# SQL in Postgres

## Insert a row into a table

Insert command follows with

INSERT IN [table name] (key name) VALUES (one-to-one correspondence);

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

## Delete a row with criteria

DELETE FROM [table name] WHERE [criteria];

**If we delete the WHERE clause, it will delete all rows from the table**

It’s similar to “loop + if” statement

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Description automatically generated

## Update a field (value) with a WHERE Clause

UPDATE [table name] SET [field = value] WHERE [criteria];

**This command applies to all records satisfying the given criteria**

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## Retrieving records from a table

SELECT \* FROM [table name] WHERE [criteria]

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## Sorting with ORDER BY

SELECT \* FROM [table name] ORDER BY [field]

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Description automatically generated with medium confidence

## Wildcard matching

SELECT \* FROM [table name] WHERE [field] LIKE [%letter%];

The given SQL is for finding the name contains “e” in anywhere.

**The wildcard matching is slow since it can not use the advantage of the “index” from the database**

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## Search data within a given rage

SELECT \* FROM [table name] ORDER BY [field] LIMIT [number]

**This command only requires certain records from the database.**

SELECT \* FROM [table name] ORDER BY [field] OFFSET [number] LIMIT [number]

This command would skip the first n records.

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## Counting rows with SELECT

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM [table name]

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## Set required fields

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## Delete existing table

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## Summary

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