

### Objects

Table	The table is used to store the data. A special feature of PostgreSQL table is inheritance.
Schema	A schema is a logical container of tables and other objects inside a database.
Tablespace	A tablespace is where PostgreSQL stores the data.
View	The view is a virtual table that is used to simplify complex queries and to apply security for a set of records.

**Function** The function is a block reusable SQL code that returns a scalar value of a list of records. In PostgreSQL, functions can also return composite objects.

**Cast** Casts enable you to convert one data type into another data type. Casts actually backed by functions to perform the conversion.

**Sequence** Sequences are used to manage auto-increment columns that defined in a table as a serial column.

### Other

**CAST** convert explicit a value from one data type to another.  
CAST( expression AS datatype )

**BETWEEN** value BETWEEN low AND high (include equal). Used with WHERE

### Subquery

A subquery is a query nested inside another query such as SELECT, INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE.

### GROUP and HAVING

The GROUP BY clause divides the rows returned from the SELECT statement into groups.

The HAVING clause sets the condition for group rows created by the GROUP BY clause after the GROUP BY clause applies while the WHERE clause sets the condition for individual rows before GROUP BY clause applies.

### String operations

Concatenate first\_name || ' ' || last\_name

### SELECT

**SELECT**  
column\_name  
**FROM**  
table\_name  
**ORDER BY**  
column\_name ASC (DESC);

### LIKE (case sensitive)

~~ is equivalent to LIKE  
~~\* is equivalent to ILIKE  
!~ is equivalent to NOT LIKE  
!~\* is equivalent to NOT ILIKE

### WHERE operators

Operator	Description
=	Equal
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal
<=	Less than or equal
<> or !=	Not equal
AND	Logical operator AND
OR	Logical operator OR

Not published yet.  
Last updated 29th March, 2018.  
Page 1 of 2.

### LIMIT & OFFSET

```
SELECT column_a
FROM table_name
WHERE last_name = "
ORDER BY first_name
LIMIT 5 OFFSET 3;
LIMIT is not a SQL-standard.
```

### FETCH

```
OFFSET start { ROW | ROWS }
FETCH { FIRST | NEXT } [ row_count ] { ROW | ROWS } ONLY
```

### Order of clause

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

### INSERT new record

```
INSERT INTO table_name (column_1,
column_2)
VALUES
('val1', 'val2')
('val3', 'val4');
```

### Alias

```
column_name AS alias_name
column_name alias_name
expression alias_name
```

### INNER JOIN

```
SELECT column_a
FROM A_table
INNER JOIN B_table ON A_table.pka =
B_table.fka;
```



### JOINS general

**Inner Join** selects rows from one table that have the corresponding rows in other tables.

**Left Join** selects rows from one table that may or may not have the corresponding rows in other tables.

**Self-join** joins a table to itself by comparing a table to itself.

**Full Outer Join** uses the full join to find a row in a table that does not have a matching row in another table.

**Cross Join** produces a Cartesian product of the rows in two or more tables.

**Natural Join** joins two or more tables using implicit join condition based on the common column names in the joined tables.



By **matiwan**  
[cheatography.com/matiwan/](https://cheatography.com/matiwan/)

Not published yet.  
Last updated 29th March, 2018.  
Page 2 of 2.

Sponsored by **Readability-Score.com**  
Measure your website readability!  
<https://readability-score.com>