POSTGRESQL - SELECT DATABASE

This chapter explains various methods of accessing the database. Assume that we have already created a database in our previous chapter. You can select database using either of the following methods:

- Database SQL Prompt
- OS Command Prompt

Database SQL Prompt

Assume you already have launched your PostgreSQL client and you have landed at the following SQL prompt:

```
postgres=#
```

You can check available database list using **\l**, i.e., backslash el command as follows:

```
postgres-# \l
                       List of databases
   Name     |  Owner    | Encoding | Collate | Ctype |   Access privileges
-----------+-----------+----------+---------+-------+----------------------
 postgres  | postgres  | UTF8     | C       | C     |
 template0 | postgres  | UTF8     | C       | C     | =c/postgres          +
           |           |          |         |       | postgres=CTc/postgres
 template1 | postgres  | UTF8     | C       | C     | =c/postgres          +
           |           |          |         |       | postgres=CTc/postgres
 testdb    | postgres  | UTF8     | C       | C     |
(4 rows)

postgres-#
```

Now type the below command to connect/select a desired database, here we will connect to the *testdb* database:

```
postgres=# \c testdb;
psql (9.2.4)
Type "help" for help.
You are now connected to database "testdb" as user "postgres".
testdb=#
```

OS Command Prompt

You can select your database from command prompt itself at the time when you log in to your database. Following is the simple example:

```
psql -h localhost -p 5432 -U postgress testdb
Password for user postgress: ****
psql (9.2.4)
Type "help" for help.
You are now connected to database "testdb" as user "postgres".
testdb=#
```

You are now logged into PostgreSQL testdb and ready to execute your commands inside testdb. To exit from the database, you can use the command \q.