SQLBuilder Mini Project Setup

This document explains how to set up a Go project using <code>github.com/deoxxa/sqlbuilder</code> with examples of each file.

1. Project Folder Structure

2. Initialize Go Module

```
go mod init sqlbuilder-demo
go get github.com/deoxxa/sqlbuilder
go get github.com/mattn/go-sqlite3 # for SQLite driver
```

3. Database Setup (SQLite example)

```
CREATE TABLE users (
   id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
   name TEXT,
   age INTEGER,
   status TEXT
);

CREATE TABLE products (
   id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
   name TEXT,
```

```
price REAL
);

CREATE TABLE orders (
   id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
   user_id INTEGER,
   product_id INTEGER,
   quantity INTEGER,
   FOREIGN KEY(user_id) REFERENCES users(id),
   FOREIGN KEY(product_id) REFERENCES products(id)
);
```

4. DB Connection (db/db.go)

```
package db

import (
    "database/sql"
    _ "github.com/mattn/go-sqlite3"
)

var DB *sql.DB

func Connect() error {
    var err error
    DB, err = sql.Open("sqlite3", "demo.db")
    if err != nil {
        return err
    }
    return DB.Ping()
}
```

5. Models (Optional)

models/user.go

```
package models

type User struct {
    ID     int
    Name     string
```

```
Age int
Status string
}
```

models/order.go

```
package models

type Order struct {
    ID         int
    UserID        int
    ProductID int
    Quantity int
}
```

models/product.go

```
package models

type Product struct {
    ID     int
    Name string
    Price float64
}
```

6. Queries Using SQLBuilder

queries/user_queries.go

```
sqlStr, args, _ := qb.SQLArgs()
fmt.Println("SQL:", sqlStr)
fmt.Println("Args:", args)

rows, err := db.DB.Query(sqlStr, args...)
if err != nil {
    panic(err)
}
defer rows.Close()

for rows.Next() {
    var id int
    var name string
    var age int
    rows.Scan(&id, &name, &age)
    fmt.Println(id, name, age)
}
```

queries/order_queries.go

```
package queries
import (
   "fmt"
    "sqlbuilder-demo/db"
    "github.com/deoxxa/sqlbuilder"
)
func GetOrdersWithDetails() {
    ordersBuilder := sqlbuilder.New("orders o").
        Select("o.id", "u.name AS user_name", "p.name AS product_name",
"o.quantity").
        Join("users u", "u", "o.user_id = u.id").
        Join("products p", "p", "o.product_id = p.id")
    sqlStr, args, _ := ordersBuilder.SQLArgs()
    fmt.Println("SQL:", sqlStr)
    fmt.Println("Args:", args)
    rows, err := db.DB.Query(sqlStr, args...)
    if err != nil {
        panic(err)
    defer rows.Close()
```

```
for rows.Next() {
    var id int
    var userName, productName string
    var qty int
    rows.Scan(&id, &userName, &productName, &qty)
    fmt.Println(id, userName, productName, qty)
}
```

Subquery / Reference Example

7. Main File (main.go)

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "sqlbuilder-demo/db"
    "sqlbuilder-demo/queries"
)

func main() {
    err := db.Connect()
    if err != nil {
        panic(err)
    }

fmt.Println("Active users:")
```

```
queries.GetActiveUsers()

fmt.Println("Orders with details:")
queries.GetOrdersWithDetails()
}
```

8. Key Points

- sqlbuilder only generates SQL queries safely.
- Execution is done with database/sql (or other drivers).
- Supports joins, references/subqueries, dynamic WHERE clauses, GROUP BY, ORDER BY, LIMIT.
- Helps prevent SQL injection by separating query and arguments.

This setup allows you to experiment with SQLBuilder to build complex queries in a structured way.