

Nama : Karno

Jurusan : Data Engineer 01

1. Menjalankan citus di docker compose

```
PS F:\altera_academy\try-citus> docker-compose -p citus up -d
[+] Running 29/9
✓ manager 7 layers [██████████] 0B/0B Pulled
✓ master 7 layers [██████████] 0B/0B Pulled
✓ worker 12 layers [██████████] 0B/0B Pulled

[+] Building 0.0s (0/0)
[+] Running 5/5
✓ Network citus_default Created
✓ Volume "citus_healthcheck-volume" Created
✓ Container citus_master Started
✓ Container citus_manager Started
✓ Container citus-worker-1 Started
PS F:\altera_academy\try-citus> docker exec -it citus_master bash
root@e4964ba980ab:/# psql -U mysuperuser -d postgres
psql (15.3 (Debian 15.3-1.pgdg120+1))
Type "help" for help.

postgres=# create extension citus;
CREATE EXTENSION
```

2. Perintah untuk membuat table biasa dan table columnar

a. Table biasa

```
postgres=# CREATE TABLE events_biasa (
device_id bigint,
event_id bigserial,
event_time timestamptz default now(),
data jsonb not null
);
```

b. Table columnar

```
postgres=# CREATE TABLE events_columnar (
device_id bigint,
event_id bigserial,
event_time timestamptz default now(),
data jsonb not null
)
USING columnar;
```

3. Masukkan 100 tabel data ke dalam table biasa dan table columnar

a. Table biasa

```
postgres=# INSERT INTO events_biasa (device_id, data)
SELECT d, '{"hello":"table_biasa"}' FROM generate_series(1,100) d;
INSERT 0 100
```

b. Table columnar

```
postgres=# INSERT INTO events_columnar (device_id, data)
postgres=# SELECT d, '{"hello": "columnar"}' FROM generate_series(1,100) d;
INSERT 0 100
```

4. Tampilkan perbedaan ukuran antara table biasa dan table columnar

a. Table biasa

```
postgres=# select*from events_biasa limit 10;
 device_id | event_id |          event_time          |          data
-----+-----+-----+-----
          1 |         1 | 2023-11-01 08:06:23.483108+00 | {"hello": "table_biasa"}
          2 |         2 | 2023-11-01 08:06:23.483108+00 | {"hello": "table_biasa"}
          3 |         3 | 2023-11-01 08:06:23.483108+00 | {"hello": "table_biasa"}
          4 |         4 | 2023-11-01 08:06:23.483108+00 | {"hello": "table_biasa"}
          5 |         5 | 2023-11-01 08:06:23.483108+00 | {"hello": "table_biasa"}
          6 |         6 | 2023-11-01 08:06:23.483108+00 | {"hello": "table_biasa"}
          7 |         7 | 2023-11-01 08:06:23.483108+00 | {"hello": "table_biasa"}
          8 |         8 | 2023-11-01 08:06:23.483108+00 | {"hello": "table_biasa"}
          9 |         9 | 2023-11-01 08:06:23.483108+00 | {"hello": "table_biasa"}
         10 |        10 | 2023-11-01 08:06:23.483108+00 | {"hello": "table_biasa"}
(10 rows)
```

b. Table columnar

```
postgres=# select*from events_columnar limit 10;
 device_id | event_id |          event_time          |          data
-----+-----+-----+-----
          1 |         1 | 2023-11-01 08:04:44.570869+00 | {"hello": "columnar"}
          2 |         2 | 2023-11-01 08:04:44.570869+00 | {"hello": "columnar"}
          3 |         3 | 2023-11-01 08:04:44.570869+00 | {"hello": "columnar"}
          4 |         4 | 2023-11-01 08:04:44.570869+00 | {"hello": "columnar"}
          5 |         5 | 2023-11-01 08:04:44.570869+00 | {"hello": "columnar"}
          6 |         6 | 2023-11-01 08:04:44.570869+00 | {"hello": "columnar"}
          7 |         7 | 2023-11-01 08:04:44.570869+00 | {"hello": "columnar"}
          8 |         8 | 2023-11-01 08:04:44.570869+00 | {"hello": "columnar"}
          9 |         9 | 2023-11-01 08:04:44.570869+00 | {"hello": "columnar"}
         10 |        10 | 2023-11-01 08:04:44.570869+00 | {"hello": "columnar"}
(10 rows)
```

C. perbedaan ukuran

```
postgres=# \dt+
               List of relations
 Schema |      Name      | Type | Owner  | Persistence | Access method | Size  | Descriptio
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
 public | events_biasa   | table | mysuperuser | permanent   | heap          | 48 kB |
 public | events_columnar | table | mysuperuser | permanent   | columnar      | 24 kB |
(2 rows)
```

5. Kesimpulan

- Perintah untuk membuat table biasa dan columnar pada dasarnya sama, hanya saja pada table columnar ditambahkan “USING COLUMNAR”
- Model, bentuk dan ukuran table sama

- Perbedaan terletak pada akses method atau jenis penyimpanan data tersebut. Table biasa disimpan dalam “heap” sedangkan table columnar disimpan dalam “columnar”.