

1- Import the attached file (Challenger.csv) to your MySQL.

The screenshot shows a MySQL IDE interface. On the left, the 'SCHEMAS' navigator displays a tree view with 'Challenger_schema' expanded, showing a table named 'Challenger'. The main window displays the SQL query 'SELECT * FROM Challenger_schema.Challenger;' and the resulting data grid.

	O-Ring failure	Launch temperature	Leak-check pressure
0	66	Low	
1	70	Low	
0	69	Low	
0	68	Low	
0	67	Low	
0	72	Low	
0	73	Medium	
0	70	Medium	
1	57	High	

2- Create a stored procedure call KNN with five inputs (@table, @target, @predictor, @value, @k).

```
CREATE DEFINER=`admin`@`%` PROCEDURE `get_knn`(  
    in tbl varchar(100), tar varchar(100), predictor varchar(100), val  
    varchar(10), k int  
)  
-  
- if use col `Launch temperature` as @predictor, we may need to use cas  
t to deal with the value  
-- elif use col `Leak-  
check pressure` we need to convert low/medium/high to int label 1/2/3  
--    in order to calculate the Euclidean distance  
BEGIN  
    -- create temp table for knn data  
    -- drop temp table if exists  
    DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Challenger_schema.temp1;  
    CREATE TABLE Challenger_schema.temp1  
    (  
        `O-Ring failure` TINYINT(1) NOT NULL,  
        `Launch temperature` INT NOT NULL,  
        `Leak-check pressure` VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,  
        `ED` DOUBLE NOT NULL  
    );  
  
    -- switch between predictor  
    -- calculate knn distance and return a temp view  
    IF (predictor='Launch temperature') THEN  
        -- @predictor=`Launch temperature`  
        -- Find @k nearest neighbors and insert the data  
        SET @sql1 = CONCAT(  
            'INSERT INTO Challenger_schema.temp1(  
                `O-Ring failure`, `Launch temperature`, `Leak-  
check pressure`, `ED`  
            )  
            SELECT `O-Ring failure`, `Launch temperature`, `Leak-  
check pressure`, sqrt(pow((`',  
                predictor,  
                '` - CAST(',  
                val,  
                ' as signed)), 2)) AS `ED`  
            FROM Challenger_schema.',
```

```

tbl,
' ORDER BY `ED` ASC LIMIT ',
k,
';'
);
prepare getsql1 from @sql1;
execute getsql1;
ELSEIF (predictor='Leak-check pressure') THEN
-- Find @k nearest neighbors and insert the data
SET @sql1 = CONCAT(
'INSERT INTO Challenger_schema.temp1(
'O-Ring failure`, `Launch temperature`, `Leak-
check pressure`, `ED`
)
SELECT `O-Ring failure`, `Launch temperature`, `Leak-
check pressure`, sqrt(pow((CASE
WHEN '',
val,
''='Low' THEN `temp_predictor` - 1 WHEN '',
val,
''='Medium' THEN `temp_predictor` - 2 WHEN '',
val,
''='High' THEN `temp_predictor` - 3
ELSE `temp_predictor` - (-1)
END
),
2
)) AS `ED`
FROM (
SELECT
*,
(
CASE
WHEN `,
predictor,
`= 'Low' THEN 1 WHEN `,
predictor,
`= 'Medium' THEN 2 WHEN `,
predictor,
`= 'High' THEN 3
ELSE -1
end
) as `temp_predictor`
from Challenger_schema.',

```

```

        tbl,
        ') converter_tbl
            ORDER BY `ED` ASC LIMIT ',
        k,
        ';
    );
    prepare getsql1 from @sql1;
    execute getsql1;
ELSE
    SELECT 'Error: Value of @predictor is not valid.';
END IF;

-- print @k nearest neighbors
SELECT `O-Ring failure`, `Launch temperature`, `Leak-
check pressure`
FROM Challenger_schema.temp1;

-- Return the proportion of N and Y.
SET @prosql = CONCAT(
    'SELECT `',
    tar,
    `', CONCAT(ltrim(
        CAST(count(`',
    tar,
    `')*100.0/(SELECT count(`',
    tar,
    `') FROM Challenger_schema.temp1) AS DEC(18,2))
    ),
    '%%') as `proportion`
FROM Challenger_schema.temp1
GROUP BY `',
    tar,
    `';
);
prepare getprosql from @prosql;
execute getprosql;

-- Return the majority class (N or Y) of @target
SET @sub_countsq1 = CONCAT(
    '(
        SELECT
            `',
    tar,
    `',

```

```

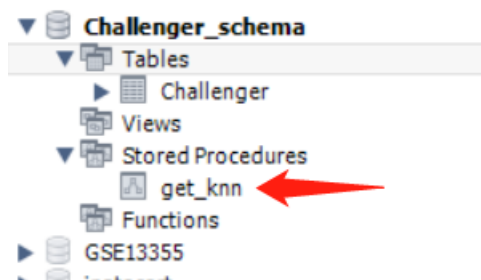
        count(``,
        tar,
        ``) as `proportion`
    FROM Challenger_schema.temp1
    GROUP BY ``,
    tar,
    ``

    ) count_pro'
);
SET @majsql = CONCAT(
    'SELECT ``,
    tar,
    `` FROM ',
    @sub_countsql,
    ' WHERE `proportion` IN ( '
    'SELECT MAX(`proportion`) AS `proportion`
    FROM ',
    @sub_countsql,
    ');'
);
prepare getmajsql from @majsql;
execute getmajsql;

-- drop temp table
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Challenger_schema.temp1;

```

END



3- Find @k nearest neighbors to @value by measuring its distance to values in @predictor column.

Example:

```
CALL `Challenger_schema`.`get_knn`('Challenger', 'O-Ring failure', 'Launch temperature', '30', 5);
```

	O-Ring failure	Launch temperature	Leak-check pressure
▶	1	53	High
	1	57	High
	1	58	High
	1	63	High
	0	66	Low

```
CALL `Challenger_schema`.`get_knn`('Challenger', 'O-Ring failure', 'Leak-check pressure', 'Medium', 3);
```

	O-Ring failure	Launch temperature	Leak-check pressure
▶	0	70	Medium
	0	73	Medium
	1	58	High

4- Return the majority class (N or Y) of @target or the proportion of N and Y.

Example:

```
CALL `Challenger_schema`.`get_knn`('Challenger', 'O-Ring failure', 'Launch temperature', '30', 5);
```

	O-Ring failure	proportion
▶	1	80.00%
	0	20.00%

	O-Ring failure
▶	1

```
CALL `Challenger_schema`.`get_knn`('Challenger', 'O-Ring failure', 'Leak-check pressure', 'Medium', 3);
```

	O-Ring failure	proportion
▶	0	66.67%
	1	33.33%

	O-Ring failure
▶	0