3a. https://github.com/BredaUniversityADSAI/2023-24d-fai1-adsai-personal-DominikPtaszek231643/blob/main/Datalabprep\_231643/Week1\_231643/Day3\_231643/introduction\_to\_sql.pdf

3b. This clause is not written correctly due to the fact, that select it not uppercase and ClientKey, Client Geslacht should be fully lower case. Moreover, the table we retrieve information from is not correct, it is not youth.

3c. ALTER TABLE schema\_name.exercise

RENAME COLUMN clientkey TO clientid

3d. SELECT \*

FROM schema\_name.exercise

WHERE CASE WHEN notajaar > geboortejaar THEN 0 ELSE 1 END = 1;

3e. Yes, you can apply an ORDER BY clause with multiple columns in a SQL query. The ORDER BY clause is used to sort the result set based on specified columns, and it can handle sorting by multiple columns simultaneously.

3f. Only up to 25 results will be shown of every field from the table called youth

3g. Example 1 is correct

Example 2 is incorrect due to FROM statement in the wrong location

Moreover, example 3 is incorrect due to lack of comma after ClientKey word

4a. https://github.com/BredaUniversityADSAI/2023-24d-fai1-adsai-personal-DominikPtaszek231643/blob/main/Datalabprep\_231643/Week1\_231643/Day3\_231643/intermediate\_SQL.pdf

4b SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT clientid)

FROM schema\_name.exercise

4c. COUNT is a counter of value occurrences whereas SUM is arithmetic function which adds up all values from the particular field

5a. <https://github.com/BredaUniversityADSAI/2023-24d-fai1-adsai-personal-DominikPtaszek231643/blob/main/Datalabprep_231643/Week1_231643/Day3_231643/Introducing_Inner_Joins_2_modules_completion_datacamp.png>

5b.

True.

In SQL, a JOIN statement without any explicit specification defaults to an INNER JOIN. Both JOIN and INNER JOIN perform the same operation; they return all rows from multiple tables where the join condition is met. If no specific type of join is stated, SQL assumes it to be an INNER JOIN.

5c. It needs to be unique and can not contain NULL values

5d.

When you apply the UNION operator between two tables, duplicate rows are automatically removed from the results. This is because UNION merges the result sets of two or more SELECT operations, yielding unique entries. If there are duplicate rows within or within the combined tables, only one of each is included in the final result set.

5e. Join operators combine rows from different tables based on a related column, extending data horizontally. The UNION operator combines results of multiple SELECT statements, stacking data vertically, and typically removes duplicates, unless UNION ALL is used. Joins add columns; UNION adds rows.

5f. The joining process was performed incorrectly which caused NULL values in second client key column. In order to fix that, it would be advisable to change the joining method to Inner Join and use clientkey column as the condition. Like this:

SELECT \*

FROM table\_a

INNER JOIN table\_b

USING(clientkey)