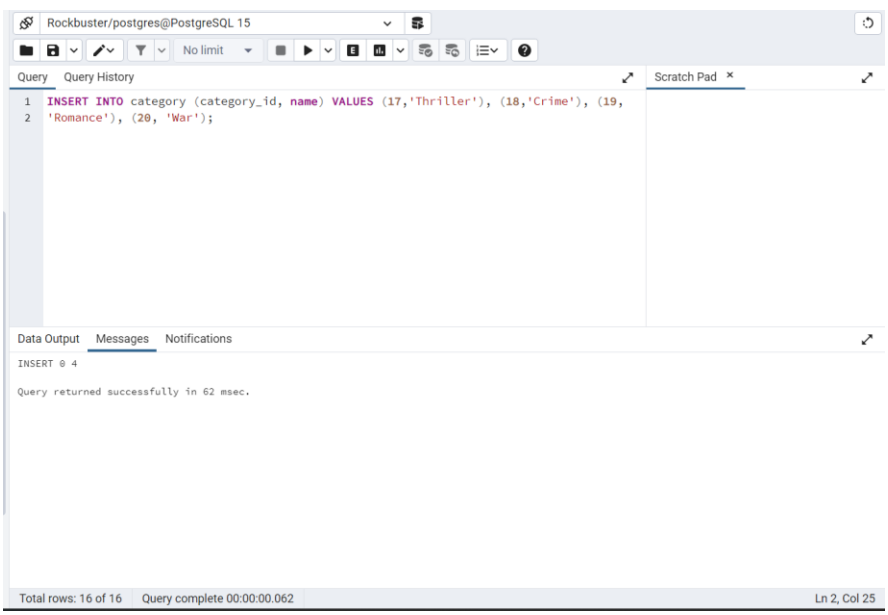
Step 1:

	category_id [PK] integer	name character varying (25)
1	1	Action
2	2	Animation
3	3	Children
4	4	Classics
5	5	Comedy
6	6	Documentary
7	7	Drama
8	8	Family
9	9	Foreign
10	10	Games
11	11	Horror
12	12	Music
13	13	New
14	14	Sci-Fi
15	15	Sports
16	16	Travel

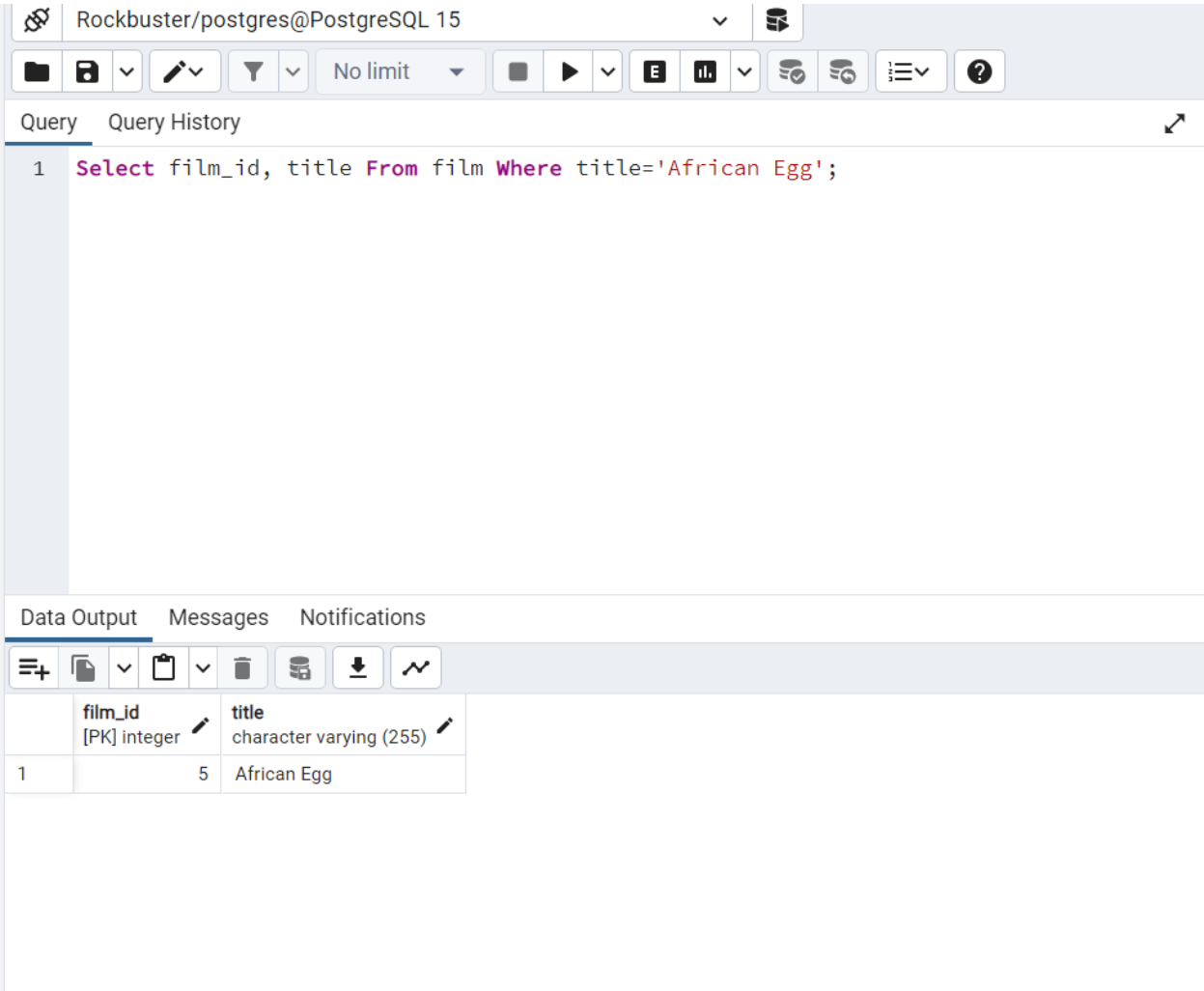
Step 2:



The NOT NULL constraint being applied to category_id column works to create the rule that no missing or empty values are in the category-id column. The category_id column also has the PRIMARY KEY

constraint applied to it. This rule is important because the category_id column is the primary key which is used to find specific information and means that this column has a different value for each row in the table.

Step 3:



Query Query History

```
1 Select category_id, name From category WHERE name= 'Thriller';
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	category_id [PK] integer	name character varying (25)
1	17	Thriller

Query Query History

```
1 Update film_category
2 Set category_id=17 Where film_id=5;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

```
UPDATE 1

Query returned successfully in 101 msec.
```

Step 4:

Query Query History

```
1  DELETE from category WHERE name='Mystery';
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

```
DELETE 0

Query returned successfully in 49 msec.
```

Step 5:

If I used excel rather than SQL to complete the processes above it would have taken more time to complete the process. This is because there wouldn't be a single command that can be used in excel to complete these steps so I would have to manually delete and ctrl f to find values. However if I was working with a smaller set of data then excel would be preferred.