



OVERVIEW & SETUP

PL/SQL powerful database solution
 # Install (Docker):
 docker run -d --name mydb \
 -e DB_PASSWORD=secret \
 -p 5432:5432 pl/sql:latest
 Connect: host, port, user, password,
 database name

INSTALLATION & CONFIG

Package manager install
 brew install pl/sql
 # Or download from official site
 Config file: pl/sql.conf or similar
 Set max connections, memory, storage
 paths
 # Start service
 systemctl start pl/sql

DATA MODELING

Define schemas, tables/collections,
 data types
 -- Create table (SQL example):
 CREATE TABLE users (
 id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
 name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
 email VARCHAR(200) UNIQUE NOT NULL
);
 Normalize for consistency;
 denormalize for performance

CRUD OPERATIONS

-- INSERT
 INSERT INTO users (name, email) VALUES
 ('Alice', 'a@b.com');
 -- SELECT
 SELECT * FROM users WHERE active = true;
 -- UPDATE
 UPDATE users SET name = 'Bob' WHERE id =
 1;
 -- DELETE
 DELETE FROM users WHERE id = 1;

QUERYING

SELECT u.*, o.total
 FROM users u
 JOIN orders o ON o.user_id = u.id
 WHERE o.status = 'paid'
 ORDER BY o.created_at DESC
 LIMIT 10 OFFSET 20;
 Use EXPLAIN/EXPLAIN ANALYZE to
 inspect query plans

INDEXING

CREATE INDEX idx_users_email ON
 users(email);
 CREATE UNIQUE INDEX
 idx_users_email_unique ON users(email);
 -- Composite index:
 CREATE INDEX idx_orders ON
 orders(user_id, status, created_at);
 Index columns used in WHERE, JOIN,
 ORDER BY clauses
 Too many indexes slow writes
 profile before adding

TRANSACTIONS

BEGIN;
 UPDATE accounts SET balance = balance -
 100 WHERE id = 1;
 UPDATE accounts SET balance = balance +
 100 WHERE id = 2;
 COMMIT;
 -- On error:
 ROLLBACK;
 ACID: Atomicity, Consistency,
 Isolation, Durability

REPLICATION & HA

Primary-replica replication for read
 scaling
 # Primary: enable binary logging / WAL
 # Replica: point to primary host
 Automatic failover with
 Patroni/Sentinel/etc
 Read from replicas; write to primary
 only
 Monitor replication lag alert if >
 threshold

SECURITY

Create least-privilege database
 users
 CREATE USER appuser WITH PASSWORD
 'secret';
 GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE ON users TO
 appuser;
 Enable SSL/TLS for connections in
 transit
 Encrypt sensitive columns at
 application layer
 Regular security updates and patches

MONITORING & PERF

Monitor query performance,
 connections, disk I/O
 -- Slow query log
 SET log_min_duration_statement = 1000;
 -- 1s
 EXPLAIN ANALYZE for individual query
 tuning
 Connection pooling: PgBouncer,
 ProxySQL, HikariCP
 Vacuum/ANALYZE (PostgreSQL) or
 OPTIMIZE (MySQL)

CLI / TOOLS

psql -h host -U user -d database
 \l list databases \dt list tables
 \d users describe table structure
 -- Backup:
 pg_dump dbname > backup.sql
 -- Restore:
 psql dbname < backup.sql

COMMON GOTCHAS

Never store plaintext passwords use
 bcrypt/Argon2
 Use connection pooling raw
 connections are expensive
 Always parameterize queries prevent
 SQL injection
 Regular backups with point-in-time
 recovery
 Test failover procedures before
 production incidents