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Postgres Weekly

Issue 7

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If you want to follow us or refer to the newsletter on Twitter at all, we now have an official Postgres Weekly Twitter account at [@postgresweekly](#). It's still very new so you could even become the first follower ;-)

[PGStrom: Postgres on the GPU](#)

Foreign Data Wrappers allow the ability to connect from within Postgres to external sources. PGStrom is a module of an FDW that allows developers to take advantage of the GPU for additional performance gains in specific use cases.

[Running PostgreSQL on Compression-enabled ZFS](#)

It's a common request for wanting Postgres to have some form of compression. If size is a concern for you the people over at [Citius DB](#) show how Postgres can play well with taking advantage of compression enabled ZFS – providing up to 4x compression.

[Using JSON in Postgres and Node.js](#)

With Postgres 9.2 supporting JSON natively it was only a matter of time before more languages and frameworks started taking advantage of it. Here's a post that highlights how you can do it, or even better get it [natively as of 2 days ago](#) in node-postgres

[Postgres 9.3 feature highlight: JSON parsing functions](#)

Last week Michael highlighted some of the additional JSON operators that will be available in Postgres 9.3. This week he gives attention to various JSON functions that will be available – making the JSON support even richer.

[A very simple custom aggregate](#)

Postgres has a robust set of functions out of the box, though if you're looking for more flexibility you can create your own. Here's a great example of creating a simple custom aggregate which highlights how you could use them to solve a variety of problems.

[Using array_agg in Postgres](#)

In addition to the array datatype theres a variety of functions dealing with arrays that create powerful functionality within Postgres. Learn how to take advantage of array_agg to aggregate across rows and group data in a way that makes both developing and reporting easier.

[Finding your One Metric That Matters using SQL](#)

Limiting the number of things you're tracking early on can help you focus. Here's a great post that gives some of that info; but perhaps most interestingly shows a great example of calculating user retention by using window functions within Postgres.

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