### Geral

- Entrar no mysql
  - → mysql -u (nome de utilizador) -p OU → mysql -p
- Sair do mysql: quit

#### SQL

- Criar BD: CREATE DATABASE employees;
   Apagar BD/tabela: DROP DATABASE/TABLE employees (IF EXISTS);
- Usar BD: USE employees;
- Confirmar BD a ser usada: SELECT DATABASE();
- Mostrar as BDs/tabelas: SHOW DATABASE; / SHOW TABLES;
- Carregar um ficheiro: SOURCE employees schema.sql;
- Data e hora atual: SELECT NOW();
- Data atual: SELECT CURDATE();
- Informações sobre a tabela: DESCRIBE employee;
- SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE job\_name = 'SALESMAN' ORDER BY emp\_name;

Mostrar todos os dados da tabela: SELECT \* FROM employee; Condição WHERE só mostra as pessoas com o emprego 'salesman' ORDER BY ordena pela coluna escolhida (ASC ou DESC) GROUP BY tem uma função parecida com order, mas só é usada para funções como o count

- Mudar o nome da coluna: SELECT emp\_name (AS) nome FROM employee;
   \* AS é opcional
- Contar o número de elementos: COUNT(x)

Matemática: COUNT(), SOM(), AVG(), MAX(), MIN()

Aritméticas - abs(), cell(), floor(), exp(), power(x,x), sqrt()

Igual: = / Diferente: <>

Exemplo do count:

SELECT job name, count(job name) FROM employee GROUP BY job name;

DIFERENÇA DE ANOS:

SELECT emp\_name, hire\_date, **TIMESTAMPDIFF**(YEAR, hire\_date, CURDATE()) Experience FROM employee WHERE **TIMESTAMPDIFF**(YEAR, hire\_date, CURDATE()) > 17;

- USO DO INNER JOIN:
  - → SELECT employee.emp\_name, department.dep\_name FROM employee **INNER JOIN** department WHERE employee.dep\_id = department.dep\_id ORDER BY department.dep\_name, employee.emp\_name;
  - → SELECT employee.emp\_name, department.dep\_location FROM employee INNER JOIN department ON employee.dep\_id = department.dep\_id WHERE (department.dep\_location = 'SYDNEY' OR department.dep\_location = 'MELBOURNE') AND (salary BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000) AND YEAR(hire\_date) = 2001 ORDER BY employee.emp\_name;

## • SELECT DENTRO DE SELECT:

Compara a hire\_date de todos com a da Adelyn

→ SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE hire\_date < (SELECT hire\_date FROM employee WHERE emp\_name = 'ADELYN');

Mostra todos os empregados que são managers de outros

→ SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE emp\_id IN (SELECT manager\_id FROM employee);

#### **LEIS DE MORGAN**

# TEOREMAS DE ÁLGEBRA DE BOOLE

• 
$$X = 0$$
 se  $X \ne 1$  e  $X = 1$  se  $X \ne 0$ 

• 
$$X = 0$$
 se  $X' = 1$  e  $X = 1$  se  $X' = 0$ 

• 
$$(x+y)+z = x+(y+z)$$
  $(x.y).z = x.(y.z)$ 

• 
$$x.y+x.z = x.(y+z)$$
  $(x+y).(x+z) = x+(y.z)$ 

$$\bullet \quad x+x.y=x \qquad \quad x.(x+y)=x$$

• 
$$x.y + x.y' = x (x+y).(x+y') = x$$

• 
$$x.y + x'.z + y.z = x.y+x'.z$$
  $(x+y).(x'+z).(y+z) = (x+y).(x+z)$ 

### Simplificações:

$$\rightarrow$$
 S = A'.B'.C' + A'.B.C' + A.B'.C  $\Leftrightarrow$  S = A'.C'.B' + A'.C'.B + A.B'.C  $\Leftrightarrow$  S = A'.C'.(B' + B) + A.B'.C  $\Leftrightarrow$  S = A'.C'.(1) + A.B'.C  $\Leftrightarrow$  S = A'.C' + A.B'.C

 $\rightarrow$  S = A'.B'.C' + A'.B.C + A'.B.C' + A.B'.C' + A.B.C'  $\Leftrightarrow$  S = A'.B'.C' + A'.B.C + A'.B.C' + A.B.C'  $\Leftrightarrow$  S = A'.B'.C' + A'.B.C + A'.B.C' + A.B.C'  $\Leftrightarrow$  S = A'.B.C + (A'.B' + A'.B + A.B' + A.B).C'  $\Leftrightarrow$  S = A'.B.C + (A'.B' + A'.B + A.B' + A.B).C'  $\Leftrightarrow$  S = A'.B.C + (A'.(1) + A.(1)).C'  $\Leftrightarrow$  S = A'.B.C + (A' + A).C'  $\Leftrightarrow$  S = A'.B.C + (C'  $\Leftrightarrow$  S = A'.B.C + C'  $\Leftrightarrow$  S = A'.B.C + C'