Exc 3.4 Jasmeet singh

rockbuster/postgres@PostgreSQL 16

No limit

Query Query History

Scratch Pad

```
1 SELECT name FROM category
2
```

Data Output Messages Graph Visualiser Notifications

	name character varying (25)
1	Action
2	Animation
3	Children
4	Classics
5	Comedy
6	Documentary
7	Drama
8	Family
9	Foreign
10	Games
11	Horror
12	Music
13	New
14	Sci-Fi
15	Sports
16	Travel

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Query Query History

```
1 INSERT INTO category(name)
2 VALUES('Thriller'),('Crime'),('Mystery'),('Romance'),('War');
```

Data Output Messages Graph Visualiser Notifications

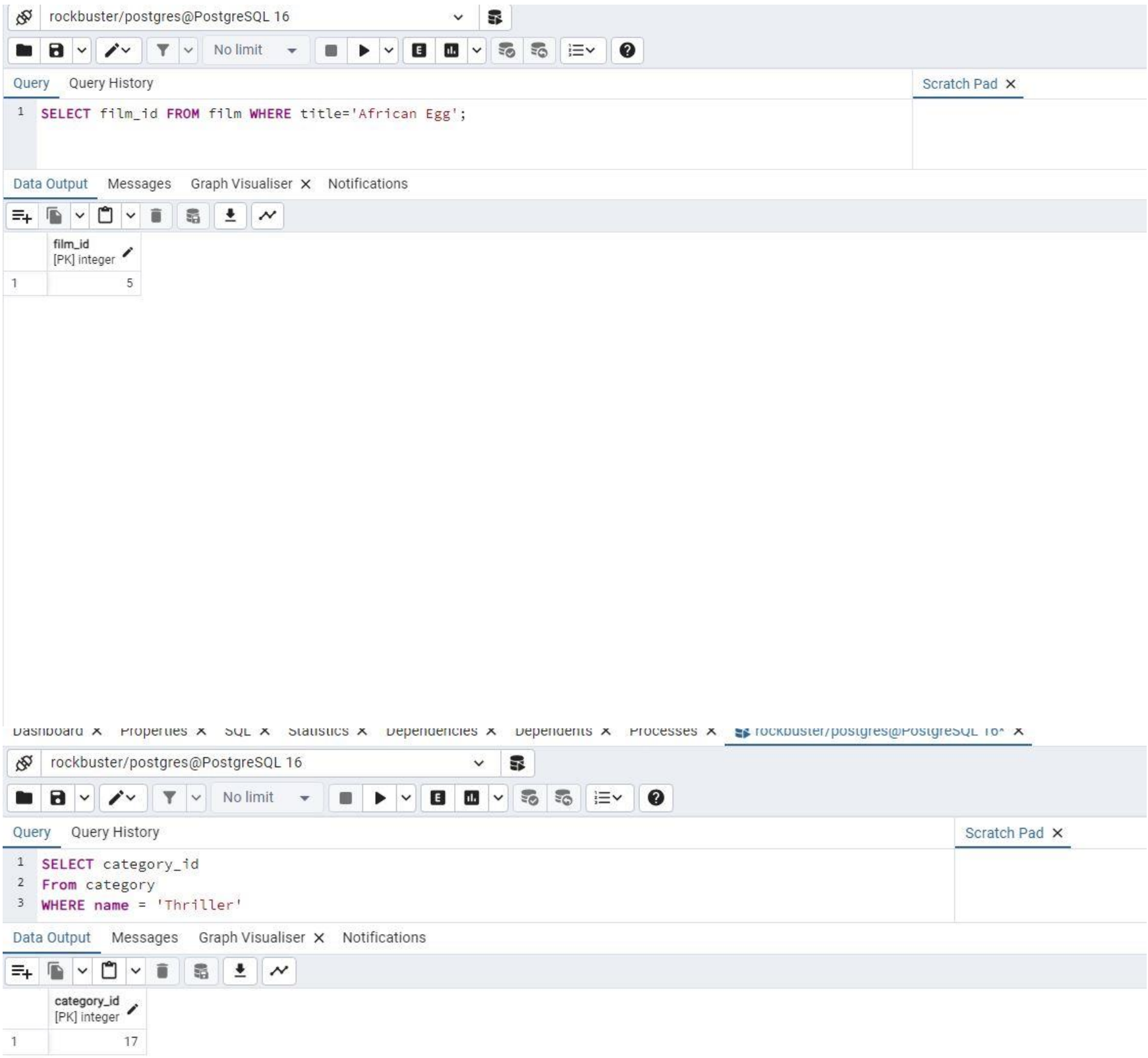
```
INSERT 0 5

Query returned successfully in 68 msec.
```

In the provided CREATE TABLE statement for the “category” table, several constraints have been applied to ensure data integrity and enforce specific rules in the columns:

- **NOT NULL Constraint**: the “category_id”,”name” and “last_update” columns are all marked as “NOT NULL, “meaning that every row in the table must have a value for these columns. This ensures that essential information is always provided and prevent the insertion of incomplete or missing data.
- **DEAFAULT Constraint:** the “category_id” column has default constraint set to 2nextval(category_category_id_seq’::regclass)”, which means that if a value is not explicitly provided for this column during an INSERT operation, it will automatically be populated with the next value from the specified sequence.
- **PRIMARY KEY Constraint**: the category_id column is designated as the primary key for the “category “table. The PRIMARY KEY constraint ensures that each value in this column is unique, and it serves as the main

identifier for each row, as the column can't contain any null or duplicate values. This constraint is crucial for maintaining data integrity and establishing relationships with other tables.

- **DEFAULT Constraint for last_update**: The "last_update" column has default constraint set to "now (),"" which means that if a value is not explicitly provided for this column during an INSERT operation, it will be automatically set to the current timestamp with time zone. This helps in keeping track of when each record was last updated.



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Query | Query History | Scratch Pad

```
1 UPDATE film_category
2 SET category_id = 17
3 WHERE film_id = 5
```

Data Output | Messages | Graph Visualiser | Notifications

```
UPDATE 1

Query returned successfully in 66 msec.
```

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Query | Query History | Scratch Pad

```
1 DELETE FROM category
2 WHERE
3 NAME = 'Mystery';
```

Data Output | Messages | Graph Visualiser | Notifications

```
DELETE 1

Query returned successfully in 137 msec.
```

5)Excel provides a user-friendly interface that is easily accessible, catering to users with varying levels of technical expertise. Its graphical interface enables simple data visualization and easy application of formula for calculations. Excel is particularly well suited for small ´to medium sized datasets, where the complexity of SQL is unnecessary. However, Excel may face challenges with larger datasets, resulting in slower processing times and a higher risk of errors. In contrast, SQL excels in managing complex data relationships and advanced querying capabilities, making it more suitable for intricate data analysis tasks, While excel is ideal for basic data manipulation .SQL offers greater power,efficiency,and scalability ,especially when handling large data sets and complex queries.