

## Privé: MySQL Development

### Doelgroep Cursus MySQL

Deze cursus is bedoeld voor developers die een MySQL database willen inrichten ten behoeve van een applicatie.

### Voorkennis MySQL Development

Om aan deze cursus deel te kunnen nemen is praktische kennis van SQL en databases vereist.

### Uitvoering Training MySQL

De stof wordt behandeld aan de hand van presentatie slides. Demo's dienen ter verduidelijking van de theorie en oefeningen worden gebruikt om de theorie te verwerken. De cursustijden zijn van 9.30 tot 16.30.

### Certificering MySQL Development

De deelnemers krijgen na het goed doorlopen van de cursus een officieel certificaat MySQL Development.

Duur: 5 dagen

Prijs: € 2650

[Open Rooster](#)



## Inhoud Privé: Cursus MySQL Development

### Cursus MySQL Development

Deze cursus is bedoeld voor MySQL developers die een goed begrip van een MySQL database hebben en ervaring in het gebruik van SQL queries. De cursus biedt een verdergaande praktische ervaring met meer geavanceerde MySQL commando's en SQL-instructies, waaronder Stored Procedures, Triggers en Event Scheduling. De deelnemers zullen leren om geavanceerde functies van de MySQL client te gebruiken en de structuur van de databases te beheren door het aanmaken van indexen en tabellen. Ze zullen ook leren om complexe SQL query statements, geavanceerde SQL expressies en SQL-functies te schrijven en om geavanceerde Insert, Update, Delete, Replace en Truncate operaties uit te voeren. Ook wordt aandacht besteed aan het importeren van gegevens naar en het exporteren van gegevens uit MySQL. En ook leren de deelnemers complexe joins om meerdere tabellen te benaderen op te stellen en uit te voeren. Tenslotte leren de deelnemers om views te creëren, te beheren en te gebruiken en te werken met de belangrijkste MySQL storage engines om applicaties te debuggen.

## Modules Privé: Cursus MySQL Development

Module 1 : Database Concepts and MySQL	Module 2 : Installation and Configuration	Module 3 : Database Design
Features of a Relational Database Where does SQL Fit in? Database Access Why MySQL? The History of MySQL	MySQL Software MySQL Software Features Preparing to Install MySQL Available Client Software After the Download Configuring the Server Starting the Server The Initial User Accounts Verifying Server Operation Upgrading Copying a Database between Architectures Environment Variables	Developing the Design of a Database Database Entities The Primary Key Foreign Key Relationships Data Models and Normalization Second Normal Form (2NF) Third Normal Form (3NF) and beyond Translating a Data Model into a Database Design
Module 4 : mysql Command-Line Tool	Module 5 : DDL-Data Definition Language	Module 6 : Data Manipulation Language
Running the mysql Client Customizing the mysql Prompt mysql Commands Using the Help Command Some Useful mysql Options Working with a Database Examining Table Definitions Other SHOW Options	DDL and DML Overview Building Table Definitions Identifiers Column Definitions Numeric Datatypes ENUM and SET Types Date and Time Datatypes AUTO_INCREMENT UNIQUE Constraints Primary Keys Modifying Tables Foreign Keys Renaming and Dropping Tables	DDL and DML Overview Data Values: Numbers Data Values: Strings Working with NULL Values Bulk Loading of Data Bulk Data Format Working with Special Values in Bulk Data Adding New Table Rows with INSERT Copying Rows UPDATE REPLACE Removing Table Rows Transactions InnoDB: Using Transactional Processing Locking Tables
Module 7 : Queries with SELECT	Module 8 : Unions and Joins	Module 9 : Advanced SQL Techniques
SELECT Syntax Summary Choosing Data Sources and Destinations for SELECT Presentation of Table Data with SELECT Being Selective About Which Rows are Displayed User-Defined Variables Expressions and Functions Control Flow Operators and Functions Function Names Comparison Operators and Functions String Functions Numeric Operators and Functions Date and Time Functions Forcing Data Interpretation Miscellaneous Functions	UNION Combining Data from Two Tables Using WHERE to Choose Matching Rows INNER JOIN OUTER JOINS Multiple Tables, Fields, Joins, and Ordering SELECT * and USING Columns Advanced SQL Techniques	MySQL Pattern Matching Multipliers, Anchors, and Grouping GROUP BY Aggregates Subqueries Subquery Comparisons and Quantifiers Other Subqueries Subquery Alternatives and Restrictions InnoDB Multi-Table Updates and Deletes Building a VIEW Updatable VIEWS
Module 10 : MySQL Storage Engines	Module 11 : Utilities	Module 12 : Administering Users and DB
Storage Engine Overview Other Storage Engine Types	Client Overview Specifying Options for Command-Line Clients	The Server-Side Programs Starting the MySQL Server

InnoDB Shared Tablespace Configuration InnoDB Per-Table Tablespaces InnoDB Data Management MEMORY and FEDERATED MERGE and ARCHIVE	The Query Browser MySQL Query Browser: Deeper MySQL Administrator: Basic Operations MySQL Administrator: Monitoring the Server and User Administration Third Party Tools	Miscellaneous Functions User Account Management Understanding User Privileges User Account Rights Management User Account Privileges Managing Access to the Database Environment
<b>Module 13 : Database Programmability</b>	<b>Module 14 : Performance Tuning</b>	<b>Module 15 : MySQL Programming Interfaces</b>
Stored Routines: Basic Concepts Routine Creation and Use Flow Control Statement Writing Blocks of Code Triggers Stored Routines, Triggers Binary Log Table HANDLERS Prepared Statements	Hardware Limitations Optimizing the MySQL Server's Interaction with the External World Adjusting the MySQL Server Configuration Optimizing Your Database Optimizing Queries The Use of Indexes to Support Queries Thinking about JOIN Queries Query Sorts, Indexes, and Short-Circuiting INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and Table Locks Some General Optimizations Optimizations Specific to MyISAM Optimizations Specific to InnoDB	Database Application Architectures Connecting MySQL to ODBC Connecting MySQL to MS/Office and MS/Access Connecting to MySQL from Perl Programming Perl to MySQL Connecting to MySQL from PHP Programming PHP to MySQL