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## CREATE DOMAIN - Create Domains

Create Table table { CREATE TABLE table\_name (column1 type1, column2 type2, ...)Drop table : remove table name from databaseAlter Table table { ALTER TABLE table\_name ADD COLUMN column\_name type\_nameADD / Drop column, (column\_type)

Default value rules: if column has default value, it must be defined as NOT NULL (except for primary key), and can't be NULL

AC, ROW, COL constraints: AC (row) - DB constraint on specific row, ROW (DB) - DB constraint on specific column, COL (DB) - DB constraint on specific column

Create Index [Indexname] ON Table(field): creates index on specific column

DB - { create index index\_name on table\_name (column\_name) } or create index index\_name on table\_name (column\_name)

CREATE INDEX index\_name ON table\_name (column\_name) { create index index\_name on table\_name (column\_name) } or create index index\_name on table\_name (column\_name)

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View - { create view view\_name as select \* from table\_name } or create view view\_name as select \* from table\_name

Create VIEW view\_name AS query { create view view\_name as query }

- View as binary data

(1) View as table: view\_name as table\_name { create view view\_name as table\_name }

(2) View as function: function\_name (parameters) returns view\_name { create function function\_name (parameters) returns view\_name }

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SQL - מבוא

키-primary key מושג שמיינטן ומיינטן בatabase, מוגדר כключ הראשי (primary key) או primary key על מנת לא לבלבל בין primary key וunique key.

כלכלת primary key היא ייחודה (unique), כלומר אין שני primary key באותו טבלה.

**Reference Table (field)** טבלה ופונקציית primary key (פונקציית primary key) משמשת לשליטה על טבלה אחרת (טבלה).

למשל גדרת primary key (פונקציית primary key) משמשת לשליטה על טבלה אחרת (פונקציית primary key).

למשל גדרת primary key משמשת לשליטה על טבלה אחרת (פונקציית primary key). primary key משמשת לשליטה על טבלה אחרת (פונקציית primary key). primary key משמשת לשליטה על טבלה אחרת (פונקציית primary key).

rule - assertion - events - stored procedure - ACID

events → triggers → rules, rules → objects → insert/update/delete

SQL מילוי

(SQL-Embedded) SQL כתוב בתוך טבלה או פונקציה SQL - Embedded SQL

DB → SQL → entire row - Direct SQL

stored proc, function → DB → entire row - Stored Procedure

(SQL is now part of the DB)

to work as when it's external. That is why MySQL uses the PREPARED STATEMENT.

ACID → guarantees consistency between multiple operations.

What does this mean? guarantee that the transaction is completed correctly even if there was an error.

transaction → DB → transaction → transaction → transaction → transaction

(\*) commit → transaction commit - transaction commit

commit → transaction commit - commit

transaction → repeatable → range