

PostgreSQL

DDL

Data Definition Language

-- Postgres makes columns and tables names small by default, use " " to force case sensitivity. (Not Recommended)

أسماء الجداول والأعمدة تتحت بين DOUBLE QUOTES لو عايز تلتزم بحالة الأحرف
بينما القيم النصية VALUES لابد أن توضع بين SINGLE QUOTES

CREATE

Data Types:

INTEGER: عدد صحيح (4 BYTES)

BIGINT: عدد صحيح ضخم جدًا أكثر من 2 مليار

NUMERIC: عدد عشري دقيق جدًا للمال (الخانة العشرية, الدقة)

REAL/DOUBLE PRECISION: عدد عشري تقريبي

VARCHAR(n): نص متغير بحد أقصى n

TEXT: نص مفتوح الطول

CHAR(n): نص ذو طول ثابت يكمل بمسافات

DATE: تاريخ بدون وقت

TIMESTAMP: تاريخ ووقت

BOOLEAN: TRUE or FALSE

SERIAL : INTEGER increases automatic

```
CREATE TABLE employees (  
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    first_name VARCHAR(50) DEFAULT 'No Name' NOT NULL,  
    last_name VARCHAR(50),  
    hire_date DATE DEFAULT CURRENT_DATE NOT NULL,  
    date_time TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NOW(),  
    email VARCHAR(20)  
);
```

CURRENT_DATE : دالة ترجع تاريخ اليوم

NOW() : تاريخ اليوم والوقت

```
CREATE TABLE students (  
    name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
    id INTEGER DEFAULT 1234567,  
    phone_number CHAR(11),  
    grade VARCHAR(10) DEFAULT 'Good' NOT NULL,  
    gpa NUMERIC(3, 2) NOT NULL  
);
```

PRIMARY KEY : UNIQUE + NOT NULL

وبيعمل فهرس تلقائي ع العمود عشان يكون سريع في البحث
(القراءة) ولكن بطيء في الكتابة.

```
SELECT * FROM actor;
```

```
SELECT * FROM actor WHERE 1=1;
```

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE 1 = 2;
```

نسخ الجدول والمحتوى بدون القيود:

```
CREATE TABLE actor_copy AS SELECT * FROM actor;
```

```
SELECT * FROM actor_copy;
```

```
-----
```

```
CREATE TABLE employees_copy AS
```

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE 1 = 2;
```

```
SELECT * FROM employees_copy;
```

```
-----
```

```
CREATE TABLE family_films AS
```

```
SELECT * FROM film
```

```
WHERE rating = 'G';
```

```
SELECT * FROM family_films;
```

```
-----
```

```
CREATE TABLE film_copy AS
```

```
SELECT title, release_year, length FROM film;
```

```
SELECT * FROM film_copy;
```

```
-----
```

```
-- (Aliasing)
```

```
CREATE TABLE customer_contacts AS
```

```
SELECT
```

```
    first_name f_name,
```

```
    last_name l_name,
```

```
    email contact_info
```

```
FROM customer;
```

```
SELECT * FROM customer_contacts;
```

```
-----
```

```
-- (Priority Rule)
```

```
CREATE TABLE actor_naming_test(fname, lname) AS
```

```
SELECT
```

```
    first_name,                -- fname
```

```
    last_name surname          -- surname هَيْتَم تَجَاهِلَه تَمَامًا
```

```
FROM actor;
```

```
SELECT * FROM actor_naming_test;
```

```
-----
```

```
CREATE TABLE film_pricing (movie_title, release_year,  
weekly_cost) AS
```

```
SELECT
```

```
title,  
release_year,  
rental_rate * 7 -- suppose rental_rate = daily
```

```
FROM film;
```

```
SELECT * FROM film_pricing;
```

```
CREATE VIEW actor_view AS
```

```
SELECT * FROM actor;
```

```
-- VIEW ZERO space - مجرد نافذة للاطلاع ع الجدول
```

ALTER

```
CREATE TABLE actor_copy AS
```

```
SELECT * FROM actor;
```

```
ALTER TABLE actor_copy
```

```
ADD COLUMN role VARCHAR(50) DEFAULT
```

```
'Protagonist' NOT NULL;
```

```
SELECT * FROM actor_copy;
```

```
ALTER TABLE actor_copy
```

```
ADD COLUMN fax_number VARCHAR(11),
```

```
ADD COLUMN birth_date DATE,
```

```
ADD COLUMN password VARCHAR(10) DEFAULT 'abc1234';  
SELECT * FROM actor_copy;
```

كلمة عمود اختيارية والأفضل كتابتها

Virtual Primary Key:

اتفاق بينك وبين DBeaver إن العمود id مثلاً ده unique
فبيسمحك تعدل من ال GUI بناءً على ذلك ولكن نظام postgres
مثلاً بيعرف حاجة عنه وممكن يكرر ال id عادي وترجع تعدل من
Dbeaver يلاقى ال id مكرر يضرب فى وشك.

Physical Primary Key: قيد حقيقى يعرفه الجميع

ALTER TABLE actor_copy

ALTER COLUMN password TYPE VARCHAR(50);

ALTER TABLE actor_copy

ALTER COLUMN fax_number TYPE VARCHAR(17),

ALTER COLUMN fax_number SET DEFAULT '-',

ALTER COLUMN password TYPE VARCHAR(20),

ALTER COLUMN password SET NOT NULL;

ALTER TABLE actor_copy DROP COLUMN fax_number;

ALTER TABLE employees_copy

DROP COLUMN IF EXISTS fax_number;

--IF EXISTS لا يعطين خطأ

--DROP (COLUMN)

```
ALTER TABLE actor_copy
```

```
DROP COLUMN last_update,
```

```
DROP COLUMN password;
```

```
SELECT * FROM actor_copy;
```

```
REVOKE INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, TRUNCATE
```

```
ON actor_copy FROM public;
```

-- تعني كل المستخدمين العاديين public كلمة --

-- أنت ك super user تقدر تعدل عادي --

-- REVOKE إلغاء أو سحب

```
ALTER TABLE actor_copy
```

```
ADD COLUMN gender CHAR(1),
```

```
ADD CONSTRAINT gender_check
```

```
CHECK (gender IN ('M', 'F'));
```

In DBeaver GUI:

لما بتسيب الخلية النصية زي ما هي بتكون قيمتها NULL غير معرفة
لأنك لم تدخل أي قيمة إنما لو ضغطت عليها وحاولت التعديل ثم
تركها فارغة أصبحت قيمتها empty string وعشان ترجعها NULL
كليك يمين ثم EDIT SET TO NULL ثم

tablename_columnname_type

-- Naming convention for constraint

ALTER TABLE actor_copy

DROP COLUMN gender;

GRANT INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, TRUNCATE

ON actor_copy TO public;

-- Grant صلاحية منح

ALTER TABLE actor_copy

RENAME COLUMN birth_date TO birthday;

ALTER TABLE actor_copy

RENAME TO actor_backup;

DROP & TRUNCATE

DROP TABLE actor_backup;

بيحذف الجدول نهائياً الهيكل والبيانات وتحرير المساحة

DELETE FROM actor_copy;

بيحذف البيانات ولكن يبقى على الهيكل ولكنها عملية بطيئة Row by row processing
بيحذف صف صف ويسجل فى ال log والعداد زنى id
ملش بيصفر بيكمل من آخر رقم.


```
TRUNCATE TABLE actor_copy;
```

يتم مسح البيانات كلها دفعة واحدة ويصفر العداد لأنه يعتمد على فكرة Page Deallocation يعني يقطع الورقة كلها ويحذف المساحة. DELETE مش بتحذف المساحة لأنها لا تمسح البيانات فيزيائياً هي بتتخبط عليها (بتعلم على الصفوف dead).

```
DELETE FROM jobs WHERE job_id = 'IT_PROG';
```

-- لحذف صفوف معينة

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM actor;
```

-- عدد الصفوف

```
SELECT COUNT(last_name) FROM actor;
```

-- عدد الصفوف ولكن مش يحسب NULL

DML

INSERT

```
INSERT INTO jobs (job_id, job_title, min_salary, max_salary)
```

```
VALUES
```

```
('IT_PROG', 'Programmer', 4000, 10000),
```

```
('AD_PREP', 'President', 20000, 40000),
```

```
('FI_MGR', 'Finance Manager', 12000, 24000);
```

-- يمكن تغيير ترتيب الأعمدة مع تغيير ترتيب القيم المناظرة لها

```
INSERT INTO jobs
```

```

VALUES ('DATA_ENG', 'Data Engineer', 8000, 21000);
-- You must stick to the order of columns
-----

INSERT INTO jobs (job_id, job_title, min_salary)
VALUES ('DATA_ARCH', 'Data Architecture', 8000);
-- only 3 columns / column4 value will be NULL
-----

ALTER TABLE jobs
ALTER COLUMN max_salary SET DEFAULT 10000;
-----

INSERT INTO jobs (job_id, min_salary)
VALUES ('DATA_ARCH2', 8000);
-- Alert job_title NOT NULL
-----

INSERT INTO jobs
VALUES ('SOFT_TEST', 'Software Tester');
-----

INSERT INTO jobs
VALUES ('DATA_ARCH3', 'Data Architecture3', 8000, NULL);
-- Put NULL instead of default value
INSERT INTO jobs
VALUES ('DATA_ARCH4', 'Data Architecture4', 8000, DEFAULT);
-- Put default value explicitly
-----

```

```
CREATE TABLE jobs_copy AS SELECT * FROM jobs
WHERE 1 = 0;
INSERT INTO jobs_copy SELECT * FROM jobs;
-- The same structure but only data you need
-- Constrains are not copied
```

```
-----
TRUNCATE TABLE jobs_copy;
INSERT INTO jobs_copy SELECT * FROM jobs WHERE
job_id = 'IT_PROG';
-----
```

```
TRUNCATE TABLE jobs_copy;
INSERT INTO jobs_copy (job_id, job_title)
SELECT job_id, job_title FROM jobs WHERE
job_id = 'IT_PROG';
```

-- بمجرد أن تفتح القوس وتكتب قائمة أعمدة (col1, col2), أنت توقع
عقدًا ملزمًا مع قاعدة البيانات بأنك ستوفر قيمًا مساوية لها تمامًا
في: العدد والترتيب (val1, val2).

UPDATE

```
CREATE TABLE film_copy AS SELECT * FROM film;
UPDATE film_copy SET length = 90;
```

```
-----
UPDATE film_copy
SET
```

```
release_year = 2005,
```

```
description = 'Parent Guidance'
```

```
WHERE rating = 'PG';
```

```
SELECT * FROM film_copy WHERE rating = 'PG';
```

```
UPDATE film_copy
```

```
SET length = length + 10 WHERE rating = 'PG';
```

```
SELECT * FROM film_copy WHERE rating = 'PG';
```

SELECT

Alias || ColumnOperations

```
SELECT first_name, last_name, email FROM  
customer;
```

```
SELECT first_name f_name, last_name l_name,  
email e_mail FROM customer;
```

```
SELECT first_name AS f_name, last_name AS  
l_name, email AS e_mail FROM customer;
```

```
SELECT first_name AS "My Name", email "E-mail"  
FROM customer;
```

-- "It enforces case sensitivity"

```
SELECT 'My Name is Alex' FROM customer;
```

-- Echo string as many as rows of customer

```
SELECT 'My Name is ' || first_name FROM  
customer;
```

-- || Concatenation

```
CREATE TABLE payments AS SELECT * FROM payment;
```

```
UPDATE payments SET amount = 5.5;
```

```
SELECT 'payment: ' || amount AS total FROM  
payments;
```

```
SELECT
```

```
    first_name || ' ' || last_name AS "Full Name"
```

```
FROM
```

```
    customer;
```

```
SELECT
```

```
    address || ', ' || district || ', ' ||
```

```
postal_code
```

```
AS "full address"
```

```
FROM
```

```
    address;
```

```
-----  
SELECT CONCAT(address, ', ', district, ', ', postal_code)  
AS "full address" FROM address;
```

لو عملت دمج ب | | لنص مع NULL القيمة الكلية بتكون غير معرفة
NULL ولو نص مع رقم بيعطى: ERROR والحل استخدام دالة CONCAT

```
-----  
SELECT
```

```
    title,
```

```
    rental_rate,
```

```
    (rental_rate + 3) * 7 AS weekly_revenue
```

```
FROM
```

```
    film;
```

```
-----  
-- (الوقت والتاريخ)
```

```
SELECT NOW();
```

```
-- أو للتاريخ فقط
```

```
SELECT CURRENT_DATE;
```

```
-- طباعة نص ثابت
```

```
SELECT 'I am Saif';
```

```
-----  
SELECT CURRENT_DATE + 4;
```

```
SELECT title, release_year, 2025 - release_year  
AS years FROM film;
```

Relational Operators BETWEEN...AND... IN

```
SELECT * FROM film WHERE replacement_cost > 20;
```

```
-- < >= <= =
```

```
SELECT * FROM film WHERE replacement_cost != 19.99;
```

```
-----  
SELECT title, replacement_cost FROM film  
WHERE replacement_cost BETWEEN 20 AND 25;
```

```
-- [20, 25]
```

```
-- WHERE replacement_cost >= 20 AND replacement_cost <= 25;
```

```
-----  
SELECT * FROM payment  
WHERE payment_date BETWEEN '2022-02-01' AND  
'2022-02-28';
```

```
-----  
SELECT * FROM payment  
WHERE payment_date >= '2007-02-01' AND  
payment_date < '2007-03-01'
```

زودنا يوم واحد وخلينا (أقل من) عشان يجيب كل معاملات اليوم
الآخر لأن ال Timestamp بيحتوي على وقت وبالتالي بيوقف عند
الساعة 00 بداية اليوم 00:00:00 28-02-2007 فأني معاملة في
اليوم بعد 12 لن تحسب.

SELECT * FROM actor
WHERE actor_id IN (1, 10, 25, 30, 45);

SELECT * FROM actor
WHERE first_name IN ('NICK', 'TOM', 'JOE');

SELECT * FROM payment
WHERE DATE(payment_date) IN ('2022-02-14', '2022-02-15');
-- DATE() Function converts timestamp to date
SELECT * FROM payment
WHERE payment_date::DATE IN ('2022-02-14', '2022-02-15');
-- Convert data type to DATE

تحل محل حرف واحد _

% (Zero or more) تحل محل أي عدد من الحروف

LIKE used to match patterns

SELECT * FROM actor WHERE first_name LIKE '___';

الممثلين الالئ أسماءهم مكونة من ثلاث حروف فقط

SELECT * FROM customer WHERE first_name LIKE 'J_AN';

أربع حروف مماثلة والحرف الثاني أي حاجة

SELECT * FROM customer WHERE first_name LIKE 'AM%';

-- Starts with AM...

SELECT * FROM customer WHERE first_name LIKE 'A%';

-- Starts with A...

SELECT * FROM customer WHERE first_name LIKE '%A';

-- Ends with ...A

SELECT * FROM address WHERE address LIKE '%e';

-- Ends with small e

SELECT * FROM address WHERE address LIKE '%a%';

-- contains a anywhere

SELECT * FROM actor WHERE first_name LIKE 'JULIA%';

-- JULIA – JULIANNE (أمثلة)

SELECT * FROM actor WHERE first_name LIKE '_R%';

-- Second char is r

SELECT * FROM actor WHERE first_name LIKE '%_R';

-- ينتهي بحرفين آخرهم R

```
SELECT * FROM actor WHERE first_name LIKE  
'%_R%';
```

-- جميع الكلمات التي تحتوي على R بشرط ألا تبدأ بها

```
SELECT * FROM actor WHERE first_name LIKE  
'%_R_%';
```

-- R can't be first or last

```
-----  
SELECT * FROM address WHERE address2 = NULL;  
-- NULL is not a value (No Return) NULL means  
Unknown
```

```
-----  
SELECT * FROM address WHERE address2 IS NULL;
```

```
-----  
SELECT * FROM address WHERE address2 IS NOT  
NULL;  
-- It has a value
```

المنطق ثلاثي القيم – Three valued logic

كل خلية في الجدول عبارة عن صندوق إما:

- فارغ empty string
- أو NULL قيمة غير معرفة
- أو قيمة سواء نصية أو عددية

ولذلك لما بتترك الخلية بدون قيمة بيعتبرها NULL قيمة مجهولة غير معرفة.

AND OR NOT

```
SELECT * FROM jobs WHERE job_id = 'DATA_ENG' OR  
min_salary > 10000;
```

```
SELECT * FROM film WHERE replacement_cost > 25  
AND rental_duration IN (5, 7);
```

```
-----  
SELECT * FROM film WHERE replacement_cost > 25  
AND rental_duration NOT IN (5, 7);
```

```
-----  
SELECT first_name, last_name, address_id, customer_id  
FROM customer  
WHERE (address_id = 480 OR address_id = 490)  
AND customer_id > 100;  
-- () > NOT > AND > OR
```

```
-----  
SELECT * FROM jobs  
WHERE job_id = 'IT_PROG'  
OR (job_id = 'ST_CLERK' and salary > 5000);
```

```
-----  
SELECT first_name, last_name, job_id, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE job_id = 'IT_PROG' OR job_id = 'ST_CLERK'  
AND salary > 5000;
```

```

SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary > 10000 AND department_id = 20
OR department_id = 30;
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE (job_id = 'IT_PROG' OR job_id = 'ST_CLERK')
-- جمع الوظائف الأول
AND salary > 5000;
-- نطبق شرط الراتب على القوس كله
-----
SELECT * FROM film WHERE NOT rating = 'G';
SELECT title, rating FROM film WHERE rating NOT
IN ('G', 'PG');
SELECT title, description FROM film WHERE
description NOT LIKE '%Drama%';
SELECT title, length FROM film WHERE length NOT
BETWEEN 60 AND 90;
SELECT title, length, release_year FROM film
WHERE NOT (length = 90 AND release_year = 2018);

```

ORDER BY

```

SELECT * FROM actor ORDER BY first_name ASC;
-- From A to Z (ASCE)
SELECT * FROM actor ORDER BY first_name DESC;
-- From Z to A

```

Oracle: ASCII sort (Binary), placing Uppercase before Lowercase ('Z' comes before 'a').

PostgreSQL: Collation sort following natural human order ('a' comes before 'Z') case insensitive.

```
SELECT * FROM actor ORDER BY actor_id DESC;
```

```
-----  
SELECT payment_id , (amount*10) / 2 price FROM  
payment ORDER BY price;
```

ترتيب حسب قيم عمود تم إنشاؤه Sorting by Alias

```
-----  
SELECT first_name, last_name FROM actor ORDER BY 2;  
-- Position order in SELECT query instead of column name  
-----
```

```
SELECT * FROM payment ORDER BY 1;
```

-- Column 1 in the original table

```
SELECT * FROM actor ORDER BY first_name,  
last_name;
```

```
-----  
SELECT * FROM actor ORDER BY first_name,  
last_name, last_update ;  
-----
```

```
SELECT * FROM actor ORDER BY first_name DESC,  
last_name ASC, last_update DESC;  
-----
```

```
SELECT * FROM actor ORDER BY 1 DESC, 2 ASC;
```

-- يترتب حسب العمود الأول والعمود الثاني مهملاً إلا أن يحدث تعادل
فإن قيمتين من العمود الأول ولو ثلاثة أعمدة فلن ينظر للثالث إلا إذا
تعادل الأول والثاني.

-- ولو هناك صفان بنفس القيم بالظبط بيظلوا كما هم اللان اتعمله
insert الأول هو السابق.

```
-----
```

```
SELECT * FROM country_copy ORDER BY country;
```

```
SELECT * FROM country_copy ORDER BY country DESC;
```

```
-- ASC put NULLS last while DESC put NULLS first;
```

```
-----
```

```
SELECT * FROM country_copy ORDER BY country  
NULLS FIRST;
```

```
SELECT * FROM country_copy ORDER BY country DESC  
NULLS LAST;
```

```
-- NULLS FIRST | NULLS LAST
```

```
SELECT * FROM actor LIMIT 5;
```

```
-- يعني أول خمس صفوف بس
```

```
-----
```

```
SELECT title, release_year, length FROM film  
WHERE release_year = 2017  
ORDER BY length DESC  
LIMIT 10;
```

-- أطول 10 أفلام

```
-----
```

```
SELECT title, release_year, length FROM film
WHERE release_year = 2017
ORDER BY length DESC
OFFSET 10 LIMIT 10;
```

-- offset 10 یعنی: سیب اول 10

UPPER(column): كل الحروف كابيتال

LOWER(column): كل الحروف سمول

INITCAP(column): Initial Capital كابيتال ابتدائي

```
SELECT UPPER(city) FROM city;
```

```
-----
SELECT LOWER(city) FROM city;
```

```
-----
SELECT UPPER(job_id),
INITCAP(job_title) FROM jobs;
```

```
-----
SELECT LOWER(first_name), INITCAP('ahmed saif')
FROM actor;
```

```
-----
SELECT * FROM actor WHERE first_name = 'TOM';
-- string in single quotes is case sensitive
```

```
-----
SELECT * FROM actor WHERE LOWER(last_name) =
'dee';
-- retrieve anyone with the name ignoring case
```

```
-- يبحث متجاهلاً الحالة
-- UPPER(last_name) = 'DEE'
-- INITCAP(last_name) = 'Dee'
```

STRING CONCAT

```
SELECT first_name, SUBSTR(first_name, 2, 5),
last_name, LENGTH(last_name)
FROM actor;
```

```
-- start from second char and count 5 chars
-- SUBSTR(first_name, 2): start from 2 and
continue to the last
```

```
-----
SELECT CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name) AS
full_name FROM actor;
SELECT CONCAT_WS(' ', first_name, middle_name,
last_name) AS full_name FROM actor;
```

```
-- concat with separator
-- يوزع الفاصل بين القيم بذكاء
-- يعني بتجاهل ال NULL لا تضع مسافة قبلها أو بعدها
-- CONCAT() VS ||
-- لو حاولت تدمج نص مع NULL النتيجة بتكون NULL في حالة || السيئة تعم.
```

```
-----
SELECT POSITION('@' IN 'user@gmail.com');
-- RESULT: 5
SELECT STRPOS('user@gmail.com', '@');
```


-- RESULT: 5

SELECT version();

إصدار POSTGRES

-- ابدأ البحث من الحرف الرابع، وهات لن التكرار الثاني لعلامة @

SELECT REGEXP_INSTR('user@test.com', 'a', 4, 2);

-- RESULT: 10

-- The only one that takes 4 parameters

SELECT REGEXP_INSTR('I am learning oracle', 'o', 1, 1);

-- لازم موضع البداية يكون موجب مينفعش سالب أو صفر

-- اتجاه البحث قد يتغير ولكن index ثابت لا يتغير.

-- POSTGRES doesn't have reverse search function like INSTR Oracle.

-- لما يبحث عن كلمة يجلب موضع أول حرف فيها

SELECT first_name, STRPOS(first_name, 'A') FROM actor;

TRIM()

SELECT TRIM(' My name is Ahmed Saif ');

-- تزيل المسافات من الأطراف

-- TRIM() تقص من الأطراف فقط

```
-----  
SELECT TRIM( 'My' FROM 'My name is Ahmed Saif');  
SELECT TRIM( 'Saif' FROM 'My name is Ahmed Saif');  
-- trim only characters from both sides
```

```
-----  
SELECT TRIM( 'My naif' FROM 'My name is Ahmed Saif');  
-- me is Ahmed S
```

-- تبدأ من الطرف الأول إذا وجدت الحرف الأول في القائمة تقصه
وهكذا حتى تصطدم بحرف غير موجود فتنتقل للطرف الآخر وتعمل
بنفس الطريقة حتى تصطدم بحرف غير موجود.

```
-----  
SELECT TRIM(BOTH ' ' FROM ' I am Ahmed ');  
SELECT TRIM(LEADING ' ' FROM ' I am Ahmed ');  
SELECT TRIM(TRAILING ' ' FROM ' I am Ahmed ');  
-- كلاهما - المقدمة - الذيل  
-- both - left - right
```

```
-----  
SELECT TRIM(LEADING 'My' FROM 'My Car');
```

```
-----  
SELECT LTRIM('My name is Saif', 'My ');  
-- (text, characters)  
-- LEFTTRIM-RIGHTTRIM-BOTHTRIM
```

```
SELECT RTRIM('My name is Saif', 'fai');  
SELECT BTRIM('me and you', 'muo');
```

```
-----  
SELECT LTRIM('      My name is Saif');  
SELECT RTRIM('My name is Adammmm', 'm');
```

```
-----  
SELECT REPLACE('Ahmed', 'A', 'M');  
-- REPLACE(source, oldText, newText)  
-- Mhmed  
-- 3 parameters are mandatory
```

```
-----  
SELECT first_name, REPLACE(first_name, 'E', 'O')  
FROM actor;
```

```
-----  
SELECT first_name, REPLACE(first_name, 'EN',  
'-') FROM actor;
```

Padding

حشو الفراغات برمز معين من اليسار أو اليمين حتى يكتمل عدد الحروف.

```
SELECT LPAD('123', 6, '0');  
--000123  
SELECT RPAD('Ali', 5, '*');  
--Ali**  
-----
```

```
SELECT first_name, LPAD(first_name, 10, '*')
left_padding FROM actor;
```

```
-----
SELECT first_name, RPAD(first_name, 7, '-') FROM
actor;
```

```
-----
SELECT first_name, LPAD('My name is ' || first_name,
20, '-') FROM actor;
```

لو الجملة زادت عن عشرين حرف مثلاً 22 هتعمل truncate للزيادة
(حرفين) من جهة اليمين (النهاية) دائماً.

DATE TO_CHAR() TIMESTAMP

DATE: YYYY-MM-DD

TIMESTAMP: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS.nnnnnnn

```
-----
SELECT last_update FROM actor;
```

```
-- TO_CHAR(value, 'format')
```

```
SELECT last_update, TO_CHAR(last_update, 'YYYY')
FROM actor;
```

```
-- 2022
```

```
SELECT last_update, TO_CHAR(last_update, 'YYY')
FROM actor;
```

```
-- 022
```

```
SELECT last_update, TO_CHAR(last_update, 'YY')
FROM actor;
-- 22
SELECT last_update, TO_CHAR(last_update, 'MM')
FROM actor;
-- 02
SELECT last_update, TO_CHAR(last_update,
'month') FROM actor;
-- february
SELECT last_update, TO_CHAR(last_update,
'MONTH') FROM actor;
-- FEBRUARY
SELECT last_update, TO_CHAR(last_update,
'Month') FROM actor;
-- February
SELECT last_update, TO_CHAR(last_update, 'Mon')
FROM actor;
-- Feb
SELECT last_update, TO_CHAR(last_update, 'DD')
FROM actor;
-- 15 (رقم اليوم في الشهر)
SELECT last_update, TO_CHAR(last_update, 'DAY')
FROM actor;
-- TUESDAY
```

```

SELECT last_update, TO_CHAR(last_update, 'D')
FROM actor;
-- 3 (رقم اليوم في الأسبوع)
SELECT last_update, TO_CHAR(last_update, 'DDD')
FROM actor;
-- 046 (رقم اليوم في السنة)
SELECT last_update, TO_CHAR(last_update, 'WWW')
FROM actor;
-- 07 (رقم الأسبوع في السنة)
SELECT payment_date, TO_CHAR(payment_date, 'HH')
FROM payments;
-- 12-hour system
SELECT payment_date, TO_CHAR(payment_date,
'HH24') FROM payments;
-- 24-hour system
SELECT last_update, TO_CHAR(last_update,
'MI:SS:MS PM') FROM actor;
-- 34:33:000
SELECT payment_date, TO_CHAR(payment_date,
'FMMonth DD, YYYY') FROM payment;
-- January 31, 2022
-- No extra spaces
-- FM = Fill Mode
-- كل شهر يأخذ مساحته بالظبط مش تحجز سبتمبر للكل

```

```
SELECT payment_date, TO_CHAR(payment_date, 'DY')
FROM payment;
```

-- SAT

```
SELECT payment_date, TO_CHAR(payment_date,
'DD/MM/YYYY') FROM payment;
```

-- 25/01/2022

```
-----
SELECT TO_CHAR(1250.5, '9,999.99');
```

-- 1,250.50

-- سبب فراغ للسالب ووضع كل رقم في خانة المناظرة له

-- لو رقم مثل موجود سيضع فراغ في مكانه

-- الفاصلة بين كل ثلاث أرقام

-- لو رقم ناقص في الدقيقة العشرية سيضع 0 مكانه

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(31250, '9,999.99');
```

-- لازم عدد ال 9 في النمط يكون مساوياً أو أكبر من عدد خانات الرقم

-- كئ لا يقص الرقم الأصلي ويسبب خسائر

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(31250, '999,999.99');
```

-- 31,250.00 (فراغين في البداية)

```
-----
SELECT TO_CHAR(0.75, '9.99');
```

-- .75

-- الرقم 9 لما يتعامل مع 0 في اليسار مثل يعترف به ويسبب مكانه فارغ

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(0.75, '0.99');
```

-- 0.75

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(5777, '00,000.0');
```

-- 05,777.0

-- الرقم صفر بيضم 0 مكان العدد الزيادة بدل ما يسبب مكانه فاضئ
مثل 9

CASE

```
SELECT title, length,
```

```
    CASE
```

```
        WHEN length < 60 THEN 'Short Movie'
```

```
        WHEN length BETWEEN 60 AND 100 THEN
```

```
'Medium Movie'
```

```
        ELSE 'Long Movie'
```

```
    END AS "Film Duration"
```

```
FROM film;
```

```
-----  
SELECT title, rating,
```

```
    CASE rating
```

```
        WHEN 'G' THEN 'General'
```

```
        WHEN 'PG' THEN 'Parental Guidance'
```

```
        WHEN 'R' THEN 'Restricted'
```

```
        ELSE 'Other'
```

```
    END Genre
```

```
FROM film;
```



```

SELECT job_title, min_salary,
       CASE
           WHEN min_salary <= 7000 THEN min_salary * 1.5
           WHEN min_salary <= 8000 AND min_salary > 7000
THEN min_salary + 1000
           ELSE min_salary
       END "New_Salary"
FROM jobs;

```

```

-----
SELECT job_title, min_salary,
       CASE
           WHEN min_salary <= 7000 THEN min_salary
* 1.5
           WHEN min_salary <= 8000 AND min_salary >
7000 THEN min_salary + 1000
           WHEN job_title = 'Data Engineer' THEN
min_salary * 2
           ELSE min_salary
       END "New_Salary"
FROM jobs;

```

-- يـمـثـلـ: صف صف وبيـقـف عـنـد الـصـف وـيـمـثـلـ: case case لـو
تـحـقـقـت مـثـل بـيـص ع الـلـي بـعـدـهـا.

```

-----
SELECT * FROM jobs WHERE
       (CASE
           WHEN min_salary <= 7000 THEN 1

```

```
WHEN job_title = 'Data Engineer' THEN 1  
ELSE 0  
END) = 1;
```

Aggregate Functions

دوال التجميع

```
SELECT AVG(amount) FROM payment;  
SELECT ROUND(AVG(amount), 2) FROM payment;  
-- 4.20 (عددین عشريین)  
SELECT ROUND(AVG(amount), 2) FROM payment WHERE  
payment_date::DATE = '2022-01-25';
```

-- ' ' التواريخ تعتبر نصوص توضع بين

SELECT COUNT(amount) FROM payments WHERE
payment_date::DATE = '2022-01-25';

-- COUNT only NOT NULL VALUES

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM payments WHERE  
payment_date::DATE = '2022-01-25';
```

-- COUNT ALL VALUES

SELECT SUM(amount) FROM payments WHERE
payment_date::DATE = '2022-01-25';

-- المجموع لكل القيم

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM payment;
```

```
-- Number of all rows
```

```
-----  
SELECT COALESCE(amount, 0) FROM payments;
```

```
-- Make NULL values in amount = 0 (retrieve not  
update)
```

```
SELECT 5 + COALESCE(NULL, 0);
```

```
-- INSTEAD OF 5 + NULL = NULL | 5 + 0 = 5
```

```
SELECT COALESCE(address, address2, district, 'No  
Info') AS address_info
```

```
FROM address;
```

```
-- Row by row if address has value retrieve and  
if NULL check the second so on
```

```
-----  
SELECT AVG(amount) FROM payments;
```

```
SELECT AVG(COALESCE(amount, 0)) FROM payment;
```

```
-- NULLS عشان يحسب العدد بتاع ال
```

```
SELECT ROUND(AVG(COALESCE(amount, 0)), 2) FROM  
payment;
```

```
-----  
SELECT MIN(first_name) FROM actor;
```

```
SELECT MAX(first_name) FROM actor;
```

```
-----  
SELECT SUM(amount), SUM(ALL amount),
```

```
SUM(DISTINCT amount) FROM payment;
```

```
-- ALL is the default mode - DISTINCT removes  
duplication
```

```
-----  
SELECT
```

```
    COUNT(*) AS total_transactions, -- عدد العمليات  
    SUM(amount) AS total_revenue, -- إجمالي الدخل  
    MAX(amount) AS max_payment, -- أكبر مبلغ  
    MIN(amount) AS min_payment, -- أصغر مبلغ  
    ROUND(AVG(amount), 2) AS avg_payment FROM  
payment; -- متوسط الدفع
```

```
-----  
SELECT amount, SUM(amount) FROM payment; -- Error  
-- الكويري الأولى صفوف والثانية صف واحد لا يمكن جمعهم في جدول
```

GROUP BY

```
SELECT rating FROM film ORDER BY rating;
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT rating FROM film;
```

```
-- Only filter
```

```
SELECT rating FROM film GROUP BY rating;
```

```
-- Remove Duplication by grouping equal values  
in the same group
```

```
-- تجهيز لإجراء عمليات
```

```
SELECT rating, COUNT(rating), SUM(length) FROM  
film GROUP BY rating;
```

```
SELECT rating, COUNT(*), SUM(length) FROM film
GROUP BY rating;
```

```
-- COUNT(*)
```

```
-- عشان لو فيه جروب أفلام rating NULLS تعدهم
```

```
-----
SELECT rating, rental_rate, COUNT(*),
SUM(length) FROM film
GROUP BY rating, rental_rate;
```

```
-----
SELECT rating, rental_rate, COUNT(*),
SUM(length) FROM film
GROUP BY rating, rental_rate
ORDER BY rating, rental_rate, count(*) DESC;
```

```
-----
SELECT rating, rental_rate FROM film
GROUP BY rating, rental_rate;
```

```
-----
SELECT rental_rate FROM film
GROUP BY rating, rental_rate;
```

```
-- الأعمدة الموجودة في SELECT لازم تتواجد في GROUP BY
-- والعكس غير صحيح عشان عدد الصفوف يكون متكافئ
-- الكلام خاص بالأعمدة الأصلية في الجدول
-- SELECT خاصة بالعرض
```

```
-----
SELECT rating, avg(rental_rate) FROM film
```

```
WHERE avg(rental_rate) > 2.9 GROUP BY rating;
-- WHERE sees only original columns not runtime
columns
-- so it can't be used with aggregate function
WHERE -- بتشيك على عملية لم تحسب بعد وبالتالي عمود غير
موجود أصلاً فمش هتنفع هنا ولا مع alias columns
```

HAVING

فلتر المجموعات

```
SELECT rating, avg(rental_rate) FROM film
GROUP BY rating HAVING avg(rental_rate) > 3;
-- HAVING works on calculated runtime columns
```

Order of query syntax:

```
SELECT => FROM => WHERE => GROUP BY => HAVING => ORDER BY
```

```
FROM/JOIN -> WHERE -> GROUP BY -> HAVING -> SELECT ->
ORDER BY -> LIMIT/OFFSET
```

```
SELECT SUM(amount) FROM payment
HAVING SUM(amount) > 1000000;
-- HAVING here considers the full table as one
group
-- HAVING in most cases comes after GROUP BY as
it works only on groups
```