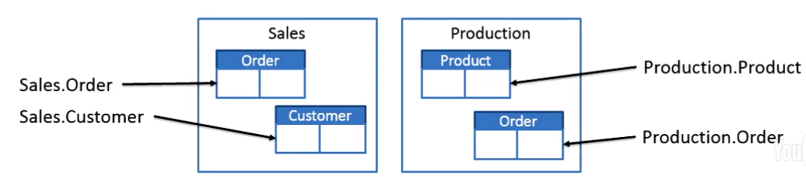
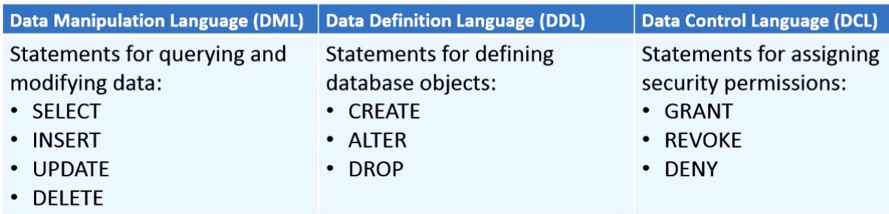
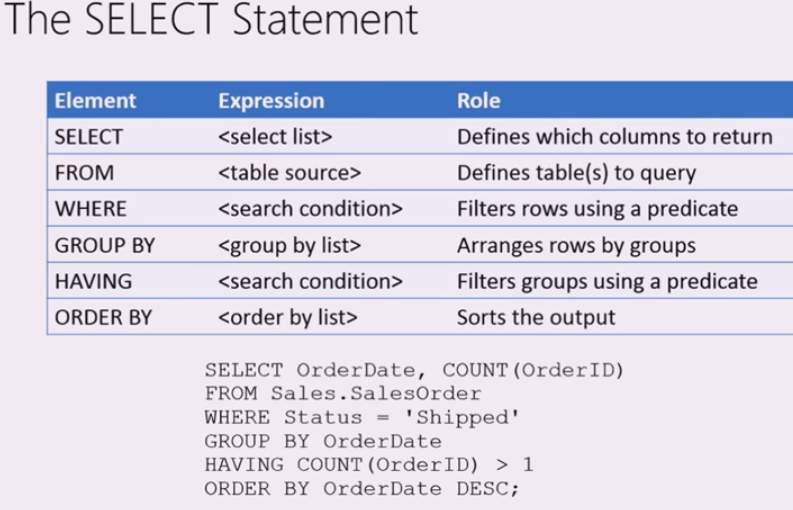
Set based, Entities(tables), row is a instance of that entity, primary key uniquely identifies a row(entity instance) in the table, schema is namespace for db objects like tables, [srvr name][db name][schema name][object name]. two different schemas can have tables with same name

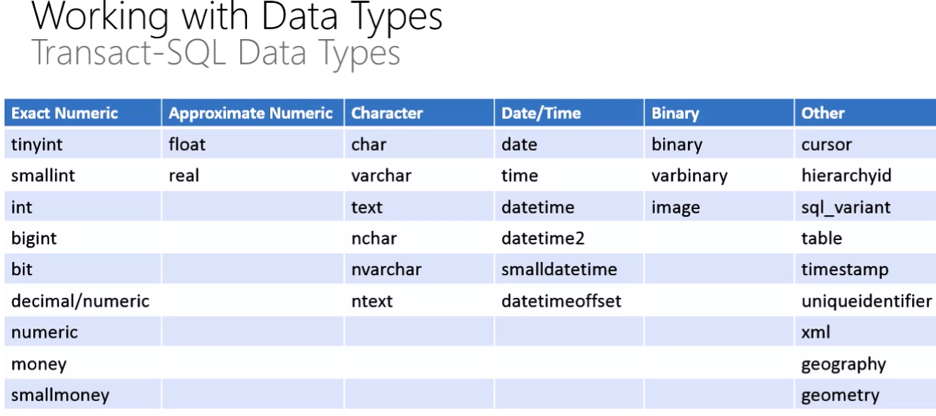




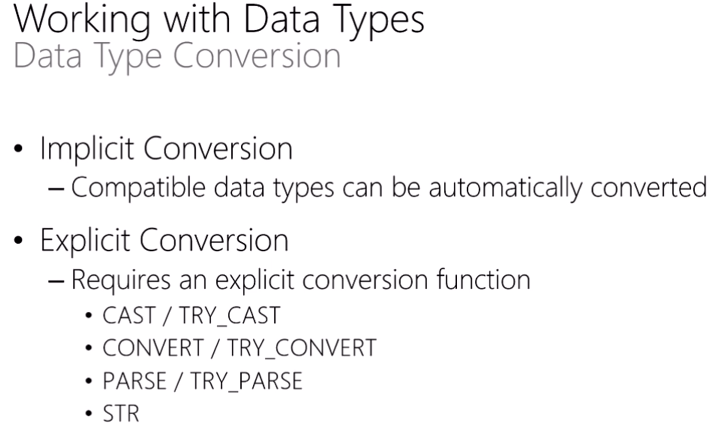
Select total number of orders grouped by order date where there is more than order.



Specify the cols u want explicitly instead of \* to reduce network traffic



Char and tinyint uses 1 bytes. Nchar uses 2 bytes(equal to wchar in c++)



Cast and convert are pretty much the same. Prefer convert as it has more options for date conversion. parse and str are opposites. Nulls mean unknown or missing value but u can change the default in sql server to get them to mean 0 or empty space. Name is null, isnull (name, value), coalesce selects first not null from a list, case has two forms: one in which the col is outside the when statements and other when it is inside the when statements.

* NULL is used to indicate an unknown or missing value. NULL is **not** equivalent to zero or an empty string.
* Arithmetic or string concatenation operations involving one or more NULL operands return NULL. For example, 12 + NULL = NULL.
* If you need to compare a value to NULL, use the **IS** operator instead of the **=** operator.
* The **ISNULL** function returns a specified alternative value for NULL columns and variables.
* The **NULLIF** function returns NULL when a column or variable contains a specified value.
* The **COALESCE** function returns the first non-NULL value in a specified list of columns or variables).