Data Immersion

Exercise 3.3

Step 1

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



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(category_id,name)

VALUES

```
(17,'Thriller'),
(18,'Crime'),
(19,'Mystery'),
(20,'Romance'),
(21,'War')
```

CREATE Constraints

```
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)
);
```

The constraints assigned to the category_id integer include "NOT NULL" which means the value can't be left empty. PRIMARY KEY means that each value is unique, can't be left empty or duplicated. The PRIMARY KEY is important because it allows values to be found in different tables.

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

FROM film

WHERE title = 'African Egg'

SELECT category_id

FROM film_category

WHERE film_id = 5
```

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 = 5
```

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.

A pro to using SQL is being able to see your Query History and easily copying and pasting. Another pro is being able to move between tables. I could see it being very useful for large databases with many values and columns.

A con is that there is a lot behind the scenes, it's not laid out as easily readable at this point. Also, it's very new and will take time to master.