



HighGo Postgres Server (HG-PGSQL) Installation and Quick Start Guide

Suitable for
HG-PGSQL v1.X

Last updated on
November 30, 2020

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1 Introduction

This document is a comprehensive guide to installing Highgo Postgres Server (HG-PGSQL) on a range of supported platforms. In this guide, you will find detailed information about:

- HG-PGSQL Installation Prerequisites on Linux-based hosts
- Installing and updating HG-PGSQL using package manager
- Managing HG-PGSQL installation
- Configuring HG-PGSQL
- Uninstalling HG-PGSQL

1.1 Typographical Conventions

Certain typographical conventions are used in this document to distinguish various commands, statements, programs, examples ...etc. This section provides a summary of these conventions.

<i>Italic font</i>	Italic font represents a new term, typically in the sentence that defines it for the first time. When used in a sentence, it represents special warning or important messages
Fixed-width font	This font is used on user commands, inputs, SQL column names, programming keywords ...etc. For example: <code>SELECT pg_reload_conf();</code>
<i>Italic fixed-width font</i>	This font is used on terms in which the user must substitute a value in actual usage: For example: <code>DELETE FROM <i>table_name</i>;</code>
Dollar sign - \$	Dollar sign represents the start of a user or SQL commands, that the user can issue on a command line terminal. The dollar sign is commonly used with fixed-width font For example: <code>\$ service hg-pgsql-12 start</code>
Vertical pipe - 	Vertical pipe denotes a choice between the terms on either side of the pipe. It is commonly used with square brackets or braces to separate two or more alternatives choices.
Square brackets - []	Square brackets denote that one or none of the enclosed terms may be substituted. Normally a vertical pipe is used within the square brackets to denote choices. For example:

Braces - { }	<p>[a b] means to choose one of “a” or “b” or none at all.</p> <p>Braces denote that exactly one of the enclosed terms must be specified. Normally a vertical pipe is used within the braces to denote choices.</p> <p>For example: { a b c } means exactly “a”, “b” or “c” must be specified.</p>
Ellipses - ...	<p>Ellipses denote that the preceding terms may be repeated. Normally a vertical pipe is used together to denote choices.</p> <p>For example: [a b] ... means that you may have the sequence, “a a a b b”.</p>

2 Requirement

2.1 End User License Agreement

Make sure you have read and agreed to the End User License Agreement (EULA) from the link below before installing and using HighGo Postgres Server.

<https://yum.highgo.ca/#license>

2.2 Supported Platforms

HighGo Postgres Server installation is supported on the following platforms

- CentOS (X86_64) 6.x
- CentOS (X86_64) 7.x

2.3 Installation Prerequisites

Prior to installing HG-PGSQL and its supporting components, you will need to install the HighGo yum repository entry on your system so that the *yum* utility is able to download the desired HG-PGSQL packages

```
$ yum -y install https://yum.highgo.ca/dists/rpms/repo/highgo-release-1.1-1.noarch.rpm
```

Upon successful installation, a new HighGo yum repository entry will be created at:

```
/etc/yum.repos.d/highgo.repo
```

And make sure the GPG key for HighGo is also created at:

```
/etc/pki/rpm-gpg/HIGHGO-SOFTWARE-GPG-KEY
```

Enable the hg-pgsql12 repo section

```
yum-config-manager --enable hg-pgsql12
```

2.4 Download Individual HG-PGSQL RPM Packages

This step is only required if you have decided to download individual HG-PGSQL *RPM* files and install them locally (ie. not using remote HighGo yum repository).

The individual RPM files for all supported platforms can be downloaded from this link below:

<https://yum.highgo.ca/>

HG-PGSQL RPM files for CentOS 6.x:

- hg-pgsql12-12.X-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-plperl-12.X-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-contrib-12.X-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-plpython-12.X-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-debuginfo-12.X-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-pltcl-12.X-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-devel-12.X-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-server-12.X-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-docs-12.X-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-test-12.X-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-libs-12.X-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm

HG-PGSQL RPM files for CentOS 7.x:

- hg-pgsql12-12.X-1.rhel7.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-llvmjit-12.X-1.rhel7.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-contrib-12.X-1.rhel7.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-plperl-12.X-1.rhel7.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-debuginfo-12.X-1.rhel7.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-plpython-12.X-1.rhel7.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-devel-12.X-1.rhel7.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-pltcl-12.X-1.rhel7.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-docs-12.X-1.rhel7.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-server-12.X-1.rhel7.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-libs-12.X-1.rhel7.x86_64.rpm
- hg-pgsql12-test-12.X-1.rhel7.x86_64.rpm

2.5 Limitations

The following limitation applies to the HighGo Postgres Server

- The LLVM JIT package is supported on CentOS 7.x
- SLES. LLVM JIT is **NOT** supported on CentOS 6.x

3 HG-PGSQL Installation on CentOS 6.x and 7.x Host

3.1 Installation Overview

This section describes the procedure to install HighGo Postgres Server CentOS 6.x and 7.x hosts.

Using package manager such as “yum” to install HighGo Postgres Server from HighGo’s yum repository is the recommended method of installation as it will automatically resolve the dependencies as it installs a package. Please ensure that you have done the prerequisites described in section 2 prior to proceeding this section. Alternatively, you may also download individual packages from <https://yum.highgo.ca/> and perform a local installation. Both ways will satisfy the installation requirement.

Upon successful installation, a new system user named “highgo” will be created with following parameters. This user will be the owner of all the database folders and files.

Field	Value	Comment
System User Name	highgo	
User ID	26	
Group ID	26	
Default Password	N/A	Use ‘passwd’ command to assign a password for the user.
Default Shell	/bin/bash	
Home Directory	/var/lib/highgo	
User Bash Profile	/var/lib/highgo/.bash_profile	This file stores the user specific Bash environment setups upon user login.

The RPM installer will place the Highgo Enterprise Server components in the following locations

Component	Location
Executables	/usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsql/12/bin
Libraries	/usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsql/12/lib
License and readme	/usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsql/12
Cluster configuration files	/var/lib/highgo/hg-pgsql-12/data
Documentation	<< available in GA >>
Contrib	/usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsql/12/lib
Data	/var/lib/highgo/hg-pgsql-12
Logs	/var/lib/highgo/hg-pgsql-12/data/log
Log rotation files	/var/lib/highgo/hg-pgsql-12/data/log
Lock files	/var/lock/subsys/
Backups	/var/lib/highgo/hg-pgsql-12/backups
Templates	/usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsql/12/share/
Development Headers	/usr/local/highgo/hg-

	pgsql/12/include/
Shared data	/usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsql/12/share/
Regression tests	/usr/local/highgo/hg- pgsql/12/lib/test/regress/
Procedural Language - TCL	/usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsql/12/lib
Procedural Language - Python	/usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsql/12/lib
Procedural Language - Perl	/usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsql/12/lib
Procedural Language - PostgreSQL	/usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsql/12/lib

After successful installation, the “**initdb**” process is required to be run to create the default database cluster. This process is described in detail in section 4 and will create a default database having the below parameters. Please note that the default database super user created during “**initdb**” and the system user created during installation are default to be the same (ie. **highgo**).

Field	Value	Comment
Super user	highgo	having attributes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superuser • Create role • Create DB • Replication • Bypass RLS
Database name	postgres	
encoding	UTF8	
collate	en_US.UTF-8	
C type	en_US.UTF-8	

We will use “**yum**” utility tool quite often to carry out the installation. Use “**yum --help**” on the command line or visit the link below for more detailed documentation.

https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/6/html/deployment_guide/ch-yum

3.2 Install HG-PGSQL from Remote Highgo YUM Repository

Before you can install HG-PGSQL from remote HighGo yum repository, you must have the repository set up described in section 2.3. This is necessary as it allows “**yum**” to correctly locate and install the package and its components.

To install the core modules of HG-PGSQL:

```
$ yum -y install hg-pgsql12 \
hg-pgsql12-server
```

To install addition utilities and extensions of HG-PGSQL:

```
$ yum -y install hg-pgsql12-contrib \
hg-pgsql12-plpython \
hg-pgsql12-pltcl
```



```
hg-pgsql12-plperl
```

To install optional development components and test suites

```
$ yum -y install hg-pgsql12-devel \
                  hg-pgsql12-docs \
                  hg-pgsql12-debuginfo \
                  hg-pgsql12-test
```

To install LLVM JIT (CentOS 7.x only)

```
$ yum -y install hg-pgsql12-llvmjit
```

3.3 Local Install HG-PGSQL from Individually Downloaded RPM Files

HG-PGSQL can also be installed from individually downloaded RPM files. Please refer to section 2.4 for the list of RPM files required for download for each supported platform and the download link.

Please note that the example commands presented in this section uses the downloaded RPM packages having version information as **12.2** on CentOS 6.x platform. On CentOS 7.x platform or any other versions of release, the procedure is the same, except with different RPM file names.

Navigate to the directory containing all the downloaded RPM files

```
$ cd $PATH_TO_RPM
```

Local install the core modules of HG-PGSQL:

```
$ yum --disablerepo=* localinstall \
      hg-pgsql12-server-12.2-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm \
      hg-pgsql12-12.2-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm \
      hg-pgsql12-libs-12.2-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm
```

Local install addition utilities and extensions of HG-PGSQL:

```
$ yum --disablerepo=* localinstall \
      hg-pgsql12-contrib-12.2-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm \
      hg-pgsql12-plpython-12.2-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm \
      hg-pgsql12-plperl-12.2-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm \
      hg-pgsql12-pltcl-12.2-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm
```

Local install optional development components and test suites

```
$ yum --disablerepo=* localinstall \
      hg-pgsql12-devel-12.2-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm \
      hg-pgsql12-docs-12.2-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm \
      hg-pgsql12-debuginfo-12.2-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm
```

```
hg-pgsql12-test-12.2-1.rhel6.x86_64.rpm
```

Local install LLVM JIT (CentOS 7.x only)

```
$ yum --disablerepo=* localinstall \
    hg-pgsql12-llvmjit-12.2-1.rhel7.x86_64.rpm
```

3.4 Upgrade HG-PGSQL

The “**yum**” utility command can be used to perform upgrade on HG-PGSQL and its components. Like the installation procedure, the upgrade can also be done via remote HighGo repository or via individually downloaded RPM file



*Please note that yum upgrade can only be used to upgrade between minor versions only. To upgrade between major versions (ex. HG-PGSQL-12 to HG-PGSQL-13), **pg_upgrade** must be used.*

3.4.1 Upgrade HG-PGSQL from Remote HighGo YUM Repository

Given that you have set up the HighGo YUM Repository on your system according to section 2.3, the upgrade can be executed by this general command:

```
$ yum upgrade $PACKAGE_NAME
```

Where \$PACKAGE_NAME is the name of the available components of HG-PGSQL without version

For example:

```
$ yum upgrade hg-pgsql12
```

3.4.2 Local Upgrade HG-PGSQL from Individually Downloaded RPM Files

Given that you have downloaded all the newer versions of RPM files for HG-PGSQL, the local upgrade can be executed by this general command:

```
$ yum upgrade --disablerepo=* $RPM_FILE_NAME
Or
$ yum upgrade --disablerepo=* *.rpm
```

Where \$RPM_FILE_NAME is the name of the downloaded RPM file, including the component name, version and the (.rpm) extension.

For example:

```
$ yum upgrade --disablerepo=* *.rpm
```

4 Managing HG-PGSQL Installation

After the HG-PGSQL is installed, we will need to perform manual database initialization and register HG-PGSQL to the system's startup service. Depending on the platforms, the procedure to configure the installation differs.

4.1 Managing HG-PGSQL on CentOS 6.x Host

CentOS 6.x uses the “**service**” command to manage the startup processes. This section describes how to use “**service**” to configure and manage HG-PGSQL installation. The following sections assumes root user privileges.

4.1.1 Perform Initdb

Initdb must be run before the HG-PGSQL database can be put into use. This can be done by:

```
$ service hg-pgsql-12 initdb
  Initializing database:                [ OK ]
```

This is the general form of initdb, you may also want to specify addition options to the initdb by using the environment variable “**PGSETUP_INITDB_OPTIONS**”

For example:

```
$ export PGSETUP_INITDB_OPTIONS="--auth-host=trust"
$ service hg-pgsql-12 initdb
  Initializing database:                [ OK ]
```

This will initialize the database with “--auth-host=trust” option

You can also assign a locale to the database cluster when invoking initdb by appending the locale string at the end of the initdb command. For example, to create a database cluster that uses simplified Chinese, use the command:

```
$ service hg-pgsql-12 initdb zh_CH.UTF-8
  Initializing database:                [ OK ]
```

The initialized database cluster will be in `/var/lib/highgo/hg-pgsql-12/data`

4.1.2 Start and Stop HG-PGSQL

Once a default HG-PGSQL database has been initialized using the procedures described in previous sections, you can start and stop the HG-PGSQL by the commands:

```
$ service hg-pgsql-12 start
  Starting hg-pgsql-12 service:        [ OK ]
```

```
$ service hg-pgsql-12 stop
Stopping hg-pgsql-12 service: [ OK ]
```

4.1.3 Register HG-PGSQL to System Startup Process

To register HG-PGSQL to be automatically started up by the “**service**” command, run the following command:

```
$ chkconfig hg-pgsql-12 on
```

You can check the startup status by:

```
$ chkconfig --list | grep hg-pgsql-12
hg-pgsql-12      0:off 1:off 2:on 3:on 4:on 5:on 6:off
```

Make sure the run levels 2, 3, 4 and 5 are set to “on”

4.2 Managing HG-PGSQL on CentOS 7.x Host

CentOS 7.x uses the “**systemd**” service manager to manage the startup processes. This section describes how to use “**systemd**” to configure and manage HG-PGSQL installation. The following sections assumes root user privileges.

4.2.1 Perform Initdb

The general initdb can be invoked by the command:

```
$ /usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsql/12/bin/hg-pgsql-12-setup initdb
Initializing database ... OK
```

you may also want to specify addition options to the initdb by passing the variable “PGSETUP_INITDB_OPTIONS”

For example:

```
$ PGSETUP_INITDB_OPTIONS="-E UTF-8" \
/usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsql/12/bin/hg-pgsql-12-setup initdb
Initializing database: [ OK ]
```

The initialized database cluster will be located in `/var/lib/highgo/hg-pgsql-12/data`

4.2.2 Start and Stop HG-PGSQL

HG-PGSQL can be started and stopped by invoking the “**systemctl**” command:

```
$ systemctl start hg-pgsql-12
```

And

```
$ systemctl stop hg-pgsql-12
```

Or to perform a restart:

```
$ systemctl restart hg-pgsql-12
```

4.2.3 Register HG-PGSQL to System Startup Process

To enable HG-PGSQL to be automatically started when system starts. Use the command:

```
$ systemctl enable --now hg-pgsql-12  
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/hg-pgsql-12.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/hg-pgsql-12.service.
```

You can check the startup process status by:

```
$ systemctl status hg-pgsql-12  
● hg-pgsql-12.service - Highgo PostgreSQL 12 database server  
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/hg-pgsql-12.service;  
   enabled; vendor preset: disabled)  
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2019-11-18 23:19:03 UTC; 1min  
   55s ago
```

Make sure the service is “**active**”

5 Managing Multiple Versions of Postgres Binaries with Alternatives

It is possible to install multiple versions of HG-PGSQL and community Postgres installations on the same host. The server binaries and libraries from each major version will be installed in separate directories so installing newer version does not overwrite the old.

“**Update-alternatives**” is a common utility command on Unix-based hosts designed to manage multiple versions of the same command line tools. This section explains how it is used in CentOS 6.x and 7.x host and share the same procedures as other Unix-based hosts.

For example, in a host having both HG-PGSQL and community Postgres-12 installed, one can use “**update-alternatives**” to switch the versions of the front-end binaries.

Determine the list of front-end binaries managed by update-alternatives:

```
$ ls -ltr /etc/alternatives | grep pgsq
```

```
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 57 Nov 20 23:50 pgsqld-conf -> /usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsq/12/share/hg-pgsq-12-libs.conf
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 38 Nov 20 23:52 pgsq-psql -> /usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsq/12/bin/psql
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 47 Nov 20 23:52 pgsq-pg_basebackup -> /usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsq/12/bin/pg_basebackup
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 42 Nov 20 23:52 pgsq-dropuser -> /usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsq/12/bin/dropuser
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 40 Nov 20 23:52 pgsq-dropdb -> /usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsq/12/bin/dropdb
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 44 Nov 20 23:52 pgsq-createuser -> /usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsq/12/bin/createuser
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 42 Nov 20 23:52 pgsq-createdb -> /usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsq/12/bin/createdb
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 43 Nov 20 23:52 pgsq-clusterdb -> /usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsq/12/bin/clusterdb
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 42 Nov 20 23:52 pgsq-vacuumdb -> /usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsq/12/bin/vacuumdb
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 43 Nov 20 23:52 pgsq-reindexdb -> /usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsq/12/bin/reindexdb
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 44 Nov 20 23:52 pgsq-pg_restore -> /usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsq/12/bin/pg_restore
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 44 Nov 20 23:52 pgsq-pg_dumpall -> /usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsq/12/bin/pg_dumpall
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 41 Nov 20 23:52 pgsq-pg_dump -> /usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsq/12/bin/pg_dump
```

As an example, let’s select a different alternative for front-end tool “**psql**”

```
$ update-alternatives --config pgsq-psql
```

There are 2 programs which provide ‘pgsq-psql’.

Selection	Command
* + 1	/usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsq/12/bin/psql
2	/usr/pgsq-12/bin/psql

Enter to keep current selection[+], or type selection number:

As you can see, we have two choices for psql, one from HG-PGSQL and the other from the community pgsq-12 and currently the system is using the psql version provided by HG-PGSQL.

The “**update-alternatives**” will prompt you for a selection, type ‘2’ followed by ‘enter’ key will immediate switch the “**psql**” front-end tool to use the version provided by the community psql-12.

After confirming the selection, when “**psql**” is invoked anywhere on the system, the one provided by the community psql-12 will be used.

Repeat the above steps to change the alternatives for other front end binaries as needed.

6 Installation Troubleshooting

If you encounter an error message like this that prevents you from initializing the database:

```
Data directory is not empty!  
[FAILED]
```

or

```
The Installation Fails to Complete Due to Existing data Directory  
Contents
```

You will have to examine the data directory and make sure there is no folder or files there prior to running the **initdb** command.

7 Configuring HG-PGSQL

7.1 Modifying the postgresql.conf

postgresql.conf is the main configuration file that specifies HG-PGSQL behavior with regards to auditing, authentication, encryption and several others. This file can be found at the installed **data** directory.

Parameters that are preceded by a pound sign (#) are set to their default value as shown. To change a parameter value, remove the pound sign and enter a new value. Please note that you must perform a **reload** or **restart** of the HG-PGSQL for new values to take effect

Important default settings:

Parameter	Default value
listen_addresses	localhost
Port	5333
log_destination	stderr
logging_collector	on
log_directory	log
log_filename	Postgresql-%a.log
log_truncate_on_rotation	on
log_rotation_age	1d

By default, HG-PGSQL logging is configured to write files to the “**log**” subdirectory of the “**data**” directory, rotating the files each day and retaining one week of log entries.

7.2 Modifying the pg_hba.conf

pg_hba.conf controls the authentication and security methods for incoming client connections. A client connection that does not satisfy the entries in pg_hba.conf will receive authentication failure error during connection.

This is the default entries in pg_hba.conf

```
# TYPE DATABASE USER ADDRESS METHOD
# "local" is for Unix domain socket connections only
local all all peer
# IPv4 local connections:
host all all 127.0.0.1/32 ident
# IPv6 local connections:
host all all ::1/128 ident
# Allow replication connections from localhost, by a user with the
# replication privilege.
local replication all peer
host replication all 127.0.0.1/32 ident
host replication all ::1/128 ident
```

Please ensure all trusted client connections are listed in this file. For example, if you would like allow a client connection from 192.168.15.200 to operate on database “db1” as user “client1” you will add this line in pg_hba.conf:


```
Host          db1          client1      192.168.15.200/32      trust
```

Make sure HG-PGSQL is reloaded to ensure new entries are loaded. You can reload HG-PGSQL by one of the following methods:

```
$ /usr/local/highgo/hg-pgsql/12/bin/pg_ctl reload
```

Or

```
$ psql -d postgres -U highgo -c "SELECT pg_reload_conf()"
```

7.3 Connecting HG-PGSQL with psql

psql is a command line client tool that allows you to execute SQL commands and obtain results. Given that HG-PGSQL is installed correctly, the psql should be in the search path and accessible from anywhere within the host. It is located under the executable folder of the HG-PSQL installation.

It is possible to use community version of psql to access a HG-PGSQL database server. See below example of community psql (v12.2) tool to access HG-PGSQL with default user credentials.

```
$ psql -d postgres -U highgo
Psq1 (12.2)
Type "help" for help.

Postgres=#
```

8 Uninstalling HG-PGSQL

8.1 Uninstall HG-PGSQL on CentOS 6.x and 7.x

8.1.1 Uninstall Entire HG-PGSQL and Dependencies

To remove the HG-PGSQL and its dependencies. Use the command:

```
$ yum remove hg-pgsql12
```

This command will resolve the dependency tree and presents to you the list of dependencies that will also be removed. Confirm the details and yum will remove the HG-PGSQL packages and its dependencies from the system

8.1.2 Uninstall Individual HG-PGSQL Packages

To Remove individual packages, use this general command and replace `$package_name` with desired package to remove

```
$ yum remove $package_name
```

Where `$package_name` is the name of the package that you would like to remove. Without the `.rpm` extension and version information.



Please note that “yum” and “rpm” will not remove a package that is required by another package. If you attempt to remove a package that satisfies a package dependency, “yum” or “rpm” will provide a warning.

Refer to section 2.4 for a list of HG-PGSQL packages that is available for removal.



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