

ANSWERS 3.3

Step 1:

Your first task is to find out what film genres already exist in the category table:

- ✚ Open pgAdmin 4, click the Rockbuster database, and open the Query Tool.
- ✚ Write a **SELECT** command to find out what film genres exist in the category table.
 - *select category_id, name from Category*
- ✚ Copy-paste the output into your answers document or write the answers out—it's up to you. Make sure to include the category ID for each genre.

"category_id"	"name"
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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Step 2:



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:

Copy-paste your INSERT commands into your answers document.

- *insert into category(name) values ('Thriller')*
- *insert into category(name) values ('Crime')*
- *insert into category(name) values ('Mystery')*
- *insert into category(name) values ('Romance')*
- *insert into category(name) values ('War')*

```
1 select name,category_id from category
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	name character varying (25) 	category_id [PK] integer 
12	Music	12
13	New	13
14	Sci-Fi	14
15	Sports	15
16	Travel	16
17	Thriller	17
18	Crime	18
19	Mystery	19
20	Romance	20
21	War	21

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The CREATE statement below shows the constraints on the category table. Write a short paragraph explaining the various constraints that have been applied to the columns. What do these constraints do exactly? Why are they important?

```
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)
);
```

In the above Query there are 2 constraints used namely “Not Null” and “Primary Key”. **Constraints** specify what type of data a table or column can accept, and they’re typically set when a table is created. Done properly, constraints make querying the database quicker and easier. They may even act as a data quality check in certain situations.

NOT NULL Constraint: It is used in tables where we do not want the values to be empty or missing. Here in the above query this constraint has been used for category_id column, name column and last update column in the category table.

PRIMARY KEY Constraint: This constraint gives a unique ID to each record in a table. Primary Key table cannot contain any null or duplicate values. Here in the above query category_id is the primary key which means that all coins in this table must have unique values.

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Step 3:

The genre for the movie African Egg needs to be updated to thriller. Work through the steps below to make this change:

- Write the SELECT statement to find the film_id for the movie African Egg.

select film_id,title from film where title='African Egg'

Query Query History Scratch Pad ×

```
1 select film_id,title from film where title='African Egg'
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	film_id [PK] integer	title character varying (255)
1	5	African Egg

- Once you have the film_ID and category_ID, write an UPDATE command to change the category in the film_category table (not the category table). Copy-paste this command into your answers document.

update film_category set category_id=17 where film_id=8

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	film_id [PK] integer	title character varying (255)		film_id [PK] smallint	category_id [PK] smallint
			1	1	6
5	1	Academy Dinosaur	2	2	11
6	2	Ace Goldfinger	3	3	6
7	3	Adaptation Holes	4	4	11
8	4	Affair Prejudice	5	5	8
9	5	African Egg	6	6	9
10	6	Agent Truman	7	7	5
			8	8	11
			9	9	11
			10	10	15

AFTER QUERY EXECUTION

```
1 select film_id,category_id from film_category where film_id=5
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

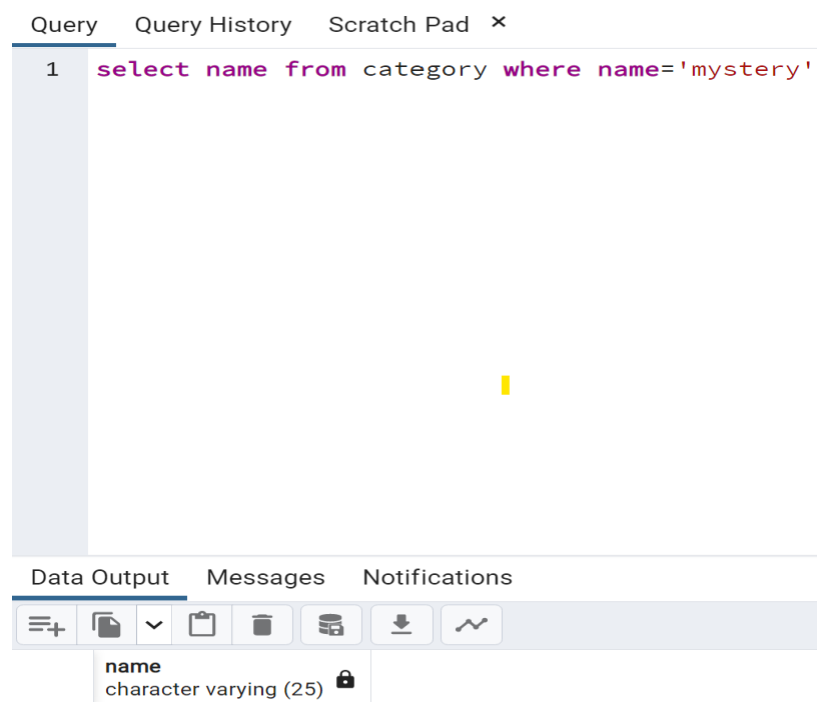
	film_id [PK] smallint	category_id [PK] smallint
1	5	17

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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.

Delete from category where name='mystery'



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.

Pros of Using SQL:

1. We can work on that part of data which we need.
2. We can easily search, update or insert records without filtering through the complete data.