

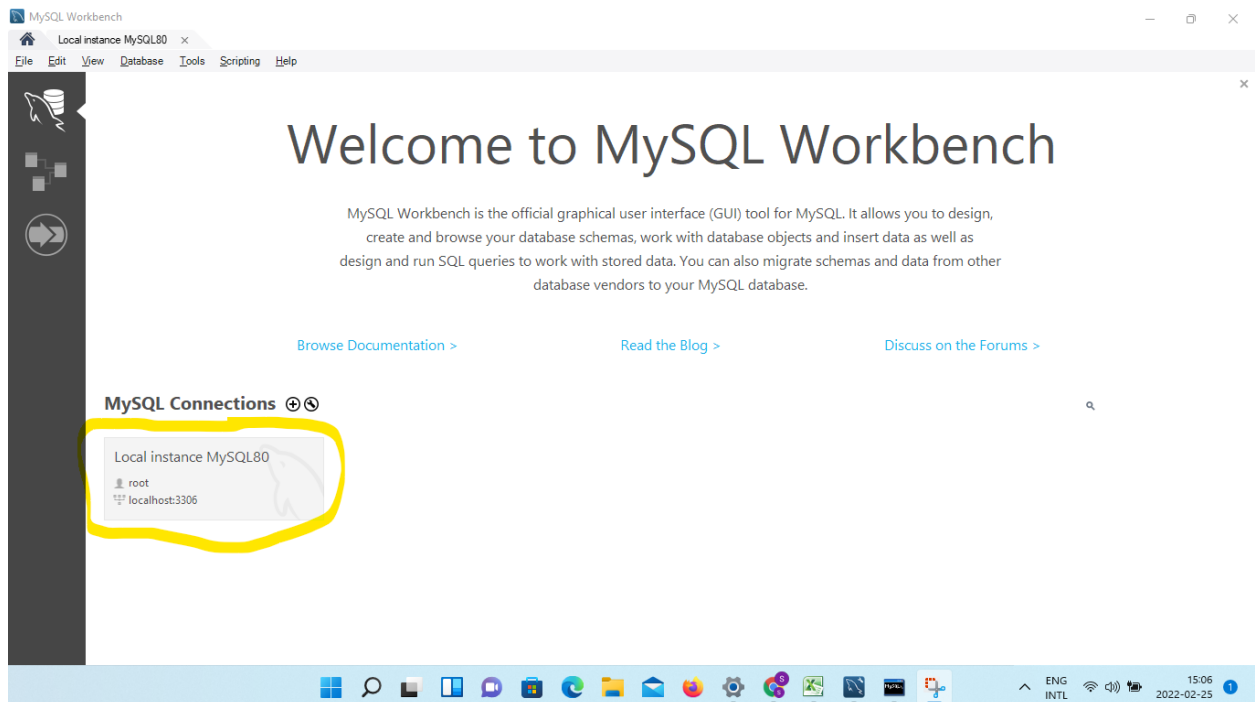
1. Why am I not able to ingest the .csv data into the table?

To ingest the data, we need to run the below code.

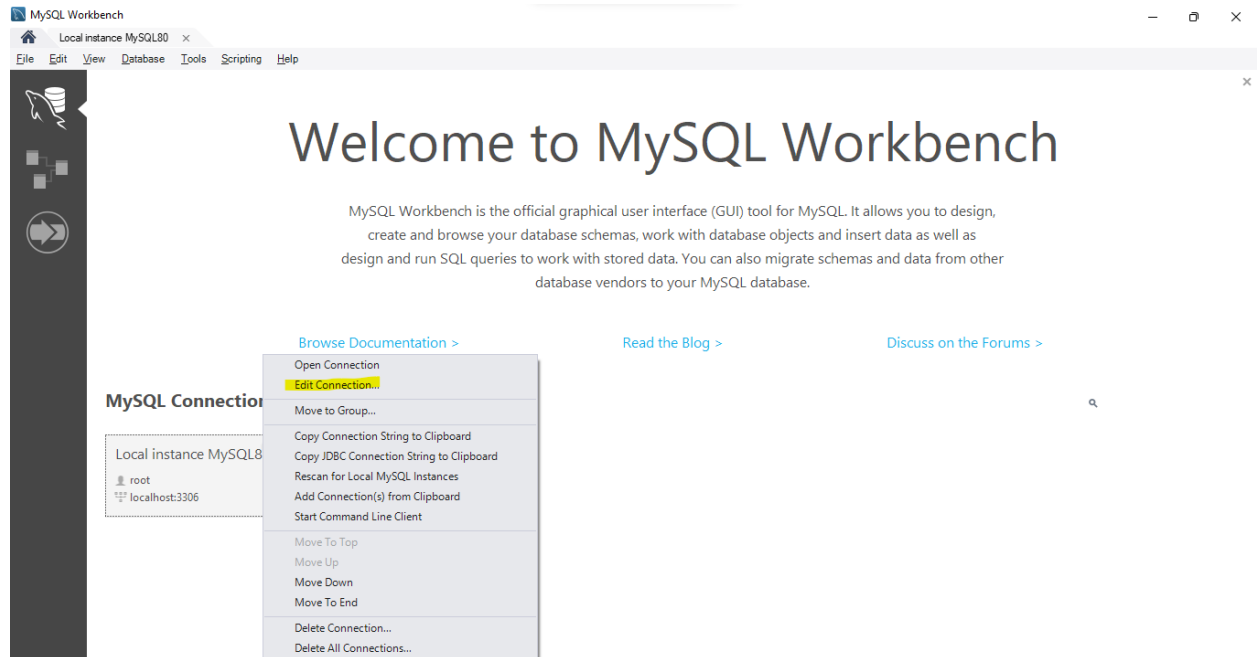
```
TRUNCATE temp_t;  
LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE "C:/...../.csv" -- change this location to load the data  
INTO TABLE temp_t  
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','  
OPTIONALLY ENCLOSED BY '"'  
LINES TERMINATED BY '\n'  
IGNORE 1 LINES;
```

But before running the above codes, we need to make the following changes in the MYSQL-

Go to the MYSQL workbench's home page and right-click on the local instance MYSQL80.

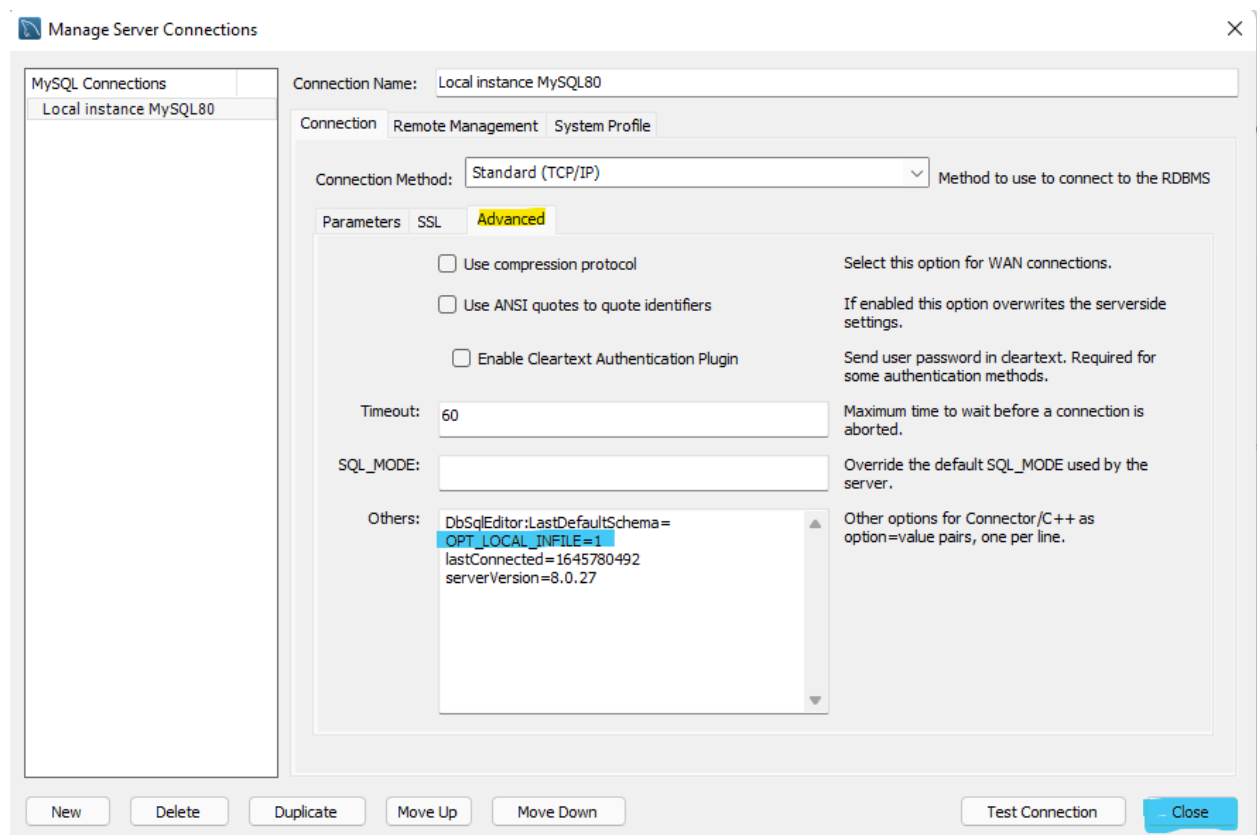


After right-clicking, click on Edit Connection.



Now click on the **Advanced** tab and add the below code in the **Others:** section and click on **Close**.

OPT_LOCAL_INFILE=1;



Now, go to the SQL command prompt and run the below code:

SET global LOCAL_INFILE=1;

```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
Enter password: *****
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 248
Server version: 8.0.27 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> SET global LOCAL_INFILE=1;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

mysql> _
```

After completing the above-provided changes. Run the below code -

TRUNCATE temp_t;

For ingesting quarterly or weekly data, after every successful ingestion, we need to truncate the temp_t table.

LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE"C:/...../...../" – (.csv file location)

By running the above code, we are telling the SQL the source of the data (.csv).

Also, keep in mind that the forward-slash may appear in the pathname of the file while copying it. It should be changed to a reverse/backward (/) slash.

INTO TABLE temp_t

Tell SQL into which table the data has to be inserted.

FIELDS TERMINATED by ','

Tell SQL how each column value is separated.

OPTIONALLY ENCLOSED BY ''''

Tell SQL how to identify the string value.

LINES TERMINATED BY '\n'

Tell SQL how to identify the new row.

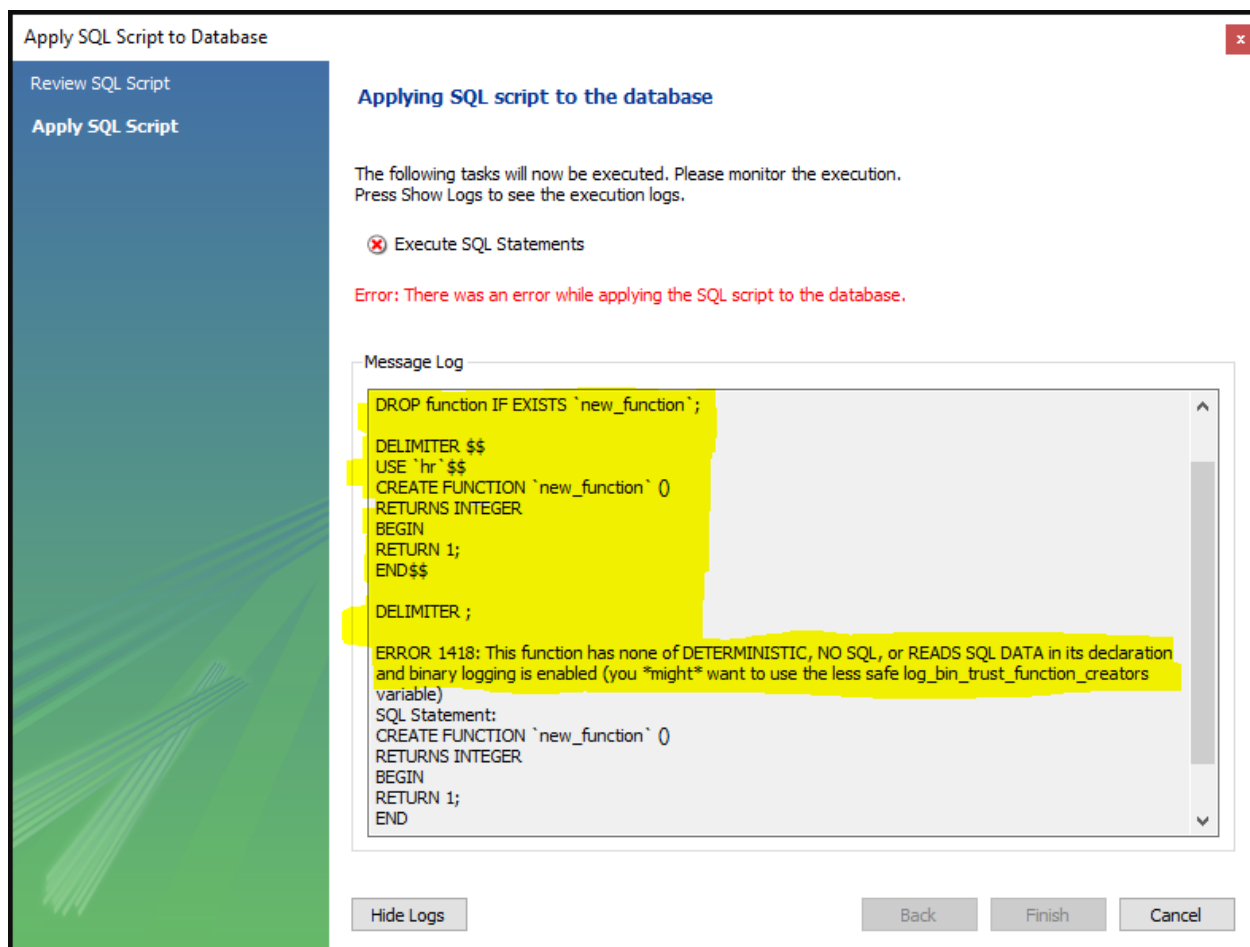
Always check whether the forward-slash is there before "n".

IGNORE 1 LINES;

Tell SQL to ignore the first row (column names).

2. I am confused about when to use Deterministic or Non-Deterministic while creating a function?

Functions can be either deterministic or non-deterministic. Given the same input values, a deterministic function will always produce the same results. Even when the same input values are provided, a non-deterministic function can produce different outputs each time it is called. If you miss declaring a function as either deterministic or non-deterministic, the following error will appear:



3. I am facing error code 1062: duplicate entry issue while calling the stored procedures.

Error code 1062 appears when MYSQL finds a duplicate of a row we are trying to insert.

When constructing a table, it's important to remember that the primary key should uniquely identify each row.

The screenshot displays a SQL IDE interface. The top pane shows a SQL script for creating a table named 'sample' with three integer columns: 'col_a', 'col_b', and 'col_c'. 'col_a' is designated as the primary key. The script also includes two INSERT statements and a SELECT statement to verify the data.

```
1 CREATE TABLE sample(  
2     col_a INTEGER,  
3     col_b INTEGER,  
4     col_c INTEGER,  
5     PRIMARY KEY(col_a)  
6 );  
7  
8 -- DROP TABLE sample;  
9  
10 INSERT INTO sample(col_a,col_b,col_c) VALUES(1,2,3);  
11 INSERT INTO sample(col_a,col_b,col_c) VALUES(4,5,6);  
12  
13 SELECT *  
14 FROM sample;  
15
```

The bottom pane shows the 'Result Grid' with the following data:

col_a	col_b	col_c
1	2	3
4	5	6
NULL	NULL	NULL

The 'Output' pane at the bottom shows the execution log:

#	Time	Action	Message
3	19:16:19	INSERT INTO sample(col_a,col_b,col_c) VALUES(1,2,3)	1 row(s) affected
4	19:16:19	INSERT INTO sample(col_a,col_b,col_c) VALUES(4,5,6)	1 row(s) affected
5	19:16:19	SELECT * FROM sample	2 row(s) returned

As seen in the screenshot above, we've created a table called sample. The col_a column is the primary key. When we're inserting different values into a table, MYSQL allows you to insert data.

Query 1 SQL File 2* x

Don't Limit

```
1 • INSERT INTO sample(col_a,col_b,col_c) VALUES(1,2,3);
```

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
✓ 1	19:16:09	DROP TABLE sample	0 row(s) affected
✓ 2	19:16:15	CREATE TABLE sample(col_a INTEGER, col_b INTEGER, col_c INTEGER, PRIM...	0 row(s) affected
✓ 3	19:16:19	INSERT INTO sample(col_a,col_b,col_c) VALUES(1,2,3)	1 row(s) affected
✓ 4	19:16:19	INSERT INTO sample(col_a,col_b,col_c) VALUES(4,5,6)	1 row(s) affected
✓ 5	19:16:19	SELECT * FROM sample	2 row(s) returned
✗ 6	19:18:19	INSERT INTO sample(col_a,col_b,col_c) VALUES(1,2,3)	Error Code: 1062. Duplicate entry '1' for key 'sample.PRIMARY'

When we try to enter the same value in the table sample, we get error code 1062. This is because there is a duplicate entry when we add the identical data, which means two rows have the same value. Each row cannot be individually identified by the primary key.

