PostGreSQL-

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Quick Rules:

When defining column datatypes, replace the following:

__NUMBERS:__

Primary key → Serial

number (INT) → Integer

Decimal → Numeric

You can perform mathematical operations as well using PostgreSQL-

e.g: SELECT 2+2; → returns *integer* (4)

SELECT (2.0); - > returns *numeric*

To treat a num as a different dtype:

SELECT (2.0 : : integer);

SELECT (2.0 : : smallint)

__CHARACTERS and STINGS:__

CHAR(50) → store char with specified length

VARCHAR → store any length of string

VARCHAR(100) → store a string upto 40 chars

TEXT () → store any length of string

__BOOLEAN:__

[true, 'yes', t, 1, y] → True

[false, no, off,),f, n] → False

null → Null

__TIME, DATETIME:__

SELECT ('Nov -20-1980' : : DATE);

returns 1980 -11-20

SELECT ('01:23 PM' : : TIME) ;

returns 13:23:00 (24 hr format)

Time with timezone (UTC)

SELECT ('01:23 PM' : : TIME WITH TIME ZONE)

   returns 01:23:00 -0x:00

Timestamp with Time zone

SELECT ('Nov -20-1980' : : TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE)

returns 1980 -11-20 02:23:00 - 07:00