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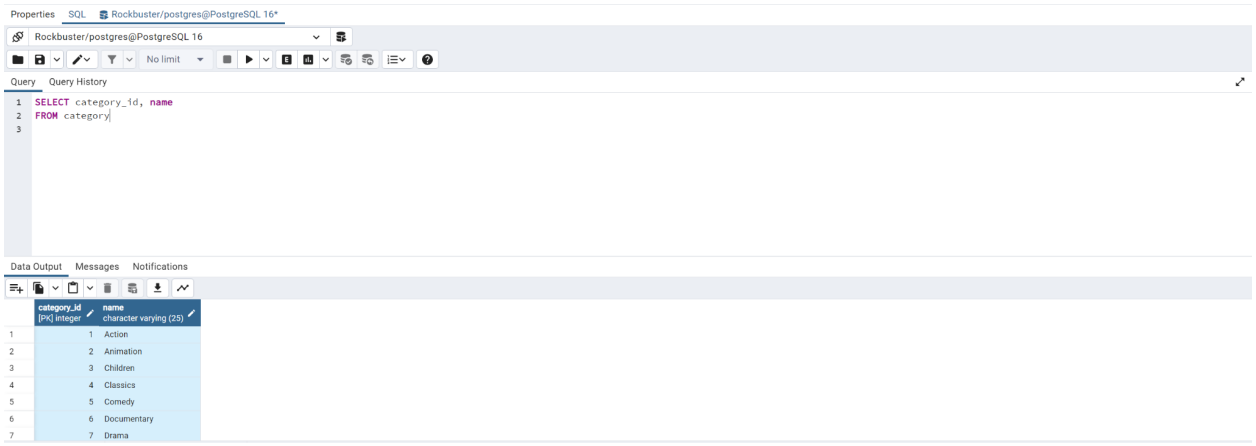
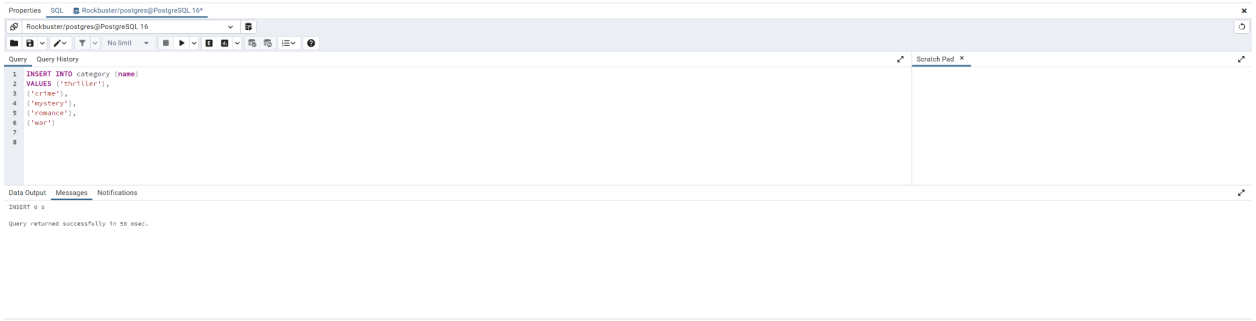
Exercise 3.3

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"



2. INSERT INTO category (name)
VALUES ('thriller'),
('crime'),
('mystery'),
('romance'),
('war')



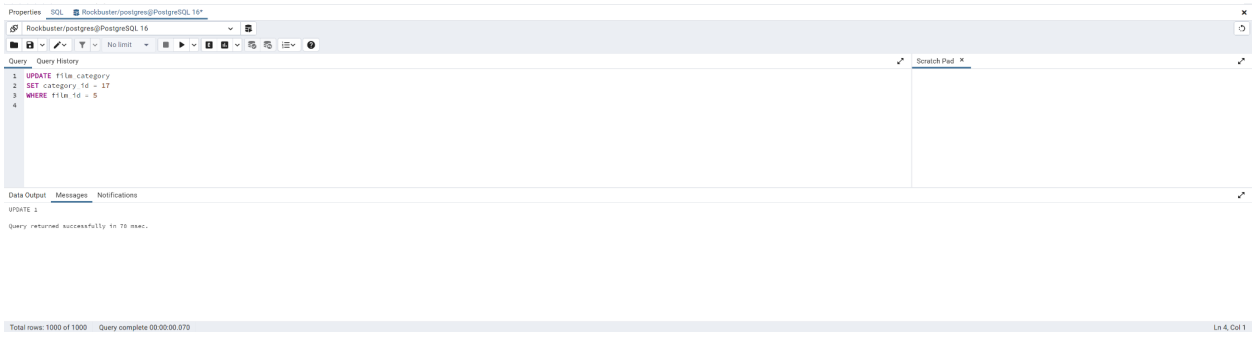
2B:

```
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 that I can see are the NOT NULL values. This means that there cannot be any missing values. The PRIMARY KEY is also set to category_id which means these columns are going to be under category_id. The last_update timestamp is also a constraint since it's only showing the last update and nothing before it.

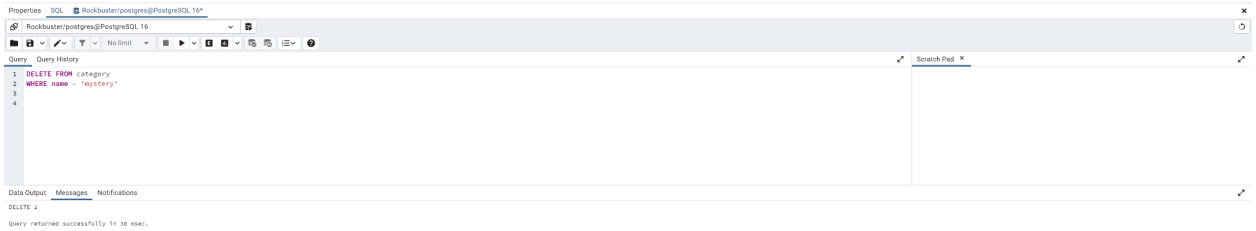
3.

```
UPDATE film_category
SET category_id = 17
WHERE film_id = 5
```



4.

```
DELETE FROM category
WHERE name = 'mystery'
```



5. SQL is honestly very nice to use. I definitely prefer it over excel as of right now. SQL is getting easier to navigate and has way better search functions compared to excel. It’s also very easy to update and delete columns or rows with a simple command. SQL has got to be my favorite application for this program so far.