



ΧΩΡΙΚΕΣ ΒΑΣΕΙΣ ΔΕΔΟΜΕΝΩΝ

Διάλεξη: Εισαγωγή στην PostgreSQL

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PostgreSQL Data Types

NUMERIC TYPES

- INTEGER, 4 bytes, range (-32768, 32767)
 - SMALLINT, BIGINT
- REAL, 4 bytes, 6 decimal digits precision
- SERIAL, 4 bytes, autoincrementing integer (1, 214743647)
 - SMALLSERIAL, BIGSERIAL

CHARACTER TYPES

- VARCHAR(n), variable length with limit
- CHAR(n), fixed length
- TEXT, variable unlimited length



PostgreSQL Data Types

DATE/TIME TYPES

- DATE, 4 bytes, date (no time)
- TIME, 8/12 bytes time of day (with time zone)
- TIMESTAMP, 8 bytes, date and time

GEOMETRIC TYPES

- POINT, 16 bytes, point (x,y)
- LINE, 32 bytes, line {A,B,C}
- LINESEQ, 32 bytes, line segment ((x1,y1), (x2,y2))
- POLYGON, 40 + 16n bytes, [(x1,y1,...)]
- CIRCLE, 24 bytes, <(x,y), r> (center point and radius)

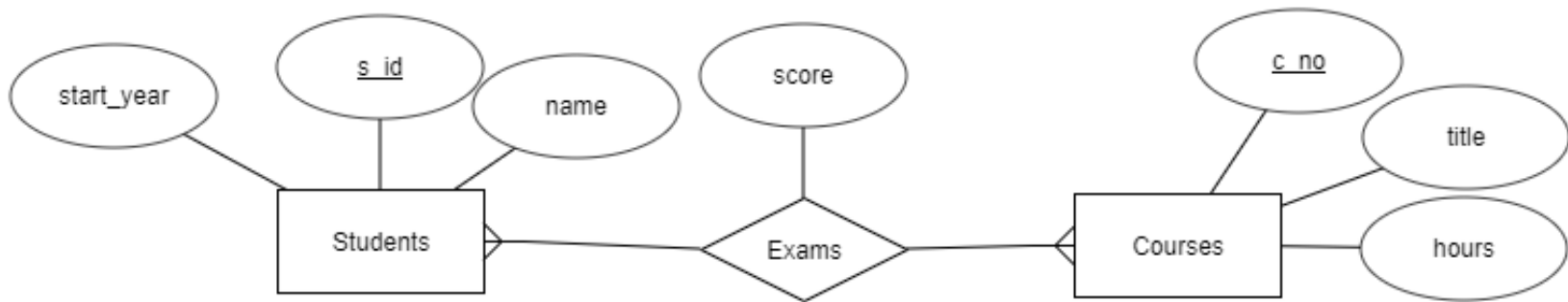


PostgreSQL – Βασικές Εντολές

- PSQL commands (interactive terminal for Postgres)
 - \list or \l - list all databases
 - \l+ - list all databases with additional information
 - \d – list tables in a database
 - \d tablename - show table definition
 - \d+ tablename - show extended table information
 - \du – list all users
 - \q quit
 - \help
 - create database dbname; - create a database
 - drop database dbname; - delete a database
 - \c dbname; - connect to a database

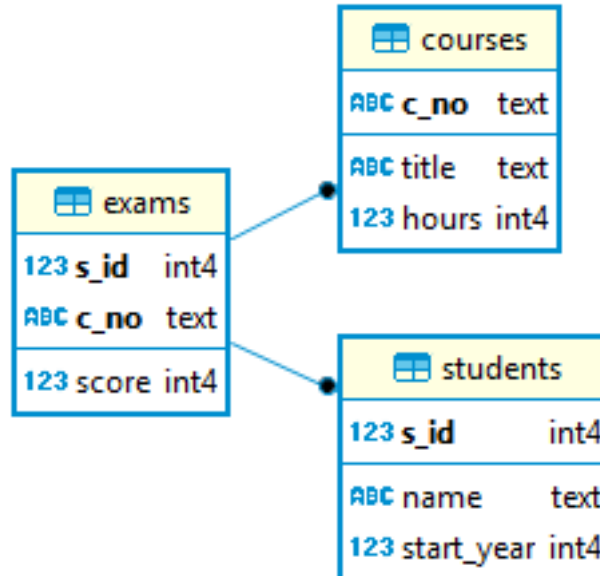
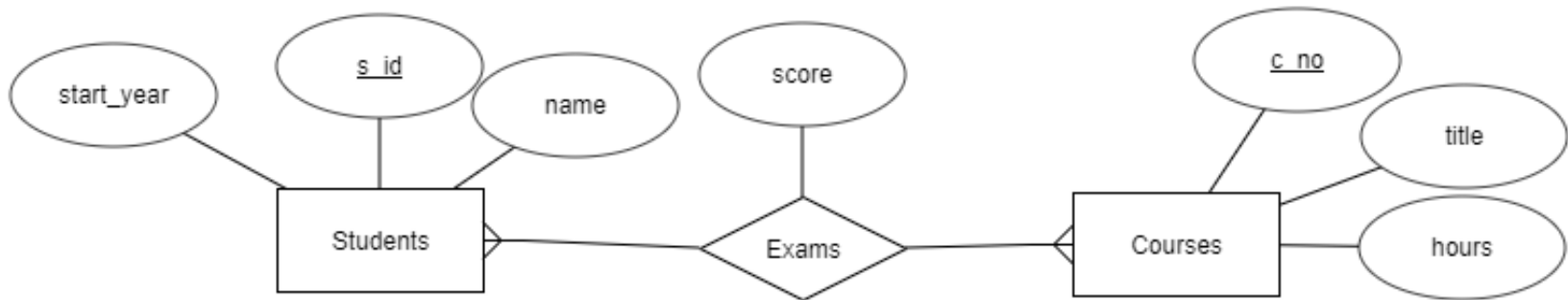


PostgreSQL – Παράδειγμα Βάσης





PostgreSQL – Παράδειγμα Βάσης





PostgreSQL Βασικές Εντολές

- Δημιουργία Πίνακα
 - CREATE TABLE table_name;
 - CREATE TABLE table_name (column_name TYPE column_constraint, table_constraint table_constraint) INHERITS existing_table_name;
- CONSTRAINTS
 - UNIQUE (column_list)
 - PRIMARY KEY (column_list)
 - CHECK (condition)
 - REFERENCES

```
CREATE TABLE courses (  
  c_no text PRIMARY KEY,  
  title text,  
  hours integer);
```

```
CREATE TABLE students (  
  s_id integer PRIMARY KEY,  
  name text,  
  start_year integer);
```



PostgreSQL Βασικές Εντολές

- Εισαγωγή Δεδομένων
 - INSERT INTO table_name VALUES (values);
- Ανανέωση Δεδομένων
 - UPDATE table_name SET column1=value1, column2=value2 WHERE condition;
- Διαγραφή Δεδομένων
 - DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;

```
INSERT INTO courses (c_no, title,
hours)
VALUES ('CS301', 'Databases', 30),
('CS305', 'Networks', 60);
```

```
INSERT INTO students (s_id,
name, start_year)
VALUES (1451, 'Anna', 2014),
(1432, 'Victor', 2014),
(1556, 'Nina', 2015);
```

```
UPDATE courses SET hours =
hours*0.8 WHERE hours > 45;
```




PostgreSQL Βασικές Εντολές

```
CREATE TABLE exams(  
s_id integer REFERENCES students(s_id) (ON DELETE  
RESTRICT/CASCADE),  
c_no text REFERENCES courses(c_no) (ON DELETE  
RESTRICT/CASCADE),  
score integer,  
CONSTRAINT pk PRIMARY KEY(s_id, c_no));
```

```
INSERT INTO exams(s_id,  
c_no, score)  
VALUES (1451, 'CS301', 5),  
(1556, 'CS301', 5),  
(1451, 'CS305', 5),  
(1432, 'CS305', 4);
```

```
UPDATE exams SET score =  
score*1.1 FROM courses  
WHERE (courses.c_no =  
exams.c_no AND  
courses.hours > 10) ;
```



PostgreSQL Βασικές Εντολές

- Αλλαγή Πίνακα

- ALTER TABLE table_name action;
- ALTER TABLE table_name ADD COLUMN new_column_name TYPE;
- ALTER TABLE table_name DROP COLUMN column_name;
- ALTER TABLE table_name RENAME COLUMN column_name TO new_column_name;
- ALTER TABLE table_name ALTER COLUMN column_name [SET NOT NULL | DROP NOT NULL]
- ALTER TABLE table_name ADD CHECK expression;

- Διαγραφή Πίνακα

- DROP TABLE table_name [CASCADE | RESTRICT]

```
ALTER TABLE students ADD  
COLUMN address text;
```

```
UPDATE students SET  
address = '.....' WHERE  
name = '.....';
```

```
ALTER TABLE students ALTER  
COLUMN name SET NOT NULL;
```

```
DROP TABLE students CASCADE;
```

```
ALTER TABLE exams ADD  
CONSTRAINT constraint s_id_fk  
FOREIGN KEY (s_id) REFERENCES  
students(s_id);
```



PostgreSQL Βασικές Εντολές

- **Ανάκτηση Δεδομένων**
 - `SELECT * FROM table_name;`
 - `SELECT column1, column2 FROM table_name;`
 - `SELECT DISTINCT column1 FROM table_name;`
 - `SELECT column1 FROM table_name WHERE conditions;`
 - Condition (`=`, `<>` (or `!=`), `>`, `>=`, `<`, `<=`, `AND`, `OR`)

```
SELECT * FROM courses;
```

```
SELECT title AS course_title, hours  
FROM courses;
```

```
SELECT start_year FROM  
students;
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT start_year  
FROM students;
```

```
SELECT * FROM courses WHERE  
hours > 45;
```



PostgreSQL Βασικές Εντολές

- Ανάκτηση Δεδομένων
 - SELECT column1, column_2 FROM table_name ORDER BY column1 ASC, column2 DESC;
 - SELECT * FROM table_name LIMIT n OFFSET m;
 - SELECT column1, aggregate_function(column2) FROM table_name GROUP BY column1;

```
SELECT * FROM exams ORDER BY  
score DESC;
```

```
SELECT * FROM exams ORDER BY  
score DESC LIMIT 2 OFFSET 1;
```

```
SELECT s_id, avg(score) FROM  
exams GROUP BY s_id;
```

The **GROUP BY** clause divides the rows returned from the **SELECT** statement into groups. For each group, you can apply an aggregate function e.g., **SUM** to calculate the sum of items or **COUNT** to get the number of items in the groups.



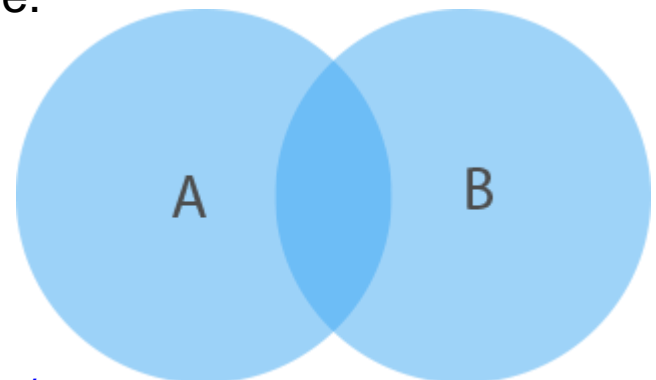
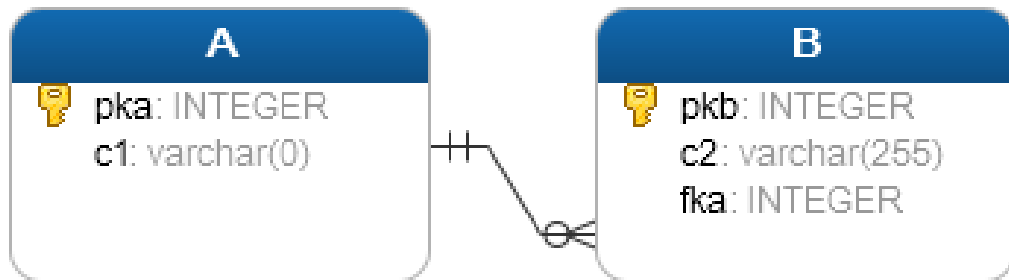
PostgreSQL Βασικές Εντολές

- INNER JOIN

- SELECT A.pka, A.c1,
B.pkb, B.c2 FROM A
INNER JOIN B ON A .pka
= B.fka;

```
SELECT students.s_id, name,  
start_year, score FROM students  
INNER JOIN exams ON  
students.s_id = exams.s_id;
```

If you want to select rows from the A table that have corresponding rows in the B table, you use the INNER JOIN clause.



PostgreSQL INNER JOIN

<http://www.postgresqltutorial.com/postgresql-joins/>

<http://www.postgresqltutorial.com/postgresql-inner-join/>



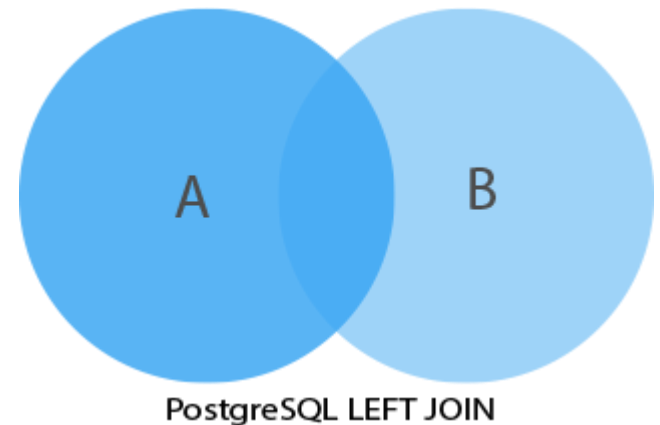
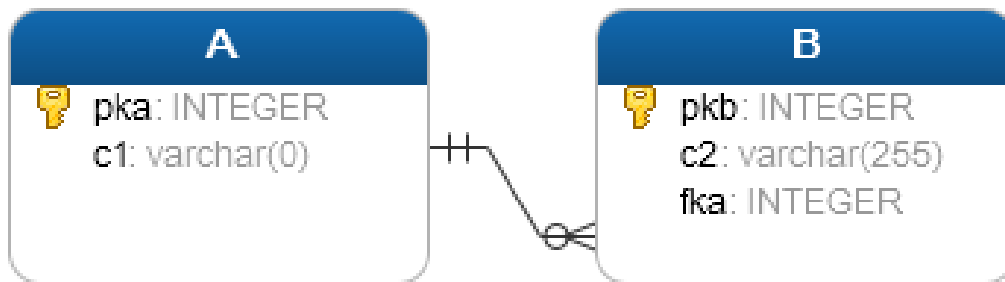
PostgreSQL Βασικές Εντολές

- LEFT JOIN

- SELECT A.pka, A.c1,
B.pkb, B.c2 FROM A
LEFT JOIN B ON A .pka =
B.fka;

```
SELECT students.name,  
exams.score  
FROM students  
LEFT JOIN exams  
ON students.s_id = exams.s_id  
AND exams.c_no = 'CS305';
```

If you want to select rows from the A table which may or may not have corresponding rows in the B table, you use the LEFT JOIN clause.



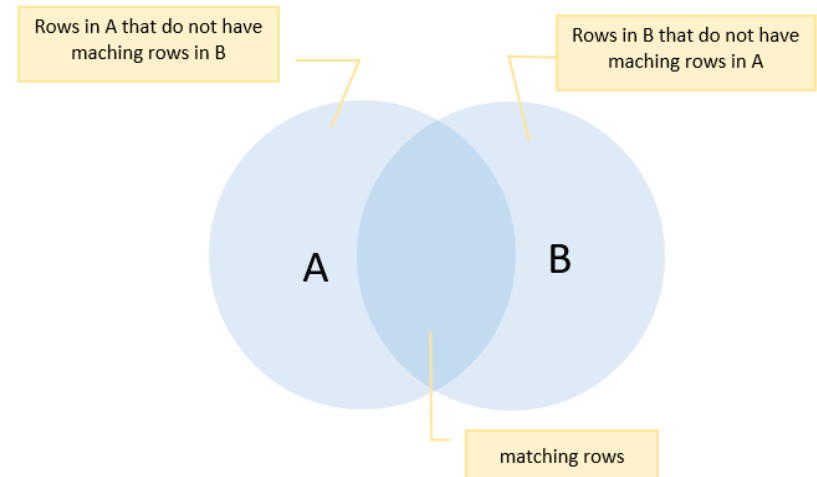
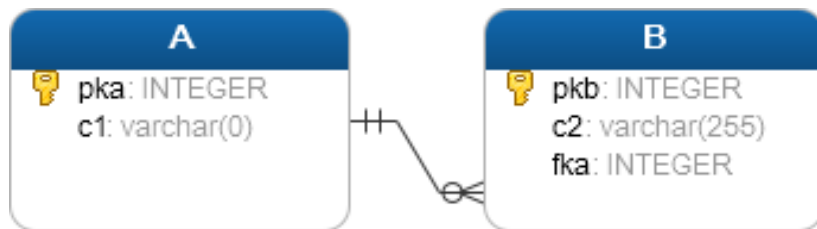


PostgreSQL Βασικές Εντολές

- FULL OUTER JOIN
 - SELECT * FROM A FULL [OUTER] JOIN B on A.id = B.id;

The full outer join combines the results of both left join and right join.

```
SELECT students.name,  
exams.score  
FROM students  
FULL OUTER JOIN exams  
ON students.s_id = exams.s_id  
AND exams.c_no = 'CS305';
```





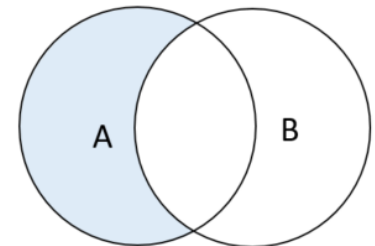
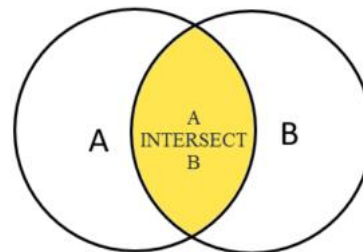
PostgreSQL Βασικές Εντολές

- **UNION:** combine result sets of two or more select statements
 - `SELECT column1, column2 FROM table_name_1 UNION SELECT column1, column_2 FROM table_name_2;`
 - Both queries must return the same number of columns.
 - The corresponding columns in the queries must have compatible data types.
 - ALL : does not remove duplicates
- **INTERSECT:** combine result sets of two or more select statements
 - `SELECT column_list FROM A INTERSECT SELECT column_list FROM B;`
- **EXCEPT:** returns distinct rows from the first (left) query that are not in the output of the second (right) query.
 - `SELECT column_list FROM A WHERE condition_a EXCEPT SELECT column_list FROM B WHERE condition_b;`
 - The number of columns and their orders must be the same in the two queries.
 - The data types of the respective columns must be compatible.

```
SELECT * FROM students UNION  
(ALL) SELECT * FROM students2;
```

```
SELECT name FROM students  
INTERSECT SELECT name FROM  
students2;
```

```
SELECT s_id FROM students  
EXCEPT SELECT s_id FROM exams  
WHERE exams.score < 5;
```





PostgreSQL Βασικές Εντολές

- SUBQUERY

- Construct complex queries
- PostgreSQL executes the query that contains a subquery in the following sequence:
 - First, executes the subquery.
 - Second, gets the result and passes it to the outer query.
 - Third, executes the outer query.

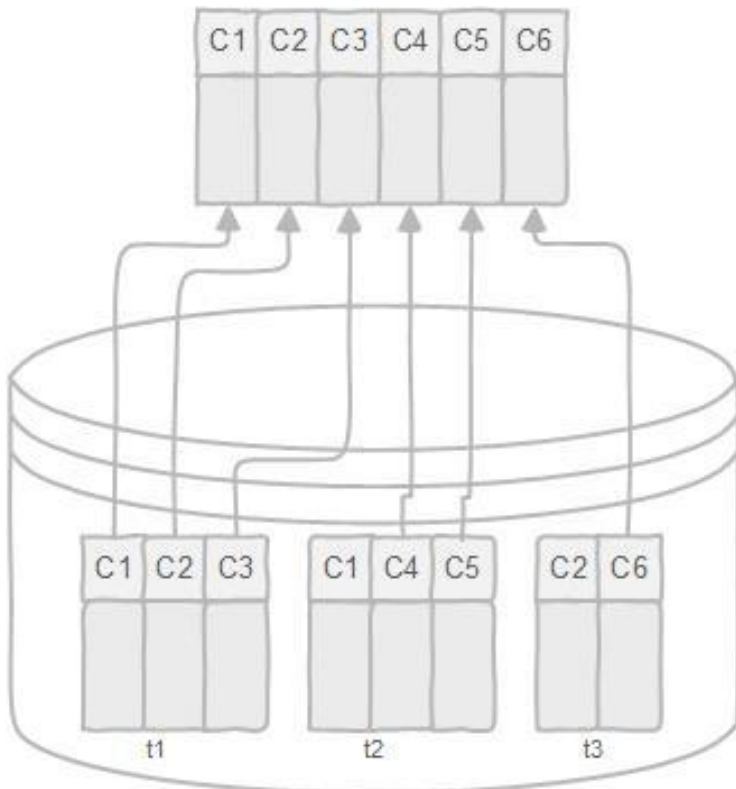
```
SELECT name, start_year
FROM students
WHERE s_id IN (SELECT s_id
FROM exams
WHERE c_no = 'CS305');
```



PostgreSQL Βασικές Εντολές

- VIEWS

- CREATE VIEW
view_name AS query;



```
CREATE VIEW results AS  
SELECT s_id , c_no, name, title  
FROM exams  
JOIN students USING (s_id)  
JOIN courses USING (c_no);
```

```
SELECT c1,c2,c3,c4,c5,c6  
FROM t1  
JOIN t2 USING (c1)  
JOIN t3 USING (c2)
```



Εισαγωγή/Εξαγωγή Δεδομένων

- Μέσω του pgAdmin
 - Δυνατότητα εισαγωγής/εξαγωγής δεδομένων από αρχεία τύπου csv ή txt
 - Δυνατότητα για backup/restore της βάσης

Extract SQL from a database via Pgadmin
Select Database --> Backup --> Provide filename
Select Format --> plain
Select Encoding --> UTF8
Backup

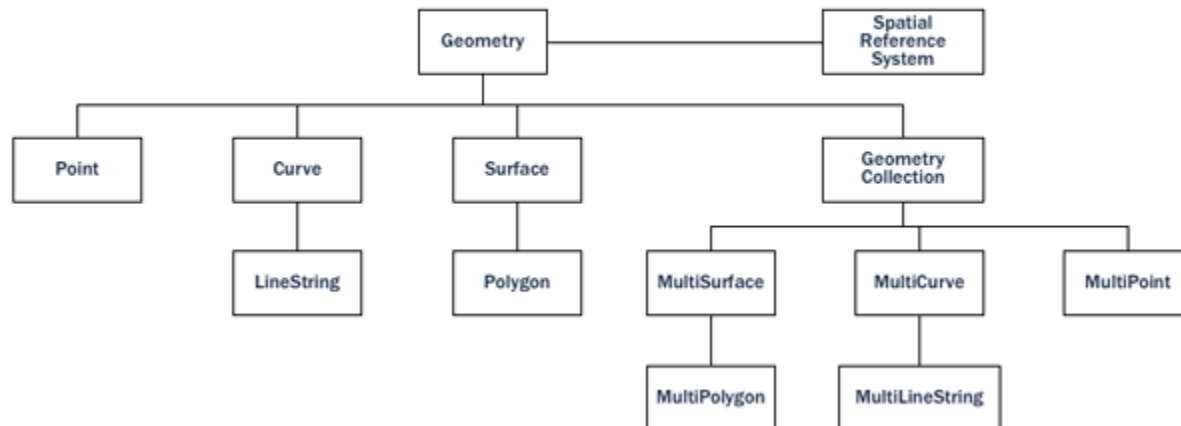


PostgreSQL και Postgis

- POSTGIS δεδομένα: αναπαράσταση γεωγραφικών χαρακτηριστικών Features
- Spatial data types (τύποι χωρικών δεδομένων): point, line, polygon;
- Το PostGIS μετατρέπει την PostgreSQL Database Management System σε βάση χωρικών δεδομένων με δυνατότητα για υποστήριξη: spatial types, indexes, functions.

```
CREATE EXTENSION postgis;  
//load the PostGIS spatial  
extension  
SELECT postgis_full_version();  
//confirm that PostGIS is installed  
by running a PostGIS function
```

Geometry Hierarchy





PostgreSQL και Postgis

```
CREATE TABLE cities ( id int4 primary key, name varchar(50),  
geom geometry(POINT,4326) );  
SELECT * from cities;
```

```
INSERT INTO cities (id, geom, name) VALUES  
(1,ST_GeomFromText('POINT(-0.1257 51.508)',4326),'London,  
England');
```

```
INSERT INTO cities (id, geom, name) VALUES  
(2,ST_GeomFromText('POINT(-81.233 42.983)',4326),'London,  
Ontario');
```

```
INSERT INTO cities (id, geom, name) VALUES  
(3,ST_GeomFromText('POINT(27.91162491 -  
33.01529)',4326),'East London,SA');
```



PostgreSQL και Postgis

```
SELECT * FROM cities;
```

```
SELECT id, ST_AsText(geom), ST_AsEwkt(geom), ST_X(geom),  
ST_Y(geom) FROM cities;
```

```
SELECT p1.name, p2.name,  
ST_DistanceSphere(p1.geom,p2.geom) FROM cities AS p1,  
cities AS p2 WHERE p1.id > p2.id;
```

http://www.postgis.us/downloads/postgis21_cheatsheet.pdf