**DRILL 1 SQL-JOINS**

Part 1: Describe the different types of join clauses supported in SQL.

* Inner Join- a table is created with the columns that two sperate tables have in common
* Left Outer Join- a table is created from two separate tables. All the data from the left table is listed and where the second table does not have the cell content in common it will print out “null’.
* Right Outer Join- a new table is created by first selecting data from the right table and it compares it to left table. If they are not equal in the left table it will be filled with “null”. .Only rows that are equal are created.
* Full Outer Join A table is created containing all the rows from two tables and when a column does not match between tables it will print out “null”.

Part 2: Which join was used to create the final view below? Left Join

**Drill 2**

Part 1:

Explain the difference between alter and update in SQL statements.

Alter is to change the structure of an existing table and Update is to modify data in a table

Part 2: The following code was performed in PGAdmin

select \*

from drill2

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

ALTER TABLE drill2

RENAME department\_id TO dept\_id;

--Add a column named annual\_salary to the table.

ALTER TABLE drill2

ADD COLUMN annual\_salary varchar (30);

**Drill 3**

Part 1:

What is the difference between DML and DDL in SQL?

**DDL** is Data Definition Language which is used to define data structures. For **example**: create table, alter table are instructions in SQL. **DML**: **DML** is Data Manipulation Language which is used to manipulate data itself. For **example**: insert, update, delete are instructions in SQL

Part 2:

Demonstrate a use of DML in the following table: created a table in PGAdmin with the following codes which included deleting, inserting, and updating a table.

select \*

from drill3

DELETE FROM drill3

WHERE id = null ;

UPDATE drill3

SET popularity\_rating = 'good'

WHERE id = '1';

Drill 4

Part 1

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

select

distinct lot

from drill4;

Part 2

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

Select

Distinct lot, yarn\_name, yarn\_type, color

From drill4;

Drill 5

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

SELECT

state,

AVG(duration)

FROM

UFO Sighting