PostgreSQL, pgAdmin, and psql PDBM 7.1–7.2

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Starting pgAdmin4 server...

What is PostgreSQL?



"PostgreSQL is a powerful, open source object-relational database system..."

"... and has more than 30 years of active development on the core platform."

See https://www.postgresql.org/about/

Why are we using it instead of _____?

- It's arguably the most advanced open-source DBMS
- And it has many advantages for teaching and research
 - https://blog.panoply.io/postgresql-vs.-mysql
- https://www.2ndquadrant.com/en/postgresql/postgresql-vs-mysql/

Our (virtual) server

Host: data.cs.jmu.edu

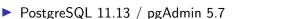
Only accessible from JMU network

Hardware

- Intel Xeon Silver 4214 (4 cores)
- 8 GB RAM (plus 4 GB swap)
- ▶ 150 GB disk space (10/team)

Software

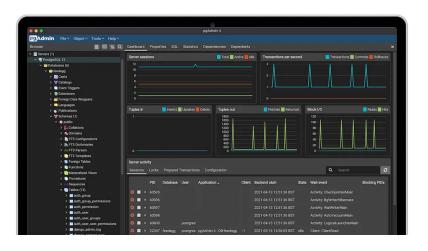
- Linux 4.15 / Ubuntu 18.04.6





https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Server_(computing)

Demo of pgAdmin



Download here: https://www.pgadmin.org/

Other GUI tools

There are many other tools:

https://wiki.postgresql.org/wiki/PostgreSQL_Clients

Some that I have used:

- ► Postbird https://github.com/paxa/postbird
- PSequel http://www.psequel.com/ (macOS only)
- DBeaver https://dbeaver.io/ (based on Eclipse)
- SQuirrel http://www.squirrelsql.org/ (uses JDBC)

Structured Query Language

Tutorial about LIKE, JOIN, and NULL

Some notes on SQL

Whitespace doesn't matter

- But indenting is strongly recommended
- ► All statements *should* end with a ';'

SQL is case-insensitive

- ▶ By convention, keywords are in CAPS
- ► PostgreSQL makes all names lowercase

Many keywords may be used as names

► Notice the year attribute →

```
CREATE TABLE movie (
   id integer,
   title text,
   year integer,
   genres text,
   mpaa text,
   budget text
);
```

Renaming with AS

► Use AS to rename columns or tables

```
SELECT m.title AS name
FROM movie AS m
WHERE m.year = 2000;
```

Without AS, 2nd column would be named split_part

```
SELECT name, split_part(name, ',', 1) AS last_name
FROM person
LIMIT 10;
```

Operators in SELECT/WHERE

Logical operators:

```
= <> < > <= >= NOT AND OR

SELECT title FROM movie
WHERE (year > 1970 OR season_nr < 3)
AND kind_id = 7;</pre>
```

https://www.postgresql.org/docs/11/static/sql-syntax-lexical.html#SQL-PRECEDENCE

Arithmetic operators:

```
+ - * / % ^ |/ ||/ !!! @ & | # ~ << >>
```

https://www.postgresql.org/docs/11/static/functions-math.html

Pattern matching in SQL

Wildcards

- _ = single character
- ▶ % = any substring

```
SELECT title FROM movie
WHERE title LIKE 'Star ____';
SELECT title FROM movie
WHERE title LIKE '%''%';
```

PostgreSQL also supports case-insensitive:

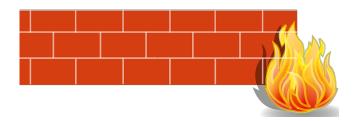
```
SELECT title FROM movie
WHERE title ILIKE 'incep%';
```

SQL Exercises: imdb

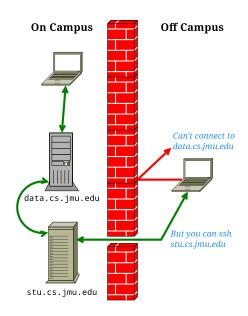
Look for "Frozen" in the movie table
Only display movies after the year 2010
List all movies beginning with "Fro"
List unique titles starting with "Fro"



Connecting to data.cs from Home



Problem: JMU firewall



Solution: SSH tunneling

From the command line:

```
ssh -L 5432:data.cs.jmu.edu:5432 student.cs.jmu.edu
```

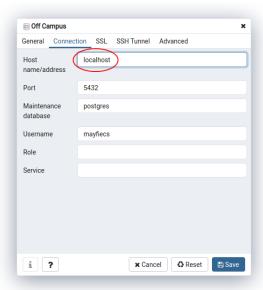
"Forward local traffic on port 5432 to data.cs.jmu.edu:5432"

Then use localhost as the host in pgAdmin on your machine

On Windows/PuTTy:

- ► Connection > SSH > Tunnels
- Add new forwarded port:
 - ► Source port 5432
 - Destination data.cs.jmu.edu:5432
- ► Click Add; save profile, etc.

pgAdmin from home



One more thing

- Some ISPs like to drop idle connections
- ► You can run top to keep traffic flowing

