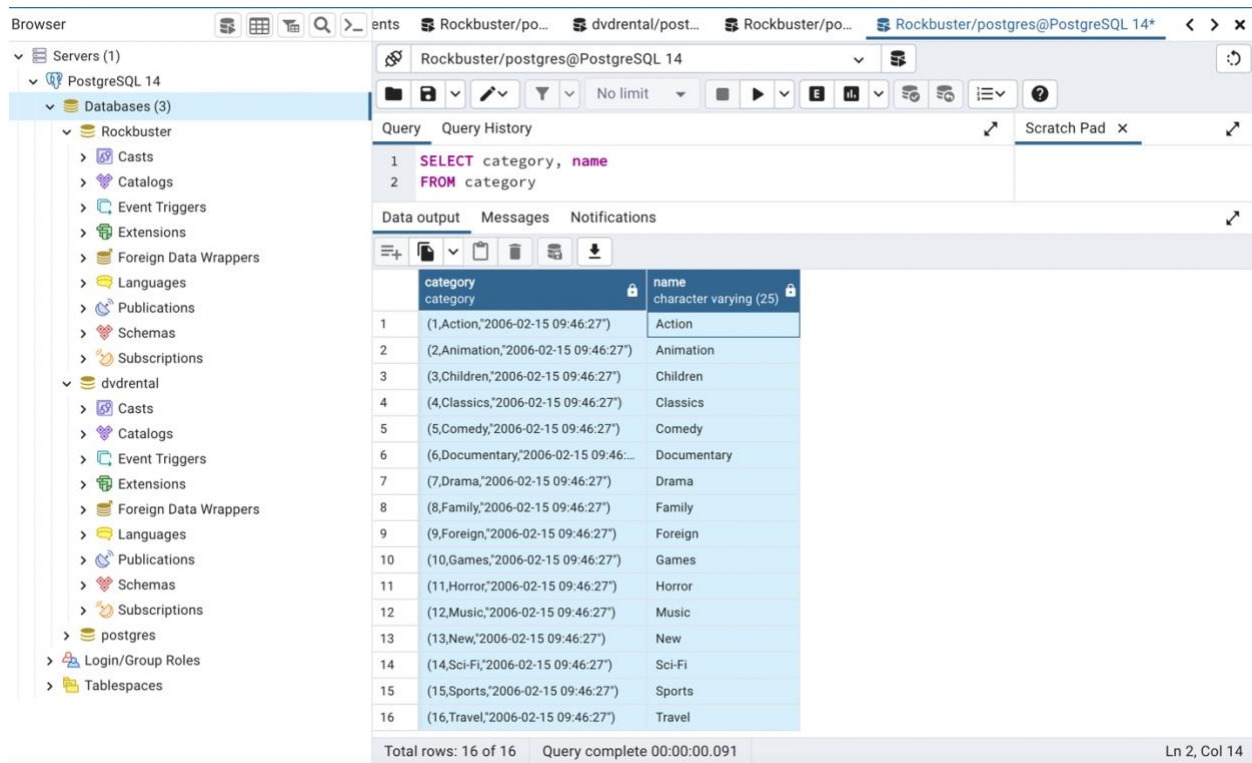


## 3.3 Answers- SQL for data analyst

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



The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL client interface with a query window. The query executed is:

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

The results are displayed in a table with two columns: 'category' and 'name'. The 'category' column contains a unique identifier and a timestamp, while the 'name' column contains the genre name. The results are as follows:

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

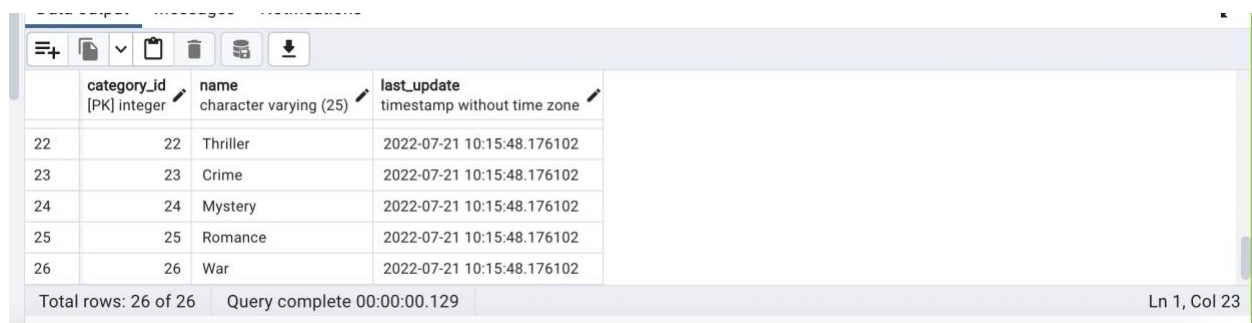
Total rows: 16 of 16    Query complete 00:00:00.091    Ln 2, Col 14

2. Command for insert –

**INSERT INTO** category (name)

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

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



The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL client interface with a query window. The query executed is:

```
Select * From category
```

The results are displayed in a table with three columns: 'category\_id', 'name', and 'last\_update'. The 'category\_id' column contains the unique identifier, the 'name' column contains the genre name, and the 'last\_update' column contains the timestamp. The results are as follows:

category_id	name	last_update
22	Thriller	2022-07-21 10:15:48.176102
23	Crime	2022-07-21 10:15:48.176102
24	Mystery	2022-07-21 10:15:48.176102
25	Romance	2022-07-21 10:15:48.176102
26	War	2022-07-21 10:15:48.176102

Total rows: 26 of 26    Query complete 00:00:00.129    Ln 1, Col 23

**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.

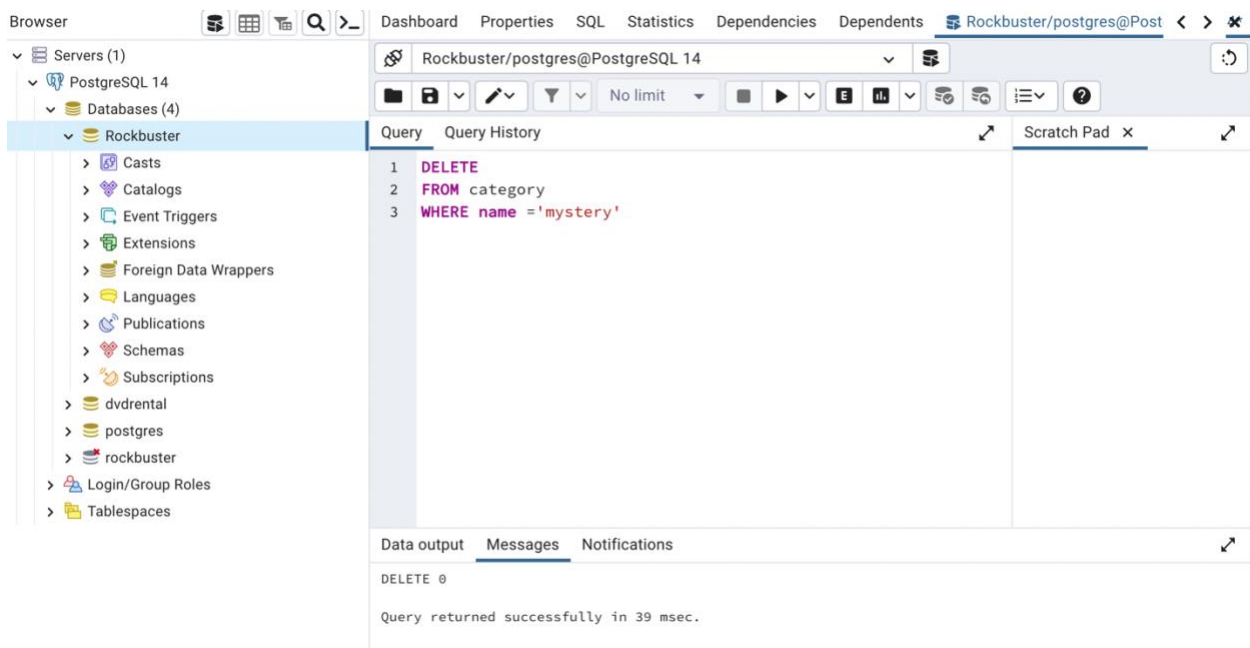
*category\_id* - primary key.

**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.**