Instructions for Manual Entry of Data Into the Movies_DB Database

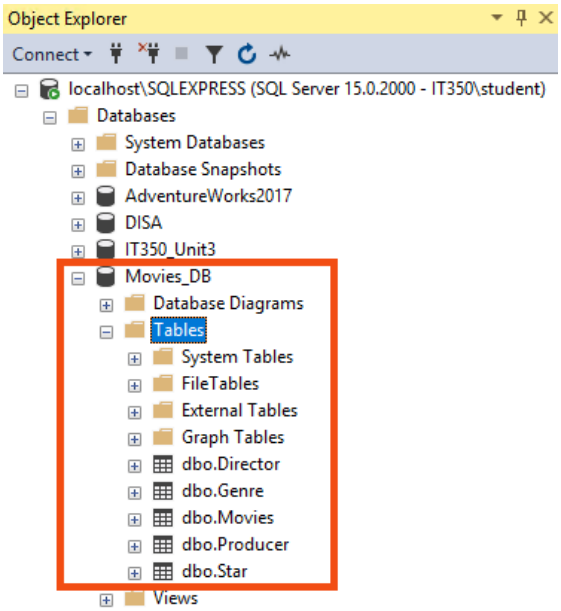
Importing data into a new database can be done one of two ways: one, you manually type information in the new database and all its various tables; or, two you import data using queries. In this situation, you have a CSV file that contains all the movies for your new database. So, to experience both methods, you will start by entering one record from the Movies flat file dataset contained in the file named **Movies_Import_Temp.csv**. The record you will be entering is the "Arsenic and Old Lace" movie record since it is the first one in the Movies CSV file.

Title	Director_FirstName	Director_LastName	Genre	Star_FirstName	Star_LastName	Rating	Producer_FirstName	Producer_LastName
Arsenic and Old Lace	Frank	Capra	Comedy	Cary	Grant	8.1		Warner Bros.

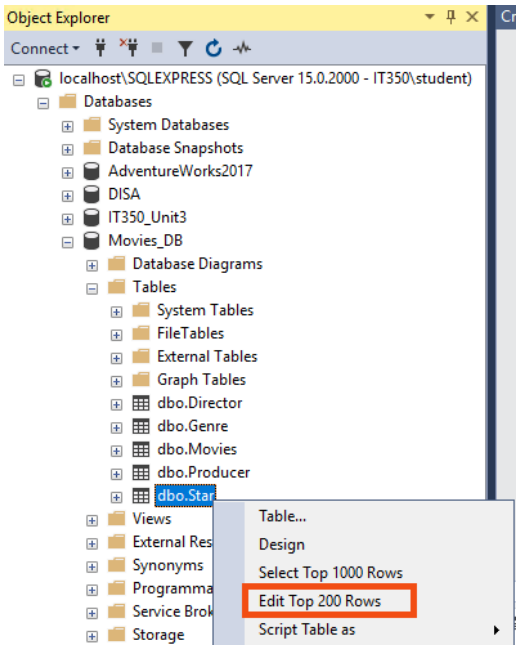
IMPORTANT NOTE: Since the Star, Director, Genre and Producer tables contain the Primary Keys (PKs) and the Movie table contains the Foreign Keys (FKs) for these 4 tables, you should enter the data into these four tables (Star, Director, Genre and Producer) BEFORE you enter information into the Movies table.

[1] Open the ***Microsoft SQL Server Management Suite*** (**SSMS**) application.

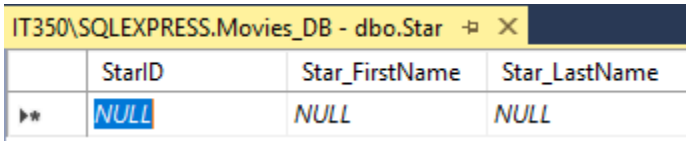
[2] Expand the **Databases** item in the **Object Explorer** window pane. Navigate to the **Tables** folder located under the **Movies_DB** database. Expand the **Tables** folder by clicking on ⊞. The tables contained in the **Movies_DB** database should appear.



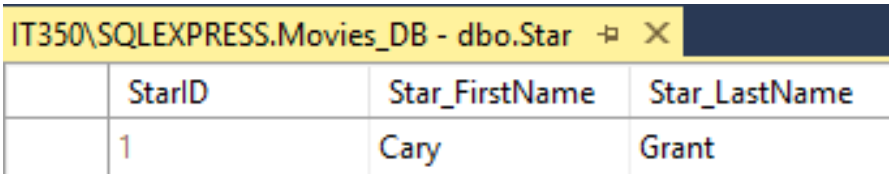
[3] Right-click on the **dbo.Star** table. Select the **Edit Top 200 Rows** item from the right-click menu.



[4] The contents of the **Star** table will appear in the right window pane of the Microsoft SSMS application. The table currently contains no data, so what you will see will look similar to the illustration below.



[5] You will now manually enter the applicable "Arsenic and Old Lace" movie data into the **Star** table. Click in the cell directly below the **Star_FirstName** header. Enter **Cary** into that cell. Then press the TAB key on your keyboard to move into the cell below the **Star_LastName** header. Enter **Grant** into that cell. Press the TAB key again. The cell below the **StarID** header should now show a value of **1**. The entire record should look like what is in the illustration below.



[6] Repeat Steps 3-5 for the **Director**, **Genre**, and **Producer** tables. You will be entering the relevant data from the ”Arsenic and Old Lace” record contained in the flat file dataset into these tables.

[7] Repeat Steps 3-5 for the **Movies** table. However, you will only be entering flat file data into the **Title** and **Rating** fields. The foreign key attributes (StarID, DirectorID, ProducerID, and GenreID) contained in the **Movies** table reference the associated primary keys in the other tables. If Steps 3-6 were accomplished correctly, the StarID, DirectorID, ProducerID, and GenreID values in the “Arsenic and Old Lace” record entry for the **Movies** table should all be set to a value of **1**.

	MovieID	Title	DirectorID	StarID	GenreID	ProducerID	Rating
▶	1	Arsenic and Ol...	1	1	1	1	8.1
*	*NULL*	*NULL*	*NULL*	*NULL*	*NULL*	*NULL*	*NULL*

[8] Next you decide that this was ***a rather painful method*** and you want to ***import*** the remainder of the records using queries. The first step of this process involves importing all the records contained in the CSV dataset into a temporary table in the **Movies_DB** database. You will then use a provided data migration script to migrate the data from the temporary table into the normalized **Movies_DB** tables.