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.*)