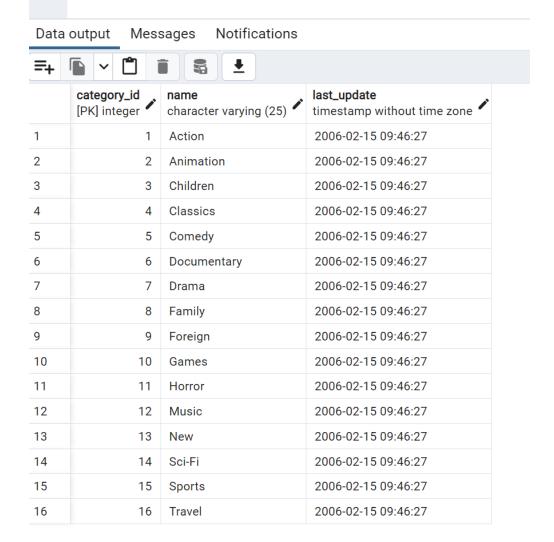
Step 1

Query Query History

1 SELECT *

2 **FROM** category



Step 2
INSERT INTO category (name)
VALUES ('Thriller'), ('Crime'), ('Mystery'), ('Romance'), ('War')

	category_id [PK] integer	name character varying (25)	last_update timestamp without time zone
5	5	Comedy	2006-02-15 09:46:27
6	6	Documentary	2006-02-15 09:46:27
7	7	Drama	2006-02-15 09:46:27
8	8	Family	2006-02-15 09:46:27
9	9	Foreign	2006-02-15 09:46:27
10	10	Games	2006-02-15 09:46:27
11	11	Horror	2006-02-15 09:46:27
12	12	Music	2006-02-15 09:46:27
13	13	New	2006-02-15 09:46:27
14	14	Sci-Fi	2006-02-15 09:46:27
·	15		2006-02-15 09:46:27
16	16	Travel	2006-02-15 09:46.27
17	17	Thriller	2022-07-15 13:14:29.944477
18	18	Crime	2022-07-15 13:14:58.835251
19	19	Mystery	2022-07-15 13:14:58.835251
20	20	Romance	2022-07-15 13:14:58.835251
21	21	War	2022-07-15 13:14:58.835251

Constraints ensure that the data is formatted in a specific way. In the example:

Not_null: ensures that the category_id, name, and last_update columns are not empty

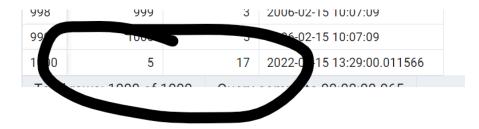
Primary_key: sets the category_id as the primary key

Step 3

UPDATE film_category

SET category_id = 17

WHERE film_id = 5



Step 4

DELETE FROM category

WHERE name = 'Mystery'

Step 5

In SQL, it is easier to find information from multiple datasets and change a lot of information at once, but editing a table takes longer since you cannot do it manually

```
Bonus Task

CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEES

(
employee_id VARINT(30) NOT NULL,
name VARCHAR(50),
contact_number VARCHAR(30),
designation_id INT,
last_update TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT now(),
constraint employee_pkey PRIMARY KEY (employee_id)
```