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## built-in

The built-in [InnoDB](#) storage engine within MySQL is the original form of distribution for the storage engine. Contrast with the **InnoDB Plugin**. Starting with MySQL 5.5, the InnoDB Plugin is merged back into the MySQL code base as the built-in [InnoDB](#) storage engine (known as InnoDB 1.1).

This distinction is important mainly in MySQL 5.1, where a feature or bug fix might apply to the InnoDB Plugin but not the built-in [InnoDB](#), or vice versa.

See Also [InnoDB](#).

## business rules

The relationships and sequences of actions that form the basis of business software, used to run a commercial company. Sometimes these rules are dictated by law, other times by company policy. Careful planning ensures that the relationships encoded and enforced by the database, and the actions performed through application logic, accurately reflect the real policies of the company and can handle real-life situations.

For example, an employee leaving a company might trigger a sequence of actions from the human resources department. The human resources database might also need the flexibility to represent data about a person who has been hired, but not yet started work. Closing an account at an online service might result in data being removed from a database, or the data might be moved or flagged so that it could be recovered if the account is re-opened. A company might establish policies regarding salary maximums, minimums, and adjustments, in addition to basic sanity checks such as the salary not being a negative number. A retail database might not allow a purchase with the same serial number to be returned more than once, or might not allow credit card purchases above a certain value, while a database used to detect fraud might allow these kinds of things.

See Also [relational](#).

# C

## .cfg file

A metadata file used with the [InnoDB transportable tablespace](#) feature. It is produced by the command [FLUSH TABLES ... FOR EXPORT](#), puts one or more tables in a consistent state that can be copied to another server. The [.cfg](#) file is copied along with the corresponding [.ibd file](#), and used to adjust the internal values of the [.ibd](#) file, such as the [space ID](#), during the [ALTER TABLE ... IMPORT TABLESPACE](#) step.

See Also [.ibd file](#), [space ID](#), [transportable tablespace](#).

## C

A programming language that combines portability with performance and access to low-level hardware features, making it a popular choice for writing operating systems, drivers, and other kinds of system software. Many complex applications, languages, and reusable modules feature pieces written in C, tied together with high-level components written in other languages. Its core syntax is familiar to **C++**, **Java**, and **C#** developers.

See Also [C API](#), [C++](#), [C#](#), [Java](#).

## C API

The **C API** code is distributed with MySQL. It is included in the **libmysqlclient** library and enables **C** programs to access a database.

See Also [API](#), [C](#), [libmysqlclient](#).

## C#

A programming language combining strong typing and object-oriented features, running within the Microsoft **.NET** framework or its open-source counterpart **Mono**. Often used for creating applications with the **ASP.net** framework. Its syntax is familiar to **C**, **C++** and **Java** developers.

See Also [.NET](#), [ASP.net](#), [C](#), [Connector/NET](#), [C++](#), [Java](#), [Mono](#).

## C++

A programming language with core syntax familiar to **C** developers. Provides access to low-level operations for performance, combined with higher-level data types, object-oriented features, and garbage collection. To write C++ applications for MySQL, you use the **Connector/C++** component.