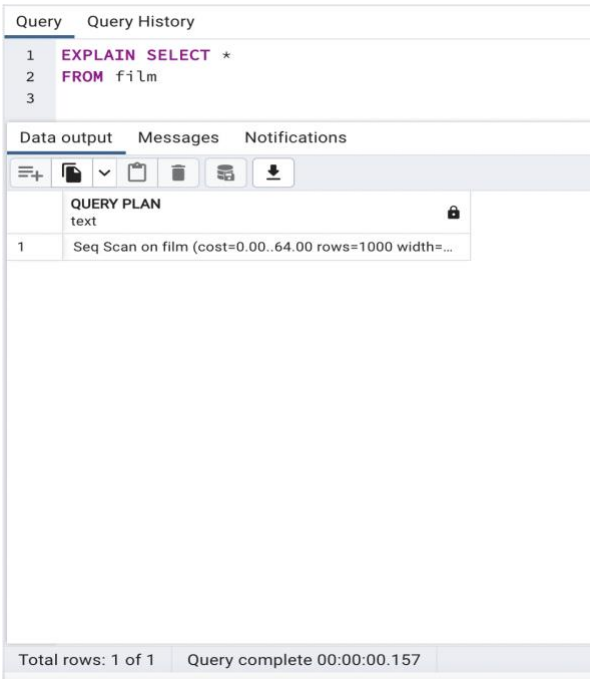
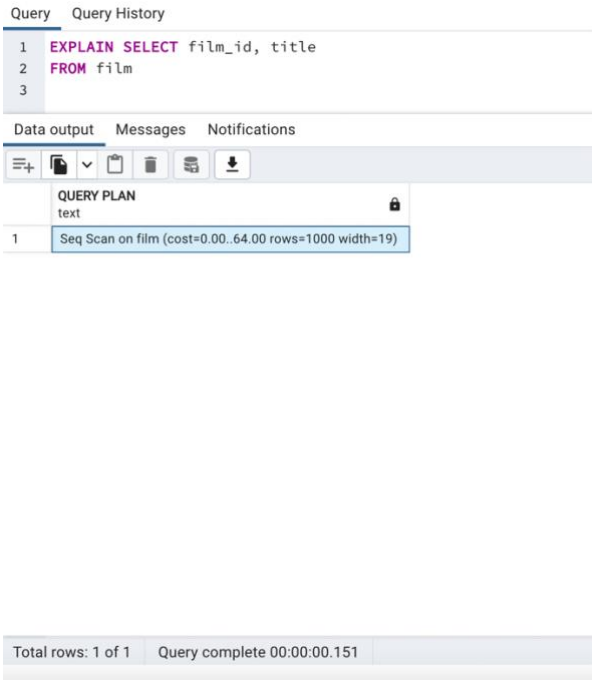
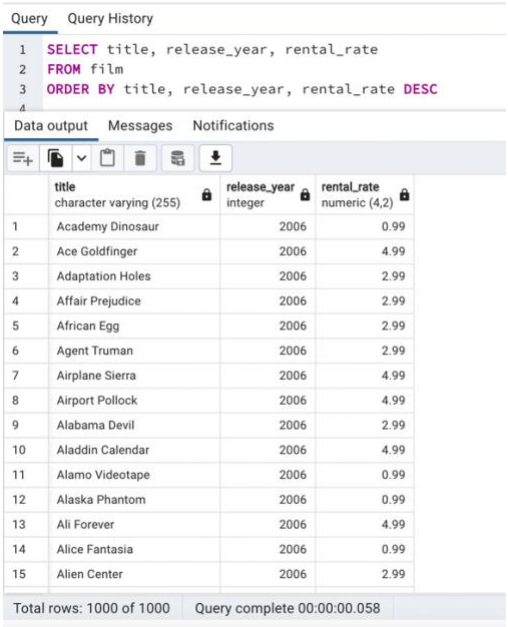
3.4 Answers- Database Querying

1. 1. **Refining Your Query:** You need to get some data from the “film” table and decide to use the query SELECT * FROM film.
    - You realize that only the “film_id” and “title” columns are needed. Write a new query that selects only those 2 columns.
    - Both queries have the same cost, but the 2nd one took less time to process and that’s because it selected less columns.



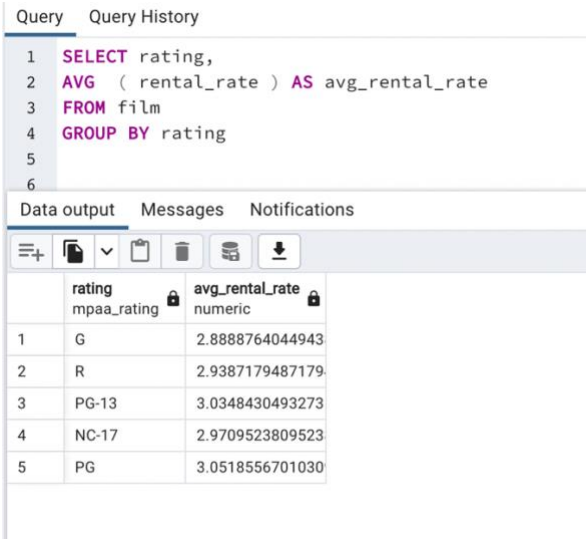


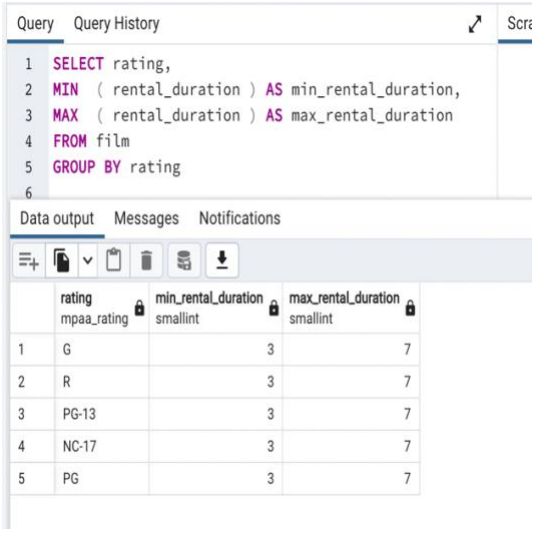
2. **Ordering the Data** - Movies sorted by title from A to Z, then by most recent release year, and then by highest to lowest rental rate.



filmcd.csv

3. Grouping Data - What is the average rental rate for each rating category? What are the minimum and maximum rental durations for each rating category?





Avg _rate.csv

rental duration.csv

4. **Database Migration – Collect data on user behavior of Android Apps**

- **Extract: The first step involves collecting the data from the external source**
- **Transform: During this step, the extracted data is converted into another format. This could mean calculating number of title views, duration, ratings, film_id.**
- **Load: The transformed data is inserted or loaded into the new database, usually by a data engineer.**