Sakila Database Exploration: Exercise 1D

1. Take some time to independently explore the sakila database in MySQL Workbench.
   1. How can you quickly retrieve a sample of records from each table?
      1. I had such a hard time because the sample table hadn’t imported into MySQL. I was clicking the Sakila model trying to import the data somehow. But getting it imported, I see that it is easy to view and retrieve the table data by clicking on the calendar icon with a lightning bolt next to what you’d like to review (*actor, film, country, etc.*).
   2. How can you modify the query to specify columns to retrieve from a table?
      1. Use commas to separate different columns to pull
         1. Example: For Actor table looking for First Name and Last Name
            1. Type ***USE databasename***
            2. Type ***SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM actor***
   3. How can you use the interface to change the limit of records displayed?
      1. On the toolbar next to the **autocommit toggle**, there is a drop down that allows you to change the limit of rows to show. Execute after selecting limit to update rows listed
2. As you preview the data available in each table, consider the substance of the  
   information represented.
   1. What data does the table contain?
      1. Most tables include the time and date (*for updates, rental/return dates, etc*), relative IDs (*whether for identification purposes of their position within a list of people, inventory, etc.*), descriptions (*where applicable*), other identifiable information (*name, email, etc.*), alongside other relevant columns pertaining to the table in question.
   2. What does this tell you about the business behind the database?
      1. Alongside the naming conventions for tables, it shows me, for one, that there are different IDs associated with different people based upon who they are (*actor or customer, for example).* Also, that there are no redundant columns when there is no need to be (*example being* ***film & film\_category.*** *They both share the* ***film\_id*** *attribute, but it’s only linked to film names in film. In* ***film\_category*** *they drop the film name and use the ID to refer to. Same with* ***customer & payment*** *tables.*)
3. Reconvene with your small group and discuss your observations. What adjustments might you make to your brainstorming document regarding records to track for your friend’s business?
   1. I am covering the Marketing table of our 1B exercise, and I’ve noticed from the exercise yesterday (1D) that there could be the possibility to have similar fields overlap with other tables. Fields like Transaction time stamps (but converting to visit day/time). I added fields like consumer ID to be able to track who the record belongs to. I also looked around at the different tables that my colleagues created to see if there are any clear overlapping fields that I could add to my table. As far as the website field goes, I tried to add variation in the subdomains that are visited. I also added a “Order Placed” field that distinguishes online orders from phone from those who did not order. Other fields that can be entered are possibly store ID to distinguish franchises as well as payment and payment type.