

get all users in postgresql

To retrieve a list of all users in PostgreSQL, you can use either the `psql` command-line interface or a SQL query.

1. Using the `psql` command-line interface:

- **Connect to PostgreSQL:** Open your terminal or command prompt and connect to your PostgreSQL server, typically as the `postgres` superuser:

Code

```
psql -U postgres
```

You may be prompted for the `postgres` user's password.

- **List users:** Once connected, use the `\du` meta-command to display a list of all roles (which includes users) and their attributes:

Code

```
\du
```

- **For more details:** Use `\du+` to see extended information about the roles, including descriptions and membership details:

Code

```
\du+
```

2. Using a SQL Query:

- **Connect to PostgreSQL:** Connect to your PostgreSQL server using any client that supports PostgreSQL, such as `psql` or a graphical tool like pgAdmin or DBeaver.
- Query the `pg_roles` system catalog: PostgreSQL stores information about roles (users) in the `pg_roles` system catalog. You can query this table to retrieve user details:

Code

```
SELECT rolname, rolsuper, rolcreaterole, rolcreatedb, rolcanlogin  
FROM pg_roles;
```

This query will return the role name (`rolname`), whether it's a superuser (`rolsuper`), if it can create roles (`rolcreaterole`), create databases (`rolcreatedb`), and if it can log in (`rolcanlogin`). You can select other columns from `pg_roles` as needed for more specific information

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