**CHAPTER 11.Database**

1.CREATE database [DATABASE\_NAME];

2.CREATE TABLE [TABLE\_NAME]({CN1},{CN2},{CN3});

3.STRING NEED A Varchar(N)

4.SELECT [COLUMN\_NAME]/\* FROM [TABLE\_NAME]

(WHERE+FILTERING CONDITION)

(ORDER BY C\_N ASC/DESC);

5.INSERT INTO [TABLE\_NAME] VALUES({CN1'},{CN2'},{CN3'});

6.UPDATE TABLE\_NAME SET +REQUIREMENT/COMMAND+ (WHERE+FILTERING CONDITION);

7.DELETE FROM TABLE\_NAME WHERE+FILTERING CONDITION;

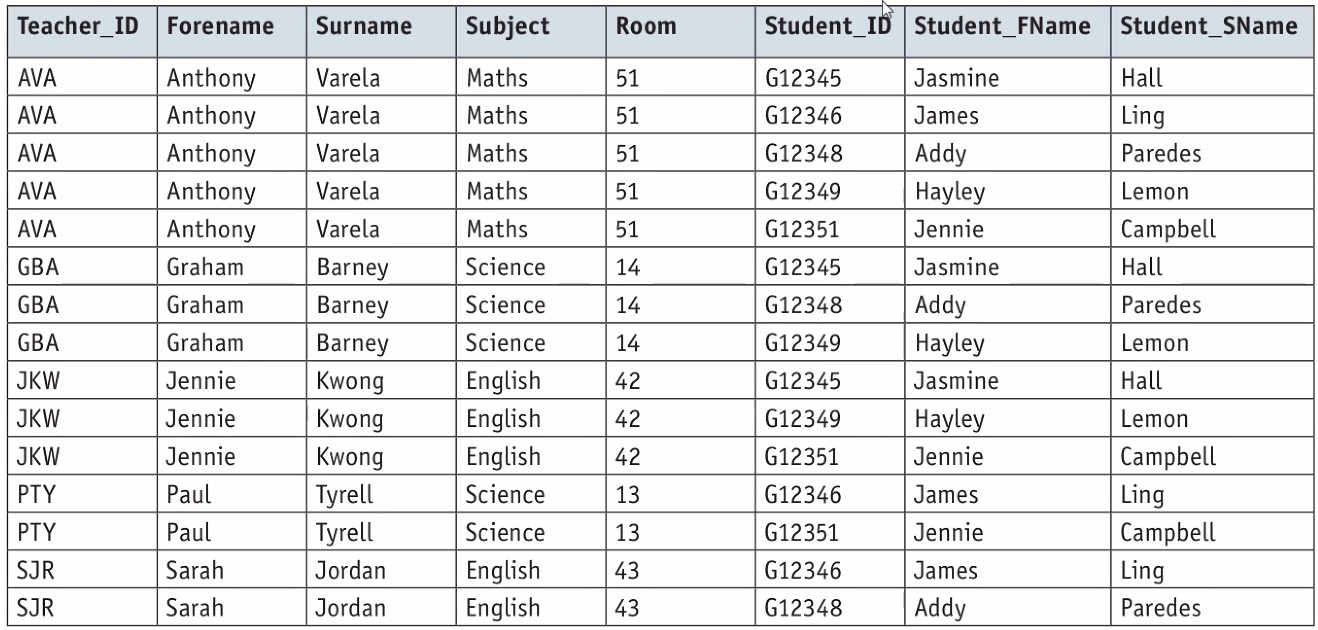
8.ALTER TABLE\_NAME ADD C\_N/PRIMARY KEY/FOREIGN KEY (REFERENCES PRIMARY KEY2);

9. SELECT C\_N/\* FROM TABLE\_NAME1 INNER JOIN TABLE\_NAME2 ON [TABLE1.PRI\_KEY=TABLE2.PRI\_KEY] +WHERE + FILTERING CONDITION);

10.SELECT C\_N/\* FROM TABLE\_NAME1,TABLE\_NAME2,TABLE\_NAME3... WHERE [TABLE1.PRI\_KEY=TABLE2.PRI\_KEY] ... AND FILTERING CONDITION;

11. SELECT C\_N1, SUM/AVG/MAX/MIN/COUNT(C\_D2) AS "NAME" FROM TABLE\_NAME GROUP BY C\_N1;

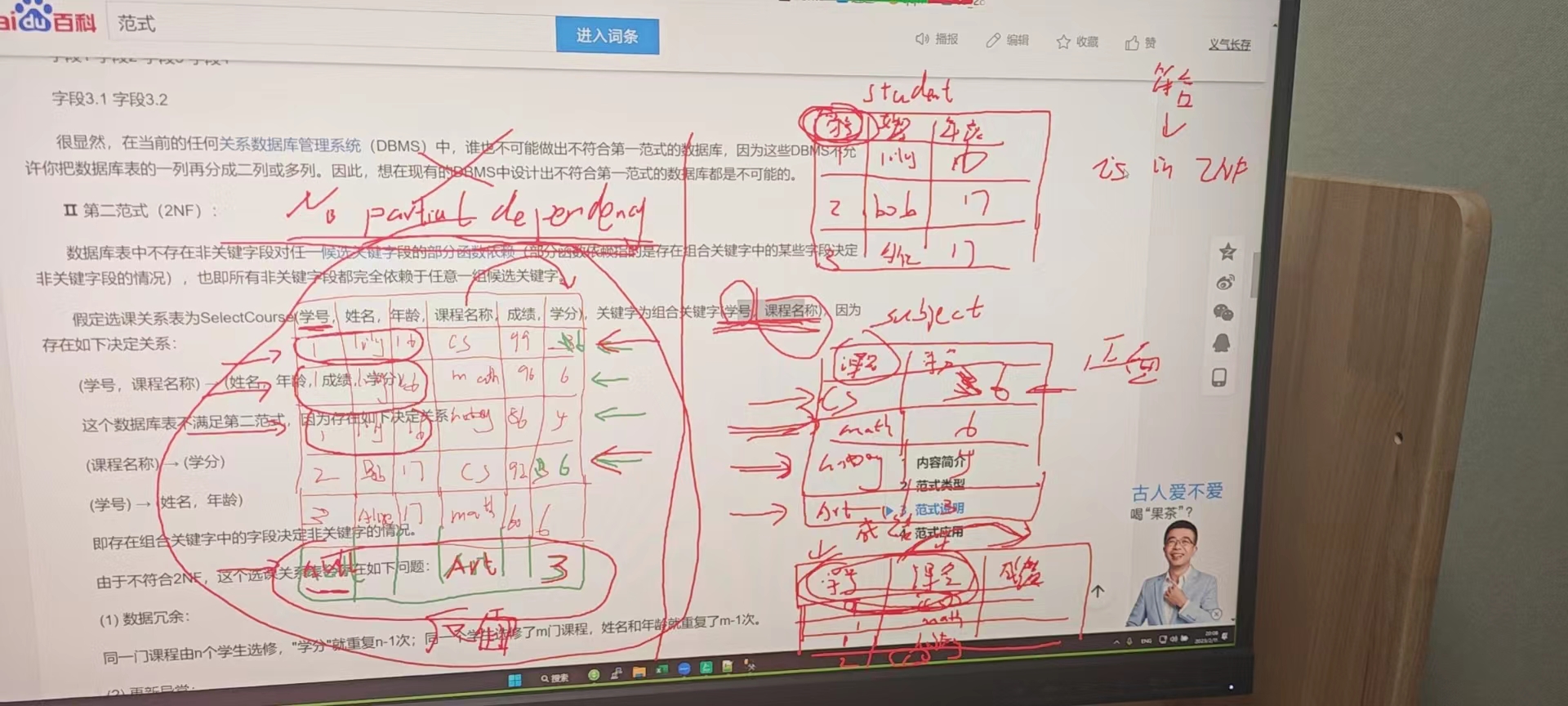
Flat-file database扁平文件

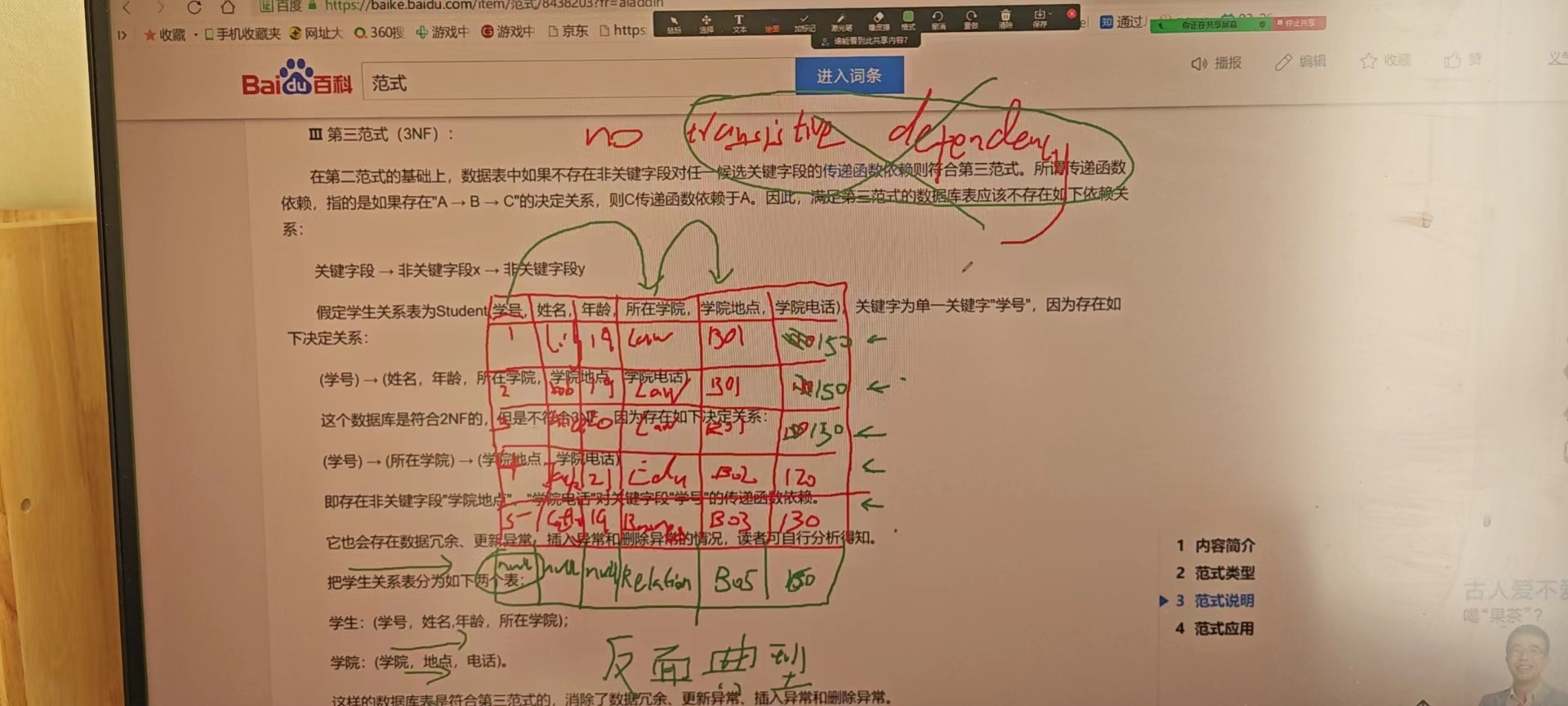


1NF:Each field is atomic, no repeated groups of attributes

2NF:No partial dependencies

3NF:No transtive dependencies





Candidate key(Secondary key): an attribute or a set of attributes which could be primary key

data dictionary:

metadata about database

e.g.

table name,

column name,

data type,

primary key/foreign key

logic schema:

an overview of database

use methods such as entity relationship diagram