

H É T I C

LA GRANDE ÉCOLE DE L'INTERNET

Base de données avancées

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction



INSTALLATION

Installation



Installation

- MySQL doit être installé sur votre machine, préféablement sur le port par défaut.
- Si vous êtes sous Windows, le plus simple est une solution tout-en-un ou une installation native :
 - <https://www.apachefriends.org/fr/index.html>
 - <https://www.mamp.info/en/>
 - <http://www.wampserver.com/>
 - <https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/>

Installation

- Pour les utilisateurs de MacOSX, MAMP ou une installation native en service :
 - <https://www.mamp.info/en/>
 - <https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/>
- Une fois installé, ajouter le répertoire des binaires MySQL dans le PATH système.
Nous allons nous en servir fréquemment.

Console MySQL

```
t ➤ ~ ➤ mysql -uroot -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 1106
Server version: 5.6.27 MySQL Community Server (GPL)

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database      |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| 20160321        |
| 20160321-le-retour |
| DemoRecherche   |
| ajax-demo       |
| colles          |
| crm-hetic       |
| crudite         |
+-----+
```

→ Server: localhost

Databases SQL Status User accounts Export Import Settings Replication VariablesCharsets Engines

Server variables and settings

Filters

Containing the word: socket

Action	Variable	Session value / Global value
Edit	performance schema max socket classes	10
Edit	performance schema max socket instances	322
Edit	socket	/tmp/mysql.sock

MySQL et PHP

Trouver son php.ini

```
php --ini
Configuration File (php.ini) Path: /usr/local/php5/lib
Loaded Configuration File:          /usr/local/php5/lib/php.ini
Scan for additional .ini files in: /usr/local/php5/php.d
```

MySQL et PHP

Modification php.ini

```
[Pdo_mysql]  
; http://php.net/pdo_mysql.default-socket  
pdo_mysql.default_socket=[path-socket]
```

Exercice

- Vérifier la configuration de PHP pour fonctionner avec MySQL
 - Modifier la configuration si nécessaire.
-
- Toutes ces modifications seront nécessaires pour le cours Symfony.

MYSQL WORKBENCH

MySQL Workbench

- MySQL Workbench est un outil qui facilite le travail des développeurs MySQL.
- Trois interfaces sont disponibles pour des taches différentes :
 - Interface de développement SQL
 - Interface de modélisation
 - Interface de monitoring

<https://www.mysql.fr/products/workbench/>

MySQL Workbench

remote/server

MANAGEMENT

- Server Status
- Client Connections
- Users and Privileges
- Status and System Variables
- Data Export
- Data Import/Restore

INSTANCE

- Startup / Shutdown
- Server Logs
- Options File

MySQL ENTERPRISE

- Audit Inspector
- Online Backup
- Backup Recovery

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

- chess_db
- db223859
- mydb_merge_table
- sakila
- test
- test_underscore
- world

Object Info Session

No object selected

Could not Open WB Admin

Query 1 Administration - Server Status

Connection Name
remote/server

MySQL Server 5.5

Host: printberry
Socket: /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
Port: 3306
Version: 5.5.31-0+wheezy1 (Debian)
Compiled For: debian-linux-gnu (armv7l)

Available Server Features

Performance Schema:	<input type="radio"/> Off	SSL Availability:	<input type="radio"/> Off
Thread Pool:	<input type="radio"/> n/a	PAM Authentication:	<input type="radio"/> Off
Memcached Plugin:	<input type="radio"/> n/a	Password Validation:	<input type="radio"/> n/a
Semisync Replication Plugin:	<input type="radio"/> n/a	Audit Log:	<input type="radio"/> n/a

Server Directories

Base Directory:	/usr
Data Directory:	/var/lib/mysql/
Disk Space in Data Dir:	unable to retrieve
Plugins Directory:	/usr/lib/mysql/plugin/
Tmp Directory:	/tmp
Error Log:	<input type="radio"/> Off
General Log:	<input type="radio"/> Off
Slow Query Log:	<input type="radio"/> Off

Replication Slave

this server is not a slave in a replication setup

Authentication

SHA256 password private key:	<input type="radio"/> n/a
SHA256 password public key:	<input type="radio"/> n/a

Server Status

Running

Load 0.0

Connections 9

Traffic 8.10 KB/s

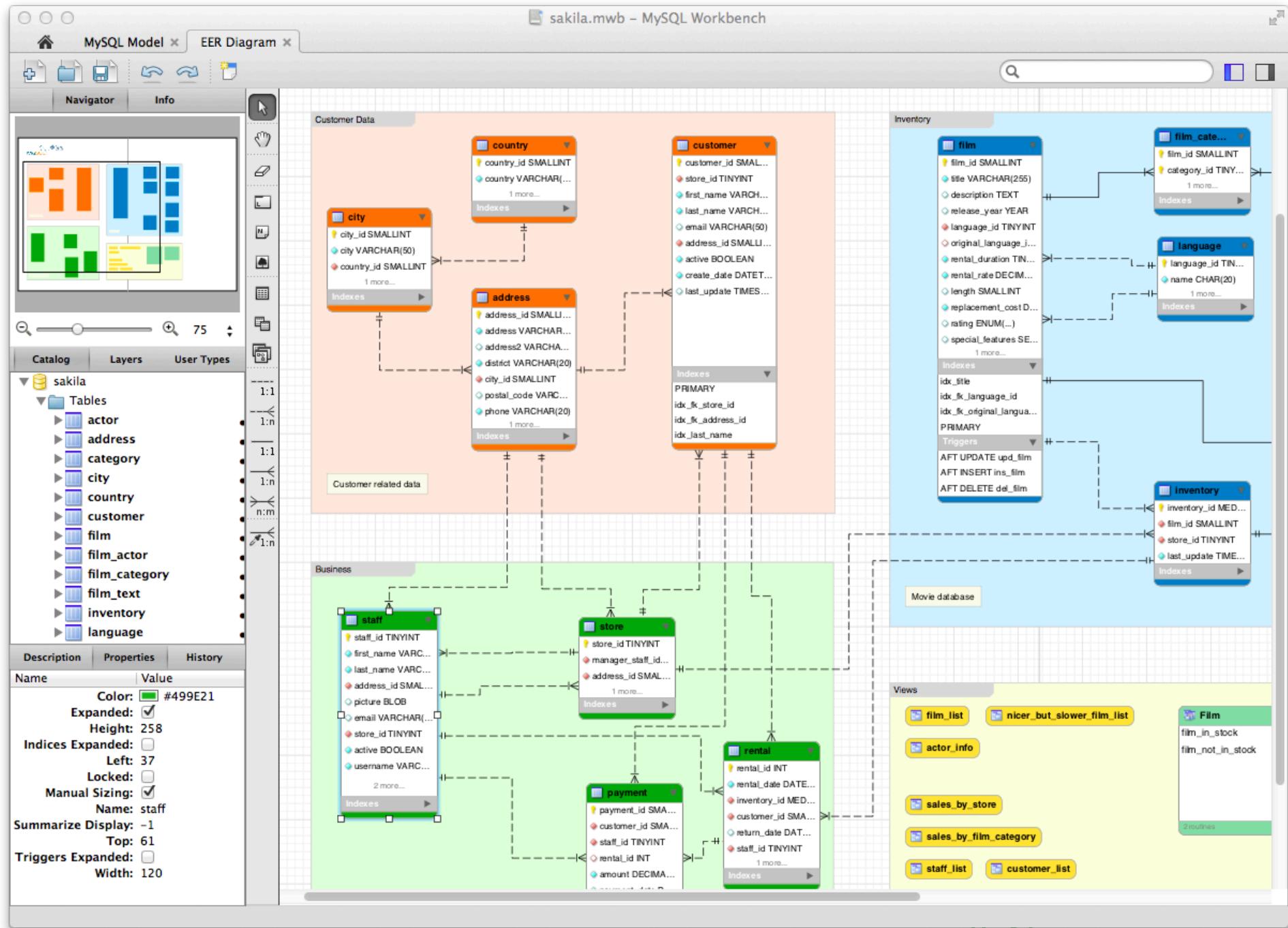
Key Efficiency 95.1%

Queries per Second 0

InnoDB Buffer Usage 8.0%

InnoDB Reads per Second 0

InnoDB Writes per Second 0



MySQL Workbench

LAN/printberry

MANAGEMENT

- Server Status
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MySQL ENTERPRISE

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SCHEMAS

Filter objects

- country
- customer
- film**
- Columns
- film_id
- title
- description
- release_year
- language_id
- original_language_id
- rental_duration
- rental_rate

Object Info Session

Table: film

Columns:

film_id	smallint(5) UN AI PK
title	varchar(255)
description	text
release_year	year(4)

Query Completed

Query 1

```

1 • SELECT `actor`.`actor_id`,
2     `actor`.`first_name`,
3     `actor`.`last_name`,
4     `actor`.`last_update`
5 FROM `sakila`.`actor`;
6
7 • SELECT `film`.`film_id`,
8     `film`.`title`,
9     `film`.`description`,
10    `film`.`release_year`,
11    `film`.`language_id`,
12    `film`.`original_language_id`,
13    `film`.`rental_duration`,
14    `film`.`rental_rate`,
15    `film`.`length`,
16    `film`.`replacement_cost`,
17    `film`.`rating`,
18    `film`.`special_features`,

```

Result Set Filter:

film_id	title	description	release_year	language_id	original_langua...	rental_duration	rental_rate	length
1	ACADEMY DIN...	A Epic Drama ...	2006	1	NULL	6	0.99	86
2	ACE GOLDFIN...	A Astounding ...	2006	1	NULL	3	4.99	48
3	ADAPTATION ...	A Astounding ...	2006	1	NULL	7	2.99	50
4	AFFAIR PREJU...	A Fanciful Doc...	2006	1	NULL	5	2.99	117
5	AFRICAN EGG	A Fast-Paced ...	2006	1	NULL	6	2.99	130
6	AGENT TRUMAN	A Intrepid Pan...	2006	1	NULL	3	2.99	169
7	AIRPLANE SIERRA	A Touching Sa...	2006	1	NULL	6	4.99	62
8	AIRPORT POLL...	A Epic Tale of ...	2006	1	NULL	6	4.99	54
9	ALABAMA DEVIL	A Thoughtful ...	2006	1	NULL	3	2.99	114
10	ALADDIN CAL...	A Action-Pack...	2006	1	NULL	6	4.99	63

Action Output

Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
23:03:10	SELECT `film`.`film_id`, `film`.`title`, `film`.`description`, ...	999 row(s) returned	0.015 sec / 0.136 sec
23:03:15	SELECT `film`.`film_id`, `film`.`title`, `film`.`description`, ...	Error Code: 1054. Unknown column 'film`length' in '...	0.004 sec
23:03:18	SELECT `film`.`film_id`, `film`.`title`, `film`.`description`, ...	999 row(s) returned	0.001 sec / 0.019 sec

Topic: SELECT

Syntax:

```

SELECT
    [ALL | DISTINCT |
    DISTINCTROW ]
    [HIGH_PRIORITY]
    [STRAIGHT_JOIN]
    [SQL_SMALL_RESULT]
    [SQL_BIG_RESULT]
    [SQL_BUFFER_RESULT]
    [SQL_CACHE]
    [SQL_NO_CACHE]
    [SQL_CALC_FOUND_ROWS]
        select_expr [, select_expr ...]
            [FROM table_references
            [WHERE where_condition]
            [GROUP BY {col_name | expr | position}
            [ASC | DESC], ...]
            [WITH ROLLUP]
            [HAVING where_condition]
            [ORDER BY {col_name | expr | position}
            [ASC | DESC], ...]
            [LIMIT {[offset,] row_count | row_count OFFSET
            offset}]
            [PROCEDURE procedure_name
            (argument_list)
            [INTO OUTFILE 'file_name'
            [CHARACTER SET charset_name]
            export_options
            | INTO DUMPFILE 'file_name'
            | INTO var_name [, var_name]
            [FOR UPDATE | LOCK IN
            SHARE MODE]]]

```

SELECT is used to retrieve rows selected from one or more tables, and can include **UNION** statements and subqueries. See [UNION](#), and [Online help subqueries](#).

The most commonly used clauses of **SELECT** statements are these:

- Each **select_expr** indicates a column that you want to retrieve. There must be at least one **select_expr**.
- table_references** indicates the table or tables from which to retrieve rows. Its syntax is described in [JOIN](#).



MySQL Workbench

localhost 5.6

Management Schemas All query types Query 1 Administration - Dashboard

Network Status

Statistics for network traffic sent and received by the MySQL Server over client connections.

Incoming Network Traffic (Bytes/Second)

receiving 8.00 B/s

Outgoing Network Traffic (Bytes/Second)

sending 3.02 KiB/s

Client Connections (Total)

limit 151 curr. 4

MySQL Status

Primary MySQL Server activity and performance statistics.

Table Open Cache

Efficiency 88%

SQL Statements Executed (#)

100
75
50
25

SELECT 0 /s
INSERT 0 /s
UPDATE 0 /s
DELETE 0 /s
CREATE 0 /s
ALTER 0 /s
DROP 0 /s

InnoDB Status

Overview of the InnoDB Buffer Pool and disk activity generated by the InnoDB storage engine.

InnoDB Buffer Pool

Usage 5%

read reqs. 0 pages/s
write reqs. 0 pages/s

InnoDB Disk Writes

100 B
75 B
50 B
25 B

writes 0 #/s

InnoDB Disk Reads

195.00 KiB
146.00 KiB
97.00 KiB
48.00 KiB

reading 0.00 B/s

Object Info Session

Connection:
Name: Localhost 5.6
Host: 127.0.0.1
Port: 3306
Server: MySQL Community Server (GPL)
Version: 5.6.10
Login User: root
Current User: root@localhost

Query Completed



HÉTIC
LA GRANDE ÉCOLE DE L'INTERNET

Installation

- Installer MySQL Workbench
- Créer une connexion MySQL Workbench vers votre localhost

COMMANDES DE BASE

Commandes MySQL de base

- Deux commandes de bases sont à connaître pour utiliser MySQL
 - `mysql` qui permet de se connecter à une base et d'exécuter des commandes.
 - `mysqldump` exporte le contenu d'une base dans un fichier SQL.

<http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mysql.html>

<http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mysqldump.html>

MySQL

Ouverture de Console MySQL

```
mysql -uroot -p bdd-avancees
```

```
Enter password:
```

```
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
```

```
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
```

```
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
```

```
Your MySQL connection id is 107
```

```
Server version: 5.7.12 MySQL Community Server (GPL)
```

```
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```

```
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owners.
```

```
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

```
mysql>
```

MySQL

Import de fichier SQL

```
mysql -uroot -p bdd-avancees < utilisateurrandom.sql  
Enter password:
```

mysqldump

Export de base de données

```
mysqldump -uroot -p bdd-avancees  
> Dump-bdd-avancees.sql
```

```
mysqldump -uroot -p bdd-avancees  
sale-table > Dump-une-table-bdd-  
avancees.sql
```

mysqldump

Recuperer la socket MySQL

```
mysqladmin -uroot -p variables |  
grep socket
```

Exercice

- Créer une base MySQL vide
- Importer le fichier `utilisateur.sql` présent dans le repository GitHub ci-dessous:
<https://github.com/lkimasoft/BddUsers>

REQUÊTES DE BASE

Select

- Le **SELECT** est l'instruction qui requête le serveur MySQL
- Le **SELECT** ne s'appuie pas forcément sur une table MySQL
- Le **SELECT** est bien plus puissant que vous ne le pensez

Select

```
mysql> select 1;  
+---+  
| 1 |  
+---+  
| 1 |  
+---+  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Select

```
mysql> select (select 1);  
+-----+  
| (select 1) |  
+-----+  
|      1 |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

Select

```
mysql> select (select 1), (select 2),  
(select 1+2);
```

(select 1)	(select 2)	(select 1+2)
1	2	3

1 row in set (0.00 sec)



Select

- Le select permet de consulter des données ou le résultat de l'appel de fonctions.

<http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.5/en/sql-syntax.html>

Exercice

- Créer une requête SQL qui va renvoyer les chaînes `utilisateur.prenom` et `utilisateur.nom` concaténées avec un espace entre les deux.

Exercice

- Dans la requête de concaténation,
n'afficher l'espace que si `utilisateur.prenom`
n'est pas vide.

UPDATE

UPDATE

 `utilisateur`

SET

 `prenom` = 'Yann'

WHERE

 `id` = 12;



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INSERT

```
INSERT INTO
    `utilisateur`
VALUES (
    NULL,
    'Bob',
    'Dobalina',
    'del@funkyhomosapiens.com',
    1
);
```

INSERT

```
INSERT INTO
    `utilisateur`
(
    `prenom`, `nom`, `email`, `type`
) VALUES (
    'Bob',
    'Dobalina',
    'del@funkyhomosapiens.com',
    1
);
```

DELETE

```
DELETE FROM
    `utilisateur`
WHERE
    `id` = 12
LIMIT 1;
```

ENCODAGE

Encodage



Encodage

- Les seuls encodage à utiliser aujourd'hui sont ceux qui sont préfixés par `utf8mb4_`
- Le plus utilisé est `utf8mb4_unicode_ci`
- Utf8 est limité a 3 octets, `utf8mb4` est limité à 4 octets. Certains caractères ne peuvent être stockés que dans `utf8mb4`

<https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.5/en/charset-unicode-utf8mb4.html>
<http://www.i18nguy.com/unicode/supplementary-test.html>

Encodage

```
mysql> desc `test-string`;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
string-latin	varchar(100)	NO		NULL	
string-mb4utf8	varchar(100)	NO		NULL	
string-utf8	varchar(100)	NO		NULL	

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)



Encodage

```
mysql> show create test-string`;  
CREATE TABLE `test-string` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `string-latin` varchar(100) CHARACTER SET latin1 NOT NULL,  
  `string-mb4utf8` varchar(100) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT  
NULL,  
  `string-utf8` varchar(100) CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE  
utf8_unicode_ci NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)  
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=7 DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4  
COLLATE=utf8mb4_unicode_ci
```

Encodage

```
INSERT INTO `test-string`(`string-latin`,  
`string-mb4utf8`) VALUES ('大家好', '大家  
好');
```

Oops...

Warning: #1366 Incorrect string value:
'\\xE5\\xA4\\xA7\\xE5\\xAE\\xB6...' for column
'string-latin' at row 1

utf8 versus utf8mb4 avec des caractères sur 4 octets

1 row inserted.

Inserted row id: 6

Warning: #1366 Incorrect string value: '\xF0\xA0\x9C\x8E \xF0...' for column 'string-latin' at row 1

Warning: #1366 Incorrect string value: '\xF0\xA0\x9C\x8E \xF0...' for column 'string-utf8' at row 1

```
INSERT INTO `test-string` (`id`, `string-latin`, `string-mb4utf8`, `string-utf8`) VALUES
(NULL, '荆 剌 刺 呲 咥 啟 啟 啟 啟 ', '荆 剌 刺 呲 咥 啟 啟 啟 啟 ',
'荆 剌 刺 呲 咥 啟 啟 啟 啟');
```

[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]



HÉTIC
LA GRANDE ÉCOLE DE L'INTERNET

ÉCLATER UNE TABLE

Éclater une table



Éclater une table

- Certaines tables contiennent des données redondantes difficiles à utiliser.
- Il faut certaines fois modifier et adapter des tables pour optimiser leur fonctionnement.

Éclater une table

La table

```
mysql> desc `sale-table`;  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| Field | Type      | Null | Key | Default | Extra          |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| id   | int(11)   | NO   | PRI | NULL    | auto_increment |  
| nom  | varchar(100) | NO   |     | NULL    |                |  
| type | varchar(100) | NO   |     | NULL    |                |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Éclater une table

CREATE TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE `sale-table` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `nom` varchar(100) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
  `type` varchar(100) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=5 DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4
COLLATE=utf8mb4_unicode_ci;
```

Éclater une table

Données

```
mysql> SELECT id, nom, type FROM `sale-table`;  
+----+-----+-----+  
| id | nom      | type    |  
+----+-----+-----+  
| 1  | Arthur   | Roi     |  
| 2  | Perceval | Chevalier |  
| 3  | Lancelot | Chevalier |  
| 4  | Leodagan | Chevalier |  
+----+-----+-----+  
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Éclater une table

- On veux prendre les données du champs `type` et les déplacer dans une table à part `sale-type`.
- On va ensuite relier la nouvelle table `sale-type` avec la table `sale-table` avec une clef étrangère dans `sale-table`.

Éclater une table

Créer la table de référence

```
mysql> show create table `sale-type`;  
CREATE TABLE `sale-type` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `nom` varchar(100) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)  
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=4 DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4  
COLLATE=utf8mb4_unicode_ci  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Éclater une table

Remplissage table de référence

```
mysql> INSERT INTO `sale-type` (`nom`) SELECT DISTINCT `type`  
FROM `sale-table`;  
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
Records: 2  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0
```

Éclater une table

La table de référence

```
mysql> select id, nom from `sale-type`;  
+----+-----+  
| id | nom   |  
+----+-----+  
| 1  | Roi   |  
| 2  | Chevalier |  
+----+-----+  
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Éclater une table

Modification table d'origine

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE `sale-table` ADD `id_sale_type` INT NOT NULL  
AFTER `type`;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)  
Records: 0  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0
```

Éclater une table

Insertion foreign key dans origine

```
mysql> UPDATE `sale-table` AS st SET `id_sale_type` = (SELECT  
`sale-type`.`id` FROM `sale-type` WHERE `nom` = st.`type`);  
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.01 sec)  
Rows matched: 4  Changed: 4  Warnings: 0
```

Éclater une table

L'origine mise à jour

```
mysql> SELECT id, nom, type, id_sale_type FROM `sale-table`;  
+----+-----+-----+-----+  
| id | nom      | type      | id_sale_type |  
+----+-----+-----+-----+  
| 1  | Arthur    | Roi       |           1  |  
| 2  | Perceval  | Chevalier  |           2  |  
| 3  | Lancelot  | Chevalier  |           2  |  
| 4  | Leodagan  | Chevalier  |           2  |  
+----+-----+-----+-----+  
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Éclater une table

L'origine sans le type

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE `sale-table` DROP `type`;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)  
Records: 0  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> SELECT id, nom, id_sale_type FROM `sale-table`;  
+----+-----+-----+  
| id | nom      | id_sale_type |  
+----+-----+-----+  
|  1 | Arthur    |          1  |  
|  2 | Perceval  |          2  |  
|  3 | Lancelot  |          2  |  
|  4 | Leodagan  |          2  |  
+----+-----+-----+  
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Exercice

- Créer une table `type_utilisateur` et y éclater la table `utilisateur`.
- Vous factoriserez le champs `type` dans `type_utilisateur` comme expliqué.
- Vous ajouterez la clef étrangère à `utilisateur` et modifierez son contenu pour créer une relation entre les deux tables.