|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MSSQL** | **PGSQL** |
| MONEY | MONEY |
| ROWVERSION | BYTEA |
| REAL | REAL |
| DECIMAL(p,s), DEC(p,s) | DECIMAL(p,s), DEC(p,s) |
| IMAGE | BYTEA |
| SMALLDATETIME | TIMESTAMP(0) |

**POSTGRESQL**

**DATA TYPES :**

PostgreSQL supports a wide set of Data Types. Besides, users can create their own custom data type using *CREATE TYPE* SQL command

**BUILT-IN FUNCTIONS :**

**Text functions** :

* **CONCAT()** allows you to merge multiple texts into one.
* **LENGTH()** finds the length of a text.
* **LOWER(), UPPER(), and INITCAP()** put text into *lowercase*, *UPPERCASE*, or *Init Caps*.
* **TRIM(), LTRIM(), and RTRIM()** remove unnecessary characters from the text.

**Numeric functions** :

* **ROUND(), TRUNC(), and CEIL()** are functions that round numbers to a specific number of digits.
* **ABS()** computes the absolute value of a number.

**Date and time functions:**

* **DATE\_TRUNC()** helps you group data by year, month, week, quarter, and other periods of time.
* **DATE\_PART()** extracts part of the date (year, month, day, hour, minute, etc.) from a date.

**BUILT-IN KEYWORDS IN POSTGRESQL :**

SQL distinguishes between *reserved* and *non-reserved* key words. According to the standard, reserved key words are the only real key words; they are never allowed as identifiers. Non-reserved key words only have a special meaning in particular contexts and can be used as identifiers in other contexts.

RESERVED KEYWORDS EXAMPLE:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ALL | RESERVED |
| ASC | RESERVED |
| BOTH | RESERVED |
| CASE | RESERVED |
| COLLATE | RESERVED |
| DEFERRABLE | RESERVED |

NON-RESERVED KEYWORDS EXAMPLE:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ALTER | NON-RESERVED |
| ASSERTION | NON-RESERVED |
| CHAIN | NON-RESERVED |
| COMMIT | NON-RESERVED |
| ENCODING | NON-RESERVED |