Data Immersion

Exercise 3.3

Step 1

"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"

Step 2

```
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

SELECT film_id

FROM film

WHERE title = 'African Egg'

SELECT category_id

FROM film_category

WHERE film_id = 5

UPDATE film_category

SET category_id = 17

WHERE film_id = 5

Step 4

DELETE

```
FROM Category

WHERE name = 'Mystery'
```

Step 5

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.