

# **C Programming Bootcamp The Crash Course For Understanding The Basics Of C Computer Language Free Books C Crash Course C For Kids C Programming For Beginners**

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 grayscale, 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.

This textbook relies on traffic research, psychology research, and criminological research to examine why some drivers are antisocial drivers and what can be done to persuade them to become prosocial drivers. Chapter 1 examines the problem of antisocial drivers on America's roads. These drivers are reckless, performing high-risk moves that endanger themselves and others. Antisocial driving is linked to the deterioration of social values and driving skills are linked to social skills. Chapter 2 clarifies the meaning of antisocial driving, which includes a myriad of illegal and dangerous driving behaviors, such as driving while under

the influence of drugs and tailgating. Chapter 3 identifies the types of individuals who engage in antisocial driving behaviors, while chapter 4 reviews the research findings concerning the relationship between antisocial driving and antisocial behavior

In this book, you will create two desktop applications using Python GUI and MySQL. In this book, you will learn how to build from scratch a MySQL database management system using PyQt. In designing a GUI, you will make use of the Qt Designer tool. Gradually and step by step, you will be taught how to use MySQL in Python. In the first three chapters, you will learn Basic MySQL statements including how to implement querying data, sorting data, filtering data, joining tables, grouping data, subquerying data, and setting operators. Aside from learning basic SQL statements, you will also learn step by step how to develop stored procedures in MySQL. First, we introduce you to the stored procedure concept and discuss when you should use it. Then, we show you how to use the basic elements of the procedure code such as create procedure statement, if-else, case, loop, stored procedure's parameters. In the fourth chapter, you will learn: How PyQt and Qt Designer are used to create Python GUIs; How to create a basic Python GUI that utilizes a Line Edit and a Push Button. In the fifth chapter, you will study: Creating the initial three table in the School database

project: Teacher table, Class table, and Subject table; Creating database configuration files; Creating a Python GUI for viewing and navigating the contents of each table. Creating a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; and Creating a Python GUI to merge and query the three tables. In chapter six, you will learn: Creating the main form to connect all forms; Creating a project that will add three more tables to the school database: the Student table, the Parent table, and the Tuition table; Creating a Python GUI to view and navigate the contents of each table; Creating a Python GUI for editing, inserting, and deleting records in each table; Create a Python GUI to merge and query the three tables and all six tables. In chapter seven, you will create new database dan configure it. 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 eight, 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 nine, 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 ten, 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.

Learn Microsoft's hot, new C# language fast! With C# Weekend Crash Course, you can get up to speed on designing and developing .NET applications with this powerful programming language -- in a single weekend! Open the book on Friday evening and by Sunday afternoon -- after completing 30 fast, focused lessons -- you will have mastered the skills necessary to begin creating applications with Microsoft's hot, new C# language. In just one weekend, expert developer Stephen Davis leads you into the new world of Microsoft.NET, and enables them to create robust .NET applications. Starting with C# basics, Stephen teaches you

what you need to know to begin creating C# applications quickly, and easily. This book is a must have for any developer building applications on Microsoft's new .NET Framework.

In this book, you will create three desktop applications using Java GUI and PostgreSQL. In this book, you will learn how to build from scratch a PostgreSQL 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 PostgreSQL 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.

You will learn Java/MySQL fast, easy and fun. This book provides you with a complete MySQL guidance presented in an easy-to-follow manner. Each chapter has practical examples with SQL script and screenshots available. If you go through the entire chapters, you will know how to manage MySQL databases and manipulate data using various techniques such as MySQL queries, MySQL stored procedures, database views, triggers. In the first part of the book, you will learn Basic MySQL statements including how to implement querying data, sorting data, filtering data, joining tables, grouping data, subquerying data, and setting operators. Aside from learning basic SQL statements, you will also learn step by step how to develop stored procedures in MySQL. First, we introduce you to the stored procedure concept and discuss when you should use it. Then, we show you how to use the basic elements of the procedure code such as create procedure statement, if-else, case, loop, stored procedure's parameters. In the next chapter, we will discuss the database views, how they are implemented in

MySQL, and how to use them more effectively. After that, you will learn how to work with the MySQL triggers. By definition, a trigger or database trigger is a stored program executed automatically to respond to a specific event e.g., insert, update or delete occurred in a table. The database trigger is powerful tool for protecting the integrity of the data in your MySQL databases. In addition, it is useful to automate some database operations such as logging, auditing, etc. Then, you will learn about MySQL index including creating indexes, removing indexes, listing all indexes of a table and other important features of indexes in MySQL. MySQL uses indexes to quickly find rows with specific column values. Without an index, MySQL must scan the whole table to locate the relevant rows. The larger table, the slower it searches. After that, you will find a lot of useful MySQL administration techniques including MySQL server startup and shutdown, MySQL server security, MySQL database maintenance, and backup. The last chapter gives you the most commonly used MySQL functions including aggregate functions, string functions, date time functions, control flow functions, etc.

PostgreSQL was designed to run on UNIX-like platforms. However, PostgreSQL was then also designed to be portable so that it could run on various platforms such as Mac OS X, Solaris, and Windows. PostgreSQL is free and open source

software. Its source code is available under PostgreSQL license, a liberal open source license. You are free to use, modify and distribute PostgreSQL in any form. PostgreSQL requires very minimum maintained efforts because of its stability. Therefore, if you develop applications based on PostgreSQL, the total cost of ownership is low in comparison with other database management systems. In Chapter 2, you will learn: Connecting to a PostgreSQL database – shows you how to setup a simple PHP application structure and connect to a PostgreSQL database; Creating new PostgreSQL database tables – walks you through the steps of creating database tables in PostgreSQL using PHP; Inserting data into PostgreSQL tables – guides you how to use insert data into a table using PHP PDO; Updating data in the table – provides you with the steps of updating data in the database tables; Querying data from a table – shows you various ways to query data in the PostgreSQL database from PHP; Performing transactions – explains the transaction concept and shows you how to perform transactions in PHP; Working with the binary large objects (BLOB) – shows you how to insert, select, and delete the large objects in the PostgreSQL using PHP; Calling PostgreSQL stored procedures – explains you the steps of calling PostgreSQL stored procedures from PHP; Deleting data in a PostgreSQL table using PHP PDO – teaches you how to delete data from the PostgreSQL table in

the PHP application using PDO. In Chapter 3, you will learn managing table structure and views including postgresql data types, postgresql create table, postgresql select into statement, postgresql create table as, using postgresql serial to create auto-increment column, identity column, alter table, drop table, truncate table, check constraint, not-null constraint, foreign key, primary key, unique constraint, managing postgresql views, creating updatable views, materialized views, creating updatable views using the with check option clause, and recursive view. In Chapter 4, you will learn statements, operators, and clauses including select, order by, select distinct, limit, fetch, in, between, postgresql like, is null, alias, joins, inner join, postgresql left join, self-join, full outer join, cross join, natural join, group by, having, intersect operator, except operator, grouping sets, cube, and rollup. In Chapter 5, you will learn postgresql trigger, aggregate, and string functions including creating the first trigger in postgresql, managing postgresql trigger, aggregate functions, avg function, max function, min function, sum function, postgresql concat function, ascii function, trim function, length function, substring function, regexp\_matches function, regexp\_replace function, replace function, to\_number function, and to\_char function.

Python is an easy to learn, powerful programming language. It has efficient high-level data

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structures and a simple but effective approach to object-oriented programming. Python's elegant syntax and dynamic typing, together with its interpreted nature, make it an ideal language for scripting and rapid application development in many areas on most platforms. The Python interpreter and the extensive standard library are freely available in source or binary form for all major platforms from the Python Web site. The same site also contains distributions of and pointers to many free third party Python modules, programs and tools, and additional documentation. The Python interpreter is easily extended with new functions and data types implemented in C or C++ (or other languages callable from C). Python is also suitable as an extension language for customizable applications. This tutorial introduces the reader informally to the basic concepts and features of the python language and system. It helps to have a Python interpreter handy for hands-on experience, but all examples are self contained, so the tutorial can be read off-line as well. For a description of standard objects and modules, see [library-index](#). [reference-index](#) gives a more formal definition of the language. To write extensions in C or C++, read [extending-index](#) and [c-api-index](#). There are also several books covering Python in depth. This tutorial does not attempt to be comprehensive and cover every single feature, or even every commonly used feature. Instead, it introduces many of Python's most noteworthy features, and will give you a good idea of the language's flavor and style. After reading it, you will be able to read and write Python modules and programs, and you will be ready to learn more about the various Python library modules described in [library-index](#). The Glossary is also worth going through. This fast-paced, thorough introduction to programming with Python will have you writing programs, solving problems, and making things that work in no time. Python Tutorial Release 3.7.0 Guido van Rossum and the Python



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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 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

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(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. Aviation Boatswain's Mate H 1 & C.C# Weekend Crash CourseWiley

In this book, you will create two desktop applications using Python GUI and PostgreSQL. This book is a Python/PostgreSQL version of the Python/MySQL book which was written by the author. What underlies the writing of this book is the growing popularity of the PostgreSQL database server lately and more and more programmers migrating from MySQL to PostgreSQL. In this book, you will learn to build a school database project, step by step. A number of widgets from PyQt will be used for the user interface. In the first and second chapter, you will get introduction of postgresql. And then, you will learn querying data from the postgresql using Python including establishing a database connection, creating a statement object, executing the query, processing the resultset object, querying data using a statement that returns multiple rows, querying data using a statement that has parameters, inserting data into a table using Python, updating data in postgresql database using Python, calling postgresql stored function using Python, deleting data from a postgresql table using Python, and postgresql Python transaction. In the fourth chapter, you will study: Creating the initial three table in the School database project: Teacher table, Class table, and Subject table;

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Creating database configuration files; Creating a Python GUI for viewing and navigating the contents of each table. Creating a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; and Creating a Python GUI to merge and query the three tables. In chapter five, you will learn: Creating the main form to connect all forms; Creating a project that will add three more tables to the school database: the Student table, the Parent table, and the Tuition table; Creating a Python GUI to view and navigate the contents of each table; Creating a Python GUI for editing, inserting, and deleting records in each table; Create a Python GUI to merge and query the three tables and all six tables. In chapter six, 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 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

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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.

If you know your Apple, you've heard of Swift, the sleek, streamlined new language that's changing the game for hundreds of thousands of iOS and OS X app developers. Swift isn't just fast, powerful, and concise. It's simple and stunning to work with in the new Xcode 6 IDE. It works seamlessly alongside Objective-C or on its own, so developers can add Swift code to apps in progress or start a new app that's all Swift. If you want in on the language and IDE that make it easier than ever to get your work to the App Store, Swift Crash Course is your godsend. Swift Crash Course teaches you the absolute essentials for building and deploying iOS 8 apps. Author Jameson Quave gives you a one-on-one, no-frills training session, starting with a lightning-fast run-through of Xcode and Swift basics, then going straight to the good stuff: designing, building, and perfecting your product. In this book, you will: create beautiful user interfaces with Xcode's Interface Builder use Xcode storyboards to design your apps work with iOS controls, custom views, core animation, and table views handle data and notifications tailor content to your users' locations And that's just a taste. Are you itching to make your own iOS 8 apps? Swift Crash Course will show you how, quickly and clearly. If you've programmed before and are eager to join the ranks of Apple developers, this is the book that will get you on the fast track to the App Store.

In this book, you will learn how to build from scratch a MySQL 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 use MySQL in Java. In the first chapter,

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you will learn: How to install NetBeans, JDK 11, and MySQL Connector/J; How to integrate external libraries into projects; How the basic MySQL commands are used; How to query statements to create databases, create tables, fill tables, and manipulate table contents is done. In the second chapter, 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 the third chapter, 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 the last chapter, you will study how to query the six tables. Finally, this book is hopefully useful and can improve database programming skills for every Java/MySQL programmer.

The lessons in this book are a highly organized and well-indexed set of tutorials meant for students and programmers. Netbeans, a specific IDE (Integrated Development Environment) is used to create GUI (Graphical User Interface applications).The finished product is the reward, but the readers are fully engaged and enriched by the process. This kind of learning is often the focus of training. In this book, you will learn how to build from scratch a SQLite 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 use SQLite in Java. In chapter one, you will learn: How to create SQLite database and 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 tables. In chapter four, you will study how to query the six tables. In chapter five, you will create Bank database and its four tables. In chapter six, 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 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 create Crime database and its six 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. 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 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`, 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 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. In this book, you will create three desktop applications using Java GUI and PostgreSQL. In this book, you will learn how to build from scratch a PostgreSQL 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 PostgreSQL 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, 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 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.

In this book, you will learn how to build from scratch a MySQL database management system using PyQt. In designing a GUI, you will make use of the Qt Designer tool. Gradually and step by step, you will be taught how to use MySQL in Python. In the first three chapters, you will learn Basic MySQL statements including how to implement querying data, sorting data, filtering data, joining tables, grouping data, subquerying data, and setting operators. Aside from learning basic SQL statements, you will also learn step by step how to develop stored procedures in MySQL. First, we introduce you to the stored procedure concept and discuss when you should use it. Then, we show you how to use the basic elements of the procedure code such as create procedure statement, if-else, case, loop, stored procedure's parameters. In the fourth chapter, you will learn: How PyQt and Qt Designer are used to create Python GUIs; How to create a basic Python GUI that utilizes a Line Edit and a Push Button. In the fifth chapter, you will study: Creating the initial three table in the School database project:

Teacher table, Class table, and Subject table; Creating database configuration files; Creating a Python GUI for viewing and navigating the contents of each table. Creating a Python GUI for inserting and editing tables; and Creating a Python GUI to merge and query the three tables. In last chapter, you will learn: Creating the main form to connect all forms; Creating a project that will add three more tables to the school database: the Student table, the Parent table, and the Tuition table; Creating a Python GUI to view and navigate the contents of each table; Creating a Python GUI for editing, inserting, and deleting records in each table; Create a Python GUI to merge and query the three tables and all six tables.

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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

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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. You will learn Python/MySQL fast, easy and fun. This book provides you with a complete MySQL guidance presented in an easy-to-follow manner. This Python MySQL book shows you how to use MySQL connector/Python to access MySQL databases. You will learn how to connect to MySQL database, and perform common database operations such as SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE. In addition, we will show you some useful tips such as how to call MySQL stored procedures from Python, and how to work with MySQL BLOB data. Each chapter has practical examples with SQL script and screenshots available. If you go through the entire chapters, you will know how to manage MySQL databases and manipulate data using various techniques such as MySQL queries, MySQL stored procedures, database views, triggers. In the first part of the book, you will learn Basic MySQL statements including how to implement querying data, sorting data, filtering data, joining tables, grouping data, subquerying data, and setting operators. Aside from learning basic SQL statements, you will also learn step by step how to develop stored procedures in MySQL. First, we introduce you to the stored procedure concept and discuss when you should use it. Then, we show you how to use the basic elements of the procedure code such as create procedure

statement, if-else, case, loop, stored procedure's parameters. In the next chapter, we will discuss the database views, how they are implemented in MySQL, and how to use them more effectively. After that, you will learn how to work with the MySQL triggers. By definition, a trigger or database trigger is a stored program executed automatically to respond to a specific event e.g., insert, update or delete occurred in a table. The database trigger is powerful tool for protecting the integrity of the data in your MySQL databases. In addition, it is useful to automate some database operations such as logging, auditing, etc. Then, you will learn about MySQL index including creating indexes, removing indexes, listing all indexes of a table and other important features of indexes in MySQL. MySQL uses indexes to quickly find rows with specific column values. Without an index, MySQL must scan the whole table to locate the relevant rows. The larger table, the slower it searches. After that, you will find a lot of useful MySQL administration techniques including MySQL server startup and shutdown, MySQL server security, MySQL database maintenance, and backup. The last chapter gives you the most commonly used MySQL functions including aggregate functions, string functions, date time functions, control flow functions, etc.

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. This is a Java GUI crash course. This book will help you quickly write efficient, high-quality access-database-driven code with Java. It's an ideal way to begin, whether you're new to programming or a professional developer versed in other languages. The lessons in this book are a highly organized and well-indexed set of tutorials meant for students and programmers. Netbeans, a specific IDE (Integrated Development Environment) is used to create GUI (Graphical User Interface applications). The finished product is the reward, but the readers are fully engaged and enriched by the process. This kind of learning is often the focus of training. In this book, you will learn how to build from scratch two access database management systems using Java. In designing a GUI and as an IDE, you will make use of the NetBeans tool. In chapter one, you will create School database and 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 create and configure database. In chapter six, you will learn some image processing techniques using Java. In chapter seven, you will create a 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 eight, 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 nine, 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.

In this book, you will learn how to build from scratch a PostgreSQL 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 PostgreSQL in Java. In the first chapter, you will learn: How to install NetBeans, JDK 11, and the PostgreSQL connector; How to integrate external libraries into projects; How the basic PostgreSQL commands are used;

How to query statements to create databases, create tables, fill tables, and manipulate table contents is done. In the first chapter, you will learn: How to install NetBeans, JDK 11, and the PostgreSQL connector; How to integrate external libraries into projects; How the basic PostgreSQL commands are used; How to query statements to create databases, create tables, fill tables, and manipulate table contents is done. In the second chapter, you will learn querying data from the postgresql using jdbc including establishing a database connection, creating a statement object, executing the query, processing the resultset object, querying data using a statement that returns multiple rows, querying data using a statement that has parameters, inserting data into a table using jdbc, updating data in postgresql database using jdbc, calling postgresql stored function using jdbc, deleting data from a postgresql table using jdbc, and postgresql jdbc transaction. In the third chapter, 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 the fourth chapter, 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 the last chapter, you will study how to query the six tables. Finally, this book is hopefully useful and can improve database programming skills for every Java/PostgreSQL programmer.

REA's EMT Crash Course® is the only book of its kind for the last-minute studier or any prospective Emergency Medical Technician who wants a quick refresher before taking the NREMT Certification Exam. Targeted, Focused Review - Study Only What You Need to Know Written by an EMS Program Director and NREMT paramedic with 30 years of experience, EMT Crash Course® relies on the author's careful analysis of the exam's content and actual test questions. It covers only the information tested on the exam, so you can make the most of your valuable study time. Our fully indexed targeted review covers all the official test categories including airway, ventilation, oxygenation, trauma, cardiology, medical, and EMS operations and is packed with practice questions and answers at the end of each chapter. Also included are tips and insights on résumé building, information on finding additional training opportunities, and more. Expert Test-taking Strategies Our experienced EMT author explains the structure of the

NREMT Certification Exam, so you know what to expect on test day. He also shares detailed question-level strategies and shows you the best way to answer questions. By following our expert tips and advice, you can score higher on every section of the exam. Must-know Key Terms Knowing the right medical terminology can make a real difference in your test score. That's why we cover more than 400 EMT terms you need to know before you take your exam. Full-length Online Practice Exam The book comes with a true-to-format online practice test with diagnostic feedback, topic-level scoring, and detailed answer explanations to help students gauge their test-readiness. No matter how or when you prepare for the EMT exam, REA's EMT Crash Course® will show you how to study efficiently and strategically, so you can get a great score!--

This covers how to implement SQLite and SQL Server driven Java GUI programming. The lessons in this book are a highly organized and well-indexed set of tutorials meant for students and programmers. Netbeans, a specific IDE (Integrated Development Environment) is used to create GUI (Graphical User Interface applications). The finished product is the reward, but the readers are fully engaged and enriched by the process. This kind of learning is often the focus of training. In this book, you will learn how to build from scratch a SQLite 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 use SQLite and SQL Server in Java. In chapter one, you will learn: How to create SQLite database and 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 tables. In chapter four, you will study how to query the six tables. In chapter five, you will be taught how to create SQL Server database and its tables. In chapter six, you will be taught how to extract image features, utilizing BufferedImage class, in Java GUI. In chapter seven, 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 eight, 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 nine, 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 ten, 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.

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

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Discusses the ties between biology and computer science, how to program, basic PERL programming concepts, and how to use PERL to perform tasks including analyzing genetic codes.

Open the book on Friday evening and by Sunday afternoon ñ- after completing 30 fast, focused lessons - you will have mastered the skills necessary to begin creating robust, dynamic, data-driven web applications with ASP.NET. In just one weekend, expert developer Robert Standefer leads you into the new world ofMicrosoft.NET, and enables you to create robust, dynamic, data-drive web applications. Starting with ASP.NETbasics, Robert teaches you what you need to know to begin creating ASP.NET applications quickly, and easily. This book is a must have for any developer building web applications on Microsoft's new .NET

## Read PDF C Programming Bootcamp The Crash Course For Understanding The Basics Of C Computer Language Free Books C Crash Course C For Kids C Programming For Beginners Framework.

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

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This book is the ultimate beginners' crash course to Python programming, as it will help you learn enough about the language in as little as 1 week. Complex concepts in developing database-driven projects are broken down into easy steps to ensure that you can easily master the Python language even if you have never coded before. The best way to learn Python is by doing it. This book covers microsoft acces and SQLite based GUI programming using pyqt.

Intentionally designed for various levels of interest and ability of learners, this book is suitable for those who are completely newbies with Python, those who have basic information of this programming language, and those who already have the knowledge but perhaps they want to master it well. 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,

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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

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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.

The book details how programmers and database professionals can develop

Access-based Java GUI applications that involves database and image processing. This book will help you quickly write efficient, high-quality access-database-driven code with Java. It's an ideal way to begin, whether you're new to programming or a professional developer versed in other languages. The lessons in this book are a highly organized and well-indexed set of tutorials meant for students and programmers. Netbeans, a specific IDE (Integrated Development Environment) is used to create GUI (Graphical User Interface applications). The finished product is the reward, but the readers are fully engaged and enriched by the process. This kind of learning is often the focus of training. In this book, you will learn how to build from scratch two access database management systems using Java. In designing a GUI and as an IDE, you will make use of the NetBeans tool. In chapter one, you will create School database and 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 be taught how to create Crime database and its tables. In chapter six, you will be taught how to extract image features, utilizing BufferedImage class, in Java GUI. In chapter seven, 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 eight, 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 nine, you will add two tables: Police and Investigator. These two tables will later be joined to Suspect table through another table, Case\_File, which will be built in the seventh chapter. The Police has six columns: police\_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 ten, you will add two tables: Victim and Case\_File. The Case\_File table will connect four other tables: Suspect, Police, 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\_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.

Python has various database drivers for PostgreSQL. Currently, the psycopg is the most popular PostgreSQL database adapter for the Python language. The psycopg fully implements the Python DB-API 2.0 specification. The current version of the psycopg is 2 or psycopg2. The psycopg2 database adapter implemented in C as a libpq wrapper resulting in both fast and secure. The psycopg2 provides many useful features such as client-side and server-side cursors, asynchronous notification and communication, COPY command support, etc. PostgreSQL was designed to run on UNIX-like platforms. However, PostgreSQL was then also designed to be portable so that it could run on various platforms such as Mac OS X, Solaris, and Windows. PostgreSQL is free and

open source software. Its source code is available under PostgreSQL license, a liberal open source license. You are free to use, modify and distribute PostgreSQL in any form. PostgreSQL requires very minimum maintained efforts because of its stability. Therefore, if you develop applications based on PostgreSQL, the total cost of ownership is low in comparison with other database management systems. In Chapter 2, you will learn querying data from the postgresql using Python including establishing a database connection, creating a statement object, executing the query, processing the resultset object, querying data using a statement that returns multiple rows, querying data using a statement that has parameters, inserting data into a table using Python, updating data in postgresql database using Python, calling postgresql stored function using Python, deleting data from a postgresql table using Python, and postgresql Python transaction. In Chapter 3, you will learn managing table structure and views including postgresql data types, postgresql create table, postgresql select into statement, postgresql create table as, using postgresql serial to create auto-increment column, identity column, alter table, drop table, truncate table, check constraint, not-null constraint, foreign key, primary key, unique constraint, managing postgresql views, creating updatable views, materialized views, creating updatable views using the with check option clause, and recursive view.

In Chapter 4, you will learn statements, operators, and clauses including select, order by, select distinct, limit, fetch, in, between, postgresql like, is null, alias, joins, inner join, postgresql left join, self-join, full outer join, cross join, natural join, group by, having, intersect operator, except operator, grouping sets, cube, and rollup. In Chapter 5, you will learn postgresql trigger, aggregate, and string functions including creating the first trigger in postgresql, managing postgresql trigger, aggregate functions, avg function, max function, min function, sum function, postgresql concat function, ascii function, trim function, length function, substring function, regexp\_matches function, regexp\_replace function, replace function, to\_number function, and to\_char function.

This book is the ultimate beginners' crash course to Java GUI programming, as it will help you learn enough about the language in as little as 1 week. Complex concepts in developing MS Access and SQLite driven projects are broken down into easy steps to ensure that you can easily master the Java language even if you have never coded before. The best way to learn Java is by doing it. The lessons in this book are a highly organized and well-indexed set of tutorials meant for students and programmers. Netbeans, a specific IDE (Integrated Development Environment) is used to create GUI (Graphical User Interface applications). The finished product is the reward, but the readers are fully

engaged and enriched by the process. This kind of learning is often the focus of training. In this book, you will learn how to build from scratch two access database management systems using Java. In designing a GUI and as an IDE, you will make use of the NetBeans tool. In chapter one, you will create School database and 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 create Crime database and its six tables. In chapter six, you will be taught how to extract image features, utilizing BufferedImage class, in Java GUI. In chapter seven, you will be taught to create Java GUI to view, edit, insert, and delete Suspect table data. This table has eleven columns: suspect\_id

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(foreign key), investigator\_id (foreign key), victim\_id (foreign key), status, and description.

This book covers how to implement SQLite and SQL Server driven programming with Python GUI. Deliberately designed for various levels of programming skill, this book is suitable for students, engineers, and even researchers in various disciplines. There is no need for advanced programming experience, and 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 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

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