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# 100+ PostgreSQL DBA Interview Questions and Answers [2025 Guide]

The DBAdmin Team • February 12, 2025

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This comprehensive guide presents 100+ essential PostgreSQL Database Administrator (DBA) interview questions and answers, organized by topic. Whether you're preparing for a junior or senior PostgreSQL DBA interview, studying for PostgreSQL certification, or looking to assess your database administration expertise, these questions cover all key aspects of PostgreSQL administration and management.

#### Want to master PostgreSQL?

Check out our comprehensive PostgreSQL DBA Course! This course covers everything from basic administration to advanced topics, helping you become a proficient PostgreSQL Database Administrator. Perfect for both beginners and experienced DBAs looking to enhance their skills.

# **Basic Concepts (1-10)**

#### What is PostgreSQL?

Open-source RDBMS emphasizing extensibility and SQL compliance Object-relational database supporting both relational and non-relational features

#### What are the key features of PostgreSQL?

ACID compliance

Multi-Version Concurrency Control (MVCC)

Table inheritance

**Custom functions** 

Table partitioning

Rich indexing options

#### What is MVCC in PostgreSQL?

Mechanism allowing multiple transactions to access the same data simultaneously Each transaction sees a snapshot of data from a particular point in time

#### What are roles in PostgreSQL?

Database objects managing database access permissions Can be users or groups Support inheritance of permissions

#### What is WAL in PostgreSQL?

Write-Ahead Logging

Ensures data integrity by logging changes before they're written to data files

#### What is the postgresql.conf file?

Main configuration file containing database parameters Controls memory, connections, replication, etc.

#### What is the pg\_hba.conf file?

Host-Based Authentication configuration file Controls client authentication methods and access

#### What are tablespaces in PostgreSQL?

Physical locations where databases store their data
Allow distributing database objects across different storage devices

#### What is the difference between TRUNCATE and DELETE?

TRUNCATE is faster, removes all rows at once DELETE removes rows one by one, can use WHERE clause

#### What is autovacuum in PostgreSQL?

Automated process that removes dead tuples and updates statistics Essential for maintaining database performance

# Backup & Recovery (11-20)

#### What is pg\_dump?

Logical backup tool for single database Creates SQL script or archive file format

# What is pg\_basebackup?

Physical backup tool for entire cluster Creates exact copy of database files

#### What is Point-in-Time Recovery (PITR)?

Ability to restore database to specific point in time Uses WAL archives and base backup

#### What is continuous archiving?

Method of archiving WAL files continuously Essential for PITR capability

#### How do you take a hot backup?

Use pg\_basebackup while database is running Ensure archive\_mode is enabled

## What is recovery.conf?

In PostgreSQL <12: Recovery configuration file
In PostgreSQL ≥12: Uses recovery.signal and standby.signal

#### What is archive\_command?

Configuration parameter specifying WAL archiving method Example: 'cp %p /archive/%f'

#### What is restore\_command?

Specifies how to retrieve archived WAL files during recovery Example: 'cp /archive/%f %p'

#### What is recovery\_target\_time?

Parameter specifying point-in-time for recovery Format: 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS'

#### What is pg\_dumpall?

Backs up entire PostgreSQL cluster Includes roles and tablespace definitions

# Performance Tuning (21-30)

#### What is EXPLAIN ANALYZE?

Shows query execution plan with actual timings Helps identify performance bottlenecks

# What are statistics in PostgreSQL?

Data about tables and columns
Used by query planner to create efficient plans

#### What is shared\_buffers?

Memory parameter for shared data cache Typically 25% of total RAM

#### What is work\_mem?

Memory for sort operations and hash tables Set per operation, not total

#### What is effective\_cache\_size?

Estimate of disk cache available Influences query planner decisions

#### What is vacuum?

Reclaims storage from dead tuples Updates statistics for query planner

#### What is analyze?

Updates statistics about table contents Improves query planner estimates

#### What are index types in PostgreSQL?

B-tree (default)

Hash

**GiST** 

SP-GiST

**GIN** 

**BRIN** 

#### What is table partitioning?

Splitting large tables into smaller pieces Improves query performance and manageability

# What is parallel query?

Multiple workers executing parts of query Controlled by max\_parallel\_workers parameter

# High Availability (31-40)

# What is streaming replication?

Real-time WAL shipping to standby servers Provides high availability

#### What is synchronous replication?

Ensures transaction commit waits for standby Provides stronger consistency guarantees

#### What is Patroni?

HA solution for PostgreSQL Manages failover and replication

# What is pg\_rewind?

Tool to re-synchronize primary and standby Used after failback scenarios

# What is replication slot?

Prevents removal of needed WAL files Ensures standby doesn't fall behind

#### What is hot\_standby?

Allows queries on standby server May impact replication performance

#### What is promote\_trigger\_file?

File triggering standby promotion Used in manual failover

#### What is primary\_conninfo?

Connection string to primary server Used by standby for replication

#### What is application\_name in replication?

Identifies standby servers
Used in monitoring and configuration

# What is pg\_stat\_replication?

View showing replication status Shows lag and connection details

# **Security (41-50)**

# What is SSL in PostgreSQL?

Encrypts client/server communications Configured in postgresql.conf

#### What is Row-Level Security (RLS)?

Fine-grained access control at row level Implemented using policies

#### What are GRANT/REVOKE?

Commands managing permissions Control access to database objects

# What is password encryption?

Passwords stored using SCRAM-SHA-256 Previous methods: MD5, password

#### What is client authentication?

Methods: trust, password, md5, cert Configured in pg\_hba.conf

# What is pgcrypto?

Extension for cryptographic functions Supports various encryption methods

#### What are connection limits?

max\_connections parameter
Per-role connection limits

#### What is pg\_audit?

Extension for detailed audit logging Tracks database activities

#### What is SSL certificate authentication?

Client authentication using certificates Requires SSL configuration

#### What are default privileges?

ALTER DEFAULT PRIVILEGES command Sets permissions for new objects

# Monitoring (51-60)

# What is pg\_stat\_activity?

View showing server process activities Shows current queries and states

#### What is pg\_stat\_statements?

Extension tracking query execution statistics Shows query performance metrics

#### What are wait events?

Show what processes are waiting for Help identify bottlenecks

#### What is log\_min\_duration\_statement?

Logs queries exceeding specified duration Helps identify slow queries

#### What is pg\_stat\_bgwriter?

Shows background writer statistics Helps tune checkpoints

#### What is pg\_stat\_database?

Database-wide statistics Shows transactions, tuples, cache hits

#### What is track\_io\_timing?

Enables I/O timing measurements Shows detailed I/O statistics

#### What is log\_checkpoints?

Logs checkpoint activity
Helps monitor I/O activity

#### What is pg\_stat\_user\_tables?

Table access and update statistics Shows vacuum and analyze activity

#### What is pg\_locks?

Shows current locks Helps diagnose blocking issues

# **Cloud & AWS RDS (61-70)**

# What is RDS for PostgreSQL?

AWS managed PostgreSQL service Handles maintenance and backups

#### What are parameter groups in RDS?

Manage database configuration
Some parameters can't be modified

#### What is Multi-AZ in RDS?

Automatic failover capability
Synchronous replication to standby

#### What is RDS read replica?

Asynchronous replication copy Offloads read operations

#### What is Aurora PostgreSQL?

AWS-optimized PostgreSQL variant Claims better performance

#### What is RDS automated backup?

Daily backups and transaction logs Enables point-in-time recovery

# What is RDS encryption?

At-rest encryption using KMS SSL for in-transit encryption

#### What is RDS monitoring?

Enhanced monitoring metrics Performance Insights

#### What is RDS proxy?

Connection pooling service
Reduces connection management overhead

#### What is RDS event notification?

SNS notifications for RDS events Monitors database changes

# **Azure PostgreSQL (71-80)**

# What is Azure Database for PostgreSQL?

Microsoft's managed PostgreSQL service Offers single server and flexible server

#### What is Flexible Server?

Newer deployment option

More control over configuration

#### What is Azure high availability?

Zone-redundant HA Automatic failover

# What is Azure backup?

Automated backups
Geo-redundant storage option

#### What is Azure networking?

Private Link
VNET integration

# What is Azure monitoring?

Azure Monitor integration Query Performance Insight

# What is Azure scaling?

Vertical and horizontal scaling Storage autogrowth

#### What is Azure maintenance?

Planned maintenance windows Automatic minor version updates

#### What is Azure firewall?

Server-level firewall rules VNET service endpoints

# What is Azure PostgreSQL pricing?

Compute + Storage pricing model Reserved capacity options

# Advanced Features (81-90)

# What is pgvector?

Vector similarity search extension Used for AI/ML applications

#### What is pg\_cron?

Job scheduling extension Runs periodic SQL commands

#### What is pg\_stat\_monitor?

Advanced monitoring extension Provides detailed query statistics

# What is logical replication?

Replication at object level Supports selective replication

#### What is pg\_partman?

Partition management extension Automates partition creation

#### What is pg\_bouncer?

Connection pooler
Reduces connection overhead

# What is Foreign Data Wrapper?

Connects to external data sources Supports various data formats

#### What is pg\_upgrade?

Upgrades PostgreSQL version Supports fast and link modes

#### What is event trigger?

Triggers on database events DDL operation notifications

# What is table sampling?

TABLESAMPLE clause

Quick data sampling methods

# **Troubleshooting (91-100)**

#### How to handle connection issues?

Check pg\_hba.conf
Verify network connectivity
Check max\_connections

#### How to identify slow queries?

Use pg\_stat\_statements
Check log\_min\_duration\_statement
EXPLAIN ANALYZE

#### How to handle disk full?

VACUUM FULL Remove unused indexes Archive old data

#### How to fix high CPU usage?

Check for missing indexes Optimize queries Adjust work\_mem

# How to handle replication lag?

Monitor pg\_stat\_replication Check network bandwidth Adjust wal\_keep\_segments

#### How to fix database bloat?

Regular VACUUM

Adjust autovacuum settings

Monitor table/index bloat

#### How to handle connection pooling?

Use pg\_bouncer

Adjust pool\_size

Monitor pool statistics

#### How to fix lock contention?

Monitor pg\_locks
Optimize transaction duration
Adjust lock timeout

# How to handle index corruption?

REINDEX command Check system logs Verify disk health

#### How to improve checkpoint performance?

Adjust checkpoint\_timeout
Set checkpoint\_completion\_target
Monitor checkpoint timing

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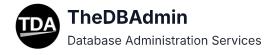
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