



QUERYING DATA FROM A TABLE

SELECT c1, c2 **FROM** t;

Query data in columns c1, c2 from a table

SELECT * FROM t;

Query all rows and columns from a table

SELECT c1, c2 **FROM** t
WHERE condition;

Query data and filter rows with a condition

SELECT DISTINCT c1 **FROM** t
WHERE condition;

Query distinct rows from a table

SELECT c1, c2 **FROM** t
ORDER BY c1 **ASC** [**DESC**];

Sort the result set in ascending or descending order

SELECT c1, c2 **FROM** t
ORDER BY c1
LIMIT n **OFFSET** offset;

Skip *offset* of rows and return the next n rows

SELECT c1, **aggregate**(c2)
FROM t
GROUP BY c1;

Group rows using an aggregate function

SELECT c1, **aggregate**(c2)
FROM t
GROUP BY c1
HAVING condition;

Filter groups using HAVING clause

SQL

QUERYING FROM MULTIPLE TABLES

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

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

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

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

SELECT c1, c2
FROM t1
CROSS JOIN t2;
Produce a Cartesian product of rows in tables

SELECT c1, c2
FROM t1, t2;
Another way to perform cross join

SELECT c1, c2
FROM t1 A
INNER JOIN t2 B **ON** condition;
Join t1 to itself using INNER JOIN clause



USING SQL OPERATORS

SELECT c1, c2 **FROM** t1
UNION [**ALL**]
SELECT c1, c2 **FROM** t2;
Combine rows from two queries

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

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

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

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

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

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



SQL



```
CREATE TABLE t (  
  id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  name VARCHAR NOT NULL,  
  price NUMERIC(10,2) DEFAULT 0  
);
```

Create a new table with three columns

```
DROP TABLE t CASCADE;
```

Delete the table from the database

```
ALTER TABLE t ADD column;
```

Add a new column to the table

```
ALTER TABLE t DROP COLUMN c ;
```

Drop column c from the table

```
ALTER TABLE t ADD constraint;
```

Add a constraint

```
ALTER TABLE t DROP constraint;
```

Drop a constraint

```
ALTER TABLE t1 RENAME TO t2;
```

Rename a table from t1 to t2

```
ALTER TABLE t1 RENAME c1 TO c2 ;
```

Rename column c1 to c2

```
TRUNCATE TABLE t CASCADE;
```

Remove all data in a table

```
CREATE TABLE t(  
  c1 INT, c2 INT, c3 VARCHAR,  
  PRIMARY KEY (c1,c2)  
);
```

Set c1 and c2 as a primary key

```
CREATE TABLE t1(  
  c1 SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  c2 INT,  
  FOREIGN KEY (c2) REFERENCES t2(c2)  
);
```

Set c2 column as a foreign key

```
CREATE TABLE t(  
  c1 INT, c1 INT,  
  UNIQUE(c2,c3)  
);
```

Make the values in c1 and c2 unique

```
CREATE TABLE t(  
  c1 INT, c2 INT,  
  CHECK(c1 > 0 AND c1 >= c2)  
);
```

Ensure c1 > 0 and values in c1 >= c2

```
CREATE TABLE t(  
  c1 SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
  c2 VARCHAR NOT NULL  
);
```

Set values in c2 column not NULL

MODIFYING DATA

```
INSERT INTO t(column_list)  
VALUES(value_list);
```

Insert one row into a table

```
INSERT INTO t(column_list)  
VALUES (value_list,  
        (value_list), ...;
```

Insert multiple rows into a table

```
INSERT INTO t1(column_list)  
SELECT column_list  
FROM t2;
```

Insert rows from t2 into t1

```
UPDATE t  
SET c1 = new_value;
```

Update new value in the column c1 for all rows

```
UPDATE t  
SET c1 = new_value,  
    c2 = new_value  
WHERE condition;
```

Update values in the column c1, c2 that match the condition

```
DELETE FROM t;
```

Delete all data in a table

```
DELETE FROM t  
WHERE condition;
```

Delete subset of rows in a table



SQL



MANAGING VIEWS

```
CREATE VIEW v(c1,c2)
AS
SELECT c1, c2
FROM t;
```

Create a new view that consists of c1 and c2

```
CREATE VIEW v(c1,c2)
AS
SELECT c1, c2
FROM t;
WITH [CASCADED | LOCAL] CHECK OPTION;
```

Create a new view with check option

```
CREATE RECURSIVE VIEW v
AS
select-statement -- anchor part
UNION [ALL]
select-statement; -- recursive part
```

Create a recursive view

```
CREATE TEMPORARY VIEW v
AS
SELECT c1, c2
FROM t;
```

Create a temporary view

```
DROP VIEW view_name;
```

Delete a view

MANAGING INDEXES

```
CREATE INDEX idx_name
ON t(c1,c2);
```

Create an index on c1 and c2 of the table t

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX idx_name
ON t(c3,c4);
```

Create a unique index on c3, c4 of the table t

```
DROP INDEX idx_name;
```

Drop an index

SQL AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS

AVG returns the average of a list

COUNT returns the number of elements 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

MANAGING TRIGGERS

```
CREATE OR MODIFY TRIGGER trigger_name
WHEN EVENT
ON table_name TRIGGER_TYPE
EXECUTE stored_procedure;
```

Create or modify a trigger

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 TRIGGER before_insert_person
BEFORE INSERT
ON person FOR EACH ROW
EXECUTE stored_procedure;
```

Create a trigger invoked before a new row is inserted into the person table

```
DROP TRIGGER trigger_name;
```

Delete a specific trigger