

# PostgreSQL Universal Database

Oleg Bartunov

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# The first PostgreSQL talk in Nepal

## May 4, 2009

wiki.fossnepal.org/index.php?title=FOSS\_Ka\_Kura

Search

May 4th 2009

Introduction to PostgreSQL and talk on Full-text search capabilities in PostgreSQL

Oleg Bartunov (/ <http://www.sai.msu.su/~magera/>)

M.Sc. Hall, Dept. of Electronics and Computer Engineering, IOE



Kerosene was used to power my notebook,  
Institute of Engineering, Tribhuvan University

I gave a talk about full text search in  
postgresql after trek. We made special support  
of nepalese locale to make it works right.  
There was no light in the university, so we  
used generator to power notebok and projector.  
It was really funny to speak for people  
sitting in the darkness.



# FTS 8.4

## Devanagari script support (better Unicode support )

```
postgres=# set client_encoding to UTF8;
postgres=# select * from ts_parse('default', 'मदन पुरस्कार पुस्तकालय');
 tokid | token
-----+-----
      2 | मदन
     12 |
      2 | पुरस्कार
     12 |
      2 | पुस्तकालय
(5 rows)
```

Thanks to Dibyendra Hyoju and Bal Krishna Bal for testing and valuable discussion

# When I started using Postgres

- No UTF-8, even no 8-bit
- No WAL
- No MVCC
- No replication
- No usable non-scalar data types
- No subselects, no window functions, no CTE
- It was Postgres95



# How to choose a right database ?

- People usually choose a database looking on
  - Functionality, Performance
  - Availability - License, price
  - Local expertise, Personal experience
  - Compatibility to existing environment
  - Support
  - Other
- People start to think about one important feature of database after the project needs
  - Need new functionality, Better performance
- Project is in production, no way to change database
  - Starting to use various ugly «solutions»
  - System works, but looks pretty strange

# Your system with wrong database



# What is PostgreSQL

PostgreSQL — The world's most advanced open source object-relational database.

Extensible — data types, operators, functions, access methods (indexes).

[ANSI SQL](#) (1992, 1999, 2003, 2008, 2011),  
NoSQL (key-value, JSON, JSONB)

Developed and supported by independent international community (users, developers, companies)

Pronunciation: post-gress-Q-L, post-gres, pgsql

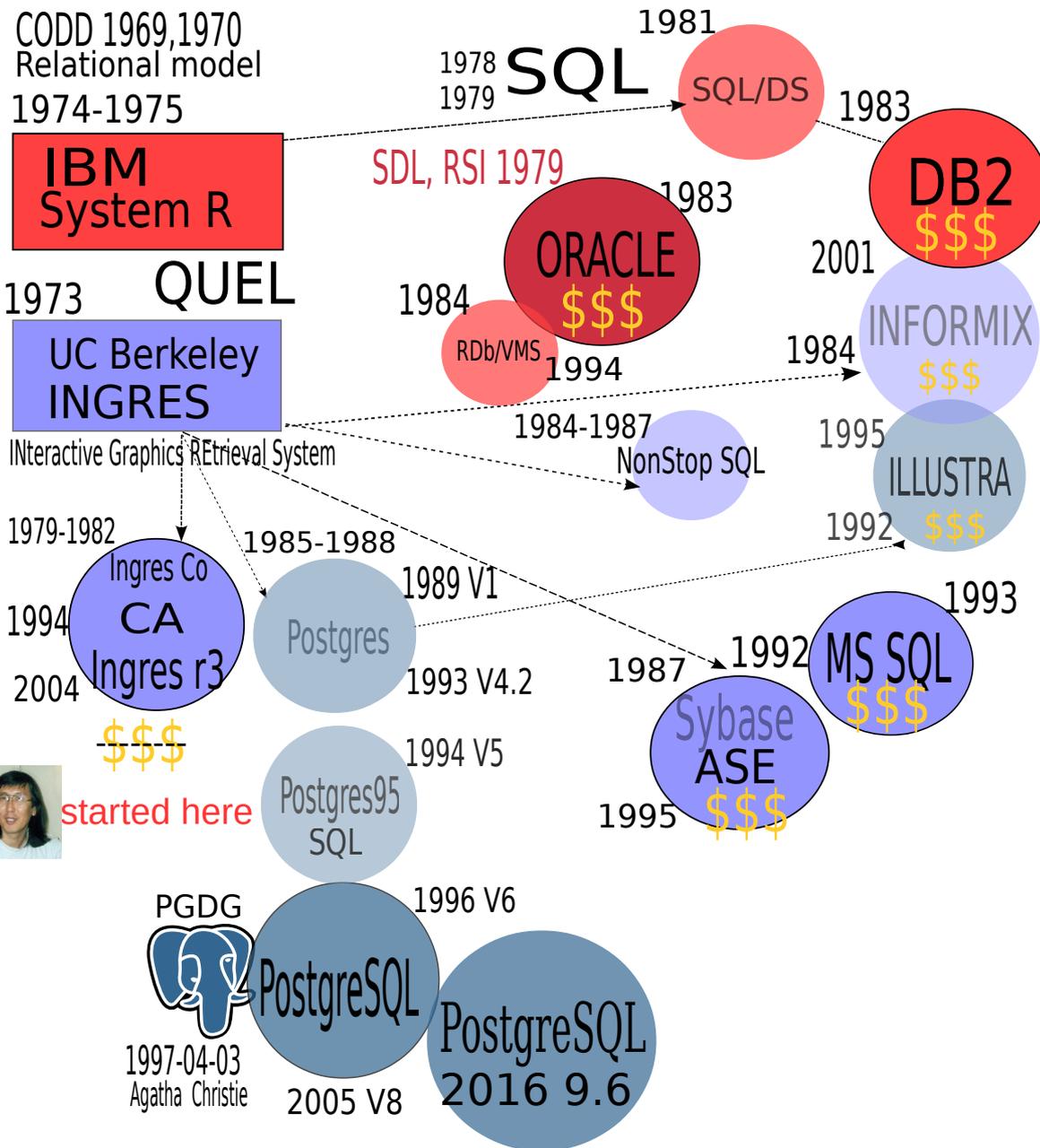
Web: <http://www.postgresql.org>, ( [BSD](#), [MIT](#)) - like



# PostgreSQL History >20 years



Michael Stonebreaker  
Turing Award, 2015



started here

2017 10



- Any project could start with PostgreSQL
- PostgreSQL is a reliable and stable database with rich functionality and long history
- PostgreSQL has liberal BSD license, cross platform ( ~30)
- Developed by international community, no vendor lock
  
- PostgreSQL is **EXTENSIBLE**, this is the very important feature, which people miss ! It allow database to support
  - New workloads
  - New functionality
  - New environment
  - Often without restarting a server, no need core programmer.

"The main design goals of the new system are to:  
2) provide user extendibility for data types, operators  
and access methods,"

*Stonebraker M., Rowe L. A. The design of Postgres.  
- ACM, 1986. - T. 15. - No. 2. - C. 340-355.*



"It is imperative that a user be able  
to construct new access methods to provide  
efficient access to instances of nontraditional  
base types"

Michael Stonebraker, Jeff Anton, Michael Hirohama.

Extendability in POSTGRES , IEEE Data Eng. Bull. 10 (2) pp.16-23, 1987

# Extendibility of PostgreSQL

0. Ability to change executor and planner
1. Data types, operators, access methods, indexes without core developers, deploy online !
2. FDW, procedural languages

Need more:

1. API to pluggable storages
  2. API to TM — XTM, eXtensible transaction manager
  3. Type-specific compression
- .....more....

## Case 1: Web

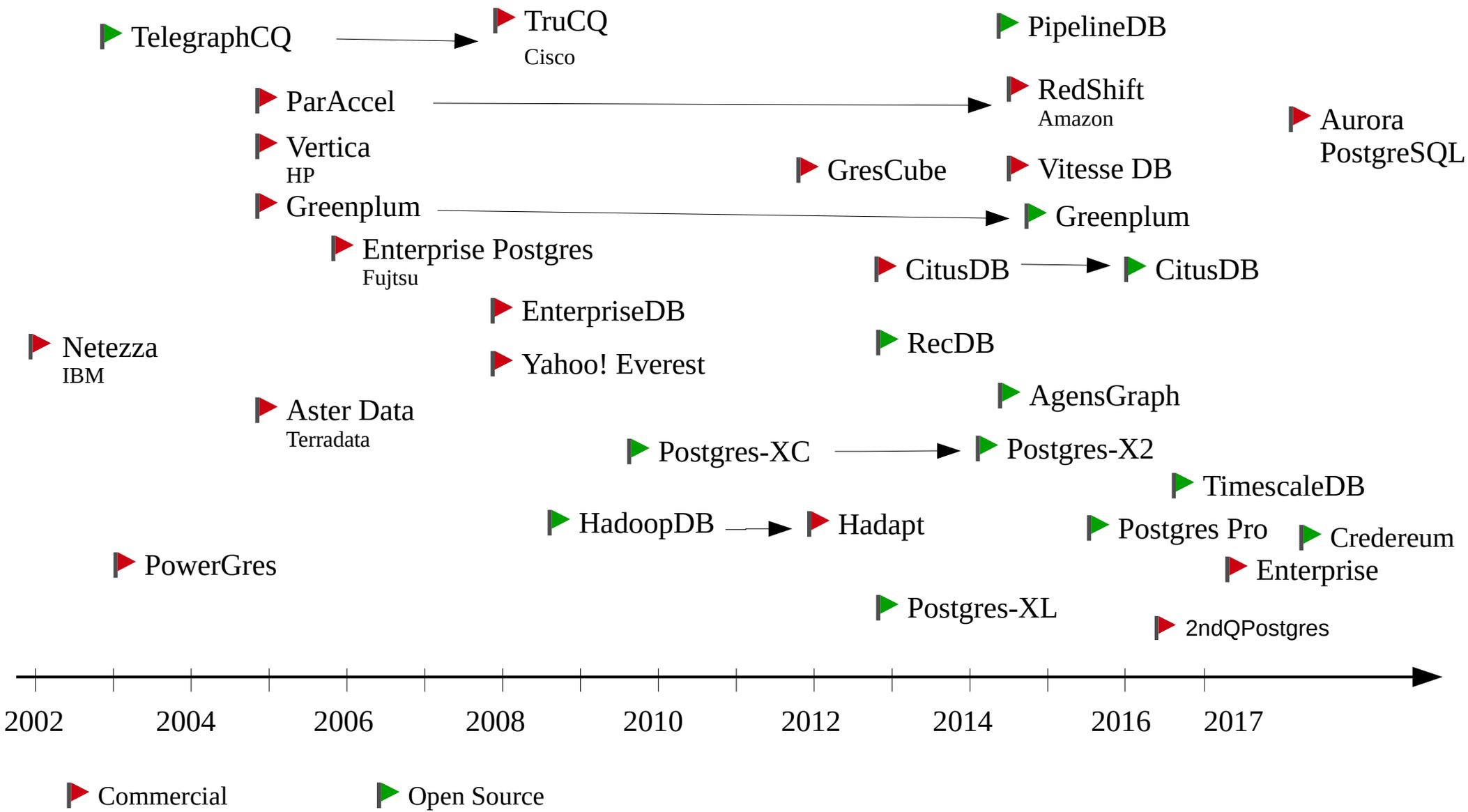
- 1996: Start using Postgres on Web, no 8-bit support — introduced locale
  - 1999: World's top-5 portal. We start with PostgreSQL 6.5.?
  - Requirement: on the hardware ~ my smartphone to support > 1 mln. users/day
  - Quickly run out of resources
  - Denormalize, use arrays -> slow -> discover GiST → improve GiST - intarray with indexes
  - Need FTS, made tsearch using intarray and GiST indexes
  - Need fast search on hierarchical data — ltree — GiST indexes
  - Need flexible schema — hstore — GiST index
  - Need faster FTS — GIN index for tsearch, hstore
  - Need misprint search — pg\_trgm — GiST/GIN indexes
  - Compete to NoSQL - better/binary json - jsonb — GIN index
  - Need faster FTS — RUM access methods
- 2017: STILL USING PostgreSQL !**



Extensibility makes  
PostgreSQL Universal Database !



# PostgreSQL: OLTP, MPP, OLAP, CLOUD, GIS, STREAM, TIMESERIES, GPU, BLOCKCHAIN

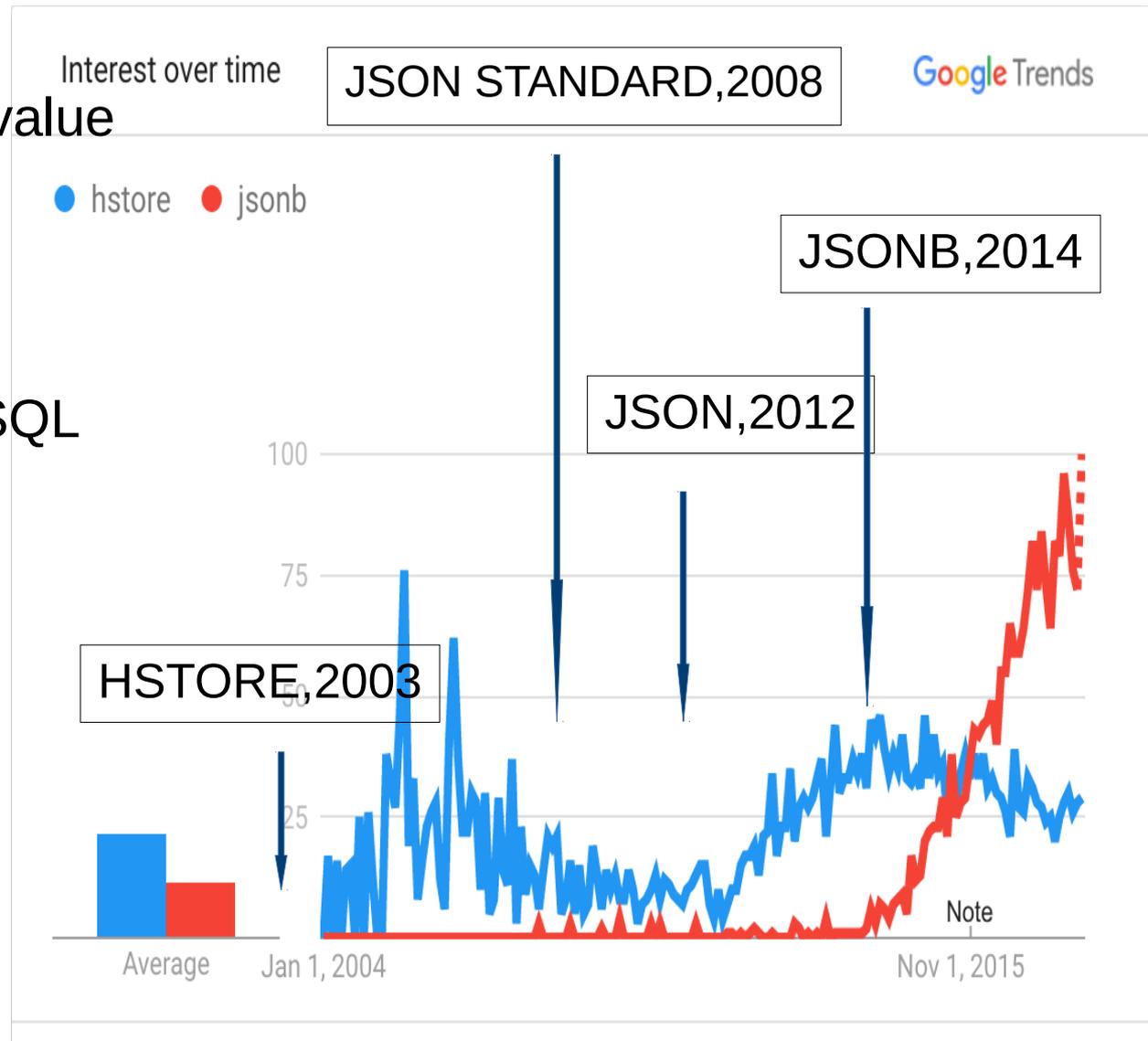


# PostgreSQL Forks (we love forks!)

- PostgreSQL - OLTP, Web, Science  
extensions: GIS (PostGIS), time-series (TimeScaleDB),  
Stream data (PipelineDB), interactive analytics (Citus),  
vector ops, async mpp on GPU (PG-Strom)
- AgensGraph — Graph model, graph query language
- Postgres Pro Enterprise - Multimaster, block compression,  
64-bit TX, partitioning, adaptive planning, scheduler,  
incremental backup
- Redshift — Cloud, column storage, compression, OLAP
- Greenplum - MPP, OLAP (complex reports)
- Postgres-XL — MPP OLAP (ACID)
- Vitesse DB — OLAP (JIT, column storage, threads)
- Aurora PostgreSQL — OLTP, S3 storage
- EDB Postgres Advanced Server - Oracle compatibility

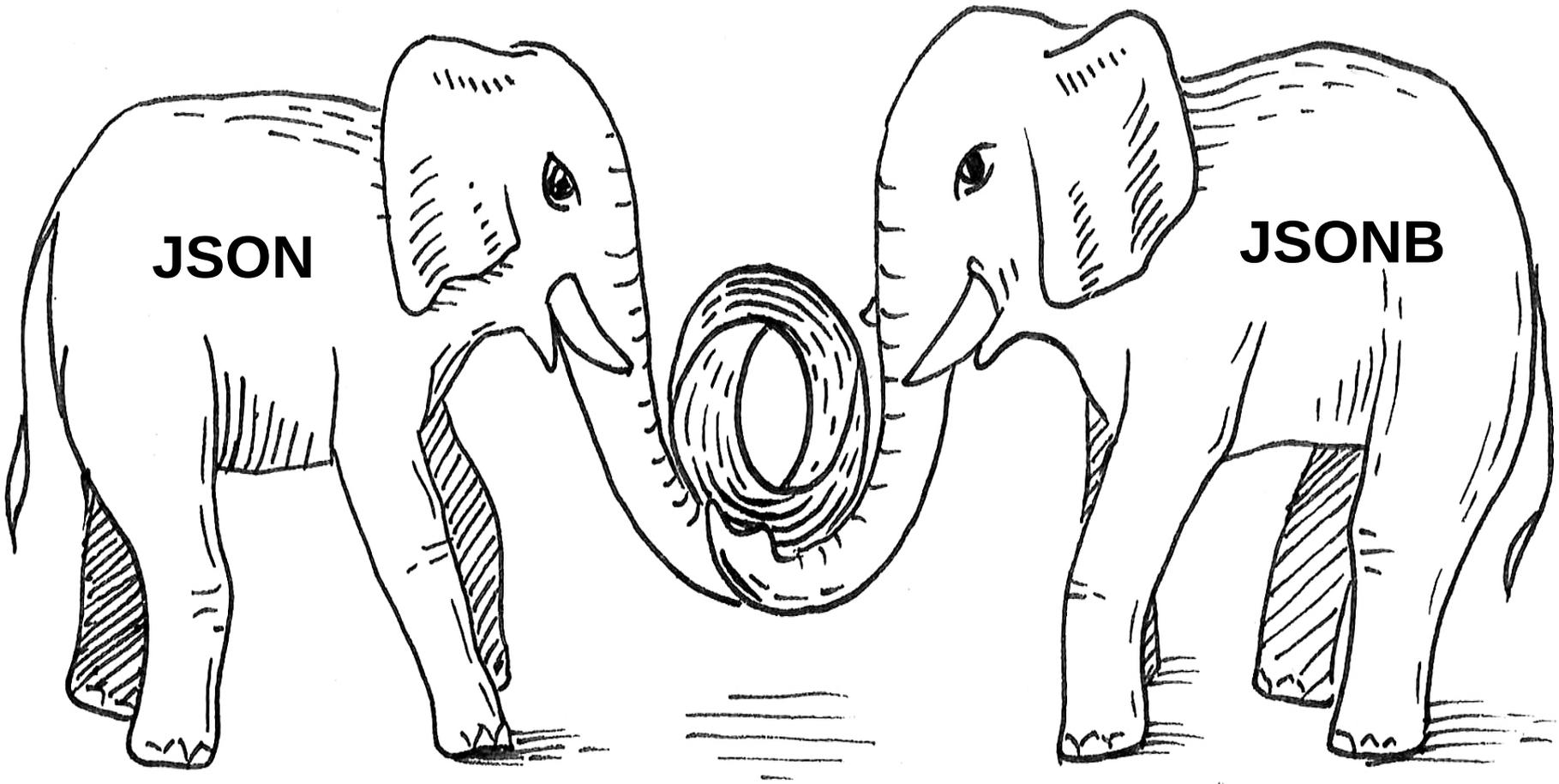
# Case 2: NoSQL PostgreSQL is MATURE

- HSTORE — binary key-value storage, index support
- 2003 — initial release
- 2006 — part of PostgreSQL



# Two JSON data types !!!

- Textual storage «as is»
- Binary storage, index support



- A lot of functionality !

# SQL/Foundation recognizes JSON after 8 years

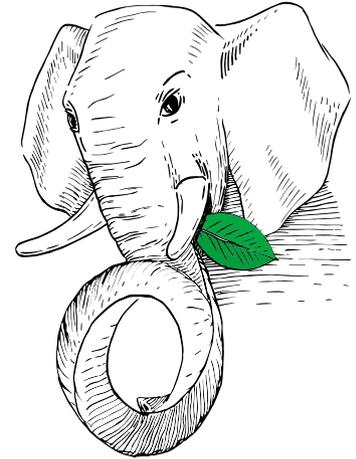
4.46	<b>JSON</b> data handling in SQL. ....	174
4.46.1	Introduction. ....	174
4.46.2	Implied JSON data model. ....	175
4.46.3	SQL/JSON data model. ....	176
4.46.4	SQL/JSON functions. ....	177
4.46.5	Overview of SQL/JSON path language. ....	178
<b>5</b>	<b>Lexical elements. ....</b>	<b>181</b>
5.1	<SQL terminal character>. ....	181
5.2	<token> and <separator>. ....	185

# SQL/JSON in PostgreSQL

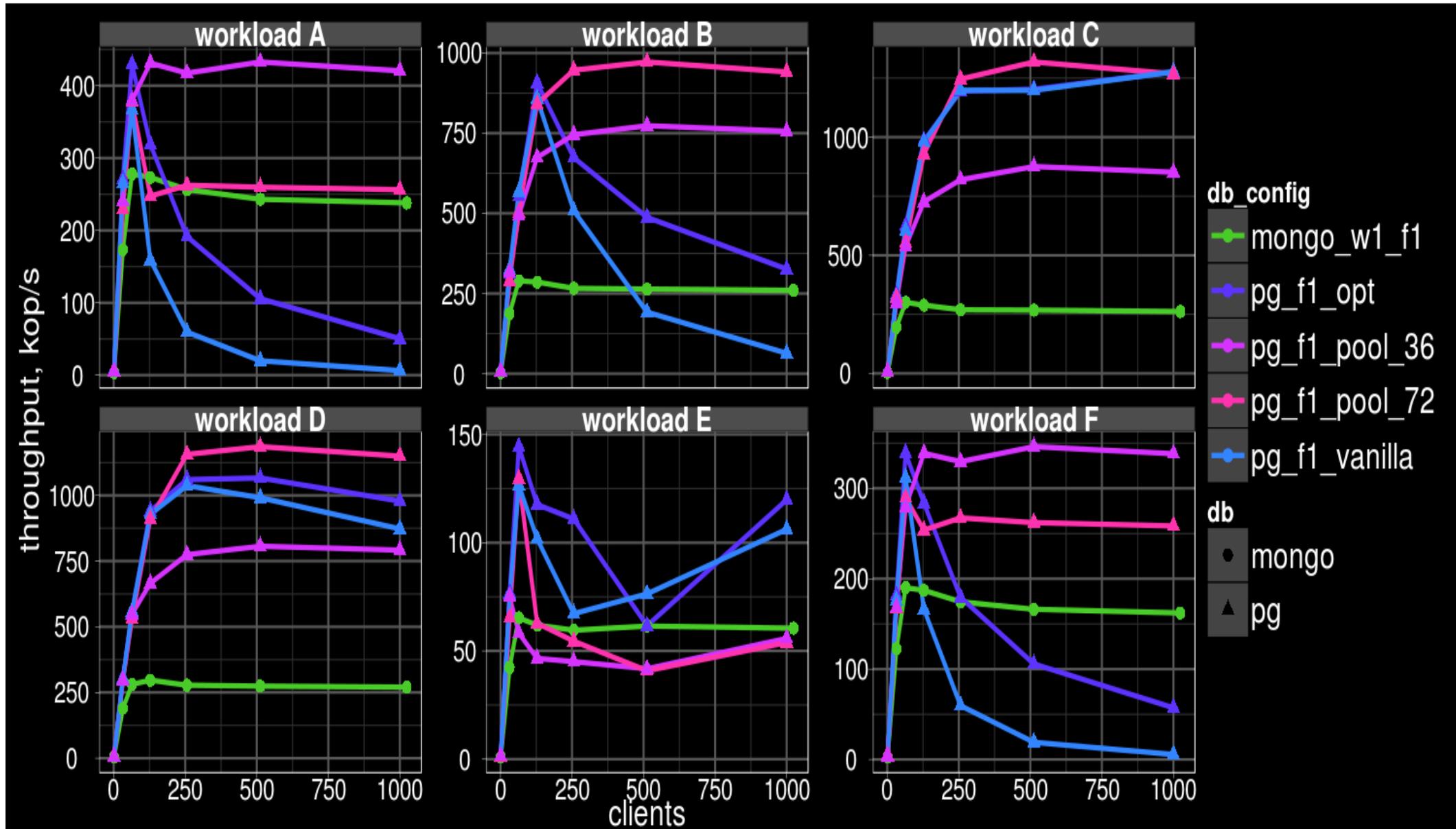
- PostgreSQL implementation ( 1 year of development)
  - Uses native data types JSON, JSONB
  - JSONPATH data type for SQL/JSON path language
  - Nine functions SQL/JSON functions for constructing:
    - JSON\_OBJECT, JSON\_ARRAY,  
JSON\_OBJECTAGG, JSON\_ARRAYAGG
  - and retrieving
    - JSON\_VALUE, JSON\_QUERY, JSON\_TABLE,  
IS [NOT] JSON, JSON\_EXISTS
  - Extensions: more methods, JSONB op JSONPATH

# NoSQL Postgres is fast !

- Yahoo! Cloud Serving Benchmark (YSCSB) - de-facto benchmark for NoSQL databases
- We run YCSB for PostgreSQL 10, MongoDB 3.4.5
  - 1 server with 72 cores, 3 TB RAM, 2 TB SSD for clients
  - 1 server with 72 cores, 3 TB RAM, 2 TB SSD for database
  - 10Gbps switch
- In most practical cases PostgreSQL is faster MongoDB
- PostgreSQL performance degrades in high-contention writes (zipfian distribution of queries, high number backends >100)
- Avoid high-contention with built-in pool of connections (PG 12)



# Built-in pool of connections helps !!!



# History NoSQL Postgres

2019 ?

Custom types support  
advanced indexing  
update, delete

**SQL/JSON++**

2018

**SQL/JSON**

SQL 2016 support  
Jsonb compression  
subscripting syntax

**JSON**

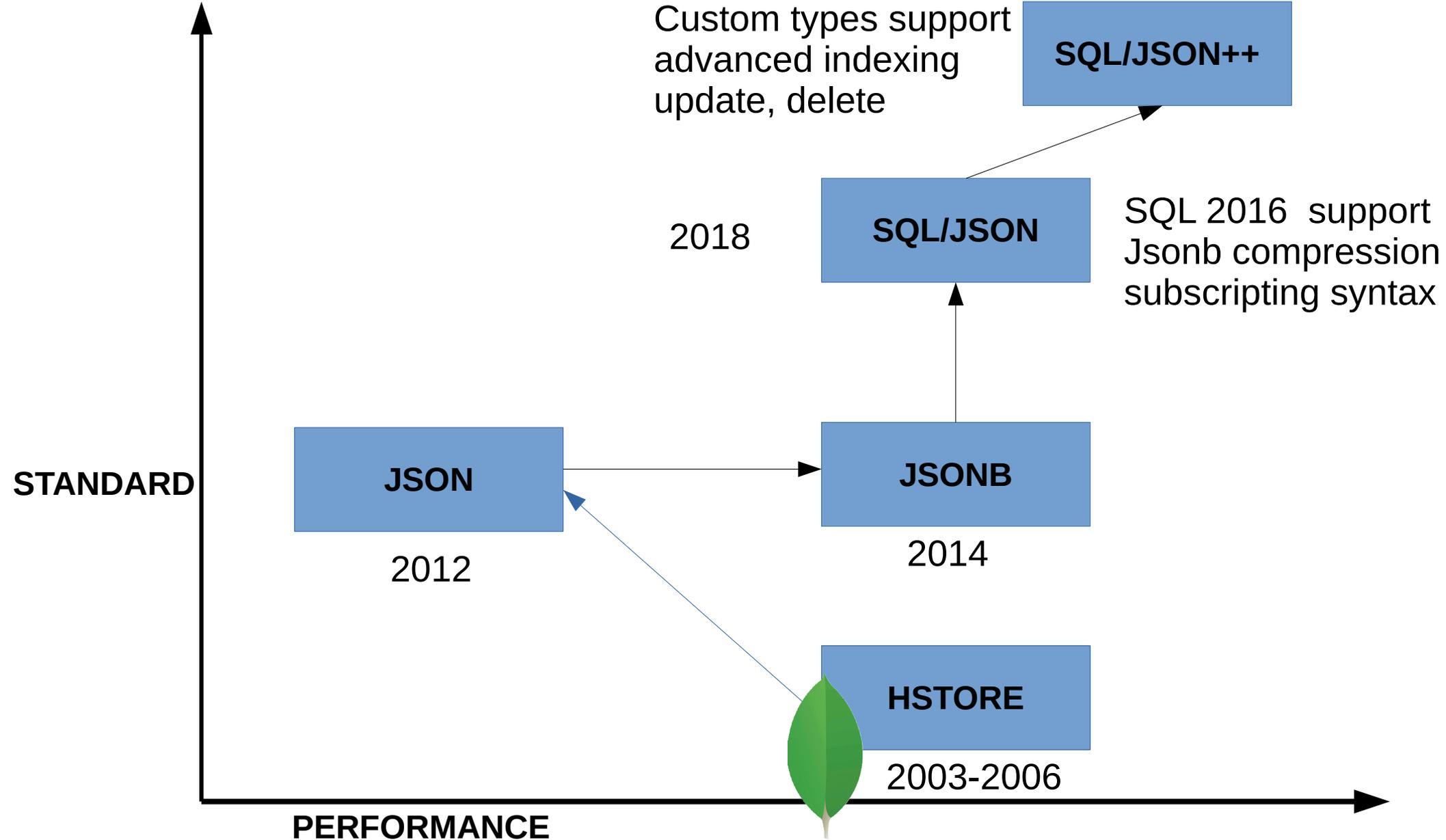
2012

**JSONB**

2014

**HSTORE**

2003-2006



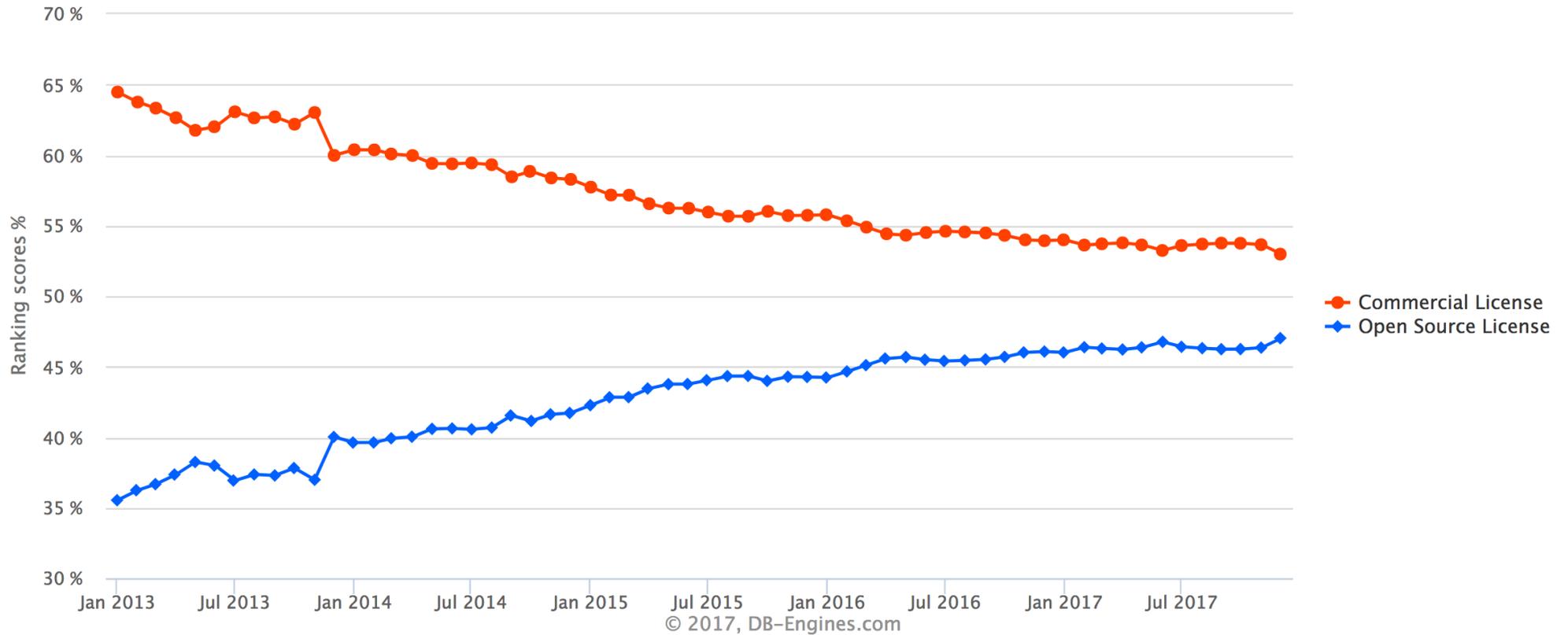
# SQL/JSON availability

- Currently under review for PG 11
- Github Postgres Professional repository  
<https://github.com/postgrespro/sqljson>
- WEB-interface to play with SQL/JSON  
<http://sqlfiddle.postgrespro.ru/#!21/0/1819>
- Technical Report (SQL/JSON) - available for free  
[http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/c067367\\_ISO\\_IEC\\_TR\\_19075-6\\_2017.zip](http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/c067367_ISO_IEC_TR_19075-6_2017.zip)



**+BIG RUSSIAN Enterprise !**

## Popularity trend



# DBMS of the Year (2017): PostgreSQL

## Previous winners of the DB-Engines DBMS of the Year Award:

- [PostgreSQL](#) 2017
- [Microsoft SQL Server](#) 2016
- [Oracle](#) 2015
- [MongoDB](#) 2014
- [MongoDB](#) 2013



341 systems in ranking, January 2018

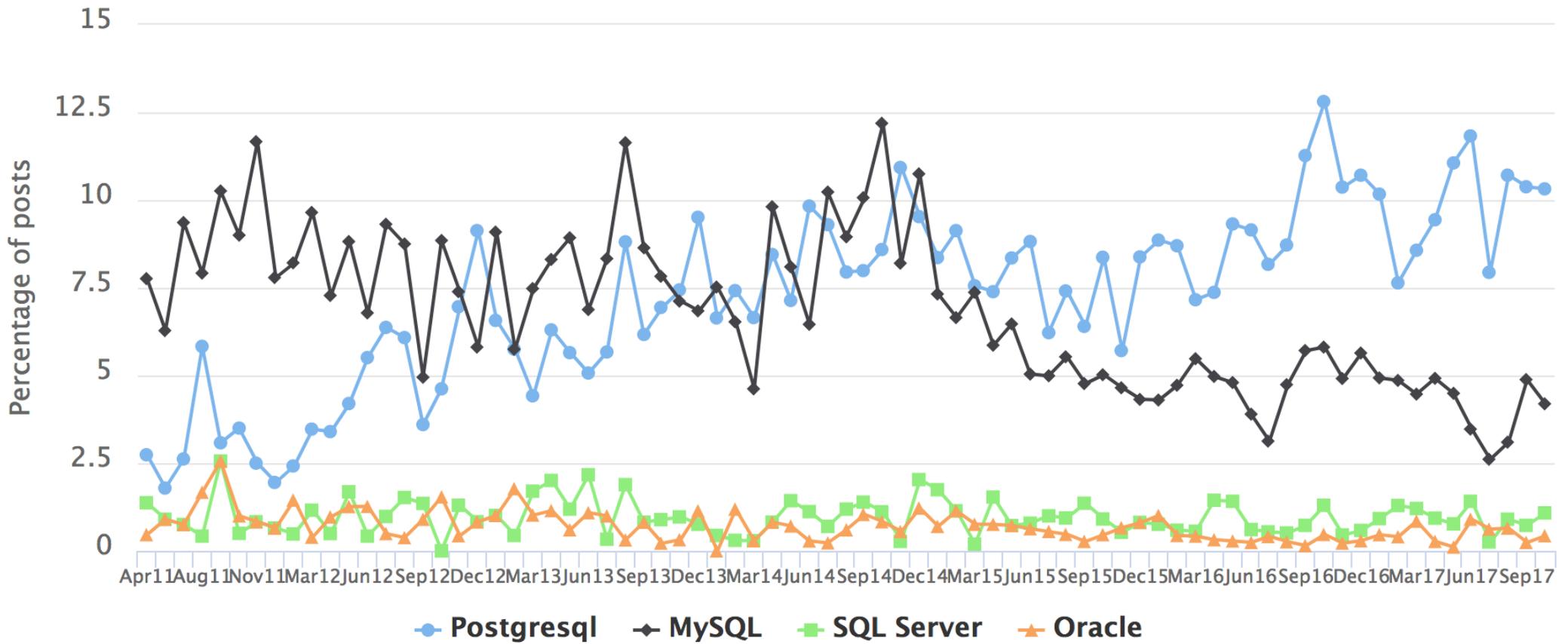
Rank			DBMS	Database Model	Score		
Jan 2018	Dec 2017	Jan 2017			Jan 2018	Dec 2017	Jan 2017
1.	1.	1.	Oracle +	Relational DBMS	1341.94	+0.40	-74.78
2.	2.	2.	MySQL +	Relational DBMS	1299.71	-18.36	-66.58
3.	3.	3.	Microsoft SQL Server +	Relational DBMS	1148.07	-24.42	-72.89
4.	4.	↑ 5.	PostgreSQL +	Relational DBMS	386.18	+0.75	+55.81
5.	5.	↓ 4.	MongoDB +	Document store	330.95	+0.18	-0.96
6.	6.	6.	DB2 +	Relational DBMS	190.28	+0.70	+7.78
7.	7.	↑ 8.	Microsoft Access	Relational DBMS	126.70	+0.82	-0.75
8.	↑ 9.	↓ 7.	Cassandra +	Wide column store	123.88	+0.67	-12.57
9.	↓ 8.	9.	Redis +	Key-value store	123.14	-0.10	+4.44
10.	10.	↑ 11.	Elasticsearch +	Search engine	122.55	+2.77	+16.38

- **Number of mentions of the system on websites**, measured as number of results in search engines queries. At the moment, we use [Google](#), [Bing](#) and [Yandex](#) for this measurement. In order to count only relevant results, we are searching for <system name> together with the term database, e.g. "Oracle" and "database".
- **General interest in the system**. For this measurement, we use the frequency of searches in [Google Trends](#).
- **Frequency of technical discussions about the system**. We use the number of related questions and the number of interested users on the well-known IT-related Q&A sites [Stack Overflow](#) and [DBA Stack Exchange](#).
- **Number of job offers, in which the system is mentioned**. We use the number of offers on the leading job search engines [Indeed](#) and [Simply Hired](#).
- **Number of profiles in professional networks, in which the system is mentioned**. We use the internationally most popular professional networks [LinkedIn](#) and [Upwork](#).
- **Relevance in social networks**. We count the number of [Twitter](#) tweets, in which the system is mentioned.

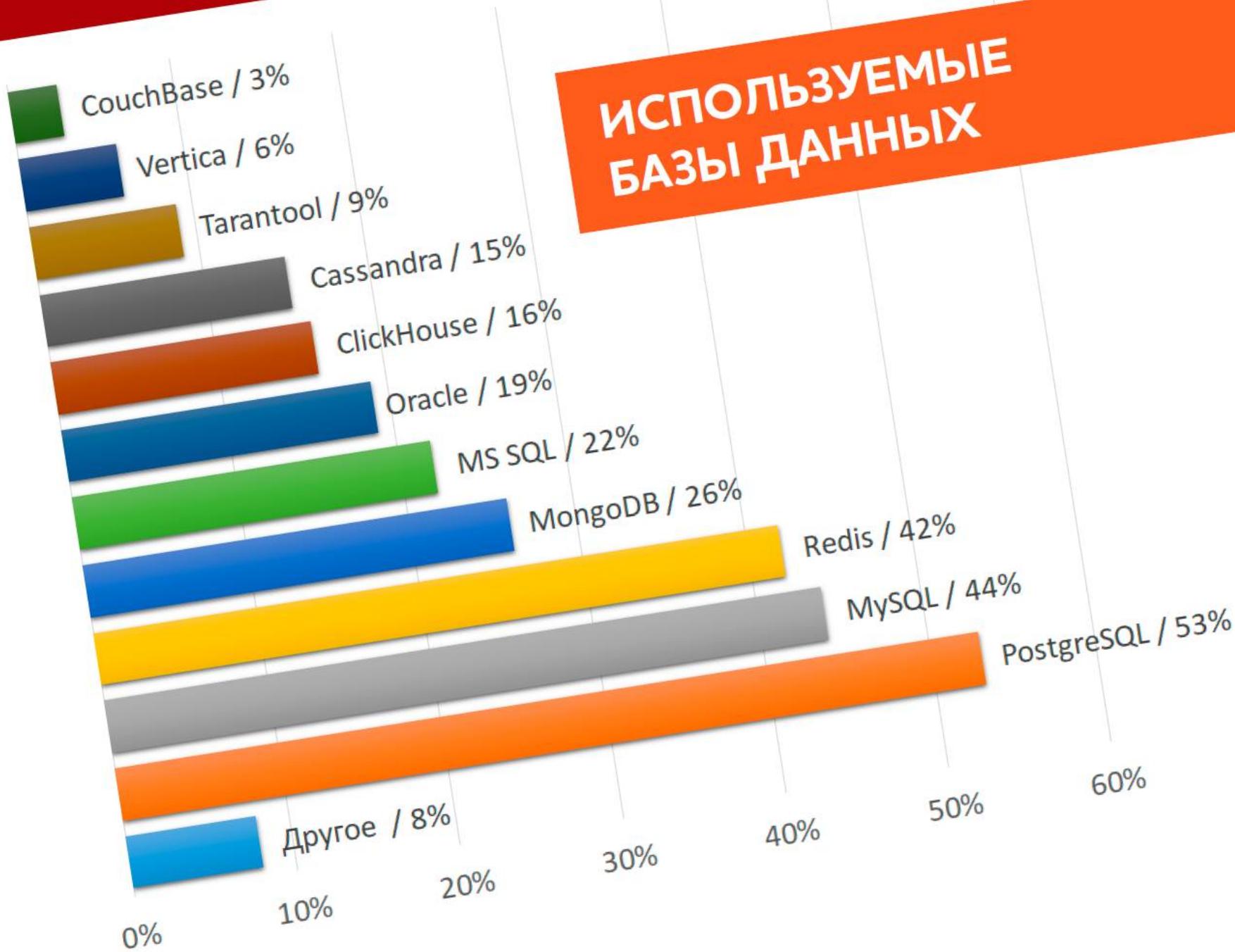
# Hacker News Hiring Trends

October 2017 Hacker News Hiring Trends

Show:  or compare

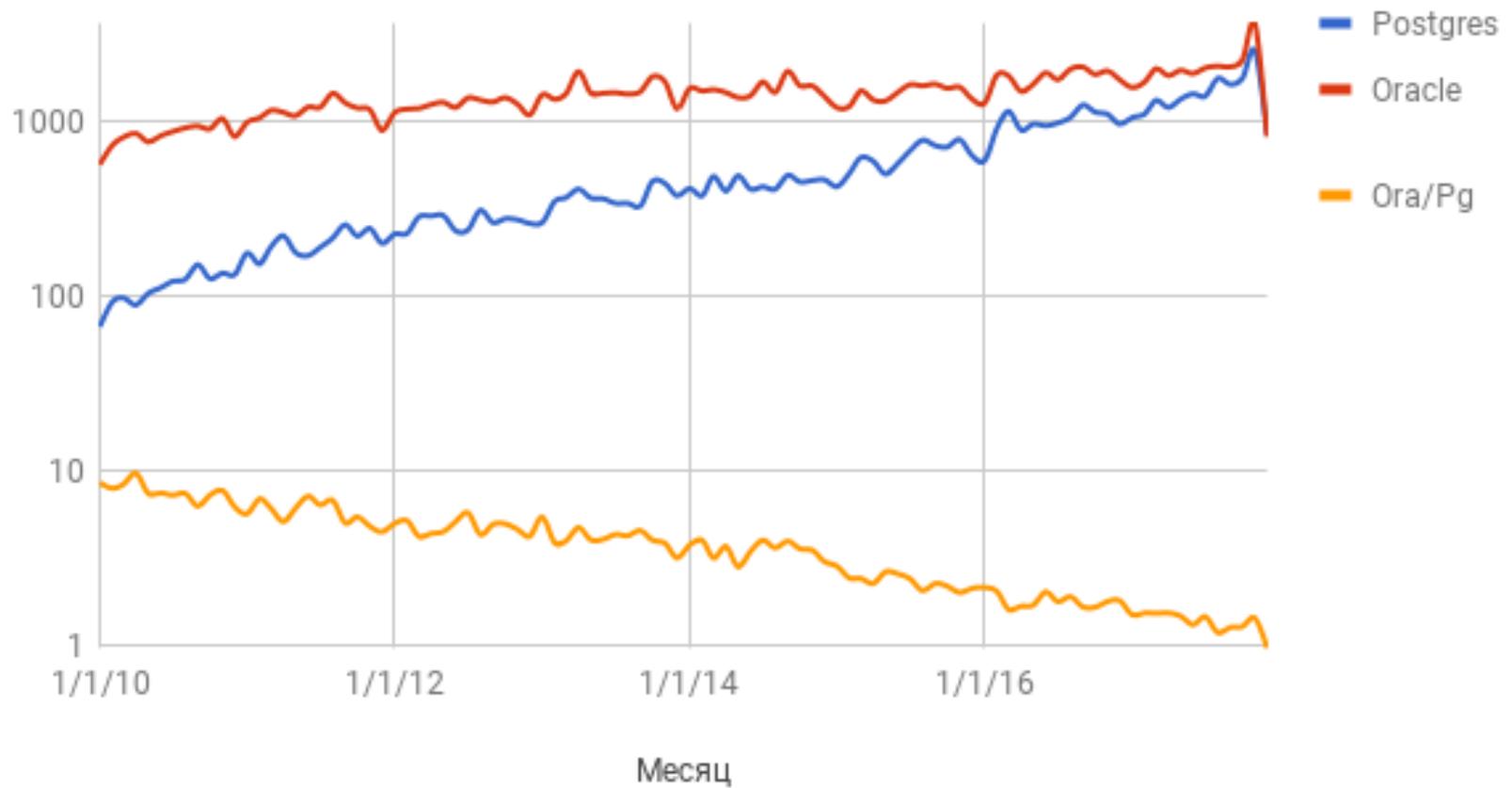


# PostgreSQL in Russia is #1



# PostgreSQL reach Oracle in Russia

Vacancies: PostgreSQL vs Oracle ( hh.ru)



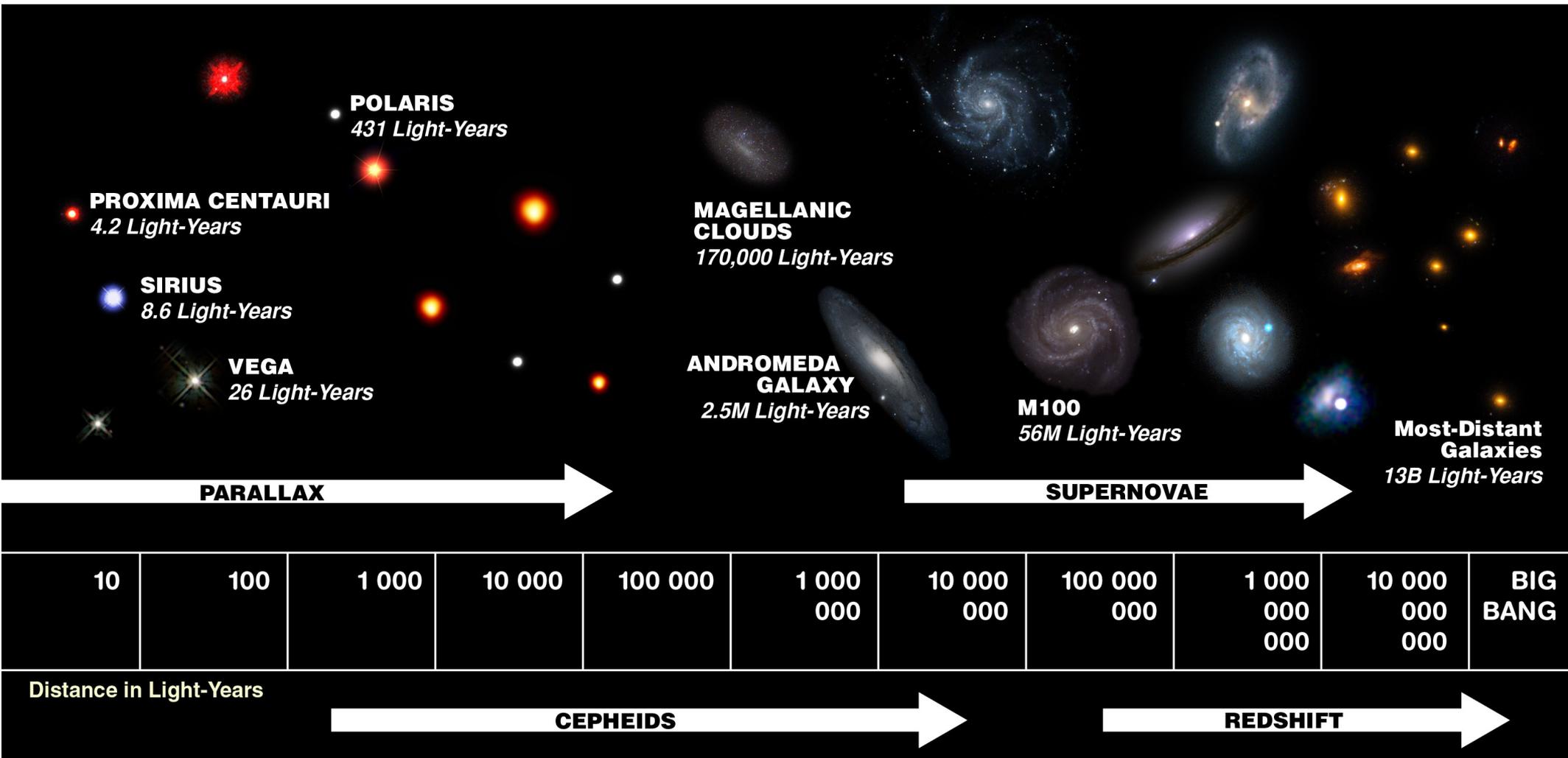
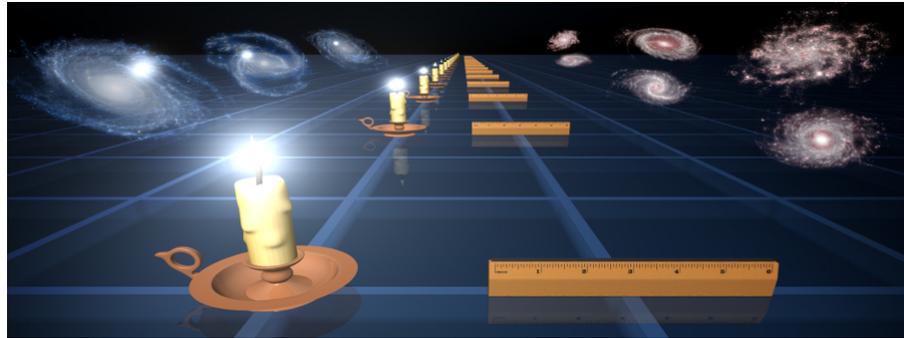
# Case 3: PostgreSQL and Supernovae

SN 1987a, Type II, +2.9, Tarantula Nebulae in LMC,  
168 000 ly, progenitor: Sanduleak -69° 202,



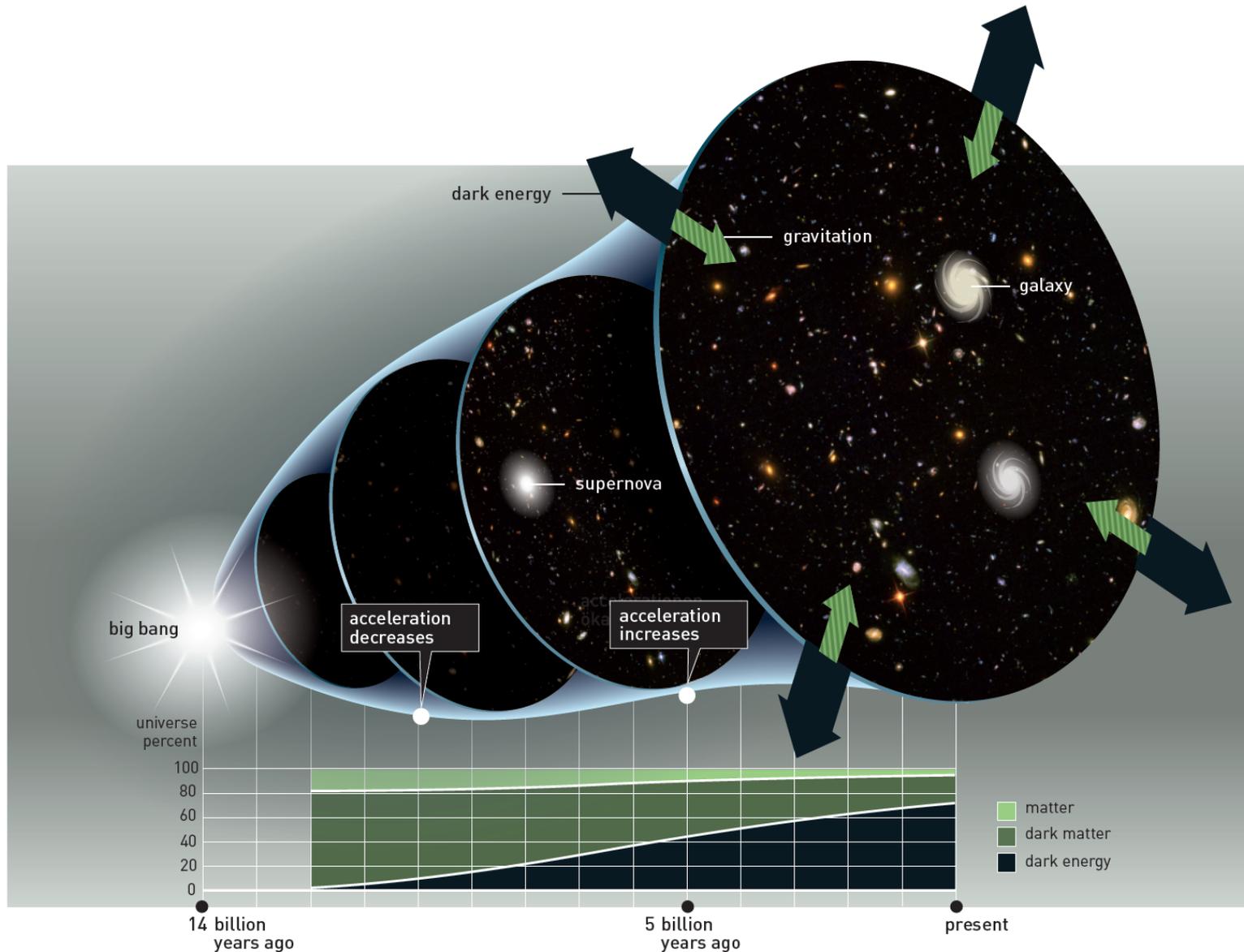
# The Scale of the Universe

- Supernovae(Ia) - «standard candles»
- Used to measure the distance to the host galaxy



# What is the fate of the Universe ?

## WRITTEN IN THE STARS



**Figure 1. The world is growing.** The expansion of the Universe began with the Big Bang 14 billion years ago, but slowed down during the first several billion years. Eventually it started to accelerate. The acceleration is believed to be driven by dark energy, which in the beginning constituted only a small part of the Universe. But as matter got diluted by the expansion, the dark energy became more dominant.



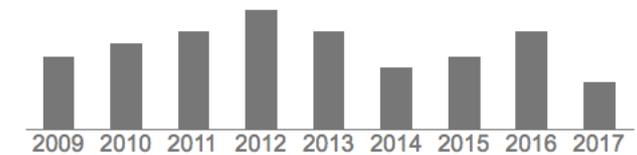
# Oleg Bartunov

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Citations	1408	362
h-index	13	9
i10-index	17	9



### Add co-authors

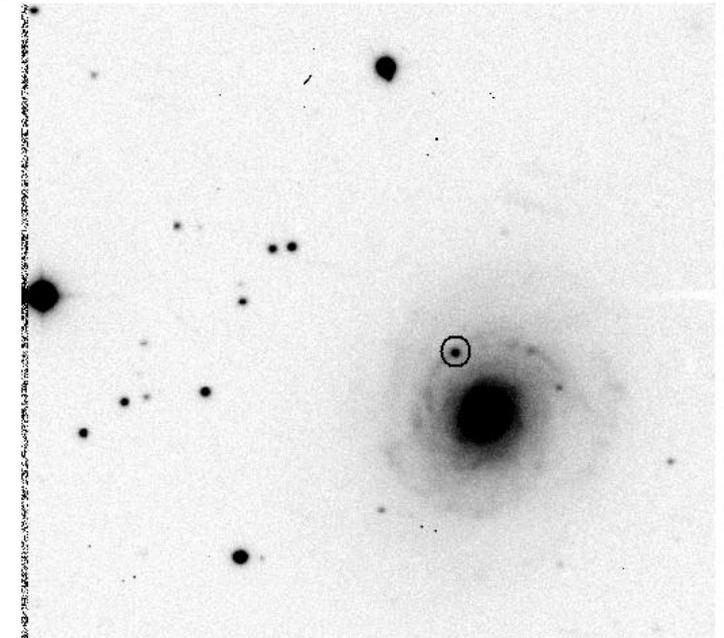
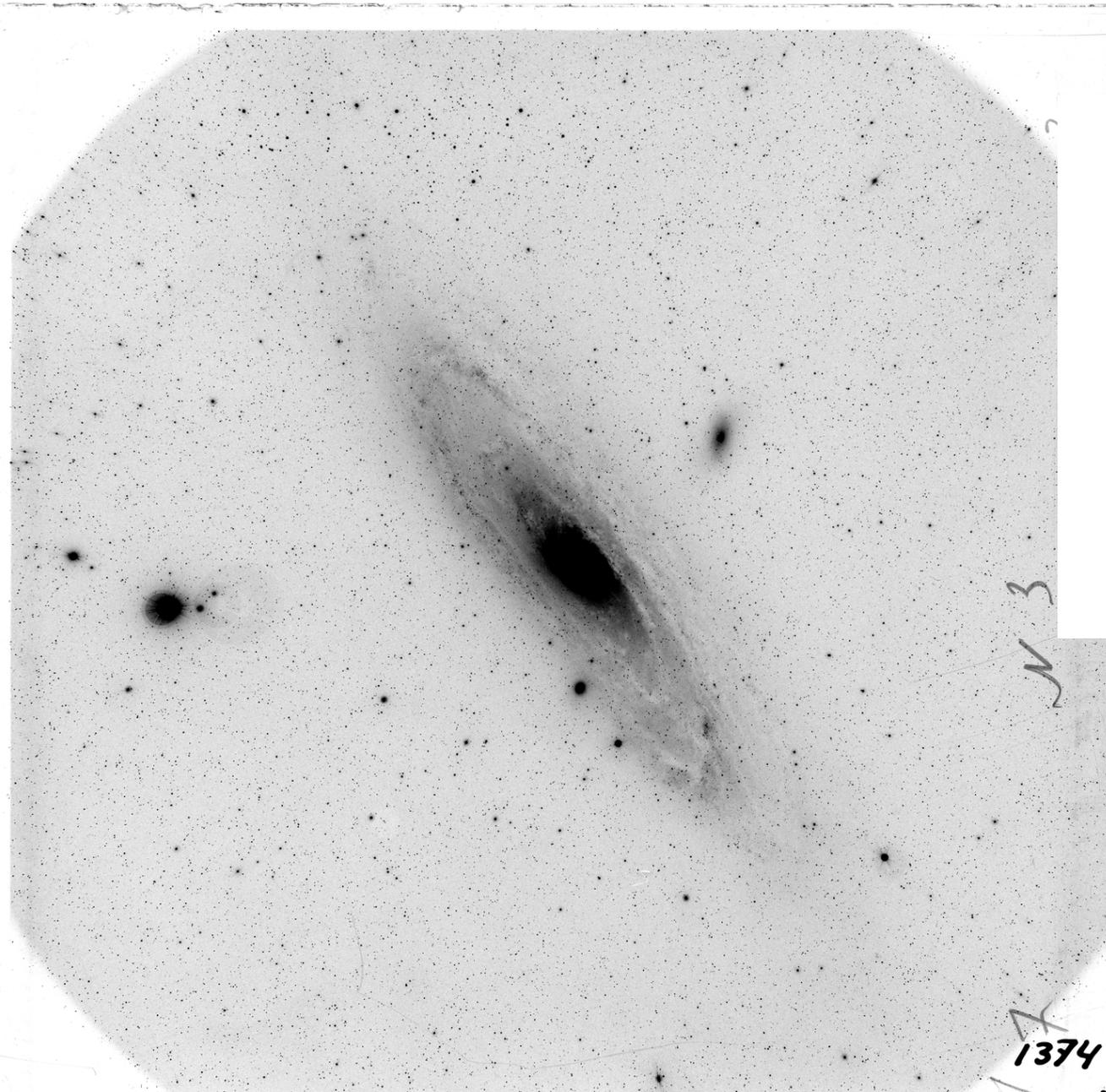
[Sergei B. Popov](#) [+](#) [×](#)

### Co-authors [Edit...](#)

- [Massimo Turatto](#)
- [Mario Hamuy](#)
- [Sergey Koposov](#)
- [Stefano Benetti](#)
- [Sergey Karpov](#)
- [Igor Chilingarian](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Title	<a href="#">+</a> Add	<a href="#">≡</a> More	1-20	Cited by	Year
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">The rate of supernovae from the combined sample of five searches</a>				406	1996
	E Cappellaro, M Turatto, DY Tsvetkov, OS Bartunov, C Pollas, R Evans, ... arXiv preprint astro-ph/9611191					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Radiation hydrodynamics of SN 1987A. I. Global analysis of the light curve for the first 4 months</a>				179	2000
	S Blinnikov, P Lundqvist, O Bartunov, K Nomoto, K Iwamoto The Astrophysical Journal 532 (2), 1132					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">A comparative modeling of supernova 1993J</a>				159	1998
	SI Blinnikov, R Eastman, OS Bartunov, VA Popolitov, SE Woosley The Astrophysical Journal 496 (1), 454					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">The rate of supernovae. II. The selection effects and the frequencies per unit blue luminosity</a>				118	1993
	E Cappellaro, M Turatto, DY Tsvetkov, OS Bartunov, IN Makarova arXiv preprint astro-ph/9302017					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Non-equilibrium radiative transfer in supernova theory-models of linear Type-II supernovae</a>				102	1993
	SI Blinnikov, OS Bartunov Astronomy and Astrophysics 273, 106					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Distribution of supernovae relative to spiral arms and H II regions</a>				100	1994
	OS Bartunov, DY Tsvetkov, IV Filimonova Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific 106 (706), 1276					

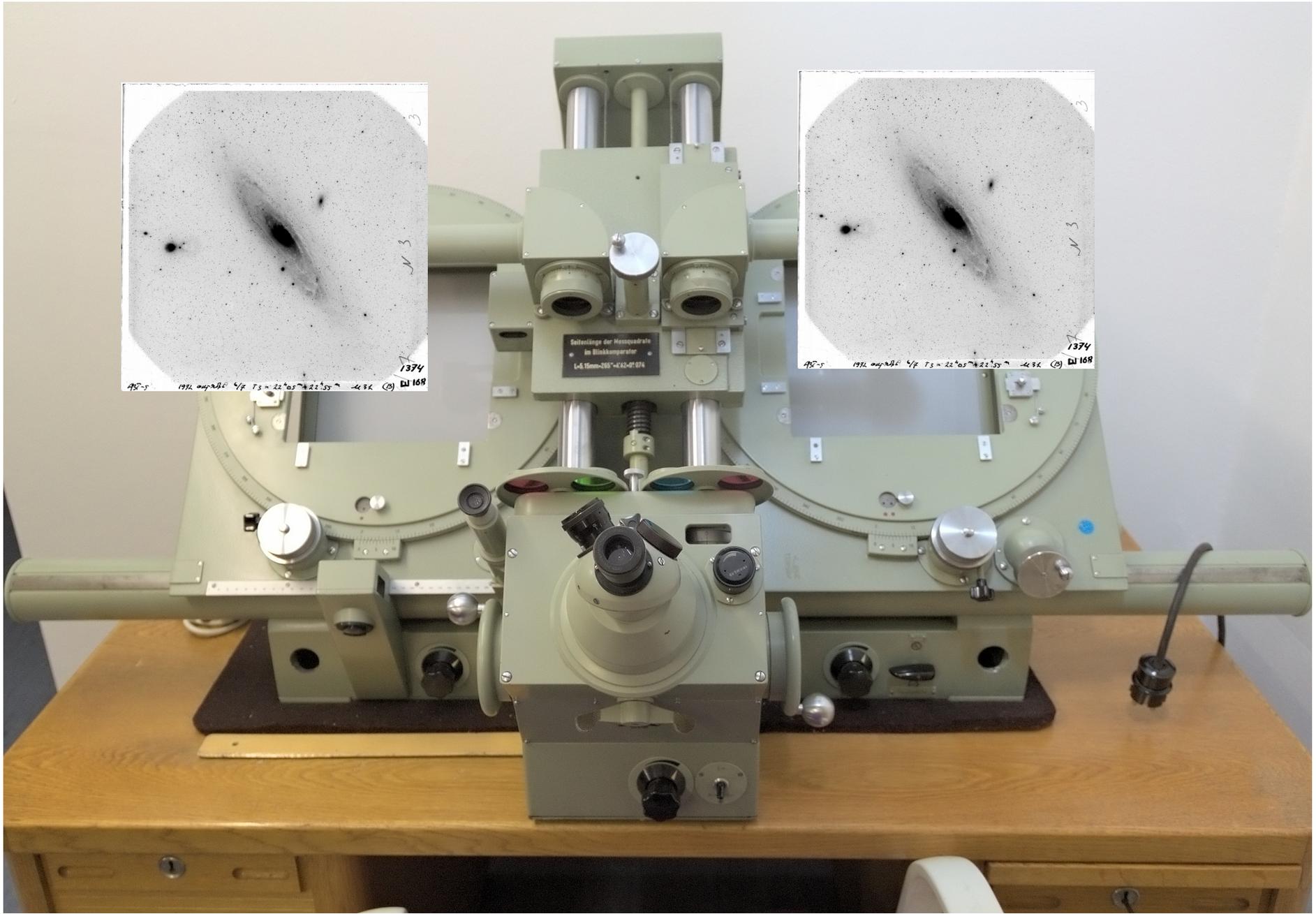
# M31 ( Andromeda), AZT-5 telescope



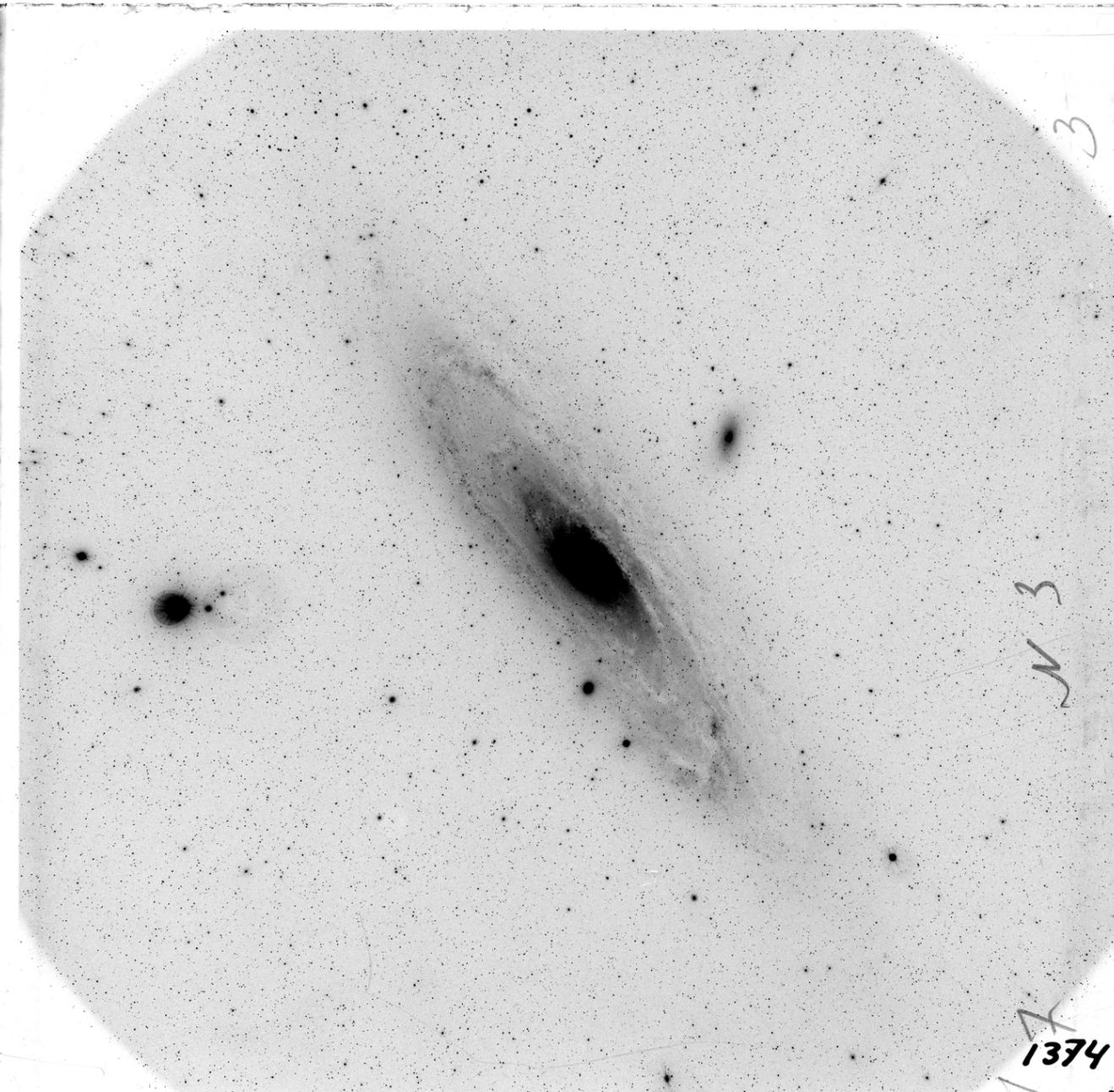
SN 2008fv in NGC 3147, Draco  
Dmitry Tsvetkov, SAI MSU

AZT-5 1972 04 27 6/7 T3 = 22<sup>h</sup> 05<sup>m</sup> - 22<sup>h</sup> 55<sup>m</sup> M31 (13) 1374 168

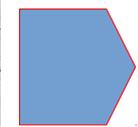
# Blink Comparator (manual discovery) Many hours of hard work !



# M31 ( Andromeda), AZT-5 telescope



AZT-5 1972 04 27 6/7 T3 = 22<sup>h</sup> 05<sup>m</sup> - 22<sup>h</sup> 55<sup>m</sup> M31 (B) 168



X-00001	1.1458447	-89.9186147
X-00002	1.3300139	-89.9332336
X-00003	3.2556022	-89.9641031
X-00004	3.6464625	-89.9060142
X-00005	6.3110253	-89.9523947
X-00006	6.6275517	-89.9279197
X-00007	7.8266025	-89.9129272
X-00008	9.0694378	-89.9714031
X-00009	9.6627953	-89.9244314
X-00010	10.0494292	-89.9705058
X-00011	10.4863922	-89.9699058
X-00012	11.0953692	-89.9016031
X-00013	11.3240233	-89.9344336
X-00014	11.7906064	-89.9070308
X-00015	12.0416581	-89.9300586
X-00016	12.0522308	-89.9002281
X-00017	12.2808536	-89.9107669
X-00018	13.0316142	-89.9214558
X-00019	13.8727033	-89.9577031
X-00020	14.6546639	-89.9191919
X-00021	18.3035981	-89.9447475
X-00022	18.5185631	-89.9446836
X-00023	19.8675597	-89.9836308
X-00024	20.9699533	-89.9226864
X-00025	21.6777744	-89.9256808
X-00026	23.3660669	-89.9036558
X-00027	24.2841308	-89.9516475
X-00028	24.3273161	-89.9202392
X-00029	24.5540458	-89.9246003
X-00030	24.5655172	-89.9122336
X-00031	26.3487519	-89.9460336
X-00032	26.5268008	-89.9311503
X-00033	26.6070808	-89.9271808
X-00034	27.4104919	-89.9768558
X-00035	27.8290442	-89.9304622
X-00036	28.5552036	-89.9199117
X-00037	29.4407347	-89.9762836
X-00038	30.5729608	-89.9377753
X-00039	30.7101131	-89.9105642
X-00040	33.2918250	-89.9106614
X-00041	33.4843678	-89.9442058

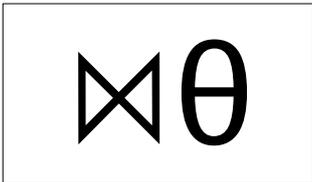
# Spatial Join (Machine Discovery, < 1s)

Observations: 10<sup>5</sup>

x-00001	1.1458447	-89.9186147
x-00002	1.3300139	-89.9332336
x-00003	3.2556022	-89.9641031
x-00004	3.6464625	-89.9060142
x-00005	6.3110253	-89.9523947
x-00006	6.6275517	-89.9279197
x-00007	7.8266025	-89.9129272
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x-00010	10.0494292	-89.9705058
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x-00019	13.8727033	-89.9577031
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x-00034	27.4104919	-89.9768558
x-00035	27.8290442	-89.9304622
x-00036	28.5552036	-89.9199117
x-00037	29.4407347	-89.9762836
x-00038	30.5729608	-89.9377753

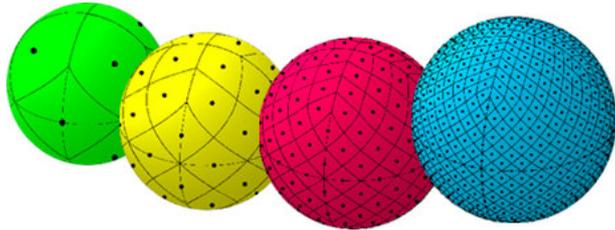
Catalog(s): 10<sup>9</sup>

t-0000001	1.1458447	-89.9186147	0.015	0.028
t-0000002	1.3300139	-89.9332336	0.050	0.110
t-0000003	3.2556022	-89.9641031	0.050	0.050
t-0000004	3.6464625	-89.9060142	0.204	0.224
t-0000005	6.3110253	-89.9523947	0.114	0.050
t-0000006	6.6275517	-89.9279197	0.098	0.150
t-0000007	7.8266025	-89.9129272	0.025	0.021
t-0000008	9.0694378	-89.9714031	0.200	0.200
t-0000009	9.6627953	-89.9244314	0.000	0.000
t-0000010	10.0494292	-89.9705058	0.050	0.228
t-0000011	10.4863922	-89.9699058	0.200	0.200
t-0000012	11.0953692	-89.9016031	0.050	0.259
t-0000013	11.3240233	-89.9344336	0.050	0.050
t-0000014	11.7906064	-89.9070308	0.159	0.131
t-0000015	12.0416581	-89.9300586	0.216	0.050
t-0000016	12.0522308	-89.9002281	0.050	0.050
t-0000017	12.2808536	-89.9107669	0.050	0.050
t-0000018	13.0316142	-89.9214558	0.152	0.120
t-0000019	13.8727033	-89.9577031	0.050	0.121
t-0000020	14.6546639	-89.9191919	0.050	0.069
t-0000021	18.3035981	-89.9447475	0.139	0.440
t-0000022	18.5185631	-89.9446836	0.057	0.268
t-0000023	19.8675597	-89.9836308	0.050	0.120
t-0000024	20.9699533	-89.9226864	0.050	0.050
t-0000025	21.6777744	-89.9256808	0.055	0.105
t-0000026	23.3660669	-89.9036558	0.050	0.135
t-0000027	24.2841308	-89.9516475	0.213	0.050
t-0000028	24.3273161	-89.9202392	0.550	0.999
t-0000029	24.5540458	-89.9246003	0.160	0.086
t-0000030	24.5655172	-89.9122336	0.205	0.050
t-0000031	26.3487519	-89.9460336	0.050	0.095
t-0000032	26.5268008	-89.9311503	0.335	0.245
t-0000033	26.6070808	-89.9271808	0.050	0.075
t-0000034	27.4104919	-89.9768558	0.094	0.090
t-0000035	27.8290442	-89.9304622	0.017	0.019
t-0000036	28.5552036	-89.9199117	0.050	0.115
t-0000037	29.4407347	-89.9762836	0.635	0.265
t-0000038	30.5729608	-89.9377753	0.314	0.170



## Indexing the SKY with PostgreSQL

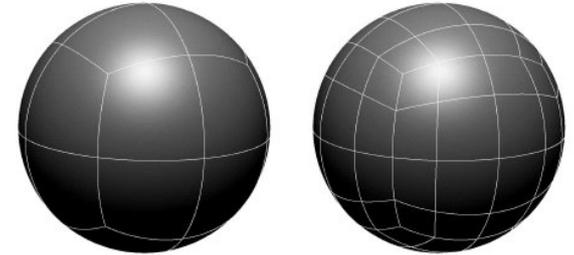
HEALPIX



HTM

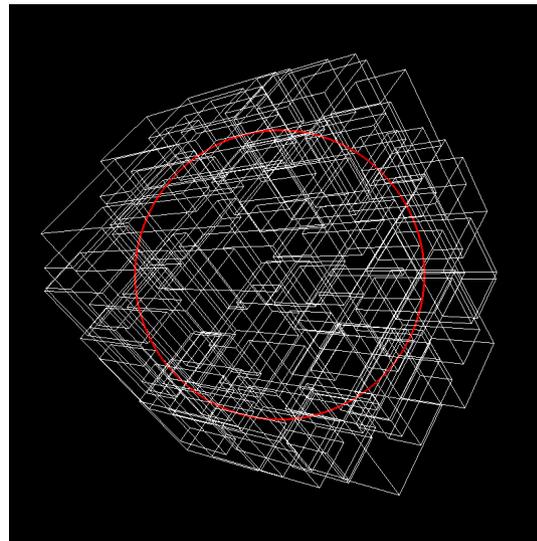


Q3C (PG)



The sphere segmentation in Q3C

PGSphere (PG)



Database of astronomic catalogues in  
Cambridge University

~5 dbs, ~ 40 users, up to ~  $10^7$  queries per  
day, size 40Tb

pg 9.4 + q3c + hstore

Example of research: Kuposov, S. E., Belokurov, V.,  
Torrealba, G., & Evans, N. W. (2015). Beasts of the Southern  
Wild: Discovery of nine Ultra Faint satellites in the vicinity of  
the Magellanic Clouds. *The Astrophysical Journal*, 805(2),  
130.

Real time Detection of alerts in the Gaia

~10 dbs, 10 users, up to ~  $10^6$  queries per day, size 30Tb

pg 9.3 + synchronous replication + q3c

Example of research: Campbell, H. C., Marsh, T. R., Fraser, M., Hodgkin, S. T., de Miguel, E., Gänsicke, B. T., ... & Kozlov, S. E. (2015). Total eclipse of the heart: the AM CVn Gaia14aae/ASSASN-14cn. Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, 452(1), 1060-1067.

Robotic network telescopes by SAI MSU

8 observatories (5 in Russia, 3 outside)

total size ~100TB

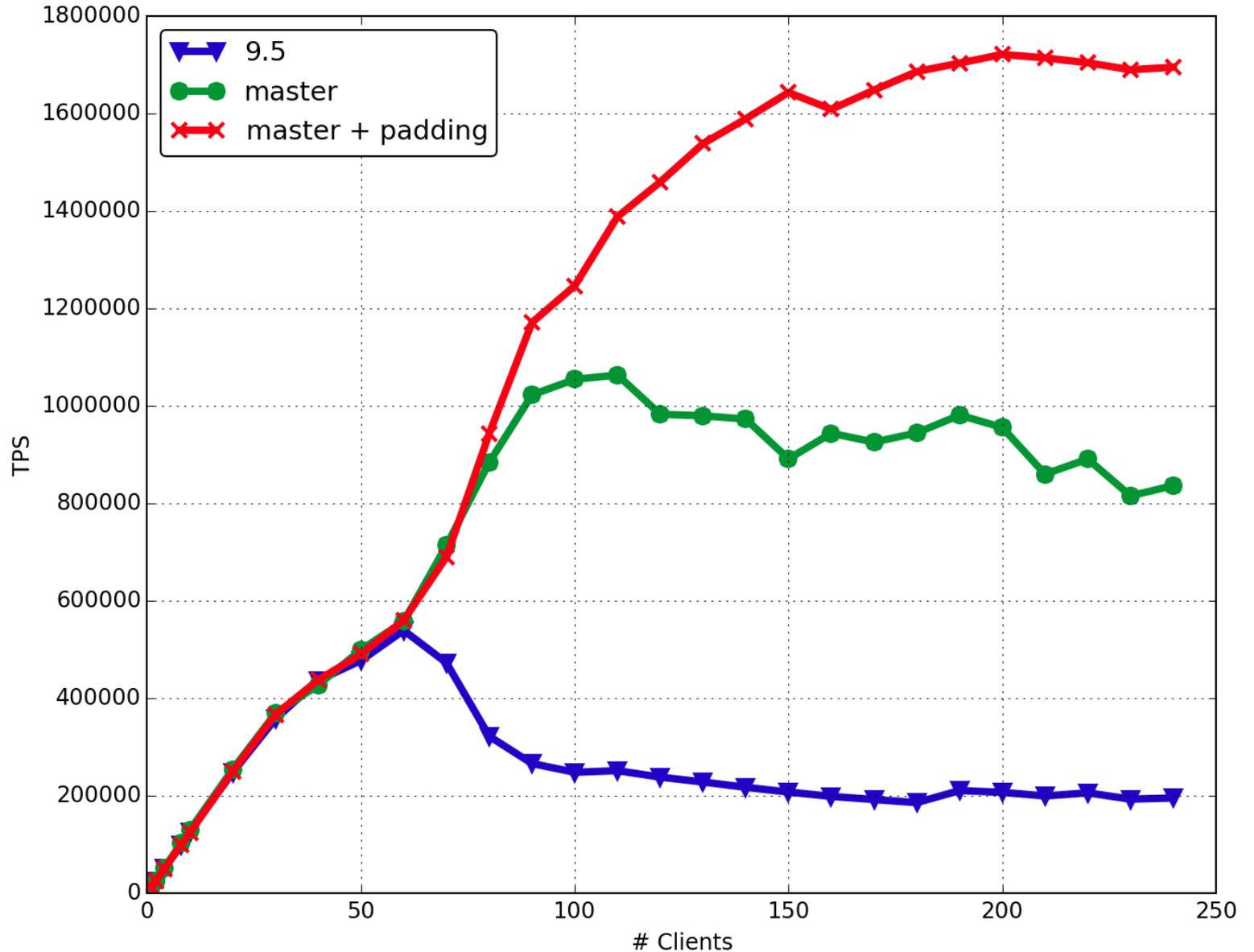
pg 9.0-9.4 + pgsphere + replication

See:

- Lipunov, Vladimir, et al. "Master robotic net." *Advances in Astronomy* 2010 (2010).
- Kornilov, Victor G., et al. "Robotic optical telescopes global network MASTER II. Equipment, structure, algorithms." *Experimental Astronomy* 33.1 (2012): 173-196.

# PostgreSQL scalability on 4x18 x86

pgbench -s 1000 -j \$n -c \$n -M prepared -S on 4 x 18 cores Intel Xeon E7-8890 processors  
median of 3 5-minute runs with shared\_buffers = 32GB, max\_connections = 300



Excellent scalability on 4-socket X86 machines

Support a wide range of workloads

- High security data, relational, NoSQL, OLAP

Postgres-centric companies

- 2ndQuadrant, EDB, Postgres Professional ([roadmaps](#))

Postgres groups

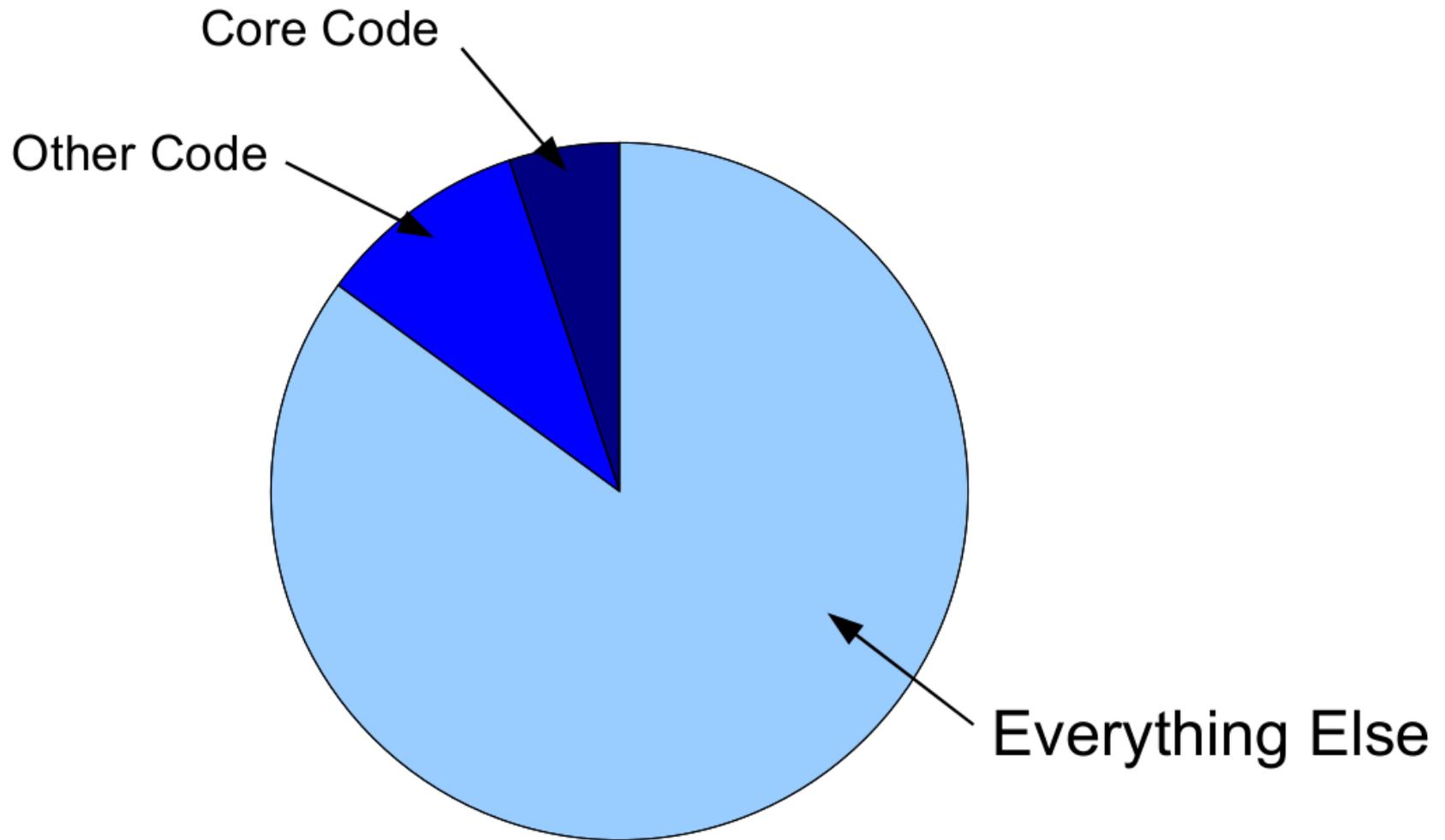
- NTT, Fujitsu, Amazon, Alibaba, Tencent,...

Postgres Development from

- Community driven → Business driven

Postgres is used in mission-critical enterprise systems

# There are many ways to help Postgres



## **Core development**

Development, review, testing, reporting bugs

## **Ecosystem**

Extensions, drivers, ORM, monitoring tools... Postgres support in applications  
Distributions, packages

## **Documentation**

Improvement, translations, writing books, papers, ...blogging!

## **Meetings, Education**

Creating of local communities, Conference, meetups, seminars, hackatons, educational and training courses

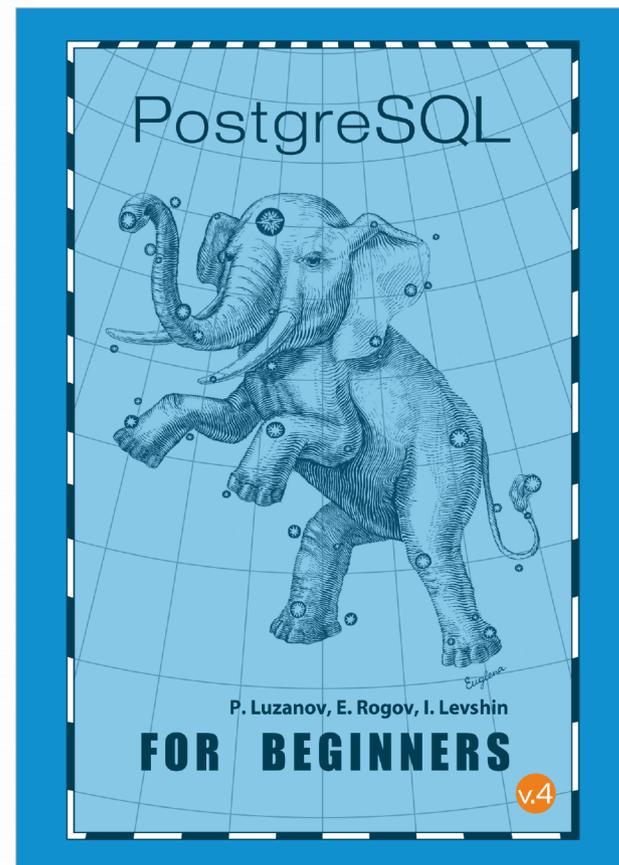
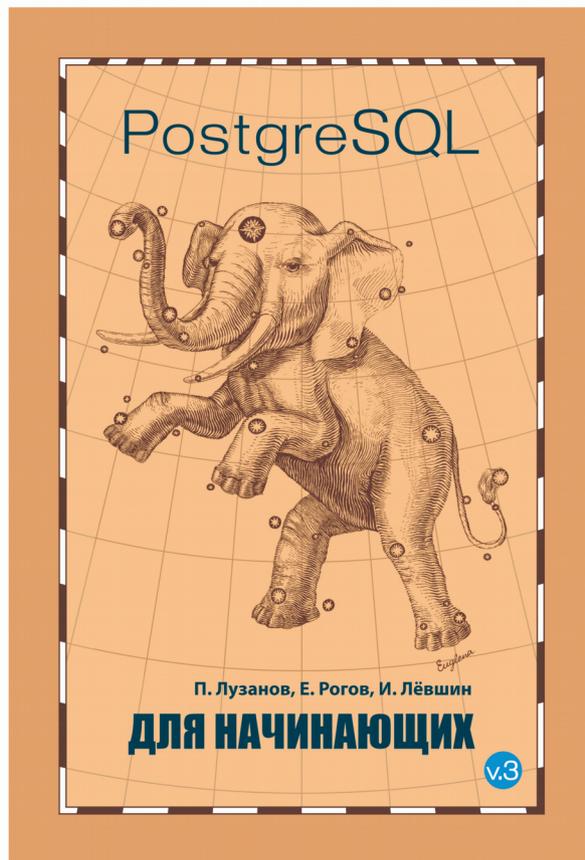
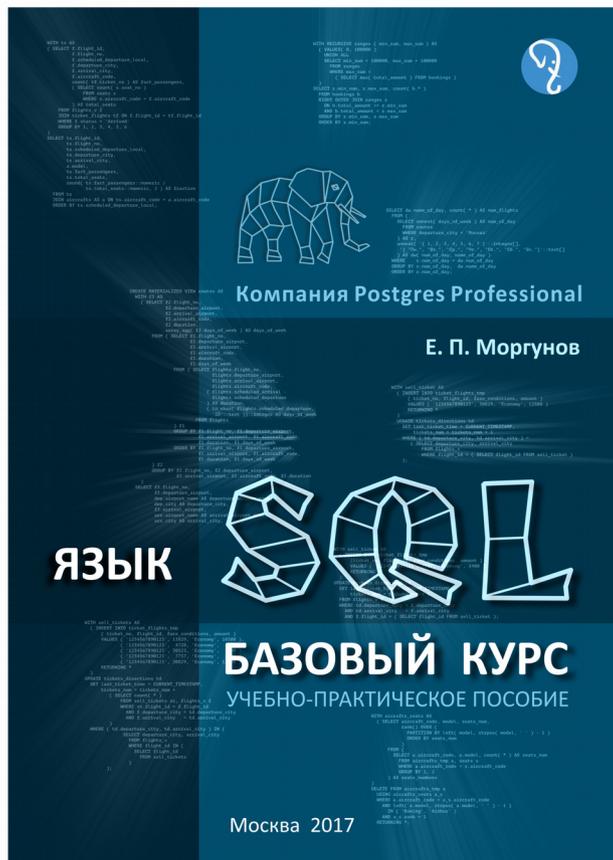
## **Use PostgreSQL!**

Use Postgres in your company !

## **Sponsorship**

Help development, sponsor community events.

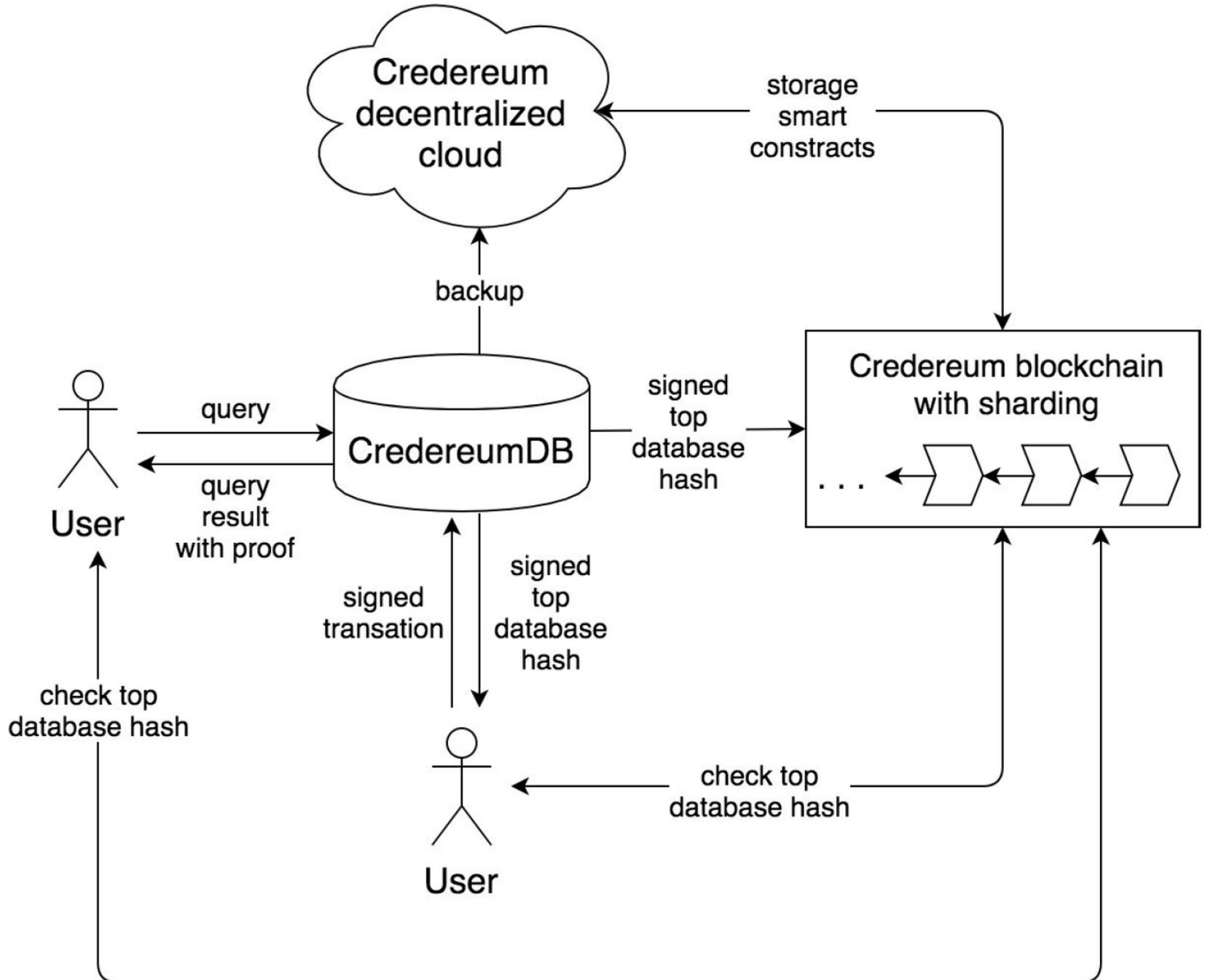
# Books about PostgreSQL BSD License, translate them !



# How to know your database is not compromised ?

**Credereum** uses digital signature to sign transactions and Blockchain to store signatures to solve this problem.

# Credereum platform



Several Postgres groups are working on



Postgres Distributed

Postgres Parallel

Postgres Asynchronous

Postgres Extendable+

Postgres NoSQL

Postgres Scalable

Postgres Trusted

1. <https://www.postgresql.org/> - community site
2. <https://wiki.postgresql.org/> - wiki
  - <https://wiki.postgresql.org/wiki/FAQ> - PostgreSQL FAQ
3. <https://www.postgresql.org/list/> - mailing lists archive
  - <https://postgrespro.com/list/> - search mailing lists
4. <https://planet.postgresql.org/> - Planet PostgreSQL (blogs)
5. <https://www.postgresql.org/about/events/> - Events
  - PGConf.eu, PGConf.ru, PGConf.asia, PGCon.org, PGConf.org — major conferences
6. <https://postgrespro.ru/education> - Postgres Professional education materials
7. <https://pgxn.org/> - PostgreSQL Extension Network
8. <https://postgres-slack.herokuapp.com/> - Slack channel
9. <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/postgresql> - StackOverflow
10. <https://www.facebook.com/groups/postgres/> - FB (en)
11. <https://www.facebook.com/groups/postgresql> - FB (ru)
12. <https://telegram.me/pgsql> - Telegram (ru)
13. <https://postgis.net/> - PostGIS
14. <http://postgresql.org.il/> - PostgreSQL Israel
  - <http://pgday.org.il/> - PGDay Israel ( March 19, 2018)



ध्यानपूर्वक सुनिदिनुभएकोमा धेरै धन्यवाद।