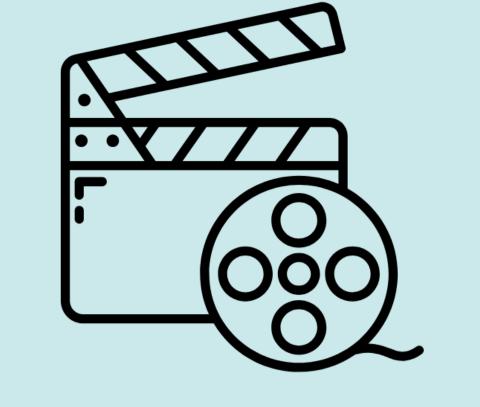
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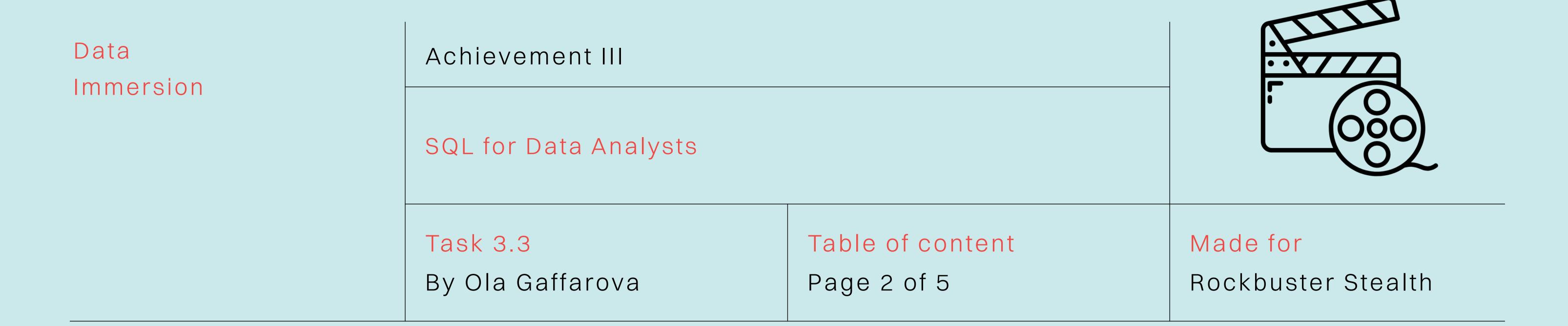
Cover



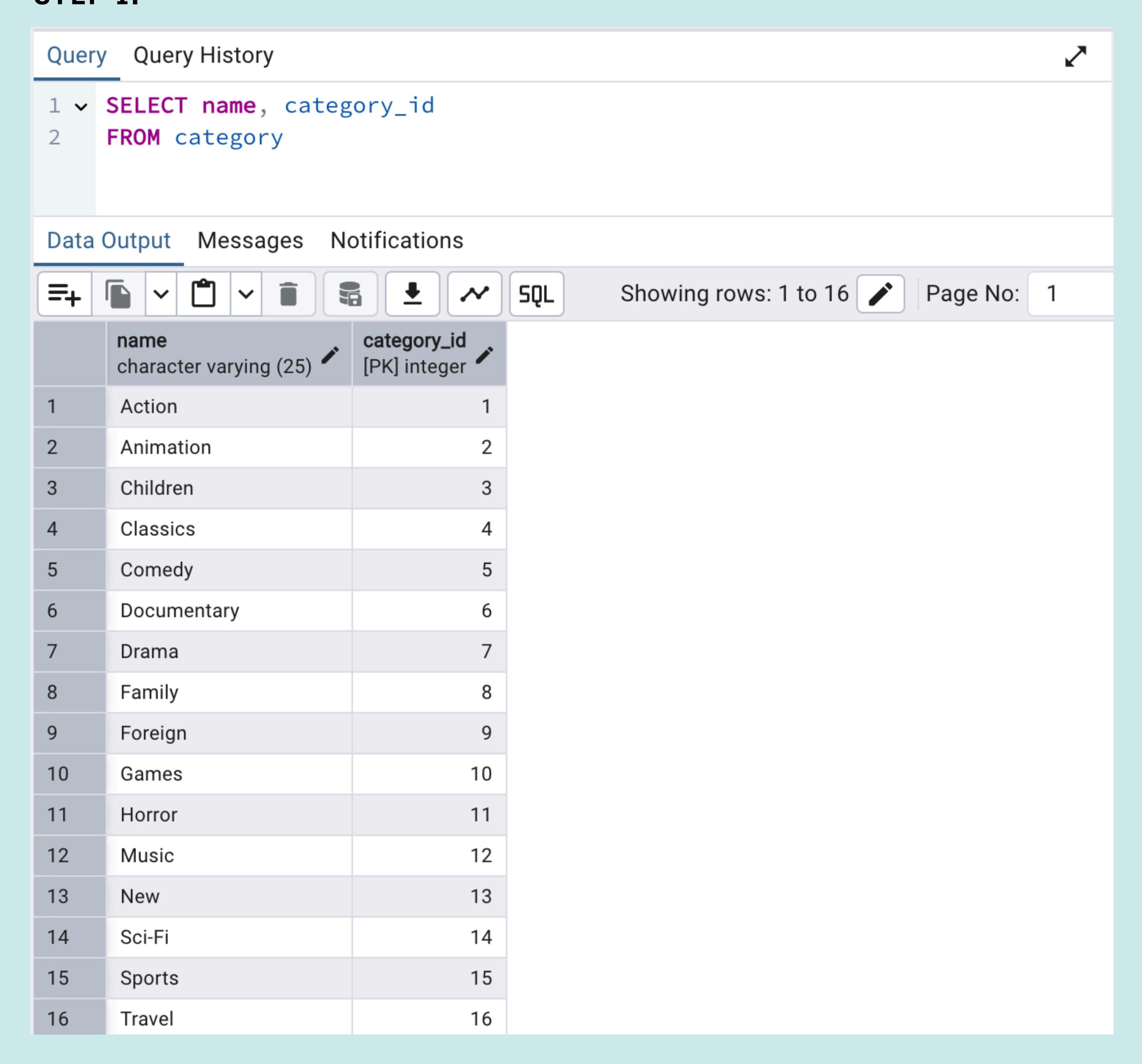
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# SQL FOR DATA ANALYSTS





#### STEP 1.



#### STEP 2A.

```
Query Query History

1 V INSERT INTO category (category_id, name)
values
3 (17, 'Thriller'),
4 (18, 'Crime'),
5 (19, 'Mystery'),
6 (20, 'Romance'),
7 (21, 'War');

Data Output Messages Notifications

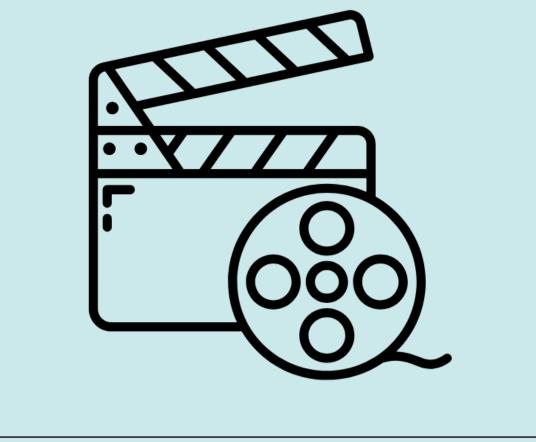
INSERT 0 5

Query returned successfully in 107 msec.
```

## Data Immersion SQL for Data Analysts

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#### STEP 2B.

CREATE TABLE category
(
 category\_id integer NOT NULL DEFAULT
 nextval('category\_category\_id\_seq'::regclass),

This defines category\_id as a required field (NOT NULL) and automatically generates a unique ID using a sequence (nextval). This ensures each row has a unique identifier, which is essential for referencing and indexing.

NOT NULL ensures that no empty values can be entered in category\_id, name, or last\_update. DEFAULT automatically gives a starting value if none is provided: category\_id gets the next number from a sequence (auto-increment).

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#### name text COLLATE pg\_catalog."default" NOT NULL,

This ensures the name column (which holds the genre name) cannot be left empty (NOT NULL). The COLLATE clause sets text comparison rules (for sorting and searching) This sets the collation, which controls how text is sorted and compared. In this case, it uses the database's default sorting rules (like alphabet order and case sensitivity).

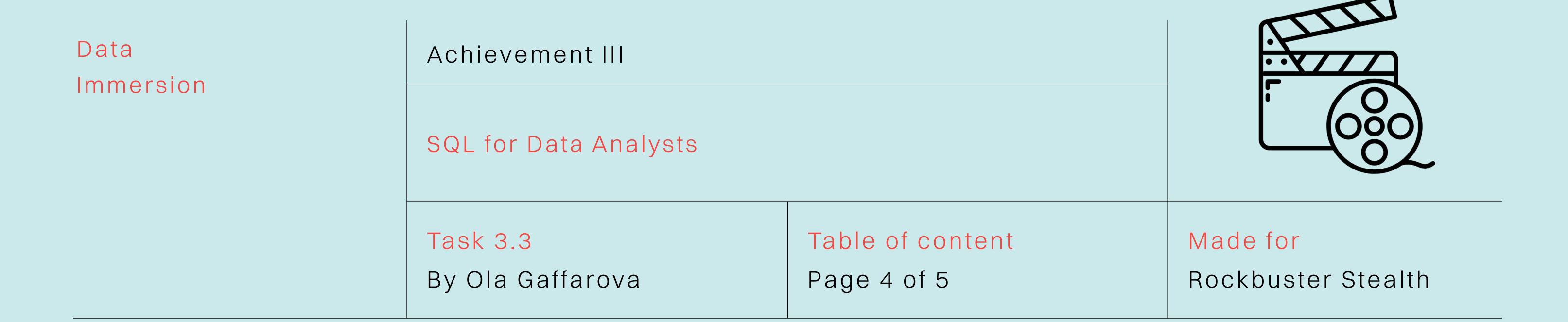
#### last\_update timestamp with time zone NOT NULL DEFAULT now(),

Every record must have a timestamp of when it was created or last updated, defaulting to the current time (now()). last\_update is set to the current date and time.

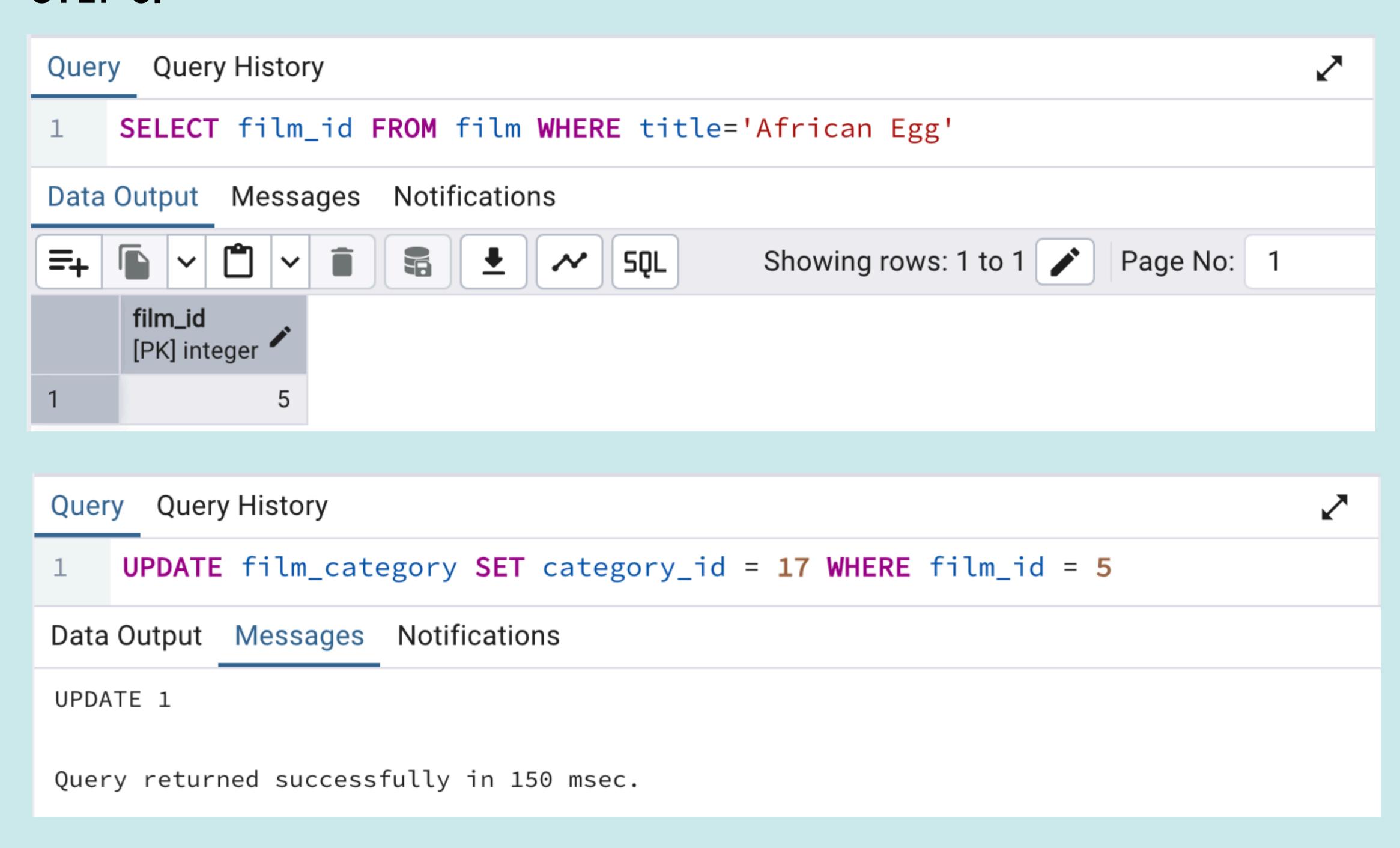
### CONSTRAINT category\_pkey PRIMARY KEY (category\_id).

PRIMARY KEY (category\_id) means category\_id must be unique and is the main identifier for each row.

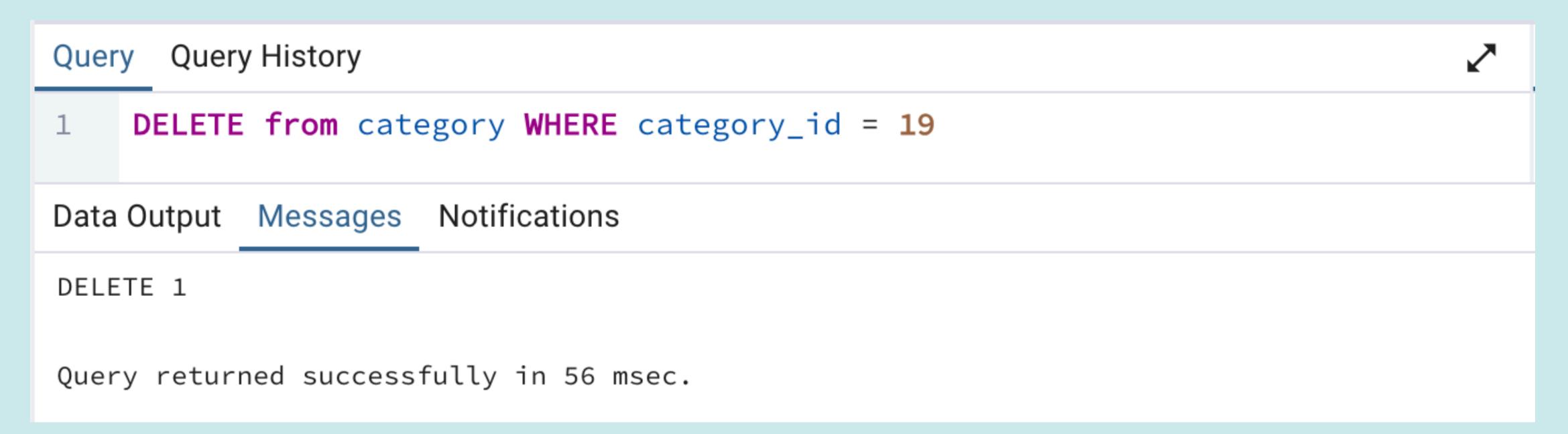
These constraints are important because they keep the data complete, accurate, and unique.



#### STEP 3.



#### STEP 4.



**STEP 5.** At the moment, I find working in Excel much easier and more familiar compared to using SQL. Excel has a simple, visual interface where I can quickly see tables, enter data, and apply formulas without writing code. It feels more user-friendly, especially for basic tasks like sorting, filtering, and calculating. However, SQL has important advantages: it can handle much larger datasets, ensures data accuracy through constraints, and makes it easier to connect and manage multiple related tables. While Excel is great for small, quick tasks, SQL is more powerful and reliable for working with big, structured databases. As I learn more, I can see that SQL is essential for more advanced data management.

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#### STEP 6. Bonus Task

