**Drill #1 (SQL joins):**

An inner join returns records that have matching values in both tables, a left join returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table, a right join returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table, while a full join returns all records when there is a match in either left or right table.  
  
  
A left join was used to create the final view for that table.

**Drill #2 (Alter/Update):**

Alter will change the table in the database, since you are able to remove, add, etc. to the various columns and rows. The update function changes the data in the rows in the table and will leave the table itself unchanged.

1. ALTER TABLE TABLE\_NAME RENAME COLUMN 'department\_id' TO 'dept\_id'
2. ALTER TABLE TABLE\_NAME ADD COLUMN annual\_salary int

**Drill #3 (DML & DDL):**

DML stands for Data Manipulation Language, while DDL stands for Data Definition Language. They are different in the fact that DML is used to literally ‘manipulate’ such as insertions, deletions, or updating information—DDL on the other hand is used to create database schemas, tables, etc.

1. DELETE FROM vendor\_table  
   WHERE id= 1;

**Drill #4 (Duplicates):**

1. SELECT  
   COUNT \*  
   FROM duplicated\_yarn  
   GROUP BY yarn\_name  
   HAVING COUNT \* >1;
2. SELECT yarn\_name, yarn\_type,

COUNT \*

FROM duplicated\_yarm

GROUP BY yarn\_name, yarn\_type

HAVING COUNT \* > 1;

**Drill #5 (Groupby):**

1. SELECT AVG(duration)  
   FROM usa\_ufo\_df  
   GROUP BY state  
   ORDER BY state