## PostgreSQL Tutorial

Using pgAdmin4

by Feni Ismiati



# Background and **Objective**

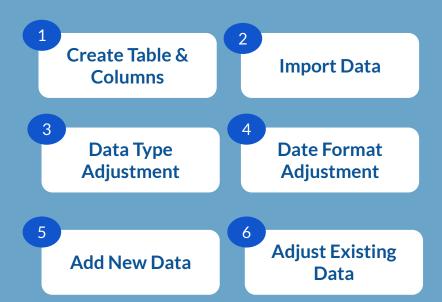
PostgreSQL that is managed via pgAdmin 4, does not have a built-in limit on how long data is stored in your database. But Google BigQuery is cloud-based services which might have data retention policies or limitations based on your billing or usage tier. PostgreSQL gives us control over data retention through its configuration, queries, and management.

In PostgreSQL, we can manage data retention manually, using SQL commands and procedures to archive or delete data as needed. This flexibility allows to keep data for as long as we want, assuming there is sufficient storage resources.

However, you are responsible for setting up and managing any data retention policies or practices that you need. This tutorial explain how to setting up the database in PostgreSQL via pgAdmin 4.

# Table of Content

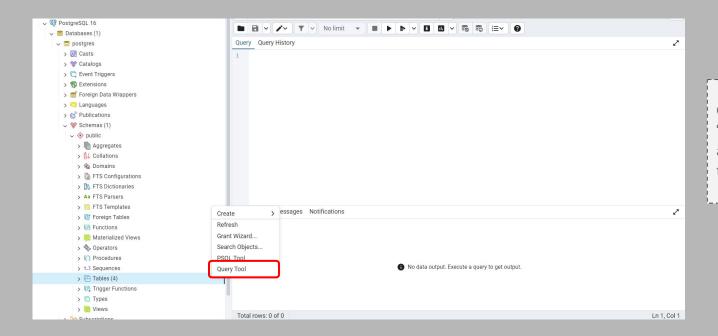
So, here are a few steps to save your database in PostgreSQL through pgAdmin 4



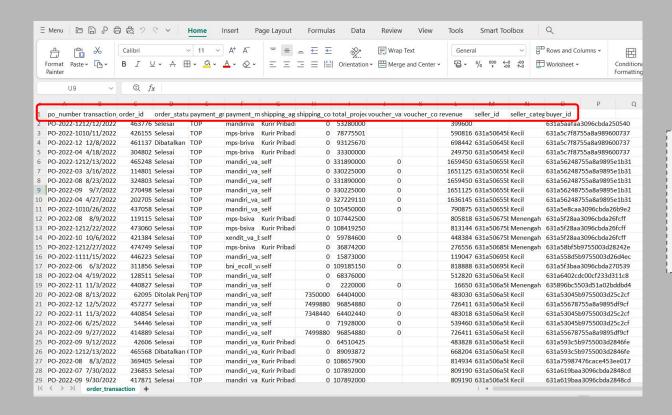
#### **Flow Process**



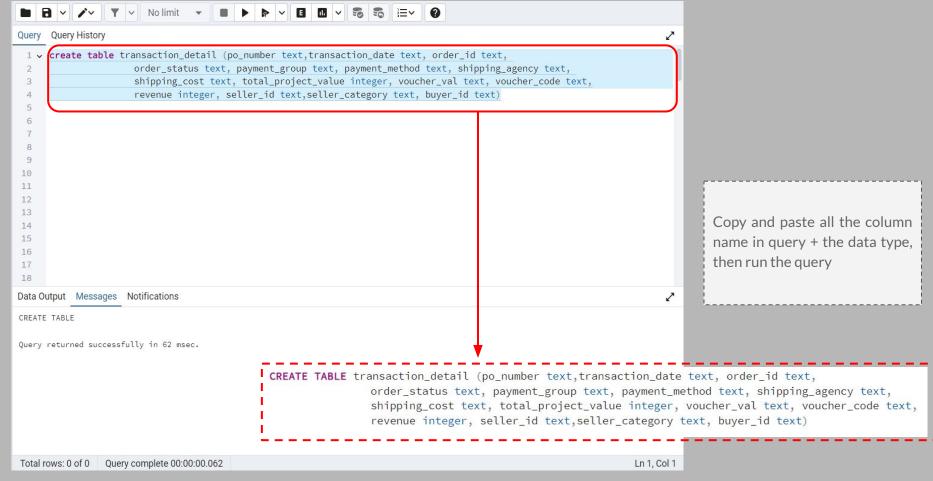
#### **Create Table & Columns**

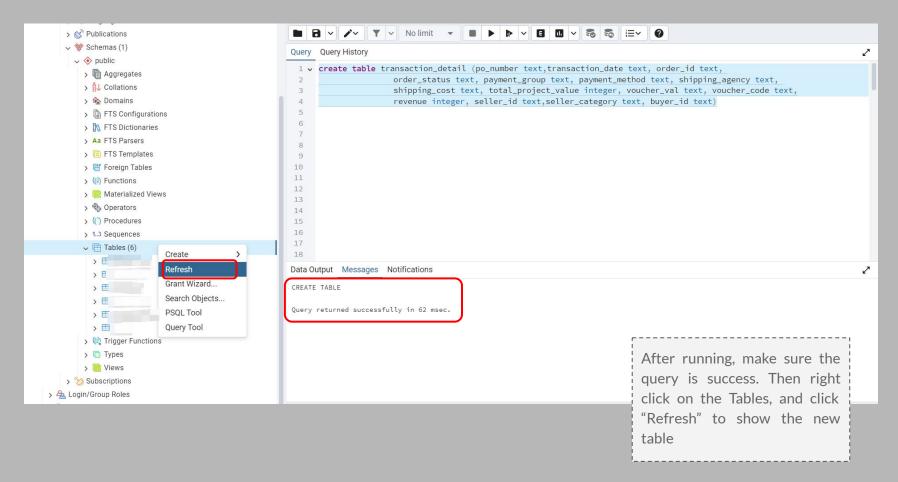


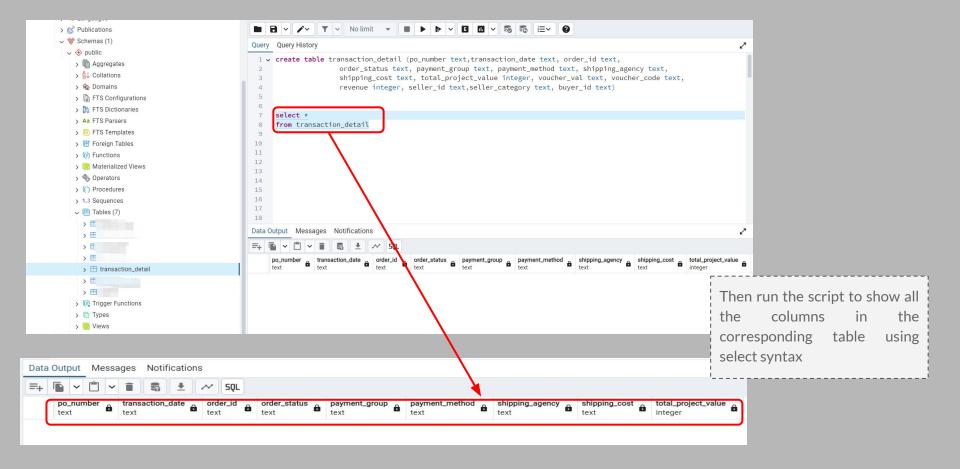
On the Tables section, click "Query Tool" to make the table and corresponding columns through SQL script



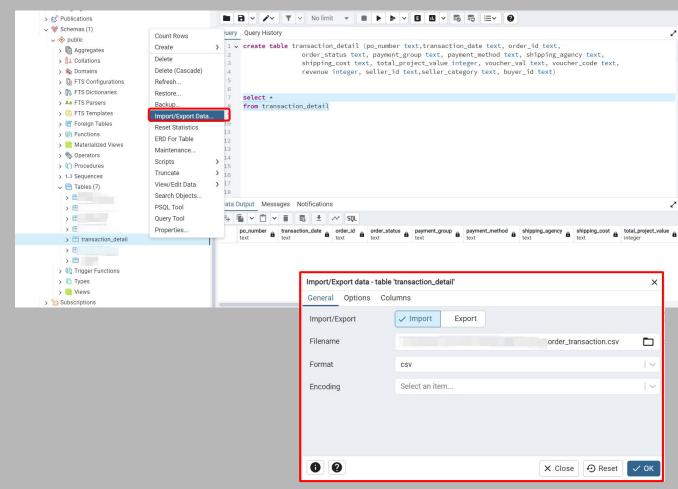
Checking all the columns in the data to insert the column name in query, including the data type



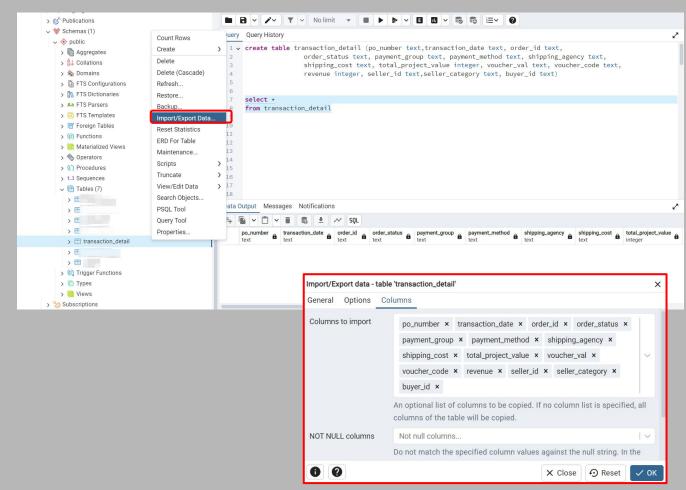




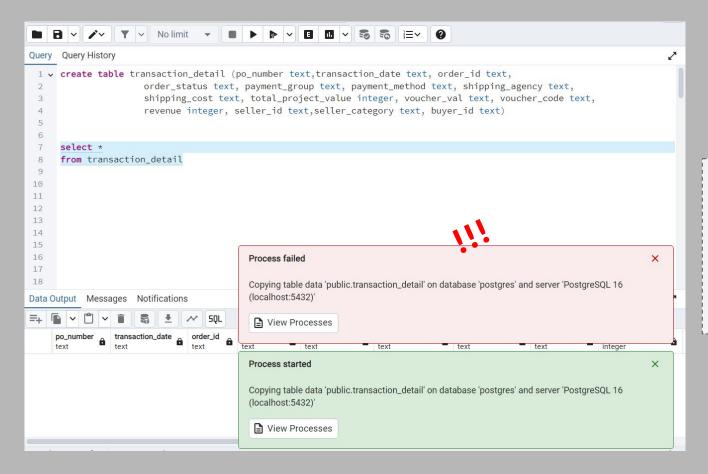
### **Import Data**



The create table syntax is only to create the table including the corresponding columns. After that, we still need to import dataset on the columns in csv format. So the step is click the "Import/Export Data" and import the csv file from your computer.

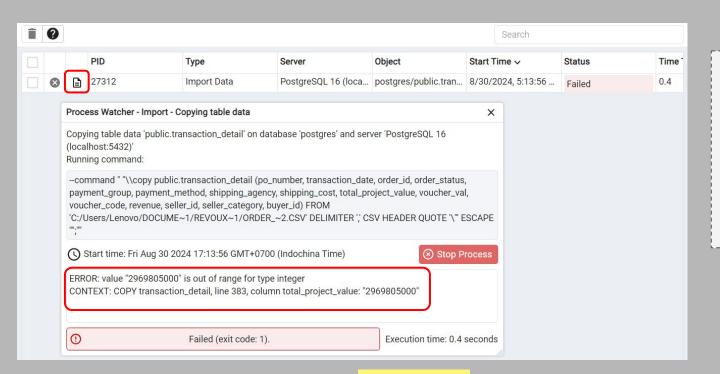


Before clicking "OK", check the "Columns" section to ensure that all the columns needed are already match. Then click "OK"



Check the process result, if the process failed, we should checking the reason by clicking "View Processes"

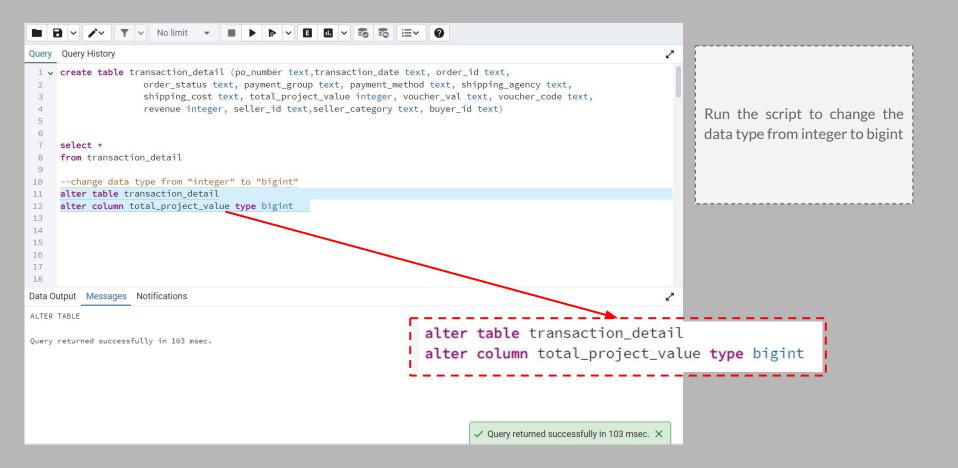
#### **Data Type Adjustment**



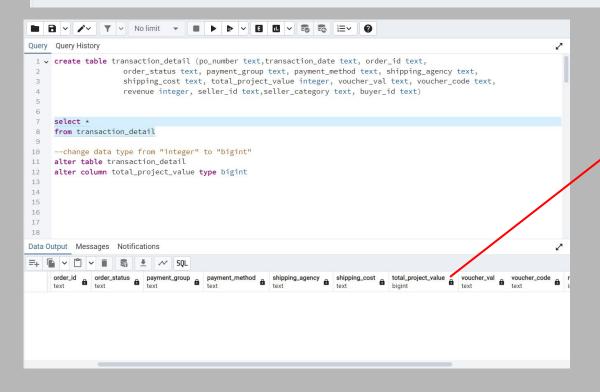
Click on the file icon to see the error details. In the error prompt it mentioned that the one value in the data 2,969,805,000 which is out of range for type integer

#### **SOLUTION!**

The "total\_project\_value" column needs to store larger values, we should change data type to **bigint**. Because **bigint** type can hold values from -9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,807.



|   | PID   | Туре        | Server              | Object               | Start Time >       | Status   | Time |
|---|-------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------|------|
| 8 | 11832 | Import Data | PostgreSQL 16 (loca | postgres/public.tran | 8/30/2024, 5:37:40 | Finished | 0.94 |
| 8 | 27312 | Import Data | PostgreSQL 16 (loca | postgres/public.tran | 8/30/2024, 5:13:56 | Failed   | 0.4  |

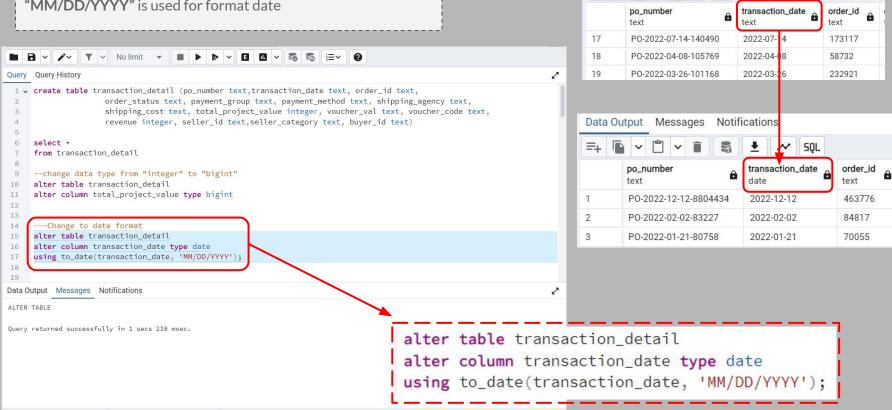


total\_project\_value bigint

The "total\_project\_value" data type is already in **bigint** type

#### **Date Format Adjustment**

Change the data type from "text" to "date". In this case, "MM/DD/YYYY" is used for format date



Data Output Messages Notifications

✓ SQL

## **Update Data**

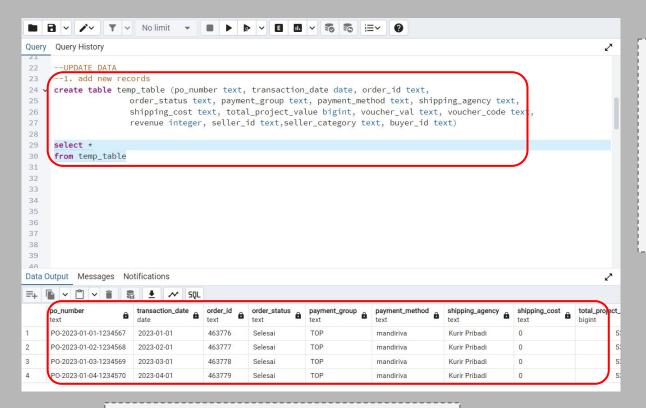
# There are 2 types of updating data:

#### Add a new data records

Adding new data records in the existing columns by importing the CSV file into a temporary or staging table that has the same structure / columns as the main table

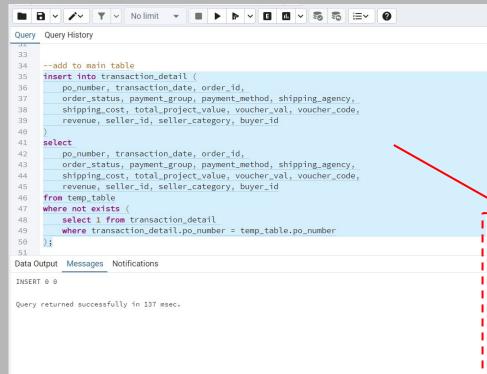
#### 2. Adjust the existing data

#### 1. Add a new data records



Repeat the step by importing the data, until the data are shown in the temporary table

In this case, create new table which contains the new records is needed by using create table script. Create the table by naming temporary table "temp\_table" from the csv file that you wanted to add to main table. Please note that the structure or columns must be same with the main table



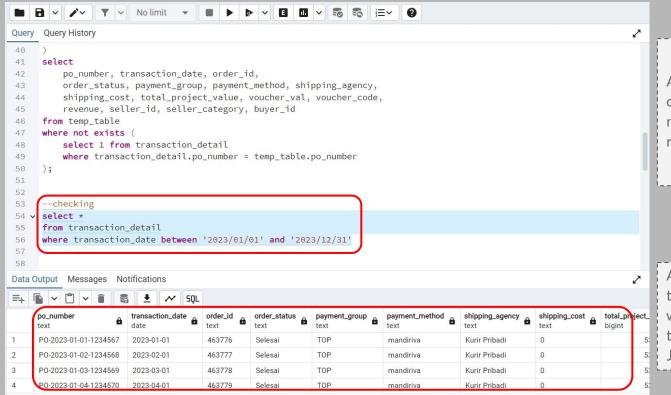
Update the main table using the data from the temporary table is depending on your needs, you might perform an "UPDATE", "INSERT", or "MERGE" operation. In this case, because we want to add new records to main table "transaction\_detail", so we use "INSERT" operations.

```
INSERT INTO transaction_detail (
    po_number, transaction_date, order_id,
    order_status, payment_group, payment_method, shipping_agency,
    shipping_cost, total_project_value, voucher_val, voucher_code,
    revenue, seller_id, seller_category, buyer_id
)

SELECT
    po_number, transaction_date, order_id,
    order_status, payment_group, payment_method, shipping_agency,
    shipping_cost, total_project_value, voucher_val, voucher_code,
    revenue, seller_id, seller_category, buyer_id

FROM temp_table

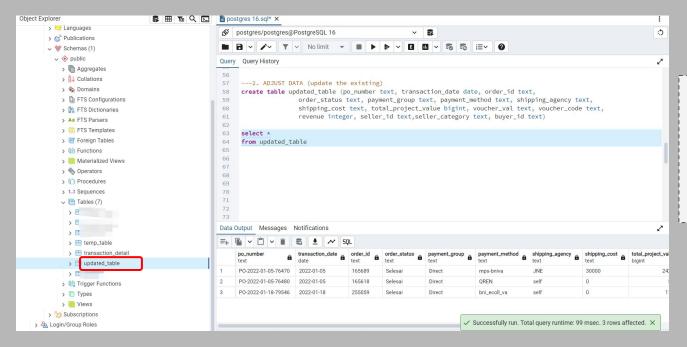
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT 1 FROM transaction_detail
    WHERE transaction_detail.po_number = temp_table.po_number
);
```



After the operation is success, checking the "transaction\_detail" is needed to see whether the new records has already been added

As of the new records are the transaction date on 2023, then we will use the script "WHERE" the transaction date was made from January to December 2023

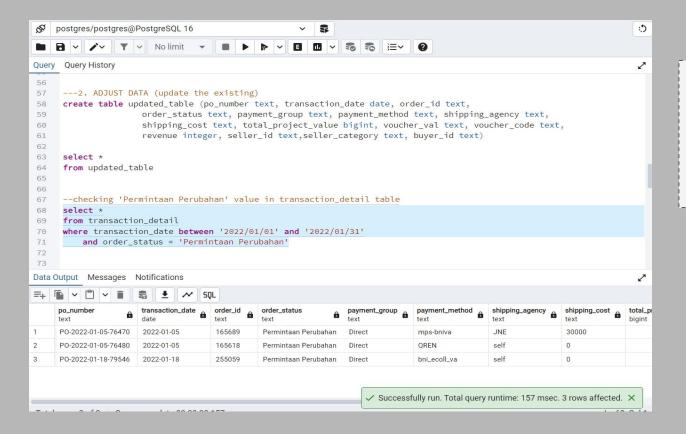
#### 2. Adjust the existing data



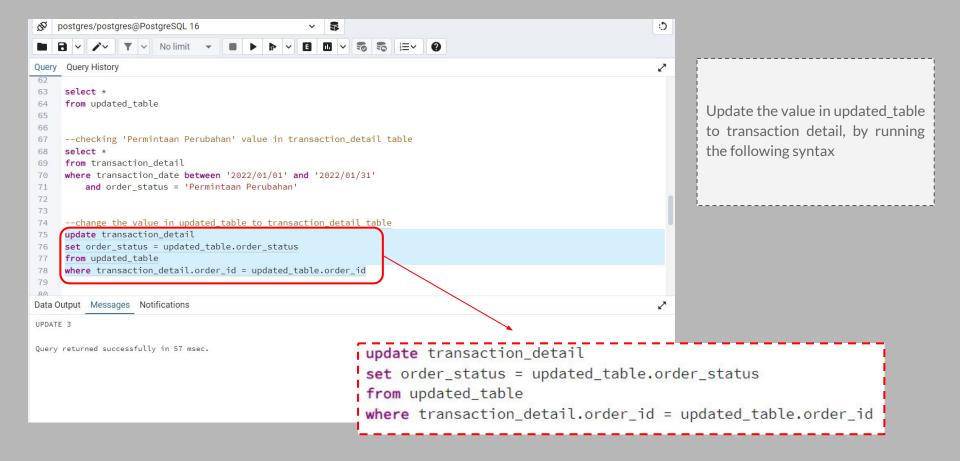
**OBJECTIVE** 

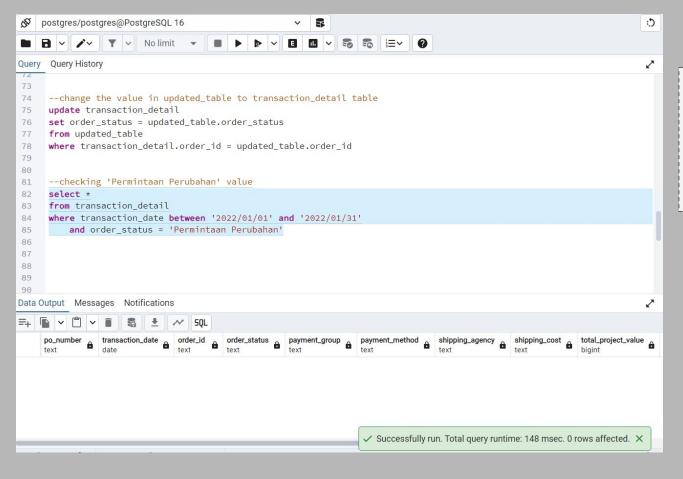
In trying update the data from updated\_table to main table (transaction\_detail) which contains the updated value in column order\_status from "Permintaan Perubahan" to "Selesai" in January 2022.

The steps have similar process, first you need to create a new table and import the updated data

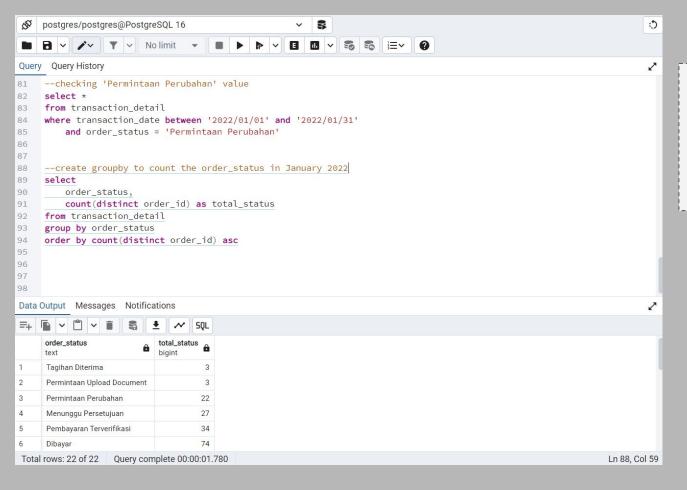


In main table "transaction\_detail", there are 3 values of 'Permintaan Perubahan' in order\_status column, in January 2022





Run the syntax to check if there is still 'Permintaan Perubahan' value. The result shows that there is no value of 'Permintaan Perubahan' in the January 2022



Double checking with group by function. The result shows that there is no 'Permintaan Perubahan' value in the order\_status column. Sort by ascending value

## THANK YOU!

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