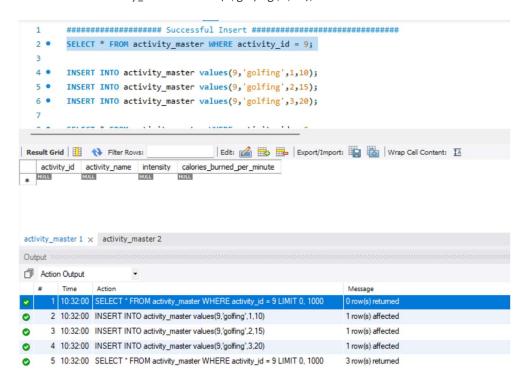
GROUP 5

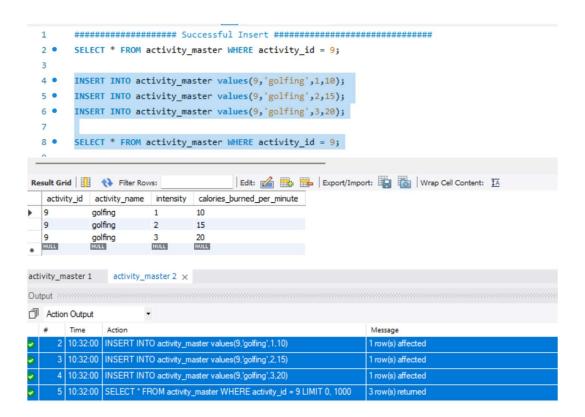
DELIVERABLE 3

- 1. Create 3 SQL queries (Test with good and bad data. Show any success messages and errors)
 - 1.1 To insert data into a new row into an existing table.

Successful Execution:

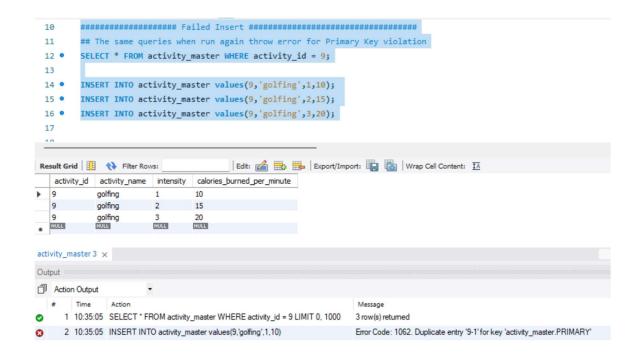
```
INSERT INTO activity_master values(9, 'golfing', 1,10); INSERT INTO activity_master values(9, 'golfing', 2,15); INSERT INTO activity_master values(9, 'golfing', 3,20);
```



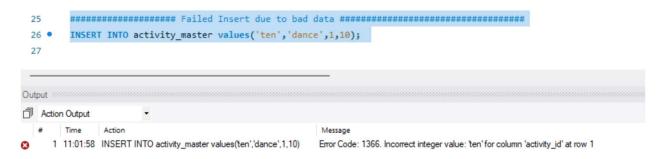


(The same script when run again fails with error Primary Key violation)

INSERT INTO activity_master values(9,'golfing',1,10); INSERT INTO activity_master values(9,'golfing',2,15); INSERT INTO activity_master values(9,'golfing',3,20);



Failed Insert with bad data



1.2 To Update data in a existing row in a table.

Successful Execution:

```
WHERE activity id = 9 AND intensity = 3;
    # After Update
    SELECT activity_id, activity_name, intensity, calories_burned_per_minute AS
    cal_mins_before_update
    FROM activity master
    WHERE activity_id = 9 AND intensity = 3;
         # Before Update
        SELECT activity_id, activity_name, intensity, calories_burned_per_minute AS cal_mins_before_update
  3 •
  4
         FROM activity_master
         WHERE activity_id = 9 AND intensity = 3;
  7 • UPDATE activity_master
        SET calories_burned_per_minute = 30
        WHERE activity_id = 9 AND intensity = 3;
  10
 | Edit: 🚄 🖶 | Export/Import: 📳 📸 | Wrap Cell Content: 🖽
   activity_id activity_name intensity cal_mins_before_update
NULL
                       NULL
                               NULL
activity_master 4 ×
Output
Action Output
  # Time
              Action
                                                                Message
   1 10:41:27 SELECT activity_id, activity_name, intensity, calories_burned_per_minut... 1 row(s) returned
        UPDATE activity_master
         SET calories_burned_per_minute = 30
  8
         WHERE activity_id = 9 AND intensity = 3;
  9
 10
 11
         # After Update
 12 •
        SELECT activity_id, activity_name, intensity, calories_burned_per_minute AS cal_mins_after_update
 13
         FROM activity_master
         WHERE activity_id = 9 AND intensity = 3;
Edit: 🚄 🖶 🖶 Export/Import: 📳 🐻 Wrap Cell Content: 🖽
   activity_id activity_name intensity cal_mins_after_update
activity_master 6 ×
Output
Action Output
2 1 10:44:13 UPDATE activity_master SET calories_burned_per_minute = 30 WHER... 0 row(s) affected Rows matched: 1 Changed: 0 Warnings: 0
2 10:44:13 SELECT activity_id, activity_name, intensity, calories_burned_per_minut... 1 row(s) returned
```

Update failure due to Foreign Key Constraint Violation

```
UPDATE activity_master
SET intensity = 4
WHERE activity_id = 9 AND intensity = 3;
```



Update failure due to Bad Data (Incorrect Data Type)

Failed Insert due to bad data

```
UPDATE activity_master
   SET activity_id = 'nine'
   WHERE activity_id = 9 AND intensity = 3;
 27
        UPDATE activity_master
 28 •
        SET activity_id = 'nine'
        WHERE activity_id = 9 AND intensity = 3;
 30
 31
 32
Output
Action Output
              Action
     1 11:00:38 UPDATE activity_master SET activity_id = 'nine' WHERE... Error Code: 1366. Incorrect integer value: 'nine' for column 'activity_id' at row 1
```

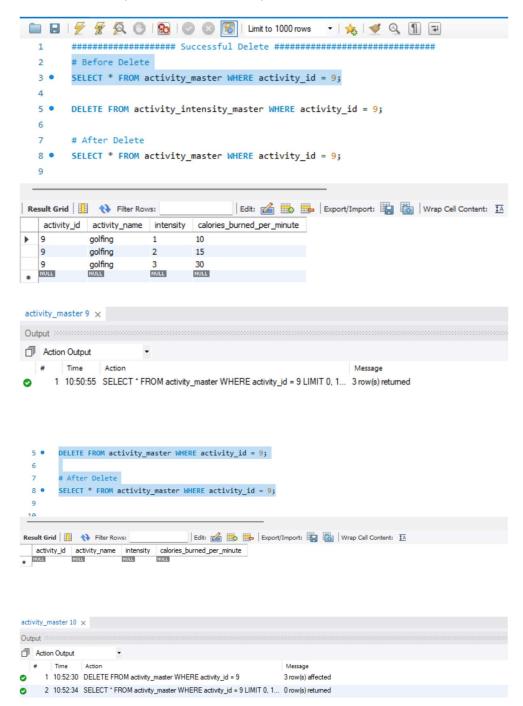
1.3 To Delete data a row in a existing table.

Successful Execution:

DELETE FROM activity intensity master WHERE activity id = 9;

After Delete

SELECT * FROM activity_master WHERE activity_id = 9;



DELETE FROM activity_master WHERE activity_id = 1;



Delete fails due to Bad data

DELETE FROM activity master WHERE activity id = `1`;

2. Create 1 function that returns a Value. The function should accept at least 1 parameter. Test the function (show any success and errors)

Create Script

```
USE `fitbit`;
DROP function IF EXISTS `total_calories_burned`;

DELIMITER $$
USE `fitbit`$$

CREATE FUNCTION total_calories_burned(activity_id INT, intensity INT, minutes INT)
RETURNS DECIMAL(10,2)
DETERMINISTIC
```

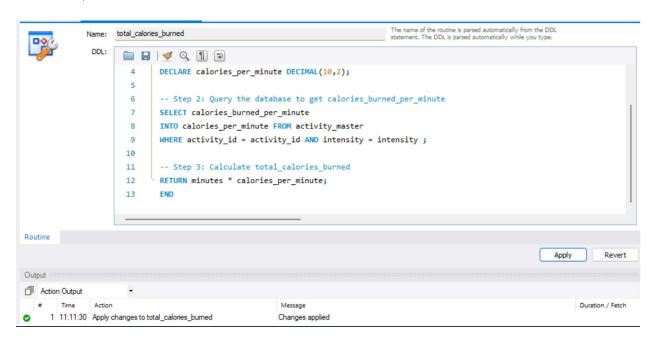
BEGIN

- -- Step 1: Declare output variable DECLARE calories_per_minute DECIMAL(10,2);
- -- Step 2: Query the database to get calories_burned_per_minute SELECT calories_burned_per_minute INTO calories_per_minute FROM activity_master WHERE activity_id = activity_id AND intensity = intensity;
- -- Step 3: Calculate total_calories_burned

RETURN minutes * calories_per_minute;

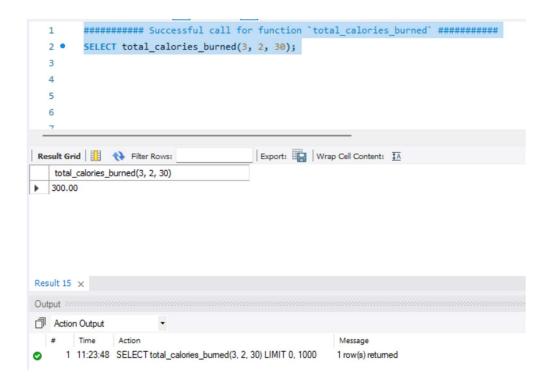
END\$\$

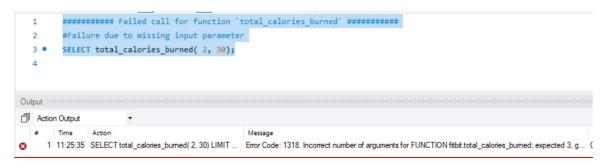
DELIMITER;



Successful Execution:

######### Successful call for function `total_calories_burned` ######## SELECT total_calories_burned(3, 2, 30);



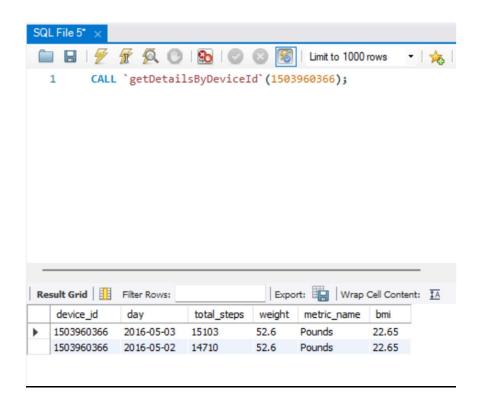


3. Create 1 stored procedure that returns a aggregate result (sum, min, max, etc.) given some other Data provided. Test the procedure (show any success and errors)

Create Script

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost` PROCEDURE `getDetailsByDeviceId`(IN dev_id INTEGER)
BEGIN
SELECT
         steps.device_id,
          DATE(steps.activityminute) AS day,
         sum(steps.steps) AS total_steps,
         CASE
                 WHEN wt.metric_id =1 THEN ROUND(wt.weightpounds,2)
                 ELSE ROUND(wt.weightkg,2)
         END AS weight,
         wm.metric_name,
         ROUND(wt.bmi,2) AS bmi
FROM steps_mins AS steps
INNER JOIN weightloginfo AS wt ON steps.device_id = wt.device_id AND DATE(steps.activityminute) =
DATE(wt.date)
INNER JOIN weight_metric AS wm ON wt.metric_id = wm.id
GROUP BY steps.device_id, DATE(steps.activityminute), wt.metric_id,
wt.weightpounds,wt.weightkg,wm.metric_name, wt.bmi
HAVING steps.device id = dev id;
END
```

Successful Execution:



Failed Execution:

