3.3: SQL for Data Analysts

Step 1: *Film genres in the category table:*

"category_id"	"name"	"last_update"
1	"Action"	"2006-02-15 09:46:27"
2	"Animation"	"2006-02-15 09:46:27"
3	"Children"	"2006-02-15 09:46:27"
4	"Classics"	"2006-02-15 09:46:27"
5	"Comedy"	"2006-02-15 09:46:27"
6	"Documentary"	"2006-02-15 09:46:27"
7	"Drama"	"2006-02-15 09:46:27"
8	"Family"	"2006-02-15 09:46:27"
9	"Foreign"	"2006-02-15 09:46:27"
10	"Games"	"2006-02-15 09:46:27"
11	"Horror"	"2006-02-15 09:46:27"
12	"Music"	"2006-02-15 09:46:27"
13	"New"	"2006-02-15 09:46:27"
14	"Sci-Fi"	"2006-02-15 09:46:27"
15	"Sports"	"2006-02-15 09:46:27"
16	"Travel"	"2006-02-15 09:46:27"

Step 2: INSERT the following genres to the category table: Thriller, Crime, Mystery, Romance, and War:

INSERT INTO category(name)
VALUES ('Thriller'), ('Crime'), ('Mystery'),('Romance'),('War')

- *Constraints on the category table*

Constraints contained in the category table are:

NOT NULL constraint- Ensures that no columns have any missing or empty value

category_id: 1.value is an integer. 2. cannot be null.

name: 1. Data type is text. 2. cannot be null.

last_update: 1. Data type is a timestamp with time zone. 2. cannot be null.

category_id is the primary key.

PRIMARY KEY constraint: is a unique identifier for each record in a table

Step 3: Genre for the movie *African Egg* :

- To find the film_id for the movie *African Egg*.

SELECT *
FROM film WHERE title='African egg'

- UPDATE command to change the category in the film_category table

i. SELECT *
FROM film_category WHERE film_id = 5

ii. UPDATE film_category
SET category_id = 17
WHERE film_id = 5

Step 4: mystery category, DELETE command:

DELETE FROM category
WHERE name = 'Mystery'

Step 5: *pros and cons to using SQL*

SQL is much easier to use as there is no room to go through many sheets and pages as in excel. Regardless of how much information is required a command is all it takes to access it in SQL unlike Excel. However, knowledge of the required commands is needed for one to execute queries in SQL.