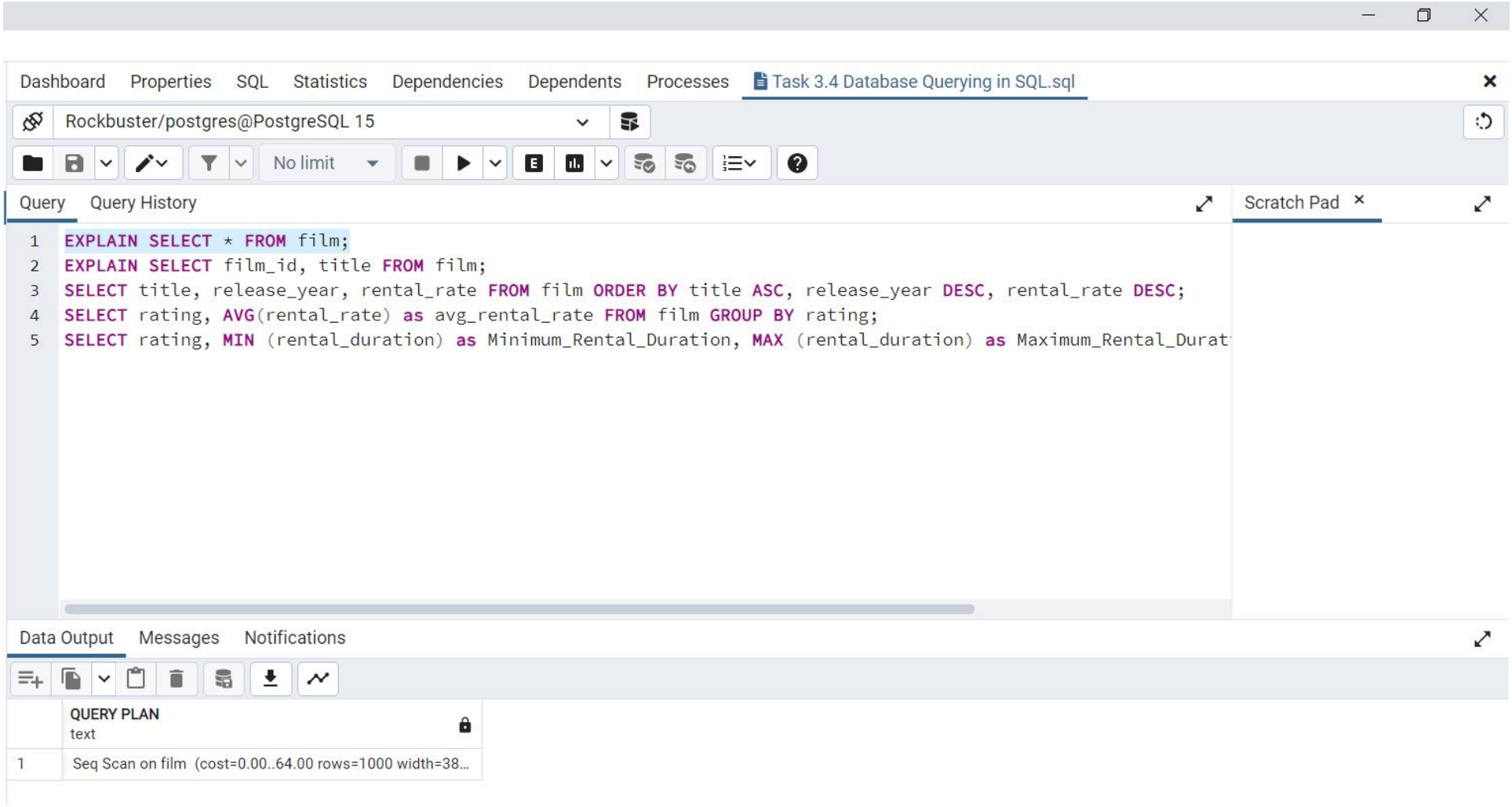
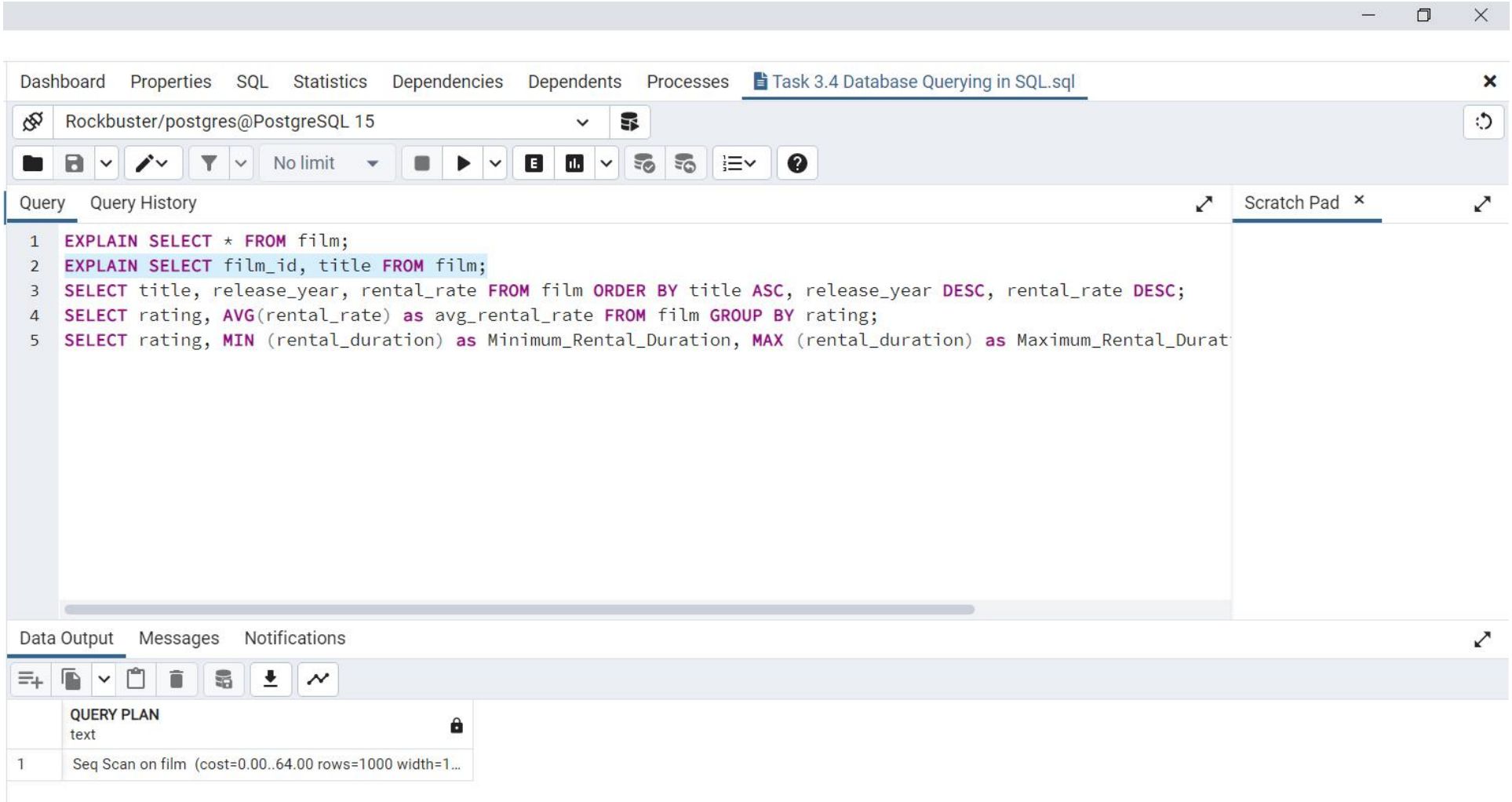
Database Querying in SQL

Step 1

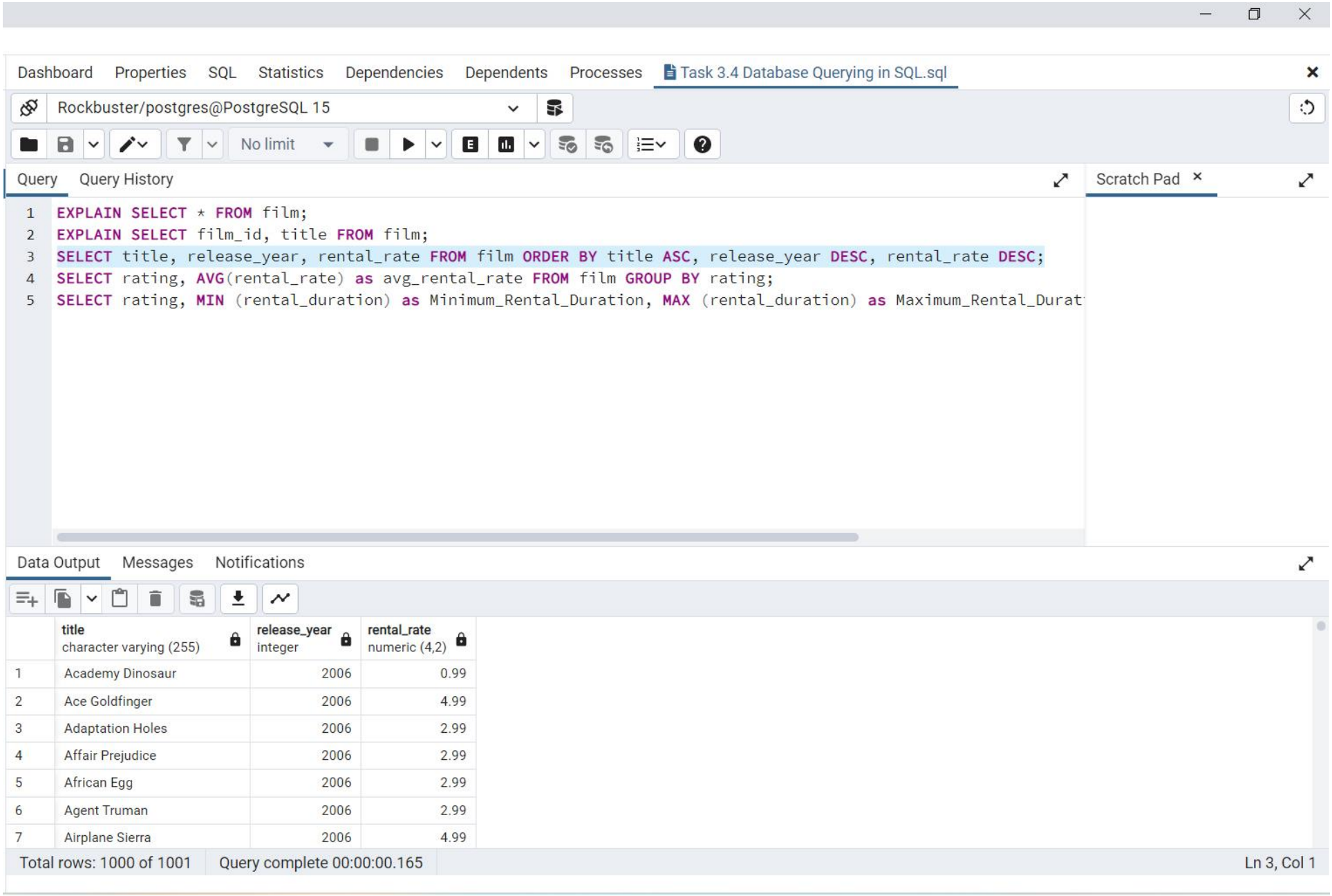




Both queries appear to have the same cost.

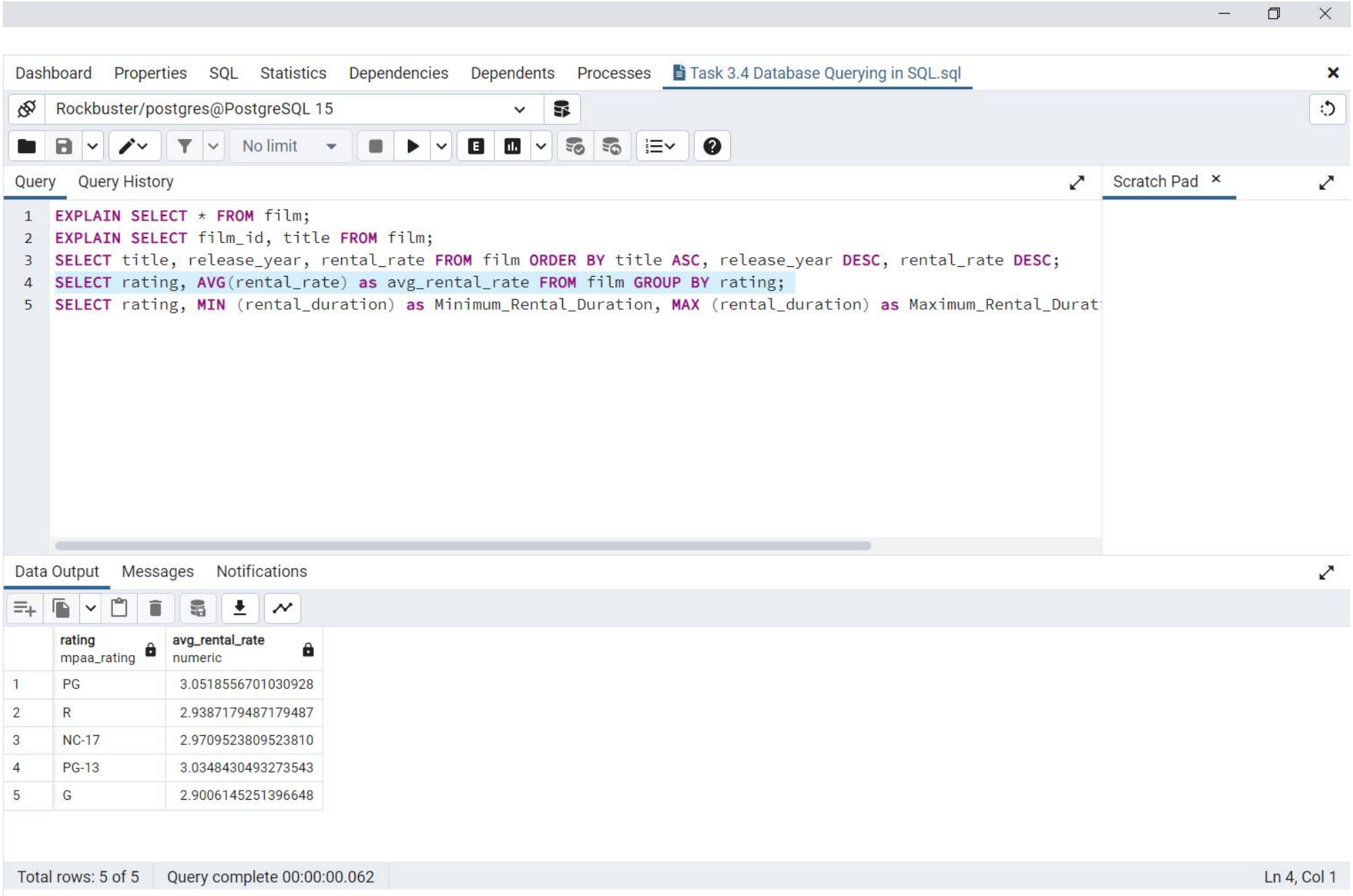
Considering this was all that was asked for, I don't see any need to optimize the above query.

Step 2

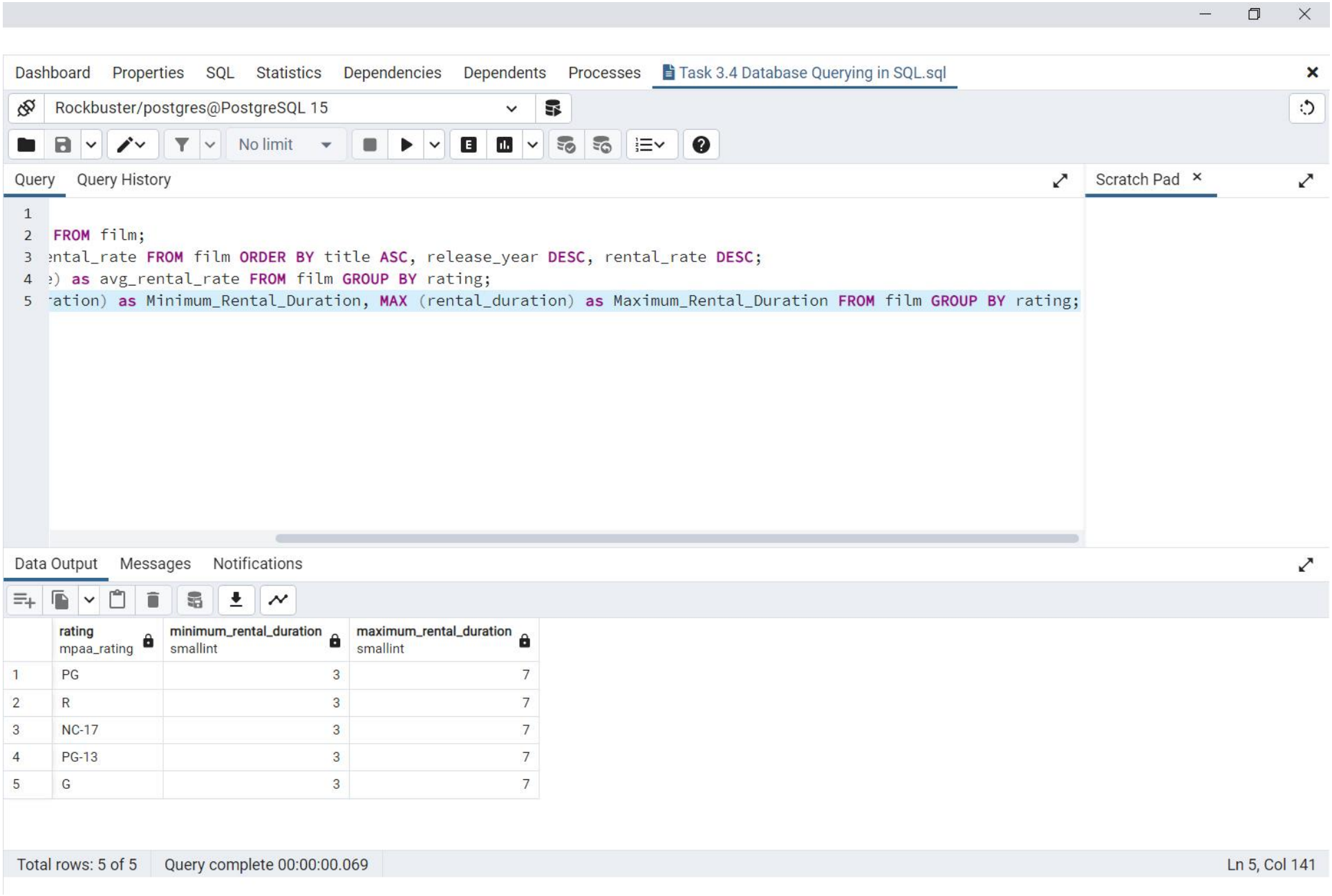

Dashboard
Properties
SQL
Statistics
Dependencies
Dependents
Processes
Task 3.4 Database Querying in SQL.sql
Rockbuster/postgres@PostgreSQL 15
No limit
Query
Query History
Scratch Pad
1 EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM film;
2 EXPLAIN SELECT film_id, title FROM film;
3 SELECT title, release_year, rental_rate FROM film ORDER BY title ASC, release_year DESC, rental_rate DESC;
4 SELECT rating, AVG(rental_rate) as avg_rental_rate FROM film GROUP BY rating;
5 SELECT rating, MIN (rental_duration) as Minimum_Rental_Duration, MAX (rental_duration) as Maximum_Rental_Durat
Data Output
Messages
Notifications
title character varying (255)
release_year integer
rental_rate numeric (4,2)
1 Academy Dinosaur 2006 0.99
2 Ace Goldfinger 2006 4.99
3 Adaptation Holes 2006 2.99
4 Affair Prejudice 2006 2.99
5 African Egg 2006 2.99
6 Agent Truman 2006 2.99
7 Airplane Sierra 2006 4.99
Total rows: 1000 of 1001
Query complete 00:00:00.165
Ln 3, Col 1

Step 3

Average rental rate grouped by rating



Minimum/Maximum renal duration by rating category



Step 4

1. Extract: release an android app to recognize client’s behavior

2. Transform: generating data to another data format

3. Load: uploading the data collected to the main database

Note: Different data types will make the data harder to analysis