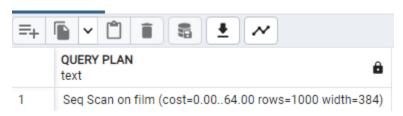
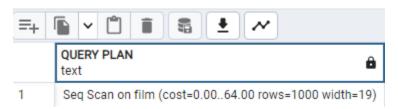
Task 3.4 – Database Querying in SQL

1. SELECT film_id, title FROM film

Original query



Revised query

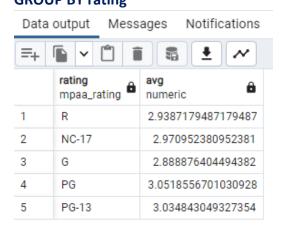


Both queries "cost" the same, where returning all the rows is 64. The only difference I found was the time it took to query both. The revised query was faster because I am only querying two columns as opposed to all the columns.

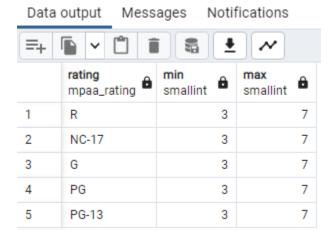
SELECT title, release_year, rental_rate FROM film ORDER BY title, release_year DESC, rental_rate DESC

Notifications Data output Messages ≡₊ title rental_rate release_year numeric (4,2) character varying (255) integer 1 Academy Dinosaur 2006 0.99 2 Ace Goldfinger 2006 4.99 3 2006 2.99 Adaptation Holes 4 Affair Prejudice 2006 2.99 5 2006 2.99 African Egg 6 Agent Truman 2006 2.99 7 2006 4.99 Airplane Sierra 8 Airport Pollock 2006 4.99 9 Alabama Devil 2006 2.99 10 Aladdin Calendar 2006 4.99

SELECT rating, AVG(rental_rate)FROM filmGROUP BY rating



SELECT rating, MIN(rental_duration), MAX(rental_duration) FROM film GROUP BY rating



4. Data engineers are the ones who handle the ETL (Extract, Transform, and Load) procedure. Data is collected from multiple data sources, and then converted into another format. Last, the transformed data is inserted or loaded into the new database.

Analyzing the data before it's been loaded is like analyzing raw data. It may not make sense by itself, or it may not have the correct formatting, which can lead to confusion.

Ordering the Data: Link for title, release year, and rental rate

Grouping Data: Link for AVG rental rate

Grouping Data: Link for MIN/MAX rental duration