**Introduction:-**

1. **DATA BASE**
2. **RDBMS**
3. **DBMS**
4. **SQL**

**1.SQL (structured Query Language)**

**Data types:-**

1. Number
2. Char
3. Varchar
4. Timestamp
5. Long
6. Raw
7. Long raw
8. Lob(clob,blob,&nclob)

**SQl statement:-**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DDl(data definition language | DML(data manipulation language) | DQl(data query language) | TCL(transition control language) | DCL(data control language) |
| create | Insert | **Select** | Commit | Grant |
| Alter | Update |  | Rollback | Revoke |
| Drop | Delete |  | Save point |  |
| Rename |  |  |  |  |
| Truncate |  |  |  |  |
| Flashback |  |  |  |  |
| Purge |  |  |  |  |

**CLAUSES:-**

1.Select clause

2.From clause

3.Where clause

4.Group by clause

5.Having clause

6.Order by clause

7.Distinct clause

**Operators:-**

1. Arthemetic Operators
2. Logical Operators
3. Relational Operators
4. Special Operators
5. Set Operators

**Functions:-**

1. Number Functions
2. String Functions
3. Date Functions
4. Conversion Functions
5. General Functions
6. Aggrigate Functions

**Constraints:-**

1. Primary key
2. Composite primary key
3. Unique
4. Not null
5. Check
6. Default
7. Foreign key

**Joins:-**

1. Simple Join
2. Self Join
3. Outer Join

**Synonyms:-**

1. Private Synonyms
2. Public Synonyms

* **Views**
* **Indexes**
* **Clusters**
* **Sequence**
* **Sub Queries.**

**2.PL-SQL(procedural language -SQL)**

* Basics and Importance of PL-SQL.

**3.AWS:-(Amezon web services)**

1. Vpc
2. Subnets
3. Instance
4. Vpc Peering connection
5. Ec2
6. S3
7. Git
8. Git hub
9. Ami
10. Iam
11. Alarms

**4.Power Bi:-( business intelligence)**

1. Ribbons
2. Power desktop and query editor
3. Relationships
4. Dashboards
5. Dax(measures and calculated columns)
6. publish