

LAB REPORT – 1

For

Database Systems for Analytics

Group – 11

Shazid Shaik
Sri Karthik Nandam
Sai Nikhil Juluri

ABSTRACT

The report concerns the application for finding the latest movies with the help of a database called TMDb. This application has a database which shows you popular stuff, gives you custom movie recommendations, and it also simulates users by using their stats and data which they give to the application. The report gives a clear picture of the benefits of using the database and moving the app to Amazon cloud services, what the application needs, and what the application can do and limitations. It also comprises of the planning procedures for the database design, identification of the functions required, moving the database from the .CSV files to Amazon's servers and lastly, the connection of the App to the database through the utilization of the Python Programming Language. In brief, it is about going through the implementation of a cloud-based, movie analysis and recommendation application, covering the points of reason, design, migration, and integration.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROPOSED SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The proposed system aims at the study of the movie industry profoundly by utilizing the TMDB (The Movie Database) database. This system will make it possible to generate the trends and personalized advice with movies and model user behavior based on the movie information and comments.

1.2. SYSTEM LIMITATIONS

This system has one limitation that consists in the lack of real-time data availability because it is grounded on the periodical updates to the TMDB data set that sometimes may be behind the most current movie releases or user comments. On the other hand, users will operate with the system mainly by a pre-defined interface or the script, rather than touching data directly or searching randomly.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. THE NEED FOR A DATABASE.

2.1.1. Data Storage

Thus, data storage requires the use of databases. TMDB holds this enormous collection of structured information which includes movies data and user ratings. Organization of the data will make it easy to retrieve and analyze it.

2.1.2. Data Integrity

Data integrity will be provided by storing data inside the database, using the constraints to primary keys and the foreign keys that define the connections between various entities (e.g., movies, credits, and ratings).

2.1.3. Query and Analysis

As we move forward Databases, equip us with a set structure for doing complicated queries and analytics and this makes it possible to extract significant insights and to see patterns neatly from a set of data.

2.2. JUSTIFICATION FOR MIGRATING TO AWS.

2.2.1. Flexibility

Switching to AWS gives you the opportunity to be flexible, as AWS has a variety of services under its umbrella which means you can choose the most efficient service for placing your database, dataset files in storage facilities, and analyzing the data. This will turn out to be an adjustable model that regards utilization of the right scenarios and its unique specifications.

2.2.2. Scalability

AWS delivers scalable solutions for both storage and computing resources that are flexible. As the dataset gets bigger or the analytical tasks get more complex, the infrastructure can be just scaled up to handle the workload.

2.2.3. Resilience

AWS maintains an in-built redundancy and high availability properties which ensures that the database is accessible and stable in case of hardware failures or other disturbances thus resulting in longer period of the analytical system.

2.2.4. Cost-effectiveness

You can save money using Amazon's "pay-as-you-go" feature. With this mode, you are charged only for the computational power and resources that you utilize. This feature enables you to scale up or down according to your requirements at a specific instant in time as a substitute for a fixed payment. By merely paying for what you use and when you need to, you will be able to lower substantially your operations costs.

3. SOLUTION REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Data Storage and Management

The solution includes the ability to organize and manage TMDB files into a structured way and guarantee the integrity of the database schema design as well as define restrictions for the users.

3.2. Analysis Capabilities

This solution is supposed to be able to perform complicated queries and analytic functions on the data set. Also, it provides functionalities for trend analysis, suggestion generating and user behavior modeling.

3.3. Ability to Grow & Improve Speed

It must be built so that the time will come when it can handle extremely large amounts of real-world data besides the advanced algorithms it requires to run. Furthermore, the system must be capable of boosting the speed of database triggering searches and analysis. Therefore, the users need not to wait for a long time, instead of being prompt.

3.4. Accessibility and Security

This solution shall provide secure access to the database and the dataset files through proper authorization and admissions procedures and at distance query and analysis for authorized users.

3.5. Monitoring & Maintenance

This method reflects periodical monitoring of the database performance, resource use and system state, as well as regular maintenance functions like data backups, upgrades, and optimization projects.

4. System Design

4.1. System Functionality

4.1.1. Trend Analysis

Identifying patterns in movie release dates, genre popularity, and more.

4.1.2. Recommendation Generation

Creating movie suggestions based on user interests and watching history.

4.1.3. User Behavior Modeling

Analyzing user ratings and interactions to better understand watching habits and preferences.

4.2. Limitations

The drawbacks of the system include the absence of real-time updates, low range of interaction due to the fact that users mostly use predefined queries or scripts, and scalability issues on the managing of either large data sets or doing many analytical processes at the same time.

5. User Interaction.

5.1. Accessing the System

Authorized users with correct login parameters will work respectively with the system via web interface or command line interface. These interfaces are hosted on the Amazon Web Service (AWS) infrastructure.

5.2. Interact with the System:

The users of such database can learn from the data using either prepared queries or analytic scripts that include filtering criteria such as movie title, genre, release year, etc. The results can be seen in a visual form through the interface or saved for further analysis.

6. Database Design

6.1. Conceptual Database Design

6.1.1. Database Requirements for the Application System:

The proposed application system needs a solid well-structured database to process and keep movie information in the best possible way. The database should have great information processing capabilities maintaining the data integrity, consistency, and performance.

6.1.2. Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)

The image seen here represents the logical view of the database that includes the Entity Relationship Diagram for the proposed database schema. The ERD displays entities (tables) and how they interrelate with each other inside the system. The primary entities include `movies`, `credits_crew`, `credits_cast`, `production_companies`, `genre`, `keywords`, and `ratings`. The partner relations between different entities are shown by the use of correct notations, e.g. one-to-many, and many-to-many. For example, `movies` entity has one-to-many relationship with `credits_crew` and `credits_cast` to cover situations, in which each movie can be attributed to multiple crew and cast members as well.

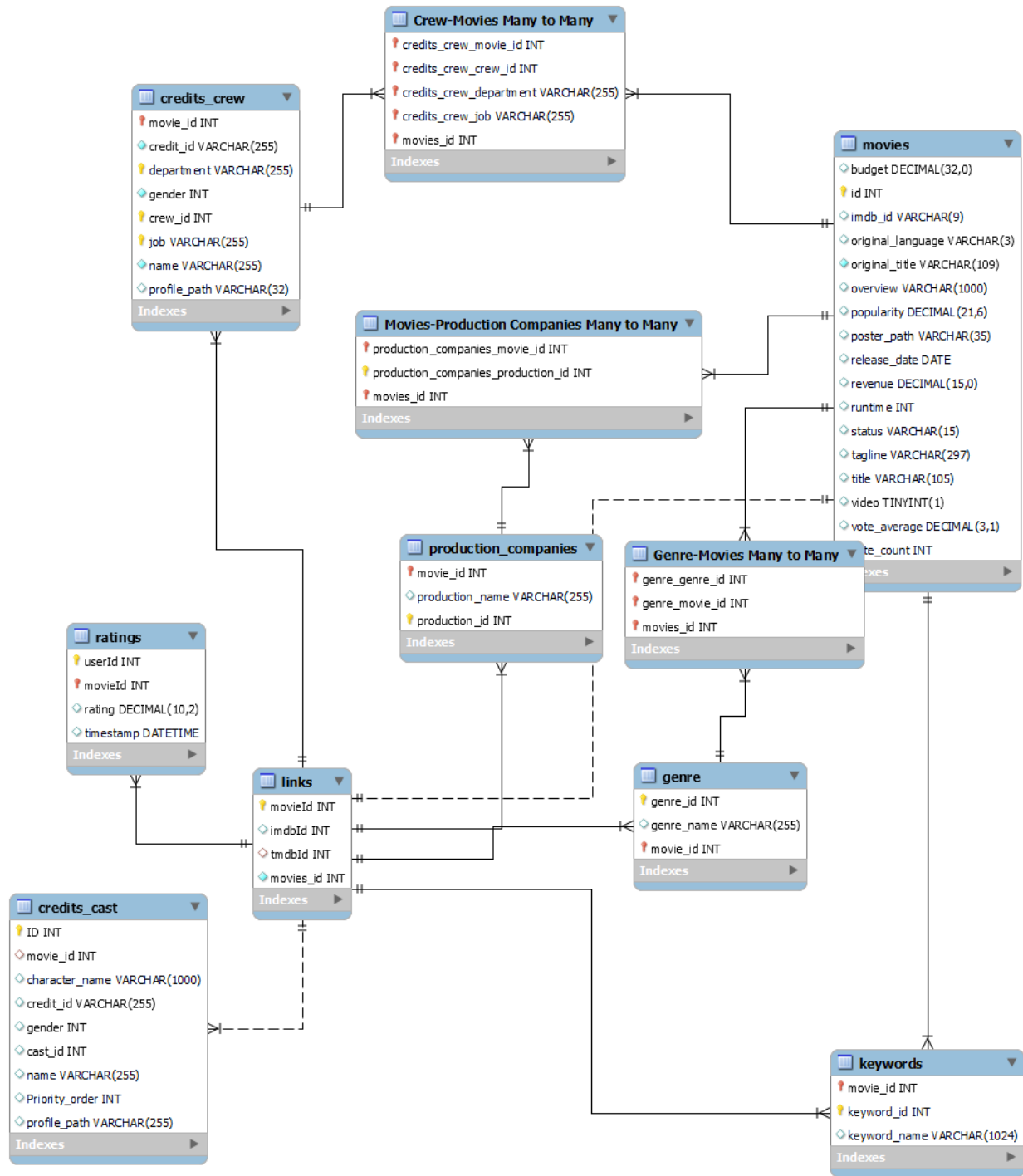


Fig - 6.1.2: ER Diagram of the database with the representation of all the relations with the Primary and Foreign keys.

6.1.3. Normalization and Key Representation

Normalization is the process of arranging data in a database to eliminate the duplicates and to better the data consistency. As the ERD provided follows the principles of normalization, no data redundancy is given, and it is stored as effectively as possible. Primary keys are represented in the ERD as unique identifiers for each entity. For example, the `movies` table has an `id` field marked as the primary key, ensuring that each movie record is uniquely identifiable. Foreign keys are used to establish relationships between entities. For instance, the `credits_crew` table has a `movie_id` field, which serves as a foreign key referencing the primary key (`id`) of the `movies` table. This relationship allows the system to associate crew members with specific movies.

6.2. Functional Analysis

The developed application will blend smoothly for the purpose of providing a platform for storing movie related data; in this case, the efficiency of the system and the quality of service would be considered. The functionally different components that compose the CMS consist of data management, precise search, with a strong security system. The system will provide all the necessary capabilities that are useful in medium to high-end businesses. This is through use of user-friendly interfaces and effortless integration to make it a comprehensive and all-inclusive solution for handling movie data across different needs and settings.

Movie Management:

- Table Structure: `movies`, `credits_crew`, `credits_cast`, `production_companies`, `genre`, `keywords`
- Access Privileges: Administrative users may have full access for CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations, while regular users may have read-only access.

- SQL Queries: Retrieve movie details, cast, and crew information, production companies, genres, and keywords associated with a movie.

The screenshot shows a database query interface with a SQL query editor at the top and a results grid below. The query is: `SELECT * FROM movies;`. The results grid displays a list of movies with columns: budget, id, imdb_id, original_language, original_title, overview, popularity, poster_path, release_date, revenue, runtime, status, tagline, title, video, and vote_average. The first few rows of the results are:

budget	id	imdb_id	original_language	original_title	overview	popularity	poster_path	release_date	revenue	runtime	status	tagline	title	video	vote_average
0	2	tt0094475	fi	Ariel	Taisto Kasurinen is a Finnish coal miner whose f...	3.860491	/gZC0ZnH0ZGhAaMxocS6CL0u.jpg	1988-10-21	0	69	Released		Ariel	0	7.1
0	3	tt0092149	fi	Vierijä paratiisissa	An episode in the life of Nikander, a garbage ma...	2.292110	/7d4d4uicYB0d8gPyA7H1Nkgb.jpg	1986-10-16	0	76	Released		Shadows in Paradise	0	7.1
4000000	5	tt0113101	en	Four Rooms	It's Ted the Bellhop's first night on the job...and t...	9.026586	/tQzShh9xk1m4k4hztw11Ngpb.jpg	1995-12-09	4300000	98	Released		Four Rooms	0	6.5

Fig – 6.2.1: SQL query

The screenshot shows a database query interface with a SQL query editor at the top and a results grid below. The query is: `SELECT title, revenue FROM movies ORDER BY revenue DESC LIMIT 10;`. The results grid displays a list of movies with columns: title and revenue. The first few rows of the results are:

title	revenue
Avatar	2787965087
Star Wars: The Force Awakens	2069223624
Titanic	1845034188
The Avengers	1519557910
Jurassic World	1513528810

Fig – 6.2.2: SQL query

SQL query editor interface showing a sequence of queries and their execution results.

```

7 ORDER BY revenue DESC
8 LIMIT 10;
9
10 -- 3
11 • UPDATE movies SET title = 'Updated Title' WHERE id = 1;
12
13 -- 4
14 • DELETE FROM movies WHERE id = 1;
15
16 -- 5
17 • SELECT COUNT(*) FROM movies;
18
19 -- 6
20 • SELECT m.title, g.genre_name
21 FROM movies m
22 INNER JOIN genre g ON m.id = g.movie_id;
23
24 -- 7
25 • SELECT title, release_date
26

```

	Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
1	17:03:50	SELECT * FROM movies LIMIT 0, 1000	1000 row(s) returned	0.015 sec / 0.339 sec
2	17:05:48	SELECT title, revenue FROM movies ORDER BY revenue DESC LIMIT 10	10 row(s) returned	0.175 sec / 0.000040...
3	17:06:38	UPDATE movies SET title = 'Updated Title' WHERE id = 1	0 row(s) affected Rows matched: 0 Changed: 0 War...	0.024 sec

Fig – 6.2.3: SQL query

SQL query editor interface showing a sequence of queries and their execution results.

```

7 ORDER BY revenue DESC
8 LIMIT 10;
9
10 -- 3
11 • UPDATE movies SET title = 'Updated Title' WHERE id = 1;
12
13 -- 4
14 • DELETE FROM movies WHERE id = 1;
15
16 -- 5
17 • SELECT COUNT(*) FROM movies;
18
19 -- 6
20 • SELECT m.title, g.genre_name
21 FROM movies m
22 INNER JOIN genre g ON m.id = g.movie_id;
23
24 -- 7
25 • SELECT title, release_date
26

```

	Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
1	17:03:50	SELECT * FROM movies LIMIT 0, 1000	1000 row(s) returned	0.015 sec / 0.339 sec
2	17:05:48	SELECT title, revenue FROM movies ORDER BY revenue DESC LIMIT 10	10 row(s) returned	0.175 sec / 0.000040...
3	17:06:38	UPDATE movies SET title = 'Updated Title' WHERE id = 1	0 row(s) affected Rows matched: 0 Changed: 0 War...	0.024 sec
4	17:07:26	DELETE FROM movies WHERE id = 1	0 row(s) affected	0.024 sec

Fig – 6.2.4: SQL query

SQL query editor interface showing a sequence of queries and their execution results.

```

15
16 -- 5
17 • SELECT COUNT(*) FROM movies;
18
19

```

	Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
1	17:03:50	SELECT * FROM movies LIMIT 0, 1000	1000 row(s) returned	0.015 sec / 0.339 sec
2	17:05:48	SELECT title, revenue FROM movies ORDER BY revenue DESC LIMIT 10	10 row(s) returned	0.175 sec / 0.000040...
3	17:06:38	UPDATE movies SET title = 'Updated Title' WHERE id = 1	0 row(s) affected Rows matched: 0 Changed: 0 War...	0.024 sec
4	17:07:26	DELETE FROM movies WHERE id = 1	0 row(s) affected	0.024 sec

Fig – 6.2.5: SQL query

```

18
19
20 • SELECT m.title, g.genre_name
21 FROM movies m
22 INNER JOIN genre g ON m.id = g.movie_id;
23
24
100% 41:22

```

title	genre_name
Star Wars	Adventure
The Fifth Element	Adventure
Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl	Adventure
Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest	Adventure
2001: A Space Odyssey	Adventure
War of the Worlds	Adventure
Hero	Adventure
Nausicaä of the Valley of the Wind	Adventure
Miami Vice	Adventure
Raiders of the Lost Ark	Adventure
Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom	Adventure
Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade	Adventure
Armageddon	Adventure
Tron	Adventure
Gladadiator	Adventure
Back to the Future	Adventure
Predator	Adventure
Charlie and the Chocolate Factory	Adventure
The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring	Adventure
The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers	Adventure
The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	Adventure
The Lord of the Rings	Adventure
Princess Mononoke	Adventure
Spirited Away	Adventure

Result 4 Read Only

Fig – 6.2.6: SQL query

```

24
25 • SELECT title, release_date
26 FROM movies;
27
0% 13:26

```

title	release_date
Ariel	1988-10-21
Shadows in Paradise	1988-10-16
Four Rooms	1995-12-09
Judgment Night	1993-10-15
Star Wars	1977-05-25
Finding Nemo	2003-05-30
Forrest Gump	1994-07-06
American Beauty	1999-09-15
Citizen Kane	1941-04-30
Dancer in the Dark	2000-05-17
The Dark	2006-01-26
The Fifth Element	1997-05-07
Metropolis	1927-01-10
My Life Without Me	2003-05-07
The Endless Summer	1966-06-15
Pirates of the Caribbean	2003-07-09
Kill Bill: Vol. 1	2003-10-10
Jarhead	2005-11-04
Walk on Water	2004-02-05
9 Songs	2004-07-16
Apocalypse Now	1979-09-15
Magnetic Rose	1995-12-23
Unforgiven	1992-08-07
The Simpsons Movie	2007-07-25

Result 5 Read Only

Fig – 6.2.7: SQL query

```

29
30
31 • SELECT genre_id, COUNT(*) FROM genre GROUP BY genre_id;
32
100% 06:31

```

genre_id	COUNT(*)
12	3490
14	2309
16	1931
18	20244
27	4671
28	6592
35	13176
36	1398
37	1042
53	7619
80	4304
89	3930
879	3044
2883	1
7759	1
7760	1
7761	1
9648	2464
10402	1997
10748	6730
10751	2767
10752	1322
10769	1619
10770	766

Result 6 Read Only

Fig – 6.2.8: SQL query

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

333

334

335

336

337

338

339

340

341

342

343

344

345

346

347

348

349

350

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

361

362

363

364

365

366

367

368

369

370

371

372

373

374

375

376

377

378

379

380

381

382

383

384

385

386

387

388

389

390

391

392

393

394

395

396

397

398

399

400

401

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412

413

414

415

416

417

418

419

420

421

422

423

424

425

426

427

428

429

430

431

432

433

434

435

436

437

438

439

440

441

442

443

444

445

446

447

448

449

450

451

452

453

454

455

456

457

458

459

460

461

462

463

464

465

466

467

468

469

470

471

472

473

474

475

476

477

478

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486

487

488

489

490

491

492

493

494

495

496

497

498

499

500

501

502

503

504

505

506

507

508

509

510

511

512

513

514

515

516

517

518

519

520

521

522

523

524

525

526

527

528

529

530

531

532

533

534

535

536

537

538

539

540

541

542

543

544

545

546

547

548

549

550

551

552

553

554

555

556

557

558

559

560

561

562

563

564

565

566

567

568

569

570

571

572

573

574

575

576

577

578

579

580

581

582

583

584

585

586

587

588

589

590

591

592

593

594

595

596

597

598

599

600

601

602

603

604

605

606

607

608

609

610

611

612

613

614

615

616

617

618

619

620

621

622

623

624

625

626

627

628

629

630

631

632

633

634

635

636

637

638

639

640

641

642

643

644

645

646

647

648

649

650

651

652

653

654

655

656

657

658

659

660

661

662

663

664

665

666

667

668

669

670

671

672

673

674

675

676

677

678

679

680

681

682

683

684

685

686

687

688

689

690

691

692

693

694

695

696

697

698

699

700

701

702

703

704

705

706

707

708

709

710

711

712

713

714

715

716

717

718

719

720

721

722

723

724

725

726

727

728

729

730

731

732

733

734

735

736

737

738

739

740

741

742

743

744

745

746

747

748

749

750

751

752

753

754

755

756

757

758

759

760

761

762

763

764

765

766

767

768

769

770

771

772

773

774

775

776

777

778

779

780

781

782

783

784

785

786

787

788

789

790

791

792

793

794

795

796

797

798

799

800

801

802

803

804

805

806

807

808

809

810

811

812

813

814

815

816

817

818

819

820

821

822

823

824

825

826

827

828

829

830

831

832

833

834

835

836

837

838

839

840

841

842

843

844

845

846

847

848

849

850

851

852

853

854

855

856

857

858

859

860

861

862

863

864

865

866

867

868

869

870

871

872

873

874

875

876

877

878

879

880

881

882

883

884

885

886

887

888

889

890

891

892

893

894

895

896

897

898

899

900

901

902

903

904

905

906

907

908

909

910

911

912

913

914

915

916

917

918

919

920

921

922

923

924

925

926

927

928

929

930

931

932

933

934

935

936

937

938

939

940

941

942

943

944

945

946

947

948

949

950

951

952

953

954

955

956

957

958

959

960

961

962

963

964

965

966

967

968

969

970

971

972

973

974

975

976

977

978

979

980

981

982

983

984

985

986

987

988

989

990

991

992

993

994

995

996

997

998

999

1000

1001

1002

1003

1004

1005

1006

1007

1008

1009

1010

1011

1012

1013

1014

1015

1016

1017

1018

1019

1020

1021

1022

1023

1024

1025

1026

1027

1028

1029

1030

1031

1032

1033

1034

1035

1036

1037

1038

1039

1040

1041

1042

1043

1044

1045

1046

1047

1048

1049

1050

1051

1052

1053

1054

1055

1056

1057

1058

1059

1060

1061

1062

1063

1064

1065

1066

1067

1068

1069

1070

1071

1072

1073

1074

1075

1076

1077

1078

1079

1080

1081

1082

1083

1084

1085

1086

1087

1088

1089

1090

1091

1092

1093

1094

1095

1096

1097

1098

1099

1100

1101

1102

1103

1104

1105

1106

1107

1108

1109

1110

1111

1112

1113

1114

1115

1116

1117

1118

1119

1120

1121

1122

1123

1124

1125

1126

1127

1128

1129

1130

1131

1132

1133

1134

1135

1136

1137

1138

1139

1140

1141

1142

1143

1144

1145

1146

1147

1148

1149

1150

1151

1152

1153

1154

1155

1156

1157

1158

1159

1160

1161

1162

1163

1164

1165

1166

1167

1168

1169

1170

1171

1172

1173

1174

1175

1176

1177

1178

1179

1180

1181

1182

1183

1184

1185

1186

1187

1188

1189

1190

1191

1192

1193

1194

1195

1196

1197

1198

1199

1200

1201

1202

1203

1204

1205

1206

1207

1208

1209

1210

1211

1212

1213

1214

1215

1216

1217

1218

1219

1220

1221

1222

1223

1224

1225

1226

1227

1228

1229

1230

1231

1232

1233

1234

1235

1236

1237

1238

1239

1240

1241

1242

1243

1244

1245

1246

1247

1248

1249

1250

1251

1252

1253

1254

1255

1256

1257

1258

1259

1260

1261

1262

1263

1264

1265

1266

1267

1268

1269

1270

1271

1272

1273

1274

1275

1276

1277

1278

1279

1280

1281

1282

1283

1284

1285

1286

1287

1288

1289

1290

1291

1292

1293

1294

1295

1296

1297

1298

1299

1300

1301

1302

1303

1304

1305

1306

1307

1308

1309

1310

1311

1312

1313

1314

1315

1316

1317

1318

1319

1320

1321

1322

1323

1324

1325

1326

1327

1328

1329

1330

1331

1332

1333

1334

1335

1336

1337

1338

1339

1340

1341

1342

1343

1344

1345

1346

1347

1348

1349

1350

1351

1352

1353

1354

1355

1356

1357

1358

1359

1360

1361

1362

1363

1364

1365

1366

1367

1368

1369

1370

1371

1372

1373

1374

1375

1376

1377

1378

1379

1380

1381

1382

1383

1384

1385

1386

1387

1388

1389

1390

1391

1392

1393

1394

1395

1396

1397

1398

1399

1400

1401

1402

1403

1404

1405

1406

1407

1408

1409

1410

1411

1412

1413

1414

1415

1416

1417

1418

1419

1420

1421

1422

1423

1424

1425

1426

1427

1428

1429

1430

1431

1432

1433

1434

1435

1436

1437

1438

1439

1440

1441

1442

1443

1444

1445

1446

1447

1448

1449

1450

1451

1452

1453

1454

1455

1456

1457

1458

1459

1460

1461

1462

1463

1464

1465

1466

1467

1468

1469

1470

1471

1472

1473

1474

1475

1476

1477

1478

1479

1480

1481

1482

1483

1484

1485

1486

1487

1488

1489

1490

1491

1492

1493

1494

1495

1496

1497

1498

1499

1500

1501

1502

1503

1504

1505

1506

1507

1508

1509

1510

1511

1512

1513

1514

1515

1516

1517

1518

1519

1520

1521

1522

Fig – 6.2.9: SQL query

Query

Limit to 1000 rows

38
39
40
41
42
43

```

SELECT title,
CASE
WHEN revenue > 1000000 THEN 'Blockbuster'
ELSE 'Average'
END AS movie_type
FROM movies;

```

100% 13/42

	title	movie_type
0	Ariel	Average
0	Shadows in Paradise	Average
0	Four Rooms	Blockbuster
0	Judgment Night	Blockbuster
0	Star Wars	Blockbuster
0	Finding Nemo	Blockbuster
0	Forrest Gump	Blockbuster
0	American Beauty	Blockbuster
0	Citizen Kane	Blockbuster
0	Dancer in the Dark	Blockbuster
0	The Dark	Average
0	The Fifth Element	Blockbuster
0	Metropolis	Average
0	My Life Without Me	Blockbuster
0	The Endless Summer	Average
0	Pirates of the Carb.	Blockbuster
0	Kill Bill: Vol. 1	Blockbuster
0	Jarhead	Blockbuster
0	Walk on Water	Average
0	9 Songs	Blockbuster
0	Apocalypse Now	Blockbuster
0	Magnetic Rose	Average
0	Unforgiven	Blockbuster
0	The Simpsons Movie	Blockbuster

Fig – 6.2.10: SQL query

- Triggers: Automatically update related tables when a new movie is added or modified.
- Stored Procedures: Encapsulate complex business logic for efficient data processing.

```
1  -- 1
2  DELIMITER //
3
4  ● ○ CREATE PROCEDURE add_movie (
5      IN title VARCHAR(255),
6      IN release_date DATE,
7      IN budget DECIMAL(10,2),
8      IN revenue DECIMAL(10,2),
9      IN status VARCHAR(50)
10 )
11 ○ BEGIN
12     INSERT INTO movies (title, release_date, budget, revenue, status)
13     VALUES (title, release_date, budget, revenue, status);
14 END //
15
16 DELIMITER ;
17
```

Fig – 6.2.11: SQL Stored Procedure

```
18  -- 2
19  DELIMITER //
20
21  ● ○ CREATE PROCEDURE update_movie_revenue (
22      IN movie_id INT,
23      IN new_revenue DECIMAL(10,2)
24  )
25  ○ BEGIN
26      UPDATE movies SET revenue = new_revenue WHERE id = movie_id;
27  END //
28
29  DELIMITER ;
```

Fig – 6.2.12: SQL Stored Procedure

```

30
31  -- 3
32  DELIMITER //
33
34  CREATE PROCEDURE delete_movie (
35      IN movie_id INT
36  )
37  BEGIN
38      DELETE FROM movies WHERE id = movie_id;
39  END //
40
41  DELIMITER ;

```

Fig – 6.2.13: SQL Stored Procedure

```

42
43  -- 4
44  DELIMITER //
45
46  CREATE PROCEDURE get_movie_details (
47      IN movie_id INT,
48      OUT movie_title VARCHAR(255),
49      OUT release_date DATE,
50      OUT budget DECIMAL(10,2),
51      OUT revenue DECIMAL(10,2),
52      OUT status VARCHAR(50)
53  )
54  BEGIN
55      SELECT title, release_date, budget, revenue, status
56      INTO movie_title, release_date, budget, revenue, status
57      FROM movies WHERE id = movie_id;
58  END //
59
60  DELIMITER ;

```

Fig – 6.2.14: SQL Stored Procedure

```

61
62     -- 5
63     DELIMITER //
64
65 • ⊖ CREATE PROCEDURE calculate_average_rating (
66     INOUT avg_rating DECIMAL(3,2)
67 )
68 ⊖ BEGIN
69     SELECT AVG(rating) INTO avg_rating FROM ratings;
70     END //
71
72     DELIMITER ;
73

```

Fig – 6.2.15: SQL Stored Procedure

```

2     -- 1
3 • CREATE TRIGGER audit_movie_changes
4     AFTER UPDATE ON movies
5     FOR EACH ROW
6     INSERT INTO audit_log (action, movie_id, INSERTED_AT)
7     VALUES ('Update', OLD.id, NOW());
8

```

Fig – 6.2.16: SQL Trigger

```

9     -- 2
10 • CREATE TRIGGER auto_increment_movie_id
11     BEFORE INSERT ON movies
12     FOR EACH ROW
13     SET NEW.id = (SELECT MAX(id) + 1 FROM movies);
14

```

Fig – 6.2.17: SQL Trigger


```

15  -- 3
16  delimiter //
17  • CREATE TRIGGER prevent_movie_deletion
18    BEFORE DELETE ON movies
19    FOR EACH ROW
20    BEGIN
21      IF OLD.status = 'Released' THEN
22        SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Cannot delete released movie';
23      END IF;
24    END//
25  delimiter ;

```

Fig – 6.2.18: SQL Trigger

```

20
27  • -- 4
28  CREATE TRIGGER log_rating_changes
29  AFTER INSERT ON ratings
30  FOR EACH ROW
31  INSERT INTO rating_log (movie_id, new_rating, timestamp)
32  VALUES (NEW.movieId, NEW.rating, NOW());
33

```

Fig – 6.2.19: SQL Trigger

```

33
34  -- 5
35  delimiter //
36  CREATE TRIGGER cascade_update_genre
37  AFTER UPDATE ON movies
38  FOR EACH ROW
39  BEGIN
40    UPDATE genre SET genre_name = NEW.title WHERE movie_id = NEW.id;
41  END;
42  delimiter ;
43

```

Fig – 6.2.20: SQL Trigger

The database interactions for each component will be the execution of SQL queries, triggers, and stored procedures to retrieve data, insert data, update data, and delete data in the conformity to the requirements of the database interface. Privilege usage will depend solely on user designers as to his position and responsibilities, which guarantees information safety and authenticity.

7. Implementation

7.1. Database Migration to AWS:

Step by Step Guide for Database migration to AWS is s following:

1. Create an AWS account and browse to the AWS Management Console.
2. Set up an RDS (Relational Database Service) instance, specifying the database engine, instance size, storage, and security settings.
3. Prepare the TMDB dataset by obtaining the files and preparing them for cleanliness and analytical appropriateness.

This is processed through python and the specific codes are uploaded to GitHub.

4. Transfer the data from CSV files to MYSQL workbench through python (codes are specifically uploaded to GitHub).
5. Relate every table to the other tables using Primary and Foreign keys
6. Using python, push every data and table from SQL to AWS-RDS instance created in the previous steps.
6. Verify data migration by running SQL queries and looking for problems or difficulties.

7.2. Demonstrating Connectivity to AWS using Python:

```
import mysql.connector

# Connect to MySQL database
def connect_to_mysql(host, port, username, password, database):
    try:
        connection = mysql.connector.connect(
            host=host,
            port=port,
            user=username,
            password=password,
            database=database
```

```

    )
    if connection.is_connected():
        print("Connected to MySQL database")
        return connection
except mysql.connector.Error as e:
    print("Error connecting to MySQL database:", e)
    return None

# Define MySQL database credentials
host = 'lab1-group11.cjay2kquewc0.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com' # Change to
your MySQL host
port = '3306' # Change to your MySQL port (default is usually 3306)
username = 'admin' # Change to your MySQL username
password = 'Shazid!2' # Change to your MySQL password
database = 'shazid_lab1' # Change to the name of your MySQL database

# Connect to MySQL
connection = connect_to_mysql(host, port, username, password, database)

# Execute SELECT statement to fetch 10 rows
if connection:
    try:
        cursor = connection.cursor()
        sql_query = "SELECT * FROM credits_cast LIMIT 10" # Change
        'your_table' to the name of your table
        cursor.execute(sql_query)
        records = cursor.fetchall()
        for record in records:
            print(record)
    except mysql.connector.Error as e:
        print("Error executing SELECT statement:", e)
    finally:
        cursor.close()
        connection.close()
        print("MySQL connection closed")

```

7.2.1. Result:

```

/Users/shazid08/Desktop/test/venv/bin/python /Users/shazid08/Desktop/test/Test_connection.py
Connected to MySQL database
(8852, 'Calder', '52fe44c1c3a36847f80a81ef', 0, 9786, 'Jessie Lawrence Ferguson', 10, '\r', 1)
(2, 'Mikkonen', '52fe420dc3a36847f8000031', 2, 4826, 'Matti Pellonpää', 2, '/7WuLvkuWphUAtW6QQtF3WrwUKE.jpg\r', 2)
(8852, 'Walter', '52fe44c1c3a36847f80a81c5', 2, 11392, 'Dennis Dun', 4, '/oIPqxBAAQidRsftEQW0E6gBcbDy.jpg\r', 3)
(8852, 'Howard Birack', '52fe44c1c3a36847f80a81bd', 2, 11395, 'Victor Wong', 2, '/70vAqnH2QFhL0enNQCVCa61JhN3.jpg\r', 4)
(2, 'Taisto Olavi Kasurinen', '52fe420dc3a36847f8000029', 0, 54768, 'Turo Pajala', 0, '\r', 5)
(8852, 'Bag Lady', '52fe44c1c3a36847f80a81ff', 1, 11903, 'Joanna Merlin', 14, '/d0psuxqXwfix8rVWjfsGhKgK09L.jpg\r', 6)
(2, 'Irmeli Katariina Pihlaja', '52fe420dc3a36847f800002d', 0, 54769, 'Susanna Haavisto', 1, '\r', 7)
(8852, 'Catherine Danforth', '52fe44c1c3a36847f80a81b9', 1, 27539, 'Lisa Blount', 1, '/cU93NHpILMS96Lj4WyeBpEj9UXH.jpg\r', 8)
(2, 'Riku', '52fe420dc3a36847f8000035', 0, 54770, 'Eetu Hilkkamo', 3, '\r', 9)
(3, 'Nikander', '52fe420dc3a36847f80000087', 2, 4826, 'Matti Pellonpää', 0, '/7WuLvkuWphUAtW6QQtF3WrwUKE.jpg\r', 10)
MySQL connection closed

Process finished with exit code 0

```

Fig – 7.2.1: Output of the AWS connectivity code in Python

7.3. Screenshots

7.3.1. 1. The AWS Management Console displays the RDS instance data.

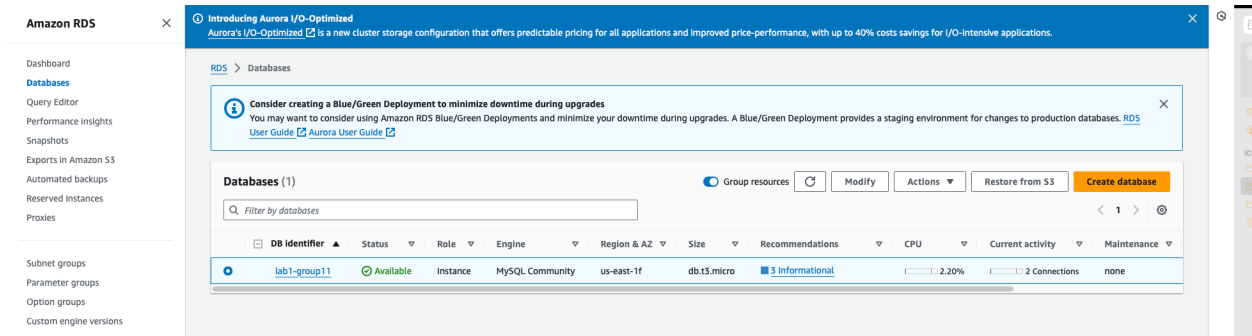


Fig – 7.3.1: Screenshot of AWS Console

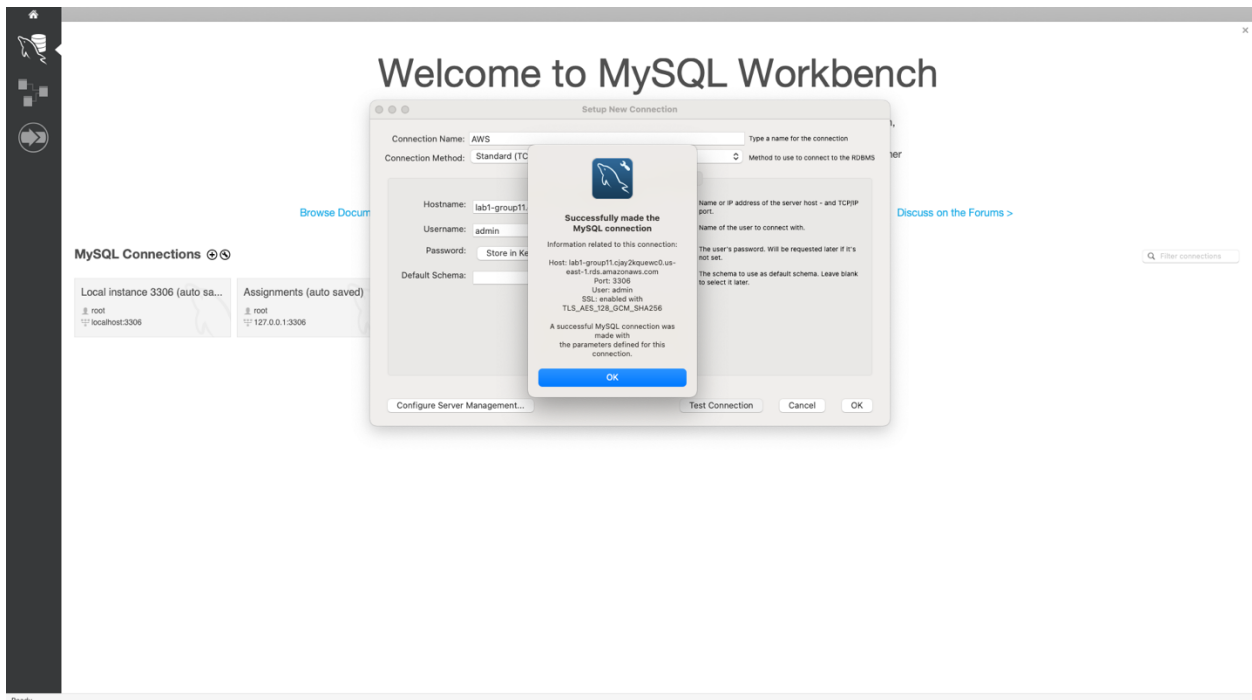


Fig – 7.3.2: Screenshot of Test Connection to AWS

8. GitHub Repository link:

<https://github.com/Shazid08/Data225-lab1-grp11>