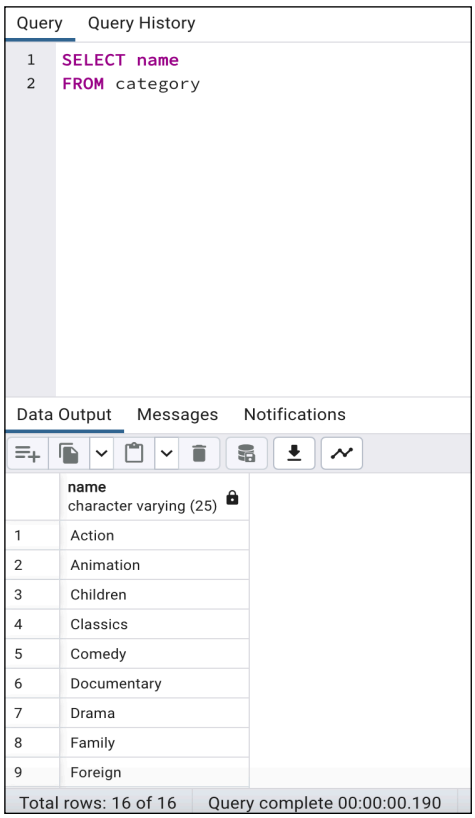
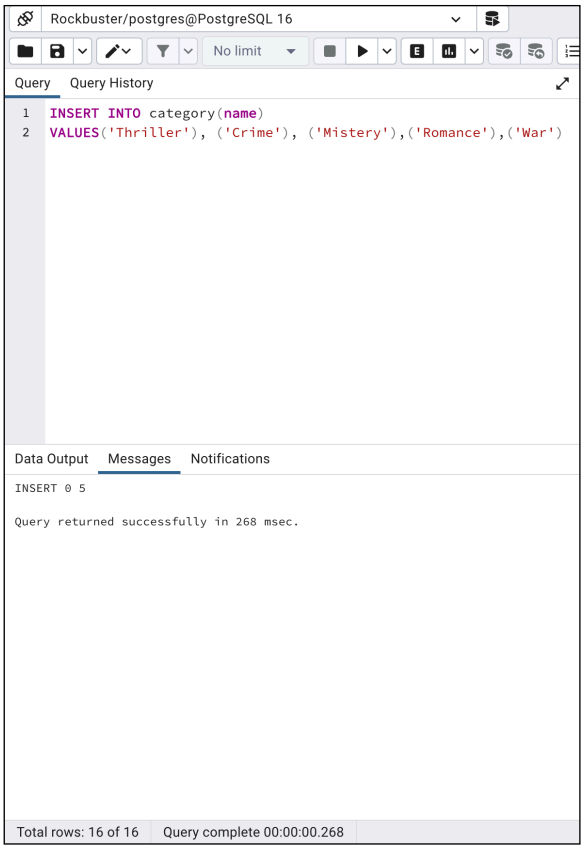
Write a `SELECT` command to find out what film genres exist in the category table.



You're ready to add some new genres! Write an `INSERT` statement to add the following genres to the category table: Thriller, Crime, Mystery, Romance, and War:



```
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)
);
```

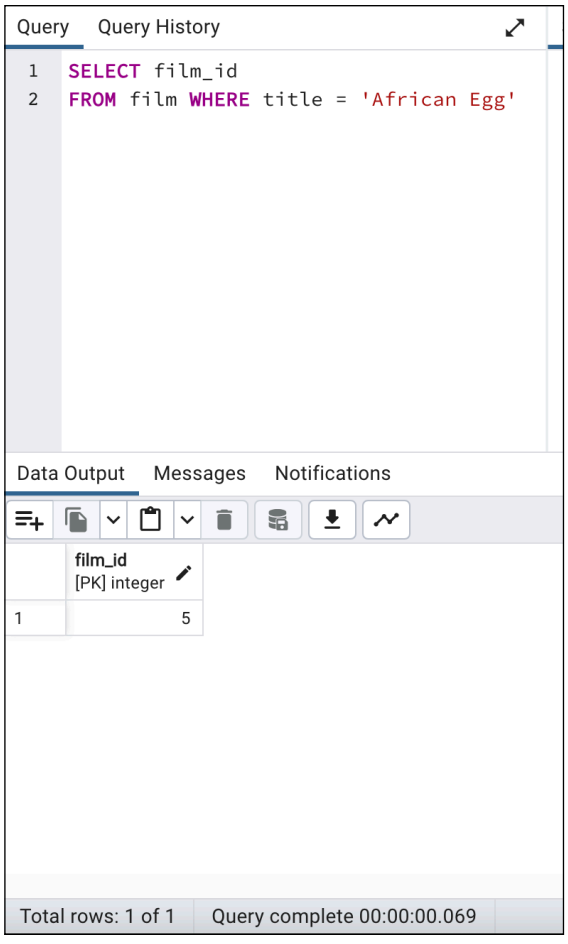
CONSTRAINTS

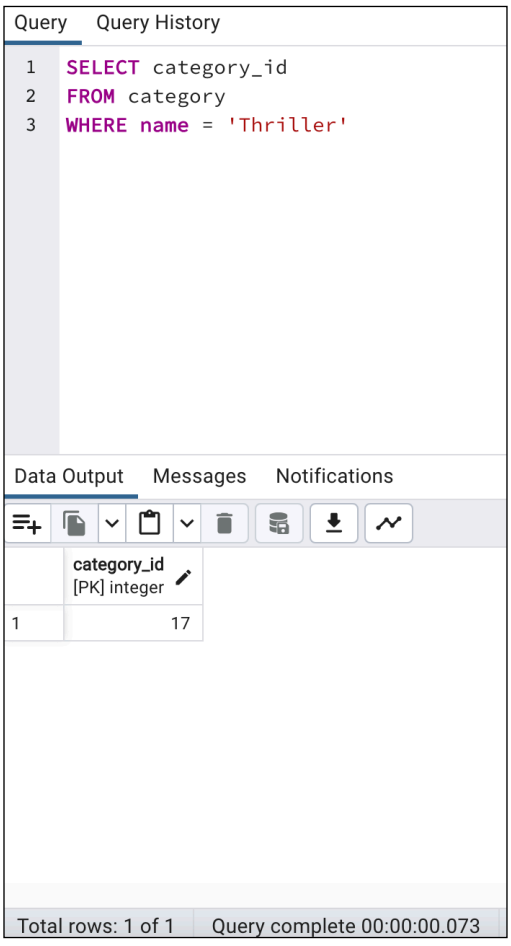
NOT NULL Constraint: the "category_id," "name," and "last_update" columns are all marked as "NOT NULL," used to ensure that a given column of a table is never assigned the null value.

PRIMARY KEY Constraint: the primary key 'category_id' gives each record in a table a unique ID. The primary key column can't contain any null or duplicate values.

NOT NULL DEFAULT: A default value was given to 'category id' when no value is supplied in a given entry in a table.

The genre for the movie *African Egg* needs to be updated to thriller.

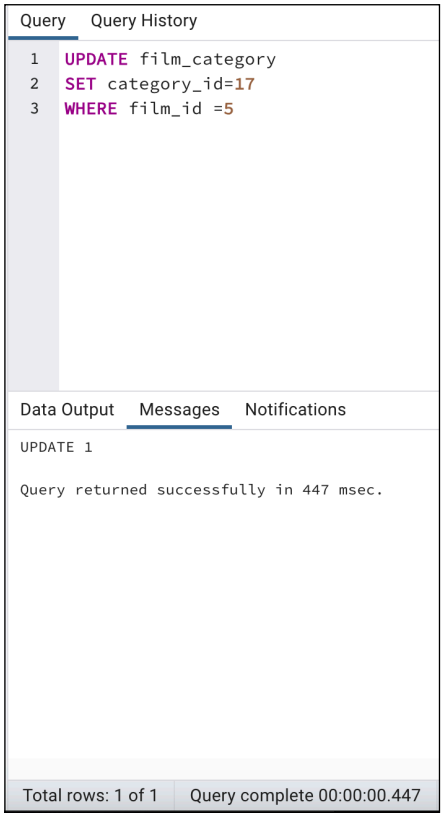




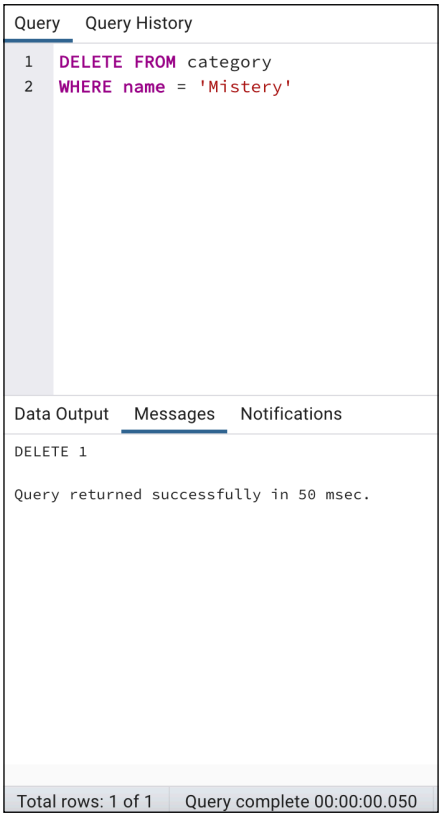
Answers 3.3

Ana Maria Tiscareno

Write an UPDATE command to change the category in the film_category table (not the category table).



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



- 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.

The answer to this question depends entirely on how much data you have and what you're looking to do with your data. If you have small amounts of data and want to compute or visualize quick answers, Excel is more than enough. In this case we could have Summarize data with pivot tables and Visualize data into charts, graphs, and tables

If you have massive databases, need to combine datasets quickly SQL is the way to go, in my opinion once you dominate a little the SQL language is way easier but about all FASTER to look for data and manipulate it.