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Introduction to Azure SQL

Timings : 19th Sep 2021 08:30 PM IST / 08:00 AM PST.

Note: Registration link for the session is provided in the Goto Meeting chat.



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SQL SERVER

Constraints

- **Primary Key Constraints**
 - ✓ A Primary key uniquely identifies each row in a table. It cannot accept null and duplicate data.
- **Foreign Key Constraint**
 - ✓ A Foreign key creates a relation between two tables. The first table contains a primary key and the second table contains a foreign key.
- **Not Null Constraint**
 - ✓ A Not null constraint restricts the insertion of null values into a column.

Constraints

- **Unique Constraint**
 - ✓ It ensures that each row for a column must have a unique value. It is like a Primary key, but it can accept only one null value.
- **Check Constraint**
 - ✓ If the data passes all the Check constraints, then the data will be inserted into the table otherwise the data for insertion will be discarded. The CHECK constraint ensures that all values in a column satisfies certain conditions.
- **Default Constraint**
 - ✓ If in an insertion query any value is not specified for this column then the default value will be inserted into the column.

Constraints

- Index
 - Unique : Clustered
 - Unique : Non-Clustered
 - Non-Unique : Clustered
 - Non-Unique : Non-Clustered

clauses

- WHERE Clause
- GROUP BY Clause
- HAVING clause
- ORDER BY clause

Clauses

Where Clause	Having Clause
1.Where Clause can be used in SELECT , UPDATE , DELETE	1.Having is used only with the SELECT statement.
2.Where applies to each and single row	2.Having applies to summarized rows (summarized with GROUP BY)-(Filtered rows)
3.In where clause the data that fetched from memory according to condition	3.In having the completed data firstly fetched and then separated according to condition.
4.Where is used before GROUP BY clause	4.HAVING clause is used after GROUP BY clause in the query