3.3: SQL for Data Analysts

Step 1:

Query Editor		Que	ery History
1	SELECT	cat	egory_id, name FROM category
Data Output		Exp	lain Messages Notifications
4	category_id [PK] integer	A	name character varying (25)
1		1	Action
2		2	Animation
3		3	Children
4		4	Classics
5		5	Comedy
6		6	Documentary
7		7	Drama
8		8	Family
9		9	Foreign
10		10	Games
11		11	Horror
12		12	Music
13		13	New
14		14	Sci-Fi
15		15	Sports
16		16	Travel

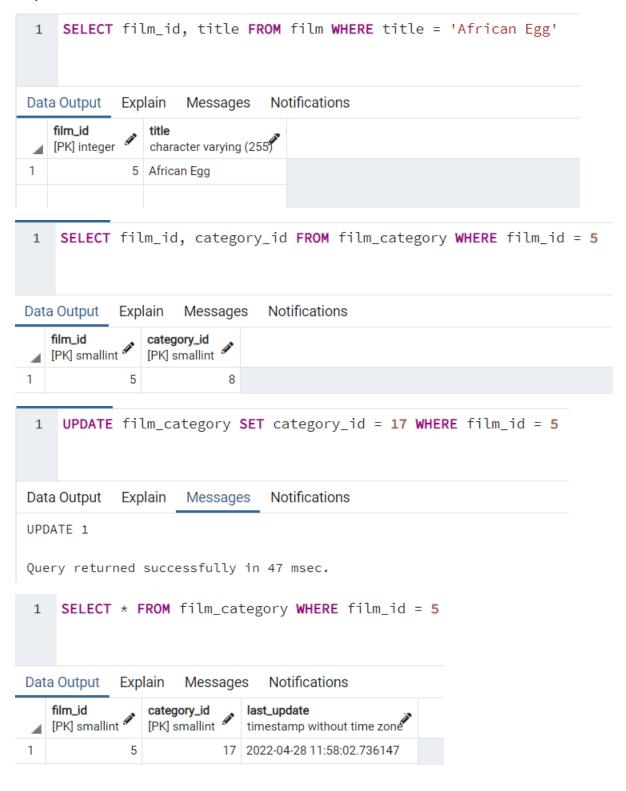
Step 2:

```
Query Editor
              Query History
  1
      INSERT INTO category(name) VALUES ('Thriller');
  2
      INSERT INTO category(name) VALUES ('Crime');
      INSERT INTO category(name) VALUES ('Mystery');
  3
     INSERT INTO category(name) VALUES ('Romance');
  4
      INSERT INTO category(name) VALUES ('War')
17
              17 Thriller
                                       2022-04-28 11:19:44.145034
18
              18 Crime
                                       2022-04-28 11:19:44.145034
19
              19 Mystery
                                       2022-04-28 11:19:44.145034
                                       2022-04-28 11:19:44.145034
20
              20 Romance
21
              21 War
                                       2022-04-28 11:19:44.145034
```

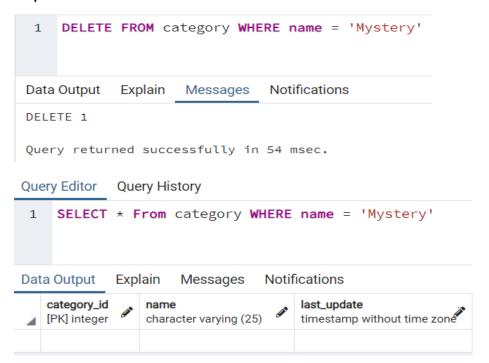
```
CREATE TABLE category
(
   category_id integer NOT NULL DEFAULT nextval('category_category_id_seq'::regclass),
   name text COLLATE pg_catalog."default" NOT NULL,
   last_update timestamp with time zone NOT NULL DEFAULT now(),
   CONSTRAINT category_pkey PRIMARY KEY (category_id)
);
```

Constraint NOT NULL ensures none of the cells are empty in that column. The category id column must be an integer and cannot be null. The name column must be text and cannot be null. The last update column must be a timestamp with time zone and cannot be null. Constraint primary key makes all values in the column into a primary key for category id.

Step 3:



Step 4:



Step 5:

When working with large data sets and tables that are linked SQL makes searching for and changing information much easier and quicker than you can in Excel. Excel is better when you are working with smaller amounts of data and some data visualizations. In SQL constraints also helps make sure data is entered and in the correct format.

Bonus:

```
Query Editor
            Query History
    CREATE TABLE Employees_3
 1
 2
    employee_id VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
 3
 4
    name VARCHAR(50),
    contact_number VARCHAR(30),
 5
    designation_id INT,
    last_update TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT now(),
 7
    CONSTRAINT employee_pkey PRIMARY KEY (employee_id)
 8
 9
Data Output
                               Notifications
            Explain
                    Messages
CREATE TABLE
Query returned successfully in 84 msec.
```