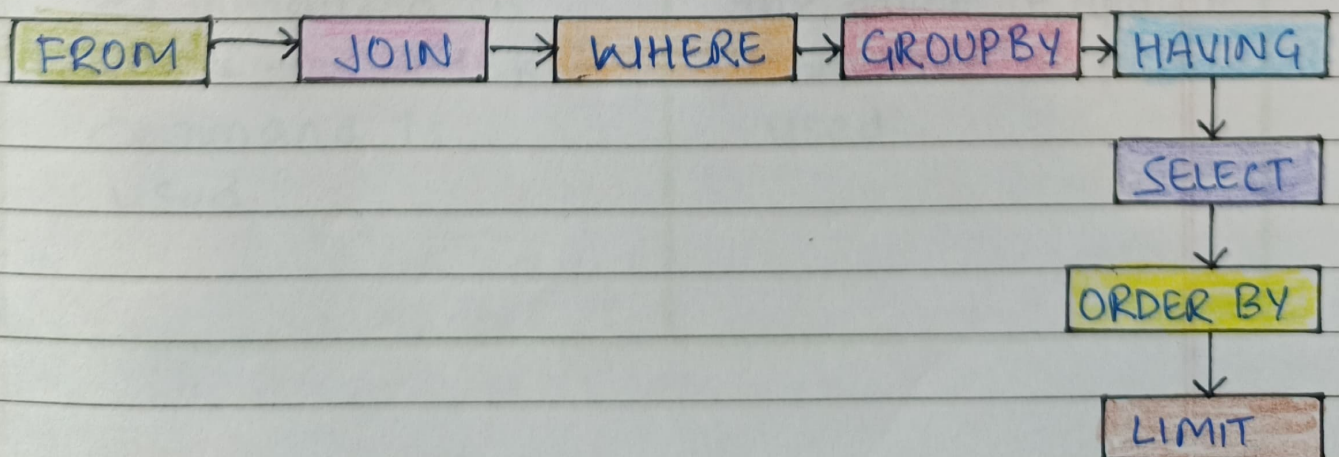- <u>NOT NULL</u> :- Value Cannot be Null in a column.

- <u>UNIQUE</u> :- Value Cannot be same in a column.

- <u>PRIMARY KEY</u> :- Used uniquely identify a row.

- <u>FOREIGN KEY</u> :- References a row in another
  table.

- <u>CHECK</u> :- Satisfies a specific Condition.

- <u>DEFAULT</u> :- Set default value.

- <u>CREATE INDEX</u> :- Used to speedup the read
  process.

SQL QUERY EXECUTION ORDER

FROM → JOIN → WHERE → GROUPBY → HAVING

HAVING → SELECT → ORDER BY → LIMIT

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DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ALTER AND UPDATE

ATUL KUMAR (Linkedin / Twitter)
NOTES GALLERY / CODING BUG (Twitter)

ALTER	UPDATE
• It is a DDL.	• It is a DML.
• It is used for adding, deleting, and modifying attributes of the table.	• It is used for updating the data in the existing table.
• Changes are made to the table structure.	• Changes are made to the data.
• By default, all the values in the tuple are initialized as null if the ALTER command is used.	• It sets the specified value to the tuple if update command is used.