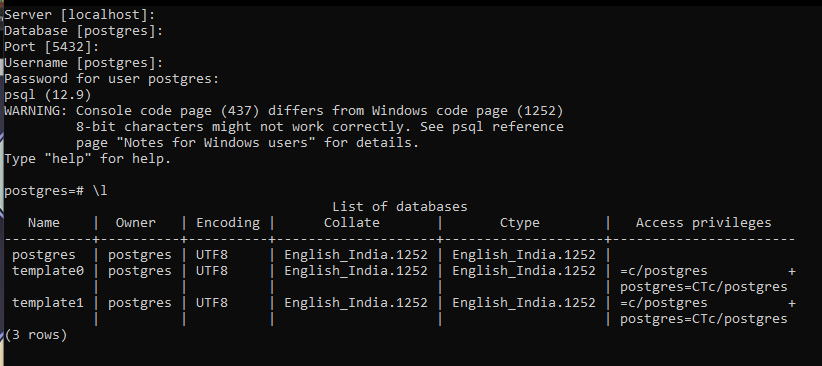
Password is root.

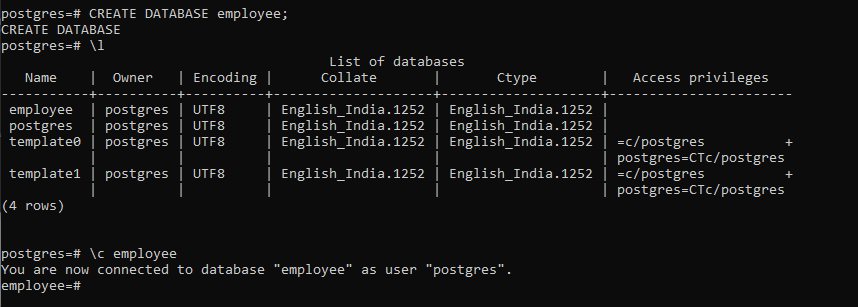
\l – view all databases

\c <databasename> - connect to a different database



Creating database and switching

Create database <dbname>



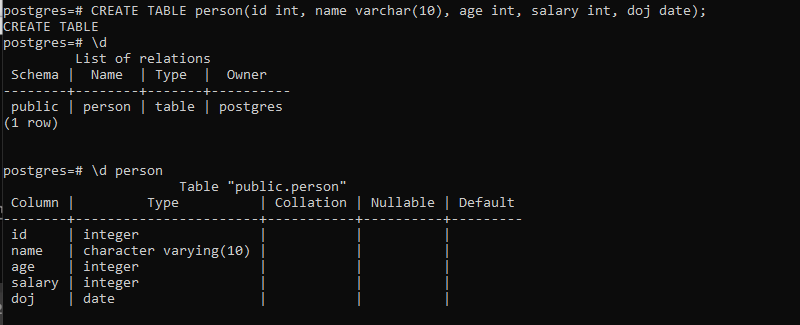
Drop database <databasename>



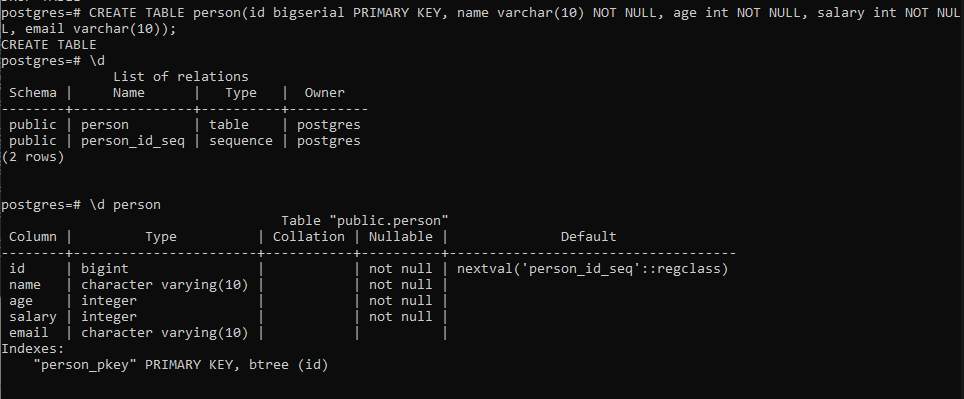
CREATE TABLE person(id int, name varchar(10), age int, salary int, doj date);

\d – List of tables

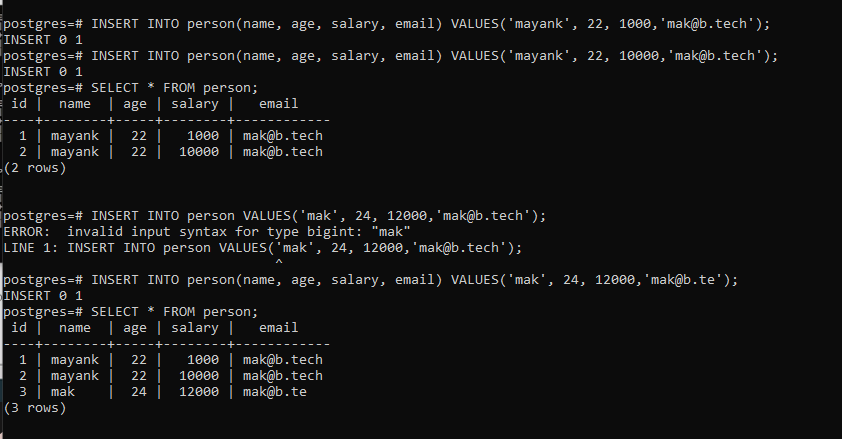
\d <tableName> - describes that table



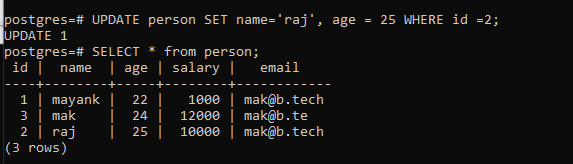
DROP TABLE <tableName> - To drop the table.



Inserting into the table



Updating a record

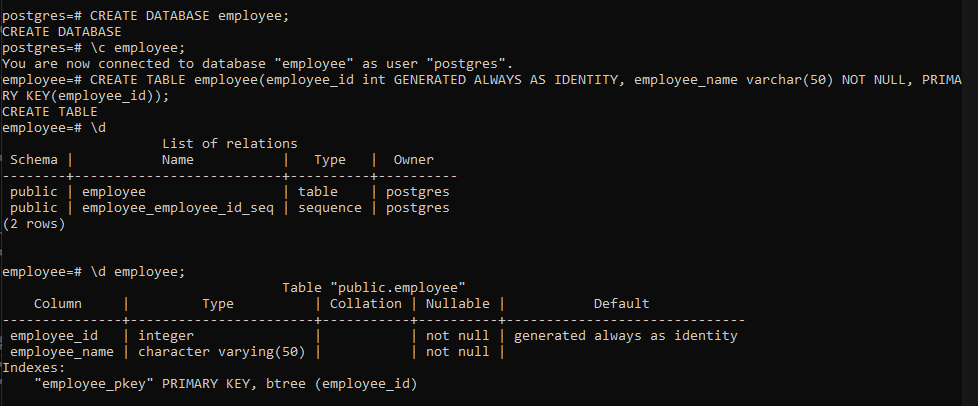


Employee database:

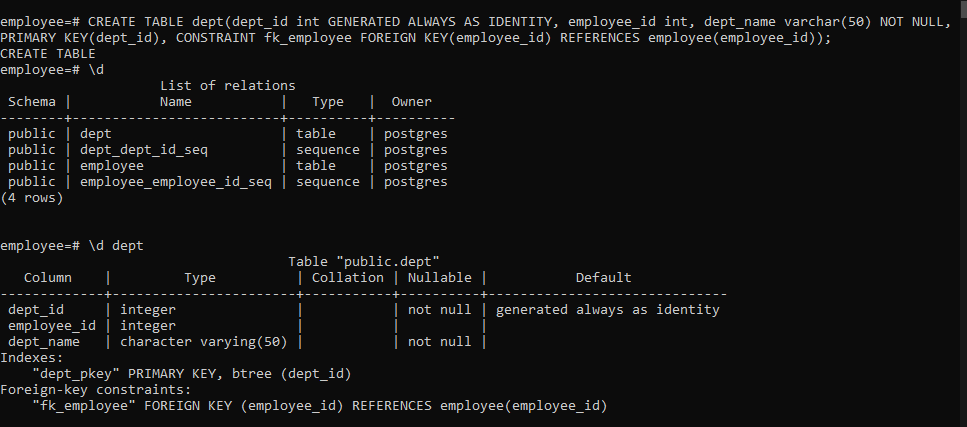
<http://www.cems.uwe.ac.uk/~pchatter/resources/html/emp_dept_data+schema.html>

Day -2

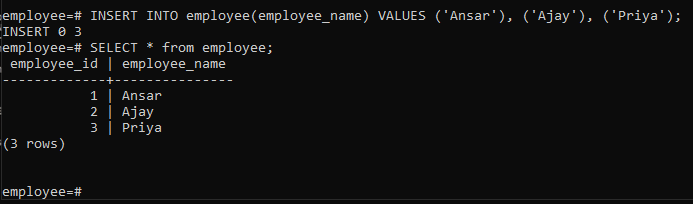
CREATING DATABASE and the employee table



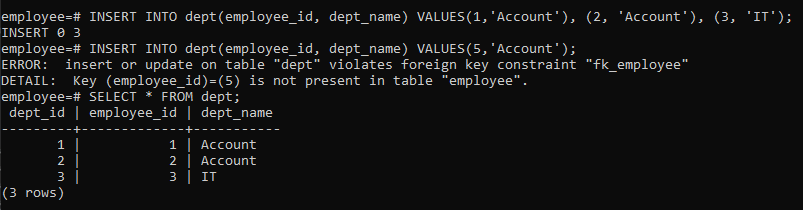
CREATING department table



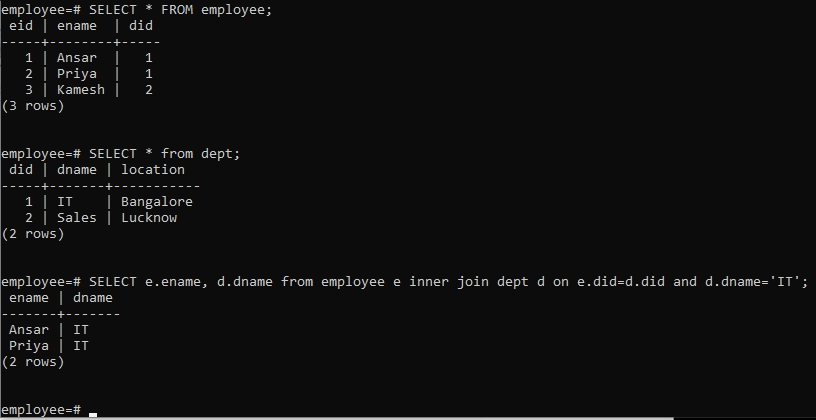
Inserting into employee



Inserting into dept table. Also note that inserting a employee\_id that is not in employee table, gives us an error.



Inner join



Advanced SQL commands:

Date and time commands:

1. SHOW TIMEZONE – Shows your current timezone
2. SELECT NOW() – Timestamp with timezone
3. SELECT TIMEOFDAY() – Same information as NOW() but in a better format.
4. SELECT CURRENT\_TIME – Just the time with timezone.
5. SELECT CURRENT\_DATE – Gives Current date.

Extracting information from a time based data type using:

1. EXTRACT() – Allows to extract a sub component of a date value.

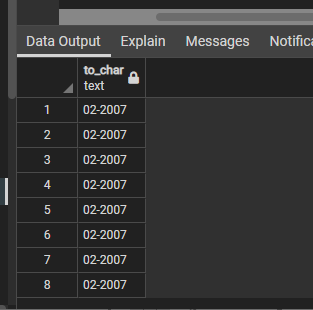
SELECT EXTRACT(YEAR FROM payment\_date) from payment; - outputs the year. You can extract year, month, quarter, week, day.

1. AGE() – Calculates and returns the current age given a timestamp.

SELECT AGE(payment\_date) from payment;

1. TO\_CHAR() – General function to convert data types to text. Useful for timestamp formatting.

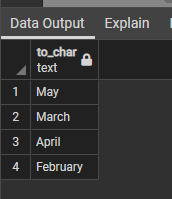
SELECT TO\_CHAR(payment\_date, 'MM-YYYY') from payment;



<https://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.5/functions-formatting.html> - all different formats.

Challenge 1

SELECT DISTINCT TO\_CHAR(payment\_date, 'Month') from payment;



Challenge 2

SELECT COUNT(\*) from payment where TO\_CHAR(payment\_date, 'DAY') = 'MONDAY ';

Or

SELECT COUNT(\*) from payment WHERE EXTRACT(dow FROM payment\_date) = 1;

Assessment Test 2