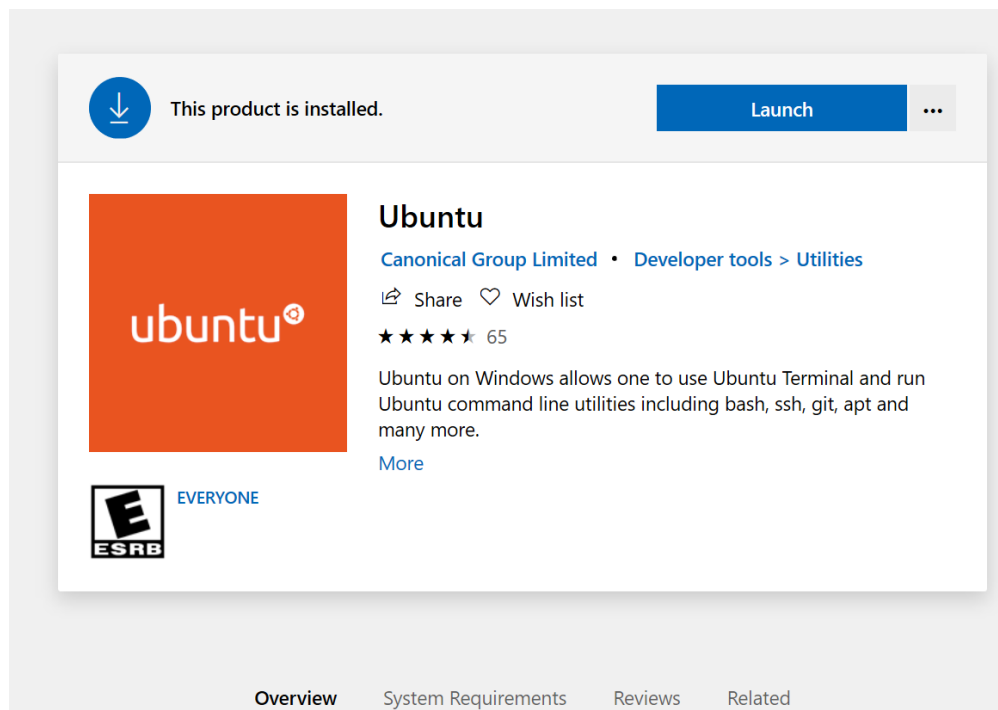


Note: If you are using Linux/Ubuntu on Virtual Machine then you can skip straight to Step 2.

Note: Do not copy paste commands mentioned below. Type each command out as there are some issues when you paste the command copied from this document directly.

### Step 1 (Only tested for Windows 10 users):

Install the Ubuntu App from Microsoft App store



Launch the application and you should see this screen:

Note: Application can be launched from the Start up menu as well. It also takes a few mins to provide a prompt to request for the super user details.

```
Ubuntu
Installing, this may take a few minutes...
Please create a default UNIX user account. The username does not need to match your Windows username.
For more information visit: https://aka.ms/wslusers
Enter new UNIX username:
```

Once you've entered your details you will be able to see a prompt with your username on it. In this case it is my uOttawa id:

```
jfern090@DESKTOP-P448O3M: ~
Installing, this may take a few minutes...
Please create a default UNIX user account. The username does not need to match your Windows username.
For more information visit: https://aka.ms/wslusers
Enter new UNIX username: jfern090
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
Sorry, passwords do not match
passwd: Authentication token manipulation error
passwd: password unchanged
Try again? [y/N] y
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Installation successful!
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

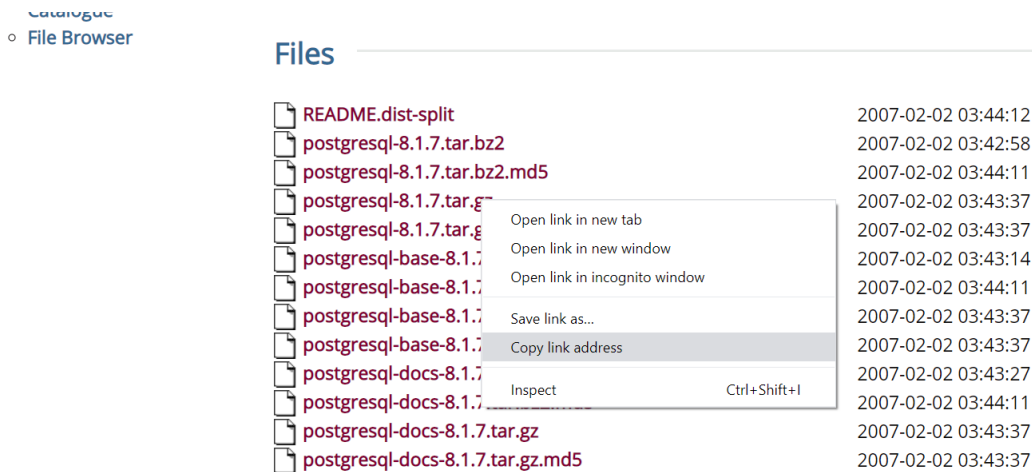
jfern090@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$
```

## Step 2. Download and extract postgresql source files (From here on these steps are for all users)

Simply go to the FTP server link : <https://www.postgresql.org/ftp/source/> on your favourite browser.

Scroll down to the version you would like to install. For this document I've used v8.1.7. You could also use v8.1.4.

Now right click on the postgresql-8.1.7.tar.gz file in the list and copy the link address:



Go back to the Ubuntu app and type the below command and link

`wget https://ftp.postgresql.org/pub/source/v8.1.7/postgresql-8.1.7.tar.gz`

```
jfern090@DESKTOP-P44803M: ~  
jfern090@DESKTOP-P44803M: ~$ wget https://ftp.postgresql.org/pub/source/v8.1.7/postgresql-8.1.7.tar.gz  
--2019-11-13 10:26:35-- https://ftp.postgresql.org/pub/source/v8.1.7/postgresql-8.1.7.tar.gz  
Resolving ftp.postgresql.org (ftp.postgresql.org)... 2620:122:b000:7::244, 2001:4800:3e1:1::246, 2a02:16a8:dc51::55, ...  
Connecting to ftp.postgresql.org (ftp.postgresql.org)|2620:122:b000:7::244|:443... connected.  
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK  
Length: 14627081 (14M) [application/x-gzip]  
Saving to: 'postgresql-8.1.7.tar.gz'  
  
postgresql-8.1.7.tar.gz      100%[=====] 13.95M  25.7MB/s  in 0.5s  
2019-11-13 10:26:36 (25.7 MB/s) - 'postgresql-8.1.7.tar.gz' saved [14627081/14627081]  
  
jfern090@DESKTOP-P44803M: ~$ ls  
postgresql-8.1.7.tar.gz  
jfern090@DESKTOP-P44803M: ~$
```

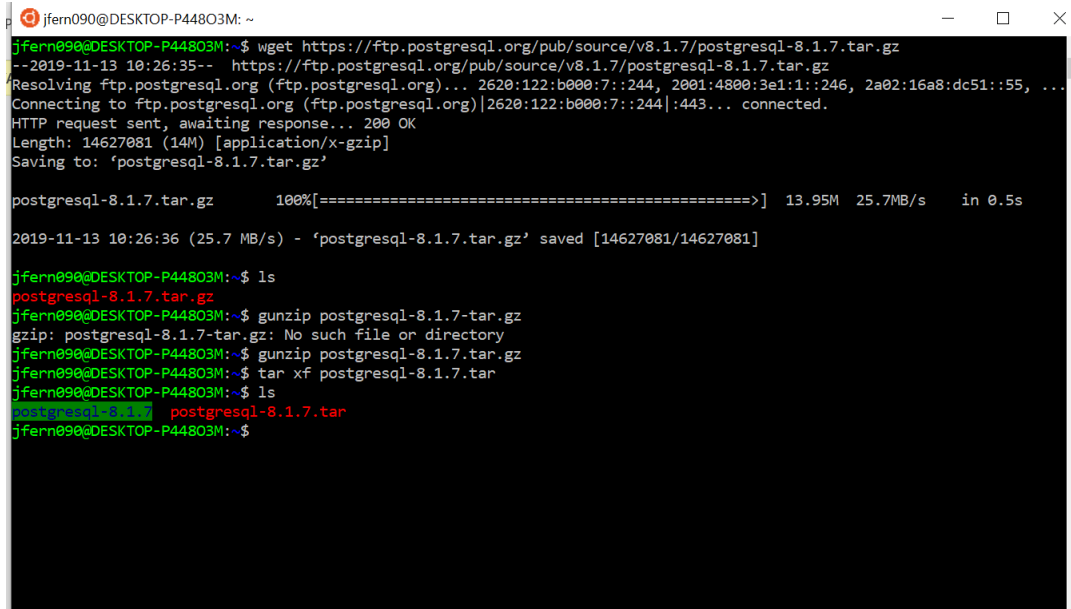
This step will download the file and you will be able to see it in your `/home/<user name>/` folder.

Next run these two commands to extract the source files:

```
gunzip postgresql-8.1.7.tar.gz
```

```
tar xf postgresql-8.1.7.tar
```

This will create a postgres-8.1.7 folder in the same destination:

A terminal window with a black background and green text. The prompt is 'jfern090@DESKTOP-P44803M: ~'. The user enters 'wget https://ftp.postgresql.org/pub/source/v8.1.7/postgresql-8.1.7.tar.gz'. The terminal shows the download progress, including the file size (14627081 bytes) and the save location ('postgresql-8.1.7.tar.gz'). After the download, the user enters 'ls', showing 'postgresql-8.1.7.tar.gz'. Then, the user enters 'gunzip postgresql-8.1.7.tar.gz', which results in an error: 'gzip: postgresql-8.1.7.tar.gz: No such file or directory'. Finally, the user enters 'tar xf postgresql-8.1.7.tar', which results in an error: 'tar: postgresql-8.1.7.tar: Cannot find the major or minor version number.'. The prompt returns to '\$'.

### Step 3: Install requisite libraries

Here's the list of commands for libraries that we found were not available in this Ubuntu application. If you are using Ubuntu/Linux on a VM you probably have these libraries already none the less, it's better to check before the next step.

```
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo apt-get install make
```

```
sudo apt-get install libreadline7 libreadline-dev
```

```
sudo apt-get install zlib1g zlib1g-dev
```

```
sudo apt-get install clang
```

Note: We have to use clang to compile this version of Postgres. An older version of GCC would work but the current GCC versions will throw some errors during compilation.

### Step 4: Configure this version of postgresql

```
jfern090@DESKTOP-P448O3M: ~/postgresql-8.1.7
jfern090@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$ ls
postgresql-8.1.7  postgresql-8.1.7.tar
jfern090@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$ cd postgresql-8.1.7
jfern090@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~/postgresql-8.1.7$
```

Use this command to start configuration:

*sudo ./configure CC="clang" CFLAGS="-O1" --enable-debug -enable-depend*

This will throw an error in case we missed any other requisite libraries. In case everything goes well we will see this screen.

```
jfern090@DESKTOP-P448O3M: ~/postgresql-8.1.7
checking for int8... no
checking for uint8... no
checking for int64... no
checking for uint64... no
checking for sig_atomic_t... yes
checking for POSIX signal interface... yes
checking for special C compiler options needed for large files... no
checking for _FILE_OFFSET_BITS value needed for large files... no
checking for _LARGE_FILES value needed for large files... no
checking for working memcmp... yes
checking for onsgmls... no
checking for nsgmls... no
checking for openjade... no
checking for jade... no
checking for DocBook V4.2... no
checking for DocBook stylesheets... no
checking for collateindex.pl... no
checking for sgmlspl... no
configure: creating ./config.status
config.status: creating GNUmakefile
config.status: creating src/Makefile.global
config.status: creating src/include/pg_config.h
config.status: linking ./src/backend/port/tas/dummy.s to src/backend/port/tas.s
config.status: linking ./src/backend/port/dynloader/linux.c to src/backend/port/dynloader.c
config.status: linking ./src/backend/port/sysv_sema.c to src/backend/port/pg_sema.c
config.status: linking ./src/backend/port/sysv_shmem.c to src/backend/port/pg_shmem.c
config.status: linking ./src/backend/port/dynloader/linux.h to src/include/dynloader.h
config.status: linking ./src/include/port/linux.h to src/include/pg_config_os.h
config.status: linking ./src/makefiles/Makefile.linux to src/Makefile.port
jfern090@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~/postgresql-8.1.7$
```

Next, type this command:

*sudo make*

```
jfern090@DESKTOP-P448O3M: ~/postgresql-8.1.7
sort: option requires an argument -- 'o'
Try 'sort --help' for more information.
join: missing operand after '2.1'
Try 'join --help' for more information.
ranlib libplpgsql.a
clang -O1 -Wall -Wmissing-prototypes -Wpointer-arith -Winline -Wdeclaration-after-statement -Wendif-labels -fno-strict-aliasing -g -fpic -shared -Wl,-soname,libplpgsql.so.1 pl_gram.o pl_handler.o pl_comp.o pl_exec.o pl_funcs.o -L../src/port -o libplpgsql.so.1.0
rm -f libplpgsql.so.1
ln -s libplpgsql.so.1.0 libplpgsql.so.1
rm -f libplpgsql.so
ln -s libplpgsql.so.1.0 libplpgsql.so
make[4]: Leaving directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/pl/plpgsql/src'
make[3]: Leaving directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/pl/plpgsql'
make[2]: Leaving directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/pl'
make -C makefiles all
make[2]: Entering directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/makefiles'
make[2]: Nothing to be done for 'all'.
make[2]: Leaving directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/makefiles'
make -C utils all
make[2]: Entering directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/utils'
make[2]: Nothing to be done for 'all'.
make[2]: Leaving directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/utils'
make[1]: Leaving directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src'
make -C config all
make[1]: Entering directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/config'
make[1]: Nothing to be done for 'all'.
make[1]: Leaving directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/config'
All of PostgreSQL successfully made. Ready to install.
jfern090@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~/postgresql-8.1.7$
```

Great! Now it's time to install it with this command

*sudo make install*

```
jfern090@DESKTOP-P448O3M: ~/postgresql-8.1.7
/bin/sh ../../config/install-sh -c pg_resctxlog /usr/local/pgsql/bin/pg_resctxlog
make[3]: Leaving directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/bin/pg_resctxlog'
make[2]: Leaving directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/bin'
make -C pl install
make[2]: Entering directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/pl'
make[3]: Entering directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/pl/plpgsql'
make -C src install
make[4]: Entering directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/pl/plpgsql/src'
/bin/sh ../../config/install-sh -c -m 755 libplpgsql.so.1.0 /usr/local/pgsql/lib/plpgsql.so
make[4]: Leaving directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/pl/plpgsql/src'
make[3]: Leaving directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/pl/plpgsql'
make[2]: Leaving directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/pl'
make -C makefiles install
make[2]: Entering directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/makefiles'
mkdir -p -- /usr/local/pgsql/lib/pgxs/src/makefiles
/bin/sh ../../config/install-sh -c -m 644 ./pgxs.mk /usr/local/pgsql/lib/pgxs/src/makefiles/
make[2]: Leaving directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/makefiles'
make -C utils install
make[2]: Entering directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/utils'
make[2]: Nothing to be done for 'install'.
make[2]: Leaving directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src/utils'
make[1]: Leaving directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/src'
make -C config install
make[1]: Entering directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/config'
mkdir -p -- /usr/local/pgsql/lib/pgxs/config
/bin/sh ../config/install-sh -c -m 755 ./install-sh /usr/local/pgsql/lib/pgxs/config/install-sh
/bin/sh ../config/install-sh -c -m 755 ./mkinstalldirs /usr/local/pgsql/lib/pgxs/config/mkinstalldirs
make[1]: Leaving directory '/home/jfern090/postgresql-8.1.7/config'
PostgreSQL installation complete.
jfern090@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~/postgresql-8.1.7$
```

Great all done with this step.

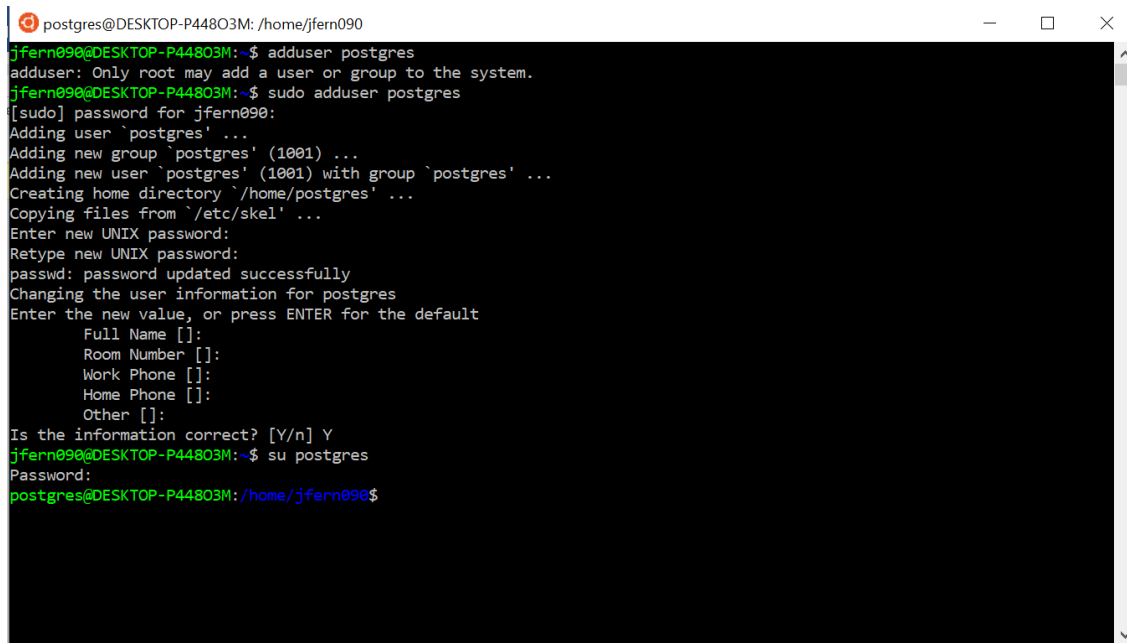
## Step 5: Create postgres user and assign rights to files

Create a folder data in this path where all the files can be located:

```
sudo mkdir /usr/local/pgsql/data
```

```
sudo adduser postgres
```

```
su postgres
```

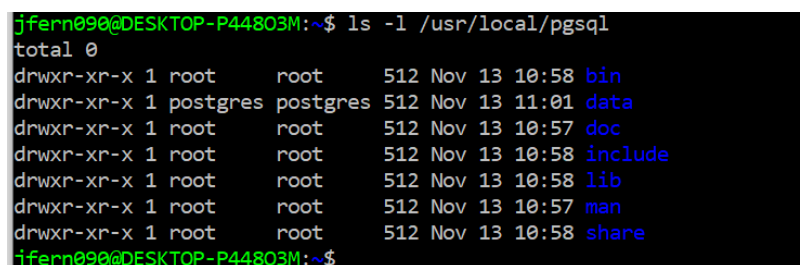
A terminal window titled 'postgres@DESKTOP-P448O3M: /home/jfern090' showing the execution of 'sudo adduser postgres'. The process includes adding a new group 'postgres' (1001), adding a new user 'postgres' (1001) to that group, creating a home directory at '/home/postgres', and copying files from '/etc/skel'. A password is set for the user. The user is then switched to 'postgres' using 'su postgres'.

```
postgres@DESKTOP-P448O3M: /home/jfern090
jfern090@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$ adduser postgres
adduser: Only root may add a user or group to the system.
jfern090@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$ sudo adduser postgres
[sudo] password for jfern090:
Adding user `postgres' ...
Adding new group `postgres' (1001) ...
Adding new user `postgres' (1001) with group `postgres' ...
Creating home directory `/home/postgres' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for postgres
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
  Full Name []:
  Room Number []:
  Work Phone []:
  Home Phone []:
  Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] Y
jfern090@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$ su postgres
Password:
postgres@DESKTOP-P448O3M: /home/jfern090$
```

By this step you will have created a new user. Now time to assign access to the new user for the data folder

```
chown postgres:postgres /usr/local/pgsql/data
```

Confirm that postgres user has access to the folder:

A terminal window showing the command 'ls -l /usr/local/pgsql' being executed. The output shows a directory listing with permissions, owner, group, size, date, and filename for the 'data' folder and other subdirectories.

```
jfern090@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$ ls -l /usr/local/pgsql
total 0
drwxr-xr-x 1 root    root    512 Nov 13 10:58 bin
drwxr-xr-x 1 postgres postgres 512 Nov 13 11:01 data
drwxr-xr-x 1 root    root    512 Nov 13 10:57 doc
drwxr-xr-x 1 root    root    512 Nov 13 10:58 include
drwxr-xr-x 1 root    root    512 Nov 13 10:58 lib
drwxr-xr-x 1 root    root    512 Nov 13 10:57 man
drwxr-xr-x 1 root    root    512 Nov 13 10:58 share
jfern090@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$
```

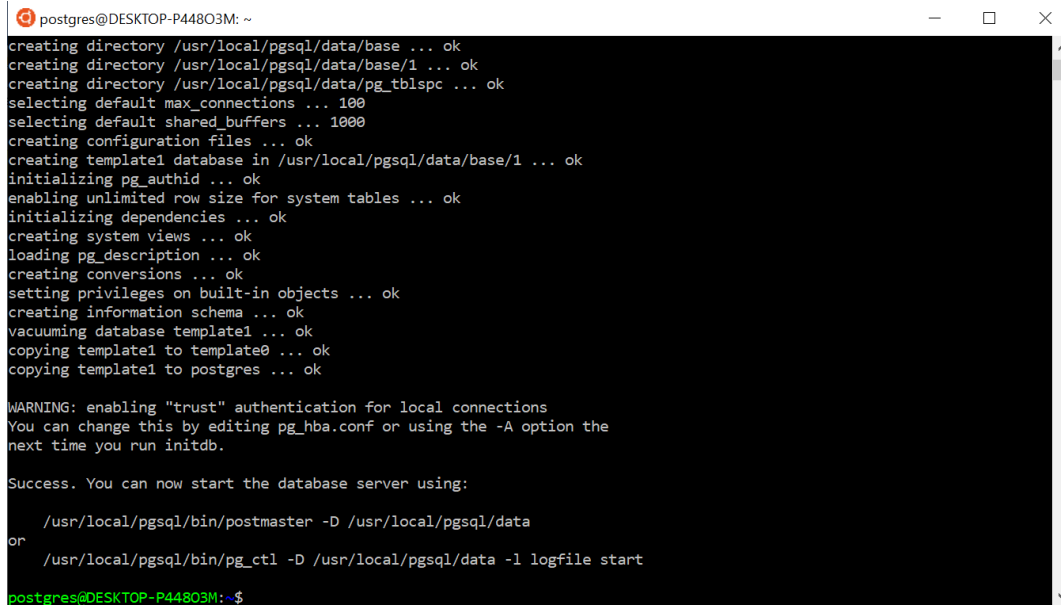
## Step 6: Initialize DB and start the postgres server

Switch the user:

```
su postgres
```

Run this command to initialize the data folder with the necessary files

```
/usr/local/pgsql/bin/initdb -D /usr/local/pgsql/data
```

A terminal window titled 'postgres@DESKTOP-P44803M: ~' showing the output of the 'initdb' command. The output lists various initialization steps like creating directories, selecting default values, creating configuration files, and initializing the database. It ends with a success message and instructions on how to start the server.

```
postgres@DESKTOP-P44803M: ~
creating directory /usr/local/pgsql/data/base ... ok
creating directory /usr/local/pgsql/data/base/1 ... ok
creating directory /usr/local/pgsql/data/pg_tblspc ... ok
selecting default max_connections ... 100
selecting default shared_buffers ... 1000
creating configuration files ... ok
creating template1 database in /usr/local/pgsql/data/base/1 ... ok
initializing pg_authid ... ok
enabling unlimited row size for system tables ... ok
initializing dependencies ... ok
creating system views ... ok
loading pg_description ... ok
creating conversions ... ok
setting privileges on built-in objects ... ok
creating information schema ... ok
vacuuming database template1 ... ok
copying template1 to template0 ... ok
copying template1 to postgres ... ok

WARNING: enabling "trust" authentication for local connections
You can change this by editing pg_hba.conf or using the -A option the
next time you run initdb.

Success. You can now start the database server using:

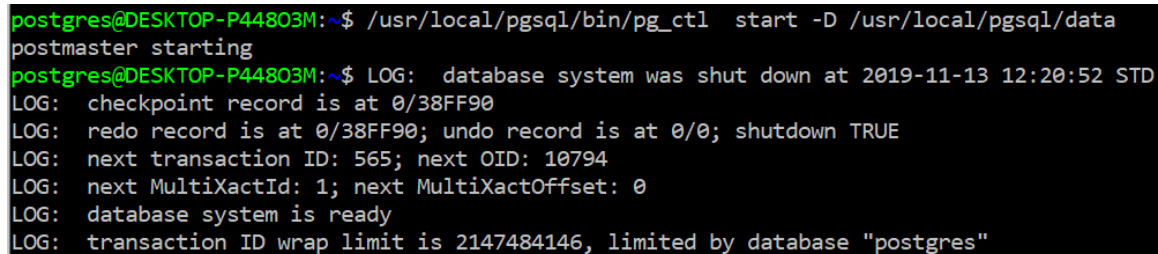
    /usr/local/pgsql/bin/postmaster -D /usr/local/pgsql/data
or
    /usr/local/pgsql/bin/pg_ctl -D /usr/local/pgsql/data -l logfile start

postgres@DESKTOP-P44803M: ~$
```

Once you see the **Success** message you can then start the postgres server

Use this command to start the server:

```
/usr/local/pgsql/bin/pg_ctl start -D /usr/local/pgsql/data
```

A terminal window showing the output of the 'pg\_ctl start' command. It indicates that the postmaster is starting and shows several log messages, including the shutdown time, checkpoint record, redo record, and transaction IDs.

```
postgres@DESKTOP-P44803M: ~$ /usr/local/pgsql/bin/pg_ctl start -D /usr/local/pgsql/data
postmaster starting
postgres@DESKTOP-P44803M: ~$ LOG: database system was shut down at 2019-11-13 12:20:52 STD
LOG: checkpoint record is at 0/38FF90
LOG: redo record is at 0/38FF90; undo record is at 0/0; shutdown TRUE
LOG: next transaction ID: 565; next OID: 10794
LOG: next MultiXactId: 1; next MultiXactOffset: 0
LOG: database system is ready
LOG: transaction ID wrap limit is 2147484146, limited by database "postgres"
```

Great! Now open another terminal / Ubuntu instance and run this command to first create a database and then access that database on the currently running postgres server.

```
/usr/local/pgsql/bin/created test
```

```
/usr/local/pgsql/bin/psql test
```



```
Select postgres@DESKTOP-P448O3M: ~
jfern090@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$ su postgres
Password:
postgres@DESKTOP-P448O3M:/home/jfern090$ cd ~
postgres@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$ /usr/local/pgsql/bin/createdb test
CREATE DATABASE
postgres@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$ /usr/local/pgsql/bin/psql test
Welcome to psql 8.1.7, the PostgreSQL interactive terminal.

Type: \copyright for distribution terms
      \h for help with SQL commands
      \? for help with psql commands
      \g or terminate with semicolon to execute query
      \q to quit

test=# \q
```

Great! Now you are able to access the server. Stop the server with this command

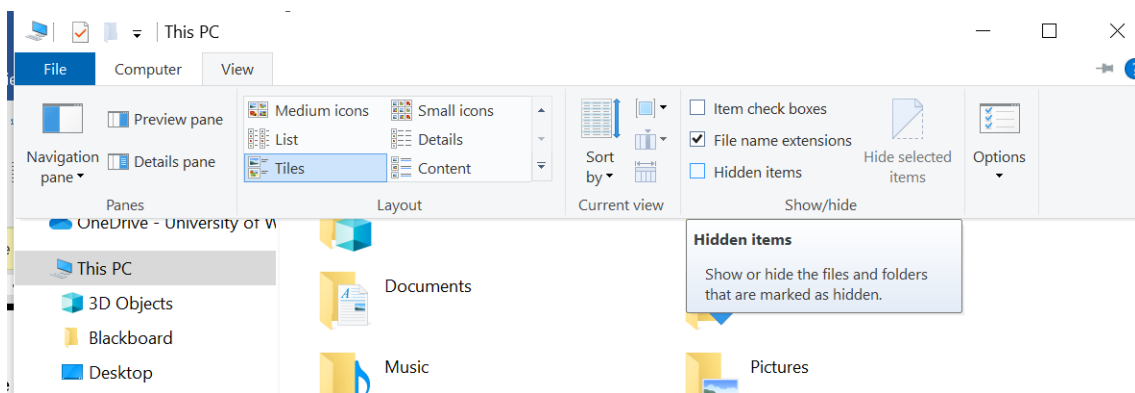
```
/usr/local/pgsql/bin/pg_ctl stop -mimmediate -D /usr/local/pgsql/data
```

## Step 7: Add files from Windows Explorer (Only for users who are using this approach for the project. VM users can normally add their files normally)

I have added a schema.sql file to the Project folder. Use that to initialize the test database with the new tables. When adding files I've noticed Ubuntu terminal needs to be restarted so please do so before you do this step and start it again after you've added the file.

Here's how you can view your Ubuntu files from Windows Explorer.

First, display all Hidden files. Select/Check the Hidden items option here



Follow this link on the explorer:

```
C:\Users\<Windows user>\AppData\Local\Packages\CanonicalGroupLimited.UbuntuonWindows_79rhkp1fndgsc\LocalState\rootfs\home\postgres
```

You will notice within the rootfs file you can see all the related Ubuntu files. Here you can edit your C Files here. (which will be done a little later in this document).

Add the schema file here to this location. Start the Ubuntu terminal and postgres server and run this command to first reset the access rights to the schema file and then the next command to create all the table and rows in the test data base.

```
chmod 660 schema.sql
```

```
/usr/local/pgsql/bin/psql test -f schema.sql
```

```
postgres@DESKTOP-P448O3M: ~
postgres@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$ chmod 660 schema.sql
chmod: cannot access 'schema.sql': No such file or directory
postgres@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$ ls
schema.sql
postgres@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$ clear
postgres@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$ ls
schema.sql
postgres@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$ chmod 660 schema.sql
postgres@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$ ls -l
total 4
-rw-rw---- 1 postgres postgres 1526 Nov  7 17:23 schema.sql
postgres@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$ /usr/local/pgsql/bin/psql test -f schema.sql
psql:schema.sql:4: NOTICE:  CREATE TABLE / PRIMARY KEY will create implicit index "dept_pkey" for table "dept"
CREATE TABLE
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
psql:schema.sql:17: NOTICE:  CREATE TABLE / PRIMARY KEY will create implicit index "emp_pkey" for table "emp"
CREATE TABLE
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
INSERT 0 1
```

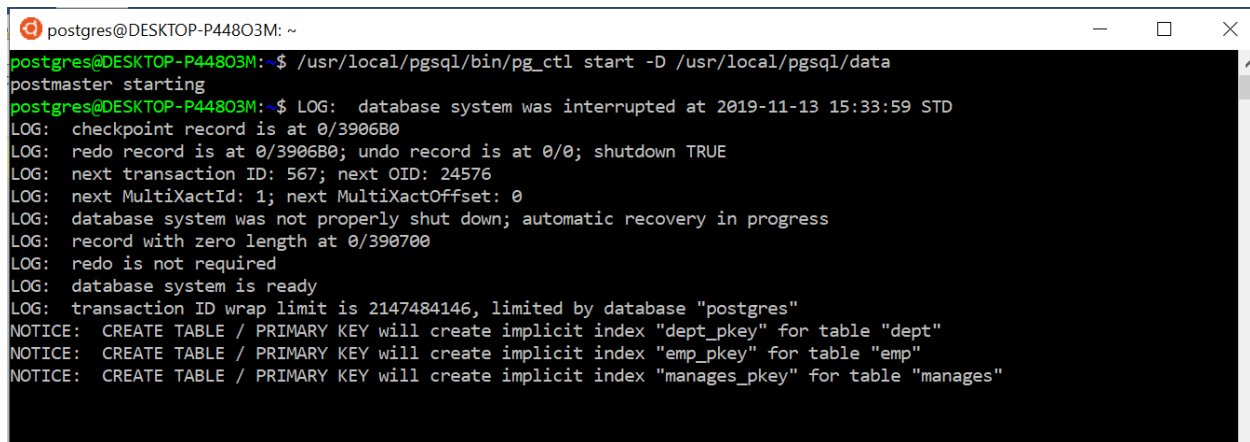
Test the existence of each table. Here's a snapshot for that.

```
postgres@DESKTOP-P448O3M: ~
postgres@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$ clear
postgres@DESKTOP-P448O3M:~$ /usr/local/pgsql/bin/psql test
Welcome to psql 8.1.7, the PostgreSQL interactive terminal.

Type:  \copyright for distribution terms
       \h for help with SQL commands
       \? for help with psql commands
       \g or terminate with semicolon to execute query
       \q to quit

test=# select * from emp;
 eno |  ename  | dno
-----+-----+----
 101 | Smith   |    1
 201 | Kevin   |    2
 105 | Sally   |    1
 102 | Matt    |    1
 402 | Jeff    |    4
 205 | Amy     |    2
 401 | Tom     |    4
 202 | Alex    |    2
 103 | Sam     |    1
 302 | Joe     |    3
 304 | Sean    |    3
 206 | Martin  |    2
 203 | Simon   |    2
 104 | Jane    |    1
 501 | Max     |    5
 303 | Mike    |    3
 106 | Sarah   |    1
```

You will notice on the other terminal where you started your server will have these updates as well.

A terminal window titled 'postgres@DESKTOP-P44803M: ~' with standard window controls. The terminal shows the command `/usr/local/pgsql/bin/pg_ctl start -D /usr/local/pgsql/data` being executed. The output includes 'postmaster starting', a log message about an interrupted database system, and several log entries regarding checkpoint records, transaction IDs, and redo requirements. Finally, three notices are displayed: 'CREATE TABLE / PRIMARY KEY will create implicit index "dept\_pkey" for table "dept"', 'CREATE TABLE / PRIMARY KEY will create implicit index "emp\_pkey" for table "emp"', and 'CREATE TABLE / PRIMARY KEY will create implicit index "manages\_pkey" for table "manages"'.

```
postgres@DESKTOP-P44803M: ~  
postgres@DESKTOP-P44803M:~$ /usr/local/pgsql/bin/pg_ctl start -D /usr/local/pgsql/data  
postmaster starting  
postgres@DESKTOP-P44803M:~$ LOG: database system was interrupted at 2019-11-13 15:33:59 STD  
LOG: checkpoint record is at 0/3906B0  
LOG: redo record is at 0/3906B0; undo record is at 0/0; shutdown TRUE  
LOG: next transaction ID: 567; next OID: 24576  
LOG: next MultiXactId: 1; next MultiXactOffset: 0  
LOG: database system was not properly shut down; automatic recovery in progress  
LOG: record with zero length at 0/390700  
LOG: redo is not required  
LOG: database system is ready  
LOG: transaction ID wrap limit is 2147484146, limited by database "postgres"  
NOTICE: CREATE TABLE / PRIMARY KEY will create implicit index "dept_pkey" for table "dept"  
NOTICE: CREATE TABLE / PRIMARY KEY will create implicit index "emp_pkey" for table "emp"  
NOTICE: CREATE TABLE / PRIMARY KEY will create implicit index "manages_pkey" for table "manages"
```

## Step 8: Change some C code and see the output.

This is the final step where we will update the postgres C code to just print out at what time it executed the symmetric hash join algorithm. This step assumes you have done some work on `nodeHash.c` and `nodeHashjoin.c` files in order to implement the symmetric hash join algorithm.

1. Change `postgresql.conf` settings by turning off these values. The `postgres.conf` file can be found in the `/usr/local/pgsql/data` folder  
  
enable\_mergejoin = off  
enable\_nestloop = off
2. On editing `postgresql.conf` the access to the file will change so make sure to run this command  
*`chmod 660 /usr/local/pgsql/data/postgresql.conf`*
3. After you've added your let's say print statement in one of these file it's time to clean the `postgresql` files and re compile the codes. Run the *`sudo make clean`* command in the `postgresql-8.1.7` folder.

