

## 8 Command DROP

Efface un objet (avec propagation ou non) :

```
DROP { TABLE | VIEW | DATABASE | INDEX | USER | ... } name
      [ CASCADE | RESTRICT ] ;
```

## 9 Commandes GRANT REVOKE

Modification des droits sur des objets :

```
GRANT { { SELECT | INSERT | UPDATE | DELETE | RULE | REFERENCES | TRIGGER }
        [,...] | ALL [ PRIVILEGES ] }
      ON [ TABLE ] tablename [, ...]
      TO { username | GROUP groupname | PUBLIC } [, ...] [ WITH GRANT OPTION ]
```

```
GRANT { { CREATE | TEMPORARY | TEMP } [,...] | ALL [ PRIVILEGES ] }
      ON DATABASE dbname [, ...]
      TO { username | GROUP groupname | PUBLIC } [, ...] [ WITH GRANT OPTION ]
```

```
GRANT { EXECUTE | ALL [ PRIVILEGES ] }
      ON FUNCTION funcname ([type, ...]) [, ...]
      TO { username | GROUP groupname | PUBLIC } [, ...] [ WITH GRANT OPTION ]
```

```
GRANT { USAGE | ALL [ PRIVILEGES ] }
      ON LANGUAGE langname [, ...]
      TO { username | GROUP groupname | PUBLIC } [, ...] [ WITH GRANT OPTION ]
```

```
GRANT { { CREATE | USAGE } [,...] | ALL [ PRIVILEGES ] }
      ON SCHEMA schemaname [, ...]
      TO { username | GROUP groupname | PUBLIC } [, ...] [ WITH GRANT OPTION ]
```

Pour la syntaxe de REVOKE, simplement remplacer GRANT par REVOKE et TO par FROM! De plus, l'option WITH GRANT OPTION est transférée en tête sous forme REVOKE [GRANT OPTION FOR]...

## 10 Commande SHOW SET

Consultation et modification des options :

```
SHOW { option_name | ALL } ;
SET option_name TO new_value ;
```

# Aide syntaxique SQL

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## 1 Conventions

Les conventions suivantes sont utilisées dans la description des syntaxes :

**répétition** ...

**facultatif** [ ]

**obligatoire** { }

**alternative** |

## 2 Commande SELECT

Extraction de tuple à partir d'une relation (TABLE VIEW...).

```
SELECT [ ALL | DISTINCT [ ON ( expression [, ...] ) ] ]
       * | expression [ AS output_name ] [, ...]
       [ FROM from_item [, ...] ]
       [ WHERE condition ]
       [ GROUP BY expression [, ...] ]
       [ HAVING condition [, ...] ]
       [ { UNION | INTERSECT | EXCEPT } [ ALL ] select ]
       [ ORDER BY expression [ ASC | DESC | USING operator ] [, ...] ]
       [ LIMIT { count | ALL } ]
       [ OFFSET start ] ;
```

Où from\_item peut être :

```
[ ONLY ] table_name [ * ] [ [ AS ] alias [ ( column_alias [, ...] ) ] ]
( select ) [ AS ] alias [ ( column_alias [, ...] ) ]
function_name ( [ argument [, ...] ] ) [ AS ] alias
      [ ( column_alias [, ...] | column_definition [, ...] ) ]
function_name ( [ argument [, ...] ] ) AS ( column_definition [, ...] )
from_item [ NATURAL ] join_type from_item
      [ ON join_condition | USING ( join_column [, ...] ) ]
```

### 3 Commande INSERT

Ajoute un nouveau tuple dans une relation :

```
INSERT INTO table [ ( column [, ... ] ) ]
{ DEFAULT VALUES
| VALUES ( { expression | DEFAULT } [, ... ] )
| query
}
```

### 4 Commande UPDATE

Mise à jour d'un tuple dans une relation :

```
UPDATE [ ONLY ] table
SET column = { expression | DEFAULT } [, ... ]
[ FROM fromlist ]
[ WHERE condition ] ;
```

### 5 Commande DELETE

Efface des tuples d'une relation :

```
DELETE FROM [ ONLY ] table [ WHERE condition ] ;
```

### 6 Commande CREATE TABLE

Création d'une nouvelle table :

```
CREATE [ [ GLOBAL | LOCAL ] { TEMPORARY | TEMP } ] TABLE table_name (
{ column_name data_type [ DEFAULT default_expr ] [ column_constraint [...] ]
| table_constraint
| LIKE parent_table [ { INCLUDING | EXCLUDING } DEFAULTS ]
} [, ... ] )
[ INHERITS ( parent_table [, ... ] ) ]
[ WITH OIDS | WITHOUT OIDS ]
[ ON COMMIT { PRESERVE ROWS | DELETE ROWS | DROP } ] ;
```

Où column\_constraint est :

```
[ CONSTRAINT constraint_name ]
{ NOT NULL
| NULL
| UNIQUE
| PRIMARY KEY
```

```
| CHECK (expression)
| REFERENCES reftable [( refcolumn )]
[ MATCH FULL | MATCH PARTIAL | MATCH SIMPLE ]
[ ON DELETE action ] [ ON UPDATE action ]
}
[ DEFERRABLE | NOT DEFERRABLE ]
[ INITIALLY DEFERRED | INITIALLY IMMEDIATE ]
```

et table\_constraint est :

```
[ CONSTRAINT constraint_name ]
{ UNIQUE ( column_name [, ... ] )
| PRIMARY KEY ( column_name [, ... ] )
| CHECK ( expression )
| FOREIGN KEY ( column_name [, ... ] )
REFERENCES reftable [ ( refcolumn [, ... ] ) ]
[ MATCH FULL | MATCH PARTIAL | MATCH SIMPLE ]
[ ON DELETE action ] [ ON UPDATE action ]
}
[ DEFERRABLE | NOT DEFERRABLE ]
[ INITIALLY DEFERRED | INITIALLY IMMEDIATE ]
```

### 7 Commande ALTER TABLE

Modification de la définition d'une table :

```
ALTER TABLE [ ONLY ] name [ * ]
{ ADD [ COLUMN ] column type [ column_constraint [ ... ] ]
| DROP [ COLUMN ] column [ RESTRICT | CASCADE ]
| ALTER [ COLUMN ] column { SET DEFAULT expression | DROP DEFAULT }
| ALTER [ COLUMN ] column { SET | DROP } NOT NULL
| ALTER [ COLUMN ] column SET STATISTICS integer
| ALTER [ COLUMN ] column SET STORAGE { PLAIN | EXTERNAL | EXTENDED | MAIN }
| SET WITHOUT OIDS
| RENAME [ COLUMN ] column TO new_column
| ADD table_constraint
| DROP CONSTRAINT constraint_name [ RESTRICT | CASCADE ]
| RENAME TO new_name
| OWNER TO new_owner
| CLUSTER ON index_name
}
```