

→ Database fundamentals

→ Data type in SQL

→ Int

→ varchar

→ timestamp

→ CRUD operations

→ INSERT, DROP, ALTER

→ Constraint in SQL

✓
EID → uniquely
identifies
the record

→ ① Primary Key ✓

② Not Null ✓

③ Unique Key ✓

④ foreign key ✓

Not null

✓ ✓
EID, first name

→ Primary
Key

→ DDL vs DML

Alter

DROP

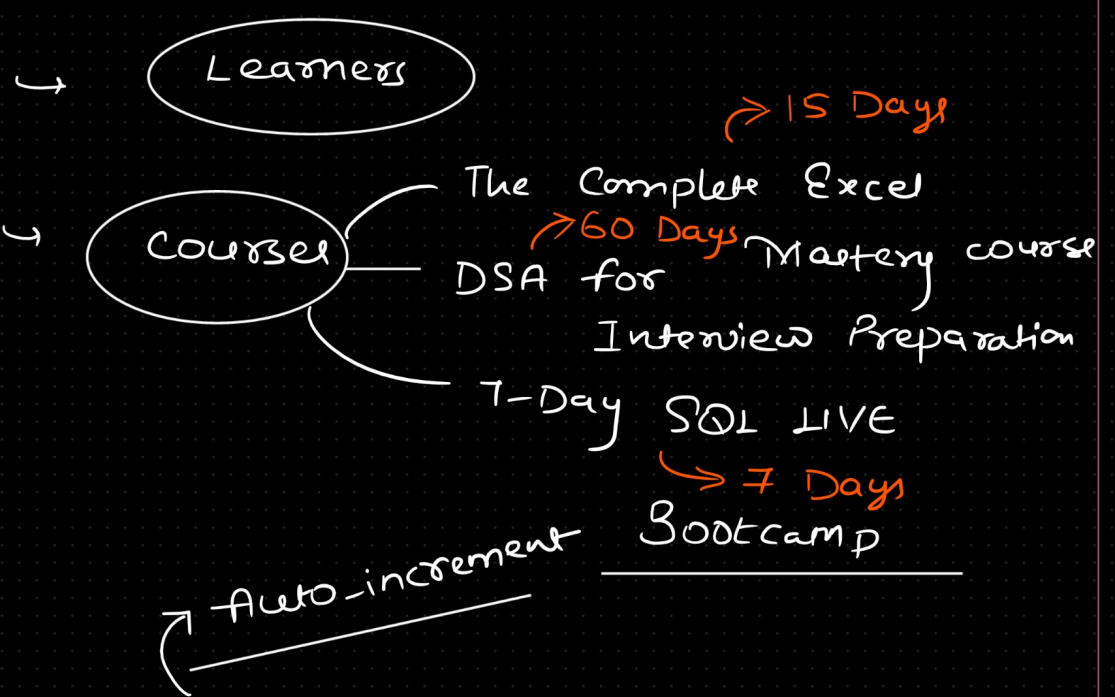
update

Delete

101 Priya

102 Ram

Employee → working with
techforall with priya
6 employee



courseid → Primary key

course name →

course duration →

course fee →

Learner

Primary Key

→ LearnerID

Learner_FirstName

Learner_LastName

Unique Key

Learner_Email

Learner_PhoneNum

Course

COURSEID

Connection

REFERENCES

Learner_EnrollmentDate

Selected Course

INT

Year of Exp

4, 5

Learner_Company

Learner_SOT

LinkedIn

Youtube

Community

Batch Date timestamp

Location

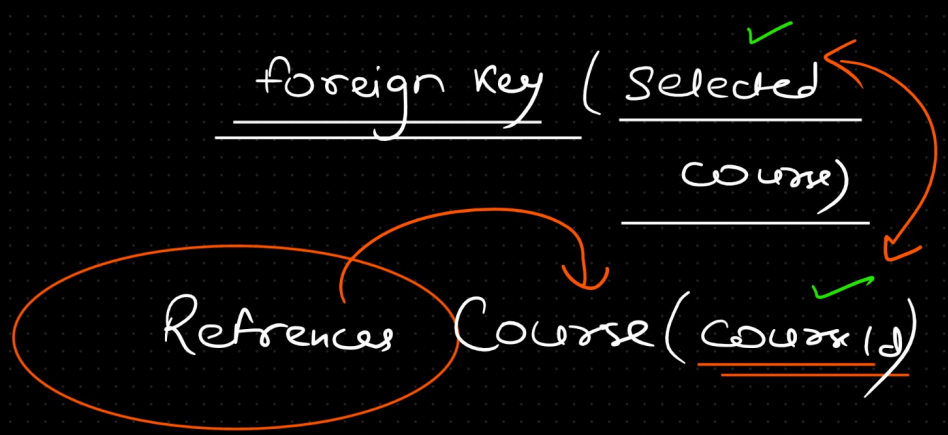
① Unique

② not null

PRIMARY Key (LearnerID)

Unique Key (Learner_Email)

① Unique



- unique key
- foreign key
- timestamp

Sort the data points / default

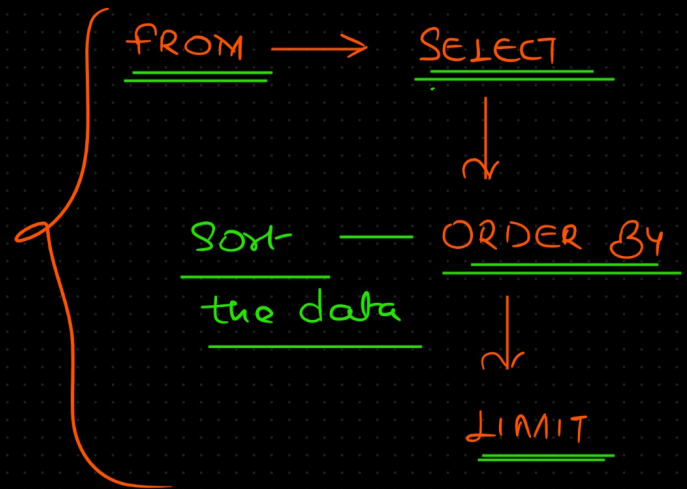
→ ORDER BY

→ ascending order

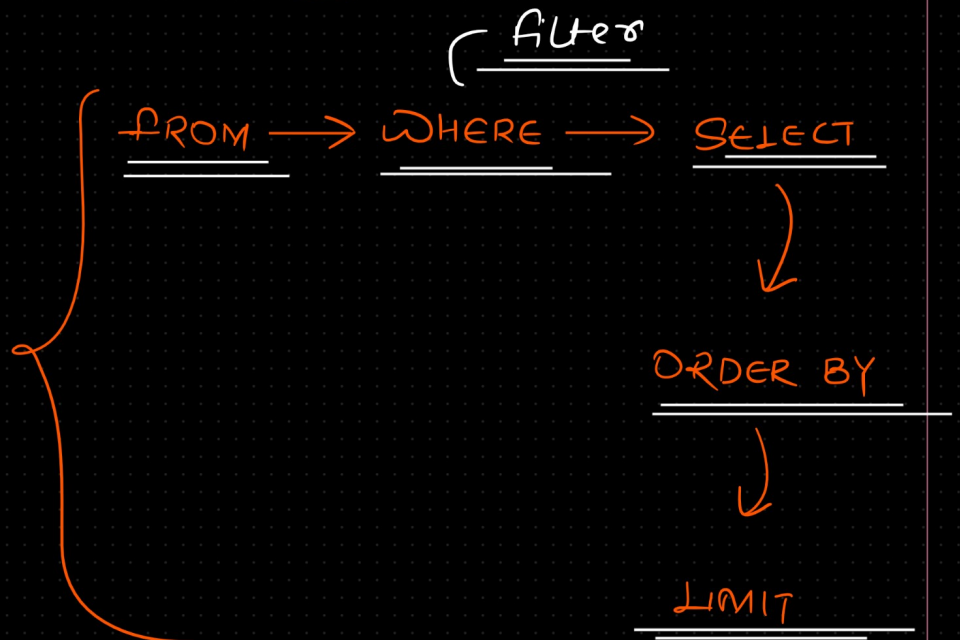
ORDER BY DESC

LIMIT 1

SELECT * FROM employee
ORDER BY Salary DESC
LIMIT 1



SELECT * FROM employee
WHERE age > 30
ORDER BY Salary DESC
LIMIT 1



Pattern Matching

→ LIKE

Fix
↓
'% - (01) %'
↑ ↑
)

Jan