**Repair the Example Database**

Due to the execution of SQL statements, such as INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE, it can happen that the contents of the database will deviate from the original situation. These changes will have a direct impact on the results of other statements. Therefore, it is required to restore the database to its original content occasionally.

There are two ways:

1. If only the contents of the example database has changed, download the file called [SQLforMySQL\_V1\_restore\_rows\_example\_database.txt](http://www.r20.nl/SQLforMySQL_V1_restore_rows_example_database.txt). First execute a USE statement to log on to the correct database (this is probably a database called TENNIS). Then, execute the statements in the downloaded file using WinSQL. First, DELETE statements will be used to remove the existing rows,  followed by INSERT statements to restore the original tables.

If you have also changed the structure of the tables by, for example, adding a column, then the tables should be dropped and recreated. Download the file [SQLforMySQL\_V1\_restore\_structure\_example\_database.txt](http://www.r20.nl/SQLforMySQL_V1_restore_structure_example_database.txt), and execute the statements using WinSQL.

http://www.r20.nl/download\_sql\_MySQL.htm

**Download SQL Statements Belonging to *SQL for MySQL Developers***

The SQL statements from the *SQL for MySQL Developers* book, are all stored in one simple text file: [SQLforMySQL\_V1\_All\_SQL\_Statements.txt](http://www.r20.nl/SQLforMySQL_V1_All_SQL_Statements.txt). You can use the right mouse click to download the file. Through cut and paste they can be copied into any product.You can open and process the file with any text editor.

In front of each SQL statement, an identification is included. You can use those identifications to search for the correct SQL statement. For example, example 7.1 (this is the first example in Chapter 7) has as identification:

    Example 7.1:  
  
And answer 12.6 is indicated as:  
  
    Answer 12.6: