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Les composants SQL

Les composants 5 principaux:

- DDL: data definition language (structure)
- DQL: data query language (lecture et sélection de data)
- DML: data manipulation language (écriture)
- DCL: data control language (contrôle d'accès)
- TCL: transaction control language
- + 3 sous modules:
 - Data types
 - Functions
 - Opérators





JSON

```
...
                                                 Uploaded using RayThis Extension
             CREATE TABLE produits (
                 id INT PRIMARY KEY,
                 nom VARCHAR(255),
                 details JSON
             );
             INSERT INTO produits (id, nom, details) VALUES (1, 'Produit A', '{"description": "Un produit
             de qualité", "prix": 99.99, "en_stock": true}');
             SELECT nom, details->>'$.description' AS description, details->>'$.prix' AS prix
             FROM produits
             WHERE id = 1;
1111111111
```

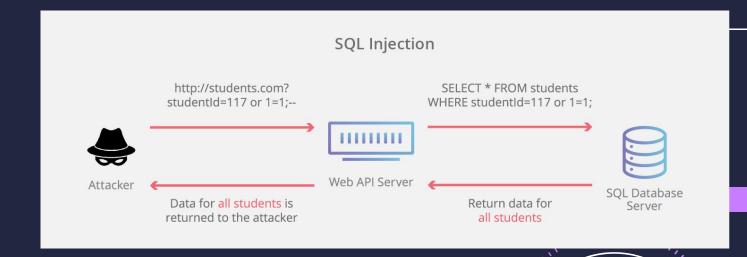
JSON

```
...
                                                 Uploaded using RayThis Extension
             CREATE TABLE produits (
                 id INT PRIMARY KEY,
                 nom VARCHAR(255),
                 details JSON
             );
             INSERT INTO produits (id, nom, details) VALUES (1, 'Produit A', '{"description": "Un produit
             de qualité", "prix": 99.99, "en_stock": true}');
             SELECT nom, details->>'$.description' AS description, details->>'$.prix' AS prix
             FROM produits
             WHERE id = 1;
1111111111
```

Encodage

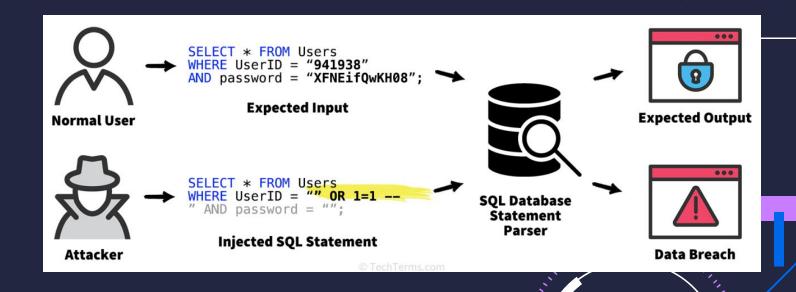
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Injection SQL



Injection SQL

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



Les ORM

```
await prisma.user
                        .findUnique({
                         where: {email: 'ada@prisma.io' }
                        .posts({
                         where: {
                           title: {

⊕ contains

                                                                            Manager .

    ⊕ endsWith

⊕ equals

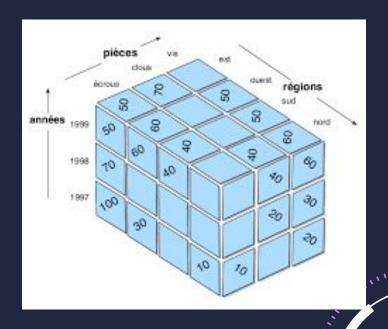
                                ₩ gt
11/1/1/1/17
                                ₩ gte
```

Insertion multi tables

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```
Uploaded using RayThis Extension
INSERT INTO `toto` (`id`, `nom`) VALUES (1, 'toto');
INSERT INTO `toto_friends` (`friend_id`, `nom`) VALUES (LAST_INSERT_ID(), 'titi');
```

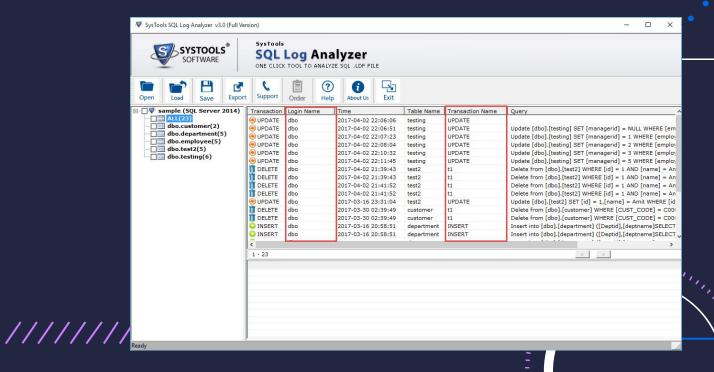
Cube complet / partiel



Les vues avancées

View	Description	
Simple View	A view based on the only a single table, which doesn't contain GROUP BY clause and any functions.	
Complex View	A view based on multiple tables, which contain GROUP BY clause and functions	
Inline view	A view based on a subquery in FROM Clause, that subquery creates a temporary table and simplifies the complex query.	
Materialized view	A view that stores the definition as well as data. It creates replicas of data by storing it physically.	

Lecture des logs



Fonctions récursives

```
Uploaded using RayThis Extension
 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS resultats (
                n INT,
                factoriel BIGINT
DELIMITER //
 CREATE PROCEDURE CalculerFactoriel(n INT)
                 IF n < 0 THEN -- gestion d'erreur
                                  SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Le nombre doit être non négatif';
                 ELSEIF n = 0 THEN -- condition d'arrêt
                                  INSERT INTO resultats (n, factoriel) VALUES (0, 1);
                                  DECLARE fact BIGINT;
                                 CALL CalculerFactoriel(n - 1); -- Appel récursif
                                 SELECT factoriel INTO fact FROM resultats WHERE n = n - 1;
                                  INSERT INTO resultats (n, factoriel) VALUES (n, fact * n);
                END IF;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               ALL THE PARTY OF T
DELIMITER ;
CALL CalculerFactoriel(5);
SELECT factoriel FROM resultats WHERE n = 5;
```



