

## Additional Topics

- System Tables in Postgres
- Postgres Architecture Background
- Creation of Encrypted Table in postgres

## Understand System Tables in PostgreSQL

Understanding system tables in PostgreSQL is crucial for database administrators and developers who need to manage and monitor the database effectively. System tables, often referred to as catalog tables, store metadata about the database objects such as tables, columns, indexes, and constraints. Here's a guide to some of the most important system tables in PostgreSQL:

### Key System Tables

#### 1. **pg\_database**

- Stores information about all the databases in the PostgreSQL cluster.

```
SELECT * FROM pg_database;
```

#### 2. **pg\_tables**

- Stores information about all user-defined tables.

```
SELECT * FROM pg_tables;
```

#### 3. **pg\_class**

- Contains information about tables, indexes, sequences, views, and other relations.

```
SELECT * FROM pg_class;
```

#### 4. **pg\_namespace**

- Stores information about schemas.

```
SELECT * FROM pg_namespace;
```

#### 5. **pg\_index**

- Contains information about indexes.

```
SELECT * FROM pg_index;
```

#### 6. **pg\_attribute**

- Stores information about columns in tables.

```
SELECT * FROM pg_attribute;
```

#### 7. **pg\_constraint**

- Contains information about constraints on tables.

```
SELECT * FROM pg_constraint;
```

## 8. **pg\_stat\_activity**

- Provides information about the current activity in the database, including running queries.

```
SELECT * FROM pg_stat_activity;
```

## 9. **pg\_roles**

- Stores information about roles and users.

```
SELECT * FROM pg_roles;
```

## 10. **pg\_indexes**

- Stores information about indexes on tables.

```
SELECT * FROM pg_indexes;
```

# Examples and Use Cases

## 1. Viewing All Databases

```
SELECT datname, datdba, encoding, datcollate, datctype, datistemplate, dataallowconn  
FROM pg_database;
```

## 2. Listing All Tables in a Schema

```
SELECT schemaname, tablename  
FROM pg_tables  
WHERE schemaname = 'public';
```

## 3. Getting Table Information

```
SELECT relname AS table_name, relkind AS type, reltuples AS row_count  
FROM pg_class  
WHERE relkind = 'r' AND relname = 'your_table_name';
```

## 4. Fetching Column Details for a Table

```
SELECT attname AS column_name, atttypid::regtype AS data_type, attnotnull AS not_null  
FROM pg_attribute  
WHERE attrelid = 'your_table_name'::regclass AND attnum > 0;
```

## 5. Viewing Indexes on a Table

```
SELECT indexname, indexdef  
FROM pg_indexes  
WHERE tablename = 'your_table_name';
```

## 6. Checking Active Sessions and Queries

```
SELECT pid, username, application_name, client_addr, state, query  
FROM pg_stat_activity;
```

## 7. Viewing Role Information

```
SELECT rolname, rolsuper, rolinherit, rolcreatorole, rolcreatedb, rolcanlogin
FROM pg_roles;
```

## Practical Use in Healthcare Domain

### Scenario: Monitoring Query Performance

In a healthcare database, monitoring query performance is crucial to ensure timely access to patient records. You can use `pg_stat_activity` to monitor running queries and identify slow queries.

```
SELECT pid, username, application_name, client_addr, state, query_start, query
FROM pg_stat_activity
WHERE state = 'active'
ORDER BY query_start DESC;
```

### Scenario: Checking Table Statistics

To optimize performance, regularly check table statistics using `pg_stat_user_tables`. This can help identify tables that need vacuuming or analyzing.

```
SELECT relname AS table_name, seq_scan, seq_tup_read, idx_scan, idx_tup_fetch, n_tup_ins,
n_tup_upd, n_tup_del
FROM pg_stat_user_tables
WHERE schemaname = 'public';
```

### Scenario: Reviewing Index Usage

Efficient indexing is critical in healthcare databases to speed up queries. Use `pg_stat_user_indexes` to monitor index usage and identify unused indexes.

```
SELECT relname AS table_name, indexrelname AS index_name, idx_scan, idx_tup_read,
idx_tup_fetch
FROM pg_stat_user_indexes
WHERE schemaname = 'public';
```

## Maintenance and Optimization

### Regular Maintenance

- **Vacuum:** Reclaim storage occupied by dead tuples.

```
VACUUM;
```

- **Analyze:** Collect statistics about the contents of tables in the database.

```
ANALYZE;
```

- **Reindex:** Rebuild corrupted or inefficient indexes.

```
REINDEX TABLE your_table_name;
```

## Conclusion

Understanding and utilizing PostgreSQL's system tables is essential for effective database management and optimization. In the healthcare domain, where timely and accurate data retrieval is paramount, leveraging these system tables can significantly enhance performance and reliability. Regular monitoring, maintenance, and indexing strategies based on the insights from system tables ensure a robust and efficient healthcare database system.

## Postgres Architecture Background

PostgreSQL is a powerful, open-source object-relational database system known for its robustness, extensibility, and standards compliance. Understanding its architecture is crucial for effective database administration and optimization. Here's a detailed explanation of PostgreSQL's architecture:

### Overview of PostgreSQL Architecture

PostgreSQL's architecture can be divided into several key components:

1. **Processes and Memory Structures**
2. **Storage Architecture**
3. **Transaction Management**
4. **Query Processing**
5. **Concurrency Control**
6. **Replication and High Availability**

#### 1. Processes and Memory Structures

PostgreSQL operates using a multi-process architecture, where each client connection is handled by a separate process. Key processes and memory structures include:

- **Postmaster:** The main daemon process that manages database startup, shutdown, and the creation of new server processes for client connections.
- **Backend Processes:** Each client connection is handled by a backend process (or server process). These processes execute queries and return results to clients.
- **Shared Memory:** Used for communication between processes. Key components include:
  - **Shared Buffers:** Cache frequently accessed data pages to reduce disk I/O.

- **WAL Buffers:** Temporarily store write-ahead log (WAL) entries before they are written to disk.
- **Lock Tables:** Manage locks for concurrent access control.
- **Local Memory:** Each backend process has its own local memory, including:
  - **Work Memory:** Used for operations like sorting and hash joins.
  - **Maintenance Work Memory:** Used for maintenance tasks like VACUUM and CREATE INDEX.

## 2. Storage Architecture

PostgreSQL stores data in a structured format on disk. Key components include:

- **Tablespaces:** Directories where database objects are stored. Each database can have multiple tablespaces.
- **Data Files:** Store table and index data. Each table and index is split into 1GB segments.
- **Write-Ahead Log (WAL):** Ensures data integrity by recording changes before they are applied to the data files.
- **System Catalog:** Metadata about database objects, such as tables, indexes, and columns.

## 3. Transaction Management

PostgreSQL uses a multi-version concurrency control (MVCC) mechanism to manage transactions. Key concepts include:

- **Transaction IDs (XIDs):** Unique identifiers assigned to each transaction.
- **Snapshot Isolation:** Transactions see a consistent snapshot of the database at a point in time.
- **Commit Log:** Records the status of transactions (committed or aborted).
- **Rollback Segment:** Stores undo information for rolling back transactions.

## 4. Query Processing

The query processing architecture includes several stages:

- **Parser:** Converts SQL statements into a parse tree.
- **Planner/Optimizer:** Converts the parse tree into a query plan. The optimizer chooses the most efficient execution plan based on cost estimates.
- **Executor:** Executes the query plan and retrieves the results.
- **Rewrite System:** Applies rules to rewrite queries for optimization (e.g., view expansion).

## 5. Concurrency Control

PostgreSQL ensures concurrent access to the database using several mechanisms:

- **Locks:** Prevent conflicts between concurrent transactions. Locks can be at the row, table, or page level.
- **MVCC:** Allows readers to access a consistent snapshot of the database without blocking writers.
- **Deadlock Detection:** Detects and resolves deadlocks to prevent transaction blocking.

## 6. Replication and High Availability

PostgreSQL supports several replication and high availability features:

- **Streaming Replication:** Continuous replication of WAL entries to standby servers.
- **Logical Replication:** Allows selective replication of data and schema changes at a table level.
- **Hot Standby:** Allows read-only queries on standby servers.
- **Failover and Switchover:** Automated or manual failover to standby servers in case of primary server failure.

## In-Depth Component Details

### 1. Processes and Memory Structures

- **Postmaster Process:** The parent of all processes in PostgreSQL. It listens for connection requests and starts new backend processes to handle them.
- **Autovacuum Daemon:** Automatically reclaims storage and maintains statistics.

- **Background Writer:** Writes dirty buffers to disk to ensure data is written regularly and efficiently.
- **WAL Writer:** Ensures WAL records are written to disk regularly.

## 2. Storage Architecture

- **Table Structure:** Data is organized in rows and pages. Each table has a corresponding TOAST table for storing large column values.
- **Index Structure:** Supports various indexing methods, including B-tree, hash, GIN, and GiST.
- **WAL Mechanism:** Ensures durability and crash recovery. WAL files are archived for point-in-time recovery.

## 3. Transaction Management

- **MVCC Implementation:** Each transaction works with a snapshot of the database. This allows multiple transactions to work without interfering with each other.
- **Visibility Rules:** Determine which version of a row is visible to a transaction based on transaction IDs.

## 4. Query Processing

- **Planner/Optimizer:** Uses statistics to estimate costs of various query plans. It considers factors like CPU, disk I/O, and network latency.
- **Executor:** Implements the chosen query plan, executing operations like scans, joins, and aggregations.

## 5. Concurrency Control

- **Lock Manager:** Manages different types of locks, such as shared, exclusive, and advisory locks.
- **Deadlock Detection:** Periodically checks for deadlocks and resolves them by aborting one of the involved transactions.

## 6. Replication and High Availability

- **Replication Slots:** Ensure WAL segments are retained until they are replicated to all subscribers.
- **Synchronous Replication:** Ensures data is written to both primary and standby servers before the transaction is considered committed.

## Example Scenarios in Healthcare Domain

### Scenario 1: Ensuring Data Integrity

In a healthcare database, ensuring data integrity is crucial. PostgreSQL's WAL mechanism and MVCC ensure that data is never corrupted and that transactions are isolated from each other.

### Scenario 2: High Availability

For a healthcare application, high availability is critical. Using streaming replication and hot standby, a healthcare provider can ensure that their database is always available, even in the event of a primary server failure.

## Conclusion

PostgreSQL's architecture is designed for robustness, extensibility, and high performance. By understanding its key components and mechanisms, database administrators and developers can better manage and optimize their PostgreSQL databases, ensuring reliable and efficient access to critical data.

## Creation of Encrypted Tables with healthcare examples in postgres

Creating encrypted tables in PostgreSQL is essential for securing sensitive data, especially in regulated domains like healthcare. PostgreSQL doesn't have built-in support for table-level encryption, but you can achieve encryption through several methods, including using the `pgcrypto` extension, or by encrypting data at the application level before inserting it into the database.

## Encryption Methods in PostgreSQL

1. **Column-Level Encryption Using `pgcrypto` Extension**
2. **Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)**
3. **File System Encryption**

### 1. Column-Level Encryption Using `pgcrypto` Extension

PostgreSQL's `pgcrypto` extension provides functions for encrypting and decrypting data. Here's how you can use it to encrypt sensitive columns in a healthcare database:

## Installation

First, ensure that the pgcrypto extension is installed and enabled:

```
CREATE EXTENSION pgcrypto;
```

## Example: Encrypting Patient Information

Let's say you need to encrypt patient names and Social Security Numbers (SSNs) in a table.

### 1. Create Table with Encrypted Columns:

```
CREATE TABLE patients (  
    patient_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    name BYTEA NOT NULL, -- Encrypted column  
    ssn BYTEA NOT NULL -- Encrypted column  
);
```

### 2. Insert Encrypted Data:

Use pgcrypto functions like `pgp_sym_encrypt` to encrypt data before inserting it:

```
INSERT INTO patients (name, ssn)  
VALUES (  
    pgp_sym_encrypt('John Doe', 'your_secret_key'), -- Encrypting name  
    pgp_sym_encrypt('123-45-6789', 'your_secret_key') -- Encrypting SSN  
);
```

### 3. Decrypt Data for Retrieval:

To retrieve and decrypt data, use `pgp_sym_decrypt`:

```
SELECT  
    patient_id,  
    pgp_sym_decrypt(name, 'your_secret_key') AS name,  
    pgp_sym_decrypt(ssn, 'your_secret_key') AS ssn  
FROM patients;
```

## 2. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)

PostgreSQL does not have built-in Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) as found in some other databases. However, you can use file system encryption to achieve similar results.

### File System Encryption Example:

#### 1. Encrypt the File System:

Use operating system tools to encrypt the file system where PostgreSQL data files are stored. For example, on Linux, you can use LUKS for disk encryption.

## 2. Mount Encrypted Volume:

Ensure PostgreSQL's data directory is on the encrypted volume.

## 3. Start PostgreSQL:

PostgreSQL will operate normally, with data encrypted at rest.

## 3. Application-Level Encryption

In some cases, you might prefer to handle encryption at the application level. This involves encrypting data before inserting it into the database and decrypting it after retrieval.

### Example: Encrypting Data in Python Using cryptography Library

#### 1. Install Library:

```
pip install cryptography
```

#### 2. Encrypt Data Before Inserting:

```
#python

from cryptography.fernet import Fernet

# Generate a key
key = Fernet.generate_key()
cipher_suite = Fernet(key)

# Encrypt data
encrypted_name = cipher_suite.encrypt(b'John Doe')
encrypted_ssn = cipher_suite.encrypt(b'123-45-6789')

# Insert into PostgreSQL (using a library like psycopg2)
```

#### 3. Decrypt Data After Retrieval:

```
# python
# Decrypt data
decrypted_name = cipher_suite.decrypt(encrypted_name)
decrypted_ssn = cipher_suite.decrypt(encrypted_ssn)
```

## Practical Healthcare Examples

### Example 1: Encrypting Patient Records

In a healthcare application, you might store sensitive patient information such as medical history or personally identifiable information (PII). Encrypting this data ensures it remains confidential and secure.

```
CREATE TABLE medical_records (
  record_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
```

```

    patient_id INT NOT NULL,
    medical_history BYTEA, -- Encrypted column
    FOREIGN KEY (patient_id) REFERENCES patients(patient_id)
);

-- Insert encrypted medical history
INSERT INTO medical_records (patient_id, medical_history)
VALUES (
    1,
    pgp_sym_encrypt('Patient has a history of diabetes.', 'your_secret_key')
);

-- Retrieve and decrypt medical history
SELECT
    record_id,
    patient_id,
    pgp_sym_decrypt(medical_history, 'your_secret_key') AS medical_history
FROM medical_records;

```

## Example 2: Encrypting Sensitive Test Results

For storing sensitive test results:

```

CREATE TABLE test_results (
    test_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    patient_id INT NOT NULL,
    test_result BYTEA, -- Encrypted column
    FOREIGN KEY (patient_id) REFERENCES patients(patient_id)
);

-- Insert encrypted test result
INSERT INTO test_results (patient_id, test_result)
VALUES (
    1,
    pgp_sym_encrypt('Test result: Negative', 'your_secret_key')
);

-- Retrieve and decrypt test result
SELECT
    test_id,
    patient_id,
    pgp_sym_decrypt(test_result, 'your_secret_key') AS test_result
FROM test_results;

```

## Conclusion

Encrypting data in PostgreSQL is a vital step in securing sensitive information, especially in the healthcare domain. While PostgreSQL provides column-level encryption through pgcrypto, you may also use file system encryption or application-level encryption as needed. Implementing robust encryption strategies helps ensure compliance with regulations and protects patient data from unauthorized access.