Task 3.01.

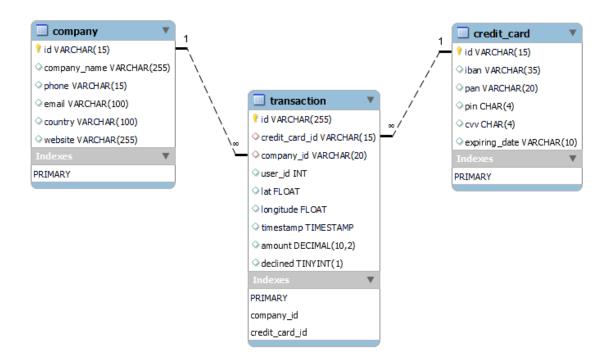
Level 1.

Exercise1.

Database `transactions' contains information from a company that sells products online.

The table 'credit_card' was created inside the database 'transactions' and populated with data from the provided file 'dades introduir credit.sql' in MySQL Workbench.

ER diagram



Database consists from three tables (tables described in Sprint2 are denoted in grey):

- 'company' corporate information of the companies
 All variables are strings of different length
 Primary key 'id' uniquely identify each company
- 'transaction' data related to the transactions performed by companies
 - Variables id, credit_card_id and company_id are strings, user_id and declined have type integer, lat and longitude are

floats, *amount* has decimal format (with up to 10 digits in total and 2 decimal places), and *timestamp* has datetime format.

Primary key - 'id' - uniquely identify each transaction

Foreign key - 'company_id' - links this table with table 'company' (column 'id'), links each transaction to the company that made the transaction.

Foreign key - 'credit_card_id' - links this table with table 'credit_card' (column 'id'), links each transaction to the credit card used in that transaction.

Also 'user_id' could be foreign key for table like 'user' if existed.

- *credit card* stores crucial details about credit cards:
 - id string allowing up to 15 characters (the same as transaction.credit_card_id)
 - *iban* the International Bank Account Number, string allowing up to 35 characters (IBAN has up to 34 characters)
 - pan the Primary Account Number, string allowing up to 20 characters (PAN can contain up to 19 digits)
 - pin the personal Identification Number (usually 4-digit),
 fixed-length string up to 4 characters.
 - cvv the Card Verification Value, which can be either 3 or 4 digits (American Express cards), fixed-length string up to 4 characters.
 - expiring_date a date when the card expires, string up to 10 characters.

Primary key - ´id´ - uniquely identify each credit card.

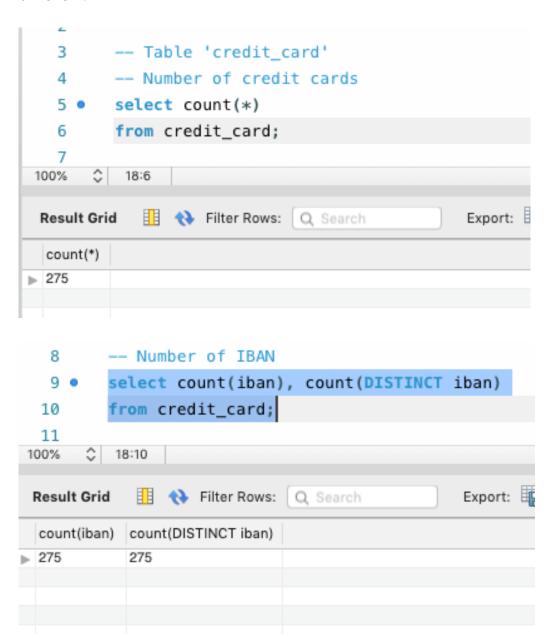
Tables 'company' and 'credit_card' have non-identifying relationships (one-to-many) to 'transaction' table.

Tables overview

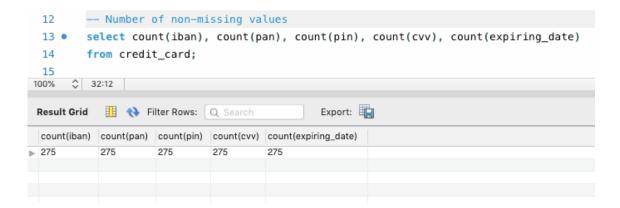
The overviews of tables 'transaction' and 'company' were provided in the previous task.

'credit card'

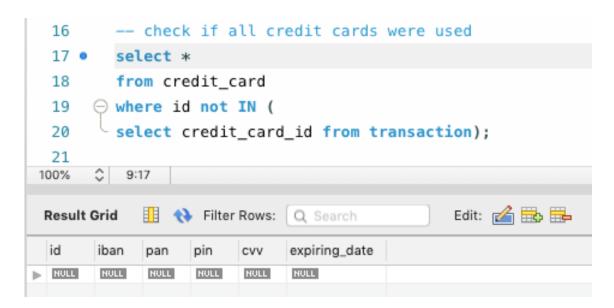
There are 275 different credit cards (users?). All credit cards have different IBAN.



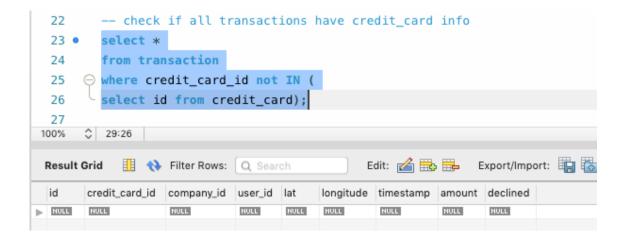
There are no missing values in credit card details.



All credit cards from credit card table were used in transactions.



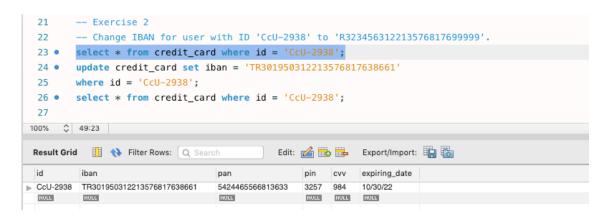
For all transactions there are credit card details.

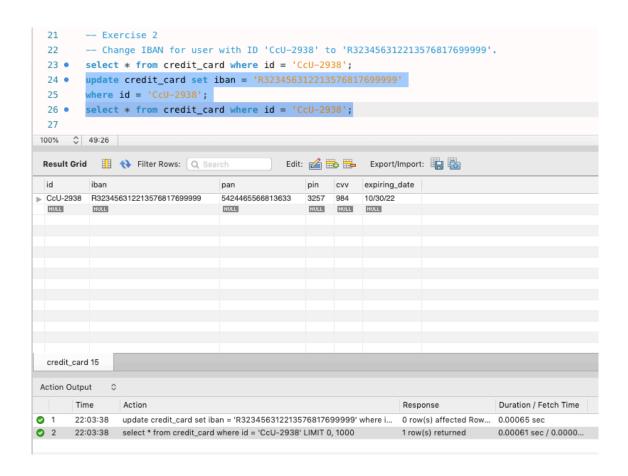


Exercise 2.

Change IBAN of user with credit card id 'CcU-2938' to 'R323456312213576817699999'.

Check if credit_card table has credit card with id 'CcU-2938'

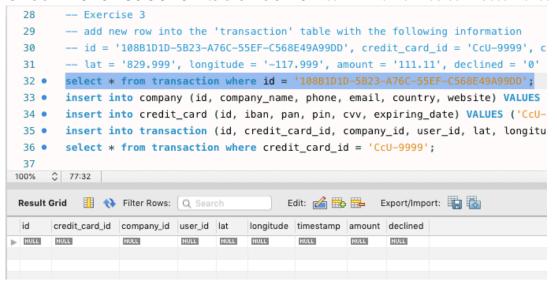




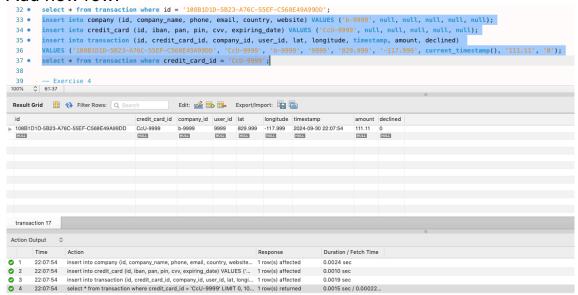
Exercise 3.

Add a new transaction into the table transaction with the following information:

Check if transaction table has id '108B1D1D-5B23-A76C-55EF-C568E49A99DD'



Add new row:

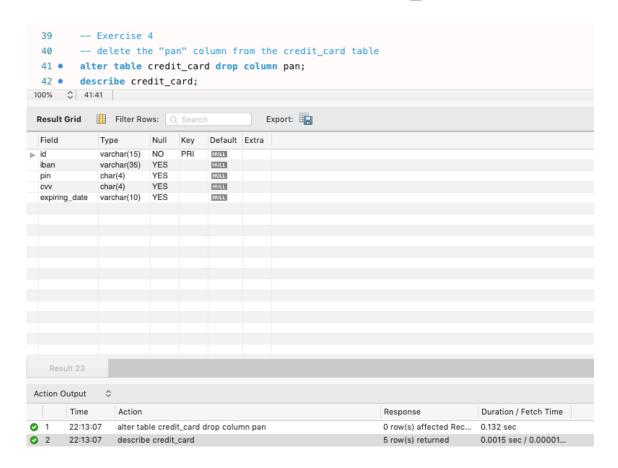


** Since transaction time information was not provided, a null value was used.

The 'transaction' table is linked to the tables 'company' and 'credit_card', which do not contain this new information. To maintain database integrity, rows with the new credit_card_id and company_id were added to the tables credit_card and company, respectively.

Exercise 4.

Remove the 'pan' column from the 'credit_card' table.

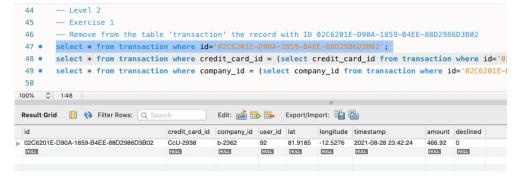


Level 2.

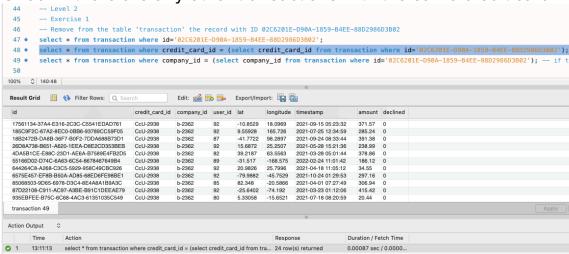
Exercise1.

Remove the record with ID '02C6201E-D90A-1859-B4EE-88D2986D3B02' from the table 'transaction'.

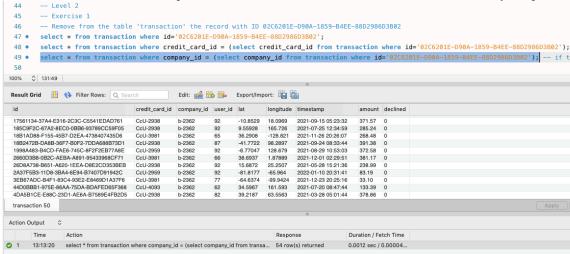
Check if transaction table has id 02C6201E-D90A-1859-B4EE-88D2986D3B02



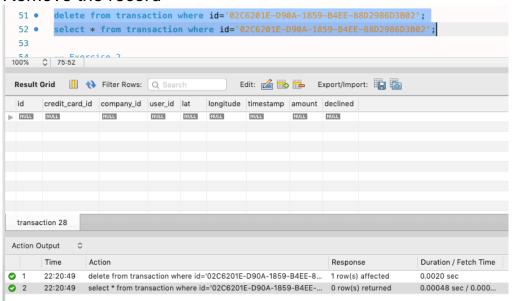
Check if there are any other transactions with the same credit card



Check if there are any other transactions with the same company

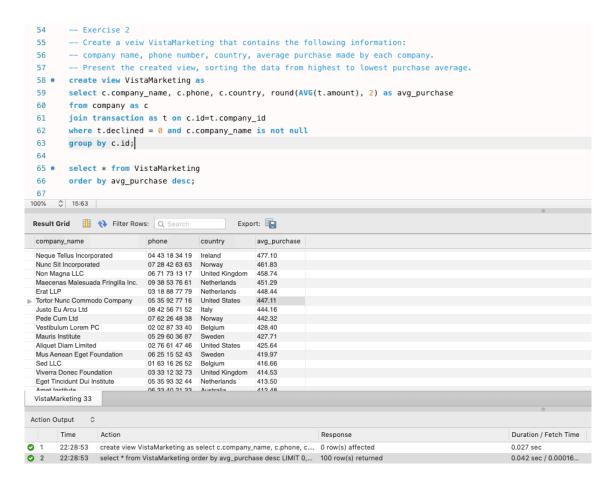


Remove the record



Exercise2.

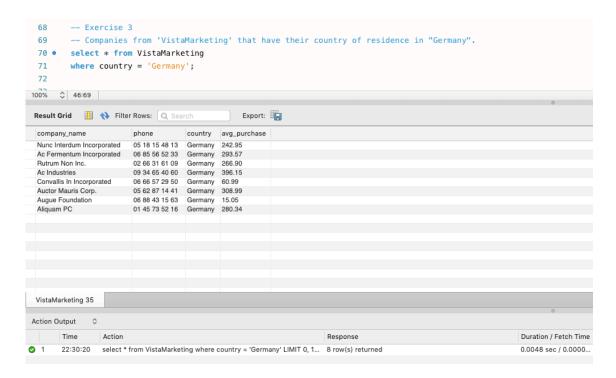
Create a view 'VistaMarketing' that provides key details about companies and their transactions: company name, phone number, country of residence, average purchase made by each company. Present the created view, sorting the data from highest to lowest purchase average.



^{**} Only successful transactions were considered as purchases; companies without names are not included in the View.

Exercise3.

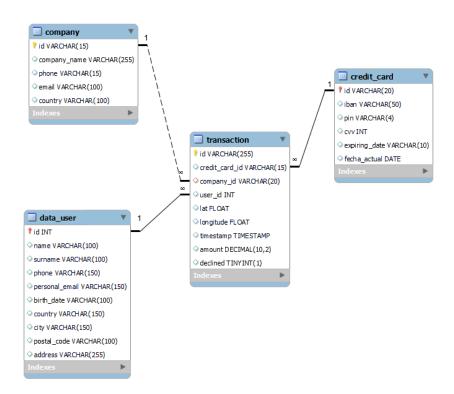
Companies from 'VistaMarketing' that have their country of residence in "Germany".



Level 3.

Exercise1.

Update DB 'transactions' to obtain the following diagram:



There are different changes that we should made to update the DB:

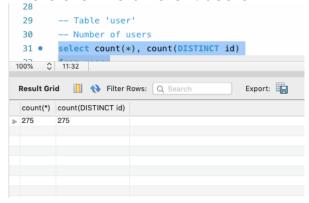
- 1) Modify **existing** tables, including:
 - delete column 'website' from table 'company'
 - add column 'fecha actual' to table 'credit card'
- 2) Add new table 'user'
- 3) Modify table 'user':
 - change name to 'data_user'
 - change column name 'email' to 'personal_email'
- 4) Modify relationship between tables 'data_user' and 'transaction' (since each user can have multiple transactions, and each transaction can only be executed by one user, the foreign key should only exist in the transaction table (on transaction.user_id), referencing user.id).
 - drop foreign key in the table 'data_user'
 - add foreign key to the table 'transaction' that links unique users (data user.id) to the transactions they have

made (transaction.user_id) with a non-identifying one-to-many relationship.

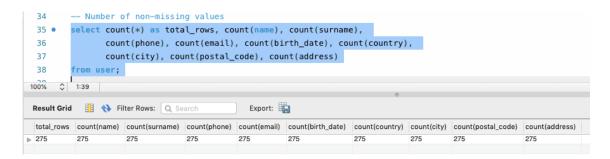
Table overview

'user'

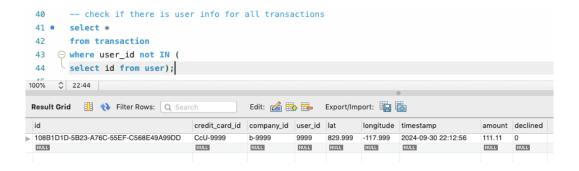
There are 275 different users.



There are no missing values in the user data.



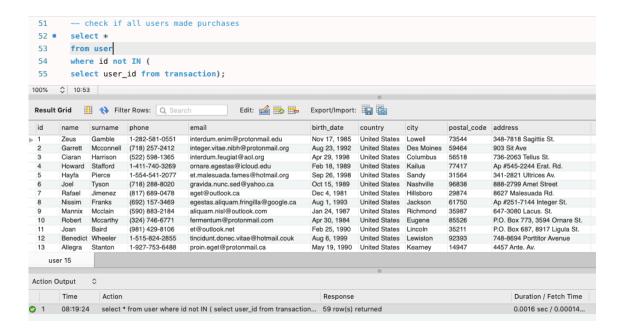
There is transaction with no info in the 'user' table.



To maintain database integrity, the user with '9999' was added.

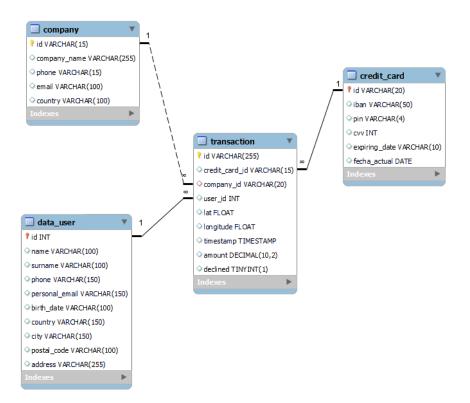
```
-- add user '9999' into 'user' table
 47 • INSERT INTO user (id, name, surname, phone, email, birth_date, country, city, postal_code, address)
       VALUES ("9999", Null, Null, Null, Null, Null, Null, Null, Null, Null);
 48
       select * from user where id='9999';
100% 🗘 1:48
                                          Edit: 🚄 📆 📙 Export/Import: 🏣 👸
Result Grid Filter Rows: Q Search
                                                  postal code address
id
      name surname phone email birth_date country city
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```

Not all users in the table 'user' made purchases.

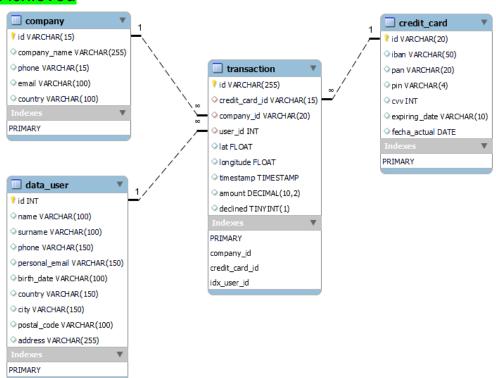


ER Diagrams

Desired



Achieved



- ** There are still some differences between ER diagrams.
 - In the tables 'data_user' and 'credit_card', the ID columns are both primary keys and foreign keys (red coloured keys). In the current case, this circular relationship seems unnecessary since there is no hierarchy in the data.
 - Tables 'data_user' and 'credit_card' have identifying relationships (solid lines) to table 'transaction'. But it seems redundant because each transaction is uniquely identified by its ID. In the case of identifying relationships each transaction will be uniquely identified by its id, user_id and credit_card_id. This means that transaction.user_id and transaction.credit_card_id are parts of the primary key of the transaction table.
 - In the transaction table, user_id and credit_card_id do not have red icons indicating that they are foreign keys, which may be a MySQL Workbench "bug".

Exercise2.

Create a view "Technical Report" that contains the following information: transaction ID, name of the user, surname of the user, IBAN of the credit card used, name of the company of the transaction carried out.

Present the created view, sorting the data in descending order based on the transaction ID variable.

