- When you want to store data to use.
- Relational data has one common property in front of it
- INT, VARCHAR, FLOAT, SUM, AVG, WHEN,
- -- CREATE TABLE laptop(
- -- id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
- -- brand VARCHAR(50),
- -- type VARCHAR(50),
- -- ram INT,
- -- graphics_card VARCHAR(50),
- -- backlit_keyboard BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE
- --);
-
- -- INSERT INTO laptop(brand, type, ram, graphics_card, backlit_keyboard)
- -- VALUES ('ASUS', 'ROG', 8, 'RTX 2060', TRUE)
-
- -- INSERT INTO laptop(brand, type, ram, graphics_card, backlit_keyboard)
- -- VALUES ('RAZER', 'BLADE 15', 32, 'RTX 3060', TRUE)
-
- -- INSERT INTO laptop(brand, type, ram, graphics_card, backlit_keyboard)
- -- VALUES ('MSI', 'G SERIES', 16, 'RTX 2070', TRUE)
-
- -- INSERT INTO laptop(brand, type, ram, graphics_card, backlit_keyboard)
- -- VALUES ('HP', 'OMEN', 16, 'RTX 3070', TRUE)
-
- -- SELECT * FROM laptop WHERE ram >= 16;
-
- -- SELECT * FROM laptop WHERE type IN ('OMEN', 'BLADE 15');
-
- -- SELECT * FROM laptop;
-
- -- SELECT * FROM laptop WHERE brand LIKE('RAZER');
-
- -- UPDATE laptop SET ram = 32 WHERE brand = 'HP';
-
- -- SELECT * FROM laptop;
-