

Hands-on Lab: Getting Started with the PostgreSQL Command Line



Estimated time needed: 20 minutes

In this lab, you will use the PostgreSQL command line interface (CLI) to create a database and restore the structure and contents of its tables. Then, you will learn how to explore and query tables. Finally, you will learn how to dump/backup tables from a database.

Software used in this lab

In this lab, you will use a [PostgreSQL Database](https://www.postgresql.org/). PostgreSQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS) designed to store, manipulate, and retrieve data efficiently.



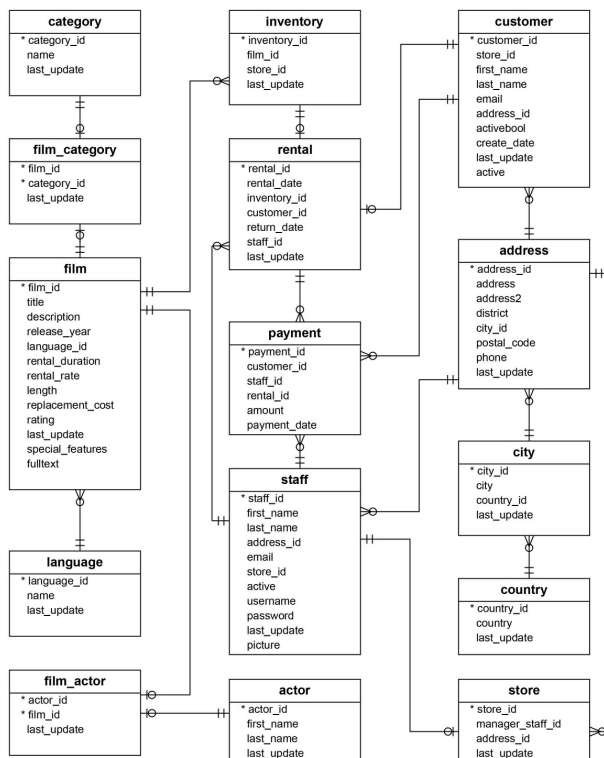
To complete this lab, you will utilize the PostgreSQL relational database service available as part of IBM Skills Network Labs (SN Labs) Cloud IDE. SN Labs is a virtual lab environment used in this course.

Database used in this lab

The Sakila database used in this lab comes from the following source: <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/sakila/en/> under [New BSD license](#) [Copyright 2021 - Oracle Corporation].

You will use a modified version of the database for the lab. To follow the lab instructions successfully, please use the database provided by the lab rather than the database from the source.

The following entity relation diagram (ERD) shows the structure of the schema of the Sakila database:



Objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to use the PostgreSQL command line to:

- Create a database
- Restore the structure and data of a table
- Explore and query tables
- Dump/backup tables from a database

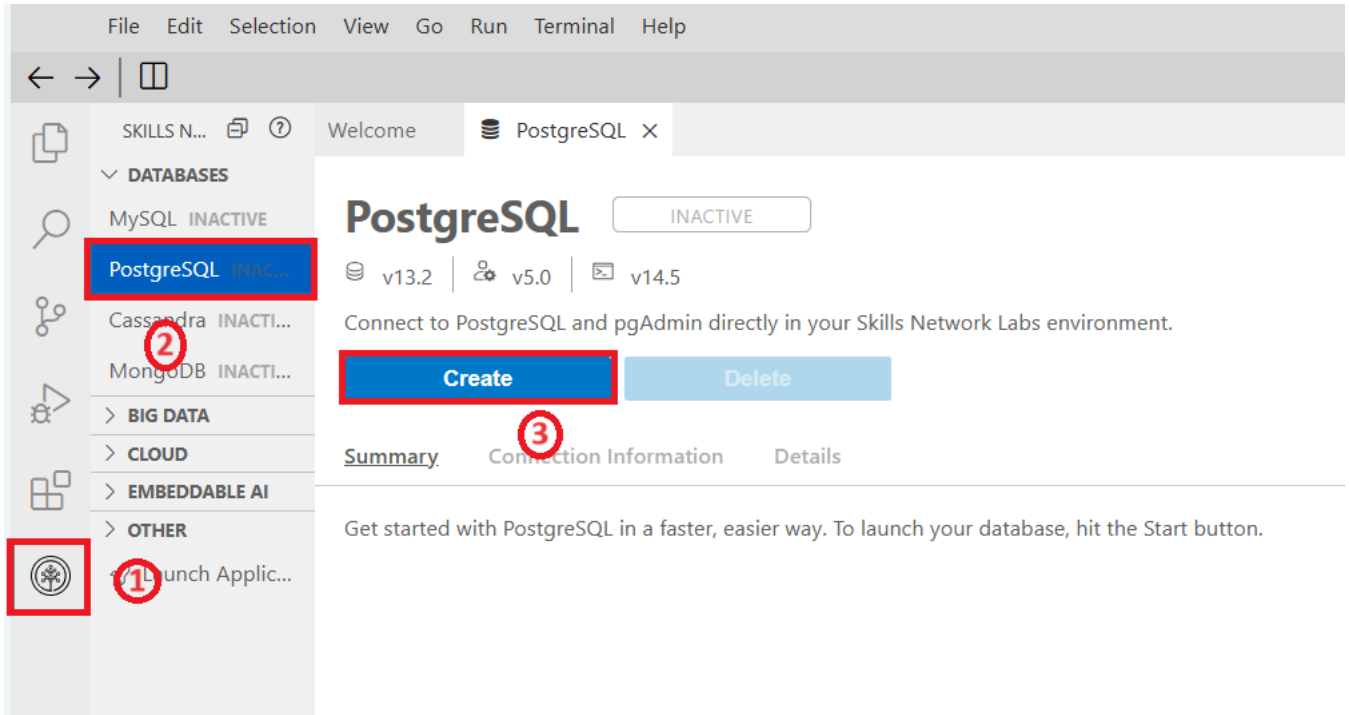
Lab structure

In this exercise, you will go through several subtasks where you will use the PostgreSQL command line interface (CLI) to create a database and restore the structure and contents of tables. Then, you will learn how to explore and query tables. Finally, you will learn how to dump/backup tables from a database.

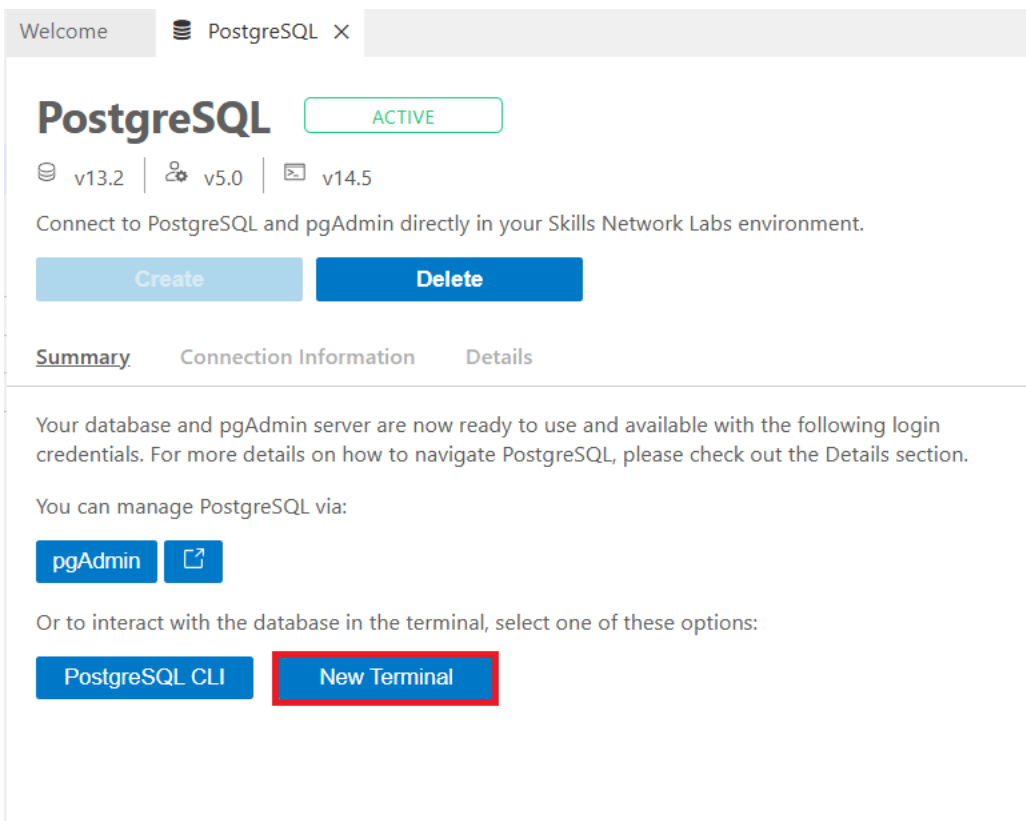
Task A: Create a database

To get started with this lab, launch PostgreSQL using the Cloud IDE. You can do this by following these steps:

1. Click the Skills Network extension button on the left side of the window.
2. Open the **DATABASES** menu and click **PostgreSQL**.
3. Click **Create**. PostgreSQL may take a few moments to start.



4. Open a new command terminal by clicking **New Terminal**.



5. Copy the command below by clicking the little copy button on the right of the code block and then paste it into the terminal using **Ctrl + V** (Mac: **⌘ + V**) to fetch the [sakila_pgsqldump.sql](#) file to the Cloud IDE.

```
wget https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBM-DB0110EN-SkillsNetwork/datasets/sakila/sakila_pgsqldump.sql
```

```

theia@theiadocker-sowmyaag: /home/project X

theia@theiadocker-sowmyaag:/home/project$ wget https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage/IBM-DB0110EN-SkillsNetwork/datasets/sakila/sakila_pgsql_dump.sql
--2024-08-28 21:29:02-- https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBM-
network/datasets/sakila/sakila_pgsql_dump.sql
Resolving cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud (cf-courses-data.s3.us.clou
appdomain.cloud)... 169.63.118.104, 169.63.118.104
Connecting to cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud (cf-courses-data.s3.us.
age.appdomain.cloud)|169.63.118.104|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 2764132 (2.6M) [application/x-sql]
Saving to: 'sakila_pgsql_dump.sql'

sakila_pgsql_dump.sql      100%[=====>] 2.64M  --.-KB/s

2024-08-28 21:29:03 (148 MB/s) - 'sakila_pgsql_dump.sql' saved [2764132/2764132]

theia@theiadocker-sowmyaag:/home/project$ 

```

6. Now, open the PostgreSQL Command Line Interface (CLI) by clicking **PostgreSQL CLI**.

```

theia@theiadocker-sowmyaag: /home/project theia@theiadocker-sowmyaag: /home/project X

theia@theiadocker-sowmyaag:/home/project$ export PGPASSWORD=HRohjPW6Ns1XC9htrfXu4KEi; psql --host
p 5432 -U postgres
psql (14.13 (Ubuntu 14.13-0ubuntu0.22.04.1), server 13.2)
Type "help" for help.

postgres=# create database sakila;
CREATE DATABASE
postgres=# 

```

7. Create a new database named **sakila** using the following command in the terminal:

```
create database sakila;
```

```

theia@theiadocker-sowmyaag: /home/project theia@theiadocker-sowmyaag: /home/project X

theia@theiadocker-sowmyaag:/home/project$ export PGPASSWORD=HRohjPW6Ns1XC9htrfXu4KEi; psql --host
p 5432 -U postgres
psql (14.13 (Ubuntu 14.13-0ubuntu0.22.04.1), server 13.2)
Type "help" for help.

postgres=# create database sakila;
CREATE DATABASE
postgres=# 

```

Note: You are using the **create database** command to create a new database within the PostgreSQL CLI. To create a new database named sakila outside the command line interface, you can use the following command directly in a terminal window: `createdb --username=postgres --host=postgres --password sakila` after quitting the psql command prompt session with the command `\q`.

Task B: Restore the structure and data of a table

1. To connect to the newly created empty sakila database, use the following command in the terminal and enter your PostgreSQL service session password:

```

\connect sakila;

postgres=# \connect sakila;
psql (14.13 (Ubuntu 14.13-0ubuntu0.22.04.1), server 13.2)
You are now connected to database "sakila" as user "postgres".
sakila=# 

```

2. Restore the sakila PostgreSQL dump file (containing the sakila database table definitions and data) to the newly created empty sakila database by using the following command in the terminal:

```

\include sakila_pgsql_dump.sql;

sakila=# \include sakila_pgsql_dump.sql;
SET
SET

```

Note: You are using the **\include** command to restore the database dump file within the PostgreSQL CLI. To restore the database dump file outside of the Command Line Interface, you can use the command `pg_restore --username=postgres --host=postgres --password --dbname=sakila <`

sakila_pgsql_dump.tar after quitting the CLI prompt session with the command \q. Non-text format .tar dumps are restored using the **pg_restore** command. So, before using the **pg_restore** command, first, fetch the .tar version of this dump file using the command `wget https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBM-DB0110EN-SkillsNetwork/datasets/sakila/sakila_pgsql_dump.tar`

3. Repeat Step 1 to reconnect to the sakila database after restoring the dump file.

Task C: Explore and query tables

1. To list all the table names from the sakila database, use the following command in the terminal:

```
\dt
```

```
sakila=# \connect sakila;
```

```
psql (14.13 (Ubuntu 14.13-0ubuntu0.22.04.1), server 13.2)
You are now connected to database "sakila" as user "postgres".
```

```
sakila=# \dt
```

List of relations			
Schema	Name	Type	Owner
public	actor	table	postgres
public	address	table	postgres
public	category	table	postgres
public	city	table	postgres
public	country	table	postgres
public	customer	table	postgres
public	film	table	postgres
public	film_actor	table	postgres
public	film_category	table	postgres
public	inventory	table	postgres
public	language	table	postgres
public	payment	table	postgres

2. Explore the structure of the **store** table using the following command in the terminal:

```
\d store;
```

```
sakila=# \d store;
```

Column		Type	Table "public.store"	Collation	Nullable	Default
store_id	integer				not null	nextval('store_store_id_
manager_staff_id	smallint				not null	
address_id	smallint				not null	
last_update	timestamp without time zone				not null	now()

Indexes:

"store_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (store_id)

"idx_unq_manager_staff_id" UNIQUE, btree (manager_staff_id)

Foreign-key constraints:

"store_address_id_fkey" FOREIGN KEY (address_id) REFERENCES address(address_id) ON UPDATE CASCADE

"store_manager_staff_id_fkey" FOREIGN KEY (manager_staff_id) REFERENCES staff(staff_id) ON UPDATE RESTRICT

Triggers:

last_updated BEFORE UPDATE ON store FOR EACH ROW EXECUTE FUNCTION last_updated()

3. Retrieve all the records from the **store** table using the following command in the terminal:

```
SELECT * FROM store;
```

```
sakila=# SELECT * FROM store;
```

store_id	manager_staff_id	address_id	last_update
1	1	1	2006-02-15 09:57:12
2	2	2	2006-02-15 09:57:12

(2 rows)

4. Quit the PostgreSQL command prompt session using the following command in the terminal.

```
\q
```

```
sakila=# \q
```

```
theia@theiadocker-sowmyaag:/home/project$
```

Task D: Dump/backup tables from a database

1. Finally, to dump/backup the **store** table from the database, use the following command in the terminal and enter your PostgreSQL service session password:

```
pg_dump --username=postgres --host=postgres --password --dbname=sakila --table=store --format=plain > sakila_store_pgsql_dump.sql
```

Note: To only dump/backup the table **store** from the database in non-text format **.tar**, you can use the command `pg_dump --username=postgres --host=postgres --password --dbname=sakila --table=store --format=tar > sakila_store_pgsql_dump.tar`

2. To view the dump file within the terminal, use the following command:

```
cat sakila_store_pgsql_dump.sql
```

```
theia@theiadocker-sandipsahajo:/home/project$ pg_dump --username=postgres --password
theia@theiadocker-sandipsahajo:/home/project$ cat sakila_store_pgsql_dump.sql
--
-- PostgreSQL database dump
--

-- Dumped from database version 13.2
-- Dumped by pg_dump version 13.2 (Ubuntu 13.2-1.pgdg18.04+1)

SET statement_timeout = 0;
SET lock_timeout = 0;
SET idle_in_transaction_session_timeout = 0;
SET client_encoding = 'UTF8';
SET standard_conforming_strings = on;
SELECT pg_catalog.set_config('search_path', '', false);
SET check_function_bodies = false;
SET xmloption = content;
SET client_min_messages = warning;
SET row_security = off;

SET default_tablespace = '';

SET default_table_access_method = heap;

--
-- Name: store; Type: TABLE; Schema: public; Owner: postgres
--

CREATE TABLE public.store (
    store_id integer DEFAULT nextval('public.store_store_id_seq'::regclass),
    manager_staff_id smallint NOT NULL,
    address_id smallint NOT NULL,
    last_update timestamp without time zone DEFAULT now() NOT NULL
);
```

Conclusion

Congratulations! You have completed this lab, and now you have learned how to create a database, restore the structure and data of a table, explore and query tables, and dump/backup tables from a database.

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