

## 1. Database va table creat qilish.

```
postgres=# create database lesson23;
CREATE DATABASE
postgres=# \c lesson23;
SSL connection (protocol: TLSv1.3, cipher: TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384, bits: 256, compression: off)
You are now connected to database "lesson23" as user "postgres".
lesson23=# create table car(id serial primary key,name varchar,price int,year int);
CREATE TABLE
lesson23=# \d
```

## 2. Tablega 10 ta malumot insert qilish va shu 10 ta malumotni ko'rish.

```
lesson23=# insert into car(name, price, year) values('Mers',50000,2024),('Bmw',55000,2024),('Byd',19000,2023),('Haval',20000,2023),('Nexia',12000,2012),('Malibu',25000,2023),('Captive',23000,2022),('Jentra',18000,2024),('cobalt',17000,2023),('toyota',40000,2023);
INSERT 0 10
lesson23=# select * from car;
 id | name   | price | year
----+-----+-----+----
  1 | Mers   | 50000 | 2024
  2 | Bmw    | 55000 | 2024
  3 | Byd    | 19000 | 2023
  4 | Haval  | 20000 | 2023
  5 | Nexia  | 12000 | 2012
  6 | Malibu | 25000 | 2023
  7 | Captiva | 23000 | 2022
  8 | Jentra | 18000 | 2024
  9 | cobalt | 17000 | 2023
 10 | toyota | 40000 | 2023
(10 rows)
```

## 3.

1. Update bu malumotlar omborini yangilashda ishlatiladi.

update table\_name

set column1=value1

where qaysi qatorni uzgartirish kerakligi yoziladi;

2. Delete bu jadvaldagi barcha malumotni o'chirish yoki uzimizga kerakli bo'lgan malumotni o'chirish uchun ishlatiladi.

delete from table\_name;

delete from table\_name where column1=value1;

3. Group by ni malumotlar bazasidagi malumotlarni guruhlashda ishlatamiz.

select column1,column2

from table\_name

group by column1,column2;

4. Order by ni malumotlar bazasidagi malumotlarni o'sish yoki kamayish tartibida saralashimiz uchun ishlatamiz.

select column1,column2

from table\_name

order by column1,column2;

agar order by column1,column2 ning ortidan desc so'zini bersak teskarisiga tartiblab beradi.

5. Joinlar 2 yoki undan ortiq malumotlar bazasini birlashtirishda ishlatiladi.

Join1:

Inner join: ushbu turdagi join birlashma ikkala jadvaldagi qiymatlarga mos yozuvlarni qaytaradi.

```
select table1.column1,table2.column2
from table1
inner join table2
on table1.matching_column=table2.matching_column;
```

Join2:

Left join: chap jadvaldagi barcha yozuvlarni va o'ngdagi barcha jadvaldagi mos yozuvlarni qaytaradi.

```
select table1.column1,table2.column2
from table1
left join table2
on table1.matching_column=table2.matching_column;
```

Join3:

Right join: o'ng jadvaldagi barcha yozuvlarni va chap jadvaldagi mos yozuvlarni qaytaradi.

```
select table1.column1,table2.column2
from table1
right join table2
on table1.matching_column=table2.matching_column;
```

Join4:

Full join: chap yoki o'ng jadval yozuvlarida moslik topilganda barcha yozuvlarni qaytaradi.

```
select table1.column1,table2.column2
from table1
full join table2
on table1.matching_column=table2.matching_column;
```