

Week 8 – Research

1. Besides the creation and dropping of tables and columns (Data Definition Requests or DDL), what other types of requests can you make to a MySQL database?

*You can make a **SHOW Tables** request*

- 1A. How is data retrieved from a MySQL database?

*Data is retrieved by making a **SELECT** request within the query*

- 1B. What clauses exist for restricting the data that is returned to the user? Please include the syntax for this type of request, and examples.

The LIMIT clause is used to restrict data

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE condition
LIMIT number;
```

2. Research different constructs that are available in MySQL when retrieving data. What types of constructs can be put into the WHERE clause? Please include the syntax for this type of request, and examples.

A few constructs that are available in MYSQL are:

LEAVE: A loop body must contain a LEAVE statement. It ends the loop so that the program may continue running at the statement just after the END LOOP. The label of the closest LOOP statement that contains the LEAVE statement must match the label of the loop.

```
LEAVE <loop_label>
loop_label
```

is an SQL identifier that gives a name for a loop

Commit: A target Relational or Teradata Relational stage is required for the usage of a COMMIT statement in a job.

```
COMMIT
```

IF: There must be a Boolean expression in a condition. The business rule performs the SQL statements in the THEN clause if the condition evaluates to TRUE. The business rule runs the SQL statements in the ELSE clause, if it is present, if the condition evaluates to FALSE or UNKNOWN (NULL).

```
IF <condition> <THEN clause> [<ELSE clause>] END IF
```

condition is a comparison whose value determines the program flow.
THEN clause is the statement to be executed if the condition is true.
ELSE clause is the statement to be executed if the condition is false.

List 3-5 interesting facts that you have learned about MySQL from your research.

I've learned that that a BLOB is used in SQL for binary large objects. I remember there was an issue with a blob server used to archive scans that went down and now I know it used for. I also learned the differences between a non-relational versus relational database and the difference between a primary key, foreign key and unique key.

4. What is your favorite thing you learned this week?

I really enjoyed learning how to create an entity relationship diagram