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Exercise 3.3

1. Your first task is to find out what film genres already exist in the category table: Make sure to include the category ID for each genre.

Table

Description automatically generated

1. Write an INSERT statement to add the following genres to the category table: Thriller, Crime, Mystery, Romance, and War:

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

CREATE TABLE category

(

category\_id integer NOT NULL DEFAULT nextval('category\_category\_id\_seq'::regclass),

name text COLLATE pg\_catalog."default" NOT NULL,

last\_update timestamp with time zone NOT NULL DEFAULT now(),

CONSTRAINT category\_pkey PRIMARY KEY (category\_id)

);

Create a table category with integer and no empty spaces, where the next cell will return the next higher number if null/empty. What do these constraints do exactly? Why are they important?

***Category\_id integer NOT NULL:*** *Ensures that there will be no missing or empty values, will return an error message if empty values are attempted. This will also only return an integer This is important as the category\_id is to be used as the Primary Key.*

***DEFAULT nextval:*** *Returns the next value in a sequence and returns ever-increasing numbers that are different.*

***name text COLLATE pg\_catalog."default" NOT NULL,:*** *Custom text will be the default collate, and there can be no empty values. Name will assure that it is text.*

***last\_update timestamp with time zone NOT NULL DEFAULT now(),:*** *Will return with timestamp data and time zone, unless there is no data in which case it will default to the moment of entry. This is important if you want to have all entries timestamped.*

***CONSTRAINT category\_pkey PRIMARY KEY (category\_id):*** *Primary key is the category\_id, which will be a unique number per the constraint on that column.*

**Step 4:**

Since there aren’t many movies in the mystery category, you and your manager decide to remove it from the category table. Write a DELETE command to do so and copy-paste it into your answers document.

Graphical user interface, application, Word

Description automatically generated

**Step 5:**

Based on what you’ve learned so far, think about what it would be like to complete steps 1 to 4 with Excel instead of SQL. Are there any pros and cons to using SQL? Write a paragraph explaining your answer.

*So far, SQL seems faster and easier to manipulate than using excel and its using pivot tables. I think the only drawback right now is that I don’t know SQL, and so it feels clumsy, and I must keep looking up how to write things, and how to write proper queries. But, with the query search, in a few words and you have everything you need, where in excel you have to create a pivot table, filter and sort and change field parameters all of which take much more time. With time I have no doubt that SQL will be the much faster and more user-friendly way to create, retrieve, update and delete/manipulate information.*

**Bonus Task**

The SQL query below contains some typos. See if you can fix it based on what you've learned so far about SQL and data types; then try running it in pgAdmin 4. If the query works, copy it into your Answers 3.3 document.

If you get this you're a SQL champ!

CREATE TABLE employees\_3

(

employee\_id INT NOT NULL,

name VARCHAR(50),

contact\_number VARCHAR(30) ,

designation\_id INT,

last\_update timestamp with time zone NOT NULL DEFAULT now(),

CONSTRAINT employee\_pkey PRIMARY KEY (employee\_id)

)

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated