1 SQL- und ER-Modell-Cheat-Sheet

1.1 SQL

1.1.1 Einfache SQL-Abfragen

```
SELECT username AS "Name", city AS "Stadt"
FROM users
WHERE city = "Berlin" AND NOT name LIKE "%Ma_er"
```

- Logische Operatoren: AND, OR, NOT
- Vergleiche: >, <, >=, <=, =, LIKE
- Duplikate in einer Spalte ausschließen: DISTINCT
- Sortieren: ORDER BY
- Zahl der Ausgabezeilen begrenzen: LIMIT

1.1.2 Aggregate

```
SELECT city, MIN(centimeters), MAX(centimeters)
FROM users
GROUP BY city
```

- Aggregatfunktionen: AVG, MIN, MAX, COUNT, SUM
- · Aggregate filtern: HAVING

1.1.3 INSERT

```
INSERT
INTO
        users (
        username, email, password,
        name, bio, gender,
        birthday, city, country,
        centimeters, avatar, role,
        is_active, remember_token, created_at,
        updated at
VALUES
         guenther37', 'guenther@instahub.app', '12345',
        'Günther Müller', 'Günther mag Kartoffeln', 'male',
        '2006-06-06 00:00:00', 'Leipzig', 'Deutschland',
        '173', 'avatar.png', 'user',
        '0', NULL, now(),
        now()
```

1.1.4 UPDATE

```
UPDATE users
SET country = "Deutschland"
WHERE country = "DDR"
```

1.1.5 DELETE

```
DELETE FROM users
WHERE birthday > "2018-01-01"
```

1.1.6 CREATE

```
CREATE TABLE photos (
   id INT(4) UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
   user_id INT(4) UNSIGNED NOT NULL,
   description VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
   url VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
   created_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT now(),
   updated_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT now(),
   PRIMARY KEY (id),
   FOREIGN KEY (user_id)
        REFERENCES users(id)
        ON DELETE CASCADE
)
```

Datentypen: - INT - ganze Zahlen - SMALL INT - ganze Zahlen, meist zwischen -32.768 und +32.767 - TIMESTAMP - Datum und Uhrzeit - VAR - CHAR(n) - Zeichenkette der variablen Länge n - DECIMAL(p, s) - p Stellen insgesamt, s davon sind Nachkommastellen - FLOAT - Gleitkommazahl (wie beim Taschenrechner) - CHAR (n) - Zeichenkette fester Länge

1.1.7 **JOIN**

```
SELECT count(users.id)
FROM users JOIN photos
ON (users.id = user_id)
WHERE username="aaron113"
```

- LEFT JOIN Alle Datensätze der linken Tabelle, auch wenn es keinen passenden Datensatz in der rechten Tabelle gibt.
- · RIGHT JOIN
- INNER JOIN identisch mit JOIN
- NATURAL JOIN identisch mit JOIN, wobei alle Spalten mit identischen Namen in die ON-Klausel übernommen werden.

1.1.8 Verschachtelungen

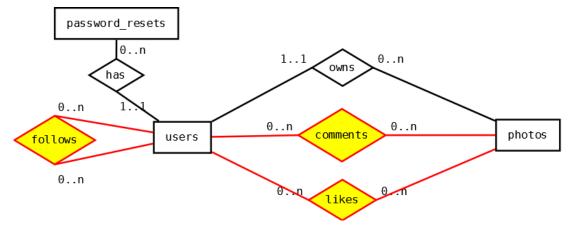
```
WHERE city IN ("Dortmund", "Essen", "Köln")
WHERE city IN (SELECT city FROM users WHERE ...)
SELECT ... UNION SELECT ...
```

1.1.9 CASE

```
SELECT url, COUNT(likes.photo_id) AS Anzahl,
CASE

WHEN COUNT(likes.photo_id) > 10 THEN "**"
WHEN COUNT(likes.photo_id)>5 THEN "**"
WHEN COUNT(likes.photo_id)>1 THEN "*"
ELSE "-"
END AS Sterne
FROM photos JOIN likes ON (photos.id = likes.photo_id)
GROUP BY photos.id
ORDER BY COUNT(likes.photo_id) DESC
```

1.2 ER-Diagramme



Beispiel für ein ER-Diagramm