Query single table

Query data in columns c1, c2 from a table SELECT c1, c2 FROM t;

Query all rows and columns from a table SELECT * FROM t;

Query data and filter rows with a condition

SELECT c1, c2 FROM t WHERE condition;

Query distinct rows from a table SELECT DISTINCT c1 FROM t WHERE condition;

Sort the result set in ascending or descending order SELECT c1, c2 FROM t **ORDER BY** c1 [ASC | DESC];

Skip offset of rows and return the next n rows SELECT c1, c2 FROM t ORDER BY c1 **LIMIT** n OFFSET offset;

Group rows using an aggregate function **SELECT** c1, aggregate(c2) FROM t GROUP BY c1;

Filter groups using HAVING clause **SELECT** c1, aggregate(c2) FROM t GROUP BY c1 **HAVING** condition;

SQL Aggegate functions

- AVG returns the average of a list
- COUNT returns the number of ele- Managing Tables ments of a list
- **SUM** returns the total of a list
- MAX returns the maximum value in a list
- MIN returns the minimum value in a list

Joins

Inner join t1 and t2 SELECT c1, c2 FROM t1 JOIN t2 ON condition;

Left join t1 and t2 SELECT c1, c2 FROM t1 **LEFT JOIN** t2 **ON** condition;

Right join t1 and t2 SELECT c1, c2 FROM t1 **RIGHT JOIN** t2 **ON** condition;

Perform full outer join SELECT c1, c2 FROM t1 FULL OUTER JOIN t2 ON condition;

Perform a cross join / cartesian product

SELECT c1, c2 **FROM** t1, t2;

Join t1 to itself using JOIN clause SELECT c1, c2 FROM t1 A JOIN t1 B ON condition;

SQL Operators

Combine rows from two queries SELECT c1, c2 FROM t1 UNION SELECT c1, c2 FROM t2;

Return the intersection of two queries SELECT c1, c2 FROM t1 INTERSECT SELECT c1, c2 FROM t2;

Subtract a result set from another result set SELECT c1, c2 FROM t1 EXCEPT SELECT c1, c2 FROM t2;

Query rows using pattern matching SELECT c1, c2 FROM t1 WHERE c1 [NOT] LIKE pattern;

Query rows in a list SELECT c1, c2 FROM t WHERE c1 [NOT] IN value_list;

Query rows between two values SELECT c1, c2 FROM t WHERE c1 BETWEEN low AND hi;

Check if value in a table is NULL or not SELECT c1, c2 FROM t WHERE c1 IS [NOT] NULL;

Create a new table with three columns CREATE TABLE t (id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL, price NUMERIC(10,2) DEFAULT 0);

Delete the table from the database DROP TABLE t;

Add a new column c to the table ALTER TABLE t ADD column c type;

Drop column c from the table ALTER TABLE t DROP COLUMN c;

Remove all data in a table TRUNCATE TABLE t;

Using SQL constraints

Set c1 and c2 as a primary key CREATE TABLE t(c1 INT, c2 INT, c3 VARCHAR, **PRIMARY KEY** (c1,c2));

Set c2 column as a foreign key **CREATE TABLE** t1(c1 SERIAL PRIMARY KEY, c2 INT,

FOREIGN KEY (c2) REFERENCES t2(c2));

Make the values in c1 and c2 unique CREATE TABLE t(c1 INT, c1 INT, **UNIQUE**(c2,c3));

Ensure c1 > 0 and values in c1 >= c2 **CREATE TABLE** t(c1 INT, c2 INT, **CHECK**(c1> 0 AND c1 >= c2));

Set values in c2 column not NULL CREATE TABLE t(c1 SERIAL PRIMARY KEY, c2 VARCHAR NOT NULL);

Stored Procedures

Basic template for stored procedure CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION func_name(parameters) RETURNS data_type AS \$\$ DECLARE variable_declarations BEGIN function_body END; \$\$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

Assignment uses := x := y + z

Fetch single value from sql query SELECT single_value INTO var FROM table WHERE id = 17;

Trigger

Create or modify a trigger CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER trigger_name WHEN EVENT **ON** table_name **TRIGGER_TYPE EXECUTE FUNCTION** stored_procedure;

WHEN: **BEFORE** – invoke before the event occurs AFTER - invoke after the event occurs EVENT: **INSERT** – invoke for INSERT **UPDATE** – invoke for UPDATE **DELETE** – invoke for DELETE TRIGGER TYPE: FOR EACH ROW FOR EACH STATEMENT

Create a trigger invoked before a new row is inserted into the person table CREATE TRIGGER before_insert_person **BEFORE INSERT** ON person FOR EACH ROW **EXECUTE FUNCTION** stored_procedure;

Delete a specific trigger DROP TRIGGER trigger_name;