

# PostgreSQL Riferimento Rapido

Tabelle, query, join, indici, JSON, ruoli

## Connessione

### Riga di Comando

```
psql -U postgres
psql -h localhost -p 5432 -U user -d mydb
psql "postgresql://user:pass@host:5432/mydb"
```

### Meta-Comandi psql

<b>\l</b>	Elenca i database
<b>\c dbname</b>	Connetti al database
<b>\dt</b>	Elenca le tabelle
<b>\d tablename</b>	Descrive la struttura della tabella
<b>\dn</b>	Elenca gli schema
<b>\du</b>	Elenca i ruoli
<b>\q</b>	Esci da psql
<b>\i file.sql</b>	Esegue un file SQL

## Table e Schema

### Crea Tabella

```
CREATE TABLE users (
  id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
  name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  email TEXT UNIQUE,
  created_at TIMESTAMPTZ DEFAULT NOW()
);
```

### Operazioni sullo Schema

```
CREATE SCHEMA app;
CREATE TABLE app.users (id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY);
SET search_path TO app, public;
DROP SCHEMA app CASCADE;
```

### Modifica Tabella

```
ALTER TABLE users ADD COLUMN age INT;
ALTER TABLE users ALTER COLUMN name TYPE TEXT;
ALTER TABLE users DROP COLUMN age;
ALTER TABLE users RENAME TO customers;
```

## Tipi di Dato

### Numerici

<b>INTEGER / INT</b>	Intero a 4 byte
<b>BIGINT</b>	Intero a 8 byte
<b>SERIAL</b>	Intero auto-incrementante
<b>NUMERIC(p, s)</b>	Numerico esatto (es. NUMERIC(10,2))
<b>REAL / DOUBLE PRECISION</b>	Virgola mobile (4 / 8 byte)
<b>BOOLEAN</b>	true / false / null

### Stringhe e Binari

<b>TEXT</b>	Testo variabile senza limite
<b>VARCHAR(n)</b>	Testo variabile fino a n caratteri
<b>CHAR(n)</b>	Testo a lunghezza fissa
<b>BYTEA</b>	Dati binari
<b>UUID</b>	Identificatore unico universale a 128 bit

### Date, JSON e Array

<b>DATE</b>	Data del calendario
<b>TIMESTAMPTZ</b>	Timestamp con fuso orario
<b>INTERVAL</b>	Intervallo di tempo (es. '2 days')
<b>JSONB</b>	JSON binario (indicizzabile)
<b>INT[] / TEXT[]</b>	Tipi array

## Query

### Insert

```
INSERT INTO users (name, email)
VALUES ('Alice', 'alice@example.com')
RETURNING id;
```

```
INSERT INTO users (name, email) VALUES
('Bob', 'bob@ex.com'),
('Carol', 'carol@ex.com');
```

### Select

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE id = 1;
SELECT name, email FROM users
ORDER BY name LIMIT 10 OFFSET 20;
```

### Update

```
UPDATE users SET email = 'new@ex.com'
WHERE id = 1 RETURNING *;
```

### Upsert

```
INSERT INTO users (email, name)
VALUES ('a@ex.com', 'Alice')
ON CONFLICT (email) DO UPDATE
SET name = EXCLUDED.name;
```

### Delete

```
DELETE FROM users WHERE id = 1 RETURNING *;
TRUNCATE TABLE users RESTART IDENTITY;
```

## Join e Sottoquery

### Tipi di Join

<b>INNER JOIN</b>	Righe corrispondenti in entrambe le tabelle
<b>LEFT JOIN</b>	Tutte le righe sinistra + corrispondenti destra
<b>RIGHT JOIN</b>	Tutte le righe destra + corrispondenti sinistra
<b>FULL OUTER JOIN</b>	Tutte le righe da entrambe le tabelle
<b>CROSS JOIN</b>	Prodotto cartesiano
<b>LATERAL JOIN</b>	Sottoquery che fa riferimento alla riga esterna

### CTE (Common Table Expression)

```
WITH active AS (
  SELECT * FROM users WHERE active = true
)
SELECT a.name, o.total
FROM active a
JOIN orders o ON a.id = o.user_id;
```

### Sottoquery

```
SELECT name FROM users
WHERE id IN (
  SELECT user_id FROM orders
  WHERE total > 100
);
```

## Indici

### Crea e Rimuovi

```
CREATE INDEX idx_name ON users(name);
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX idx_email ON users(email);
CREATE INDEX idx_gin ON posts USING GIN(tags);
DROP INDEX idx_name;
```

## Tipi di Indice

<b>B-tree</b>	Default, ottimo per =, <, >, BETWEEN
<b>Hash</b>	Solo confronti di uguaglianza
<b>GIN</b>	Invertito generalizzato — array, JSONB, full-text
<b>GiST</b>	Ricerca generalizzata — geometrica, range
<b>BRIN</b>	Intervallo blocco — tabelle ordinate grandi

### Analisi delle Query

```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT * FROM users WHERE name = 'Alice';
```

## Funzioni e Procedure

### Funzione SQL

```
CREATE FUNCTION active_count()
RETURNS INTEGER AS $$
SELECT COUNT(*)::INT FROM users
WHERE active = true;
$$ LANGUAGE sql;
SELECT active_count();
```

### Funzione PL/pgSQL

```
CREATE FUNCTION greet(name TEXT)
RETURNS TEXT AS $$
BEGIN
  RETURN 'Hello, ' || name;
END;
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```

### Funzioni Integrate Utili

<b>NOW() / CURRENT_TIMESTAMP</b>	Timestamp corrente con TZ
<b>AGE(ts1, ts2)</b>	Intervallo tra timestamp
<b>COALESCE(a, b)</b>	Primo valore non-null
<b>NULLIF(a, b)</b>	NULL se a = b
<b>GENERATE_SERIES(1, 10)</b>	Genera righe di valori sequenziali
<b>STRING_AGG(col, ',')</b>	Concatena valori con separatore

## Ruoli e Permessi

### Gestione dei Ruoli

```
CREATE ROLE app LOGIN PASSWORD 'secret';
ALTER ROLE app SET search_path TO myapp;
DROP ROLE app;
```

### Grants

```
GRANT ALL ON DATABASE mydb TO app;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON users TO reader;
GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA public TO app;
REVOKE INSERT ON users FROM reader;
```

### Row-Level Security

```
ALTER TABLE users ENABLE ROW LEVEL SECURITY;
CREATE POLICY user_own ON users
FOR ALL USING (id = current_setting('app.uid')::INT);
```

## Supporto JSON

### Operatori JSONB

<b>-&gt; 'key'</b>	Otteni valore JSON per chiave (come JSON)
<b>-&gt;&gt; 'key'</b>	Otteni valore JSON per chiave (come testo)
<b>#&gt; '{a, b}'</b>	Otteni valore annidato per percorso
<b>@&gt;</b>	Contiene (sinistro include destro)
<b>?</b>	La chiave esiste
<b>  </b>	Concatena valori JSONB

# PostgreSQL Riferimento Rapido

---

## Query JSONB

```
SELECT data->>'name' FROM profiles
WHERE data @> '{"active": true}';

SELECT * FROM profiles
WHERE data ? 'email';
```

## Funzioni JSONB

```
SELECT jsonb_each(data) FROM profiles;
SELECT jsonb_array_elements('[1,2,3]');
SELECT jsonb_set(data, '{name}', 'Alice')
FROM profiles WHERE id = 1;
```

## Pattern Comuni

### Transazioni

```
BEGIN;
UPDATE accounts SET balance = balance - 100
WHERE id = 1;
UPDATE accounts SET balance = balance + 100
WHERE id = 2;
COMMIT; -- oppure ROLLBACK;
```

### Window Function

```
SELECT name, salary,
       RANK() OVER (ORDER BY salary DESC),
       AVG(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY dept)
FROM employees;
```

### Copia Dati

```
COPY users TO '/tmp/users.csv'
WITH (FORMAT csv, HEADER);
COPY users FROM '/tmp/users.csv'
WITH (FORMAT csv, HEADER);
```

### Backup con pg\_dump

```
pg_dump -U postgres mydb > backup.sql
pg_dump -Fc mydb > backup.dump
pg_restore -d mydb backup.dump
```