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Administración de Base de Datos

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6

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Ejercicio INSTANCIAS – SGBD

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En el presente documento mostraremos por qué no se logró generar una segunda instancia de PostgreSQL en Windows, esto debido a que en la página oficial solo te enseñaba como crear un clúster.

[ <https://www.postgresql.org/docs/11/creating-cluster.html> ]

## 18.2. Creating a Database Cluster

18.2.1. Use of Secondary File Systems  
18.2.2. Use of Network File Systems

Before you can do anything, you must initialize a database storage area on disk. We call this a *database cluster*. (The SQL standard uses the term *catalog cluster*.) A database cluster is a collection of databases that is managed by a single instance of a running database server. After initialization, a database cluster will contain a database named *postgres*, which is meant as a default database for use by utilities, users and third party applications. The database server itself does not require the *postgres* database to exist, but many external utility programs assume it exists. Another database created within each cluster during initialization is called *template1*. As the name suggests, this will be used as a template for subsequently created databases; it should not be used for actual work. (See [Chapter 22](#) for information about creating new databases within a cluster.)

In file system terms, a database cluster is a single directory under which all data will be stored. We call this the *data directory* or *data area*. It is completely up to you where you choose to store your data. There is no default, although locations such as `/usr/local/pgsql/data` or `/var/lib/pgsql/data` are popular. To initialize a database cluster, use the command `initdb`, which is installed with PostgreSQL. The desired file system location of your database cluster is indicated by the `-D` option, for example:

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

Note that you must execute this command while logged into the PostgreSQL user account, which is described in the previous section.

### Tip

As an alternative to the `-D` option, you can set the environment variable `PGDATA`.

Alternatively, you can run `initdb` via the `pg_ctl` program like so:

```
$ pg_ctl -D /usr/local/pgsql/data initdb
```

This may be more intuitive if you are using `pg_ctl` for starting and stopping the server (see [Section 18.3](#)), so that `pg_ctl` would be the sole command you use for managing the database server instance.

`initdb` will attempt to create the directory you specify if it does not already exist. Of course, this will fail if `initdb` does not have permissions to write in the parent directory. It's generally recommendable that the



Comprobamos en otras páginas pero la gran mayoría de ellas nos dirigía a AWS amazon, amazon web services.

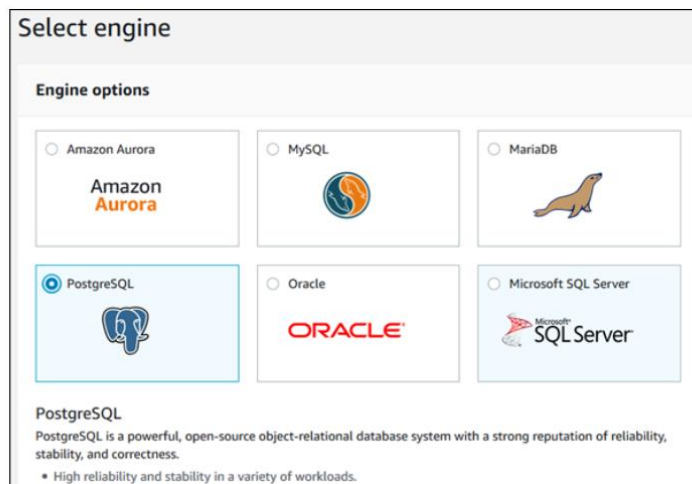
## Creating a PostgreSQL DB Instance

To create a DB Instance Running the PostgreSQL DB Engine

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon RDS console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/rds/>.
2. In the top right corner of the AWS Management Console, choose the AWS Region in which you want to create the DB instance.
3. In the navigation pane, choose **Databases**.

If the navigation pane is closed, choose the menu icon at the top left to open it.

4. Choose **Create database** to open the **Select engine** page.



Donde explicaba cómo realizarlo, pero con base en su herramienta. En otras páginas te dirigía a google cloud.

[ <https://cloud.google.com/sql/docs/postgres/create-instance> ]

Cloud SQL > Documentation > PostgreSQL

## Crear instancias



ENVIAR COMENTARIOS

[MySQL](#) | **PostgreSQL**

### ★ Beta

This is a beta release of Cloud SQL for PostgreSQL. might be changed in backward-incompatible ways and is not subject to any SLA or deprecation policy.

En esta página se explica cómo crear una instancia de Cloud SQL para PostgreSQL.

Para obtener información detallada sobre todas las configuraciones de instancia, consulta el apartado sobre la [configuración de instancias](#).

### Crear una instancia

CONSOLA

G CLOUD

CURL

1. Ve a la página de instancias de Cloud SQL de la consola de Google Cloud Platform.

[IR A LA PÁGINA DE INSTANCIAS DE CLOUD SQL](#)

2. Haz clic en **Crear instancia**.
3. Selecciona **PostgreSQL** y haz clic en **Siguiente**.
4. Introduce un nombre.

No incluyas información confidencial ni personalmente identificable en el nombre de la instancia, ya que es visible

Se intentó instalando PostgreSQL en debían, pero no fue muy efectivo. Se instaló correctamente pero al momento de realizar los comandos ningún comando fue reconocido.

