

# PostgreSQL Intermediate

## Querying

- [SELECT DISTINCT](#)
  - Distinct on single and multiple columns
  - Partial distinct
- [CASE Clause](#)
  - Simple CASE usage
  - Combining CASE with order
- [COALESCE Clause](#)
  - Simple COALESCE usage
- [Type Casting](#)
  - Simple type casting
  - Shortcut operator
- [UNION Clause](#)
  - UNION vs UNION ALL
  - Ordering in UNION

## Transactions

- General usage
  - BEGIN / COMMIT / ROLLBACK
  - Auto-commit by libraries
  - Concurrent updates
  - Potential locks and dead locks
- To Read
  - <https://www.postgresql.org/docs/10/tutorial-transactions.html>
  - [https://www.tutorialspoint.com/postgresql/postgresql\\_transactions.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/postgresql/postgresql_transactions.htm)

## Data Types

- [Common Data Types](#)
  - General types overview
  - Boolean and its values
- String Types
  - CHAR, VARCHAR, TEXT
  - [Common functions](#)
- Numeric Types
  - INTEGER, NUMERIC, FLOAT
  - SMALLINT, BIGINT, REAL
  - [Common functions](#)
- Temporal Types
  - DATE, TIME, TIMESTAMP, TIMESTAMPTZ, INTERVAL
  - Operations with temporal data
  - Importance of timezone
  - [Common functions](#)
- [Arrays](#)
  - Simple array type
  - Search in array
  - Expanding array to rows
  - Regular array functions
- [JSON / JSONB](#)

- Accessing JSON as object
  - Accessing JSON as text
  - Using JSON in WHERE
  - Regular JSON functions
- [ENUM Types](#)
  - When to use
  - Difference to VARCHAR with CHECK
- [Composite Types](#)
  - When to use

## Managing Tables

- [CREATE TABLE](#)
  - Simple create
  - NOT NULL constraint
  - UNIQUE constraint (single column, multiple columns)
  - CHECK constraint
  - DEFAULT value
- [PRIMARY KEY](#)
  - Which constraints apply
  - [SERIAL](#) / [IDENTITY](#) columns
- [FOREIGN KEY](#)
  - Purpose of usage
  - ON DELETE / ON UPDATE
- [ALTER TABLE](#)
  - [Add column](#)
  - [Remove column](#)
  - [Change column data type](#)
  - [Rename column](#)
  - [Rename table](#)
- [DROP TABLE](#)
  - Regular drop
  - Cascade drop
- [Temporary Tables](#)
  - When to use
  - Who sees the table
  - When is it dropped
- [SELECT INTO](#) / [CREATE TABLE AS](#)
  - General usage
  - Usage with temporary tables

## Indexes

- CREATE INDEX
  - Single column indexes
  - Multi-column indexes
  - Unique indexes
- Indexes Usage
  - Usage in WHERE / ORDER BY
  - Mix of multiple indexes
  - When indexes are applied
  - Drawback of indexes

- To Read

- <https://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.1/indexes.html>
- [https://www.tutorialspoint.com/postgresql/postgresql\\_indexes.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/postgresql/postgresql_indexes.htm)
- <https://www.postgresql.org/docs/9.1/sql-createindex.html>