

## PostgreSQL and PgAdmin Installation

Both packages can be found in the following link:

<http://www.enterprisedb.com/products-services-training/pgdownload#windows>

For 64 bit windows operating system, select **Version 9.0.14** (The brown section selected in Figure 1).

# Download PostgreSQL

Versions 9.0, 9.1 and 9.2 below have been updated to incorporate the security patches released on Thursday, April 4th, 2014. Versions 8.4 and earlier were not affected by this security issue but users are encouraged to update to the latest version.

*Please Note: Cookies should be enabled for the download process to function correctly*

Installer version **Version 9.3.1**



Installer version **Version 9.2.5**



Installer version **Version 9.1.10**



Installer version **Version 9.0.14**



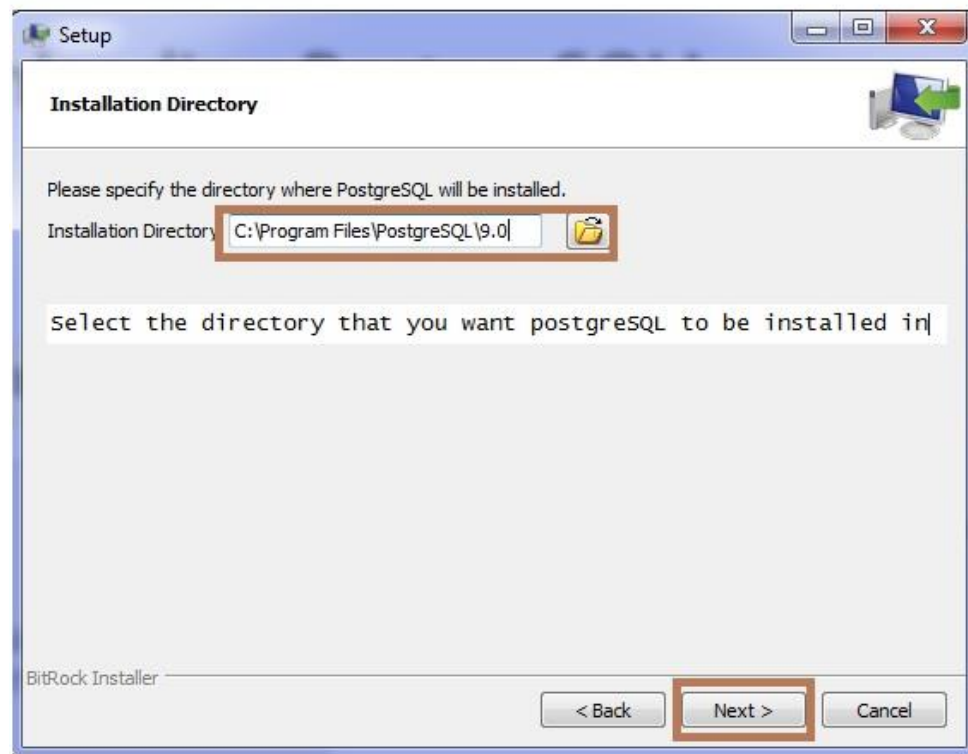
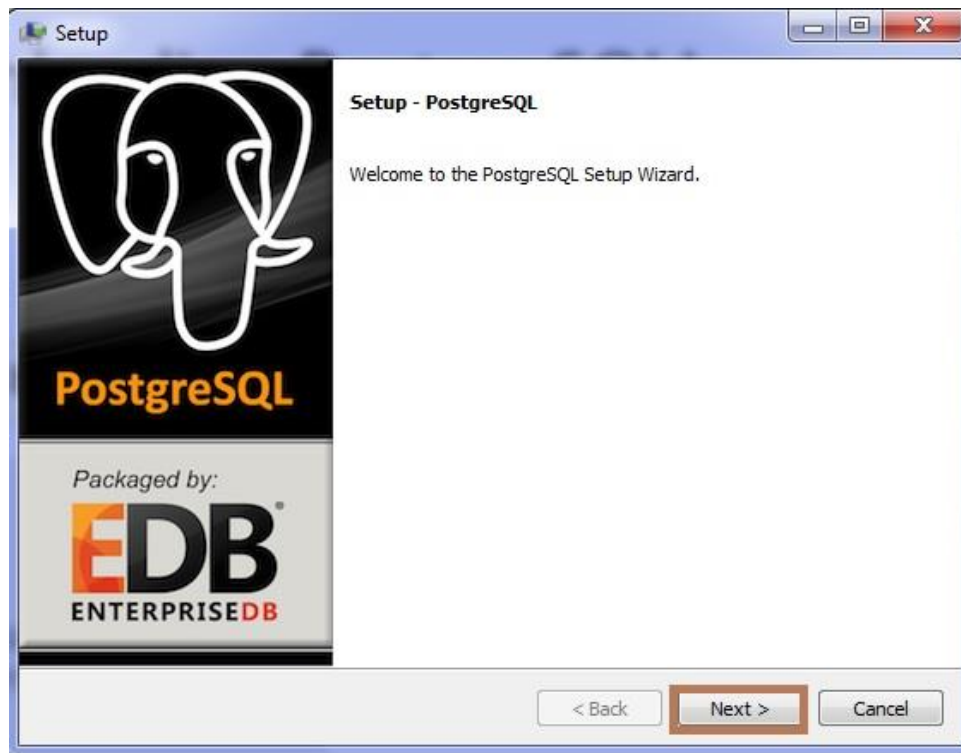
Installer version **Version 8.4.18**

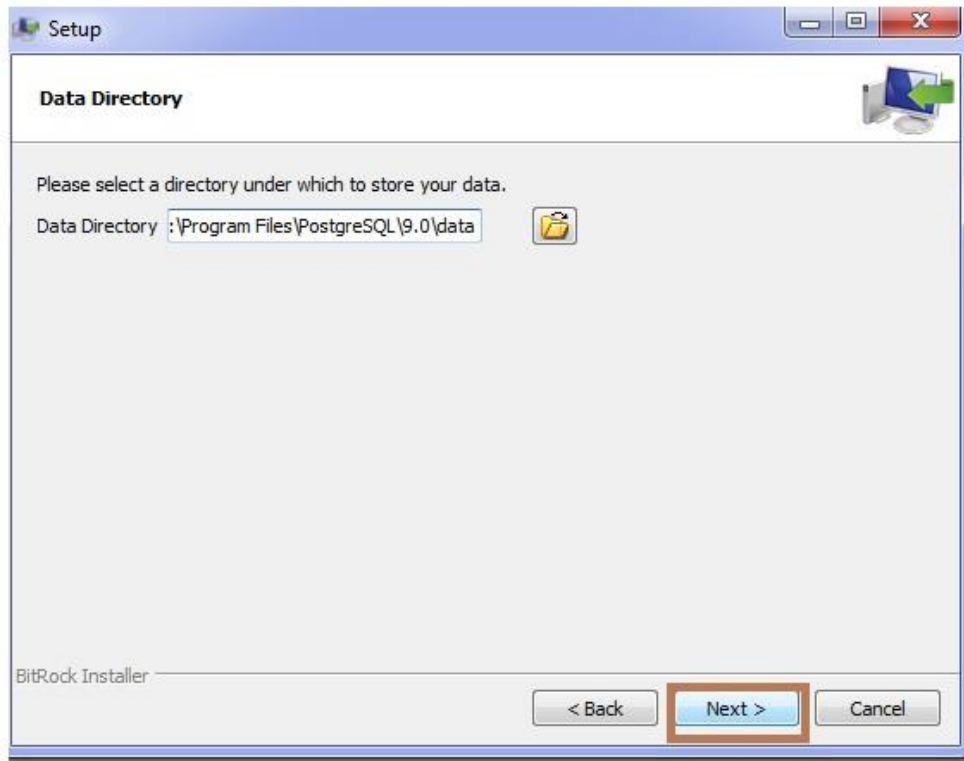


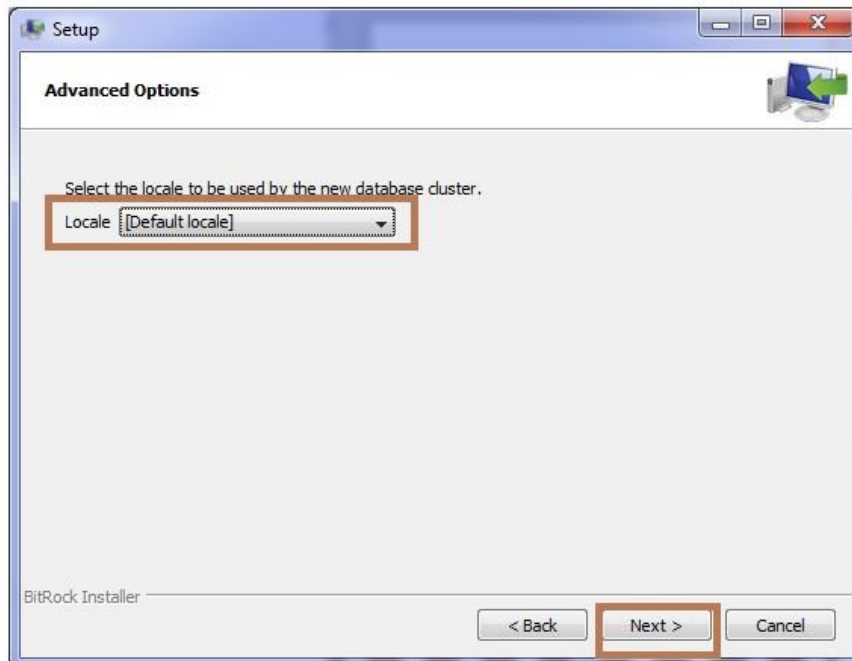
**Figure 1**

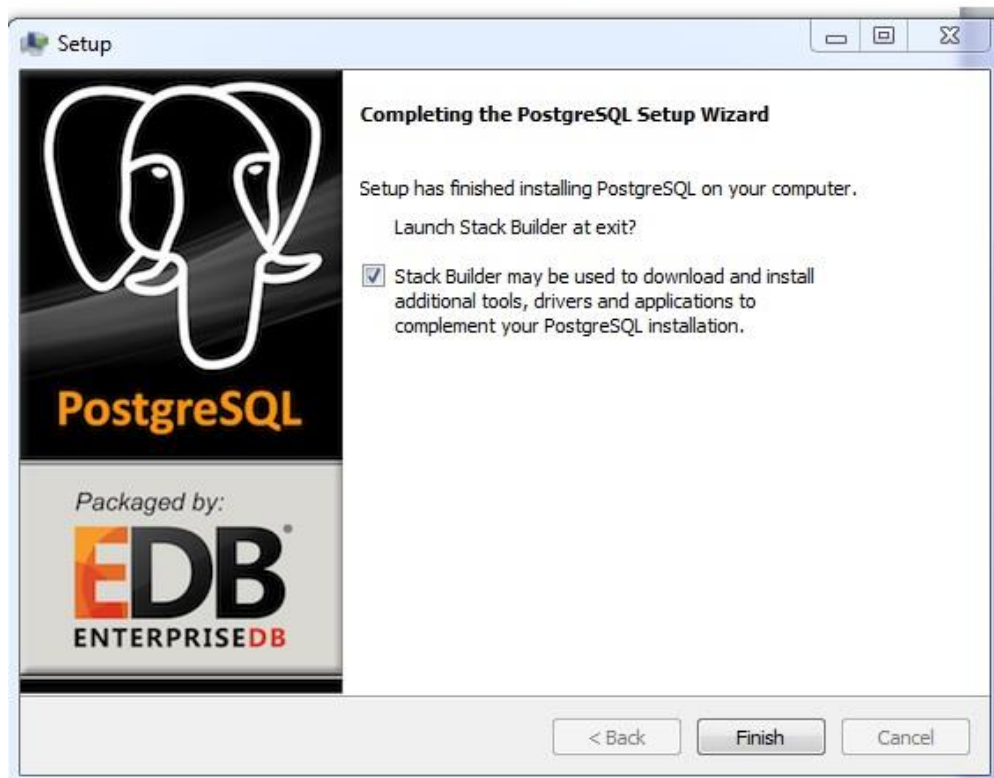
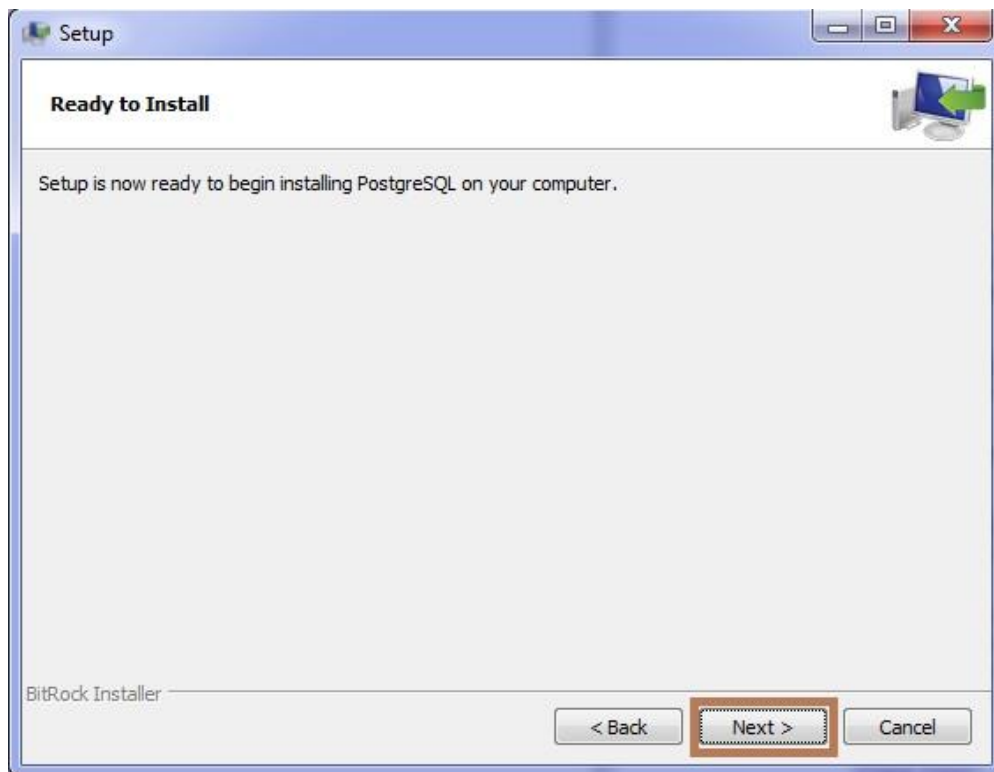
By clicking on the selected item the package will be installed automatically after few seconds (Figure2).

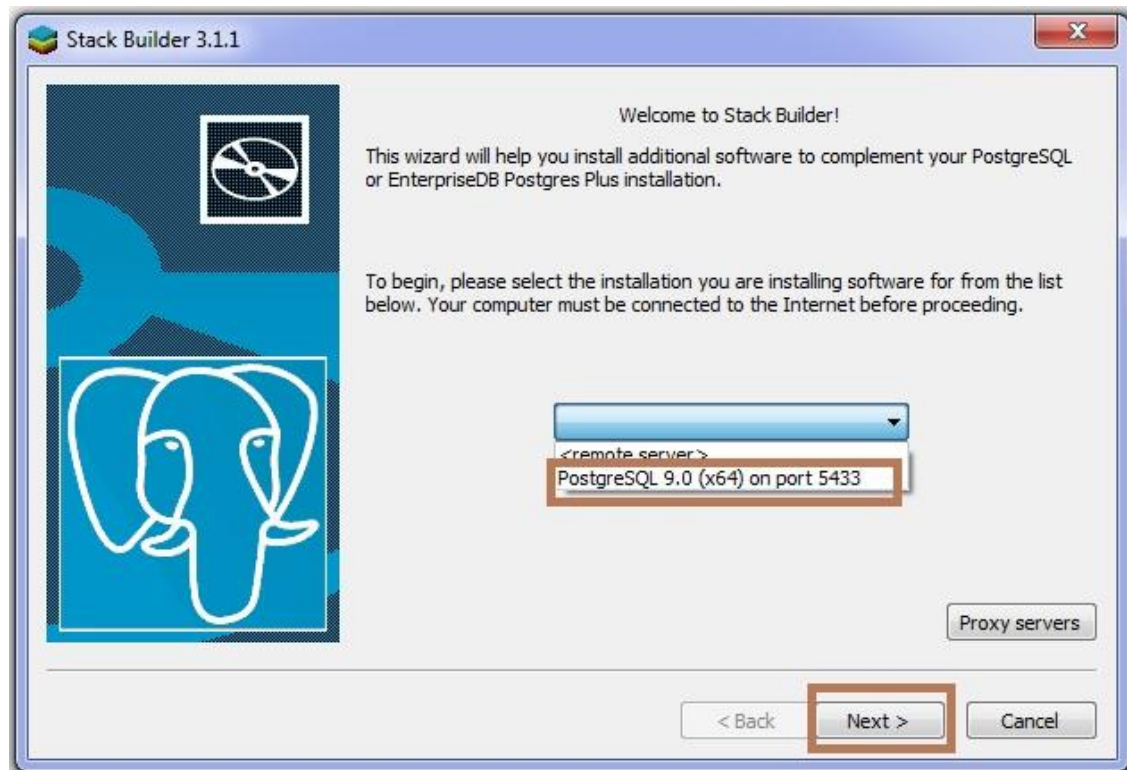




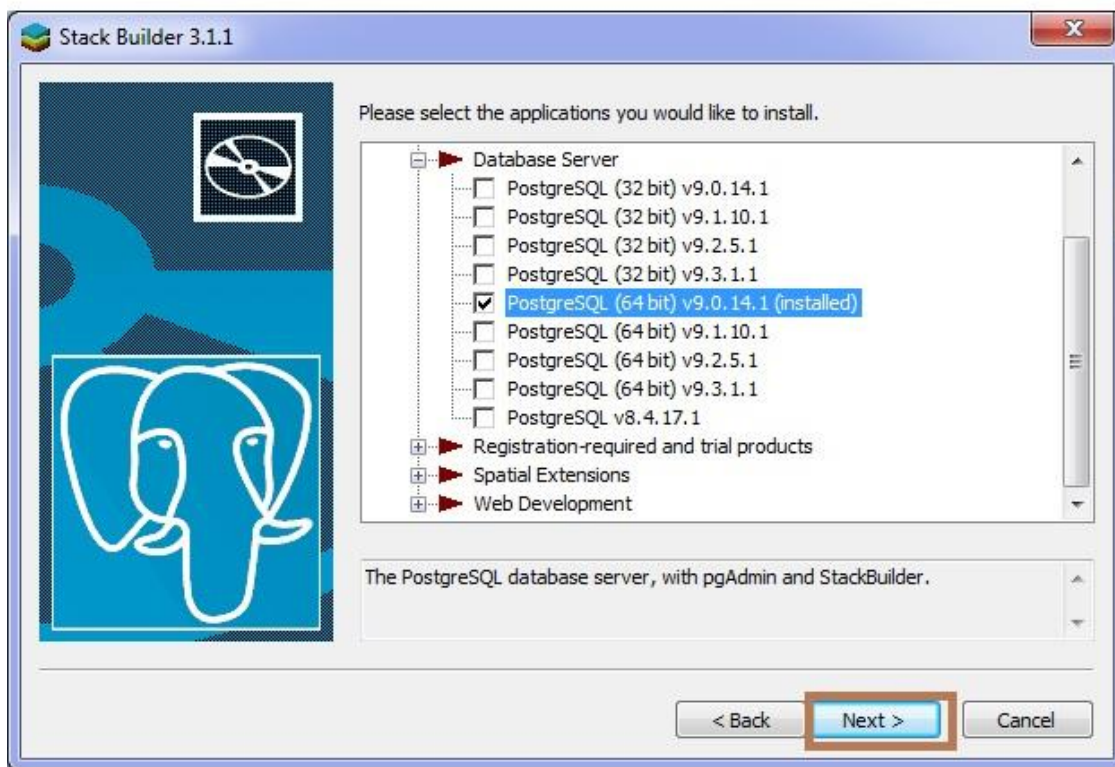
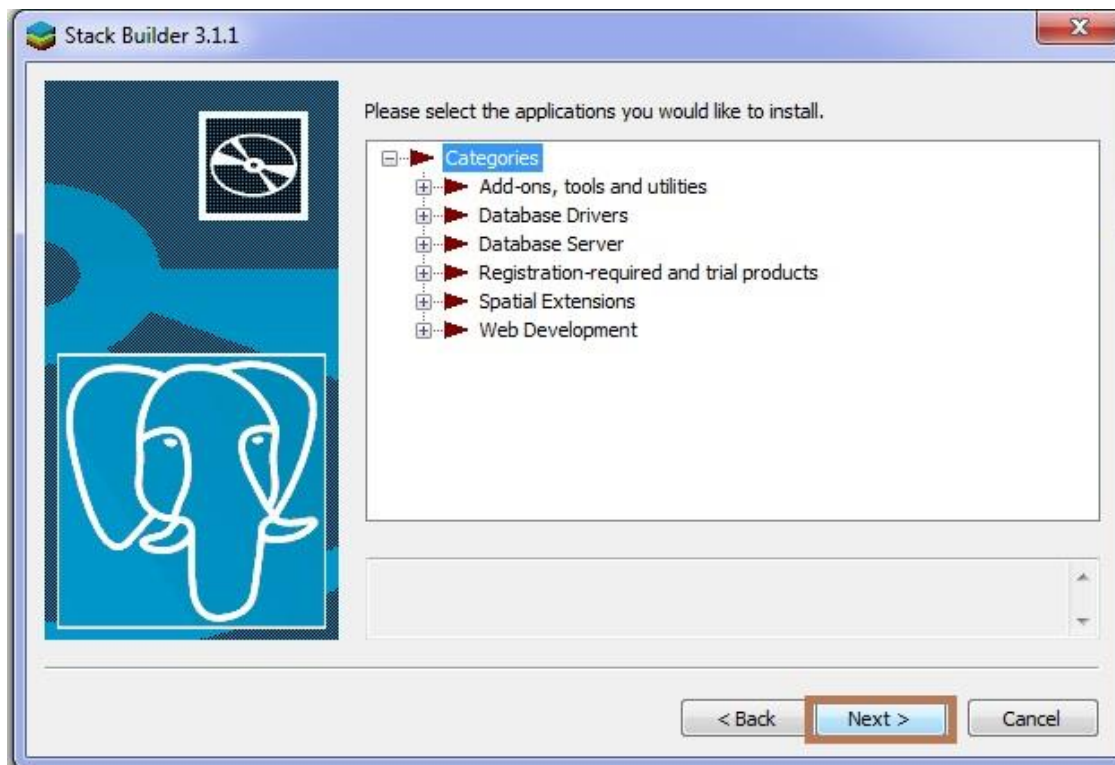




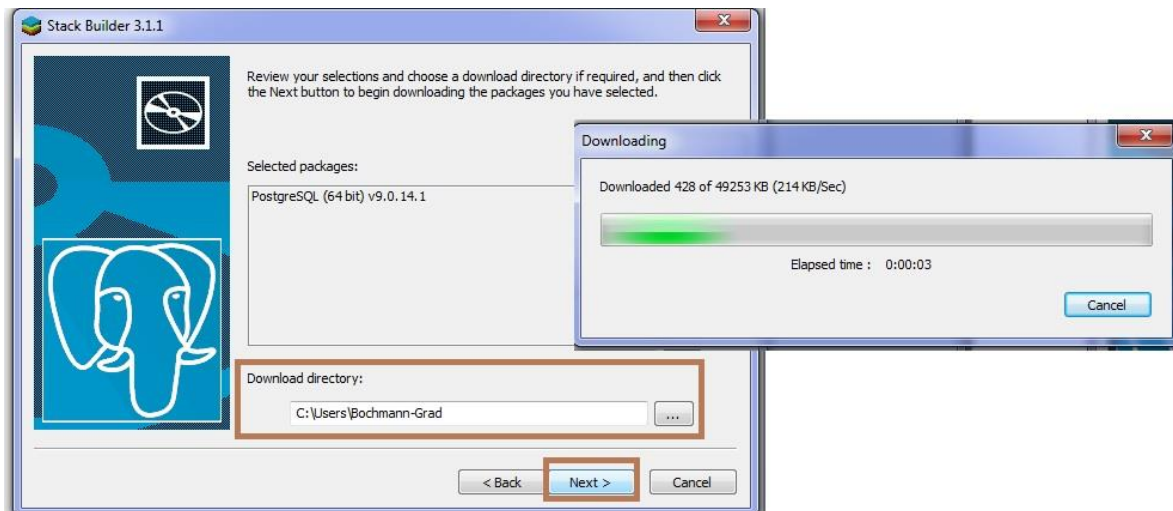










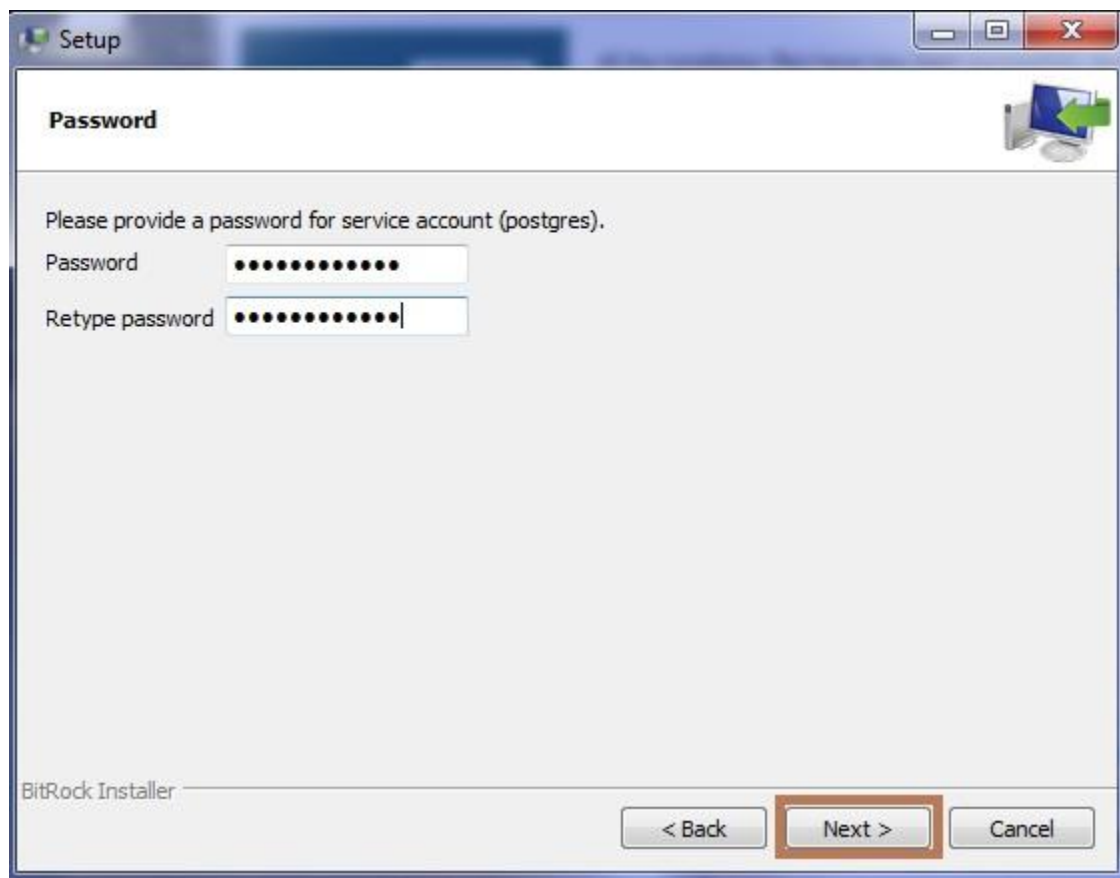


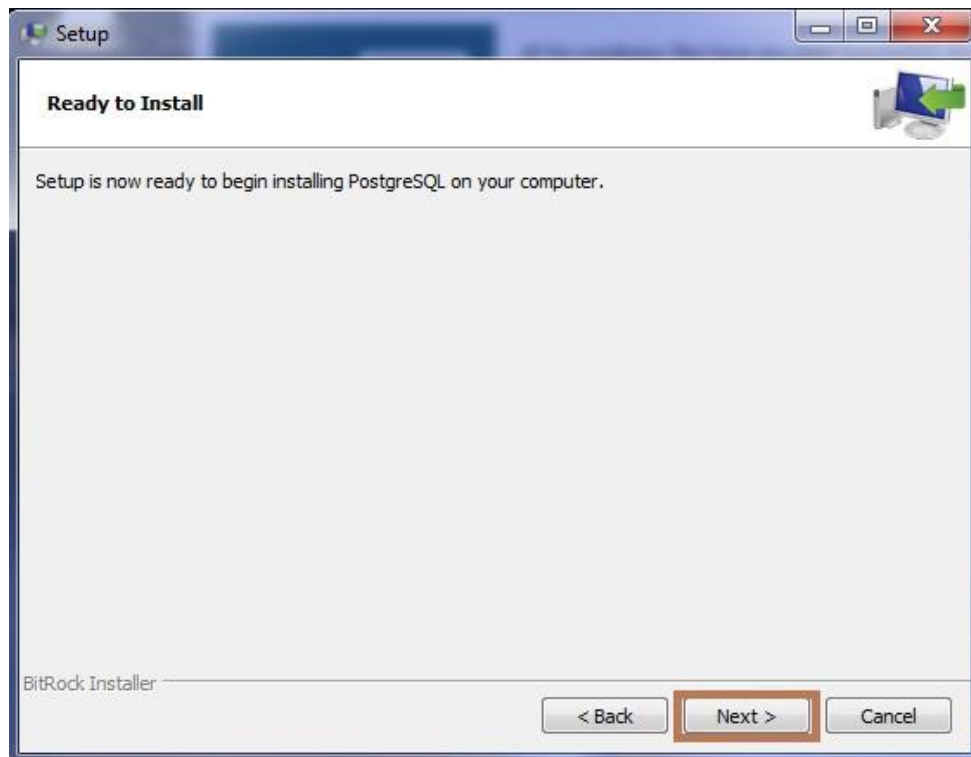
“Downloading” takes few minutes.



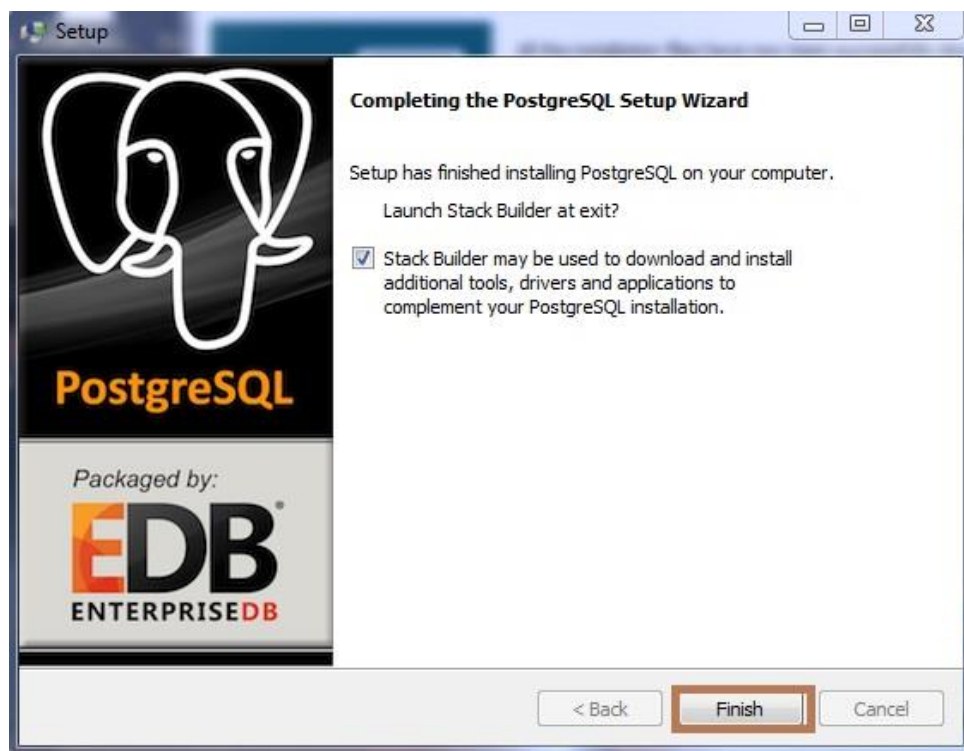


Save this password somewhere since you will need it later when accessing the Database.



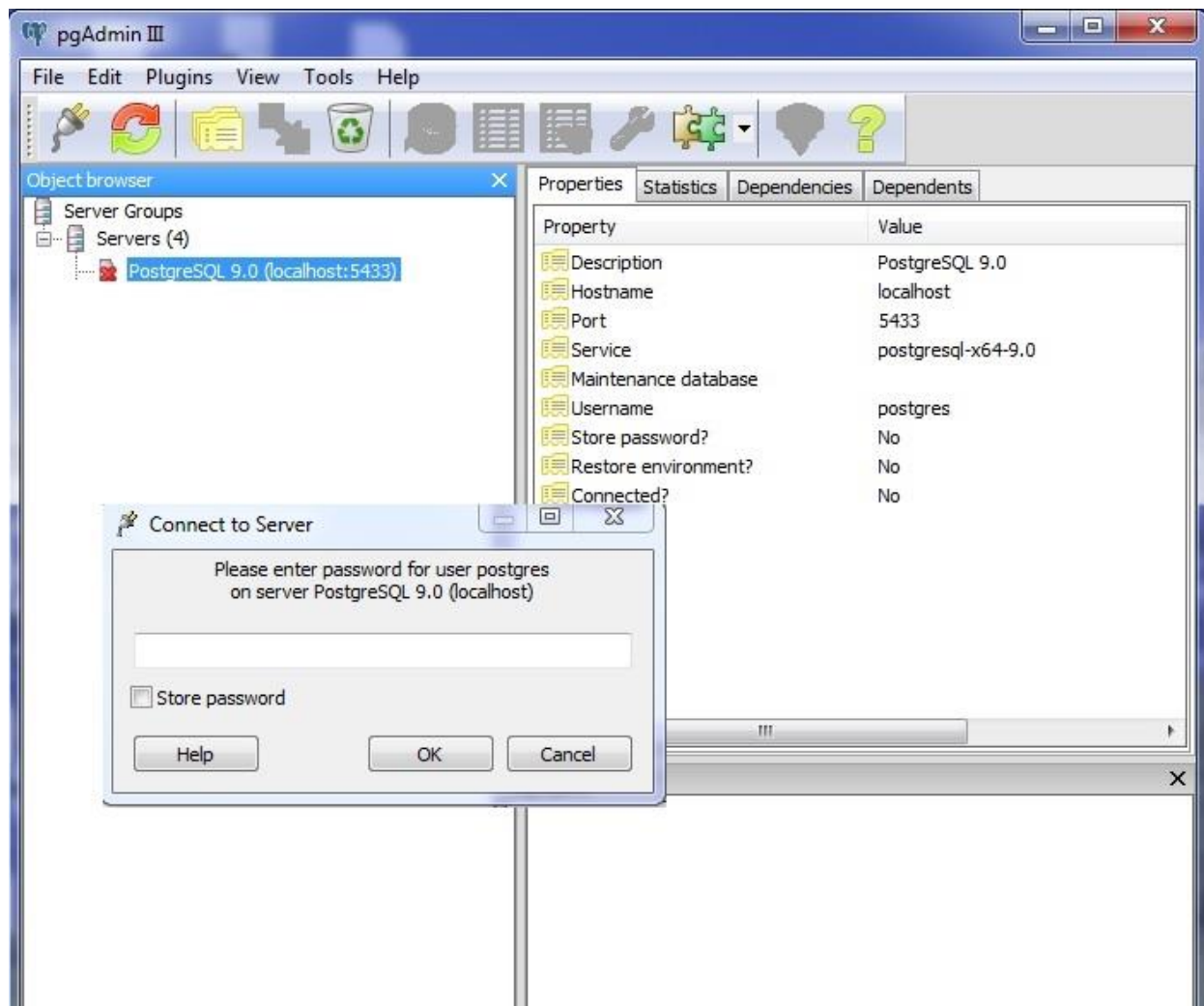


Installation takes few minutes.

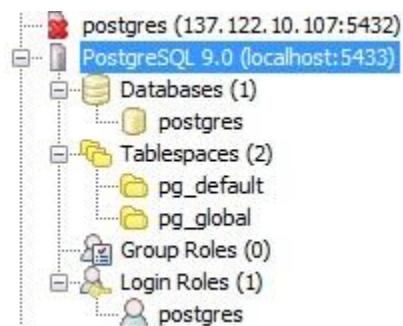


Go to "start" menu and search for "PgAdmin". Once you opened it follow the instructions:

Double click on the “PostgreSQL 9.0 (localhost:5433)” and it will ask for the password you created during installation.



Then you can see list of databases (for now you only have postgres as a default database), Tablespace, Group Roles and Login Roles (by default is only postgres).



## Restoring a Database from a Plain-Text Backup File

First a new database should be created using PgAdmin.

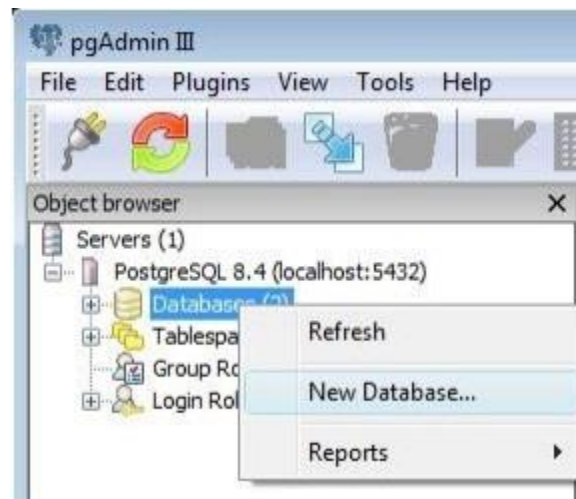
Then, a plain-text backup file need to be restored into this new database using the SQL command line terminal program *psql*.

The backup file (Database.backup) includes tables' information. We are going to import this file into a new database.

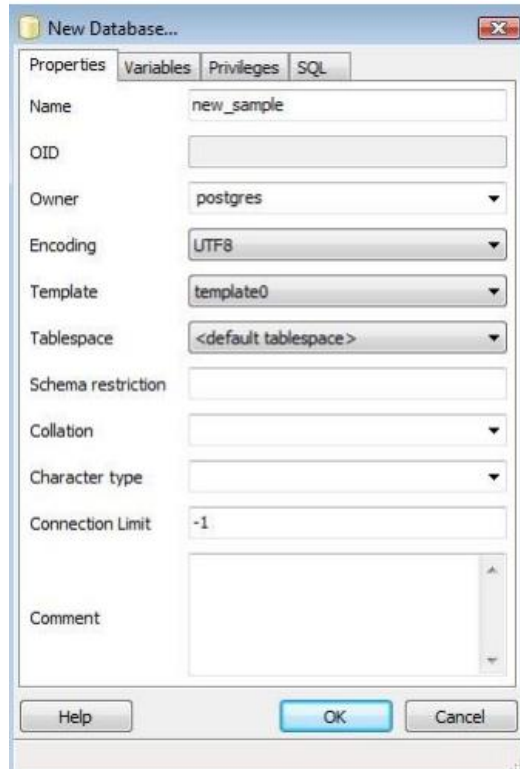
**Step 1:** Open pgAdmin from start menu found on your operating system's application menu.

**Step 2:** In PgAdmin, click on the server node in which you want to create a new database to which the backup file will be restored.

**Step 3:** Double-click the left mouse button on the Server node to connect to the server, and then click the secondary mouse button on the Databases node. The databases menu appears (Figure3).

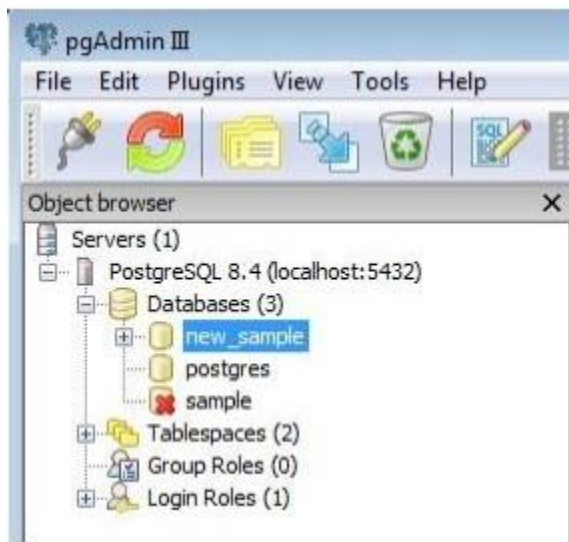


**Step 4:** Click New Database in the Databases menu. The New Database Dialog box appears.



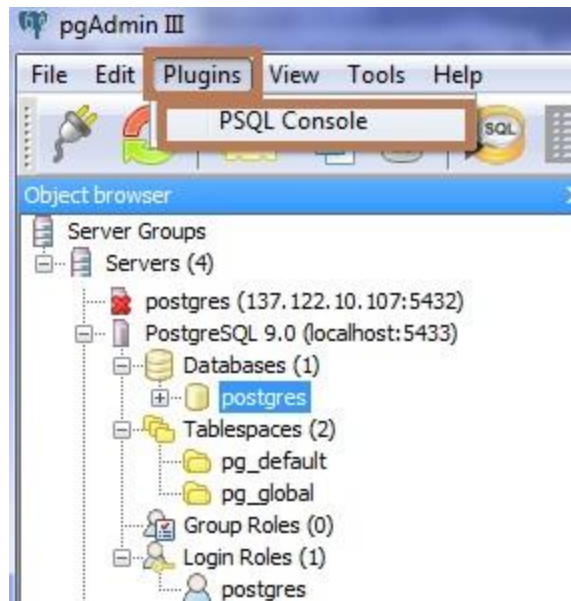
**Step 5:** In the New Database dialog box, enter the name for your new database (In this example database name is “new\_sample”) and select the database owner from the drop-down list.

Then, if you expand the database list, you should see a Database node for your new database.

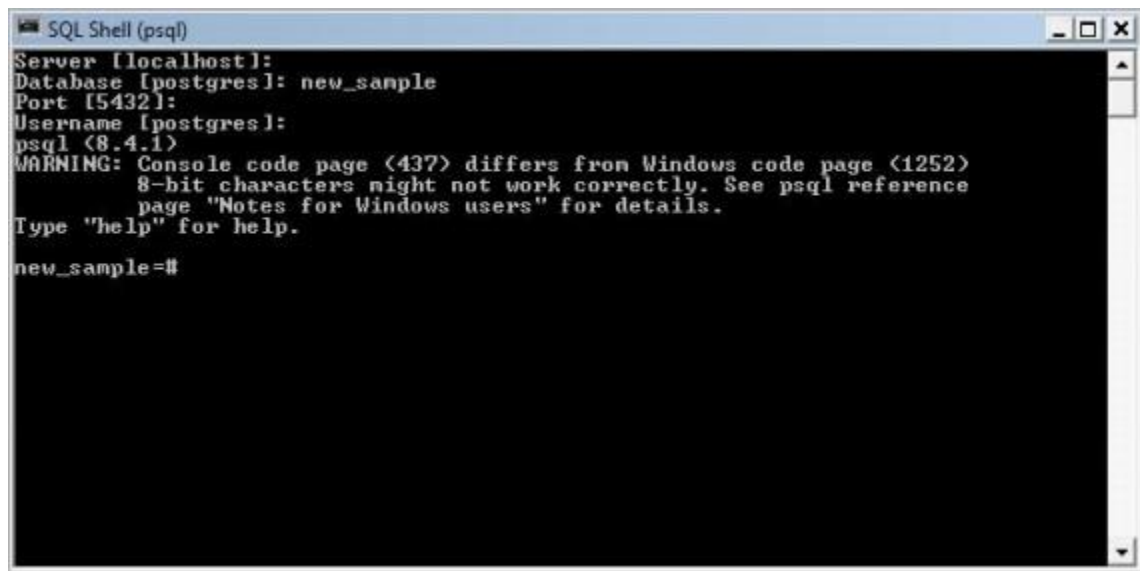


**Step 6:** Open the SQL command line terminal called SQL shell (psql).





A new window will open:

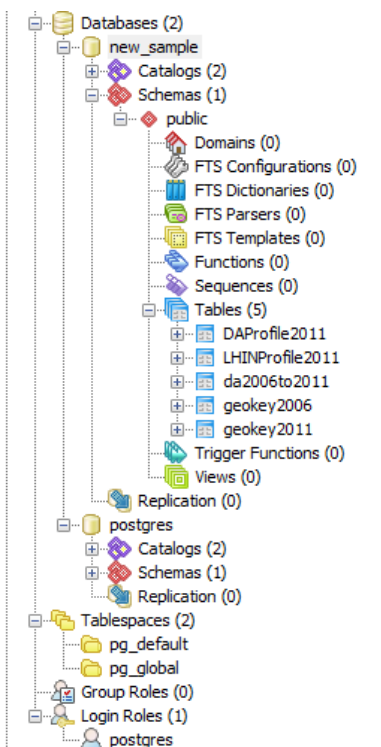


**Step 9:** Run the *psql* command \i with the path to the plain-text backup file.

```
SQL Shell (psql)
Server [localhost]:
Database [postgres]: new_sample
Port [5432]:
Username [postgres]:
psql <8.4.1>
WARNING: Console code page (437) differs from Windows code page (1252)
8-bit characters might not work correctly. See psql reference
page "Notes for Windows users" for details.
Type "help" for help.
new_sample=# \i C:/Temp/sample.backup
```

Note: On Windows systems, you must use a forward slash (/) to separate the directory names in the path to the backup file when using the \i command.

Double click on newly created database (new\_sample) , click on “Schema”, Click on “Public”,Select “Tables” and you will see all of imported tables in database.



You have just recreated the database objects in the “new\_sample” database from the plain-text backup file named Database.backup.