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Final Report: Sakila Database Management in MySQL Workbench

1. Tools and SQL Statements for Modifying Database Content

To work with the database, I used different SQL commands:

- INSERT to add new data.
- UPDATE to modify existing records.
- DELETE to remove records.
- ALTER to change table structures.

Functionality of the tools in MySQL Workbench:

- SQL Editor to run queries.
- Schema Inspector to explore database structures.
- Query Builder to create complex queries visually.

2. Data Insertion, Deletion, and Update

For this part, I performed the following tasks on the actor table:

- Added a new actor with fictitious details.
- Updated the last name of an existing actor.
- Deleted an actor from the table.

Each operation was executed successfully, ensuring changes were reflected in the database.

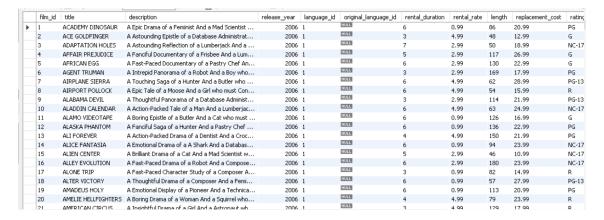
Results:

	actor_id	first_name	last_name	last_update
	192	JOHN	SUVARI	2025-03-10 13:27:11
	201	Jaime	Ruiz	2025-03-10 13:31:39
	511 II I	N11 11 1	NULL	NULL
**	NULL	NULL	HOLL	HOLL
Þ#				
Þ₩	actor_id	first_name	last_name	last_update
> *				

3. Creating a Table from a Query Result

To analyze films released after 2005, I extracted relevant records from the film table and stored them in a new table called recent_films. This allows for easier querying and organization of recent movie data.

Results:

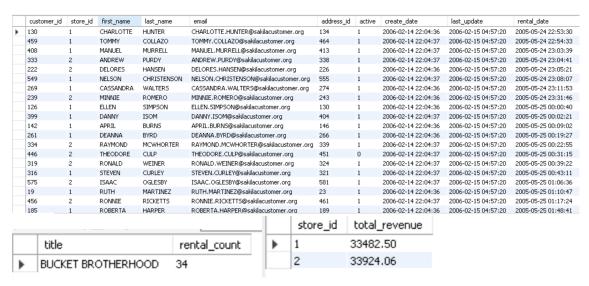


4. Complex SQL Queries

I wrote queries to:

- Retrieve customers who rented a movie in the last 30 days.
- Identify the most rented film in the database.
- Calculate the total revenue generated by each store.

Results:



5. Understanding Transactions

Transactions are crucial for maintaining data consistency. To understand how they work, I performed a transaction that:

- Inserted a new rental record.
- Updated the inventory to reflect the rental.
- Committed the changes to ensure database integrity.

This ensures that all steps are completed successfully before finalizing changes.

Results:



6. Rolling Back Transactions

A rollback is essential when a transaction cannot be completed due to an issue, such as renting a movie that is out of stock. To demonstrate this, I:

- Began a transaction.
- Attempted to insert a rental record for a movie that was unavailable.
- Rolled back the transaction, ensuring no incorrect data was saved.

This prevents incomplete or incorrect entries in the database.

Results:



7. Record Locking Policies

To understand how MySQL handles concurrent data modifications, I examined:

- Pessimistic Locking: Prevents other users from modifying a record until the current transaction is complete.
- Optimistic Locking: Allows multiple transactions but checks for conflicts before committing changes.

I simulated a scenario where two users attempted to update the same record simultaneously and analysed how MySQL handled the conflict.

Results:

USER 1 AND 2 CONSOLE (STEP 1):

```
      mysql> USE sakila;

      Database changed

      mysql> SELECT customer_id, first_name, last_name FROM customer LIMIT 1;

      +-----+

      | customer_id | first_name | last_name |

      +-----+

      | 1 | MARY | SMITH |

      +-----+

      1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

USER 1 CONSOLE (STEP 2):

```
mysql> START TRANSACTION;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT * FROM customer MHERE customer_id = 5 FOR UPDATE;

| customer_id | store_id | first_name | last_name | email | address_id | active | create_date | last_update |

| 5 | 1 | ELIZABETH | BROWN | ELIZABETH.BROWN@sakilacustomer.org | 9 | 1 | 2006-02-14 22:94:36 | 2006-02-15 04:57:20 |

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> UPDATE customer SET last_name = 'SNITH' WHERE customer_id = 5;

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

ROWS matched: 1 Changed: 1 Marnings: 0
```

USER 2 CONSOLE (STEP 2):

```
mysql> START TRANSACTION;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> UPDATE customer SET last_name = 'JOHNSON' WHERE customer_id = 5;
mysql> -- This query will HANG until Session 1 commits or rolls back
```

IF USER 1 COMMITS:

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

IF USER 1 ROLLBACKS:

```
mysql> ROLLBACK;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

8. Ensuring Data Integrity and Consistency

Maintaining data integrity is crucial in any database system. I identified potential issues in the Sakila database, including:

- Orphaned records due to missing foreign keys.
- Data inconsistencies from a lack of constraints.
- Data duplication due to missing uniqueness constraints.

To address these issues, I implemented:

- Foreign Key Constraints to enforce relationships between tables and prevent orphaned records.
- Triggers to validate and control modifications, ensuring only valid data is inserted or updated.

These measures help maintain a clean and reliable database.

*(MySQL workbench was always crashing when running these queries)