Pre-requisites

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CPU i5/i6,
RAM - at least 12 GB,
Disk Storage - 500GB

Windows 10, 11 Professional / Enterprise
SQL Server 2017 / 2019 Developer / Enterprise
MS Office
PowerBI
Alteryx

Database Fundamentals and SQL Server

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Database types & Models

1. **Flat file database** - kind of text database where each line of the plain text file holds only a single record (e.g. MS access)
2. **Hierarchical database** - based on hierarchical data model, it's viewed as a collection of tables, data is designed into a tree like structure where each record consists of one parent record and many child record. (e.g. IBM DB2 - IBM information Management system (IMS), Windows Registry, XML data storage.
3. **Network Model database** - it can consists of parent segments and this segment can be grouped together as levels but there always exists a logical association between the segments belonging to any level.
4. **Relational database** - consists of tables and columns, rows.
5. **Object-oriented database** - information can be represented in the form of object - oriented programming inclined towards the objects like e.g. multimedia records in a relational database can be definable data object.
6. **Distributed database** - consists of two or more files located in different sites / location.
7. **NoSQL database** - non-relational db which has support for unstructured, semi-structured data as well as it can include dynamic schema, flexible data model for faster data retrieval
   e.g. Mongo db, Cassandra, Azure Cosmos db, Couch db etc.

8. **Graph database** - node-entity (rows in the table), attributes (relationship/columns) . e.g. Neo4j, Azure Cosmos db Graph API etc.

ACID properties in RDBMS

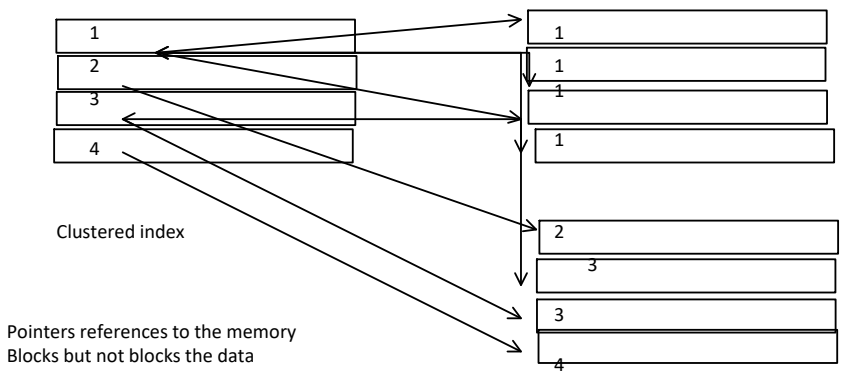
A = Atomicity	The entire transaction should take place at once or doesn't happen at all
C = Consistency	The database must be consistent before and after the transaction
I = Isolation	Multiple transactions can occur independently without interference
D = Durability	The changes of a successful transaction occurs even if a system failure occurs.

Clustered & Non-clustered Index

1. In a table, there can be one clustered index, can be multiple non-clustered index.
2. Clustered index is much more faster, non-clustered index is slower.
3. Clustered index requires less memory for operations, non-clustered indexes requires more memory for operations.
4. In clustered index, index is the main data. In case of non-clustered index, index is the copy of the data.
5. Clustered index store pointers to blocks, not the data. Non-clustered index store both the value and a pointer to actual row which holds the data.
6. Primary Keys of the table by default is considered as a clustered index. Composite key used with unique keys of the table defines the non-clustered index.
7. A clustered index is a type of index in which table records are physically recorded to match the index. A non-clustered index is a special type of index in which the logical order of the index doesn't match physical stored order of the rows on disk.
8. Clustered index size is larger, non-clustered index size is smaller.

Features of Indexes

1. A index can speed up the data retrieval and query execution very quickly by optimization
2. Indexes can be created or dropped with no effect on the data
3. When an index is created, it includes a column containing a wide range of values.



Primary Key	Unique Key
A table can have only one primary key	A table can have more than one unique key unlike the primary key
A primary key cant accept null values	Unique key constraint can accept null values for a column
	Unique key constraints are also referenced by the foreign key of another table, it can be used when developer wants to enforce a unique constraints on a column or group of columns which is not a primary key
Primary key has the support of auto-increment values.	A unique key does not support auto-increment value
We cant change or delete values stored in primary key	We can change the unique key values

Surrogate Keys

Surrogate keys are called synthetic primary keys which are generated when a new record is inserted into the table automatically by the database which can be declared as the primary key of the table.

Features of surrogate key

1. It's a sequential number outside the database which's made available to the user and application or it just acts as an object which's present in the database but not visible to the user/application.
2. It's automatically generated by the system
3. It holds an anonymous integer
4. It contains unique values for all records of the table
5. The value can never be modified by the user or application
6. Surrogate keys are called the factless key which is added just for the case of identifying unique values and contains no relevant fact which is useful for the table.

Surr_no	Reg_no	Name	Marks
1	21101	Mark	50
2	32281	Henry	70
3	43353	Alan	60
4	CS101	Maria	80
5	CS201	John	67

Azure SQL

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Azure SQL Data warehouse

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Azure Data Factory

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Azure Data Lake

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Azure Databricks

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Data Analytics

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