**Reference**

For reference, here's a list of all the tables in the zoo database:

animals

This table lists individual animals in the zoo. Each animal has only one row. There may be multiple animals with the same name, or even multiple animals with the same name and species.

name — the animal's name (example: 'George')

species — the animal's species (example: 'gorilla')

birthdate — the animal's date of birth (example: '1998-05-18')

diet

This table matches up species with the foods they eat. Every species in the zoo eats at least one sort of food, and many eat more than one. If a species eats more than one food, there will be more than one row for that species.

species — the name of a species (example: 'hyena')

food — the name of a food that species eats (example: 'meat')

taxonomy

This table gives the (partial) biological taxonomic names for each species in the zoo. It can be used to find which species are more closely related to each other evolutionarily.

name — the common name of the species (e.g. 'jackal')

species — the taxonomic species name (e.g. 'aureus')

genus — the taxonomic genus name (e.g. 'Canis')

family — the taxonomic family name (e.g. 'Canidae')

t\_order — the taxonomic order name (e.g. 'Carnivora')

If you've never heard of this classification, don't worry about it; the details won't be necessary for this course. But if you're curious, Wikipedia articles Taxonomy and Biological classification may help.

ordernames

This table gives the common names for each of the taxonomic orders in the taxonomy table.

t\_order — the taxonomic order name (e.g. 'Cetacea')

name — the common name (e.g. 'whales and dolphins')