The three different statements in SQL make a lot of sense as a structure. Setting up the database is one context, how it can be interacted with is another, and controlling who interacts is yet another. These are distinct functions.

As I peer review Unit 6 Assignments, I am noticing some very good quality work from my peers. All three have completed the assignment near flawlessly. The databases are really starting to come together.

I am also seeing slight differences in the code that produce the same result, which is good to know and see. For example, having the (attributes) after the Insert into statement, some have for every set of values, others have for none (myself), others have only onces, and then all the sets of values (another option for conciseness of the code, esp. when you need to specify the attributes). I think this speaks to the flexibility but also specificity of the programming language we are using.

[(Din 2014)](https://paperpile.com/c/uqf5fF/HTyu)

[Din, Akeel I. 2014. *Structured Query Language (SQL) A Practical Introduction*.](http://paperpile.com/b/uqf5fF/HTyu)