# Using SQL "schemas"

# Schema: a kind of namespace

- "psql csc343h-dianeh" connects you to a database called csc343h-dianeh.

  (Substitute your cdf userid of course.)
- Everything defined (tables, types, etc.) goes into one big pot.
- Schemas let you create different namespaces.
- Useful for logical organization, and for avoiding name clashes.



### Creating a schema

- You already have a schema called "public".
- You can also create your own. Example: create schema University;
- To refer to things inside a particular schema, you can use dot notation:

```
create table University.Student (...);
select * from University.Student;
```



# When you don't use dot notation

- If you refer to a name without specifying what schema it is within:
  - Any new names you define go in the schema called "public"
  - E.g., if you create a table called frindle, you actually are defining public.frindle.
  - When referring to a name, there is a search path that finds it.



### The search path

- To see it the search path: show search\_path;
- You can set the search path yourself. Example: set search\_path to University, public;
- The default search path is: "\$user", public
  - schema "\$user" is not created for you, but if you create it, it's at the front of the search path.
  - schema public is created for you.



#### Removing a schema

remove all table

• Easy:

drop schema University cascade;

- "cascade" means everything inside it is dropped too.
- To avoid getting an error message if the schema does not exist, add "if exists".



# Usage pattern

You can use this at the top of every DDL file:

```
drop schema if exists University cascade;
create schema University;
set search_path to University;
```

 Helpful during development, when you may want to change the schema, or test queries under different conditions.



#### Workflow

- One effective way to work:
  - Create a DDL file with the schema.
  - Create a file with inserts to put content in the database.
  - In the postgreSQL shell, import these.
  - Run queries directly in the shell or by importing queries written in files.

