Task 3.3 Jada Myrie

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.
- 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.

```
SELECT *
FROM category;
```

Data Output | Messages | Notifications

	category_id [PK] integer	name character varying (25)	last_update timestamp without time zone
1	1	Action	2006-02-15 09:46:27
2	2	Animation	2006-02-15 09:46:27
3	3	Children	2006-02-15 09:46:27
4	4	Classics	2006-02-15 09:46:27
5	5	Comedy	2006-02-15 09:46:27
6	6	Documentary	2006-02-15 09:46:27

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.
- 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?

```
3  INSERT INTO category(name)
4  VALUES ('thriller'),
5  ('crime'),
6  ('mystery'),
7  ('romance'),
8  ('war')
```

	category_id [PK] integer	name character varying (25)	last_update timestamp without time zone
16	16	Travel	2006-02-15 09:46:27
17	17	thriller	2023-03-04 11:33:46.887298
18	18	crime	2023-03-04 11:33:46.887298
19	19	mystery	2023-03-04 11:33:46.887298
20	20	romance	2023-03-04 11:33:46.887298
21	21	war	2023-03-04 11:33:46.887298

```
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)
);
```

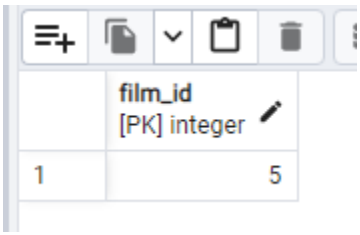
Category id being and integer means that a numerical value should be entered. Not Null however, means that the category id column cannot contain any missing values, because it would prompt you by displaying NOT NULL forcing a value to be entered. Default next value means that the values in the category column would be unique and increasing. The default value for category id would be next in the sequence. Category id is also a primary key constraint, this means that all the values in this column are unique identifiers for entire rows in the table.

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*.
- 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.

```
SELECT film_id
FROM film
WHERE title='African Egg'
```

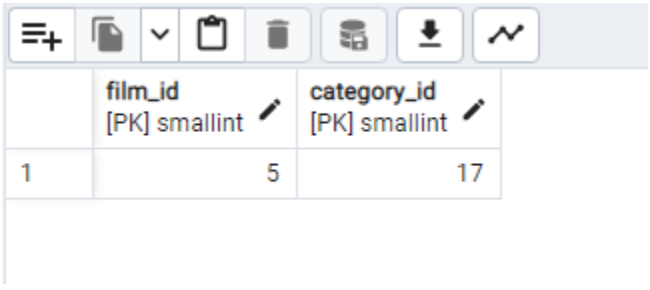


	film_id [PK] integer
1	5

```
9   SELECT film_id,category_id
10  FROM film_category
11  WHERE film_id =5
12
```

	film_id [PK] smallint	category_id [PK] smallint
1	5	8

```
12  UPDATE film_category
13  SET category_id =17
14  WHERE film_id =5
15
```

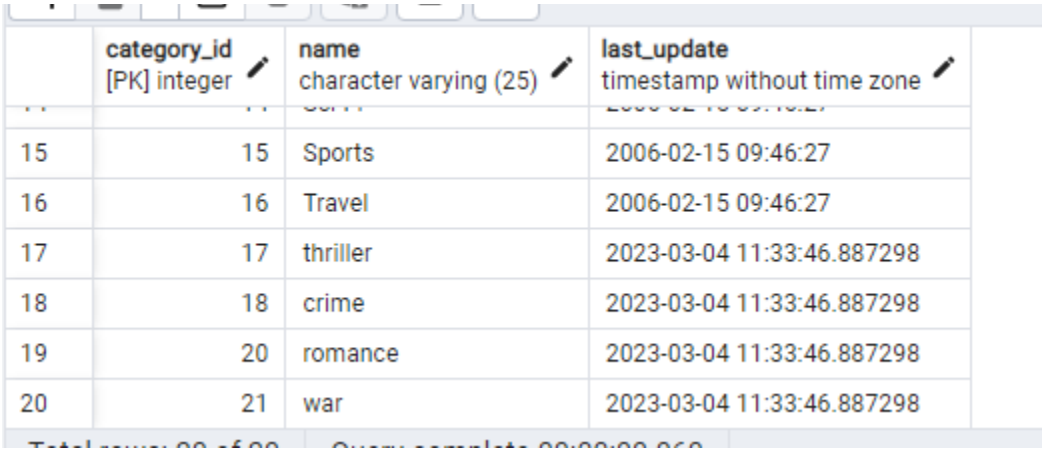


	film_id [PK] smallint	category_id [PK] smallint
1	5	17

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'
```



	category_id [PK] integer	name character varying (25)	last_update timestamp without time zone
15	15	Sports	2006-02-15 09:46:27
16	16	Travel	2006-02-15 09:46:27
17	17	thriller	2023-03-04 11:33:46.887298
18	18	crime	2023-03-04 11:33:46.887298
19	20	romance	2023-03-04 11:33:46.887298
20	21	war	2023-03-04 11:33:46.887298

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 and Cons of using SQL.

PROS

SQL makes it easier to produce values from a larger database of data by entering simple commands. SQL makes manipulating data simpler once the commands are error free. I believe it will take a shorter time to use SQL once I practice.

CONS

In SQL there is no undo button so any change you make you have to manually change back. This is why deleting is not a good idea if you are unsure.