1. Getting Started with PostgreSQL

- **PostgreSQL**: Open-source, ACID-compliant, object-relational DBMS supporting advanced features like full-text search, custom functions, and JSON.
- Install Methods:
 - Native: OS-level installation.
 - Docker: docker pull postgres
- CLI (psq1) Essentials:
 - \1 list DBs, \c dbname connect, \dt list tables, \d tablename describe table, \q quit
- pgAdmin:
 - GUI for database management and query execution.
 - Connects to Docker via localhost and exposed port (5432).

√ Viva Notes: Docker volumes = persistence; pgAdmin is GUI, psq1 is scriptable; both are essential.

2. Introduction to Relational Databases

- Tables: Composed of rows (records) and columns (fields).
- Data Types:
 - Basic: INTEGER, TEXT, BOOLEAN, DATE, NUMERIC
 - Advanced: UUID, JSON/JSONB, ARRAY
- Relationships:
 - One-to-many via foreign keys
 - Many-to-many via junction tables
- SQL Basics: INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE

 \bigcirc Viva Notes: TEXT \neq length limit, VARCHAR(n) does; UUID > SERIAL for uniqueness; Joins implement relationships.

3. Building a Database

- **Schemas**: Logical namespace inside a database.
- **Primary Keys**: Unique row identifiers (use SERIAL, UUID).
- Foreign Keys: References between tables. Example:

SQL

FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES departments(id) ON DELETE CASCADE;

Referential Integrity: Maintains consistency via CASCADE, SET NULL, RESTRICT actions.

√ Viva Notes: Cascading deletes avoid orphan records; schemas help with modular/multi-tenant DBs.

4. Retrieving Data with Queries

- CSV Import: COPY table FROM 'file.csv' DELIMITER ',' CSV HEADER;
- SELECT Queries: Use WHERE, ORDER BY, LIMIT, GROUP BY, HAVING.
- Joins:
 - INNER JOIN: Matching rows only
 - LEFT JOIN: All left + matched right
 - o FULL JOIN: All from both, unmatched as NULL
- Views:
 - Logical abstraction: CREATE VIEW v_name AS SELECT...
 - Use MATERIALIZED VIEW for performance gains

Viva Notes: Views = abstraction layer; Joins reflect entity relationships; CSV import must match schema.

5. Managing Data

- Indexes:
 - Auto: On PK/Unique
 - Manual: CREATE INDEX idx_name ON table(col);
 - Types:
 - BTREE (default)
 - GIN for JSON/arrays
 - BRIN for ordered big data
- **Defaults**: DEFAULT 0, DEFAULT now()
- Constraints:
 - o NOT NULL, UNIQUE, CHECK, PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY
 - o Example: CHECK (salary >= 0)
- Viva Notes: Constraints enforce rules at DB level; GIN accelerates JSON search.

6. Database Administration

- Roles & Permissions:
 - Create: CREATE ROLE username LOGIN PASSWORD 'pass';
 - o Grant: GRANT SELECT ON table TO user;
- Backups:
 - Logical: pg_dump db > backup.sql, restore with psql
 - Custom: pg_dump -Fc, restore with pg_restore
- Server Control:
 - pg_ctl start, systemctl start postgresql

√ Viva Notes: pg_dump = SQL, pg_basebackup = physical; Superuser access should be limited.

Use this cheat sheet to confidently prepare for PostgreSQL exams, viva rounds, and hands-on tasks. Need practice SQL queries or flashcards? Just ask!