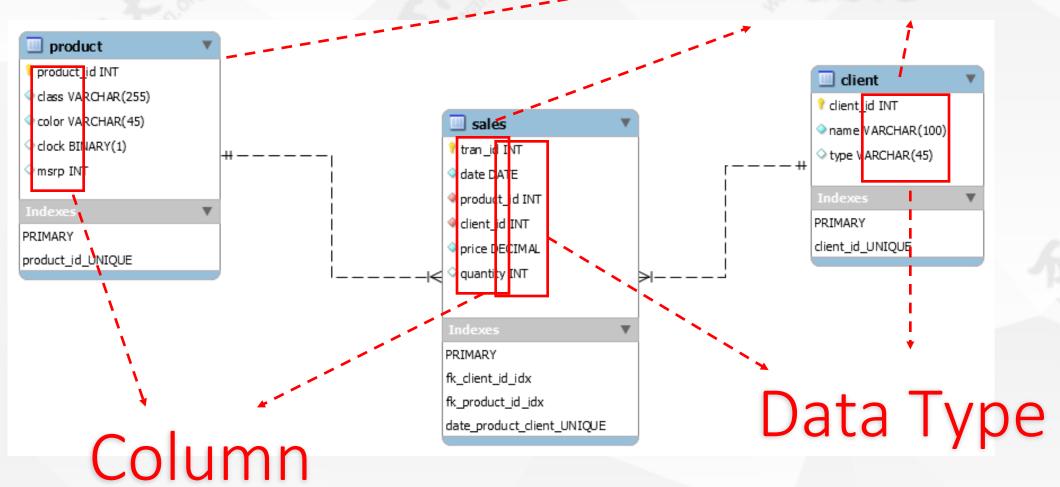
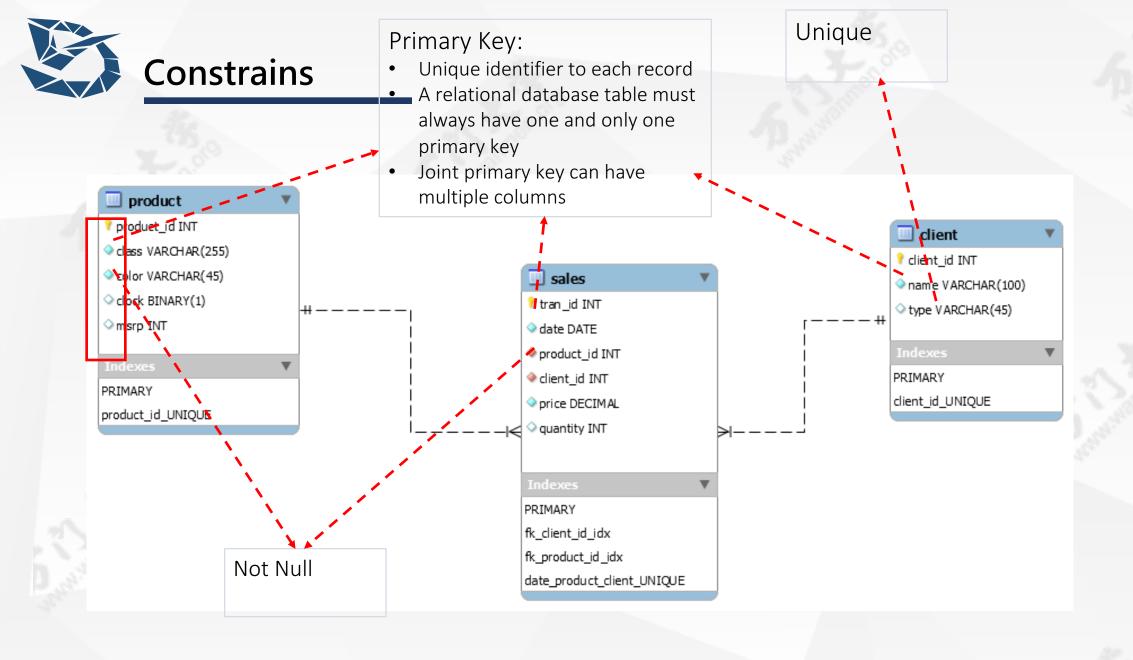




#### **Database Model**

### Table



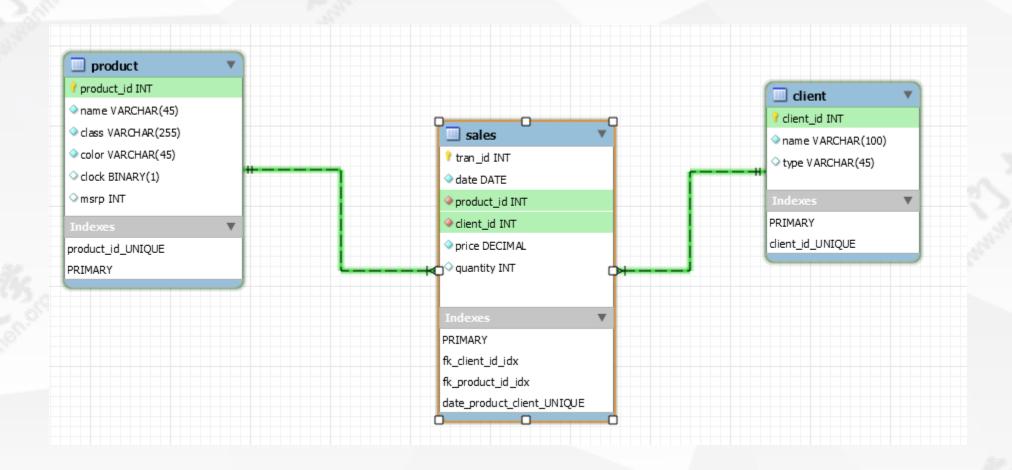




- Primary Key constraint
  - Unique Identifier. Not Null.
- **NOT NULL** constraint
  - Ensures that column does not accept nulls
- UNIQUE constraint
  - Ensures that all values in column are unique
- **DEFAULT** constraint
  - Assigns value to attribute when a new row is added to table
- CHECK constraint
  - Validates data when attribute value is entered



foreign key is a field (or collection of fields) in one table that uniquely identifies a row of another table. In simpler words, the foreign key is defined in a second table, but it refers to the primary key in the first table.



- Link data from multiple tables to solve more complex problems
- You can ask your database system to perform a JOIN only on the columns you specify
- A JOIN defines a "logical table" that is the result of linking two tables or result sets



		Product_id	Tran_id
Name	Product_id	2	3
		2	4
Flex	2	3	5
Blaze	3	3	6
Surge	4	 4	7
		4	8

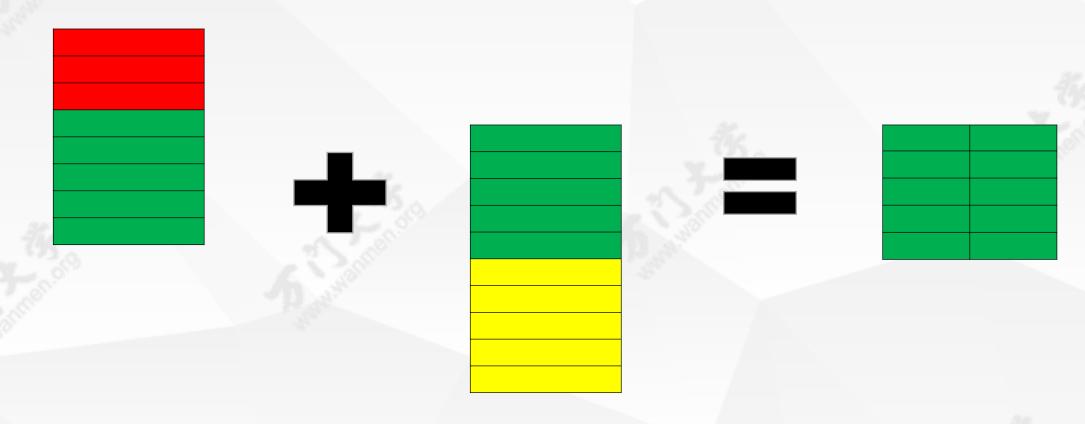


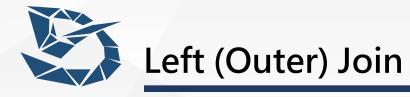


- Inner Join
- Left (Outer) Join
- Right (Outer) Join
- Full (Outer) Join

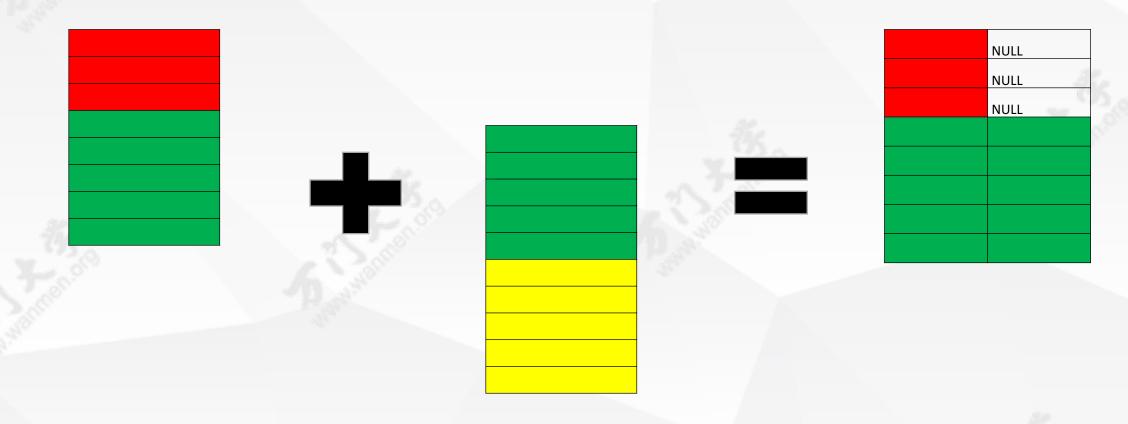


 An INNER JOIN returns only those rows where the linking values match in both of the tables or in result sets





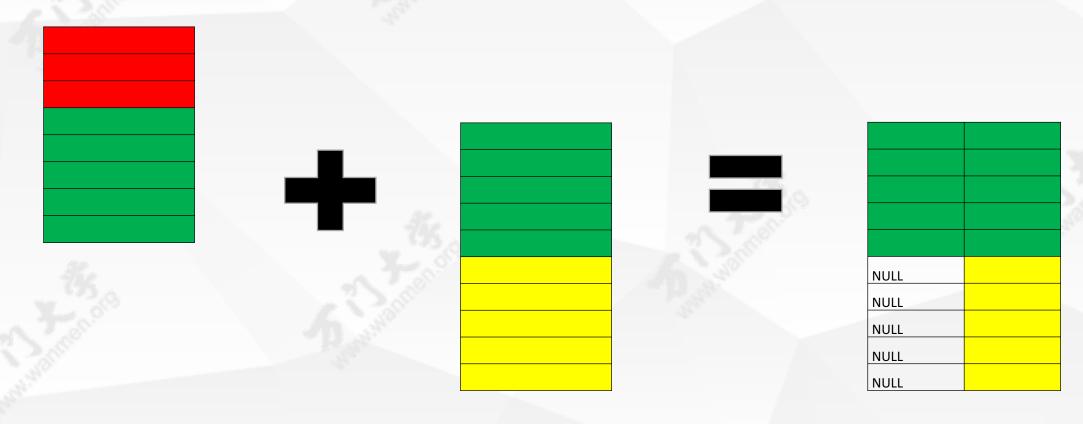
 All rows from left table included. Non-matched entries from right table will be NULL





#### Right (Outer) Join

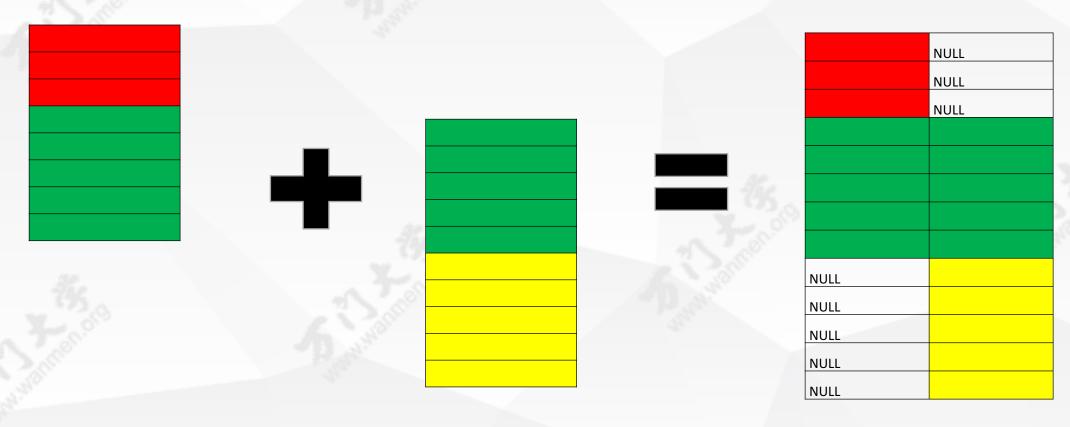
 All rows from right table included. Non-matched entries from left table will be NULL





#### Full (Outer) Join

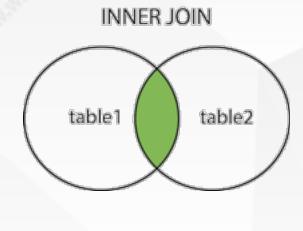
• All rows from left and right table included. Non-matched entries from left and right table will be NULL

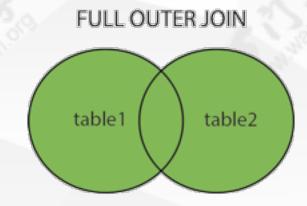


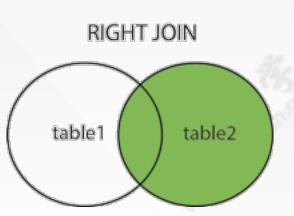


#### Recap of Join

# table 1 table 2









## Coding

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