

Data Science Apprenticeship Challenge

Section A: Initialization

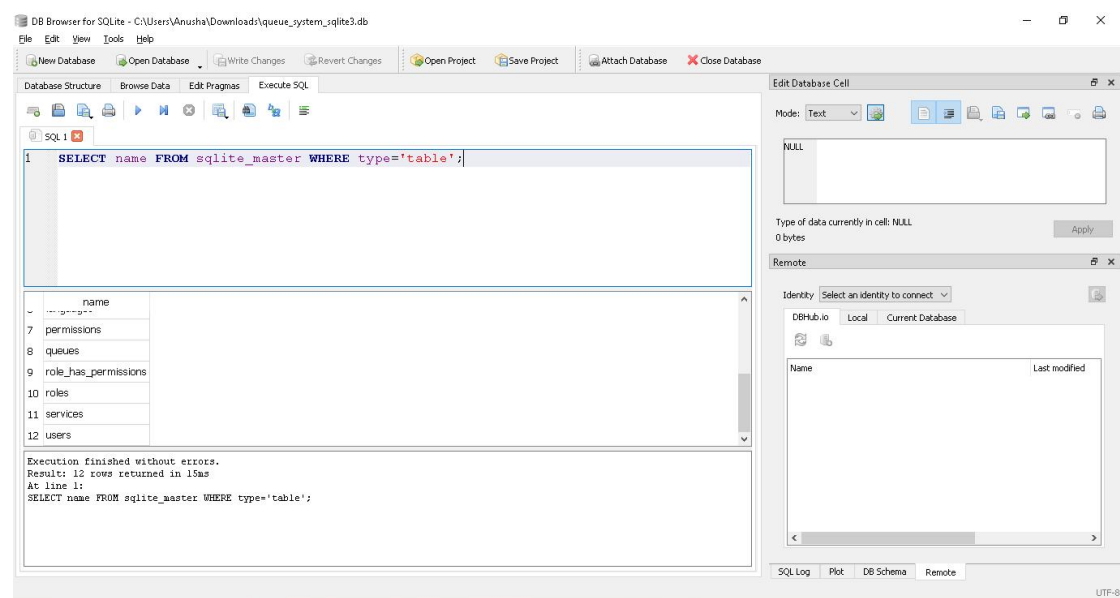
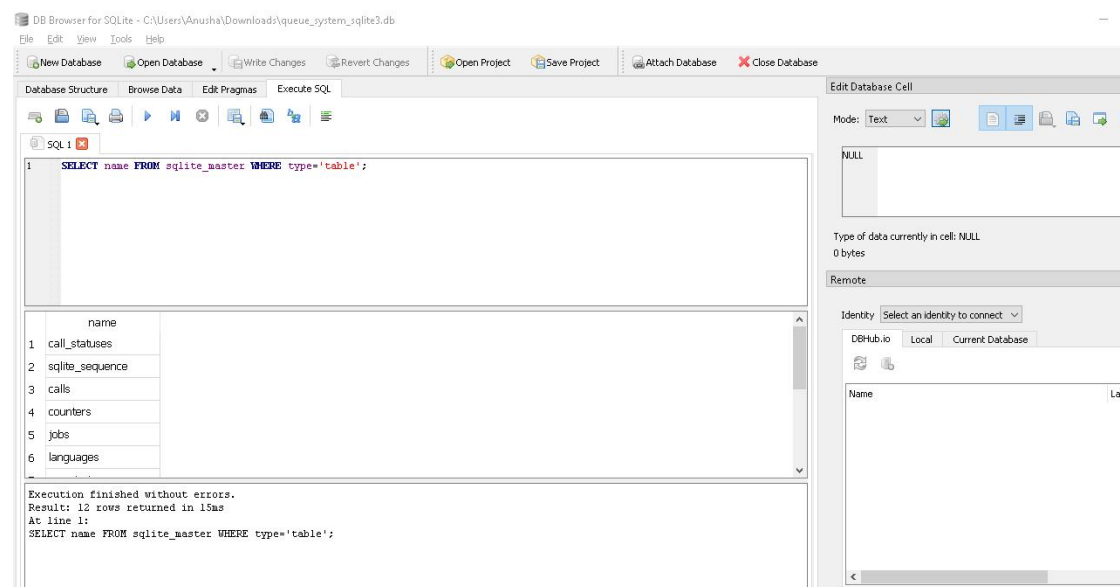
1. Sample Data

Objective: Loading the database and verifying the table names

Executing the query:

```
SELECT name FROM sqlite_master WHERE type='table';
```

Result:



2. Tables Definition and Their Relation

Objectives: Understand and explore the database schema.

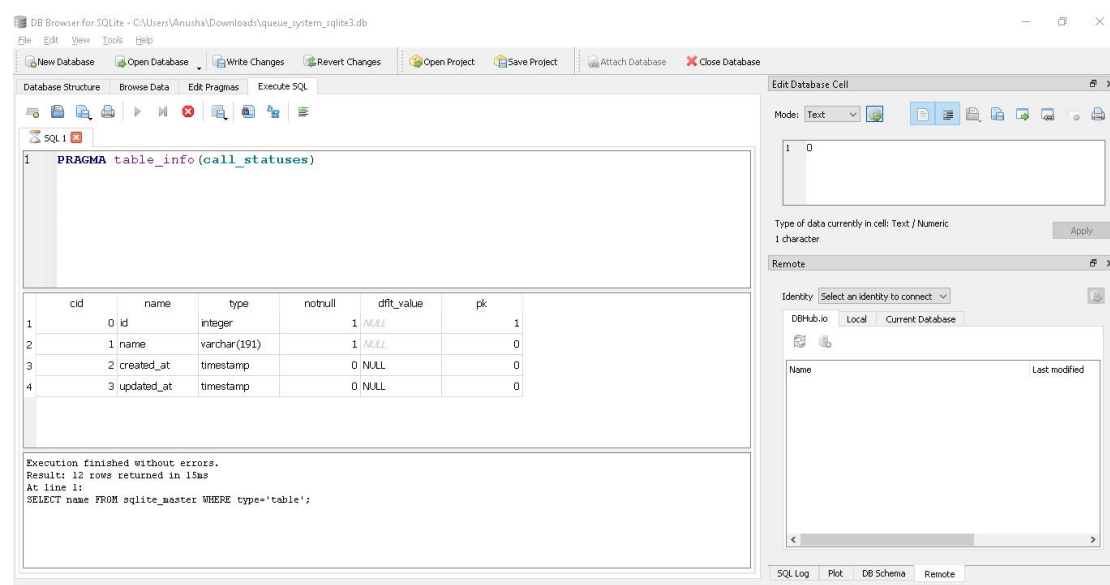
Steps:

Explore Schema:

Executing the query:

PRAGMA table_info(call_statuses);

Result:



Findings:

Table Name: call_statuses

id: A column with values of a integer datatype that serves as a primary key , uniquely identifying each row in the table.It is set to Not Null, which means it must have a value.

name: A column with values of a string datatype allowing the characters upto 191, which must have a value and cannot be set to Not Null.

created_at: A Column with values of a timestamp type.It can be set to Null.

updated_at: A column with values of a timestamp type and records when row was last updated,it can aswell be set to Null.

PRAGMA table_info(calls);

Result:

The screenshot shows the DB Browser for SQLite interface. The SQL editor contains the query `PRAGMA table_info(calls);`. The results pane displays the following table structure:

| | cid | name | type | notnull | default_value | pk |
|----|-----|------------------|--------------|---------|-------------------|----|
| 1 | 0 | id | integer | 1 | NULL | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | queue_id | integer | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 3 | 2 | service_id | integer | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 4 | 3 | counter_id | integer | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 5 | 4 | user_id | integer | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 6 | 5 | token_letter | varchar(191) | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 7 | 6 | token_number | integer | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 8 | 7 | called_date | date | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 9 | 8 | started_at | datetime | 0 | current_timestamp | 0 |
| 10 | 9 | ended_at | datetime | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 11 | 10 | waiting_time | time | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 12 | 11 | served_time | time | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 13 | 12 | turn_around_time | time | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 14 | 13 | created_at | timestamp | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 15 | 14 | updated_at | timestamp | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 16 | 15 | call_status_id | integer | 0 | NULL | 0 |

Findings:

Table Name: calls

id: A unique integer identifier for each call record, it serves as a primary key. It can not be null.

queue_id: An integer representing the queue associated with the call. It cannot be null, and ensures every call is linked to a specific queue.

service_id: An integer that links the call to a specific service. This column can not be null.

counter_id: An integer that identifies the specific counter handling the each calls. This column as well can not be null.

user_id: An integer representing the user or agent managing the calls. This aswell can not be set to null.

token_letter: A column of string type and allowing upto 191 characters. It cannot be set to null.

token_number: An integer column representing the number part of tokens in a eac call.It cannot be null.

callled_date: A date column which records the date in which call was made.it cannot be null, since every call must have date associated with it.

started_date: A date column which records the date in which call begin.It has default value of current timestamp.

ended_date: A date column which records the date when call was ended.it is optional and can aswell be set to null.

waiting_time: A time column which records the duration of a call which was spent before the call was answered or addressed.it can be null.

served_time: A time column which records the duration of the serving of the calls.it can be set to null.

turn_around_time: A time fields which records the duration between the initiation of a call and its completion, it can be null.

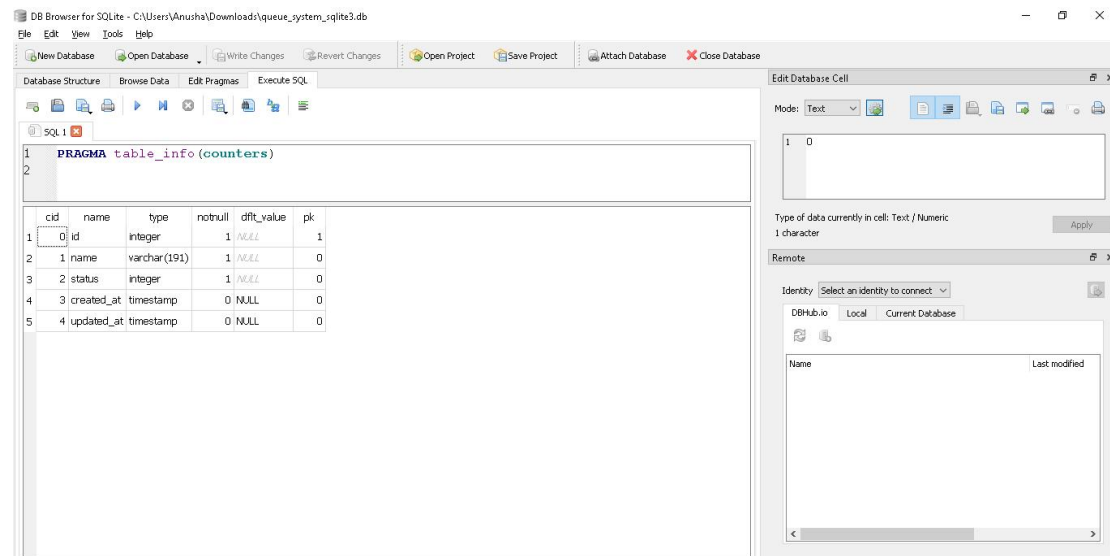
created_at: A time field which records the timestamp of insertion of the row.It can be null.

updated_at: A time field which records when the row was last updated at, it can aswell be null.

call_status_id: An integer column which links the call to a specific status. It can be null.It refrences the entry in another table call_statuses.

PRAGMA table_info(counters);

Result:



The screenshot shows the DB Browser for SQLite application. The main window displays the results of the PRAGMA table_info(counters) query. The results are shown in a table with columns: cid, name, type, notnull, dflt_value, and pk. The data is as follows:

| cid | name | type | notnull | dflt_value | pk |
|-----|------------|--------------|---------|------------|----|
| 1 | id | integer | 1 | NULL | 1 |
| 2 | name | varchar(191) | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 3 | status | integer | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 4 | created_at | timestamp | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 5 | updated_at | timestamp | 0 | NULL | 0 |

Findings:

Table Name: counters

id: An integer column which serves as a primary key, and uniquely identifies each row in the table. This field cannot be null.

name: A string column allowing up to 191 characters and represents the name of counter. It as well cannot be null.

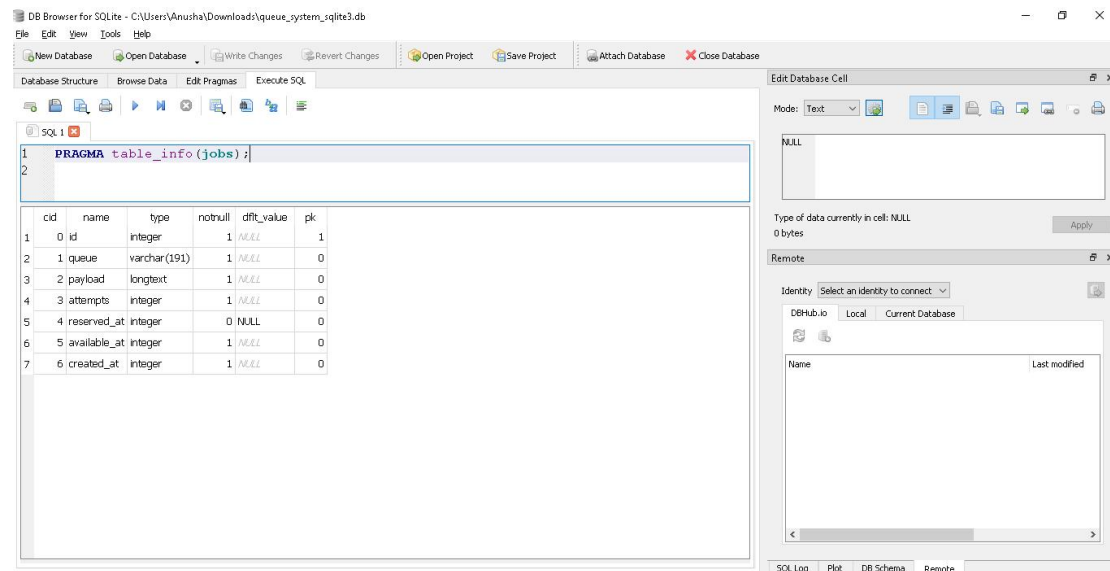
status: An integer column which indicates current status of counter. It as well cannot be null and represents the status as active or inactive.

created_at: A timestamp field which records when the row was last created at. It can be null.

updated_at: A timestamp that records when row was last updated at. It as well can be null.

PRAGMA table_info(jobs);

Result:



The screenshot shows the DB Browser for SQLite interface. The SQL editor contains the command `PRAGMA table_info(jobs);`. The results pane displays a table with 7 rows and 6 columns: cid, name, type, notnull, dfmt_value, and pk. The data is as follows:

| cid | name | type | notnull | dfmt_value | pk |
|-----|--------------|--------------|---------|------------|----|
| 1 | id | integer | 1 | NULL | 1 |
| 2 | queue | varchar(191) | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 3 | payload | longtext | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 4 | attempts | integer | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 5 | reserved_at | integer | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 6 | available_at | integer | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 7 | created_at | integer | 1 | NULL | 0 |

Findings:

Table Name: jobs

id: An integer column which serves as a primary key for the table and uniquely identifying each entry in the table. This column cannot be null.

queue: A string column allowing upto 191 characters and represents the name of the queue to which job belongs. It cannot be null.

payload: A longtext column containing the data required to process the job. It cannot be null.

attempts: An integer column which is used to track the number of times the job has been attempted. It aswell cannot be set to null.

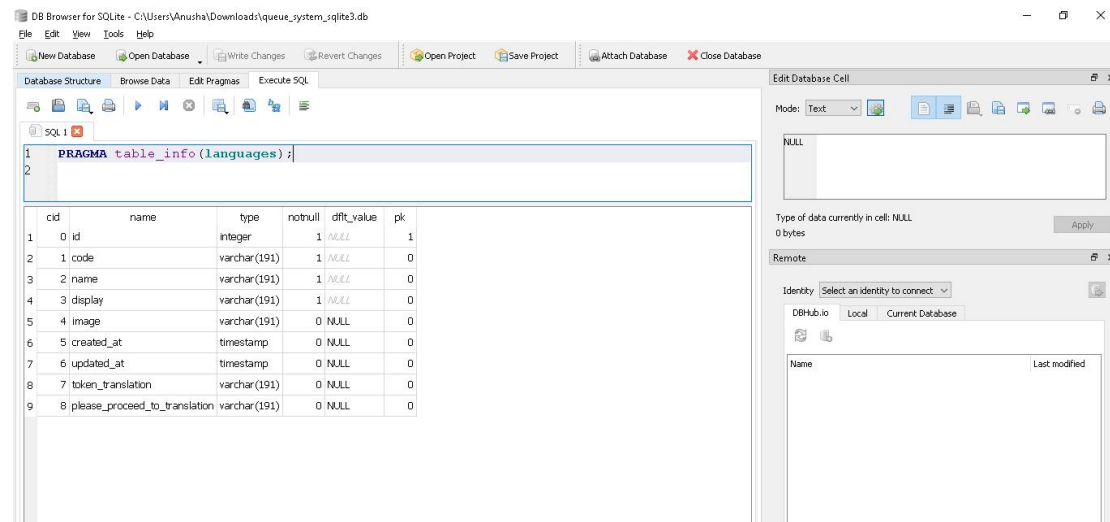
reserved_at: An integer column which records the timestamp when the job was reserved. It can be set to null.

available_at: An integer column which stores the timestamp when the job was available. It can be null.

created_at: It cannot be null and records when job was created.

PRAGMA table_info(languages);

Result:



The screenshot shows the DB Browser for SQLite interface. The SQL editor contains the command `PRAGMA table_info(languages);`. The results pane displays a table with 9 columns: cid, id, name, type, notnull, dflt_value, and pk. The data rows show the structure of the 'languages' table.

| cid | id | name | type | notnull | dflt_value | pk |
|-----|----|-------------------------------|--------------|---------|------------|----|
| 1 | 0 | id | integer | 1 | NULL | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | code | varchar(191) | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 3 | 2 | name | varchar(191) | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 4 | 3 | display | varchar(191) | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 5 | 4 | image | varchar(191) | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 6 | 5 | created_at | timestamp | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 7 | 6 | updated_at | timestamp | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 8 | 7 | token_translation | varchar(191) | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 9 | 8 | please_proceed_to_translation | varchar(191) | 0 | NULL | 0 |

Findings:

Table Name: languages

id: An integer column which is a primary key, uniquely identifying entry of each language in the table. It cannot be null.

code: A string column allowing the variable length of upto 191 characters and used to uniquely identify languages.

name: A string column allowing the variable length of upto 191 characters and contains the name of language. It cannot be null.

display: A string column allowing the variable length of upto 191 characters and specifies how the languages name should be shown. It cannot be null.

image: A string column allowing the variable length of upto 191 characters and stores url of image. It can be null.

created_at: A timestamp column which records the timestamp when the entry of language was made. It can be set to null.

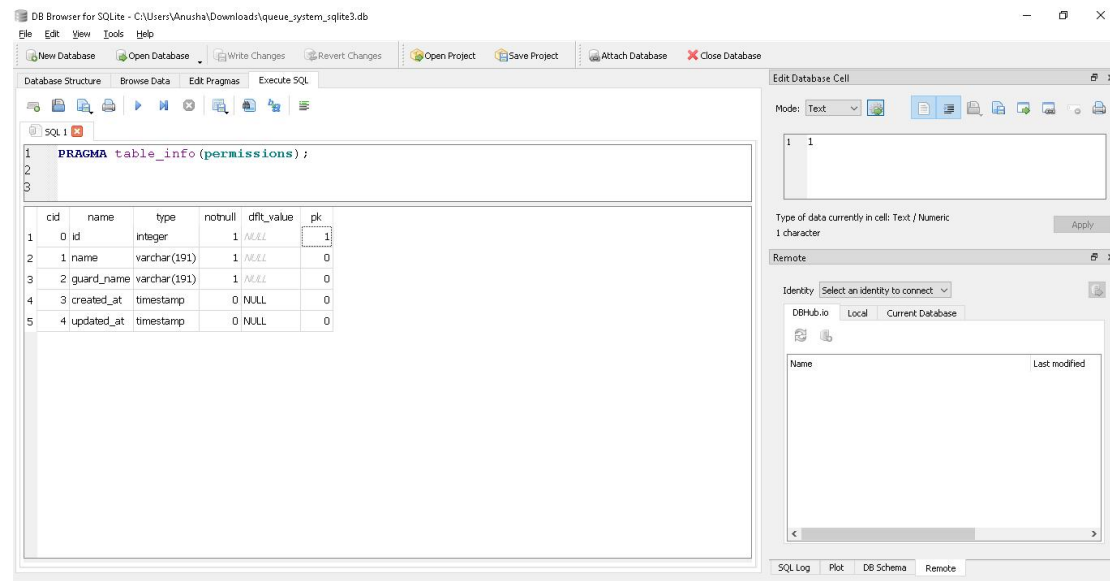
updated_at: A timestamp column which records the last timestamp when entry of languages was updated. This aswell can be set to null.

token_translation: A string column allowing variable length of characters upto 191. it can be null if no token is defined.

please_proceed_to_translation: A string column allowing the variable character upto length of 191. it can aswell be null.

PRAGMA table_info(permissions);

Result:



Findings:

Table Name: permissions

id: An integer column which serves as a primary key, and uniquely identifies an each entry for permissions. It can not be set to null.

name: A string column allowing the character upto length of 191. This column cannot be set to null.

guard_name: A string column allowing the character upto length of 191. This field cannot be set to null.

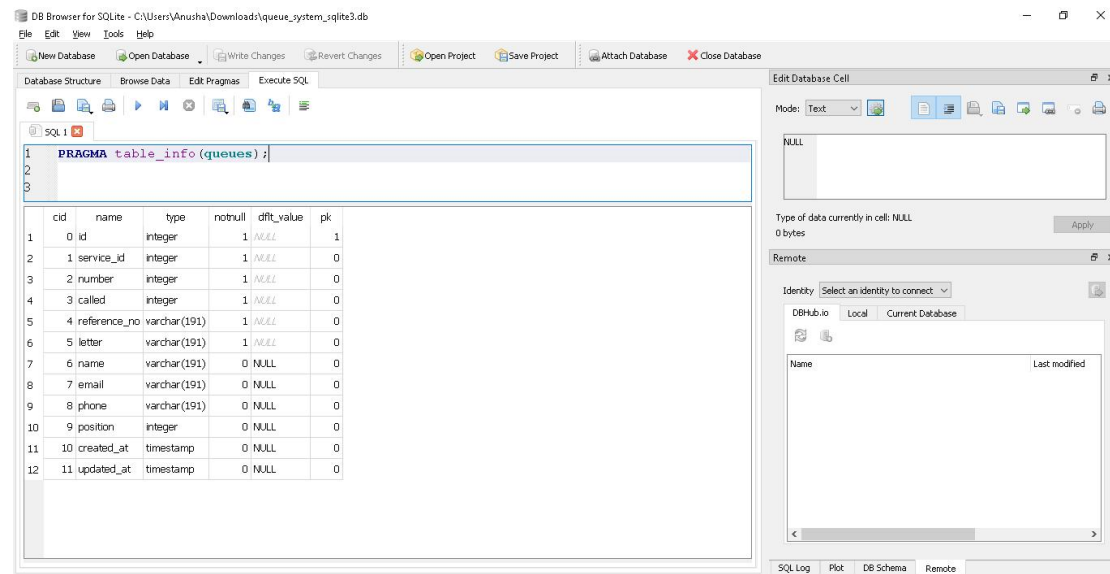
created_at: A timestamp column which records the timestamp when the permission entry was created. Since this column is optional and can be set to null.

updated_at: A timestamp column which records the timestamp when entry for permission was last updated at. This column can aswell be set to null.

Note: Schema itself doesn't define the foreign key relationship, but `role_has_permissions` table might be referencing to `id` column in `permission` table to point the role with specific permissions.

PRAGMA table_info(queues);

Result:



The screenshot shows the DB Browser for SQLite interface. The SQL editor contains the command `PRAGMA table_info(queues);`. The results pane displays the following table:

| | cid | name | type | notnull | default_value | pk |
|----|-----|--------------|--------------|---------|---------------|----|
| 1 | 0 | id | integer | 1 | NULL | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | service_id | integer | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 3 | 2 | number | integer | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 4 | 3 | called | integer | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 5 | 4 | reference_no | varchar(191) | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 6 | 5 | letter | varchar(191) | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 7 | 6 | name | varchar(191) | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 8 | 7 | email | varchar(191) | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 9 | 8 | phone | varchar(191) | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 10 | 9 | position | integer | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 11 | 10 | created_at | timestamp | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 12 | 11 | updated_at | timestamp | 0 | NULL | 0 |

Findings:

Table Name: queues

id: An integer column serving as a primary key for the table and uniquely identifies each entry made to the queue. It cannot be set to null.

service_id: An integer column representing the id of the service associated with the queue. It can not be null as well.

number: An integer column representing the number attached to each queue entry. This column can not be null.

called: An integer column indicating if the queue number has been called or not. It cannot be set to null and uses a boolean value to identify (1 for called and 0 for not called).

reference_no: A string column (varchar 191) which contains the reference number associated with each queue entry. It cannot be null.

letter: A string column (varchar 191) which represents a letter associated with each queue entry. It as well cannot be null.

name: A string column(varchar 191) which stores the name associated with queue entry. It can be set to null.

email: A string column(varchar 191) which is used to store the email address associated with each queue entry.It can be null.

phone: A string column(varchar 191) which is used to store the phone number associated with each queue entry.It aswell can be null.

position: An integer column storing the records of position of entry in the queue.It aswell can be null.

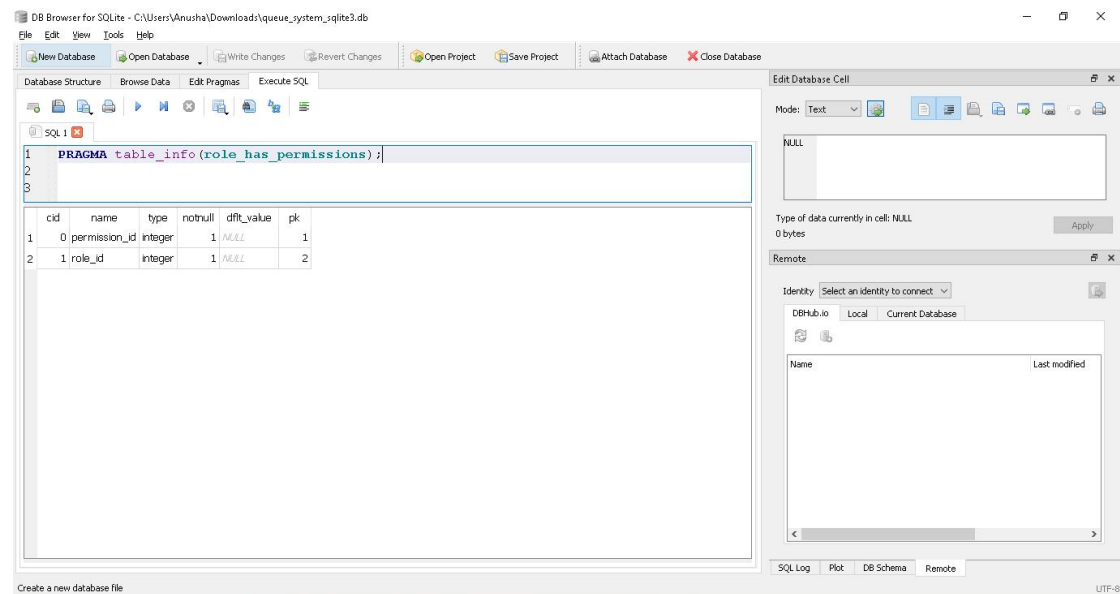
created_at: A timestamp column which records the timestamp when the queue was created at.It aswell can be null.

updated_at: A timestamp column which records the timestamp when the last record for queue entry was updated at.

Note: service_id might be serving as the foreign key linking to the id column in services table.

PRAGMA table_info(role_has_permissions);

Result:



Findings:

Table Name: role_has_permissions

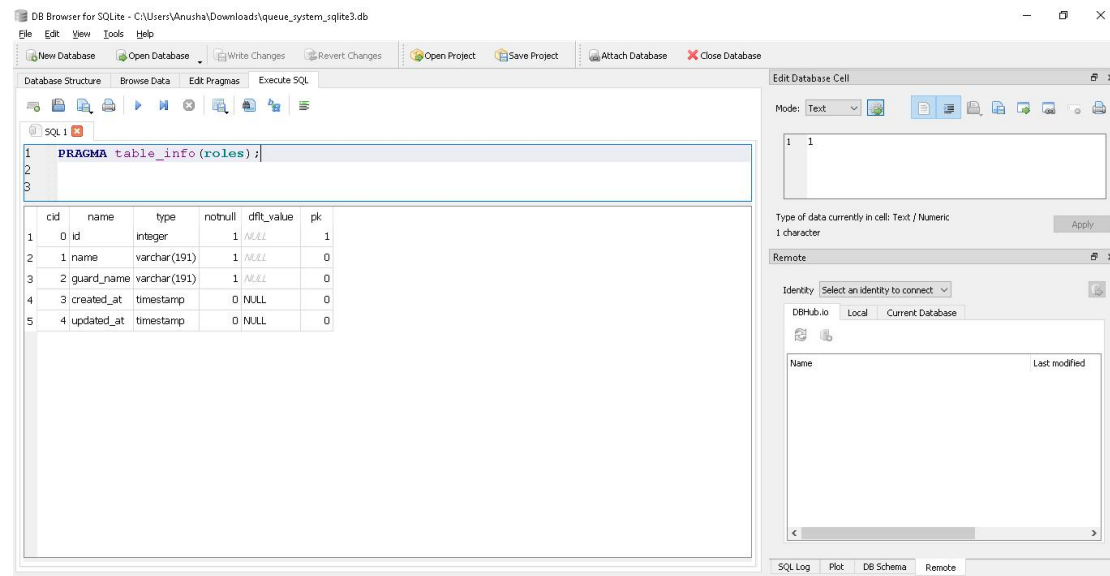
permission_id: An integer column which serves as a part of a composite primary key. It can not be null and serves as a foreign key linking to the permissions table.

role_id: An integer column which also serves as a part of composite primary key. It aswell serves as a foreign key linking to the roles table. It cannot be null.

Note: permission_id references to the id column in the table permissions and role_id references to the id column in the roles table.

PRAGMA table_info(roles);

Result:



Findings:

Table Name: roles

id: An integer column serving as a primary key and uniquely identifying each entry in the table roles. It cannot be null.

name: A string column (varchar 191) recording the name of the roles. It as well cannot be null.

guard_name: A string column (varchar 191) which records the name of the guard defining the context for applicable role. It cannot be null.

created_at and updated_at: A timestamp column recording the timestamp when the entry for role was created at and when the entry for role was last updated at.

Note: Since the table roles does not specify the foreign key relationship but `role_has_permissions` column references the `id` column in table roles.

PRAGMA table_info(services);

Result:

The screenshot shows the DB Browser for SQLite interface. The SQL editor contains the command `PRAGMA table_info(services);`. The results pane displays a table with 16 rows and 7 columns: cid, name, type, notnull, dflt_value, and pk. The data is as follows:

| cid | name | type | notnull | dflt_value | pk |
|-----|---------------------------|--------------|---------|------------|----|
| 0 | id | integer | 1 | NULL | 1 |
| 1 | name | varchar(191) | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 2 | letter | varchar(191) | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 3 | start_number | integer | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 4 | status | integer | 1 | NULL | 0 |
| 5 | sms_enabled | integer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | optin_message_enabled | integer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | call_message_enabled | integer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | noshow_message_enabled | integer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | completed_message_enabled | integer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | status_message_enabled | integer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | optin_message_format | varchar(191) | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 12 | call_message_format | varchar(191) | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 13 | noshow_message_format | varchar(191) | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 14 | completed_message_format | varchar(191) | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 15 | status_message_format | varchar(191) | 0 | NULL | 0 |

The screenshot shows the DB Browser for SQLite interface. The SQL editor contains the command `PRAGMA table_info(services);`. The results pane displays a table with 16 rows and 7 columns: cid, name, type, notnull, dflt_value, and pk. The data is as follows:

| cid | name | type | notnull | dflt_value | pk |
|-----|---------------------------|--------------|---------|------------|----|
| 9 | completed_message_enabled | integer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | status_message_enabled | integer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | optin_message_format | varchar(191) | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 12 | call_message_format | varchar(191) | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 13 | noshow_message_format | varchar(191) | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 14 | completed_message_format | varchar(191) | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 15 | status_message_format | varchar(191) | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 16 | status_message_positions | varchar(191) | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 17 | ask_name | integer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | name_required | integer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | ask_email | integer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | email_required | integer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | ask_phone | integer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | phone_required | integer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | created_at | timestamp | 0 | NULL | 0 |
| 24 | updated_at | timestamp | 0 | NULL | 0 |

Findings:

Table Name: services

id: An integer column serving as a primary key. It cannot be null.

name: A string(varchar 191) column storing the records of the name of services. It cannot be null.

letter: A string(varchar 191) column storing the records of identifier for the services.It aswell cannot be null.

start_number: An integer column recording the starting number of the services.It cannot be null.

status: An integer column recording the status of the service.It cannot be null.

sms_enabled: An integer column recording the values as 0 or 1 indicating if sms has been enabled or not.It cannot be null.

optin_message_enabled: An integer column recording the values as 0 or 1 indicating whether opt in message are enabled or not.It cannot be null.

call_message_enabled: An integer column recording the values as 0 or 1 indicating whether call message are enabled or not.It cannot be null.

noshow_message_enabled: An integer column recording the values as 0 or 1 indicating whether the no show message are enabled or not.It cannot be null.

completed_message_enabled: An integer column recording the values as 0 or 1 indicating whether the completed message are enabled or not.It cannot be null.

status_message_enabled: An integer column recording the values as 0 or 1 indicating whether the status messages are enabled or not.It cannot be null.

optin_message_format: A string(varchar 191) recording the format for opt in message.It can be null.

call_message_format: A string(varchar 191) recording the format for call message.It can be null.

noshow_message_format: A string(varchar 191) recording the format of the no show message.it can be null.

completed_message_format: A string(varchar 191) recording the format of the completed message.It can be null.

status_message_format: A string(varchar 191) recording the format of the status message.It aswell can be null.

status_message_positions: A string(varchar 191) recording the position of status message.It aswell can be optional.

ask_name: An integer column which records if the service ask for a customer name.It cannot be null.

name_required: An integer column which records values as (0 or 1) indicating if the providing the name is required during service or not. It cannot be null aswell.

ask_email: An integer column recording the values as 0 or 1 indicating if service had asked for customers email or not.It cannot be null.

email_required: An integer column recording the values as 0 or 1 indicating if email is required for the service or not.It cannot be null.

ask_phone: An integer column recording the values as 0 or 1 indicating if service asked for a customers phone or not.It cannot be null.

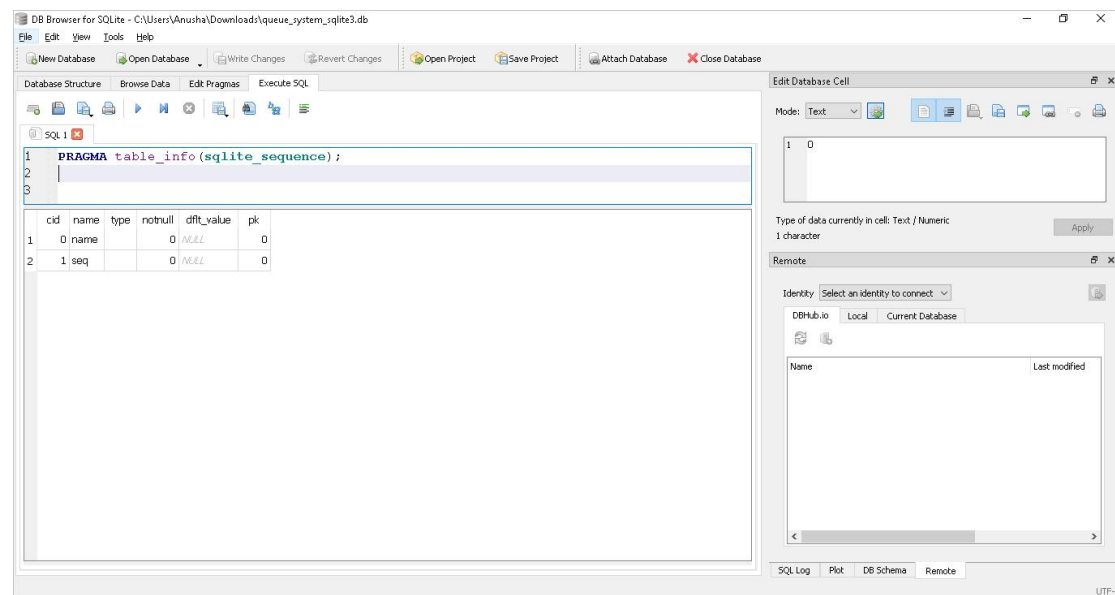
phone_required: An integer column recording the values as 0 or 1 indicating if phone number is required or not.It cannot be null.

created_at, updated_at: A timestamp column recording when the entry for service was first created and when the entry for service was last updated.It can be null.

Note: The service table can be linked to table queue, where service_id column make a reference to the service(id) to associate queue with services.

PRAGMA table_info(sqlite_sequence);

Result:



Findings:

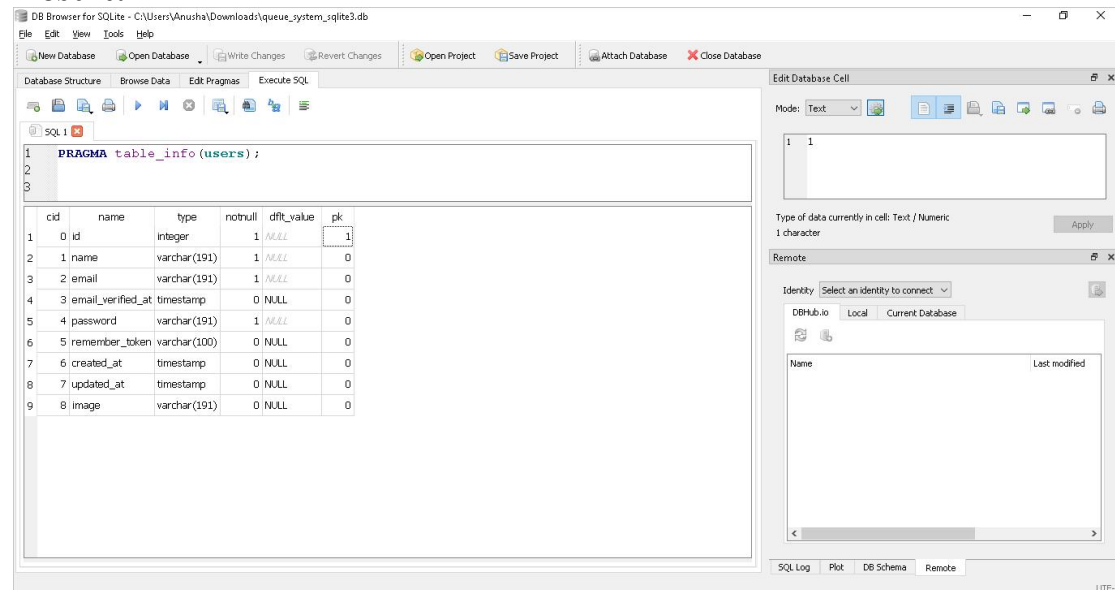
Table Name: `sqlite_sequence`

name: A string column which stores the name of the table that contains an auto increment field.

seq: An integer column which stores the current value of a autoincrement sequence for the specified table.

PRAGMA table_info(users);

Result:



Findings:

Table Name: users

id: Integer column serving as a primary key, uniquely identifying each users. It cannot be null.

name: String column (varchar 191) storing the name of each users. It cannot be null.

email: String column (varchar 191) storing the email of each user. It cannot be null.

email_verified_at: A timestamp column recording the timestamp when users email address was verified at. It can be null.

password: String column (varchar 191) storing the hashed password for user authentication. It cannot be null.

remember_token: String column (varchar 100) storing the token used to remember the session. It can be null.

created_at, updated_at: Timestamps storing the record of when user was first created at, and when user was last updated at. Both of it can be null.

image: String (varchar 191) storing path or url of users profile image.

