

My First Journal Paper

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Abstract

This chapter provides a tutorial introduction to MySQL by showing how to use the mysql client program to create and use a simple database. mysql (sometimes referred to as the “terminal monitor” or just “monitor”) is an interactive program that allows you to connect to a MySQL server, run queries, and view the results. mysql may also be used in batch mode: you place your queries in a file beforehand, then tell mysql to execute the contents of the file. Both ways of using mysql are covered here.

Key words: *database, table, row, query, foreign keys logistic*

Examples of Common Queries

Here are examples of how to solve some common problems with MySQL.

Some of the examples use the table shop to hold the price of each article (item number) for certain traders (dealers). Supposing that each trader has a single fixed price per article, then (article, dealer) is a primary key for the records.

JSP pages are text-based documents that execute as servlets, but allow a more natural approach to creating static content. Static HTML pages and applets are bundled with web components during application assembly, but are not considered web components by the J2EE specification. Server-side utility classes can also be bundled with web components, and like HTML pages, are not considered web components. There are three kinds of enterprise beans: session beans, entity beans, and message-driven beans.

Using User-Defined Variables

You can employ MySQL user variables to remember results without having to store them in temporary variables in the client. (See Section 9.3, “User-Defined Variables”.)

- Client tier components run on the client machine
- Web tier components run on the J2EE server
- Business tier components run on the J2EE server
- Enterprise information system (EIS) tier software runs on the EIS server

While a J2EE application can consist of the three or four tiers shown in Figure 1, J2EE multitiered applications are generally considered to be three-tiered applications because they are

distributed over three different locations: client machines, J2EE server machine, and the database or legacy machines at the back-end. Three-tiered applications that run in this way extend the standard two-tiered client and server model by placing a multithreaded application server between the client application and back-end storage.

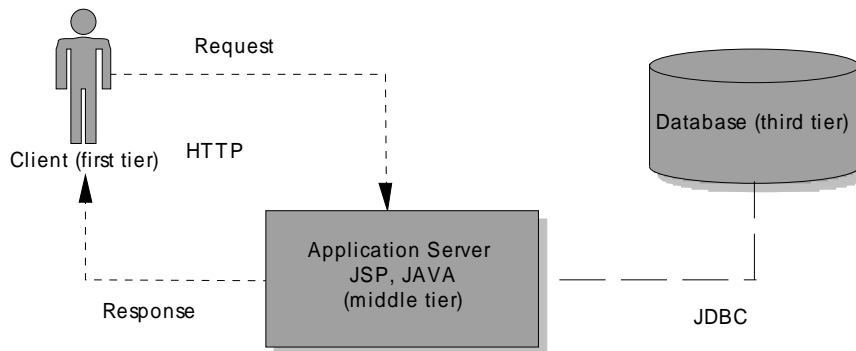


Fig. 1. JSP Architecture

J2EE applications use a thin client. A thin client is a lightweight interface to the application that does not do things like query databases, execute complex business rules, or connect to legacy applications. Heavyweight operations like these are off-loaded to web or enterprise beans executing on the J2EE server where they can leverage the security, speed, services, and reliability of J2EE server-side technologies. J2EE web components can be either JSP pages or servlets. Servlets are Java programming language classes that dynamically process requests and construct responses.

Tool Provider

The tool provider is the person or company who makes development, assembly, and packaging tools used by component providers, assemblers, and deployers. See Tools for information on the tools available with J2EE SDK version 1.3.

Application Component Provider

The application component provider is the company or person who creates web components, enterprise beans, applets, or application clients for use in J2EE applications.

Table 1. Market Data

Date	Open	High	Low	Close
03/16/2006	5949.5	5949.5	5907.5	5937
03/17/2006	5947.5	5985	5898.5	5915.5
03/20/2006	5945	5972.5	5922.5	5940.5
03/23/2006	5988	5998	5960	5988
03/24/2006	5997	6015	5976.5	6008
03/27/2006	6012.5	6016.5	5933	5950

J2EE Web Components

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deployers. See Tools for information on the tools available with J2EE SDK version 1.3. This program is extremely simple and you really did not need to use PHP to create a page like this. All it does is display: Hello World using the PHP echo() statement. Note that the file does not need to be executable or special in any way.

$$optimal f = Max(G) = Max\left(\left(\prod_{i=1}^T \left(1 + \left(\frac{A_i}{\left(\frac{W}{-f}\right)}\right)\right)^{P_i}\right)^{1/\sum P_i}\right) \quad (1)$$

The tool provider is the person or company who makes development, assembly, and packaging tools used by component providers, assemblers, and deployers. See Tools for information on the tools available with J2EE SDK version 1.3.

$$TWR = \prod_{j=1}^T HPR_j \rightarrow TWR = \prod_{j=1}^T \left(1 + \left(\frac{A_j}{\left(\frac{W}{f}\right)}\right)\right)^{P_j} \quad (2)$$

On Linux, you may find rpm find and PBone helpful for locating RPMs. You may also want to visit apt-get to find packages for:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Debian <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Debian 2 – Debian 3 ○ Slackware <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Slackware 8 – Slackware 9 – Slackware 10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Debian <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Debian 2 1.2. Debian 3 2. Slackware <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Slackware 8 2.2. Slackware 9 2.3. Slackware 10 3. Fedora <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1. Fedora 3 3.2. Fedora 4 |
|---|---|

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