3.3: SQL for Data Analysts
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Step 1:

name character varying (25)
Action
Animation
Children
Classics
Comedy
Documentary
Drama
Family
Foreign
Games
Horror
Music
New
Sci-Fi
Sports
Travel

Step 2:

```
INSERT INTO category (category_id, name)
VALUES
        (17, 'Thriller'),
        (18, 'Crime'),
        (19, 'Mystery'),
        (20, 'Romance'),
        (21, 'War')
```

The NOT NULL constraint has been used to ensure that category_id, name, and last_update cannot have empty or missing values. The PRIMARY KEY constraint is used to ensure that category_id has no null or duplicate values.

Step 3:

```
1  UPDATE film_category
2  SET category_id = 17
3  WHERE film_id = 5
```

Data Output | Explain | Messages | Notifications

```
UPDATE 1

Query returned successfully in 208 msec.
```

Step 4:

```
1  DELETE FROM category
2  WHERE name = 'Mystery'
```

Data Output | Explain | Messages | Notifications

```
DELETE 1

Query returned successfully in 102 msec.
```

Step 5:

Inserting new categories would probably be the most time intensive using Excel. Updating African Egg would be as easy as finding the row via Find and Replace and updating the category_id that way. Deleting the Mystery category would also be fairly simple using the Find and Replace in Excel. However, once fluent in SQL, these changes are much simpler using SQL and likely would only take a few seconds each to execute.

Bonus:

```
1  CREATE table EMPLOYEES
2  (
3  employee_id SMALLINT NOT NULL,
4  name VARCHAR(50),
5  contact_number VARCHAR(30),
6  designation_id INT,
7  last_update TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT now(),
8  CONSTRAINT employee_pkey PRIMARY KEY (employee_id)
9   );
10
11
```

Data Output | Explain | Messages | Notifications

```
CREATE TABLE

Query returned successfully in 125 msec.
```