T-Sql versus ProgreSql

# Identifiers Case Sensitivity

In T-SQL, identifiers are case insensitive, while in PostgreSQL, they are case sensitive. You have to use double quotes in PostgreSQL if you want to preserve the case.

# Concatenation Operator

The string concatenation operator in T-SQL is '+', but in PostgreSQL, you use '||'.

* How to recognize a numerical plus and a string concatenation?

# Top versus Limit

T-SQL uses the TOP keyword to limit the result set, e.g., SELECT TOP 10 \* FROM table. PostgreSQL uses the LIMIT keyword for the same purpose, e.g., SELECT \* FROM table LIMIT 10.

* With ties: is not supported
* Percentage: is not supported

Solution

* Remove render of TOP from SELECT
* Add render of TOP to QUERY
* Change render of TOP

# Auto-Increment

T-SQL uses IDENTITY to auto-increment a column in a table, while PostgreSQL uses SERIAL or BIGSERIAL.

# Date Functions

There are many differences in date functions. For example, to get the current date, T-SQL uses GETDATE(), while PostgreSQL uses CURRENT\_DATE.

Solution

* Change render of Expression.Function

# String Functions

T-SQL and PostgreSQL have different syntax for several string functions. For instance, to get the length of a string, T-SQL uses LEN() whereas PostgreSQL uses LENGTH().

* Change render of Expression.Function

# Paging

T-SQL uses OFFSET FETCH for paging data (ORDER BY column OFFSET n ROWS FETCH NEXT m ROWS ONLY). In contrast, PostgreSQL uses LIMIT OFFSET (ORDER BY column LIMIT m OFFSET n).

# Variable Declaration

In T-SQL, variables are declared using the DECLARE @varname datatype syntax, and can be used throughout the batch in which they are declared. In PostgreSQL, variables are typically used within the context of a PL/pgSQL block and are declared using the DECLARE varname datatype syntax (without the '@' character).

# End of Statement

T-SQL uses the GO command to signal the end of a batch of statements, which PostgreSQL does not use. PostgreSQL simply ends each statement with a semi-colon.

# Substring Function

The SUBSTRING function in T-SQL starts at position 1, but in PostgreSQL, it starts at position 0.