## Practice DBMS

```
#Create table in the database.
CREATE TABLE example(
      id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
      first name VARCHAR(30) DEFAULT 'N/A',
      last name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
      email_add VARCHAR(40) UNIQUE,
      nationality CHAR(30)
);
SELECT * FROM example;
#add column using alter command
ALTER TABLE example
ADD COLUMN age INT;
#Alter type char length.
ALTER TABLE example
ALTER COLUMN first_name TYPE VARCHAR(50);
#Insert values in table.
INSERT INTO example (first_name,last_name,email_add,nationality,age)
VALUES('Sahil','Chavan','sahil18@gmail.com','MAH','25'),
             ('Sagar','Mali','sm26494@gmail.com','IND','26'),
             ('Malkeet', 'Rathod', 'malkeet.rathod@gmail.com', 'CAN', '25'),
             ('Anushka', 'Samnerkar', 'anusamnerkar@gmail.com', 'GRE', '23');
#Update values in table.
UPDATE example
SET age='26'
WHERE age='25';
UPDATE example
SET nationality='NOR'
WHERE nationality='MAH';
UPDATE example
SET nationality='USA', age='25'
WHERE first_name='Sahil';
```

```
UPDATE example
SET nationality='GRE'
WHERE nationality='gre';
#To show unique values in the table.
SELECT DISTINCT first_name FROM example;
#Selecting specific data.
SELECT * FROM example
WHERE age='26';
#Sorting in ASC or DESC. By default asc.
SELECT * FROM example
ORDER BY age DESC;
#can sort more than one column but set preference first.
#delete and rollback data.
begin;
delete from example
where age=23
rollback;
select * from example;
Function 1
create or replace function num3(a int,b int)
returns int as $$
declare
c int:
begin
c=a+b;
return c;
end;
$$
language plpgsql;
select num3(34,54);
```

## Function 2

```
create or replace function num4()
returns table (salary int)
as $$
begin
return query select max(e.salary) from public.e;
$$
language plpgsql
select num4()
Function 3
create or replace function num8()
returns table (first_name varchar,creditlimit numeric)
as $$
begin
return query select customers.first_name,customers.creditlimit from public.customers;
$$
language plpgsql;
```