

Alexander Coley

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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"	

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL client window titled "Rockbuster/postgres@PostgreSQL 16". The query editor contains the following SQL:

```
1 SELECT category_id, name
2 FROM category
3
```

The "Data Output" tab is active, displaying the results of the query. The results are shown in a table with two columns: "category\_id" (integer) and "name" (character varying (25)). The data is as follows:

category_id	name
1	Action
2	Animation
3	Children
4	Classics
5	Comedy
6	Documentary
7	Drama

2. INSERT INTO category (name)

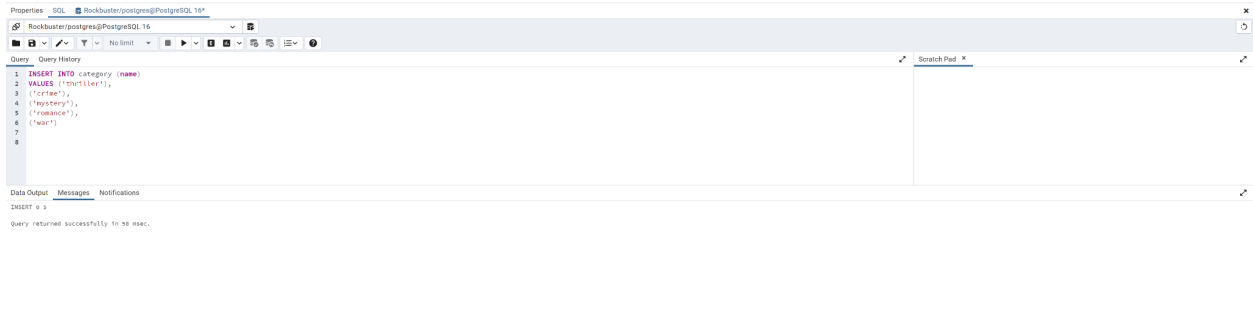
VALUES ('thriller'),

('crime'),

('mystery'),

('romance'),

('war')



2B:

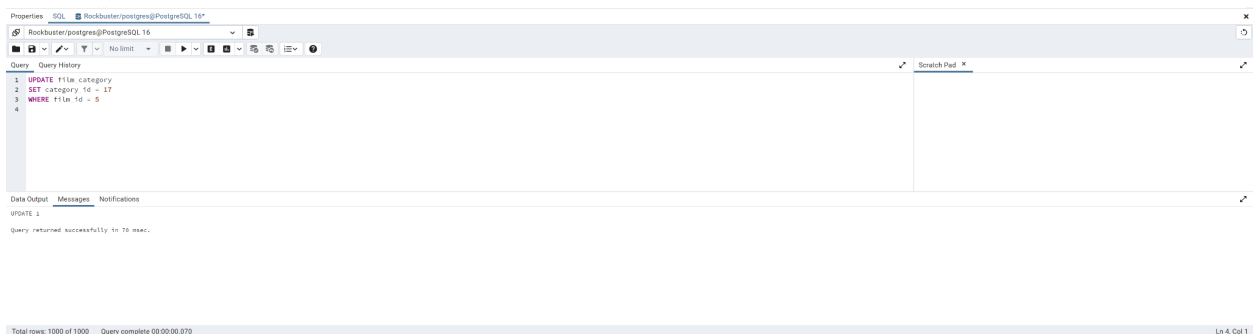
CREATE TABLE category

```
(
    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.

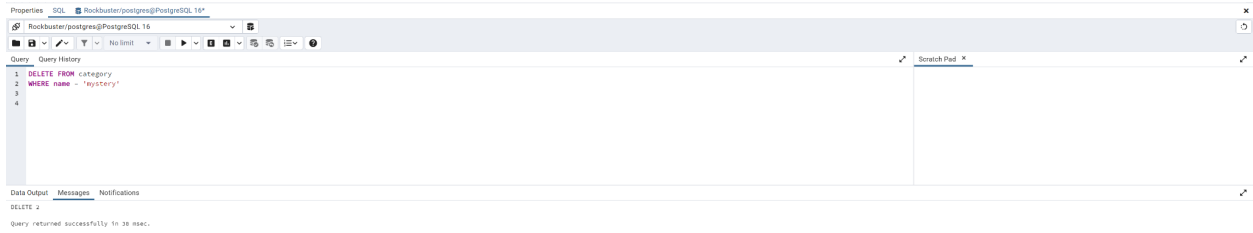
3.

```
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.