

5.8 Bibliotheken für PostgreSQL

- Haskell/WASH: Modul Dbconnect
- PHP: pqsql-Funktionen
- Java/JSP: JDBC
- Perl: DBI database interface modul

5.9 Interaktives Arbeiten mit der PostgreSQL-Shell `psql`

- Meta-Befehle
 - Beenden der Shell: `\q`
 - Liste aller SQL-Befehle: `\h`
 - Syntax eines SQL-Befehls: `\h command`
 - Auflisten aller Tabellen: `\d`
 - Anzeigen der Spalten einer Tabelle: `\d relation`
 - Ausführen abgespeicherter Befehle: `\i filename`
- Ausführen eines SQL-Befehls:
`SELECT ... FROM ... WHERE;`

5.10 SQL – Eine Mini-Einführung

5.10.1 Erzeugen und Löschen von Tabellen

- Eingebaute Datentypen

`int, smallint, real, char(N), varchar(N),
date, time, timestamp, ...`

- CREATE TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE weather (  
    city          varchar(80),  
    temp_lo      int,          -- low temperature  
    temp_hi      int,          -- high temperature  
    prcp         real,         -- precipitation  
    date         date  
);
```

- CREATE TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE cities (  
    name          varchar(80),  
    location      point  
);
```

- DROP TABLE

```
DROP TABLE weather;
```

5.10.2 Einfügen von Zeilen in eine Tabelle

- INSERT INTO ... VALUES ...

```
INSERT INTO weather VALUES ('San Francisco', 46, 50, 0.25, '1994-11-29')
```

```
INSERT INTO weather (date, city, temp_hi, temp_lo)
VALUES ('1994-11-29', 'Hayward', 54, 37);
```

5.10.3 Abfragen einer Tabelle

- SELECT ... FROM ... WHERE

```
SELECT * FROM weather;
```

```
SELECT city, (temp_hi+temp_lo)/2 AS temp_avg, date FROM weather;
```

city	temp_avg	date
San Francisco	48	1994-11-27
San Francisco	50	1994-11-29
Hayward	45	1994-11-29

```
SELECT * FROM weather
WHERE city = 'San Francisco'
AND prcp > 0.0;
```

5.10.4 Abfragen einer Tabelle

- ohne Duplikate, sortiert:

```
SELECT DISTINCT ... FROM ... ORDER BY ...
```

- Beispiel

```
SELECT DISTINCT city  
FROM weather  
ORDER BY city;
```

5.10.5 Abfragen mehrerer Tabellen — Joins

- Beispiel: Auflisten aller Wetterdaten inkl. Koodinaten

```
SELECT *
  FROM weather, cities
 WHERE city = name;
```

city	temp_lo	temp_hi	prcp	date	name
San Francisco	46	50	0.25	1994-11-27	San Franc
San Francisco	43	57	0	1994-11-29	San Franc

(2 rows)

- besser:

```
SELECT city, temp_lo, temp_hi, prcp, date, location
  FROM weather, cities
 WHERE city = name;
```


- Self-Joins:

```
SELECT W1.city, W1.temp_lo AS low, W1.temp_hi AS high,  
       W2.city, W2.temp_lo AS low, W2.temp_hi AS high  
FROM weather W1, weather W2  
WHERE W1.temp_lo < W2.temp_lo  
AND W1.temp_hi > W2.temp_hi;
```

5.10.6 Aggregationsfunktionen

- Berechnen eines Wertes aus mehreren Zeilen
- Anzahl: count
- Summe: sum
- Maximum: max
- ...

```
SELECT city FROM weather
       WHERE temp_lo = (SELECT max(temp_lo) FROM weather);
```

5.10.7 Aktualisieren einer Tabelle

- UPDATE ... SET ... WHERE ...
- Beispiel

```
UPDATE weather
```

```
    SET temp_hi = temp_hi - 2,  temp_lo = temp_lo - 2
```

```
    WHERE date > '1994-11-28';
```

5.10.8 Schlüssel

- Primärschlüssel vs. Fremdschlüssel
- Beispieltabellen

```
CREATE TABLE cities (  
  city      varchar(80) primary key,  
  location  point  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE weather (  
  city      varchar(80) references cities,  
  temp_lo   int,  
  temp_hi   int,  
  prcp      real,  
  date      date  
);
```

- Beispielanfrage

```
INSERT INTO weather VALUES ('Berkeley', 45, 53, 0.0, '1994-11-28')
```

```
ERROR: insert or update on table "weather" violates foreign key c
```

```
DETAIL: Key (city)=(Berkeley) is not present in table "cities".
```

5.10.9 Transaktionen

- Ausführen mehrerer Kommandos als atomare Einheit
- “all or nothing”
- BEGIN; ... COMMIT;
- Beispiel

```
BEGIN;
```

```
UPDATE accounts SET balance = balance - 100.00  
WHERE name = 'Alice';
```

```
UPDATE branches SET balance = balance - 100.00  
WHERE name = (SELECT branch_name FROM accounts WHERE name =
```

```
UPDATE accounts SET balance = balance + 100.00  
WHERE name = 'Bob';
```

```
COMMIT;
```

- Abbruch der Transaktion: ROLLBACK; anstelle von COMMIT;
- Achtung: manche Bibliotheken machen implizit immer Transaktionen!