

ACID	<b>ай-си-ай-ди</b>	
ACID – atomicity (single logic), consistency (always correct state), isolation, durability		
atomicity	<b>СТОМИСИТИ</b>	атомарность
durability	<b>ДУРАБИЛИТИ</b>	долговечность
consistency	<b>КОНСИСТЕНСИ</b>	все остается в согласованном состоянии по завершении

normalization is a process to exclude duplication data

type of normalization 1nf, 2nf, 3nf, BCnf

1nf – all record must be unique

2nf – should have primary key

3nf – must not have transitive dependencies

BCnf – only a key

redundancy combine data from many tables to one single table

type of relationship (1:1, 1:m, m:1, m:m)

denormalization – increase the performance and add redundancy

DDL – define database scheme **схема**

DCL – deal with right and permissions (grant/revoke)

DML – manipulation data (insert/delete/update)

TCL – deal with transaction (commit/rollback)

read committed/uncommitted

repeatable read

serializable

**сериалайзбл**

snapshot isolation future

**снэпшот айсолейшн фьюча**

snapshot isolation is excellent to remove deadlocking problem but workload of temp table is great

use DBCC to estimate space

index reorganization is not update statistic

shrinkDB vs shrinkfile vs autoshrink vs truncateonly

index rebuild or index reorganization

key fields will be static as possible

table is collection of data with columns and fields refers to the number and instruction

data satisfy to specific condition

inline function/table variable

table represent one type of entities

primary key is a set of attributes to unique identity every tuple

constraints is a limit of data (not null, unique, index, default)

aggregate function and scalar function

DDL trigger

subquery, running a query

foreign key referential integrity by enforcing a link between data

join combine records which have matching values in both tables

join is a method of combine rows

user-defines function – scalar, inline table-value function, multistatement

relation is a link

corelated and not corelated subquery

level of constraints (column and table level)

temporary table materialized an intermediate result

group function return one record for group

sql clauses provides condition to the query

collation how data can be sorted

alias name can be given to any table or column

autoincrement create unique number  
 pattern matching like %  
 create view with schemabuilding  
 temporary object use to reduce plan complexity  
 order by clause is invalid in view  
 trigger fires  
 permission setting **пермишн сетинг**  
 operation in SQL (arithmetic, bitwise, comparison, compound, logical, string)  
 group (avg, count, min, max, sum, variance)  
 ways to dynamic SQL can be executed (query with parameters, exec and sp\_executeSQL)  
 ranking function (RANK, NTILE, ROW\_NUMBER ...)  
 group by cube **кьюб**  
 different mode of authentication – windows mode and mix mode

---

volatile data files **волейтив дейта файлз**  
 deadlock problem **дидлок**  
 page compression **пейдж компрешн**  
 pull data to table **пул дейта то тейбл**  
 zero initialization **инишалайзейшн**  
 fill factor  
 take a tune of query **тейк с тьун оф квери**  
 non uniform memory access **неравномерный доступ к памь**  
 skewed statistic **скьювд статистик** **перекошенная статистика**  
 high performance **хайя пирформанс**  
 reduce parallelism **ридыус паралелизм**  
 poor application **пуур аппликейшн**  
 outdate statistic causing a bad plan  
 pull is being completely flushed and refilled  
 index fragmentation a lot after shrink  
 optimistic concurrency  
 avoid update key fields  
 delete and reclaim **риклейм** **восстановить**  
 page/row compression need more CPU used  
 nonclustering index will create after you populate a temp table  
 enterprise class storage is expensive  
 SQL buffer pool **баффер**  
 how many pages is dirty or clean  
 investigate page in buffer pool  
 NULL on not null default – NULL bitmap  
 NUMA nodes group CPU to virtual CPU  
 virtual CPU **вирчуал си-пи-ю**  
 missing indexes causing parallel table scan  
 limit MaxDOP **макс-ди-о-пи** **уровень параллелизма**  
 CTE – common table expression  
 execution plan – map logical query to physical cost based rules  
 estimated and actual execution plan  
 to increase performance  
 if not enough memory for operation SQL uses temp DB  
 statistic header  
 histogram

density vector

where this column coming from?

откуда этот столбец?

halloween protection **хеловин протешн**

SQL запрет многокр обн ключ

fetch alternate row (odd and even)

datawarehouse is central repository where data assembled from multiple sources

affinity – CPU and IO

local escalation – row to page, page to table, partition level

expectancy threshold

**експектенси трешхолд**

порог ожидания

deny/revoke of alter table

**динай/ривьок**

---

1

---

---

DW

---

---

---

NTI

ей