# POSTGRESQL DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINE

# Mục lục

Mục lục	1
Prepare environments	2
Bài 1 - Cài đặt PostgreSQL	2
Tạo gói portable PostgreSQL	3
Download	3
Viết script để thiết lập và khởi động PostgreSQL server	3
Thay đổi port 5432 thành 5439 trong module pgAdmin	3
Sử dụng PostgreSQL	5
Bài 2 - Các nhu cầu thường gặp	9
Bài 3 - Trải nghiệm Store Procedure	9
Chuẩn bị CSDL	10
Tạo ROLE	10
Tạo database	10
Kết nối vào database đã tạo	10
Khởi tạo schema	10
Khởi tạo các table	10
Kiểm tra lại kết quả trên pgAdmin	13
Chuẩn bị dữ liệu mẫu	13
Trải nghiệm Store Procedure	14
Kết nối CSDL	14
Tạo FUNCTION	14
Sử dụng PostgreSQL cho Data Warehouse	15

# **Prepare environments**

# Bài 1 - Cài đặt PostgreSQL

Bạn có thể bỏ qua phần này nếu đã cài đặt PostgreSQL.

### Tạo gói portable PostgreSQL

Mục đích của phần này sẽ giúp bạn tự tạo một thư mục để chạy PostgreSQL server mà không cần phải cài đặt (setup). Để không bị xung đột với PostgreSQL server đang có trên máy bạn (nếu có cài trước đây) thì tôi sẽ đổi port mặc định 5432 thành 5439.

#### **Download**

Tải bản binary tại:

https://www.enterprisedb.com/download-postgresql-binaries

Ví dụ phiên bản postgresql-13.3-2-windows-x64-binaries sau khi tải về, giải nén ra thì chiếm khoản 655M đĩa cứng

### Viết script để thiết lập và khởi đông PostgreSQL server

### Nội dung file start-postgresql.cmd

```
REM Prepare data folder. Then start PostgreSQL with port 5439 @echo off
set PATH="%CD%\bin";%PATH%
set PGDATA=%CD%\pgdata
set PGDATABASE=postgres
set PGUSER=postgres
set PGPORT=5439
set PGLOCALEDIR=%CD%\share\locale
"%CD%\bin\initdb" -E UTF8 -U postgres -A trust
"%CD%\bin\pg_ctl" -D "%PGDATA%" -1 logfile start
echo "#### Ready. Press space to shutdown..."
pause > null
"%CD%\bin\pg_ctl" -D "%PGDATA%" stop
```

### Nội dung file start\_psql.cmd

```
@echo off
set PATH=%CD%\bin;%PATH%
psql -U postgres -p 5439
```

# Thay đổi port 5432 thành 5439 trong module pgAdmin

Tải gói binary này:

### https://bit.ly/36WioU7

Gói này bao gồm bản postgresql gốc 12.5 được download tại:

https://www.enterprisedb.com/download-postgresql-binaries

và 2 scripts tôi tạo thêm: run.cmd và start psql.cmd.

postgresql-12.5-1-windows-x64-binaries.zip\pgsql\		
Name	Size	Packed Size
bin	56 122 086	22 589 806
doc	14 179 101	3 680 500
include	7 519 972	2 017 062
lib	19 753 176	4 505 642
pgAdmin 4	302 115 287	142 279 870
share	17 113 429	5 114 664
StackBuilder	770 314	287 896
symbols	99 860 480	22 896 912
REAME.md	168	119
⊚ run.cmd	364	229
start_psql.cmd	61	61

Sau khi tải về giải nén ra thư mục nào đó. Ví dụ giải nén ra thư mục D:\RunNow thì kết quả là có thư mục D:\RunNow\postgresql-13.3-2-windows-x64-binaries\pgsql.

Đứng trong thư mục này bạn khởi động PostgreSQL được cấu hình tại port 5439 bằng cách chạy script:

```
run.cmd
```

Kết quả là cửa sổ hiện ra bên dưới:

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe — — X

D:\RunNow\postgresql-13.3-2-windows-x64-binaries\pgsql>REM Prepare data folder. Then start

PostgreSQL with port 5439
The files belonging to this database system will be owned by user "ThachLN".
This user must also own the server process.

The database cluster will be initialized with locale "English United States.1252".
The default text search configuration will be set to "english".

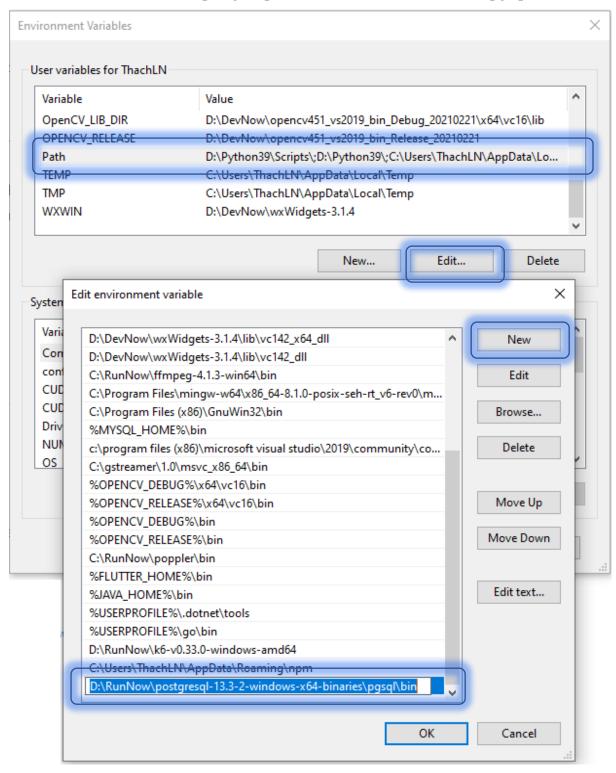
Data page checksums are disabled.

initdb: error: directory "D:/RunNow/postgresql-13.3-2-windows-x64-binaries/pgsql/pgdata" ex ists but is not empty
If you want to create a new database system, either remove or empty
the directory "D:/RunNow/postgresql-13.3-2-windows-x64-binaries/pgsql/pgdata" or run initdb
with an argument other than "D:/RunNow/postgresql-13.3-2-windows-x64-binaries/pgsql/pgdata"
.
waiting for server to start... done
server started
"#### Ready. Press space to shutdown..."
```

### Sử dụng PostgreSQL

Bổ sung đường dẫn sau vào biến môi trường PATH:

D:\RunNow\postgresql-13.3-2-windows-x64-binaries\pgsql\bin



### Kết nối server

Thực hiện lệnh sau để kết nối với PostgreSQL, port 5439 với user là "postgres"

psql -U postgres -p 5439

Kết quả sẽ ra dấu nhắc của postgres như bên dưới:

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe-psql -U postgres-p 5439

C:\Users\thach>psql -U postgres -p 5439
psql (13.1)
WARNING: Console code page (437) differs from Windows code page (1252)
8-bit characters might not work correctly. See psql reference
page "Notes for Windows users" for details.

Type "help" for help.

postgres=#
```

Bạn có thể thử vài lệnh sau cho quen:

\l (xuyệt trái và chữ L thường) để liệt kê (list) các database

\q để thoát dấu nhắc lệnh của PostgreSQL

### Kết nối PostgreSQL ngay trong Ubuntu

```
sudo -u postgres psql
```

### Tạo role và gán quyền

Mở kết nối tới server bằng lệnh sau:

```
psql -U postgres -p 5439
```

Thực hiện các lệnh bên dưới để trải nghiệm kỹ năng tạo database trong dấu nhắc lệnh của PostgreSQL:

```
CREATE DATABASE mydata;

CREATE ROLE mydata_user LOGIN;

CREATE USER mydata_user WITH PASSWORD 'p@ssw0rd';

GRANT CONNECT ON DATABASE mydata TO mydata_user;

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE "mydata" to mydata_user;
```

## Mở cửa sổ cmd hỗ trợ UTF8

Tham khảo:

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/57131654/using-utf-8-encoding-chcp-65001-in-command-prompt-windows-powershell-window

### Kết nối database

Thử kết nối vào database **mydata** với username và password đã tạo bằng lệnh sau:

```
psql -U mydata_user -d mydata -h 127.0.0.1 -p 5439 -W
```

### Gõ mật khẩu: p@ssw0rd

Nhấn Enter thì kết quả sẽ ra dấu nhắc lệnh như bên dưới:

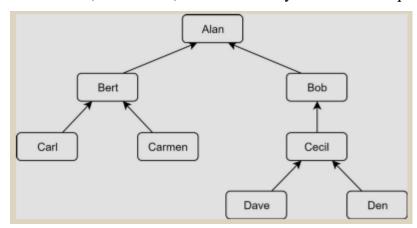
```
psql (12.5)
WARNING: Console code page (437) differs from Windows code page (1252)
8-bit characters might not work correctly. See psql reference page "Notes for Windows users" for details.

Type "help" for help.

postgres=# psql -U mydata_user -d mydata -h 127.0.0.1 -p 5439 -W postgres-# p@ssw0rd postgres-#
```

### Tao dữ liệu dang cây

Thử 2 câu lệnh sau để tạo ra table family để mô tả mối quan hệ như sau:



```
CREATE TABLE family (person text PRIMARY KEY, parent text REFERENCES family);

INSERT INTO family VALUES ('Alan', NULL), ('Bert', 'Alan'), ('Bob', 'Alan'), ('Carl', 'Bert'), ('Carmen', 'Bert'), ('Cecil', 'Bob'), ('Dave', 'Cecil'), ('Den', 'Cecil');
```

### Thực hiện 2 câu lệnh sau:

```
WITH RECURSIVE genealogy (bloodline, person, level) AS
  (
   SELECT person, person, 0 FROM family WHERE parent IS NULL
   UNION ALL
   SELECT g.bloodline || ' -> ' || f.person, f.person, g.level +
   1
   FROM family f, genealogy g WHERE f.parent = g.person
   )
```

```
| Dloodline | level |
```

Tham khảo cách tạo database và insert dữ liệu tại:

- <a href="https://github.com/PacktPublishing/Learning-PostgreSQL-10-Second-Edition/blob/master/Chapter03/building\_blocks/schema.sql">https://github.com/PacktPublishing/Learning-PostgreSQL-10-Second-Edition/blob/master/Chapter03/building\_blocks/schema.sql</a>
- https://github.com/PacktPublishing/Learning-PostgreSQL-10-Second-Edition/blob/master/Chapter03/building\_blocks/data.sql

### Tạo database với user riêng

```
CREATE DATABASE db_name;

CREATE USER db_user WITH PASSWORD 'Abc!123';

GRANT CONNECT ON DATABASE db_name TO db_user;

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE db_name to db_user;
```

#### Xóa database

```
REVOKE CONNECT ON DATABASE db_name FROM public;

SELECT pg_terminate_backend(pg_stat_activity.pid) FROM pg_stat_activity WHERE pg_stat_activity.datname = 'db_name'; drop database db_name;
```

# Bài 2 - Các nhu cầu thường gặp

# Bài 3 - Trải nghiệm Store Procedure

### Chuẩn bị CSDL

### **Tao ROLE**

Mở cửa số lệnh pgsql, thực hiện lệnh:

```
CREATE ROLE car_portal_app LOGIN;
```

```
psql (13.3)
WARNING: Console code page (437) differs from Windows code page (1252)
8-bit characters might not work correctly. See psql reference page "Notes for Windows users" for details.

Type "help" for help.

postgres=# CREATE ROLE car_portal_app LOGIN;

CREATE ROLE
postgres=# _____
```

### Tao database

```
CREATE DATABASE car_portal ENCODING 'UTF-8' OWNER car_portal_app;
```

### Kết nối vào database đã tạo

### Khởi tạo schema

```
CREATE SCHEMA car_portal_app AUTHORIZATION car_portal_app;

SET search_path to car_portal_app;

SET ROLE car_portal_app;
```

#### Khởi tạo các table

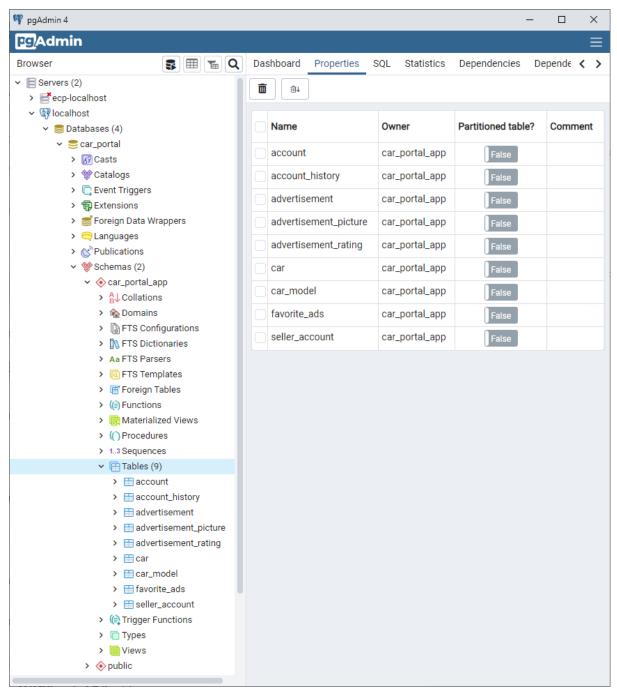
```
CREATE TABLE account (
```

```
account id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    first name TEXT NOT NULL,
    last name TEXT NOT NULL,
    email TEXT NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    password TEXT NOT NULL,
    CHECK(first name !~ '\s' AND last name !~ '\s'),
    CHECK (email \sim* '^\w+@\w+[.]\w+$'),
    CHECK (char length(password)>=8)
);
CREATE TABLE account_history (
    account history id BIGSERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    account_id INT NOT NULL REFERENCES account (account_id),
    search key TEXT NOT NULL,
    search date DATE NOT NULL,
   UNIQUE (account id, search key, search date)
);
CREATE TABLE seller account (
    seller account id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    account_id INT NOT NULL REFERENCES account(account_id),
    total rank FLOAT,
   number of advertisement INT,
    street name TEXT NOT NULL,
    street number TEXT NOT NULL,
    zip code TEXT NOT NULL,
   city TEXT NOT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE car model
    car_model_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
   make text,
   model text,
   UNIQUE (make, model)
);
CREATE TABLE car (
  car id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
number of owners INT NOT NULL,
    registration number TEXT UNIQUE NOT NULL,
    manufacture year INT NOT NULL,
    number of doors INT DEFAULT 5 NOT NULL,
    car model id INT NOT NULL REFERENCES car model (car mode
l_id),
   mileage INT
);
CREATE TABLE advertisement (
    advertisement id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    advertisement date TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE NOT NULL,
    car id INT NOT NULL REFERENCES car(car id),
    seller account id INT NOT NULL REFERENCES seller account
 (seller account id)
);
CREATE TABLE advertisement picture(
    advertisement picture id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    advertisement id INT REFERENCES advertisement(advertisem
ent id),
    picture location TEXT UNIQUE
);
CREATE TABLE advertisement rating (
    advertisement rating id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    advertisement id INT NOT NULL REFERENCES advertisement (a
dvertisement id),
    account_id INT NOT NULL REFERENCES account (account_id),
    advertisement rating date DATE NOT NULL,
    rank INT NOT NULL,
    review TEXT NOT NULL,
    CHECK (char length(review) <= 200),</pre>
    CHECK (rank IN (1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
);
CREATE TABLE favorite ads(
    account_id INT NOT NULL REFERENCES account (account_id),
    advertisement id INT NOT NULL REFERENCES advertisement(a
dvertisement_id),
```

```
primary key(account_id,advertisement_id)
);
```

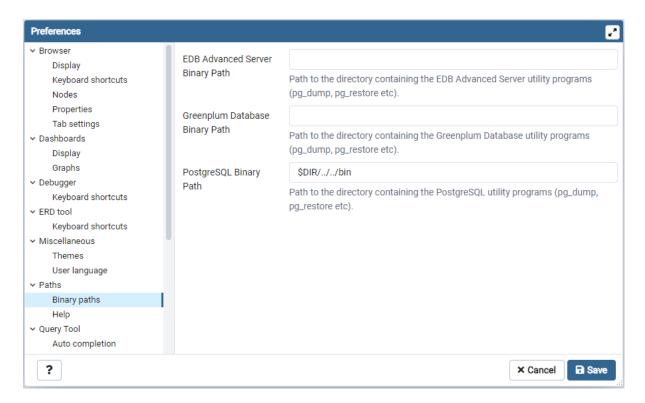
### Kiểm tra lại kết quả trên pgAdmin



# Chuẩn bị dữ liệu mẫu

Thực thi câu lệnh SQL ở đây:

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/PacktPublishing/Learning-PostgreSQL-10-Second-Edition/master/Chapter07/ch-07/data.sql



# Trải nghiệm Store Procedure

### Kết nối CSDL

Mở cửa số lệnh pgsql

Mở cửa số Windows Command Prompt tại thư mục:

```
D:\RunNow\postgresq1-13.3-2-windows-x64-binaries\pgsq1\bin
```

#### Thực hiện lệnh sau:

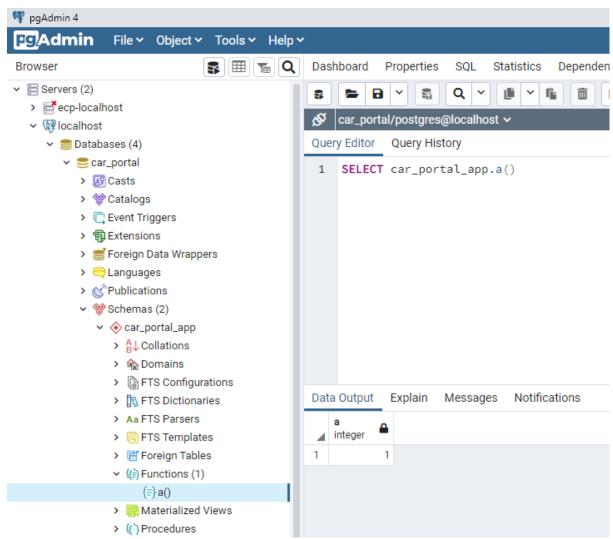
### **Tao FUNCTION**

Tạo một FUNCTION tên là a bằng lệnh sau:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION a() RETURNS SETOF INTEGER AS $$
```

```
SELECT 1;
$$ LANGUAGE SQL;
```

### Xem kết quả trên pgAdmin



# Sử dụng PostgreSQL cho Data Warehouse

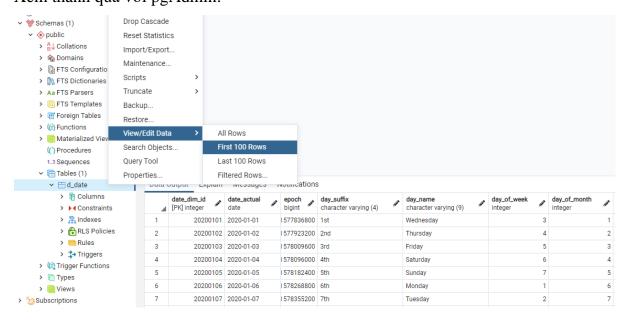
Mở cửa số psql, connect vào database có sẵn, thực hiện câu lệnh sau bằng cách copy và paste vào cửa sổ lệnh:

```
DROP TABLE if exists d_date;
CREATE TABLE d_date
 date_dim_id
                           INT NOT NULL,
 date actual
                           DATE NOT NULL,
  epoch
                           BIGINT NOT NULL,
                           VARCHAR(4) NOT NULL,
  day_suffix
                           VARCHAR(9) NOT NULL,
  day_name
  day_of_week
                           INT NOT NULL,
 day_of_month
                           INT NOT NULL,
```

```
day_of_quarter
                        INT NOT NULL,
  day_of_year
                       INT NOT NULL,
                       INT NOT NULL,
 week_of_month
 week_of_year
                       INT NOT NULL,
                       CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
 week_of_year_iso
                        INT NOT NULL,
 month_actual
                       VARCHAR(9) NOT NULL,
 month name
 month_name_abbreviated CHAR(3) NOT NULL,
                        INT NOT NULL,
 quarter_actual
                       VARCHAR(9) NOT NULL,
 quarter_name
 year_actual
                        INT NOT NULL,
 first_day_of_week
                       DATE NOT NULL,
 last_day_of_week
                       DATE NOT NULL,
 first_day_of_month
                       DATE NOT NULL,
 last_day_of_month
                       DATE NOT NULL,
 last_day_of_quarter
                       DATE NOT NULL,
 first_day_of_year
                       DATE NOT NULL,
 last_day_of_year
                       DATE NOT NULL,
 mmyyyy
                       CHAR(6) NOT NULL,
 mmddyyyy
                        CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
 weekend_indr
                       BOOLEAN NOT NULL
ALTER TABLE d_date ADD CONSTRAINT d_date_date_dim_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (date_dim_id);
CREATE INDEX d_date_date_actual_idx
ON d_date(date_actual);
COMMIT;
INSERT INTO d_date
SELECT TO_CHAR(datum, 'yyyymmdd')::INT AS date_dim_id,
      datum AS date_actual,
      EXTRACT(EPOCH FROM datum) AS epoch,
      TO_CHAR(datum, 'fmDDth') AS day_suffix,
      TO_CHAR(datum, 'TMDay') AS day_name,
      EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM datum) AS day_of_week,
      EXTRACT(DAY FROM datum) AS day_of_month,
      datum - DATE_TRUNC('quarter', datum)::DATE + 1 AS day_of_quarter,
      EXTRACT(DOY FROM datum) AS day_of_year,
      TO_CHAR(datum, 'W')::INT AS week_of_month,
      EXTRACT(WEEK FROM datum) AS week_of_year,
      EXTRACT(ISOYEAR FROM datum) || TO_CHAR(datum, '"-W"IW-') || EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM
datum) AS week_of_year_iso,
      EXTRACT(MONTH FROM datum) AS month_actual,
      TO CHAR(datum, 'TMMonth') AS month name,
```

```
TO_CHAR(datum, 'Mon') AS month_name_abbreviated,
      EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM datum) AS quarter_actual,
      CASE
          WHEN EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM datum) = 1 THEN 'First'
          WHEN EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM datum) = 2 THEN 'Second'
          WHEN EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM datum) = 3 THEN 'Third'
          WHEN EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM datum) = 4 THEN 'Fourth'
          END AS quarter_name,
      EXTRACT(YEAR FROM datum) AS year_actual,
      datum + (1 - EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM datum))::INT AS first day of week,
      datum + (7 - EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM datum))::INT AS last_day_of_week,
      datum + (1 - EXTRACT(DAY FROM datum))::INT AS first_day_of_month,
      (DATE_TRUNC('MONTH', datum) + INTERVAL '1 MONTH - 1 day')::DATE AS
last_day_of_month,
      DATE TRUNC('quarter', datum)::DATE AS first day of quarter,
      (DATE_TRUNC('quarter', datum) + INTERVAL '3 MONTH - 1 day')::DATE AS
last_day_of_quarter,
      TO_DATE(EXTRACT(YEAR FROM datum) | '-01-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD') AS first_day_of_year,
      TO_DATE(EXTRACT(YEAR FROM datum) || '-12-31', 'YYYY-MM-DD') AS last_day_of_year,
      TO_CHAR(datum, 'mmyyyy') AS mmyyyy,
      TO_CHAR(datum, 'mmddyyyy') AS mmddyyyy,
      CASE
          WHEN EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM datum) IN (6, 7) THEN TRUE
          ELSE FALSE
          END AS weekend_indr
FROM (SELECT '2020-01-01'::DATE + SEQUENCE.DAY AS datum
      FROM GENERATE_SERIES(0, 1826) AS SEQUENCE (DAY)
     GROUP BY SEQUENCE.DAY) DQ
ORDER BY 1;
COMMIT;
```

### Xem thành quả với pgAdmin:



```
Đây là eBook của riêng bạn – đề nghị không chia sẻ cho ai khác nhé!
```

```
Store Procedure:
FACT f_sales
DROP TABLE if exists f_sales;
CREATE TABLE f_sales
(
id
         INT NOT NULL,
                 INT NOT NULL,
dim_date_id
dim_product_id
                   INT NOT NULL,
dim_seller_id
                 INT NOT NULL,
dim_customer_id
                   INT NOT NULL,
dim_store_id
                 INT NOT NULL,
dim_channel_id
                   INT NOT NULL,
m1
          FLOAT,
m2
          FLOAT,
m3
          FLOAT,
          FLOAT,
m4
m5
          FLOAT,
m21
           FLOAT8,
m22
           FLOAT8,
m23
           FLOAT8,
m24
           FLOAT8,
m25
           FLOAT8,
m31
           DECIMAL,
m32
           DECIMAL,
m33
           DECIMAL,
m34
           DECIMAL,
m35
           DECIMAL
);
INSERT INTO f_sales
```

SELECT 111 as ID,

```
123 AS dim_date_id,
     123 AS dim_product_id,
     123 AS dim_seller_id,
     123 AS dim_customer_id,
     123 AS dim_store_id,
     123 AS dim_channel_id,
   10 AS m1,
       10 AS m2,
       10 AS m3,
       10 AS m4,
       10 AS m5,
       1000000.5 AS m21,
       1000000.5 AS m22,
       1000000.5 AS m23,
       1000000.5 AS m24,
       1000000.5 AS m25,
       1000000000.5 AS m31,
       1000000000.5 AS m32,
       1000000000.5 AS m33,
       1000000000.5 AS m34,
       1000000000.5 AS m35
FROM (SELECT '2020-01-01'::DATE + SEQUENCE.DAY AS datum
   FROM GENERATE_SERIES(0, 1826) AS SEQUENCE (DAY)
   GROUP BY SEQUENCE.DAY) DQ
ORDER BY 1;
COMMIT;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE create dim date()
                            LANGUAGE sql
AS $procedure$
                            BEGIN
                                                         DROP d date if exists d date;
                                                         CREATE TABLE d_date
                                                               date_dim_id
date_actual

epoch
BIGINT NOT NULL,
day_suffix
day_name
day_of_week
day_of_month
day_of_quarter
day_of_year
week_of_month
week_of_year
month_actual
month_name

VARCHAR(4) NOT NULL,
VARCHAR(9) NOT NULL,
INT NOT NULL,
INT NOT NULL,
INT NOT NULL,
INT NOT NULL,
CHAR(10) NOT NULL,
VARCHAR(9) NOT NULL,
CHAR(3) NOT NULL,
CHAR(3) NOT NULL,
                                                                  date_dim_id
                                                                                                                                                                              INT NOT NULL,
                                                                month_name
month_name_abbreviated
quarter_actual
quarter_name
year_actual
first_day_of_week
last_day_of_month
last_day_of_quarter
last_day_of_quarter
last_day_of_year
last_day_of_year
mmyyyy
mmddyyyy
meekend_indr

wARCHAR(9) NOT NULL,
CHAR(3) NOT NULL,
INT NOT NULL,
INT NOT NULL,
DATE NOT NULL,
DATE NOT NULL,
DATE NOT NULL,
DATE NOT NULL,
CHAR(6) NOT NULL,
BOOLEAN NOT NULL
BOOLEAN NOT NULL
BOOLEAN NOT NULL
BOOLEAN NOT NULL

CHAR(10) NOT NULL
BOOLEAN NOT NULL

CHAR(10) NOT NULL
BOOLEAN NOT NULL
BOOLEAN NOT NULL

CHAR(10) NOT NULL
BOOLEAN NOT NULL
BOOLEAN NOT NULL

CHAR(10) NOT NULL
BOOLEAN NOT NULL
BOOLEAN NOT NULL

CHAR(10) NOT NULL
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CHAR(10) NOT NULL
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BOOLEAN NOT NULL
BOOLEAN NOT NULL

CHAR(10) NOT NULL
BOOLEAN NULL
BOOLEAN NOT NULL
BOOLEAN NULL
BOOLEAN NULL
BOOLEAN NULL
BOOLEAN NULL
BOOLEAN NULL
BOOLEAN NULL
B
                                                                  weekend_indr
                                                                                                                                                                                 BOOLEAN NOT NULL
                                                         );
                                                         ALTER TABLE d_date ADD CONSTRAINT d_date_date_dim_id_pk PRIMARY KEY
(date dim id);
                                                         CREATE INDEX d date date actual idx
                                                                  ON d_date(date_actual);
                                                         COMMIT;
                                                         INSERT INTO d date
                                                         SELECT TO_CHAR(datum, 'yyyymmdd')::INT AS date_dim_id,
                                                                                         datum AS date_actual,
                                                                                         EXTRACT(EPOCH FROM datum) AS epoch,
                                                                                         TO_CHAR(datum, 'fmDDth') AS day_suffix,
TO_CHAR(datum, 'TMDay') AS day_name,
                                                                                         EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM datum) AS day of week,
                                                                                         EXTRACT(DAY FROM datum) AS day_of_month,
```

```
datum - DATE_TRUNC('quarter', datum)::DATE + 1 AS
day_of_quarter,
                    EXTRACT(DOY FROM datum) AS day of year,
                    TO_CHAR(datum, 'W')::INT AS week_of_month,
                    EXTRACT(WEEK FROM datum) AS week_of_year,
                    EXTRACT(ISOYEAR FROM datum) || TO_CHAR(datum, '"-W"IW-') ||
EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM datum) AS week_of_year_iso,
                    EXTRACT(MONTH FROM datum) AS month actual,
                    TO_CHAR(datum, 'TMMonth') AS month_name,
                    TO_CHAR(datum, 'Mon') AS month_name_abbreviated,
                    EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM datum) AS quarter actual,
                    CASE
                        WHEN EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM datum) = 1 THEN 'First'
                        WHEN EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM datum) = 2 THEN 'Second'
                        WHEN EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM datum) = 3 THEN 'Third'
                        WHEN EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM datum) = 4 THEN 'Fourth'
                        END AS quarter_name,
                    EXTRACT(YEAR FROM datum) AS year_actual,
                    datum + (1 - EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM datum))::INT AS
first_day_of_week,
                    datum + (7 - EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM datum))::INT AS
last day of week,
                    datum + (1 - EXTRACT(DAY FROM datum))::INT AS
first day of month,
                    (DATE TRUNC('MONTH', datum) + INTERVAL '1 MONTH - 1
day')::DATE AS last day of month,
                    DATE_TRUNC('quarter', datum)::DATE AS first_day_of_quarter,
                    (DATE_TRUNC('quarter', datum) + INTERVAL '3 MONTH - 1
day')::DATE AS last_day_of_quarter,
                    TO_DATE(EXTRACT(YEAR FROM datum) | '-01-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD')
AS first_day_of_year,
                    TO DATE(EXTRACT(YEAR FROM datum) | '-12-31', 'YYYY-MM-DD')
AS last_day_of_year,
                    TO_CHAR(datum, 'mmyyyy') AS mmyyyy,
                    TO CHAR(datum, 'mmddyyyy') AS mmddyyyy,
                    CASE
                        WHEN EXTRACT(ISODOW FROM datum) IN (6, 7) THEN TRUE
                        ELSE FALSE
                        END AS weekend indr
             FROM (SELECT '2020-01-01'::DATE + SEQUENCE.DAY AS datum
                   FROM GENERATE_SERIES(0, 29219) AS SEQUENCE (DAY)
                   GROUP BY SEQUENCE.DAY) DQ
             ORDER BY 1;
             COMMIT;
      END;
$procedure$
```

### Simple Function:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION public.my_sum(integer, integer)
  RETURNS integer
  LANGUAGE sql
  AS $function$
SELECT $1 + $2;
$function$
;
```

### Tham khảo:

https://duffn.medium.com/creating-a-date-dimension-table-in-postgresql-af3f8e2941ac

https://www.nuwavesolutions.com/simple-hierarchical-dimensions-html/

https://www.nuwavesolutions.com/ragged\_hierarchical\_dimensions/

https://wiki.postgresql.org/images/3/38/PGDay2009-EN-Datawarehousing\_with\_PostgreSQL.pdf