

# Postgres Installation

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## Étape 1: Télécharger et Installer Postgres

<https://www.postgresql.org/>

### 1) Download



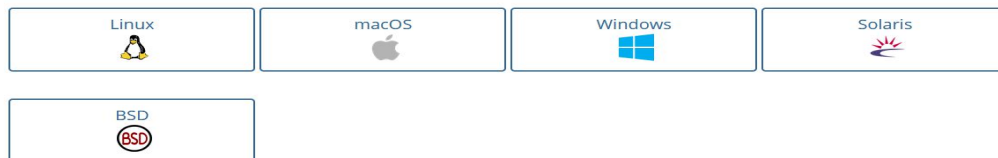
### 2) Installer la version pour la plateforme Windows


#### PostgreSQL Downloads

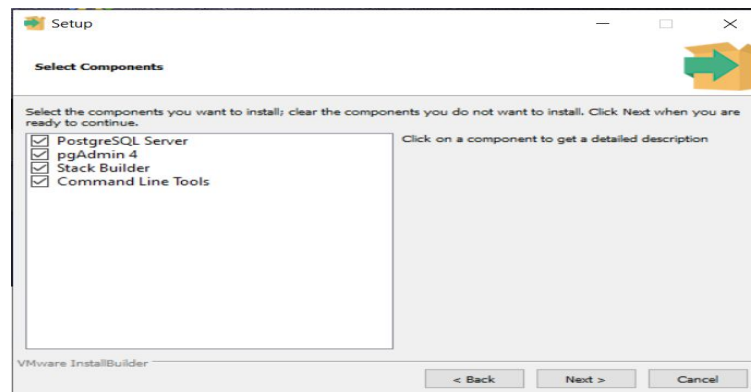
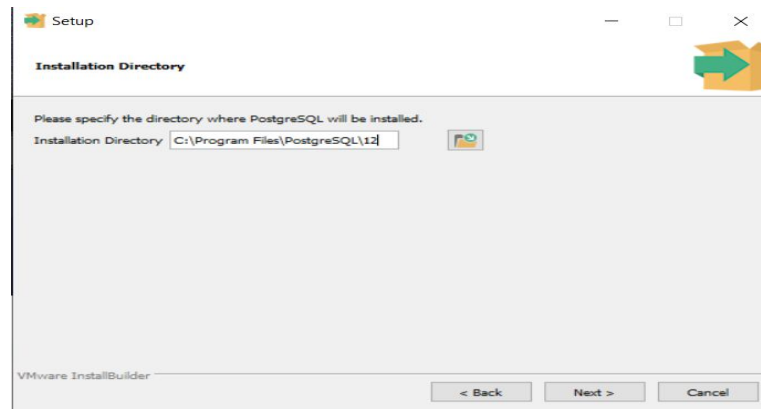
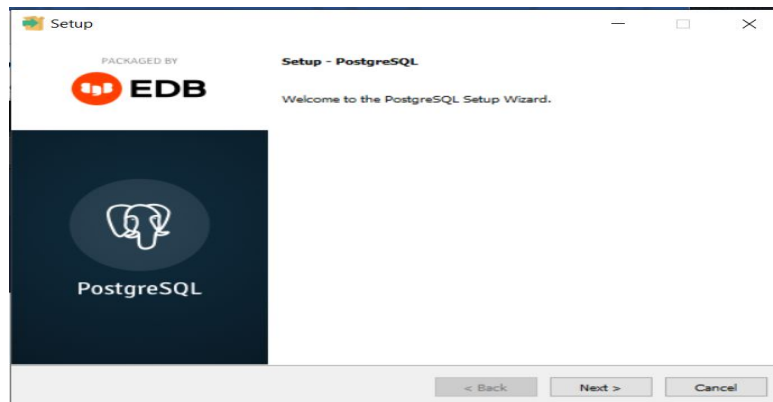
PostgreSQL is available for download as ready-to-use packages or installers for various platforms, as well as a source code archive if you want to build it yourself.

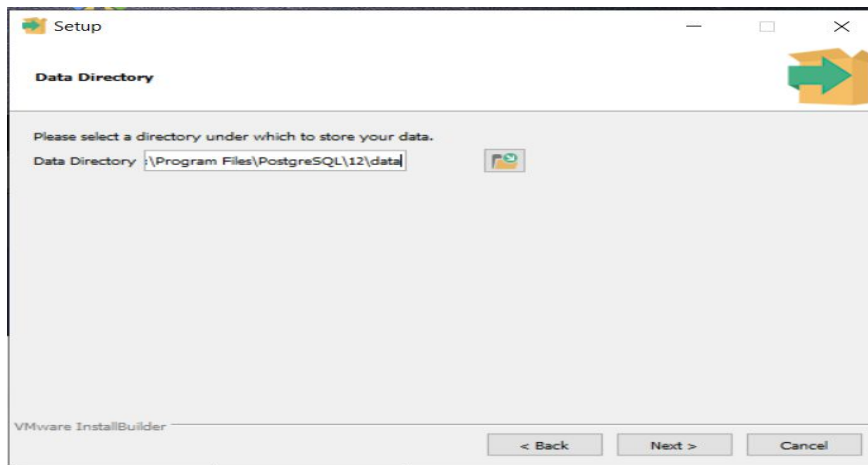
#### Packages and Installers

Select your operating system family:



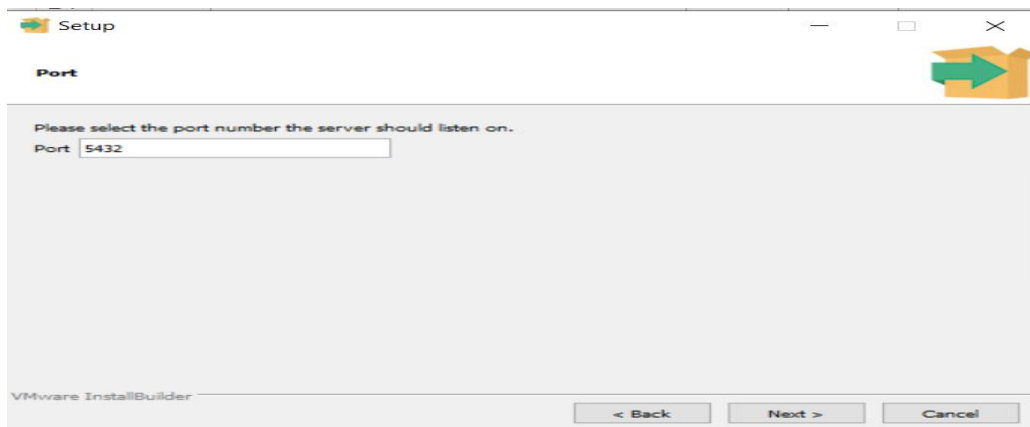
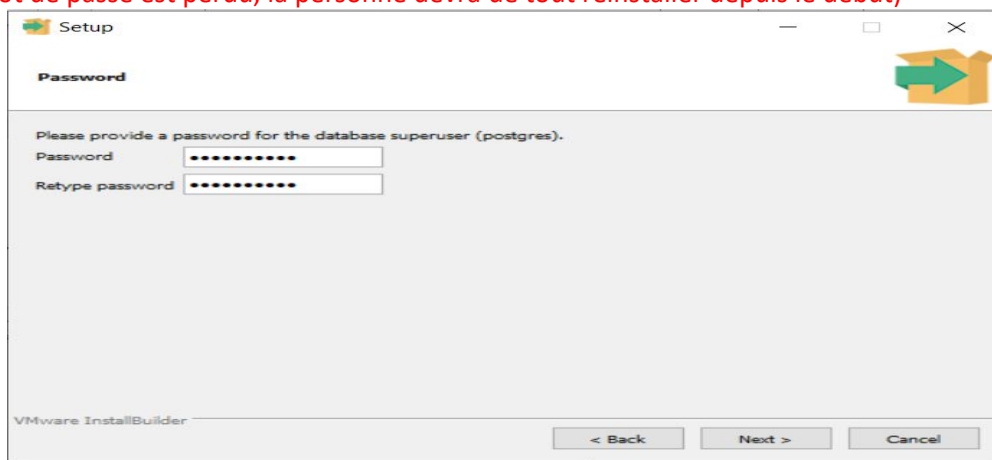
 Why EDB? ▾ Products ▾ Services ▾ Support ▾ Resources ▾ Plans Contact Sign In Downloads					
Version	Linux x86-64	Linux x86-32	Mae OS X	Windows x86-64	Windows x86-32
13	N/A	N/A	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>	N/A
12.4	N/A	N/A	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>	N/A
11.9	N/A	N/A	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>	N/A
10.14	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>
9.6.19	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>
9.5.23	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>
9.4.26 (Not Supported)	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Download</a>



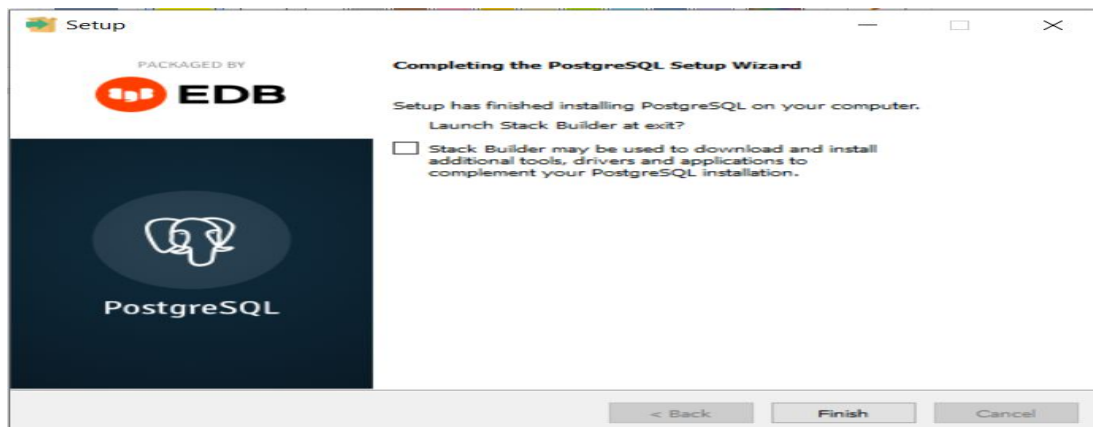


Très important !!!

Définir le mot de passe de l'administrateur (super-user), l'écrire et le garder en sécurité  
(Si le mot de passe est perdu, la personne devra de tout réinstaller depuis le début)

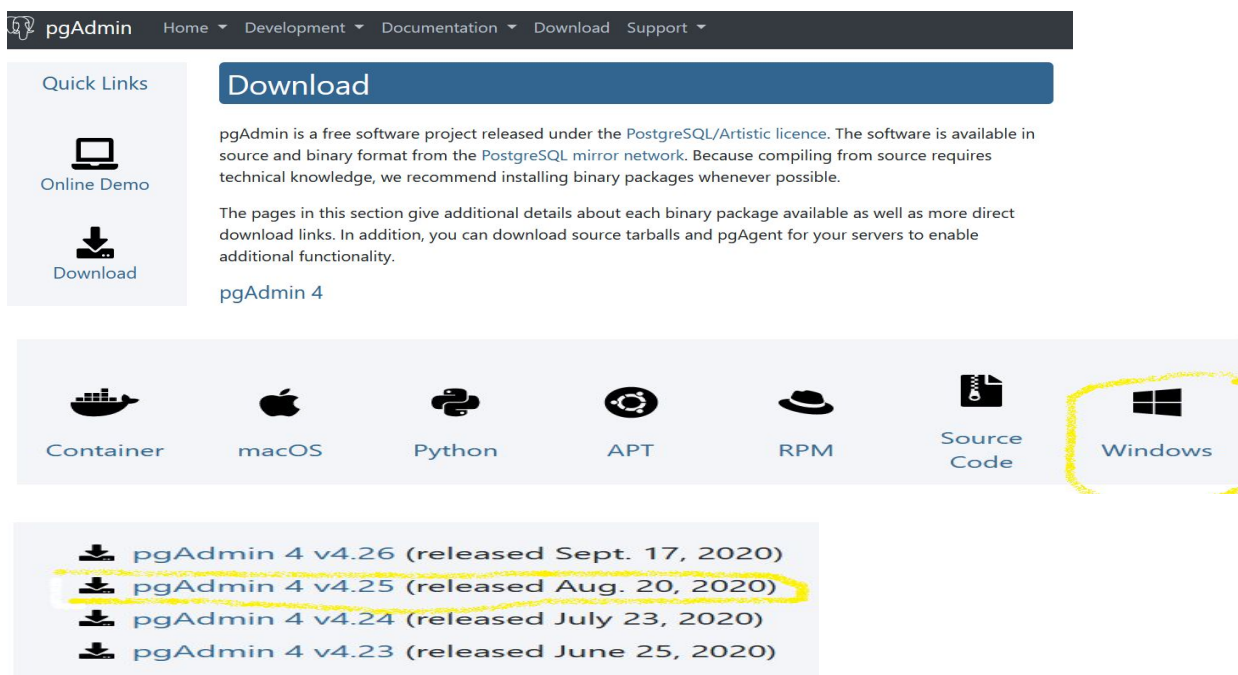


Dé-sélectionner l'option Stack Builder



### 3) Télécharger et Installer PgAdmin

<https://www.pgadmin.org/>



## File Browser

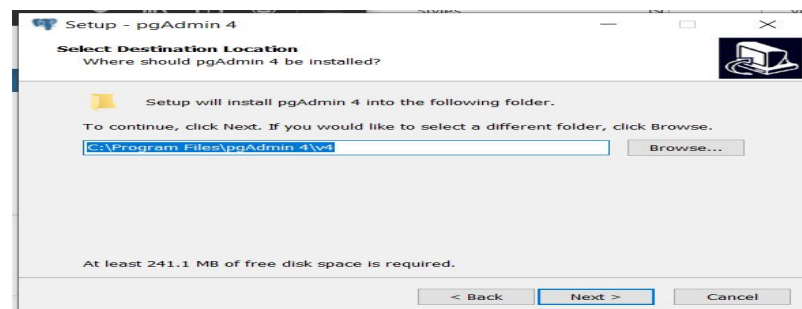
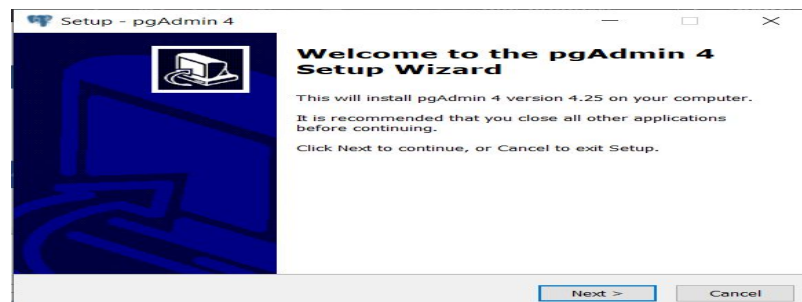
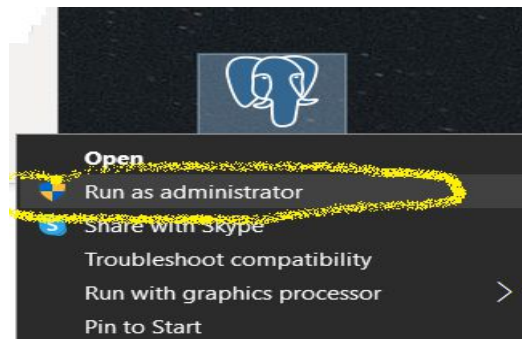
Top → pgadmin → pgadmin4 → v4.25 → windows

### Directories

 [Parent Directory]

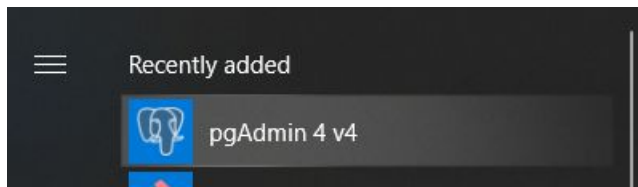
### Files

 CURRENT_MAINTAINER	2020-08-20 11:17:41	138 bytes
 pgadmin4-4.25-x64.exe	2020-08-20 11:18:06	100.5 MB
 pgadmin4-4.25-x86.exe	2020-08-20 11:18:07	92.4 MB



#### 4) Configuration

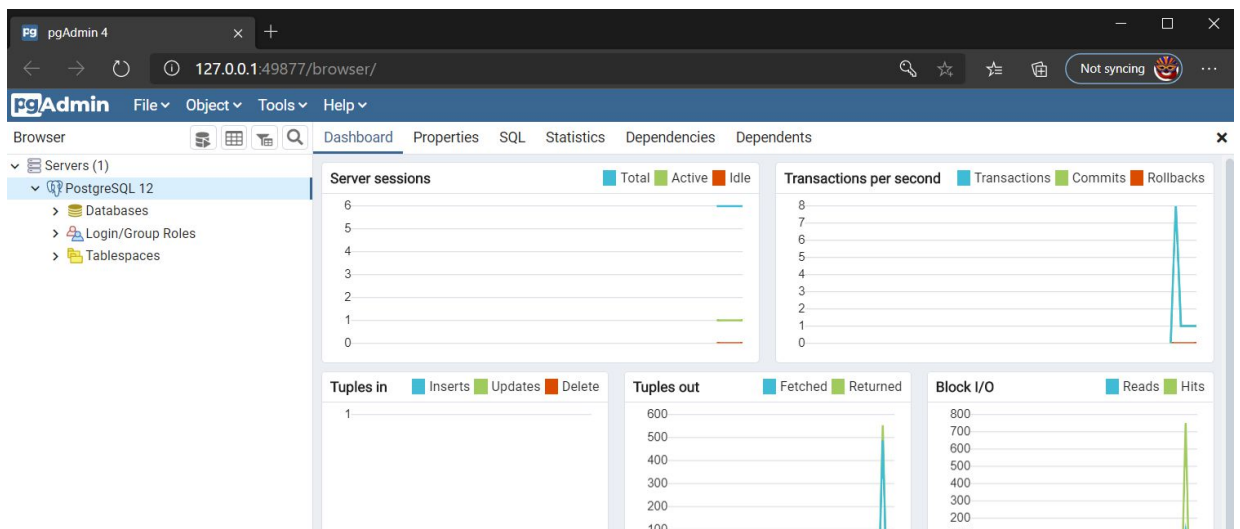
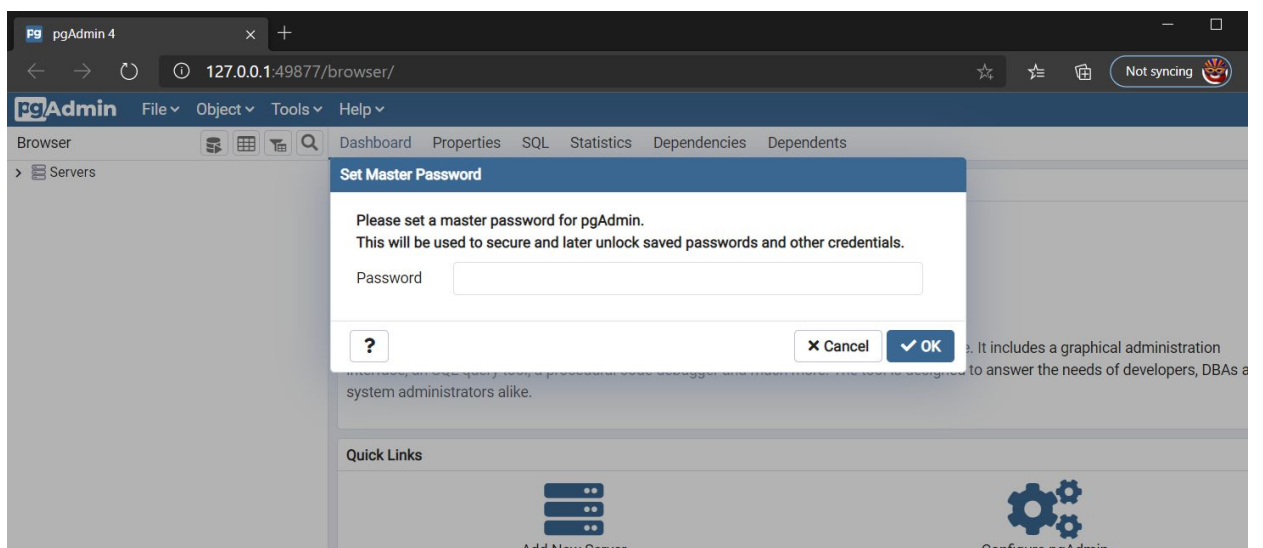
Lancer l'interface graphique **pgAdmin**



Il se peut qu'un message d'erreur apparaisse avant l'interface ci-dessous

(Le message doit être ignoré ( cliquez sur OK))

Introduire un nouveau password ( soit différent ou le même que vous avez utilisé pour le super user postgres)



## 5) Explain Query Plan

Pour comprendre la performance de votre requête et l'améliorer

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/blog/postgresql-query-optimization-performance-tuning-with-explain-analyze>

## 6) SQL Cheat Sheet

<b>SQL SELECT STATEMENTS</b> <b>SELECT * FROM tbl</b> Select all rows and columns from table tbl <b>SELECT c1,c2 FROM tbl</b> Select column c1, c2 and all rows from table tbl <b>SELECT c1,c2 FROM tbl</b> <b>WHERE conditions</b> <b>ORDER BY c1 ASC, c2 DESC</b> Select columns c1, c2 with where conditions and from table tbl order result by column c1 in ascending order and c2 in descending order <b>SELECT DISTINCT c1, c2</b> <b>FROM tbl</b> Select distinct rows by columns c1 and c2 from table tbl. <b>SELECT c1, aggregate(expr)</b> <b>FROM tbl</b> <b>GROUP BY c1</b> Select column c1 and use aggregate function on expression expr, group columns by column c1. <b>SELECT c1, aggregate(expr) AS c2</b> <b>FROM tbl</b> <b>GROUP BY c1</b> <b>HAVING c2 &gt; v</b> Select column c1 and c2 as column alias of the result of aggregate function on expr. Filter group of records with c2 greater than value v	<b>SQL UPDATE TABLE</b> <b>INSERT INTO tbl(c1,c2,...)</b> <b>VALUES(v1,v2,...)</b> Insert data into table tbl <b>INSERT INTO tbl(c1,c2,...)</b> <b>SELECT c1,c2.. FROM tbl2</b> <b>WHERE conditions</b> Insert data from tbl2 into tbl <b>UPDATE t</b> <b>SET c1 = v1, c2 = v2...</b> <b>WHERE conditions</b> Update data in table tbl <b>DELETE FROM tbl</b> <b>WHERE conditions</b> Delete records from table tbl based on WHERE conditions. <b>TRUNCATE TABLE tbl</b> Drop table tbl and re-create it, all data is lost <b>SQL TABLE STATEMENTS</b> <b>CREATE TABLE tbl(</b> <b>c1 datatype(length)</b> <b>c2 datatype(length)</b> <b>...</b> <b>PRIMARY KEY(c1)</b> <b>)</b> Create table tbl with primary key is c1	<b>DROP TABLE tbl</b> Remove table tbl from database. <b>ALTER TABLE tbl</b> <b>ADD COLUMN c1 datatype(length)</b> Add column c1 to table tbl <b>ALTER TABLE tbl</b> <b>DROP COLUMN c1</b> Drop column c1 from table tbl <b>SQL JOIN STATEMENTS</b> <b>SELECT * FROM tbl1</b> <b>INNER JOIN tbl2 ON join-conditions</b> Inner join table tbl1 with tbl2 based on join-conditions. <b>SELECT * FROM tbl1</b> <b>LEFT JOIN tbl2 ON join-conditions</b> Left join table tbl1 with tbl2 based on join-conditions. <b>SELECT * FROM tbl1</b> <b>RIGHT JOIN tbl2 ON join-conditions</b> Right join table tbl1 with tbl2 based on join-conditions. <b>SELECT * FROM tbl1</b> <b>RIGHT JOIN tbl2 ON join-conditions</b> Full outer join table tbl1 with tbl2 based on join-conditions.
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