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Exercise 1.D Exploring My SQL Workbench

1. A) To quickly retrieve a sample of records, in a new query tab, you could type out “SELECT (whatever category you want to retrieve use \* for all) FROM” then type the schema from which the records are in and name of the records you want to retrieve with a period in-between the schema and name of records then finish the code with a semi-colon. The sample of records must be typed exactly as it appears in the data. Then to run the code, on your keyboard hit ctrl, shift, and enter simultaneously. Example: “SELECT \* FROM sakila.film;”
   1. Also, you could double-click the schema from which you want to retrieve the sample of records and repeat the previous steps but leave out the schema when typing your code. Example: “SELECT \* FROM film;”
   2. To specify columns to retrieve from a table, when typing out your code specify what column you want to retrieve from the table. Example: “SELECT title from sakila.film;” Or if you already have double-clicked the schema you want to pull a table from, again you can leave the schema out of your code. Example: “select title from film;”
   3. There is a dropdown menu that gives you the option to choose a higher limit to the rows displayed or a choice to not limit the rows at all.
2. A) The data in these tables vary. For sakila, the data seems to be centered around film rentals as it contains actors, different locations, staff, store, and payment data. For sys, the data seems to be centered around some sort of system and the data only has one table titled sys\_config. For the world schema, the data seems to be centered around different locations around the world, the languages spoken around the world, and the level of proficiency for languages spoken around the world.
   1. What this tells me about the business behind the database is that the business must be some sort of film rental store that is located all over the world.