

## Top 25 PostgreSQL Interview Questions

Q.1 what are some of the useful features that postgresql possesses?

Ans:-

→ postgresql has several features that users find helpful.

- (i) It allows users to build a fault tolerant environment, thanks to its data integrity protection.
- (ii) It supports multi-version concurrency control and has high availability standby server.
- (iii) It also supports the client server network architecture and has a trigger and log-based replication on SSL.
- (iv) It is easily compatible with several platforms, languages and middleware.



Q.2 In your experience, what do you consider some of the disadvantages of PostgreSQL?

Ans:-

→ Even though it is fully featured and compares well to a range of DBMS systems, PostgreSQL is still less famous since it is not owned by one organization.

It is also slower than MySQL when it comes to performance metrics.

It is not as flexible as MySQL since it mainly focuses on compatibility and not changes for speed improvement.

Several open-source apps that support its counterparts, such as MySQL may not work with it, which is a huge disadvantage.



Q.3 When would you convince someone to use postgresql?

Ans:-

→ This open-source database comes in handy in many applications.

It is fully ACID compliant and supports multi version concurrency control.

It comes in handy when data integrity is critical.

I would advise one to use it in projects that need integration with other tools as it is compatible with lots of programming languages and platforms.

Q.4 What do you understand by sequence and connector libraries in regards to postgresql?

Ans:-

→ The sequence can be defined as a user-defined and schema-bound object that comes in handy in generating a sequence of integers.



Connector Libraries are a series of connectors that are easily downloaded and customized using any process-maker, which manages and updates the connector public library.

Q.5 what are some of the instances where one should avoid postgresql?

Ans:-

→ It doesn't come in handy for complex replications, as mysql does a better job. and when speed is needed.

Q.6 what are some of the proven advantages of postgresql?

Ans:-

→ ~~It~~ It supports geographic objects and can be converted into a geospatial data store.

It has low administration costs both for embedded or enterprise usage.

It's source code is through the open source license, freely available



which enhances its ability to be used, modify or implemented based on the business needs.

Q.7 Can you confirm that this DBMS runs on the cloud like other existing types?

Ans:-  
→ Yes, It runs on the cloud, just like other open source databases. It can be efficiently run in virtual containers, given its portability. It is also supported by cloud hosting company like heroku, Joyent.

Q.8. Does this open Database have possess stored procedures?

Ans:-  
→ PostgreSQL stored procedures are defined as functions and triggers, which it depends on system types.



Q.9 How can you check rows that are affected in the previous part of transaction. In PostgreSQL?

Ans: usually, the SQL standards is defined by four levels of transaction. based on three phenomena, which must be avoided between concurrent transactions. These will help check affected rows in the previous part of transaction. They include the dirty reads, non-repeatable read and the phantom read.

Q.20 What do you understand by multi-version Concurrency Control in PostgreSQL?

Ans: Also known as MVCC, this is an advanced method in PostgreSQL that improve the performance of the database in an environment of multiple users by fastening it. This make PostgreSQL diff. from other database. Since the locks acquired for data reading do not conflict with those obtained for data writing.



Q.12 What do you understand by Cid and pgadmin in PostgreSQL?

Ans:-

→ The Cid is a field found in any PostgreSQL table. As common as it is pretty unique for the records in these tables and shows the location of tuple, which makes it applicable in the deletion of records. Users are advised to use only cid in situations where no other unique identifier exists.

Pgadmin, on the other hand is available under free sw and forms a graphical front-end administration tool. It is released under artistic license to be used as an administration tool.

Q.13 What do you consider some of the advantages of multi-version control?

Ans:-

→ Multi-version concurrency control comes in handy when one wants to avoid unwanted locking of a database. It removes the time lag, allowing the user to log into his/her database.



Q.17 Could you please Tell us some of the functionalities of postgresql?

Ans:-  
→ There are five functionalities of postgresql. These are object relational database, client server and WAL, extensibility and sql support, DB validation and a flexible application program interface and procedural languages and multi-version concurrency control.

Q.18 How can one perform queries using multiple database?

Ans:-  
→ It is impossible to query a database other than existing database. postgresql has database specific system catalogues which makes it impossible to determine how a cross-database query will look in regards to postgres.

However, cross-database queries can be made possible using `contdb` or `dblink` with the help of function calls. It is also possible for a client to establish simultaneous connections to various database



and combine the acquired results on his/her side. This, in fact, is the most familiar ways of performing multiple database.

Q.21 What do you know about string constants, given your time dealing with postgresql?

Ans:-

→ String constants have a sequence of characters; usually bound by single quotes. It is normally used when inserting a character or passing it to database object. You can use single quotes with postgresql even though you have to use C style backslash.

Q.22 From your experience, could you please tell us some of the enhancements to the straight Relational data model by this database? Also, mention the data types used in PostgresSQL.

Ans:-

→ PostgresSQL provides a range of enhancements to its straight relational data model. These include multiple values,



functions, inheritance and extensibility. Tables are generally referred as classes. As for the data types, PostgreSQL supports Boolean, JSON, hstore, array, temporal, numeric and character. Array consists of array string and numbers; temporal consists of date, time, timestamp and interval whereas numeric entails the Integer and floating-point. Lastly character is made up of char, text and varchar.

23. How can one update stats in PostgreSQL?

Ans:-

→ You have to make an explicit vacuum call to update statistics in PostgreSQL. This is achieved at through a definite method, and only vacuum with the option: Analyze. is used. It's syntax is vacuum ANALYZE.



Q5. What does the Error memory exhausted in Allocsetuoc?

Ans:-

→ This error means that you have run out of virtual memory on your system or the kernel has a low limit for given resources.