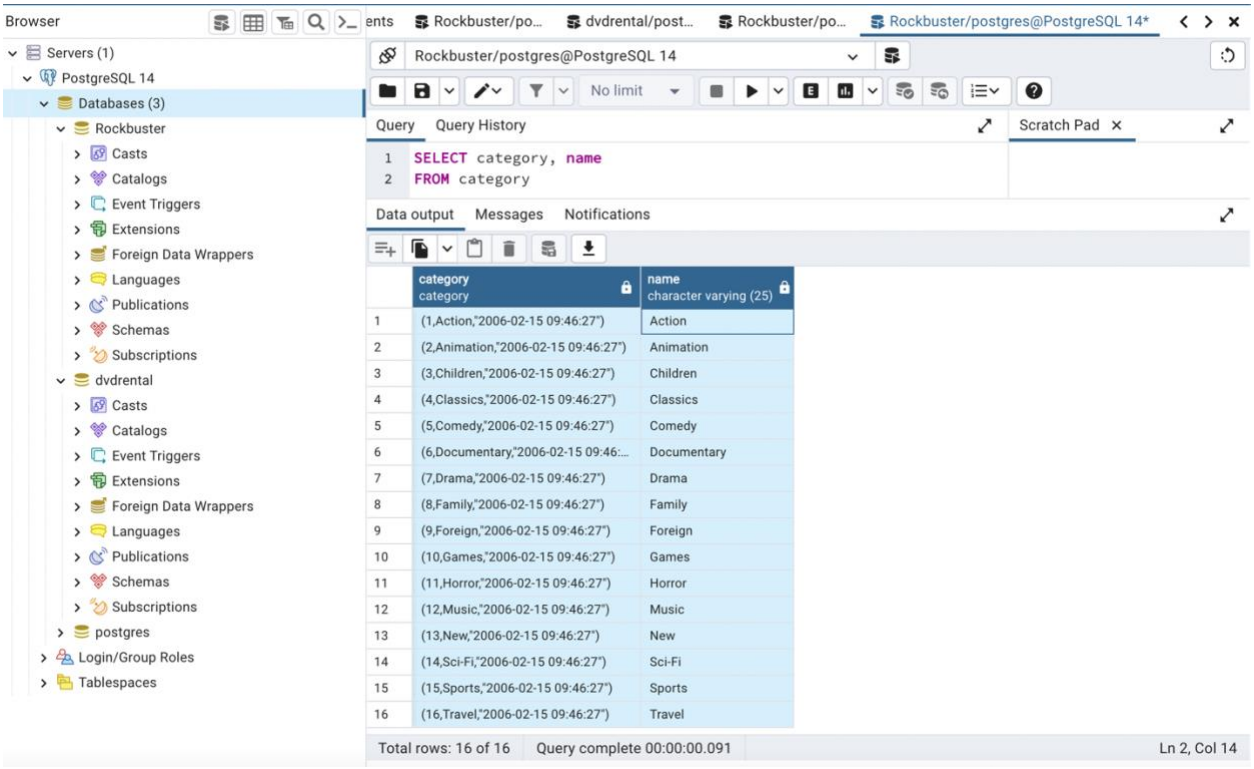
3.3 Answers- SQL for data analyst

1. SELECT command to find out what film genres exist in the category table.

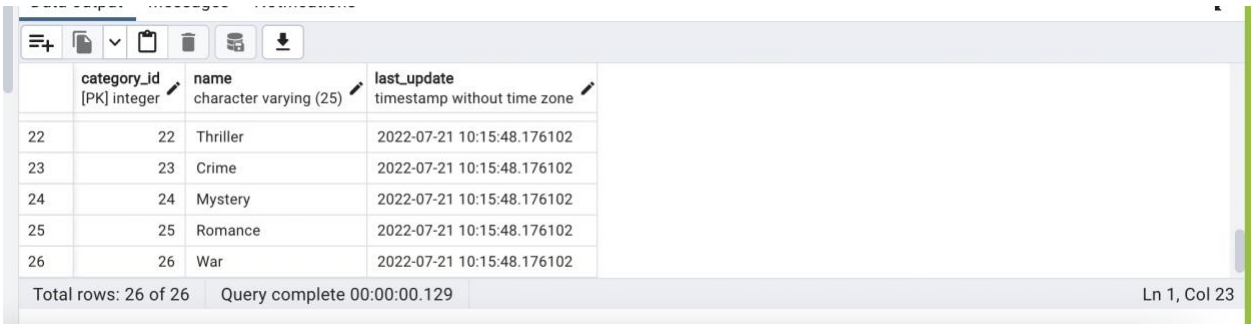


2. Command for insert –

INSERT INTO category (name)

VALUES ('War'), ('Crime'), ('Mystery'), ('Romance'), ('War');

Select * **From** category to view the changes.



Constraints – They are necessary, because this helps keep everything uniformed and formatted.

category_id: Must be an integer value only. The value will default to the next integer in the sequence.

name: - Must be text value only.

last_update: Value must be a timestamp with time zone and cannot be null. The default value should be the current time.

category_id - primary key.

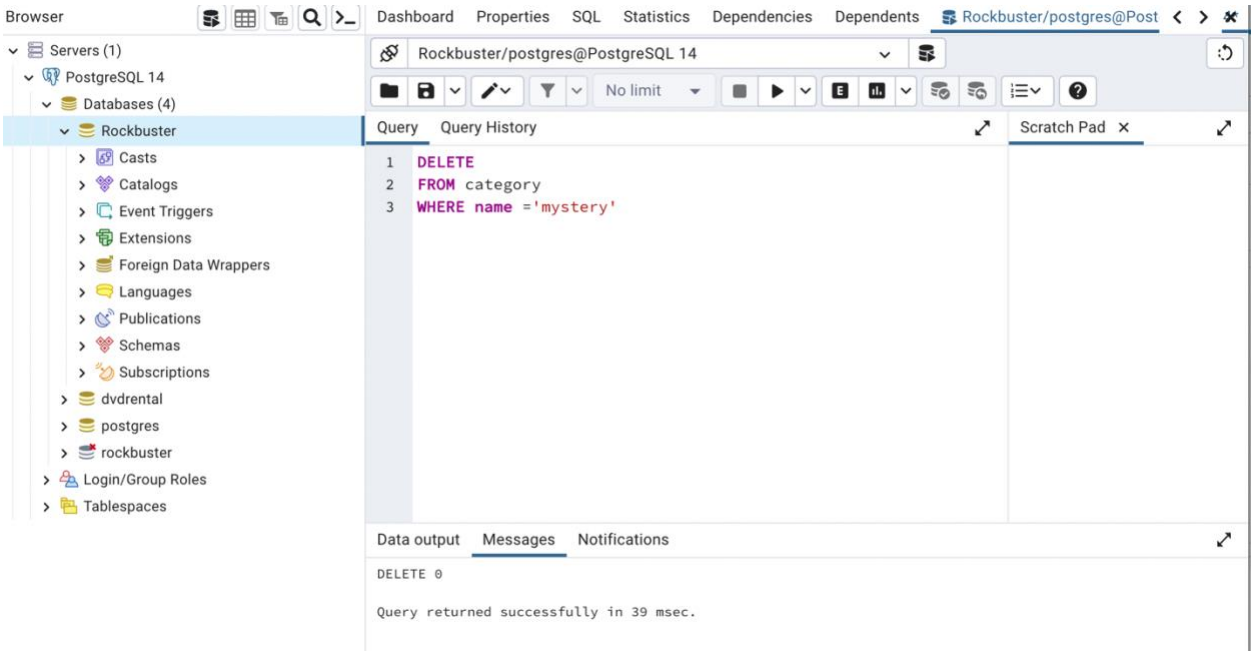
3. **Select command -** SELECT film_id, title FROM film

Update Command - UPDATE film SET film_id = 5 WHERE title = 'African Egg'

(I'm not sure if this worked, but the pgAdmin keeps closing)

4. Delete command – DELETE FROM category WHERE name ='mystery'

After entering the command, the message said "deleted 0" was this correct?



5. **Are there any pros and cons to using SQL?**

Pros

1. **Prompt data retrieval.**

Cons

1. **There is a lot of trial and error learning the commands**
2. **Data/values are not listed, so has to keep referring to the schema**
3. **Lack of sorting data. Sometimes when the command is done twice, the information get's re-sorted and there is no way of getting it back in order.**