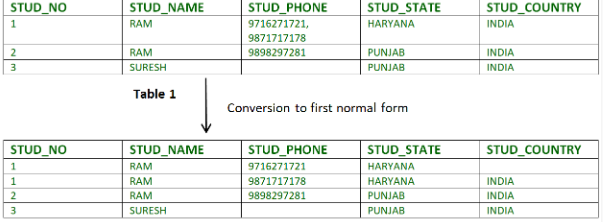
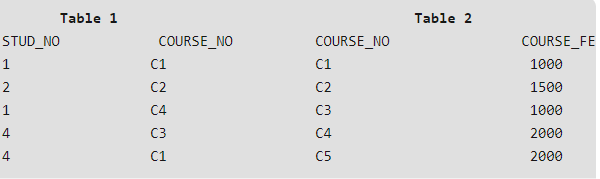
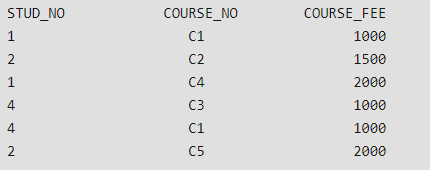
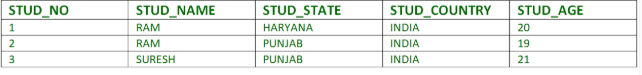
* Union: combine the result-set of two or more Select statements( select only distinct values). Union All: allow duplicate values. SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table1 UNION SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table2;
* Check constraint is to limit the values that can be placed in the column.
* Index: single-column indexes, unique indexes, composite indexes. Clustered Indexes: sort physical data inside the table, only one. Non-clustered is vice versa( non-clustered indexes are stored in 1 place and the table is stored in another place => cost more extra storage)
* Trigger is a special type of SP, automatically runs when event occurs in db server in order to check constraints, having no parameter. After (update other tables after executed), before (check data before execute).
* View and temporary table:  
   - View: doesn’t use extra storage, whereas temporary table
* View guarantees to see the current data in the source tables.
* Can modify data in temporary table, view has to change data in data source
* User defined function( create function): used in select statement
* Formal Forms in DB:
* If a column contains multiple values. It violates first normal form. 
* 2NF: if it has partial dependency. ( A field is dependent on primary key). Like example below: STU\_NO is dependent with COURSE\_NO(primary key)



* Having transitive dependency. Like ex: Stud\_STATE => Stud\_COUNTRY
* Optimize select query:
* Avoid using asterisk (SELECT \* FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail;) => Select a, b from Sales.SalesOrderDetail.
* Don’t use scalar valued functions in where clause (SELECT ProductNumber FROM Production.Product WHERE SUBSTRING (ProductNumber,1,2) = 'AR'). Coz indexes can’t be used in this approach.
* When use and in where clause => most can wrong put at first