



KEY TAKEAWAYS

COURSE
TITLE

SQL Basics: Data Retrieval - Single Table

CHAPTER
TITLE

**Retrieve Data Using Text Query
(SELECT, WHERE, DISTINCT, LIKE)**

- 1** SELECT, FROM, and WHERE are the basic SQL functions.
- 2** “*” means all columns. Using “*” after the SELECT query will select all columns of a database.
- 3** With the help of the USE function, you can indicate the query to use a particular database, especially when there are multiple databases.
- 4** The COUNT function will provide the numerical count of rows.
- 5** The DISTINCT function will help you see the unique values present in a given column.
- 6** ‘%’ is a wild card search.
- 7** Use the LIKE function and ‘%’ to filter the rows based on a text value.



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SQL Basics: Data Retrieval - Single Table

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**Retrieve Data Using Numeric Query
(BETWEEN, IN, ORDER BY, LIMIT, OFFSET)**

- 1** `<, ≤, >, ≥` are the basic numerical operators used in SQL.
- 2** You can also use AND, OR, BETWEEN, and IN to perform numerical queries.
- 3** You can sort the table by using the ‘ORDER BY’ clause.
- 4** By default, it sorts the data in ascending order but you can specify the sort order.
- 5** LIMIT clause can be used to fetch the top ‘N’ or bottom ‘N’ amount of records. ‘N’ can be any numerical value.
- 6** OFFSET clause will help you to skip a certain number of rows in your final result.



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SQL Basics: Data Retrieval - Single Table

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Summary Analytics (MIN, MAX, AVG, GROUP BY)

- 1** Knowing summary analytics in SQL will enable you to perform AD HOC analysis which is an important business use case.
- 2** MAX, MIN, and AVG are the common summary analytics function of SQL.
- 3** You can define a custom column header name by using the 'as' clause.
- 4** GROUP BY clause will help you to create a summary of metrics such as average, count, etc., for selected column(s).



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HAVING Clause

- 1** The order of query execution in SQL is FROM → WHERE → GROUP BY → HAVING → ORDER BY
- 2** GROUP BY and HAVING clauses are often used together.
- 3** The column you use in HAVING should be present in SELECT clause whereas, WHERE can use columns that is not present in select clause as well.



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Calculated Columns (IF, CASE, YEAR, CURYEAR)

- 1** You can derive new columns from the existing columns in a table.
- 2** As a data analyst, Revenue and Profit are the most common metrics that you will calculate in any industry.
- 3** Currency conversion and unit conversion are important business use cases of SQL.
- 4** IF function is often used in SQL queries.
- 5** When you have more than two conditions, you need to use CASE and END functions instead of the IF function.



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SQL Basics: Data Retrieval - Multiple Tables

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Why do we Need Multiple Tables?

- 1 Companies use multiple tables to store data-**
 - To save space by avoiding repetition
 - Organize data better
 - Make updates easily
- 2 In SQL, you will be able to map multiple tables using the JOIN clause.**



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SQL Basics: Data Retrieval - Multiple Tables

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SQL Joins (INNER, LEFT, RIGHT, FULL)

- 1 JOIN and ON clauses used together will enable you to merge two tables.**
- 2 JOIN, ON & AND clause will enable you to merge two tables based on multiple columns.**
- 3 There is an export button in the SQL editor through which you can download results as a .csv file.**
- 4 You can assign an abbreviated letter next to the table name to shorten the query length.**
- 5 There are multiple kinds of JOIN in SQL: INNER, LEFT, RIGHT, FULL, and CROSS JOIN.**
- 6 By default, SQL performs an INNER JOIN.**
- 7 LEFT, RIGHT, and FULL JOINS are also called OUTER JOIN.**
- 8 UNION clause will enable you to perform FULL JOIN.**



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Cross Join

- 1** Concatenation means combining two text strings together.
- 2** CONCAT clause in SQL will help you combine two text strings.
- 3** Knowing Excel will help in your understanding of SQL.
- 4** CROSS JOIN is useful when you do not have any common column between two tables.



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SQL Basics: Data Retrieval - Multiple Tables

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Analytics on Two Tables

- 1** You would need to merge the tables often to create meaningful insights for business.
- 2** Spend time to understand JOIN thoroughly as you will use it a lot in SQL.
- 3** Finding TOP N / BOTTOM N is another common business use case which you can achieve by ORDER BY



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Join More Than Two Tables

- 1 Whenever you get a requirement from a business stakeholder break the challenge down into simpler pieces before writing a query.**
- 2 Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) will help you to understand the relationship between the tables.**
- 3 group_concat function will enable you to combine text from multiple rows into one row.**



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SQL Basics: Complex Queries

CHAPTER
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Subqueries

- 1** Sub Queries are queries that generate output that will be used as input to the main query.
- 2** Queries that provide a single record, list, or even a table as output can be used as a subquery.



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SQL Basics: Complex Queries

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ANY, ALL Operators

- 1 IN, ANY & ALL clauses expect a list as input.**
- 2 ANY clause executes the condition for any one of the values on the list that meets the condition, which is the minimum value by default.**
- 3 ALL clause executes the condition where all the values on the list meet the condition, which is the maximum value of the list.**



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SQL Basics: Complex Queries

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Co-Related Subquery

- 1** A subquery is called a co-related query when its execution depends upon the statement(s) written after the bracket.
- 2** One needs to choose between writing a subquery or a co-related query depending on its performance.
- 3** EXPLAIN ANALYSE clause before any query will provide the query execution plan through which one can understand the query performance



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SQL Basics: Complex Queries

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Common Table Expression (CTE)

- 1** Common Table Expression (CTE) creates a temporary table within a query.
- 2** WITH and AS clauses are used in combination to create CTE.
- 3** One can create multiple CTEs inside a query.



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SQL Basics: Complex Queries

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CTE Benefits & Other Applications

- 1** There are multiple benefits of writing CTEs such as Query readability, reusability, and creating views.
- 2** Recursive subqueries in CTEs have several applications involving data series generation.



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SQL Basics: Database Creation & Updates

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Database Normalization and Data Integrity

- 1** Database design is a critical step that consists of 3 stages: Conceptual Model, Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD), and Database Schema.
- 2** Data Integrity is the measure of consistency and accuracy of data over its life cycle.
- 3** ‘Link table’ is a term used to describe a table that acts as the link between the two tables.
- 4** Normalization is a process of organizing a database to avoid duplication, and improve data integrity.



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Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)

- 1** You can create an entity relationship diagram (ERD) in MySQL.
- 2** Numeric, String and Date are the major data types which have further subtypes.



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**Data Types: Numeric
(INT, DECIMAL, FLOAT, DOUBLE)**

- 1** Integers and Floating points are the major classifications of numerical data types.
- 2** Each of these classifications has subtypes such as TINYINT, SMALLINT, FLOAT, DECIMAL, etc.
- 3** Different data types occupy different storage space.
- 4** Knowing the data type and its storage space will enable you to design an efficient database.
- 5** Float and double are the data types you can use for storing approximate values such as scientific calculations.
- 6** Decimal type is used to store accurate values such as financial transactions.



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Data Types: String (VARCHAR, CHAR, ENUM)

- 1** Fixed and variable length strings are two major types of strings.
- 2** ENUM is a string object data type used to specify a fixed number of options for column values.
- 3** It is a best practice to define the data type for all the columns.
- 4** One can add rows manually to the table in the SQL editor.
- 5** BLOB is a data type that will enable you to store images as binary text in a table.



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**Data Types: Date, Time
(DATETIME, DATE, TIME, YEAR, TIMESTAMP)**

- 1** Date, Year, and Datetime are the major date types under Date, Time category.
- 2** Defining correct data types will enable you to prevent errors in the database
- 3** You can use the 'TIMESTAMP' data type to automatically enter the current timestamp at which the record is created.



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Data Types: JSON, Spatial (JSON, GEOMETRY)

- 1** JSON is a popular and efficient data type to store massive amounts of data.
- 2** '→' operator is used to extract a JSON object.
- 3** SPATIAL datatype is used to represent geospatial data types like latitude, longitude, etc.



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Primary key

- 1** A primary key is a unique identifier that cannot have any duplicates.
- 2** The primary key that already exists in the database is called natural key.
- 3** The primary key that is generated by the user artificially is called a surrogate key.
- 4** A composite key is a primary key that is generated by combining multiple columns.
- 5** Auto Increment option in schema settings will enable you to auto-assign numerical values on records incrementally.



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Foreign key

- 1** A foreign key column is nothing but a primary key column with duplicate values.
- 2** The parent table contains the primary key which is connected to the child table which contains the foreign key.
- 3** The key benefit of creating a relationship is to prevent having undesirable records in the database.
- 4** By creating a relationship, you can also update or delete records automatically in the child table based on the action you perform in the parent table.



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**Create a Database From an Entity Relationship
Diagram - ERD**

- 1** ‘Forward engineer’ is the option to create a database from a data model.
- 2** ‘Reverse engineer’ is the option to create/edit a data model from the database.
- 3** One can also make changes directly in the database which is a popular practice.
- 4** However, in some cases reverse engineering is performed where it is required to understand or document the model.



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Import Data From a CSV File Into a Database

- 1** Backfilling is a process of adding more records to the initial set of databases where few records are already present.
- 2** MySQL provides an option to map column names between the destination table and the table from which the data is imported.



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SQL Basics: Database Creation & Updates

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Insert Statement

- 1** Updating the database is a task that is typically performed by data engineers.
- 2** INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE are the primary database modification clauses of SQL.
- 3** ‘INSERT’ is the clause used in SQL to add records.
- 4** ‘VALUES’ clause will enable you to add single records or multiple records.



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Update and Delete

- 1** UPDATE, SET, and WHERE are the clauses used to update a value to an existing record or multiple records.
- 2** DELETE and WHERE can be used together to delete single or multiple records.
- 3** One can specify the parameters passed to the WHERE clause to define if the action should impact a single or multiple records.



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AtliQ Hardware & Problem Statement

**CHAPTER
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**ETL, Data Warehouse, OLAP vs OLTP,
Data Catalog**

- 1** Companies usually have multiple software to fulfill their various needs and each of them will generate data of its own.
- 2** Data generated by this software are moved to a data warehouse on which the query is performed for analysis.
- 3** ETL means Extracting data from databases, Transforming them to based on analytic needs, and finally Loading them into database tables.



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AtliQ Hardware & Problem Statement

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Fact vs Dimension Table, Star vs Snowflake Schema, Data Import

- 1** The fact table contains the transaction data (Sales Data), and the dimension table contains the attributes of the dataset such as customers, region, etc.
- 2** Dimension tables contain at least one column which is unique, and the same is not applicable to fact tables.
- 3** Star Schema is a set-up in which the fact table is placed in the center surrounded by dimension tables resembling the design of a star.
- 4** A schema is referred to as a snowflake when a dimension table is further extended with another dimension table to provide more attributes resembling the shape of a snowflake.
- 5** A fiscal year is a norm that a company uses where the starting month of the year is usually different from the calendar year.





KEY TAKEAWAYS

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SQL Advanced: Finance Analytics

CHAPTER
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User-Defined SQL Functions

- 1** DATEADD function will help you to get a new date based on a given date by specifying the additional interval.
- 2** A user-defined function is a method to store a particular formula which can be reused in the queries.
- 3** DETERMINISTIC function means the output will be always the same for a given input.
- 4** NOT DETERMINISTIC function means the output will differ depending upon the time of execution even with the same input.



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Exercise: User-Defined SQL Functions

- 1** Business users generally analyze and compare the metrics based on quarters and fiscal year.
- 2** Create a function if you think a particular piece of code would be used repeatedly.



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SQL Advanced: Finance Analytics

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**Gross Sales Report:
Monthly Product Transactions**

- 1** It is important to maintain constant communication with your stakeholders throughout the project phase.
- 2** Knowing the basics of any project management tool is beneficial for you.



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Stored Procedures: Monthly Gross Sales Report

- 1** Stored procedure is a way to automate repeated tasks such as creating the same report for different customers.
- 2** The query that needs to be executed in a stored procedure is copied between BEGIN and END clause.
- 3** One can enter multiple values as input to run a query and retrieve an aggregated report.



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SQL Advanced: Finance Analytics

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Stored Procedure: Market Badge

- 1** Classification of an attribute such as country based on criteria such as revenue is an important business use case.
- 2** One can indicate the input parameter(s) and output parameter by using IN and OUT clauses respectively.
- 3** Recall: 'GROUP BY' is the function that you will need to perform an aggregation.
- 4** SQL is the salt of data science that you need in all data recipes.



KEY TAKEAWAYS

COURSE TITLE | **SQL Advanced: Top Customers, Products, Markets**

CHAPTER TITLE | **Problem Statement and Pre-Invoice Discount Report**

- 1** Net Sales is basically the revenue (total money incoming) of the company.
- 2** Data Engineers are responsible for optimizing the performance of a query in a typical organizational set-up.
- 3** Knowing the basics of optimization will be helpful for a data analyst.





KEY TAKEAWAYS

COURSE TITLE | **SQL Advanced: Top Customers, Products, Markets**

CHAPTER TITLE | **Performance Improvement # 1**

- 1** Duration and Fetch are the two key metrics to understand the performance of a query.
- 2** Duration is the time taken for a query to get executed.
- 3** Fetch is the time taken to retrieve the data from the database server.
- 4** EXPLAIN ANALYZE clause will help one to understand the query performance time.



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COURSE TITLE | **SQL Advanced: Top Customers, Products, Markets**

CHAPTER TITLE | **Performance Improvement # 2**

- 1** There are multiple ways one can optimize the query performance.
- 2** Use the metrics derived from EXPLAIN ANALYZE to understand if the change you made is showing signs of improvement or not.



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KEY TAKEAWAYS

COURSE TITLE | **SQL Advanced: Top Customers, Products, Markets**

CHAPTER TITLE | **Database Views: Introduction**

- 1** Views are virtual tables that provide you with a transformed table on the fly without taking up storage space.
- 2** CTEs (Common table expressions) are like views. But they are temporary and restricted to the particular session.



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COURSE TITLE | **SQL Advanced: Top Customers, Products, Markets**

CHAPTER TITLE | **Database Views: Post Invoice Discount, Net Sales**

- 1** One cannot directly add the derived column in the base query hence, CTEs, Sub Queries, or Views are required.
- 2** It is possible to create multiple views out of the base table.



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COURSE TITLE | **SQL Advanced: Top Customers, Products, Markets**

CHAPTER TITLE | **Top Markets and Customers**

- 1** Finding TOP N and BOTTOM N is an important business use case.
- 2** Stored procedures are best suited to automate tasks like Top N and Bottom N
- 3** “in_” before a field in the stored procedure specifies the input parameter.



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COURSE TITLE | **SQL Advanced: Top Customers, Products, Markets**

CHAPTER TITLE | **Window Functions: OVER Clause**

- 1** A window function performs a calculation across a specified set of table rows with reference to the current row.
- 2** over() clause is a window function that will execute the aggregation formula across a specified set of rows.
- 3** To specify the set of rows, one can use the partition clause inside over clause and specify the category name.



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CHAPTER TITLE | **Window Functions: Using it in a Task**

- 1** If nothing is specified inside over() function, it will take all the rows as one window.
- 2** One can create a chart in Excel within a few clicks.



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COURSE TITLE | **SQL Advanced: Top Customers, Products, Markets**

CHAPTER TITLE | **Window Functions: ROW_NUMBER, RANK, DENSE_RANK**

- 1** `row_number()` function will assign the row number for the specified window of a table.
- 2** `rank()` and `dense_rank()` are used to find the rank of an entity within a specified window of the table.
- 3** `rank()` will skip ranks if the ranks are same while `dense_rank()` does not skip any rank.
- 4** It is a best practice to create a stored procedure for analysis that would be performed regularly, such as finding TOP N / Bottom N.





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SQL Advanced: Supply Chain Analytics

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Create a Helper Table

- 1** Creating a new table is often decided based on two parameters: Business requirements and performance of query
- 2** Understanding left and right JOIN thoroughly is critical in merging two data tables.
- 3** ‘Create table’ is the clause to create a new table in SQL.



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Database Triggers

- 1** In real-time, new records are added to data tables on a regular basis based on the business requirements of data engineers.
- 2** A trigger can be created to update table records on multiple tables when a new record is inserted in a particular table.
- 3** Common use cases of triggers are-
 - To create aggregated/derived data
 - Create historical update logs
 - Data Validation



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Database Events

- 1** One can create an event to perform various actions, and deleting session logs is one of them.
- 2** Create event clause is used to create an event.
- 3** Show events clause will display the list of events created.
- 4** Drop events clause will delete the event.



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SQL Advanced: Supply Chain Analytics

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Temporary Tables & Forecast Accuracy Report

- 1** A temporary table is valid for the entire session, while CTE is valid only for the scope of the SQL statement.
- 2** Views are valid beyond the session.



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SQL Advanced: Supply Chain Analytics

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Subquery vs CTE vs Views vs Temporary Table

- 1** Common table expression (CTE) is more readable than a subquery and is reusable.
- 2** Subqueries are beneficial as they can be used in WHERE and SELECT statements.
- 3** Understanding the difference and applications of Subquery, CTE. Temporary tables and Views are critical to work with SQL.



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User Accounts and Privileges

- 1** One can create multiple user accounts for a database using the create user statement.
- 2** Grant is used to granting various privileges to a user such as: SELECT, EXECUTE, INSERT, etc.
- 3** Show grants are used to display all privileges for a given user.



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Database Indexes: Overview

- 1** Database Index is a way to speed up SQL queries.
- 2** To create a new index, one can use CREATE INDEX statement.
- 3** SHOW INDEXES in <table name> will display all the indexes in a given table
- 4** Adding an index comes at the cost of extra memory space and slow writes. Hence, add it only when necessary.
- 5** Most of the indexes use a B Tree data structure under the hood.



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Database Indexes: Composite Index

- 1** An index that has more than one column is called Composite Index.
- 2** The order of columns in a composite index is important and it should be decided based on your query needs.



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Database Indexes: Index Types

- 1 Major index types are: UNIQUE, PRIMARY, REGULAR, FULLTEXT**
- 2 FULLTEXT index can be useful when you want to perform advanced search operations on text columns.**
- 3 MATCH and AGAINST can be used to get the benefit of FULLTEXT index.**



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