

PostgreSQL Basics

Simple Querying

- [Simple SELECT query](#)
 - Query all columns from the table
 - Query only required columns from the table
 - Math functions and concatenation in select
- [Ordering results](#)
 - ASC / DESC ordering
 - Single / Multi column ordering
- [Usage of LIMIT](#)
 - Simple LIMIT
 - LIMIT with OFFSET
 - How to implement paging?
 - Why LIMIT without ORDER may be meaningless
- [Usage of Aliases](#)
 - Aliases for columns
 - Aliases for tables

Filtering Results

- [Simple conditions](#)
 - AND / OR
 - Simple comparison (>, <, =, <>, etc)
- [BETWEEN Condition](#)
 - When BETWEEN is better than > and <
 - When < and > is better than BETWEEN
- [IN Condition](#)
 - Static values
 - Subqueries
- [LIKE Condition](#)
 - Patterns usage
 - LIKE vs ILIKE
- [NULL Values](#)
 - Difference of NULL vs empty value
 - IS NULL / IS NOT NULL
 - [IS DISTINCT FROM / IS NOT DISTINCT FROM](#)

Data Aggregation

- [GROUP BY Clause](#)
 - Aggregate functions (COUNT, SUM, MIN, MAX)
 - Aggregate functions without GROUP BY
 - GROUP BY without aggregate functions
- [HAVING Clause](#)
 - Simple usage
 - WHERE vs HAVING
 - How to replace with subquery and WHERE

Joining Relations

- [INNER JOIN](#)
 - Join by simple condition
 - Join of more than two tables
- [LEFT JOIN](#)
 - Difference to INNER JOIN
 - When to use each of them
- [Self JOIN](#)
 - Simple join on the same table
 - Combining with WHERE conditions
- [CROSS JOIN](#)
 - Difference to INNER JOIN
 - When can be used

Subqueries

- [General Subqueries](#)
 - Subquery in FROM
 - Subquery in SELECT
 - Subquery in WHERE
- [EXISTS](#)
 - Simple EXISTS usage
 - Benefit vs joining or regular subquery
- [ANY](#) / [ALL](#)
 - When to use
 - Difference to IN / NOT IN

Modifying Data

- [INSERT](#)
 - Insert without columns names
 - Insert with columns names
 - Multiple rows insert
 - Returning result of insert
- [UPDATE](#)
 - Update of single row
 - Update of multiple rows
 - Returning result of update
- [DELETE](#)
 - Delete of single row
 - Delete of multiple rows
 - Returning deleted rows
- [TRUNCATE TABLE](#)
 - Difference with DELETE