

PostgreSQL on Windows

This tutorial is for informational purposes only and only for 22T1 COMP3311 course.

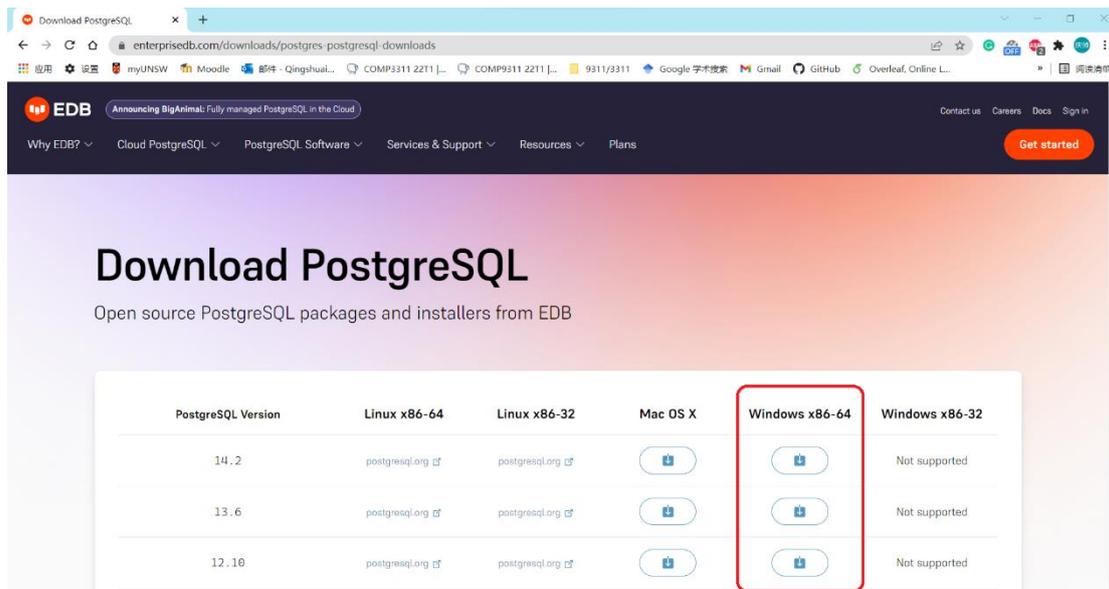
Operating System: Windows 11 64-bit

PostgreSQL version: 14.2

Download PostgreSQL

From <https://www.postgresql.org/download/windows/>, choose a PostgreSQL version based on your Windows platform.

From <https://www.enterprisedb.com/downloads/postgres-postgresql-downloads>, download the corresponding installer.

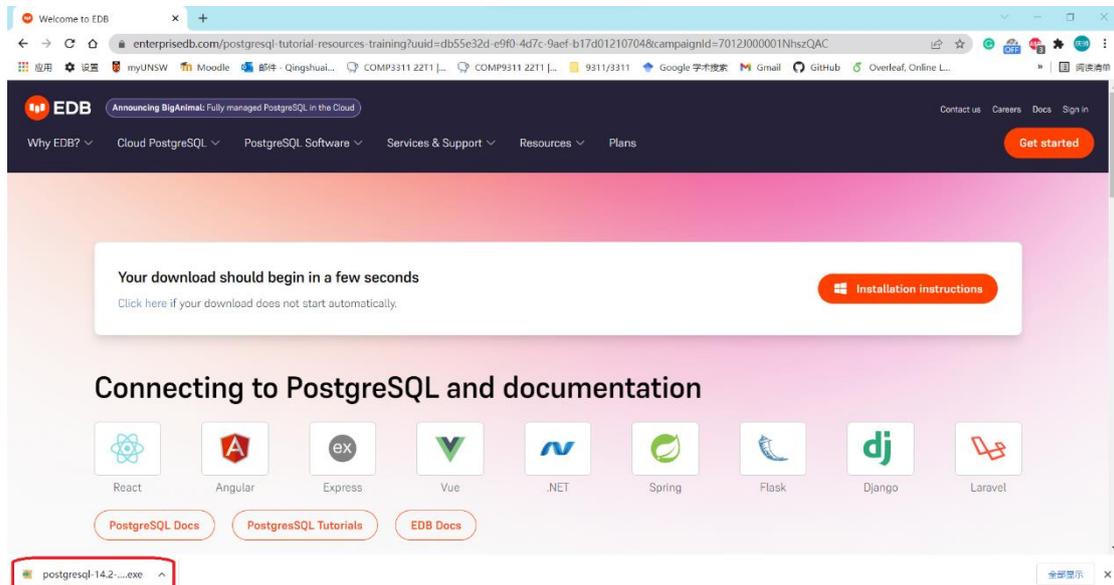


The screenshot shows the EDB PostgreSQL download page. The main heading is "Download PostgreSQL" with the subtitle "Open source PostgreSQL packages and installers from EDB". Below this is a table with columns for PostgreSQL Version, Linux x86-64, Linux x86-32, Mac OS X, Windows x86-64, and Windows x86-32. The "Windows x86-64" column is highlighted with a red box. The table lists three versions: 14.2, 13.6, and 12.10. For each version, there are download links for Linux and Mac OS X, and a download button for Windows x86-64. The Windows x86-32 column is marked as "Not supported".

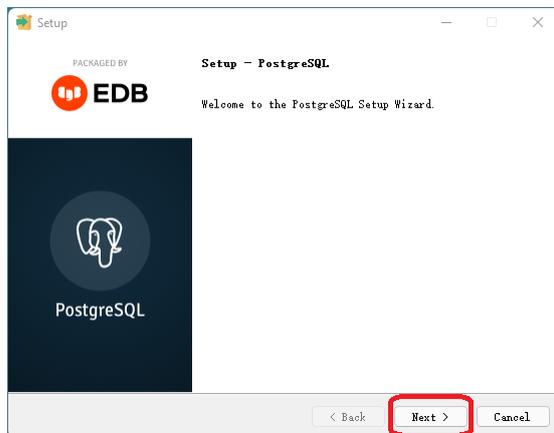
PostgreSQL Version	Linux x86-64	Linux x86-32	Mac OS X	Windows x86-64	Windows x86-32
14.2	postgresql.org	postgresql.org	Download	Download	Not supported
13.6	postgresql.org	postgresql.org	Download	Download	Not supported
12.10	postgresql.org	postgresql.org	Download	Download	Not supported

Install PostgreSQL

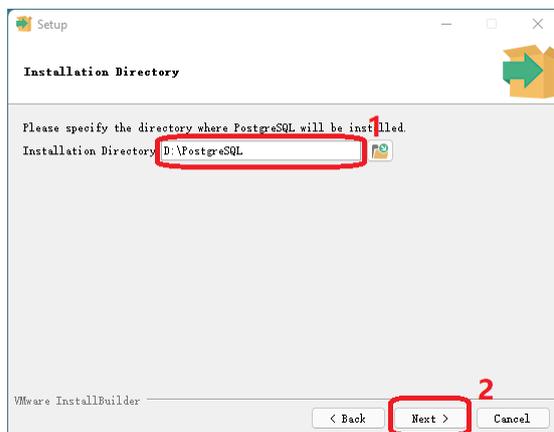
Click to start the installer



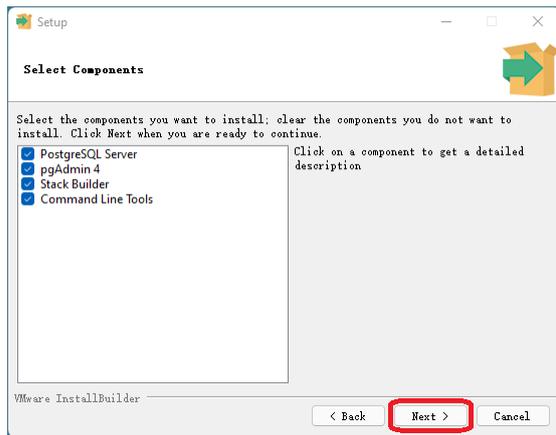
Click Next



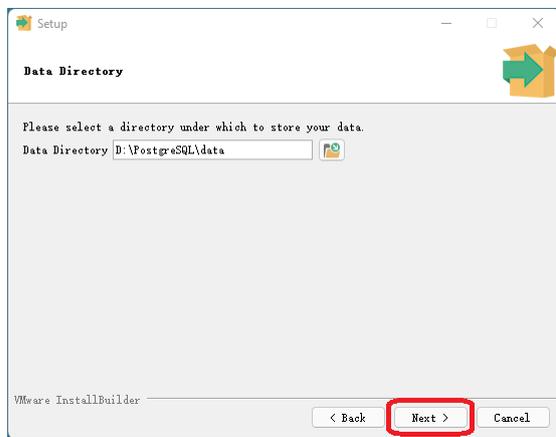
Select the installation directory and click Next



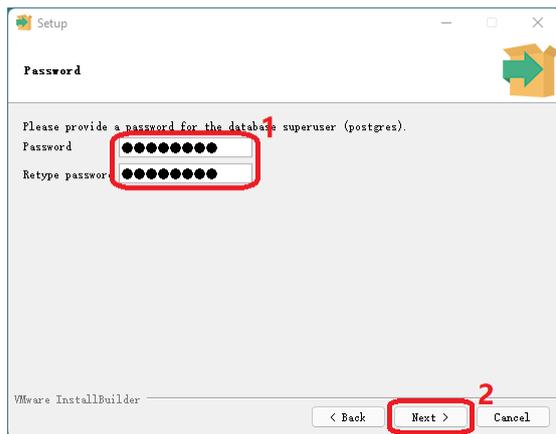
Click Next



Click Next



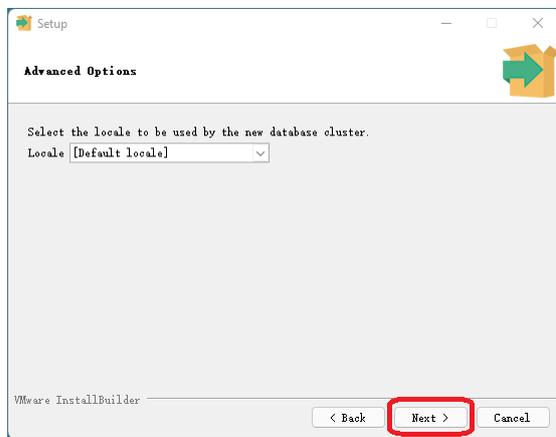
Set a password and click Next



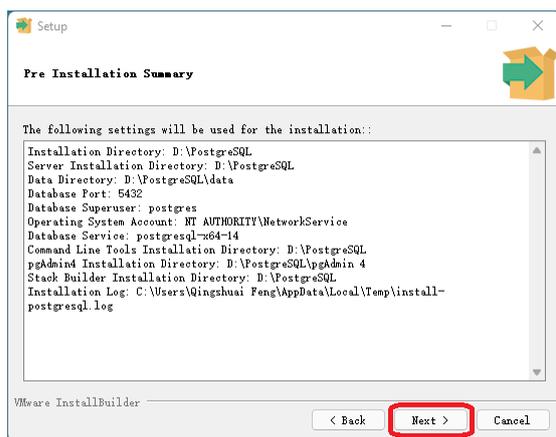
Keep the default port, click Next



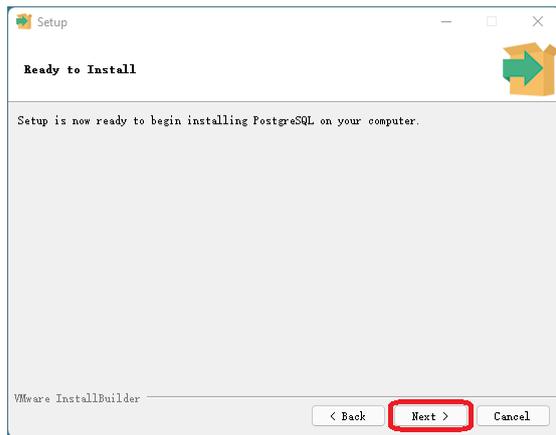
Keep the default locale, click Next



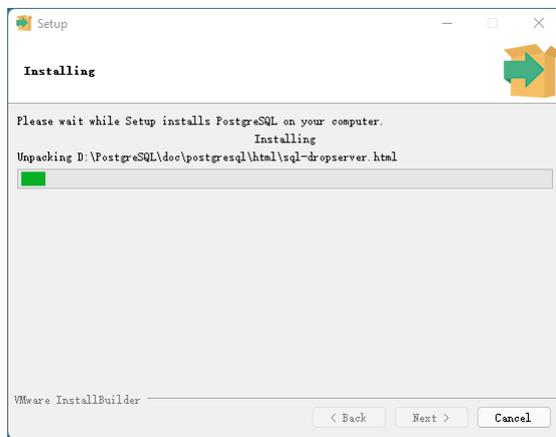
Click Next



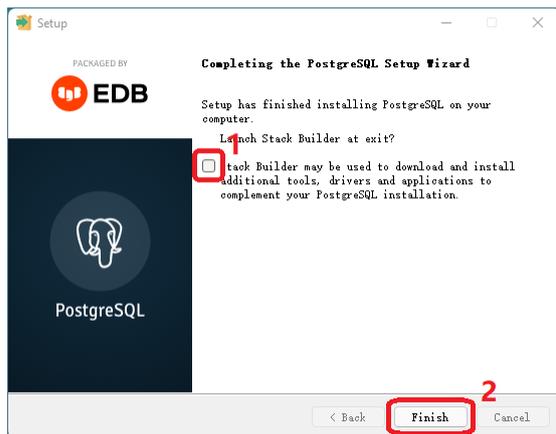
Click Next



Wait for progress bar to finish

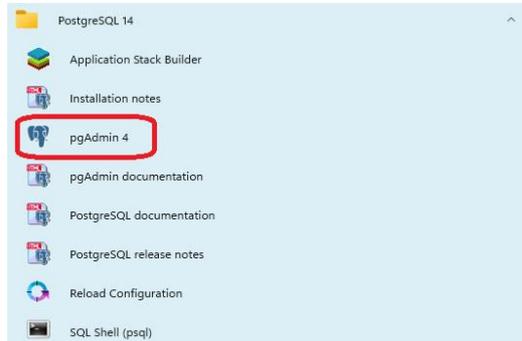


Untick the box, click Finish

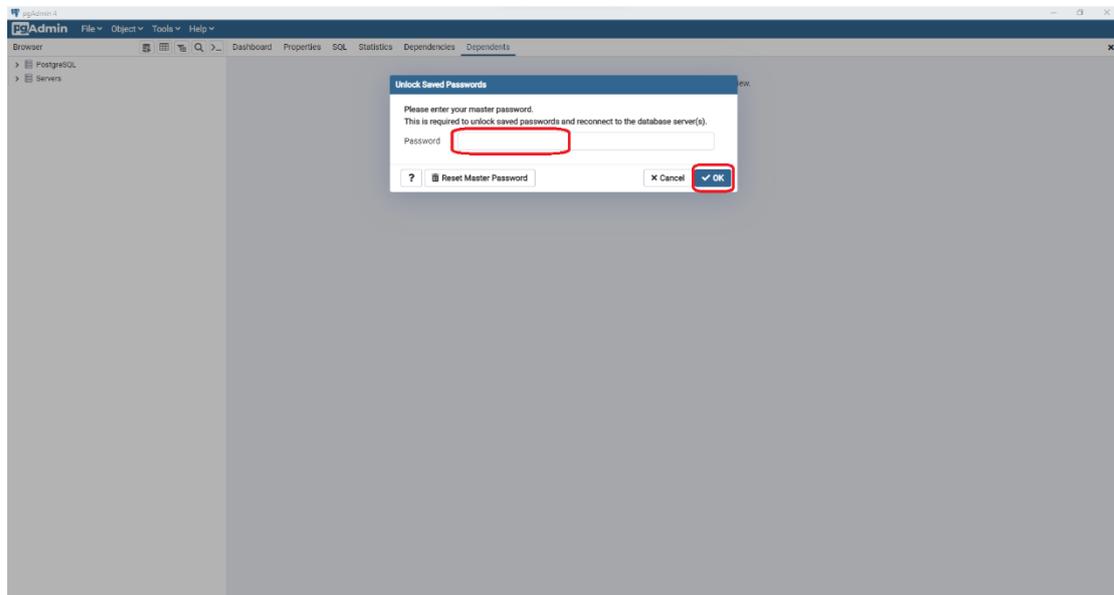


Set up and manipulate databases

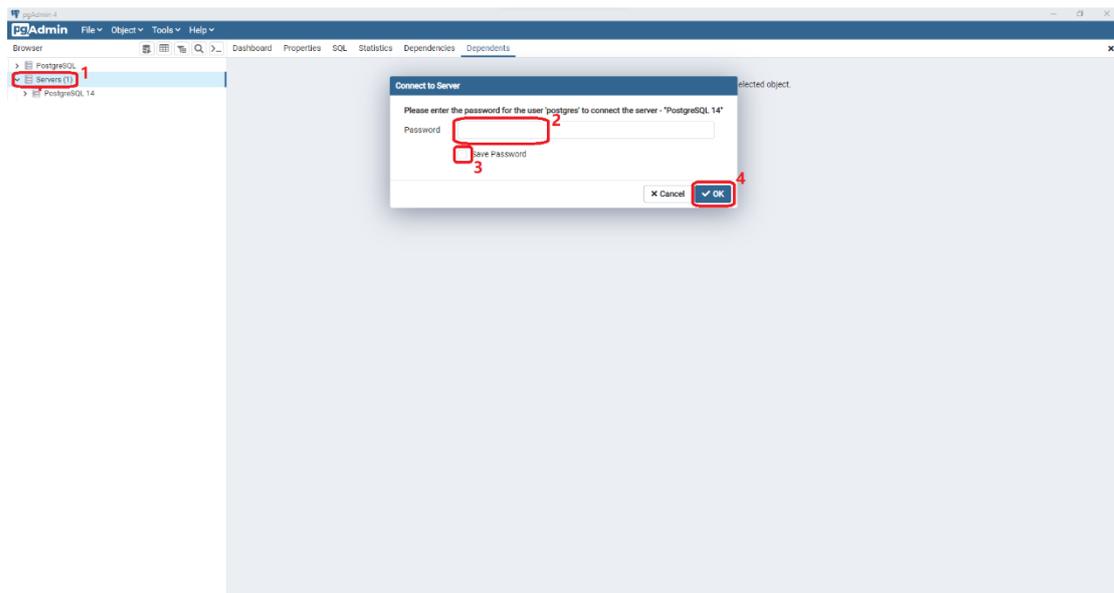
Now you have PostgreSQL installed. Run pgAdmin 4.



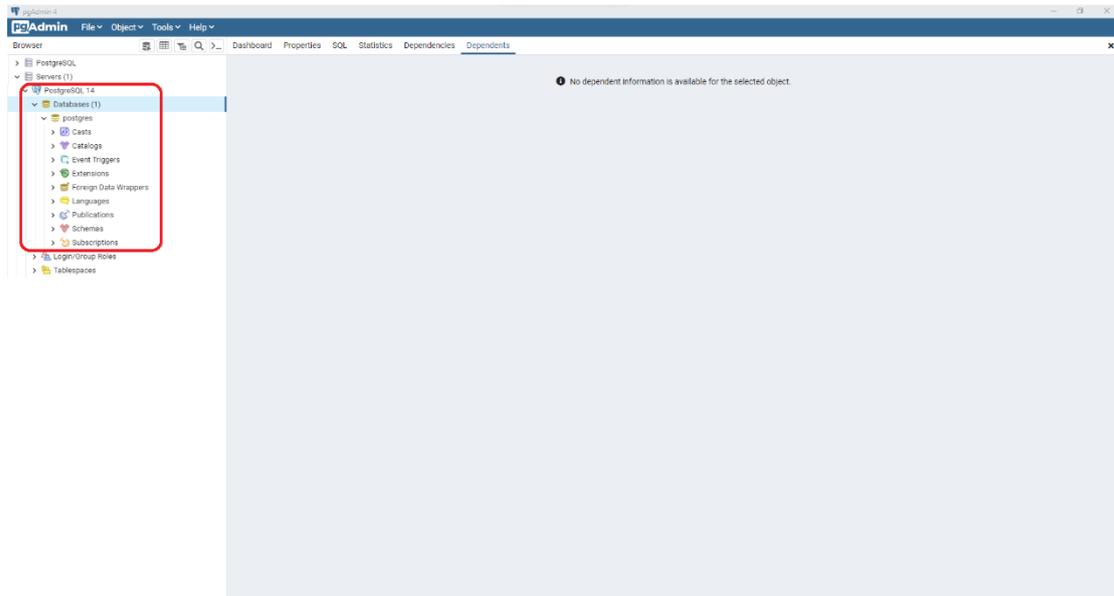
Enter the password you set before, click OK



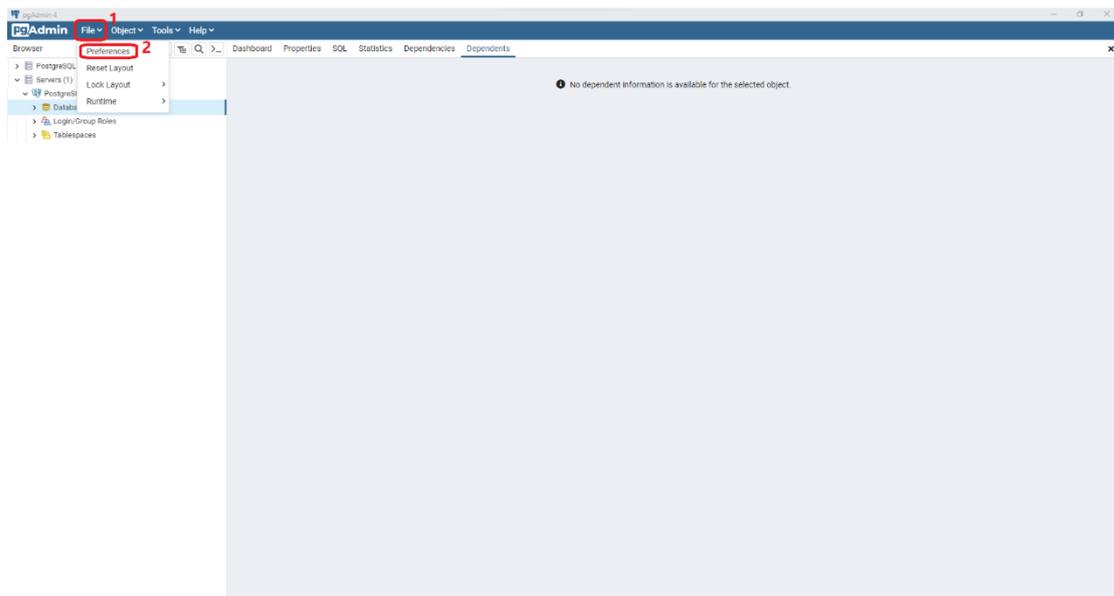
Click Servers, enter the password, tick save password and click OK



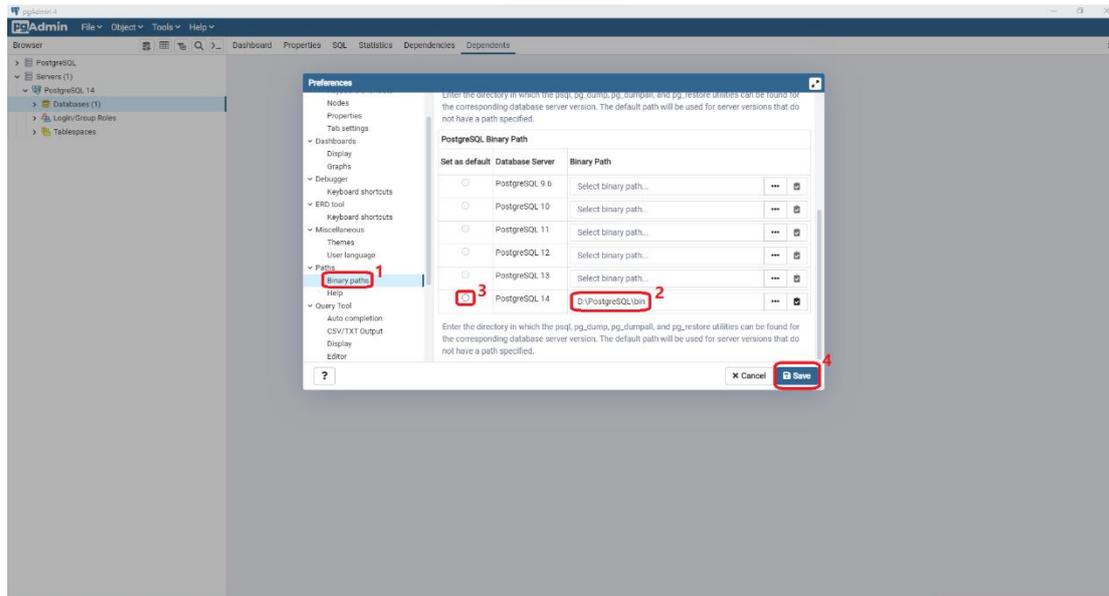
Now we have started the server



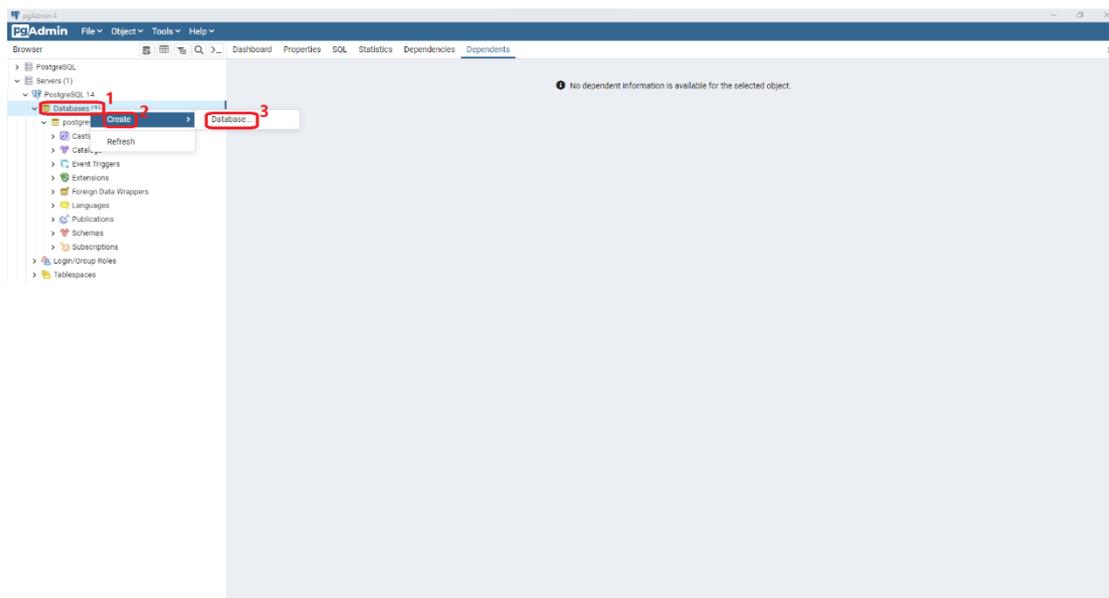
Click File, then click Preferences



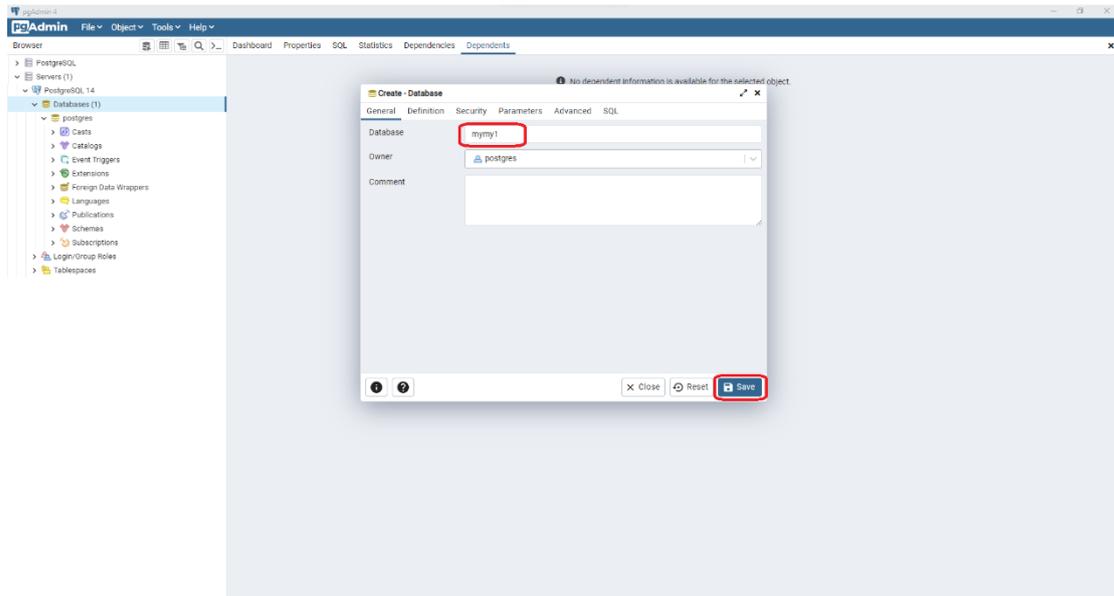
Select Binary paths, enter the binary path in the box of your PostgreSQL version. Tick set as default, click Save. Binary path can be found under your installation directory.



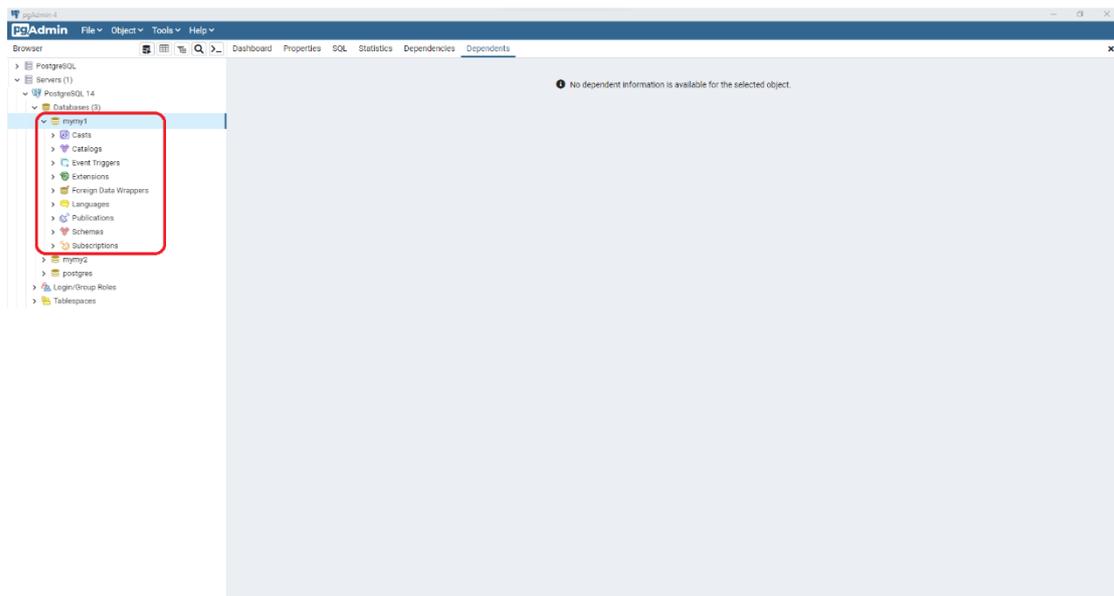
Now we can create a database. Right click on Databases, select Create, click Database



Enter a database name, click Save

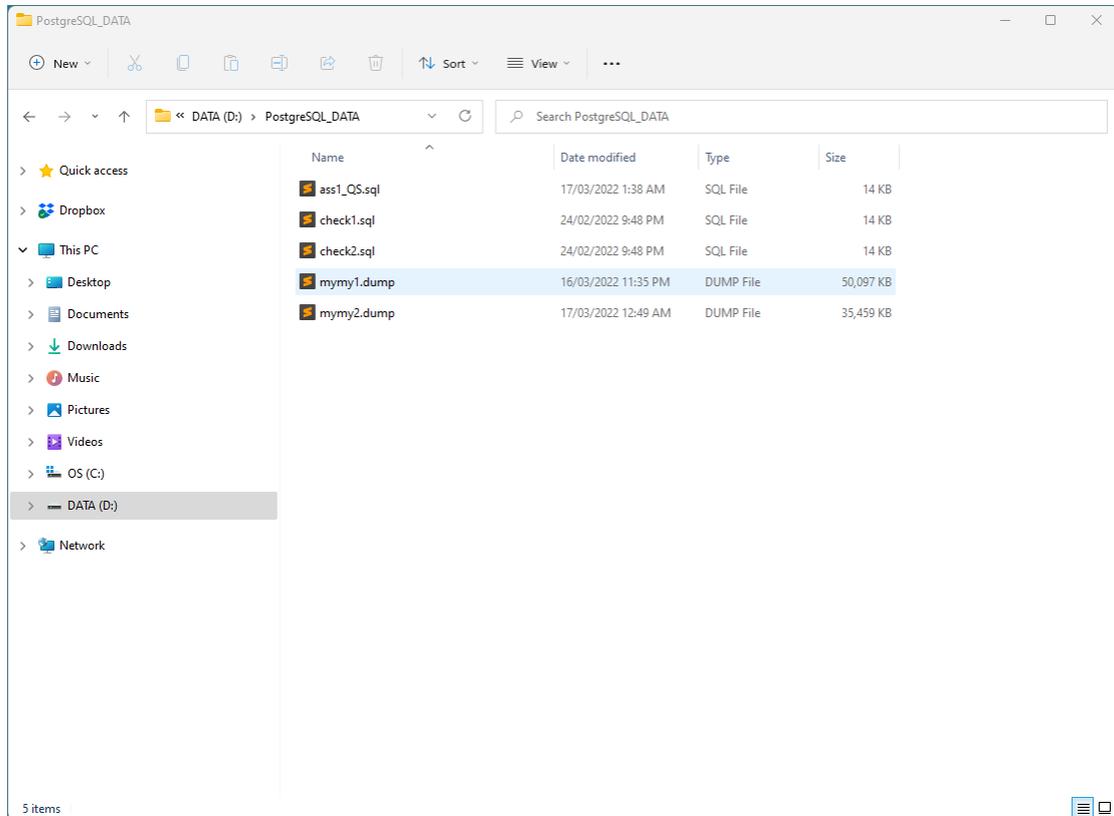


Now we have a database called mymy1

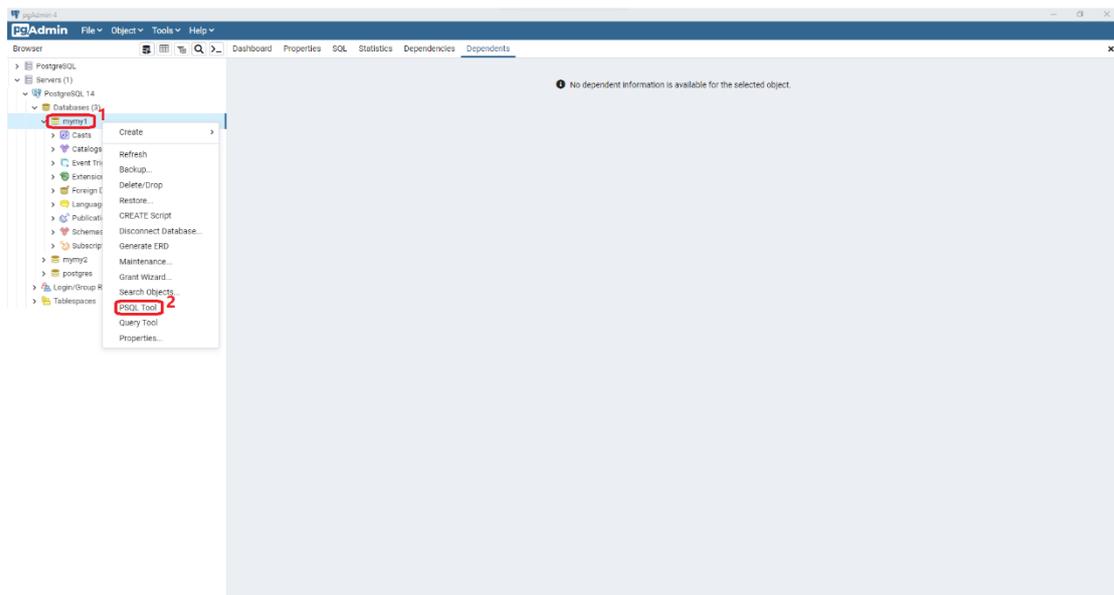


The database files we provided are in the format **.bz2**. Extract them and make sure they are in **.dump** format. ([mymy1.dump](#) and [mymy2.dump](#))

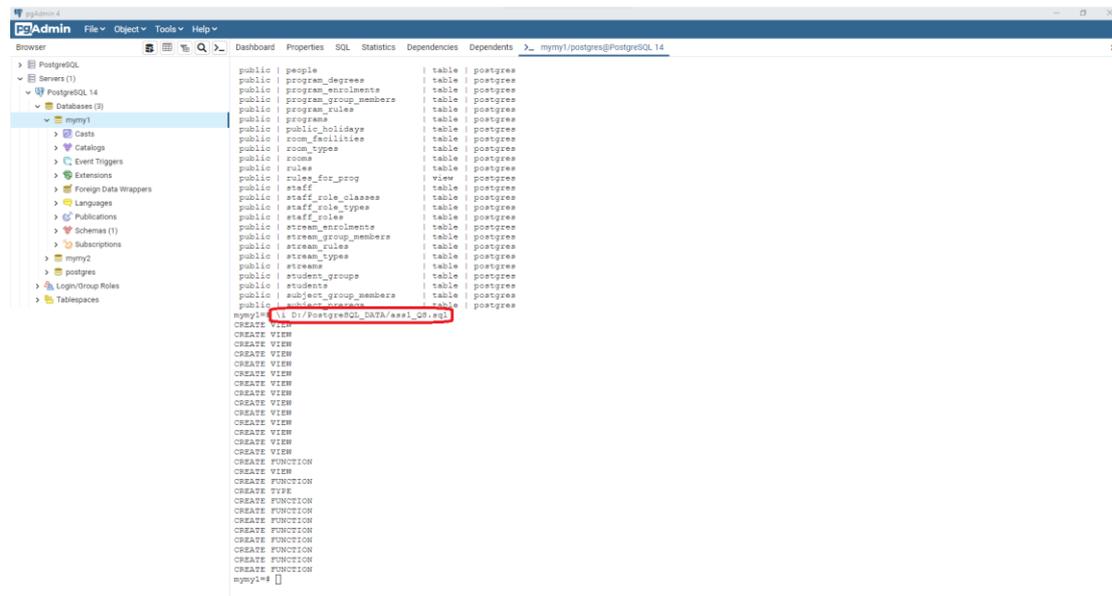
Before load the database. Create a directory that store the database files ([mymy1.dump](#) and [mymy2.dump](#)), your [ass1.sql](#) and check files ([check1.sql](#) and [check2.sql](#)).



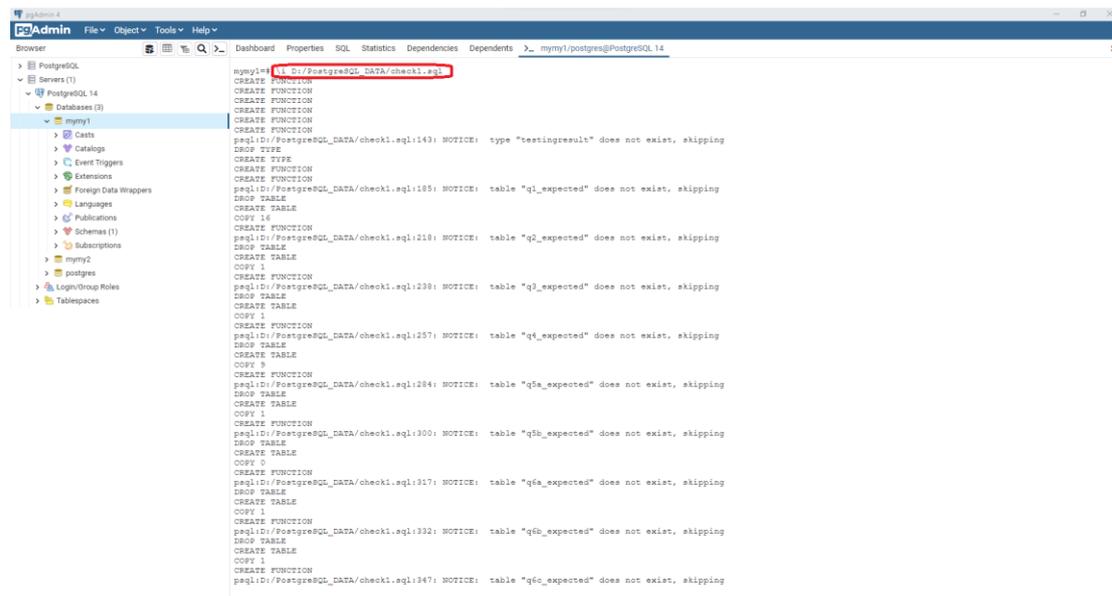
Right click the database (mymy1), click PSQL Tool



Use `\i FULL_PATH ass1.sql` to load your ass1.sql where `FULL_PATH_ass1.sql` is the full path of your answer file (ass1.sql)

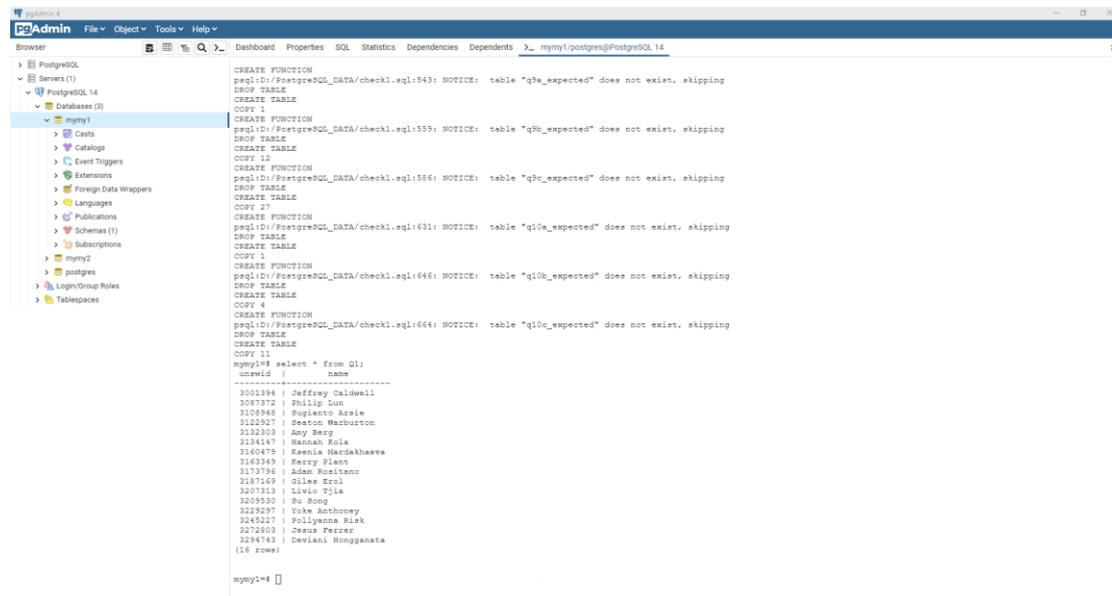


Use `\i FULL_PATH check1.sql` to load check1.sql where `FULL_PATH_check1.sql` is the full path of the check file (check1.sql)

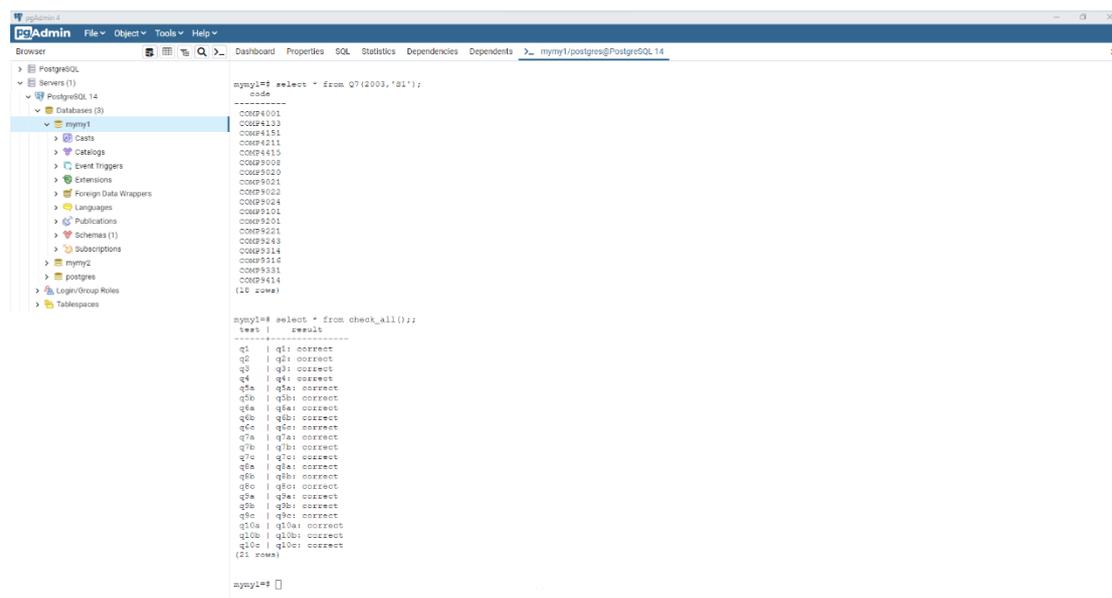


Create a new database for mymy2 database. Repeat the above steps using mymy2.dump and check2.sql

After loading database, your answer codes, and the check file. You can test as stated in spec.
 E.g., show the output of your Q1

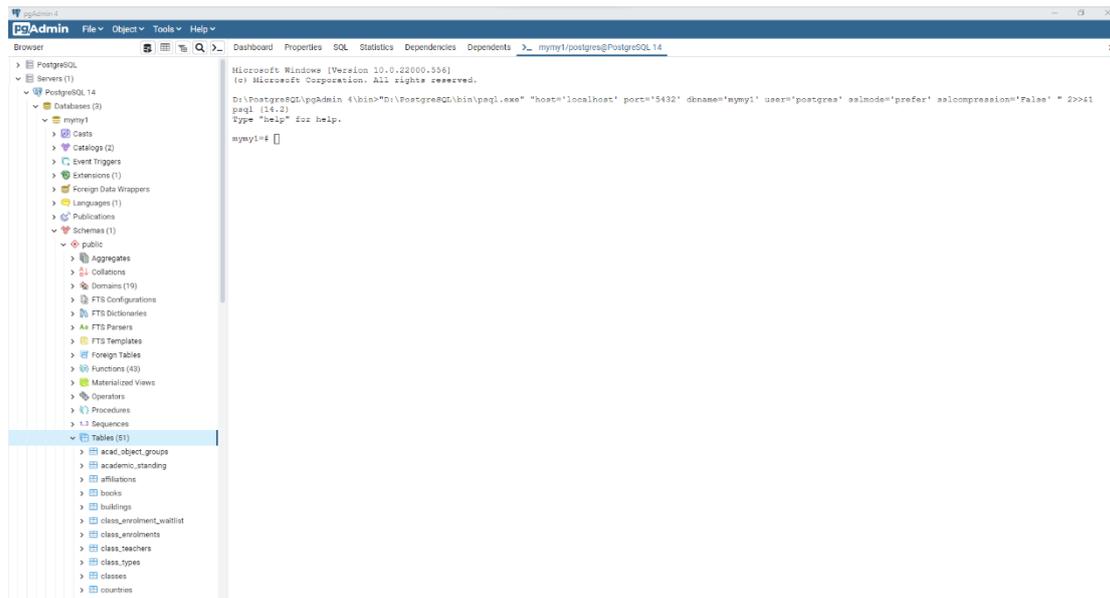


Run check_all() function



You can edit your ass1.sql with any editor locally on Windows,
 and then reload it with `\i FULL_PATH ass1.sql`

You can explore more about pgAdmin on your own
E.g., all tables can be found from mymy1→Schemas→public→Tables



*The steps and displays may vary depending on the environment and platform. This tutorial is for informational purposes only and only for 22T1 COMP3311 course.