

# SQL 3 - MOVIES DB

## // Práctica Grupal

1. Explique el concepto de normalización y para que se utiliza.

Normalizar sería aplicar una serie de normas en las relaciones actuales para poder minimizar la redundancia de datos y a futuro evitar el uso de consultas innecesariamente complejas.

2. Agregue una película a la tabla movies.

```
INSERT INTO `movies_db`.`movies` (`id`, `title`, `rating`, `awards`,  
`release_date`, `length`) VALUES ('22', 'Una peli', '6.0', '3', '2011-06-04',  
'100');
```

3. Agregué un género a la tabla genres.

```
INSERT INTO `movies_db`.`genres` (`id`, `created_at`, `name`,  
`ranking`, `active`) VALUES ('13', '2000-06-03', 'Mistico', '13', '1');
```

4. Asocie a la película del Ej 2. con el género creado en el Ej. 3.

```
UPDATE `movies_db`.`movies` SET `genre_id` = '13' WHERE (`id` = '22');
```

5. Modifique la tabla actors para que al menos un actor tenga como favorita la película agregada en el Ej.2.

```
UPDATE `movies_db`.`actors` SET `favorite_movie_id` = '22' WHERE  
(`id` = '3');
```

6. Cree una tabla temporal copia de la tabla movies.

```
use movies_db;
```

```
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE movies_copy SELECT * FROM movies;
```

Si quiero crear los propios campos sin copiar de otra tabla:

```
use movies_db;
```

```
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE movies_copy
```

```
(`id` int unsigned NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
```

```
  `created_at` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
  `updated_at` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
  `title` varchar(500) CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8_unicode_ci NOT  
NULL,
```

```
  `rating` decimal(3,1) unsigned NOT NULL,
```

```
  `awards` int unsigned NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
```

```
  `release_date` datetime NOT NULL,
```

```
  `length` int unsigned DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
  `genre_id` int unsigned DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
```

```
KEY `movies_genre_id_foreign` (`genre_id`));
```

Para ver las tablas temporales

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM information_schema.INNODB_TEMP_TABLE_INFO;
```

7. Elimine de esa tabla temporal todas las películas que hayan ganado menos de 5 awards.

```
use movies_db;
```

```
DELETE FROM `movies_db`.`movies_copy` AS movies
```

```
WHERE movies.awards < 5;
```

De forma manual

```

DELETE FROM `movies_db`.`movies_copy` WHERE (`id` = '19');
DELETE FROM `movies_db`.`movies_copy` WHERE (`id` = '20');
DELETE FROM `movies_db`.`movies_copy` WHERE (`id` = '21');
DELETE FROM `movies_db`.`movies_copy` WHERE (`id` = '22');
DELETE FROM `movies_db`.`movies_copy` WHERE (`id` = '16');
DELETE FROM `movies_db`.`movies_copy` WHERE (`id` = '17');
DELETE FROM `movies_db`.`movies_copy` WHERE (`id` = '6');
DELETE FROM `movies_db`.`movies_copy` WHERE (`id` = '7');
DELETE FROM `movies_db`.`movies_copy` WHERE (`id` = '8');
DELETE FROM `movies_db`.`movies_copy` WHERE (`id` = '9');
DELETE FROM `movies_db`.`movies_copy` WHERE (`id` = '10');
DELETE FROM `movies_db`.`movies_copy` WHERE (`id` = '11');
DELETE FROM `movies_db`.`movies_copy` WHERE (`id` = '12');
DELETE FROM `movies_db`.`movies_copy` WHERE (`id` = '13');
DELETE FROM `movies_db`.`movies_copy` WHERE (`id` = '14');
DELETE FROM `movies_db`.`movies_copy` WHERE (`id` = '1');

```

8. Obtenga la lista de todos los géneros que tengan al menos una película.

```

SELECT DISTINCT genres.*
FROM movies_db.genres AS genres
JOIN movies_db.movies AS movies
ON movies.genre_id=genres.id;

```

Si lo hacemos con movies\_copy, faltarán géneros ya que hemos borrado varios registros.

9. Obtenga la lista de actores cuya película favorita haya ganado más

de 3 awards.

```
SELECT DISTINCT actors.*  
FROM movies_db.actors AS actors  
WHERE actors.favorite_movie_id IN  
(SELECT movies.id  
FROM movies_db.movies AS movies  
WHERE movies.awards>3);
```

10. Utilice el explain plan para analizar las consultas del Ej.6 y 7.  
Del create temporary no puede generar info. Del delete si.

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top pane contains a SQL query with line numbers 1 through 7. The query is as follows:

```
1  
2 • use movies_db;  
3 CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE movies_copy SELECT * FROM movies;  
4  
5 • DELETE FROM `movies_db`.`movies_copy` AS movies  
6 WHERE movies.awards < 5;  
7
```

The bottom pane displays the 'Visual Explain' plan for the query. It shows a 'Full Table Scan' operation on the 'movies' table, which results in '21 rows'. This operation feeds into 'query\_block #1'. The interface includes a toolbar with options like 'Visual Explain', 'Display Info', 'Read + Eval cost', 'Overview', and 'View Source'. At the bottom, there is an 'Explain' tab and an 'Apply' button.

11. Qué son los índices? Para qué sirven?

Una estructura de datos asociada a una tabla que agiliza el acceso a la misma.

12. Cree un índice sobre el nombre en la tabla movies.

Se crea un índice sobre title.

### Agregar Índice1:

```
CREATE [UNIQUE] INDEX indice_movies  
ON movies_db.movies(title);
```

**Agregar Índice 2:**

```
ALTER TABLE movies_db.movies
```

```
ADD INDEX indice_movies(title)
```

**Borrar Índice:**

```
DROP INDEX idx_movies_title
```

```
ON movies_db.movies;
```

13. Chequee que el índice fue creado correctamente.

```
SHOW INDEX FROM movies_db.movies;
```

```
HELP INDEX movies_db.movies;
```