

<<SQL技术手册>>

图书基本信息

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前言

Since its first incarnation in the 1970s, the Structured Query Language (SQL) has been developed hand in hand with the information boom, and as a result, it is the most widely used database manipulation language in business and industry. A number of different software companies and program developers, including those in the open source movement (<http://www.opensource.org>), have concurrently developed their own SQL dialects in response to specific professional needs. All the while, standards bodies have developed a growing list of common features. SQL in a Nutshell, Third Edition, describes the latest ANSI standard, SQL2003 (SQL3) version of each SQL command, and then documents each platform's implementation of that command. In this book, you will find a concise explanation of the relational database management system (RDBMS) model, a clear-cut explanation of foundational RDBMS concepts, and thorough coverage of SQL syntax and commands. Most importantly, at least if you're a programmer or developer, SQL in a Nutshell, Third Edition, provides a concise guide both to the most popular commercial database packages on the market (Microsoft SQL Server and Oracle) . It is also the guide for two of the best-known open source database products (MySQL and PostgreSQL) . The attention this book pays to open source SQL platforms recognizes the growing importance of the open source movement within the computing community.

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内容概要

《SQL技术手册》是当今最流行的数据库产品中使用的SQL语言的必不可少的一本指南。这个更新的版本依照最新的ANSI标准清楚地评述了每个SQL命令，并详述了这些命令在Microsoft SQL Server 2008、Oracle 11g、MySQL 5.1和PostgreSQL 8.3中分别如何实现。你还可以纵览关系数据库管理系统(RDBMS)模型，并获取关于RDBMS基本原理的明确解释。这本通俗易懂的书提供了：

- 关系数据库模型的背景，包括当前的和以前的SQL标准
- 用于理解关系数据库和SQL命令的必要基础原理
- 按照SQL2003ANSI标准的按字母表顺序排列的SQL语句
- 每一条命令的MySQL、Oracle、PostgreSQL和SQL Server实现
- 按字母表顺序排列的ANSISQL2003函数和厂商实现
- 每种实现独有的平台特定函数

《SQL技术手册》在厂商文档结束时就着手更新至第三版，提取了众多专业数据库管理者和开发者使用SQL支持复杂的企业级应用程序的不同经验。无论你是初学者还是已经使用了一段时间SQL，这本简明扼要且实用的书籍都会让你学习到许多技巧和技术。

作者简介

Kevin E.Kline是Quest Software公司SQL Server Solution的负责人，该公司是数据库管理及应用程序监测工具的供应商。

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插图：History of the SQL Standard
In response to the proliferation of SQL dialects, ANSI published its first SQL standard in 1986 to bring about greater conformity among vendors. This was followed by a second, widely adopted standard in 1989. The International Standards Organization (ISO) also approved the SQL standard. ANSI released one update in 1992, known as SQL92 or SQL2, and another in 1999, termed SQL99 or SQL3. The next update, made in 2003, is also referred to as SQL3 (or SQL2003). When we use that term in this book, we are referring to the 2003 revision of the standard. Each time it revises the SQL standard, ANSI adds new features and incorporates new commands and capabilities into the language. For example, the SQL99 standard added a group of capabilities that handled object-oriented datatype extensions.

What's New in SQL2006
The ANSI standards body that regulates SQL issued a new standard in 2006, in which the important major improvements of SQL3 were retained and augmented. The ANSI SQL2006 release was evolutionary over the SQL3 release, but it did not include any significant changes to the SQL3 commands and functions that were described in the second edition of this book. Instead, SQL2006 described an entirely new functional area of behavior for the SQL standard. Briefly, SQL2006 describes how SQL and XML (the eXtensible Markup Language) interact. For example, the SQL2006 standard describes how to import and store XML data in a SQL database, manipulate that data, and then publish the data both in native XML form and as conventional SQL data wrapped in XML form. The SQL2006 standard provides a means of integrating SQL application code with XQuery, the XML Query Language standardized by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Because XML and XQuery are disciplines in their own right, they are considered beyond the scope of this book and are not covered here.

What's New in SQL2003 (SQL3)
SQL99 had two main parts, Foundation:1999 and Bindings:1999. The SQL3 Foundation section includes all of the Foundation and Bindings standards from SQL99, as well as a new section called Schemata. The Core requirements of SQL3 did not change from Core SQL99, so the database platforms that conformed to Core SQL99 automatically conform to SQL3. Although the Core of SQL_3 has no additions (except for a few new reserved words), a number of individual statements and behaviors have been updated or modified. Because these updates are reflected in the individual syntax descriptions of each statement in Chapter 3, we won't spend time on them here.

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