Day 1:

SDLC → Software Development Life Cycle

* Iterative Methodology

end-to-end, unit, functional

Agile Methodology

MVP → minimum viable project. Project model that focuses on deployment, works well within Agile.

User Stories: → user-centric, user-focused.

"As a" ____who____
"I want to" ____what____
"So that" ____why____

Version numbers:

→ 2.10.1

Major → Breaking Changes
Minor → Non-Breaking Changes
Patch → Bug Fixes

Day 3:

CRUD → for Data Management

C reate
R ead / retrieve
U pdate
D elete

basic data storage / manipulation techniques

SQL

Structured Query Language → tables

↳ we want our data to be atomic, meaning that it is uniquely identifiable.

→ candidate key → could directly identify entry

→ Primary key → the unique identifier for each entry
- must be unique
- not null

→ Composite key → a combination of two or more candidate keys that we can use as a primary key

the Key — First Normal Form → every table has a primary key (and is atomic)

the Whole Key — Second Normal Form → the rest of the data depends on the key to make it unique.

Nothing but the key — Third Normal Form → ensure every non-key element is directly dependent on the the primary key.

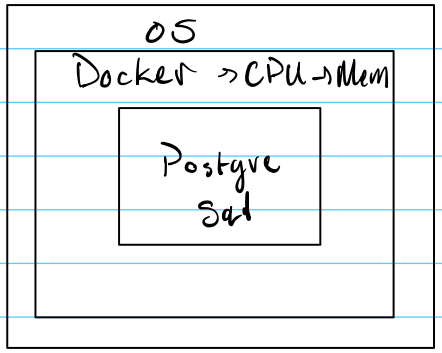
DQL

Data Query Language → help us create queries to store or retrieve from our databases

→ Using Docker Desktop.

Container → small virtual machine.

Image → like a .class file
→ allows us to build a container.



DML → "manipulation"
DDL → definition
DCL → control

Inner Join
Left Join
Right Join

Day 4:

DDL

Data
Definition
Language

- → Create
- → Alter
- → Drop

- Table
- View
- Constraint
- Sequence
- "Cascade"

- Schema
- Database

ERD

Entity
Relationship
Diagram

Day 5:

DML

Data
Manipulation
Language

→ Not changing the structure of the table!

- insert
- update
- delete