

Intro to Relational Databases

Step 2:









Excel

G1							\times \checkmark fx =COUNTIF(B:B,"Ed")
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	actor_id	first_name	last_name	last_update		How many Actors are named Ed?	3
2	1	Penelope	Guinness	47:57.6			
3	2	Nick	Wahlberg	47:57.6			
4	3	Ed	Chase	47:57.6			
5	4	Jennifer	Davis	47:57.6			
6	5	Johnny	Lollobrigida	47:57.6			
7	6	Bette	Nicholson	47:57.6			
8	7	Grace	Mostel	47:57.6			
9	8	Matthew	Johansson	47:57.6			
10	9	Joe	Swank	47:57.6			
11	10	Christian	Gable	47:57.6			

Function: =COUNTIF(B:B,"Ed")

SQL

Query	Query History
1	SELECT COUNT(*)
2	FROM actor
3	WHERE first_name = 'Ed'

Data output	Messages	Notifications
      		
	count bigint 	
1	3	

Function: SELECT COUNT(*) FROM actor WHERE first_name = 'Ed'

Comparison

The task is simpler on SQL as you can immediately fetch the relevant information without having the table visible.

Step 3:

Execute the following query and list the names of the columns in the payment table:

Query

Query History

Scratch Pad

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SELECT * FROM payment LIMIT 10;

Data output

Messages

Notifications

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	payment_id [PK] integer	customer_id smallint	staff_id smallint	rental_id integer	amount numeric (5,2)	payment_date timestamp without time zone
1	17503	341	2	1520	7.99	2007-02-15 22:25:46.996577
2	17504	341	1	1778	1.99	2007-02-16 17:23:14.996577
3	17505	341	1	1849	7.99	2007-02-16 22:41:45.996577
4	17506	341	2	2829	2.99	2007-02-19 19:39:56.996577
5	17507	341	2	3130	7.99	2007-02-20 17:31:48.996577
6	17508	341	1	3382	5.99	2007-02-21 12:33:49.996577
7	17509	342	2	2190	5.99	2007-02-17 23:58:17.996577
8	17510	342	1	2914	5.99	2007-02-20 02:11:44.996577
9	17511	342	1	3081	2.99	2007-02-20 13:57:39.996577
10	17512	343	2	1547	4.99	2007-02-16 00:10:50.996577

Under the “table_name” column, what are the names of the tables that are available in the Rockbuster database? (List all names.)

Query

Query History

Scratch Pad

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SELECT * FROM information_schema.tables

WHERE table_schema = 'public'

AND table_type = 'BASE TABLE'

Data output

Messages

Notifications

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	table_catalog name	table_schema name	table_name name	table_type character varying	self_referencing_column_name name	reference_generation character varying	user_defined_type_catalog name	user_name
1	Rockbuster	public	actor	BASE TABLE	[null]	[null]	[null]	[null]
2	Rockbuster	public	store	BASE TABLE	[null]	[null]	[null]	[null]
3	Rockbuster	public	address	BASE TABLE	[null]	[null]	[null]	[null]
4	Rockbuster	public	category	BASE TABLE	[null]	[null]	[null]	[null]
5	Rockbuster	public	city	BASE TABLE	[null]	[null]	[null]	[null]
6	Rockbuster	public	country	BASE TABLE	[null]	[null]	[null]	[null]
7	Rockbuster	public	customer	BASE TABLE	[null]	[null]	[null]	[null]
8	Rockbuster	public	film_actor	BASE TABLE	[null]	[null]	[null]	[null]
9	Rockbuster	public	film_catego...	BASE TABLE	[null]	[null]	[null]	[null]
10	Rockbuster	public	inventory	BASE TABLE	[null]	[null]	[null]	[null]
11	Rockbuster	public	language	BASE TABLE	[null]	[null]	[null]	[null]
12	Rockbuster	public	rental	BASE TABLE	[null]	[null]	[null]	[null]
13	Rockbuster	public	staff	BASE TABLE	[null]	[null]	[null]	[null]
14	Rockbuster	public	payment	BASE TABLE	[null]	[null]	[null]	[null]
15	Rockbuster	public	film	BASE TABLE	[null]	[null]	[null]	[null]

Within the pgAdmin 4 console, can you think of another way to list all the table names in the database instead of the SQL statement above?

Another way to access the information above is to click “Schemas” to the left, and then press “Tables” and it lists all 15 table names.

Analyze the rental duration distribution. How many days are most films rented for?
Most commonly films are rented for 6 days, as shown below.

Query	Query History	
1	SELECT rental_duration AS "rented for (in days)", COUNT(*) AS "number of films"	
2	FROM film	
3	GROUP BY 1	
4	ORDER BY 2	

Data output	Messages	Notifications
	rented for (in days) smallint	number of films bigint
1	7	191
2	5	191
3	4	203
4	3	203
5	6	212

Step 4:

Think about who in Rockbuster Stealth might want to use an OLAP or OLTP system for their data needs; for example, the sales department, which is interested in sales trends, would likely use an OLAP system. Describe at least 2 situations for each type of system.

- OLAP
 1. Marketing team would benefit, as this type of system could help them identify which movies are the best sellers, or renters rather, which could be used in advertisements for Rockbuster.
 2. Manufacturing team would benefit as they can see which movies are doing the best in order to produce more
- OLTP
 1. Finance team would benefit, as they could use this to manipulate orders.
 2. Customer service team would benefit, as they could use this to alter details in the event of any complaints.

Step 5:

Does the invoice contain structured or unstructured data? Write an explanation for your answer.

It contains structured data as there are clear column titles, which could allow it to be structured as a table.

Organize and store the information on the invoice in a database. Step one will be to create a table in the text document you've started (you can insert a table if you're using MS Word or Google Docs, for example).

Transaction Table

Invoice Number	Item	Quantity	Description	Price	Currency
2019001	1	1	New Video Collection Licensing	730	\$

Merchant Table

Merchant Name	Account Name	Account Number	Address	City	State	State Abbrev.
Oaklanders Sound Studio	Mike Santo	4929331999575420	4826 Norma Avenue	Anderson	Texas	TX

Customer Table

First Name	Last Name	Gender	Address	City	State	State Abbrev.
Timothy	Walker	Male	40 Sheila Lane	Sparks	Nevada	NV