

Postgres Datenbank

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Deinstallieren von Postgres auf Fedora

Quelle: <https://kb.objectrocket.com/postgresql/how-to-completely-uninstall-postgresql-757>

Be sure to elevate the privileges for any of the commands in this article with `sudo` if the terminal returns a `Permission denied` error.

Uninstall and remove PostgreSQL packages on Fedora Linux

You can use the DNF repository's `dnf` command to uninstall PostgreSQL on Fedora-based distributions of Linux:

```
sudo dnf remove postgresql
```

To use a wildcard operator (`*`) to remove *all* packages with names beginning with `postgres`, use the following command:

```
sudo dnf remove postgres\*
```

Be sure to remove the `pgsql` directory as well:

```
sudo rm /var/lib/pgsql -d -r
```

Installieren von Postgres auf Fedora

Quelle: <https://docs.fedoraproject.org/en-US/quick-docs/postgresql/>

Installation

The installation and initialization of the postgresql server is a little bit different in comparison to other packages and other Linux distros. This document aims to summarize basic installation steps relevant to recent Fedora Linux releases.

```
sudo dnf install postgresql-server postgresql-contrib libpq
```

The postgresql server is not running and disabled by default. To set it to start at boot, run:

```
sudo systemctl enable postgresql
```

The database needs to be populated with initial data after installation. The database initialization could be done using following command. It creates the configuration files postgresql.conf and pg_hba.conf

```
sudo postgresql-setup --initdb --unit postgresql
```

To start the postgresql server manually, run

```
sudo systemctl start postgresql
```

Benutzer und Datenbank anpassen

Der Standard-Benutzer "postgres" sollte ein eigenes Passwort bekommen, dies sollte je nach Unternehmen gesetzt werden, da sonst Probleme mit einigen Apps/Software auftreten können.

```
sudo -u postgres psql
```

Sie befinden sich nun in der Postgres-Konsole unter "postgres=#" zu erkennen.

```
\password postgres
```

Jetzt tippen Sie das neue Passwort zwei mal ein.

Konfiguration für Postgres anpassen

In der HBA Konfiguration von Postgres alle angaben rechts auf "trust" setzen.

```
sudo nano /var/lib/pgsql/data/pg_hba.conf
```



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