

Database Management Assignment: Sakila Database in MySQL Workbench

Objective

This assignment aims to enhance your understanding of database management by performing various operations on the **Sakila** database using **MySQL Workbench**. You will modify, insert, delete, and update records, design complex queries, work with transactions, and ensure data integrity and consistency.

Assignment Tasks

1. Identifying Tools and Statements for Modifying Database Content

- Research and document different **SQL statements** used to modify database content (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, ALTER, etc.).
- Describe the functionalities of MySQL Workbench tools such as **SQL Editor**, **Schema Inspector**, and **Query Builder**.
- **Deliverable:** A section in the final report summarizing SQL statements and MySQL Workbench tools.

```
mysql> exit
Bye

C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>echo "INSERT: Agrega registros..." > 01_sql_summary.txt
C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>echo "UPDATE: Modifica registros existentes..." >> 01_sql_summary.txt
C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>echo "DELETE: Elimina registros..." >> 01_sql_summary.txt
```

2. Data Insertion, Deletion, and Update

- Using the **actor** table, insert a new record with fictitious data.
- Update an existing record by changing the last name of an actor.
- Delete an actor from the table.
- **Deliverable:** Provide the executed SQL statements and their results.
 - **SQL File:** 02_modify_actor.sql
 - **Screenshots:** 02_modify_actor_screenshots/

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```
mysql> USE sakila;
Database changed
mysql>
mysql> -- Insertar un nuevo actor
mysql> INSERT INTO actor (first_name, last_name, last_update)
    -> VALUES ('John', 'Doe', NOW());
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql>
mysql> -- Actualizar el apellido de un actor existente
mysql> UPDATE actor SET last_name = 'Smith' WHERE first_name = 'John' AND last_name = 'Doe';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

mysql>
mysql> -- Eliminar un actor
mysql> DELETE FROM actor WHERE first_name = 'John' AND last_name = 'Smith';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

```
C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>echo -- Modificación de actor > 02_modify_actor.sql

C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>mysql -u root -p sakila < 02_modify_actor.sql
Enter password: ****

C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>
```

3. Creating a Table from a Query Result

- Execute a query to retrieve all movies released after 2005 from the **film** table.
- Store the result in a new table called **recent_films**.
- **Deliverable:** The SQL script used and a screenshot of the newly created table.
 - **SQL File:** 03_create_recent_films.sql
 - **Screenshot:** 03_recent_films_screenshot.png

```
C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>echo -- recent films > 03_create_recent_films.sql

C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>mysql -u root -p sakila < 03_create_recent_films.sql
Enter password: ****

C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>
```

```
mysql> USE sakila
Database changed
mysql> CREATE TABLE recent_films AS
    -> SELECT * FROM film WHERE release_year > 2005;
ERROR 1050 (42S01): Table 'recent_films' already exists
mysql>
```

```
C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>mysql -u root -p sakila < C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db\03_create_recent_films.sql
Enter password: ****

C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>
```

4. Designing Complex SQL Scripts

- Write an SQL script that:
 - Lists all customers who have rented a film in the last 30 days.
 - Identifies the most rented film in the database.
 - Displays the total revenue generated per store.
- **Deliverable:** The SQL script with comments explaining each query.
 - **SQL File:** 04_complex_queries.sql

Understanding Transactions

- Explain transactions and their importance in database management.
- Using MySQL Workbench, perform a transaction that:
 - Insert a new rental record.
 - Update the inventory to reflect the rental.
 - Commit the transaction.
- **Deliverable:**
 - **SQL File:** 05_transaction_example.sql
 - **Section in the final report covering transactions.**

```
mysql> USE sakila;
Database changed
mysql>
mysql> -- Clientes que alquilaron en los últimos 30 días
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT customer_id FROM rental WHERE rental_date >= NOW() - INTERVAL 30 DAY;
Empty set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
mysql> -- Película más alquilada
mysql> SELECT film_id, COUNT(*) as rentals FROM rental
    -> JOIN inventory USING(inventory_id)
    -> GROUP BY film_id
    -> ORDER BY rentals DESC
    -> LIMIT 1;
+-----+-----+
| film_id | rentals |
+-----+-----+
|      103 |      34 |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

mysql>
mysql> -- Ingresos totales por tienda
mysql> SELECT store_id, SUM(amount) as total_revenue FROM payment
    -> JOIN staff USING(staff_id)
    -> GROUP BY store_id;
+-----+-----+
| store_id | total_revenue |
+-----+-----+
|         1 |      33482.50 |
|         2 |      33924.06 |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.02 sec)

mysql>
```

```
C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>mysql -u root -p sakila < 04_complex_queries.sql
Enter password: ****

C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>
```

```

C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>echo -- transaction example > 05_transaction_example.sql

C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>mysql -u root -p
Enter password: ****
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 19
Server version: 8.0.40 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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owners.

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

mysql> USE sakila;
Database changed
mysql> START TRANSACTION;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql>
mysql> INSERT INTO rental (rental_date, inventory_id, customer_id, return_date, staff_id, last_update)
    -> VALUES (NOW(), 1, 1, NULL, 1, NOW());
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql>
mysql> UPDATE inventory SET last_update = NOW() WHERE inventory_id = 1;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

mysql>
mysql> COMMIT;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql>

C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>mysql -u root -p sakila < 05_transaction_example.sql
Enter password: ****

```

5. Rolling Back Transactions

- Demonstrate a scenario where a transaction is partially executed but later rolled back due to an error (e.g., an attempt to rent a movie that is out of stock).
- **Deliverable:**
 - 0 **SQL File:** `06_rollback_example.sql`
 - 0 **Section in the final report covering rollback transactions.**

```

mysql> USE sakila;
Database changed
mysql> START TRANSACTION;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql>
mysql> INSERT INTO rental (rental_date, inventory_id, customer_id, return_date, staff_id, last_update)
    -> VALUES (NOW(), 9999, 1, NULL, 1, NOW());
ERROR 1452 (23000): Cannot add or update a child row: a foreign key constraint fails (`sakila`.`rental`, CONSTRAINT `fk_rental_inventory` FOREIGN KEY (`inventory_id`) REFERENCES `inventory` (`inventory_id`) ON DELETE RESTRICT ON UPDATE CASCADE)
mysql>
mysql> -- Si la película no existe, hacer rollback
mysql> ROLLBACK;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>mysql -u root -p sakila < 06_rollback_example.sql
Enter password: ****

```

6. Understanding Record Locking Policies

- Research and document different types of record-locking mechanisms (pessimistic vs. optimistic locking).
- Test a scenario where two users attempt to update the same records simultaneously.
- **Deliverable:**
 - 0 Section in the final report covering record locking policies.

```
C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>echo "Pessimistic Locking: Bloquea el registro antes de modificarlo" > 07_locking_policies.txt
C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>echo "Optimistic Locking: Permite modificar pero verifica que no haya cambios previos" >> 07_locking_policies.txt
```

7. Ensuring Data Integrity and Consistency

- Identify potential data integrity issues in the **Sakila** database.
- Implement foreign key constraints and triggers to maintain data consistency.
- **Deliverable:**
 - 0 **SQL File:** 08_data_integrity.sql
 - 0 Section in the final report covering data integrity.

```
C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>echo -- data integrity > 08_data_integrity.sql
```

```
mysql> USE sakila;
Database changed
mysql>
mysql> -- Asegurar integridad con una clave foránea
mysql> ALTER TABLE rental ADD CONSTRAINT fk_inventory FOREIGN KEY (inventory_id) REFERENCES inventory (inventory_id);

Query OK, 16045 rows affected (0.52 sec)
Records: 16045 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql>
mysql> -- Crear un trigger para evitar alquileres de películas sin stock
mysql> DELIMITER $$
mysql> CREATE TRIGGER before_rental_insert
-> BEFORE INSERT ON rental
-> FOR EACH ROW
-> BEGIN
-> DECLARE stock INT;
-> SELECT COUNT(*) INTO stock FROM inventory WHERE inventory_id = NEW.inventory_id;
-> IF stock = 0 THEN
-> SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'No stock available';
-> END IF;
-> END;
-> $$
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> DELIMITER ;
```

```
C:\Users\DAM2_Diurno\Alex\sakila-db>mysql -u root -p sakila < 08_data_integrity.sql
Enter password: ****
```

Submission Requirements

- **Folder Structure:**
 - `Deliverables/`
 - `SQL_Scripts/` (Contains all `.sql` files)
 - `Screenshots/` (Contains screenshots of query executions, if applicable)
 - `Final_Report/` (Contains a single consolidated report in PDF format)
- **Final Report:** All previously separate reports should now be consolidated into a single PDF file:
 - **Filename:** `Surname_Name_Final_Report_Sakila.pdf`
 - **Folder:** `Deliverables/Final_Report/`
 - The report must contain all research, explanations, query results, and screenshots.

Notes:

- Ensure that all SQL statements are tested before submission.
- The final report should include reflections on challenges faced and how they were overcome.
- Cite any external references used in your research.