**1. What is the process of splitting a large table into smaller pieces called in PostgreSQL?**

**Ans.**It is called table partitioning.

**2. What is a partitioned table in PostgreSQL?**

**Ans.**The partitioned table is a logical structure. It is used to split a large table into smaller pieces, which are called partitions.

**3. What purpose does pgadmin in PostgreSQL serve?**

**Ans.**The pgadmin in PostgreSQL is a data administration tool. It serves the purpose of retrieving, developing, testing, and maintaining databases.

**4. How can you avoid unnecessary locking of a database?**

**Ans.**We can use MVCC (Multi-version concurrency control) to avoid unnecessary locking of a database.

**5. What is PL/Python?**

**Ans.**PL/Python is a procedural language to which PostgreSQL provides support.

**6. Which are the methods PostgreSQL provides to create a new database?**

**Ans.**PostgreSQL provides the following methods to create a new database:

* Using CREATE DATABASE, an SQL command
* Using created a command-line executable

**7. How do you delete the database in PostgreSQL?**

**Ans.**We can delete the database by using any one of the below options:

* Using DROP DATABASE, an SQL command
* Using dropdb a command-line executable

***Related article:***[***Comparison Between MongoDB and PostgreSQL***](https://mindmajix.com/mongodb-vs-postgresql)

**8. What does a schema contain?**

**Ans.**A schema contains tables along with data types, views, indexes, operators, sequences, and functions.

**10. What are database callback functions called? What is its purpose?**

**Ans.**The database callback functions are called PostgreSQL Triggers. When a specified database event occurs, the PostgreSQL Triggers are performed or invoked automatically.

**11. What indexes used?**

**Ans.**Indexes are used by the search engine to speed up data retrieval.

**12. What does a Cluster index do?**

**Ans.**Cluster index sorts table data rows based on their key values.

**13. What are the benefits of specifying data types in columns while creating a table?**

**Ans.**Some of these benefits include consistency, compactness, validation, and performance.

**14. What do you need to do to update statistics in PostgreSQL?**

**Ans.**To update statistics in PostgreSQL, we need to use a special function called a vacuum.

**15. What is the disadvantage with the DROP TABLE command in deleting complete data from an existing table?**

**[PostgreSQL Certification Training!](https://mindmajix.com/postgresql-training" \l "curriculum" \t "_blank)**

[Explore Curriculum](https://mindmajix.com/postgresql-training" \l "curriculum" \t "_blank)

**Ans.**Though the DROP TABLE command has the ability to delete complete data from an existing table, the disadvantage with it is - it removes complete table structure from the database. Due to this, we need to re-create a table to store data.

**16. How can you delete complete data from an existing table?**

**Ans.**We can delete complete data from an existing table using the PostgreSQL TRUNCATE TABLE command.

**17. What are the different properties of a transaction in PostgreSQL? Which acronym is used to refer to them?**

**Ans.**The properties of a transaction in PostgreSQL include Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, and Durability. These are referred to by the acronym, namely ACID.

**18. What purpose does the CTIDs field serve?**

**Ans.**The CTIDs field identifies the specific physical rows in a table according to their block and offsets positions in that table.

**19. Which are the commands used to control transactions in PostgreSQL?**

**Ans.**The commands used to control transactions in PostgreSQL are BEGIN TRANSACTION, COMMIT, and ROLLBACK.

**20. What are the main differences between SQL and PostgreSQL?**

**Ans.**PostgreSQL is an advanced version of SQL.  Some of the differences between these two include the following:

* Unlike SQL, views in PostgreSQL are not updatable.
* Another difference is whereas SQL provides computed columns; the same cannot be expected from PostgreSQL.
* Unlike SQL, in PostgreSQL, you don’t need to create a DLL to see the code what it is doing.
* PostgreSQL supports dynamic actions whereas SQL doesn’t support them.

**21. How is security ensured in PostgreSQL?**

**Ans.**PostgreSQL uses SSL connections to encrypt client or server communications so that security will be ensured.

**22. What is the function of Atomicity property in PostgreSQL?**

**Ans.** Atomicity property ensures the successful completion of all the operations in a work unit.

**23. What are the advantages of PostgreSQL?**

**Ans.**Some of the advantages of PostgreSQL are open-source DBMS, community support, ACID compliance, diverse indexing techniques, full-text search, a variety of replication methods, and diversified extension functions, etc.

**24. What does Write-Ahead Logging do?**

**Ans.**The Write-Ahead Logging enhances database reliability by logging changes before any changes or updates are made to the database

**25. What are some of the important data administration tools supported by PostgreSQL?**

**Ans.**Some of the important data administration tools supported by PostgreSQL are Psql,  Pgadmin, and Phppgadmin.

**26. How can you store the binary data in PostgreSQL?**

**Ans.**We can store the binary data in PostgreSQL either by using the bytes or by using the large object feature.

**27. What is a non-clustered index?**

**Ans.**In a non-clustered index, the index rows order doesn’t match the order in actual data.

**28. What is the purpose of table space in PostgreSQL?**

**Ans.**It is a location in the disk. In this, PostgreSQL stores the data files, which contain indices and tables, etc.

**29. Are there any disadvantages with  PostgreSQL?**

**Ans.**Yes. There are a few disadvantages. Some of these include the following:

* It is slower than MySQL on the performance front.
* It doesn’t have the support of a good number of open source applications when compared to MySQL.
* Since it focuses more on compatibility, changes made to improve the speed need more work.

**30. What does a token representation in a SQL Statement?**

**Ans.**In a SQL Statement, a token represents an identifier, keyword, quoted identifier, special character symbol, or a constant.