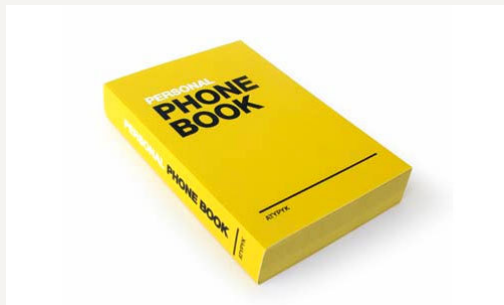
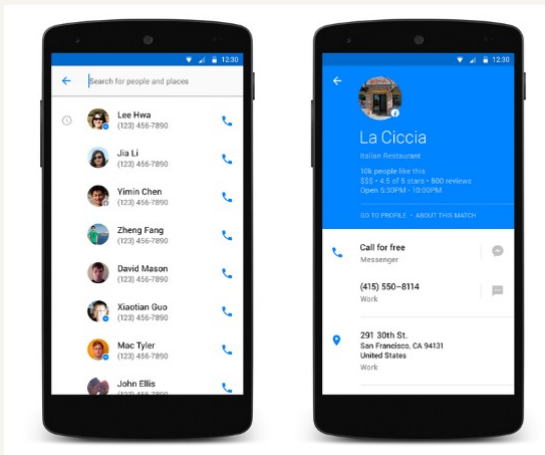


# Intro to Postgresql

# What is a database?







MainWindow								
File Home Others								
Clipboard Font Number Styles Insert Delete Format								
A B C D E F G H								
1	Sales							
2								
3								
4	Period Starting:	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
5	Product 1	\$5,000.00	\$6,350.00	\$5,100.00	\$6,850.00	\$8,600.00	\$8,850.00	\$12,100.00
6	Budget	\$4,700.00	\$5,678.00	\$4,754.00	\$5,501.00	\$7,744.00	\$8,045.00	\$10,876.00
7	Over / (Under Budget)	\$100.00	\$672.00	\$346.00	\$349.00	\$856.00	\$805.00	\$1,224.00
8								
9	Product 2	\$5,000.00	\$6,350.00	\$5,400.00	\$16,830.00	\$19,290.00	\$17,090.00	\$15,600.00
10	Budget	\$4,595.00	\$5,678.00	\$5,754.00	\$5,168.00	\$18,747.50	\$14,327.00	\$14,806.50
11	Over / (Under Budget)	\$1,005.00	\$672.00	\$646.00	\$7,662.00	\$512.50	\$2,763.00	\$893.50
12								
13	Product 3	\$14,000.00	\$25,350.00	\$25,100.00	\$26,850.00	\$32,100.00	\$35,750.00	\$39,400.00
14	Budget	\$5,895.00	\$13,678.00	\$5,754.00	\$7,501.00	\$9,430.00	\$11,319.00	\$13,299.00
15	Over / (Under Budget)	\$8,795.00	\$21,672.00	\$19,346.00	\$19,349.00	\$22,670.00	\$24,431.00	\$26,191.00
16								
17	Product 4	\$16,850.00	\$17,880.00	\$18,830.00	\$19,260.00	\$20,690.00	\$21,439.00	\$22,364.00
18	Budget	\$8,895.00	\$14,678.00	\$7,754.00	\$6,501.00	\$9,430.00	\$11,319.00	\$13,299.00
19	Over / (Under Budget)	\$7,955.00	\$3,202.00	\$11,076.00	\$12,759.00	\$11,260.00	\$10,120.00	\$9,155.00
20								
21	Product 5	\$78,000.00	\$89,750.00	\$89,002.00	\$89,850.00	\$99,400.00	\$106,830.00	\$127,260.00
22	Budget	\$68,595.00	\$78,568.00	\$78,754.00	\$85,501.00	\$77,744.00	\$89,845.00	\$115,876.00
23	Over / (Under Budget)	\$10,005.00	\$10,155.00	\$10,248.00	\$349.00	\$18,656.00	\$16,985.00	\$11,384.00
24								

(Anything that holds your data)

# What is SQL?

- Dates back to 1986
- Language for working with databases.
- Stands for "Structured Query Language"



# What is Postgres?

- Open source SQL database
- Considered one of the fastest and most robust
- Has awesome elephant for a mascot

# What are other SQL databases?

- MySQL
- MariaDB
- Oracle
- MS SQL Server

Besides using SQL, what's good about them?

# Besides using SQL, what's good about them?

They're *extremely* good at modeling relationships:

- "all posts belonging to this author, from 2005-2015"
- "all members in this group who have liked each other's photos"
- "10 most recent reviews for these three neighborhoods"

# Are there alternatives to SQL?

- MongoDB
- CouchDB
- Neo4j
- Redis
- Amazon DynamoDB
- Google BigTable
- Many, many others...

# NoSQL Databases are good for:

- Fast key/value storage/retrieval
- Document storage (no structure)
- And other specialized uses

# Getting started with Postgres

# Installing Postgres.app



## Postgres.app

The easiest way to get started with PostgreSQL on the Mac

[Download](#)[Documentation](#)[Github](#)

← 3430 Stars!

You *may* need to open a new tab before the next step.



# Opening Postgres.app



# Postgres.app



## PostgreSQL 9.6

✓ Running



Server Settings...



Stop

Start



chrisaquino



postgres



template1

# Creating a database

```
createdb silly-test-db
```

# Postgres.app shows the new database



## PostgreSQL 9.6

✓ Running



Server Settings...



Stop

Start



chrisaquino



postgres



silly-test-db



template1

# Your first SQL Queries

## About queries...

- MUST end with a semi-colon!
- Do not have to be ALL CAPS (that's just a common convention).

# CREATE TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE members
(
  userid integer UNIQUE NOT NULL,
  lastname character varying(200) NOT NULL,
  firstname character varying(200) NOT NULL,
  address character varying(300) NOT NULL,
  zipcode integer NOT NULL,
  telephone character varying(20) NOT NULL
);
```

# CREATE TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE members
(
  userid integer UNIQUE NOT NULL,
  lastname character varying(200) NOT NULL,
  firstname character varying(200) NOT NULL,
  address character varying(300) NOT NULL,
  zipcode integer NOT NULL,
  telephone character varying(20) NOT NULL
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE <table name> (
  <column name> <data type> <additional info>
)
```



# Data types: integer

```
userid integer UNIQUE NOT NULL,
```

- `userid` is the column name
- it's a number
- it must be unique
- it can't be left blank

# Data types: character

```
lastname character varying(200) NOT NULL,
```

- it's a string!
- 200 or fewer characters
- `varying` - just the string, no more.
- without `varying`, it pads with spaces

# Primary keys

A **UNIQUE** column is the primary key.

```
CREATE TABLE members
(
  userid integer UNIQUE NOT NULL,
  lastname character varying(200) NOT NULL,
  firstname character varying(200) NOT NULL,
  address character varying(300) NOT NULL,
  zipcode integer NOT NULL,
  telephone character varying(20) NOT NULL
);
```

# Primary keys, alternatively

The primary key can be explicitly declared.

```
CREATE TABLE members
(  
  userid serial PRIMARY KEY,  
  lastname character varying(200) NOT NULL,  
  firstname character varying(200) NOT NULL,  
  address character varying(300) NOT NULL,  
  zipcode integer NOT NULL,  
  telephone character varying(20) NOT NULL  
);
```

# INSERT

```
INSERT INTO members (lastname, firstname, address, zipcode, telephone)
VALUES
('aquino', 'oakley', '510 Oakley Street', 30032, '404-222-4321');
```

The character values must be single-quoted!

# SELECT

```
SELECT * from members;  
SELECT * from members where userid=1234;  
SELECT userid, lastname, zipcode from members;  
SELECT userid, lastname, zipcode from members where userid=1234;
```

# DROP TABLE

before we do that...

# Backup and restore



# pg\_dump - backing up on the command line

```
pg_dump silly-test-db > database.sql
```

# DROP TABLE

```
DROP TABLE members;
```

# Importing data on the command line

```
cat database.sql | psql
```

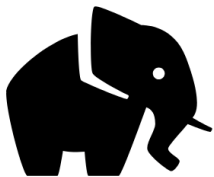
# Deleting a database (on the command line)

```
dropdb silly-test-db
```

At this point, you could re-create the database and import from your backup.

Yeah, but I wanna *see* the data...

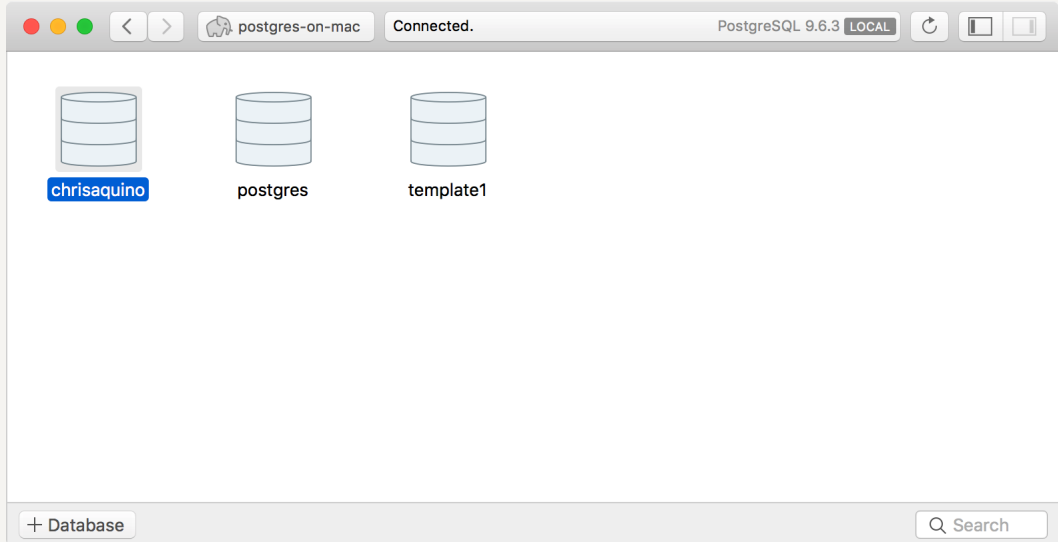
# Installing Postico



# *Postico*

*A Modern PostgreSQL Client for the Mac*

# Postico main screen



## Postico viewing table data

postgr... 
 silly-test-db 
 members 
 Connected. PostgreSQL 9.6.3 LOCAL

userid	lastname	firstname	address	zipcode	telephone
1	aquino	oakley	510 Oakley Street	30032	404-222-4321

Content Structure + Row 1 row Filter Page 1 of 1



# Creating a table in Postico

<

>

postgre...

silly-db

untitled\_table

Connected.

PostgreSQL 9.6.3 LOCAL

TABLE NAME

SCHEMA

TABLESPACE

untitled\_table

public

COLUMN NAME

TYPE

DEFAULT

CONSTRAINTS

id

serial

no default

PRIMARY KEY

+

—

Discard Changes

SQL Preview

Save Changes

Content

Structure

+ Column

+ Index

# Designing your schema in Postico

The screenshot shows the Postico application window. The top toolbar includes navigation arrows, a breadcrumb path (postgre... > silly-db > untitled\_table), a 'Connected.' status, 'PostgreSQL 9.6.3 LOCAL', and refresh/expand icons. The main area is divided into sections for 'TABLE NAME', 'SCHEMA', 'TABLESPACE', and a table of columns. The 'TABLE NAME' is 'untitled\_table', 'SCHEMA' is 'public', and 'TABLESPACE' is empty. The column table has one row: 'id' (serial, no default) with a 'PRIMARY KEY' constraint. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Discard Changes', 'SQL Preview', and 'Save Changes'. A modal window at the bottom right shows the generated SQL code.

TABLE NAME: untitled\_table

SCHEMA: public

TABLESPACE:

COLUMN NAME	TYPE	DEFAULT	CONSTRAINTS
id	serial	no default	PRIMARY KEY

Discard Changes SQL Preview Save Changes

Content Structure + Column + Index

```
1 CREATE TABLE "public"."untitled_table" (  
2   "id" serial,  
3   PRIMARY KEY ("id")  
4 );  
5
```

# Homework!

- [pgexercises.com](https://pgexercises.com)