PostgreSQL 修煉之道

Chapter 3

```
• CREATE TABLE 指令
```

```
testdb=# CREATE TABLE score (
student name varchar(40),
chinese score int,
math_score int,
test_date date
testdb(#);
CREATE TABLE
testdb=# \d
       List of relations
Schema | Name | Type | Owner
public | score | table | postgres
(1 row)
testdb=# \d score
              Table "public. score"
Column | Type
                                    Modifiers
student_name | character varying(40)
chinese_score | integer
math_score | integer
test_date | date
```

● 插入語句: INSERT INTO 指令

```
testdb=# INSERT INTO student VALUES (1, '桐人', 16);
INSERT 0 1
testdb=# INSERT INTO student VALUES (1, '亞絲娜',17);
ERROR: duplicate key value violates unique constraint "student_pkey"
詳細資料: Key(no)=(1) already exists.
testdb=# INSERT INTO student VALUES (2, '亞絲娜', 17);
testdb=# INSERT INTO student VALUES (3, '愛莉絲',20);
INSERT 0 1
testdb=# select * from student ;
no | student_name | age
 1 | 桐人
                  | 16
  2 | 亞絲娜
                 | 17
 3 | 愛莉絲
(3 rows)
```

● 更新語句:SET 表示要設置的數據,以下面舉例,age 要改成 15

也可以加上 where

UPDATE student SET age=14 WHERE no=3;

Chapter 4

切換數據庫

\c 數據庫

```
testdb=# \c mytestdb
psql (9.2.24, server 9.6.10)
WARNING: psql version 9.2, server version 9.6.
Some psql features might not work.
You are now connected to database "mytestdb" as user "postgres".
```

• psql 連結數據庫的方式

- -h 指定要連接的數據庫所在的主機名或 IP 位址
- -p 指定連接的數據庫端口

最後兩個參數數據庫名和用戶名

e.g.

psql -h 192.168.56.11 -p 5432 testdb postgres

- \d 命令
- 顯示 SQL 執行的時間

先下\timing on

```
testdb=# \timing on
Timing is on.
testdb=# select * from class;
no | class_name
----+-----
1 | TeamA
2 | TeamB
3 | TeamC
4 | TeamD
```

Time: 0.546 ms

- \i <文件名>:執行存儲在外部文件的 SQL 語句或命令
- 自動提交方面的技巧