Drill 1:

**“INNER JOIN**: returns rows when there is a match in both tables. **LEFT JOIN**: returns all rows from the **left** table, even if there are no matches in the **right** table. **RIGHT JOIN**: returns all rows from the **right** table, even if there are no matches in the **left** table.”

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5706437/whats-the-difference-between-inner-join-left-join-right-join-and-full-join#:~:text=INNER%20JOIN%3A%20returns%20rows%20when,matches%20in%20the%20left%20table.>

A left join was used to create the final view.

Drill 2:

**ALTER** changes the table **in the** database, as in you can add or remove columns, etc. Whereas the **UPDATE** changes the data in the rows **in the** table, and leaves the table itself (like its appearance) unchanged.

1. Change the name of the column from department\_id to dept\_id:

ALTER TABLE TABLE\_NAME RENAME COLUMN 'department\_id' TO 'dept\_id'

1. Add a column named annual\_salary to the table:

ALTER TABLE TABLE\_NAME ADD COLUMN annual\_salary int

Drill 3:

DDL stand for Data Definition Language whereas DML stands for Data Manipulation Language.

The difference between the two is that DDL statements are used to create database schema, constraints, users, and tables where DML statements are used to insert, update, and or delete records.

Example of DML:

DELETE FROM vendor\_table

WHERE id = 4;

Drill 4:

1. How do you locate a duplicate record with one field? Using the table below, write a query to demonstrate:

SELECT

COUNT \*

FROM duplicated\_yarn

GROUP BY yarn\_name

HAVING COUNT \* > 1;

1. How do you find duplicate records using more than one field? Using the table from Part 1, write a query to demonstrate.

SELECT yarn\_name, yarn\_type,

COUNT \*

FROM duplicated\_yarm

GROUP BY yarn\_name, yarn\_type

HAVING COUNT \* > 1

Drill 5:

1. What is an equivalent SQL query? Instead of the sum, find the mean duration by state.

SELECT AVG(duration)

FROM usa\_ufo\_df

GROUP BY state

ORDER BY state