



complying with complying with coding style is crucial

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- you will always work in a team

clean code

code that is *focused* and *understandable*, which means it must be readable, logical, and changeable

good code is not the one computers understand; it is the one
humans can understand

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code, in general, can be organized in several ways

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good practice implies you will choose the version that will be easiest
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assumption:

at your workplace, you will always type code <u>cleanly</u> - as simple as possible, perfectly organized, maintaining a steady logical flow



when assigning names to variables or SQL objects,

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always chose shorter, meaningful names, conveying specific information

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	Sales		
purchase_number	date_of_purchase	customer_id	item_code
1	9/3/2016	1	A_1
2	12/2/2016	2	C_1
3	4/15/2017	3	D_1
4	5/24/2017	1	B_2
5	5/25/2017	4	B_2
6	6/6/2017	2	B_1
7	6/10/2017	4	A_2
8	6/10/2017	3	C_1
9	7/20/2017	1	A_1
10	8/11/2017	2	B_1



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			Sales		
	purchase_numbe	er	date_of_purchase	customer_id	item_code
		1	9/3/2016	1	A_1
<pre>customer_purchase_uniqu</pre>	ue_number	2	12/2/2016	2	C_1
		3	4/15/2017	3	D_1
		4	5/24/2017	1	B_2
		5	5/25/2017	4	B_2
		6	6/6/2017	2	B_1
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always chose shorter, meaningful names, conveying specific information

pronounceable, where one word per concept has been picked

- names will constitute more than 80% of your code





```
CREATE TABLE sales
(
    purchase_number INT,
    date_of_purchase DATE,
    customer_id VARCHAR(255),
    item_code VARCHAR(255),
PRIMARY KEY (purcase_number)
);
```

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<u>readability</u>

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- horizontal and vertical organization of code

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- colour



use <u>ad-hoc software</u> that re-organizes code and colours different words consistently



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- time is a factor



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- time is a factor
- unification of coding style is a top-priority



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- unification of coding style is a top-priority

it is unprofessional to merge code written in the same language but in a different style





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use the relevant analogical tool provided in Workbench



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intervene manually and adjust your code as you like

comments

lines of text that Workbench will not run as code; they convey a message to someone who reads our code

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```
/* ... */ (for large comments)
```



Coding Techniques and Best Practices

comments

lines of text that Workbench will not run as code; they convey a message to someone who reads our code

```
/* ... */  (for large comments)
# or --  (for one-line comments)
```

Next:

Loading the 'employees' database







MySQL Workbench







File menu	
New Model	Ctrl + N
Open Model	Ctrl + O
Open SQL Script	Ctrl + Shift + O
Close Tab	Ctrl + F4
Save Model	Ctrl + S
Save Script	Ctrl + S
Save Model As	Ctrl + Shift + S
Save Script As	Ctrl + Shift + S
Forward Engineer SQL CREATE Script	Ctrl + Shift + G
Forward Engineer SQL ALTER Script	Ctrl + Alt + Y
Synchronize With SQL CREATE Script	Ctrl + Shift + Y

MySQL Workbench Keyboard Shortcuts



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Print

Ctrl

Exit

Ctrl

Edit menu

Undo

Ctrl

Z

Redo

Ctrl

Y

Cut

Ctrl

X

Сору

Ctrl

C

Paste

Ctrl

V

Delete

Ctrl

Del

Edit Selected

Ctrl

E

Edit Selected in New Window

Ctrl

Shift

E



Edit menu	
Select All	Ctrl + A
Find	Ctrl + F
Find Advanced	Ctrl + Alt + F
Find Next	F3
Find Previous	Shift + F3
Search and Replace	Ctrl + Shift + F
Comment/Uncomment lines of SQL	Ctrl + /
Auto-Complete SQL	Ctrl + Space
View menu	
Output Window	Ctrl + F2
Set Marker n	Ctrl + Shift + N

MySQL Workbench Keyboard Shortcuts



View menu





Go to Marker n

Ctrl



Ν

Arrange menu

Bring to Front

Ctrl

+

Shift

I F

Send to Back

Ctrl

+

Shift

E

MySQL Workbench Keyboard Shortcuts



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Shift

Query menu

Database menu

MySQL Workbench Keyboard Shortcuts



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Forward Engineer

Ctrl

G

Synchronize Model

Ctrl

Y

Scripting menu

Scripting Shell

Ctrl

F3

Run Workbench Script File

Ctrl

+

Shift

R

Help menu

Help Index

F1

EER diagram mode

Selection tool

Esc

Hand tool

н

Delete tool

D



EER diagram mode	
Layer tool	L
Note tool	N
Image tool	I
Table tool	T
View tool	V
Routine Group tool	G
Non-Identifying Relationship 1:1	1
Non-Identifying Relationship 1:n	2
Identifying Relationship 1:1	3
Identifying Relationship 1:n	4
Identifying Relationship n:m	5

MySQL Workbench Keyboard Shortcuts



EER diagram mode





Relationship Using Existing Columns

6



File menu	É
New Model	Cmd + N
Open Model	Cmd + O
Open SQL Script	Ctrl + Shift + O
Close Tab	Cmd + W
Save Model	Cmd + S
Save Script	Cmd + S
Save Model As	Cmd + Shift + S
Save Script As	Cmd + Shift + S
Forward Engineer SQL CREATE Script	Cmd + Shift + G
Forward Engineer SQL ALTER Script	Cmd + Alt + Y
Synchronize With SQL CREATE Script	Cmd + Shift + Y



File menu	É
Print	Cmd + P
Exit	Cmd + Q
Edit menu	
Undo	Cmd + Z
Redo	Cmd + Y
Cut	Cmd + X
Сору	Cmd + C
Paste	Cmd + V
Delete	Cmd + Del
Edit Selected	Cmd + E
Edit Selected in New Window	Cmd + Shift + E



Edit menu	Ć
Select All	Cmd + A
Find	Cmd + F
Find Advanced	Cmd + Alt + F
Find Next	F 3
Find Previous	Shift + F3
Search and Replace	Cmd + Shift + F
Comment/Uncomment lines of SQL	Cmd + /
Auto-Complete SQL	Cmd + Space
View menu keyboard shortcuts	
Output Window	Cmd + # P
Set Marker n	Cmd + Shift + N

MySQL Workbench Keyboard Shortcuts



View menu

Ć

Go to Marker n

Cmd

+

Ν

Arrange menu

Bring to Front

Cmd

+

Shift

F

Send to Back

Cmd

+

Shift

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MySQL Workbench Keyboard Shortcuts



Model menu

Ć

Add Diagram

Cmd + T

Validate All

Cmd + Alt

V

Validate All (MySQL)

Cmd +

Alt +

В

Model Options

Cmd +

Alt

,

Query menu

Execute statement

Cmd

Enter

Execute statements

Cmd

Shift

Enter

New Tab

Cmd

Т

Database menu

Query Database

Cmd

U

Reverse Engineer

Cmd

R



Database menu	É
Forward Engineer	Cmd + G
Synchronize Model	Cmd + Y
Scripting menu	
Scripting Shell	Cmd + F3
Run Workbench Script File	Cmd + Shift + R
Help menu	
Help Index	F1
EER diagram mode	
Selection tool	Esc
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Delete tool	D



EER diagram mode	É
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Identifying Relationship n:m	5

MySQL Workbench Keyboard Shortcuts



EER diagram mode



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