

MariaDB Tutorial For Beginners Learn MariaDB From Scratch Learn MariaDB Step By Step

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[MariaDB Essentials](#) - Emilien Kenler 2015-10-27
Quickly get up to speed with MariaDB—the leading, drop-in replacement for MySQL, through this practical tutorial About This Book Get to know the basic SQL queries so you can quickly start using MariaDB Take control of your data through the advanced features of MariaDB Exploit the full potential of MariaDB's exclusive features through quick, practical examples Who This Book Is For If you don't know the SQL language, but you want to quickly jump into the SQL world and learn how to use MariaDB, or if you already know how to use MySQL but you want to go further, then this book is ideal for you. What You Will Learn Install and configure MariaDB Create databases, tables, and indexes Import and export data from and to external files Work with views and virtual columns Create, read, update, and delete records in your database Use dynamic columns Set up a powerful full-text search system Access your external data from MariaDB through the CONNECT engine In Detail This book will take you through all the nitty-gritty parts of MariaDB, right from the creation of your database all the way to using MariaDB's advanced features. At the very beginning, we show you the basics, that is, how to install MariaDB. Then, we walk you through the databases and tables of MariaDB,

and introduce SQL in MariaDB. You will learn about all the features that have been added in MariaDB but are absent in MySQL. Moving on, you'll learn to import and export data, views, virtual columns, and dynamic columns in MariaDB. Then, you'll get to grips with full-text searches and queries in MariaDB. You'll also be familiarized with the CONNECT storage engine. At the end of the book, you'll be introduced to the community of MariaDB. Style and approach This is a complete guide that uses concrete examples to help you understand and exploit the full potential of MariaDB.

Practical PHP and MySQL Website Databases

- Adrian W. West 2014-01-24
Practical PHP and MySQL Website Databases is a project-oriented book that demystifies building interactive, database-driven websites. The focus is on getting you up and running as quickly as possible. In the first two chapters you will set up your development and testing environment, and then build your first PHP and MySQL database-driven website. You will then increase its sophistication, security, and functionality throughout the course of the book. The PHP required is taught in context within each project so you can quickly learn how PHP integrates with MySQL to create powerful database-driven websites. Each project is fully illustrated, so you

will see clearly what you are building as you create your own database-driven website. You will build a form for registering users, and then build an interface so that an administrator can view and administer the user database. You will create a message board for users and a method for emailing them. You will also learn the best practices for ensuring that your website databases are secure. Later chapters describe how to create a blog, a product catalog, and a simple e-commerce site. You will also discover how to migrate a database to a remote host. Because you are building the interactive pages yourself, you will know exactly how the MySQL and PHP work, and you will be able to add database interactivity to your own websites with ease.

Learn SQL with MySQL - Pajankar Ashwin
2020-09-03

A step-by-step guide that will help you manage data in a relational database using SQL with ease

Key Features

- a- Understand the concepts related to relational databases.
- a- Learn how to install MariaDB and MySQL on Windows, Linux and tools to access it.
- a- Learn how to connect Python and Pandas to MySQL/MariaDB.

Description This book starts with the concepts in RDBMS (Relational Database Management Systems) and SQL (Structured Query Language). The first few chapters cover the definitions and a brief explanation of all the important concepts. They also cover the installation of MariaDB and MySQL on Windows and Raspberry Pi, as well as the setup of various tools used to connect to MySQL and MariaDB server processes. We will also understand how to install sample schemas and how to use basic SQL queries. Then we move on to the SELECT query in detail. The book explores the data retrieval aspect of SQL queries in detail with the WHERE clause and NULL handling in detail. The book also explores the functions available in MySQL. Those are single row and group functions. Then we explore how to combine the data from multiple sources. The technique is known as Joins, and we will learn ANSI style and the old-style syntax for all the types of Joins. The last part explores the DDL and DMLs in depth. We also learn the concepts of Transactions and Constraints. The book explores how we can run the SQL queries from a Python 3 program and load a pandas DataFrame

with the data from a table in a schema in the MySQL database. What will you learn a- Understand the basics of MySQL and MariaDB. a- Get familiar with MySQL Arithmetic Operators, DDL, DML, DCL & TCL commands. a- Understand the concept of Single-Row Functions and Group Functions in detail. a- Retrieve data from multiple sources using the Joins. Who this book is for This book is designed for beginners as well as professionals alike. The book will also be useful to Data Scientists, Data Analysts, Database Administrators, and Data Engineers.

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9. DDL, DML, and Transactions
10. Views
11. Python 3, MySQL, and Pandas

About the Author Ashwin is an experienced veteran who, for the past 25 years, has been working with STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics). In his career, Ashwin has worked for more than 7 years as an employee for various IT companies and Software Product Companies. He has written more than 2 dozen books on Arduino, Python programming, Computer Vision, IoT, databases, and other popular topics with BPB and other international publications. He has also reviewed many other technical books. He also creates courses for BPB and other platforms and teaches to 60000 students online. He has been working as a freelancer since 2017. He got his first taste in writing in 2015 when he wrote his first book on Raspberry Pi. In his free time, Ashwin makes videos for his Youtube channel, which has 10000 subscribers now. Outside work, Ashwin volunteers his spare time as a STEM Ambassador, helping, coaching, and mentoring young people in taking up careers in technology.

Your Blog links:

<https://www.youtube.com/ashwinpajankar> Your LinkedIn Profile:

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MariaDB And PostgreSQL Crash Course - Vivian Siahaan 2019-11-13

In this book, you will create two MariaDB and PostgreSQL driven projects using PyQt. The step-by-step guide in this book is expected to help the reader's confidence to become a

programmer who can solve database programming problems. A progressive project is provided to demonstrate how to apply the concepts of MariaDB and PostgreSQL using Python. In second chapter, you will learn PyQt that consists of a number of Python bindings for cross-platform applications that combine all the strengths of Qt and Python. By using PyQt, you can include all Qt libraries in Python code, so you can write GUI applications in Python. In other words, you can use PyQt to access all the features provided by Qt through Python code. Because PyQt depends on the Qt libraries at run time, you need to install PyQt. In third chapter, you will learn: How to create the initial three tables project in the School database: Teacher, Class, and Subject tables; How to create database configuration files; How to create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; How to create a Python GUI to join and query the three tables. In fourth chapter, you will learn how to: Create a main form to connect all forms; Create a project will add three more tables to the school database: Student, Parent, and Tuition tables; Create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; Create a Python GUI to join and query over the three tables. In this chapter, you will join the six classes, Teacher, TClass, Subject, Student, Parent, and Tuition and make queries over those tables. In chapter five, you will create and configure PostgreSQL database. In this chapter, you will create Suspect table in crime database. This table has eleven columns: suspect_id (primary key), suspect_name, birth_date, case_date, report_date, suspect_status, arrest_date, mother_name, address, telephone, and photo. You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for this table. In chapter six, you will create a table with the name Feature_Extraction, which has eight columns: feature_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), feature1, feature2, feature3, feature4, feature5, and feature6. The six fields (except keys) will have a VARCHAR data type (200). You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for this table. In chapter seven, you will create two tables, Police and Investigator. The Police table has six columns: police_id (primary key), province, city, address, telephone, and photo. The Investigator table has eight columns: investigator_id (primary key),

investigator_name, rank, birth_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for both tables. In chapter eight, you will create two tables, Victim and Case_File. The Victim table has nine columns: victim_id (primary key), victim_name, crime_type, birth_date, crime_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. The Case_File table has seven columns: case_file_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), police_id (foreign key), investigator_id (foreign key), victim_id (foreign key), status, and description. You will create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for both tables as well.

MAHIR Visual C# Dengan Membuat Animasi dan Game - Vivian Siahaan 2020-02-17

Pada bab pertama, Anda akan belajar bagaimana membangun aplikasi Visual C# dan bagaimana lingkungan pengembangan (IDE, integrated development environment) Visual C# digunakan untuk mengembangkan sebuah aplikasi game sederhana. Pada bab kedua, Anda akan membangun sebuah projek agar anak-anak (orang dewasa) dapat berlatih keterampilan dasar dalam operasi penjumlahan, pengurangan, perkalian, dan pembagian. Projek Game Matematika ini dapat dipakai untuk memilih jenis soal dan apa faktor yang ingin digunakan. Projek ini memiliki tiga opsi pewaktuan. Soal-soal matematika acak menggunakan nilai dari 0 sampai 9 akan disajikan. Opsi-opsi pewaktuan disediakan untuk mengukur akurasi dan kecepatan. Pada bab ketiga, Anda akan membangun sebuah program Ujian Pilihan Berganda. Item-item acak yang diekstraksi dari sebuah file akan ditampilkan pada user. User kemudian memilih item yang cocok. Sebagai contoh, jika sebuah ibukota ditampilkan, maka user akan memilih propinsi yang bersangkutan. Jawaban disajikan dalam pilihan berganda atau diketikkan sendiri oleh user. Pada bab keempat, Anda akan membangun sebuah program game kartu BlackJack. Program ini dapat dipakai oleh seorang pemain untuk melawan bandar komputer. Ide BlackJack adalah untuk mendapatkan skor lebih tinggi dari bandar tanpa melewati poin 21. Kartu-kartu dihitung sesuai nilainya (kecuali kartu Jack, Queen, dan King bernilai 10 dan Ace bernilai satu atau sebelas sesuai keinginan Anda). Jika Anda mengalahkan

bandar, Anda mendapatkan 10 poin. Jika Anda mendapatkan BlackJack (nilai 21 hanya dengan dua kartu) dan mengalahkan bandar, Anda mendapatkan 15 poin. Jika bandar mengalahkan Anda, Anda kehilangan 10 poin. Semoga buku ini bermanfaat bagi mereka yang berminat memperdalam pemrograman C#. NET.

The Fast Way to Learn Python GUI with MariaDB and SQLite - Vivian Siahaan
2020-01-15

This book explains relational theory in practice, and demonstrates through two projects how you can apply it to your use of MariaDB and SQLite databases. This book covers the important requirements of teaching databases with a practical and progressive perspective. This book offers the straightforward, practical answers you need to help you do your job. This hands-on tutorial/reference/guide to MariaDB and SQLite is not only perfect for students and beginners, but it also works for experienced developers who aren't getting the most from both databases. In designing a GUI and as an IDE, you will make use Qt Designer. In the first chapter, you will learn to use several widgets in PyQt5: Display a welcome message; Use the Radio Button widget; Grouping radio buttons; Displays options in the form of a check box; and Display two groups of check boxes. In chapter two, you will learn to use the following topics: Using Signal / Slot Editor; Copy and place text from one Line Edit widget to another; Convert data types and make a simple calculator; Use the Spin Box widget; Use scrollbars and sliders; Using the Widget List; Select a number of list items from one Widget List and display them on another Widget List widget; Add items to the Widget List; Perform operations on the Widget List; Use the Combo Box widget; Displays data selected by the user from the Calendar Widget; Creating a hotel reservation application; and Display tabular data using Table Widgets. In chapter three, you will learn: How to create the initial three tables project in the School database: Teacher, Class, and Subject tables; How to create database configuration files; How to create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; How to create a Python GUI to join and query the three tables. In chapter four, you will learn how to: Create a main form to connect all forms; Create a project will add three more tables to the school

database: Student, Parent, and Tuition tables; Create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; Create a Python GUI to join and query over the three tables. In chapter five, you will join the six classes, Teacher, TClass, Subject, Student, Parent, and Tuition and make queries over those tables. In chapter six, you will create dan configure database. In this chapter, you will create Suspect table in crime database. This table has eleven columns: suspect_id (primary key), suspect_name, birth_date, case_date, report_date, suspect_status, arrest_date, mother_name, address, telephone, and photo. You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for this table. In chapter seven, you will create a table with the name Feature_Extraction, which has eight columns: feature_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), feature1, feature2, feature3, feature4, feature5, and feature6. The six fields (except keys) will have a VARCHAR data type (200). You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for this table. In chapter eight, you will create two tables, Police and Investigator. The Police table has six columns: police_id (primary key), province, city, address, telephone, and photo. The Investigator table has eight columns: investigator_id (primary key), investigator_name, rank, birth_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for both tables. In chapter nine, you will create two tables, Victim and Case_File. The Victim table has nine columns: victim_id (primary key), victim_name, crime_type, birth_date, crime_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. The Case_File table has seven columns: case_file_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), police_id (foreign key), investigator_id (foreign key), victim_id (foreign key), status, and description. You will create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for both tables as well.

Building a Web Application with PHP and MariaDB - Sai Sriparasa 2014-06-14

MariaDB High Performance - Pierre MAVRO 2014-09-23

This book is aimed at system administrators/architects or DBAs who want to learn more about how to grow their current infrastructure to support larger traffic. Before

beginning with this book, we expect you to be well-practiced with MySQL/MariaDB for common usage. You will be able to get a grasp quickly if you are comfortable with learning and building large infrastructures for MariaDB using Linux.

SQL in 10 Minutes a Day, Sams Teach Yourself - Ben Forta 2019-10-29

Sams Teach Yourself SQL in 10 Minutes offers straightforward, practical answers when you need fast results. By working through the book's 22 lessons of 10 minutes or less, you'll learn what you need to know to take advantage of the SQL language. Lessons cover IBM DB2, Microsoft SQL Server and SQL Server Express, MariaDB, MySQL, Oracle and Oracle express, PostgreSQL, and SQLite. Full-color code examples help you understand how SQL statements are structured Tips point out shortcuts and solutions Cautions help you avoid common pitfalls Notes explain additional concepts, and provide additional information 10 minutes is all you need to learn how to... Use the major SQL statements Construct complex SQL statements using multiple clauses and operators Retrieve, sort, and format database contents Pinpoint the data you need using a variety of filtering techniques Use aggregate functions to summarize data Join two or more related tables Insert, update, and delete data Create and alter database tables Work with views, stored procedures, and more

The Absolute Beginner's Guide to Learn Database Programming Using Python GUI with MariaDB and SQL Server - Vivian Siahaan 2020-01-16

This book is designed to introduce programmers to programming and computational thinking through the lens of exploring database. This book offers Python programmers one place to look when they need help guiding to Python as one of the fastest-growing computer languages including Web and Internet applications. This clear and concise introduction to the Python language is aimed at readers who are already familiar with programming in at least one language. This hands-on book introduces the essential topic of coding and the Python computer language to beginners and programmers of all ages. This book explains relational theory in practice, and demonstrates

through two projects how you can apply it to your use of MariaDB and SQL Server databases. This book covers the important requirements of teaching databases with a practical and progressive perspective. This book offers the straightforward, practical answers you need to help you do your job. This hands-on tutorial/reference/guide to MariaDB and SQL Server is not only perfect for students and beginners, but it also works for experienced developers who aren't getting the most from both databases. In designing a GUI and as an IDE, you will make use Qt Designer. In the first chapter, you will learn to use several widgets in PyQt5: Display a welcome message; Use the Radio Button widget; Grouping radio buttons; Displays options in the form of a check box; and Display two groups of check boxes. In chapter two, you will learn to use the following topics: Using Signal / Slot Editor; Copy and place text from one Line Edit widget to another; Convert data types and make a simple calculator; Use the Spin Box widget; Use scrollbars and sliders; Using the Widget List; Select a number of list items from one Widget List and display them on another Widget List widget; Add items to the Widget List; Perform operations on the Widget List; Use the Combo Box widget; Displays data selected by the user from the Calendar Widget; Creating a hotel reservation application; and Display tabular data using Table Widgets. In chapter three, you will learn: How to create the initial three tables project in the School database: Teacher, Class, and Subject tables; How to create database configuration files; How to create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; How to create a Python GUI to join and query the three tables. In chapter four, you will learn how to: Create a main form to connect all forms; Create a project will add three more tables to the school database: Student, Parent, and Tuition tables; Create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; Create a Python GUI to join and query over the three tables. In chapter five, you will join the six classes, Teacher, TClass, Subject, Student, Parent, and Tuition and make queries over those tables. In chapter six, you will create dan configure database. In this chapter, you will create Suspect table in crime database. This table has eleven columns: suspect_id (primary key),

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The Secrets of Image Fusion dengan MATLAB GUI - Vivian Siahaan 2020-02-17

Kasus 1: IMAGE FUSION DENGAN MATLAB GUI Menggunakan Transformasi Wavelet Diskret Kompleks Dual-Tree Pada kasus ini, Anda akan merancang sendiri, secara bertahap, GUI MATLAB untuk melakukan operasi fusi citra terhadap citra keabuan dan citra berwarna menggunakan metode transformasi wavelet diskret dual-tree. Ada empat jenis derau yang dipakai: Gaussin, Poisson, Salt & Pepper, dan Speckle. Beberapa kontrol GUI MATLAB yang digunakan seperti Axes, Listbox, Table, Push Button, Edit Text, Static Text, dan Panel. Hasil fusi citra (image fusion) kemudian akan ditampilkan secara visual dan enam parameter kinerja: RMSE, PFE, MAE, CORR, SNR, PSNR, akan ditampilkan pada grafik batang. Kasus 2: IMAGE FUSION DENGAN MATLAB GUI

Menggunakan Transformasi Wavelet Diskret Stasioner Satu Level dan Dua Level Pada kasus ini, Anda akan merancang sendiri, secara bertahap, GUI MATLAB untuk melakukan operasi fusi citra terhadap citra keabuan dan citra berwarna menggunakan metode Transformasi Wavelet Diskret Stasioner Satu level dan Dua level. Ada empat jenis derau yang dipakai: Gaussin, Poisson, Salt & Pepper, dan Speckle. Beberapa kontrol GUI MATLAB yang digunakan seperti Axes, Listbox, Table, Push Button, Edit Text, Static Text, dan Panel. Hasil fusi citra (image fusion) kemudian akan ditampilkan secara visual dan enam parameter kinerja: RMSE, PFE, MAE, CORR, SNR, PSNR, akan ditampilkan pada grafik batang. Kasus 3: IMAGE FUSION DENGAN MATLAB GUI Menggunakan Metode Dekomposisi Nilai Singular Resolusi Jamak (MSVD, Multi-Resolution Singular Value Decomposition) Buku ini diperuntukkan bagi mereka yang suka keahlian praktis sekaligus mendapatkan keuntungan pengetahuan. Dengan tidak bertele-tele, pada buku ini, Anda akan merancang sendiri, secara bertahap, GUI MATLAB untuk melakukan operasi fusi citra terhadap citra keabuan dan citra berwarna menggunakan metode Metode Dekomposisi Nilai Singular Resolusi Jamak (MSVD, Multi-Resolution Singular Value Decomposition). Untuk menguji kehandalan metode ini, ada empat jenis derau yang dipakai: Gaussin, Poisson, Salt & Pepper, dan Speckle. Beberapa kontrol GUI MATLAB yang digunakan seperti Axes, Listbox, Table, Push Button, Edit Text, Static Text, dan Panel. Hasil fusi citra (image fusion) kemudian akan ditampilkan secara visual dan enam parameter kinerja: RMSE, PFE, MAE, CORR, SNR, PSNR, akan ditampilkan pada grafik batang. Kasus 4: IMAGE FUSION Dengan MATLAB GUI: Teknik Fusi Citra Berwarna Berbasis Transformasi Kosinus Diskret Dan Piramida Laplacian Kasus ini diperuntukkan bagi mereka yang suka keahlian praktis sekaligus mendapatkan keuntungan pengetahuan. Dengan tidak bertele-tele, pada buku ini, Anda akan merancang sendiri, secara bertahap, GUI MATLAB untuk melakukan teknik fusi citra terhadap citra keabuan dan citra berwarna menggunakan metode Teknik Fusi Citra Berbasis Transformasi Kosinus Diskret dan Piramida Laplacian. Untuk

menguji kehandalan metode ini, ada empat jenis derau yang dipakai: Gaussin, Poisson, Salt & Pepper, dan Speckle. Beberapa kontrol GUI MATLAB yang digunakan seperti Axes, Listbox, Table, Push Button, Edit Text, Static Text, dan Panel. Hasil fusi citra (image fusion) kemudian akan ditampilkan secara visual dan enam parameter kinerja: RMSE, PFE, MAE, CORR, SNR, PSNR, akan ditampilkan pada grafik batang. Kasus 5: IMAGE FUSION Dengan MATLAB GUI: Teknik Fusi Citra Menggunakan Kriteria Ketajaman Berbasis Gradien Kasus ini dapat dipakai sebagai tutorial bagi mereka yang ingin bereksperimen mengembangkan GUI MATLAB, baik untuk kepentingan penelitian pemrosesan citra digital maupun kepentingan praktis lain. Buku ini dikhususkan bagi mereka yang suka keahlian praktis sekaligus mendapatkan keuntungan pengetahuan. Dengan tidak bertele-tele, pada buku ini, Anda akan merancang sendiri, secara bertahap, GUI MATLAB untuk melakukan operasi fusi citra terhadap citra keabuan dan citra berwarna menggunakan Teknik Fusi Citra Menggunakan Kriteria Ketajaman Berbasis Gradien. Untuk menguji kehandalan metode ini, ada empat jenis derau yang dipakai: Gaussin, Poisson, Salt & Pepper, dan Speckle.

OpenCV-Python with MariaDB for Absolute Beginners - Vivian Siahaan 2019-09-16

This book is MariaDB version of our previous works. This book consists of a series of step-by-step tutorials for creating mini projects in integrating pyqt, python, opencv, and MariaDB database. By studying this book, you will understand how to program python GUIs involving opencv and databases in applications. This book is suitable for beginners, students, engineers, and even researchers in a variety of disciplines. No advanced programming experience is needed, and only a few school-level programming skills are needed. In the first chapter, you will learn to use several widgets in PyQt5: Display a welcome message; Use the Radio Button widget; Grouping radio buttons; Displays options in the form of a check box; and Display two groups of check boxes. In chapter two, you will learn to use the following topics: Using Signal / Slot Editor; Copy and place text from one Line Edit widget to another; Convert data types and make a simple calculator; Use the

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Think PyQt: A Smarter Way to Explore MariaDB and SQLite Driven Programming - Vivian Siahaan 2019-11-25

This book explains relational theory in practice, and demonstrates through two projects how you can apply it to your use of MariaDB and SQLite

databases. This book covers the important requirements of teaching databases with a practical and progressive perspective. This book offers the straightforward, practical answers you need to help you do your job. This hands-on tutorial/reference/guide to MariaDB and SQLite is not only perfect for students and beginners, but it also works for experienced developers who aren't getting the most from both databases. In designing a GUI and as an IDE, you will make use Qt Designer. In the first chapter, you will learn to use several widgets in PyQt5: Display a welcome message; Use the Radio Button widget; Grouping radio buttons; Displays options in the form of a check box; and Display two groups of check boxes. In chapter two, you will learn to use the following topics: Using Signal / Slot Editor; Copy and place text from one Line Edit widget to another; Convert data types and make a simple calculator; Use the Spin Box widget; Use scrollbars and sliders; Using the Widget List; Select a number of list items from one Widget List and display them on another Widget List widget; Add items to the Widget List; Perform operations on the Widget List; Use the Combo Box widget; Displays data selected by the user from the Calendar Widget; Creating a hotel reservation application; and Display tabular data using Table Widgets. In chapter three, you will learn: How to create the initial three tables project in the School database: Teacher, Class, and Subject tables; How to create database configuration files; How to create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; How to create a Python GUI to join and query the three tables. In chapter four, you will learn how to: Create a main form to connect all forms; Create a project will add three more tables to the school database: Student, Parent, and Tuition tables; Create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; Create a Python GUI to join and query over the three tables. In chapter five, you will join the six classes, Teacher, TClass, Subject, Student, Parent, and Tuition and make queries over those tables. In chapter six, you will create dan configure database. In this chapter, you will create Suspect table in crime database. This table has eleven columns: suspect_id (primary key), suspect_name, birth_date, case_date, report_date, suspect_status, arrest_date, mother_name, address, telephone, and photo.

You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for this table. In chapter seven, you will create a table with the name Feature_Extraction, which has eight columns: feature_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), feature1, feature2, feature3, feature4, feature5, and feature6. The six fields (except keys) will have a VARCHAR data type (200). You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for this table. In chapter eight, you will create two tables, Police and Investigator. The Police table has six columns: police_id (primary key), province, city, address, telephone, and photo. The Investigator table has eight columns: investigator_id (primary key), investigator_name, rank, birth_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for both tables. In chapter nine, you will create two tables, Victim and Case_File. The Victim table has nine columns: victim_id (primary key), victim_name, crime_type, birth_date, crime_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. The Case_File table has seven columns: case_file_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), police_id (foreign key), investigator_id (foreign key), victim_id (foreign key), status, and description. You will create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for both tables as well.

Getting Started with MariaDB - Daniel Bartholomew 2015-06-17

MariaDB is a database that has become very popular in the few short years that it has been around. It does not require a big server or expensive support contract. It is also powerful enough to be the database of choice for some of the biggest and most popular websites in the world, taking full advantage of the latest computing hardware available. From installing and configuring through basic usage and maintenance, each chapter in this revised and expanded guide leads on sequentially and logically from the one before it, introducing topics in their natural order so you learn what you need, when you need it. The book is based on the latest release of MariaDB and covers all the latest features and functions. By the end of this beginner-friendly book, not only will you have a running installation of MariaDB, but you will have practical, hands-on experience in the basics of how to install, configure, administer,

use, and maintain it.

Learning MariaDB - Vivian Siahaan 2019-09-03

In this book, you will learn how to build from scratch a criminal records management database system using MariaDB Connector/J. As you know, MariaDB server is a community developed fork of MySQL server. Started by core members of the original MySQL team, MariaDB actively works with outside developers to deliver the most featureful, stable, and sanely licensed open SQL server in the industry. In the first chapter, you will be taught how to create Crime database and its tables. In the second chapter, you will create Suspect table. You will be taught to create Java GUI to view, edit, insert, and delete Suspect table data. This table has eleven columns: suspect_id (primary key), suspect_name, birth_date, case_date, report_date, suspect_status, arrest_date, mother_name, address, telephone, and photo. In the third chapter, you will be taught to create Java GUI to view, edit, insert, and delete Feature_Extraction table data. This table has eight columns: feature_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), feature1, feature2, feature3, feature4, feature5, and feature6. All six fields (except keys) will have a BLOB data type, so that the image of the feature will be directly saved into this table. In the fourth chapter, you will add two tables: Police_Station and Investigator. These two tables will later be joined to Suspect table through another table, File_Case, which will be built in the seventh chapter. The Police_Station has six columns: police_station_id (primary key), location, city, province, telephone, and photo. The Investigator has eight columns: investigator_id (primary key), investigator_name, rank, birth_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. Here, you will design a Java GUI to display, edit, fill, and delete data in both tables. In the fifth chapter, you will add two tables: Victim and File_Case. The File_Case table will connect four other tables: Suspect, Police_Station, Investigator and Victim. The Victim table has nine columns: victim_id (primary key), victim_name, crime_type, birth_date, crime_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. The File_Case has seven columns: file_case_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), police_station_id (foreign key), investigator_id (foreign key), victim_id (foreign

key), status, and description. Here, you will also design a Java GUI to display, edit, fill, and delete data in both tables.

Learn JDBC By Example: A Quick Start Guide to MariaDB and SQL Server Driven Programming - Vivian Siahaan 2019-11-24

This book explains relational theory in practice, and demonstrates through two projects how you can apply it to your use of MariaDB and SQL Server databases. This book covers the important requirements of teaching databases with a practical and progressive perspective. This book offers the straightforward, practical answers you need to help you do your job. This hands-on tutorial/reference/guide to MariaDB and SQL Server is not only perfect for students and beginners, but it also works for experienced developers who aren't getting the most from MariaDB and SQL Server. As you would expect, this book shows how to build from scratch two different databases: MariaDB and SQL Server using Java. In designing a GUI and as an IDE, you will make use of the NetBeans tool. In chapter one, you will learn the basics of cryptography using Java. Here, you will learn how to write a Java program to count Hash, MAC (Message Authentication Code), store keys in a KeyStore, generate PrivateKey and PublicKey, encrypt / decrypt data, and generate and verify digital prints. You will also learn how to create and store salt passwords and verify them. In chapter two, you will create a PostgreSQL database, named Bank, and its tables. In chapter three, you will create a Login table. In this case, you will see how to create a Java GUI using NetBeans to implement it. In addition to the Login table, in this chapter you will also create a Client table. In the case of the Client table, you will learn how to generate and save public and private keys into a database. You will also learn how to encrypt / decrypt data and save the results into a database. In chapter four, you will create an Account table. This account table has the following ten fields: account_id (primary key), client_id (primarykey), account_number, account_date, account_type, plain_balance, cipher_balance, decipher_balance, digital_signature, and signature_verification. In this case, you will learn how to implement generating and verifying digital prints and storing the results into a database. In chapter

five, you create a table named `Client_Data`, which has seven columns: `client_data_id` (primary key), `account_id` (primary key), `birth_date`, `address`, `mother_name`, `telephone`, and `photo_path`. In chapter six, you will be taught how to create a SQL Server database, named `Crime`, and its tables. In chapter seven, you will be taught how to extract image features, utilizing `BufferedImage` class, in Java GUI. In chapter eight, you will be taught to create Java GUI to view, edit, insert, and delete `Suspect` table data. This table has eleven columns: `suspect_id` (primary key), `suspect_name`, `birth_date`, `case_date`, `report_date`, `suspect_status`, `arrest_date`, `mother_name`, `address`, `telephone`, and `photo`. In chapter nine, you will be taught to create Java GUI to view, edit, insert, and delete `Feature_Extraction` table data. This table has eight columns: `feature_id` (primary key), `suspect_id` (foreign key), `feature1`, `feature2`, `feature3`, `feature4`, `feature5`, and `feature6`. In chapter ten, you will add two tables: `Police_Station` and `Investigator`. These two tables will later be joined to `Suspect` table through another table, `File_Case`, which will be built in the seventh chapter. The `Police_Station` has six columns: `police_station_id` (primary key), `location`, `city`, `province`, `telephone`, and `photo`. The `Investigator` has eight columns: `investigator_id` (primary key), `investigator_name`, `rank`, `birth_date`, `gender`, `address`, `telephone`, and `photo`. Here, you will design a Java GUI to display, edit, fill, and delete data in both tables. In chapter eleven, you will add two tables: `Victim` and `File_Case`. The `File_Case` table will connect four other tables: `Suspect`, `Police_Station`, `Investigator` and `Victim`. The `Victim` table has nine columns: `victim_id` (primary key), `victim_name`, `crime_type`, `birth_date`, `crime_date`, `gender`, `address`, `telephone`, and `photo`. The `File_Case` has seven columns: `file_case_id` (primary key), `suspect_id` (foreign key), `police_station_id` (foreign key), `investigator_id` (foreign key), `victim_id` (foreign key), `status`, and `description`. Here, you will also design a Java GUI to display, edit, fill, and delete data in both tables. Finally, this book is hopefully useful and can improve database programming skills for every Java/MariaDB/SQL Server programmer.

Building Two Desktop Applications Using

Python GUI and MariaDB - Vivian Siahaan
2019-11-06

In this book, you will create two desktop applications using Python GUI and MariaDB. This book is mariadb-based python programming Intentionally designed for various levels of interest and ability of learners, this book is suitable for students, engineers, and even researchers in a variety of disciplines. No advanced programming experience is needed, and only a few school-level programming skill are needed. In the first chapter, you will learn to use several widgets in PyQt5: Display a welcome message; Use the Radio Button widget; Grouping radio buttons; Displays options in the form of a check box; and Display two groups of check boxes. In chapter two, you will learn to use the following topics: Using Signal / Slot Editor; Copy and place text from one Line Edit widget to another; Convert data types and make a simple calculator; Use the Spin Box widget; Use scrollbars and sliders; Using the Widget List; Select a number of list items from one Widget List and display them on another Widget List widget; Add items to the Widget List; Perform operations on the Widget List; Use the Combo Box widget; Displays data selected by the user from the Calendar Widget; Creating a hotel reservation application; and Display tabular data using Table Widgets. In third chapter, you will learn: How to create the initial three tables project in the School database: `Teacher`, `Class`, and `Subject` tables; How to create database configuration files; How to create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; How to create a Python GUI to join and query the three tables. In fourth chapter, you will learn how to: Create a main form to connect all forms; Create a project will add three more tables to the school database: `Student`, `Parent`, and `Tuition` tables; Create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; Create a Python GUI to join and query over the three tables. In chapter five, you will join the six classes, `Teacher`, `TClass`, `Subject`, `Student`, `Parent`, and `Tuition` and make queries over those tables. In chapter six, you will create dan configure database. In this chapter, you will create `Suspect` table in crime database. This table has eleven columns: `suspect_id` (primary key), `suspect_name`, `birth_date`, `case_date`, `report_date`, `suspect_status`, `arrest_date`,

mother_name, address, telephone, and photo. You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for this table. In chapter seven, you will create a table with the name Feature_Extraction, which has eight columns: feature_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), feature1, feature2, feature3, feature4, feature5, and feature6. The six fields (except keys) will have a VARCHAR data type (200). You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for this table. In chapter eight, you will create two tables, Police and Investigator. The Police table has six columns: police_id (primary key), province, city, address, telephone, and photo. The Investigator table has eight columns: investigator_id (primary key), investigator_name, rank, birth_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for both tables. In chapter nine, you will create two tables, Victim and Case_File. The Victim table has nine columns: victim_id (primary key), victim_name, crime_type, birth_date, crime_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. The Case_File table has seven columns: case_file_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), police_id (foreign key), investigator_id (foreign key), victim_id (foreign key), status, and description. You will create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for both tables as well.

Learning PyQt5 with MariaDB for Absolute Beginners - Vivian Siahaan 2019-09-07

This book is mariadb-based python programming. Intentionally designed for various levels of interest and ability of learners, this book is suitable for students, engineers, and even researchers in a variety of disciplines. No advanced programming experience is needed, and only a few school-level programming skill are needed. In the first chapter, you will learn to use several widgets in PyQt5: Display a welcome message; Use the Radio Button widget; Grouping radio buttons; Displays options in the form of a check box; and Display two groups of check boxes. In chapter two, you will learn to use the following topics: Using Signal / Slot Editor; Copy and place text from one Line Edit widget to another; Convert data types and make a simple calculator; Use the Spin Box widget; Use scrollbars and sliders; Using the Widget List; Select a number of list items from one

Widget List and display them on another Widget List widget; Add items to the Widget List; Perform operations on the Widget List; Use the Combo Box widget; Displays data selected by the user from the Calendar Widget; Creating a hotel reservation application; and Display tabular data using Table Widgets. In third chapter, you will learn: How to create the initial three tables project in the School database: Teacher, Class, and Subject tables; How to create database configuration files; How to create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; How to create a Python GUI to join and query the three tables. In fourth chapter, you will learn how to: Create a main form to connect all forms; Create a project will add three more tables to the school database: Student, Parent, and Tuition tables; Create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; Create a Python GUI to join and query over the three tables. In the last chapter, you will join the six classes, Teacher, TClass, Subject, Student, Parent, and Tuition and make queries over those tables.

The Quick Tutorial to Learn Database Programming Using Python GUI with MariaDB and PostgreSQL - Vivian Siahaan 2020-01-15

In this book, you will create two MariaDB and PostgreSQL driven projects using PyQt. The step-by-step guide in this book is expected to help the reader's confidence to become a programmer who can solve database programming problems. A progressive project is provided to demonstrate how to apply the concepts of MariaDB and PostgreSQL using Python. In second chapter, you will learn PyQt that consists of a number of Python bindings for cross-platform applications that combine all the strengths of Qt and Python. By using PyQt, you can include all Qt libraries in Python code, so you can write GUI applications in Python. In other words, you can use PyQt to access all the features provided by Qt through Python code. Because PyQt depends on the Qt libraries at run time, you need to install PyQt. In third chapter, you will learn: How to create the initial three tables project in the School database: Teacher, Class, and Subject tables; How to create database configuration files; How to create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; How to create a Python GUI to join and query the three tables. In fourth chapter, you will learn

how to: Create a main form to connect all forms; Create a project will add three more tables to the school database: Student, Parent, and Tuition tables; Create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; Create a Python GUI to join and query over the three tables. In this chapter, you will join the six classes, Teacher, TClass, Subject, Student, Parent, and Tuition and make queries over those tables. In chapter five, you will create and configure PostgreSQL database. In this chapter, you will create Suspect table in crime database. This table has eleven columns: suspect_id (primary key), suspect_name, birth_date, case_date, report_date, suspect_status, arrest_date, mother_name, address, telephone, and photo. You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for this table. In chapter six, you will create a table with the name Feature_Extraction, which has eight columns: feature_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), feature1, feature2, feature3, feature4, feature5, and feature6. The six fields (except keys) will have a VARCHAR data type (200). You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for this table. In chapter seven, you will create two tables, Police and Investigator. The Police table has six columns: police_id (primary key), province, city, address, telephone, and photo. The Investigator table has eight columns: investigator_id (primary key), investigator_name, rank, birth_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for both tables. In chapter eight, you will create two tables, Victim and Case_File. The Victim table has nine columns: victim_id (primary key), victim_name, crime_type, birth_date, crime_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. The Case_File table has seven columns: case_file_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), police_id (foreign key), investigator_id (foreign key), victim_id (foreign key), status, and description. You will create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for both tables as well.

MariaDB Crash Course - Ben Forta 2011-09
The first book on MariaDB: an ideal concise, task-oriented introduction to the open, community-based branch of MySQL • • Master trainer Ben Forta teaches all SQL and MariaDB essentials in a set of hands-on, self-paced lessons. • Covers tools, data retrieval, sorting,

filtering, aggregate functions, insert/update/delete, joins, unions, views, tables, schemas, stored procedures, cursors, security, DBA tasks, and more. • Reviewed by MariaDB's developers, Monty Program AB; foreword by founder Monty Widenius. This first-to-market tutorial covers everything beginners need to succeed with MariaDB, the open, community-based branch of MySQL. Master trainer Ben Forta introduces all the essentials through a series of quick, easy-to-follow, hands-on lessons. Instead of belaboring database theory and relational design, Forta focuses on teaching solutions for the majority of SQL users who simply want to interact with data. Forta covers all this, and more: • • Using the MariaDB toolset. • Retrieving and sorting data. • Filtering data using comparisons, wildcards, and full text searching. • Analyzing data with aggregate functions. • Performing insert, update, and delete operations. • Joining relational tables using inner, outer, and self joins. • Combining queries using unions. • Using views. • Creating and modifying tables, and accessing table schemas. • Working with stored procedures, cursors, and other advanced database features. • Managing databases, users, and security privileges This book was reviewed and is supported by MariaDB's developers, Monty Program AB. It contains a foreword by project founder Monty Widenius, primary developer of the original version of MySQL.

The Best Way to Learn Java GUI with MySQL, MariaDB, and PostgreSQL - Vivian Siahaan 2020-01-10

In this book, you will create three Java GUI applications using MySQL, MariaDB, and PostgreSQL. In this book, you will learn how to build from scratch a database management system using Java. In designing a GUI and as an IDE, you will make use of the NetBeans tool. Gradually and step by step, you will be taught how to utilize three different databases in Java. In chapter one, you will create School database and its six tables. In chapter two, you will study: Creating the initial three table projects in the school database: Teacher table, TClass table, and Subject table; Creating database configuration files; Creating a Java GUI for viewing and navigating the contents of each table; Creating a Java GUI for inserting and

editing tables; and Creating a Java GUI to join and query the three tables. In chapter three, you will learn: Creating the main form to connect all forms; Creating a project will add three more tables to the school database: the Student table, the Parent table, and Tuition table; Creating a Java GUI to view and navigate the contents of each table; Creating a Java GUI for editing, inserting, and deleting records in each table; Creating a Java GUI to join and query the three tables and all six. In chapter four, you will study how to query the six tables. In chapter five, you will learn the basics of cryptography using Java. Here, you will learn how to write a Java program to count Hash, MAC (Message Authentication Code), store keys in a KeyStore, generate PrivateKey and PublicKey, encrypt / decrypt data, and generate and verify digital prints. In chapter six, you will create Bank database and its tables. In chapter seven, you will learn how to create and store salt passwords and verify them. You will create a Login table. In this case, you will see how to create a Java GUI using NetBeans to implement it. In addition to the Login table, in this chapter you will also create a Client table. In the case of the Client table, you will learn how to generate and save public and private keys into a database. You will also learn how to encrypt / decrypt data and save the results into a database. In chapter eight, you will create an Account table. This account table has the following ten fields: account_id (primary key), client_id (primary key), account_number, account_date, account_type, plain_balance, cipher_balance, decipher_balance, digital_signature, and signature_verification. In this case, you will learn how to implement generating and verifying digital prints and storing the results into a database. In chapter nine, you will create a Client_Data table, which has the following seven fields: client_data_id (primary key), account_id (primary key), birth_date, address, mother_name, telephone, and photo_path. In chapter ten, you will be taught how to create Crime database and its tables. In chapter eleven, you will be taught how to extract image features, utilizing BufferedImage class, in Java GUI. In chapter twelve, you will be taught to create Java GUI to view, edit, insert, and delete Suspect table data. This table has eleven columns: suspect_id

(primary key), suspect_name, birth_date, case_date, report_date, suspect_status, arrest_date, mother_name, address, telephone, and photo. In chapter thirteen, you will be taught to create Java GUI to view, edit, insert, and delete Feature_Extraction table data. This table has eight columns: feature_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), feature1, feature2, feature3, feature4, feature5, and feature6. In chapter fourteen, you will add two tables: Police_Station and Investigator. These two tables will later be joined to Suspect table through another table, File_Case. The Police_Station has six columns: police_station_id (primary key), location, city, province, telephone, and photo. The Investigator has eight columns: investigator_id (primary key), investigator_name, rank, birth_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. Here, you will design a Java GUI to display, edit, fill, and delete data in both tables. In chapter fifteen, you will add two tables: Victim and File_Case. The File_Case table will connect four other tables: Suspect, Police_Station, Investigator and Victim. The Victim table has nine columns: victim_id (primary key), victim_name, crime_type, birth_date, crime_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. The File_Case has seven columns: file_case_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), police_station_id (foreign key), investigator_id (foreign key), victim_id (foreign key), status, and description. Here, you will also design a Java GUI to display, edit, fill, and delete data in both tables.

Beginning PHP 5.3 - Matt Doyle 2011-01-06
This book is intended for anyone starting out with PHP programming. If you've previously worked in another programming language such as Java, C#, or Perl, you'll probably pick up the concepts in the earlier chapters quickly; however, the book assumes no prior experience of programming or of building Web applications. That said, because PHP is primarily a Web technology, it will help if you have at least some knowledge of other Web technologies, particularly HTML and CSS. Many Web applications make use of a database to store data, and this book contains three chapters on working with MySQL databases. Once again, if you're already familiar with databases in general — and MySQL in particular — you'll be able to

fly through these chapters. However, even if you've never touched a database before in your life, you should still be able to pick up a working knowledge by reading through these chapters.

Building Three Java GUI Applications Using MySQL, MariaDB, and PostgreSQL - Vivian Siahaan 2019-11-09

In this book, you will create three Java GUI applications using MySQL, MariaDB, and PostgreSQL. In this book, you will learn how to build from scratch a database management system using Java. In designing a GUI and as an IDE, you will make use of the NetBeans tool. Gradually and step by step, you will be taught how to utilize three different databases in Java. In chapter one, you will create School database and its six tables. In chapter two, you will study: Creating the initial three table projects in the school database: Teacher table, TClass table, and Subject table; Creating database configuration files; Creating a Java GUI for viewing and navigating the contents of each table; Creating a Java GUI for inserting and editing tables; and Creating a Java GUI to join and query the three tables. In chapter three, you will learn: Creating the main form to connect all forms; Creating a project will add three more tables to the school database: the Student table, the Parent table, and Tuition table; Creating a Java GUI to view and navigate the contents of each table; Creating a Java GUI for editing, inserting, and deleting records in each table; Creating a Java GUI to join and query the three tables and all six. In chapter four, you will study how to query the six tables. In chapter five, you will learn the basics of cryptography using Java. Here, you will learn how to write a Java program to count Hash, MAC (Message Authentication Code), store keys in a KeyStore, generate PrivateKey and PublicKey, encrypt / decrypt data, and generate and verify digital prints. In chapter six, you will create Bank database and its tables. In chapter seven, you will learn how to create and store salt passwords and verify them. You will create a Login table. In this case, you will see how to create a Java GUI using NetBeans to implement it. In addition to the Login table, in this chapter you will also create a Client table. In the case of the Client table, you will learn how to generate and save public and private keys into a database. You will also learn

how to encrypt / decrypt data and save the results into a database. In chapter eight, you will create an Account table. This account table has the following ten fields: account_id (primary key), client_id (primarykey), account_number, account_date, account_type, plain_balance, cipher_balance, decipher_balance, digital_signature, and signature_verification. In this case, you will learn how to implement generating and verifying digital prints and storing the results into a database. In chapter nine, you will create a Client_Data table, which has the following seven fields: client_data_id (primary key), account_id (primary_key), birth_date, address, mother_name, telephone, and photo_path. In chapter ten, you will be taught how to create Crime database and its tables. In chapter eleven, you will be taught how to extract image features, utilizing BufferedImage class, in Java GUI. In chapter twelve, you will be taught to create Java GUI to view, edit, insert, and delete Suspect table data. This table has eleven columns: suspect_id (primary key), suspect_name, birth_date, case_date, report_date, suspect_status, arrest_date, mother_name, address, telephone, and photo. In chapter thirteen, you will be taught to create Java GUI to view, edit, insert, and delete Feature_Extraction table data. This table has eight columns: feature_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), feature1, feature2, feature3, feature4, feature5, and feature6. In chapter fourteen, you will add two tables: Police_Station and Investigator. These two tables will later be joined to Suspect table through another table, File_Case. The Police_Station has six columns: police_station_id (primary key), location, city, province, telephone, and photo. The Investigator has eight columns: investigator_id (primary key), investigator_name, rank, birth_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. Here, you will design a Java GUI to display, edit, fill, and delete data in both tables. In chapter fifteen, you will add two tables: Victim and File_Case. The File_Case table will connect four other tables: Suspect, Police_Station, Investigator and Victim. The Victim table has nine columns: victim_id (primary key), victim_name, crime_type, birth_date, crime_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. The File_Case has seven

columns: file_case_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), police_station_id (foreign key), investigator_id (foreign key), victim_id (foreign key), status, and description. Here, you will also design a Java GUI to display, edit, fill, and delete data in both tables.

The Quick Way to Learn Java GUI with MariaDB and SQLite - Vivian Siahaan

2020-01-15

This step-by-step guide to explore database programming using Java is ideal for people with little or no programming experience. The goal of this concise book is not just to teach you Java, but to help you think like a programmer. Each brief chapter covers the material for one week of a college course to help you practice what you've learned. As you would expect, this book shows how to build from scratch two different databases: MariaDB and SQLite using Java. In designing a GUI and as an IDE, you will make use of the NetBeans tool. In the first chapter, you will learn the basics of cryptography using Java. Here, you will learn how to write a Java program to count Hash, MAC (Message Authentication Code), store keys in a KeyStore, generate PrivateKey and PublicKey, encrypt / decrypt data, and generate and verify digital prints. In the second chapter, you will learn how to create and store salt passwords and verify them. You will create a Login table. In this case, you will see how to create a Java GUI using NetBeans to implement it. In addition to the Login table, in this chapter you will also create a Client table. In the case of the Client table, you will learn how to generate and save public and private keys into a database. You will also learn how to encrypt / decrypt data and save the results into a database. In the third chapter, you will create an Account table. This account table has the following ten fields: account_id (primary key), client_id (primarykey), account_number, account_date, account_type, plain_balance, cipher_balance, decipher_balance, digital_signature, and signature_verification. In this case, you will learn how to implement generating and verifying digital prints and storing the results into a database. In the fourth chapter, You create a table with the name of the Account, which has ten columns: account_id (primary key), client_id (primarykey), account_number, account_date, account_type,

plain_balance, cipher_balance, decipher_balance, digital_signature, and signature_verification. In the fifth chapter, you will create a Client_Data table, which has the following seven fields: client_data_id (primary key), account_id (primary_key), birth_date, address, mother_name, telephone, and photo_path. In chapter six, you will be shown how to create SQLite database and tables with Java. In chapter seven, you will be taught how to extract image features, utilizing BufferedImage class, in Java GUI. Digital image techniques to extract image features used in this chapter are grascaling, sharpening, inverting, blurring, dilation, erosion, closing, opening, vertical prewitt, horizontal prewitt, Laplacian, horizontal sobel, and vertical sobel. For readers, you can develop it to store other advanced image features based on descriptors such as SIFT and others for developing descriptor based matching. In chapter eight, you will be taught to create Java GUI to view, edit, insert, and delete Suspect table data. This table has eleven columns: suspect_id (primary key), suspect_name, birth_date, case_date, report_date, suspect_status, arrest_date, mother_name, address, telephone, and photo. In chapter nine, you will be taught to create Java GUI to view, edit, insert, and delete Feature_Extraction table data. This table has eight columns: feature_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), feature1, feature2, feature3, feature4, feature5, and feature6. All six fields (except keys) will have a BLOB data type, so that the image of the feature will be directly saved into this table. In chapter ten, you will add two tables: Police_Station and Investigator. These two tables will later be joined to Suspect table through another table, File_Case, which will be built in the seventh chapter. The Police_Station has six columns: police_station_id (primary key), location, city, province, telephone, and photo. The Investigator has eight columns: investigator_id (primary key), investigator_name, rank, birth_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. Here, you will design a Java GUI to display, edit, fill, and delete data in both tables. In chapter eleven, you will add two tables: Victim and Case_File. The File_Case table will connect four other tables: Suspect, Police_Station, Investigator and Victim.

The Victim table has nine columns: victim_id (primary key), victim_name, crime_type, birth_date, crime_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. The Case_File has seven columns: case_file_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), police_station_id (foreign key), investigator_id (foreign key), victim_id (foreign key), status, and description. Here, you will also design a Java GUI to display, edit, fill, and delete data in both tables. Finally, this book is hopefully useful and can improve database programming skills for every Java/MariaDB/SQLite programmer.

A Step By Step To Database Programming Using Python GUI and MariaDB - Vivian Siahaan 2020-01-06

In this book, you will create two desktop applications using Python GUI and MariaDB. This book is mariadb-based python programming Intentionally designed for various levels of interest and ability of learners, this book is suitable for students, engineers, and even researchers in a variety of disciplines. No advanced programming experience is needed, and only a few school-level programming skill are needed. In the first chapter, you will learn to use several widgets in PyQt5: Display a welcome message; Use the Radio Button widget; Grouping radio buttons; Displays options in the form of a check box; and Display two groups of check boxes. In chapter two, you will learn to use the following topics: Using Signal / Slot Editor; Copy and place text from one Line Edit widget to another; Convert data types and make a simple calculator; Use the Spin Box widget; Use scrollbars and sliders; Using the Widget List; Select a number of list items from one Widget List and display them on another Widget List widget; Add items to the Widget List; Perform operations on the Widget List; Use the Combo Box widget; Displays data selected by the user from the Calendar Widget; Creating a hotel reservation application; and Display tabular data using Table Widgets. In third chapter, you will learn: How to create the initial three tables project in the School database: Teacher, Class, and Subject tables; How to create database configuration files; How to create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; How to create a Python GUI to join and query the three tables. In fourth chapter, you will learn how to: Create a

main form to connect all forms; Create a project will add three more tables to the school database: Student, Parent, and Tuition tables; Create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; Create a Python GUI to join and query over the three tables. In chapter five, you will join the six classes, Teacher, TClass, Subject, Student, Parent, and Tuition and make queries over those tables. In chapter six, you will create dan configure database. In this chapter, you will create Suspect table in crime database. This table has eleven columns: suspect_id (primary key), suspect_name, birth_date, case_date, report_date, suspect_status, arrest_date, mother_name, address, telephone, and photo. You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for this table. In chapter seven, you will create a table with the name Feature_Extraction, which has eight columns: feature_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), feature1, feature2, feature3, feature4, feature5, and feature6. The six fields (except keys) will have a VARCHAR data type (200). You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for this table. In chapter eight, you will create two tables, Police and Investigator. The Police table has six columns: police_id (primary key), province, city, address, telephone, and photo. The Investigator table has eight columns: investigator_id (primary key), investigator_name, rank, birth_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for both tables. In chapter nine, you will create two tables, Victim and Case_File. The Victim table has nine columns: victim_id (primary key), victim_name, crime_type, birth_date, crime_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. The Case_File table has seven columns: case_file_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), police_id (foreign key), investigator_id (foreign key), victim_id (foreign key), status, and description. You will create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for both tables as well.

Learning PHP, MySQL, JavaScript, and CSS - Robin Nixon 2012-08-27

Learn how to build interactive, data-driven websites—even if you don't have any previous programming experience. If you know how to build static sites with HTML, this popular guide will help you tackle dynamic web programming.

You'll get a thorough grounding in today's core open source technologies: PHP, MySQL, JavaScript, and CSS. Explore each technology separately, learn how to combine them, and pick up valuable web programming concepts along the way, including objects, XHTML, cookies, and session management. This book provides review questions in each chapter to help you apply what you've learned. Learn PHP essentials and the basics of object-oriented programming Master MySQL, from database structure to complex queries Create web pages with PHP and MySQL by integrating forms and other HTML features Learn JavaScript fundamentals, from functions and event handling to accessing the Document Object Model Pick up CSS basics for formatting and styling your web pages Turn your website into a highly dynamic environment with Ajax calls Upload and manipulate files and images, validate user input, and secure your applications Explore a working example that brings all of the ingredients together

PHP & MySQL: Novice to Ninja - Tom Butler
2017-10-26

PHP & MySQL: Novice to Ninja, 6th Edition is a hands-on guide to learning all the tools, principles, and techniques needed to build a fully functional application using PHP & MySQL. Comprehensively updated to cover PHP 7 and modern best practice, this practical and fun book covers everything from installing PHP and MySQL through to creating a complete online content management system. You'll learn how to: Install PHP & MySQL on Windows, Mac OS X, or Linux Gain a thorough understanding of PHP syntax Use object oriented programming techniques Master database design principles and SQL Develop robust websites that can handle high levels of traffic Build a working content management system (CMS) And much more!

Learning MySQL - Saied M.M. Tahaghoghi
2007-11-28

Presents instructions on using MySQL, covering such topics as installation, querying, user management, security, and backups and recovery.

Learning MySQL and MariaDB - Russell J.T. Dyer 2015-03-30

"With an easy, step-by-step approach, this guide shows beginners how to install, use, and

maintain the world's most popular open source database: MySQL. You'll learn through real-world examples and many practical tips, including information on how to improve database performance. Database systems such as MySQL help data handling for organizations large and small handle data, providing robust and efficient access in ways not offered by spreadsheets and other types of data stores. This book is also useful for web developers and programmers interested in adding MySQL to their skill sets. Topics include: Installation and basic administration ; Introduction to databases and SQL ; Functions, subqueries, and other query enhancements ; Improving database performance ; Accessing MySQL from popular languages"--

[Understanding MySQL Internals](#) - Sasha Pachev
2007-04-10

Although MySQL's source code is open in the sense of being publicly available, it's essentially closed to you if you don't understand it. In this book, Sasha Pachev -- a former member of the MySQL Development Team -- provides a comprehensive tour of MySQL 5 that shows you how to figure out the inner workings of this powerful database. You'll go right to heart of the database to learn how data structures and convenience functions operate, how to add new storage engines and configuration options, and much more. The core of *Understanding MySQL Internals* begins with an Architecture Overview that provides a brief introduction of how the different components of MySQL work together. You then learn the steps for setting up a working compilable copy of the code that you can change and test at your pleasure. Other sections of the book cover: Core server classes, structures, and API The communication protocol between the client and the server Configuration variables, the controls of the server; includes a tutorial on how to add your own Thread-based request handling -- understanding threads and how they are used in MySQL An overview of MySQL storage engines The storage engine interface for integrating third-party storage engines The table lock manager The parser and optimizer for improving MySQL's performance Integrating a transactional storage engine into MySQL The internals of replication *Understanding MySQL Internals* provides unprecedented opportunities

for developers, DBAs, database application programmers, IT departments, software vendors, and computer science students to learn about the inner workings of this enterprise-proven database. With this book, you will soon reach a new level of comprehension regarding database development that will enable you to accomplish your goals. It's your guide to discovering and improving a great database. **PHP Mysql For Advanced Learning** - Hirdesh Bhardwaj 2021-01-07

The Best Tutorial to Learn Database Programming with Java GUI, MariaDB, and SQL Server - Vivian Siahaan 2020-01-08

This book explains relational theory in practice, and demonstrates through two projects how you can apply it to your use of MariaDB and SQL Server databases. This book covers the important requirements of teaching databases with a practical and progressive perspective. This book offers the straightforward, practical answers you need to help you do your job. This hands-on tutorial/reference/guide to MariaDB and SQL Server is not only perfect for students and beginners, but it also works for experienced developers who aren't getting the most from MariaDB and SQL Server. As you would expect, this book shows how to build from scratch two different databases: MariaDB and SQL Server using Java. In designing a GUI and as an IDE, you will make use of the NetBeans tool. In chapter one, you will learn the basics of cryptography using Java. Here, you will learn how to write a Java program to count Hash, MAC (Message Authentication Code), store keys in a KeyStore, generate PrivateKey and PublicKey, encrypt / decrypt data, and generate and verify digital prints. You will also learn how to create and store salt passwords and verify them. In chapter two, you will create a PostgreSQL database, named Bank, and its tables. In chapter three, you will create a Login table. In this case, you will see how to create a Java GUI using NetBeans to implement it. In addition to the Login table, in this chapter you will also create a Client table. In the case of the Client table, you will learn how to generate and save public and private keys into a database. You will also learn how to encrypt / decrypt data and save the results into a database. In chapter four, you will

create an Account table. This account table has the following ten fields: account_id (primary key), client_id (primarykey), account_number, account_date, account_type, plain_balance, cipher_balance, decipher_balance, digital_signature, and signature_verification. In this case, you will learn how to implement generating and verifying digital prints and storing the results into a database. In chapter five, you create a table named Client_Data, which has seven columns: client_data_id (primary key), account_id (primary_key), birth_date, address, mother_name, telephone, and photo_path. In chapter six, you will be taught how to create a SQL Server database, named Crime, and its tables. In chapter seven, you will be taught how to extract image features, utilizing BufferedImage class, in Java GUI. In chapter eight, you will be taught to create Java GUI to view, edit, insert, and delete Suspect table data. This table has eleven columns: suspect_id (primary key), suspect_name, birth_date, case_date, report_date, suspect_status, arrest_date, mother_name, address, telephone, and photo. In chapter nine, you will be taught to create Java GUI to view, edit, insert, and delete Feature_Extraction table data. This table has eight columns: feature_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), feature1, feature2, feature3, feature4, feature5, and feature6. In chapter ten, you will add two tables: Police_Station and Investigator. These two tables will later be joined to Suspect table through another table, File_Case, which will be built in the seventh chapter. The Police_Station has six columns: police_station_id (primary key), location, city, province, telephone, and photo. The Investigator has eight columns: investigator_id (primary key), investigator_name, rank, birth_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. Here, you will design a Java GUI to display, edit, fill, and delete data in both tables. In chapter eleven, you will add two tables: Victim and File_Case. The File_Case table will connect four other tables: Suspect, Police_Station, Investigator and Victim. The Victim table has nine columns: victim_id (primary key), victim_name, crime_type, birth_date, crime_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. The File_Case has seven columns: file_case_id (primary key), suspect_id

(foreign key), police_station_id (foreign key), investigator_id (foreign key), victim_id (foreign key), status, and description. Here, you will also design a Java GUI to display, edit, fill, and delete data in both tables. Finally, this book is hopefully useful and can improve database programming skills for every Java/MariaDB/SQL Server programmer.

The Fast Tutorial to Learn Database Programming Using Python GUI with Access and SQL Server - Vivian Siahaan 2020-01-15

This book covers microsoft acces and SQL Server based GUI programming using pyqt. Intentionally designed for various levels of interest and ability of learners, this book is suitable for students, engineers, and even researchers in a variety of disciplines. No advanced programming experience is needed, and only a few school-level programming skill are needed. In the first chapter, you will learn to use several widgets in PyQt5: Display a welcome message; Use the Radio Button widget; Grouping radio buttons; Displays options in the form of a check box; and Display two groups of check boxes. In chapter two, you will learn to use the following topics: Using Signal / Slot Editor; Copy and place text from one Line Edit widget to another; Convert data types and make a simple calculator; Use the Spin Box widget; Use scrollbars and sliders; Using the Widget List; Select a number of list items from one Widget List and display them on another Widget List widget; Add items to the Widget List; Perform operations on the Widget List; Use the Combo Box widget; Displays data selected by the user from the Calendar Widget; Creating a hotel reservation application; and Display tabular data using Table Widgets. In third chapter, you will learn: How to create the initial three tables project in the School database: Teacher, Class, and Subject tables; How to create database configuration files; How to create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; How to create a Python GUI to join and query the three tables. In fourth chapter, you will learn how to: Create a main form to connect all forms; Create a project will add three more tables to the school database: Student, Parent, and Tuition tables; Create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; Create a Python GUI to join and query over the three tables. In chapter five, you will

join the six classes, Teacher, TClass, Subject, Student, Parent, and Tuition and make queries over those tables. In chapter six, you will create dan configure database. In this chapter, you will create Suspect table in crime database. This table has eleven columns: suspect_id (primary key), suspect_name, birth_date, case_date, report_date, suspect_status, arrest_date, mother_name, address, telephone, and photo. You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for this table. In chapter seven, you will create a table with the name Feature_Extraction, which has eight columns: feature_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), feature1, feature2, feature3, feature4, feature5, and feature6. The six fields (except keys) will have VARBINARY(MAX) data type. You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for this table. In chapter eight, you will create two tables, Police and Investigator. The Police table has six columns: police_id (primary key), province, city, address, telephone, and photo. The Investigator table has eight columns: investigator_id (primary key), investigator_name, rank, birth_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. You will also create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for both tables. In the last chapter, you will create two tables, Victim and Case_File. The Victim table has nine columns: victim_id (primary key), victim_name, crime_type, birth_date, crime_date, gender, address, telephone, and photo. The Case_File table has seven columns: case_file_id (primary key), suspect_id (foreign key), police_id (foreign key), investigator_id (foreign key), victim_id (foreign key), status, and description. You will create GUI to display, edit, insert, and delete for both tables as well.

MARIADB WITH PYTHON GUI - Vivian Siahaan 2019-08-17

This is a computer programming book using Python that is focused on effective learning. Intentionally designed for various levels of interest and ability of learners, this book is suitable for students, engineers, and even researchers in a variety of disciplines. No advanced programming experience is needed, and only a few school-level programming skill are needed. The step-by-step guide in this book is expected to help the reader's confidence to become a programmer who can solve database

programming problems. A progressive project is provided to demonstrate how to apply the concepts of MariaDB using Python. In second chapter, you will learn PyQt that consists of a number of Python bindings for cross-platform applications that combine all the strengths of Qt and Python. By using PyQt, you can include all Qt libraries in Python code, so you can write GUI applications in Python. In other words, you can use PyQt to access all the features provided by Qt through Python code. Because PyQt depends on the Qt libraries at run time, you need to install PyQt. In third chapter, you will learn: How to create the initial three tables project in the School database: Teacher, Class, and Subject tables; How to create database configuration files; How to create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; How to create a Python GUI to join and query the three tables. In fourth chapter, you will learn how to: Create a main form to connect all forms; Create a project will add three more tables to the school database: Student, Parent, and Tuition tables; Create a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; Create a Python GUI to join and query over the three tables. In the last chapter, you will join the six classes, Teacher, TClass, Subject, Student, Parent, and Tuition and make queries over those tables.

Mastering MariaDB - Federico Razzoli

2014-09-24

This book is intended for intermediate users who want to learn how to administrate a MariaDB server or a set of servers. It is aimed at MariaDB users, and hence working knowledge of MariaDB is a prerequisite.

Sams Teach Yourself SQL in 10 Minutes -

Ben Forta 2004

Explains how to use Structured Query Language to work within a relational database system, including information retrieval, security, data manipulation, and user management.

MariaDB with Java GUI for Cryptography and Image Processing - Vivian Siahaan

2019-09-02

This book is Java/MariaDB version of our previous books which used Java/MySQL and Java/PostgreSQL. In this book, you will learn how to build from scratch a criminal records management database system and simple bank database system using Java/MariaDB. All Java

code for digital image processing in this book is Native Java. Intentionally not to rely on external libraries, so that readers know in detail the process of extracting digital images from scratch in Java. There are only three external libraries used in this book: Connector/J to facilitate Java to MariaDB connections, JCalendar to display calendar controls, and JFreeChart to display graphics. Digital image techniques to extract image features used in this book are grascaling, sharpening, inverting, blurring, dilation, erosion, closing, opening, vertical prewitt, horizontal prewitt, Laplacian, horizontal sobel, and vertical sobel. For readers, you can develop it to store other advanced image features based on descriptors such as SIFT and others for developing descriptor based matching. In the first chapter, you will learn the basics of cryptography using Java. Here, you will learn how to write a Java program to count Hash, MAC (Message Authentication Code), store keys in a KeyStore, generate PrivateKey and PublicKey, encrypt / decrypt data, and generate and verify digital prints. In the second chapter, you will learn how to create and store salt passwords and verify them. You will create a Login table. In this case, you will see how to create a Java GUI using NetBeans to implement it. In addition to the Login table, in this chapter you will also create a Client table. In the case of the Client table, you will learn how to generate and save public and private keys into a database. You will also learn how to encrypt / decrypt data and save the results into a database. In the third chapter, you will create an Account table. This account table has the following ten fields: account_id (primary key), client_id (primarykey), account_number, account_date, account_type, plain_balance, cipher_balance, decipher_balance, digital_signature, and signature_verification. In this case, you will learn how to implement generating and verifying digital prints and storing the results into a database. In the fourth chapter, You create a table with the name of the Account, which has ten columns: account_id (primary key), client_id (primarykey), account_number, account_date, account_type, plain_balance, cipher_balance, decipher_balance, digital_signature, and signature_verification. In the fifth chapter, you will create a Client_Data table, which has the

following seven fields: `client_data_id` (primary key), `account_id` (primary key), `birth_date`, `address`, `mother_name`, `telephone`, and `photo_path`. In the sixth chapter, you will be taught to create Java GUI to view, edit, insert, and delete Suspect table data. This table has eleven columns: `suspect_id` (primary key), `suspect_name`, `birth_date`, `case_date`, `report_date`, `suspect_status`, `arrest_date`, `mother_name`, `address`, `telephone`, and `photo`. In the seventh chapter, you will be taught how to create Crime database and its tables. In ninth chapter, you will be taught how to extract image features, utilizing `BufferedImage` class, in Java GUI. In the eighth chapter, you will be taught to create Java GUI to view, edit, insert, and delete `Feature_Extraction` table data. This table has eight columns: `feature_id` (primary key), `suspect_id` (foreign key), `feature1`, `feature2`, `feature3`, `feature4`, `feature5`, and `feature6`. All six fields (except keys) will have a BLOB data type, so that the image of the feature will be directly saved into this table. In the ninth chapter, you will add two tables: `Police_Station` and `Investigator`. These two tables will later be joined to `Suspect` table through another table, `File_Case`, which will be built in the seventh chapter. The `Police_Station` has six columns: `police_station_id` (primary key), `location`, `city`, `province`, `telephone`, and `photo`. The `Investigator` has eight columns: `investigator_id` (primary key), `investigator_name`, `rank`, `birth_date`, `gender`, `address`, `telephone`, and `photo`. Here, you will design a Java GUI to display, edit, fill, and delete data in both tables. In the eleventh chapter, you will add two tables: `Victim` and `File_Case`. The `File_Case` table will connect four other tables: `Suspect`, `Police_Station`, `Investigator` and `Victim`. The `Victim` table has nine columns: `victim_id` (primary key), `victim_name`, `crime_type`, `birth_date`, `crime_date`, `gender`, `address`, `telephone`, and `photo`. The `File_Case` has seven columns: `file_case_id` (primary key), `suspect_id` (foreign key), `police_station_id` (foreign key), `investigator_id` (foreign key), `victim_id` (foreign key), `status`, and `description`. Here, you will also design a Java GUI to display, edit, fill, and delete data in both tables. Finally, this book is hopefully useful for you.

[Practical PHP 7, MySQL 8, and MariaDB](#)

[Website Databases](#) - Adrian W. West 2018-09-28

Build interactive, database-driven websites with PHP 7, MySQL 8, and MariaDB. The focus of this book is on getting you up and running as quickly as possible with real-world applications. In the first two chapters, you will set up your development and testing environment, and then build your first PHP and MariaDB or MySQL database-driven website. You will then increase its sophistication, security, and functionality throughout the course of the book. The PHP required is taught in context within each project so you can quickly learn how PHP integrates with MariaDB and MySQL to create powerful database-driven websites. Each project is fully illustrated, so you will see clearly what you are building as you create your own database-driven website. You will build a form for registering users, and then build an interface so that an administrator can view and administer the user database. You will create a message board for users and a method for emailing them. You will also learn the best practices for ensuring that your website databases are secure. Later chapters describe how to create a product catalog, and a simple e-commerce site. You will also discover how to migrate a database to a remote host. The final chapter will demonstrate the advantages of migrating to Oracle's MySQL 8. You will be shown step by step migration directions along with a demonstration of the tools available in SQL Workbench. Because you are building the interactive pages yourself, you will know exactly how MySQL, MariaDB, and PHP all work together, and you will be able to add database interactivity to your own websites with ease. What You Will Learn Build a secure database-driven website using PHP 7, MySQL 8, and MariaDB Create a product catalog Write a message board Move towards e-commerce Employ security and validation measures Migrate to Oracle's MySQL 8 Server platform Who This Book Is For Web developers with HTML, CSS and a limited Bootstrap experience. Readers need little to no prior experience with PHP and MySQL.

[Getting Started with MariaDB](#) - Daniel Bartholomew 2013-10

A practical, hands-on, beginner-friendly guide to installing and using MariaDB. Getting Started with MariaDB is for anyone who wants to learn more about databases in general or MariaDB in

particular. No prior database experience is required. It is assumed that you have basic knowledge of software installation, editing files with a text editor, and using the command line and terminal.

Building a Web Application with PHP and MariaDB: A Reference Guide - Sai Srinivas Sriparasa 2014-06-16

This is a step-by-step, tutorial guide designed to help readers transition from beginners to more experienced developers using clear

explanations. The variety of examples will help readers build, secure, and host real-time web applications. If you are a developer who wants to use PHP and MariaDB to build web applications, this book is ideal for you. Beginners can use this book to start with the basics and learn how to build and host web applications. Seasoned PHP Developers can use this book to get familiar with the new features of PHP 5.4 and 5.5, unit testing, caching, security, and performance optimization.