MySQL Datatypes:

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a) Numeric Types

INT

TINYINT

SMALLINT

MEDIUMINT

BIGINT

FLOAT(M,D)

DOUBLE(M,D)

DECIMAL(M,D)

b) Date & Time Types

DATE

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP

TIME

YEAR(M)

c) String Types

CHAR(M)

VARCHAR(M)

BLOB or TEXT

ENUM

select (offset clause)

select (binary clause) - case insensitive search

select (regular expressions)

Pattern What the pattern matches

^ Beginning of string

$ End of string

. Any single character

[...] Any character listed between the square brackets

[^...] Any character not listed between the square brackets

p1|p2|p3 Alternation; matches any of the patterns p1, p2, or p3

\* Zero or more instances of preceding element

+ One or more instances of preceding element

{n} n instances of preceding element

{m,n} m through n instances of preceding element

where first\_name

REGEXP '^st' (start with st)

REGEXP 'ok$' end with ok)

Properties of Transactions

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Transactions have the following four standard properties, usually referred to by the acronym ACID −

a) Atomicity − This ensures that all operations within the work unit are completed successfully; otherwise, the transaction is aborted at the point of failure and previous operations are rolled back to their former state.

b) Consistency − This ensures that the database properly changes states upon a successfully committed transaction.

c) Isolation − This enables transactions to operate independently on and transparent to each other.

d) Durability − This ensures that the result or effect of a committed transaction persists in case of a system failure.

In MySQL, the transactions begin with the statement BEGIN WORK and end with either a COMMIT or a ROLLBACK statement.

SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0

temporary tables

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temporary tables will only last as long as the session is alive.