Riferimento Rapido SQL

SELECT, JOIN, subquery, indici, transazioni

SELECT

```
SELECT * FROM users;
SELECT name, email FROM users;
SELECT DISTINCT city FROM users;
SELECT name AS full_name FROM users;
```

WHERE

Operatori di Confronto

`= <> (!=)`	Uguale / diverso
`< > <= >=`	Operatori di confronto
`AND OR NOT`	Operatori logici
`IS NULL / IS NOT NULL`	Controlli null

Pattern Matching

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE name LIKE 'A%';
-- % = any chars, _ = single char
SELECT * FROM users WHERE age IN (20, 25, 30);
SELECT * FROM users WHERE age BETWEEN 18 AND 30;
```

JOIN

Tipi di Join

`INNER JOIN`	Righe corrispondenti in entrambe le tabelle
`LEFT JOIN`	Tutte le righe sinistre + corrispondenti destre
`RIGHT JOIN`	Tutte le righe destre + corrispondenti sinistre
`FULL OUTER JOIN`	Tutte le righe di entrambe le tabelle
`CROSS JOIN`	Prodotto cartesiano di entrambe le tabelle

Sintassi Join

```
SELECT u.name, o.total
FROM users u
INNER JOIN orders o ON u.id = o.user_id;

SELECT u.name, o.total
FROM users u
LEFT JOIN orders o ON u.id = o.user_id;
```

INSERT / UPDATE / DELETE

Insert

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

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

Update

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

Delete

```
DELETE FROM users WHERE id = 1;
DELETE FROM users; -- delete all rows
```

CREATE TABLE

Sintassi

```
CREATE TABLE users (
  id    INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
  name  TEXT NOT NULL,
  email TEXT UNIQUE,
  age   INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
  score REAL
);
```

Tipi di Dato Comuni

`INTEGER`	Numeri interi
`REAL`	Numeri in virgola mobile
`TEXT`	Dati stringa/testo
`BLOB`	Dati binari
`BOOLEAN`	TRUE / FALSE (memorizzato come 0/1)
`DATE / DATETIME`	Valori di data e timestamp

Vincoli

`PRIMARY KEY`	Identificatore univoco di riga
`NOT NULL`	Valore obbligatorio
`UNIQUE`	Nessun valore duplicato
`DEFAULT val`	Valore predefinito se omesso
`CHECK (expr)`	Regola di validazione personalizzata
`FOREIGN KEY`	Riferimento a un'altra tabella

Funzioni di Aggregazione

`COUNT(*)`	Numero di righe
`COUNT(col)`	Valori non-null nella colonna
`SUM(col)`	Somma della colonna numerica
`AVG(col)`	Media della colonna numerica
`MIN(col)`	Valore minimo
`MAX(col)`	Valore massimo

Esempio

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS total,
       AVG(age) AS avg_age,
       MAX(score) AS top_score
FROM users;
```

GROUP BY / HAVING

```
SELECT city, COUNT(*) AS num_users
FROM users
GROUP BY city;

SELECT city, AVG(age) AS avg_age
FROM users
GROUP BY city
HAVING AVG(age) > 25;
```

WHERE filtra le righe prima del raggruppamento; HAVING filtra i gruppi dopo l'aggregazione

ORDER BY / LIMIT

```
SELECT * FROM users ORDER BY name ASC;
SELECT * FROM users ORDER BY age DESC;
SELECT * FROM users
ORDER BY city, name
LIMIT 10 OFFSET 20;  -- skip 20, take 10
```

Subquery

Nella Clausola WHERE

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

Come Tabella Derivata

```
SELECT city, avg_age FROM (
  SELECT city, AVG(age) AS avg_age
  FROM users GROUP BY city
) WHERE avg_age > 30;
```

Indici

```
CREATE INDEX idx_name ON users(name);
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX idx_email
  ON users(email);
DROP INDEX idx_name;
```

Quando Usare gli Indici

`Colonne in WHERE`	Velocizza il filtraggio
`Colonne in JOIN ON`	Velocizza le ricerche nei join
`Colonne in ORDER BY`	Velocizza l'ordinamento
`Colonne ad alta cardinalità`	Molti valori unici traggono maggior beneficio