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Hands-on Lab: Getting started with PostgreSQL command line

Estimated time needed: 20 minutes

In this lab, you will use the PostgreSQL command line interface (CLI) to create a database and to restore the structure and contents of the tables it contains. Then you will learn how to explore and query tables. Finally, you will learn how to dump/backup tables from a database.

Software Used in this Lab

In this lab, you will use a <u>PostgreSQL Database</u>. PostgreSQL is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) designed to efficiently store, manipulate, and retrieve the data.



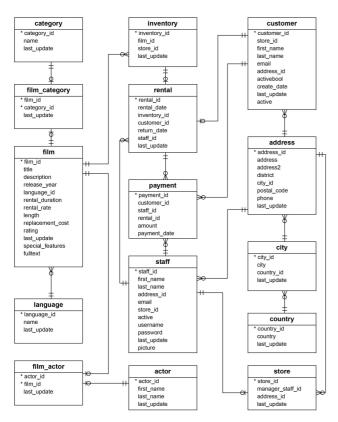
To complete this lab you will utilize the PostgreSQL relational database service available as part of IBM Skills Network Labs (SN Labs) Cloud IDE. SN Labs is a virtual lab environment used in this course.

Database Used in this Lab

The Sakila database used in this lab comes from the following source: https://dev.mysql.com/doc/sakila/en/ under New BSD license [Copyright 2021 - Oracle Corporation].

You will use a modified version of the database for the lab, so to follow the lab instructions successfully please use the database provided with the lab, rather than the database from the original source.

The following Entity Relation Diagram (ERD) diagram shows the structure of the Schema of the Sakila database:



Objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to use the PostgreSQL command line to:

- · Create a database.
- Restore the structure and data of a table.
- Explore and query tables.
- Dump/backup tables from a database.

Lab Structure

In this exercise, you will go through several subtasks where you will use the PostgreSQL command line interface (CLI) to a create database and to restore the structure and contents of tables. Then you will learn how to explore and query tables. Finally, you will learn how to dump/backup tables from a database.

Task A: Create a database

To get started with this lab, launc'h PostgreSQL using the Cloud IDE. You can do this by following these steps:

- 1. Click on the Skills Network extension button on the left side of the window.
- 2. Open the DATABASES drop down menu and click on PostgreSQL
- 3. Click on the Start button. PostgreSQL may take a few moments to start.
- 4. Open up a new command terminal by clicking on the New Terminal button.
- 5. Copy the command below by clicking on the little copy button on the bottom right of the codeblock and then paste it into the terminal using **Ctrl** + **V** (Mac: 岩 + V) to fetch the sakilapgsg/dump.sql file to the Cloud IDE.

wget https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBM-DB0110EN-SkillsNetwork/datasets/sakila/sakila_pgsql_dump.sql

- 6. Now open up the PostgreSQL Command Line Interface (CLI) by clicking on the PostgreSQL CLI button.
- 7. Create a new database sakila using the command below in the terminal and proceed to Task B:

create database sakila;

Note: You are using **create database** command to create a new database within the PostgreSQL CLI. To create a new database named sakila outside the command line interface, you can use the following command command directly in a terminal window: createdb --username=postgres --host=localhost --password sakila after quitting the psql command prompt session with command \q.

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Task B: Restore the structure and data of a table

1. To connect to the newly created empty sakila database, use the command below in the terminal and enter your PostgreSQL service session password:

\connect sakila;

2. Restore the sakila PostgreSQL dump file (containing the sakila database table definitions and data) to the newly created empty sakila database using the command below in the terminal:

```
\include sakila_pgsql_dump.sql;
```

Note: You are using the \include command to restore the database dump file within the PostgreSQL CLI. To restore the database dump file outside of the Command Line Interface, you can use the command pg_restore --username=postgres --host=localhost --password --dbname=sakila < sakila_pgsql_dump.tar after quitting the CLI prompt session with command \q. Non-text format .tar dumps are restored using the pgrestore command. So, before the using mentioned pgrestore command, first fetch the .tar version of this dump file using the command wget https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBM-DB0110EN-SkillsNetwork/datasets/sakila/sakila_pgsql_dump.tar

3. Repeat Step 1 to reconnect to the sakila database after restoring the dump file. Proceed to Task C.

Task C: Explore and query tables

1. To list all the tables names from the sakila database, use the command below in the terminal:

\dt

2. Explore the structure of the **store** table using the command below in the terminal:

\d store:

3. Retrieve all the records from the **store** table using the command below in the terminal:

```
SELECT * FROM store;
```

4. Quit the PostgreSQL command prompt session using the command below in the terminal and proceed to Task D:

\q

Task D: Dump/backup tables from a database

 Finally, to dump/backup the store table from the database, use the command below in the terminal and enter your PostgreSQL service session password:

```
\verb|pg_dump --username=postgres --host=localhost --password --dbname=sakila --table=store --format=plain > sakila\_store\_pgsql_dump.sql
```

Note: To only dump/backup the table **store** from the database in non-text format .tar, you can use command pg_dump -- username=postgres --host=localhost --password --dbname=sakila --table=store --format=tar > sakila_store_pgsql_dump.tar

2. To view the dump file within the terminal, use the command below in the terminal:

```
cat sakila_store_pgsql_dump.sql
```

Conclusion

Congratulations! You have completed this lab, and you are ready for the next topic.

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Changelog

DateVersionChanged byChange Description2021-03-15 1.0Sandip Saha Joy Created initial version2021-10-18 1.1David Pasternak Updated lab instructions

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