STEP 1

	category_id [PK] integer	name character varying (25)	last_update timestamp without time zone
1	1	Action	2006-02-15 09:46:27
2	2	Animation	2006-02-15 09:46:27
3	3	Children	2006-02-15 09:46:27
4	4	Classics	2006-02-15 09:46:27
5	5	Comedy	2006-02-15 09:46:27
6	6	Documentary	2006-02-15 09:46:27
7	7	Drama	2006-02-15 09:46:27
8	8	Family	2006-02-15 09:46:27
9	9	Foreign	2006-02-15 09:46:27
10	10	Games	2006-02-15 09:46:27
11	11	Horror	2006-02-15 09:46:27
12	12	Music	2006-02-15 09:46:27
13	13	New	2006-02-15 09:46:27
14	14	Sci-Fi	2006-02-15 09:46:27
15	15	Sports	2006-02-15 09:46:27

STEP 2

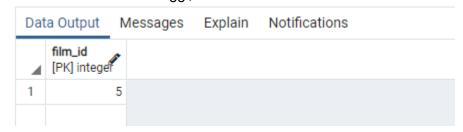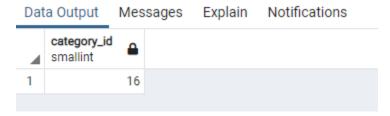|	category_id [PK] integer	name character varying (25)	last_update timestamp without time zone
5	5	Comedy	2006-02-15 09:46:27
6	6	Documentary	2006-02-15 09:46:27
7	7	Drama	2006-02-15 09:46:27
8	8	Family	2006-02-15 09:46:27
9	9	Foreign	2006-02-15 09:46:27
10	10	Games	2006-02-15 09:46:27
11	11	Horror	2006-02-15 09:46:27
12	12	Music	2006-02-15 09:46:27
13	13	New	2006-02-15 09:46:27
14	14	Sci-Fi	2006-02-15 09:46:27
15	15	Sports	2006-02-15 09:46:27
16	16	Travel	2006-02-15 09:46:27
17	17	War	2022-06-14 14:56:53.943786
18	18	Crime	2022-06-14 14:56:53.943786
19	19	Mystery	2022-06-14 14:56:53.943786

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

For create statement You can see the NOT NULL which means no numbers are missing from any column. Category_id is integer and not null, name is text and not null, and last_update is timestamp with time zone and not null. PRIMARY KEY is all values in the column are put into a primary key. Category_pkey set as primary keys as a unique identifier.

STEP 3

SELECT film_id FROM film
WHERE title = 'African Egg';

	film_id [PK] integer
1	5

Data Output Messages Explain Notifications

SELECT category_id FROM film_category
WHERE film_id = 5;

	category_id smallint
1	16

Data Output Messages Explain Notifications

UPDATE film_category
SET category_id = 16
WHERE film_id = 5;

STEP 4
DELETE FROM category
WHERE name = 'Mystery'

STEP 5
For SQL this is way easier to manipulate and change this large amount of data compared to excel. In excel this would take a lot longer to change the whole chart. There is way more potential with SQL. Excel is easier in some cases and it isnt the same as learning a whole new coding language. For example you can update categories with the search and replace button. Excel is also way more user friendly compared to SQL.