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Mise en place de l'environnement

- Démarrer un conteneur docker mysgl 8
- Accessible port 3306
- Volume persistant
- Nom du conteneur: bdd
- Mode détaché
- Environnement: paramètrer MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD

Rappels: docker exec pour prendre le contrôle du

conteneur.

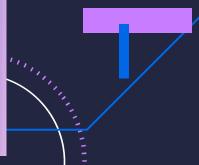
Création database, user et table

```
Uploaded using RayThis Extension
-- Création d'une base de données:
CREATE DATABASE <name>;
-- Création d'un utilisateur
CREATE USER 'nouveau_utilisateur'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'mot_de_passe';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON <database_name>.* TO 'user'@'localhost';
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
DROP USER 'utilisateur'@'localhost';
SHOW DATABASES;
DROP DATABASE <database_name>;
USE <database_name>;
```

```
Uploaded using RayThis Extension
CREATE TABLE  (
   id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY, -- obligatoire
   <column name> <data type>,
   <column name> <data type>
SHOW TABLES;
DESCRIBE ;
DROP TABLE ;
VARCHAR
TEXT
TIME
DATETIME
ENUM
BOOLEAN (synonyme de TINYINT(1))
```

Contraintes

```
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CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS 'users' (
 id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
 username varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  email varchar(255) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
 role ENUM('admin', 'author', 'subscriber') NOT NULL DEFAULT 'subscriber',
  age INT CHECK (age >= 18),
  gender char(1) CHECK (gender IN ('m', 'f')),
  created_at DATETIME NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  updated_at DATETIME NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  CONSTRAINT users_username_unique UNIQUE (username) -- UNIQUE = unique au sein de la table
```



Modifier la structure d'une table

```
...
                                                    Uploaded using RayThis Extension
                           -- Ajout d'une nouvelle colonne "address"
                           ALTER TABLE users ADD address VARCHAR(255);
                           ALTER TABLE users MODIFY role ENUM('admin', 'author', 'subscriber');
                           ALTER TABLE user ADD CONSTRAINT age_unique UNIQUE (age);
                           ALTER TABLE users CHANGE email user_email VARCHAR(255);
                           ALTER TABLE user DROP COLUMN address;
                           ALTER TABLE user MODIFY username VARCHAR(100);
ALTER TABLE user DROP INDEX age_unique;
```

Insertion de données

...

/////////////



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INSERT INTO (column1, column2, ...) VALUES (value1, value2, ...);

Lecture de données

```
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SELECT * FROM ;
SELECT <field1>, <field2>, ... FROM ;
SELECT * FROM  WHERE <condition>;
SELECT * FROM  WHERE id = 1;
SELECT * FROM  WHERE id = 1 AND name = 'toto';
SELECT * FROM  WHERE id = 1 OR name = 'toto';
SELECT * FROM  WHERE name LIKE 'toto%'; -- commence par toto
```

```
Uploaded using RayThis Extension
-- 'IS NULL' = nul
SELECT * FROM user WHERE (age > 18 AND role = "subscriber") OR role = "admin";
SELECT * FROM user WHERE role IS NULL:
SELECT * FROM user WHERE role IN ("admin", "author");
SELECT * FROM user WHERE age BETWEEN 18 AND 25;
```

Mise à jour / Suppression

```
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-- UPDATE et SET sont les 2 mots clées permettant la mise à jour

UPDATE  SET <column> = <value>; -- met a jour toutes les entrées de la table

-- Par défaut, UPDATE/SET s'appliquent a toutes la table,
-- L'utilisation de WHERE permet de cibler les mise à jour et s'utilise comme pour le SELECT

UPDATE users SET role = 'admin' WHERE id = 1;

-- vous pouvez spécifier plusieurs colonnes

UPDATE products SET price = 19.99, stock_quantity = 100 WHERE product_id = 1001;

-- Les expressions fonctionnent comme pour le INSERT

UPDATE orders

SET total_amount = (unit_price * quantity) --récupère les valeures actuelles de unit_price et quantity dans la table

WHERE order_id = 500;
```



ORDER BY

```
Uploaded using RayThis Extension
SELECT * FROM products ORDER BY product_name ASC;
SELECT * FROM products ORDER BY product_name DESC;
SELECT * FROM products ORDER BY product_price ASC;
SELECT * FROM products ORDER BY product_price ASC, product_name DESC;
SELECT * FROM products ORDER BY product_name COLLATE NOCASE ASC;
SELECT * FROM products ORDER BY product_name COLLATE NOACCENTS ASC;
SELECT * FROM products ORDER BY product_name COLLATE NOACCENTS NOCASE ASC;
SELECT * FROM products ORDER BY price * discount ASC;
SELECT * FROM products WHERE price > 10 ORDER BY price * discount ASC;
```



Les fonctions mathématiques



Les alias

```
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-- Alias de colonne pour rendre le résultat plus lisible

SELECT first_name AS prénom, last_name AS nom FROM employees;

-- Alias pour une valeur calculée

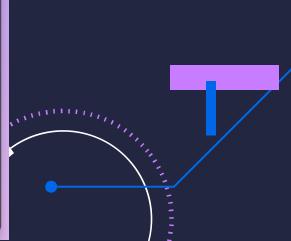
SELECT order_id, (unit_price * quantity) AS total FROM order_details;

-- Alias pour renommer le résultat de la fonction mathématique d'agrégation

SELECT AVG(salary) AS moyenne_salaire FROM employees;
```

Les views





Relations et clées étrangères

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```
...
                            Uploaded using RayThis Extension
CREATE TABLE orders (
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    order_date DATETIME,
    status VARCHAR(20),
);
CREATE TABLE order_details (
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    order_id INT, -- Clé étrangère
    quantity INT,
    price DECIMAL(10, 2),
    FOREIGN KEY (order_id) REFERENCES orders(id)
);
SELECT * FROM orders JOIN order_details ON orders.id = order_details.order_id;
```

Jouer avec les JOIN

```
...
                            Uploaded using RayThis Extension
CREATE TABLE orders (
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    order_date DATETIME,
    status VARCHAR(20),
);
CREATE TABLE order_details (
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    order_id INT, -- Clé étrangère
    quantity INT,
    price DECIMAL(10, 2),
    FOREIGN KEY (order_id) REFERENCES orders(id)
);
SELECT * FROM orders JOIN order_details ON orders.id = order_details.order_id;
```

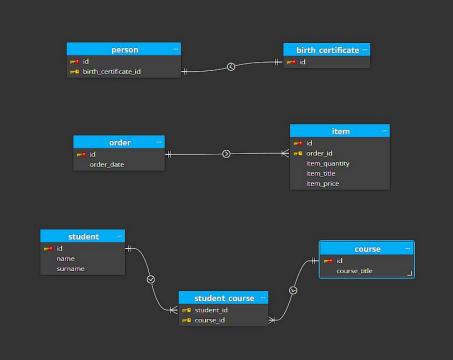
Contraintes d'intégrité référentielles

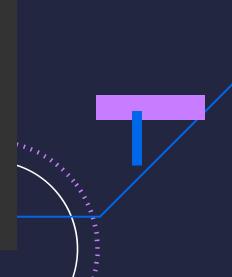
```
Uploaded using RayThis Extension
-- ON DELETE SET NULL -- met la valeur a NULL
CREATE TABLE parent (
 id INT NOT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY (id)
CREATE TABLE enfant (
 id INT NOT NULL,
 parent_id INT,
 PRIMARY KEY (id),
 FOREIGN KEY (parent_id) REFERENCES parent(id) ON DELETE CASCADE -- si on supprime un parent,
                                                                                              William .
```

Contraintes d'intégrité référentielles

```
Uploaded using RayThis Extension
-- ON DELETE SET NULL -- met la valeur a NULL
CREATE TABLE parent (
 id INT NOT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY (id)
CREATE TABLE enfant (
 id INT NOT NULL,
 parent_id INT,
 PRIMARY KEY (id),
 FOREIGN KEY (parent_id) REFERENCES parent(id) ON DELETE CASCADE -- si on supprime un parent,
                                                                                              William .
```

Théorie: type de relations





Théorie: type de relations

1:1	+ +
1 : 01	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
1 : N	+
1 : 1N	+
1 : 0N	+
N:N	> <
1N : 1N	×
0N : 0N	>>≪

Symbol	Meaning	Number
	One	N/A
-	Many	N/A
	Mandatory-One	Exactly one
	Optional-One	Zero or one
	Mandatory-Many	One or More
$-\!\!\!\!-\!$	Optional-Many	Zero or more