

# PSQL

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Magic words:

```
psql -U postgres
```

Some interesting flags (to see all, use `-h`):

- `-E` : will describe the underlying queries of the `\` commands (cool for learning!)
- `-l` : psql will list all databases and then exit (useful if the user you connect with doesn't has a default database, like at AWS RDS)

Most `\d` commands support additional param of `__schema__.name__` and accept wildcards like `*.*`

- `\q` : Quit/Exit
- `\c __database__` : Connect to a database
- `\d __table__` : Show table definition including triggers
- `\dt *.*` : List tables from all schemas (if `*.*` is omitted will only show SEARCH\_PATH ones)
- `\l` : List databases
- `\dn` : List schemas
- `\df` : List functions
- `\dv` : List views
- `\di` : List indexes
- `\df+ __function__` : Show function SQL code.
- `\x` : Pretty-format query results instead of the not-so-useful ASCII tables
- `\copy (SELECT * FROM __table_name__) TO 'file_path_and_name.csv' WITH CSV` : Export a table as CSV

User Related:

- `\du` : List users
- `\du __username__` : List a username if present.
- `create role __test1__` : Create a role with an existing username.
- `create role __test2__ noinherit login password __password__;` : Create a role with username and password.
- `set role __test__;` : Change role for current session to `__test__`.
- `grant __test2__ to __test1__;` : Allow `__test1__` to set its role as `__test2__`.