Database analysis

Name of student

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Course

Date

**Dataset description**

The dataset provide for this kid of analytics is that of a movie database. The movie database would typically consist of the following table classes:

1. Movies
2. Actors
3. Sales
4. Viewership
5. Directors
6. Ratings
7. Genre

These table classes are related in one way or the other by use of primary and secondary keys. The keys can then be used to join the tables together to produce the full movie database together, but just before then, let’s try to construct each tables and how they would look like:

**Movies table**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| movie\_id | movie\_name | r\_date | actor\_id | direc\_id | genre\_id |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Genres table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| genre\_id | genre\_name |
|  |  |
|  |  |

actors table

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| actor\_id | actor\_name | movie\_id | genre\_id | movie\_r\_year | movie\_rating\_id |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Relationships:

From the illustrations and discussions given from this database analysis, it can be deduced that there exists relationships cutting across these tables and some of these relationships are cross-table cutting. For instance, an actor can belong to many movies and the movie genre can also have many movies. This relationship can be illustrated using the below ERD diagram:

Has >

Actors\_table

Movies\_table

Movie\_id PK

Movie\_name

Actor\_id FK

Rating\_id

Sales\_amount

Actor\_id PK

Movie\_id FK

M:M

Genres\_table

1:’M

Rating\_id PK

Movie\_id FK

ratings\_table

Genre\_id PK

Movie\_id FK

Belongs to >

Sales\_table

Sale\_id PK

Movie\_id FK

Sale\_date

Sale\_amount

Profit\_amount