



Postgres Enterprise Manager

Version 8.0

1	PEM Administrator's Guide	4
1.1	PEM Overview	4
1.2	Registering a Server	5
1.3	Defining and Monitoring Postgres instances on AWS	19
1.4	Managing Certificates	21
1.5	Managing Configuration Settings	26
1.6	Managing a PEM Server	26
1.7	Managing a PEM Agent	47
2	PEM Agent User Guide	56
2.1	PEM Architecture	56
2.2	Registering an Agent	61
2.3	Managing a PEM Agent	64
2.4	PEM Agent Troubleshooting	73
3	PEM BART Management Guide	74
3.1	Managing a BART Server	74
4	PEM Enterprise Features Guide	85
4.1	What's New	86
4.2	The PEM Query Tool	86
4.3	The PEM Schema Diff Tool	101
4.4	Performance Monitoring and Management	104
4.5	Capacity Manager	161
4.6	Audit Manager	166
4.7	Log Manager	173
4.8	SQL Profiling and Analysis	185
4.9	Tuning Wizard	191
4.10	Postgres Expert - Best Practice Enforcement	196
4.11	Reports	200
4.12	Monitoring Failover Manager	203
4.13	Monitoring an xDB Replication Cluster	206
4.14	Performance Diagnostic	207
4.15	Reference	212
5	PEM Installation Guide on Linux	245
5.1	What's New	245
5.2	PEM - Hardware and Software Requirements	246
5.3	PEM Architecture	247
5.4	Installing Postgres Enterprise Manager	252
5.4.1	Prerequisites for Installing the PEM Server on Linux Platforms	252
5.4.2	Web Server Hosting Preferences	254
5.4.3	Installing the PEM Server on Linux Platforms	254
5.4.4	Creating a PEM Repository on an Isolated Network	258
5.4.5	Configuring the PEM Server on Linux Platforms	259
5.4.6	Installing a PEM Agent on Linux Platforms	261
5.4.7	Registering a PEM Agent	264
5.5	The PEM Web Interface	266
5.6	Uninstalling Postgres Enterprise Manager Components	269
5.7	Reference - Linux Service Script	270
6	PEM Installation Guide on Windows	271
6.1	What's New	271

6.2	PEM - Hardware and Software Requirements	272
6.3	PEM Architecture	273
6.4	Installing Postgres Enterprise Manager	277
6.4.1	Installing the PEM Server on Windows	277
6.4.2	Installing a PEM Agent on Windows	308
6.5	The PEM Web Interface	317
6.6	Uninstalling Postgres Enterprise Manager Components	319
7	EDB Postgres Enterprise Manager Configuring pgBouncer for Use with PEM Agents	319
7.1	The PEM Server - PEM Agent Connection Management Mechanism	320
7.2	Preparing the PEM Database Server	321
7.3	Configuring PgBouncer	323
7.4	Configuring the PEM Agent	325
8	PEM Security Guide	327
8.1	Apache HTTPD Security Configurations	327
8.2	PEM application Security Configurations	334
9	SQL Profiler	337
9.1	Installing the SQL Profiler Plugin	338
9.2	SQL Profiling and Analysis	345
9.3	Uninstalling SQL Profiler	351
10	PEM Upgrade and Migration	352
10.1	Upgrading a PEM Installation	352
10.2	Upgrading the PEM Backend Postgres Database	353
10.3	Moving the Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	361
10.4	Troubleshooting	369

1 PEM Administrator's Guide

This document provides an introduction to Postgres Enterprise Manager (PEM). Postgres Enterprise Manager (PEM) is an enterprise management tool designed to assist database administrators, system architects, and performance analysts in administering, monitoring, and tuning PostgreSQL and EDB Advanced Server database servers. PEM is architected to manage and monitor anywhere from a handful, to hundreds of servers from a single console, allowing complete and remote control over all aspects of your databases.

For information about the platforms and versions supported by PEM, visit the EDB website at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/services-support/edb-supported-products-and-platforms#pem>

This document uses *Postgres* to mean either the PostgreSQL or EDB Postgres Advanced Server database.

1.1 PEM Overview

PEM provides a number of benefits not found in any other PostgreSQL management tool:

- **Management en Masse Design.** PEM is designed for enterprise database management, and is built to tackle the management of large numbers of servers across geographical boundaries. Global dashboards keep you up to date on the up/down/performance status of all your servers in an at-a-glance fashion.
- **Distributed Architecture.** PEM is architected in a way that maximizes its ability to gather statistical information and to perform operations remotely on machines regardless of operating system platform.
- **Graphical Administration.** All aspects of database administration can be carried out in the PEM client via a graphical interface. Server startup and shutdown, configuration management, storage and security control, object creation, performance management, and more can be handled from a single console.
- **Full SQL IDE.** PEM contains a robust SQL integrated development environment (IDE) that provides ad-hoc SQL querying, stored procedure/function development, and a graphical debugger.
- **Enterprise Performance Monitoring.** PEM provides enterprise-class performance monitoring for all managed database servers. Lightweight and efficient agents monitor all aspects of each database server's operations as well as each machine's underlying operating system and provide detailed statistics back to easily navigated performance pages within the interface.
- **Proactive Alert Management.** PEM ships out-of-the-box with the ability to create performance thresholds for each key metric (e.g. memory, storage, etc.) that are monitored around-the-clock. Any threshold violation results in an alert being sent to a centralized dashboard that communicates the nature of the problem and what actions are necessary to prevent the situation from jeopardizing

the overall performance of the server.

- **Simplified Capacity Planning.** All key performance-related statistics are automatically collected and retained for a specified period of time in PEM's repository. The Capacity Manager utility allows you to select various statistics and perform trend analysis over time to understand things such as peak load periods, storage consumption trends, and much more. A forecasting mechanism in the tool allows you to also forecast resource usage in the future and plan/budget accordingly.
- **Audit Manager.** The Audit Manager configures audit logging on Advanced Server instances. Activities such as connections to a database, disconnections from a database, and the SQL statements run against a database can be logged. The Audit Log dashboard can then be used to filter and view the log.
- **Log Manager.** The Log Manager wizard configures server logging parameters, with (optional) log collection into a central table. Use the wizard to specify your preference for logging behaviors such as log file rotation, log destination and error message severity. Use the Server Log dashboard to filter and review the collected server log entries.
- **SQL Workload Profiling.** PEM contains a SQL profiling utility that allows you to trace the SQL statements that are executed against one or more servers. SQL profiling can either be done in an ad-hoc or scheduled manner. Captured SQL statements can then be filtered so you can easily identify and tune poorly running SQL statements. SQL statements can also be fed into an Index Advisor on Advanced Server that analyzes each statement and makes recommendations on new indexes that should be created to help performance.
- **Expert Database Analysis.** PEM includes the Postgres Expert utility. Postgres Expert analyzes selected databases for best practice enforcement purposes. Areas such as general configuration, security setup, and much more are examined. Any deviations from recommended best practices are reported back to you, along with an explanation of each particular issue, and expert help on what to do about making things right.
- **Streaming Replication Monitoring.** You can monitor the the Streaming Replication dashboard or use options on the PEM client to promote a replica node to the primary node.
- **Secure Client Connectivity.** PEM supports secure client connections through an encrypted SSH tunnel. The full-featured PEM client includes an SSH Tunnel definition dialog that allows you to provide connection information for a secure connection.
- **Wide Platform Support.** PEM supports most major Linux and Windows platforms.

1.2 Registering a Server

Before you can manage or monitor a server with PEM, you must register the server with PEM, and bind an agent. A server may be bound to a remote agent (an agent that resides on a different host), but if the agent does not reside on the same host, it will not have access to all of the statistical information about the instance.

Manually Registering a Server

To manage or monitor a server with PEM, you must:

- Register your Advanced Server or PostgreSQL server with the PEM server.
- Bind the server to a PEM agent.

You can use the **Create - Server** dialog to provide registration information for a server, bind a PEM agent, and display the server in PEM client tree control. To open the **Create - Server** dialog, navigate through the **Create** option on the **Object** menu (or the context menu of a server group) and select **Server....**



Note

You must ensure the **pg_hba.conf** file of the Postgres server that you are registering allows connections from the host of the PEM client before attempting to connect.



Use the fields on the **General** tab to describe the general properties of the server:

- Use the **Name** field to specify a user-friendly name for the server. The name specified will identify the server in the PEM **Browser** tree control.
- You can use groups to organize your servers and agents in the tree control. Using groups can help you manage large numbers of servers more easily. For example, you may want to have a production group, a test group, or LAN specific groups. Use the **Group** drop-down listbox to select the server group in which the new server will be displayed.
- Use the **Team** field to specify a Postgres role name. Only PEM users who are members of this role, who created the server initially, or have superuser privileges on the PEM server will see this server when they logon to PEM. If this field is left blank, all PEM users will see the server.
- Use the **Background** color selector to select the color that will be displayed in the PEM tree control behind database objects that are stored on the server.
- Use the **Foreground** color selector to select the font color of labels in the PEM tree control for objects stored on the server.

- Check the box next to **Connect now?** to instruct PEM to attempt a server connection when you click the Save button. Leave **Connect now?** unchecked if you do not want the PEM client to validate the specified connection parameters until a later connection attempt.
- Provide notes about the server in the **Comments** field.



Use fields on the **Connection tab** to specify connection details for the server:

- Specify the IP address of the server host, or the fully qualified domain name in the **Host name/address** field. On Unix based systems, the address field may be left blank to use the default PostgreSQL Unix Domain Socket on the local machine, or may be set to an alternate path containing a PostgreSQL socket. If you enter a path, the path must begin with a "/".
- Specify the port number of the host in the **Port** field.
- Use the **Maintenance database** field to specify the name of the initial database that PEM will connect to, and that will be expected to contain **pgAgent** schema and **adminpack** objects installed (both optional). On PostgreSQL 8.1 and above, the maintenance DB is normally called **postgres**; on earlier versions **template1** is often used, though it is preferable to create a **postgres** database to avoid cluttering the template database.
- Specify the name that will be used when authenticating with the server in the **Username** field.
- Provide the password associated with the specified user in the **Password** field.
- Check the box next to **Save password?** to instruct PEM to store passwords in encrypted format in PEM backend database for later reuse. Each password is stored on a per user, per server basis, and won't be shared with other team members. PEM will use the saved password to connect the database server next time. To remove a saved password, disconnect the database server first, and then use the **Clear Saved Password** menu item from the **Object/Context** menu.
- Use the **Role** field to specify the name of the role that is assigned the privileges that the client should use after connecting to the server. This allows you to connect as one role, and then assume the permissions of another role when the connection is established (the one you specified in this field). The connecting role must be a member of the role specified.



Use the fields on the **SSL** tab to configure SSL:

- Use the drop-down list box in the **SSL mode** field to select the type of SSL connection the server should use. For more information about using SSL encryption, see the PostgreSQL documentation at:

<https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/static/libpq-ssl.html>

You can use the platform-specific file manager dialog to upload files that support SSL encryption to the server. To access the file manager, click the icon that is located to the right of each of the following fields:

- Use the **Client certificate** field to specify the file containing the client SSL certificate. This file will replace the default `~/.postgresql/postgresql.crt` file if PEM is installed in Desktop mode, and `<STORAGE_DIR>/<USERNAME>/.postgresql/postgresql.crt` if PEM is installed in Web mode. This parameter is ignored if an SSL connection is not made.
- Use the **Client certificate key** field to specify the file containing the secret key used for the client certificate. This file will replace the default `~/.postgresql/postgresql.key` if PEM is installed in Desktop mode, and `<STORAGE_DIR>/<USERNAME>/.postgresql/postgresql.key` if PEM is installed in Web mode. This parameter is ignored if an SSL connection is not made.
- Use the **Root certificate** field to specify the file containing the SSL certificate authority. This file will replace the default `~/.postgresql/root.crt` file. This parameter is ignored if an SSL connection is not made.
- Use the **Certificate revocation list** field to specify the file containing the SSL certificate revocation list. This list will replace the default list, found in `~/.postgresql/root.crl`. This parameter is ignored if an SSL connection is not made.
- When **SSL compression?** is set to **True**, data sent over SSL connections will be compressed. The default value is **False** (compression is disabled). This parameter is ignored if an SSL connection is not made.

Warning

Certificates, private keys, and the revocation list are stored in the per-user file storage area on the server, which is owned by the user account under which the PEM server process is run. This means that administrators of the server may be able to access those files; appropriate caution should be taken before choosing to use this feature.



Use the fields on the **SSH Tunnel** tab to configure SSH Tunneling. You can use a tunnel to connect a database server (through an intermediary proxy host) to a server that resides on a network to which the client may not be able to connect directly.

- Set **Use SSH tunneling** to **Yes** to specify that PEM should use an SSH tunnel when connecting to the specified server.
- Specify the name or IP address of the SSH host (through which client connections will be forwarded) in the **Tunnel host** field.
- Specify the port of the SSH host (through which client connections will be forwarded) in the **Tunnel port** field.
- Specify the name of a user with login privileges for the SSH host in the **Username** field.
- Specify the type of authentication that will be used when connecting to the SSH host in the **Authentication** field.
- Select **Password** to specify that PEM will use a password for authentication to the SSH host. This is the default.
- Select **Identity file** to specify that PEM will use a private key file when connecting.
- If the SSH host is expecting a private key file for authentication, use the **Identity file** field to specify the location of the key file.
- If the SSH host is expecting a password, use the **Password** field to specify the password, or if an identity file is being used, the passphrase.



Use fields on the **Advanced** tab to specify details that are used to manage the server:

- Specify the IP address of the server host in the **Host Address1** field.
- Use the **DB restriction** field to specify a SQL restriction that will be used against the **pg_database** table to limit the databases displayed in the tree control. For example, you might enter: `'live_db'`, `'test_db'` to instruct the PEM browser to display only the `live_db` and `test_db` databases. Note that you can also limit the schemas shown in the database from the database properties dialog by entering a restriction against **pg_namespace**.
- Use the **Password file** field to specify the location of a password file (`.pgpass`). The `.pgpass` file allows a user to login without providing a password when they connect. It must be present on the PEM Server. For more information, see the Postgres documentation at:

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/static/libpq-pgpass.html>

- Use the **Service ID** field to specify parameters to control the database service process. For servers that are stored in the Enterprise Manager directory, enter the service ID. On Windows machines, this is the identifier for the Windows service. On Linux machines, the name of the init script used to start the server is `/etc/init.d` and the name of the systemd script to start the server is `systemctl`. For example, the name of the Advanced Server 11 service is `edb-as-11`. For local servers, the setting is operating system dependent:
 - If the PEM client is running on a Windows machine, it can control the postmaster service if you have sufficient access rights. Enter the name of the service. In case of a remote server, it must be prepended by the machine name (e.g. `PSE1\pgsql-8.0`). PEM will automatically discover services running on your local machine.
 - If the PEM client is running on a Linux machine, it can control processes running on the local machine if you have enough access rights. Provide a full path and needed options to access the `pg_ctl` program. When executing service control functions, PEM will append status/start/stop keywords to this. For example:

```
sudo /usr/pgsql-x/bin/pg_ctl -D /var/lib/pgsql/x/data where x is the version of the PostgreSQL database server.
```

- If the server is a member of a Failover Manager cluster, you can use PEM to monitor the health of the cluster and to replace the primary node if necessary. To enable PEM to monitor Failover Manager, use the **EFM cluster name** field to specify the cluster name. The cluster name is the prefix of the name of the Failover Manager cluster properties file. For example, if the cluster properties file is named `efm.properties`, the cluster name is `efm`.
- If you are using PEM to monitor the status of a Failover Manager cluster, use the **EFM installation path** field to specify the location of the Failover Manager binary file. By default, the Failover Manager binary file is installed in `/usr/edb/efm-x.x/bin`, where `x.x` specifies the Failover Manager version.



Use fields on the **PEM Agent** tab to specify connection details for the PEM agent:

- Select an Enterprise Manager agent using the drop-down listbox to the right of the **Bound agent** label. One agent can monitor multiple Postgres servers.
- Move the **Remote monitoring?** slider to **Yes** to indicate that the PEM agent does not reside on the same host as the monitored server. When remote monitoring is enabled, agent level statistics for the monitored server will not be available for custom charts and dashboards, and the remote server will not be accessible by some PEM utilities (such as Audit Manager, Capacity Manager, Log Manager, Postgres Expert and Tuning Wizard).
- Enter the IP address or socket path that the agent should use when connecting to the database server in the **Host** field. By default, the agent will use the host address shown on the **General** tab. On a Unix server, you may wish to specify a socket path, e.g. `/tmp`.
- Enter the **Port** number that the agent will use when connecting to the server. By default, the agent will use the port defined on the **Properties** tab.
- Use the drop-down listbox in the **SSL** field to specify an SSL operational mode; specify require, prefer, allow, disable, verify-ca or verify-full. For more information about using SSL encryption, see the PostgreSQL documentation at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/edb-docs/d/postgresql/reference/manual/12.1/libpq-ssl.html>

- Use the **Database** field to specify the name of the database to which the agent will initially connect.
- Specify the name of the role that agent should use when connecting to the server in the **User name** field. Note that if the specified role is not a database superuser, then some of the features will not work as expected. For the list of features that do not work if the specified role is not a database superuser, see [Agent privileges](#).

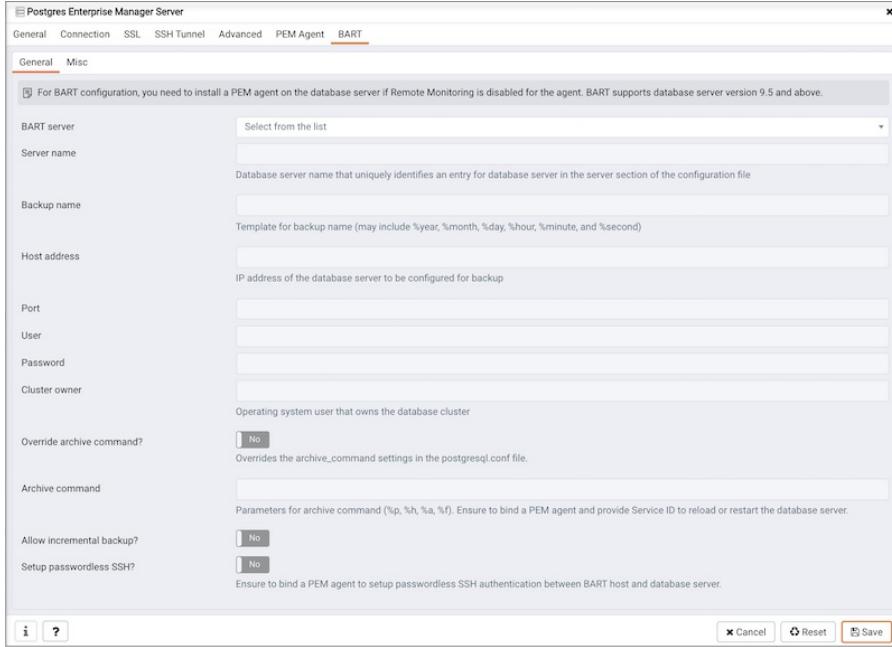
If you are using Postgres version 10 or above, you can use the `pg_monitor` role to grant the required privileges to a non-superuser. For information about `pg_monitor` role, see:

<https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/default-roles.html>

- Specify the password that the agent should use when connecting to the server in the **Password** field, and verify it by typing it again in the **Confirm password** field. If you do not specify a

password, you will need to configure the authentication for the agent manually; for example, you can use a `.pgpass` file, and it must be present and accessible on the system, where agent is installed.

- Set the `Allow takeover?` slider to `Yes` to specify that the server may be taken over by another agent. This feature allows an agent to take responsibility for the monitoring of the database server if, for example, the server has been moved to another host as part of a high availability failover process.



Use the fields on the `General` tab under `BART` tab to describe the general properties of the BART Server that will map to the PEM server:

- Use the `BART server` field to select the BART server name. All the BART servers configured in the PEM console will be listed in this drop down list.
- Use the `Server name` field to specify a name for the database server that you want to backup using the BART server. This name gets stored in the BART configuration file.
- Use the `Backup name` field to specify a template for user-defined names to be assigned to the backups of the database server. If you do not specify a backup name template, then the backup can only be referenced in BART sub-commands by the BART-assigned integer backup identifier.
- Use the `Host address` field to specify the IP address of the database server that you want to configure for backup.
- Use the `Port` field to specify the port to be used for the database that you want to backup.
- Use the `User` field to specify the user of the database that you want to backup using BART through PEM console. If you want to enable incremental backups for this database server, then the user must be a superuser.
- Use the `Password` field to specify the password for the user of the database that you want to backup.
- Use the `Cluster Owner` field to specify the Linux operating system user account that owns the database cluster. This is typically `enterprisedb` for Advanced Server database clusters installed in the Oracle databases compatible mode, or `postgres` for PostgreSQL database clusters and for Advanced Server database clusters installed in the PostgreSQL databases compatible mode.
- Use the `Archive command` field to specify the desired format of the archive command string to be used in the `bart.cfg` file. Inputs provided for the Archive command will overwrite the database server's `Postgresql.conf` file. Once the server gets added, the database server will be restarted or database configurations will be reloaded.
- Use the `Allow incremental backup?` switch to specify if incremental backup should be enabled for this database server.
- Use the `Setup passwordless SSH?` switch to specify if you want to create SSH certificates to allow

passwordless logins between the Database Server and the BART server. Ensure to bind a PEM agent before setting up the passwordless SSH authentication. Passwordless SSH will not work for a database server being remotely monitored by a PEM agent.



Use the fields on the **Misc** tab under **BART** tab to describe the miscellaneous properties of the BART Server:

- Use the **Override default configuration?** Switch to specify if you want to override the BART server configurations with the specific database server configurations.
- Use the **Xlog** method to specify how the transaction log should be collected during the execution of `pg_basebackup`.
- Use the **Retention policy** field to specify the retention policy for the backup. This determines when an active backup should be marked as obsolete, and hence, be a candidate for deletion. You can specify the retention policy in terms of number of backup or in terms of duration (days, weeks, or months).
- Use the **WAL compression** switch to specify if you want to compress the archived Xlog/WAL files in Gzip format. To enable WAL compression, the gzip compression program must be present in the BART user account's PATH. The wal_compression setting must not be enabled for those database servers where you need to take incremental backups.
- Use the **Copy WALs during restore** field to specify how the archived WAL files are collected when invoking the RESTORE operation. Set to enabled to copy the archived WAL files from the BART backup catalog to the <restore_path>/archived_wals directory prior to the database server archive recovery. Set to disabled to retrieve the archived WAL files directly from the BART backup catalog during the database server archive recovery.
- Use the **Thread count** field to specify the number of threads to copy the blocks. You must set **thread count** to 1 if you want to take a backup with the `pg_basebackup` utility.
- Use the **Batch size** field to specify the number of blocks of memory used for copying modified blocks, applicable only for incremental backups.
- Use the **Scan interval** field to specify the number of seconds after which the WAL scanner should scan the new WAL files.
- Use the **MBM scan timeout** field to specify the number of seconds to wait for MBM files before timing out, applicable only for incremental backups.

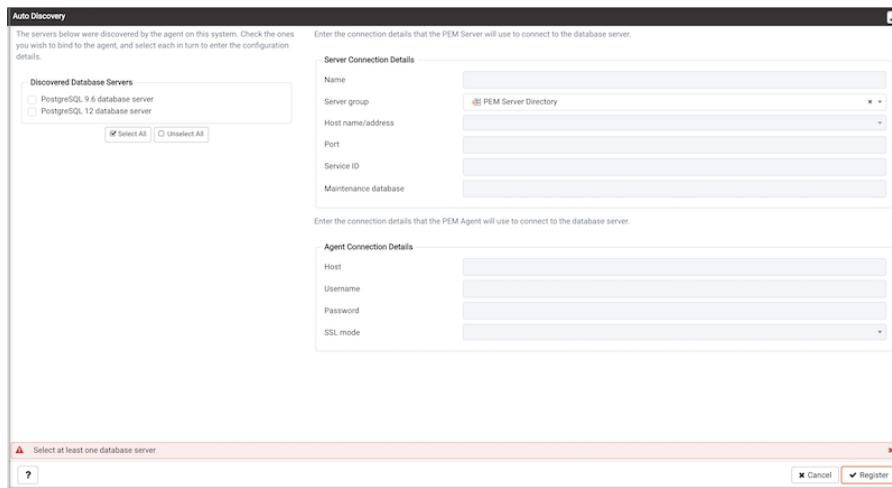
To view the properties of a server, right-click on the server name in the PEM client tree control, and select the **Properties...** option from the context menu. To modify a server's properties, disconnect from the server before opening the **Properties** dialog.

Automatic Server Discovery

If the server you wish to monitor resides on the same host as the monitoring agent, you can use the **Auto Discovery** dialog to simplify the registration and binding process.

To enable auto discovery for a specific agent, you must enable the **Server Auto Discovery** probe. To access the **Manage Probes** tab, highlight the name of a PEM agent in the PEM client tree control, and select **Manage Probes...** from the **Management** menu. When the **Manage Probes** tab opens, confirm that the slider control in the **Enabled?** column is set to **Yes**.

To open the **Auto Discovery** dialog, highlight the name of a PEM agent in the PEM client tree control, and select **Auto Discovery...** from the **Management** menu.



When the **Auto Discovery** dialog opens, the **Discovered Database Servers** box will display a list of servers that are currently not being monitored by a PEM agent. Check the box next to a server name to display information about the server in the **Server Connection Details** box, and connection properties for the agent in the **Agent Connection Details** box.

Use the **Check All** button to select the box next to all of the displayed servers, or **Uncheck All** to deselect all of the boxes to the left of the server names.

The fields in the **Server Connection Details** box provide information about the server that PEM will monitor:

- Accept or modify the name of the monitored server in the **Name** field. The specified name will be displayed in the tree control of the PEM client.
- Use the **Server group** drop-down listbox to select the server group under which the server will be displayed in the PEM client tree control.
- Use the **Host name/address** field to specify the IP address of the monitored server.
- The **Port** field displays the port that is monitored by the server; this field may not be modified.
- Provide the name of the service in the **Service ID** field. Please note that the service name must be provided to enable some PEM functionality.
- By default, the **Maintenance database** field indicates that the selected server uses a Postgres maintenance database. Customize the content of the **Maintenance database** field for your installation.

The fields in the **Agent Connection Details** box specify the properties that the PEM agent will use when connecting to the server:

- The **Host** field displays the IP address that will be used for the PEM agent binding.

- The **User name** field displays the name that will be used by the PEM agent when connecting to the selected server.
- The **Password** field displays the password associated with the specified user name.
- Use the drop-down listbox in the **SSL mode** field to specify your SSL connection preferences.

When you've finished specifying the connection properties for the servers that you are binding for monitoring, click the **OK** button to register the servers. Click **Cancel** to exit without preserving any changes.

The screenshot shows the 'Global Overview' dashboard with the following sections:

- Status:** A bar chart showing the count of agents and servers up and down. The legend indicates: Agents Up (green), Agents Down (red), Servers Up (green), and Servers Down (red). The chart shows 2 Agents Up, 0 Agents Down, 3 Servers Up, and 1 Server Down.
- Agent Status:** A table listing agents with their status, name, alerts, version, processes, threads, CPU utilisation, memory utilisation, swap utilisation, and disk utilisation. Two agents are listed: 'Postgres Enterprise Manager Host' (UP) and 'PEM Agent on Remote Host' (UP).
- Server Status:** A table listing servers with their status, name, connections, alerts, version, and a 'Remotely Monitored?' column. Four servers are listed: 'Postgres Enterprise Manager Server' (UP), 'EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11' (UP), 'PGSQL12_Centos7_1' (DOWN), and 'EPAS_12' (UP).
- Alerts Status:** A table listing alerts with columns for alarm type, object description, alert name, value, database, schema, package, object, and alerting since. Numerous alerts are listed across various objects and types, such as 'High' alerts for vacuum operations and 'Medium' alerts for table bloat.

After clicking the **OK** button, the newly registered server is displayed in the PEM tree control and is monitored by the PEM server.

Using the pemworker Utility to Register a Server

You can use the `pemworker` utility to register a server for monitoring by the PEM server or to unregister a database server. During registration, the `pemworker` utility will bind the new server to the agent that resides on the system from which you invoked the registration command. To register a server:

on a Linux host, use the command:

```
| pemworker --register-server
```

on a Windows host, use the command:

```
| pemworker.exe REGISTER-SERVICE
```

Append command line options to the command string when invoking the `pemworker` utility. Each option should be followed by a corresponding value:

Option	Description
<code>--pem-user</code>	Specifies the name of the PEM administrative user. Required.
<code>--server-addr</code>	Specifies the IP address of the server host, or the fully qualified domain name. On Unix based systems, the address field may be left blank to use the default PostgreSQL Unix Domain Socket on the local machine, or may be set to an alternate path containing a PostgreSQL socket. If you enter a path, the path must begin with a /. Required.
<code>--server-port</code>	Specifies the port number of the host. Required.
<code>--server-database</code>	Specifies the name of the database to which the server will connect. Required.
<code>--server-user</code>	Specify the name of the user that will be used by the agent when monitoring the server. Required.
<code>--server-service-name</code>	Specifies the name of the database service that controls operations on the server that is being registered (STOP, START, RESTART, etc.). Optional.
<code>--remote-monitoring</code>	Include the <code>--remote-monitoring</code> clause and a value of no (the default) to indicate that the server is installed on the same machine as the PEM agent. When remote monitoring is enabled (yes), agent level statistics for the monitored server will not be available for custom charts and dashboards, and the remote server will not be accessible by some PEM utilities (such as Audit Manager, Capacity Manager, Log Manager, Postgres Expert and Tuning Wizard). Required.
<code>--efm-cluster-name</code>	Specifies the name of the Failover Manager cluster that monitors the server (if applicable). Optional.
<code>--efm-install-path</code>	Specifies the complete path to the installation directory of Failover Manager (if applicable). Optional.
<code>--asb-host-name</code>	Specifies the name of the host to which the agent is connecting.
<code>--asb-host-port</code>	Specifies the port number that the agent will use when connecting to the database.
<code>--asb-host-db</code>	Specifies the name of the database to which the agent will connect.

Option	Description
--asb-host-user	Specifies the database user name that the agent will supply when authenticating with the database.
--asb-ssl-mode	Specifies the type of SSL authentication that will be used for connections. Supported values include: prefer, require, disable, verify-CA, verify-full.
--group	Specifies the name of the group in which the server will be displayed.
--team	Specifies the name of the group role that will be allowed to access the server.
--owner	Specifies the name of the role that will own the monitored server.

Set the environment variable `PEM_SERVER_PASSWORD` to provide the password for the PEM server to allow the pemworker to connect as a PEM admin user.

Set the environment variable `PEM_MONITORED_SERVER_PASSWORD` to provide the password of the database server being registered and monitored by pemagent.

Failure to provide the password will result in a password authentication error. The PEM server will acknowledge that the server has been registered properly.

Using the pemworker Utility to Unregister a Server

You can use the `pemworker` utility to unregister a database server; to unregister a server, invoke the `pemworker` utility:

on a Linux host, use the command:

```
| pemworker --unregister-server
```

on a Windows host, use the command:

```
| pemworker.exe UNREGISTER-SERVICE
```

Append command line options to the command string when invoking the `pemworker` utility. Each option should be followed by a corresponding value:

Option	Description
--pem-user	Specifies the name of the PEM administrative user. Required.
--server-addr	Specifies the IP address of the server host, or the fully qualified domain name. On Unix based systems, the address field may be left blank to use the default PostgreSQL Unix Domain Socket on the local machine, or may be set to an alternate path containing a PostgreSQL socket. If you enter a path, the path must begin with a /. Required.
--server-port	Specifies the port number of the host. Required.

Use the `PEM_SERVER_PASSWORD` environment variable to provide the password for the PEM server to allow the pemworker to connect as a PEM admin user.

Failure to provide the password will result in a password authentication error. The PEM server will acknowledge that the server has been unregistered.

Verifying the Connection and Binding

Once registered, the new server will be added to the PEM **Browser** tree control, and be displayed on the **Global Overview**.

Blackout	Status	Name	Alerts	Version	Processes	Threads	CPU Utilisation (%)	Memory Utilisation (%)	Swap Utilisation (%)	Disk Utilisation
<input type="checkbox"/>	✔ UP	Postgres Enterprise Manager Host	0	7.14.0-dev	309	810	24.85	77.18	17.88	45.84
<input type="checkbox"/>	✔ UP	PEM Agent on Remote Host	0	7.13.0	207	524	0.35	51.73	3.03	24.30

Blackout	Status	Name	Connections	Alerts	Version	Remotely Monitored?
<input type="checkbox"/>	✔ UP	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	12	6	PostgreSQL 12.1 on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-39), 64-bit	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	✔ UP	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	3	3	PostgreSQL 11.7 (EnterpriseDB Advanced Server 11.7.14) on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-36), 64-bit	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	⚠ DOWN	PGSQL12_Centos7_1	0	0	PostgreSQL 12.2 on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-39), 64-bit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	✔ UP	EPAS_12	6	5	PostgreSQL 12.2 (EnterpriseDB Advanced Server 12.2.3) on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-36), 64-bit	No

Alarm Type	Object Description	Alert Name	Value	Database	Schema	Package	Object	Alerting Since
● High	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	Last Vacuum	Never ran					2020-04-21 21:26:54
● High	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	Last AutoVacuum	177.03 hrs					2020-04-22 12:04:05
● High	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	Database size in server	113 MB					2020-04-22 11:50:00
● High	EPAS_12	Server Down	1					2020-04-29 09:11:09
● High	EPAS_12	Table size in server	427 MB					2020-04-09 15:53:51
● High	EPAS_12	Last Vacuum	15.39 hrs					2020-04-29 08:19:11
● High	EPAS_12	Database size in server	473 MB					2020-04-09 15:52:50
● High	EPAS_12	Last AutoVacuum	15.38 hrs					2020-04-29 08:19:11
● High	N/A	Alert Errors	3					2020-01-21 14:26:04
● High	PGSQL12_Centos7_1	Server Down	1					2020-04-29 08:54:02
● High	PGSQL12_Centos7_1	Last Vacuum	Never ran					2020-04-03 14:58:57
● High	PGSQL12_Centos7_1	Last AutoVacuum	Never ran					2020-04-03 14:58:57
● High	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Largest index by table-size percentage	100 %					2020-04-21 22:07:52
● High	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Database size in server	2.748046875 GB					2020-02-05 18:26:49
● Medium	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Total table bloat in server	88.28 MB					2020-04-29 08:36:18
● High	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Table size in server	2.6591796875 GB					2020-02-20 11:29:45
● High	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Connections in idle state	17					2020-04-29 09:05:07
● High	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Last Vacuum	41.46 hrs					2020-04-28 09:38:02

When initially connecting to a newly bound server, the **Global Overview** dashboard may display the new server with a status of “unknown” in the server list; before recognizing the server, the bound agent must execute a number of probes to examine the server, which may take a few minutes to complete depending on network availability.

Within a few minutes, bar graphs on the [Global Overview](#) dashboard should show that the agent has now connected successfully, and the new server is included in the [Postgres Server Status](#) list.

If after five minutes, the [Global Overview](#) dashboard still does not list the new server, you should review the logfiles for the monitoring agent, checking for errors. Right-click the agent's name in the tree control, and select the [Probe Log Analysis](#) option from the [Dashboards](#) sub-menu of the context menu.

1.3 Defining and Monitoring Postgres instances on AWS

There are two scenarios in which you can monitor a Postgres instance on an AWS host with PEM. You can monitor a:

- Postgres Instance running on AWS EC2
- Postgres Instance running on AWS RDS

Monitoring a Postgres Instance Running on AWS EC2

After creating a Postgres instance on AWS EC2, you can use the PEM server to register and monitor your instance. The following scenarios are currently supported:

- Postgres instance and PEM Agent running on the same AWS EC2 and a PEM Server running on your local machine.
- Postgres instance and PEM Agent running on the same local machine and a PEM Server running on AWS EC2.
- Postgres instance and PEM Agent running on the same AWS EC2 and a PEM Server running in different AWS EC2.

Note

In the first two scenarios, you must configure the VPN on AWS EC2 , so the AWS EC2 instance can access the [pem](#) database. Please contact your network administrator to setup the VPN if needed.

The PEM Agent running on AWS EC2 or on your local machine should be registered to the PEM Server. Please note that when registering the PEM Agent with the PEM Server you should use the hostname of AWS EC2 instance. For more details on registering the PEM Agent see, [PEM Self Registration](#).

You can register the Postgres instance running on AWS EC2 on PEM Server using the [Create - Server](#) dialog. For more details on registering the server using [Create - Server](#) dialog see, [Registering a Server](#). Use the [PEM Agent](#) tab on the [Create - Server](#) dialog to bind the registered PEM Agent with the Postgres instance.

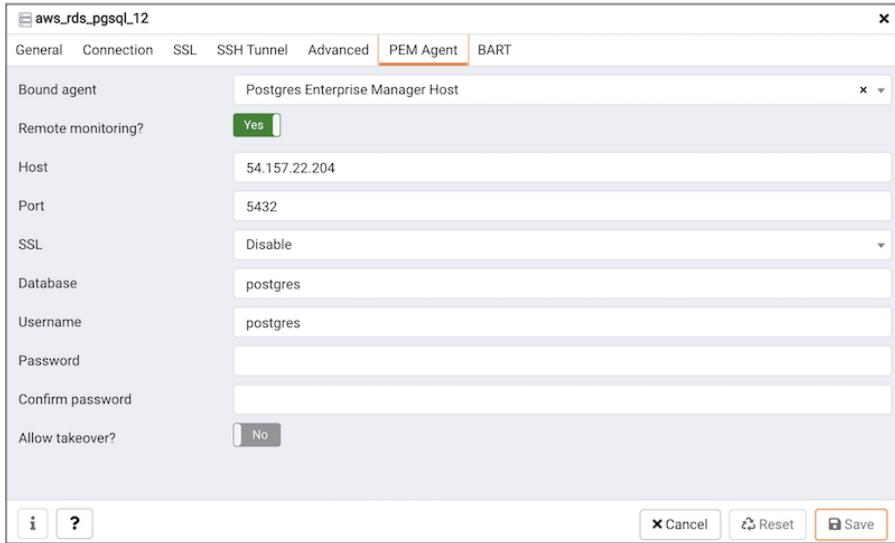
When the PEM Agent is registered to the PEM Server and your Postgres instance that is running on AWS EC2 is registered to the PEM Server, you can monitor your instance with PEM.

Monitoring a Postgres Instance Running on AWS RDS

While creating an AWS RDS database, choose **PostgreSQL** when prompted for **Engine options**. After creating a **Postgres(RDS)** instance on AWS, use **Create - Server** dialog to add the **Postgres(RDS)** instance to the PEM Server. Using this dialog you can describe a new server connection, bind the server to a PEM Agent, and display the server to the PEM browser tree control.

For detailed information on the **Create - Server** dialog and configuration details for each tab, see [Registering a Server](#).

The **PEM Agent** tab in the **Create - Server** dialog must have the **Remote Monitoring** field set to **Yes** to monitor the **Postgres(RDS)** instance on AWS instance using PEM Server.



As the PEM Agent will be monitoring the Postgres(RDS) AWS instance remotely, the functionality will be limited as described below:

Feature Name	Works with remote PEM Agent	Comments
Audit Manager	No	
Capacity Manager	Limited	There will be no correlation between the database server and operating system metrics.
Log Manager	No	
Manage Alerts	Limited	When you run an alert script on the database server, it will run on the machine where the bound PEM Agent is running, and not on the actual database server machine.
Manage Charts	Yes	
Manage Dashboards	Limited	Some dashboards may not be able to show complete data. For example, the operating system information of the database server will not be displayed as it is not available.

Feature Name	Works with remote PEM Agent	Comments
Manage Probes	Limited	Some of the PEM probes will not return information, and some of the functionalities may be affected. For details about probe functionality, see the PEM Agent Guide .
Postgres Expert	Limited	The Postgres Expert will provide partial information as operating system information is not available.
Postgres Log Analysis Expert	No	The Postgres Log Analysis Expert will not be able to perform an analysis as it is dependent on the logs imported by log manager, which will not work as required.
Scheduled Tasks	Limited	Scheduled tasks will work only for database server; scripts will run on a remote Agent.
Tuning Wizard	No	
System Reports	Yes	
Core Usage Reports	Limited	The Core Usage report will not show complete information. For example, the platform, number of cores, and total RAM will not be displayed.
Managing BART	No	BART requires password less authentication between two machines, where database server and BART are installed. An AWS RDS instance doesn't allow to use host access.

1.4 Managing Certificates

Files stored in the data directory of the PEM server backing database contain information that helps the PEM server utilize secure connections:

- `ca_certificate.crt`
- `ca_key.key`
- `server.crt`
- `server.key`
- `root.crl`
- `root.crt`

The PEM agent that is installed with the PEM server monitors the expiration date of the `ca_certificate.crt` file. When the certificate is about to expire, PEM will:

- Make a backup of the existing certificate files.
- Create new certificate files, appending the new CA certificate file to the root.crt file on the PEM server.
- Create a job that renews the certificate file of any active agents.
- Restart the PEM server.

When you uninstall an agent, the certificate associated with that agent will be added to the certificate revocation list (maintained in the `root.crl` file) to ensure that the certificate cannot be used to connect

to the PEM server.

The following sections contain detailed information about manually replacing certificate files.

Replacing SSL Certificates

The following steps detail replacing the SSL certificates on an existing PEM installation. If you plan to upgrade your server to a new version at the same time, invoke all of the PEM installers (first the server installer, then agent installers) before replacing the SSL certificates. Then:

1. Stop all running PEM agents, first on the server host, and then on any monitored node.

To stop a PEM agent on a Linux host, open a terminal window, assume superuser privileges, and enter the command:

On Linux with init.d, for eg: Centos6

```
/etc/init.d/pemagent stop
```

On Linux with systemd, for eg: Centos7

```
systemctl stop pemagent
```

On a Windows host, you can use the **Services** applet to stop the PEM agent. The PEM agent service is named Postgres Enterprise Manager Agent; highlight the service name in the **Services** dialog, and click **Stop the service**.

2. Take a backup of the existing SSL keys and certificates. The SSL keys and certificates are stored in the **data** directory under your PEM installation. For example, the default location on a Linux system is:

`/var/lib/pgsql/x/data` where **x** is the PostgreSQL database version.

Make a copy of the following files, adding an extension to each file to make the name unique:

- `ca_certificate.crt`
- `ca_key.key`
- `root.crt`
- `root.crl`
- `server.key`
- `server.crt`

For example, the command:

```
# cp ca_certificate.crt ca_certificate_old.crt
```

Creates a backup of the `ca_certificate` file with the word `old` appended to the entry.

3. Use the `openssl_rsa_generate_key()` function to generate the `ca_key.key` file:

```
/usr/pgsql-x.x/bin/psql -U postgres -d pem --no-psqlrc -t -A -c "SELECT
public.openssl_rsa_generate_key(1024)" > /var/lib/pgsql/x/data/ca_key.key
```

After creating the `ca_key.key` file, `cat` the contents to the variable `CA_KEY` for use when generating the `ca_certificate.crt` file and modify the privileges on the `ca_key.key` file:

```
CA_KEY=$(cat /var/lib/pgsql/x/data/ca_key.key)
```

```
chmod 600 /var/lib/pgsql/x/data/ca_key.key
```

4. Use the key to generate the `ca_certificate.crt` file. For simplicity, place the SQL query into a temporary file with a unique name:

```
echo "SELECT openssl_csr_to_crt(openssl_rsa_key_to_csr('${CA_KEY}',  
'PEM','US', 'MA', 'Bedford', 'Postgres Enterprise Manager',  
'support@enterprisedb.com'), NULL,  
'/var/lib/pgsql/x/data/ca_key.key')" > /tmp/_random.$$
```

Then use the variable to execute the query, placing the content into the `ca_certificate.crt` file.

```
/usr/pgsql-x/bin/psql -U postgres -d pem --no-psqlrc -t -A -f /tmp/_random.$$ >  
/var/lib/pgsql/x/data/ca_certificate.crt
```

Modify the permissions of the `ca_certificate.crt` file, and remove the temporary file that contained the SQL command:

```
chmod 600 /var/lib/pgsql/x/data/ca_certificate.crt
```

```
rm -f /tmp/_random.$$
```

5. Re-use the `ca_certificate.crt` file as the `root.crt` file:

```
cp /var/lib/pgsql/x/data/ca_certificate.crt /var/lib/pgsql/x/data/root.crt
```

Modify the permissions of the `root.crt` file:

```
chmod 600 /var/lib/pgsql/x/data/root.crt
```

6. Use the `openssl_rsa_generate_crl()` function to create the certificate revocation list (`root.crl`) :

```
/usr/pgsql-x/bin/psql -U postgres -d pem --no-psqlrc -t -A -c  
"SELECT openssl_rsa_generate_crl('/var/lib/pgsql/x/data/ca_certificate.crt',  
'/var/lib/pgsql/x/data/ca_key.key')" > /var/lib/pgsql/x/data/root.crl
```

Modify the permissions of the `root.crl` file:

```
chmod 600 /var/lib/pgsql/x/data/root.crl
```

7. Use the `openssl_rsa_generate_key()` function to generate the `server.key` file:

```
/usr/pgsql-x/bin/psql -U postgres -d pem --no-psqlrc -t -A -c "SELECT  
public.openssl_rsa_generate_key(1024)" >> /var/lib/pgsql/x/data/server.key
```

After creating the `server.key` file, `cat` the contents to the variable `SSL_KEY` for use when

generating the `server.crt` file and modify the privileges on the `server.key` file:

```
SSL_KEY=$(cat /var/lib/pgsql/x/data/server.key)
```

```
chmod 600 /var/lib/pgsql/x/data/server.key
```

8. Use the `SSL_KEY` to generate the server certificate. Save the certificate in the `server.crt` file. For simplicity, first place the SQL query into a temporary file with a unique name:

```
echo "SELECT openssl_csr_to_crt(openssl_rsa_key_to_csr('${SSL_KEY}'),
'PEM','US', 'MA', 'Bedford', 'Postgres Enterprise Manager',
'support@enterprisedb.com'),
'/var/lib/pgsql/x/data/ca_certificate.crt',
'/var/lib/pgsql/x/data/ca_key.key')" > /tmp/_random.$$
```

```
/usr/pgsql-x/bin/psql -U postgres -d pem --no-psqlrc -t -A -f /tmp/_random.$$ >>
/var/lib/pgsql/x/data/server.crt
```

9. Modify the privileges on the `server.crt` file, and delete the temporary file:

```
chmod 600 /var/lib/pgsql/x/data/server.crt
```

```
rm -f /tmp/_random.$$
```

10. Restart the Postgres server:

On Linux with `init.d`; for example, on a Centos6 host:

```
/etc/init.d/postgresql-x restart
```

On Linux with `systemd`; for example, on a Centos7 host:

```
systemctl restart postgresql-x
```

Updating Agent SSL Certificates

For each agent that interacts with the PEM server, you must:

- generate an rsa key and a certificate.
- copy the key and certificate to the agent.
- restart the agent.

Each agent has a unique identifier that is stored in the `pem.agent` table in the `pem` database. You must replace the key and certificate files with the key or certificate that corresponds to the agent's identifier. Please note that you must move the `agent.key` and `agent.crt` files (generated in Steps 2 and 3) into place on their respective PEM agent host before generating the next key file pair; subsequent commands will overwrite the previously generated file.

To generate a PEM agent key file pair:

1. Use psql to find the number of agents and their corresponding identifiers:

```
/usr/pgsql-x/bin/psql -U postgres -d pem --no-psqlrc -t -A -c "SELECT ID FROM pem.agent"
```

- On Linux, you can also find the agent identifier and location of the keys and certificates in the **PEMagent** section of the [/etc/postgres-reg.ini](#) file.
- On Windows, the information is stored in the registry:

- On a 64-bit Windows installation, check:

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\EnterpriseDB\PEM\agent

* On a 32-bit Windows installation, check:

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\EnterpriseDB\PEM\agent

1. After identifying the agents that will need key files, generate an **agent.key** for each agent. To generate the key, execute the following command, capturing the output in a file:

```
/usr/pgsql-x/bin/psql -U postgres -d pem --no-psqlrc -t -A -c "SELECT
openssl_rsa_generate_key(1024)" > agent.key
```

Modify the privileges of the ``agent.key`` file:

```
chmod 600 agent.key
```

2. Generate a certificate for each agent. To generate a certificate, execute the following command, capturing the output in a certificate file:

```
/usr/pgsql-x/bin/psql -U postgres -d pem --no-psqlrc -t -A -c
"SELECT openssl_csr_to_crt(openssl_rsa_key_to_csr('$(cat agent.key)'),
'agent<$ID>', 'US', 'MA', 'Bedford', 'Postgres Enterprise Manager',
'support@enterprisedb.com'),
'/var/lib/pgsql/x/data/ca_certificate.crt',
'/var/lib/pgsql/x/data/ca_key.key')" > agent.crt
```

Where \$ID is the agent number of the agent (retrieved via the psql command line).

1. Modify the privileges of the **agent.crt** file:

```
chmod 600 agent.crt
```

2. Replace each agent's key and certificate file with the newly generated files before restarting the PEM agent service:

On Linux with **init.d**, restart the service with the command:

```
/etc/init.d/pemagent start
```

On Linux with **systemd**, restart the service with the command:

```
systemctl start pemagent
```

On a Windows host, you can use the Services applet to start the PEM agent. The PEM agent service is named **Postgres Enterprise Manager Agent**; highlight the service name in the **Services** dialog, and click **Start the service**.

1.5 Managing Configuration Settings

Multiple configuration files are read at startup by Postgres Enterprise Manager. The files are as follows:

- **config.py**: This is the main configuration file, and should not be modified. It can be used as a reference for configuration settings, that may be overridden in one of the following files.
- **config_distro.py**: This file is read after **config.py** and is intended for packagers to change any settings that are required for their Postgres Enterprise Manager distribution. This may typically include certain paths and file locations. This file is optional, and may be created by packagers in the same directory as **config.py** if needed.
- **config_local.py**: This file is read after **config_distro.py** and is intended for end users to change any default or packaging specific settings that they may wish to adjust to meet local preferences or standards. This file is optional, and may be created by users in the same directory as **config.py** if needed.

A copy of the default **config.py** file is included in the PEM online help for reference.

1.6 Managing a PEM Server

The sections that follow provide information about tasks related to PEM server such as restarting the PEM server and agent, controlling the PEM server or PEM agent, controlling the HTTPD service on Linux and Windows, controlling the HTTPD server, managing PEM authentication and security, modifying the **pg_hba.conf** file, modifying PEM to use a proxy server etc.

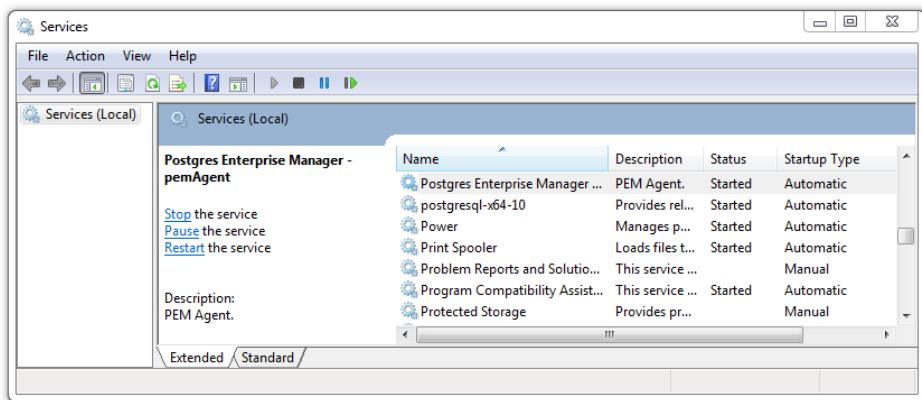
Starting and Stopping the PEM Server and Agents

The PEM server starts, stops and restarts when the Postgres server instance on which it resides starts, stops or restarts; use the same commands to control the PEM server that you would use to control the Postgres server. On Linux platforms, the command that stops and starts the service script will vary by platform and OS version.

The PEM agent is controlled by a service named **pemagent**.

The Windows operating system includes a graphical service controller that displays the server status,

and offers point-and-click server control. The **Services** utility can be accessed through the Windows **Control Panel**. When the utility opens, use the scroll bar to navigate through the listed services to highlight the service name.



Use the **Stop**, **Pause**, **Start**, or **Restart** buttons to control the state of the service.

Please note that any user (or client application) connected to the Postgres server will be abruptly disconnected if you stop the service. For more information about controlling a service, please consult the *EDB Postgres Advanced Server Installation Guide*, available from the EDB website at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/resources/product-documentation>

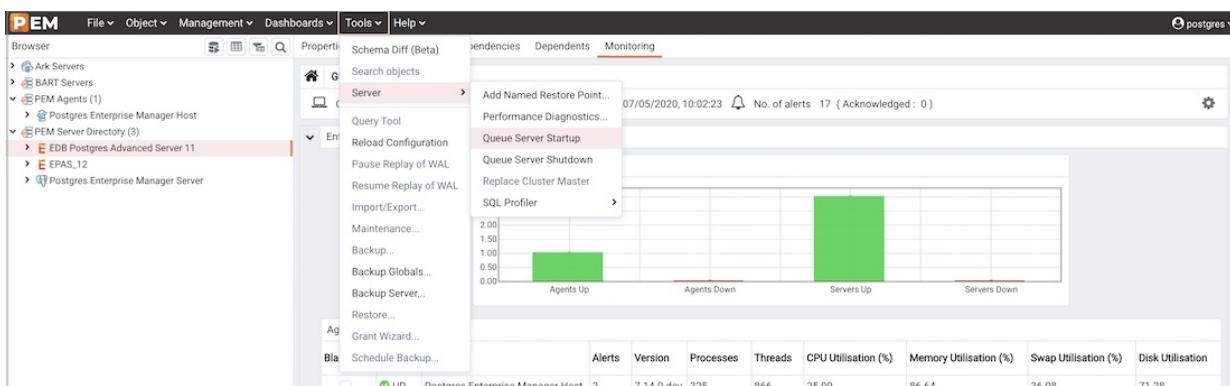
Remotely Starting and Stopping Monitored Servers

PEM allows you to startup and shutdown managed server instances with the PEM client. To configure a server to allow PEM to manage the service, complete the Server registration dialog, registering the database server with a PEM agent and:

- specify the **Store on PEM Server** option on the **Properties** dialog.
- specify the name of a service script in the **Service ID** field on the **Advanced** tab:
 - For Advanced Server, the service name is `edb-as-<x>` or `ppas-<x>`.
 - For PostgreSQL, the service name is `postgresql-<x>`.

Where `<x>` indicates the server version number.

After connecting to the server, you can start or stop the server by highlighting the server name in the tree control, and selecting **Queue Server Startup** or **Queue Server Shutdown** from the **Tools** menu.



Controlling the PEM Server or PEM Agent on Linux

On Linux platforms, the name of the service script that controls:

- a PEM server on Advanced Server is `edb-as-<x>` or `ppas-<x>`
- a PEM server on PostgreSQL is `postgresql-<x>`
- a PEM agent is `pemagent`

Where `x` indicates the server version number.

You can use the service script to control the service.

- To control a service on RHEL or CentOS version 7.x or 8.x open a command line, assume superuser privileges, and issue the command:

```
systemctl <service_name> <action>
```

Where:

`service_name` is the name of the service.

`action` specifies the action taken by the service. Specify:

- `start` to start the service.
- `stop` to stop the service.
- `restart` to stop and then start the service.
- `status` to check the status of the service.

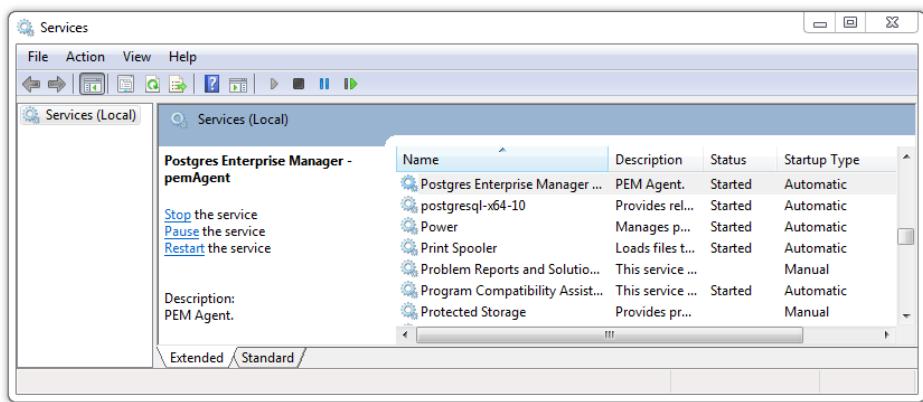
Controlling the PEM Server or PEM Agent on Windows

The Windows operating system includes a graphical service controller that displays the server status, and offers point-and-click server control. The registered name of the service that controls:

- a PEM server host on PostgreSQL is `postgresql-<x>`
- a PEM server host on Advanced Server is `edb-as-<x>`, or `ppas-<x>`
- a PEM agent is `Postgres Enterprise Manager - pemAgent`

Where `x` indicates the server version number.

Navigate through the Windows `Control Panel` to open the `Services` utility. When the utility opens, use the scroll bar to browse the list of services.



Use the **Stop the service** option to stop a service. Any user (or client application) connected to the server will be abruptly disconnected if you stop the service.

Use the **Pause the service** option to instruct Postgres to reload a service's configuration parameters. The **Pause the service** option is an effective way to reset parameters without disrupting user sessions for many of the configuration parameters.

Use the **Start the service** option to start a service.

Controlling the HTTPD Server

On Linux, you can confirm the status of the **PEM-HTTPD** service by opening a command line, and entering the following command:

```
ps -ef | grep httpd
```

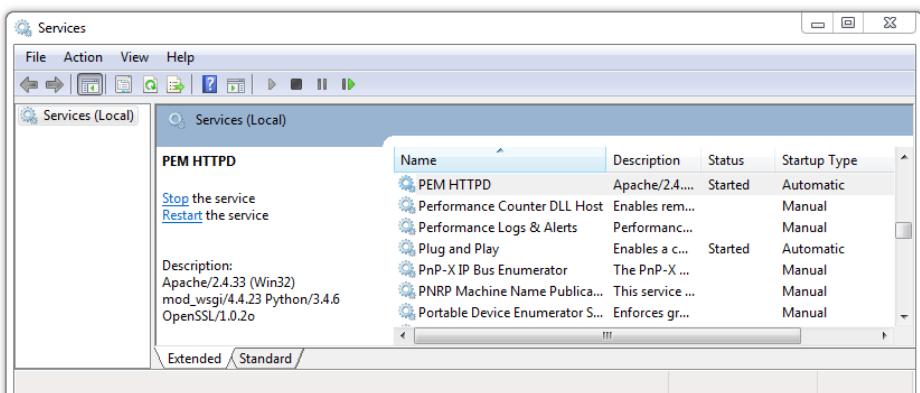
If Linux responds with an answer that is similar to the following example, **httpd** is not running:

```
user 13321 13267 0 07:37 pts/1 00:00:00 grep httpd
```

To start the service on a CentOS or RHEL 7.x or 8.x system, use the command:

```
systemctl start httpd
```

On Windows, you can use the **Services** applet to check the status of the **PEM HTTPD** service. After opening the Services applet, scroll through the list to locate the **PEM HTTPD** service.

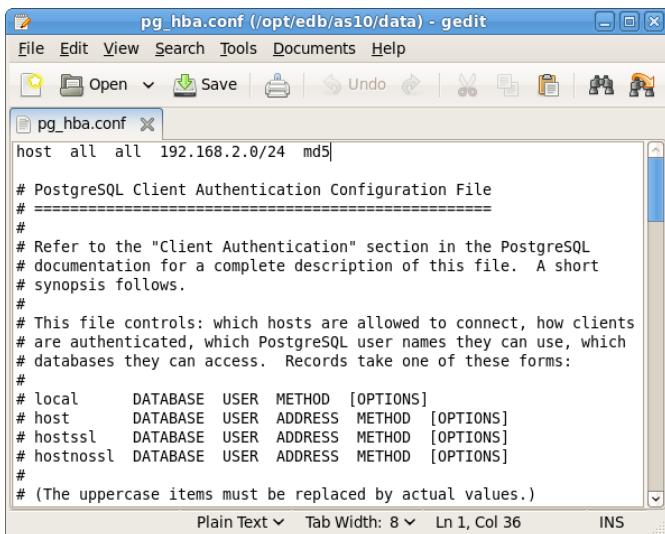


The **Status** column displays the current state of the server. Click the **Start** link to start **PEM HTTPD** if the service is not running.

Modifying the pg_hba.conf File

Entries in the **pg_hba.conf** file control network authentication and authorization. The **pg_hba.conf** file on the PEM server host must allow connections between the PEM server and PEM-HTTPD, the PEM agent, and the monitored servers.

During the PEM server installation process, you are prompted for the IP address and connection information for hosts that will be monitored by PEM; this information is added to the top of the **pg_hba.conf** file of the PEM backing database.



You may also need to manually modify the **pg_hba.conf** file to allow connections between the PEM server and other components. For example, if your PEM-HTTPD installation does not reside on the same host as the PEM server, you must modify the **pg_hba.conf** file on the PEM server host to allow PEM-HTTPD to connect to the server.

By default, the **pg_hba.conf** file resides in the data directory, under your Postgres installation; for example, on an Advanced Server 10 host, the default location of the **pg_hba.conf** is:

/var/lib/edb/as10/data/pg_hba.conf

You can modify the **pg_hba.conf** file with your editor of choice. After modifying the file, restart the server for changes to take effect.

The following example shows a **pg_hba.conf** entry that allows an md5 password authenticated connection from a user named **postgres**, to the **postgres** database on the host on which the **pg_hba.conf** file resides. The connection is coming from an IP address of **192.168.10.102**:

```
### TYPE   DATABASE   USER   CIDR-ADDRESS   METHOD
### IPv4 local connections:
host   postgres   postgres  192.168.10.102/32   md5
```

You may specify the address of a network host, or a network address range. For example, if you wish to allow connections from servers with the addresses **192.168.10.23**, **192.168.10.76** and **192.168.10.184**, enter a CIDR-ADDRESS of **192.168.10.0/24** to allow connections from all of the

hosts in that network:

```
### TYPE   DATABASE   USER   CIDR-ADDRESS   METHOD
### IPv4 local connections:
host    postgres    all     192.168.10.0/24  md5
```

For more information about formatting a `pg_hba.conf` file entry, please see the PostgreSQL core documentation at:

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/auth-pg-hba-conf.html>

Before you can connect to a Postgres server with PEM, you must ensure that the `pg_hba.conf` file on both servers allows the connection.

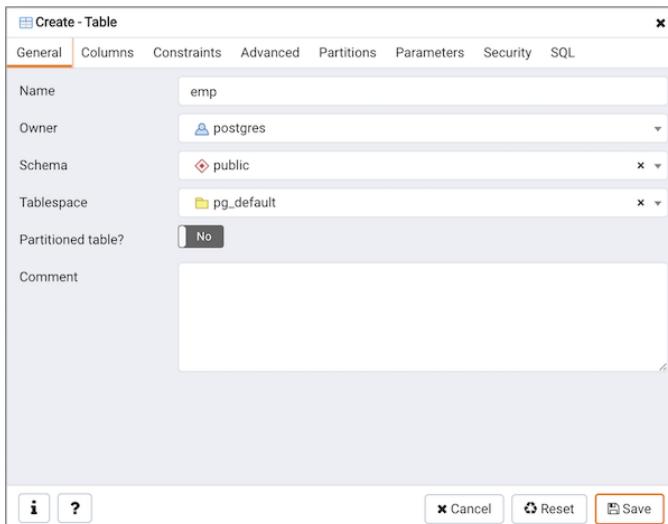
If you receive this error when connecting to the database server, modify the `pg_hba.conf` file, adding an entry that allows the connection.

Creating and Maintaining Databases and Objects

Each instance of a Postgres server manages one or more databases; each user must provide authentication information to connect to the database before accessing the information contained within it. The PEM client provides dialogs that allow you to create and manage databases, and all of the various objects that comprise a database (e.g. tables, indexes, stored procedures, etc.).

Creating a database is easy in PEM: simply right click on any managed server's `Databases` node and select `Database...` from the `Create` menu. After defining a database, you can create objects within the new database.

For example, to create a new table, right click on a `Tables` node, and select `Table...` from the `Create` menu. When the `New Table` dialog opens, specify the attributes of the new table.



PEM provides similar dialogs for the creation and management of other database objects:

- tables
- indexes
- stored procedures
- functions

- triggers
- views
- constraints, etc.

Each object type is displayed in the tree control; right click on the node that corresponds to an object type to access the **Create** menu and create a new object, or select **Properties** from the context menu of a named node to perform administrative tasks for the highlighted object.

Managing PEM Authentication

Postgres supports a number of authentication methods:

- Secure password (md5)
- GSSAPI
- SSPI
- Kerberos
- Ident
- LDAP
- RADIUS
- Certificate (SSL)
- PAM

Postgres (and PEM) authentication is controlled by the `pg_hba.conf` configuration file. Entries within the configuration file specify who may connect to a specific database, and the type of authentication required before that user is allowed to connect.

A typical entry in the `pg_hba.conf` file that allows a user named `postgres` to connect to all databases from the local host (127.0.0.1/32) using secure password (md5) authentication connections would take the form:

```
| host all postgres 127.0.0.1/32 md5
```

Depending on your system's configuration, you may also need to create a password file for the user account that the PEM agent uses to connect to the server, to allow the agent to properly respond to the server's authentication request. An entry in the password file for a user named `postgres`, with a password of `1safepwd` would take the form:

```
| localhost:5432:*:postgres:1safepwd
```

The password file is usually named `~root/.pgpass` on Linux systems, or `%APPDATA%\postgresql\pgpass.conf` (on Windows). For more information about configuring a password file, visit the PostgreSQL website at:

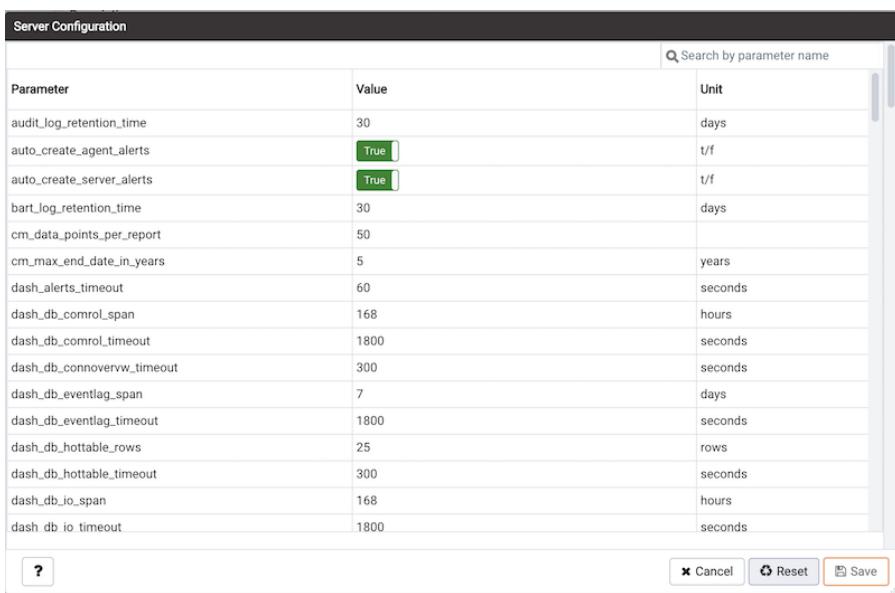
```
| http://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/libpq-pgpass.html
```

For more information about the authentication methods supported by Postgres, see the PostgreSQL core documentation at:

```
| http://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/client-authentication.html
```

Editing the PEM Server Configuration

You can use the PEM client to graphically manage the configuration parameters of the PEM server to enable features or modify default settings. To open the **Server Configuration** dialog, select **Server Configuration...** from the **Management** menu.



To modify a parameter value, edit the content displayed in the **Value** field to the right of a parameter name. Click the **Save** button to preserve your changes, or click the **Close** button to exit the dialog without applying the changes. Use the **Reset** button to return the parameters to their original value.

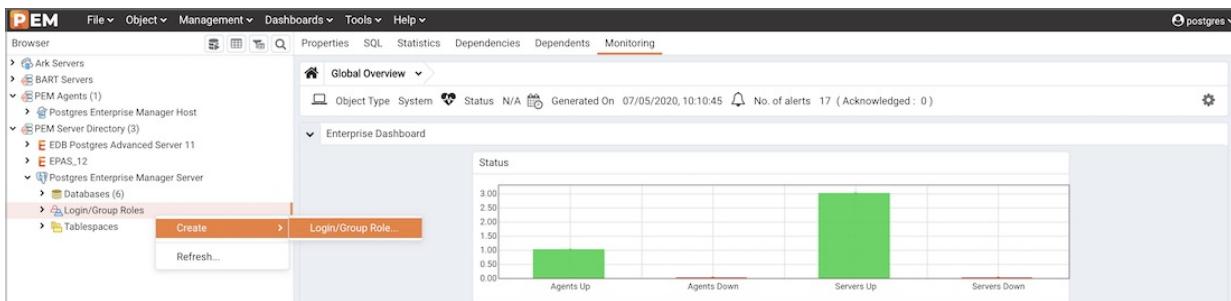
Managing Security

PEM provides a graphical way to manage your Postgres roles and servers.

Login Roles

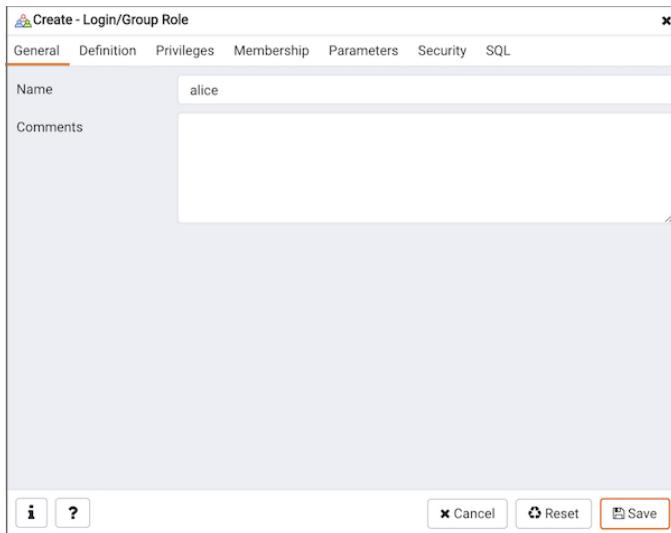
When you connect to the PEM server, you must provide role credentials that allow access to the database on which the PEM server stores data. By default, the `postgres` superuser account is used to initially connect to the server, but it is strongly recommended (for both security and auditing purposes) that individual roles are created for each connecting user. You can use the PEM Query Tool, the PEM web interface **Create – Login/Group Role** dialog, or a command line client (such as `psql`) to create a role.

To use the **Create – Login/Group Role** dialog to create a role, expand the node for the server on which the role will reside in the PEM tree control, and right-click on the **Login/Group Roles** node to access the context menu. Then, select **Login/Group Role...** from the **Create** menu.



Use fields on the tabs of the **Create – Login/Group** Role dialog to define the role. To display the PEM online help in a browser tab, click the help (?) button located in the lower-left corner of the dialog.

When you've finished defining the new role, click **Save** to create the role.



To modify the properties of an existing login role, right click on the name of a login role in the tree control, and select **Properties** from the context menu. To delete a login role, right click on the name of the role, and select **Delete/Drop** from the context menu.

For more complete information about creating and managing a role, see the PostgreSQL online documentation:

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/sql-createrole.html>

Group Roles

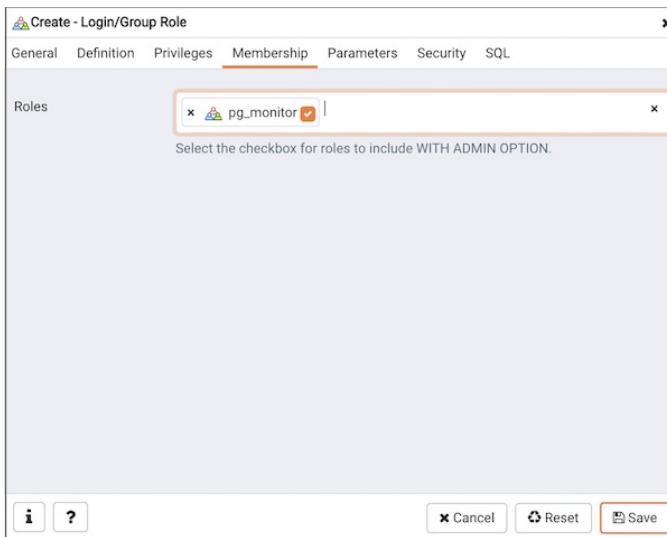
Group roles can serve as containers, used to dispense system privileges (such as creating databases) and object privileges (e.g. inserting data into a particular table). The primary purpose of a group role is to make the mass management of system and object permissions much easier for a DBA. Rather than assigning or modifying privileges individually across many different login accounts, you can assign or change privileges for a single role and then grant that role to many login roles at once.

Use the **Group Roles** node (located beneath the name of each registered server in the PEM tree control) to create and manage group roles. Options on the context menu provide access to a dialog that allows you to create a new role or modify the properties of an existing role. You can find more information about creating roles at:

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/sql-createrole.html>

Using PEM Pre-Defined Roles to Manage Access to PEM Functionality

You can use the **Login/Group Role** dialog to allow a role with limited privileges to access PEM features such as the Audit Manager, Capacity Manager, or SQL Profiler. PEM pre-defined roles allow access to PEM functionality; roles that are assigned membership in these roles can access the associated feature.



When defining a user, use the **Membership** tab to specify the roles in which the new user is a member. The new user will share the privileges associated with each role in which it is a member. For a user to have access to PEM extended functionality, the role must be a member of the pem_user role and the pre-defined role that grants access to the feature. Use the **Roles** field to select pre-defined role names from a drop down list.

The **SQL** tab displays the SQL command that the server will execute when you click **Save**.

```

1 CREATE ROLE alice WITH
2   LOGIN
3   NOSUPERUSER
4   NOCREATEDB
5   NOCREATEROLE
6   INHERIT
7   NOREPLICATION
8   CONNECTION LIMIT -1
9   PASSWORD 'xxxxxx';
10 GRANT pg_monitor TO alice WITH ADMIN OPTION;

```

The example shown above creates a login role named **acctg_clerk** that will have access to the **Audit Manager**; the role can make unlimited connections to the server at any given time.

You can use PEM pre-defined roles to allow access to the functionality listed in the table below:

Value	Parent Role	Description
pem_super_admin		Role to manage/configure everything on Postgres Enterprise Manager.
pem_admin	pem_super_admin	Role for administration/management/configuration of all visible agents/servers, and monitored objects.
pem_config	pem_admin	Role for configuration management of Postgres Enterprise Manager.

Value	Parent Role	Description
pem_component	pem_admin	Role to run/execute all wizard/dialog based components.
pem_rest_api	pem_admin	Role to access the REST API.
pem_server_service_manager	pem_admin	Role for allowing to restart/reload the monitored database server (if server-id provided).
pem_manage_schedule_task	pem_admin	Role to configure the schedule tasks.
pem_manage_alert	pem_admin	Role for managing/configuring alerts, and its templates.
pem_config_alert	pem_config, pem_manage_alert	Role for configuring the alerts on any monitored objects.
pem_manage_probe	pem_admin	Role to create, update, delete the custom probes, and change custom probe configuration.
pem_config_probe	pem_config, pem_manage_probe	Role for probe configuration (history retention, execution frequency, enable/disable the probe) on all visible monitored objects.
pem_database_server_registration	pem_admin	Role to register a database server.
pem_comp_postgres_expert	pem_component	Role to run the Postgres Expert.
pem_comp_auto_discovery	pem_component	Role to run the Auto discovery of a database server dialog.
pem_comp_log_analysis_expert	pem_component	Role to run the Log Analysis Expert.
pem_comp_sqlprofiler	pem_component	Role to run the SQL Profiler.
pem_manage_efm	pem_admin	Role to manage Failover Manager functionality.
pem_comp_capacity_manager	pem_component	Role to run the Capacity Manager.
pem_comp_log_manager	pem_component	Role to run the Log Manager.
pem_comp_audit_manager	pem_component	Role to run the Audit Manager.
pem_comp_tuning_wizard	pem_component	Role to run the Tuning Wizard.

Using a Team Role

When you register a server for monitoring by PEM, you can specify a *Team* that will be associated with the server. A Team is a group role that can be used to allow or restrict access to one or more monitored servers to a limited group of role members. The PEM client will only display a server with a specified Team to those users who are:

- a member of the Team role
- the role that created the server
- a role with superuser privileges on the PEM server.

To create a team role, expand the node for the server on which the role will reside in the PEM tree control, and right-click on the **Login/Group Roles** node to access the context menu. Then, select **Login/Group Role...** from the **Create** menu; when the **Create - Login/Group Role** dialog opens, use the fields provided to specify the properties of the team role.

Object Permissions

A role must be granted sufficient privileges before accessing, executing, or creating any database object. PEM allows you to assign (**GRANT**) and remove (**REVOKE**) object permissions to group roles or login accounts using the graphical interface of the PEM client.

Object permissions are managed via the graphical object editor for each particular object. For example, to assign privileges to access a database table, right click on the table name in the tree control, and select the Properties option from the context menu. Use the options displayed on the Privileges tab to assign privileges for the table.

The PEM client also contains a **Grant Wizard** (accessed through the **Tools** menu) that allows you to manage many object permissions at once.

Managing Job Notifications

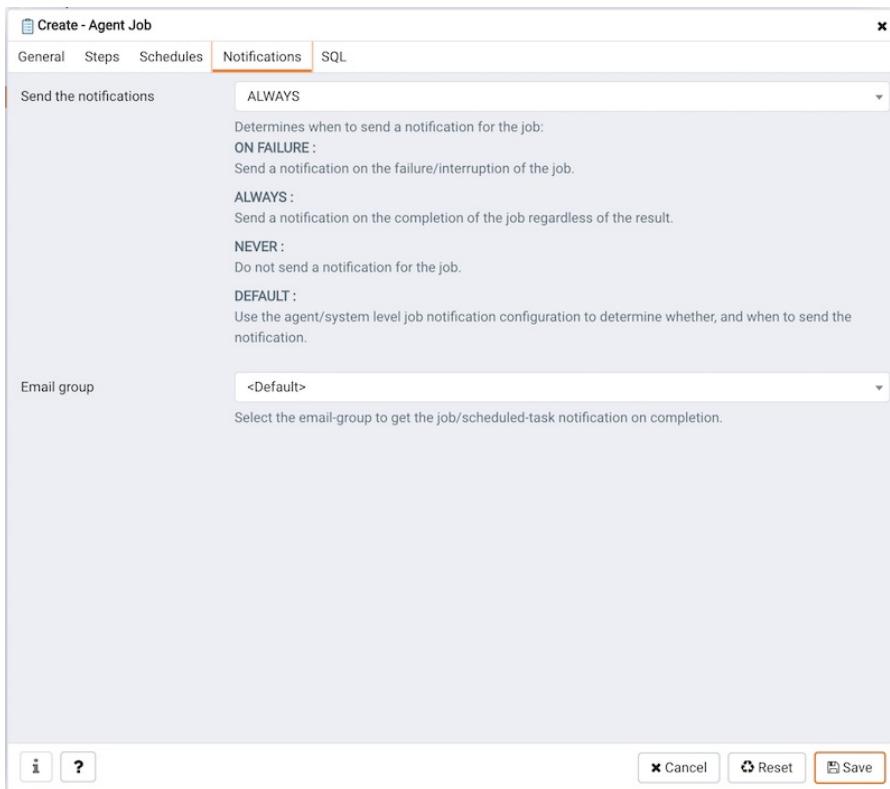
You can configure the settings in PEM console for sending the SMTP trap on success or failure of a system-generated job (listed under scheduled tasks) or a custom-defined agent job. These email notification settings can be configured at following three levels (in order of precedence) to send email notifications to the specified user group:

- Job level
- Agent level
- PEM server level (default level)

Configuring Job Notifications at Job Level

You can configure email notification settings at job level only for a custom-defined agent job in one of the following ways:

- For a new agent job, you can configure the email notification settings in the **Notification** tab of **Create-Agent Job** wizard while creating the job itself.
- For an existing custom-defined job, you can edit the properties of the job and configure the notification settings.

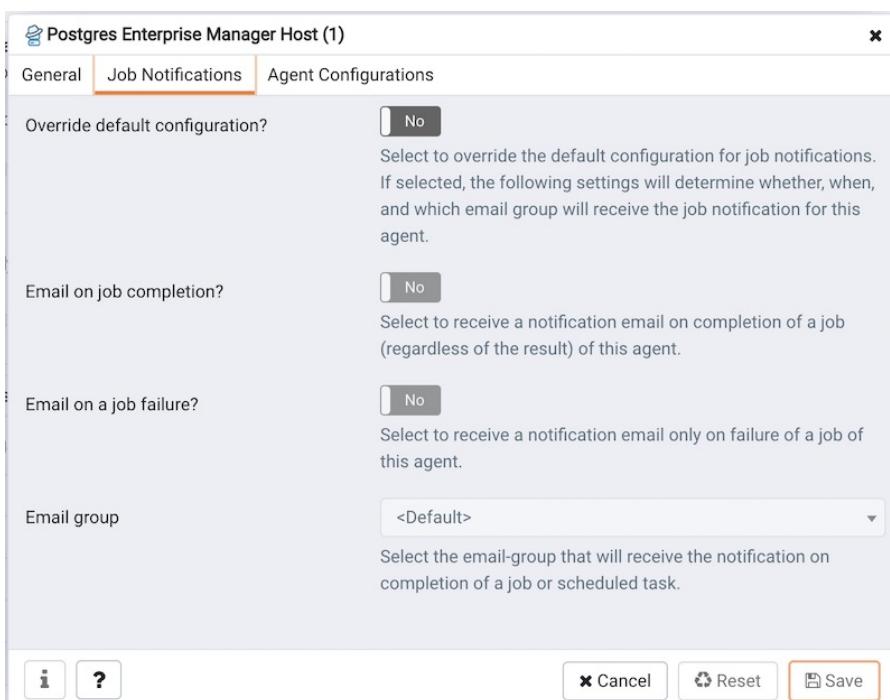


Use the fields on the **Notifications** tab to configure the email notification settings on job level:

- Use the **Send the notifications** field to specify when you want the email notifications to be sent.
- Use the **Email group** field to specify the email group that should receive the email notification.

Configuring Job Notifications at Agent Level

Select the agent in the tree view, right click and select *Properties*. In the **Properties** dialog, select the *Job notifications* tab.

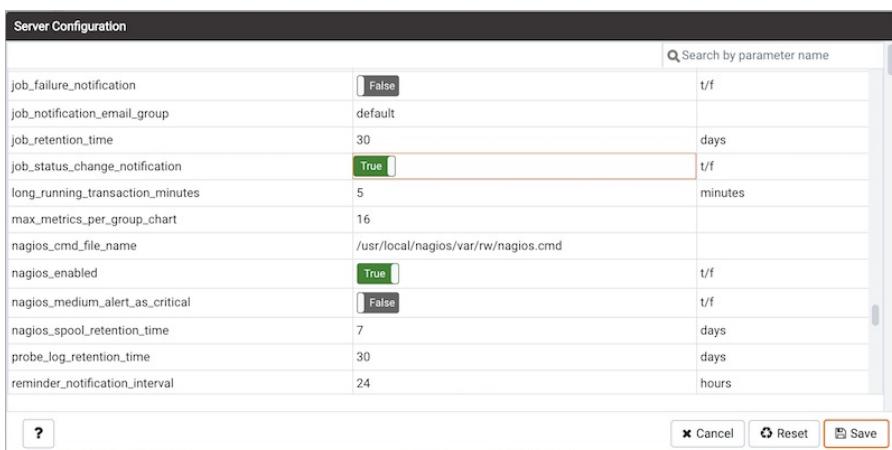


Use the fields on the Job notifications tab to configure the email notification settings on agent level:

- Use the **Override default configuration?** switch to specify if you want the agent level job notification settings to override the default job notification settings. If you select Yes for this switch, you can use the rest of the settings on this dialog to define when and to whom the job notifications should be sent. Please note that the rest of the settings on this dialog work only if you enable the **Override default configuration?** switch.
- Use the **Email on job completion?** switch to specify if the job notification should be sent on the successful job completion.
- Use the **Email on a job failure?** switch to specify if the job notification should be sent on the failure of a job.
- Use the **Email group** field to specify the email group to whom the job notification should be sent.

Configuring Job Notifications at Server Level

You can use the *Server Configuration* dialog to provide information about your email notification configuration at PEM server level. To open the Server Configuration dialog, select *Server Configuration...* from the PEM client's Management menu.



Four server configuration parameters specify information about your job notification preferences at PEM server level:

- Use the **job_failure_notification** switch to specify if you want to send email notification after each job failure.
- Use the **job_notification_email_group** parameter to specify the email group that should receive the email notification.
- Use the **job_retention_time** parameter to specify the number of days that non-recurring scheduled tasks should be retained in the system.
- Use the **job_status_change_notification** switch to specify if you want to send email notification after each job status change, irrespective of its status being a failure, success, or interrupted.

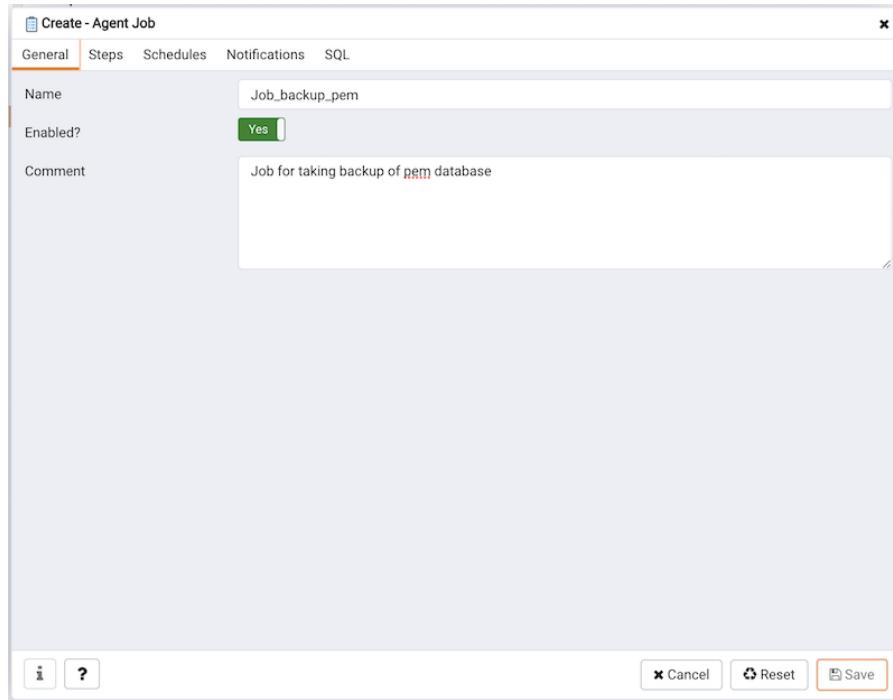
Managing PEM Scheduled Jobs

You can create a PEM scheduled job to perform a set of custom-defined steps in the specified sequence. These steps may contain SQL code or a batch/shell script that you may run on a server that is bound with the agent. You can schedule these jobs to suit your business requirements. For example, you can create a job for taking a backup of a particular database server and schedule it to

run on a specific date and time of every month.

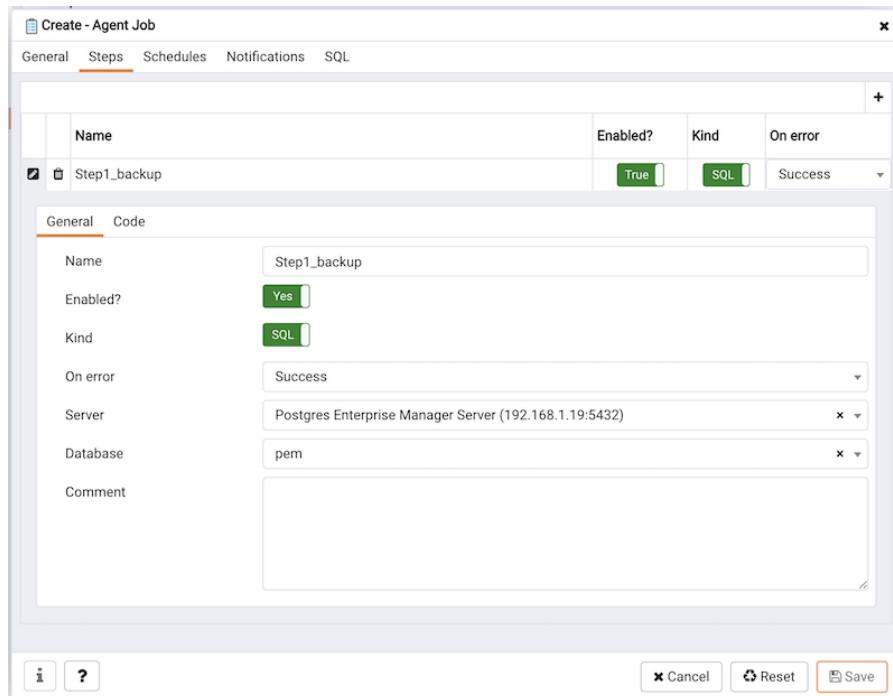
To create or manage a PEM scheduled job, use the PEM tree control to browse to the PEM agent for which you want to create the job. The tree control will display a Jobs node, under which currently defined jobs are displayed. To add a new job, right click on the **Jobs** node, and select **Create Job...** from the context menu.

When the **Create - Agent Job** dialog opens, use the tabs on the **Create - Agent Job** dialog to define the steps and schedule that make up a PEM scheduled job.

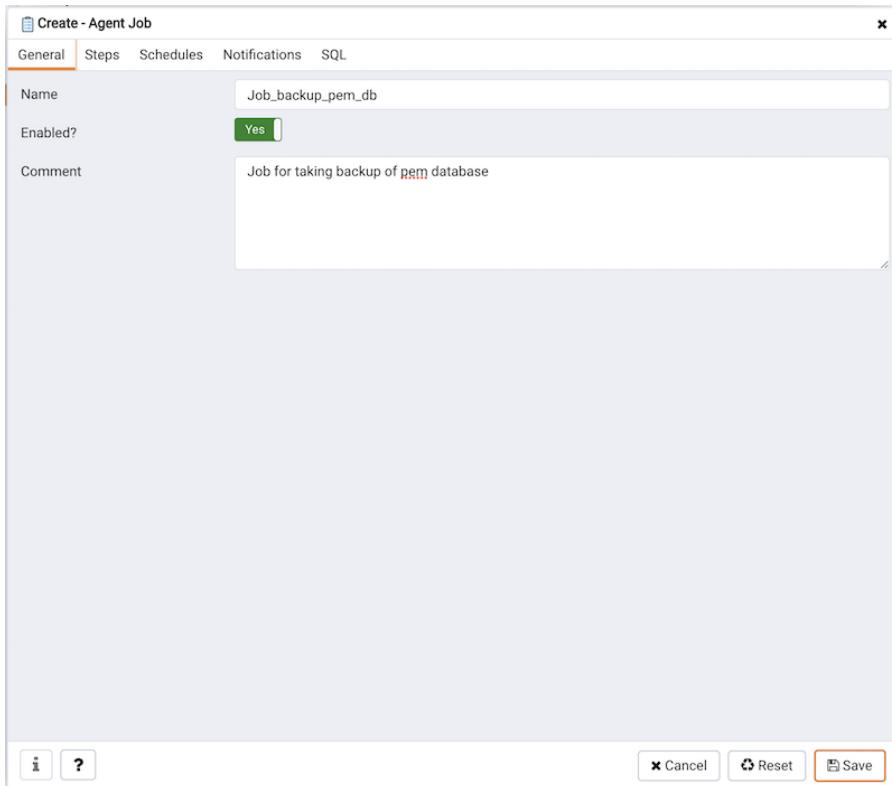


Use the fields on the **General** tab to provide general information about a job:

- Provide a name for the job in the **Name** field.
- Move the **Enabled** switch to the **Yes** position to enable a job, or **No** to disable a job.
- Use the **Comment** field to store notes about the job.



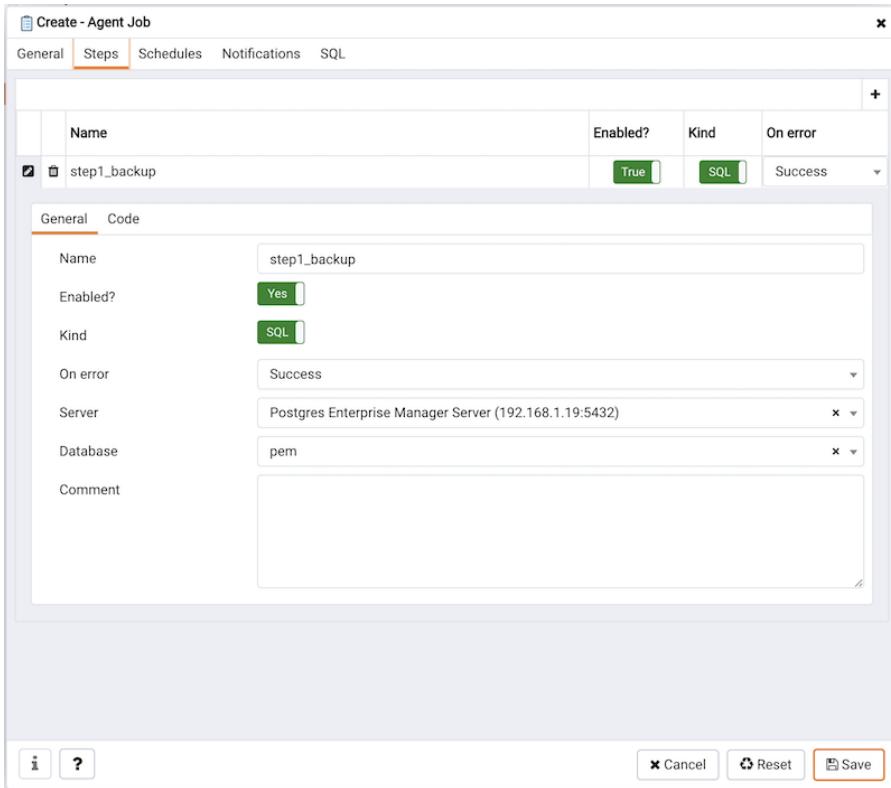
Use the **Steps** tab to define and manage the steps that the job will perform. Click the **Add** icon (+) to add a new step; then click the compose icon (located at the left side of the header) to open the step definition dialog:



Use fields on the step definition dialog to define the step:

- Provide a name for the step in the **Name** field; please note that steps will be performed in alphanumeric order by name.
- Use the **Enabled** switch to include the step when executing the job (**True**) or to disable the step (**False**).
- Use the **Kind** switch to indicate if the job step invokes SQL code (**SQL**) or a batch script (**Batch**).
 - If you select **SQL**, use the **Code** tab to provide SQL code for the step.
 - If you select **Batch**, use the **Code** tab to provide the batch script that will be executed during the step.
- Use the **On error** drop-down to specify the behavior of pgAgent if it encounters an error while executing the step. Select from:
 - Fail - Stop the job if you encounter an error while processing this step.
 - Success - Mark the step as completing successfully, and continue.
 - Ignore - Ignore the error, and continue.
- If you have selected SQL as your input for **Kind** switch, provide the following additional information:
 - Use the **Server** field to specify the server that is bound with the agent for which you are creating the PEM scheduled job.
 - Use the **Database** field to specify the database that is associated with the server that you have selected.

- Use the **Comment** field to provide a comment about the step.



- Use the context-sensitive field on the step definition dialog's **Code** tab to provide the SQL code or batch script that will be executed during the step:
 - If the step invokes SQL code, provide one or more SQL statements in the **SQL query** field.
 - If the step invokes a batch script, provide the script in the **Code** field. If you are running on a Windows server, standard batch file syntax must be used. When running on a Linux server, any shell script may be used, provided that a suitable interpreter is specified on the first line (e.g. `#!/bin/sh`). Along with the defined inline code, you can also provide the path of any batch script, shell script, or SQL file on the filesystem.

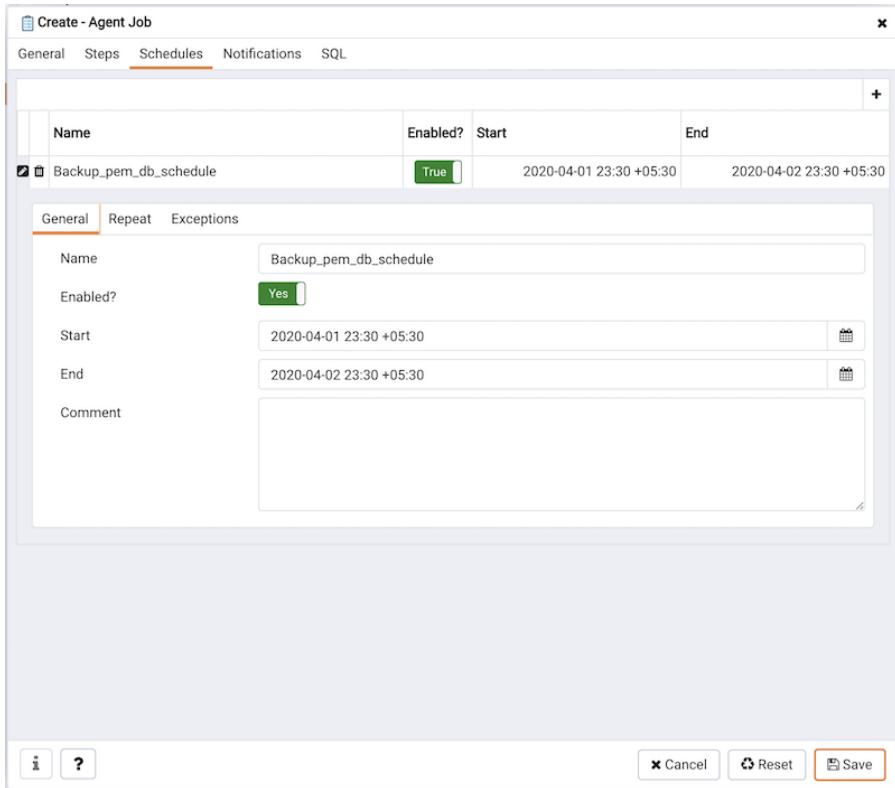
To invoke a script on a Linux system, you must modify the entry for `batch_script_user` parameter in the `agent.cfg` file and specify the user that should be used to run the script. You can either specify a non-root user or root for this parameter. If you do not specify a user, or the specified user does not exist, then the script will not be executed. Restart the agent after modifying the file.

To invoke a script on a Windows system, set the registry entry for `AllowBatchJobSteps` to `true` and restart the PEM agent. PEM registry entries are located in
`HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\EnterpriseDB\PEM\agent`.

After providing all the information required by the step, click the **Save** button to save and close the step definition dialog.

Click the add icon (+) to add each additional step, or select the **Schedules** tab to define the job schedule.

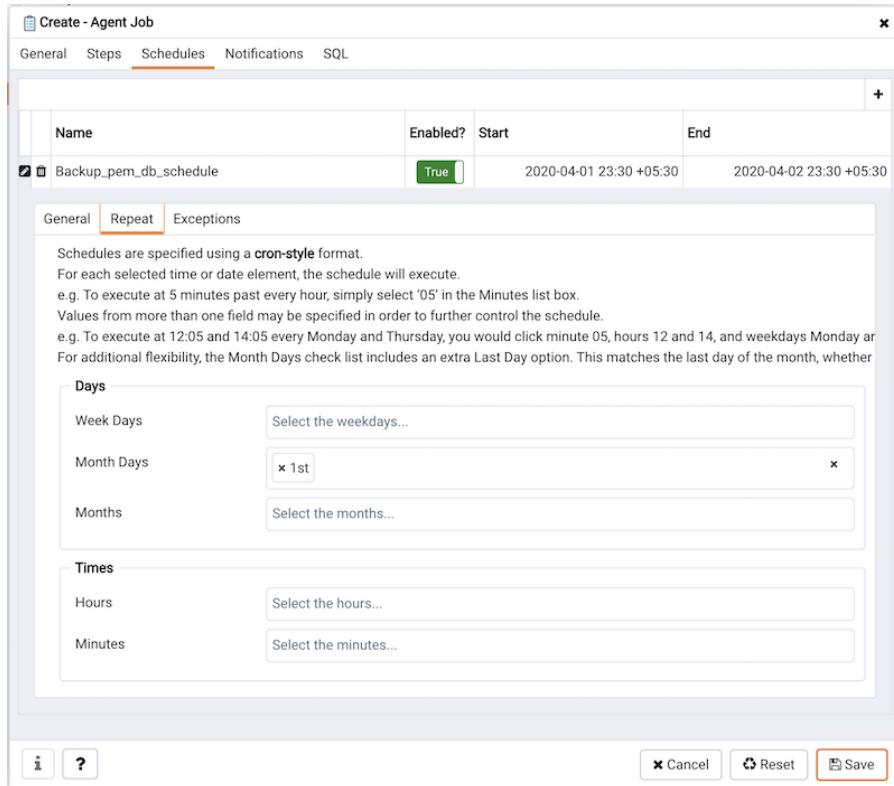
Click the add icon (+) to add a schedule for the job; then click the compose icon (located at the left side of the header) to open the schedule definition dialog:



Use the fields on the **Schedules definition** tab to specify the days and times at which the job will execute.

- Provide a name for the schedule in the **Name** field.
- Use the **Enabled** switch to indicate that pgAgent should use the schedule (**Yes**) or to disable the schedule (**No**).
- Use the calendar selector in the **Start** field to specify the starting date and time for the schedule.
- Use the calendar selector in the **End** field to specify the ending date and time for the schedule.
- Use the **Comment** field to provide a comment about the schedule.

Select the **Repeat** tab to define the days on which the schedule will execute.

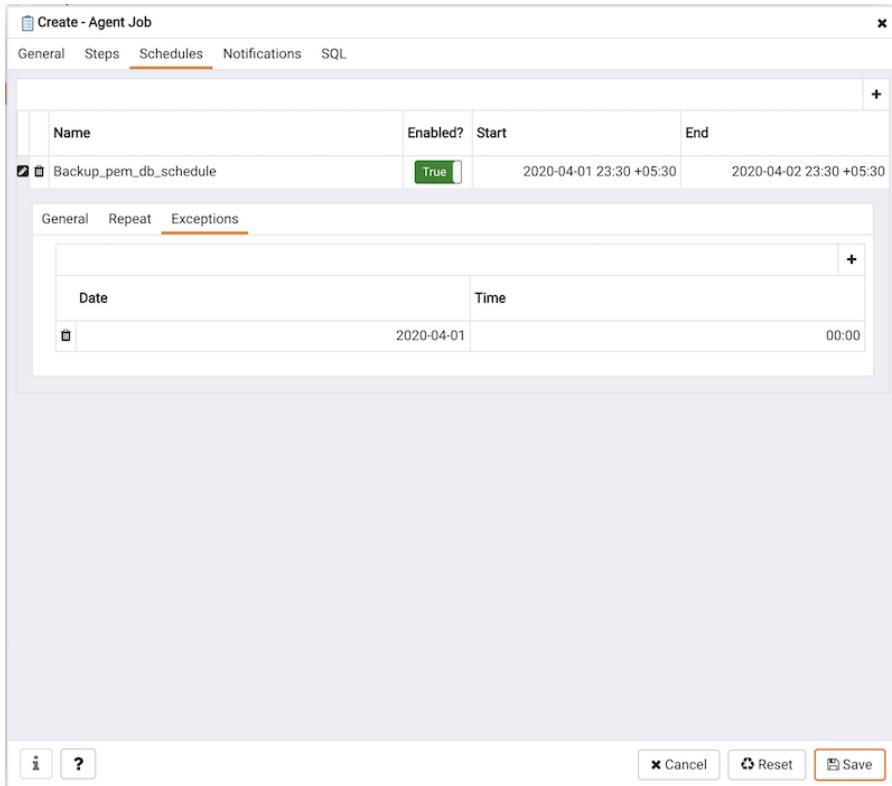


Use the fields on the **Repeat** tab to specify the details about the schedule in a cron-style format. The job will execute on each date or time element selected on the **Repeat** tab.

Click within a field to open a list of valid values for that field; click on a specific value to add that value to the list of selected values for the field. To clear the values from a field, click the X located at the right-side of the field.

- Use the fields within the **Days** box to specify the days on which the job will execute:
 - Use the **Week Days** field to select the days on which the job will execute.
 - Use the **Month Days** field to select the numeric days on which the job will execute. Specify the **Last Day** to indicate that the job should be performed on the last day of the month, regardless of the date.
 - Use the **Months** field to select the months in which the job will execute.
- Use the fields within the **Times** box to specify the times at which the job will execute:
 - Use the **Hours** field to select the hour at which the job will execute.
 - Use the **Minutes** field to select the minute at which the job will execute.

Select the **Exceptions** tab to specify any days on which the schedule will **not** execute.

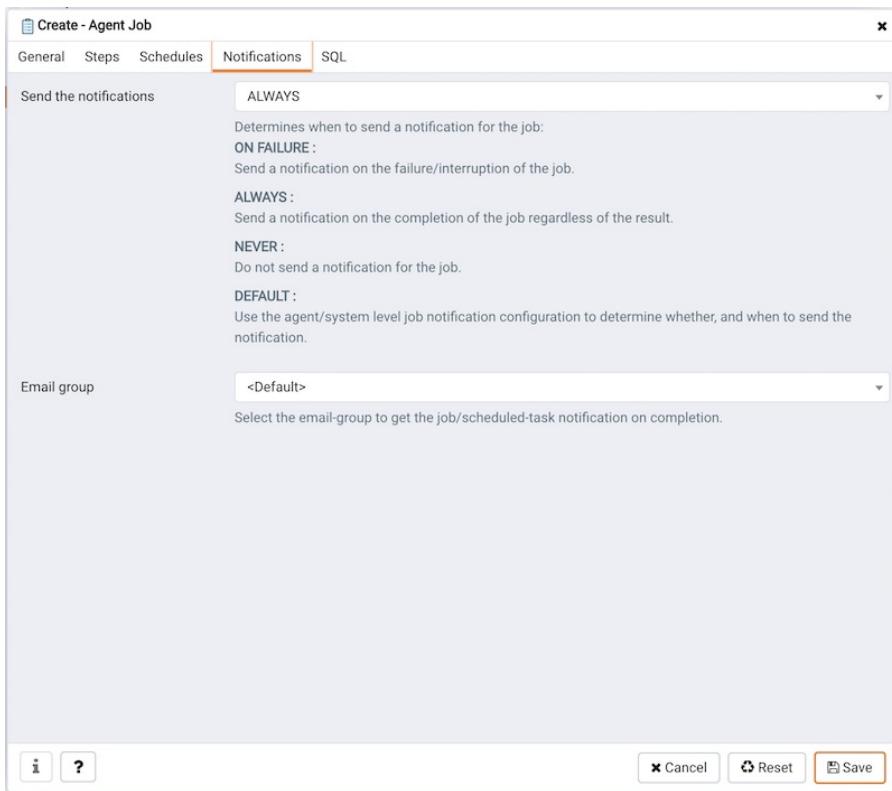


Use the fields on the **Exceptions** tab to specify days on which you wish the job to not execute; for example, you may wish for jobs to not execute on national holidays.

Click the Add icon (+) to add a row to the exception table, then:

- Click within the **Date** column to open a calendar selector, and select a date on which the job will not execute. Specify **<Any>** in the **Date** column to indicate that the job should not execute on any day at the time selected.
- Click within the **Time** column to open a time selector, and specify a time on which the job will not execute. Specify **<Any>** in the **Time** column to indicate that the job should not execute at any time on the day selected.

Select the **Notifications** tab to configure the email notification settings on job level:



Use the fields on the **Notifications** tab to configure the email notification settings for a job:

- Use the **Send the notifications** field to specify when you want the email notifications to be sent.
- Use the **Email group** field to specify the email group that should receive the email notification.

When you've finished defining the schedule, you can use the **SQL** tab to review the code that will create or modify your job.

```

1 DO $$ 
2 DECLARE
3     jid integer;
4     scid integer;
5 BEGIN
6 -- Creating a new job
7 INSERT INTO pem.job(
8     agent_id, jobname, jobdesc, jobenabled, notify, email_group_id
9 ) VALUES (
10 1::integer, 'Job_backup_pem_db'::text, 'Job for taking backup of pem database'::text, true, 'ALWAYS'
11 ) RETURNING jobid INTO jid;
12
13 -- Steps
14
15 -- Inserting a step (jobid: NULL)
16 INSERT INTO pem.jobstep(
17     jstjobid, jstname, jstenabled, jstkind, jstonerror, jstcode, jstdesc,
18     server_id, database_name
19 ) VALUES (
20     jid,
21     'step1_backup'::text,
22     true,
23     's'::character(1),
24     's'::character(1),
25     '::text, '::text,
26     '1'::integer,
27     'pem'::text
28 );
29
30
31 -- Schedules
32 -- Inserting a schedule

```

Click the **Save** button to save the job definition, or **Cancel** to exit the job without saving. Use the

Reset button to remove your unsaved entries from the dialog.

After saving a job, the job will be listed under the **Jobs** node of the PEM tree control of the server on which it was defined. The **Properties** tab in the PEM console will display a high-level overview of the selected job, and the Statistics tab will show the details of each run of the job. To modify an existing job or to review detailed information about a job, right-click on a job name, and select **Properties** from the context menu.

1.7 Managing a PEM Agent

The sections that follow provide information about the behavior and management of a PEM agent.

Agent Privileges

By default, the PEM agent is installed with **root** privileges for the operating system host and superuser privileges for the database server. These privileges allow the PEM agent to invoke unrestricted probes on the monitored host and database server about system usage, retrieving and returning the information to the PEM server.

Please note that PEM functionality diminishes as the privileges of the PEM agent decrease. For complete functionality, the PEM agent should run as **root**. If the PEM agent is run under the database server's service account, PEM probes will not have complete access to the statistical information used to generate reports, and functionality will be limited to the capabilities of that account. If the PEM agent is run under another lesser-privileged account, functionality will be limited even further.

If you limit the operating system privileges of the PEM agent, some of the PEM probes will not return information, and the following functionality may be affected:

Probe or Action	Operating System	PEM Functionality Affected
Data And Logfile Analysis	Linux/ Windows	The Postgres Expert will be unable to access complete information.
Session Information	Linux	The per-process statistics will be incomplete.
PG HBA	Linux/ Windows	The Postgres Expert will be unable to access complete information.

Service restart functionality	Linux/ Windows	The Audit Log Manager, Server Log Manager Log Analysis Expert and PEM may be unable to apply requested modifications.
Package Deployment	Linux/ Windows	PEM will be unable to run downloaded installation modules.
Batch Task	Windows	PEM will be unable to run scheduled batch jobs in Windows.
Collect data from server (root access required)	Linux/ Windows	Columns such as swap usage, CPU usage, IO read, IO write will be displayed as 0 in the session activity dashboard.

Note

The above-mentioned list is not comprehensive, but should provide an overview of the type of functionality that will be limited.

If you restrict the database privileges of the PEM agent, the following PEM functionality may be affected:

Probe	Operating System	PEM Functionality Affected
Audit Log Collection	Linux/Windows	PEM will receive empty data from the PEM database.
Server Log Collection	Linux/Windows	PEM will be unable to collect server log information.
Database Statistics	Linux/Windows	The Database/Server Analysis dashboards will contain incomplete information.
Session Waits/System Waits	Linux/Windows	The Session/System Waits dashboards will contain incomplete information.
Locks Information	Linux/Windows	The Database/Server Analysis dashboards will contain incomplete information.
Streaming Replication	Linux/Windows	The Streaming Replication dashboard will not display information.
Slony Replication	Linux/Windows	Slony-related charts on the Database Analysis dashboard will not display information.
Tablespace Size	Linux/Windows	The Server Analysis dashboard will not display complete information.
xDB Replication	Linux/Windows	PEM will be unable to send xDB alerts and traps.

If the probe is querying the operating system with insufficient privileges, the probe may return a **permission denied** error.

If the probe is querying the database with insufficient privileges, the probe may return a **permission**

denied error or display the returned data in a PEM chart or graph as an empty value.

When a probe fails, an entry will be written to the log file that contains the name of the probe, the reason the probe failed, and a hint that will help you resolve the problem.

You can view probe-related errors that occurred on the server in the [Probe Log](#) dashboard, or review error messages in the PEM worker log files. On Linux, the default location of the log file is:

/var/log/pem/worker.log

On Windows, log information is available on the [Event Viewer](#).

Agent Configuration

A number of user-configurable parameters and registry entries control the behavior of the PEM agent. You may be required to modify the PEM agent's parameter settings to enable some PEM functionality. After modifying values in the PEM agent configuration file, you must restart the PEM agent to apply any changes.

With the exception of the [PEM_MAXCONN](#) parameter, we strongly recommend against modifying any of the configuration parameters or registry entries listed below without first consulting EDB support experts *unless* the modifications are required to enable PEM functionality.

On Linux systems, PEM configuration options are stored in the [agent.cfg](#) file, located in [/usr/edb/pem/agent/etc](#). The [agent.cfg](#) file contains the following entries:

Parameter Name	Description	Default Value
pem_host	The IP address or hostname of the PEM server.	127.0.0.1.
pem_port	The database server port to which the agent connects to communicate with the PEM server.	Port 5432.
pem_agent	A unique identifier assigned to the PEM agent.	The first agent is '1', the second agent is '2', and so on.
agent_ssl_key	The complete path to the PEM agent's key file.	/root/.pem/agent.key
agent_ssl_crt	The complete path to the PEM agent's certificate file.	/root/.pem/agent.crt
agent_flag_dir	Used for HA support. Specifies the directory path checked for requests to take over monitoring another server. Requests are made in the form of a file in the specified flag directory.	Not set by default.
log_level	Log level specifies the type of event that will be written to the PEM log files.	warning
log_location	Specifies the location of the PEM worker log file.	127.0.0.1.
agent_log_location	Specifies the location of the PEM agent log file.	/var/log/pem/agent.log

Parameter Name	Description	Default Value
long_wait	The maximum length of time (in seconds) that the PEM agent will wait before attempting to connect to the PEM server if an initial connection attempt fails.	30 seconds
short_wait	The minimum length of time (in seconds) that the PEM agent will wait before checking which probes are next in the queue (waiting to run).	10 seconds
alert_threads	The number of alert threads to be spawned by the agent.	Set to 1 for the agent that resides on the host of the PEM server; 0 for all other agents.
enable_smtp	When set to true for multiple PEM Agents (7.13 or lesser) and PEM backend database (9.4 or lesser) then it may send more duplicate emails. Whereas for PEM Agents (7.14 or higher) and PEM backend database (9.5 or higher) then it may send lesser duplicate emails.	true for PEM server host; false for all others.
enable_snmp	When set to true for multiple PEM Agents (7.13 or lesser) and PEM backend database (9.4 or lesser) then it may send more duplicate traps. Whereas for PEM Agents (7.14 or higher) and PEM backend database (9.5 or higher) then it may send lesser duplicate traps.	true for PEM server host; false for all others.
enable_nagios	When set to true, Nagios alerting is enabled.	true for PEM server host; false for all others.
enable_webhook	When set to true, Webhook alerting is enabled.	true for PEM server host; false for all others.
max_webhook_retries	Set maximum number of times pemAgent should retry to call webhooks on failure.	Default 3.
connect_timeout	The max time in seconds (a decimal integer string) that the agent will wait for a connection.	Not set by default; set to 0 to indicate the agent should wait indefinitely.
allow_server_restart	If set to TRUE, the agent can restart the database server that it monitors. Some PEM features may be enabled/disabled, depending on the value of this parameter.	False
max_connections	The maximum number of probe connections used by the connection throttler.	0 (an unlimited number)
connection_lifetime	Use ConnectionLifetime (or connection_lifetime) to specify the minimum number of seconds an open but idle connection is retained. This parameter is ignored if the value specified in MaxConnections is reached and a new connection (to a different database) is required to satisfy a waiting request.	By default, set to 0 (a connection is dropped when the connection is idle after the agent's processing loop).

Parameter Name	Description	Default Value
allow_batch_probes	If set to TRUE, the user will be able to create batch probes using the custom probes feature.	false
heartbeat_connection	When set to TRUE, a dedicated connection is used for sending the heartbeats.	false
batch_script_dir	Provide the path where script file (for alerting) will be stored.	/tmp
connection_custom_setup	Use to provide SQL code that will be invoked when a new connection with a monitored server is made.	Not set by default.
ca_file	Provide the path where the CA certificate resides.	Not set by default.
batch_script_user	Provide the name of the user that should be used for executing the batch/shell scripts.	None
webhook_ssl_key	The complete path to the webhook's SSL client key file.	
webhook_ssl_crt	The complete path to the webhook's SSL client certificate file.	
webhook_ssl_crl	The complete path of the CRL file to validate webhook server certificate.	
webhook_ssl_ca_crt	The complete path to the webhook's SSL ca certificate file.	
allow_insecure_webhooks	When set to true, allow webhooks to call with insecure flag.	false

On 64 bit Windows systems, PEM registry entries are located in:

| HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\EnterpriseDB\PEM\agent

The registry contains the following entries:

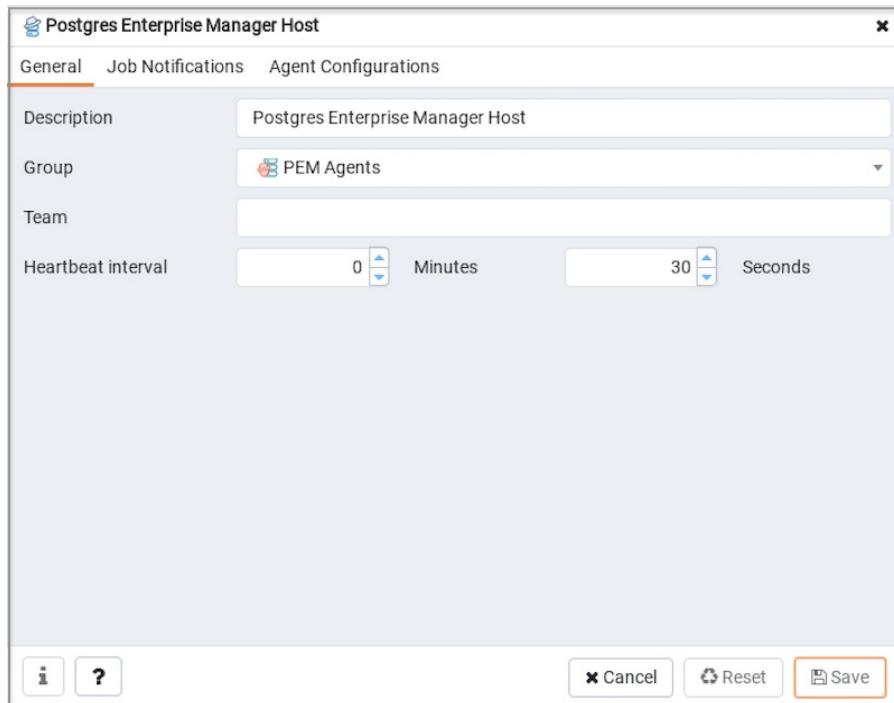
Parameter Name	Description	Default Value
PEM_HOST	The IP address or hostname of the PEM server.	127.0.0.1.
PEM_PORT	The database server port to which the agent connects to communicate with the PEM server.	Port 5432.
AgentID	A unique identifier assigned to the PEM agent.	The first agent is '1', the second agent is '2', and so on.
AgentKeyPath	The complete path to the PEM agent's key file.	%APPDATA%\Roaming\pem\agent.key.
AgentCrtPath	The complete path to the PEM agent's certificate file.	%APPDATA%\Roaming\pem\agent.crt

AgentFlagDir	Used for HA support. Specifies the directory path checked for requests to take over monitoring another server. Requests are made in the form of a file in the specified flag directory.	Not set by default.
LogLevel	Log level specifies the type of event that will be written to the PEM log files.	warning
LongWait	The maximum length of time (in seconds) that the PEM agent will wait before attempting to connect to the PEM server if an initial connection attempt fails.	30 seconds
shortWait	The minimum length of time (in seconds) that the PEM agent will wait before checking which probes are next in the queue (waiting to run).	10 seconds
AlertThreads	The number of alert threads to be spawned by the agent.	Set to 1 for the agent that resides on the host of the PEM server; 0 for all other agents.
EnableSMTP	When set to true, the SMTP email feature is enabled.	true for PEM server host; false for all others.
EnableSNMP	When set to true, the SNMP trap feature is enabled.	true for PEM server host; false for all others.
EnableWebhook	When set to true, Webhook alerting is enabled.	true for PEM server host; false for all others.
MaxWebhookRetries	Set maximum number of times pemAgent should retry to call webhooks on failure.	Default 3.
ConnectTimeout	The max time in seconds (a decimal integer string) that the agent will wait for a connection.	Not set by default; if set to 0, the agent will wait indefinitely.
AllowServerRestart	If set to TRUE, the agent can restart the database server that it monitors. Some PEM features may be enabled/disabled, depending on the value of this parameter.	true

MaxConnections	The maximum number of probe connections used by the connection throttler.	0 (an unlimited number)
ConnectionLifetime	Use ConnectionLifetime (or connection_lifetime) to specify the minimum number of seconds an open but idle connection is retained. This parameter is ignored if the value specified in MaxConnections is reached and a new connection (to a different database) is required to satisfy a waiting request.	By default, set to 0 (a connection is dropped when the connection is idle after the agent's processing loop).
AllowBatchProbes	If set to TRUE, the user will be able to create batch probes using the custom probes feature.	false
HeartbeatConnection	When set to TRUE, a dedicated connection is used for sending the heartbeats.	false
BatchScriptDir	Provide the path where script file (for alerting) will be stored.	/tmp
ConnectionCustomSetup	Use to provide SQL code that will be invoked when a new connection with a monitored server is made.	Not set by default.
ca_file	Provide the path where the CA certificate resides.	Not set by default.
AllowBatchJobSteps	If set to true, the batch/shell scripts will be executed using Administrator user account.	None
WebhookSSLKey	The complete path to the webhook's SSL client key file.	
WebhookSSLCrt	The complete path to the webhook's SSL client certificate file.	
WebhookSSLCrl	The complete path of the CRL file to validate webhook server certificate.	
WebhookSSLCaCrt	The complete path to the webhook's SSL ca certificate file.	
AllowInsecureWebhooks	When set to true, allow webhooks to call with insecure flag.	false

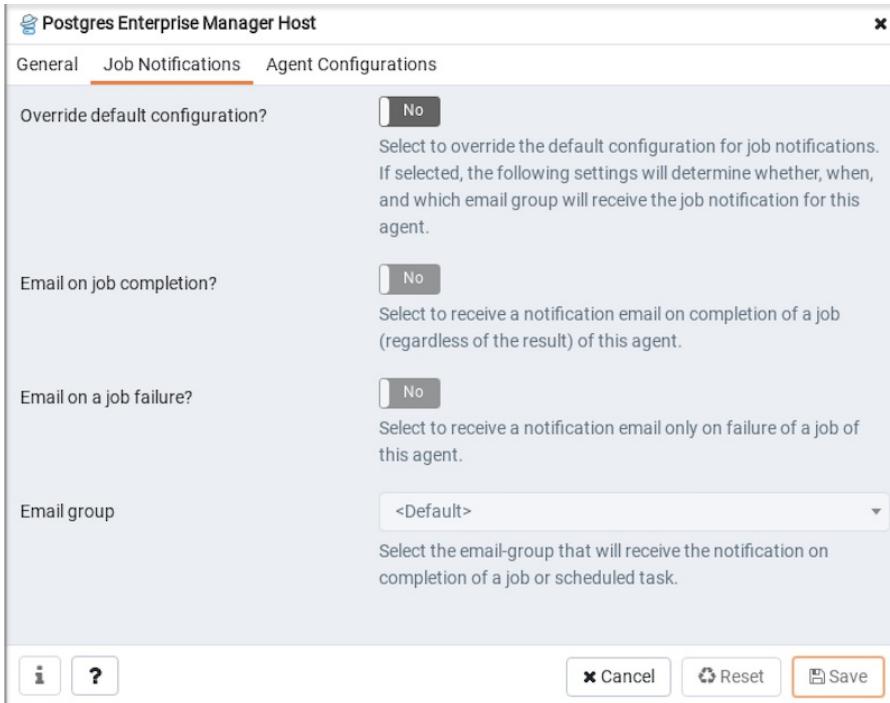
Agent Properties

The PEM Agent **Properties** dialog provides information about the PEM agent from which the dialog was opened; to open the dialog, right-click on an agent name in the PEM client tree control, and select **Properties** from the context menu.



Use fields on the PEM Agent **Properties** dialog to review or modify information about the PEM agent:

- The **Description** field displays a modifiable description of the PEM agent. This description is displayed in the tree control of the PEM client.
- You can use groups to organize your servers and agents in the PEM client tree control. Use the **Group** drop-down listbox to select the group in which the agent will be displayed.
- Use the **Team** field to specify the name of the group role that should be able to access servers monitored by the agent; the servers monitored by this agent will be displayed in the PEM client tree control to connected team members. Please note that this is a convenience feature. The Team field does not provide true isolation, and should not be used for security purposes.
- The **Heartbeat interval** fields display the length of time that will elapse between reports from the PEM agent to the PEM server. Use the selectors next to the **Minutes** or **Seconds** fields to modify the interval.



Use the fields on the **Job Notifications** tab to configure the email notification settings on agent level:

- Use the **Override default configuration?** switch to specify if you want the agent level job notification settings to override the default job notification settings. If you select **Yes** for this switch, you can use the rest of the settings on this dialog to define when and to whom the job notifications should be sent. Please note that the rest of the settings on this dialog work only if you enable the **Override default configuration?** switch.
- Use the **Email on job completion?** switch to specify if the job notification should be sent on the successful job completion.
- Use the **Email on a job failure?** switch to specify if the job notification should be sent on the failure of a job.
- Use the **Email group** field to specify the email group to whom the job notification should be sent.

The screenshot shows the 'Agent Configurations' tab of the 'Postgres Enterprise Manager Host' dialog. It displays the following configuration parameters:

Parameter	Value	Category
Agent Id	1	configuration
Running as root?	true	capability
Running as User	root	capability
Platform	"CentOS Linux 7 (Core)"	capability
Architecture	x64	capability
PEM host	127.0.0.1	configuration
PEM port	5444	configuration
Log level	debug1	configuration
Agent SSL key path	/root/.pem//agent1.key	configuration
Agent SSL crt path	/root/.pem//agent1.crt	configuration
Long wait	30	configuration
Short wait	10	configuration
Alert threads	1	configuration

At the bottom are buttons for **Cancel**, **Reset**, and **Save**.

The **Agent Configurations** tab displays all the current configurations and capabilities of a agent.

- The **Parameter** column displays a list of parameters.
 - The **Value** column displays the current value of the corresponding parameter.
 - The **Category** column displays the category of the corresponding parameter; it can be either **configuration** or **capability**.
-

2 PEM Agent User Guide

PEM is composed of three primary components: PEM server, PEM agent, and PEM web interface. The PEM agent is responsible for performing tasks on each managed machine and collecting statistics for the database server and operating system.

For information about the platforms and versions supported by PEM, visit the EDB website at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/services-support/edb-supported-products-and-platforms#pem>

For information about the installation, uninstallation, or upgrading of a PEM Agent, visit the EDB website at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/edb-docs/p/edb-postgres-enterprise-manager>

This document provides information that is required to work with PEM agents. The guide will acquaint you with the basic registering, configuration, and management of agents. The guide is broken up into the following core sections:

- **Postgres Enterprise Manager - Overview** - This section provides an overview of PEM architecture.
- **Registering a PEM Agent** - This section provides information about registration of a PEM agent.
- **Managing a PEM agent** - This section provides information about configuring and managing a PEM agent.
- **Troubleshooting for PEM agent** - This section provides information about troubleshooting for PEM agents.

This document uses *Postgres* to mean either the PostgreSQL or EDB Postgres Advanced Server database.

2.1 PEM Architecture

Postgres Enterprise Manager (PEM) is a tool designed to monitor and manage multiple Postgres servers through a single GUI interface. PEM is capable of monitoring the following areas of the infrastructure:

Note: The term Postgres refers to either PostgreSQL or EDB Postgres Advanced Server.

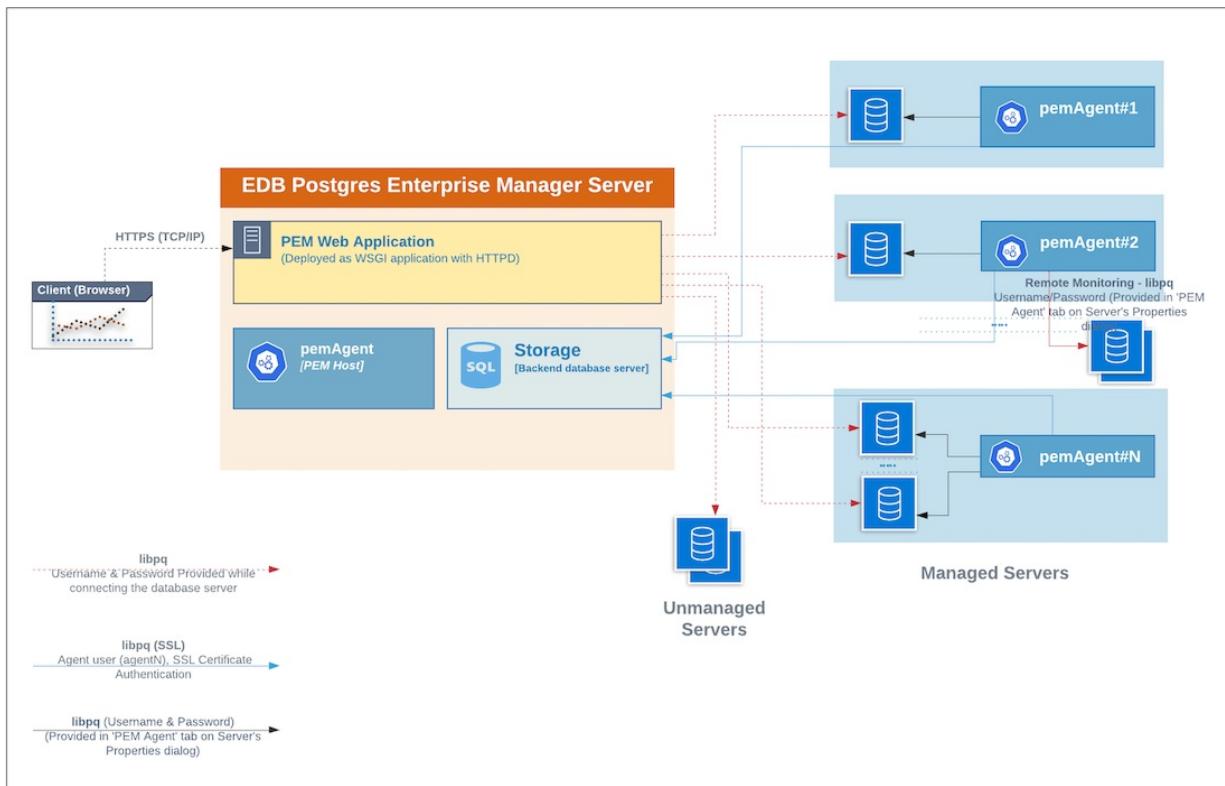
- **Hosts** - One or more servers (physical or virtual) and their operating systems.
- **Servers** - One or more instances of PostgreSQL or EDB Postgres Advanced Server running on a host.
- **Databases** - One or more databases and the schema objects (tables, indexes, etc.) within them.

PEM consists of a number of individual software components; the individual components are described below.

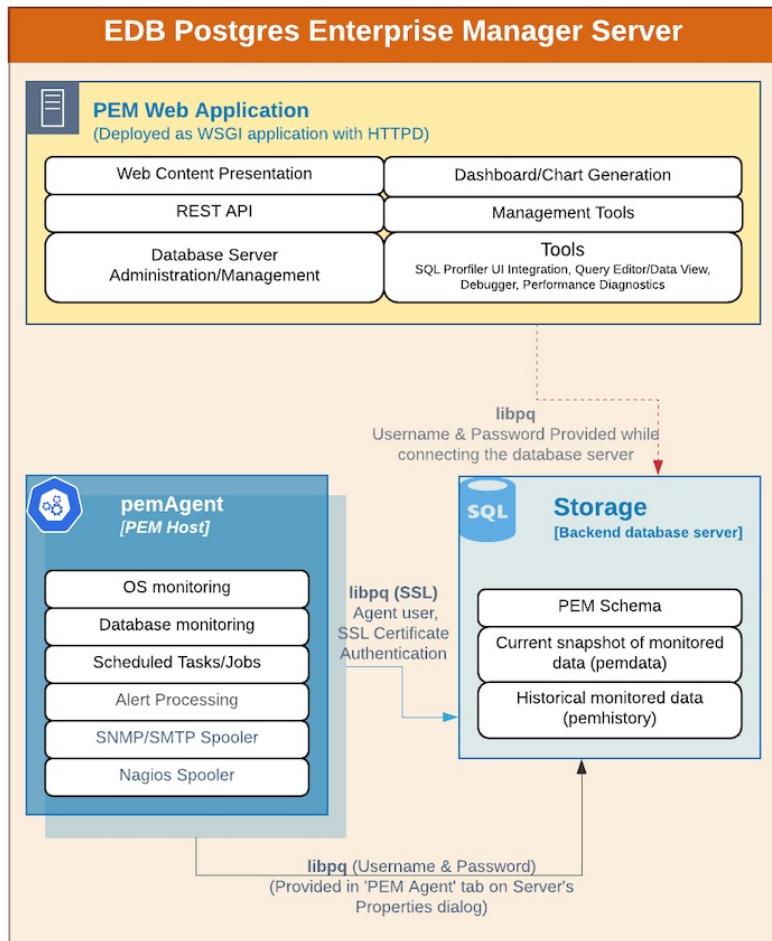
- **PEM Server** - The PEM Server is used as the data repository for monitoring data and as a server to which both Agents and Clients connect. The PEM server consists of an instance of PostgreSQL and an associated database for storage of monitoring data, and a server that provides web services.
- **PEM Agent** - The PEM Agent is responsible for executing tasks and reporting statistics from the Agent host and monitored Postgres instances to the PEM server. A single PEM Agent can monitor multiple installed instances of Postgres that reside on one or many hosts.
- **PEM Web Client** - The PEM web interface allows you to manage and monitor Postgres servers and utilize PEM extended functionality. The web interface software is installed with the PEM server and is accessed via any supported web browser.
- **SQL Profiler** - SQL Profiler is a Postgres server plugin to record the monitoring data and query plans to be analysed by the SQL Profiler tool in PEM. This is an optional component of PEM, but the plugin must be installed into each instance of Postgres with which you wish to use the SQL Profiler tool. The SQL Profiler may be used with any supported version of an EDB distribution of a PostgreSQL server or Advanced Server (not just those managed through the PEM server). See the [PEM SQL Profiler Configuration Guide](#) for details and supported versions.

PEM architecture

The following architectural diagram illustrates the relationships between the PEM server, clients, and managed as well as unmanaged Postgres servers.



The PEM Server



The PEM server consists of an instance of Postgres, an instance of the Apache web-server providing web services to the client, and a PEM Agent. PEM utilizes a server-side cryptographic plugin to generate authentication certificates.

The instance of Postgres (a database server) and an instance of the Apache web-server (HTTPD) can be on the same host or on separate hosts.

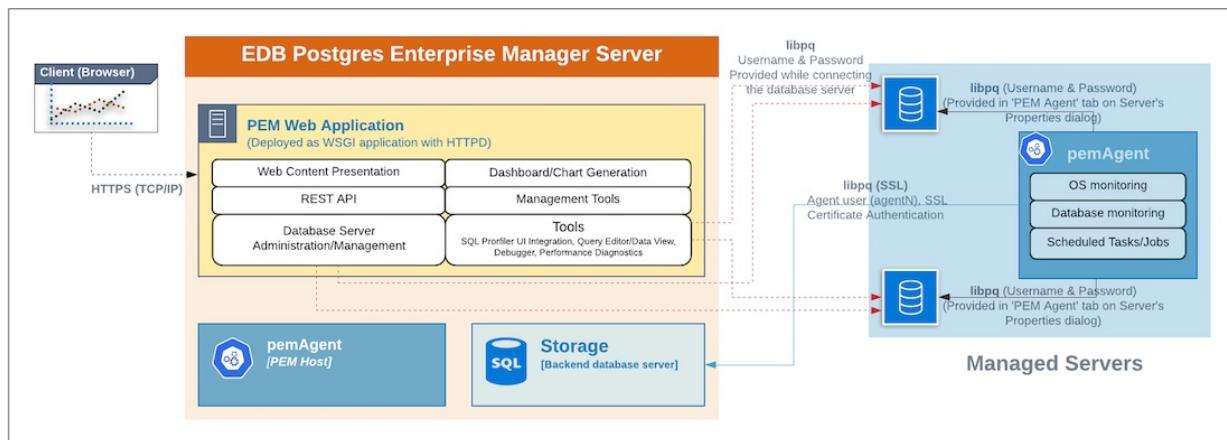
- **Postgres Instance (Database server)** - This is the backend database server. It hosts a database named **pem** which acts as the repository for PEM Server. The **pem** database contains several schemas that store metric data collected from each monitored host, server, and database.
 - **pem** - This schema is the core of the PEM application. It contains the definitions of configuration functions, tables, or views required by the application.
 - **pemdata** - This schema stores the current snapshot of the monitored data.
 - **pemhistory** - This schema stores the historical monitored data.
- **Apache Web Server (HTTPD)** - The PEM Web Application is deployed as a WSGI application with HTTPD to provide web services to the client. It is comprised of the following:
 - **Web content presentation** - The presentation layer is created by the Web Application (for example Browser, login page,...).
 - **Rest API** - The REST API allows integration with other apps and services.
 - **Database Server Administration/Management** - Database server administration and management activities like CREATE, ALTER, DROP, etc. can be performed for managed as well as unmanaged servers.
 - **Dashboard/Chart generation** - Internally, the web application includes functionality that generates Dashboards and Charts.
 - **Management Tools** - The Audit Manager, Capacity Manager, Log Manager, Postgres Expert,

Postgres Log Analysis Expert, and the Tuning Wizard are made available in the Web Application.

- Other tools provide functionality on managed or unmanaged servers:
 - **SQL Profiler UI Integration** - SQL Profiler generates easily analyzed traces of session content.
 - **Query Editor/Data View** - The Query editor allows you to query, edit, and view data.
 - **Debugger** - The Debugger helps you debug queries.
 - **Performance Diagnostics** - Performance Diagnostics help you analyze the performance of Advanced Server.

We recommend that you use a dedicated machine to host production instances of the PEM backend database. The host may be subject to high levels of data throughput, depending on the number of database servers that are being monitored and the workloads the servers are processing.

The PEM Agent



The PEM Agent is responsible for the collection of monitoring data from the machine and operating system, as well as from each of the Postgres instances to which they are bound. Each PEM Agent can monitor one physical or virtual machine and is capable of monitoring multiple database servers locally - installed on the same system, or remotely - installed on other systems. It is also responsible for executing other tasks that may be scheduled by the user (for example, server shutdowns, SQL Profiler traces, user-defined jobs).

A PEM Agent is installed by default on the PEM Server along with the installation of the PEM Server. It is generally referred to as a PEM Agent on the PEM Host. Separately, the PEM Agent can also be installed on the other servers hosting the Postgres instances to be monitored using PEM.

Whether monitoring locally or remotely, the PEM Agent connects to the PEM Server using PostgreSQL's libpq, using SSL certificate-based authentication. The PEM Agent installer in Windows and pemworker CLI in Linux is responsible for registering each agent with the PEM Server, and generating and installing the required certificates.

Please note that there is only one-way traffic between the PEM Agent and PEM Server; the PEM Agent always connects to the PEM Server.

The PEM Agent must be able to connect to each database server that it monitors. This connection is made over a TCP/IP connection (or optionally a Unix Domain Socket on Unix hosts), and may optionally use SSL. The user must configure the connection and authentication to the monitored server.

Once configured, each agent collects statistics and other information on the host and each database server and database that it monitors. Each piece of information is known as a **metric** and is collected by a **probe**. Most probes will collect multiple metrics at once for efficiency. Examples of the metrics collected include:

- Disk I/O statistics
- Network statistics
- Database server version string
- Database server configuration option (GUC) values
- Table access statistics
- Table and index sizes

A list of PEM probes can be found [here](#).

By default, the PEM Agent bound to the database server collects the OS/Database monitoring statistics and also runs any scheduled tasks/jobs for that particular database server, storing data in the `pem` database on the PEM server.

The Alert processing, SNMP/SMTP spoolers, and Nagios Spooler data is stored in the `pem` database on the PEM server and is then processed by the PEM Agent on the PEM Host by default. However, processing by other PEM Agents can be enabled by adjusting the SNMP/SMTP and Nagios parameters of the PEM Agents.

To see more information about these parameters see [Server Configuration](#).

The PEM Web Client

The PEM client is a web-based application that runs in supported browsers. The client's web interface connects to the PEM server and allows direct management of managed or unmanaged servers, and the databases and schemas that reside on them.

The client allows you to use PEM functionality that makes use of the data logged on the server through features such as the dashboards, the Postgres Log Analysis Expert, and Capacity Manager.

The SQL Profiler Plugin

You are not required to install the SQL Profiler plugin on every server, but you must install and configure the plugin on each server on which you wish to use the SQL Profiler. You may also want to install and configure SQL Profiler on un-monitored development servers. For ad-hoc use also, you may temporarily install the SQL Profiler plugin.

The plugin is installed with the EDB Postgres Advanced Server distribution but must be installed separately for use with PostgreSQL. The SQL Profiler installer is available from the [EDB website](#).

SQL Profiler may be used on servers that are not managed through PEM, but to perform scheduled traces, a server must have the plugin installed, and must be managed by an installed and configured PEM agent.

For more information about using SQL Profiler, see the [PEM SQL Profiler Configuration Guide](#)

2.2 Registering an Agent

Each PEM agent must be *registered* with the PEM server. The registration process provides the PEM server with the information it needs to communicate with the agent. The PEM agent graphical installer for Windows supports self-registration for the agent. You must use the `pemworker` utility to register the agent if the agent is on a Linux host.

The RPM installer places the PEM agent in the `/usr/edb/pem/agent/bin` directory. To register an agent, include the `--register-agent` keywords along with registration details when invoking the `pemworker` utility:

```
| pemworker --register-agent
```

Append command line options to the command string when invoking the `pemworker` utility. Each option should be followed by a corresponding value:

Option	Description
<code>--pem-server</code>	Specifies the IP address of the PEM backend database server. This parameter is required.
<code>--pem-port</code>	Specifies the port of the PEM backend database server. The default value is 5432.
<code>--pem-user</code>	Specifies the name of the Database user (having superuser privileges) of the PEM backend database server. This parameter is required.
<code>--pem-agent-user</code>	Specifies the agent user to connect the PEM server backend database server.
<code>--cert-path</code>	Specifies the complete path to the directory in which certificates will be created. If you do not provide a path, certificates will be created in: On Linux, <code>~/.pem</code> On Windows, <code>%APPDATA%/pem</code>
<code>--config-dir</code>	Specifies the directory path where configuration file can be found. The default is the <code><pemworker path>/..etc</code> .
<code>--display-name</code>	Specifies a user-friendly name for the agent that will be displayed in the PEM Browser tree control. The default is the system hostname.
<code>--force-registration</code>	Include the <code>force_registration</code> clause to instruct the PEM server to register the agent with the arguments provided; this clause is useful if you are overriding an existing agent configuration. The default value is Yes.
<code>--group</code>	The name of the group in which the agent will be displayed.
<code>--team</code>	The name of the database role, on the PEM backend database server, that should have access to the monitored database server.
<code>--owner</code>	The name of the database user, on the PEM backend database server, who will own the agent.
<code>--allow_server_restart</code>	Enable the <code>allow-server_restart</code> parameter to allow PEM to restart the monitored server. The default value is True.
<code>--allow-batch-probes</code>	Enable the <code>allow-batch-probes</code> parameter to allow PEM to run batch probes on this agent. The default value is False.
<code>--batch-script-user</code>	Specifies the operating system user that should be used for executing the batch/shell scripts. The default value is none; the scripts will not be executed if you leave this parameter blank or the specified user does not exist.

Option	Description
--enable-heartbeat-connection	Enable the enable-heartbeat-connection parameter to create a dedicated heartbeat connection between PEM Agent and server to update the active status. The default value is False.
--enable-smtp	Enable the enable-smtp parameter to allow the PEM agent to send the email on behalf of the PEM server. The default value is False.
--enable-snmp	Enable the enable-snmp parameter to allow the PEM agent to send the SNMP traps on behalf of the PEM server. The default value is False.
-o	Specify if you want to override the configuration file options.

Before using any PEM feature for which a database server restart is required by the pemagent (such as Audit Manager, Log Manager, or Tuning Wizard), you must first set the value for `allow_server_restart` to `true` in the `agent.cfg` file.

Note

When configuring a shell/batch script run by a PEM agent that has PEM 7.11 or later version installed, the user for the `batch_script_user` parameter must be specified. It is strongly recommended that a non-root user is used to run the scripts. Using the root user may result in compromising the data security and operating system security. However, if you want to restore the pemagent to its original settings using root user to run the scripts, then the `batch_script_user` parameter value must be set to `root`.

You can use the `PEM SERVER PASSWORD` environment variable to set the password of the PEM Admin User. If the `PEM_SERVER_PASSWORD` is not set, the server will use the `PGPASSWORD` or `.pgpass` file when connecting to the PEM Database Server.

Failure to provide the password will result in a password authentication error; you will be prompted for any other required but omitted information. When the registration is complete, the server will confirm that the agent has been successfully registered.

Setting PEM Agent Configuration Parameters

The PEM agent RPM installer creates a sample configuration file named `agent.cfg.sample` in the `/usr/edb/pem/agent/etc` directory. When you register the PEM agent, the `pemworker` program creates the actual agent configuration file (named `agent.cfg`). You must modify the `agent.cfg` file, adding the following configuration parameter:

```
| heartbeat_connection = true
```

You must also add the location of the `ca-bundle.crt` file (the certificate authority). By default, the installer creates a `ca-bundle.crt` file in the location specified in your `agent.cfg.sample` file. You can copy the default parameter value from the sample file, or, if you use a `ca-bundle.crt` file that is stored in a different location, specify that value in the `ca_file` parameter:

```
| ca_file=/usr/libexec/libcurl-pem7/share/certs/ca-bundle.crt
```

Then, use a platform-specific command to start the PEM agent service; the service is named `pemagent`.

On a RHEL or CentOS 7.x or 8.x host, use `systemctl` to start the service:

```
systemctl start pemagent
```

The service will confirm that it is starting the agent; when the agent is registered and started, it will be displayed on the [Global Overview](#) dashboard and in the Object browser tree control of the PEM web interface.

For information about using the pemworker utility to register a server, please see the *PEM Administrator's Guide*, available at:

```
https://www.enterprisedb.com/edb-docs
```

Using a non-root User Account to Register a PEM Agent

To use a non-root user account to register a PEM agent, you must first install the PEM agent as a root user. After installation, assume the identity of a non-root user (for example, `edb`) and perform the following steps:

1. Create the `.pem` directory and `logs` directory and assign read, write, and execute permissions to the file:

```
mkdir /home/<edb>/.pem
mkdir /home/<edb>/.pem/logs
chmod 700 /home/<edb>/.pem
chmod 700 /home/<edb>/.pem/logs
```

2. Register the agent with PEM server:

```
./pemworker --register-agent --pem-server <172.19.11.230> --pem-user <postgres> --pem-port <5432> --display-name <non_root> --cert-path /home/<edb> --config-dir /home/<edb>
```

The above command creates agent certificates and an agent configuration file (`agent.cfg`) in the `/home/edb/.pem` directory. Use the following command to assign read and write permissions to these files:

```
``chmod -R 600 /home/edb/.pem/agent*``
```

3. Change the parameters of the `agent.cfg` file:

```
agent_ssl_key=/home/edb/.pem/agent<id>.key
agent_ssl_crt=/home/edb/.pem/agent<id>.crt
log_location=/home/edb/.pem/worker.log
agent_log_location=/home/edb/.pem/agent.log
```

4. Update the values for the configuration file path and the user in the `pemagent` service file:

- If you are using RHEL or CentOS 7 or 8, update the parameters as shown below:

```
User=edb
ExecStart=/usr/edb/pem/agent/bin/pemagent -c /home/edb/.pem/agent.cfg
```

5. Stop the agent process, and then restart the agent service using the non-root user:
 - If you are using RHEL or CentOS 7 or 8, `sudo systemctl start/stop/restart pemagent`
 6. Check the agent status on PEM dashboard.
-

2.3 Managing a PEM Agent

The sections that follow provide information about the behavior and management of a PEM agent.

Agent Privileges

By default, the PEM agent is installed with `root` privileges for the operating system host and superuser privileges for the database server. These privileges allow the PEM agent to invoke unrestricted probes on the monitored host and database server about system usage, retrieving and returning the information to the PEM server.

Please note that PEM functionality diminishes as the privileges of the PEM agent decrease. For complete functionality, the PEM agent should run as `root`. If the PEM agent is run under the database server's service account, PEM probes will not have complete access to the statistical information used to generate reports, and functionality will be limited to the capabilities of that account. If the PEM agent is run under another lesser-privileged account, functionality will be limited even further.

If you limit the operating system privileges of the PEM agent, some of the PEM probes will not return information, and the following functionality may be affected:

Probe or Action	Operating System	PEM Functionality Affected
Data And Logfile Analysis	Linux/ Windows	The Postgres Expert will be unable to access complete information.
Session Information	Linux	The per-process statistics will be incomplete.
PG HBA	Linux/ Windows	The Postgres Expert will be unable to access complete information.
Service restart functionality	Linux/ Windows	The Audit Log Manager, Server Log Manager Log Analysis Expert and PEM may be unable to apply requested modifications.

Package Deployment	Linux/ Windows	PEM will be unable to run downloaded installation modules.
Batch Task	Windows	PEM will be unable to run scheduled batch jobs in Windows.
Collect data from server (root access required)	Linux/ Windows	Columns such as swap usage, CPU usage, IO read, IO write will be displayed as 0 in the session activity dashboard.

Note

The above-mentioned list is not comprehensive, but should provide an overview of the type of functionality that will be limited.

If you restrict the database privileges of the PEM agent, the following PEM functionality may be affected:

Probe	Operating System	PEM Functionality Affected
Audit Log Collection	Linux/Windows	PEM will receive empty data from the PEM database.
Server Log Collection	Linux/Windows	PEM will be unable to collect server log information.
Database Statistics	Linux/Windows	The Database/Server Analysis dashboards will contain incomplete information.
Session Waits/System Waits	Linux/Windows	The Session/System Waits dashboards will contain incomplete information.
Locks Information	Linux/Windows	The Database/Server Analysis dashboards will contain incomplete information.
Streaming Replication	Linux/Windows	The Streaming Replication dashboard will not display information.
Slony Replication	Linux/Windows	Slony-related charts on the Database Analysis dashboard will not display information.
Tablespace Size	Linux/Windows	The Server Analysis dashboard will not display complete information.
xDB Replication	Linux/Windows	PEM will be unable to send xDB alerts and traps.

If the probe is querying the operating system with insufficient privileges, the probe may return a **permission denied** error.

If the probe is querying the database with insufficient privileges, the probe may return a **permission denied** error or display the returned data in a PEM chart or graph as an empty value.

When a probe fails, an entry will be written to the log file that contains the name of the probe, the reason the probe failed, and a hint that will help you resolve the problem.

You can view probe-related errors that occurred on the server in the **Probe Log** dashboard, or review

error messages in the PEM worker log files. On Linux, the default location of the log file is:

/var/log/pem/worker.log

On Windows, log information is available on the [Event Viewer](#).

Agent Configuration

A number of user-configurable parameters and registry entries control the behavior of the PEM agent. You may be required to modify the PEM agent's parameter settings to enable some PEM functionality. After modifying values in the PEM agent configuration file, you must restart the PEM agent to apply any changes.

With the exception of the `PEM_MAXCONN` parameter, we strongly recommend against modifying any of the configuration parameters or registry entries listed below without first consulting EDB support experts *unless* the modifications are required to enable PEM functionality.

On Linux systems, PEM configuration options are stored in the `agent.cfg` file, located in `/usr/edb/pem/agent/etc`. The `agent.cfg` file contains the following entries:

Parameter Name	Description	Default Value
pem_host	The IP address or hostname of the PEM server.	127.0.0.1.
pem_port	The database server port to which the agent connects to communicate with the PEM server.	Port 5432.
pem_agent	A unique identifier assigned to the PEM agent.	The first agent is '1', the second agent is '2', and so on.
agent_ssl_key	The complete path to the PEM agent's key file.	/root/.pem/agent.key
agent_ssl_crt	The complete path to the PEM agent's certificate file.	/root/.pem/agent.crt
agent_flag_dir	Used for HA support. Specifies the directory path checked for requests to take over monitoring another server. Requests are made in the form of a file in the specified flag directory.	Not set by default.
log_level	Log level specifies the type of event that will be written to the PEM log files.	warning
log_location	Specifies the location of the PEM worker log file.	127.0.0.1.
agent_log_location	Specifies the location of the PEM agent log file.	/var/log/pem/agent.log
long_wait	The maximum length of time (in seconds) that the PEM agent will wait before attempting to connect to the PEM server if an initial connection attempt fails.	30 seconds
short_wait	The minimum length of time (in seconds) that the PEM agent will wait before checking which probes are next in the queue (waiting to run).	10 seconds

Parameter Name	Description	Default Value
alert_threads	The number of alert threads to be spawned by the agent.	Set to 1 for the agent that resides on the host of the PEM server; 0 for all other agents.
enable_smtp	When set to true for multiple PEM Agents (7.13 or lesser) and PEM backend database (9.4 or lesser) then it may send more duplicate emails. Whereas for PEM Agents (7.14 or higher) and PEM backend database (9.5 or higher) then it may send lesser duplicate emails.	true for PEM server host; false for all others.
enable_snmp	When set to true for multiple PEM Agents (7.13 or lesser) and PEM backend database (9.4 or lesser) then it may send more duplicate traps. Whereas for PEM Agents (7.14 or higher) and PEM backend database (9.5 or higher) then it may send lesser duplicate traps.	true for PEM server host; false for all others.
enable_nagios	When set to true, Nagios alerting is enabled.	true for PEM server host; false for all others.
enable_webhook	When set to true, Webhook alerting is enabled.	true for PEM server host; false for all others.
max_webhook_retries	Set maximum number of times pemAgent should retry to call webhooks on failure.	Default 3.
connect_timeout	The max time in seconds (a decimal integer string) that the agent will wait for a connection.	Not set by default; set to 0 to indicate the agent should wait indefinitely.
allow_server_restart	If set to TRUE, the agent can restart the database server that it monitors. Some PEM features may be enabled/disabled, depending on the value of this parameter.	False
max_connections	The maximum number of probe connections used by the connection throttler.	0 (an unlimited number)
connection_lifetime	Use ConnectionLifetime (or connection_lifetime) to specify the minimum number of seconds an open but idle connection is retained. This parameter is ignored if the value specified in MaxConnections is reached and a new connection (to a different database) is required to satisfy a waiting request.	By default, set to 0 (a connection is dropped when the connection is idle after the agent's processing loop).
allow_batch_probes	If set to TRUE, the user will be able to create batch probes using the custom probes feature.	false
heartbeat_connection	When set to TRUE, a dedicated connection is used for sending the heartbeats.	false
batch_script_dir	Provide the path where script file (for alerting) will be stored.	/tmp

Parameter Name	Description	Default Value
connection_custom_setup	Use to provide SQL code that will be invoked when a new connection with a monitored server is made.	Not set by default.
ca_file	Provide the path where the CA certificate resides.	Not set by default.
batch_script_user	Provide the name of the user that should be used for executing the batch/shell scripts.	None
webhook_ssl_key	The complete path to the webhook's SSL client key file.	
webhook_ssl_crt	The complete path to the webhook's SSL client certificate file.	
webhook_ssl_crl	The complete path of the CRL file to validate webhook server certificate.	
webhook_ssl_ca_crt	The complete path to the webhook's SSL ca certificate file.	
allow_insecure_webhooks	When set to true, allow webhooks to call with insecure flag.	false

On 64 bit Windows systems, PEM registry entries are located in:

| HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\EnterpriseDB\PEM\agent

The registry contains the following entries:

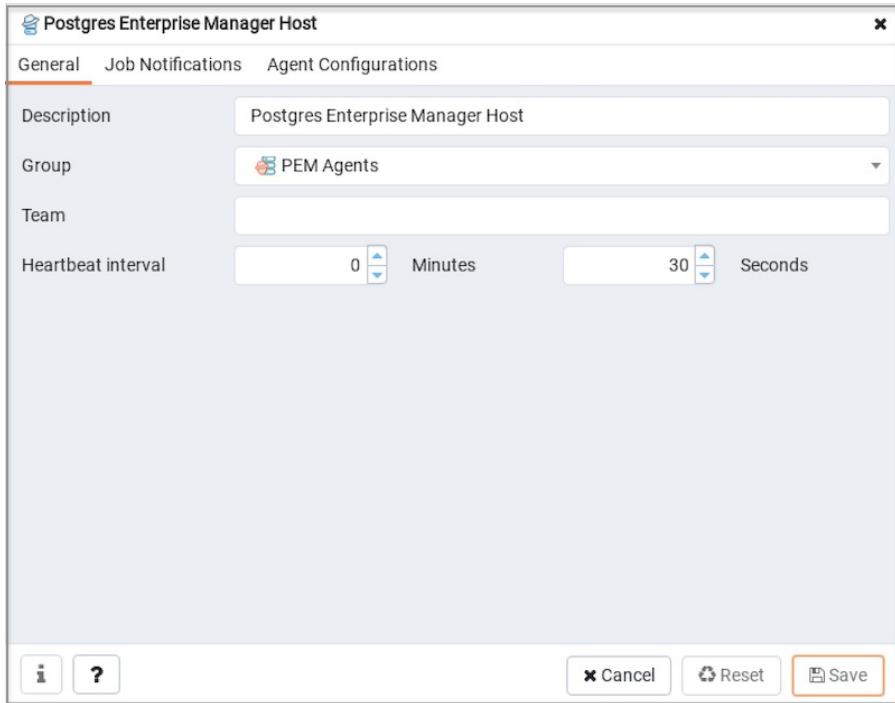
Parameter Name	Description	Default Value
PEM_HOST	The IP address or hostname of the PEM server.	127.0.0.1.
PEM_PORT	The database server port to which the agent connects to communicate with the PEM server.	Port 5432.
AgentID	A unique identifier assigned to the PEM agent.	The first agent is '1', the second agent is '2', and so on.
AgentKeyPath	The complete path to the PEM agent's key file.	%APPDATA%\Roaming\pem\agent.key.
AgentCrtPath	The complete path to the PEM agent's certificate file.	%APPDATA%\Roaming\pem\agent.crt
AgentFlagDir	Used for HA support. Specifies the directory path checked for requests to take over monitoring another server. Requests are made in the form of a file in the specified flag directory.	Not set by default.

LogLevel	Log level specifies the type of event that will be written to the PEM log files.	warning
LongWait	The maximum length of time (in seconds) that the PEM agent will wait before attempting to connect to the PEM server if an initial connection attempt fails.	30 seconds
shortWait	The minimum length of time (in seconds) that the PEM agent will wait before checking which probes are next in the queue (waiting to run).	10 seconds
AlertThreads	The number of alert threads to be spawned by the agent.	Set to 1 for the agent that resides on the host of the PEM server; 0 for all other agents.
EnableSMTP	When set to true, the SMTP email feature is enabled.	true for PEM server host; false for all others.
EnableSNMP	When set to true, the SNMP trap feature is enabled.	true for PEM server host; false for all others.
EnableWebhook	When set to true, Webhook alerting is enabled.	true for PEM server host; false for all others.
MaxWebhookRetries	Set maximum number of times pemAgent should retry to call webhooks on failure.	Default 3.
ConnectTimeout	The max time in seconds (a decimal integer string) that the agent will wait for a connection.	Not set by default; if set to 0, the agent will wait indefinitely.
AllowServerRestart	If set to TRUE, the agent can restart the database server that it monitors. Some PEM features may be enabled/disabled, depending on the value of this parameter.	true
MaxConnections	The maximum number of probe connections used by the connection throttler.	0 (an unlimited number)

ConnectionLifetime	Use ConnectionLifetime (or connection_lifetime) to specify the minimum number of seconds an open but idle connection is retained. This parameter is ignored if the value specified in MaxConnections is reached and a new connection (to a different database) is required to satisfy a waiting request.	By default, set to 0 (a connection is dropped when the connection is idle after the agent's processing loop).
AllowBatchProbes	If set to TRUE, the user will be able to create batch probes using the custom probes feature.	false
HeartbeatConnection	When set to TRUE, a dedicated connection is used for sending the heartbeats.	false
BatchScriptDir	Provide the path where script file (for alerting) will be stored.	/tmp
ConnectionCustomSetup	Use to provide SQL code that will be invoked when a new connection with a monitored server is made.	Not set by default.
ca_file	Provide the path where the CA certificate resides.	Not set by default.
AllowBatchJobSteps	If set to true, the batch/shell scripts will be executed using Administrator user account.	None
WebhookSSLKey	The complete path to the webhook's SSL client key file.	
WebhookSSLCrt	The complete path to the webhook's SSL client certificate file.	
WebhookSSLCrl	The complete path of the CRL file to validate webhook server certificate.	
WebhookSSLCaCrt	The complete path to the webhook's SSL ca certificate file.	
AllowInsecureWebhooks	When set to true, allow webhooks to call with insecure flag.	false

Agent Properties

The PEM Agent **Properties** dialog provides information about the PEM agent from which the dialog was opened; to open the dialog, right-click on an agent name in the PEM client tree control, and select **Properties** from the context menu.



Use fields on the PEM Agent **Properties** dialog to review or modify information about the PEM agent:

- The **Description** field displays a modifiable description of the PEM agent. This description is displayed in the tree control of the PEM client.
- You can use groups to organize your servers and agents in the PEM client tree control. Use the **Group** drop-down listbox to select the group in which the agent will be displayed.
- Use the **Team** field to specify the name of the group role that should be able to access servers monitored by the agent; the servers monitored by this agent will be displayed in the PEM client tree control to connected team members. Please note that this is a convenience feature. The Team field does not provide true isolation, and should not be used for security purposes.
- The **Heartbeat interval** fields display the length of time that will elapse between reports from the PEM agent to the PEM server. Use the selectors next to the **Minutes** or **Seconds** fields to modify the interval.



Use the fields on the **Job Notifications** tab to configure the email notification settings on agent level:

- Use the **Override default configuration?** switch to specify if you want the agent level job notification settings to override the default job notification settings. If you select **Yes** for this switch, you can use the rest of the settings on this dialog to define when and to whom the job notifications should be sent. Please note that the rest of the settings on this dialog work only if you enable the **Override default configuration?** switch.
- Use the **Email on job completion?** switch to specify if the job notification should be sent on the successful job completion.
- Use the **Email on a job failure?** switch to specify if the job notification should be sent on the failure of a job.
- Use the **Email group** field to specify the email group to whom the job notification should be sent.

The screenshot shows the 'Agent Configurations' tab of the 'Postgres Enterprise Manager Host' dialog. It displays the following configuration parameters:

Parameter	Value	Category
Agent Id	1	configuration
Running as root?	true	capability
Running as User	root	capability
Platform	"CentOS Linux 7 (Core)"	capability
Architecture	x64	capability
PEM host	127.0.0.1	configuration
PEM port	5444	configuration
Log level	debug1	configuration
Agent SSL key path	/root/.pem//agent1.key	configuration
Agent SSL crt path	/root/.pem//agent1.crt	configuration
Long wait	30	configuration
Short wait	10	configuration
Alert threads	1	configuration

At the bottom are buttons for **Cancel**, **Reset**, and **Save**.

The **Agent Configurations** tab displays all the current configurations and capabilities of a agent.

- The **Parameter** column displays a list of parameters.
- The **Value** column displays the current value of the corresponding parameter.
- The **Category** column displays the category of the corresponding parameter; it can be either **configuration** or **capability**.

2.4 PEM Agent Troubleshooting

Restoring a Deleted PEM Agent

If an agent has been deleted from the **pem.agent** table then you cannot restore it. You will need to use the pemworker utility to re-register the agent.

If an agent has been deleted from PEM Web client but still has an entry in the **pem.agent** table with value of **active = f**, then you can use the following steps to restore the agent:

1. Use the following command to check the values of the **id** and **active** fields:

```
pem=# SELECT * FROM pem.agent;
```

2. Update the status for the agent to **true** in the **pem.agent** table:

```
pem=# UPDATE pem.agent SET active=true WHERE id=<x>;
```

Where **x** is the identifier that was displayed in the output of the query used in step 1.

3. Refresh the PEM web client.

The deleted agent will be restored again. However, the servers that were bound to that particular agent might appear to be down. To resolve this issue, you need to modify the PEM agent properties of the server to add the bound agent again; after the successful modification, the servers will be displayed as running properly.

Using the Command Line to Delete a PEM Agent with Down or Unknown Status

Using the PEM web interface to delete PEM agents with **Down** or **Unknown** status may be difficult if the number of such agents is large. In such a situation, you might want to use the command line interface to delete **Down** or **Unknown** agents.

1. Use the following query to delete the agents that are **Down** for more than *N* number of hours:

```
UPDATE pem.agent SET active=false WHERE id IN
(SELECT a.id FROM pem.agent
a JOIN pem.agent_heartbeat b ON (b.agent_id=a.id)
```

```
WHERE a.id IN
(SELECT agent_id FROM pem.agent_heartbeat WHERE (EXTRACT (HOUR FROM now())-
EXTRACT (HOUR FROM last_heartbeat)) > <N> );
```

2. Use the following query to delete the agents with an **Unknown** status:

```
UPDATE pem.agent SET active=false WHERE id IN
(SELECT id FROM pem.agent WHERE id NOT IN
(SELECT agent_id FROM pem.agent_heartbeat));
```

3 PEM BART Management Guide

This guide will acquaint you with the dialogs that are built into the Postgres Enterprise Manager (PEM) web interface that make it easier for you to monitor and manage BART.

This document uses *Postgres* to mean either the PostgreSQL or EDB Postgres Advanced Server database.

3.1 Managing a BART Server

Postgres Enterprise Manager (PEM) is designed to assist database administrators, system architects, and performance analysts when administering, monitoring, and tuning PostgreSQL and Advanced Server database servers.

The EDB Backup and Recovery Tool (BART) is an administrative utility providing simplified backup and recovery management for multiple local or remote EDB Postgres Advanced Server and PostgreSQL database servers. For more information about BART, please visit the EDB website at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/enterprise-postgres/edb-postgres-backup-and-recovery-tool>

From PEM version 7.10 onwards, you can manage a BART server through PEM console. PEM provides a user-friendly interface that allows you to manage your BART server and perform all the BART operations from PEM console.

Prerequisites

- Before adding a BART server to the PEM console, you must manually install and configure BART on the BART host. For more information about installing and configuring BART, please see the [BART Installation Guide](#).

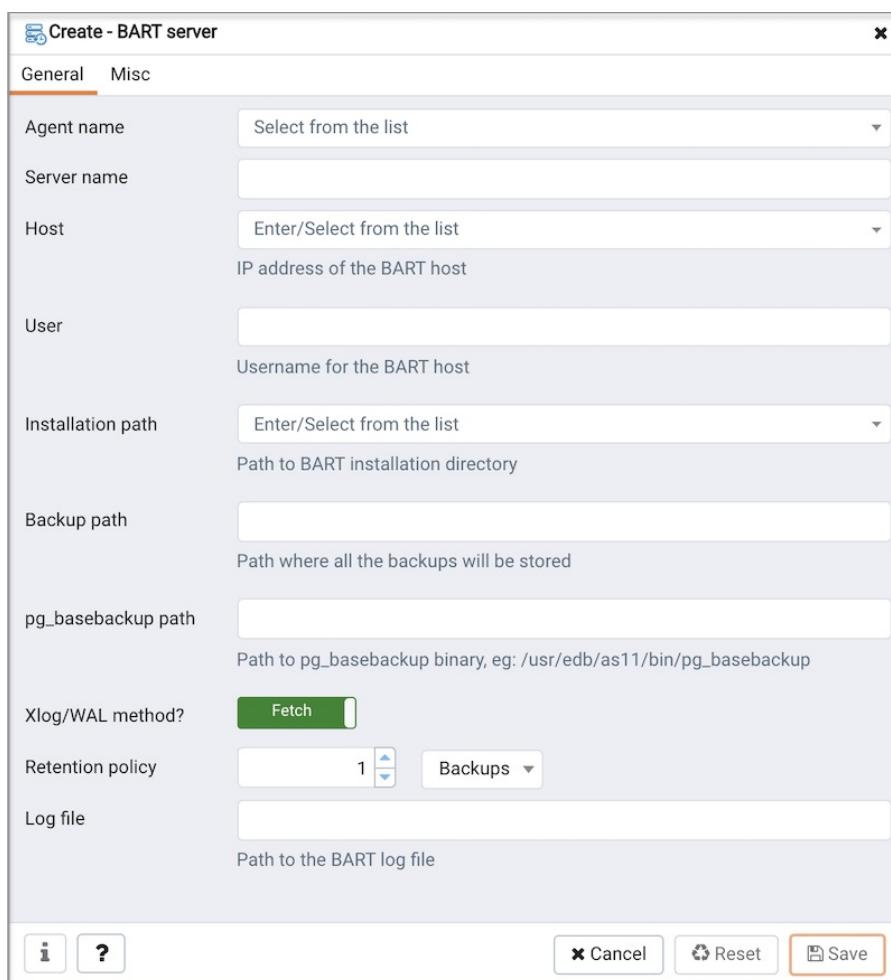
Note

While integrating PEM with BART, the PEM Agent creates the backup directory required for BART, and ensures that the ownership and permissions on the directory are correct.

- Before associating a database server with a BART server, you must install SSH on the database server and the BART server.
- Before restoring a BART backup, you must install BART, a PEM agent, and SSH on the target server. SSH must also be installed on the BART server that you plan to use to restore.
- To take a backup of the replica database servers, you must ensure that the latest `pg_basebackup` utility is installed on the database server that you want to manage through BART.

Configuring a BART Server

You can use the **Create–BART server** dialog to register an existing BART server with the PEM server. To access the dialog, right-click on the **BART Servers** node and select **Create–BART Server**.



Use the fields on the **General** tab to describe the general properties of the BART Server:

- Use the **Agent Name** field to select the agent that you want to use for the BART server. Only those PEM agents that are supported for BART are listed in the drop-down list.
- Use the **Server Name** field to specify a user-friendly name for the server. The name specified will identify the server in the Browser tree.

- Use the **Host** field to specify the IP address of the host or agent where BART is installed.
- Use the **User** field to specify the user name that will be used for performing all the BART operations. You can either use the `enterprisedb` (for Advanced Server) or `postgres` (for PostgreSQL) database user account or you can create a new BART user account. This user must be an operating system user who owns the BART backup catalog directory.
- Use the **Installation path** field to specify the directory path where BART is installed on the host or BART server.
- Use the **Backup path** field to specify the file system parent directory where all BART backups and archived WAL files will be stored.
- Use the **pg_basebackup_path** field to specify the path to the `pg_basebackup` utility.
- Use the **Xlog/WAL method** field to specify how the transaction log should be collected during the execution of `pg_basebackup`. The default option is `fetch`; it specifies that the transaction log files will be collected after the backup has completed. Set the **Xlog** method to `stream` to stream the transaction log in parallel with the full base backup creation. If streaming is used, the **max_wal_senders** configuration parameter in the `postgresql.conf` file for affected database servers must account for an additional session for the streaming of the transaction log (the setting must be a minimum of 2).

For more information about Xlog methods, see:

| <https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/app-pgbasebackup.html>

- Use the **Retention policy** field to specify the retention policy for the backup. This determines when an active backup should be marked as obsolete, and hence, be a candidate for deletion. You can specify the retention policy in terms of number of backup or in terms of duration (days, weeks, or months).
- Use the **Log file** field to specify the path to BART log file. This is an optional field.

Create - BART server

Misc

Scanner log file

Path to the Xlog/WAL scanner log file

Socket dir path

Path to the socket directory where all BART sockets will be stored. The default directory is /tmp. This parameter is added from BART version 2.5.2 onwards.

Socket name

Using this option overrides the default BART socket name generated using MD5 checksum. This parameter is added from BART version 2.5.6 onwards.

WAL compression?

Disabled
Compress the archived Xlog/WAL files in gzip format (The gzip must be in the BART user account's PATH)

Copy Xlog/WAL during restore?

Disabled
Copy the archived Xlog/WAL files from the BART backup catalog to the restore_path/archived_wals directory prior to the database server archive recovery

Thread count

1
Number of threads used to copy blocks

Batch size

49142
Number of blocks of memory used for copying the modified blocks, the default value is 49412

Scan interval

1
Number of seconds before forcing a scan of the Xlog/WAL files, default value 0 means no brute-force scanning will be started

MBM scan timeout

20
Number of seconds to wait for MBM file before timing out, applicable only for incremental backup

Workers

1
Number of parallel worker processes required to stream the modified blocks of an incremental backups to the restore host.

Cancel **Reset** **Save**

Use the fields on the **Misc** tab to describe the backup-related properties of the BART Server:

- Use the **Scanner log file** field to specify the path to the Xlog/WAL scanner log file. This is an optional field; BART does not create a WAL scanner log file if you do not specify the path.
- Use the **Socket dir path** field to specify the path to the socket directory where all BART sockets will be stored. The default directory is `/tmp`. This parameter is added from BART version 2.5.2 onwards.
- Use the **Socket name** field to specify a user-friendly BART socket file name. Using this option overrides the default BART socket name generated using MD5 checksum. This parameter is added from BART version 2.5.6 onwards.
- Use the **WAL compression?** switch to specify if you want to compress the archived Xlog/WAL files in Gzip format. To enable WAL compression, the gzip compression program must be present in the BART user account's PATH. The WAL compression setting must not be enabled for those database servers where you need to take incremental backups.
- Use the **Copy WALs during restore?** field to specify how the archived WAL files are collected when invoking the RESTORE operation. Set to `enabled` to copy the archived WAL files from the BART backup catalog to the `restore_path/archived_wals` directory prior to the database server archive recovery. Set to `disabled` to retrieve the archived WAL files directly from the BART backup catalog during the database server archive recovery. Enabling this option helps you save time during the restore operation.
- Use the **Thread count** field to specify the number of worker threads for copying blocks or data files from the database server to the BART backup catalog. Specify a **thread count** of `1` if you want to take the backup using the `pg_basebackup` utility.
- Use the **Batch size** field to specify the number of blocks of memory used for copying modified blocks. This is applicable only for incremental backups.

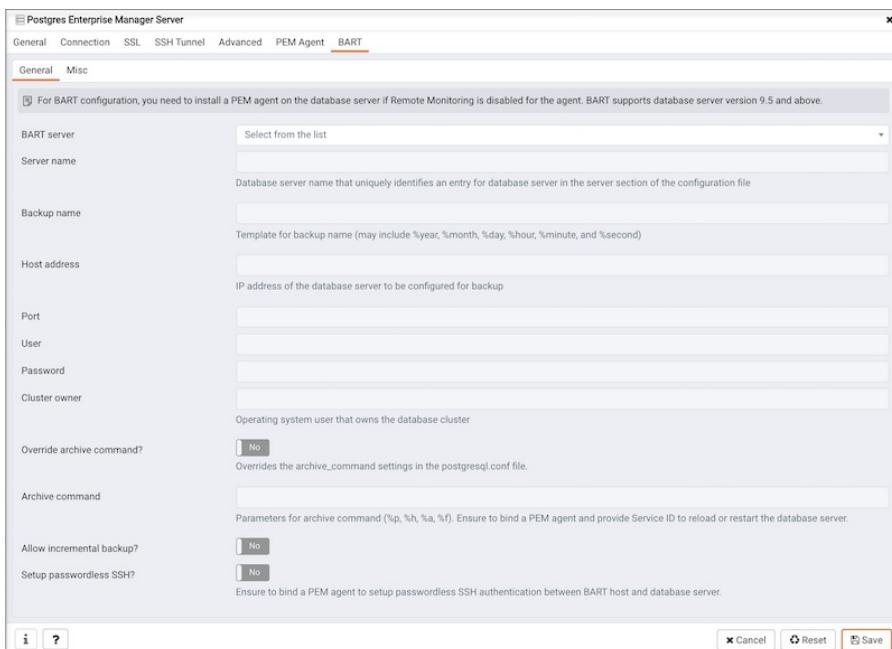
- Use the **Scan interval** field to specify the number of seconds after which the WAL scanner should scan the new WAL files.
- Use the **MBM scan timeout** field to specify the number of seconds to wait for MBM files before timing out. This is applicable only for incremental backups.
- Use the **Workers** field to specify the number of parallel worker processes required to stream the modified blocks of an incremental backups to the restore host.

Associating the BART Server with a Database Server

After configuring the BART server, you must associate it with the database server whose backup you wish to manage with BART. You can do one of the following:

- Use the PEM console to modify the properties of an existing monitored database server to map it to the newly configured BART server.
- Use the PEM console to create a new monitored database server, and map it to the newly configured BART server.

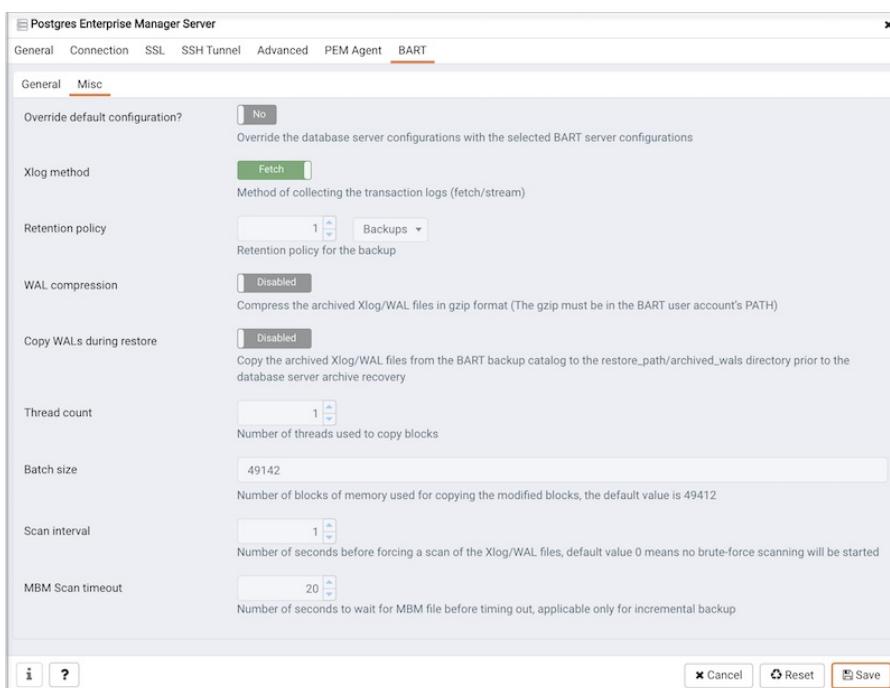
To map the BART server to a new PEM database server, right-click the **PEM Server Directory** node and select **Create > Server**. Enter the details on all the generic tabs and then enter the BART-specific details on the **BART** tab.



Use the fields on the **General** tab to describe the general properties of the BART Server that will map to the PEM server:

- Use the **BART server** field to select the BART server name. All the BART servers configured in the PEM console will be listed in this drop down list.
- Use the **Server name** field to specify a name for the database server that you want to backup using the BART server. This name gets stored in the BART configuration file.
- Use the **Description** field to specify the description of the database server.
- Use the **Backup name** field to specify a template for user-defined names to be assigned to the backups of the database server. If you do not specify a backup name template, then the backup can only be referenced in BART sub-commands by the BART assigned, integer backup identifier.
- Use the **Host address** field to specify the IP address of the database server that you want to configure for backup.

- Use the **Port** field to specify the port to be used for the database that you want to backup.
- Use the **User** field to specify the user of the database that you want to backup using BART through PEM console. If you want to enable incremental backups for this database server, then the user must be a superuser.
- Use the **Password** field to specify the password for the user of the database that you want to backup.
- Use the **Cluster Owner** field to specify the Linux operating system user account that owns the database cluster. This is typically `enterprisedb` for Advanced Server database clusters installed in the Oracle databases compatible mode, or `postgres` for PostgreSQL database clusters and for Advanced Server database clusters installed in the PostgreSQL databases compatible mode.
- Use the **Archive command** field to specify the desired format of the archive command string to be used in the `bart.cfg` file. Inputs provided for the Archive command will overwrite the database server's `Postgresql.conf` file. Once the server gets added, the database server will be restarted or database configurations will be reloaded.
- Use the **Archive path** field to store the archived WAL files. The default location is the BART backup catalog. This parameter is added from BART version 2.5.2 onwards.
- Use the **Allow incremental backup?** switch to specify if incremental backup should be enabled for this database server.
- Use the **Setup passwordless SSH?** switch to specify if you want to create SSH certificates to allow passwordless logins between the Database Server and the BART server. Ensure to bind a PEM agent before setting up the passwordless SSH authentication. Passwordless SSH will not work for a database server being remotely monitored by a PEM agent.



Use the fields on the **Misc** tab to describe the miscellaneous properties of the BART Server:

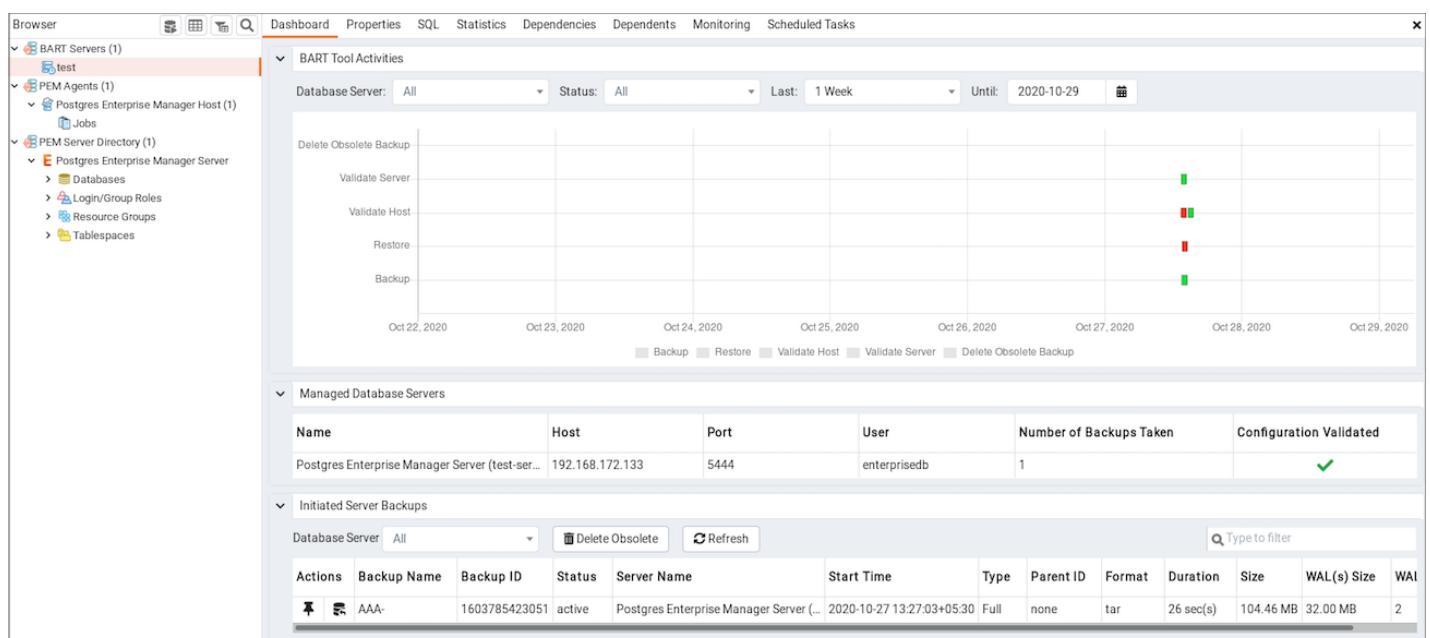
- Use the **Override default configuration?** Switch to specify if you want to override the BART server configurations with the specific database server configurations.
- Use the **Xlog** method to specify how the transaction log should be collected during the execution of `pg_basebackup`.
- Use the **Retention policy** field to specify the retention policy for the backup. This determines when an active backup should be marked as obsolete, and hence, be a candidate for deletion. You can specify the retention policy in terms of number of backup or in terms of duration (days, weeks, or months).
- Use the **WAL compression** switch to specify if you want to compress the archived Xlog/WAL files in Gzip format. To enable WAL compression, the gzip compression program must be present in the BART user account's PATH. The `wal_compression` setting must not be enabled for those database

servers where you need to take incremental backups.

- Use the **Copy WALs during restore** field to specify how the archived WAL files are collected when invoking the RESTORE operation. Set to enabled to copy the archived WAL files from the BART backup catalog to the <restore_path>/archived_wals directory prior to the database server archive recovery. Set to disabled to retrieve the archived WAL files directly from the BART backup catalog during the database server archive recovery.
- Use the **Thread count** field to specify the number of threads to copy the blocks. You must set **thread count** to 1 if you want to take a backup with the **pg_basebackup** utility.
- Use the **Batch size** field to specify the number of blocks of memory used for copying modified blocks, applicable only for incremental backups.
- Use the **Scan interval** field to specify the number of seconds after which the WAL scanner should scan the new WAL files.
- Use the **MBM scan timeout** field to specify the number of seconds to wait for MBM files before timing out, applicable only for incremental backups.
- Use the **Workers** field to specify the number of parallel worker processes required to stream the modified blocks of an incremental backups to the restore host.

Viewing the BART Server Details on a PEM Dashboard

After associating the BART server with a database server, you can review the backup and restore details for that server on the PEM Dashboard. You can also perform operations such as restoration or deletion of a backup that is listed on the dashboard.



When you select a monitored BART server, details of all the associated database servers along with their backups and restore activities are displayed as a chart on the Dashboard in the **Backup and Restore Activities** panel. You can filter the list of backups on criteria specified in the filter boxes (database server, activity, or duration).

The **Managed Database servers** panel displays a list of all the database servers managed by that particular BART server along with their high-level details.

The **Initiated Server Backups** panel displays a list of all the backups of the database servers managed by that particular BART server. You can filter the list to display the details of a particular database server. You can also filter the list on any criteria that you specify in the filter box. Typically, this filter works with any kind of string value (excluding date, time, and size) listed under the columns.

For example, you can type `tar` to filter the list and display only those backups that are in tar format.

Backup details displayed include the `Backup Name`, `Backup ID`, `Status`, `Server Name`, `Start Time`, `Type`, `Parent ID`, `Format`, `Duration`, and `Size`. The `Status` column shows the status of the backups which can be one of the following: `In Progress`, `Active`, `Keep`, or `Obsolete`.

A backup is marked as `Obsolete` when the backup retention period has passed or if the number of retained backups (specified as the retention policy of the BART server) is met. If you want to make an exception so that a particular backup does not get marked as `Obsolete` even after the expiration of the retention policy, mark that particular backup as `Keep`. Similarly, if you mark a particular backup as `NoKeep`, the backup is re-evaluated to determine if its status should be changed back to `Obsolete` based on the current retention policy.

Please note that if any of the scheduled tasks for backup, restore, validate host, validate server or delete obsolete backup for any of the BART Server gets deleted, it will not display under the `BART Tool Activities` graph of BART Server's dashboard. However, it gets listed under the `Initiated Server Backups` list.

A pin in the first column under `Actions` indicates that a backup can be marked as `Keep` by clicking the pin; while an inverted pin indicates that the backup can be marked as `NoKeep`. The second column under `Actions` displays the `Restore` icon; you can perform the `Restore` operation by clicking on the icon.

You can delete all the `Obsolete` backups by clicking the `Delete Obsolete` button. You can also refresh the list of backups by clicking the `Refresh` button.

Scheduling BART Backups

To create or manage a backup, select `Schedule Backup` from the `Tools` menu. The dialog header displays general execution information about the backup:

- `Logs`
- `Last result`
- `Database server`
- `Last backup name`
- `Started on`
- `Type`
- `Parent`
- `Format`
- `Verify checksum?`
- `Use pg_basebackup?`

Click the Add icon (+) to add information about a scheduled backup. Enter the backup details in the schedule definition dialog:

The screenshot shows the 'General' tab of the 'Schedule Backups' dialog. It includes fields for 'Database server', 'Backup name', 'Type' (set to 'Full'), 'Format' (set to 'Tar'), 'Verify checksum?' (set to 'No'), and other backup parameters like 'Compression level' (set to 6), 'Use pg_basebackup?' (set to 'No'), and 'Thread count' (set to 1).

Use the fields on the **General** tab to describe the general properties of the backup:

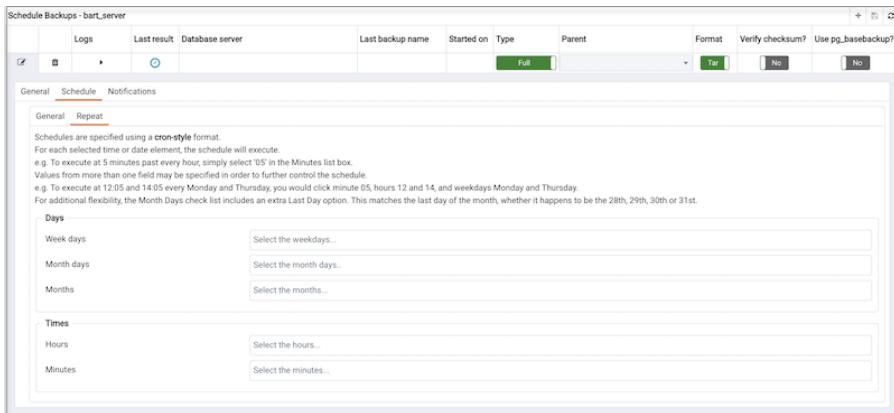
- Use the **Database Server** field to specify the target database server that you want to back up.
- Use the **Backup name** to specify a user-defined name for the backup.
- Use the **Backup type** switch to specify the backup type i.e. full backup or incremental backup.
- Use the **Parent backup** field to select the ID of the parent backup for incremental backup. This parent backup can either be a full or an incremental backup.
- Use the **Format switch** to specify the output format of the backup i.e plain text or tar. For incremental backup, you need to select plain text only.
- Use the **Gzip compression** switch to specify if gzip compression should be enabled for the backup. This option is applicable only for the tar format.
- Use the **Compression level** field to specify the gzip compression level on the tar file output.
- Use the **Thread count** field to specify the number of threads that will copy the blocks.
- Use the **MBM scan timeout** field to specify the number of seconds to wait for required MBM files before timing out.
- Use the **Verify checksum** field to specify if you want the application to verify the checksum of the backup.
- Use the **pg_basebackup** field to specify if the pg_basebackup utility should be used for the backup. Typically, pg_basebackup utility is used only for backing up the replica servers since it cannot be used for incremental backups.

The screenshot shows the 'Schedule' tab of the 'Schedule Backups' dialog. It includes fields for 'Enabled?' (set to 'Yes'), 'Start' (set to '2020-04-27 10:52 +05:30'), and 'End' (set to 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:mm Z').

Provide scheduling details for the Backup on the **Schedule** tab:

- Use the **Enabled?** switch to indicate if the schedule should be enabled (**Yes**) or disabled (**No**).
- Use the calendar selector in the **Start** field to specify the starting date and time for the schedule.

- Use the calendar selector in the **End** field to specify the ending date and time for the schedule.



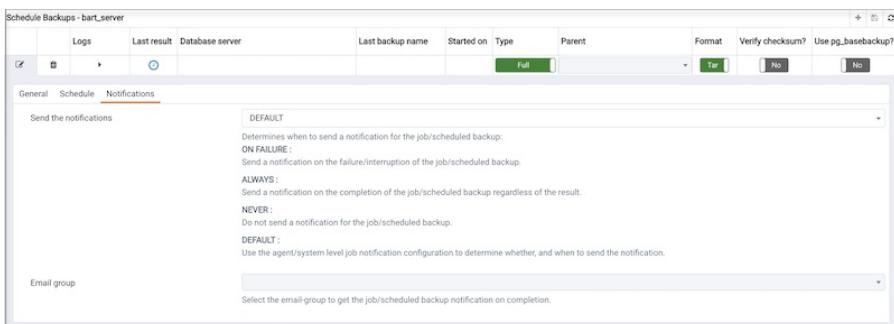
Use the fields on the **Repeat** tab to specify the details about the schedule in a cron-style format. The schedule will execute on each date or time element selected on the **Repeat** tab. Click within a field to open a list of valid values for that field; click on a specific value to add that value to the list of selected values for the field. To clear the values from a field, click the **X** located at the right-side of the field.

Use the fields within the **Days** box to specify the days on which the schedule will execute:

- Use the **Week Days** field to select the days on which the schedule will execute.
- Use the **Month Days** field to select the numeric days on which the schedule will execute. Specify the Last Day to indicate that the schedule should be performed on the last day of the month, regardless of the date.
- Use the **Months** field to select the months in which the schedule will execute.

Use the fields within the **Times** box to specify the times at which the schedule will execute:

- Use the **Hours** field to select the hour at which the schedule will execute.
- Use the **Minutes** field to select the minute at which the schedule will execute.



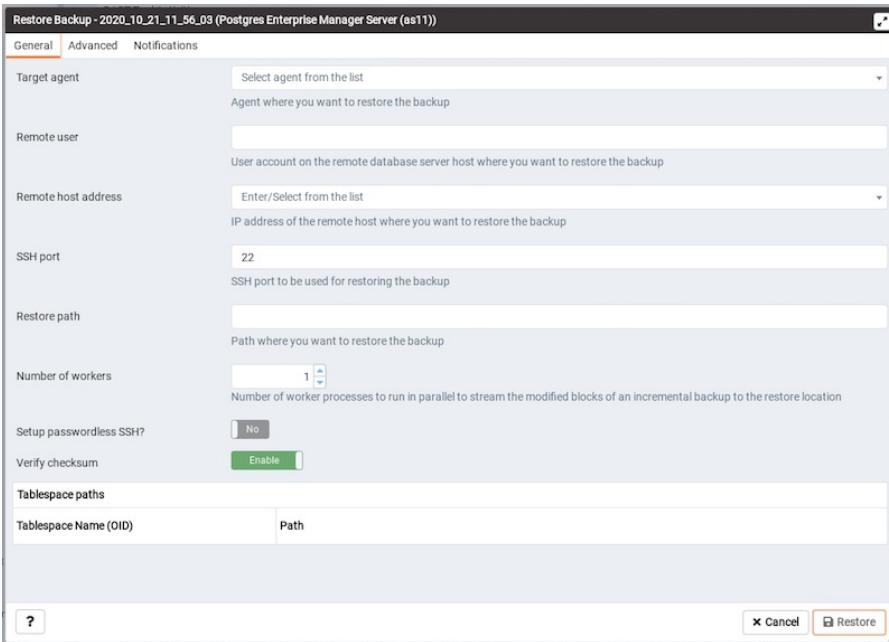
Use the fields on the **Notifications** tab to specify the email notification settings for a scheduled backup:

- Use the **Send the notifications** field to specify when you want the email notifications to be sent.
- Use the **Email group** field to specify the email group that should receive the email notification.

Restoring BART Backups

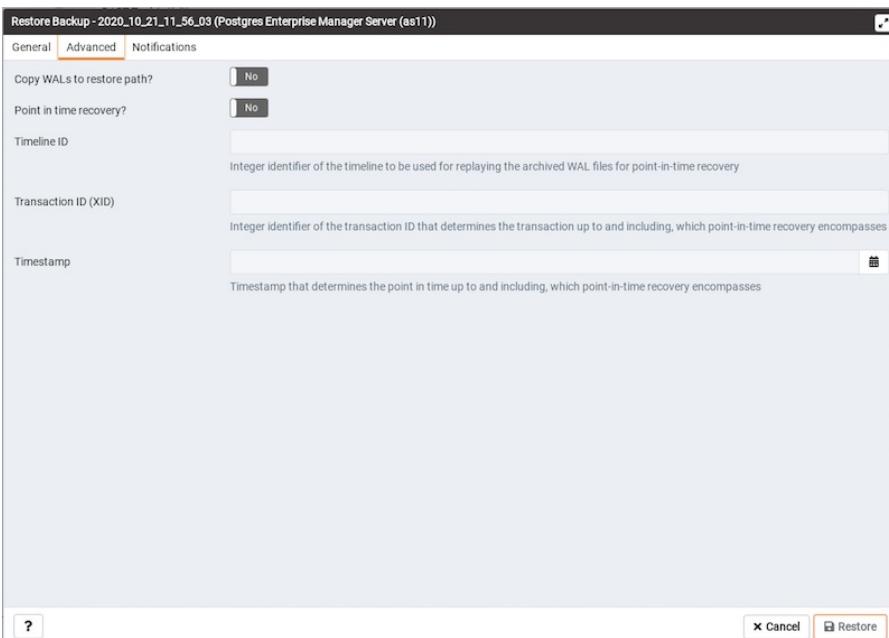
You can restore the backups that you have earlier created using BART server on a target remote host. When you select a particular BART server, all the associated backups are listed in the Dashboard under **Initiated Server Backups**.

To restore a backup, click the **Restore** icon next to the backup that you want to restore.



In the **Restore Backup** dialog, provide information in the fields on the **General** tab:

- Use the **Target agent** field name to specify the name of the agent where you want to restore the backup.
- Use the **Remote user** field to specify the use account on the remote database server host where you want to restore the backup.
- Use the **Remote host address** field to specify the IP address of the remote host where you want to restore the backup.
- Use the **SSH port** field to specify the SSH port to be used for restoring the backup.
- Use the **Restore path** field to specify the path where you want to restore the backup.
- Use the **Number of workers** field to specify processes to run in parallel to stream the modified blocks of an incremental backup to the restore location.
- Use the **Setup passwordless SSH?** switch to specify if you want to create SSH certificates to allow passwordless logins between the BART server and the target host for restore.

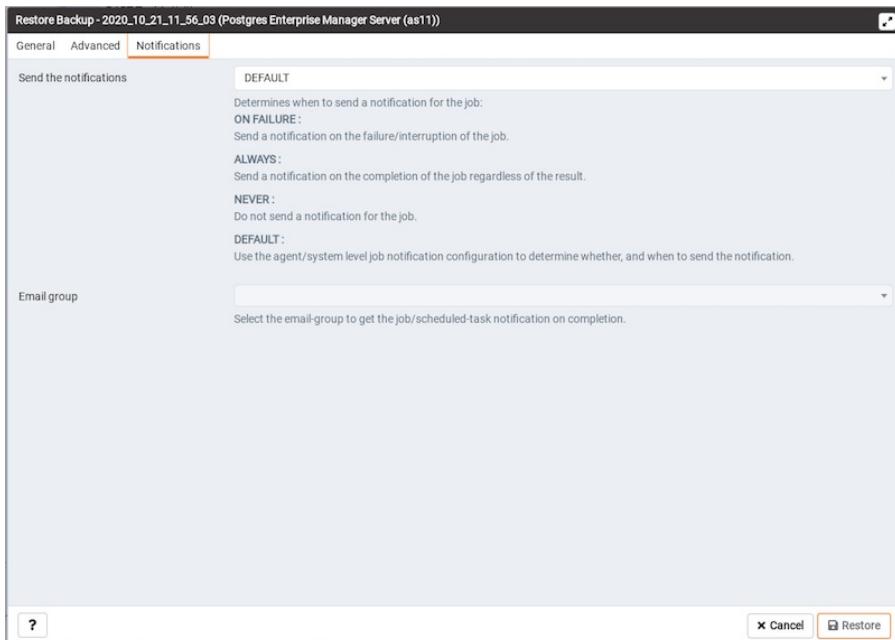


On the **Advanced** tab, specify your preferences for advanced options for restoring the backup:

- Use the **Copy WALs to restore path?** switch to specify if you want to copy WAL files to the restore path.
- Use the **Point in time recovery** switch to specify if you want point in time recovery.
- Use the **Timeline ID** field to specify the timeline ID to be used for replaying the archived WAL files for point-in-time recovery.
- Use the **Transaction ID (XID)** field to specify the transaction ID for point-in-time recovery.
- Use the **Timestamp** field to the timestamp to be used for restore.

Note

You can specify either **Transaction ID** or **Timestamp** for the point-in-time recovery.



Use the fields on the **Notifications** tab to specify the email notification settings for restoring the backup.

- Use the **Send the notifications** field to specify when you want the email notifications to be sent.
- Use the **Email group** field to specify the email group that should receive the email notification.

4 PEM Enterprise Features Guide

This guide will acquaint you with the tools and wizards that are built into the Postgres Enterprise Manager (PEM) web interface that make it easier for you to monitor and manage your system.

This guide is not a comprehensive resource; rather, it is meant to serve as an aid to help you evaluate the tool and bring you up to speed with the basics of how to use the product. For more detailed information about using PEM's functionality, please see the online help made available by the PEM client.

This document uses **Postgres** to mean either the PostgreSQL or EDB Postgres Advanced Server database.

4.1 What's New

The following features have been added to Postgres Enterprise Manager 8.0:

- **Webhooks:** You can now use PEM to send event based notifications to webhook endpoints like third party systems or partner applications.
 - **Performance Diagnostics:** You can now use Performance Diagnostic tool with PostgreSQL 10 or higher versions after installing `edb_wait_states` plugin.
 - **PEM Backend Database:** You can now use PostgreSQL or EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11 or higher versions only as backend databases.
 - **Enhanced Alerting:** You can now replace alert placeholders inside the script and also can view more informative and contextual alert details for few alerts.
 - **Enhanced BART Integration:** You can now configure `bart_socket_name` and also parameters like `--checksum-algorithm` and `--disable-checksum` through PEM.
 - **Security Best Practices:** You can now view the **PEM Security Best Practices** guide from our edb-docs website. It will help to setup PEM in a secure way to minimize the risk of vulnerabilities.
 - **Other features and changes include:**
 - You can use the **Macros** feature in the **Query tool**.
 - You can view trigger function under the respective trigger node.
 - You can download the utility files at the client side using **Storage Manager**.
 - You can use the open **Query tool** tab to change the database connection.
 - You can rename the **Query tool** and **Debugger** tab.
 - You can ignore the owner while comparing the objects through **Schema diff** tool.
-

4.2 The PEM Query Tool

PEM contains a feature-rich Interactive Development Environment (IDE) that allows you to issue ad-hoc SQL queries against Postgres servers.

You can access the Query Tool via the **Query Tool** menu option on the **Tools** menu, or through the context menu of select nodes of the Browser tree control. The Query Tool allows you to:

- Issue ad-hoc SQL queries.
- Execute arbitrary SQL commands.
- Edit the result set of a SELECT query if it is **updatable**.
- Displays current connection and transaction status as configured by the user.
- Save the data displayed in the output panel to a CSV file.
- Review the execution plan of a SQL statement in either a text, a graphical format or a table format (similar to <https://explain.depesz.com>).
- View analytical information about a SQL statement.

	attrelid	attname	atttypid	attstattarget	attlen	attnum	attdims	attcacheoff	atttypmod	attbyval	attstorage	attalign	attnotnull	atthasdef
	oid	name	oid	integer	smallint	smallint	integer	integer	integer	boolean	'char'(1)	'char'(1)	boolean	boolean
1	1255	oid	26	-1	4	1	0	-1	-1	true	p	i	true	false
2	1255	proname	19	-1	64	2	0	-1	-1	false	p	c	true	false
3	1255	pronamespa...	26	-1	4	3	0	-1	-1	true	p	i	true	false
4	1255	pronowner	26	-1	4	4	0	-1	-1	true	p	i	true	false
5	1255	prolang	26	-1	4	5	0	-1	-1	true	p	i	true	false
6	1255	procost	700	-1	4	6	0	-1	-1	true	p	i	true	false
7	1255	protows	700	-1	4	7	0	-1	-1	true	p	i	true	false
8	1255	provานadic	26	-1	4	8	0	-1	-1	true	p	i	true	false
9	1255	prospport	24	-1	4	9	0	-1	-1	true	p	i	true	false
10	1255	prokind	18	-1	1	10	0	-1	-1	true	p	c	true	false
11	1255	prosedef	16	-1	1	11	0	-1	-1	true	p	c	true	false
12	1255	proleakproof	16	-1	1	12	0	-1	-1	true	p	c	true	false
13	1255	pronotnull	14	-1	1	13	0	-1	-1	true	n	n	no	false

You can open multiple copies of the Query tool in individual tabs simultaneously. To close a copy of the Query tool, click the X in the upper-right hand corner of the tab bar.

The Query Tool features two panels:

- The upper panel displays the **SQL Editor**. You can use the panel to enter, edit, or execute a query. It also shows the **History** tab which can be used to view the queries that have been executed in the session, and a **Scratch Pad** which can be used to hold text snippets during editing. If the Scratch Pad is closed, it can be re-opened (or additional ones opened) by right-clicking in the SQL Editor and other panels and adding a new panel.
- The lower panel displays the **Data Output** panel. The tabbed panel displays the result set returned by a query, information about a query's execution plan, server messages related to the query's execution and any asynchronous notifications received from the server.

The Query Tool Toolbar

The **Query Tool** toolbar uses context-sensitive icons that provide shortcuts to frequently performed tasks. If an icon is highlighted, the option is enabled; if the icon is grayed-out, the task is disabled.



Hover over an icon to display a tool-tip that describes the icon's functionality:

Icon	Behavior	Shortcut
Open File	Click the Open File icon to display a previously saved query in the SQL Editor.	Accesskey + O
Save	Click the Save icon to perform a quick-save of a previously saved query, or to access the Save menu: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select Save to save the selected content of the SQL Editor panel in a file. Select Save As to open a new browser dialog and specify a new location to which to save the selected content of the SQL Editor panel. 	Accesskey + S

Icon	Behavior	Shortcut
Save Data Changes	Click the Save Data Changes icon to save the data changes (insert, update, or delete) in the Data Output Panel to the server.	F6
Find	<p>Use the Find menu to search, replace, or navigate the code displayed in the SQL Editor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select Find to provide a search target, and search the SQL Editor contents. • Select Find next to locate the next occurrence of the search target. • Select Find previous to move to the last occurrence of the search target. • Select Persistent find to identify all occurrences of the search target within the editor. • Select Replace to locate and replace (with prompting) individual occurrences of the target. • Select Replace all to locate and replace all occurrences of the target within the editor. • Select Jump to navigate to the next occurrence of the search target. 	Cmd+F Cmd+G Cmd+Shift+G Cmd+Shift+F Alt+G
Copy	Click the Copy icon to copy the content that is currently highlighted in the Data Output panel. when in View/Edit data mode.	Accesskey + C
Paste	Click the Paste icon to paste a previously row into a new row when in View/Edit data mode.	Accesskey + P
Delete	Click the Delete icon to mark the selected rows for deletion. These marked rows get deleted when you click the Save Data Changes icon.	Accesskey + D

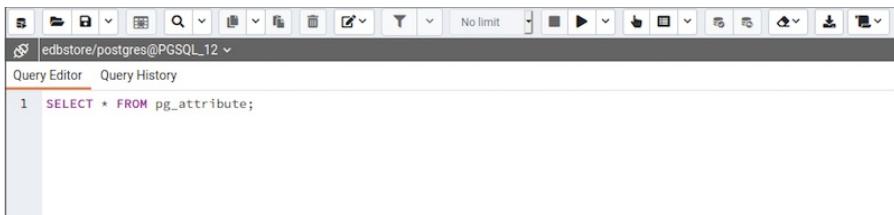
Icon	Behavior	Shortcut
Edit	<p>Use options on the Edit menu to access text editing tools; the options operate on the text displayed in the SQL Editor panel when in Query Tool mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select Indent Selection to indent the currently selected text. • Select Unindent Selection to remove indentation from the currently selected text. • Select Inline Comment Selection to enclose any lines that contain the selection in SQL style comment notation. • Select Inline Uncomment Selection to remove SQL style comment notation from the selected line. • Select Block Comment to enclose all lines that contain the selection in C style comment notation. This option acts as a toggle. 	Tab Shift+Tab Cmd+/ Cmd+. Shift+Cmd+/
Filter	<p>Click the Filter icon to set filtering and sorting criteria for the data when in View/Edit data mode. Click the down arrow to access other filtering and sorting options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Click Sort/Filter to open the sorting and filtering dialogue. • Click Filter by Selection to show only the rows containing the values in the selected cells. • Click Exclude by Selection to show only the rows that do not contain the values in the selected cells. • Click Remove Sort/Filter to remove any previously selected sort or filtering options. 	Accesskey + F
Limit Selector	Select a value in the Limit Selector to limit the size of the dataset to a number of rows.	Accesskey + R
Stop	Click the Stop icon to cancel the execution of the currently running query.	Accesskey + Q

Icon	Behavior	Shortcut
Execute/Refresh	<p>Click the Execute/Refresh icon to either execute or refresh the query highlighted in the SQL editor panel. Click the down arrow to access other execution options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a check next to Auto-Rollback to instruct the server to automatically roll back a transaction if an error occurs during the transaction. • Add a check next to Auto-Commit to instruct the server to automatically commit each transaction. Any changes made by the transaction will be visible to others, and durable in the event of a crash. 	F5
Explain	<p>Click the Explain icon to view an explanation plan for the current query. The result of EXPLAIN is displayed graphically on the Explain tab of the output panel, and in text form on the Data Output tab.</p>	F7
Explain analyze	<p>Click the Explain analyze icon to invoke an EXPLAIN ANALYZE command on the current query.</p> <p>Navigate through the Explain Options menu to select options for the EXPLAIN command:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select Verbose to display additional information regarding the query plan. • Select Costs to include information on the estimated startup and total cost of each plan node, as well as the estimated number of rows and the estimated width of each row. • Select Buffers to include information on buffer usage. • Select Timing to include information about the startup time and the amount of time spent in each node of the query. • Select Summary to include the summary information about the query plan. 	Shift+F7
Commit	Click the Commit icon to commit the transaction.	Shift+CTRL+M
Rollback	Click the Rollback icon to rollback the transaction.	Shift+CTRL+R

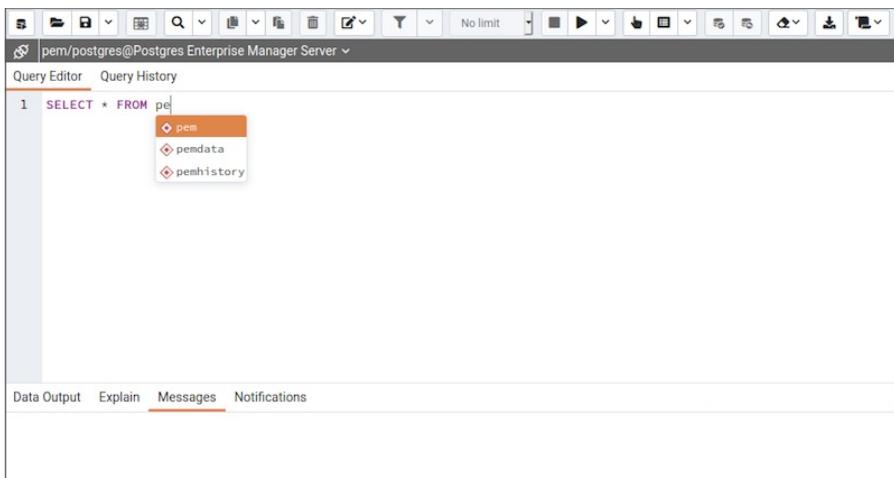
Icon	Behavior	Shortcut
	Use options on the Clear drop-down menu to erase display contents:	
Clear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select Clear Query Window to erase the content of the SQL Editor panel. Select Clear History to erase the content of the History tab. 	Accesskey + L
Download as CSV	Click the Download as CSV icon to download the result set of the current query to a comma-separated list. You can specify the CSV settings through Preferences -> SQL Editor -> CSV output dialogue.	F8
Macros	Click the Macros icon to manage the macros. You can create, edit or clear the macros through Manage Macros option.	

The SQL Editor Panel

The **SQL editor** panel is a workspace where you can manually provide a query, copy a query from another source, or read a query from a file. The SQL editor features syntax coloring and auto-completion.



To use auto-complete, begin typing your query; when you would like the Query editor to suggest object names or commands that might be next in your query, press the Control+Space key combination. For example, type `*SELECT * FROM*` (with a trailing space), and then press the **Control+Space** key combination to select from a popup menu of auto-complete options.



After entering a query, select the **Execute/Refresh** icon from the toolbar. The complete contents of

the SQL editor panel will be sent to the database server for execution. To execute only a section of the code that is displayed in the SQL editor, highlight the text that you want the server to execute, and click the **Execute/Refresh** icon.

The screenshot shows the Postgres Enterprise Manager interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with various icons. Below it, the connection information is shown: pem/postgres@Postgres Enterprise Manager Server. The main area is divided into two tabs: 'Query Editor' (which is active) and 'Query History'. In the 'Query Editor' tab, there are two lines of SQL code:

```

1 SELECT generate_series(1,1000) AS ID, 'JOHN' AS NAME
2 SELECT generate_series(1,1000) AS NO, 'JACK' AS NAME

```

Below the code, there are four tabs: 'Data Output', 'Explain', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. The 'Data Output' tab is selected and displays a table with two columns: 'id' (integer) and 'name' (text). The data consists of 15 rows, all of which have 'name' set to 'JOHN':

	id	name
1	1	JOHN
2	2	JOHN
3	3	JOHN
4	4	JOHN
5	5	JOHN
6	6	JOHN
7	7	JOHN
8	8	JOHN
9	9	JOHN
10	10	JOHN
11	11	JOHN
12	12	JOHN
13	13	JOHN
14	14	JOHN
15	15	JOHN

The message returned by the server when a command executes is displayed on the **Messages** tab. If the command is successful, the **Messages** tab displays execution details.

This screenshot shows the Postgres Enterprise Manager interface with the 'Query Editor' tab active. A single line of SQL is entered:

```
1 select empno, ename, deptno as department from edbuser.emp
```

Below the editor, the 'Messages' tab is selected and displays the following output:

```
Successfully run. Total query runtime: 40 msec.
14 rows affected.
```

Options on the **Edit** menu offer functionality that helps with code formatting and commenting:

- The auto-indent feature will automatically indent text to the same depth as the previous line when you press the Return key.
- Block indent text by selecting two or more lines and pressing the Tab key.
- Implement or remove SQL style or toggle C style comment notation within your code.

You can also **drag and drop** certain objects from the tree-view to save time spent typing long object names. Text containing the object name will be fully qualified with the schema name. Double quotes will be added if required. For functions and procedures, the function name along with parameter names will be pasted in the Query Tool.

The Data Output Panel

The **Data Output** panel displays data and statistics generated by the most recently executed query.

The screenshot shows the Postgres Enterprise Manager interface with the Query Editor tab selected. A query is running:

```
1 SELECT * FROM pg_database
```

The Data Output tab is active, displaying the results in a table format:

	oid	datname	datdba	encoding	datcollate	datatype	datistemplate	datallowconn	datconnlimit	datlastsysoid	oid
1	13432	postgres	10	6	en_IN	en_IN	false	true	-1	13431	
2	16389	edbstore	16388	6	en_IN	en_IN	false	true	-1	13431	
3	1	template1	10	6	en_IN	en_IN	true	true	-1	13431	
4	13431	template0	10	6	en_IN	en_IN	true	false	-1	13431	

Data Output Tab

The **Data Output** tab displays the result set of the query in a table format. You can:

- Select and copy from the displayed result set.
- Use the **Execute/Refresh** options to retrieve query execution information and set query execution options.
- Use the **Download as CSV** icon to download the content of the **Data Output** tab as a comma-delimited file.
- Edit the data in the result set of a **SELECT** query if it is updatable.

A result set is updatable if:

- All columns are either selected directly from a single table, or they are not actually a table column (for example, the concatenation of two columns). Only columns that are selected directly from the table are editable, other columns are read-only.
- All the primary key columns or OIDs of the table are selected in the result set.

Any columns that are renamed or selected more than once are also read-only.

Note: To work with an updatable query result set, you must have **psycopg2** driver version 2.8 or above installed.

Editable and read-only columns are identified using pencil and lock icons (respectively) in the column headers.

The screenshot shows the Postgres Enterprise Manager interface with the Query Editor tab selected. A query is running:

```
1 select empno, ename, deptno as department from edbuser.emp
```

The Data Output tab is active, displaying the results in a table format:

	empno	ename	department
1	7369	SMITH	20
2	7499	ALLEN	30
3	7521	WARD	30
4	7566	JONES	20
5	7654	MARTIN	30
6	7698	BLAKE	30
7	7782	CLARK	10
8	7788	SCOTT	20
9	7839	KING	10
10	7844	TURNER	30
11	7876	ADAMS	20
12	7900	JAMES	30
13	7902	FORD	20
14	7934	MILLER	10

An updatable result set is similar to the **Data Grid** in **View/Edit Data** mode, and can be modified in the same way.

If Auto-commit is **off**, data changes are made as part of the ongoing transaction; if no transaction is ongoing a new one is initiated. The data changes are not committed to the database unless the transaction is committed.

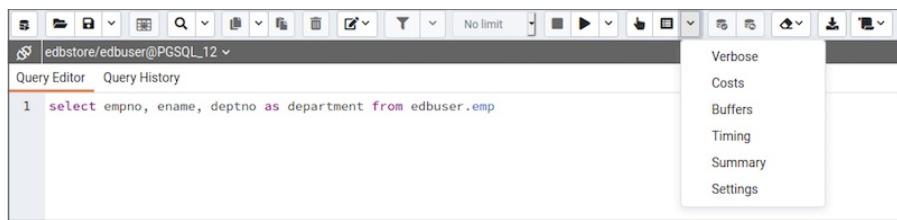
If any errors occur during saving (for example, trying to save a NULL into a column with a NOT NULL constraint) the data changes are rolled back to an automatically created SAVEPOINT to ensure any previously executed queries in the ongoing transaction are not rolled back.

All rowsets from previous queries or commands that are displayed in the **Data Output** panel will be discarded when you invoke another query; open another query tool browser tab to keep your previous results available.

Explain Tab

To generate the **Explain** or **Explain Analyze** plan of a query, click on **Explain** or **Explain Analyze** button in the toolbar.

More options related to **Explain** and **Explain Analyze** can be selected from the drop down on the right side of **Explain Analyze** button in the toolbar.



Please note that PEM generates the **Explain [Analyze]** plan in JSON format.

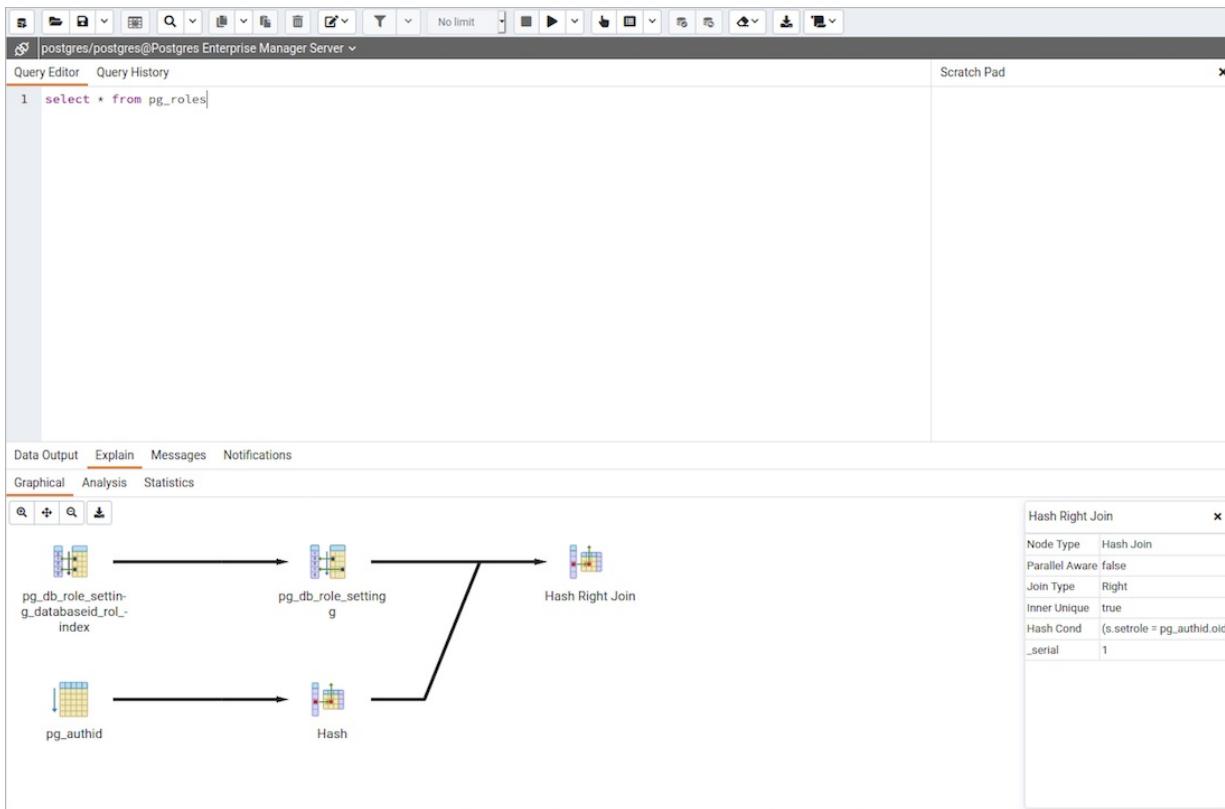
On successful generation of **Explain** plan, it will create three tabs/panels under the **Explain** panel.

Graphical Tab

Hover over an icon on the **Graphical** tab to review information about that item; a popup window will display information about the selected object. For information on JIT statistics, triggers and a summary, hover over the icon on top-right corner; a similar popup window will be displayed when appropriate.

Please note that **EXPLAIN VERBOSE** cannot be displayed graphically.

Use the download button on top left corner of the **Explain** canvas to download the plan as an SVG file. Please note that **Download as SVG** feature is not supported on Internet Explorer.



The query plan that accompanies the `Explain analyze` is available on the `Data Output` tab.

Analysis Tab

The `Analysis` tab shows the plan details in table format, it generates a format similar to the format available at explain.depesz.com. Each row of the table represents the data for a `Explain Plan Node`. The output may contain the node information, exclusive timing, inclusive timing, actual vs. planned rows, actual rows, planned rows, or loops. When you select a row, the child rows of that selected row are marked with an orange dot.

If the percentage of the exclusive/inclusive timings of the total query time is:

Greater than 90 --> Red

Greater than 50 --> Orange (between red and yellow)

Greater than 10 --> Yellow

If the planner has misestimated the number of rows (actual vs planned) by:

10 times --> Yellow color

100 times --> Orange (between Red and Yellow) color

1000 times --> Red color

The screenshot shows the Postgres Enterprise Manager interface with the Query Editor open. The Explain tab is selected, displaying a detailed execution plan for a query. The plan includes nodes like Unique, Sort, Nested Loop Left Join, Hash Inner Join, Hash Left Join, Hash Left Join (with specific conditions), and Merge Left Join. Each node has associated timing information (Exclusive, Inclusive, Actual) and loop counts.

#	Node	Timings		Rows	Loops
		Exclusive	Inclusive		
1.	→ Unique (actual=56.576. 58.105 rows=3510 loops=1)	1.203 ms	58.105 ms	3510	1
2.	→ Sort (actual=56.574. 56.902 rows=5340 loops=1)	9.964 ms	56.902 ms	5340	1
3.	→ Nested Loop Left Join (actual=13.766. 46.939 rows=5340 loops=1)	5.186 ms	46.939 ms	5340	1
4.	→ Hash Inner Join (actual=13.751. 41.754 rows=5340 loops=1) Hash Cond: (dep.refclassid = pg_class.oid)	1.714 ms	41.754 ms	5340	1
5.	→ Hash Left Join (actual=13.599. 39.904 rows=7787 loops=1) Hash Cond: (pr.prototypeid = prtyp.oid)	2.009 ms	39.904 ms	7787	1
6.	→ Hash Left Join (actual=13.476. 37.783 rows=7787 loops=1) Hash Cond: (dep.refobjid = ffd.oid)	1.703 ms	37.783 ms	7787	1
7.	→ Hash Left Join (actual=13.451. 36.079 rows=7787 loops=1) Hash Cond: (dep.refobjid = fs.oid)	1.733 ms	36.079 ms	7787	1
8.	→ Hash Left Join (actual=13.44. 34.345 rows=7787 loops=1) Hash Cond: ((att.attrelid = att.attrelid) AND (att.attnum = ad.adnum))	1.84 ms	34.345 ms	7787	1
9.	→ Merge Left Join (actual=13.42..32.497 rows=778...)	1.537 ms	32.497 ms	7787	1

Statistics Tab

The **Statistics** tab displays information in two tables:

- **Statistics per Node Type** tells you how many times each node type was referenced.
- **Statistics per Table** tells you how many times each table was referenced by the query.

The screenshot shows the Postgres Enterprise Manager interface with the Query Editor open. The Statistics tab is selected, displaying two tables: "Statistics per Node Type" and "Statistics per Table".

Statistics per Node Type			
Node type	Count	Time spent	% of query
Hash	12	3.164 ms	5.45%
Hash Inner Join	1	1.714 ms	2.95%
Hash Left Join	10	12.938 ms	22.27%
Hash Right Join	1	0.062 ms	0.11%
Index Only Scan	1	0 ms	0%
Index Scan	3	0.065 ms	0.12%
Materialize	4	0.027 ms	0.05%
Merge Left Join	7	11.159 ms	19.21%
Nested Loop Left Join	4	12.214 ms	21.03%
Seq Scan	20	2.215 ms	3.82%
Sort	7	13.36 ms	23%
Unique	1	1.203 ms	2.08%

Statistics per Table			
Table name	Scan count	Total time	% of query
Node type	Count	Sum of times	% of table
pg_attrdef	1	0.004 ms	0.01%
Seq Scan	1	0.004 ms	100%
pg_attribute	1	0.593 ms	1.03%
Seq Scan	1	0.593 ms	100%
pg_class	4	0.235 ms	0.41%
Index Scan	1	0.038 ms	16.18%
Seq Scan	3	0.197 ms	83.83%
pg_constraint	1	0.022 ms	0.04%
Index Scan	1	0.022 ms	100%
pg_depend	1	0.586 ms	1.01%
Seq Scan	1	0.586 ms	100%

Messages Tab

Use the **Messages** tab to view information about the most recently executed query:

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor window. The query being run is:

```
1 SELECT * FROM pg.roles
```

The results pane shows the following error message:

```
ERROR: relation "pg.roles" does not exist
LINE 1: SELECT * FROM pg.roles
          ^
SQL state: 42P01
Character: 15
```

If the server returns an error, the error message will be displayed on the **Messages** tab, and the syntax that caused the error will be underlined in the SQL editor. If a query succeeds, the **Messages** tab displays how long the query took to complete and how many rows were retrieved:

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor window. The query being run is:

```
1 SELECT DISTINCT dep.deptype, dep.refclassid, cl.relkind, ad.adbin,
2 CASE WHEN cl.relkind IS NOT NULL THEN cl.relkind || COALESCE(dep.refobjsubid::character varying, '')
3 WHEN tg.oid IS NOT NULL THEN 'T'::text
4 WHEN ty.oid IS NOT NULL AND ty.typbasetype = 0 THEN 'y'::text
5 WHEN ty.oid IS NOT NULL AND ty.typbasetype != 0 THEN 'd'::text
6 WHEN ns.oid IS NOT NULL THEN 'n'::text
7 WHEN pr.oid IS NOT NULL AND prtyp.typname = 'trigger' THEN 't'::text
8 WHEN pr.oid IS NOT NULL THEN 'P'::text
9 WHEN la.oid IS NOT NULL THEN 'l'::text
10 WHEN rw.oid IS NOT NULL THEN 'R'::text
11 WHEN co.oid IS NOT NULL THEN 'C'::text || contype
12 WHEN ad.oid IS NOT NULL THEN 'A'::text
13 WHEN fs.oid IS NOT NULL THEN 'F'::text
14 WHEN fdw.oid IS NOT NULL THEN 'f'::text
15 ELSE ''
```

The results pane shows the following message:

```
Successfully run. Total query runtime: 61 msec.
1 rows affected.
```

Notifications Tab

Use the **Notifications** tab to view details of the asynchronous notifications that a client process may have sent:

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor window. The query being run is:

```
1 listen "table_update"
```

The results pane shows the following table:

Recorded time	Event	Process ID	Payload
2019-11-07 12:53:53.645987	table_update	1668	Updated rows in table_1
2019-11-07 12:53:53.645987	table_update	5376	Updated rows in table_2

You can see details such as recorded time of the asynchronous notification event, name of the event or channel, process ID of the client process that has sent the notification, and the payload string that might have been sent along with the notification.

Query History Panel

Use the **Query History** tab to review activity for the current session:

The screenshot shows the 'Query History' tab in the Postgres Enterprise Manager interface. It displays a list of recent queries with their execution details. The columns include Date, Rows Affected, and Duration. The most recent query is highlighted, showing its text and execution time (11/17/2020 3:42:01 PM). The message pane at the bottom indicates the query was successfully run.

Date	Rows Affected	Duration
11/17/2020 3:42:01 PM	1	61 msec

```

SELECT DISTINCT dep.deptype, dep.refclassid, cl.relkind
CASE WHEN cl.relkind IS NOT NULL THEN cl.relkind || COALESCE(
WHEN tg.oid IS NOT NULL THEN 'T':text
WHEN ty.oid IS NOT NULL AND ty.typbasetype = 0 THEN 'y'
WHEN ty.oid IS NOT NULL AND ty.typbasetype != 0 THEN 'n'
WHEN ns.oid IS NOT NULL THEN 'n':text
WHEN pr.oid IS NOT NULL AND prtyp.typname = 'trigger' THEN 't'
)

```

Messages
Successfully run. Total query runtime: 61 msec.
1 rows affected.

The **Query History** tab displays information about recent commands:

- The date and time that a query was invoked.
- The text of the query.
- The number of rows returned by the query.
- The amount of time it took the server to process the query and return a result set.
- Messages returned by the server (not noted on the **Messages** tab).
- The source of the query (indicated by icons corresponding to the toolbar).

You can show or hide the queries generated internally by pgAdmin (during **View/Edit Data** or **Save Data** operations).

To erase the content of the **Query History** tab, select **Clear history** from the **Clear** drop-down menu.

Query history is maintained across sessions for each database on a per-user basis when running in **Query Tool** mode. In **View/Edit Data** mode, history is not retained. By default, the last 20 queries are stored for each database. This can be adjusted in `config_local.py` by overriding the `MAX_QUERY_HIST_STORED` value.

Connection Status

Use the **Connection status** feature to view the current connection and transaction status by clicking on the status icon in query tool:

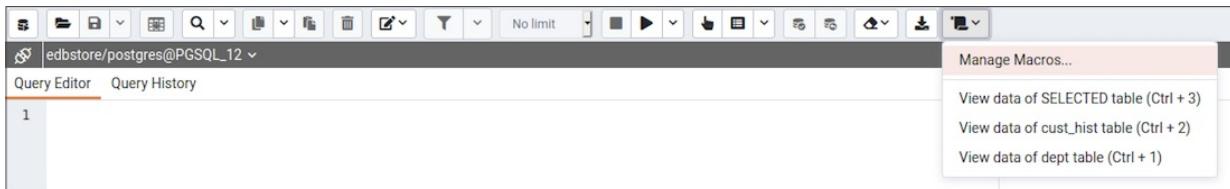
The screenshot shows the 'Connection status' feature in the Postgres Enterprise Manager interface. It displays a message indicating that the session is idle and there is no current transaction.

The session is idle and there is no current transaction.

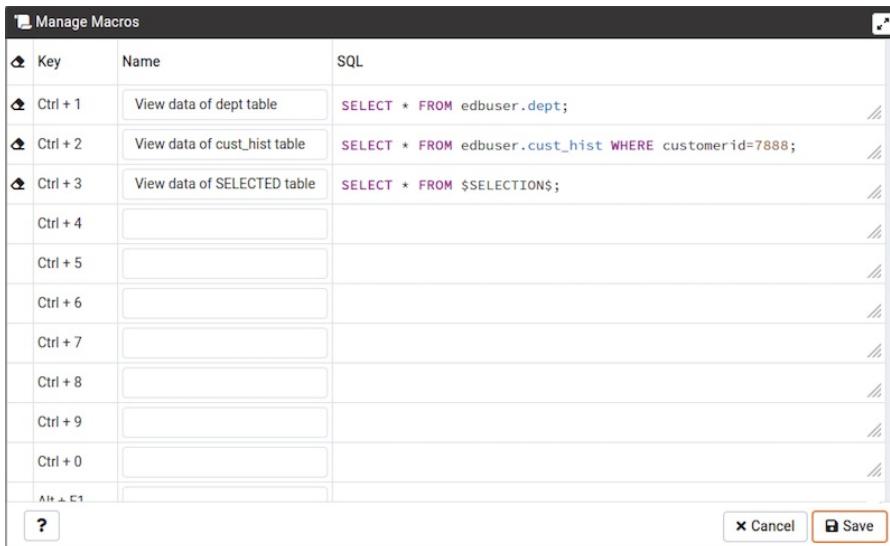
Macros

Query Tool Macros enable you to execute pre-defined SQL queries with a single key press. Pre-defined queries can contain the placeholder `$SELECTION$`. Upon macro execution, the placeholder

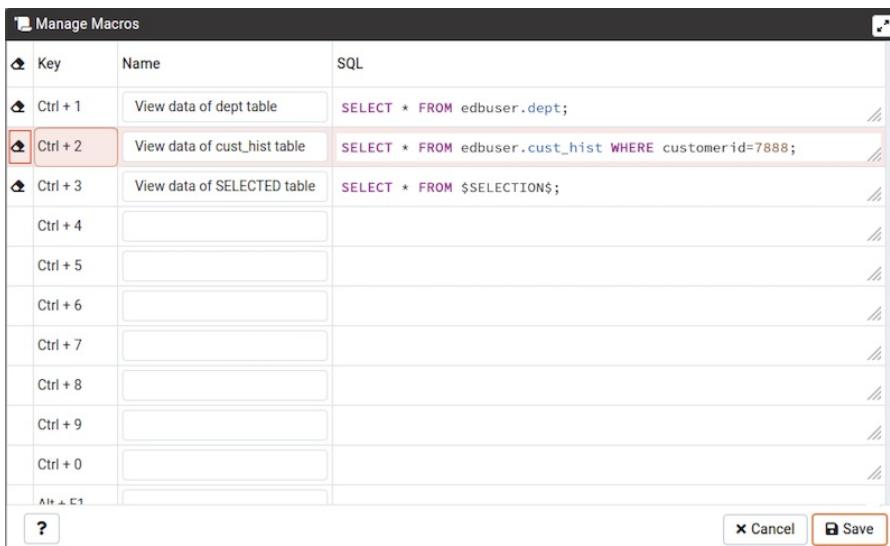
will be replaced with the currently selected text in the Query Editor pane of the Query Tool.



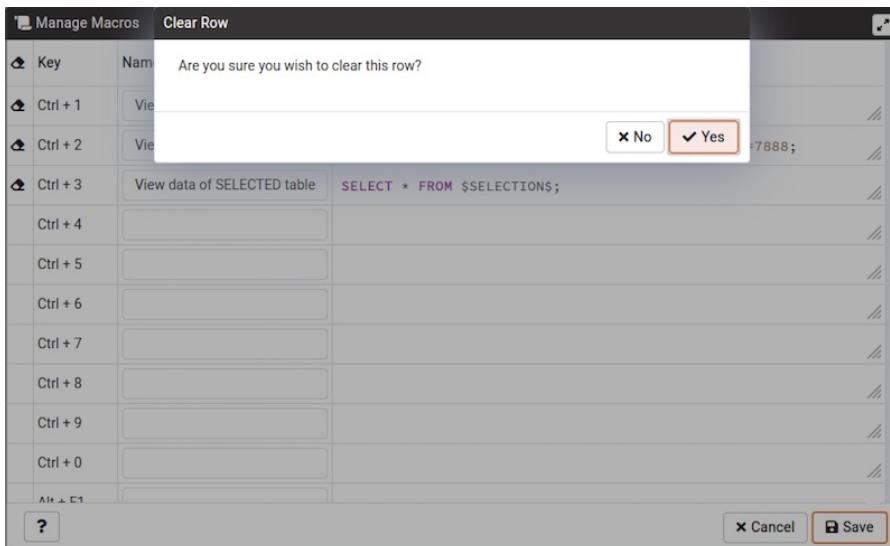
To create a macro, select the *Manage Macros* option from the *Macros* menu on the *Query Tool*. Select the key you wish to use, enter the name of the macro, and the query, optionally including the selection placeholder, and then click the *Save* button to store the macro.



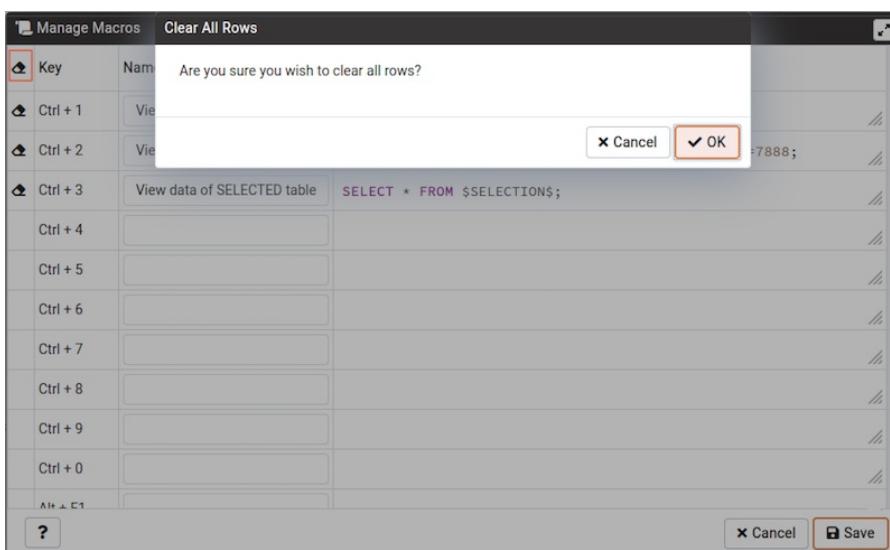
To clear a macro, select the macro on the *Manage Macros* dialogue, and then click the *Clear* button.



The server will prompt you for confirmation to clear the macro.



To clear all macros, click on the *Clear* button on left side of the key. The server will prompt you for confirmation to clear all the rows.



To execute a macro, simply select the appropriate shortcut keys, or select it from the *Macros* menu.

The screenshot shows the main interface of Postgres Enterprise Manager. The top navigation bar includes 'Dashboard', 'Properties', 'SQL', 'Statistics', 'Dependencies', 'Dependents', 'Monitoring', and 'edbstore/edbuser@PGSQL_12'. The 'Query Editor' tab is active, showing a single line of SQL: '1'. Below the editor is a 'Data Output' section displaying a table of data from the 'DEPARTMENTS' table:

deptno	dname	loc
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	SALES	CHICAGO
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON

At the bottom of the interface, a green message box indicates: '✓ Successfully run. Total query runtime: 30 msec. 4 rows affected.'

4.3 The PEM Schema Diff Tool

Schema Diff is a feature that allows you to compare schema objects between two database schemas. Use the **Tools** menu to access Schema Diff.

The Schema Diff feature allows you to:

- Compare and synchronize the database schemas (from source to target).
- Visualize the differences between database schemas.
- List the differences in SQL statement for target schema objects.
- Generate synchronization scripts.

Note - The source and target databases must be of the same major version.

Click on **Schema Diff** under the **Tools** menu to open a selection panel. Choose the source and target servers, databases, and schemas that will be compared. After selecting the objects, click on the **Compare** button.

You can open multiple copies of **Schema Diff** in individual tabs simultaneously. To close a tab, click the **X** in the upper-right hand corner of the tab bar.

Comparison Result		
Collations - Identical: 0 Different: 1000 Source Only: 1 Target Only: 1		
abstract	Source Only	
asset	Target Only	
col1	Different	
col10	Different	
col100	Different	
col1000	Different	
col101	Different	
col102	Different	
col103	Different	
col104	Different	
col105	Different	
col106	Different	

```

Source
1 -- Collation: col1;
2
3 -- DROP COLLATION source_sc.col1;
4
5 CREATE COLLATION source_sc.col1
6   (LC_COLLATE = 'POSIX', LC_CTYPE = 'POSIX');
7
8 ALTER COLLATION source_sc.col1
9   OWNER TO postgres;

Target
1 -- Collation: col1;
2
3 -- DROP COLLATION target_sc.col1;
4
5 CREATE COLLATION target_sc.col1
6   (LC_COLLATE = 'C', LC_CTYPE = 'C');
7
8 ALTER COLLATION target_sc.col1
9   OWNER TO postgres;

Difference
1 -- WARNING:
2 -- We have found the difference in either of LC,
3 -- so we need to drop the existing collation fi
4 DROP COLLATION target_sc.col1;
5
6 CREATE COLLATION target_sc.col1
7   (LC_COLLATE = 'POSIX', LC_CTYPE = 'POSIX');

```

Use the **Preferences** dialog to specify if **Schema Diff** should open in a new browser tab. Set **Open in new browser tab** option to **true**.

The **Schema Diff** panel is divided into two panels; an **Object Comparison panel** and a **DDL Comparison panel**.

The Schema Diff Object Comparison Panel

In the object comparison panel, you can select the source and target servers of the same major version, databases, and schemas to be compared. You can select any server listed under the browser tree whether it is connected or disconnected. If you select a server that is not connected then it will prompt you for the password before using the server.

Next, select the databases that will be compared. The databases can be the same or different (and within the same server or from different servers).

Lastly, select the source and target schemas which will be compared.

The screenshot shows the 'Schema Diff (Beta)' tab selected in the top navigation bar. Below it, there are two sets of dropdown menus: 'Select Source' and 'Select Target'. Each set includes fields for 'Server', 'Database', and 'Schema'. The 'Compare' button is located at the bottom right of the input area. A tooltip message at the bottom left says: 'Select the server, database and schema for the source and target and click Compare to compare them.'

After you select servers, databases, and schemas, click on the **Compare** button to obtain the Comparison Result .

The screenshot shows the 'Comparison Result' section after the 'Compare' button was clicked. It displays a hierarchical list of schema objects. Under 'FTS Dictionaries', there are eight entries labeled 'ftsd1' through 'ftsd103', all marked as 'Identical'. To the right of the list, there is a column for status: 'Identical' for all items.

Use the drop-down lists of Functions, Materialized Views, Tables, Trigger Functions, Procedures, and Views to view the DDL statements of all the schema objects.

In the upper-right hand corner of the object comparison panel is a **Filter** option that you can use to filter the schema objects based on the following comparison criteria:

- **Identical** – If the object is found in both schemas with the same SQL statement, then the comparison result is identical.
- **Different** – If the object is found in both schemas but have different SQL statements, then the comparison result is different.
- **Source Only** – If the object is found in source schema only and not in target schema, then the comparison result is source only.
- **Target Only** – If the object is found in target schema only and not in source schema, then the comparison result is target only.

The screenshot shows the Schema Diff (Beta) interface. In the 'Comparison Result' table, the 'col1' object is highlighted in grey, indicating it is different. A context menu is open over this row, with the 'Different' option selected. Other options in the menu include 'Identical', 'Source Only', and 'Target Only'.

Click on any of the schema objects in the object comparison panel to display the DDL statements for that object in the [DDL Comparison](#) panel.

Schema Diff DDL Comparison Panel

The [DDL Comparison](#) panel displays three columns:

- The first column displays the DDL statement of the object from the source schema.
- The second column displays the DDL statement of the object from the target schema.
- The third column displays the difference in the SQL statement of the target schema object.

The screenshot shows the Schema Diff (Beta) interface with the DDL Comparison panel open for the 'col1' object. The 'Difference' column highlights a warning about dropping an existing collation and creating a new one with the same name.

Source	Target	Difference
<pre> 1 -- Collation: col1; 2 3 -- DROP COLLATION source_sc.col1; 4 5 CREATE COLLATION source_sc.col1 6 (LC_COLLATE = 'POSIX', LC_CTYPE = 'POSIX'); 7 8 ALTER COLLATION source_sc.col1 9 OWNER TO postgres; </pre>	<pre> 1 -- Collation: col1; 2 3 -- DROP COLLATION target_sc.col1; 4 5 CREATE COLLATION target_sc.col1 6 (LC_COLLATE = 'C', LC_CTYPE = 'C'); 7 8 ALTER COLLATION target_sc.col1 9 OWNER TO postgres; </pre>	<pre> 1 -- WARNING: 2 -- We have found the difference in either of LC, 3 -- so we need to drop the existing collation first 4 DROP COLLATION target_sc.col1; 5 6 CREATE COLLATION target_sc.col1 7 (LC_COLLATE = 'POSIX', LC_CTYPE = 'POSIX'); </pre>

You can review the DDL statements of all the schema objects to check for the differences in the SQL statements.

You can also use the Schema Diff tool to generate a SQL script of the differences found in the target schema object based on the SQL statement of the source schema object. To generate the script, select the checkboxes of the schema objects in the object comparison panel and then click on the [Generate Script](#) button in the upper-right hand corner of the object comparison panel.

The screenshot shows the Schema Diff (Beta) interface. In the top navigation bar, 'Schema Diff (Beta)' is highlighted. Below it, 'Select Source' and 'Select Target' dropdowns are set to 'PostgreSQL 11' and 'postgres'. A 'Compare' button is present. On the left, a tree view of 'Schema Objects' is shown, including 'Collations' (Identical: 0, Different: 1000, Source Only: 1, Target Only: 1) and various tables like 'abstract', 'asset', and 'col1' through 'col106'. The 'Comparison Result' pane on the right displays these objects with their status: 'Source Only' (pink), 'Target Only' (yellow), or 'Different' (grey). Below this is the 'DDL Comparison' section, which shows the DDL scripts for both 'Source' and 'Target' and highlights the differences in the 'Difference' pane.

Select the schema objects and click on the **Generate Script** button to open the **Query Tool** in a new tab, with the difference in the SQL statement displayed in the **Query Editor**.

If you have clicked on the schema object to check the difference generated in the **DDL Comparison** Panel, and you have not selected the checkbox of the schema object, PEM will open the **Query Tool** in a new tab, with the differences in the SQL statements displayed in the **Query Editor**.

The screenshot shows the Query Editor window. The title bar indicates the connection is 'postgres/postgres@PostgreSQL 11'. The main area contains the generated SQL script:

```

1 -- This script was generated by a beta version of the Schema Diff utility in Postgres Enterprise Manager.
2 -- This version does not include dependency resolution, and may require manual changes
3 -- to the script to ensure changes are applied in the correct order.
4 -- Please report an issue for any failure with the reproduction steps.
5 \v BEGIN;
6 -- WARNING:
7 -- We have found the difference in either of LC_COLLATE or LC_CTYPE or LOCALE,
8 -- so we need to drop the existing collation first and re-create it.
9 DROP COLLATION target_sc.col100;
10
11 CREATE COLLATION target_sc.col100
12   (LC_COLLATE = 'POSIX', LC_CTYPE = 'POSIX');
13 END;

```

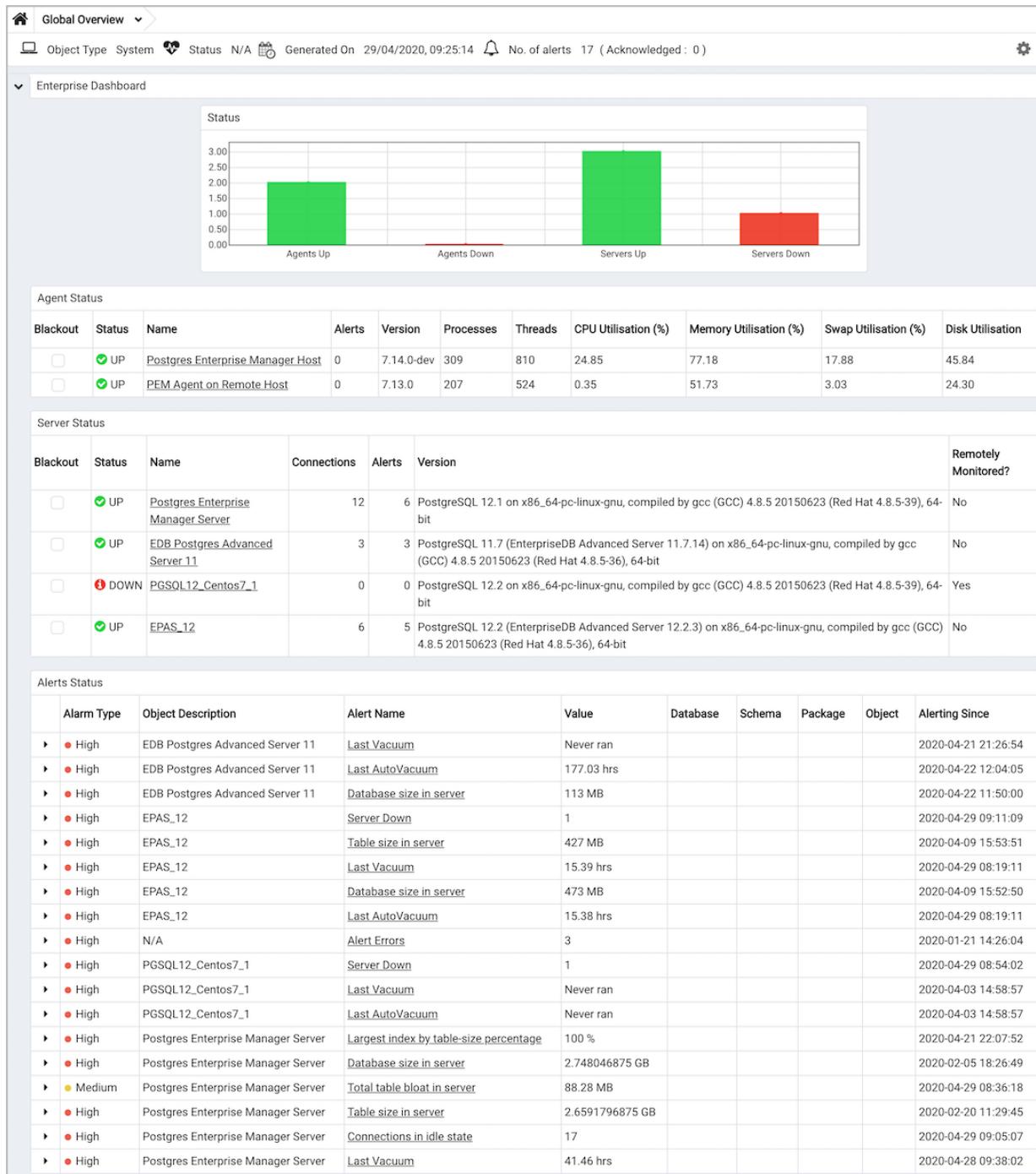
You can also use the **Copy** button to copy the difference generated in the **DDL Comparison** panel.

Apply the SQL Statement in the target schema to synchronize the schemas.

4.4 Performance Monitoring and Management

PEM contains built-in functionality that implements enterprise-wide performance monitoring of all managed servers. While you can customize many aspects of the various performance monitoring aspects of PEM, you can also elect to accept the recommended defaults that come out-of-the-box with

the product.



The top-level dashboard is the **Global Overview**. The Global Overview presents a status summary of all the servers and agents that are being monitored by the PEM server, a list of the monitored servers, and the state of any currently triggered alerts.

Using Dashboards to View Performance Information

PEM displays performance statistics through a number of dashboards; each dashboard contains a series of summary views that contain charts, graphs and tables that display the statistics related to the selected object.

The PEM client displays the **Global Overview** dashboard when it connects to the PEM server.

Additional dashboards provide statistical information about monitored objects. These include the:

Alerts Dashboard

The Alerts dashboard displays the currently triggered alerts. If opened from the Global Overview, the dashboard displays the current alerts for all monitored nodes on the system; if opened from a node within a server, the report will reflect alerts related to that node, and all monitored objects that reside below that object in the tree control.

Audit Log Analysis dashboard

For Advanced Server users, the Audit Log Analysis dashboard allows you to browse the audit logs that have been collected from instances that have audit logging and collection enabled.

Database Analysis dashboard

The Database Analysis dashboard displays performance statistics for the selected database.

I/O Analysis dashboard

The I/O Analysis dashboard displays I/O activity across various areas such as object DML activity, log operations and more.

Memory Analysis dashboard

The Memory Analysis dashboard supplies statistics concerning various memory-related metrics for the Postgres server.

Object Activity Analysis dashboard

The Object Activity Analysis dashboard provides performance details on tables/indexes of a selected database.

Operating System Analysis dashboard

The Operating System Analysis dashboard supplies information regarding the performance of the underlying machine's operating system.

Probe Log Analysis Dashboard

The Probe Log Analysis dashboard displays any error messages returned by a PEM agent.

Server Analysis dashboard

The Server Analysis dashboard provides general performance information about the overall operations of a selected Postgres server.

Server Log Analysis dashboard

The Server Log Analysis dashboard allows you to filter and review the contents of server logs that are stored on the PEM server.

Session Activity Analysis dashboard

The Session Activity Analysis dashboard provides information about the session workload and lock activity for the selected server

Session Waits Analysis dashboard

The Session Waits Analysis dashboard provides an overview of the current DRITA wait events for an Advanced Server session.

Storage Analysis dashboard

The Storage Analysis dashboard displays space-related metrics for tablespaces and objects.

System Waits Analysis dashboard

The System Waits Analysis dashboard displays a graphical analysis of system wait information for an Advanced Server session.

Streaming Replication Analysis dashboard

The Streaming Replication Analysis dashboard displays statistical information about WAL activity for a monitored server and allows you to monitor the status of Failover Manager clusters.

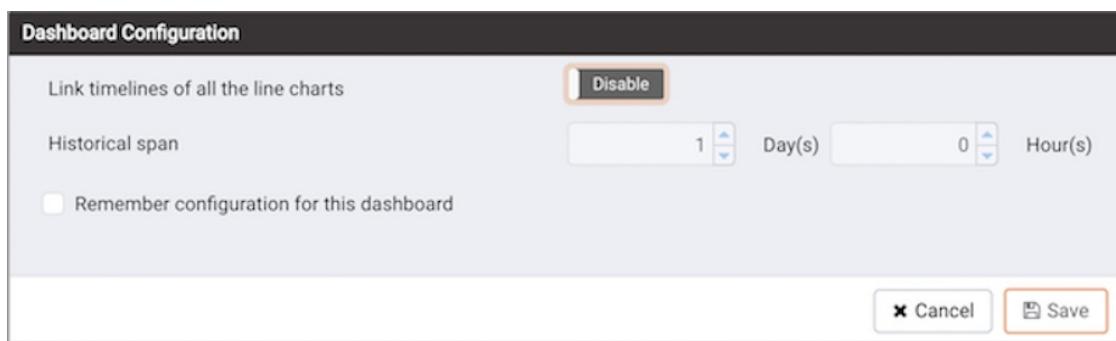
There are two ways to open a dashboard; you can:

- Select an active dashboard name from the **Dashboards** menu (accessed via the Management menu).
- Right click on the name of a monitored object in the tree control and select the name of the dashboard you would like to review from the Dashboards menu.

Each dashboard is displayed on the **Monitoring** tab in the main panel of the client window. After opening a dashboard, you can navigate to other dashboards within the same tab.

Each dashboard header includes navigation menus that allow you to navigate to other dashboards; use your browsers forward and back icons to scroll through previously-viewed dashboards. Use the Refresh icon to update the current dashboard.

Options on the **Dashboard Configuration** dialog allow you to link the time lines of all of the line graphs on the dashboard. To open the **Dashboard Configuration** dialog, click the Settings icon displayed in the dashboard header.



Use fields on the **Dashboard Configuration** dialog to control attributes of the charts displayed on the dashboard:

- Set the Link timelines of all the line charts slider to Enable to indicate that the specified timeline should be applied to line graphs displayed on the dashboard; if set to Disable, your preferences will be preserved for later use, but will not modify the amount of data displayed.
- Use the Days selector to specify the number of days of gathered data that should be displayed on line graphs.

- Use the **Hour(s)** selector to specify the number of hours of gathered data that should be displayed on line graphs.
- Check the box next to Remember configuration for this dashboard to indicate that the customized time span should be applied to the current dashboard only; if left unchecked, the time span will be applied globally to line graphs on all dashboards.

Please note that settings specified on the **Dashboard Configuration** dialog are applied only to the current user's session.

Managing Custom Dashboards

PEM displays performance statistics through a number of system-defined dashboards; each dashboard contains a series of summary views that contain charts, graphs and tables that display statistics related to the selected object. You can use the **Manage Dashboards** tab to create and manage custom dashboards that display the information that is most relevant to your system.

Name	Level	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> test1	Database	test1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Test1	Agent	

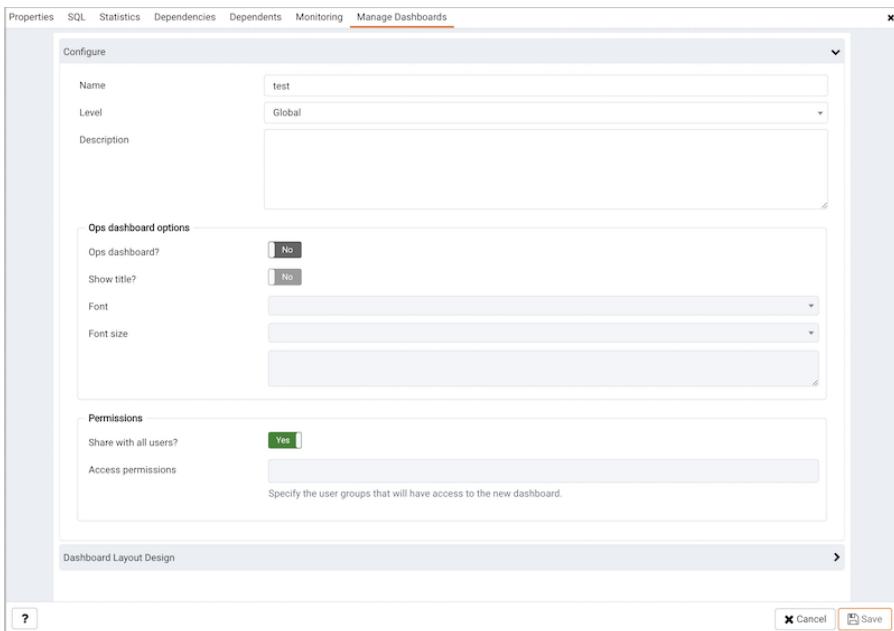
To create a custom dashboard, click the **Create New Dashboard** link (located in the Quick Links section of the Manage Dashboards tab).

To modify an existing dashboard, click the edit icon to the left of a dashboard name. The dashboard editor will open, displaying the definition of the dashboard. When you've finished modifying the dashboard's definition, click the **Save** button to preserve your changes; click **Cancel** to exit without saving your changes.

To delete a dashboard, click the delete icon to the left of a dashboard name. A popup will ask you to confirm that you wish to delete the dashboard; click **OK** to delete the selected dashboard.

Creating a Custom Dashboard

You can use the PEM dashboard editor to create or modify a user-defined dashboard. The custom dashboard may include pre-defined charts, user-defined charts or a mix of pre-defined and user-defined charts.



Use the fields in the **Configure** section to specify general information about the dashboard:

- Specify a name for the dashboard in the **Name** field. The name specified will also be the title of the dashboard if the title is displayed.
- Use the **Level** drop-down listbox to specify the level of the PEM hierarchy within the PEM client on which the dashboard will be displayed. A dashboard may be accessed via the Dashboards menu on a Global level, an Agent level, the Server level or the Database level. Each selected level within the list will expose a different set of metrics on which the custom dashboard's charts may be based.
- Provide a description of the dashboard in the **Description** field.

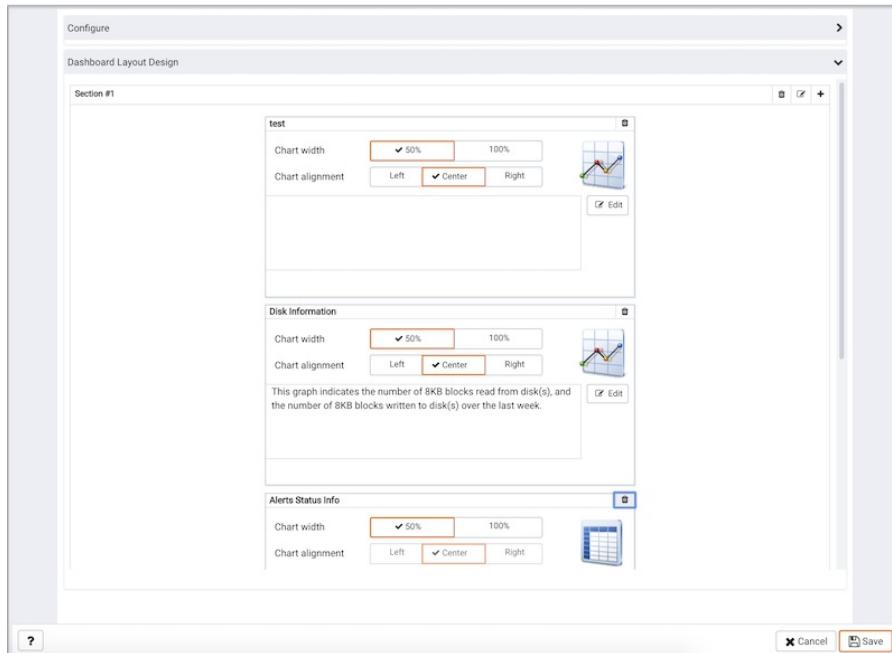
Provide information in the fields in the **Ops dashboard options** box if the dashboard will be used as an Ops dashboard:

- Set the **Ops Dashboard?** field to Yes to instruct the server to create a dashboard that is formatted for display on an Ops monitor.
- Set the **Show Title?** field to Yes to display the dashboard name at the top of the Ops dashboard.
- Use the **Font** drop-down list box to select a custom font style for the title. The selected font style will be displayed in the Preview box.
- Use the **Font size** drop-down list box to select a custom font size for the title. The selected font style will be displayed in the Preview box.

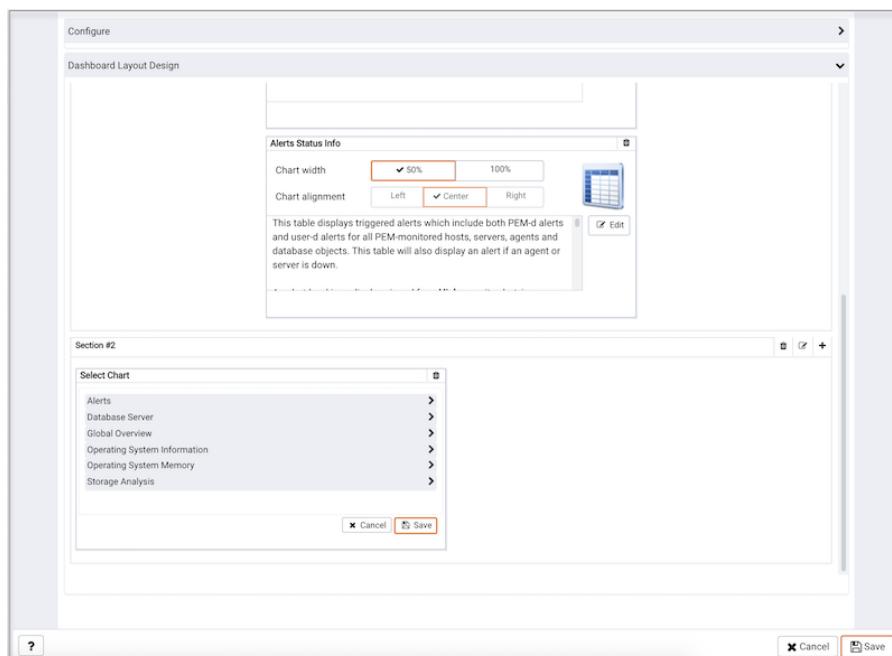
Use the **Permissions** box to specify the users that will be able to view the new dashboard:

- Set the **Share with all slider** to Yes to instruct the server to allow all Teams to access the dashboard, or set Share with all to No to enable the Access permissions field.
- Use the **Access permissions** field to specify which roles can view the new dashboard. Click in the field, and select from the list of users to add a role to the list of users with dashboard access.

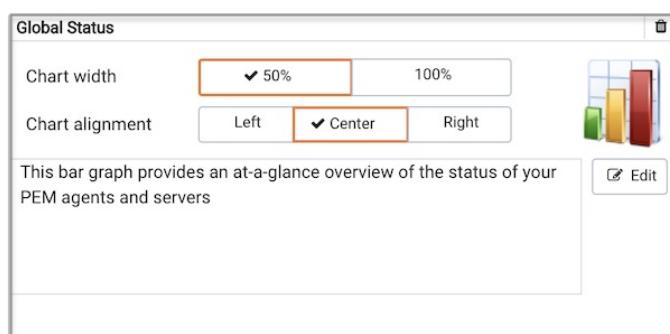
When you've completed the **Configure Dashboard** section, click the arrow in the upper-right corner to close the section, and access the **Dashboard Layout Design** section.



Click the edit icon in a section header to specify a section name; then, click the add icon (+) to add a chart to the section.



Use the arrows to the right of each chart category to display the charts available and select a chart.



Use the chart detail selectors to specify placement details for the chart:

- Use the **Chart width** selector to indicate the width of the chart; select 50% to display the chart in half of the dashboard, or 100% to use the whole dashboard width.
- Use the **Chart alignment** selector to indicate the position of the chart within the section:
 - Select **Left** to indicate that the chart should be left-justified.
 - Select **Center** to indicate that the chart should be centered.
 - Select **Right** to indicate that the chart should be right-justified.

Please note that tables are always displayed centered.

When creating or editing a custom dashboard, you can use drag and drop to re-arrange the charts within a section or to move a chart to a different section.

To add another chart to your dashboard, click the add icon (+) in the section header. When you've finished editing the dashboard, click the **Save** button to save your edits and exit.

To exit without saving your changes, click the **Cancel** button.

Creating an Ops Dashboard

You can use the PEM dashboard editor to create a custom dashboard formatted for display on an Ops monitor. An Ops dashboard displays the specified charts and graphs, while omitting header information and minimizing extra banners, titles, and borders.



To create an **Ops dashboard**, provide detailed information about the Ops display in the **Ops dashboard options** section of the **Create Dashboard** dialog.

- Set the **Ops Dashboard?** field to **Yes** to instruct the server to create a dashboard that is formatted for display on an Ops monitor.
- Set the **Show Title?** field to **Yes** to display the dashboard name at the top of the Ops dashboard.
- Use the **Font** drop-down list box to select a custom font style for the title. The selected font style will be displayed in the **Preview** box.
- Use the **Font size** drop-down list box to select a custom font size for the title. The selected font style will be displayed in the **Preview** box.

After adding charts and tables to the Ops dashboard, click the **Save** button to save your work. You can then access the dashboard by navigating through the Dashboards menu of the hierarchy level specified in the **Level** field on the **New Dashboard** dialog.

Using the Manage Charts tab

You can use the **Manage Charts** tab to access dialogs that allow you to create or modify a custom line chart or table, or import a Capacity Manager template for use in a custom chart. After defining a chart, you can display the chart on a custom dashboard. To open the **Manage Charts** tab, select **Manage Charts...** from the PEM client **Management** menu.

The screenshot shows the 'Manage Charts' tab interface. It includes a 'Description' section with text about the PEM chart manager, a 'Quick Links' section with three buttons: 'Create New Chart', 'Import Capacity Manager Template', and 'Help', and a 'Custom Charts' table listing two charts: 'test1' (Table, Database, Database Object Activity) and 'Test1' (Line Chart, Agent, Alerts). A search bar is also present.

Name	Type	Level	Metrics Category
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> test1	Table	Database	Database Object Activity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Test1	Line Chart	Agent	Alerts

The **Manage Charts** tab provides a **Quick Links** menu that allows you to access dialogs to:

- **Create a New Chart** for use on a custom dashboard.
- **Import a Capacity Manager** template to use as a template for creating a custom chart.
- Access online **Help**.

The **Custom Charts** table displays a list of user-defined charts; when a chart is newly added, the font displays in green. When you add an additional chart or refresh the screen, the name of the chart is displayed in black.

The screenshot shows the 'Custom Charts' table with the same data as the previous screenshot: 'test1' (Table, Database, Database Object Activity) and 'Test1' (Line Chart, Agent, Alerts).

Name	Type	Level	Metrics Category
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> test1	Table	Database	Database Object Activity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Test1	Line Chart	Agent	Alerts

Use the search box in the upper-right hand corner of the **Custom Charts** table to search through your custom charts. Specify a:

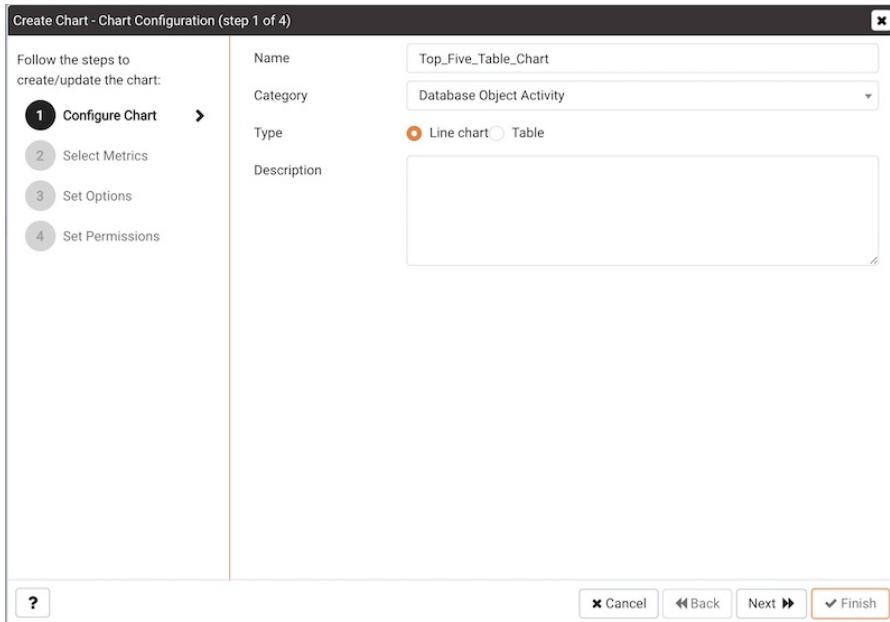
- Chart name
- Type
- Level
- Metrics Category

Use icons to the left of a charts name in the **Custom Charts** table to manage a chart:

- Click the edit icon to open the **Chart Configuration** wizard and modify aspects of the chart or table.
- Click the delete icon to delete the selected chart.

Creating a Custom Chart

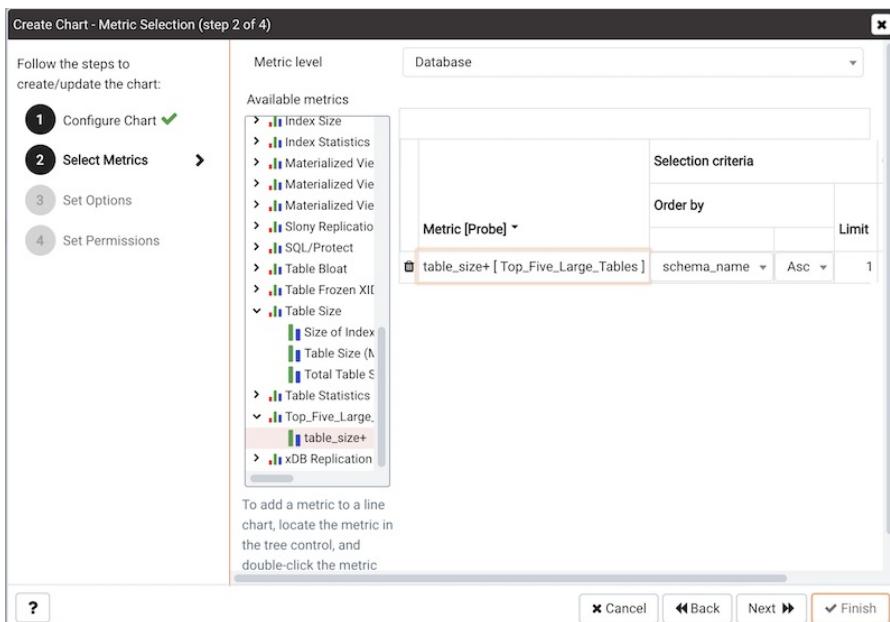
Click the **Create New Chart** icon in the **Quick Links** section of the **Manage Charts** tab to open the **Create Chart** wizard. The wizard will walk you through the steps required to define a new chart.



Use the fields on the **Configure Chart** dialog to specify general information about the chart:

- Specify the name of the chart in the **Name** field.
- Use the drop-down listbox in the **Category** field to specify the category in which this chart will be displayed; when adding a custom chart to a custom dashboard, the chart will be displayed for selection in the category specified.
- Use the radio buttons in the **Type** field to specify if the chart will be a **Line chart** or a **Table**.
- Provide a description of the chart in the **Description** field. The description will be displayed to the user viewing the chart (on a custom dashboard) when they click the information icon.

When you've completed the fields on the **Configure Chart** dialog, click **Next** to continue.



Use the fields on the **Select Metrics** dialog to select the metrics that will be displayed on the chart.

- Use the **Metric level** drop-down listbox to specify the level of the PEM hierarchy from which you wish to select metrics. You can specify Agent, Database, or Server. Each level offers access to a unique set of probes and metrics.
- Use the tree control in the Available metrics box to select the metrics that will be displayed on the chart.

chart.

If you are creating a table, you may only select metrics from one probe; each node of the tree control lists the metrics returned by a single probe. Expand a node of the tree control, and check the boxes to the left of a metric name to include that metric data in the table.

If you are creating a line chart, expand the nodes of the tree control and double-click each metric that you would like to include in the chart.

- Use the fields in the Selected metrics panel to specify how the metric data will be displayed in your chart. The selection panel displays the name of the metric in the (non-modifiable) Metric [Probe] column. You can:

- Click the garbage can icon to delete a metric from the list of selected metrics.
- Use the drop-down listboxes in the Selection Criteria column to specify the order of the data displayed.
- Use the Limit field to specify the number of rows in a table or lines in a chart:

The maximum number of lines allowed in a chart is 32.

The maximum number of rows allowed in a table is 100.

- If you are creating a line chart, PEM supports comparisons of cross-hierarchy metrics.

- Click the compare icon to open a selection box that allows you to select one or more probe-specific attributes (i.e. CPUs, interfaces, databases, etc.) to compare in the chart.
- Click the copy icon to apply your selections to all of the metrics for the same probe. When the popup opens, click Yes to confirm that other selections for the same probe will be overwritten, or No to exit the popup without copying the attributes.

When you've completed the fields on the Select Metrics dialog, click Next to continue.



Use the fields on the Set Options dialog to specify display options for your chart:

- Use the Auto Refresh field to specify the number of minutes between chart updates - choose a value from 1 to 120. The default auto refresh rate is 2 minutes.

Use fields under the Line chart options heading to specify display preferences for a line chart:

- Use the **Points to plot** field to specify the maximum number of points that will be plotted on the chart.
- Use the fields to the right of the Historical span label to specify how much historical data should be displayed on the chart:

Use the **Day(s)** field to specify the number of days of historical data that should be included on the chart.

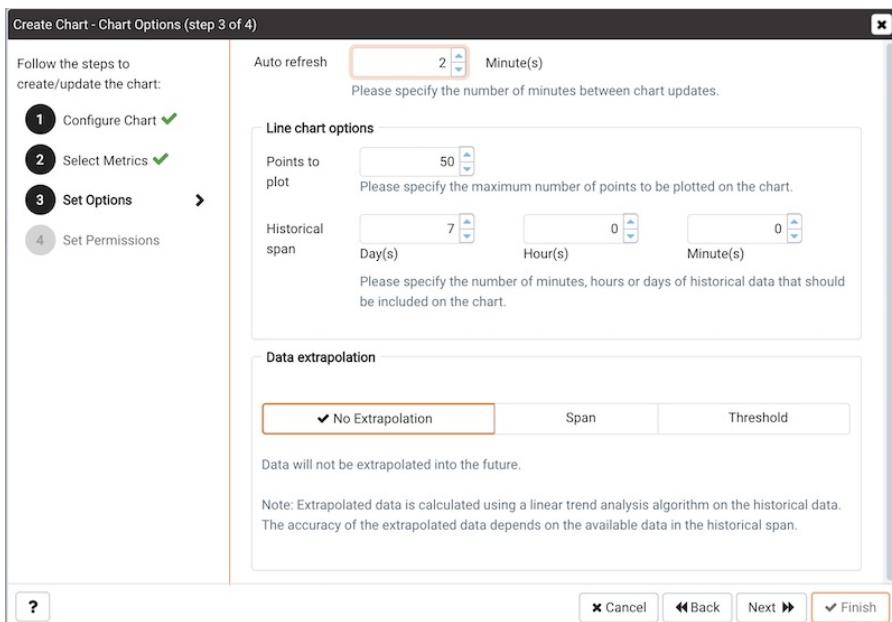
Use the **Hour(s)** field to specify the number of hours of historical data that should be included on the chart.

Use the **Minute(s)** field to specify the number of minutes of historical data that should be included on the chart.

Use the fields in the **Data extrapolation** box to specify if PEM should generate extrapolated data based on historical data:

- Click the **No Extrapolation** label to omit extrapolated data from the chart.
- Click the **Span** label to use the Days and Hours selectors to specify the period of time spanned by the metrics on the chart.
- Click the **Threshold** label to use threshold selectors to specify a maximum or minimum value for the chart.

When you've completed the fields on the **Set Options** dialog, click **Next** to continue.



Use the fields on the **Set Permissions** dialog to specify display options for your chart.

- Set the **Share with all slider** to **Yes** to indicate that the chart will be available to all authorized users, or **No** to restrict access to the users or groups specified in the Access permissions field.
- Use the **Access permissions** field to select the group or groups that will have access to the chart.

The screenshot shows the 'Custom Charts' section of the 'Manage Charts' tab. It includes a search bar labeled 'Search chart by Name, Type, Level or Category'. Below the search bar is a table with four columns: 'Name', 'Type', 'Level', and 'Metrics Category'. The table contains three rows of data:

Name	Type	Level	Metrics Category
test1	Table	Database	Database Object Activity
Test1	Line Chart	Agent	Alerts
Top_Five_Table_Chart	Line Chart	Database	Database Object Activity

When you've finished defining the chart, click **Finish** to save your edits and add your chart to the list on the **Manage Charts** tab.

Importing a Capacity Manager Template

Click the **Import Capacity Manager Template** icon in the Quick Links section of the **Manage Charts** tab to open the **Create Chart** dialog, and use a Capacity Manager template as a starting point for a chart or table.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Chart - Chart Configuration (step 1 of 4)' dialog. On the left, a vertical navigation bar lists steps: 1. Configure Chart (selected), 2. Select Metrics, 3. Set Options, 4. Set Permissions. The main configuration area contains the following fields:

- Import capacity template:** dropdown set to 'Templates.Cap_man_blk_read_write'
- Name:** input field containing 'Cap_man_blk_read_write'
- Category:** dropdown set to 'Database I/O'
- Type:** radio buttons for 'Line chart' (selected) and 'Table'
- Description:** text area (empty)

At the bottom are buttons: '?', 'Cancel', '<< Back', 'Next >>', and 'Finish' (highlighted).

When the **Create Chart** dialog opens, provide information about the custom chart:

- Use the drop-down listbox in the **Import capacity template** field to select the name of the template on which the chart will be based.
- Specify the name of the chart in the **Name** field.
- Use the drop-down listbox in the **Category** field to specify the category in which this chart will be displayed. When adding a custom chart to a custom dashboard, the chart will be displayed for selection in the Category specified.
- Use the radio buttons in the **Type** field to specify if the chart will be a **Line chart** or a **Table**.
- Provide a description of the chart in the **Description** field. The description will be displayed to the user viewing the chart (on a custom dashboard) when they click the information icon.

Click **Next** to continue to the Select Metrics dialog.



The **Select Metrics** window allows you to review the metrics specified by the selected template. The bottom panel of the chart editor displays the metrics that will be included in the chart. The metrics included in the chart are not modifiable via the chart editor; to modify the metrics, you must use the Capacity Manager utility to update the template.

When you've reviewed the metrics, click **Next** to continue to the Set Options dialog.



Use the fields on the **Set Options** window to specify display options for your chart:

- Use the **Auto Refresh** field to specify the number of minutes between chart updates - choose a value from 1 to 120. The default auto refresh rate is 2 minutes.

Use the fields in the **Data extrapolation** box to specify the time period covered by the chart. You can either:

- click the **Historical days and extrapolated days** label and provide:
 - the number of days of historical data that should be charted in the **Historical** field.
 - the number of projected days that should be charted in the **Extrapolated** field.
- or, click the **Historical days and threshold** label and provide:
 - the number of days of historical data that should be charted in the **Historical** field
 - the **threshold** value at which the chart will end.

When you've completed the Set Options window, click **Next** to continue.



Use the fields on the **Set Permissions** window to specify display options for your chart:

- Set the **Share with all slider** to Yes to indicate that the chart will be available to all authorized users, or No to restrict access to the users or groups specified in the Access permissions field.
- Use the **Access permissions** field to select the group or groups that will have access to the chart.

When you've finished defining the chart, click **Finish** to save your edits and add your chart to the list on the **Manage Charts** tab.

Probes

A **probe** is a scheduled task that retrieves information about the database objects that are being monitored by the PEM agent. PEM uses the collected information to build the graphs displayed on each homepage. The **Manage Probes** tab (accessed via the **Management** menu) allows you to modify the data collection schedule and the length of time that PEM will retain information returned by a specific probe.

Unless otherwise noted, Postgres Enterprise Manager enables the probes listed in the table below:

Probe Name	Information Monitored by Probe	Probe Configuration Level
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Probe Name	Information Monitored by Probe	Probe Configuration Level
Background Writer Statistics	<p>This probe monitors information about the background writer. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of timed checkpoints • The number of requested checkpoints • The number of buffers written (by checkpoint) • The number of buffers written (by background writer) • The number of background writer cycles • The number of background buffers written • The number of buffers allocated 	Server
Blocked Session Information	This probe returns information about blocked sessions.	Server
CPU Usage	This probe monitors CPU Usage information.	Agent
Data and Log File Analysis	<p>This probe monitors information about log files. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of the log file • The directory in which the log file resides 	Server
Database Frozen XID	This probe monitors the frozen XID of each database.	Server
Database Size	<p>This probe monitors information about the size of the monitored databases. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The time the information was gathered • The database name • The database size (in MB's) 	Server
Database Statistics	<p>This probe monitors database statistics. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of backends • The number of transactions committed • The number of transactions rolled back • The number of blocks read • The number of blocks hit • The number of rows returned • The number of rows fetched • The number of rows inserted • The number of rows updated • The number of rows deleted 	Server

Probe Name	Information Monitored by Probe	Probe Configuration Level
Disk Busy Info	<p>This probe monitors information about disk activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note: This probe is not supported on Mac OS X, Solaris or HP-UX 	Agent
Disk Space	<p>This probe monitors information about disk space usage. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of disk space used • The amount of disk space available 	Agent
EDB Audit Configuration	<p>This probe monitors the audit logging configuration of Postgres Plus Advanced Servers.</p>	Server
Failover Manager Cluster Info	<p>This probe monitors a Failover Manager cluster, returning information about the cluster. This probe is disabled unless a cluster name and path of the Failover Manager binary is provided on the Server Properties dialog.</p>	Server
Failover Manager Node Status	<p>This probe monitors a Failover Manager cluster, returning detailed about each node within the cluster. This probe is disabled unless a cluster name and path of the Failover Manager binary is provided on the Server Properties dialog.</p>	Server
Function Statistics	<p>This probe monitors a database, retrieving information about functions. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Function names • Argument types • Return values 	Database
Index Size	<p>This probe monitors a database, retrieving information about indexes. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of the index • The time the data was gathered • The size of the index (in MB's) 	Database

Probe Name	Information Monitored by Probe	Probe Configuration Level
	This probe monitors index statistics. The information includes:	
Index Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of index scans • The number of rows read • The number of rows fetched • The number of blocks read • The number of blocks hit 	Database
	This probe monitors the packages that are currently installed. The information gathered includes:	
Installed Packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of the installed package • The version of the installed package • The date and time that the probe executed 	Agent
	This probe monitors disk I/O information in. The information includes:	
IO Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of blocks read • The number of blocks written • The date and time that the probe executed • Note: This probe is not supported on Mac OS X 	Agent
	This probe monitors CPU load averages. The information includes:	
Load Average	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1-minute load average • The 5-minute load average • The 15-minute load average • Note: This probe is not supported on Windows 	Agent
	This probe monitors lock information. The information includes:	
Lock Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The database name • The lock type • The lock mode • The process holding the lock 	Server

Probe Name	Information Monitored by Probe	Probe Configuration Level
Memory Usage	<p>This probe monitors information about system memory usage. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total RAM in MB • Free RAM in MB • Total swap memory in MB • Free swap memory in MB • Shared system memory in MB (It is used by tuning wizard to tune the memory parameters for the database server) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ On non-windows system, it is <code>shmmax</code> value and read from <code>/proc/sys/kernel/shmmax</code> ◦ On windows, it is same as total memory. 	Agent
Network Statistics	<p>This probe monitors network statistics. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The interface IP address • The number of packets sent • The number of packets received • The number of bytes sent • The number of bytes received • The link speed (in MB/second) 	Agent
Number of Prepared Transactions	This probe stores the number of prepared transactions.	Server
Number of WAL Files	This probe monitors the number of WAL files.	Server
Object Catalog: Database	<p>This probe monitors a list of databases and their properties. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The database name • The database encoding type • If the database allows user connections or system connections 	Server

Probe Name	Information Monitored by Probe	Probe Configuration Level
Object Catalog: Foreign Key	<p>This probe monitors a list of foreign keys and their properties. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of the table that contains the foreign key • The name of the table that the foreign key references • The name of the database in which the table resides • The name of the schema in which the table resides 	Schema
Object Catalog: Function	<p>This probe monitors a list of functions and their properties. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of the function • The name of the schema in which the function resides • The name of the database in which the function resides 	Schema
Object Catalog: Index	<p>This probe monitors a list of indexes and their properties. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of the index • The name of the table that the index is associated with • The name of the database in which the indexed table resides 	Schema
Object Catalog: Schema	<p>This probe monitors a list of schemas and their associated databases and servers.</p>	Database
Object Catalog: Sequence	<p>This probe monitors a list of sequences and their properties.</p>	Schema
Object Catalog: Table	<p>This probe monitors a list of table information. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The table name • The name of the schema in which the table resides • The name of the database in which the schema resides • A Boolean indicator that indicates if the table has a primary key 	Schema
Object Catalog: Tablespace	<p>This probe monitors a list of tablespaces.</p>	Server

Probe Name	Information Monitored by Probe	Probe Configuration Level
Operating System Information	This probe monitors the operating system details and boot time.	Agent
Package Catalog	<p>This probe monitors the packages that are currently available for installation. The information gathered includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The package name • The package version 	Agent
PG HBA Conf	This probe monitors authentication configuration information from the pg_hba.conf file.	Server
Server Information	This probe monitors information about servers.	Server
Session Information	<p>This probe monitors session information. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of the session user • The date and time that the session connected to the server • The status of the session at the time that the information was gathered (idle, waiting, etc) • The client address and port number 	Server
Settings	This probe monitors the values currently assigned to GUC variables.	Server
SQL Protect	This probe monitors a server, retrieving information about SQL injection attacks.	Server
Slony Replication	This probe monitors lag data for clusters replicated using Slony.	Database
Streaming Replication	<p>This probe monitors a cluster that is using streaming replication, retrieving information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sent Xlog location (in bytes) • The write Xlog location (in bytes) • The flush Xlog location (in bytes) • The replay Xlog location (in bytes) • The Xlog lag (in segments) • The Xlog lag (in pages) 	Server
Streaming Replication Lag Time	<p>This probe monitors a cluster that is using streaming replication, retrieving lag information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replication lag time (in seconds) • Current status of replication (running/paused) 	Server

Probe Name	Information Monitored by Probe	Probe Configuration Level
Streaming Replication Database Conflicts	<p>This probe monitors a database that is using streaming replication, retrieving information about any conflicts that arise. This includes information about queries that have been canceled due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The # of drop tablespace conflicts • The # of lock timeout conflicts • The # of old snapshot conflicts • The # of pinned buffer conflicts • The # of deadlock conflicts 	Server
Table Bloat	<p>This probe monitors information about the current table bloat. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of the table • The name of the schema in which the table resides • The estimated number of pages • The estimated number of wasted pages • The estimated number of bytes per row 	Database
Table Frozen XID	This probe monitors the frozen XID of each table.	Schema
Table Size	<p>This probe monitors information about table size. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table size (in MB's) • Total index size (in MB's) • Total table size, with indexes and TOAST (in MB's) 	Database

Probe Name	Information Monitored by Probe	Probe Configuration Level
Table Statistics	<p>This probe monitors table statistics. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of sequential scans • The number of sequential scan rows • The number of index scans • The number of index scan rows • The number of rows inserted • The number of rows updated • The number of rows deleted • The number of live rows • The number of dead rows • The last VACUUM • The last auto-vacuum • The last ANALYZE • The last auto-analyze • The number of pages estimated by ANALYZE • The number of rows estimated by ANALYZE 	Database
Tablespace Size	<p>This probe monitors a list of tablespaces and their sizes.</p>	Server
User Information	<p>This probe monitors a list of the current users. The stored information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The user name • The user type (superuser vs. non-superuser) • The server to which the user is connected 	Server
WAL Archive Status	<p>This probe monitors the status of the WAL archive. The stored information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The # of WAL archives done • The # of WAL archives pending • The last archive time • The # of WAL archives failed • The time of the last failure 	Server
xDB Replication	<p>This probe monitors lag data for clusters replicated using xDB replication.</p>	Database

Customizing Probes

A probe is a scheduled task that returns a set of performance metrics about a specific monitored object. A probe retrieves statistics from a monitored server, database, operating system or agent. You can use the [Manage Probes](#) tab to override the default configuration and customize the behavior of

each probe.

To open the **Manage Probes** tab, select **Manage Probes...** from the **Management** menu. The **Manage Probes** tab opens in the PEM client.

Probes							
Probe name	Execution Frequency			Enabled?		Data Retention	
	Default?	Minutes	Seconds	Default?	Probe Enable?	Default?	Days
Background Writer Statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Blocked Session Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Data and Log File Analysis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Database Frozen XID	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	720	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Database Size	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Database Statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	90
Failover Manager Cluster Info	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7
Failover Manager Node Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7
Lock Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Number of Prepared Transactions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Number of WAL Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Object Catalog: Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Object Catalog: Tablespace	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
PG HBA Conf	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Server Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Server log Configuration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Session Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Settings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Streaming Replication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Streaming Replication Database Conflicts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Streaming Replication Lag Time	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Tablespace Size	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
User Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
WAL Archive Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180

The **Manage Probes** tab provides a set of Quick Links that you can use to create and manage probes:

- Click the **Manage Custom Probes** icon to open the **Custom Probes** tab and create or modify a custom probe.
- Click the **Copy Probes** icon to open the Copy Probe dialog, and copy the probe configurations from the currently selected object to one or more monitored objects.

A probe monitors a unique set of metrics for each specific object type (server, database, database object, or agent); select the name of an object in the tree control to review the probes for that object.

To modify the properties associated with a probe, highlight the name of a probe, and customize the settings that are displayed in the Probes table:

- Move the **Default** switch in the **Execution Frequency** columns to **N** to enable the Minutes and Seconds selectors, and specify a non-default value for the length of time between executions of the probe.

- Move the **Default** switch in the **Enabled?** column to **No** to change the state of the probe, and indicate if the probe is active or not active.

Note

If data from a disabled probe is used in a chart, the chart will display an information icon in the upper-left corner that allows you to enable the probe by clicking the provided link.

- Move the **Default** switch in the **Data Retention** column to **No** to enable the Day(s) field and specify the number of days that information gathered by the probe is stored on the PEM server.

The **Manage Probes** tab may display information about probes that cannot be modified from the current node. If a probe cannot be modified from the current dialog, the switches are disabled. Generally, a disabled probe can be modified from a node that is higher in the hierarchy of the PEM client tree control; select another object in the tree control to modify which probes are displayed or enabled in the **Manage Probes** tab.

Creating a Custom Probe

You can use the **PEM Custom Probes** tab to create a new probe or modify an existing user-defined probe. To open the **Custom Probes** tab, select the **Manage Custom Probes...** icon from the **Manage Probes** tab.

Probe name	Collection method	Target type	Minutes	Seconds	Probe enabled?	Data retention
Top_Five_Large_Tables	SQL	Table	1	0	Yes	1

Use the **Show System Probes?** switch to display or conceal the system probes on the **Custom Probes** tab.

You can use the **Custom Probes** tab to create a new probe or modify an existing probe. To create a new probe, click the **Add** icon in the upper-right corner of the tab; provide a name for the new probe in the **Probe Name** column. Then, select the **Edit** icon (located to the left of the probe name) to review or add the probe definition.

Probes

Show System Probes?

Probe name	Collection method	Target type	Execution frequency		Probe enabled?	Data retention
			Minutes	Seconds		
	SQL	Server	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1

General Columns Code Alternate Code

Probe name !

Collection method !

Use the Collection method field to specify the probe type. Use the drop-down to select:

- SQL (the probe will gather information via a SQL statement)
- WMI (the probe will gather information via a Windows Management Instrumentation extension)
- Batch/Shell Script (the probe will use a command script or shell script to gather information). Please note that batch probes are platform specific. If you specify a collection method of Batch, you must specify a platform type in the Platform field.

Target type !

Use the Target type drop-down to select the object type that the probe will monitor.

Execution frequency

Minutes	<input type="text" value="5"/>	Seconds	<input type="text" value="0"/>
---------	--------------------------------	---------	--------------------------------

Probe enabled? !

Use the Enabled? switch to specify if the probe is enabled by default. Specify Yes to enable the probe by default, or No to specify that the probe is disabled by default.

Data retention !

Use the Data retention field to specify the number of days that gathered information will be retained in the probe's history table.

Discard from history? !

Use the Discard from history field to specify if the server should create a history table for the probe. Select Yes to discard probe history, or No to retain the probe history in a table.

Platform !

Use the Platform drop-down to specify the type of platform that the probe will monitor. This field is enabled only when the Collection method is Batch/Shell Script.

! Please specify Probe name

Use the fields on the **General** tab to modify the definition of an existing probe or to specify the properties of a new probe:

- Use the **Probe Name** field to provide a name for a new probe.
- Use the **Collection method** field to specify the probe type. Use the drop-down listbox to select:
 - SQL - the probe will gather information via a SQL statement.
 - WMI - the probe will gather information via a Windows Management Instrumentation extension.
 - Batch - the probe will use a command-script or shell-script to gather information.

Before creating a batch probe on a Linux system, you must modify the `agent.cfg` file, setting the `allow_batch_probes` parameter equal to `true`, and restart the PEM agent. The `agent.cfg` file is located in one of the following directories:

- If you have installed PEM using graphical installer: `/opt/edb/pem/agent/etc/agent.cfg`
- If you have installed PEM using RPM: `/usr/edb/pem/agent/etc/agent.cfg`

On 64-bit Windows systems, agent settings are stored in the registry. Before creating a batch probe, modify the registry entry for the `AllowBatchProbes` registry entry and restart the PEM agent. PEM registry entries are located in `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\EnterpriseDB\PEM\agent`.

Please note that batch probes are platform-specific. If you specify a collection method of Batch, you must specify a platform type in the Platform field.

To invoke a script on a Linux system, you must modify the entry for `batch_script_user` parameter of `agent.cfg` file and specify the user that should be used to run the script. You can either specify a non-root user or root for this parameter. If you do not specify a user, or the specified user does not exist, then the script will not be executed. Restart the agent after modifying the file.

To invoke a script on a Windows system, set the registry entry for `AllowBatchJobSteps` to true and restart the PEM agent.

- Use the `Target Type` drop-down listbox to select the object type that the probe will monitor. Target type is disabled if Collection method is WMI.
- Use the `Minutes` and `Seconds` selectors to specify how often the probe will collect data.
- Use the `Probe Enable?` switch to specify if the probe is enabled by default. Specify Yes to enable the probe by default, or No to specify that the probe is disabled by default.

Note

If data from a disabled probe is used in a chart, the chart will display an information icon in the upper-left corner that allows you to enable the probe by clicking the provided link.

- Use the `Data Retention` field to specify the number of days that gathered information will be retained in the probe's history table.
- Use the switch next to `Discard from history` to specify if the server should create a history table for the probe. Select `Yes` to discard probe history, or `No` to retain the probe history in a table.
- Use the `Platform` drop-down listbox to specify the type of platform that the probe will monitor. This field is enabled only when the Collection method is Batch.

Probe name		Collection method	Target type	Execution frequency		Probe enabled?	Data retention
TestProbe	SQL	Server		5	0	Yes	1

General Columns Code Alternate Code

Name	Internal name	Column type	Data type	Unit	Graphable?	Is PIT?	Calculate PIT?
		Non key	numeric		Yes	No	No

General

Name ⚠

Internal name

Column type Non key

Use the Column Type drop-down to specify if the column is a Key column (a primary key) or a Non key column. Non-key columns are generally metric items (values that can be graphed).

Data type numeric

Use the Data type drop-down to specify the type of data that will be stored in the column.

Unit

Unit field to specify the unit of measure that applies to the metric stored in the column. This unit is displayed on the Y-Axis of a custom chart or a Capacity Manager chart. This is an optional field.

Graphable? Yes

Set the Graphable switch to Yes to specify that the defined metric may be graphed, and that the probe should be accessible from the Capacity Manager or Manage Charts dialogs.

Is PIT? No

Set the Is PIT switch to Yes to specify that the metric is stored by point-in-time (by default). 'Point-in-time' metrics are those metrics that change (increase or decrease) at any given point of time. For example, database size is a point-in-time metric; at any given point-in-time, the size of the database is fluctuating. Metrics that are not point-in-time (also referred to as cumulative metrics) are metrics whose size always increases over time. For example, Blocks Read and Tuples Read are cumulative metrics; the value stays the same or increases.

Calculate PIT? No

Set the Calculate PIT switch to Yes to specify that the server should calculate a point-in-time value for the metric data. Calculate PIT is disabled if Is PIT is Yes.

⚠ Please specify column name

⚠ Please specify Probe name

Use the **Columns** tab to define the columns in which the probe data will be stored. Navigate to the **Columns** tab, and click the **Add** button (in the upper-right corner) to define a new column. After providing a column name in the **Name** field, click the **Edit** button (to the left of the new column name) to provide information about the column:

- Provide a descriptive name for the column in the **Name** field.
- The **Internal Name** field is not enabled for user-defined probes.
- Use the **Column Type** drop-down listbox to specify if the column is a Key column (a primary key) or a Non key column. Non-key columns are generally metric items (values that can be graphed).
- Use the **Data Type** drop-down listbox to specify the type of data that will be stored in the column.
- Use the **Unit** field to specify the unit of measure that applies to the metric stored in the column. This unit is displayed on the Y-Axis of a custom chart or a Capacity Manager chart. This is an optional field.
- Use the **Graphable** switch to specify if the defined metric may be graphed, and that the probe should be accessible from the Capacity Manager or Manage Charts dialogs.

- Use the **Is PIT** switch to specify if the metric should be stored by point-in-time.

'Point-in-time' metrics are those metrics that change (increase or decrease) at any given point of time. For example, database size is a point-in-time metric; at any given point-in-time, the size of the database is fluctuating. Metrics that are not point-in-time (also referred to as cumulative metrics) are metrics whose size always increases over time. For example, Blocks Read and Tuples Read are cumulative metrics; the value stays the same or increases.

- Use the **Calculate PIT** switch to specify that the server should calculate a point-in-time value for the metric data. **Calculate PIT** is disabled if **Is PIT** is **Yes**.

PEM allows you to store point-in-time values of cumulative metrics as well. PEM subtracts the last collected value of a cumulative metric from the current value, and stores the difference as a point-in-time value.

Probe name		Collection method	Target type	Execution frequency		Probe enabled?	Data retention
		SQL	Server	Minutes 5	Seconds 0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1
General Columns Code Alternate Code							
Code ⚠ <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> Use the Code tab to specify SQL SELECT statement invoked by the probe on the Code tab. The column names returned by the query must match the Internal name specified on the Columns tab. The number of columns returned by the query, as well as the column name, datatype, etc. must match the information specified on the Columns tab. </div>							

Use the **Code** tab to specify the default code that will be executed by the probe:

- If the probe is a SQL probe, you must specify the **SQL SELECT** statement invoked by the probe on the **Code** tab. The column names returned by the query must match the **Internal Name** specified on the **Columns** tab. The number of columns returned by the query, as well as the column name, data type, etc. must match the information specified on the **Columns** tab.
- If the probe is a batch probe, you must specify the shell or .bat script that will be invoked when the probe runs. The output of the script should be as follows:

The first line must contain the names of the columns provided on the **Columns** tab. Each column name should be separated by a tab (t) character. From the second line onwards, each line should contain the data for each column, separated by a tab character.

If a specified column is defined as key column, you should ensure that the script does not produce duplicate data for that column across lines of output. The number of columns specified in the **Columns** tab and their names, data type, etc. should match with the output of the script output.

- If the probe is a WMI probe, you must specify the WMI query as a **SELECT WMI** query. The column name referenced in the **SELECT** statement should be same as the name of the corresponding column specified on the **Column** tab. The column names returned by the query must match the **Internal Name** specified on the **Column** tab. The number of columns returned by the query, as well as the column name, data type, etc. must match the information specified on the **Columns** tab.

Use the **Alternate Code** tab to provide code that will be invoked if the probe fires on a specific version of the server. To provide version-specific code, move the **Applies to any server version?** switch to **No**, and click the **Add** button. Then, use the **Database Version(s)** drop-down listbox to select a version, and click the **Edit** button (to the left of the version name) to provide the code that will execute when the probe fires.

If you select a database version, and leave the **Probe Code** column blank, PEM will invoke the code specified on the **Code** tab when the probe executes on a server that matches that version.

When you've finished defining the probe, click the **Save** icon (in the corner of the **Custom Probes** tab) to save the definition, and make the probe data available for use on custom charts and graphs.

Deleting a Probe

Use the **Delete** icon (located to the left of a probe name) to delete a user-defined probe. When you delete a probe, the probe is marked for deletion and will be deleted later (when custom probes are purged). During the deletion, the probe definition is deleted and any corresponding tables are dropped from the **pemdata** and **pemhistory** schemas.

System probes are the built-in probes provided by PEM, and are part of the PEM schema. If you attempt to delete a system probe, the PEM client will display a notice, informing you that the probe cannot be deleted.



Copying a Probe

You can use the [Copy Probe Configuration...](#) dialog to copy probe definitions from one monitored object to one or more monitored objects of the same type. To open the [Copy Probe Configuration...](#) dialog, highlight the object from which you are copying probes in the PEM client tree control, and select [Manage Probes](#) from the [Management](#) menu. When the [Manage Probes](#) tab opens, click on [Copy Probe](#) to open the [Copy Probe Configuration](#) dialog:



The dialog will copy the probe definitions from the object through which the Copy Probe Configuration dialog was opened, to the location(s) selected on the tree control.

Note that if you specify a parent node in the [Copy Probe Configuration](#) tree control, PEM will copy the probe configurations to each object (of the same type) that resides under that node in the tree control. For example, to copy the probe definitions from one schema to all schemas that reside within a database, select only the parent database of the target schemas. Please note that a red warning symbol is displayed to the left of the name of a listed target object if that object is the source of the probe that is being copied.

When you have selected the target object or objects, click the [Configure Probes](#) button to copy the probe definitions to the location selected on the dialog.

Alerting

PEM continually monitors registered servers and compares performance metrics against pre-defined and user-specified thresholds that constitute good or acceptable performance for each statistic. Any deviation from an acceptable threshold value triggers an alert. An alert is a system-defined or user-defined set of conditions that PEM compares to the system statistics. Alerts call your attention to conditions on registered servers that require your attention.

Reviewing alerts on the Global Overview

When your system statistics deviate from the boundaries specified for that statistic, the alert triggers, displaying a high (red), low (yellow), or medium (orange) severity warning in the left-most column of the [Alert Status](#) table on the [Global Overview](#) dashboard.

Alerts Status									
	Alarm Type	Object Description	Alert Name	Value	Database	Schema	Package	Object	Alerting Since
▶	● High	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	Database size in server	113 MB					2020-04-22 11:50:00
▶	● High	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	Last Vacuum	Never ran					2020-04-21 21:26:54
▶	● High	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	Last AutoVacuum	140.21 hrs					2020-04-22 12:04:05
▶	● High	EPAS_12	Table size in server	410 MB					2020-04-09 15:53:51
▶	● Medium	EPAS_12	Last Vacuum	5.18 hrs					2020-04-27 20:47:50
▶	● High	EPAS_12	Database size in server	455 MB					2020-04-09 15:52:50
▶	● Medium	EPAS_12	Last AutoVacuum	5.16 hrs					2020-04-27 20:47:50
▶	● High	N/A	Alert Errors	3					2020-01-21 14:26:04
▶	● High	PGSQL12_Centos7_1	Server Down	1					2020-04-27 20:48:50
▶	● High	PGSQL12_Centos7_1	Last Vacuum	Never ran					2020-04-03 14:58:57
▶	● High	PGSQL12_Centos7_1	Last AutoVacuum	Never ran					2020-04-03 14:58:57
▶	● High	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Largest index by table size percentage	100 %					2020-04-21 22:07:52
▶	● High	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Database size in server	2.072265625 GB					2020-02-05 18:26:49
▶	● High	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Table size in server	1.9814453125 GB					2020-02-20 11:29:45
▶	● Medium	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Connections in idle state	12					2020-04-27 16:20:32
▶	● Medium	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Last Vacuum	4.99 hrs					2020-04-27 20:47:50

The PEM server includes a number of pre-defined alerts that are actively monitoring your servers. If the alert definition makes details available about the cause of the alert, you can click the down arrow to the right of the severity warning to access a dialog with detailed information about the condition that triggered the alert.

Alert Details (Auto-refresh paused whilst rows are expanded. ⏪)

Ack'd	Alert Type	Name	Value	Agent	Server	Database	Schema	Package	Object	Alerting Since
▶	<input type="checkbox"/> ● High	Table size in server	1.9814453125 GB		Postgres Enterprise Manager Server					2020-02-20 11:29:45

General Parameters

Table name	Schema name	Database name	Total table size(MB)
table_statistics	pemhistory	pem	1087
server_logs	permdata	pem	263
index_statistics	pemhistory	pem	237
session_info	pemhistory	pem	137
lock_info	pemhistory	pem	88

PEM also provides an interface that allows you to create customized alerts. Each alert uses metrics defined on an alert template. An alert template defines how the server will evaluate the statistics for a resource or metric. The PEM server includes a number of pre-defined alert templates, or you can create custom alert templates.

Using the Alerts Dashboard

Use the **Dashboards** menu (on the **Monitoring** tab) to access the **Alerts** dashboard. The **Alerts** dashboard displays a summary of the active alerts and the status of each alert:

The screenshot shows the Postgres Enterprise Manager interface. At the top, there's a header with navigation links: 'Postgres Enterprise Manager Host' (selected), 'Postgres Enterprise Manager Server' (selected), 'Alerts' (selected), 'Object Type' (Server), 'Status' (UP), 'Generated On' (27/04/2020, 21:00:47), 'No. of alerts' (5), and 'Acknowledged: 0'. Below the header is a 'Alerts Overview' section with a title 'Alert Status' and a bar chart. The chart has three bars: 'High' (red, value ~3), 'Medium' (orange, value ~1), and 'None' (green, value ~12). Below the chart is a table titled 'Alert Details' with columns: Ack'd, Alert Type, Name, Value, Agent, Server, Database, Schema, Package, Object, and Alerting Since. The table lists five alerts: 'Table size in server' (High, 1.9814453125 GB, Postgres Enterprise Manager Server, 2020-02-20 11:29:45), 'Database size in server' (High, 2.072265625 GB, Postgres Enterprise Manager Server, 2020-02-05 18:26:49), 'Largest index by table-size percentage' (High, 100 %, Postgres Enterprise Manager Server, 2020-04-21 22:07:52), 'Connections in idle state' (Medium, 15, Postgres Enterprise Manager Server, 2020-04-27 16:20:32), and 'Last Vacuum' (Medium, 4.99 hrs, Postgres Enterprise Manager Server, 2020-04-27 20:47:50). At the bottom is a table titled 'Alert Errors' with columns: Alert Type, Name, Value, Agent, Server, Database, Schema, Package, Object, Error Message, and Error Timestamp. It shows one error: 'Number of WAL_archives pending' (Error) with the message 'Required probe(s) wal_archive_status are disabled.' at 2020-01-21 14:25:04.

The **Alerts Dashboard** header displays the date and time that the dashboard was last updated, and the number of current alerts.

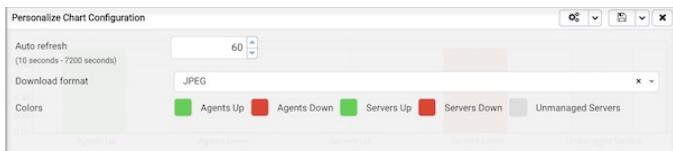
The **Alerts Overview** section displays a graphic representation of the active alerts, as well as a count of the current high, low and medium alerts. The vertical bar on the left of the graph provides the count of the alerts displayed in each column. Hover over a bar to display the alert count for the selected alert severity in the upper-right hand corner of the graph.

The **Alert Details** table provides a list of the alerts that are currently triggered. The entries are prioritized from high-severity to lower-severity; each entry includes information that will allow you to identify the alert and recognize the condition that triggered the alert. Click the name of an alert to review detailed information about the alert definition.

The **Alert Errors** table displays configuration-related errors (eg. accidentally disabling a required probe, or improperly configuring an alert parameter). You can use the information provided in the Error Message column to identify and resolve the conflict that is causing the error.

Customizing the Alerts Dashboard

You can customize tables and charts that appear on the Alerts dashboard. To customize a table or chart, click the Settings icon located in the upper-right corner.



Use fields on the Personalize chart configuration dialog to provide your display preferences:

- Use the **Auto Refresh** field to specify the number of seconds between updates of the data displayed in the table or chart.

- If applicable, use the **Download as** field to indicate if you would like a chart to be downloaded as a JPEG image or a PNG image.
- If applicable, use the **Colours selectors** to specify the display colors that will be used on a chart.
- If applicable, set the **Show Acknowledged Alerts** switch to Yes indicate that you would like the table to display alerts that you have acknowledged with a checkbox in the Ack'd column. Set the field to No to indicate that the table should hide any acknowledged alerts. The switch acts as a toggle; acknowledged alerts are not purged from the table content until the time specified in the alert definition passes.

To save your customizations, click the **Save** icon (a check mark) in the upper-right corner; to delete any previous changes and revert to the default values, click the **Delete** icon. The **Save** and **Delete** drop-down menus allow you to specify if your preferences should be applied to **All Dashboards**, or to a selected server or database.

Using the Manage Alerts Tab

Use the PEM Client's **Manage Alerts** tab to define, copy, or manage alerts. To open the **Manage Alerts** tab, select **Manage Alerts** from the **Management** menu.

Name	Auto created?	Template	Enable?	Interval		History retention	
				Default?	Minutes	Default?	Days
Average table bloat in server	Yes	Average table bloat in server	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	30
Connections in idle-in-transaction state	Yes	Connections in idle-in-transaction state	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	30
Connections in idle-in-transaction state, a...	Yes	Connections in idle-in-transaction state, a...	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	30
Connections in idle state	Yes	Connections in idle state	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	30
Database size in server	Yes	Database size in server	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	30
Highest table bloat in server	Yes	Highest table bloat in server	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	30
Largest index by table-size percentage	Yes	Largest index by table-size percentage	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	30
Last AutoVacuum	Yes	Last AutoVacuum	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	30
Last Vacuum	Yes	Last Vacuum	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	30

Use the **Quick Links** toolbar to open dialogs and tabs that will assist you when managing alerts:

- Click **Copy Alerts** to open the **Copy Alert Configuration** dialog and copy an alert definition.
- Click **Alert Templates** to open the **Alert Template** tab, and modify or create an alert template.
- Click **Email Groups** to open the **Email Groups** tab, and modify or create an email group.
- Click **Webhooks** to open the **Webhooks** tab, and create or manage the webhooks endpoints.
- Click **Server Configurations** to open the **Server Configuration** dialog and review or modify server configuration settings.
- Click **Help** to open the PEM online help in a new tab of the PEM web interface.

Use the table in the **Alerts** section of the **Manage Alerts** tab to create new alerts or manage existing alerts.

Creating a Custom Alert Template

An alert template is a prototype that defines the properties of an alert. An alert instructs the server to compare the current state of the monitored object to a threshold (specified in the alert template) to determine if a situation exists that requires administrative attention.

You can use the **Alert Templates** tab to define a custom alert template or view the definitions of existing alert templates. To open the **Alert Templates** tab, select the **Manage Alerts...** menu option from the **Management** menu. When the **Manage Alerts** tab opens, select **Alert Templates** from the **Quick Links** toolbar.

Template name	Description	Target type	Applies to server	Check frequency (minutes)
<small>No data is currently available for custom alert template.</small>				

Use the **Show System Template** drop-down listbox to filter the alert templates that are displayed in the **Alert Templates** table. Use the listbox to select a level of the PEM hierarchy to view all of the templates for the selected level.

Defining a New Alert Template

To define a new alert template, use the **Show System Template** drop-down listbox to select **None**, and click the **Add** icon (+) located in the upper-right corner of the alert template table. The alert template editor opens.

Template name	<input type="text"/>			
Description	<input type="text"/>			
Target type	<input type="text"/> Server			
Applies to server	<input type="text"/> ALL			
History retention	<input type="text"/> 30			
Threshold unit	<input type="text"/>			
Auto create	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
Operator	>	Low	Med	High
Check frequency (minutes)	<input type="text"/> 1			

Use fields on the **General** tab to specify general information about the template:

- Use the **Template name** field to specify a name for the new alert template.
- Use the **Description** field to provide a description of the alert template.
- Use the **Target type** drop-down listbox to select the type of object that will be the focus of the alert.
- Use the **Applies to server** drop-down listbox to specify the server type (EDB Postgres Advanced

Server or PostgreSQL) to which the alert will be applied; you can specify a single server type, or ALL.

- Use the **History retention** field to specify the number of days that the result of the alert execution will be stored on the PEM server.
- Use the **Threshold unit** field to specify the unit type of the threshold value.
- Use fields in the **Auto create** box to indicate if PEM should use the template to generate an automatic alert. If enabled, PEM will automatically create an alert when a new server or agent (as specified by the Target type drop-down listbox) is added, and delete that alert when the target object is dropped.
 - Move the **Auto create?** slider to **Yes** to indicate that PEM should automatically create alerts based on the template. If you modify an existing alert template, changing the Auto create? slider from No to Yes, PEM will create alerts on the existing agents and servers. Please note that if you change the slider from Yes to No, the default threshold values in existing alerts will be erased, and cannot be recovered.
 - Use the **Operator** drop-down listbox to select the operator that PEM will use when evaluating the current system values.

Select a greater-than sign (>) to indicate that the alert should be triggered when the system values are greater than the values entered in the Threshold values fields.

Select a less-than sign (<) to indicate that the alert should be triggered when the system values are less than the values entered in the Threshold values fields.

- Use the threshold fields to specify the values that PEM will compare to the system values to determine if an alert should be raised. Please note that you must specify values for all three thresholds (Low, Medium, and High):

Enter a value that will trigger a low-severity alert in the **Low** field.

Enter a value that will trigger a medium-severity alert in the **Medium** field.

Enter a value that will trigger a high-severity alert in the **High** field.

- Use the **Check frequency** field to specify the default number of minutes between alert executions. This value specifies how often the server will invoke the SQL code specified in the definition and compare the result to the threshold value specified in the template.

Probes	
Select probe from list	
Display name	Internal name

Use the fields on the **Probe Dependency** tab to specify the names of probes referred to in the SQL query specified on the SQL tab:

- Use the **Probes** drop-down listbox to select from a list of the available probes; highlight a probe name, and click the **Add** button to add the probe to the list of probes used by the alert template. To remove a probe from the selected probes list, highlight the probe name, and click the **Delete** icon.

General Probe Dependency Parameters SQL

Parameters		
Name	Data type	Unit

Add (+) button is disabled in case of system template or value of "Auto create" is Yes in General tab.

- Use fields on the **Parameters** tab to define the parameters that will be used in the SQL code specified on the **SQL** tab. Click the **Add** icon (+) and:
 - Use the **Name** field to specify the parameter name.
 - Use the **Data type** drop-down listbox to specify the type of parameter.
 - Use the **Unit** field to specify the type of unit specified by the parameter.
- Use the **Code** field on the **SQL** tab to provide the text of the SQL query that the server will invoke when executing the alert. The SQL query will provide the result against which the threshold value is compared; if the alert result deviates from the specified threshold value, an alert will be raised.

General Probe Dependency Parameters SQL

Code

⚠ Use the Code field to provide the text of the SQL query that the server will invoke when executing the alert. The SQL query will provide the result against which the threshold value is compared; if the alert result deviates from the specified threshold value, an alert will be raised.

Detailed information SQL

Use the Detailed information SQL field to specify the SQL query that will provide the detailed information about that alert on Dashboard.

Within the query, parameters defined on the **Parameters** tab should be referenced sequentially by the variable `paramX`, where `X` indicates the position of the parameter definition within the parameter list. For example, `param_1` refers to the first parameter in the parameter list, `param_2` refers to the second parameter in the parameter list, and so on.

The query can also include the following pre-defined variables:

> | Variable Description | Variable Name |

```
|-----|-----| agent identifier | '${agent_id}' || server identifier | | | |
| ${server_id} || database name | '${database_name}' || schema name | '${schema_name}' |
| Table | '${object_name}' || index | '${object_name}' || sequence | '${object_name}' ||
function name | '${object_name}' |
```

- Use the **Detailed Information SQL** field to provide a SQL query that will be invoked if the alert is triggered. The result set of the query may be displayed as part of the detailed alert information on the **Alerts** dashboard or **Global Overview** dashboard.

Note

If the specified query is dependent on one or more probes from different levels within the PEM hierarchy (server, database, schema, etc.), and a probe becomes disabled, any resulting alerts will be displayed as follows:

- If the alert definition and the probe referenced by the query are from the same level within the PEM hierarchy, the server will display any alerts that reference the alert template on the **Alert Error** table of the **Global Alert** dashboard.
- If the alert definition and the probe referenced by the query are from different levels of the PEM hierarchy, the server will display any triggered alerts that reference the alert template on the **Alert Details** table of the hierarchy on which the alert was defined.

Click the **Save** icon to save the alert template definition and add the template name to the Alert Templates list. After saving a custom alert template, you can use the Alerting dialog to define an alert based on the template.

Modifying or Deleting an Alert Template

To view the definition of an existing template (including PEM pre-defined alert templates), use the **Show System Template** drop-down listbox to select the type of object monitored. When you select the object type, the **Alert Templates** table will display the currently defined alert templates that correspond with that object type.

Highlight a Template Name in the list, and click the Edit icon (at the left end of the row) to review the template definition.

Use the tabs on the **Alert Templates** dialog to view detailed information about the alert template:

- General information is displayed on the **General** tab.
- The names of probes that provide data for the template are listed on the **Probe Dependency** tab.
- The names of any parameters referred to in the SQL code are listed on the **Parameters** tab.
- The SQL code that defines the behavior of the alert is displayed on the **SQL** tab.

To delete an alert template, highlight the template name in the alert templates table, and click the Delete icon. The alert history will persist for the length of time specified in the **History Retention** field in the template definition.

Creating a New Alert

The **Manage Alerts** tab displays a table of alerts that are defined on the object currently selected in the PEM client tree control. You can use the **Alerts** table to modify an existing alert, or to create a new alert.

Manage Alerts								
	Name	Auto created?	Template	Enable?	Interval		History retention	
					Default?	Minutes	Default?	Days
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Average table bloat in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Average table bloat in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Connections in idle-in-transaction state	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Connections in idle-in-transaction state	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Connections in idle-in-transaction state, a...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Connections in idle-in-transaction state, a...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Connections in idle state	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Connections in idle state	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Database size in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Database size in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Highest table bloat in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Highest table bloat in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Largest index by table-size percentage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Largest index by table-size percentage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Last AutoVacuum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Last AutoVacuum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Last Vacuum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Last Vacuum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30

To open the alert editor and create a new alert, click the Add icon (+) in the upper-right corner of the

table. The editor opens as shown below.

The screenshot shows the 'General' tab of the alert configuration interface. It includes fields for Name, Description, Template, Enable?, Interval, History retention, Threshold values, Auto created?, and Parameter Options. A red warning icon is present above the Name field.

General		Notification	Script execution				
Name	<input type="text"/> !						
Description	<input type="text"/>						
Template	<input type="button" value="Select from the list"/> <small>A template uses metrics to generate a value to which PEM compares user specified alert boundaries. If the value returned by the template function evaluates to a value that is within the boundary of a user defined alert, PEM raises an alert.</small>						
Enable?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<small>Select Yes to enable the alert, and No to disable the alert.</small>					
Interval	Default? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes Minutes <input type="button" value="1"/>						
<small>Use fields in the Interval box to specify how often the alert should confirm that alert conditions are satisfied.</small>							
History retention	Default? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes Days <input type="button" value="30"/>						
<small>Use fields in the History retention box to specify the number of days that PEM will store data collected by the alert.</small>							
Threshold values	Operator: > Low <input type="text"/> Medium <input type="text"/> High <input type="text"/> Unit: <input type="text"/>						
<small>The fields in the Threshold values box work together to define the triggering criteria for the alert.</small>							
Auto created?	<input type="checkbox"/> No						
Parameter Options <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>server</td> <td>Postgres Enterprise Manager Server</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Name	Value	server	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server
Name	Value						
server	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server						

Use the fields on the **General** tab to provide information about the alert:

- Enter the name of the alert in the **Name** field.
- Use the drop-down listbox in the **Template** field to select a template for the alert. An alert template is a function that uses one (or more) metrics or parameters to generate a value to which PEM compares user-specified alert boundaries. If the value returned by the template function evaluates to a value that is within the boundary of a user-defined alert (as specified by the Operator and Threshold values fields), PEM raises an alert, adds a notice to the Alerts overview display, and performs any actions specified on the template.
- Use the **Enable?** switch to specify if the alert is enabled (Yes) or disabled (No).
- Use the controls in the **Interval** box to specify how often the alert should confirm if the alert conditions are satisfied. Use the Minutes selector to specify an interval value. Use the Default switch to set or reset the Minutes value to the default (recommended) value for the selected template.
- Use controls in the **History retention** box to specify the number of days that PEM will store data collected by the alert. Use the Days selector to specify the number of days that the data will be stored. Use the Default switch to set or reset the Days value to the default value (30 days).
- Use controls in the **Threshold values** box to define the triggering criteria for the alert. When the value specified in the Threshold Values fields evaluates to greater-than or less-than the system value (as specified with the Operator), PEM will raise a Low, Medium or High level alert:
- Use the **Operator** drop-down listbox to select the operator that PEM will use when evaluating the current system values:
 - Select a greater-than sign (>) to indicate that the alert should be triggered when the system values are greater than the values entered in the Threshold values fields.
 - Select a less-than sign (<) to indicate that the alert should be triggered when the system values are less than the values entered in the Threshold values fields.
- Use the **threshold** fields to specify the values that PEM will compare to the system values to

determine if an alert should be raised. Please note that you must specify values for all three thresholds (Low, Medium, and High):

- Enter a value that will trigger a low-severity alert in the **Low** field.
- Enter a value that will trigger a medium-severity alert in the **Medium** field.
- Enter a value that will trigger a high-severity alert in the **High** field.

The **Parameter Options** table contains a list of parameters that are required by the selected template; the table displays both pre-defined parameters, and parameters for which you must specify a value. Please note that you must specify a value for any parameter that displays a prompt in the Value column.

PEM can send a notification or execute a script if an alert is triggered, or if an alert is cleared. Use the **Notification** tab to specify how PEM will behave if an alert is raised.

Use the fields in the **Email notification** box to specify the email group that will receive an email notification if the alert is triggered at the specified level. Use the **Email Groups** tab to create an email group that contains the address of the user or users that will be notified when an alert is triggered. To access the **Email Groups** tab, click the **Email Groups** icon located in the **Quick Links** menu of the **Manage Alerts** tab.

- To instruct PEM to send an email when a specific alert level is reached, set the slider next to an alert level to Yes, and use the drop-down listbox to select the pre-defined user or group that will be notified.

Please note that you must configure the PEM Server to use an SMTP server to deliver email before PEM can send email notifications.

Use the **Trap notification** options to configure trap notifications for this alert:

- Set the **Send trap** slider to **Yes** to send SNMP trap notifications when the state of this alert changes.
- Set the **SNMP Ver** to **v1**, **v2**, or **v3** to identify the SNMP version.
- Use the **Low alert**, **Med alert** and **High alert** sliders to select the level(s) of alert that will trigger the trap. For example, if you set the slider next to High alert to Yes, PEM will send a notification when an alert with a high severity level is triggered.

Please note that you must configure the PEM Server to send notifications to an SNMP trap/notification receiver before notifications can be sent. For sending SNMP v3 traps, pemAgent will use 'User Security Model(USM)' which is in charge of authenticating, encrypting, and decrypting SNMP packets.

Also note while sending SNMP v3 traps, agent will create snmp_boot_counter file. This file will get created in location mentioned by batch_script_dir parameter in agent.cfg, if this parameter is not

configured or if directory is not accessible due to authentication restrictions then in operating systems temporary directory, if that is also not possible then in user's home directory.

Use the field in the **Nagios notification** box to instruct the PEM server to notify Nagios network-alerting software when the alert is triggered or cleared.

- Set the **Submit passive service check result to Nagios** switch to **Yes** to instruct the PEM server to notify Nagios when the alert is triggered or cleared.

Use the fields in the **Script execution** box to (optionally) define a script that will be executed if an alert is triggered, and to specify details about the script execution.

- Set the **Execute script** slider to **Yes** to instruct PEM to execute the provided script if an alert is triggered.
- Set the **Execute on alert cleared** slider to **Yes** to instruct PEM to execute the provided script when the situation that triggered the alert has been resolved.
- Use the radio buttons next to **Execute script on** to indicate that the script should execute on the PEM Server or the Monitored Server.
- Provide the script that PEM should execute in the **Code** field. You can provide a batch/shell script, or SQL code. Within the script, you can use placeholders for the following:

%AlertName% - this placeholder will be replaced with the name of the triggered alert.

%ObjectName% - this placeholder will be replaced with the name of the server or agent on which the alert was triggered.

%ThresholdValue% - this placeholder will be replaced with the threshold value reached by the metric when the alert triggered.

%CurrentValue% - this placeholder will be replaced with the current value of the metric that triggered the alert.

%CurrentState% - this placeholder will be replaced with the current state of the alert.

%OldState% - this placeholder will be replaced with the previous state of the alert.

%AlertRaisedTime% - this placeholder will be replaced with the time that the alert was raised, or the most recent time that the alert state was changed.

To invoke a script on a Linux system, you must modify the entry for the **batch_script_user** parameter of the **agent.cfg** file and specify the user that should be used to run the script. You can either specify a non-root user or root for this parameter. If you do not specify a user, or the specified user does not exist, then the script will not be executed. Restart the agent after modifying the file.

To invoke a script on a Windows system, set the registry entry for **AllowBatchJobSteps** to true and restart the PEM agent. PEM registry entries are located in
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\EnterpriseDB\PEM\agent.

When you have defined the alert attributes, click the edit icon to close the alert definition editor, and then the save icon (in the upper-right corner of the **Alerts** table). To discard your changes, click the refresh icon; a popup will ask you to confirm that you wish to discard the changes.

Note

Suppose you need to use the alert configuration placeholder values in an external script. You can do it either by passing them as the command-line arguments or exporting them as environment variables. Please note that the external script must have proper execution permissions.

- You can run the script with any of the placeholders as command-line argument.

For eg:

```
#!/bin/bash

bash <path_to_script>/script.sh "%AlertName% %AlertLevel% %AlertDetails%"
```

- You can define the environment variables for any of the placeholders and then use those environment variables in the script.

For eg:

```
#!/bin/bash

export AlertName=%AlertName%
export AlertState=%AlertState%

bash <path_to_script>/script.sh
```

Modifying or Deleting an Alert

Use the [Alerts](#) table to manage an existing alert or create a new alert. Highlight an object in the PEM client tree control to view the alerts that monitor that object.

	Name	Auto created?	Template	Enable?	Default?	Interval	Minutes	Default?	History retention	Days
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Audit config mismatch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Audit config mismatch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Average table bloat in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Average table bloat in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Connections in idle-in-transaction state	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Connections in idle-in-transaction state	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Connections in idle-in-transaction state, as a ...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Connections in idle-in-transaction state, as a ...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Connections in idle state	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Connections in idle state	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Database size in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Database size in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Highest table bloat in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Highest table bloat in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Largest index by table-size percentage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Largest index by table-size percentage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Last AutoVacuum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Last AutoVacuum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Last Vacuum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Last Vacuum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Log config mismatch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Log config mismatch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number of prepared transactions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Number of prepared transactions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number of WAL archives pending	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Number of WAL archives pending	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number of WAL files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Number of WAL files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Server Down	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Server Down	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Table_Size_Alerts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Table size in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Table size in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Table size in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Total connections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Total connections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Total connections as percentage of max_conn...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Total connections as percentage of max_connections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Total table bloat in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Total table bloat in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		30

You can modify some properties of an alert in the **Alerts** table:

- The **Alert name** column displays the name of the alert; to change the alert name, simply replace the name in the table, and click the save icon.
- The **Alert template** column displays the name of the alert template that specifies properties used by the alert. You can use the drop-down listbox to change the alert template associated with an alert.
- Use the **Alert enable?** switch to specify if an alert is enabled (Yes) or disabled (No).
- Use the **Interval** column to specify how often PEM should check to see if the alert conditions are satisfied. Set the **Default** switch to **No** and specify an alternate value (in Minutes), or return the Default switch to **Yes** to reset the value to its default setting. By default, PEM will check the status of each alert once every minute.
- Use the **History retention** field to specify the number of days that PEM will store data collected by the alert. Set the **Default** switch to **No** and specify an alternate value (in Days), or return the Default switch to **Yes** to reset the value to its default setting. By default, PEM will recommend storing historical data for 30 days.

After modifying an alert, click the save icon (located in the upper-right corner of the table) to make your changes persistent.

Click the edit icon to the left of an alert name to open an editor that provides access to the complete alert definition to modify other alert attributes.

Alert Details (Auto-refresh paused whilst rows are expanded. )

Ack'd	Alert Type	Name	Value	Agent	Server	Database	Schema	Package	Object	Alerting Since
<input type="checkbox"/>	 High	Table size in server	1.9814453125 GB		Postgres Enterprise Manager Server					2020-02-20 11:29:45

General Parameters

Table name	Schema name	Database name	Total table size(MB)
table_statistics	pemhistory	pem	1087
server_logs	permdata	pem	263
index_statistics	pemhistory	pem	237
session_info	pemhistory	pem	137
lock_info	pemhistory	pem	88

Use fields on the **Alert details** dialog to modify the definition of the selected alert. When you've finished modifying the alert definition, click **Save** to preserve your changes, or **Cancel** to exit the dialog without saving any changes.

Deleting an Alert

To mark an alert for deletion, highlight the alert name in the Alerts table and click the delete icon to the left of the name; the alert will remain in the list, but in red strike-through font.

Alerts

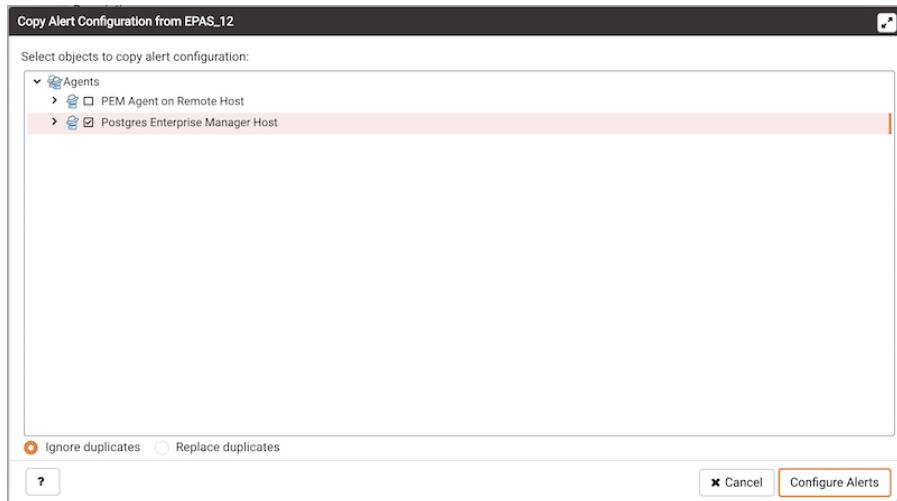
	Name	Auto created?	Template	Enable?	Interval		History retention	
					Default?	Minutes	Default?	Days
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Audit config mismatch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Audit config mismatch		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Average table bloat in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Average table bloat in server		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Connections in idle-in-transaction state	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Connections in idle-in-transaction state		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Connections in idle-in-transaction state, as a ...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Connections in idle-in-transaction state, as a ...		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Connections in idle state	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Connections in idle state		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Database size in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Database size in server		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Highest table bloat in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Highest table bloat in server		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Largest Index by table-size percentage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Largest index by table-size percentage		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Last AutoVacuum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Last AutoVacuum		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Last Vacuum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Last Vacuum		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Log config mismatch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Log config mismatch		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Number of prepared transactions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Number of prepared transactions		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Number of WAL archives pending	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Number of WAL archives pending		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Number of WAL files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Number of WAL files		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Server Down	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Server Down		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Table_Size_Alerts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Table_size-in-server		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Table size in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Table size in server		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Total connections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Total connections		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Total connections as percentage of max_conn...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Total connections as percentage of max_connections		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  Total table bloat in server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Total table bloat in server		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	30

The delete icon acts as a toggle; you can undo the deletion by clicking the delete icon a second time; when you click the **Save** icon, the alert definition will be permanently deleted.

Copying an Alert

To speed up the deployment of alerts in the PEM system, you can copy alert definitions from one object to one or more target objects.

To copy alerts from an object, highlight the object in the PEM client tree control on the main PEM window, and select the **Copy Alerts...** option from the **Management** menu. When the **Manage Alerts** tab opens, click the **Copy Alerts** icon (located in the **Quick Links** toolbar) to open the **Copy Alert Configuration** dialog.



The **Copy Alert Configuration** dialog copies all alerts from the object highlighted in the PEM client tree control to the object or objects selected on the dialog. Expand the tree control to select a node or nodes to specify the target object(s). The tree control displays a red warning indicator next to the source object.

To copy alerts to multiple objects at once, select a parent node of the target(s). For example, to copy the alerts from one table to all tables in a schema, you can simply select the checkbox next to the schema. PEM will only copy alerts to targets that are of the same type as the source object.

Check the **Ignore duplicates** radio button to prevent PEM from updating any existing alerts on the target objects with the same name as those being copied. Use the **Replace duplicates** option to replace existing alerts with alerts of the same name from the source object.

Click the **Configure Alerts** button to proceed to copy the alerts from the source object to all objects of the same type in, or under those objects selected on the **Copy Alert Configuration** dialog.

Audit Log Alerting

PEM provides alert templates that allow you to use the **Alerting** dialog to create an alert that will trigger when an **ERROR** or **WARNING** statement is written to a log file for a specific server or agent. To open the **Alerting** dialog, highlight the name of the server or agent in the PEM client Object browser tree control, and select **Alerting...** from the **Management** menu.

To create an alert that will notify you of **ERROR** or **WARNING** messages in the log file for a specific server, create an alert that uses one of the following alert templates:

Number of ERRORS in the logfile on server M in last X hours

Number of WARNINGS in the logfile on server M in last X hours

Number of ERRORS or WARNINGS in the logfile on server M in last X hours

To create an alert that will notify you of **ERROR** or **WARNING** messages for a specific agent, create an alert that uses one of the following alert templates:

Number of ERRORS in the logfile on agent M in last X hours

Number of WARNINGS in the logfile on agent M in last X hours

Number of ERRORS or WARNINGS in the logfile on agent M in last X hours

Please note that this functionality is supported only on Advanced Server.

Creating an Email Group

Postgres Enterprise Manager monitors your system for conditions that require user attention. You can use an email group to specify the email addresses of users that the server will notify if current values deviate from threshold values specified in an alert definition. An email group has the flexibility to notify multiple users, or target specific users during user-defined time periods.

Please note that you must configure the PEM Server to use an SMTP server to deliver email before PEM can send email notifications.

Use the **Email Groups** tab to configure groups of SMTP email recipients. To access the **Email Groups** tab, select **Manage Alerts...** from the PEM client's **Management** menu; when the **Manage Alerts** tab opens, select **Email Groups** from the Quick Links toolbar.

Email Groups	
	Group name
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 acctg_admin
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 hr_resources
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 sales
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 <Default>

The **Email Groups** tab displays a list of the currently defined email groups. Highlight a group name and click the Edit icon (at the far left end of the row) to modify an existing group.

To define a new email group, click the Add icon (+) in the upper-right corner of the **Email Groups** table. The **Email Group** definition dialog opens.

Use the **Email Group** dialog to define an email group and its members:

- Provide a name for the email group in the **Group Name** field.

Each row within the email group definition will associate a unique set of email addresses with a specific time period. When an alert is triggered, the server will evaluate the times specified in each row and send the message to those group members whose definitions are associated with the time that the alert triggered.

Click the Add icon (+) in the group members table to open the **Options** tab, and add the member addresses that will receive notifications for the time period specified:

- Enter a comma-delimited list of recipient addresses in the **Reply to Addresses** field.
- Enter a comma-delimited list of addresses that will receive a copy of the email in the **CC Addresses** field.
- Enter a comma-delimited list of addresses that will receive a copy of the email (without the knowledge of other recipients) in the **Bcc Addresses** field.
- Enter the email address that messages to this group should be sent from in the **From Address** field.
- Use the **Subject prefix** field to provide a message that will be added to the start of each subject line when a notification is sent.
- Use the **From Time** and **To Time** time selectors to specify the time range for notifications to the group member(s) that are identified on this row. Provide the From Time and To Time values in the locale of the PEM client host, and the PEM server will translate the time into other time zones as

required.

When you've identified the member or members that will receive an email during a specific time period, click the Add icon to add a row to the table, and specify another time period and the email addresses that will be notified during those hours. When you've finished defining the email group, click the Save icon.

To delete an email group, highlight the name of the group in the **Email Group** table and click the Delete icon (located to the left of the group name).

Email Groups	
	Group Name
	sales
	<Default>

The group name will be displayed in the **Email Group** table in red; click the Save icon to make the change persistent and remove the group from the table.

After creating the email group, you can use the **Manage Alerts** tab to set up the **Notification** details for an alert that will direct notifications to the group.

Creating Webhook

Postgres Enterprise Manager monitors your system for conditions that require user attention. You can use a webhook to create the endpoints that will receive a notification if current values deviate from threshold values specified in an alert definition. PEM sends a notification to multiple webhook endpoints, or to specific target webhook endpoints based on the events triggered.

Please note that you must configure the PEM Server to use webhooks to receive notification of alert events on threshold value violations in your configured applications.

Use the **Webhooks** tab to configure endpoint recipients. To access the **Webhooks** tab, select **Manage Alerts...** from the PEM client's **Management** menu; when the **Manage Alerts** tab opens, select **Webhooks** from the **Quick Links** toolbar.

Dashboard	Properties	SQL	Statistics	Dependencies	Dependents	Monitoring	Manage Alerts	Webhooks																		
Description																										
Webhooks: Webhooks are user defined HTTP callbacks which are triggered by specific events. You can use webhooks to receive notifications of alert events on threshold values violations, in your configured applications.																										
Webhooks																										
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>URL</th> <th>Enable?</th> <th>Alert notifications</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>High alerts?</th> <th>Medium alerts?</th> <th>Low alerts?</th> <th>Cleared alerts?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>									Name	URL	Enable?	Alert notifications				High alerts?	Medium alerts?	Low alerts?	Cleared alerts?							
Name	URL	Enable?	Alert notifications																							
			High alerts?	Medium alerts?	Low alerts?	Cleared alerts?																				

The **Webhooks** tab displays a list of the currently defined recipient applications as endpoints. Highlight an endpoint and click the edit icon (at the far left end of the row) to modify an existing

endpoint.

To define a new webhook, click the **Add** icon (+) in the upper-right corner of the table.

The screenshot shows the 'Webhooks' configuration page in the Postgres Enterprise Manager. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Dashboard, Properties, SQL, Statistics, Dependencies, Dependents, Monitoring, Manage Alerts, and Webhooks. The 'Webhooks' tab is active. Below the navigation, there's a 'Description' section with a note about webhooks being user-defined HTTP callbacks triggered by specific events. The main area is titled 'Webhooks' and contains a table for managing them. The table has columns: Name, URL, Enable?, High alerts?, Medium alerts?, Low alerts?, and Cleared alerts?. There are checkboxes for each column. Below the table, there are tabs for General, HTTP Headers, Payload, and Notifications. Under the General tab, there are fields for Name (with a placeholder 'Name'), URL (with a placeholder 'URL'), Request method (with options POST and PUT, and POST is selected), and Enable? (with a checked checkbox). A note at the bottom of this section says 'Note that to enable TSL certification, configuration has to be done at agent side. For more information Click here'. At the very bottom of the table area, there's a red warning message: 'Please specify webhook name.'

Use the **General** tab to define the basic details of the webhook:

- Provide a name for the webhook in the **Name** field.
- Specify a webhook URL where all the notifications will be delivered in the **URL** field.
- Set the request method type used to make the call in the **Request Method** field i.e. **POST** or **PUT**.
- By default **webhooks** will be enabled; to disable a webhook set **Enable?** to **No**.

Note

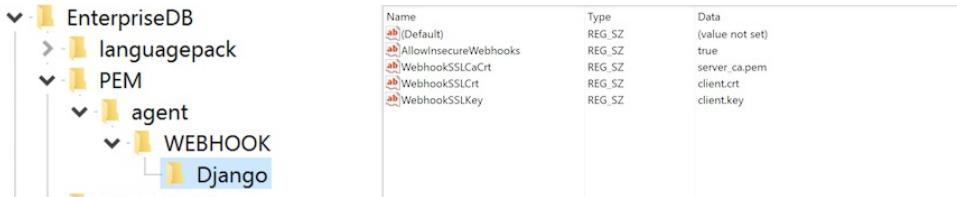
The above **Enable?** setting will work only if **enable_webhook** parameter is set to true in **agent.cfg** file. By default, **enable_webhook** parameter is set to true only for the Agent running on the PEM Server Host. For all other Agents running on other hosts, it needs to be set to true manually.

Defining a Webhook SSL configurations

You can define the Webhook SSL parameters in the respective agent configuration file or registry in windows. You can find the list of Webhook SSL parameters [PEM Agent Configuration Parameters](#) section. If you add or remove any of the agent configuration parameters, you must restart the agent to apply them.

- On 32 bit Windows systems, PEM registry entries for Webhooks are located in **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\EnterpriseDB\PEM\agent\WEBHOOK**
- On 64 bit Windows systems, PEM registry entries for Webhooks are located in **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\EnterpriseDB\PEM\agent\WEBHOOK**
- On Linux systems, PEM configuration options for Webhooks are stored in the **agent.cfg** file, located (by default) in **/usr/edb/pem/agent/etc**

```
[WEBHOOK/Django]
webhook_ssl_key=<webhook_client_ssl_key_path>
webhook_ssl_crt=<webhook_client_ssl_certificate_path>
webhook_ssl_ca_crt=<webhook_server_ca_certificate_path>
webhook_ssl_crl=<crl_file_path_to_validate_webhook_server>
allow_insecure_webhooks=<true|false>
```



Use the **HTTP Headers** tab to define the header parameters to pass while calling the webhook endpoints:

- All the values will be specified as a key and value pair.
- Specify a key parameter in the **Key** field and a value in the **Value** field.
- To add multiple **HTTP Headers**, click the **Add** icon (+) in the upper-right corner of the **HTTP Headers** table.
- To delete the **HTTP Headers**, click on **Delete** icon to the left of the **Key**; the alert will remain in the list, but in strike-through font. Click the **Save** button to reflect the changes.
- To edit the **HTTP Headers**, click on the **Edit** icon to the left of **Key**.

```

1 {
2   "payload": {
3     "version": "1.0",
4     "type": "alert",
5     "source": "edb-pem",
6     "target": "Django"
7     "AlertID": "Value123",
8     "AlertName": "Value123Name",
9     "ServerName": "Value123ServerName",
10    "ServerID": null,
11    "ServerPort": "Value123Port",
12    "DatabaseName": "Value123DatabaseName",
13    "SchemaName": "Value123SchemaName",
14    "PackageName": "Value123PackageName",
15    "ObjectName": "Value123ObjectName",
16    "ObjectType": "Value123ObjectType",
17    "ObjectID": "Value123ObjectID",
18    "ObjectPort": "Value123ObjectPort",
19    "ObjectName": "Value123ObjectName",
20    "ObjectID": "Value123ObjectID",
21    "Object Type": "DBObjectType",
22    "Threshold": "Value123Threshold",
23    "Current Value": "Value123CurrentValue",
24    "Current State": "Value123CurrentState",
25    "Old State": "Value123OldState",
26    "Alert Raised Time": "Value123RaisedTime",
27    "Info": "Value123Info"
28  }
29 }

```

Provide the JSON that PEM should execute in the template field. Within the script you can use the placeholders to replace the following:

- `%AlertName%` - the name of the triggered alert.
- `%ObjectName%` - the name of the object on which the alert was triggered.
- `%ObjectID%` - the id of the object on which the alert was triggered.
- `%ObjectPort%` - the port of the object on which the alert was triggered.
- `%Threshold%` - the threshold value generated by the metric when the alert triggered.
- `%CurrentValue%` - the current value of the metric that triggered the alert.
- `%CurrentState%` - the current state of the alert.
- `%OldState%` - the old state of the alert.
- `%AlertRaisedTime%` - the time the alert was raised, or the most recent time that the alert state was changed.
- `%AgentID%` - the id of the agent by which alert was generated.
- `%AgentName%` - the name of the agent by which alert was generated.
- `%ServerID%` - the id of the server on which alert was generated.
- `%ServerName%` - the name of the server on which alert was generated.
- `%ServerPort%` - the port of the server on which alert was generated.
- `%DatabaseName%` - the name of the database on which alert was generated.
- `%SchemaName%` - the name of the schema on which alert was generated.
- `%PackageName%` - the name of the package on which alert was generated.
- `%ObjectName%` - the name of the database object name like table name, function name etc on which alert was generated.
- `%Parameters%` - the list of custom parameters used to generate the alert.
- `%AlertInfo%` - the detailed database object level information of the alert.

Use the **Payload** tab to define the JSON data to be sent to the endpoint when an alert is triggered:

- **Type** specifies data to be sent in format type (i.e. JSON).
- Use **Template** to configure JSON data sent to endpoints. Within the **Template**, you can use placeholders for the following:

- `%AlertID%` - the id of the triggered alert.
- `%AlertName%` - the name of the triggered alert.
- `%ObjectName%` - the name of the server or agent on which the alert was triggered.
- `%ObjectType%` - the type on which alert was generated.
- `%ThresholdValue%` - the threshold value reached by the metric when the alert triggered.
- `%CurrentValue%` - the current value of the metric that triggered the alert.
- `%CurrentState%` - the current state of the alert.
- `%OldState%` - the previous state of the alert.
- `%AlertRaisedTime%` - the time that the alert was raised, or the most recent time that the alert state was changed.
- `%AgentID%` - the id of the agent by which alert was generated.
- `%AgentName%` - the name of the agent by which alert was generated.
- `%ServerID%` - the id of the server on which alert was generated.
- `%ServerName%` - the name of the server on which alert was generated.
- `%ServerIP%` - the ip or address of the server on which alert was generated.
- `%ServerPort%` - the port of the server on which alert was generated.
- `%DatabaseName%` - the name of the database on which alert was generated.
- `%SchemaName%` - the name of the schema on which alert was generated.
- `%PackageName%` - the name of the package on which alert was generated.
- `%DatabaseObjectName%` - the name of the database object name like table name, function name etc on which alert was generated.
- `%Parameters%` - the list of custom parameters used to generate the alert.
- `%AlertInfo%` - the detailed database object level information of the alert.

- Click on the **Test Connection** button, to test notification delivery to the mentioned endpoint.

Webhooks					
Name	URL	Enable?	Alert notifications		
Django	http://192.168.1.2:8000/public-w...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notifications

Select Yes to enable the alert notifications based on threshold value violations. You can override these notification setting from manage alert tab specific to alert.

All alerts? Select Yes to enable all the alert notifications.

Alert notifications

High alerts?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Medium alerts?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Low alerts?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cleared alerts?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Use the **Notifications** tab to specify an alert level for webhook endpoints:

- Set **All alerts** to **Yes** to enable all alert levels to send notifications.
- To instruct PEM to send a notification when a specific alert level is reached, set the slider next to an alert level to **Yes**. Please note that you must set **All alerts** to **No** to configure an individual alert level.

Deleting a Webhook

To mark a webhook for deletion, highlight the webhook name in the **Webhooks** table and click the delete icon to the left of the name; the alert will remain in the list, but in strike-through font.

Webhooks							
Name	URL	Enable?	Alert notifications				
			High alerts?	Medium alerts?	Low alerts?	Cleared alerts?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Django	http://192.168.1.2:8000/public-webh...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slack	https://hooks.slack.com/services/T0...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

The delete icon acts as a toggle; you can undo the deletion by clicking the delete icon a second time; when you save your work (by clicking the save icon), the webhook definition will be permanently deleted.

Schedule Alert Blackout

You can use the **Schedule Alert Blackout** option on the **Management** menu to schedule an alert blackout for your Postgres servers and PEM Agents during maintenance. Alerts will not be raised during a defined blackout period.

To schedule an alert blackout, click on the **Management** menu and select **Schedule Alert Blackout**.

When the **Schedule Alert Blackout** dialog opens, use the tabs on the dialog to define the blackout period for servers and agents. Open the **Server** tab and click the Add icon (+) at the top right corner to add new row.

Start time	Duration	Servers
2020-09-18 01:20 -07:00	1 hour	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Postgres Enterprise Manager Server
2020-09-30 23:27 -07:00	6 hours	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Postgres Enterprise Manager Server
2020-09-28 23:27 -07:00	4 hours	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Postgres Enterprise Manager Server

Use the fields on the **Server** tab to provide information about an alert blackout period:

- Use the **Start time** field to provide the date and time to start the alert blackout.
- Use the **Duration** field to provide the interval for which you want to blackout the alerts.
- Use the **Servers** field to provide the server name for which you want to blackout the alerts. You can also select multiple servers to blackout the alerts for those servers simultaneously.

After providing details, you can save the details by clicking on **Save** button on the right bottom corner of the dialog. Once saved, it cannot be edited. The alerts will not be displayed on the **Alerts** dashboard for the scheduled interval of that particular server.

You can also schedule a blackout period for PEM Agents via the **Agent** tab on the dialog. Open the **Agent** tab and click the Add icon (+) at the top right corner to add new row.

	Start time	Duration	Agents
<input type="checkbox"/>	2020-09-18 03:33 -07:00	1 hour	Postgres Enterprise Manager Host
<input type="checkbox"/>	2020-09-25 03:33 -07:00	4 hours	Agent2
<input type="checkbox"/>	2020-09-30 03:33 -07:00	23 hours	Postgres Enterprise Manager Host
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2020-09-21 23:23 -07:00	6 hours	Agent2

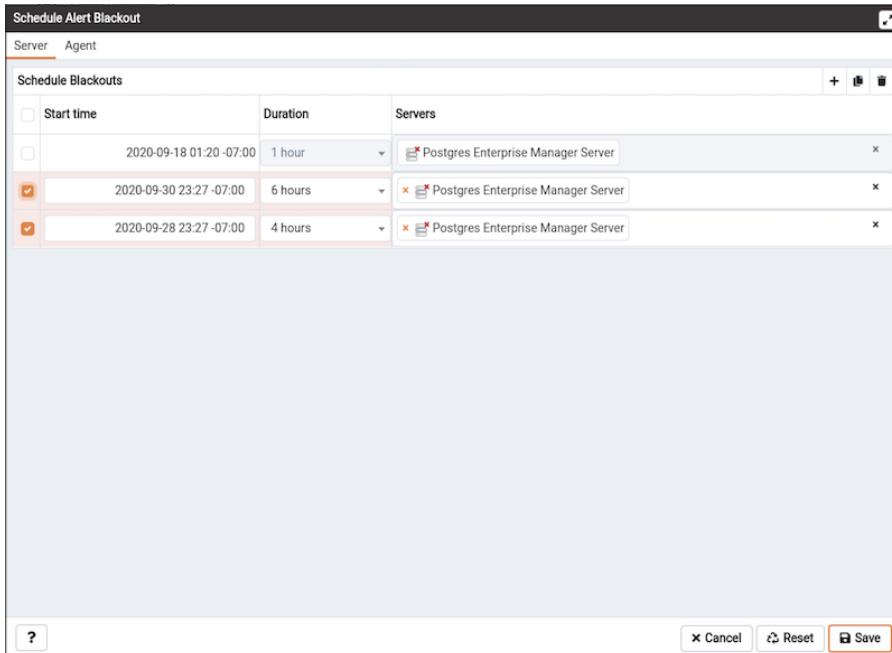
Use the fields on the **Agent** tab to provide the information about about an alert blackout period:

- Use the **Start time** field to provide the date and time to start the alert blackout.
- Use the **Duration** field to provide the interval for which you want to blackout the alerts.
- Use the **Agents** field to provide the Agent name for which you want to blackout the alerts. All server level alerts, for the servers bound to that particular agent will blackout.

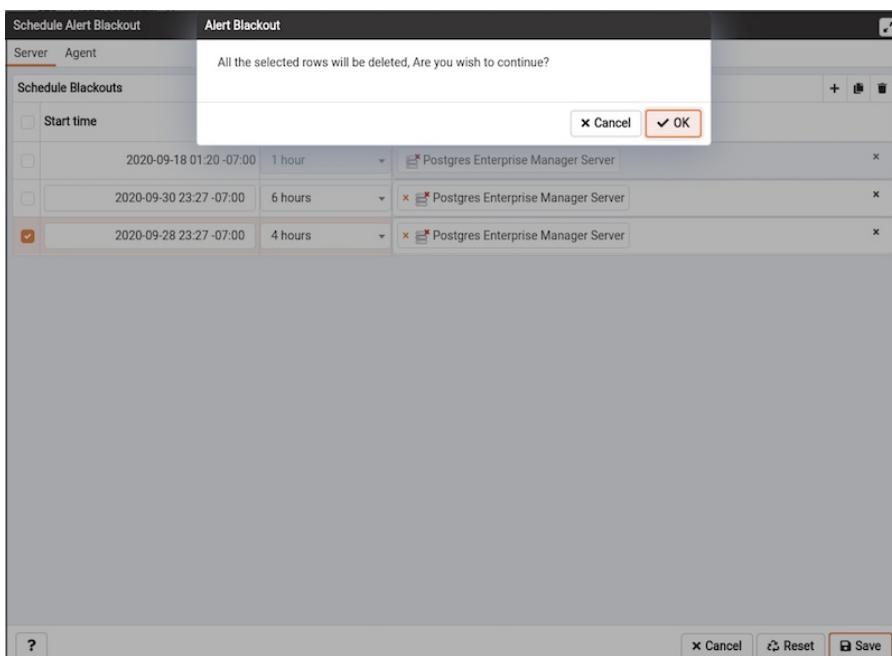
After providing details, you can save the details by clicking on **Save** button on the right bottom corner of the dialog. Once saved, it cannot be edited. The alerts will not be displayed on the **Alert** dashboard for the scheduled interval for that PEM agent.

You can use **Clone** button from the top right corner of dialog, to clone the scheduling of alert blackout. Select the servers or agents you want to clone and then click on **Clone** button to create the cloned copy of all the selected servers or agents. You can edit newly created schedules as needed, and then click **Save**.

You can use **Delete** button from the top right corner of dialog to remove a scheduled alert blackout. Select the servers or agents and then click on highlighted **Delete** button in the right top corner to remove the scheduled alerts associated with that server or agent.



Select a server for which you wish to delete the scheduled alert blackout and then click on the **Delete** button. The server will ask for confirmation before deleting that row.



You can use the **Reset** button to reset the details on the **Alert Blackout** dialog to the default settings. Please note that all saved blackouts will remain unaffected after resetting the current dialog values.

Using PEM with Nagios

The PEM server can send a passive alert result to Nagios network-alerting software when a user-defined alert is triggered. To instruct the PEM server to notify Nagios of a triggered alert, you must:

- Enable Nagios notification for each alert that will trigger a notification from the PEM server to Nagios. Please note that PEM alerting must be configured before you create the host.cfg file and services.cfg file.
- Configure Nagios-related behaviors of the PEM server.

- Create the host.cfg and services.cfg configuration files.
- If necessary, modify the Nagios configuration file and restart the Nagios server.
- Install the PEM Agent on the system where Nagios server is installed and register it with the PEM Server. Set `enable_nagios` configuration to `true` in the agent.cfg for that agent, and restart the agent service.

After configuring the server to enable Nagios alerting, any triggered alerts will send a passive check result to the Nagios service. The syntax of a passive alert is:

```
<timestamp> PROCESS_SERVICE_CHECK_RESULT; <host_name> ; <service_name> ;
<service_status> ;
```

Where:

`timestamp` is the date and time that the alert was triggered.

`host_name` is the name of the server or agent.

`service_name` is the name of the alert.

`service_status` is the numeric service status value:

- 0 if the service status is OK
- 1 if the service status is WARNING
- 2 if the service status is CRITICAL
- 3 if the service status is UNKNOWN

The PEM server uses the following rules to evaluate the service status:

- If the PEM alert level is CLEARED, the warning message will read OK.
- If the PEM alert level is LOW, the warning message will read WARNING.
- If the `is_nagios_medium_alert_as_critical` flag (specified in the PEM server configuration dialog) is set to FALSE and the alert level MEDIUM, the warning message will read WARNING.
- If the `is_nagios_medium_alert_as_critical` flag (specified in the PEM server configuration dialog) is set to TRUE and the alert level is MEDIUM, the warning message will read CRITICAL.
- If the PEM alert level is HIGH, the warning message will read CRITICAL.

Enabling Nagios Notification for an Alert

The PEM server maintains a unique set of notification properties for each enabled alert. Use the `Notification` tab of the `Manage Alerts` tab to specify that (when triggered), a given alert will send an alert notice to Nagios.

To modify the notification properties of an alert, right-click on the name of the object monitored by the alert, and select `Manage Alerts...` from the `Management` menu. When the `Manage Alerts` tab opens, locate the alert, and then click the edit button to the left of the alert name in the `Alerts` list. When the edit pane opens, select the `Notification` tab.

General **Notification**

Email notification

All alerts?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="button" value="<Default>"/>
Low alerts?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="button" value="<Default>"/>
Medium alerts?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="button" value="<Default>"/>
High alerts?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="button" value="<Default>"/>

To configure notifications for an alert, use the fields in the Email notification box to specify the user or user group that will receive an email notification if the alert is triggered at the specified level. Use the drop-down listbox to select a pre-defined group that will be sent a notification if an alert of the selected level is triggered. Please note that you must configure the PEM Server to use an SMTP server to deliver email before PEM can send email notifications.

Trap notification

Send trap?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	SNMP version	v3	Low alert?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Medium alert?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	High alert?	<input type="checkbox"/> No		

Use the Trap notification options to configure trap notifications for this alert. Note that you must configure the PEM Server to send notifications to an SNMP trap/notification receiver before notifications can be sent.

Nagios notification

Submit passive service check result to Nagios?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
--	---

Set "Submit passive service check result to Nagios" to "Yes" to instruct the PEM server to notify Nagios when the alert is triggered or cleared.

Script execution

Execute script?	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Execute on alert cleared?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Execute script on	<input type="radio"/> PEM Server <input checked="" type="radio"/> Monitored Server		
Code	<input type="text"/>		

Use the fields in the Script execution box to (optionally) define a script that will be executed if an alert is triggered, and to specify details about the script execution.

- Set the Execute script slider to Yes to instruct PEM to execute the provided script if an alert is triggered.
- Set the Execute on alert cleared slider to Yes to instruct PEM to execute the provided script when the situation that triggered the alert has been resolved.
- Use the selector to indicate if the script should execute on the PEM Server or the Monitored Server.
- Provide the script that PEM should execute in the Code field. You can provide a batch/shell script, or SQL code. Within the script you can use the placeholders to replace the following:
 - %AlertName% - the name of the triggered alert.
 - %ObjectName% - the name of the server or agent on which the alert was triggered.
 - %ThresholdValue% - the threshold value reached by the metric when the alert triggered.
 - %CurrentValue% - the current value of the metric that triggered the alert.
 - %CurrentState% - the current state of the alert.
 - %OldState% - the previous state of the alert.
 - %AlertRaisedTime% - the time that the alert was raised, or the most recent time that the alert state was changed.

To enable Nagios notification, move the slider next to **Submit passive service check result to Nagios** to **Yes**; before exiting the **Manage Alerts** tab, click the save icon to preserve your changes.

Configuring Nagios-related behavior of the PEM Server

You can use the **Server Configuration** dialog to provide information about your Nagios configuration to the PEM server. To open **Server Configuration** dialog, select **Server Configuration...** from the PEM client's **Management** menu.

Server Configuration		
		Search by parameter name
flapping_detection_state_change	3	
job_failure_notification	<input type="checkbox"/> False	t/f
job_notification_email_group	default	
job_retention_time	30	days
job_status_change_notification	<input type="checkbox"/> False	t/f
long_running_transaction_minutes	5	minutes
max_metrics_per_group_chart	16	
nagios_cmd_file_name	/usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.cmd	
nagios_enabled	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> True	t/f
nagios_medium_alert_as_critical	<input type="checkbox"/> False	t/f
nagios_spool_retention_time	7	days
probe_log_retention_time	30	days
reminder_notification_interval	24	hours
server_log_retention_time	30	days
show_data_points_on_graph	<input type="checkbox"/> False	t/f
show_data_tab_on_graph	<input type="checkbox"/> False	t/f
show_unmanaged_servers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> True	t/f

Four server configuration parameters specify information about your Nagios installation and PEM server behavior related to Nagios:

- Use the `nagios_cmd_file_name` parameter to specify the location of the Nagios pipeline file that will receive passive check alerts from PEM. The default value of this parameter is `/usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.cmd`. If your `nagios.cmd` file resides in an alternate location, specify the file location in the Value field.
- Move the slider in the `nagios_enabled` parameter to `Yes` to instruct the PEM server to send passive check alerts to Nagios.
- Use the `nagios_medium_alert_as_critical` slider to specify the warning severity that the PEM server will pass to Nagios if a medium alert is triggered:

If the `is_nagios_medium_alert_as_critical` flag is set to FALSE and the alert level is MEDIUM, the warning message will read WARNING.

If the `is_nagios_medium_alert_as_critical` flag is set to TRUE and the alert level is MEDIUM, the warning message will read CRITICAL.

- Use the `nagios_spool_retention_time` parameter to specify the number of days of notification history that will be stored on the PEM server. The default value is 7 days.

After modifying parameter values, click the save icon (in the upper-right corner of the `Server Configuration` dialog) to preserve your changes.

Creating the hosts.cfg and services.cfg File

The `templates.cfg` file (by default, located in `/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects`) specifies the properties of a generic-host and generic-service. The properties specify the parameters used in the `hosts.cfg` and `services.cfg` files.

In most cases (when PEM is installed in a default configuration), you will not be required to modify the `templates.cfg` file before creating the `hosts.cfg` and `services.cfg` files. If necessary, you can modify the `templates.cfg` file to specify alternate values for parameters or to create new templates.

Before modifying the Nagios configuration file, use the following command to create a `hosts.cfg` file that contains information about the PEM hosts that reside on the local system:

```
psql -U postgres -p 5433 -d pem -A -t -c "select pem.create_nagios_host_config('generic-host')"
> /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/hosts.cfg
```

Then, use the following command to create a `services.cfg` file that contains information about the PEM services that reside on the local system:

```
psql -U postgres -p 5433 -d pem -A -t -c "select pem.create_nagios_service_config('generic-service')"
> /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/services.cfg
```

If you wish to use a `custom template.cfg` file entry, specify the entry name in place of generic-host or generic-service in the above commands.

Modifying the Nagios Configuration File

After creating the `host.cfg` and `services.cfg` files, you must specify their location in the Nagios configuration file (by default, `/usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg`). Modify the configuration file, adding entries that specify the location of the files:

```
cfg_file=/usr/local/etc/objects/hosts.cfg
```

```
cfg_file=/usr/local/etc/objects/services.cfg
```

You can use the following command to confirm that Nagios is properly configured:

```
/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
```

After confirming that Nagios is configured correctly, restart the Nagios service:

```
/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
```

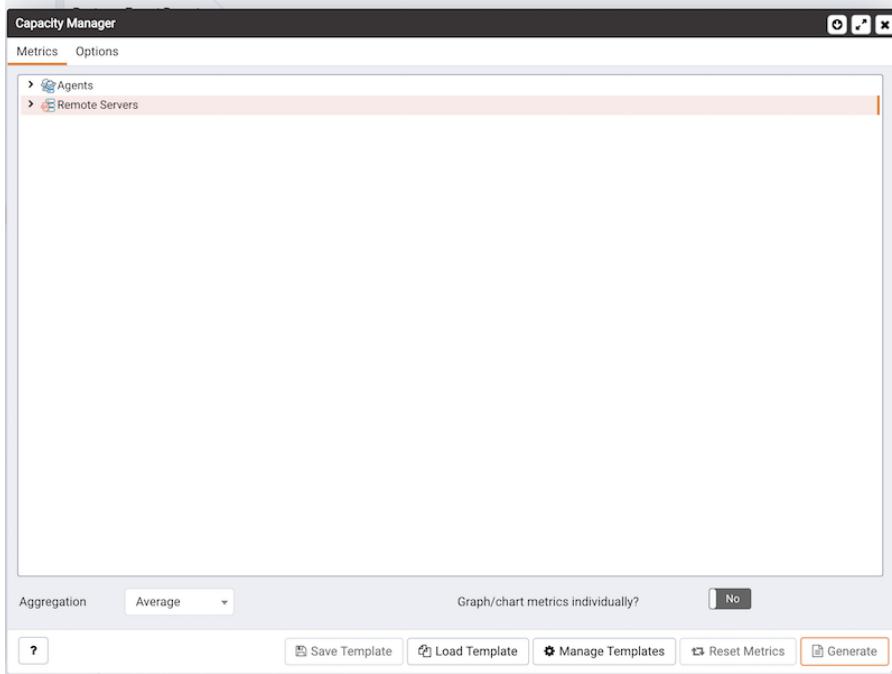
4.5 Capacity Manager

PEM's Capacity Manager analyzes collected statistics (metrics) to generate a graph or table that displays the historical usage statistics of an object, and can project the anticipated usage statistics for an object. You can configure Capacity Manager to collect and analyze metrics for a specific host, server, database, or database object.

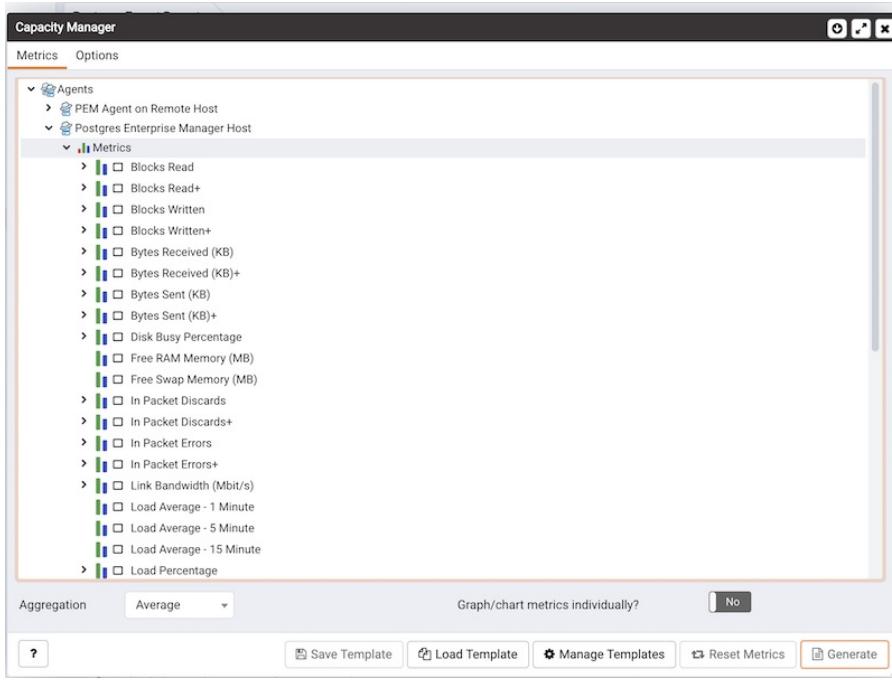
You can tailor the content of the Capacity Manager report by choosing a specific metric (or metrics) to include in the report, the time range over which the metrics were gathered, and a high or low threshold for the metrics analyzed. You can also specify a start and end date for the Capacity Manager report. If the end date of the report specifies a time in the future, Capacity Manager will analyze the historical

usage of the selected object to extrapolate the projected object usage in the future.

To open Capacity Manager, select the **Capacity Manager...** option from the PEM client **Management** menu; the Capacity Manager wizard opens, displaying a tree control on the **Metrics** tab.



Expand the tree control on the **Metrics** tab to review the metrics for the node that you wish to analyze. Check the box to the left of the name of the metric to include the metric in your report.



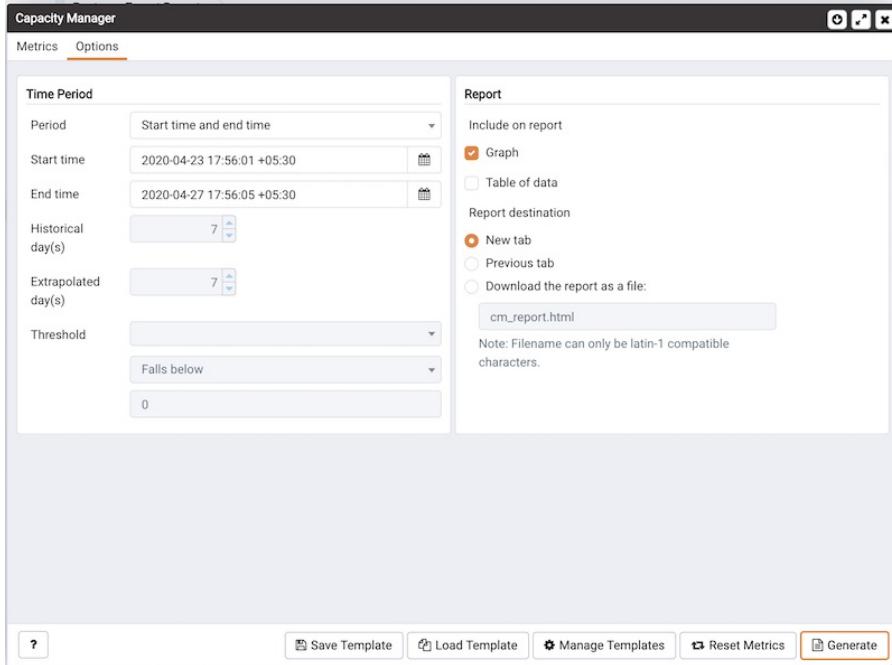
Capacity Manager will use the aggregation method specified with the Aggregation drop-down listbox (located at the bottom of the Metrics tab). The aggregation method instructs Capacity Manager how to evaluate and plot the metric values. Select from:

- **Average**: Use the average of the values recorded during the time period.
- **Maximum**: Use the maximum value recorded during the time period.
- **Minimum**: Use the minimum value recorded during the time period.
- **First**: Use the first value recorded during the time period.

To remove a metric from the Capacity Manager report, uncheck the box to the left of the name of a metric.

Move the slider next to **Graph/chart metrics individually?** to **Yes** to instruct Capacity Manager to produce a separate report for each metric selected on the Metrics tab. If the option is set to No, all selected metrics will be merged into a single graph or table.

Click the **Generate** button to display the report onscreen (accepting the default configuration options), or use the Options tab to customize sampling boundaries, report type and report destination. Please note that the times displayed on the Options tab are the time zone in which the PEM client resides.



Use the fields within the **Time Period** box to define the boundaries of the Capacity Manager report:

- Use the **Period** drop-down listbox to select the type of time period you wish to use for the report. You can select:

Start time and end time	Specify a start date and an end date/time for the report.
Start time and threshold	Specify a start date and time, and a threshold to determine the end time and date for the report.
Historical days and extrapolated days	Specify a start date for the report that is a number of days in the past, and an end date that is a number of days in the future. This option is useful for report templates that do not specify fixed dates.
Historical days and threshold	Specify a start date that is a number of days in the past, and end it when a threshold value is reached.

After specifying the type of time period for the report, select from other options in the Time Period box to define the time period for the report:

- Use the date and time selectors next to the **Start time** field to specify the starting date and time of the sampling period, or select the number of Historical day(s) of data to include in the report. The date and time specified in the Start time field must not be later than the current date/time.

By default, Capacity Manager will select a start time that is one week prior to the current date and time.

- The end boundary for the report can be a time, a number of days in the future, or the point at which a selected metric reaches a user-specified threshold value. Use the date and time selectors next to the **End time** field to specify an end boundary for the report, or select the number of Extrapolated day(s) of data to include in the report. The time specified in the End time field must be later than the time specified in the Start time field.

Note that if you select an end date and time in the future, Capacity Manager will use historical usage information to extrapolate anticipated future usage. Since the projected usage is based on the sampling of historical data, the accuracy of the future usage trend will improve with a longer sampling period.

To specify a threshold value, use the drop-down listbox in the Threshold field to select a metric, an operator (Exceeds or Falls below), and enter a target value for the metric. If you choose to define the end of the report using a threshold, the Capacity Manager report will terminate when the value for the selected metric exceeds or falls below the specified value.

The **cm_max_end_date_in_years** configuration parameter defines a default time value for the end boundary of a Capacity Manager report. If you specify a threshold value as the end boundary of a report, and the anticipated usage of the boundary is not met before the maximum time has passed, the report will terminate at the time specified by the **cm_max_end_date_in_years** parameter. By default, **cm_max_end_date_in_years** is 5; you can use the Server Configuration dialog to modify the value of **cm_max_end_date_in_years**.

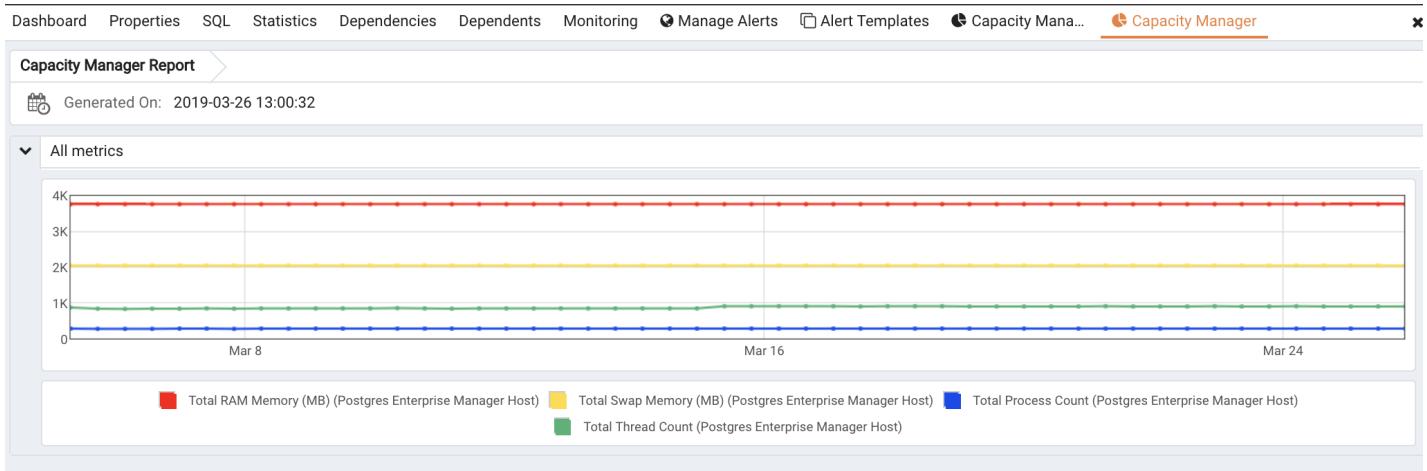
The fields in the **Report** box specify the report type and destination. Use the **Include on report** radio buttons to specify the type of report produced by Capacity Manager:

- Select **Graph** to instruct Capacity Manager to display the report in the form of a line graph in the PEM client window.
- Select **Table of data** to instruct Capacity Manager to display a table containing the report data in the PEM client window.
- Select **Graph and table of data** to instruct Capacity Manager to display both a line graph and a data table in the PEM client window.

Use the **Report destination** radio buttons to instruct Capacity Manager where to display or save the report:

- Select **New** tab to instruct Capacity Manager to display the report on a new tab in the PEM client. You must select New tab to display the first generation of a Capacity Manager report; for subsequent reports, you may select Previous tab.
- Select **Previous** tab to instruct Capacity Manager to re-use a previously opened tab when displaying the report.
- Select **Download** the report as a file and specify a file name to instruct Capacity Manager to write the report to the specified file.

When you have specified the report boundaries and selected the type and destination of the Capacity Manager report, click the **Generate** button to create the report.

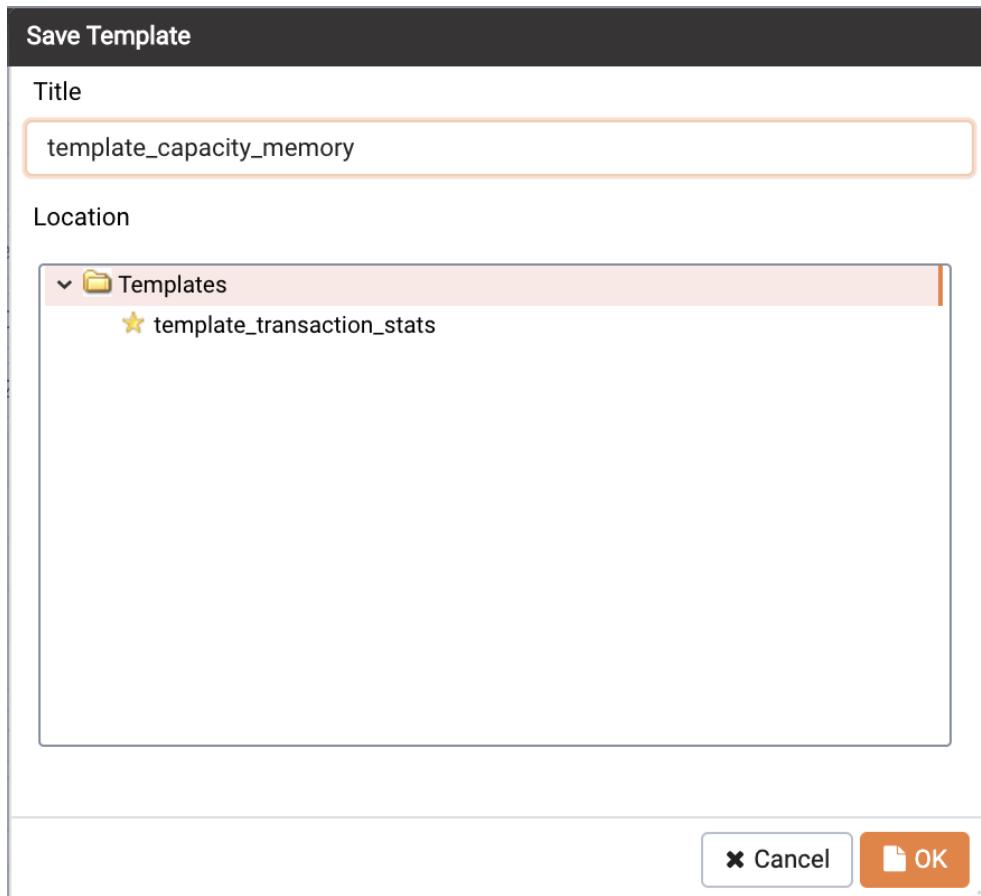


Reports saved to file are stored in HTML format. You can review a Capacity Manager report with any web browser that supports Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG). Browsers that do not support SVG will be unable to display a Capacity Manager graph and may include unwanted characters.

Capacity Manager Templates

After defining a report, you can save the definition as a template for future reports. Capacity Manager report templates may be accessed by all PEM users. To save a report definition as a template:

1. Use the **Metrics and Options** tabs to define your report.
2. Click the **Save** button to open the **Save Template** dialog.



1. Provide a report name in the **Title** field, select a location to store the template in the tree control.

2. Click **OK**.

When creating a report, you can use the **Load Template** button to browse and open an existing template. Once opened, the report definition may be modified if required, and optionally saved again, either as a new template, or overwriting the original template.

Use the **Manage Templates** button open a dialog that allows you to rename or remove unwanted templates.

4.6 Audit Manager

You can use the PEM Audit Manager to simplify audit log configuration for Advanced Server instances. With the Audit Manager, you can configure logging attributes such as:

- How often log files are to be collected by PEM
- The type of database activities that are included in the log files
- How often (and when) log files are to be rotated

Audit logs may include the following activities:

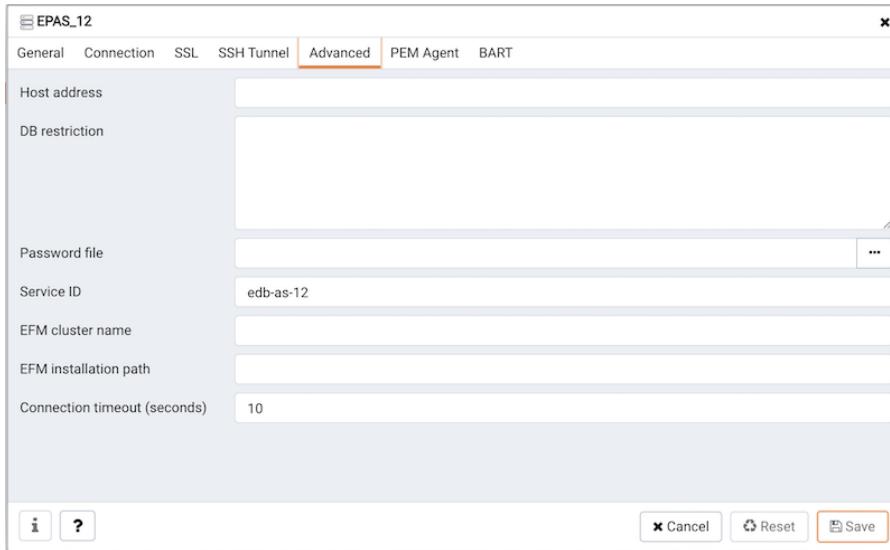
- All connections made to the database instance
- Failed connection attempts
- Disconnections from the database instance
- All queries (SELECT statements)
- All DML statements (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE)
- All DDL statements (e.g., CREATE, DROP, ALTER)

Once the audit logs are stored on the PEM server, you can use the Audit Log dashboard to review the information in an easy-to-read form. The Audit Log dashboard allows you to filter the log file by timestamp range (when an activity occurred), the database on which the activity occurred, the user performing the activity, or the type of command being invoked.

Setting the Advanced Server Instance Service ID

To configure logging for an Advanced Server instance, the server must be a PEM-managed server with a bound agent, and the server registration must include the name of a service script. When registering a new server, include the service name in the Service ID field on the Advanced tab of the New Server dialog.

Before adding a service name to an existing (registered and connected) server, you must disconnect the server. Right click on the server name, and select **Disconnect server** from the context menu. Then, right click on the server name and select **Properties** from the context menu. Select the **Advanced** tab, and add a service name to the **Service ID** field.



The Service ID field allows the PEM server to stop and start the service.

- The name of the Advanced Server 11 service script is `edb-as-12`.
- The name of the Advanced Server 11 service script is `edb-as-11`.
- The name of the Advanced Server 10 service script is `edb-as-10`.
- The name of the Advanced Server 9.6 service script is `edb-as-9.6`.
- The name of the Advanced Server 9.5 (or prior) service script is `ppas-9.X`, where `X` specifies the version.
- The name of the PostgreSQL 9.6 service script is `postgresql-11`.
- The name of the PostgreSQL 9.6 service script is `postgresql-10`.
- The name of the PostgreSQL 9.6 service script is `postgresql-9.6`.

Setting the EDB Audit Configuration Probe

Before configuring audit logging of Advanced Server servers, you must ensure that the EDB Audit Configuration probe is enabled. To open the `Manage Probes` tab and check the status of the probe, right click on the name of a registered Advanced Server server in the tree control, and select `Manage Probes...` from the `Management` menu.

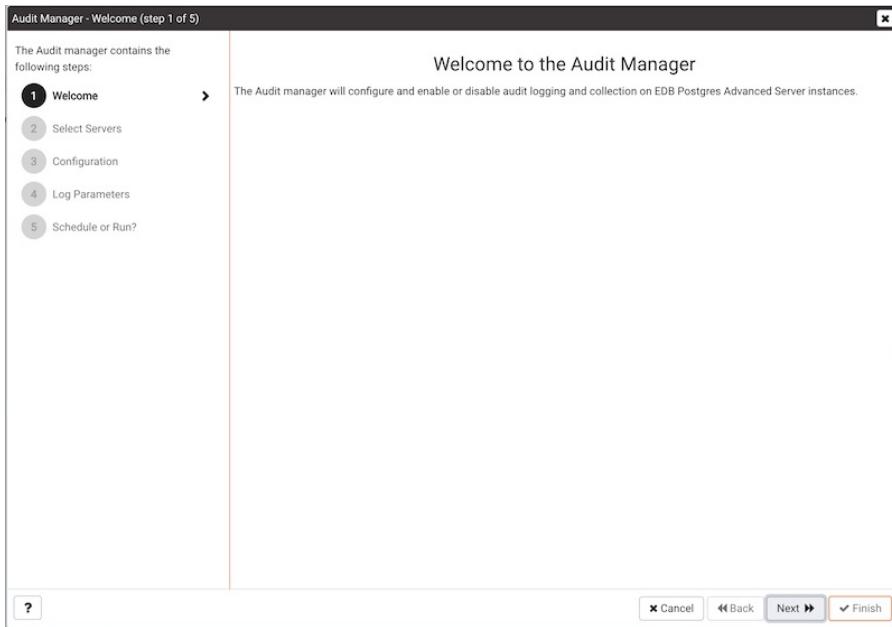
Ensure that the `Enabled` column in the `Probe Configuration` dialog is set to `Yes` for the `EDB Audit Configuration` probe.

Probes							
Probe name	Execution Frequency			Enabled?		Data Retention	
	Default?	Minutes	Seconds	Default?	Probe Enable?	Default?	Days
Background Writer Statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Blocked Session Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Data and Log File Analysis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Database Frozen XID	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	720	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Database Size	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Database Statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	90
EDB Audit Configuration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Failover Manager Cluster Info	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7
Failover Manager Node Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7

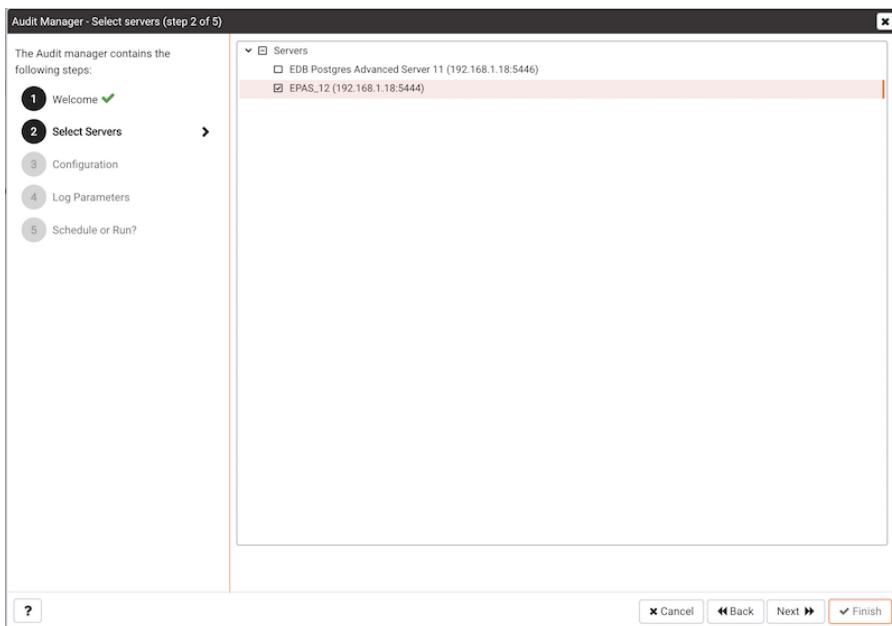
If EDB Audit Configuration is not enabled, use the **Enabled?** switch on the Manage Probes tab to enable it.

Configuring Audit Logging with the Audit Manager

To open the **Audit manager** wizard, select **Audit Manager...** from the **Management** menu. The **Audit manager - Welcome** dialog opens.



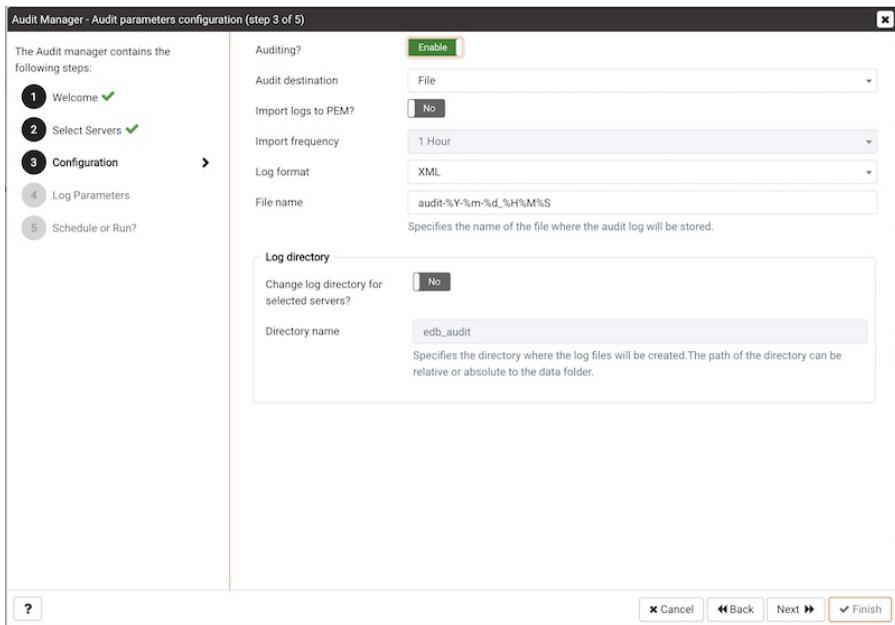
Click **Next** to continue.



Use the Select servers tree control to specify the servers to which the auditing configuration will be applied. To make a server available in the tree control, you must provide the **Service ID** on the **Advanced tab** of the **Create – Server** dialog when registering a server for monitoring by PEM. Note that only EDB Postgres Advanced Server supports auditing; PostgreSQL servers will not be included in the tree control.

Click **Next** to continue.

The **Auditing Parameters Configuration** dialog lets you enable or disable auditing and choose how often log records are collected into PEM.



Use the fields on the **Auditing parameters configuration** dialog to specify auditing preferences:

- Use the **Auditing** switch to Enable or Disable auditing on the specified servers.
- Use the **Audit destination** drop-down to select a destination for the audit logs; select File or Syslog. Please note this feature is supported on Advanced Server 10 and newer releases only.
- Use the **Import logs to PEM** switch to instruct PEM to periodically import log records from each server to the PEM Server. Set the switch to Yes to import log files; the default is No.
- Use the **Collection frequency** drop-down listbox to specify how often PEM will collect log records from monitored servers when log collection is enabled.
- Use the **Log format** drop-down listbox to select the raw log format that will be written on each server. If log collection is enabled, the PEM server will use CSV format.
- Use the **File name** field to specify the format used when generating log file names. By default, the format is set to `audit-%Y-%m-%d_%H%M%S` where:

audit is the file name specified in the Audit Directory Name field
Y is the year that the log was stored
m is the month that the log was stored
d is the day that the log was stored
H is the hour that the log was stored
M is the minute that the log was stored
S is the second that the log was stored

- Check the box next to **Change Log Directory for selected servers?** and use the **Audit Directory Name** field to specify a directory name to which the audit logs will be written. The directory will reside beneath the data directory on the PEM server.

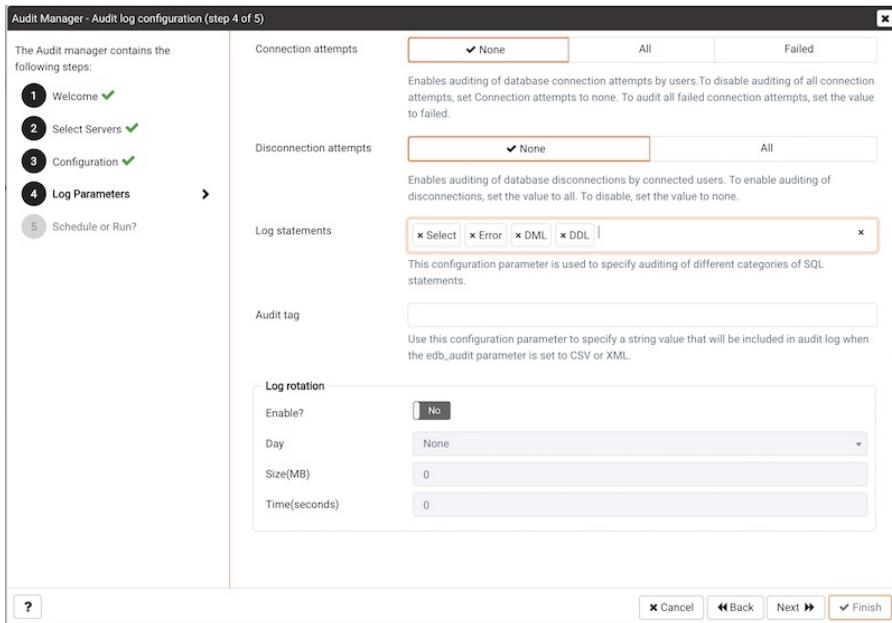
Use fields in the **Log directory** box to specify information about the directory in which the log files will

be saved:

- Move the **Change log directory for selected servers?** switch to Yes to enable the Directory name field.
- Use the **Directory name** field to specify the name of the directory on each server into which audit logs will be written. The directory specified will be created as a sub-directory of the data directory on the server.

Click **Next** to continue.

The **Audit log configuration** dialog is only available if you have enabled auditing on the Auditing parameters configuration dialog.



Use the controls on the **Audit log configuration** dialog to specify log configuration details that will be applied to each server:

- Use the **Connection attempts** switch to specify if connection attempts should be logged:
 - None** to disable connection logging.
 - All** to indicate that all connection attempts will be logged.
 - Failed** to log any connection attempts that fail.
- Use the **Disconnection attempts** switch to specify if disconnections should be logged. Specify:
 - None** to specify that disconnections should not be logged.
 - All** to enable disconnection logging.
- Use the **Log statements** field to specify the statement types that will be logged. Click within the field, and select from:
 - Select** - All statements that include the **SELECT** keyword will be logged.
 - Error** - All statements that result in an error will be logged.

DML - All DML (Data Modification Language) statements will be logged.

DDL - All DDL (Data Definition Language) statements (those that add, delete or alter data) will be logged.

Check the box next to **Select All** to select all statement types.

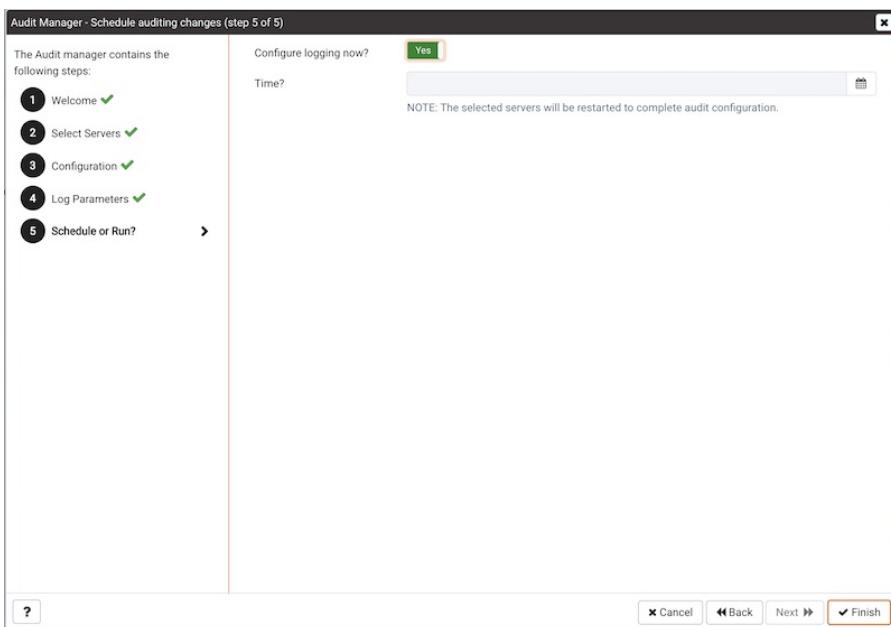
Check the box next to **Unselect All** to deselect all statement types.

- Use the **Audit tag** field to specify a tracking tag for the collected logs. Please note that audit tagging functionality is available only for Advanced Server versions 9.5 and later. If you are defining auditing functionality for multiple servers, and one or more of the servers are version 9.5 or later, this field will be enabled, but if selected, tagging functionality will only apply to those servers that are version 9.5 or later.

Use the fields in the **Log rotation** box to specify how the log files are managed on each server:

- Use the **Enable?** switch to specify that logfiles should be rotated. Please note that a new log file should be used periodically to prevent a single file becoming unmanageably large.
- Use the **Day drop-down** listbox to select a day or days on which the log file will be rotated.
- Use the **Size (MB)** field to specify a size in megabytes at which the log file will be rotated.
- Use the **Time (seconds)** field to specify the number of seconds between log file rotations.

Click **Next** to continue:



Use the **Schedule Auditing Changes** dialog to determine when auditing configuration changes are to take effect.

- Select **Configure logging now?** if you want the auditing configuration changes to take place immediately. The affected database servers will be restarted so the auditing changes can take effect.
- Use the **Time?** selector to schedule the auditing configuration changes to take place at some point in the future. Select the desired date and time from the drop-down lists. The affected database servers will be restarted at the specified date/time to put the auditing changes into effect.

Click **Finish** to complete the auditing configuration process.

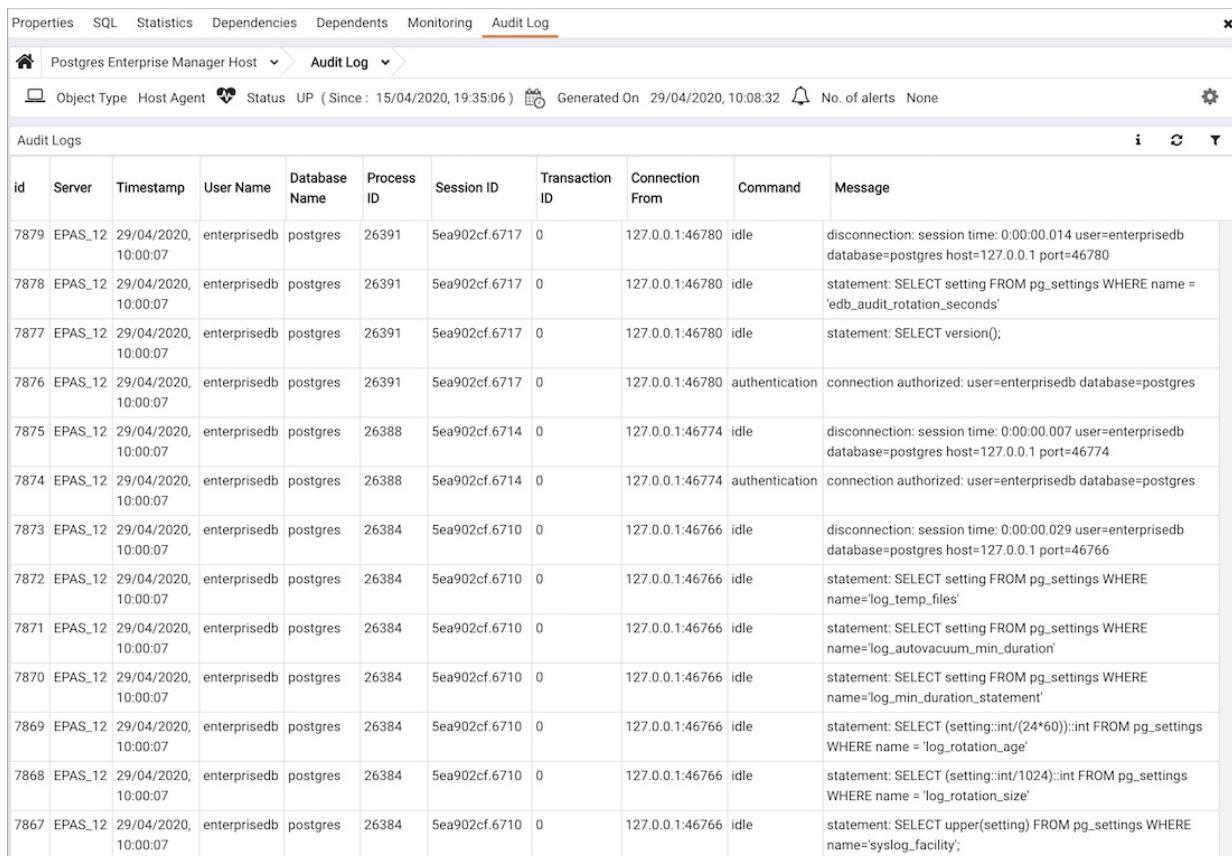
The Audit Manager will schedule a job to apply the configuration to each server. The job will consist of two tasks: one to update the audit logging configuration on the server, and one to restart the server with the new configuration.

You can use the **Scheduled Tasks** tab to review a list of Scheduled jobs. To open the **Scheduled Tasks** tab, highlight the name of a server or agent and select **Scheduled Tasks...** from the **Management** menu.

Viewing the Log with the Audit Log Dashboard

Use the Audit Log dashboard to view the audit log from Advanced Server database instances.

To open the **Audit Log** dashboard, right click on a server or agent node, and select **Audit Log Analysis** from the **Dashboards** menu. You can also open the Audit Log dashboard by navigating through the **Dashboards** menu (located on the **Management** menu).



The screenshot shows the Audit Log dashboard interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs: Properties, SQL, Statistics, Dependencies, Dependents, Monitoring, and Audit Log. The Audit Log tab is selected. Below the navigation bar, there is a header row with filters: Object Type (checkbox), Host Agent (checkbox), Status (UP since 15/04/2020, 19:35:06), Generated On (29/04/2020, 10:08:32), and No. of alerts (None). A gear icon for settings is also present. The main area is titled "Audit Logs" and contains a table with the following columns: id, Server, Timestamp, User Name, Database Name, Process ID, Session ID, Transaction ID, Connection From, Command, and Message. The table lists 15 audit records, mostly from EPAS_12, showing various database operations like disconnections, authentication, and SELECT statements. The records are ordered by timestamp in descending order, with the most recent at the top.

Audit Logs										
id	Server	Timestamp	User Name	Database Name	Process ID	Session ID	Transaction ID	Connection From	Command	Message
7879	EPAS_12	29/04/2020, 10:00:07	enterprisedb	postgres	26391	5ea902cf.6717	0	127.0.0.1:46780	idle	disconnection: session time: 0:00:00.014 user=enterprisedb database=postgres host=127.0.0.1 port=46780
7878	EPAS_12	29/04/2020, 10:00:07	enterprisedb	postgres	26391	5ea902cf.6717	0	127.0.0.1:46780	idle	statement: SELECT setting FROM pg_settings WHERE name = 'edb_audit_rotation_seconds'
7877	EPAS_12	29/04/2020, 10:00:07	enterprisedb	postgres	26391	5ea902cf.6717	0	127.0.0.1:46780	idle	statement: SELECT version();
7876	EPAS_12	29/04/2020, 10:00:07	enterprisedb	postgres	26391	5ea902cf.6717	0	127.0.0.1:46780	authentication	connection authorized: user=enterprisedb database=postgres
7875	EPAS_12	29/04/2020, 10:00:07	enterprisedb	postgres	26388	5ea902cf.6714	0	127.0.0.1:46774	idle	disconnection: session time: 0:00:00.007 user=enterprisedb database=postgres host=127.0.0.1 port=46774
7874	EPAS_12	29/04/2020, 10:00:07	enterprisedb	postgres	26388	5ea902cf.6714	0	127.0.0.1:46774	authentication	connection authorized: user=enterprisedb database=postgres
7873	EPAS_12	29/04/2020, 10:00:07	enterprisedb	postgres	26384	5ea902cf.6710	0	127.0.0.1:46766	idle	disconnection: session time: 0:00:00.029 user=enterprisedb database=postgres host=127.0.0.1 port=46766
7872	EPAS_12	29/04/2020, 10:00:07	enterprisedb	postgres	26384	5ea902cf.6710	0	127.0.0.1:46766	idle	statement: SELECT setting FROM pg_settings WHERE name=log_temp_files'
7871	EPAS_12	29/04/2020, 10:00:07	enterprisedb	postgres	26384	5ea902cf.6710	0	127.0.0.1:46766	idle	statement: SELECT setting FROM pg_settings WHERE name=log_autovacuum_min_duration'
7870	EPAS_12	29/04/2020, 10:00:07	enterprisedb	postgres	26384	5ea902cf.6710	0	127.0.0.1:46766	idle	statement: SELECT setting FROM pg_settings WHERE name=log_min_duration_statement'
7869	EPAS_12	29/04/2020, 10:00:07	enterprisedb	postgres	26384	5ea902cf.6710	0	127.0.0.1:46766	idle	statement: SELECT (setting::int/(24*60))::int FROM pg_settings WHERE name = 'log_rotation_age'
7868	EPAS_12	29/04/2020, 10:00:07	enterprisedb	postgres	26384	5ea902cf.6710	0	127.0.0.1:46766	idle	statement: SELECT (setting::int/1024)::int FROM pg_settings WHERE name = 'log_rotation_size'
7867	EPAS_12	29/04/2020, 10:00:07	enterprisedb	postgres	26384	5ea902cf.6710	0	127.0.0.1:46766	idle	statement: SELECT upper(setting) FROM pg_settings WHERE name='syslog_facility';

The Audit Log dashboard displays the audit records in reverse chronological order (newest records at the top, oldest records towards the bottom).

To view older audit records that do not appear in the window, use the vertical scroll bar controlling the list of audit records (the innermost scroll bar of the two located on the right-hand side of the window). As you move the scroll bar towards the bottom of the window, older audit records are continuously loaded and displayed.

You can use filtering to limit the number of audit records that are displayed. Click **Show Filters** to expose the filters panel.

Use the fields in the **filters panel** to provide certain selection criteria for the audit records you wish to display.

- Use the **Start** field to specify a start date for the report. Click the mouse button in the field to open a calendar and select a start date.
- Use the **End** field to specify an end date for the report. Click the mouse button in the field to open a calendar and select an end date.
- Use the **User** field to display only those entries where the activity was initiated by the given Postgres user.
- Use the **Database** field to display only those entries where the activity was issued on the given database.
- Use the **Command type** field to display only those entries where the activity was of the given type. Command types you can specify are idle, authentication, and SELECT. (For viewing SQL statements from user applications, specify the idle command type.)

Click **Filter** to apply the filtering criteria to the log entries.

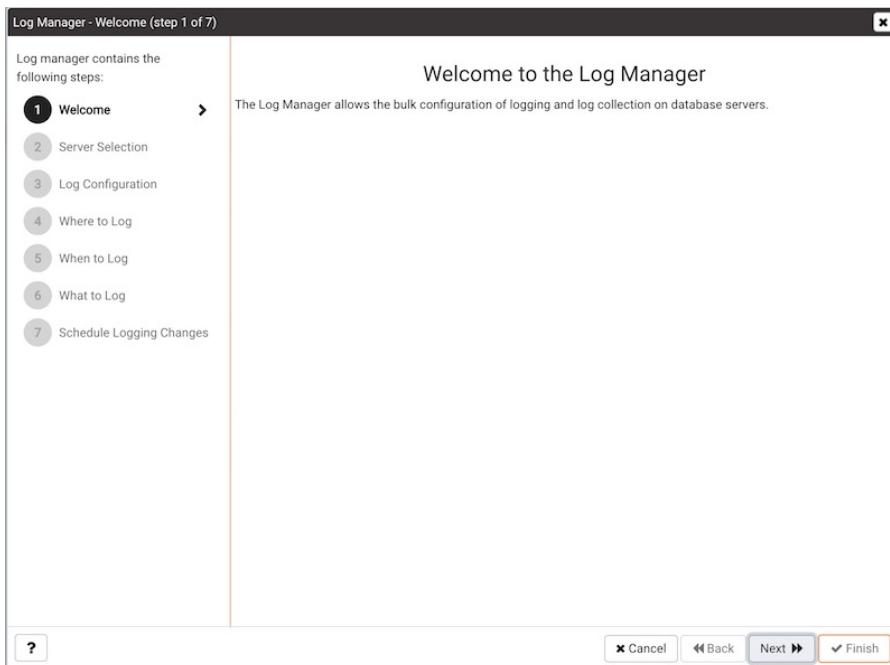
4.7 Log Manager

You can use the PEM Log Manager to simplify server log configuration for Postgres instances. With the Log Manager, you can modify all of your server log parameters with a click:

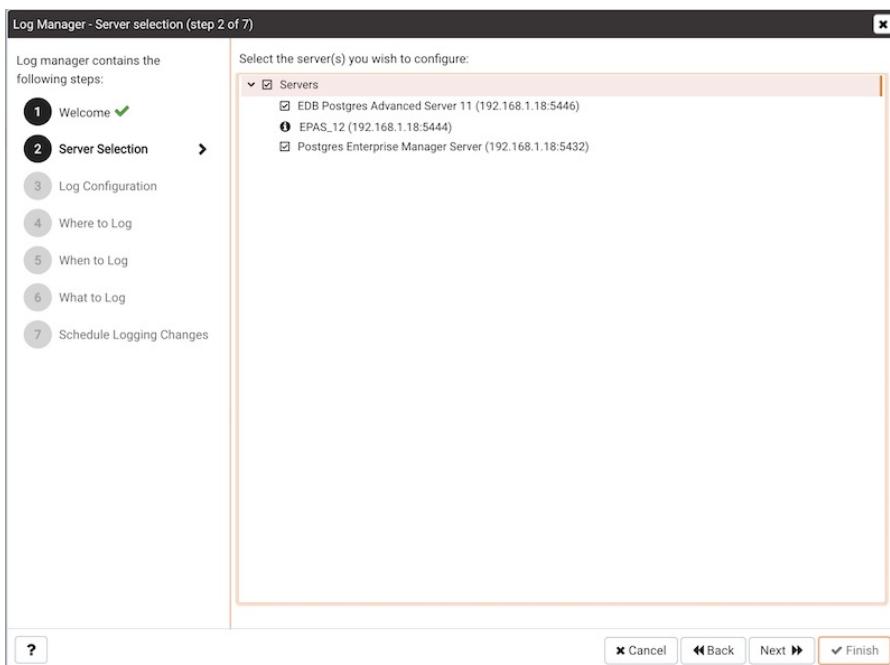
- Where log files are written
- How often log files are written
- The type of information written to log files
- The format of log file entries
- Log rotation properties

To configure logging for a Postgres instance, the server must be registered as a PEM-managed server, and the registration information must include the name of a service script.

To open the **Log Manager**, select the **Log Manager...** option from the **Management** menu of the PEM client. The wizard opens, welcoming you to the Log Manager.



Click **Next** to continue to the **Server selection** dialog.



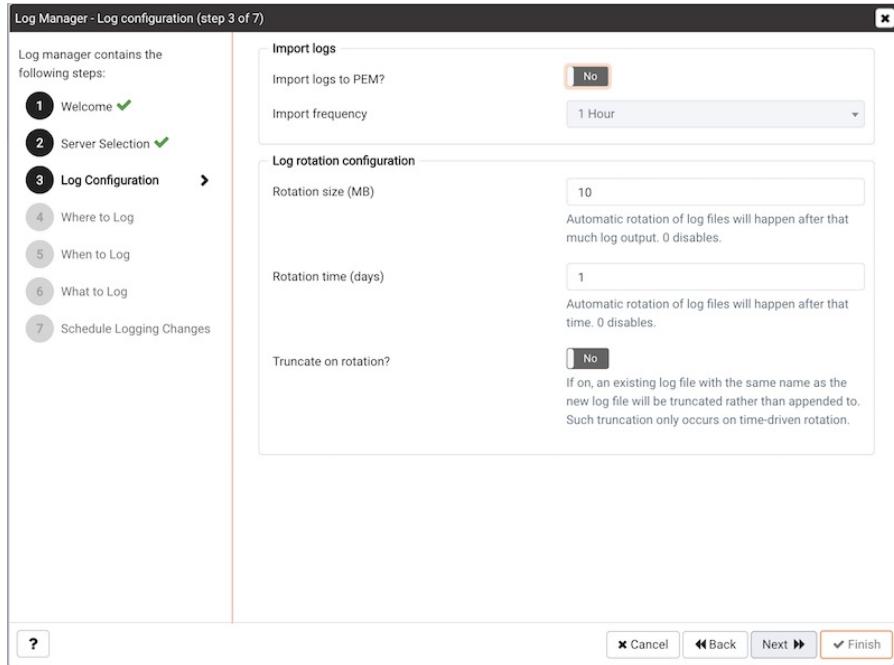
The **Server selection** dialog displays a list of the server connections monitored by PEM. Check the box next to the name of a server (or servers) to which the Log Manager wizard will apply the specified configuration. Log Manager is disabled for any server displaying a red exclamation mark to the left of its name in the Server selection tree control; there are several reasons that a server may not be enabled:

- Only a server that specifies a **Service ID** on the **Advanced** tab of the **Properties** dialog can be configured by Log Manager.

To provide a service ID, right click on the server name in the tree control, and select **Disconnect Server** from the context menu; if prompted, provide a password. Then, open the context menu for the server, and select **Properties**. Navigate to the **Advanced** tab, and provide the name of the service in the **Service ID** field; click **Save** to save your change and exit the dialog.

- If the PEM agent bound to the server does not have sufficient privileges to restart the server, the server will be disabled.
- If the PEM agent bound to the server is an older version than the associated PEM server, the server will be disabled.

Click **Next** to continue.



Use the options on the **Log configuration** dialog to specify how often log files will be imported to PEM and to specify log rotation details:

Options within the **Import Logs** box specify how often log files will be imported to PEM:

- Use the switch next to the **Import logs to PEM** label to specify if log files will be imported to PEM and displayed on the Server Log Analysis dashboard.
- Use the **Import Frequency** drop-down list box to specify how often log files are imported to PEM.

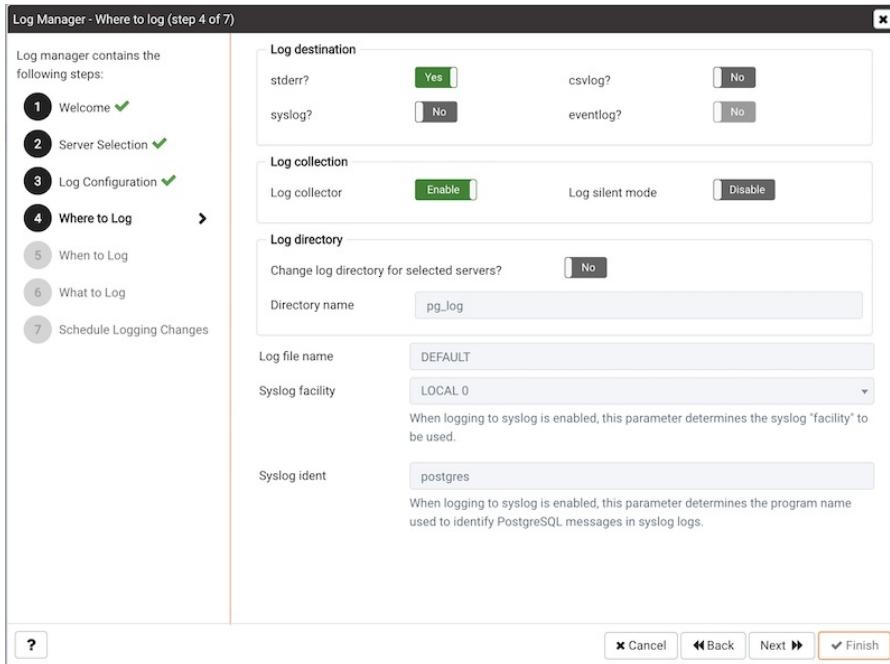
Use the fields in the **Log rotation configuration** box to specify the maximum length (lifespan or size) of a log file:

- Use the **Rotation Size** field to specify the maximum size in megabytes of an individual log file. The default value is 10 MB; when set to 0, no limit is placed on the maximum size of a log file.
- Use the **Rotation Time** field to specify the number of whole days that should be stored in each log file. The default value is 1 day.

Use the **Truncation on Rotation** switch to specify server behavior for time-based log file rotation:

- Select **ON** to specify that the server should overwrite any existing log file that has the same name that a new file would take.
- Select **OFF** to specify that the server should append any new log file entries to an existing log file with the same name that a new log file would take. This is the default behavior.

Click **Next** to continue.



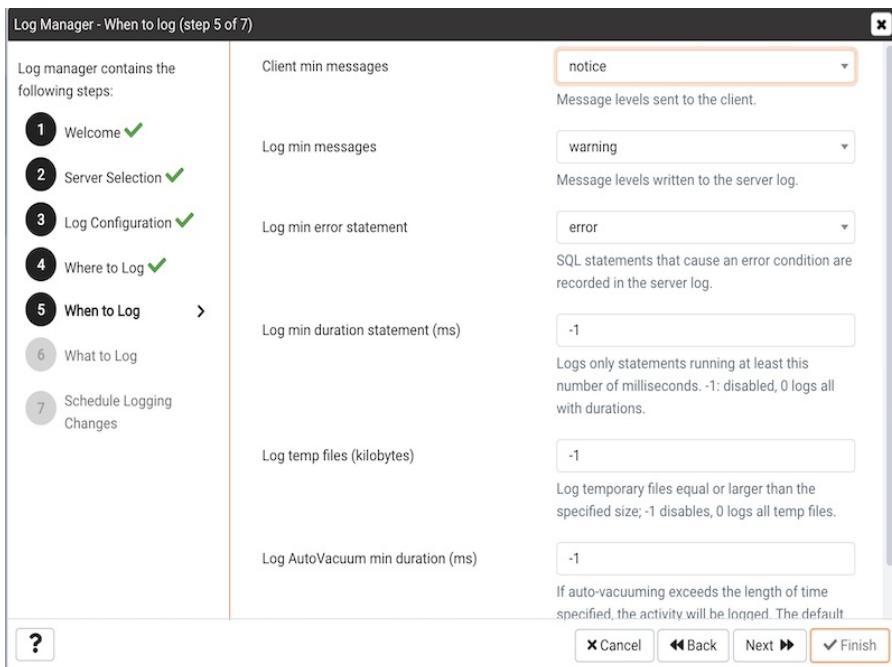
Use the fields on the **Where to** log dialog to specify where log files should be written.

- Select an option from the **Log Destination** box to specify a destination for the server log output:
 - Set the **stderr** switch to **Yes** to specify that log files should be written to stderr.
 - Set the **csvlog** switch to **Yes** to specify that log files should be written to file in a comma-separated value format. This option is automatically enabled (and no longer editable) if you have selected **Import logs to PEM** on the **Schedule** dialog; if you are not importing server log files to PEM, this option is editable.
 - Set the **syslog** switch to **Yes** to specify that log files should be written to the system log files.
 - On Windows, set the **eventlog** switch to Yes to specify that log files should be written to the event log.
- Use the options within the **Log collection** box to specify your collection preferences:
 - Set the **Log Collector** switch to **Enable** to instruct the server to re-direct captured log messages (directed to STDERR) into log files.
 - Set the **Log Silent Mode** switch to **Enable** to instruct the server to run silently in the background, disassociated from the controlling terminal.
- Use options in the **Log Directory** box to specify log file location preferences:
 - Set the **Change log directory for selected servers?** switch to **Yes** to specify that each set of log files should be maintained in a separate directory.
 - Use the **Directory name** field to specify the directory to which log files will be written. The directory will reside beneath the pg_log directory under the installation directory of the monitored server.
- Use the **Log File Name** field to specify a format for the log file name. If set to **DEFAULT**, the format is **enterprisedb-%Y-%m-%d_%H%M%S**, where:
 - **enterprisedb** is the file name prefix
 - **Y** is the year that the log was stored
 - **m** is the month that the log was stored
 - **d** is the day that the log was stored
 - **H** is the hour that the log was stored
 - **M** is the minute that the log was stored
 - **S** is the second that the log was stored

When logging to syslog is enabled:

- Use the **Syslog Facility** drop-down list box to specify which syslog facility should be used.
- Use the **Syslog Ident** field to specify the program name that will identify Advanced Server entries in system logs.

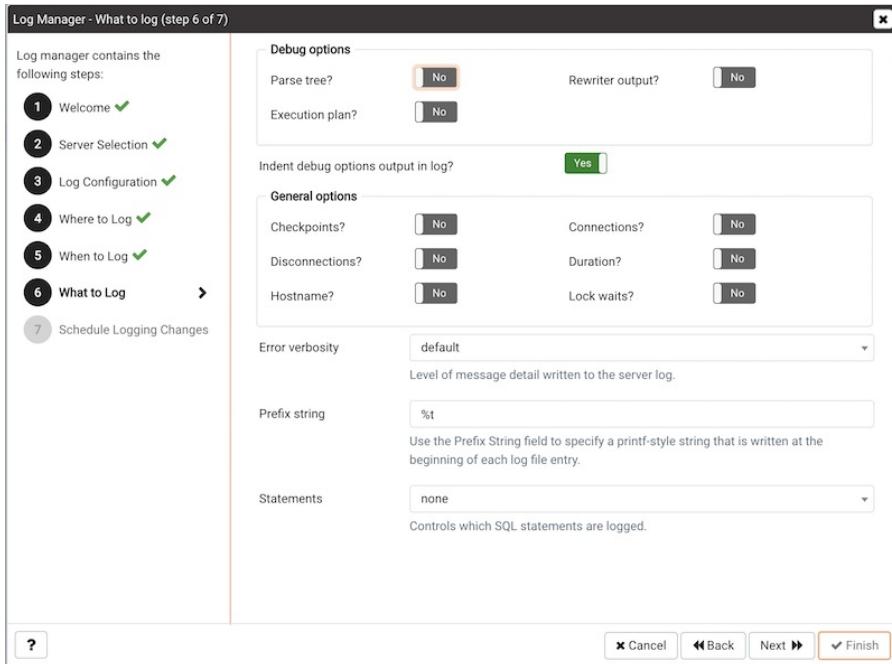
Click **Next** to continue.



Use the fields on the **When to log** dialog to specify which events will initiate a log file entry. The severity levels (in order of severity, from most severe to least severe) are:

- **panic** - Errors that cause all database sessions to abort.
- **fatal** - Errors that cause a session to abort.
- **log** - Information messages of interest to administrators.
- **error** - Errors that cause a command to abort.
- **warning** - Error conditions in which a command will complete but may not perform as expected.
- **notice** - Items of interest to users. This is the default.
- **info** - Information implicitly requested by the user.
- **debug5** through **debug1** - Detailed debugging information useful to developers.
- Use the **Client min messages** drop-down list box to specify the lowest severity level of message sent to the client application.
- Use the **Log min messages** drop-down list box to specify the lowest severity level that will be written to the server log.
- By default, when an error message is written to the server log, the text of the SQL statement that initiated the log entry is not included. Use the **Log min error statement** drop-down list box to specify a severity level that will trigger SQL statement logging. If a message is of the specified severity or higher, the SQL statement that produced the message will be written to the server log.
- Use the **Log min duration statement** drop-down list box to specify a statement duration (in milliseconds); any statements that exceed the specified number of milliseconds will be written to the server log. A value of **-1** disables all duration-based logging; a value of **0** logs all statements and their duration.
- Use the **Log temp files** field to specify a file size in kilobytes; when a temporary file reaches the specified size, it will be logged. A value of **-1** (the default) disables this functionality.
- Use the **Log autoVacuum min duration** field to specify a time length in milliseconds; if auto-vacuuming exceeds the length of time specified, the activity will be logged. A value of **-1** (the default) disables this functionality.

Click **Next** to continue.



Use the fields on the **What to** log dialog to specify log entry options that are useful for debugging and auditing.

The switches in the **Debug options** box instruct the server to include information in the log files related to query execution that may be of interest to a developer:

- Set the **Parse tree** switch to Yes to instruct the server to include the parse tree in the log file.
- Set the **Rewriter output** switch to Yes to instruct the server to include query rewriter output in the log file.
- Set the **Execution plan** switch to Yes to instruct the server to include the execution plan for each executed query in the log file.

When the **Indent Debug Options Output in Log** switch is set to **Yes**, the server indents each line that contains a parse tree entry, a query rewriter entry or query execution plan entry. While indentation makes the resulting log file more readable, it does result in a longer log file.

Use the switches in the **General Options** box to instruct the server to include auditing information in the log file:

- Set the **Checkpoints** switch to **Yes** to include checkpoints and restartpoints in the server log.
- Set the **Connections** switch to **Yes** to include each attempted connection to the server (as well as successfully authenticated connections) in the server log.
- Set the **Disconnections** switch to **Yes** to include a server log entry for each terminated session that provides the session information and session duration.
- Set the **Duration** switch to **Yes** to include the amount of time required to execute each logged statement in the server log.
- Set the **Hostname** switch to **Yes** to include both the IP address and host name in each server log entry (by default, only the IP address is logged). Please note that this may cause a performance penalty.
- Set the **Lock Waits** switch to **Yes** to instruct the server to write a log entry for any session that waits longer than the time specified in the `deadlock_timeout` parameter to acquire a lock. This is useful when trying to determine if lock waits are the cause of poor performance.

Use the **Error verbosity** drop-down list box to specify the detail written to each entry in the server log:

- Select **default** to include the error message, DETAIL, HINT, QUERY and CONTEXT in each

server log entry.

- Select **terse** to log only the error message.
- Select **verbose** to include the error message, the DETAIL, HINT, QUERY and CONTEXT error information, SQLSTATE error code and source code file name, the function name, and the line number that generated the error.

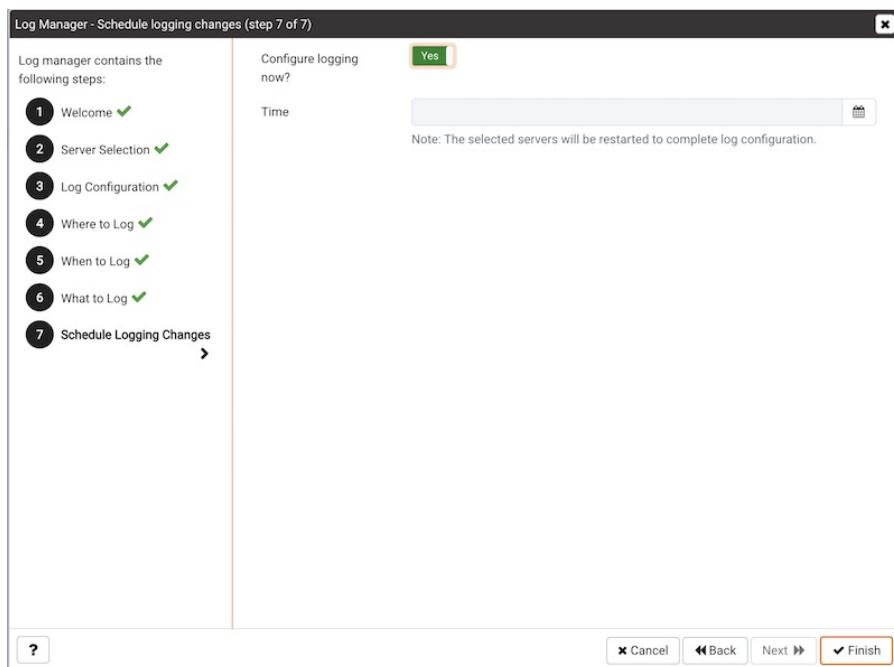
Use the **Prefix string** field to specify a printf-style string that is written at the beginning of each log file entry. For information about the options supported, please see the `log_line_prefix` documentation (in the Postgres core documentation), available at:

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/static/runtime-config-logging.html>

Use the **Statements** drop-down list box to specify which SQL statements will be included in the server log. The default is none; valid options are:

- Specify **none** to disable logging of SQL statements.
- Specify **ddl** to instruct the server to log ddl (data definition language) statements, such as CREATE, ALTER, and DROP.
- Specify **mod** to instruct the server to log all ddl statements, as well as all dml (data modification language) statements, such as INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, TRUNCATE and COPY FROM.
- Specify **all** to instruct the server to log all SQL statements.

Click **Next** to continue.



Use options on the **Schedule logging changes** dialog to specify when logging configuration changes will be applied:

- Set the **Configure logging now** switch to **Yes** to specify that your configuration preferences will be enabled, and the server will restart when you have completed the Log Manager wizard.
- Set **Configure logging now** to **No** to use the **Schedule** it for some other time calendar selector to specify a convenient time for logging configuration preferences to be applied, and the server to restart.

Note that when you apply the configuration changes specified by the Log Manager wizard, the server restart will temporarily interrupt use of the database server for users.

Click **Finish** to exit the wizard, and either restart the server, or schedule the server restart for the time specified on the scheduling dialog.

Reviewing the Server Log Analysis Dashboard

After invoking the Log Manager wizard, and importing your log files to PEM, you can use the **Server Log Analysis** dashboard to review the log files for a selected server. To open the **Server Log Analysis** dashboard, right-click on the name of a monitored server in the PEM client tree control, and navigate through the **Dashboards** menu, selecting **Server Log Analysis**.

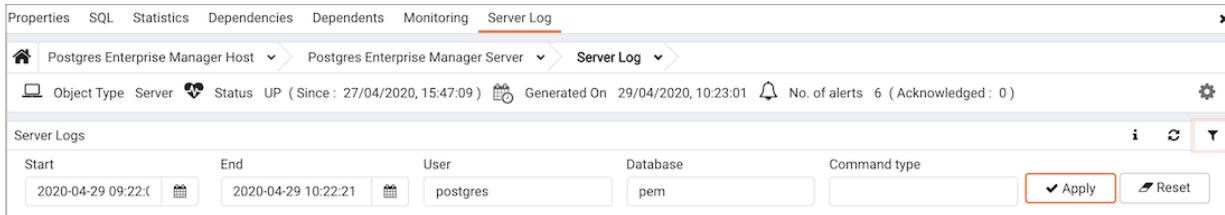
Server Logs										
id	Timestamp	User Name	Database Name	Process ID	Session ID	Transaction ID	Connection From	Command	Message	
1870601	29/04/2020, 10:15:06	agent1	pem	64373	5ea8fbc6.fb75	5002111	127.0.0.1:55512	COPY	duration: 0.187 ms statement: BEGIN;COPY pemdata.server_logs(server_id, log_time, user_name, database_name, process_id, connection_from, session_id, session_line_num, command_tag, session_start_time, virtual_transaction_id, transaction_id, error_severity, sql_state_code, message, detail, hint, internal_query, internal_query_pos, context, query, query_pos, location, application_name) FROM STDIN WITH NULL AS 'NULL' QUOTE " CSV;	
1870600	29/04/2020, 10:15:06	agent1	pem	64373	5ea8fbc6.fb75	0	127.0.0.1:55512	COMMIT	duration: 0.572 ms statement: END;	
1870599	29/04/2020, 10:15:06	agent1	pem	64373	5ea8fbc6.fb75	5002110	127.0.0.1:55512	UPDATE	duration: 0.129 ms statement: UPDATE pem.log_configuration SET (last_read_filename, file_offset) = ('/var/lib/pgsql/12/data/log/postgresql-2020-04-29_004252.csv', 3134795) WHERE server_id = 1;	
1870598	29/04/2020, 10:15:06	agent1	pem	64373	5ea8fbc6.fb75	5002110	127.0.0.1:55512	COPY	duration: 0.289 ms statement: BEGIN;COPY pemdata.server_logs(server_id, log_time, user_name, database_name, process_id, connection_from, session_id, session_line_num, command_tag, session_start_time, virtual_transaction_id, transaction_id, error_severity, sql_state_code, message, detail, hint, internal_query, internal_query_pos, context, query, query_pos, location, application_name) FROM STDIN WITH NULL AS 'NULL' QUOTE " CSV;	
1870597	29/04/2020, 10:15:06	agent1	pem	64373	5ea8fbc6.fb75	0	127.0.0.1:55512	COMMIT	duration: 0.521 ms statement: END;	
1870596	29/04/2020, 10:15:06	agent1	pem	64373	5ea8fbc6.fb75	5002109	127.0.0.1:55512	UPDATE	duration: 0.132 ms statement: UPDATE pem.log_configuration SET (last_read_filename, file_offset) = ('/var/lib/pgsql/12/data/log/postgresql-2020-04-29_004252.csv', 3134305) WHERE server_id = 1;	
1870595	29/04/2020, 10:15:06	agent1	pem	64373	5ea8fbc6.fb75	5002109	127.0.0.1:55512	COPY	duration: 0.200 ms statement: BEGIN;COPY pemdata.server_logs(server_id, log_time, user_name, database_name, process_id, connection_from, session_id, session_line_num, command_tag, session_start_time, virtual_transaction_id, transaction_id, error_severity, sql_state_code, message, detail, hint, internal_query, internal_query_pos, context, query, query_pos, location, application_name) FROM STDIN WITH NULL AS 'NULL' QUOTE " CSV;	
1870594	29/04/2020, 10:15:06	agent1	pem	64372	5ea8fbc6.fb75	0	127.0.0.1:55512	COMMIT	duration: 0.382 ms statement: END;	

The header information on the **Server Log Analysis** dashboard displays the date and time that the server was started, the date and time that the page was last updated, and the current number of triggered alerts.

Entries in the **Server Log** table are displayed in chronological order, with the most-recent log entries first. Use the scroll bars to navigate through the log entries, or to view columns that are off of the display.

Headings at the top of the server log table identify the information stored in each column; hover over a column heading to view a tooltip that contains a description of the content of each column.

You can use filtering to limit the number of server log records that are displayed. Click **Show Filters** to expose the filters panel and define a filter.



Use the fields within the **filter definition** box to describe the selection criteria that PEM will use to select a subset of a report for display:

- Use the **From** field to specify a starting date for the displayed server log.
- Use the **To** field to specify an ending date for the displayed server log.
- Enter a role name in the **Username** field display only transactions performed by that user.
- Enter a database name in the **Database** field to specify that the server should limit the displayed records to only those transactions that were performed against the specified database.
- Use the **Command Type** field to specify a selection criteria for the commands that will be displayed in the filtered report.

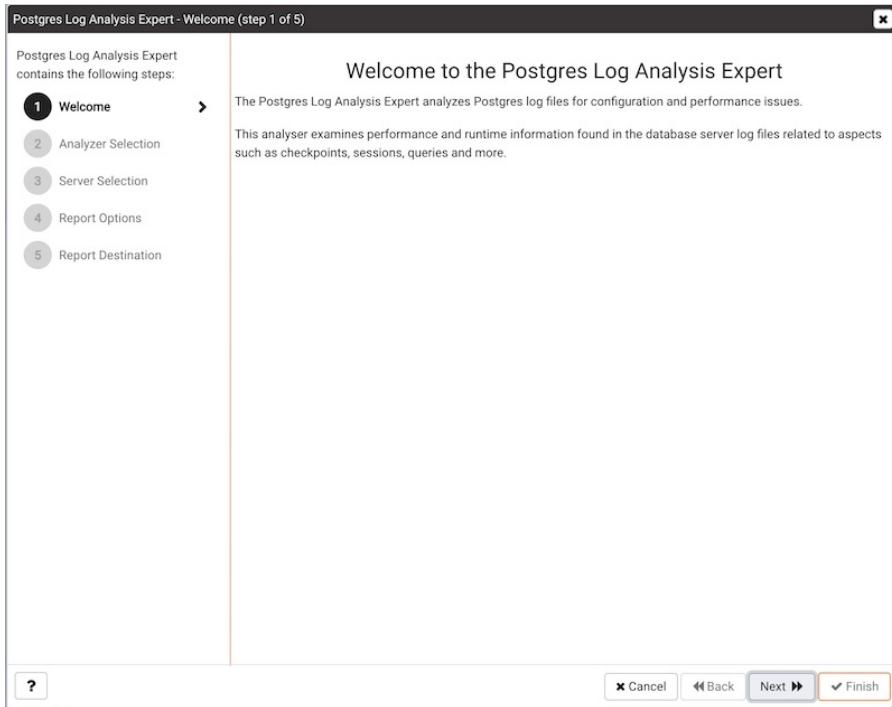
When you've described the criteria by which you wish to filter the server logs, click **Filter** to display the filtered server log in the **Server Log** table.

Postgres Log Analysis Expert

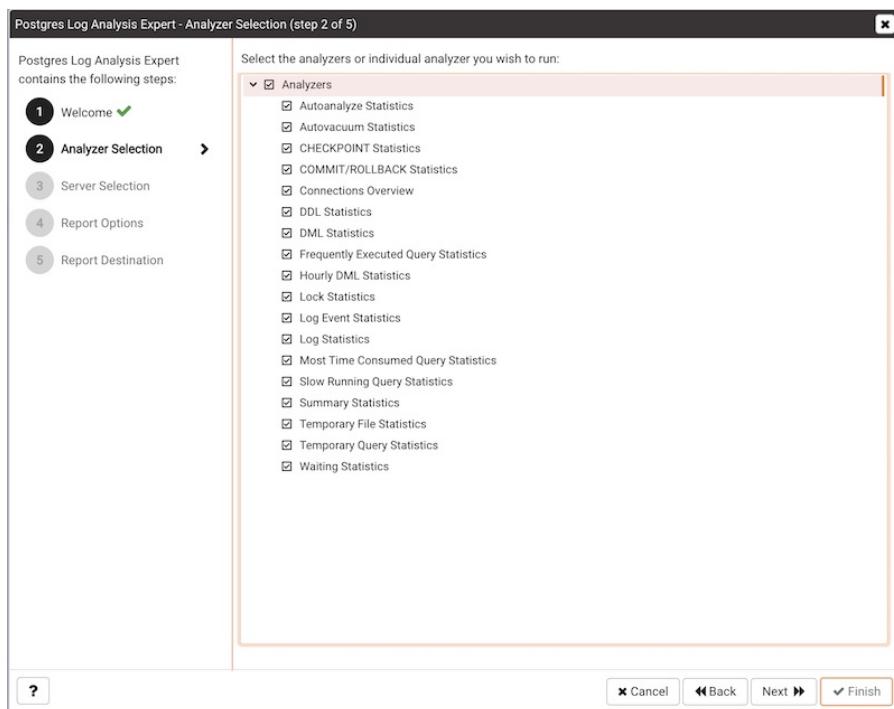
The PEM Log Analysis Expert analyzes the log files of servers that are registered with Postgres Enterprise Manager, and produces a report that provides an analysis of your Postgres cluster's usage based on log file entries. You can use information on the Log Analysis Expert reports to make decisions about optimizing your cluster usage and configuration to improve performance.

Before using the PEM Log Analysis Expert, you must specify the Service ID on the Advanced tab of the Server Properties dialog, and use the Log Manager wizard to enable log collection by the PEM server.

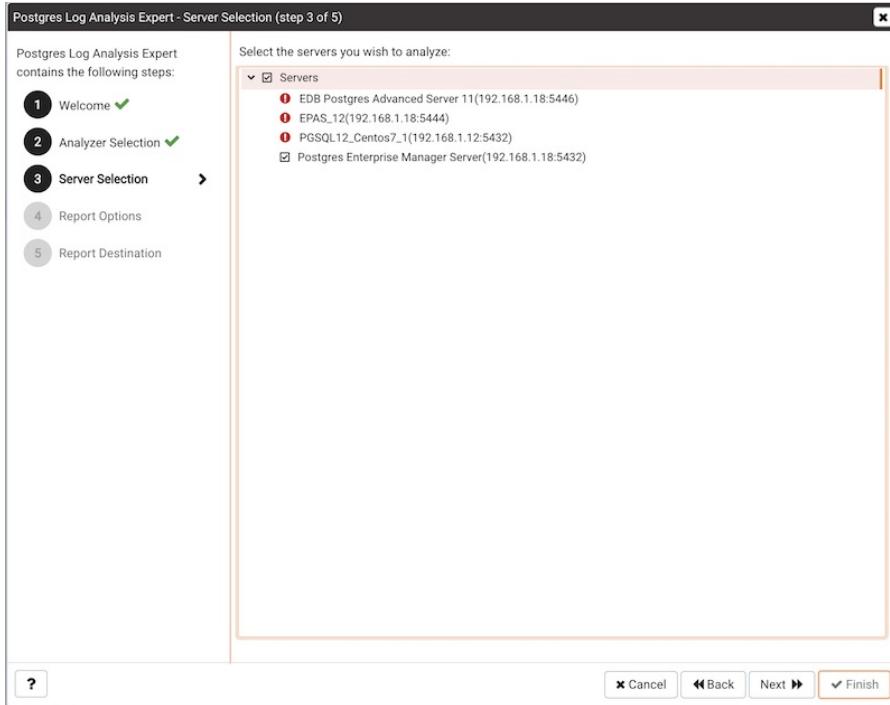
To open the **Postgres Log Analysis Expert** wizard, select the **Postgres Log Analysis Expert...** option from the **Management** menu of the PEM client. The wizard's **Welcome** dialog opens; click **Next** to continue:



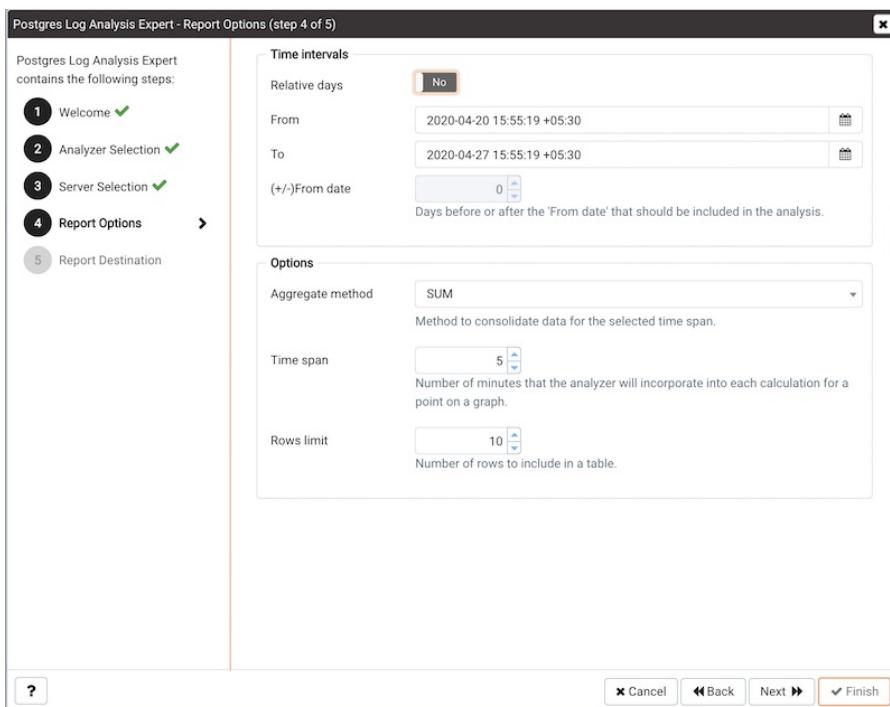
The wizard's **Analyzer selection** dialog displays a list of Analyzers from which you can select. Each Analyzer generates a corresponding table, chart, or graph that contains information gleaned from the log files.



Check the box to the left of an Analyzer to indicate that the Log Analysis Expert should prepare the corresponding table, chart or graph. After making your selections, click **Next** to continue to the Server selection tree control.



Use the tree control to specify which servers you would like the Postgres Log Analysis Expert to analyze. If you select multiple servers, the resulting report will contain the corresponding result set for each server in a separate (but continuous) list. Click **Next** to continue to the Report options dialog.



Use the fields in the **Options** section to specify the analysis method and the maximum length of any resulting tables:

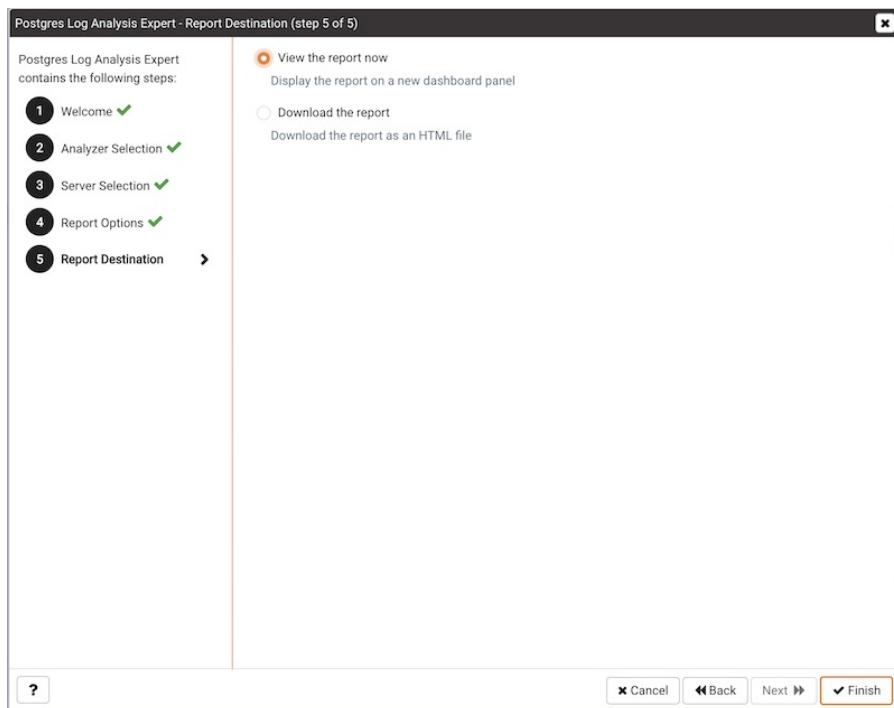
- Use the **Aggregate method** drop-down to select the method used by the Log Analysis Expert to consolidate data for the selected time span. You can select from:
 - **SUM** instructs the analyzer to calculate a value that is the sum of the collected values for the specified time span.
 - **AVG** instructs the analyzer to calculate a value that is the average of the collected values for the specified time span.
 - **MAX** instructs the analyzer to use the maximum value that occurs within a specified time span.

- **MIN** instructs the analyzer to use the minimum value that occurs within a specified time span.
- Use the **Time span** field to specify the number of minutes that the analyzer will incorporate into each calculation for a point on a graph. For example, if the Time span is 5 minutes, and the Aggregate method is AVG, each point on the given graph will contain the average value of the activity that occurred within a five minute time span.
- Use the **Rows limit** field to specify the maximum number of rows to include in a table.

Use the fields in the **Time Intervals** section to specify the time range that the Log Analysis Expert will analyze:

- Set **Relative days** to Yes to enable the (+/-)From date field and specify the number of days before or after the date and time selected in the From field.
- Use the **From** field to specify the starting date and time for the analysis.
- Use the **To** field to specify the ending date and time for the analysis.
- Use the **(+/-)** From date selector to specify the number of days before or after the From date that should be included in the analysis.

When you've specified the report options, click **Next** to continue to the Report destination dialog.



You can choose the default option and select **Finish** to view the Log Analysis Expert report in the PEM client's tabbed browser, or click the radio button next to Download the report to save a copy of the report to an HTML file for later use.

If you have specified that the report should be saved to a file, the report will be downloaded.

Reviewing the Postgres Log Analysis Expert Report

If you've elected to review the report immediately, the Postgres Log Analysis Expert report will be displayed in the PEM Client window. The report header displays the date and time that the report was generated, the time period that the report spans, and the aggregation method specified when defining the report. The name of the server for which information is displayed is noted at the start of each section of the report.

The report displays the tables, graphs and charts that were selected in the Log Analysis Expert wizard. Use the **Jump To** button (located in the lower-right hand corner of the screen) to navigate to a specific graphic.

The screenshot shows the 'Postgres Log Analysis Expert' interface. At the top, it displays the interval (2020-4-20 15:55:19 - 2020-4-27 15:55:19), generated time (2020-04-27 16:00:51), span (5 Minutes), aggregate (SUM), and a 'Go to:' dropdown set to 'Postgres Enterprise Manager Server'. Below this, a tree view shows 'Postgres Enterprise Manager Server(192.168.1.18:5432)'. Under this node, there are two sections: 'Summary Statistics' and 'Hourly DML Statistics'.

Summary Statistics:

Settings	Values
Number of unique queries	151649
Total queries	155045
Total queries duration	
First query	27/04/2020 15:47:09.86 IST
Last query	27/04/2020 15:53:59.611 IST
Queries peak time	27/04/2020 15:49:38 IST queries 2821
Number of events	155045
Number of unique events	1
Total number of sessions	348
Total duration of sessions	
Average sessions duration	
Total number of connections	0
Total number of databases	0

Hourly DML Statistics:

Time	Database name	Statement	Count	Min duration	Max duration	Avg duration
27/04/2020 15:00	db01	SELECT	80	0.05	105.40	4.90
27/04/2020 15:00	edbstore_temp	SELECT	58	0.02	66.58	4.64
27/04/2020 15:00	hr	SELECT	48	0.01	29.26	1.87
27/04/2020 15:00	pem	COPY	1641	0.65	43.81	2.08
27/04/2020 15:00	pem	DELETE	73	0.44	8.74	1.04
27/04/2020 15:00	pem	INSERT	190	0.06	9.50	2.19

If the report contains an analysis of more than one monitored server, charts and tables will be displayed in sets; first the graphs, tables and charts that display statistics for one server, then the graphics for the next server in the report.

4.8 SQL Profiling and Analysis

Most RDBMS experts agree that inefficient SQL code is the leading cause of most database performance problems. The challenge for DBAs and developers is to locate the poorly-running SQL code in large and complex systems, and then optimize that code for better performance.

The SQL Profiler component allows a database superuser to locate and optimize poorly-running SQL code. Users of Microsoft SQL Server's Profiler will find PEM's SQL Profiler very similar in operation and capabilities. SQL Profiler is installed with each Advanced Server instance; if you are using PostgreSQL, you must download the SQL Profiler installer, and install the SQL Profiler product into each managed database instance you wish to profile.

For each database monitored by SQL Profiler, you must:

1. Edit the **postgresql.conf** file; you must include the SQL Profiler library in the `shared_preload_libraries` configuration parameter.

For Linux installations, the parameter value should include:

`$libdir/sql-profiler`

on Windows, the parameter value should include:

`$libdir/sql-profiler.dll`

2. Create the functions used by SQL Profiler in your database. The SQL Profiler installation program places a SQL script (named `sql-profiler.sql`) in the `share/postgresql/contrib` subdirectory of the main PostgreSQL installation directory on Linux systems. On Windows systems, this script is located in the `share` subdirectory. You must invoke this script on the maintenance database specified when registering the server with PEM.
3. Stop and re-start the server for the changes to take effect.

Please note: if you have connected to the PEM server with the PEM client before configuring SQL Profiler, you must disconnect and reconnect with the server to enable SQL Profiler functionality. For more detailed information about installing and configuring the SQL Profiler plugin, please refer to the PEM Installation Guide, available from the EDB website at:

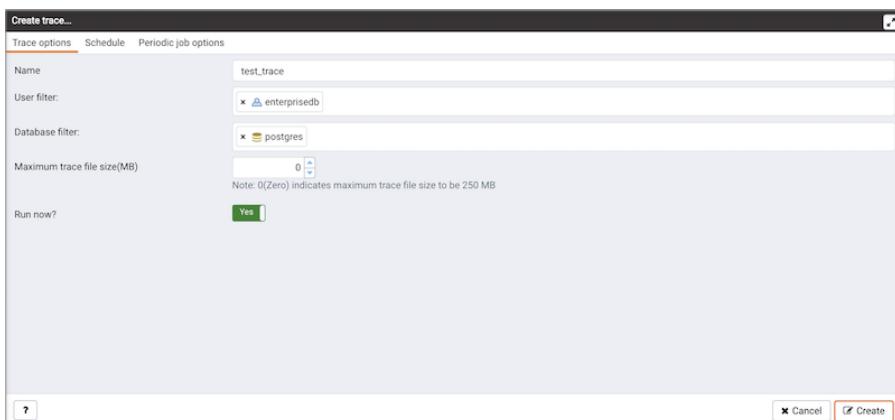
<http://enterprisedb.com/products-services-training/products/documentation>

Creating a New SQL Trace

SQL Profiler captures and displays a specific SQL workload for analysis in a SQL trace. You can start and review captured SQL traces immediately, or save captured traces for review at a later time. You can use SQL Profiler to create and store up to 15 named traces; use menu options to create and manage traces.

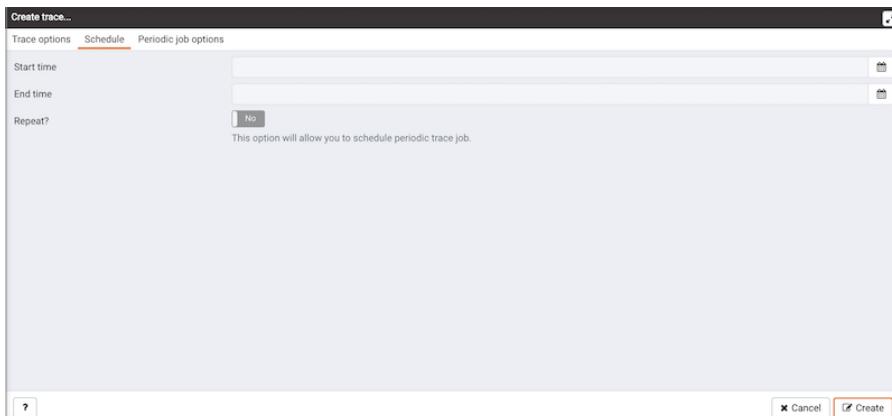
Creating a Trace

You can use the `Create trace...` dialog to define a SQL Trace for any database on which SQL Profiler has been installed and configured. To access the dialog, highlight the name of the database in the PEM client tree control; navigate through the Management menu to the SQL Profiler pull-aside menu, and select Create trace....



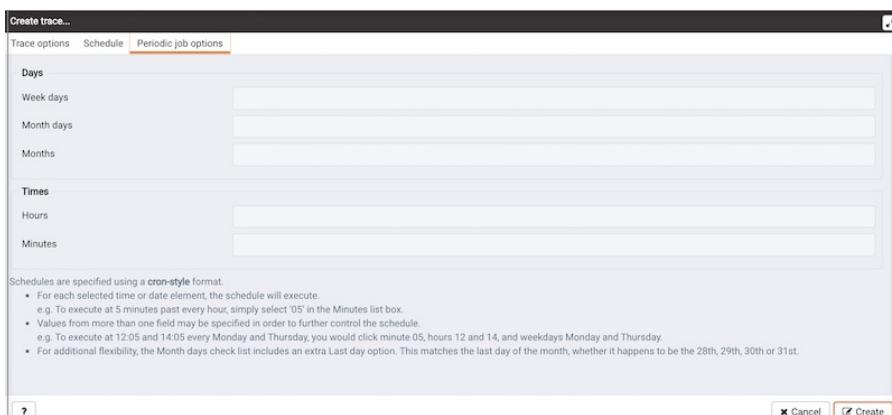
Use the fields on the `Trace options` tab to specify details about the new trace:

- Provide a name for the trace in the Name field.
- Click in the User filter field to specify the roles whose queries will be included the trace; optionally, check the box next to Select All to include queries from all roles.
- Click in the Database filter field to specify which databases to trace; optionally, check the box next to Select All to include queries against all databases.
- Specify a trace size in the Maximum Trace File Size field; SQL Profiler will terminate the trace when it reaches approximately the size specified.
- Specify Yes in the Run Now field to start the trace when you select the Create button; select No to enable fields on the Schedule tab.



Use the fields on the Schedule tab to specify scheduling details for the new trace:

- Use the Start time field to specify the starting time for the trace.
- Use the End time field to specify the ending time for the trace.
- Specify Yes in the Repeat? field to indicate that the trace should be repeated every day at the times specified; select No to enable fields on the Periodic job options tab.



Fields on the Periodic job options tab specify scheduling details about a recurring trace. Use fields in the Days section to specify the days on which the job will execute:

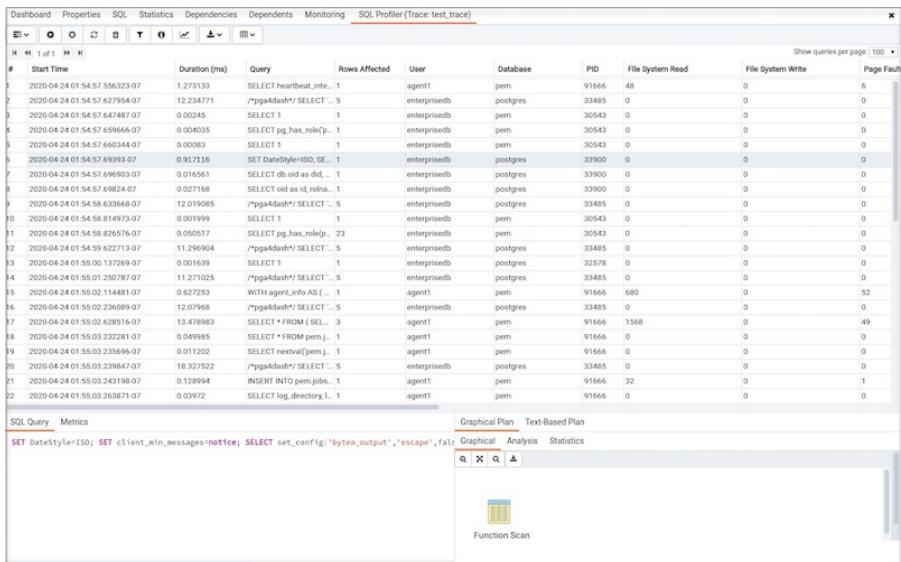
- Click in the Week days field to select the days of the week on which the trace will execute.
- Click in the Month days field to select the days of the month on which the trace will execute.
- Click in the Months field to select the months in which the trace will execute.

Use fields in the Times section to specify a time schedule for the trace execution:

- Click in the Hours field to select the hours at which the trace will execute.
- Click in the Minutes field to select the hours at which the trace will execute.

When you've completed the Create trace... dialog, click Create to start the newly defined trace or to

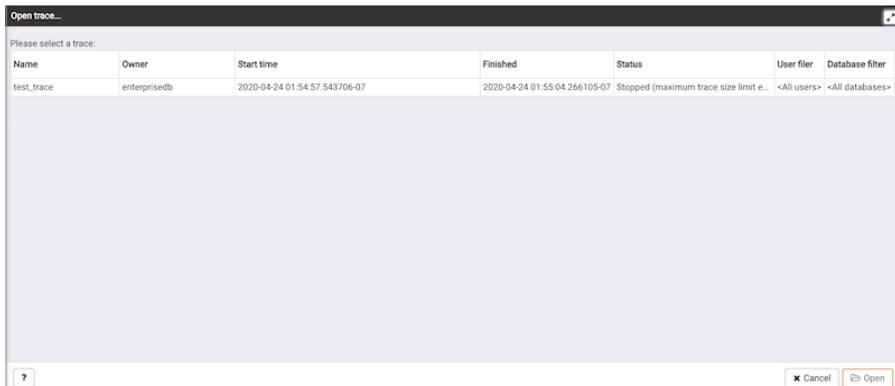
schedule the trace for a later time.



If you elect to execute the trace immediately, the trace results will display in the PEM client.

Opening an Existing Trace

To view a previous trace, highlight the name of the profiled database in the PEM client tree control; navigate through the **Management** menu to the SQL Profiler pull-aside menu, and select **Open trace....** You can also use the **SQL Profiler toolbar** menu to open a trace; select the **Open trace...** option. The Open trace... dialog opens.



Highlight an entry in the trace list and click Open to open the selected trace. The selected trace opens in the SQL Profiler tab.

Filtering a Trace

A filter is a named set of (one or more) rules, each of which can hide events from the trace view. When you apply a filter to a trace, the hidden events are not removed from the trace, but are merely excluded from the display.

Click the Filter icon to open the **Trace Filter** dialog and create a rule (or set of rules) that define a filter. Each rule will screen the events within the current trace based on the identity of the role that invoked

the event, or the query type invoked during the event.

To open an existing filter, select the **Open** button; to define a new filter, click the **Add (+)** icon to add a row to the table displayed on the General tab and provide rule details:

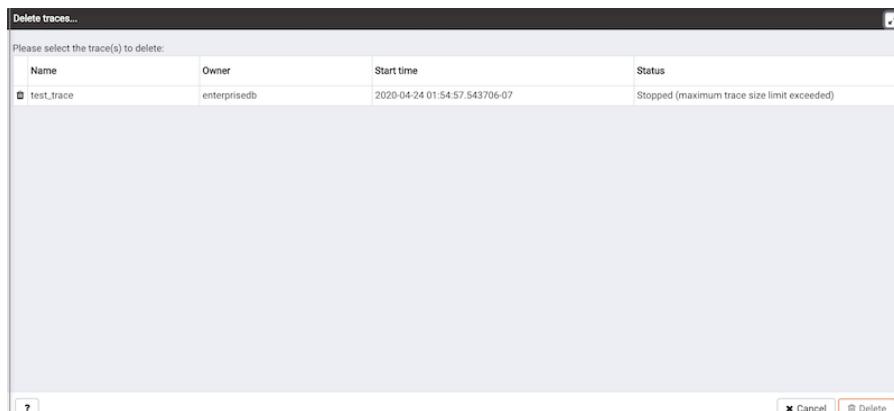
- Use the **Type** drop-down listbox to specify the trace field that the filter rule will apply to.
- Use the **Condition** drop-down listbox to specify the type of operator that SQL Profiler will apply to the Value when it filters the trace:
 - Select **Matches to** to filter events that contain the specified Value.
 - Select **Does not match** to filter events that do not contain the specified Value.
 - Select **Is equal to** to filter events that contain an exact match to the string specified in the Value field.
 - Select **Is not equal to** to filter events that do not contain an exact match to the string specified in the Value field.
 - Select **Starts with** to filter events that begin with the string specified in the Value field.
 - Select **Does not start with** to filter events that do not begin with the string specified in the Value field.
 - Select **Less than** to filter events that have a numeric value less than the number specified in the Value field.
 - Select **Greater than** to filter events that have a numeric value greater than the number specified in the Value field.
 - Select **Less than or equal to** to filter events that have a numeric value less than or equal to the number specified in the Value field.
 - Select **Greater than or equal to** to filter events that have a numeric value greater than or equal to the number specified in the Value field.
- Use the **Value** field to specify the string, number or regular expression that SQL Profiler will search for.

When you've finished defining a rule, click the Add (+) icon to add another rule to the filter. To delete a rule from a filter, highlight the rule and click the Delete icon.

Click the **Save** button to save the filter definition to a file without applying the filter; to apply the filter, click **OK**. Select **Cancel** to exit the dialog and discard any changes to the filter.

Deleting a Trace

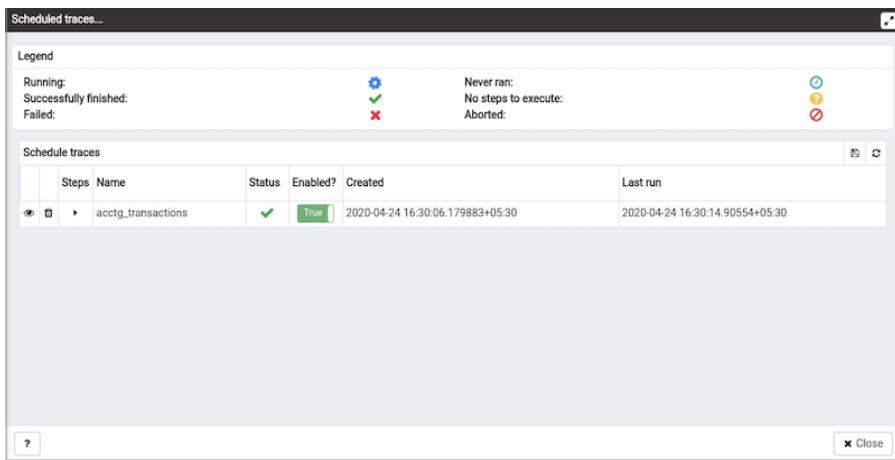
To delete a trace, highlight the name of the profiled database in the PEM client tree control; navigate through the **Management** menu to the SQL Profiler pull-aside menu, and select **Delete trace(s)...**. You can also use the SQL Profiler toolbar menu to delete a trace; select the **Delete trace(s)...** option. The **Delete traces** dialog opens.



Click the icon to the left of a trace name to mark one or more traces for deletion and click **Delete**. The PEM client will acknowledge that the selected traces have been deleted.

Viewing Scheduled Traces

To view a list of scheduled traces, highlight the name of the profiled database in the PEM client tree control; navigate through the **Management** menu to the SQL Profiler pull-aside menu, and select **Scheduled traces...**. You can also use the SQL Profiler toolbar menu to the list; select the **Scheduled traces...** option.



The **Scheduled traces...** dialog displays a list of the traces that are awaiting execution. Click the edit button to the left of a trace name to access detailed information about the trace:

- The **Status** field lists the status of the current trace.
- The **Enabled?** switch displays Yes if the trace is enabled; No if it is disabled.
- The **Name** field displays the name of the trace.
- The **Agent** field displays the name of the agent responsible for executing the trace.
- The **Last run** field displays the date and time of the last execution of the trace.
- The **Next run** field displays the date and time of the next scheduled trace.
- The **Created** field displays the date and time that the trace was defined.

Using the Index Advisor

Index Advisor is distributed with Advanced Server 9.0 and above. Index Advisor works with SQL Profiler by examining collected SQL statements and making indexing recommendations for any underlying tables to improve SQL response time. The Index Advisor works on all DML (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE) and SELECT statements that are invoked by a superuser.

Diagnostic output from the Index Advisor includes:

- Forecasted performance benefits from any recommended indexes
- The predicted size of any recommended indexes
- DDL statements you can use to create the recommended indexes

Before using Index Advisor, you must:

1. Modify the **postgresql.conf** file on each Advanced Server host, adding the `index_advisor` library to

the shared_preload_libraries parameter.

2. Install the **Index Advisor contrib** module. To install the module, use the psql client or PEM Query Tool to connect to the database, and invoke the following command:

```
\i <complete_path>/share/contrib/index_advisor.sql
```

3. Restart the server for your changes to take effect.

Index Advisor can make indexing recommendations based on trace data captured by SQL Profiler. Simply highlight one or more queries in the **SQL Profiler Trace Data** pane, and click the **Index Advisor** toolbar button (or select Index Advisor from the View menu). For detailed usage information about Index Advisor, please see the EDB Postgres Advanced Server Guide.

Please note: Index Advisor cannot analyze statements invoked by a non-superuser. If you attempt to analyze statements invoked by a non-superuser, the server log will include the following error:

ERROR: access to library "index_advisor" is not allowed

For more information about configuring and using Index Advisor, please see the EDB Postgres Advanced Server Guide, available from EDB at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/resources/product-documentation>

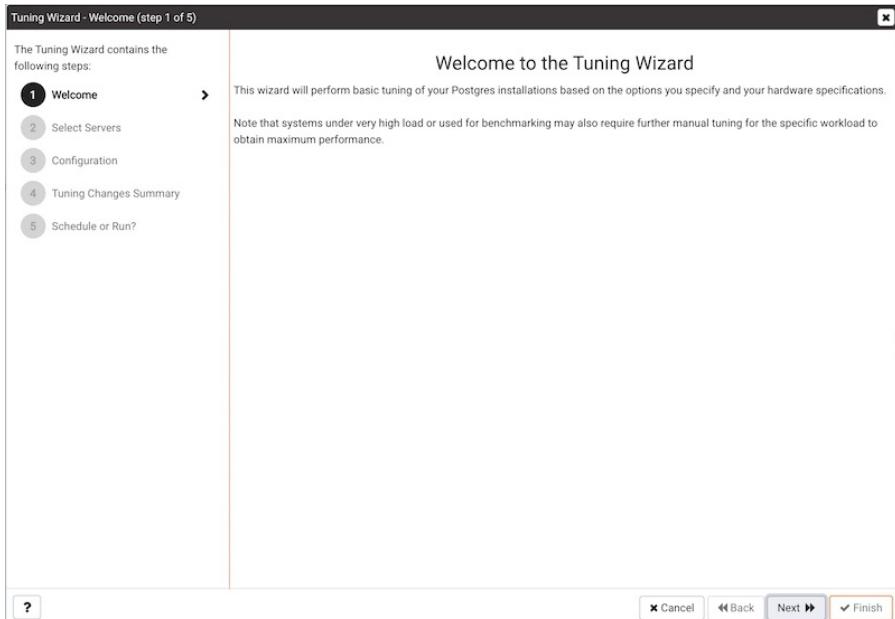
4.9 Tuning Wizard

The Tuning Wizard reviews your PostgreSQL or Advanced Server installation, and recommends a set of configuration options that will help tune the installation to best suit its anticipated workload. Please note that benchmarking systems or systems with a high work load may require additional manual tuning to reach optimum performance.

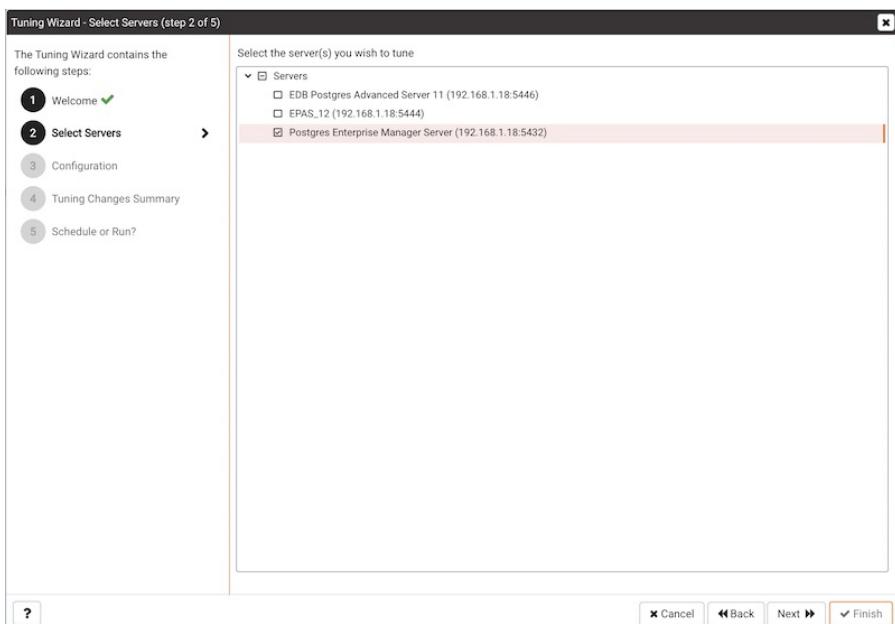
Before using the Tuning Wizard, you must specify the name of the service in the Service ID field on the Advanced tab of the server's Properties dialog. PEM will use the service name when restarting the service after tuning.

The Tuning Wizard can only make recommendations for those servers that reside on the same server as their bound PEM agent. If you have specified a value of Yes in the Remote monitoring field when defining your server, the server will not be displayed in the Tuning Wizard tree control.

To open the Tuning Wizard, select **Tuning Wizard...** from the **Management** menu of the PEM client. The Tuning Wizard opens, welcoming you.



Click **Next** to continue to the server selection dialog.

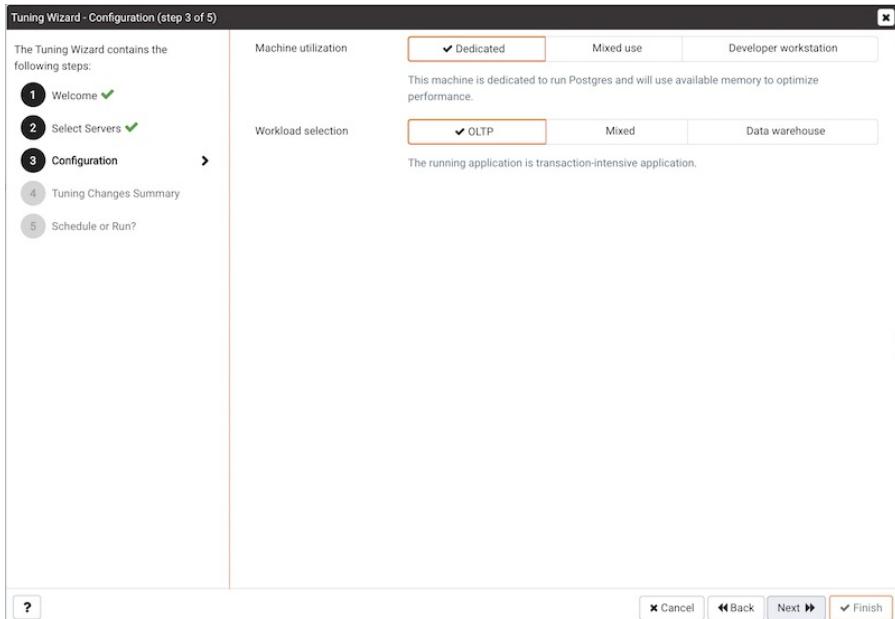


Expand the **Servers** node of the tree control to view a list of the servers that are currently monitored by PEM that are available for tuning. Check a box to the left of a server name to select the server for tuning.

Note

the Tuning Wizard displays a red warning symbol to the left of a server name in the tree control if the service name for that server is not provided on the server's Properties dialog.

Click **Next** to continue to the Configuration dialog.



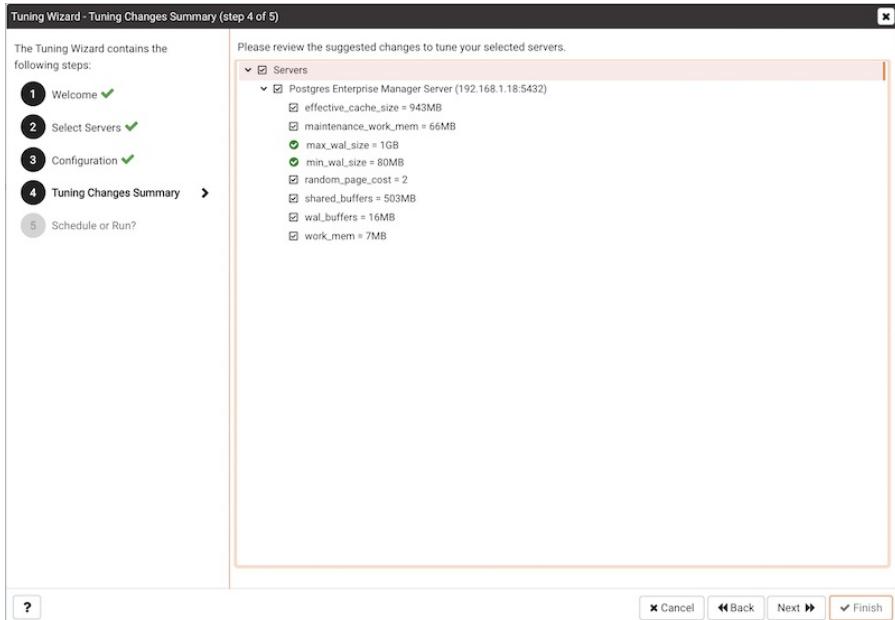
Select an option in the **Machine utilization** field to specify the type of work performed by the selected servers. The type of work performed by the server determines how the tuning wizard will allocate system resources:

- Select **Dedicated** to dedicate the majority of the system resources to the database server.
- Select **Mixed use** to dedicate a moderate amount of system resources to the database server.
- Select **Developer workstation** to dedicate a relatively small amount of system resources to the database server.

Select an option in the **Workload Selection** field to specify the type of workload typically performed on the selected server:

- Select **OLTP** if the selected server is used primarily to process online transaction workloads.
- Select **Mixed** if the selected server provides a mix of transaction processing and data reporting.
- Select **Data warehouse** if the server is used for heavy data reporting.

Click **Next** to continue to the **Tuning Changes Summary** dialog.



The tree control on the **Tuning Changes Summary** dialog displays the parameter setting modifications

recommended for each server analyzed by the Tuning Wizard. Use the checkboxes next to a server or parameter name to select the recommendations that tuning wizard will either include in a preview report or apply:

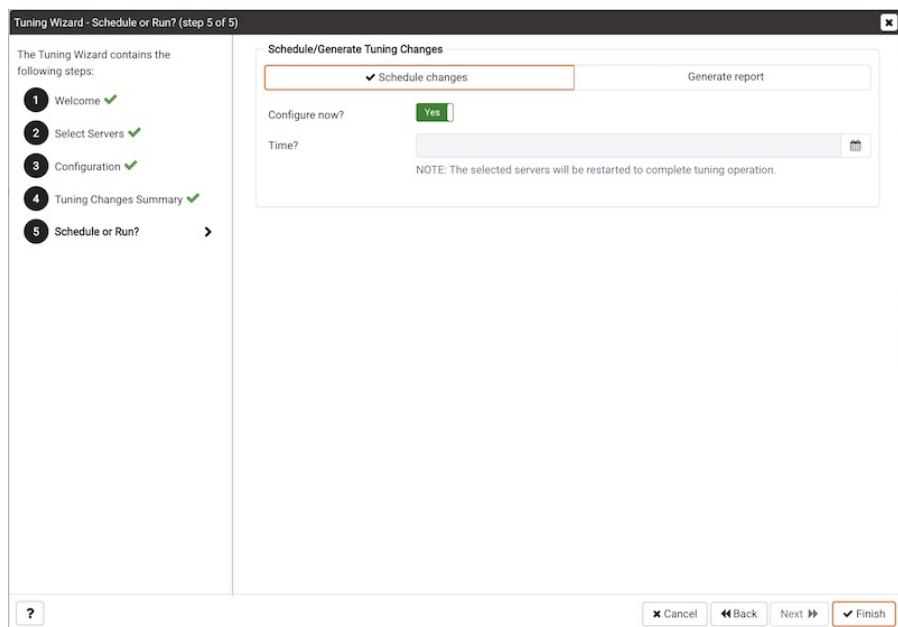
- A checked box to the left of a parameter name specifies that the Tuning Wizard will include the parameter setting.
- A checked box to the left of a server name specifies that the Tuning Wizard will include all parameter setting recommendations for the specified server.

Specify which Tuning Wizard recommendations you wish to include in a report or apply, and click **Next** to continue.

Use the **Schedule or Run?** dialog to either specify a time that PEM will apply the changes, or generate a report that details the recommended changes.

The selected actions will apply to all of the changes noted on the Tuning Changes Summary. If you opt to generate a report, PEM will create a report that contains a list of the current values and recommended modifications to the configuration parameters selected on the Tuning Changes Summary dialog. Note that to implement changes, you will need to invoke the Tuning Wizard a second time, specifying the parameters you wish to modify on the **Tuning Changes Summary** dialog.

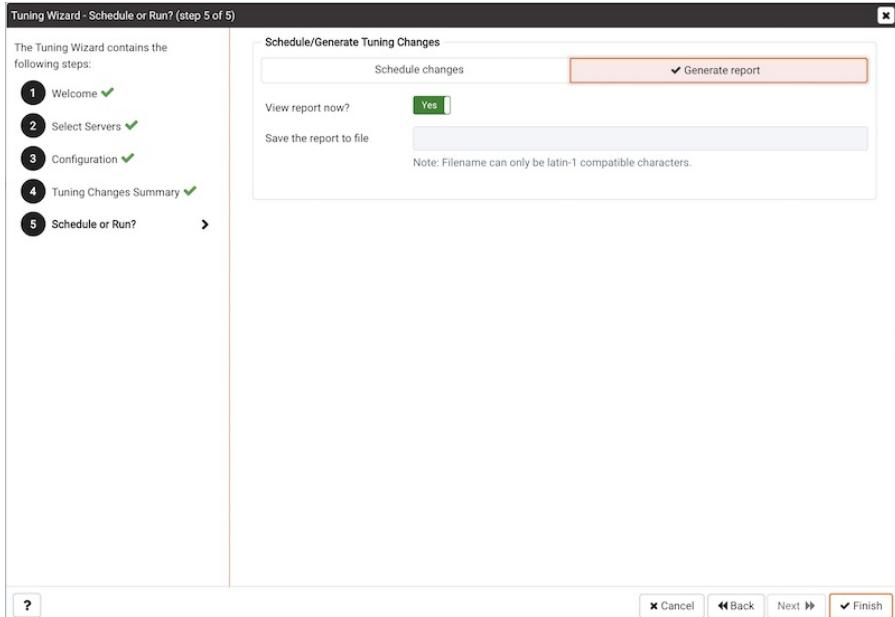
Select **Schedule changes** to view and specify your scheduling options.



You can:

- Set the **Configuration now?** slider to **Yes** to apply the tuning wizard's recommendations and restart the server now.
- Set the **Configuration now?** slider to **No** to enable the **Time?** field and use the calendar selector to specify a time for PEM to apply the tuning wizard's recommendations and restart the server. Note that if you schedule a time for the changes to be applied, you will not be provided with a preview of the change recommendations.

Select **Generate report** to view your report options.



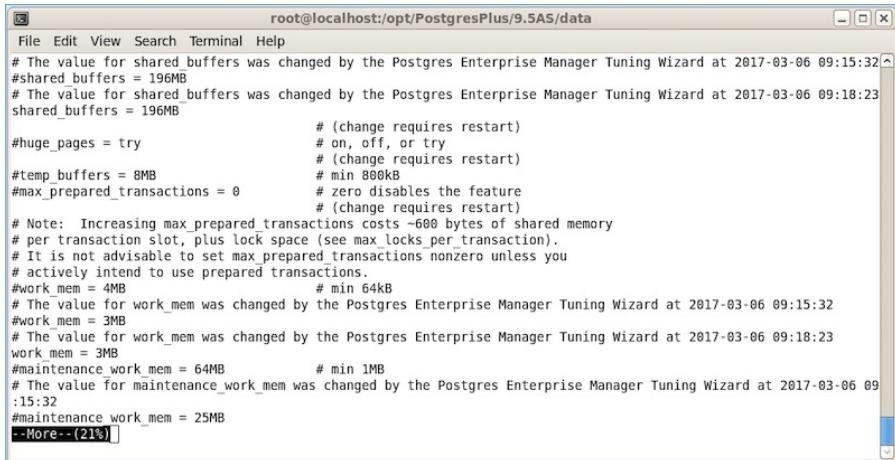
You can:

- Set the **View report now?** slider to **Yes** to display the Tuning Wizard report onscreen.
- Set the **View report now?** slider to **No** to enable the **Save the report to file** field and use the calendar selector to specify a file name and location to which PEM will write the Tuning Wizard report.

Click the **Finish** button to either apply the Tuning Wizard's modifications or generate a report and exit the Tuning Wizard.

Tuning Wizard Report		
Generated On:	2020-04-27 16:19:52	Go to: Postgres Enterprise Manager Server
Summary		
Number of servers selected:	1	Machine utilization: Dedicated
Workload profile: OLTP		
Server: Postgres Enterprise Manager Server (192.168.1.18:5432)		
GUC Parameter	Original Value	Recommended Value
effective_cache_size	4096MB	943MB
maintenance_work_mem	64MB	66MB
random_page_cost	4	2
shared_buffers	128MB	503MB
wal_buffers	4MB	16MB
work_mem	4MB	7MB

You can confirm that Tuning Wizard has implemented the recommended changes by reviewing the **postgresql.conf** file for the modified server. The Tuning Wizard adds a comment above each modified parameter in the **postgresql.conf** file when the change is applied.



```

root@localhost:/opt/PostgresPlus/9.5AS/data
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
# The value for shared_buffers was changed by the Postgres Enterprise Manager Tuning Wizard at 2017-03-06 09:15:32
#shared_buffers = 196MB
# The value for shared buffers was changed by the Postgres Enterprise Manager Tuning Wizard at 2017-03-06 09:18:23
shared_buffers = 196MB
#huge_pages = try
# (change requires restart)
# on, off, or try
# (change requires restart)
#temp_buffers = 8MB
#min 800kB
#max_prepared_transactions = 0
# zero disables the feature
# (change requires restart)
# Note: Increasing max_prepared_transactions costs ~600 bytes of shared memory
# per transaction slot, plus lock space (see max_locks_per_transaction).
# It is not advisable to set max_prepared_transactions nonzero unless you
# actively intend to use prepared transactions.
#work_mem = 4MB
# min 64kB
# The value for work_mem was changed by the Postgres Enterprise Manager Tuning Wizard at 2017-03-06 09:15:32
#work_mem = 3MB
# The value for work_mem was changed by the Postgres Enterprise Manager Tuning Wizard at 2017-03-06 09:18:23
work_mem = 3MB
#maintenance_work_mem = 64MB
# min 1MB
# The value for maintenance_work_mem was changed by the Postgres Enterprise Manager Tuning Wizard at 2017-03-06 09:15:32
#maintenance_work_mem = 25MB
--More--(21%)

```

You can also confirm a parameter value by querying the server. For example, to confirm the value of the `shared_buffers` parameter, open a SQL command line using either the Query Tool (accessed through the Tools menu) or the `psql` client, and issue the command:

`SHOW shared_buffers;`

The value returned by the server will confirm that the parameter has been modified.

4.10 Postgres Expert - Best Practice Enforcement

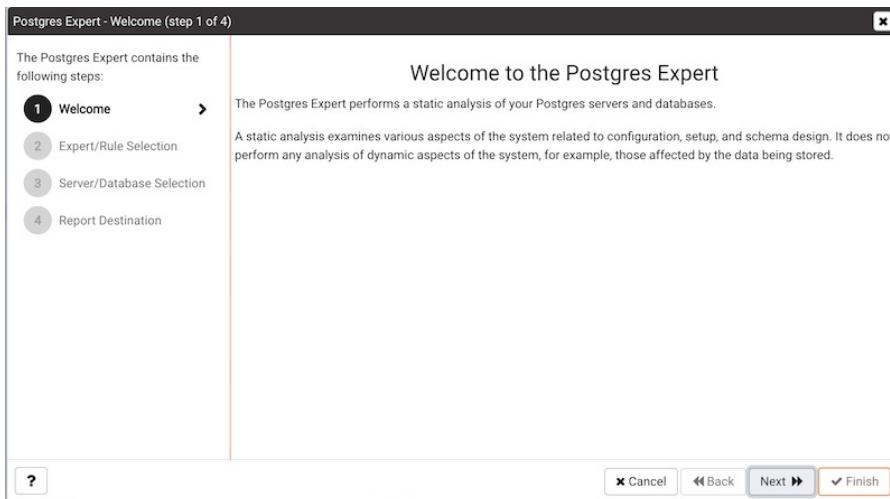
The Postgres Expert utility provides expert advice on how to best configure your Postgres servers for optimal performance, security, and more. Postgres Expert serves as a PostgreSQL 'DBA in a box' by analyzing your servers for deviations in best practices. Postgres Expert contains three specialized Experts:

- The Configuration Expert.
- The Schema Expert.
- The Security Expert.

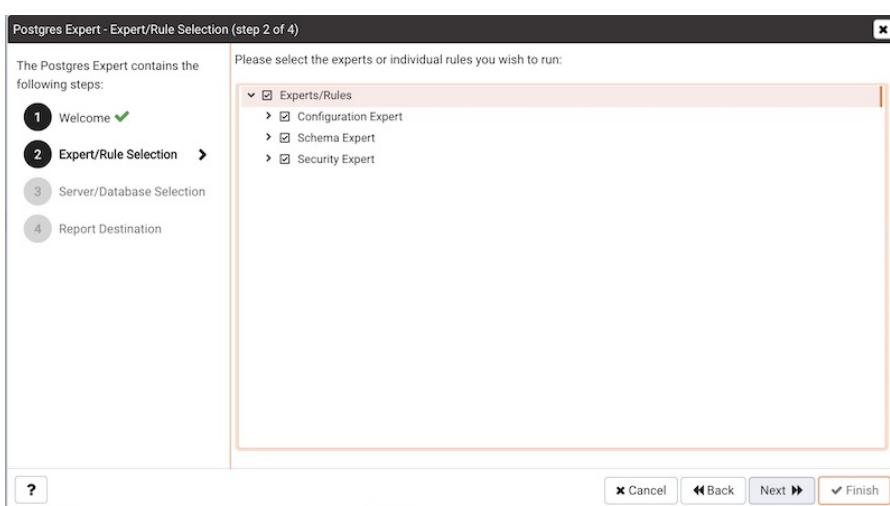
You can select specific rules for each Expert to analyze, or accept all rules, and then review Postgres Expert reports detailing any best practice issues that require your attention.

Using the Postgres Expert Wizard

To use the Postgres Expert wizard select the `Postgres Expert` option from the `Management` menu in the PEM client. When the wizard's `Welcome` window opens, click `Next` to continue.



The wizard displays a tree control that allows you to choose the **Experts and Rules** with which Postgres Expert will evaluate the specified server or database.



The tree control categorizes the rules under three Expert headings:

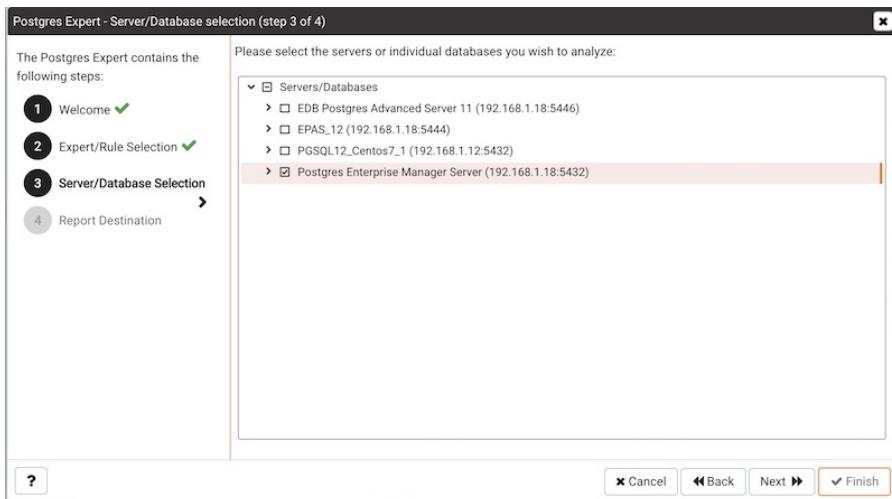
- Select from the **Configuration Expert rules** to analyze the parameter settings of the server or operating system to find any adjustments that might improve system performance.
- Select from the **Schema Expert rules** to analyze schema objects (locating missing primary keys, foreign keys without indexes, etc).
- Select from the **Security Expert rules** to review the system to find security vulnerabilities.

Use the checkmark indicator to the left of an expert or rule to indicate that the Postgres Expert should analyze the configuration of the selected servers for any best practice deviations related to the checked item.

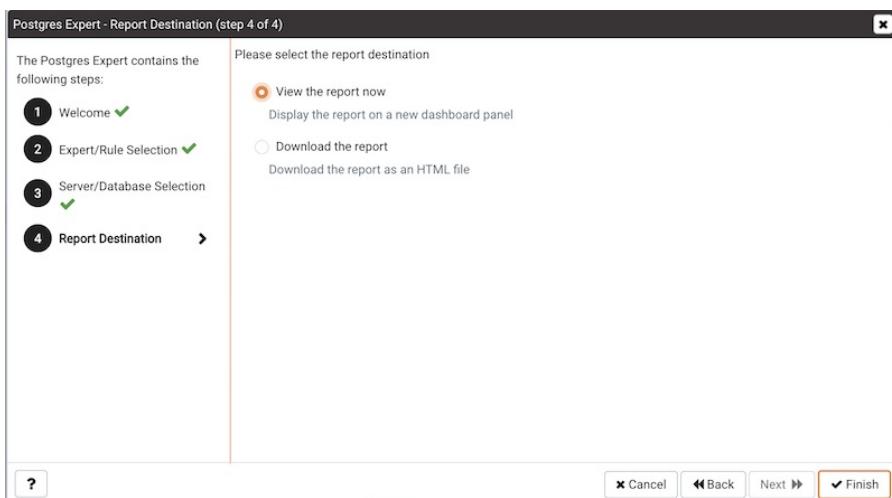
You can:

- Check the box next to the name of an expert to select or deselect all of the configuration items listed under that node of the tree control.
- Check the box next to **Servers/Databases** to instruct Postgres Expert to review the selected server for all of the items in the tree control.
- Deselect the box next to **Servers/Databases** to un-check all of the rules; then, navigate through the tree control, specifying only the items that you wish Postgres Expert to evaluate.

After making your selections, click **Next** to continue to the Server/Databases tree control.



Select or de-select the servers and databases that you would like Postgres Expert to analyze. If you select multiple servers or databases, the resulting report will contain a separate analysis of each target. When you've finished, click **Next** to select a report destination.



You can select the default option and click **Finish** to view an onscreen report from Postgres Expert, or check the box next to Download the report to save a copy of the report to an HTML file for later use. If you choose to save the report to a file, the download will begin immediately. The file will be saved in your default download directory.

Reviewing Postgres Expert Recommendations

Postgres Expert produces an easily navigated report that contains an analysis of the selected rules, categorized by high, medium, and low severities, for the selected servers.

Postgres Expert Report

Generated On: 2020-04-27 16:57:47 Go to: Postgres Enterprise Manager Server

Summary

Servers Tested: 1 Rules Checked: 31 High Alerts: 1 Medium Alerts: 3 Low Alerts: 2

Server: Postgres Enterprise Manager Server (192.168.1.18:5432)

Advisor: Configuration Expert

Rule	Database	Severity
> Check checkpoint_completion_target	-	Medium
> Check effective_cache_size	-	Medium
> Check effective_io_concurrency	-	Low
> Check reducing random_page_cost	-	Low

Advisor: Schema Expert

Rule	Database	Severity
> Check data and transaction log on same drive	-	High
> Check for missing foreign key indexes	db01	Medium

The report header contains a summary of the report, and includes the date and time that the report was generated, the number of rules analyzed, and the number of deviations from best practices found by Postgres Expert. Use the **Jump to** drop-down listbox to select a server to navigate to the section of the report that targets recommendations for that server.

The body of the report contains the detailed findings for each server selected for analysis. The findings are sorted by Expert; within each Expert heading, any rule violations are ranked by Severity.

Postgres Expert Report

Generated On: 2020-04-27 16:57:47 Go to: Postgres Enterprise Manager Server

Summary

Servers Tested: 1 Rules Checked: 31 High Alerts: 1 Medium Alerts: 3 Low Alerts: 2

Server: Postgres Enterprise Manager Server (192.168.1.18:5432)

Advisor: Configuration Expert

Rule	Database	Severity
> Check checkpoint_completion_target	-	Medium
Recommended Value: Consider adjusting checkpoint_completion_target.	Trigger: checkpoint_completion_target != 0.9	
Current Values:	Description: In order to ensure reliable and efficient crash recovery, PostgreSQL periodically writes all dirty buffers to disk. This process is called a checkpoint. Beginning in PostgreSQL 8.3, checkpoints take place over an extended period of time in order to avoid swamping the I/O system. checkpoint_completion_target controls the rate at which the checkpoint is performed, as a function of the time remaining before the next checkpoint is due to start. A value of 0 indicates that the checkpoint should be performed as quickly as possible, whereas a value of 1 indicates that the checkpoint should complete just as the next checkpoint is scheduled to start. It is usually beneficial to spread the checkpoint out as much as possible; however, if checkpoint_completion_target is set to a value greater than 0.9, unexpected delays near the end of the checkpoint process can cause the checkpoint to fail to complete before the next one needs to start. Because of this, the recommended setting is 0.9.	
> Check effective_cache_size	-	Medium
> Check effective_io_concurrency	-	Low
> Check reducing random_page_cost	-	Low

Advisor: Schema Expert

Rule	Database	Severity
> Check data and transaction log on same drive	-	High
> Check for missing foreign key indexes	db01	Medium

Click on each rule in the Postgres Expert report to display details and recommendations for that rule. Within each rule, section headings display:

- The **Advisor** section lists the name of the Postgres Expert advisor that prompted the recommendation.
- The **Trigger** section displays a description of the rule that raised the alert.
- The **Recommended Value** section displays the value to which Postgres Expert recommends setting the selected parameter.

- The **Description** section displays information and advice about the parameter that caused the alert.
- The **Current Values** section displays the current value(s) of any parameter(s) that influence the Postgres Expert's evaluation.

4.11 Reports

You can generate the System Configuration report and Core Usage report for all locally and remotely managed servers. To generate this report, select **Reports** from the **Management** Menu.

Reports has following options:

- System Configuration Report (JSON)
- System Configuration Report (HTML)
- Core Usage Report (JSON)
- Core Usage Report (HTML)

Please note that only superusers or the users with the pem_admin role permission can download the System Configuration or Core Usage reports.

Also note that information in these reports will reflect the latest probe run time.

System Configuration Report

The System Configuration Report provides detailed information about the PEM Agents group, PEM Server directory group and custom groups listed under browser tree. These groups can contain Postgres Enterprise Manager, PEM Agents and Database servers. You can download this report in HTML as well as in JSON format.

The **Postgres Enterprise Manager Summary** provides details about:

- The Postgres Enterprise Manager backend database server version
- Application version
- User name accessing the application
- Python version
- Flask version
- Platform specific information

The **Summary** provides information about the number of agents and servers.

System Configuration Report

Generated On: 2020-04-28 14:30:49

Go to: PEM Agents

Postgres Enterprise Manager Summary

Parameter	Value
Name	Postgres Enterprise Manager
Backend version	PostgreSQL 12.1 on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-39), 64-bit
App version	7.14.0-dev (schema: 202003031)
User	postgres
Python version	3.7.5
Flask version	1.0.4
Platform	System : Darwin Node : Laptop358.bn.in Release : 18.7.0 Version : Darwin Kernel Version 18.7.0: Thu Jan 23 06:52:12 PST 2020; root:xnu-4903.278.25~1/RELEASE_X86_64 Machine : x86_64 Processor : i386

Summary

Parameter	Value
Agents	Windows : 0 Linux : 2
Servers	PG : 2 EPAS : 2 Unknown : 0 Locally Managed : 3 Remotely Managed : 1 Unmanaged : 0

> Group: PEM Agents

> Group: PEM Server Directory

The **Group: PEM Agents** panel provides details about the PEM agent, CPU cores, Disk Utilization, and Memory information.

System Configuration Report

Generated On: 2020-04-28 14:30:49

Go to: PEM Agents

Postgres Enterprise Manager Summary

Summary

Group: PEM Agents

Agent: Postgres Enterprise Manager Host

Agent Details

Parameter	Value
Platform	Linux-x64
OS	CentOS Linux release 7.5.1804 (Core)
Version	7.14.0-dev
Active	True
Hostname	localhost.localdomain
Domain Name	(none)
Bound Local Servers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Postgres Enterprise Manager Server o EDB Postgres Advanced Server_11 o EPAS_12
Bound Remote Servers	(none)

CPU

Total CPU Cores: 2

Average CPU Utilization (%): 25.31

Core ID	Load Percentage
CPU0	25.267327
CPU1	25.353135

Disk Utilization

Total Disk Size (MB): 32098

Disk Space Used (MB): 13791

Disk Space Available (MB): 16669

Disk Utilization (%): 42.97

Mount Point	File System	Size (MB)	Space Used (MB)	Space Available (MB)
/	/dev/sda3	31622	13657	16352
/boot	/dev/sda1	476	134	317

Memory Details

Parameter	Value
Free RAM (MB)	1050
Memory Usage Percentage	72.17
Total Swap Memory (MB)	7999
Free Swap Memory (MB)	6589
Swap Usage Percentage	17.63

Agent: localhost.localdomain

> Agent Details

> CPU

> Disk Utilization

> Memory Details

> Group: PEM Server Directory

The **Group: PEM Server Directory**, provides details about:

- Database server version
- Host
- Port
- Database name
- Database size
- Tablespace size

The screenshot shows the 'System Configuration Report' interface. At the top, it says 'Generated On: 2020-04-28 14:30:49'. A 'Go to:' dropdown is set to 'PEM Agents'. The left sidebar has a tree view with nodes: 'Postgres Enterprise Manager Summary', 'Summary', 'Group: PEM Agents' (which is expanded), and 'Group: PEM Server Directory' (which is also expanded). Under 'Group: PEM Server Directory', there's a node for 'Server: Postgres Enterprise Manager Server'. This node has two collapsed sections: 'Server Details' and 'Database Details'. The 'Database Details' section contains a table with the following data:

Name	Size (MB)	Tablespace Name
postgres	8	pg_default
edbstore_temp	8	pg_default
hr	8	pg_default
pem	2407	pg_default
testdb	27	pg_default
db01	8	pg_default

Below this, another collapsed section is 'Tablespace Details'. The bottom of the page lists other servers: 'Server: EPAS_12' (with three collapsed sections: 'Server Details', 'Database Details', and 'Tablespace Details'), 'Server: EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11' (with three collapsed sections), and 'Server: PGSQL12_Centos7_1' (with three collapsed sections).

Please note that here **Group Server Name** depends on the group name to which the server is added.

Core Usage Report

The Core Usage report provides detailed information about number of cores specific to:

- The server type
- Database version
- Platform and group name

The report also gives detailed information about locally managed servers:

- Type
- Host
- Port
- Platform
- Cores
- RAM

Core Usage Report																																			
Generated On: 2020-02-18 16:08:47 IST Using: Postgres Enterprise Manager Version: 7.13.0-dev (schema: 202001011)																																			
Core Summary																																			
Total Number of Cores: 13																																			
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Server Type</th><th>Number of Servers</th><th>Number of Cores</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EDB Postgres Advanced Server</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>PostgreSQL</td><td>2</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>BART</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>						Server Type	Number of Servers	Number of Cores	EDB Postgres Advanced Server	1	4	PostgreSQL	2	5	BART	1	4																		
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EDB Postgres Advanced Server	1	4																																	
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Linux-x64	3	12																																	
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Locally Managed Servers: 3																																			
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Performance Diagnostics Server	172.16.254.22: 5444																																		

4.12 Monitoring Failover Manager

If you are using EDB Failover Manager to monitor your replication scenario, you must manually install and configure Failover Manager. For detailed information about installing Failover Manager, visit the EDB website at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/products/edb-postgres-platform/edb-postgres-failover-manager>

To monitor the status of a Failover Manager cluster on the Streaming Replication dashboard, you must provide the following information on the **Advanced** tab of the **server Properties** dialog for each node of the cluster:

- Use the **EFM Cluster Name** field to specify the name of the Failover Manager cluster. The cluster name is the prefix of the name of the cluster properties file. For example, if your cluster properties file is named efm.properties, your cluster name is efm.
- Use the **EFM Installation Path** field to specify the location of the Failover Manager binary file. By

default, the Failover Manager binary file is installed in `/usr/efm-<X>/bin`.

Where `<X>` is the EFM Version.

After registering your servers, the **Streaming Replication Analysis** dashboard will display status information about your EFM cluster near the bottom of the dashboard.

The screenshot shows the 'Failover Manager Cluster Status' section of the dashboard. It contains two tables:

- Failover Manager Cluster Information** (Table):

Properties	Values
Cluster Name	efm
Failover Manager Agent Running Status	UP
Allowed Node List	172.16.177.194, 172.16.23.156
Standby Priority List	172.16.23.156
Missing Nodes	
Minimum Standbys	0
Membership Coordinator	172.16.177.194
Cluster Status Message	
- Failover Manager Node Status** (Table):

Agent Type	Address	Agent	DB	XLog Location	XLog Receive	Status Information	XLog Information	VIP	VIP Status
Primary	172.16.177.194	UP	UP	0/80000140					False
Standby	172.16.23.156	UP	UP	0/80000140	0/80000140				False

The **Failover Manager Cluster Status** section of the Streaming Replication Analysis dashboard displays information about the monitored cluster:

The **Failover Manager Cluster Information** table provides information about the Failover Manager cluster:

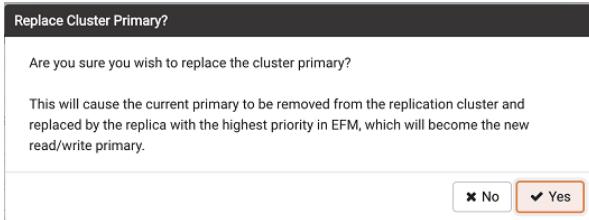
- The **Properties** column displays the name of the cluster property.
- The **Values** column displays the current value of the property.

The **Failover Manager Node Status** table displays information about each node of the Failover Manager cluster:

- The **Agent Type** column displays the type of agent that resides on the node; the possible values are Primary, Replica, Witness, Idle, and Promoting.
- The **Address** column displays the IP address of the node.
- The **Agent** column displays the status of the agent that resides on the node.
- The **DB** column displays the status of the database that resides on the node.
- The **XLog Location** column displays the transaction log location of the database.
- The **Status Information** column displays any error-related information about the node.
- The **XLog** Information column displays any error-related information about the transaction log.
- The **VIP** column displays the VIP address that is associated with the node.
- The **VIP Status** column displays True if the VIP is active for the node, False if the VIP is not.

Replacing a Primary Node

You can use the PEM client to replace the Primary node of a Failover Manager cluster with a replica node. To initiate the failover process, select **Replace Cluster Primary** from **Server** under the **Tools** menu. A dialog opens, asking you to confirm that you wish to replace the current primary node.



Select **Yes** to remove the current primary node from the Failover Manager cluster and promote a replica node to the role of read/write primary node within a Failover Manager cluster. The node with the highest promotion priority (defined in Failover Manager) will become the new primary node. PEM will display a dialog, reporting the job status.



When the job completes and the [Streaming Replication Analysis](#) dashboard refreshes, you can review the [Failover Manager Node Status](#) table to confirm that a replica node has been promoted to the role of primary within the Failover Manager cluster.

Switchover EFM Cluster

You can use the PEM client to replace the primary node of a Failover Manager cluster with a replica node. To initiate the switchover process, select [Switchover EFM Cluster](#) from the [Tools](#) menu. A dialog opens, asking you to confirm that you wish to switchover EFM cluster.



Select **Yes** to start the Failover Manager switchover, and promote a replica node to the role of read/write primary node and reconfigure the primary database as a new replica within a Failover Manager cluster. The node with the highest promotion priority (defined in Failover Manager) will become the new primary node. PEM will display a dialog, reporting the job status.



When the job completes and the [Streaming Replication Analysis](#) dashboard refreshes, you can review the [Failover Manager Node Status](#) table to confirm that a switchover occurred.

4.13 Monitoring an xDB Replication Cluster

Before configuring PEM to retrieve statistics from an Advanced Server or PostgreSQL database that is part of an xDB replication scenario, you must manually install and configure xDB Replication. For more information about xDB replication solutions and documentation, please visit the EDB website at:

<http://www.enterprisedb.com/products-services-training/products-overview/xdb-replication-server-multi-master>

The PEM xDB Replication probe monitors lag data for clusters that use xDB multi-primary or single-primary replication that have a publication database that is an EDB Postgres Advanced Server or PostgreSQL database. Please note that if you have configured replication between other proprietary database hosts (i.e. Oracle or SQL Server) and Advanced Server or PostgreSQL, the probe cannot return lag information.

Description

Manage Custom Probes: PEM uses probes to retrieve statistics from a monitored server, database, operating system or agent. You can view, reconfigure, delete, or create your own custom probes.

Copy Probes: PEM allows copying of probes from any chosen object recursively down through the object hierarchy. Click on Copy Probes to quickly copy the displayed probe configuration to a selected target.

Quick Links

 Manage Custom Probes  Copy Probes  Help

Probes

Probe name	Execution Frequency			Enabled?		Data Retention	
	Default?	Minutes	Seconds	Default?	Probe Enable?	Default?	Days
Background Writer Statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Blocked Session Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Data and Log File Analysis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Database Frozen XID	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	720	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Database Size	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Database Statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	90
Failover Manager Cluster Info	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7
Failover Manager Node Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7
Lock Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Number of Prepared Transactions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Number of WAL Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Object Catalog: Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Object Catalog: Tablespace	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
PG HBA Conf	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Server Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Server log Configuration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Session Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Settings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Streaming Replication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Streaming Replication Database Conflicts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Streaming Replication Lag Time	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
Tablespace Size	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
User Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180
WAL Archive Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	180

By default, the **xDB Replication** probe is disabled. To enable the **xDB Replication** probe, right click on the name of the server, and select **Connect** from the context menu; if prompted, provide authentication information. After connecting, expand the server node of the tree control, and highlight the name of the replicated database. Then, select **Manage Probes...** from the **Management** menu.

Use fields on the **Manage Probes** tab to configure the xDB Replication probe:

- Move the **Default** slider to **No** to modify the Minutes and Seconds between probe executions.
- Use the **Enabled?** slider to instruct PEM to execute the xDB Replication probe.
- Set the **Default** slider in the **Data Retention** field to No to modify the number of days that PEM will store the information retrieved by the probe.

After enabling the probe, you can use the metrics returned to create custom charts and dashboards in the PEM client.

4.14 Performance Diagnostic

You can use the Performance Diagnostic dashboard to analyze the database performance for Postgres instances by monitoring the wait events. To display the diagnostic graphs, PEM uses the data collected by EDB Wait States module.

Performance Diagnostic feature is supported for Advanced Server databases from PEM 7.6 version onwards and for PostgreSQL databases it is supported from PEM 8.0 onwards.

Note

For PostgreSQL databases, Performance Diagnostics is supported only for versions 10, 11, and 12 installed on the supported CentOS or RHEL platforms.

For more information on EDB Wait States, see [EDB Postgres Advanced Server Guide](#).

You can analyze the Wait States data on multiple levels by narrowing down your selection of data. Each level of the graph is populated on the basis of your selection of data at the higher level.

Prerequisite:

- For PostgreSQL, you need to install `edb_wait_states_<X>` package from `edb.repo` where `<X>` is the version of PostgreSQL Server. You can refer to [EDB Build Repository](#) for the steps to install this package. For Advanced Server, you need to install `edb-as<X>-server-edb-modules`, Where `<X>` is the version of Advanced Server.
- Once you ensure that EDB Wait States module of EDB Postgres Advanced Server is installed, then configure the list of libraries in the `postgresql.conf` file as below:

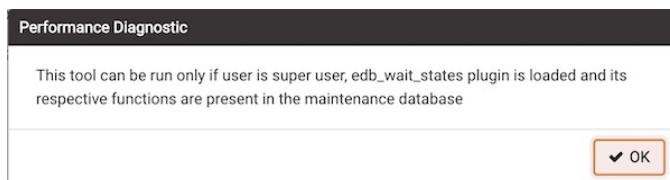
```
shared_preload_libraries = '$libdir/edb_wait_states'
```

Restart the database server, and then create the following extension in the maintenance database:

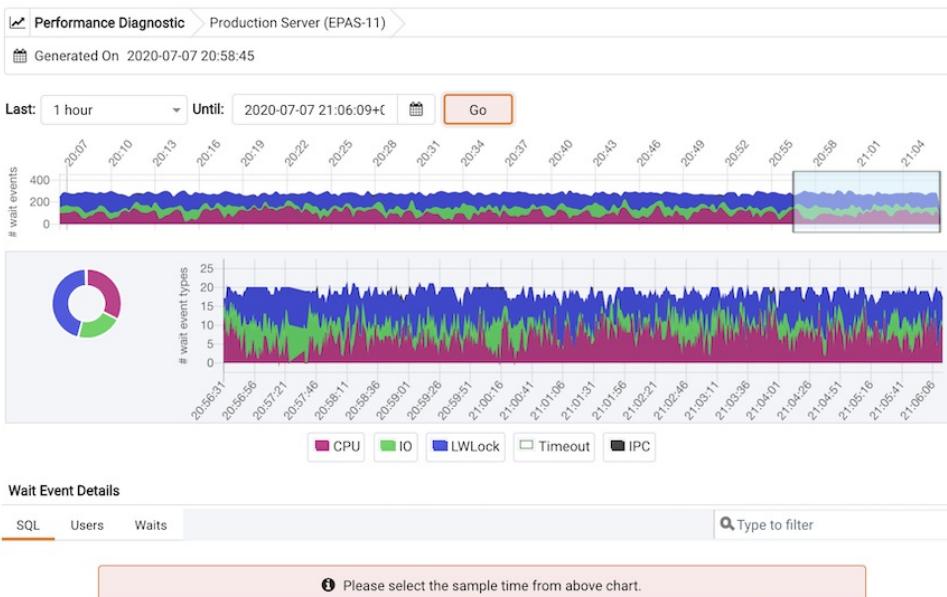
```
| CREATE EXTENSION edb_wait_states;
```

- You must have super user privileges to access the Performance Diagnostic dashboard.

You get the following error while accessing the Performance Diagnostic dashboard if the above prerequisites are not met:



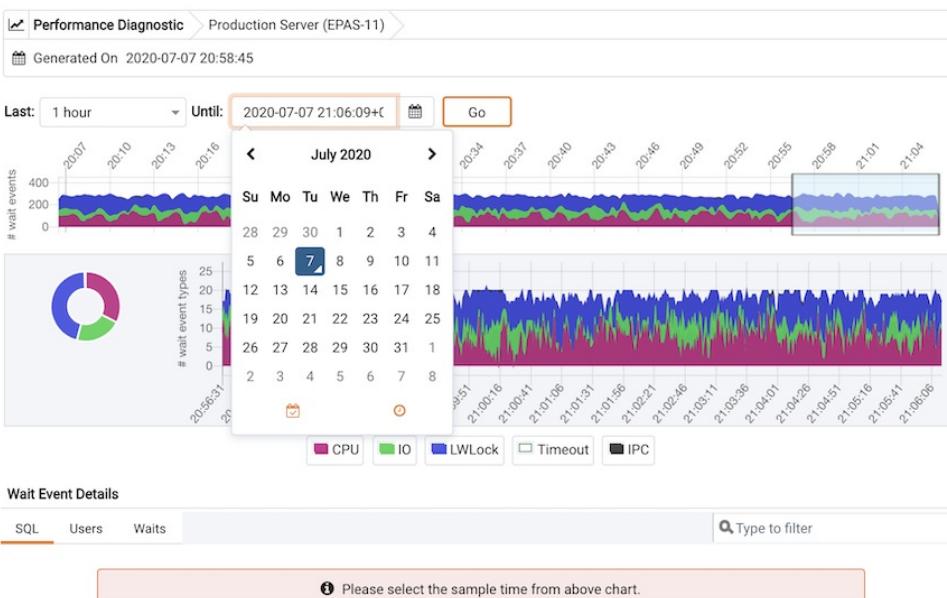
To open the Performance Diagnostic dashboard, select `Server` and then `Performance Diagnostic...` from the `Tools` menu of the PEM client.



By default, the top most Performance Diagnostic graph pulls the data of last one hour, starting from current date and time. This graph shows the time series containing the number of active sessions. Each point of this time series represents the active sessions and wait events at a particular time and last 15 seconds. These sessions may or may not be waiting for an wait event, or using the CPU at a particular point in time. This time series is generated based on the wait event samples collected by the `edb_wait_states` extension.

You can also use the [Preferences](#) dialog to display Performance Diagnostic in a new browser tab. Use [Open in New Browser Tab?](#) to display the Performance Diagnostics dashboard in a new browser tab.

The range selection in the first graph is 10 minutes. You can use the [Last](#) drop-down list box to select the duration for which you want to see the graph: select the last 1 hour, last 4 hours, last 12 hours, or last 24 hours. You can also select the date and time through which you want the data to be displayed.



The first graph displays the number of active sessions (and - wait event types) for the selected time interval. You can narrow down the timeline in the first graph to analyze the data for a specific time period.

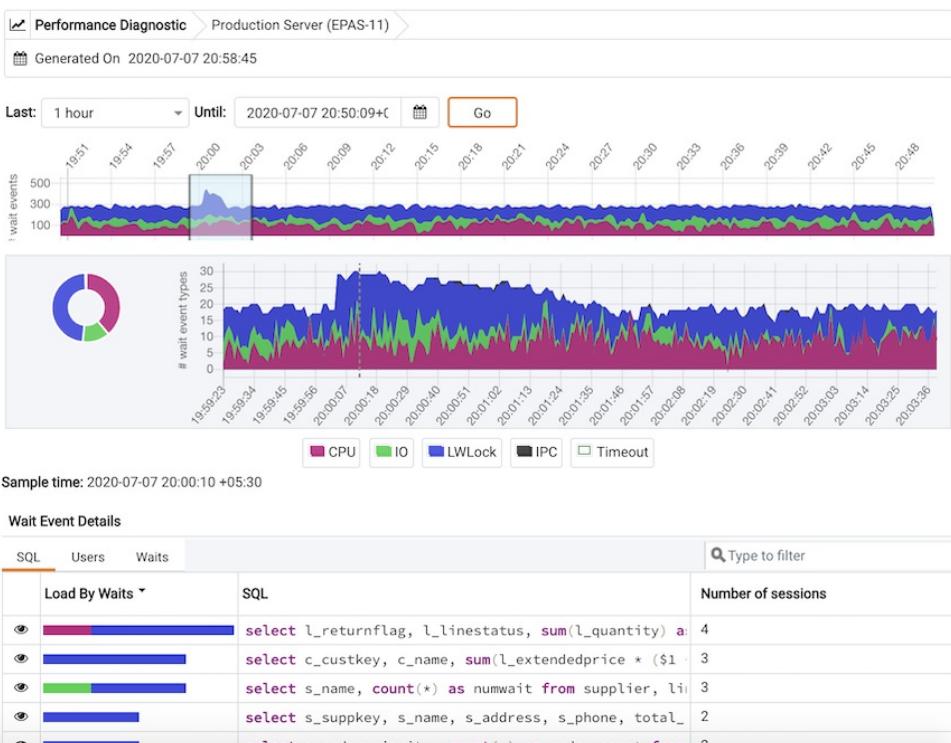
Next section plots the following graphs based on the selected time interval in the first graph:

1. Donut graph - It shows total wait event types according to the time range selection in the first graph. It helps you understand how much time was spent by those session on waiting for an event.
2. Line graph - It plots a time series with each point representing the active sessions for each sample time.

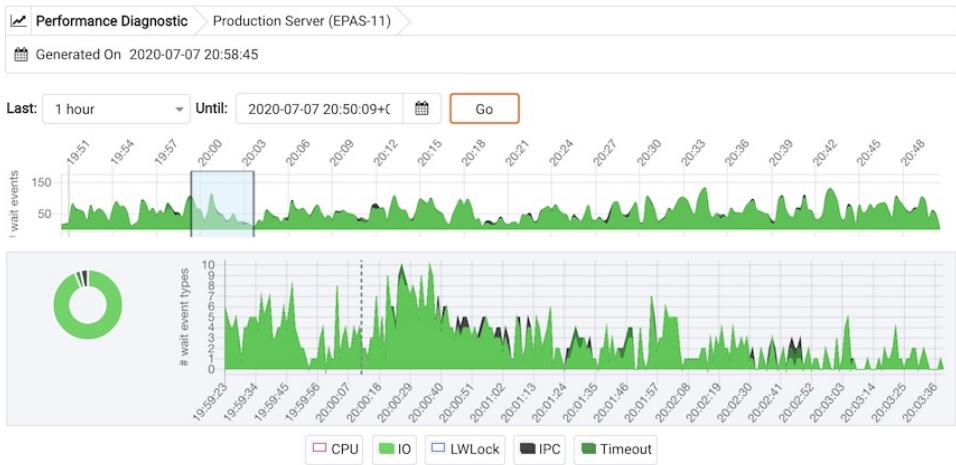
To differentiate each wait event types and the CPU usage clearly, the graph for each wait event type is displayed in a different color.

Select a particular time on the **Line graph** for which you wish to analyze the wait events; the third section displays the wait event details in the Performance Diagnostics dashboard on the basis of your selected particular time in the second graph. The third section displays wait event details on three tabs:

- The **SQL** tab displays the list of SQL queries having wait events for the selected sample time.
- The **Users** tab displays the details of the wait events grouped by users for selected sample time.
- The **Waits** tab displays the number of wait events belonging to each wait event type for the selected sample time.



You can click on the graph legends to show or hide a particular wait event type in all the graphs. This will make the analysis of a specific wait event type easier.



You can filter the data displayed in the rows under all the three tabs. You can also sort the data alphabetically by clicking on the column headers.

SQL tab

Wait Event Details		
SQL	Users	Waits
Load By Waits ▾	SQL	Number of sessions
	<code>select nation, o_year, sum(amount) as sum_profit from</code>	2
	<code>select o_year, sum(case when nation = \$1 then volume</code>	1
	<code>select l_shipmode, sum(case when o_orderpriority = \$1</code>	1
	<code>select supp_nation, cust_nation, l_year, sum(volume)</code>	1

Users tab

Wait Event Details			
SQL	Users	Waits	Type to filter
Load By Waits ▾	Users	Number of Events	Execution Count
	enterprisedb	6	6
	test2	6	6
	test1	5	6
	test3	5	7
	test4	3	5

Waits tab

Wait Event Details			
SQL	Users	Waits	Type to filter
Load By Wait ▾	Wait Event Type	Wait Event	Number of Events
	LWLock	buffer_mapping	21
	IO	DataFileRead	3
	LWLock	buffer_io	1

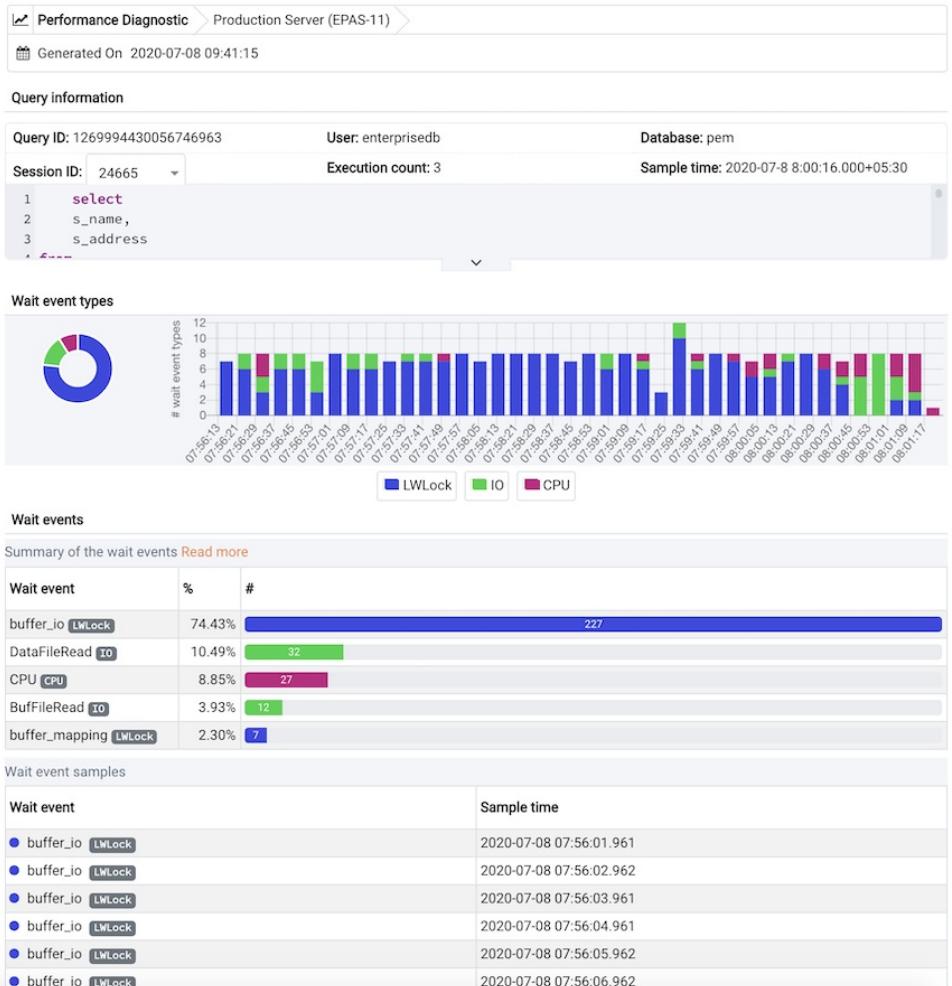
Click on the Eye icon in any row of the SQL tab to display a new tab with details of the query of that particular row. This page displays Query ID and its corresponding session IDs in a dropdown list at that particular selected sample time in the Query information section. You can select the session ID for the selected query for which you want to analyze the data. You will see the details corresponding to the selected session ID and query ID. The Query information table also displays the SQL query. If the SQL query is being displayed partially, click the down arrow at the bottom of the section to view the complete SQL query.

The **Wait event types** section displays the total number of wait event types for the selected session ID

and query ID. It shows two type of graphs:

1. Donut graph - It shows the proportions of categorical data, with the size of each piece representing the proportion of each wait event type.
2. Timeline bar graph - It can be used to visualize trends in counts of wait event types over time.

To differentiate clearly, each wait event type is represented by a different color in the bar graph.



The **Wait events** section has a table displaying all the wait events occurred during the query execution. It displays data in decreasing order by number of the wait events. Second table displays the wait event with sample time occurred over the period of whole query execution. It allows to analyze the wait events during the query execution over the period of time. It shows the actual samples collected by the EDB Wait States extension for that particular query ID and session ID.

4.15 Reference

The following sections are provided for reference; please note that the items referred to in the following tables are subject to change.

PEM Server Configuration Parameters - Reference

You can use global configuration options to modify aspects of the PEM Server's behavior. Please note that the list of configuration parameters is subject to change.

Parameter name	Value and Unit	Description
audit_log_retention_time	30 days	Specifies the number of days that an audit log will be retained on the PEM server.
auto_create_agent_alerts	true	Specifies whether to create default agent level alerts automatically when an agent is registered.
auto_create_server_alerts	true	Specifies whether to create default server level alerts automatically when a server is bound to an agent.
chart_disable_bullets	false	Enable/disable bullets on line charts on dashboards and Capacity Manager reports.
cm_data_points_per_report	50	Specifies the number of data points to plot on charts on Capacity Manager reports.
cm_max_end_date_in_years	5 years	Specifies the maximum amount of time that the Capacity Manager will extrapolate data for. Ensures that threshold-based end dates of on reports do not get extrapolated indefinitely.
dash_alerts_timeout	60 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the components of the Alerts dashboard are auto-refreshed.
dash_db_comrol_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the Commit/Rollback Analysis chart on the Database Analysis dashboard and Server Analysis dashboard.
dash_db_comrol_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Commits/Rollbacks line chart is auto-refreshed on the Database Analysis dashboard and Server Analysis dashboard.
dash_db_connovervw_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Connection Overview pie chart is auto-refreshed in the Database Analysis dashboard.
dash_db_eventlag_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the Number of Events Lag chart for slony replication on the Database Analysis dashboard.

Parameter name	Value and Unit	Description
dash_db_eventlag_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Number of Events Lag line chart for Slony replication is auto-refreshed on the Database Analysis dashboard.
dash_db_hottable_rows	25 rows	Specifies the number of rows to show on the HOT Table Analysis table on the Database Analysis dashboard.
dash_db_hottable_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Hot Tables table is auto-refreshed in the Database Analysis dashboard.
dash_db_io_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the Database I/O Analysis chart on the Database Analysis dashboard and I/O Analysis dashboard.
dash_db_io_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Database I/O line chart is auto-refreshed on the Database Analysis dashboard and I/O Analysis dashboard.
dash_db_rowact_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the Row Activity Analysis chart on the Database Analysis dashboard, the I/O Analysis dashboard, and the Server Analysis dashboard.
dash_db_rowact_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Row Activity line chart is auto-refreshed on the Database Analysis dashboard, the I/O Analysis dashboard, and the Server Analysis dashboard.
dash_db_storage_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Storage bar chart is auto-refreshed in the Database Analysis dashboard.
dash_db_timelag_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the Time Lag chart for Slony replication on the Database Analysis dashboard.
dash_db_timelag_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Time Lag line chart for Slony replication is auto-refreshed on the Database Analysis dashboard.
dash_db_useract_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the User Activity Analysis chart on the Database Analysis dashboard.

Parameter name	Value and Unit	Description
dash_db_useract_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the User Activity line chart is auto-refreshed in the Database Analysis dashboard.
dash_efm_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Failover Manager Node Status and Failover Manager Cluster Info line chart is auto-refreshed on the Streaming Replication dashboard.
dash_global_overview_timeout	30 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the components of the Global Overview dashboard are auto-refreshed.
dash_header_timeout	60 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the information on the header of all the dashboards are auto-refreshed.
dash_io_chkpt_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the Checkpoints chart on the I/O Analysis dashboard.
dash_io_chkpt_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Checkpoints line chart is auto-refreshed on the I/O Analysis dashboard.
dash_io_hotindx_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Hot Indexes bar chart is auto-refreshed on the I/O Analysis dashboard.
dash_io_hottbl_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Hot Tables bar chart is auto-refreshed on the I/O Analysis dashboard.
dash_io_index_objectio_rows	25 rows	Specifies the number of rows displayed on the Index Activity table on the I/O Analysis dashboard and the Object Activity Analysis dashboard.
dash_io_index_objectio_timeout	60 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Index Activity table is auto-refreshed on the I/O Analysis dashboard and the Object Activity Analysis dashboard.
dash_io_objectio_rows	25 rows	Specifies the number of rows displayed in the Object I/O Details table on the I/O Analysis dashboard and Object Activity Analysis dashboard.

Parameter name	Value and Unit	Description
dash_io_objectio_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Object I/O Details table is auto-refreshed on the I/O Analysis dashboard and Object Activity Analysis dashboard.
dash_memory_hostmemact_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the Host Memory Activity Analysis chart on the Memory Analysis dashboard.
dash_memory_hostmemact_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Host Memory Activity line chart is auto-refreshed on the Memory Analysis dashboard.
dash_memory_hostmemconf_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Host Memory Configuration pie chart is auto-refreshed on the Memory Analysis dashboard and Server Analysis dashboard.
dash_memory_servmemact_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the server Memory Activity Analysis chart on the Memory Analysis dashboard.
dash_memory_servmemact_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Server Memory Activity line chart is auto-refreshed on the Memory Analysis dashboard.
dash_memory_servmemconf_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Server Memory Configuration pie chart is auto-refreshed on the Memory Analysis dashboard.
dash_objectact_objstorage_rows	15 rows	Specifies the number of rows to show on the Object Storage table on the Object Activity Analysis dashboard.
dash_objectact_objstorage_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Object Storage table is auto-refreshed in the Object Activity Analysis dashboard.
dash_objectact_objtopindexes_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Top 5 Largest Indexes bar chart is auto-refreshed in the Object Activity Analysis dashboard.
dash_objectact_objtoptables_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Top 5 Largest Tables bar chart is auto-refreshed in the Object Activity Analysis dashboard.
dash_os_cpu_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the CPU chart on the Operating System Analysis dashboard.

Parameter name	Value and Unit	Description
dash_os_cpu_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the CPU line chart is auto-refreshed on the Operating System Analysis dashboard.
dash_os_data_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the I/O line chart on the Operating System Analysis dashboard.
dash_os_disk_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the Utilisation chart on the Operating System Analysis dashboard.
dash_os_hostfs_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Host File System Details table is auto-refreshed on the Operating System Analysis dashboard.
dash_os_io_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the I/O line chart is auto-refreshed on the Operating System Analysis dashboard.
dash_os_memory_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the Memory chart on the Operating System Analysis dashboard.
dash_os_memory_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Memory line chart is auto-refreshed on the Operating System Analysis dashboard.
dash_os_packet_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the Packet chart on the Operating System Analysis dashboard.
dash_os_packet_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Network Packets line chart is auto-refreshed on the Operating System Analysis dashboard.
dash_os_process_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the Process chart on the Operating System Analysis dashboard.
dash_os_process_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Process line chart is auto-refreshed on the Operating System Analysis dashboard.
dash_os_storage_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Storage pie chart is auto-refreshed on the Operating System Analysis dashboard.

Parameter name	Value and Unit	Description
dash_os_traffic_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the Traffic chart on the Operating System Analysis dashboard.
dash_os_traffic_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Traffic line chart is auto-refreshed on the Operating System Analysis dashboard.
dash_os_util_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Utilisation line chart is auto-refreshed on the Operating System Analysis dashboard.
dash_probe_log_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Probe Log table is auto-refreshed on
dash_replication_archivestat_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the WAL Archive Status chart on the Streaming Replication Analysis dashboard.
dash_replication_archivestat_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the WAL Archive Status line chart is auto-refreshed on the Streaming Replication dashboard.
dash_replication_pagelag_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the WAL Lag Pages chart on the Streaming Replication dashboard.
dash_replication_pagelag_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the WAL Lag Pages line chart is auto-refreshed on the Streaming Replication dashboard.
dash_replication_segmentlag_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the WAL Lag Segments chart on the Streaming Replication dashboard.
dash_replication_segmentlag_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the WAL Lag Segments line chart is auto-refreshed on the Streaming Replication dashboard.
dash_replication_timelag_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the Replication Lag Time chart on the Streaming Replication dashboard.
dash_replication_timelag_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Replication Lag Time line chart is auto-refreshed on the Streaming Replication dashboard.

Parameter name	Value and Unit	Description
dash_server_buffers_written	168 hours	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the Background Writer Statistics chart on the Server Analysis dashboard.
dash_server_buffers_written_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Background Writer Statistics line chart is auto-refreshed on the Server Analysis dashboard.
dash_server_connovervw_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Connection Overview pie chart is auto-refreshed in the Server Analysis dashboard.
dash_server_database_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Databases table is auto-refreshed in the Server Analysis dashboard.
dash_server_dbsize_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the Database Size Analysis on the Server Analysis dashboard.
dash_server_dbsize_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Database Size line chart is auto-refreshed in the Server Analysis dashboard.
dash_server_disk_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Disk line chart is auto-refreshed in the Server Analysis dashboard.
dash_server_global_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the Disk line chart on the Server Analysis dashboard.
dash_server_sharedbuff_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the Shared Buffer chart on the Server Analysis dashboard.
dash_server_sharedbuff_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Shared Buffers line chart is auto-refreshed in the Server Analysis dashboard.
dash_server_tabspaceysize_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the Tablespace Size chart on the Server Analysis dashboard.
dash_server_tabspaceysize_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Tablespace Size line chart is auto-refreshed in the Server Analysis dashboard.
dash_server_useract_span	7 days	Specifies the number of days worth of data to plot on the User Activity chart on the Server Analysis dashboard.

Parameter name	Value and Unit	Description
dash_server_useract_timeout	1800 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the User Activity line chart is auto-refreshed in the Server Analysis dashboard.
dash_sessact_lockact_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Session Lock Activity table is auto-refreshed in the Session Activity Analysis dashboard.
dash_sessact_workload_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Session Workload table is auto-refreshed in the Session Activity Analysis dashboard.
dash_sess_waits_nowaits_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Session Waits By Number Of Waits pie
dash_sess_waits_timewait_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Session Waits By Time Waited pie chart is auto-refreshed in the Session Waits Analysis dashboard.
dash_sess_waits_waitdtl_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Session Waits Details table is auto-refreshed in the Session Waits Analysis dashboard.
dash_storage_dbdtls_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Database Details table is auto-refreshed in the Storage Analysis dashboard.
dash_storage_dbovervw_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Database Overview pie chart is auto-refreshed in the Storage Analysis dashboard.
dash_storage_hostdtls_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Host Details table is auto-refreshed
dash_storage_hostovervw_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Host Overview pie chart is auto-refreshed in the Storage Analysis dashboard.
dash_storage_tblspcdtls_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Tablespace Details table is auto-refreshed in the Storage Analysis dashboard.
dash_storage_tblspcovervw_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the Tablespace Overview pie chart is auto-refreshed in the Storage Analysis dashboard.

Parameter name	Value and Unit	Description
dash_sys_waits_nowaits_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the System Waits By Number Of Waits pie chart is auto-refreshed in the System Waits Analysis dashboard.
dash_sys_waits_timewait_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the System Waits By Time Waited pie chart is auto-refreshed in the System Waits Analysis dashboard.
dash_sys_waits_waitdtl_timeout	300 seconds	Specifies the number of seconds after which the System Waits Details table is auto-refreshed in the System Waits Analysis dashboard.
deleted_charts_retention_time	7 days	Specifies the number of days that a custom chart (displayed on a user-defined dashboard) is stored.
deleted_probes_retention_time	7 days	Specifies the number of days that a custom probe (displayed on a user-defined dashboard) is stored.
download_chart_format	jpeg	Specifies the format in which a downloaded chart will be stored. May be jpeg or png.
flapping_detection_state_change	3	Specifies the number of state changes detected within a specified interval to define a given alert as flapping. Flapping starts when more than N state changes have occurred over [N + 1 * (min(probe_interval) * 2)] minutes and the fine state is not None. Where the default value of N is 2 or 3, and min(probe_interval) is the smallest interval for all the probes used by the alert. Flapping ends when ZERO state changes have occurred over [2 N * min(probe_interval)] minutes.
job_retention_time	30 days	Specifies the number of days that non-recurring scheduled tasks and their associated
long_running_transaction_minutes	5 minutes	Specifies the number of minutes a query executes for before being considered long running.
nagios_cmd_file_name	<file_name>	Specifies nagios command file to which passive service check result will be sent.
nagios_enabled	t	Specifies whether alert notification will be submitted to nagios or not.

Parameter name	Value and Unit	Description
nagios_medium_alert_as_critical	f	Specifies whether medium level PEM alert will be considered as critical in nagios.
nagios_spool_retention_time	7 days	Specifies the number of days to retain nagios messages in the spool table before they are discarded.
probe_log_retention_time	30 days	Specifies the number of days that probe log records are retained.
reminder_notification_interval	24 hours	Specifies the number of hours after which a reminder email is sent in case an alert has not been cleared.
server_log_retention_time	30 days	Specifies the number of days that the server log is retained on the PEM server.
show_data_tab_on_graph	false	If 'true', a Data tab is added to each graph. Select the Data tab to review the data that is plotted on the graph.
smtp_authentication	false	Specifies whether to enable/disable authentication over SMTP.
smtp_enabled	true	Specifies whether to enable/disable sending of emails.
smtp_encryption smtp_password	false	Specifies whether to send SMTP email using an encrypted connection. Specifies the password to be used to connect to the SMTP server.
smtp_port	25	Specifies the SMTP server port to be used for sending email.
smtp_server	127.0.0.1	Specifies the SMTP server host address to be used for sending email.
smtp_spool_retention_time smtp_username	7 days	Specifies the number of days to retain sent email messages in the spool table before they are discarded. Specifies the username to be used to connect to SMTP server.
snmp_community	public	Specifies the SNMP community used when sending traps. Used only with SNMPv1 and SNMPv2.
snmp_enabled	true	Specifies whether to enable/disable sending SNMP traps.
snmp_port	162	Specifies the SNMP server port to be used for sending SNMP traps.
snmp_server	127.0.0.1	Specifies the SNMP server host address to be used for sending SNMP traps.

Parameter name	Value and Unit	Description
snmp_spool_retention_time snmp_security_name snmp_security_engine_id	7 days	Specifies the number of days to retain sent traps in the spool table before they are discarded. Specifies the user name or security name for sending SNMP traps. Used only with SNMPv3. Specifies the Engine id of the SNMP Agent on the SNMP Server. Used only with SNMPv3.
snmp_security_level snmp_context_name snmp_context_engine_id	NOAUTH_NOPRIV	Specifies Security level and its possible values can be: AUTH_NOPRIV - Authentication, No Privacy or AUTH_PRIV - Authentication, Privacy or NOAUTH_NOPRIV - no Authentication, no Privacy. Used only with SNMPv3. Specifies the Context name, the identifier for MIB objects when sending SNMP traps. Used only with SNMPv3 Specifies the Context engine id, the identifier for MIB objects when sending SNMP traps. If not specified, snmp_security_engine_id will be used. Used only with SNMPv3.
snmp_authentication_protocol	NONE	Specifies the authentication type for SNMP traps. Its possible values can be NONE, HMACMD5 or HMACSHA. Used only with SNMPv3.
snmp_privacy_protocol snmp_authentication_password snmp_privacy_password	NONE	Specifies the privacy protocol for SNMP traps. Its possible values can be NONE, DES, AES128, IDEA, AES192, or AES256. Used only with SNMPv3. Specifies the authentication password associated with security name mentioned in snmp_security_name. Used only for SNMPv3. Specifies the privacy password associated with security name mentioned in snmp_security_name. Used only for SNMPv3.
webclient_help_pg	EDB hosted documentation	Specifies the location of the online PostgreSQL core documentation.

Capacity Manager Metrics - Reference

Please Note that the Capacity Manager metrics available will vary by platform, and are subject to change. The available metrics may include the metrics described in the table below.

Metric Name	Description
# Dead Tuples	The number of dead tuples in the selected table.
# Dead Tuples+	The cumulative number of dead tuples in the selected table.
# Heap Tuples Fetched by Index Scans	The number of heap tuples fetched by index scans.
# Heap Tuples Fetched by Index Scans	The cumulative number of heap tuples fetched by index scans.
# Idle Backends+	The cumulative number of currently idle backend clients.
# Index Scans	The number of index scans performed on the specified object.
# Index Scans+	The cumulative number of index scans performed on the specified object.
# Index Tuples Read	The number of index tuples read.
# Index Tuples Read+	The cumulative number of index tuples read.
# Live Tuples	The number of tuples visible to transactions.
# Live Tuples+	The cumulative number of tuples visible to transactions.
# Pages Estimated by ANALYZE	The number of pages estimated by ANALYZE.
# Pages Estimated by ANALYZE+	The cumulative number of pages estimated by ANALYZE.
# Sequential Scans	The number of sequential scans performed on the specific table.
# Sequential Scans+	The cumulative number of sequential scans performed on the specific table.
# Sequential Scan Tuples	The number of tuples sequentially scanned in the specific table.
# Sequential Scan Tuples+	The cumulative number of tuples sequentially scanned in the specific table.
# Tuples Deleted	The number of tuples deleted.
# Tuples Deleted+	The cumulative number of tuples deleted.
# Tuples Estimated by ANALYZE	The number of live (visible) tuples estimated by ANALYZE.
# Tuples Estimated by ANALYZE+	The cumulative number of live tuples estimated by ANALYZE.
# Tuples HOT Updated	The number of tuples HOT updated. In a HOT update, the new tuple resides in the same block as the original tuple and the tuples share an index entry.
# Tuples HOT Updated+	The cumulative number of tuples HOT updated.
# Tuples Inserted	The number of tuples inserted into the specified table.
# Tuples Inserted+	The cumulative number of tuples inserted into the specified table.

Metric Name	Description
# Tuples Updated	The number of tuples updated in the selected table.
# Tuples Updated+	The cumulative number of tuples updated in the selected table.
Blocks Hit	The number of blocks found in the cache.
Blocks Hit+	The cumulative number of blocks found in the cache.
Blocks Read	The number of blocks read.
Blocks Read+	The cumulative number of blocks read.
Blocks Read from InfiniteCache	The number of blocks read from InfiniteCache.
Blocks Read from InfiniteCache+	The cumulative number of blocks read from InfiniteCache.
Blocks Written	The number of blocks written.
Blocks Written+	The cumulative number of blocks written.
Buffers Allocated	The number of buffers allocated.
Buffers Allocated+	The cumulative number of buffers allocated.
Buffers Written - Backends	The number of buffer blocks written to disk by server processes (processes connected to a client application).
Buffers Written - Backends+	The cumulative number of buffer blocks written to disk by server processes.
Buffers Written - Checkpoint	The number of blocks written to disk by the checkpoint process.
Buffers Written - Checkpoint+	The cumulative number of blocks written to disk by the checkpoint process.
Buffers Written - Cleaning Scan	The number of blocks written to disk by the autovacuum process.
Buffers Written - Cleaning Scan+	The cumulative number of blocks written to disk by the autovacuum process.
Bytes Received (KB)	The number of bytes received from the client (in kilobytes).
Bytes Received (KB)+	The cumulative number of bytes received (in kilobytes).
Bytes Sent (KB)	The number of bytes sent to the client (in kilobytes).
Bytes Sent (KB)+	The cumulative number of bytes sent (in kilobytes).
Checkpoints - Timed	The number of checkpoint operations triggered by the checkpoint interval.
Checkpoints - Timed+	The cumulative number of checkpoint operations triggered by the checkpoint interval.
Checkpoints - Untimed	The number of checkpoint operations triggered by checkpoint size.
Checkpoints - Untimed+	The cumulative number of checkpoint operations triggered by checkpoint size.
Database Size (MB)	The size of the specified database (in megabytes).
Free RAM Memory	The amount of free RAM memory (in megabytes).

Metric Name	Description
Free Swap Memory	The amount of free swap space on disk (in megabytes).
Heap Blocks Hit	The number of heap blocks found in the cache.
Heap Blocks Hit+	The cumulative number of heap blocks found in the cache.
Heap Blocks Read	The number of heap blocks read.
Heap Blocks Read+	The cumulative number of heap blocks read.
Index Blocks Hit	The number of index blocks found in the cache.
Index Blocks Hit+	The cumulative number of index blocks found in the cache.
Index Blocks Read	The number of index blocks read.
Index Blocks Read+	The cumulative number of index blocks read.
Index Size (MB)	The size of the specified index (in megabytes).
In Packets Discards	The number of inbound packets discarded.
In Packets Discards+	The cumulative number of inbound packets discarded.
In Packets Errors	The number of inbound packets that contain errors.
In Packets Errors+	The cumulative number of inbound packets that contain errors.
Link Bandwidth (Mbit/s)	The speed of the network adapter (in megabits per second).
Load Average - 15 Minute	CPU saturation (in percent) - 15 minute sampling average.
Load Average - 1 Minute	CPU saturation (in percent) - 1 minute sampling average.
Load Average - 5 Minute	CPU saturation (in percent) - 5 minute sampling average.
Load Percentage	CPU saturation in percent.
Number of Prepared Transactions+	The cumulative number of prepared transactions.
Number of WAL Files+	The cumulative number of write-ahead log files.
Out Packets Discards	The number of outbound packets discarded.
Out Packets Discards+	The cumulative number of outbound packets discarded.
Out Packets Errors	The number of outbound packets that contain errors.
Out Packets Errors+	The cumulative number of outbound packets that contain errors.
Packets Received	The number of packets received.

Metric Name	Description
Packets Received+	The cumulative number of packets received.
Packets Sent	The number of packets sent.
Packets Sent+	The cumulative number of packets sent.
Size (MB)	The total size of the disk (in megabytes).
Size of Indexes (MB)	The size of indexes on the specified table (in megabytes).
Space Available (MB)	The current disk space available (in megabytes).
Space Used (MB)	The current disk space used (in megabytes).
Table Size (MB)	The size of the specified table (in megabytes).
Tablespace Size (MB)	The size of the specified tablespace (in megabytes).
Temp Buffers (MB)	The size of temporary buffers (in megabytes).
Toast Blocks Hit	The number of TOAST blocks found in the cache.
Toast Blocks Hit+	The cumulative number of TOAST blocks found in the cache.
Toast Blocks Read	The number of TOAST blocks read.
Toast Blocks Read+	The cumulative number of TOAST blocks read.
Total RAM Memory	The total amount of RAM memory on the system (in megabytes).
Total Swap Memory	The total amount of swap space on the system (in megabytes).
Total Table Size w/Indexes and Toast	The total size of the specified table (including indexes and associated oversized attributes).
Transactions Aborted	The number of aborted transactions.
Transactions Aborted+	The cumulative number of aborted transactions.
Transactions Committed	The number of committed transactions.
Transactions Committed+	The cumulative number of committed transactions.
Tuples Deleted	The number of tuples deleted from the specified table.
Tuples Deleted+	The cumulative number of tuples deleted from the specified table.
Tuples Estimated by ANALYZE	The number of visible tuples in the specified table.
Tuples Estimated by ANALYZE+	The cumulative number of visible tuples in the specified table.
Tuples Fetched	The number of tuples fetched from the specified table.
Tuples Fetched+	The cumulative number of tuples fetched from the specified table.

Metric Name	Description
Tuples HOT Updated	The number of tuples HOT updated. In a HOT update, the new tuple resides in the same block as the original tuple and the tuples share an index entry.
Tuples HOT Updated+	The cumulative number of tuples HOT updated. In a HOT update, the new tuple resides in the same block as the original tuple and the tuples share an index entry.
Tuples Inserted	The number of tuples inserted into the specified table.
Tuples Inserted+	The cumulative number of tuples inserted into the specified table.
Tuples Returned	The number of tuples returned in result sets.
Tuples Returned+	The cumulative number of tuples returned in result sets.
Tuples Updated	The number of tuples updated in the specified table.
Tuples Updated+	The cumulative number of tuples updated in the specified table.
WAL Segment Size (MB)	The segment size of the write-ahead log (in megabytes).

Note

The '+' following the name of a metric signifies that the data for the metric is gathered cumulatively; those metrics that are not followed by the '+' sign are collected as a 'point-in-time' value.

PEM Probes – Reference

A probe is a scheduled task that retrieves information about the database objects that are being monitored by the PEM agent. PEM uses the collected information to build the graphs displayed on each dashboard. The Manage Probes tab (accessed via the Management menu) allows you to modify the data collection schedule and the length of time that PEM will retain information returned by a specific probe.

Probe Name	Information Monitored by Probe	Level
Background Writer Statistics	<p>This probe monitors information about the background writer. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of timed checkpoints The number of requested checkpoints <p>The number of buffers written (by checkpoint)</p> <p>The number of buffers written (by background writer)</p> <p>The number of background writer cycles</p> <p>The number of background buffers written</p> <p>The number of buffers allocated</p>	Server

Probe Name	Information Monitored by Probe	Level
Blocked Session Information	This probe provides information about blocked sessions.	Server
CPU Usage	This probe monitors CPU Usage information.	Agent
Data and Log File Analysis	<p>This probe monitors information about log files. The information includes:</p> <p>The name of the log file</p> <p>The directory in which the log file resides</p>	Server
Database Statistics	<p>This probe monitors database statistics. The information includes:</p> <p>The number of backends</p> <p>The number of transactions committed</p> <p>The number of transactions rolled back</p> <p>The number of blocks read</p> <p>The number of blocks hit</p>	Server
Disk Busy Info	<p>This probe monitors information about disk activity.</p> <p>Note: This probe is not supported on Mac OS X, Solaris or HP-UX</p>	Agent
Disk Space	<p>This probe monitors information about disk space usage. The information includes:</p> <p>The amount of disk space used</p> <p>The amount of disk space available</p>	Agent
EDB Audit Configuration	This probe monitors the audit logging configuration of EDB Postgres Advanced Server.	Server
Failover Manager Cluster Info	This probe monitors a Failover Manager cluster, returning information about the cluster. This probe is disabled unless a cluster name and path of the Failover Manager binary is provided on the Server Properties dialog.	Server

Probe Name	Information Monitored by Probe	Level
Failover Manager Node Status	This probe monitors a Failover Manager cluster, returning detailed about each node within the cluster. This probe is disabled unless a cluster name and path of the Failover Manager binary is provided on the Server Properties dialog.	Server
Function Statistics	<p>This probe monitors a database, retrieving information about functions. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Function names Argument types Return values 	Database
Index Size	<p>This probe monitors a database, retrieving information about indexes. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The name of the index The time the data was gathered The size of the index (in MB's) 	Database
Index Statistics	<p>This probe monitors index statistics. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of index scans The number of rows read The number of rows fetched The number of blocks read The number of blocks hit 	Database
Installed Packages	<p>This probe monitors the packages that are currently installed. The information gathered includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The name of the installed package The version of the installed package The date and time that the probe executed 	Agent

Probe Name	Information Monitored by Probe	Level
IO Analysis	<p>This probe monitors disk I/O information in. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of blocks read The number of blocks written The date and time that the probe executed <p>Note: This probe is not supported on Mac OS X</p>	Agent
Load Average	<p>This probe monitors CPU load averages. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 1-minute load average The 5-minute load average The 15-minute load average <p>Note: This probe is not supported on Windows</p>	Agent
Lock Information	<p>This probe monitors lock information. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The database name The lock type The lock mode The process holding the lock 	Server
Memory Usage	This probe monitors information about system memory usage.	Agent
Network Statistics	<p>This probe monitors network statistics. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The interface IP address The number of packets sent The number of packets received The number of bytes sent The number of bytes received The link speed (in MB/second) 	Agent

Probe Name	Information Monitored by Probe	Level
Number of Prepared Transactions	This probe stores the number of prepared transactions.	Server
Number of WAL Files	This probe monitors the number of WAL files.	Server
Object Catalog: Database	<p>This probe monitors a list of databases and their properties. The information includes:</p> <p>The database name</p> <p>The database encoding type</p> <p>If the database allows user connections or system connections</p>	Server
Object Catalog: Foreign Key	<p>This probe monitors a list of foreign keys and their properties. The information includes:</p> <p>The name of the table that contains the foreign key</p> <p>The name of the table that the foreign key references</p> <p>The name of the database in which the table resides</p> <p>The name of the schema in which the table resides</p>	Schema
Object Catalog: Function	<p>This probe monitors a list of functions and their properties. The information includes:</p> <p>The name of the function</p> <p>The name of the schema in which the function resides</p> <p>The name of the database in which the function resides</p>	Schema
Object Catalog: Index	<p>This probe monitors a list of indexes and their properties. The information includes:</p> <p>The name of the index</p> <p>The name of the table that the index is associated with</p> <p>The name of the database in which the indexed table resides</p>	Schema
Object Catalog: Schema	This probe monitors a list of schemas and their associated databases and servers.	Database
Object Catalog: Sequence	This probe monitors a list of sequences and their properties.	Schema

Probe Name	Information Monitored by Probe	Level
Object Catalog: Table	<p>This probe monitors a list of table information. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The table name The name of the schema in which the table resides The name of the database in which the schema resides A Boolean indicator that indicates if the table has a primary key 	Schema
Object Catalog: Tablespace	This probe monitors a list of tablespaces.	Server
Operating System Information	This probe monitors the operating system details and boot time.	Agent
Package Catalog	<p>This probe monitors the packages that are currently available for installation. The information gathered includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The package name The package version 	Agent
PG HBA Conf	This probe monitors authentication configuration information from the pg_hba.conf file.	Server
Server Information	This probe monitors server information.	Server
Session Information	<p>This probe monitors session information. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The name of the session user The date and time that the session connected to the server The status of the session at the time that the information was gathered (idle, waiting, etc) The client address and port number 	Server
Settings	This probe monitors the values currently assigned to GUC variables.	Server
SQL Protect	This probe monitors a server, retrieving information about SQL injection attacks.	Server
Slony Replication	This probe monitors lag data for clusters replicated using Slony.	Database

Probe Name	Information Monitored by Probe	Level
Streaming Replication	<p>This probe monitors a cluster that is using streaming replication, retrieving information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sent Xlog location (in bytes) The write Xlog location (in bytes) The flush Xlog location (in bytes) The replay Xlog location (in bytes) The Xlog lag (in segments) The Xlog lag (in pages) 	Server
Streaming Replication Lag Time	<p>This probe monitors a cluster that is using streaming replication, retrieving lag information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replication lag time (in seconds) Current status of replication (running/paused) 	Server
Streaming Replication Database Conflicts	<p>This probe monitors a database that is using streaming replication, retrieving information about any conflicts that arise. This includes information about queries that have been canceled due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The # of drop tablespace conflicts The # of lock timeout conflicts The # of old snapshot conflicts The # of pinned buffer conflicts The # of deadlock conflicts 	Server
Table Bloat	<p>This probe monitors information about the current table bloat. The information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The name of the table The name of the schema in which the table resides The estimated number of pages The estimated number of wasted pages The estimated number of bytes per row 	Database

Probe Name	Information Monitored by Probe	Level
Table Frozen XID	This probe monitors the frozen XID of each table.	Schema
This probe monitors table statistics. The information includes:		
The number of sequential scans		
The number of sequential scan rows		
The number of index scans		
The number of index scan rows		
The number of rows inserted		
The number of rows updated		
The number of rows deleted		Database
The number of live rows		
The number of dead rows		
The last VACUUM		
The last auto-vacuum		
The last ANALYZE		
The last auto-analyze		
The number of pages estimated by ANALYZE		
The number of rows estimated by ANALYZE		
Table Statistics	This probe monitors a list of tablespaces and their sizes.	Server
Tablespace Size	This probe monitors a list of tablespaces and their sizes.	Server
This probe monitors a list of the current users. The stored information includes:		
The user name		Server
The user type (superuser vs. non-superuser)		
The server to which the user is connected		

Probe Name	Information Monitored by Probe	Level
	This probe monitors the status of the WAL archive. The stored information includes: The # of WAL archives done	
WAL Archive Status	The # of WAL archives pending The last archive time The # of WAL archives failed The time of the last failure	Server
xDB Replication	This probe monitors lag data for clusters replicated using xDB replication.	Database

PEM Pre-defined Alert Templates – Reference

An alert definition contains a system-defined or user-defined set of conditions that PEM compares to the system statistics; if the statistics deviate from the boundaries specified for that statistic, the alert triggers, and the PEM client displays a warning on the *Alerts Overview* page, and optionally sends a notification to a monitoring user.

The tables that follow list the system-defined alert templates that you can use to create an alert; please note that this list is subject to change, and may vary by system:

Templates applicable on Agent

Template Name	Description
Load Average (1 minute)	1-minute system load average.
Load Average (5 minutes)	5-minute system load average.
Load Average (15 minutes)	15-minute system load average.
Load Average per CPU Core (1 minutes)	1-minute system load average per CPU core.
Load Average per CPU Core (5 minutes)	5-minute system load average per CPU core.
Load Average per CPU Core (15 minutes)	15-minute system load average per CPU core.
CPU utilization	Average CPU consumption.
Number of CPUs running higher than a	Number of CPUs running at greater than K% utilization threshold
Free memory percentage	Free memory as a percent of total system memory.
Memory used percentage	Percentage of memory used.
Swap consumption	Swap space consumed (in megabytes).
Swap consumption percentage	Percentage of swap area consumed.
Disk Consumption	Disk space consumed (in megabytes).

Template Name	Description
Disk consumption percentage	Percentage of disk consumed.
Disk Available	Disk space available (in megabytes).
Disk busy percentage	Percentage of disk busy.
Most used disk percentage	Percentage used of the most utilized disk on the system.
Total table bloat on host	The total space wasted by tables on a host, in MB.
Highest table bloat on host	The most space wasted by a table on a host, in MB.
Average table bloat on host	The average space wasted by tables on host, in MB.
Table size on host	The size of tables on host, in MB.
Database size on host	The size of databases on host, in MB.
Number of ERRORS in the logfile on agent N in last X hours.	The number of ERRORS in the logfile on agent N in last X hours
Number of WARNINGS in the logfile on agent N in last X hours	The number of WARNINGS in the logfile on agent N in last X hours.
Number of WARNINGS or ERRORS in the logfile on agent N in last X hours	The number of WARNINGS or ERRORS in the logfile on agent N in last X hours.
Package version mismatch	Check for package version mismatch as per catalog.
Total materialized view bloat on host	The total space wasted by materialized views on a host, in MB.
Highest materialized view bloat on host	The most space wasted by a materialized view on a host, in MB.
Average materialized view bloat on host	The average space wasted by materialized views on host, in MB.
Materialized view size on host	The size of materialized views on host, in MB.
Agent Down	Specified agent is currently down.

Templates applicable on Server

Template Name	Description
Total table bloat in server	The total space wasted by tables in server, in MB.
Largest table (by multiple of unbloated size)	Largest table in server, calculated as a multiple of its own estimated unbloated size; exclude tables smaller than N MB.
Highest table bloat in server	The most space wasted by a table in server, in MB.
Average table bloat in server	The average space wasted by tables in server, in MB.
Table size in server	The size of tables in server, in MB.
Database size in server	The size of databases in server, in MB.
Number of WAL files	Total number of Write Ahead Log files.
Number of prepared transactions	Number of transactions in prepared state.
Total connections	Total number of connections in the server.

Template Name	Description
Total connections as percentage of max_connections	Total number of connections in the server as a percentage of maximum connections allowed on server, settings.
Unused, non-superuser connections	Number of unused, non-superuser connections on the server, user_info, settings.
Unused, non-superuser connections as percentage of max_connections	Number of unused, non-superuser connections on the server as a percentage of max_connections of max_connections, user_info, settings.
Ungranted locks	Number of ungranted locks in server.
Percentage of buffers written by backends	The percentage of buffers written by backends vs. the total buffers written.
Percentage of buffers written by checkpoint	The percentage of buffers written by the checkpoints vs. the total buffers written.
Buffers written per second	Number of buffers written per second, over the last two probe cycles.
Buffers allocated per second	Number of buffers allocated per second, over the last two probe cycles.
Connections in idle state	Number of connections in server that are in idle state.
Connections in idle-in-transaction state	Number of connections in server that are in idle-in-transaction state.
Connections in idle-in-transaction state, as percentage of max_connections	Number of connections in server that are in idle-in-transaction state, as a percentage of maximum connections allowed on server, settings.
Long-running idle connections	Number of connections in the server that have been idle for more than N seconds.
Long-running idle connections and idle transactions	Number of connections in the server that have been idle or transactions idle-in-transaction for more than N seconds.
Long-running idle transactions	Number of connections in the server that have been idle in transaction for more than N seconds.
Long-running transactions	Number of transactions in server that have been running for more than N seconds.
Long-running queries	Number of queries in server that have been running for more than N seconds.
Long-running vacuums	Number of vacuum operations in server that have been running for more than N seconds.
Long-running autovacuums	Number of autovacuum operations in server that have been running for more than N seconds.
Committed transactions percentage	Percentage of transactions in the server that committed vs. that rolled-back over last N minutes.
Shared buffers hit percentage	Percentage of block read requests in the server that were satisfied by shared buffers, over last N minutes.
Tuples inserted	Tuples inserted into server over last N minutes.
InfiniteCache buffers hit percentage	Percentage of block read requests in the server that were satisfied by InfiniteCache, over last N minutes.
Tuples fetched	Tuples fetched from server over last N minutes.
Tuples returned	Tuples returned from server over last N minutes.
Dead Tuples	Number of estimated dead tuples in server.

Template Name	Description
Tuples updated	Tuples updated in server over last N minutes.
Tuples deleted	Tuples deleted from server over last N minutes.
Tuples hot updated	Tuples hot updated in server, over last N minutes.
Sequential Scans	Number of full table scans in server, over last N minutes.
Index Scans	Number of index scans in server, over last N minutes.
Hot update percentage	Percentage of hot updates in the server over last N minutes.
Live Tuples	Number of estimated live tuples in server.
Dead tuples percentage	Percentage of estimated dead tuples in server.
Last Vacuum	Hours since last vacuum on the server.
Last AutoVacuum	Hours since last autovacuum on the server.
Last Analyze	Hours since last analyze on the server.
Last AutoAnalyze	Hours since last autoanalyze on the server.
Percentage of buffers written by backends over the last N minutes	The percentage of buffers written by backends vs. the total buffers backends over last N
Table Count	Total number of tables in server.
Function Count	Total number of functions in server.
Sequence Count	Total number of sequences in server.
A user expires in N days	Number of days before a user's validity expires.
Index size as a percentage of table size	Size of the indexes in server, as a percentage of their tables' size.
Largest index by table-size percentage oc_index, table_size.	Largest index in server, calculated as percentage of its table's size.
Number of ERRORS in the logfile on server M in the last X hours	The number of ERRORS in the logfile on server M in last X hours.
Number of WARNINGS in the logfile on server M in the last X hours	The number of WARNINGS in logfile on server M in the last X hours.
Number of WARNINGS or ERRORS in the logfile on server M in the last X hours	The number of WARNINGS or ERRORS in the logfile on server M in the last X hours.
Number of attacks detected in the last N minutes	The number of SQL injection attacks occurred in the last N minutes.
Number of attacks detected in the last N minutes by username	The number of SQL injection attacks occurred in the last N minutes by username.
Number of replica servers lag behind the primary by write location	Streaming Replication: number of replica servers lag behind the primary by write location.
Number of replica servers lag behind the primary by flush location	Streaming Replication: number of replica servers lag behind the primary by flush location.
Number of replica servers lag behind the primary by replay location	Streaming Replication: number of replica servers lag behind the primary by replay location.

Template Name	Description
Replica server lag behind the primary by write location	Streaming Replication: replica server lag behind the primary by write location in MB.
Replica server lag behind the primary by flush location	Streaming Replication: replica server lag behind the primary by flush location in MB.
Replica server lag behind the primary by replay location	Streaming Replication: replica server lag behind the primary by replay location in MB.
Replica server lag behind the primary by size (MB)	Streaming Replication: replica server lag behind the primary by size in MB.
Replica server lag behind the primary by WAL segments	Streaming Replication: replica server lag behind the primary by WAL segments.
Replica server lag behind the primary by WAL pages	Streaming Replication: replica server lag behind the primary by WAL pages.
Total materialized view bloat in server	The total space wasted by materialized views in server, in MB.
Largest materialized view (by multiple of unbloated size)	Largest materialized view in server, calculated as a multiple of its own estimated unbloated size; exclude materialized views smaller than N MB.
Highest materialized view bloat in server	The most space wasted by a materialized view in server, in MB.
Average materialized view bloat in server	The average space wasted by materialized views in server, in MB.
Materialized view size in server	The size of materialized view in server, in MB.
View Count	Total number of views in server.
Materialized View Count	Total number of materialized views in server.
Audit config mismatch	Check for audit config parameter mismatch
Server Down	Specified server is currently inaccessible.
Number of WAL archives pending	Streaming Replication: number of WAL files pending to be replayed at replica.
Number of minutes lag of replica server from primary server	Streaming Replication: number of minutes replica node is lagging behind the primary node.
Log config mismatch	Check for log config parameter mismatch.

Templates applicable on Database

Template Name	Description
Total table bloat in database	The total space wasted by tables in database, in MB.
Largest table (by multiple of unbloated size)	Largest table in database, calculated as a multiple of its own estimated unbloated size; exclude tables smaller than N MB.
Highest table bloat in database	The most space wasted by a table in database, in MB.
Average table bloat in database	The average space wasted by tables in database, in MB.
Table size in database	The size of tables in database, in MB.
Database size	The size of the database, in MB.
Total connections	Total number of connections in the database.
Total connections as percentage of max_connections	Total number of connections in the database as a percentage of maximum connections allowed on server, settings.
Ungranted locks	Number of ungranted locks in database.
Connections in idle state	Number of connections in database that are in idle state.
Connections in idle-in-transaction state	Number of connections in database that are in idle-in-transaction state
Connections in idle-in-transaction state,as percentage of max_connections	Number of connections in database that are in idle-in-transaction state, as a percentage of maximum connections allowed on server, settings.
Long-running idle connections	Number of connections in the database that have been idle for more than N seconds.
Long-running idle connections and idle transactions	Number of connections in the database that have been idle or idle-in-transaction for more than N seconds.
Long-running idle transactions	Number of connections in the database that have been idle in transaction for more than N seconds.
Long-running transactions	Number of transactions in database that have been running for more than N seconds.
Long-running queries	Number of queries in database that have been running for more than N seconds.
Long-running vacuums	Number of vacuum operations in database that have been running for more than N seconds.
Long-running autovacuums	Number of autovacuum operations in database that have been running for more than N seconds.
Committed transactions percentage	Percentage of transactions in the database that committed vs. that rolled-back over last N minutes.
Shared buffers hit percentage	Percentage of block read requests in the database that were satisfied by shared buffers, over last N minutes.
InfiniteCache buffers hit percentage	Percentage of block read requests in the database that were satisfied by InfiniteCache, over last N minutes.
Tuples fetched	Tuples fetched from database over last N minutes.
Tuples returned	Tuples returned from database over last N minutes.
Tuples inserted	Tuples inserted into database over last N minutes.
Tuples updated	Tuples updated in database over last N minutes.
Tuples deleted	Tuples deleted from database over last N minutes.
Tuples hot updated	Tuples hot updated in database, over last N minutes.
Sequential Scans	Number of full table scans in database, over last N minutes.
Index Scans	Number of index scans in database, over last N minutes.
Hot update percentage	Percentage of hot updates in the database over last N minutes.

Template Name	Description
Live Tuples	Number of estimated live tuples in database.
Dead Tuples	Number of estimated dead tuples in database.
Dead tuples percentage	Percentage of estimated dead tuples in database.
Last Vacuum	Hours since last vacuum on the database.
Last AutoVacuum	Hours since last autovacuum on the database.
Last Analyze	Hours since last analyze on the database.
Last AutoAnalyze	Hours since last autoanalyze on the database.
Table Count	Total number of tables in database.
Function Count	Total number of functions in database.
Sequence Count	Total number of sequences in database.
Index size as a percentage of table size	Size of the indexes in database, as a percentage of their tables' size.
Largest index by table-size percentage	Largest index in database, calculated as percentage of its table's size, oc_index, table_size.
Database Frozen XID	The age (in transactions before the current transaction) of the database's frozen transaction ID.
Number of attacks detected in the	The number of SQL injection attacks occurred in the last N minutes. last N minutes
Number of attacks detected in the	The number of SQL injection attacks occurred in the last N minutes by last N minutes by username.
Queries that have been cancelled due to dropped tablespaces	Streaming Replication: number of queries that have been cancelled due to dropped tablespaces.
Queries that have been cancelled due to lock timeouts	Streaming Replication: number of queries that have been cancelled due to lock timeouts.
Queries that have been cancelled due to old snapshots	Streaming Replication: number of queries that have been cancelled due to old snapshots.
Queries that have been cancelled due to pinned buffers	Streaming Replication: number of queries that have been cancelled due to pinned buffers.
Queries that have been cancelled due to deadlocks	Streaming Replication: number of queries that have been cancelled due to deadlocks.
Total events lagging in all slony clusters	Slony Replication: total events lagging in all slony clusters.
Events lagging in one slony cluster	Slony Replication: events lagging in one slony cluster.
Lag time (minutes) in one slony cluster	Slony Replication: lag time (minutes) in one slony cluster.
Total rows lagging in xdb single primary replication	xDB Replication: Total rows lagging in xdb single primary replication
Total rows lagging in xdb multi primary replication	xDB Replication: Total rows lagging in xdb multi primary replication.
Total materialized view bloat in database	The total space wasted by materialized views in database, in MB.

Template Name	Description
Largest materialized view (by multiple of unbloated size)	Largest materialized view in database, calculated as a multiple of its estimated unbloated size; exclude materialized views smaller than N MB.
Highest materialized view bloat in database	The most space wasted by a materialized view in database, in MB.
Average materialized view bloat in database	The average space wasted by materialized views in database, in MB.
Materialized view size in database	The size of materialized view in database, in MB.
View Count	Total number of views in database.
Materialized View Count	Total number of materialized views in database.

Templates applicable on Schema

Template Name	Description
Total table bloat in schema	The total space wasted by tables in schema, in MB.
Largest table (by multiple of unbloated size)	Largest table in schema, calculated as a multiple of its own estimated unbloated size; exclude tables smaller than N MB.
Highest table bloat in schema	The most space wasted by a table in schema, in MB.
Average table bloat in schema	The average space wasted by tables in schema, in MB.
Table size in schema	The size of tables in schema, in MB.
Tuples inserted	Tuples inserted in schema over last N minutes.
Tuples updated	Tuples updated in schema over last N minutes.
Tuples deleted	Tuples deleted from schema over last N minutes.
Tuples hot updated	Tuples hot updated in schema, over last N minutes.
Sequential Scans	Number of full table scans in schema, over last N minutes.
Index Scans	Number of index scans in schema, over last N minutes.
Hot update percentage	Percentage of hot updates in the schema over last N minutes.
Live Tuples	Number of estimated live tuples in schema.
Dead Tuples	Number of estimated dead tuples in schema.
Dead tuples percentage	Percentage of estimated dead tuples in schema.
Last Vacuum	Hours since last vacuum on the schema.
Last AutoVacuum	Hours since last autovacuum on the schema.
Last Analyze	Hours since last analyze on the schema.
Last AutoAnalyze	Hours since last autoanalyze on the schema.
Table Count	Total number of tables in schema.
Function Count	Total number of functions in schema.
Sequence Count	Total number of sequences in schema.
Index size as a percentage of table size	Size of the indexes in schema, as a percentage of their table's size.

Template Name	Description
Largest index by table-size percentage	Largest index in schema, calculated as percentage of its table's size, <code>oc_index, table_size</code>
Materialized View bloat	Space wasted by the materialized view, in MB.
Total materialized view bloat in schema	The total space wasted by materialized views in schema, in MB.
Materialized view size as a multiple of unbloated size	Size of the materialized view as a multiple of estimated unbloated size.
Largest materialized view (by multiple of unbloated size)	Largest materialized view in schema, calculated as a multiple of its own estimated unbloated size; exclude materialized view smaller than N MB.
Highest materialized view bloat in schema	The most space wasted by a materialized view in schema, in MB.
Average materialized view bloat in schema	The average space wasted by materialized views in schema, in MB.
Materialized view size	The size of materialized view, in MB.
Materialized view size in schema	The size of materialized views in schema, in MB.
View Count	Total number of views in schema.
Materialized View Count	Total number of materialized views in schema.
Materialized View Frozen XID	The age (in transactions before the current transaction) of the materialized view's frozen transaction ID.

Templates applicable on Table

Template Name	Description
Table bloat	Space wasted by the table, in MB.
Table size	The size of table, in MB.
Table size as a multiple of unbloated size	Size of the table as a multiple of estimated unbloated size.
Tuples inserted	Tuples inserted in table over last N minutes.
Tuples updated	Tuples updated in table over last N minutes.
Tuples deleted	Tuples deleted from table over last N minutes.
Tuples hot updated	Tuples hot updated in table, over last N minutes.
Sequential Scans	Number of full table scans on table, over last N minutes.
Index Scans	Number of index scans on table, over last N minutes.
Hot update percentage	Percentage of hot updates in the table over last N minutes.
Live Tuples	Number of estimated live tuples in table.
Dead Tuples	Number of estimated dead tuples in table.
Dead tuples percentage	Percentage of estimated dead tuples in table.
Last Vacuum	Hours since last vacuum on the table.
Last AutoVacuum	Hours since last autovacuum on the table.
Last Analyze	Hours since last analyze on the table.
Last AutoAnalyze	Hours since last autoanalyze on the table.

Template Name	Description
Row Count	Estimated number of rows in a table.
Index size as a percentage of table size	Size of the indexes on table, as a percentage of table's size.
Table Frozen XID	The age (in transactions before the current transaction) of the table's frozen transaction ID.

Global Templates

Template Name	Description
Agents Down	Number of agents that haven't reported in recently.
Servers Down	Number of servers that are currently inaccessible.
Alert Errors	Number of alerts in an error state.

5 PEM Installation Guide on Linux

Postgres Enterprise Manager (PEM) is designed to assist database administrators, system architects, and performance analysts when administering, monitoring, and tuning PostgreSQL and Advanced Server database servers. PEM has been designed to manage and monitor a single server or multiple servers from a single console, allowing complete control over monitored databases.

This document provides step-by-step instructions to guide you through the installation of Postgres Enterprise Manager on a Linux host.

Throughout this guide, the term *Postgres* refers to either a PostgreSQL or an Advanced Server installation, where either is appropriate.

5.1 What's New

The following features have been added to Postgres Enterprise Manager 8.0:

- **Webhooks:** You can now use PEM to send event based notifications to webhook endpoints like third party systems or partner applications.
- **Performance Diagnostics:** You can now use Performance Diagnostic tool with PostgreSQL 10 or higher versions after installing `edb_wait_states` plugin.
- **PEM Backend Database:** You can now use PostgreSQL or EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11 or higher versions only as backend databases.
- **Enhanced Alerting:** You can now replace alert placeholders inside the script and also can view more informative and contextual alert details for few alerts.

- **Enhanced BART Integration:** You can now configure `bart_socket_name` and also parameters like `--checksum-algorithm` and `--disable-checksum` through PEM.
 - **Security Best Practices:** You can now view the [PEM Security Best Practices](#) guide from our edb-docs website. It will help to setup PEM in a secure way to minimize the risk of vulnerabilities.
 - **Other features and changes include:**
 - You can use the [Macros](#) feature in the [Query tool](#).
 - You can view trigger function under the respective trigger node.
 - You can download the utility files at the client side using [Storage Manager](#).
 - You can use the open [Query tool](#) tab to change the database connection.
 - You can rename the [Query tool](#) and [Debugger](#) tab.
 - You can ignore the owner while comparing the objects through [Schema diff](#) tool.
-

5.2 PEM - Hardware and Software Requirements

Hardware Prerequisites

For optimum performance when monitoring servers and rendering dashboards, we recommend installing PEM on a system with at least:

- 4 CPU cores
- 8 GB of RAM
- 100 GB of Storage

Additional disk space is required for data storage. Please note that resource usage will vary based on which probes are defined and enabled, and the activity level on the monitored databases. Monitoring server resources (as you use PEM) will let you know when you need to expand your initial system configuration.

Software Prerequisites

Platforms and Versions Support

For information about the platforms and versions supported by PEM, visit the EnterpriseDB website at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/services-support/edb-supported-products-and-platforms>

Modifying the pg_hba.conf File

The `pg_hba.conf` file manages connections for the Postgres server. You must ensure that the `pg_hba.conf` file on each monitored server allows connections from the PEM server, the monitoring PEM Agent, and the host of the PEM-HTTPD server.

For information about modifying the `pg_hba.conf` file, see the [PEM Administrator's Guide](#) available at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/edb-docs>

Information about managing authentication is also available in the Postgres core documentation available at:

<https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/static/auth-pg-hba-conf.html>

Firewall Restrictions

Please note that you must adjust your firewall to allow communication between PEM components.

Supported Locales

Currently, the PEM server and web interface support a locale of **English(US) en_US** and use of a period (.) as a language separator character. Using an alternate locale, or a separator character other than a period may result in errors.

5.3 PEM Architecture

Postgres Enterprise Manager (PEM) is a tool designed to monitor and manage multiple Postgres servers through a single GUI interface. PEM is capable of monitoring the following areas of the infrastructure:

Note: The term Postgres refers to either PostgreSQL or EDB Postgres Advanced Server.

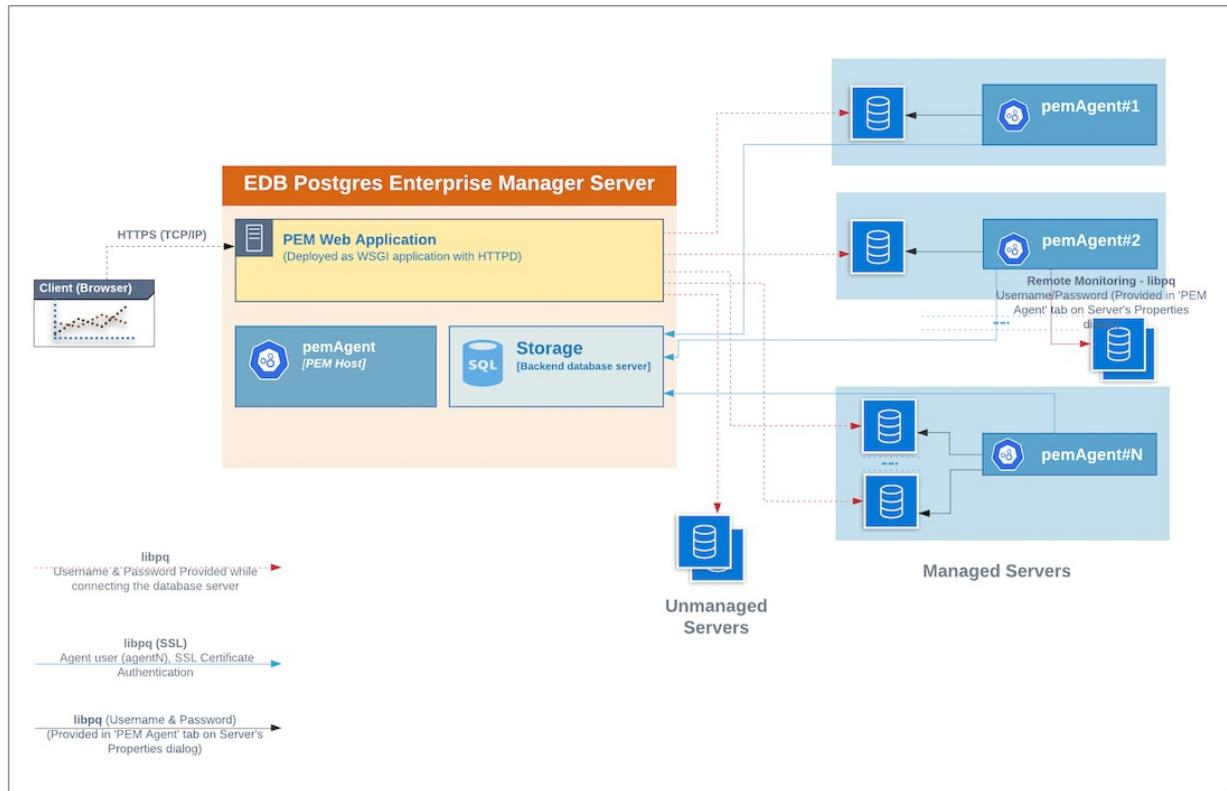
- **Hosts** - One or more servers (physical or virtual) and their operating systems.
- **Servers** - One or more instances of PostgreSQL or EDB Postgres Advanced Server running on a host.
- **Databases** - One or more databases and the schema objects (tables, indexes, etc.) within them.

PEM consists of a number of individual software components; the individual components are described below.

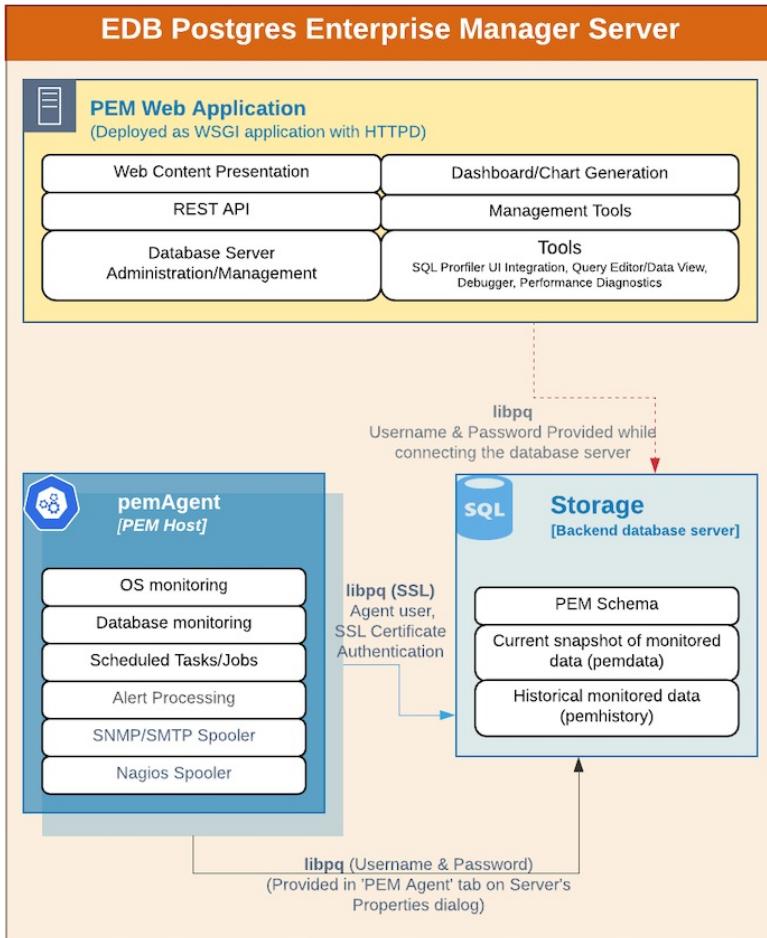
- **PEM Server** - The PEM Server is used as the data repository for monitoring data and as a server to which both Agents and Clients connect. The PEM server consists of an instance of PostgreSQL and an associated database for storage of monitoring data, and a server that provides web services.
- **PEM Agent** - The PEM Agent is responsible for executing tasks and reporting statistics from the Agent host and monitored Postgres instances to the PEM server. A single PEM Agent can monitor multiple installed instances of Postgres that reside on one or many hosts.
- **PEM Web Client** - The PEM web interface allows you to manage and monitor Postgres servers and utilize PEM extended functionality. The web interface software is installed with the PEM server and is accessed via any supported web browser.
- **SQL Profiler** - SQL Profiler is a Postgres server plugin to record the monitoring data and query plans to be analysed by the SQL Profiler tool in PEM. This is an optional component of PEM, but the plugin must be installed into each instance of Postgres with which you wish to use the SQL Profiler tool. The SQL Profiler may be used with any supported version of an EDB distribution of a PostgreSQL server or Advanced Server (not just those managed through the PEM server). See the [PEM SQL Profiler Configuration Guide](#) for details and supported versions.

PEM architecture

The following architectural diagram illustrates the relationships between the PEM server, clients, and managed as well as unmanaged Postgres servers.



The PEM Server



The PEM server consists of an instance of Postgres, an instance of the Apache web-server providing web services to the client, and a PEM Agent. PEM utilizes a server-side cryptographic plugin to generate authentication certificates.

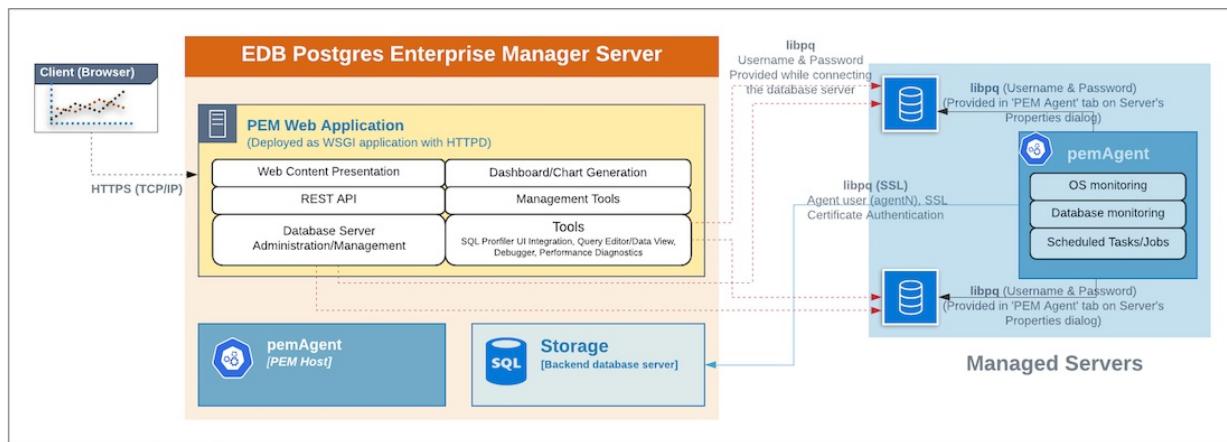
The instance of Postgres (a database server) and an instance of the Apache web-server (HTTPD) can be on the same host or on separate hosts.

- **Postgres Instance (Database server)** - This is the backend database server. It hosts a database named **pem** which acts as the repository for PEM Server. The **pem** database contains several schemas that store metric data collected from each monitored host, server, and database.
 - **pem** - This schema is the core of the PEM application. It contains the definitions of configuration functions, tables, or views required by the application.
 - **pemdata** - This schema stores the current snapshot of the monitored data.
 - **pemhistory** - This schema stores the historical monitored data.
- **Apache Web Server (HTTPD)** - The PEM Web Application is deployed as a WSGI application with HTTPD to provide web services to the client. It is comprised of the following:
 - **Web content presentation** - The presentation layer is created by the Web Application (for example Browser, login page,...).
 - **Rest API** - The REST API allows integration with other apps and services.
 - **Database Server Administration/Management** - Database server administration and management activities like CREATE, ALTER, DROP, etc. can be performed for managed as well as unmanaged servers.
 - **Dashboard/Chart generation** - Internally, the web application includes functionality that generates Dashboards and Charts.
 - **Management Tools** - The Audit Manager, Capacity Manager, Log Manager, Postgres Expert, Postgres Log Analysis Expert, and the Tuning Wizard are made available in the Web Application.

- Other tools provide functionality on managed or unmanaged servers:
 - SQL Profiler UI Integration** - SQL Profiler generates easily analyzed traces of session content.
 - Query Editor/Data View** - The Query editor allows you to query, edit, and view data.
 - Debugger** - The Debugger helps you debug queries.
 - Performance Diagnostics** - Performance Diagnostics help you analyze the performance of Postgres instances.

We recommend that you use a dedicated machine to host production instances of the PEM backend database. The host may be subject to high levels of data throughput, depending on the number of database servers that are being monitored and the workloads the servers are processing.

The PEM Agent



The PEM Agent is responsible for the collection of monitoring data from the machine and operating system, as well as from each of the Postgres instances to which they are bound. Each PEM Agent can monitor one physical or virtual machine and is capable of monitoring multiple database servers locally - installed on the same system, or remotely - installed on other systems. It is also responsible for executing other tasks that may be scheduled by the user (for example, server shutdowns, SQL Profiler traces, user-defined jobs).

A PEM Agent is installed by default on the PEM Server along with the installation of the PEM Server. It is generally referred to as a PEM Agent on the PEM Host. Separately, the PEM Agent can also be installed on the other servers hosting the Postgres instances to be monitored using PEM.

Whether monitoring locally or remotely, the PEM Agent connects to the PEM Server using PostgreSQL's libpq, using SSL certificate-based authentication. The PEM Agent installer in Windows and pemworker CLI in Linux is responsible for registering each agent with the PEM Server, and generating and installing the required certificates.

Please note that there is only one-way traffic between the PEM Agent and PEM Server; the PEM Agent always connects to the PEM Server.

The PEM Agent must be able to connect to each database server that it monitors. This connection is made over a TCP/IP connection (or optionally a Unix Domain Socket on Unix hosts), and may optionally use SSL. The user must configure the connection and authentication to the monitored server.

Once configured, each agent collects statistics and other information on the host and each database server and database that it monitors. Each piece of information is known as a **metric** and is collected

by a **probe**. Most probes will collect multiple metrics at once for efficiency. Examples of the metrics collected include:

- Disk I/O statistics
- Network statistics
- Database server version string
- Database server configuration option (GUC) values
- Table access statistics
- Table and index sizes

A list of PEM probes can be found [here](#).

By default, the PEM Agent bound to the database server collects the OS/Database monitoring statistics and also runs any scheduled tasks/jobs for that particular database server, storing data in the `pem` database on the PEM server.

The Alert processing, SNMP/SMTP spoolers, and Nagios Spooler data is stored in the `pem` database on the PEM server and is then processed by the PEM Agent on the PEM Host by default. However, processing by other PEM Agents can be enabled by adjusting the SNMP/SMTP and Nagios parameters of the PEM Agents.

To see more information about these parameters see [Server Configuration](#).

The PEM Web Client

The PEM client is a web-based application that runs in supported browsers. The client's web interface connects to the PEM server and allows direct management of managed or unmanaged servers, and the databases and schemas that reside on them.

The client allows you to use PEM functionality that makes use of the data logged on the server through features such as the dashboards, the Postgres Log Analysis Expert, and Capacity Manager.

The SQL Profiler Plugin

You are not required to install the SQL Profiler plugin on every server, but you must install and configure the plugin on each server on which you wish to use the SQL Profiler. You may also want to install and configure SQL Profiler on un-monitored development servers. For ad-hoc use also, you may temporarily install the SQL Profiler plugin.

The plugin is installed with the EDB Postgres Advanced Server distribution but must be installed separately for use with PostgreSQL. The SQL Profiler installer is available from the [EDB website](#).

SQL Profiler may be used on servers that are not managed through PEM, but to perform scheduled traces, a server must have the plugin installed, and must be managed by an installed and configured PEM agent.

For more information about using SQL Profiler, see the [PEM SQL Profiler Configuration Guide](#)

5.4 Installing Postgres Enterprise Manager

The `edb-pem` package for Linux platforms installs the PEM Server, a PEM Agent, and the required software to connect to the PEM web interface with a supported browser.

The PEM server uses a Postgres installation and backend database to manage data. The `pem` backend database is created when you configure PEM.

For detailed information about installing the PEM Server, see [Installing the PEM Server on Linux](#). For information about configuring a PEM Server see [Configuring the PEM Server on Linux](#).

The PEM Agent that is installed with the PEM server is capable of monitoring multiple servers that reside on the same host, or on remote hosts. Please note that the PEM functionality on servers monitored by a remote Agent may be limited. For detailed information about remote monitoring functionality see the [PEM Agent Privileges](#).

For detailed information about installing and configuring a PEM Agent, see [Installing the PEM Agent on Linux](#)

5.4.1 Prerequisites for Installing the PEM Server on Linux Platforms

1. Install a backend database.

When installing a PEM server on a Linux host, you must first install a backend database cluster which will hold the `pem` database. The PEM server's backend database may be installed via package for Linux. The backend database must be one of the following versions:

- EDB Postgres Advanced Server version 11 or above
- PostgreSQL version 11 or above

For detailed information about installing an Advanced Server or PostgreSQL database, please see the product documentation at the EDB website.

1. Configure Postgres authentication on the backend database.

The `pg_hba.conf` file on the backend database can be configured to use any supported authentication methods (for example: md5, trust,...) for connections. For information about modifying the `pg_hba.conf` file, see the [PostgreSQL core documentation](#).

2. Install the `hstore` contrib module (PostgreSQL users only).

- If you are using a PostgreSQL database, use the following command to install the `hstore contrib module`:

```
yum install postgresql<x>-contrib
```

Where, `x` is the server version.

3. Ensure that the `sslutils` extension is installed.

- On an Advanced Server backend database, the `sslutils` extension is installed by default.
- If you are using a PostgreSQL backend database, ensure you have access to the PostgreSQL community repository, and use the command:

```
yum install sslutils_<x>
```

Where, `x` is the server version.

Please note that Debian 10 and Ubuntu 20 has increased the requirements to accept the certificates due to security reason. If a user wants to install the PEM Agent on any of the machines, they must upgrade `sslutils` to 1.3 where 4096 bit RSA key and sha256 signature algorithm support has added. If the user does not upgrade `sslutils` to 1.3, then PEM Agent may fail to connect to the PEM backend database server, and it might log the error `ca md too weak`.

4. Adjust your firewall restrictions.

If you are using a firewall, you must allow access to port `8443` on the PEM backend database:

```
firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-port=8443/tcp
```

```
firewall-cmd --reload
```

5. Request credentials that allow you to access the EDB repositories:

To install the PEM Server, you must have credentials that allow access to the EDB repository. To request credentials for the repository, contact [EDB](#). When using commands in the sections that follow, replace the `username` and `password` placeholders with the credentials provided by EDB

6. PEM is dependent on third-party components from the vendor repository, including the `python3`, `libboost`, `openssl`, `snmp++`, `libcurl`, etc. To ensure these components are up to date, you should update your operating system using following platform-specific commands. Minimum version require for `openssl` is 1.0.2k.

To upgrade packages on a CentOS or RHEL 7.x host

```
yum upgrade
```

To upgrade packages on a CentOS or RHEL 8.x host

```
dnf upgrade
```

To upgrade packages on a Debian or Ubuntu host

```
apt-get update
```

To upgrade packages on a SLES host

```
zypper update
```

5.4.2 Web Server Hosting Preferences

During the PEM server installation, you can specify your hosting preferences for the Apache Web Server(PEM-HTTPD):

To install the PEM Server and Apache Web Server (PEM-HTTPD) on the same host

Follow the installation steps; while running the configuration script, select the **Web Services and Database** option to install PEM Server and Apache Web Server on the same host.

To install the PEM Server and Apache Web Server (PEM-HTTPD) on separate hosts

Follow the installation steps on both the hosts. While running the configuration script, first configure the PEM Server host by selecting the **Database** option on first host and then configure an Apache Web Server (PEM-HTTPD) by selecting the **Web Services** option on the second host.

For detailed information about configuring a PEM Server, see [Configuring the PEM Server on Linux Platforms](#).

5.4.3 Installing the PEM Server on Linux Platforms

Before following the detailed instructions that install the PEM server on your specific platform, you must perform the prerequisite steps detailed in [Prerequisites for installing PEM Server](#).

Installing the PEM Server on a CentOS or RHEL Host

On a CentOS or RHEL system, you can use the **yum** package manager or **dnf** command to install a PEM Server; the installation tool you use will be dependent on the version of the host operating system. Before installing the server, you must ensure that your system contains the required prerequisite software listed below.

Install Version-Specific Software

Follow the version-specific instructions listed below to prepare your host system.

- On a CentOS or RHEL 7.x host:

```
yum -y install https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-7.noarch.rpm
```

- On a CentOS or RHEL 8.x host:

```
yum -y install https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-8.noarch.rpm
```

Note

You may need to enable the `[extras]` repository definition in the `CentOS-Base.repo` file (located in `/etc/yum.repos.d`).

If you are a Red Hat Network user

You must enable the `rhel-<x>-server-extras-rpms` repository, where `x` specifies the RHEL version.

You must also enable the `rhel-<x>-server-optional-rpms` repository to use EPEL packages, where `x` specifies the RHEL version. You can make the repository accessible by enabling the `RHEL optional` subchannel for `RHN-Classic`. If you have a certificate-based subscription, then you must also enable `rhel-<x>-server-eus-optional-rpms` repository to use EPEL packages; please see the `Red Hat Subscription Management Guide` for more information about the required repositories.

Install and Configure the `edb.repo` File

To create an EnterpriseDB repository configuration file, assume superuser privileges and invoke the following command:

```
yum -y install https://yum.enterprisedb.com/edb-repo-rpms/edb-repo-latest.noarch.rpm
```

The repository configuration file is named `edb.repo`. The file resides in `/etc/yum.repos.d`. After creating the `edb.repo` file, use the following command to replace the `USERNAME` and `PASSWORD` placeholders in the `baseurl` specification with the `<username>` and `<password>` of a registered EDB user:

```
sed -i "s@<username>:<password>@USERNAME:PASSWORD@" /etc/yum.repos.d/edb.repo
```

Install the PEM Server

After meeting the platform-specific prerequisites listed above, you can use yum or dnf to install the PEM Server:

- You can use `yum` to install the PEM server on CentOS or RHEL 7.x, or 8.x:

```
yum install edb-pem
```

- On CentOS or RHEL 8.x, you can use `dnf` to install the PEM Server:

```
dnf install edb-pem
```

If you are doing a fresh installation of the PEM Server on a CentOS or RHEL 7.x host, the installer will also install `edb-python3-mod_wsgi` packages along with the installation as per requirement of the operating system.

If you are upgrading the PEM Server on a CentOS or RHEL 7.x host, the `mod_wsgi system` package will be replaced by the `edb-python3-mod_wsgi` package as per the requirement of the operating system.

When you install an RPM package that is signed by a source that is not recognized by your system, yum may ask for your permission to import the key to your local server. If prompted, and you are satisfied that the packages come from a trustworthy source, enter `y`, and press `Return` to continue.

During the installation, yum may encounter a dependency that it cannot resolve. If it does, it will provide a list of the required dependencies that you must manually resolve.

If you want to install PEM server on a machine that is in isolated network, you must first create PEM repository on that machine. For more information about creating PEM repository on an isolated network, see [Creating a PEM repository in an Isolated Network](#).

After installing PEM Server using `yum` or `dnf`, you need to configure the PEM Server. For more detailed information see [Configuring the PEM Server on Linux platforms](#).

Installing the PEM Server on a Debian or Ubuntu Host

The following steps will walk you through using the EDB `apt` repository to install a Debian package.

Note

You can also visit <https://repos.enterprisedb.com/> and select the platform and product to view the steps for installation.

1. Log in as root on your Debian or Ubuntu host:

```
sudo su -
```

2. Configure the EDB repository:

- For Debian 9:

```
sh -c 'echo "deb https://username:password@apt.enterprisedb.com ${lsb_release - cs}-edb/ ${lsb_release -cs) main" > /etc/apt/sources.list.d/edb-${lsb_release -cs).list'
```

Where `username:password` is to be replaced by the credentials provided by EDB.

- For Debian 10:

1. Set up the EnterpriseDB repository:

```
sh -c 'echo "deb [arch=amd64] https://apt.enterprisedb.com/${lsb_release - cs}-edb/ ${lsb_release -cs) main" > /etc/apt/sources.list.d/edb-${lsb_release -cs).list'
```

2. Substitute your EnterpriseDB credentials for the `username` and `password` placeholders in the following command:

```
sh -c 'echo "machine apt.enterprisedb.com login <username> password <password>" > /etc/apt/auth.conf.d/edb.conf'
```

3. Add support to your system for secure APT repositories:

```
apt-get install apt-transport-https
```

4. Add the EBD signing key:

```
wget -q -O -https://username:password@apt.enterprisedb.com/edb-deb.gpg.key | apt-key add --
```

5. Update the repository metadata:

```
apt-get update
```

6. Use the following command to install the Debian package for the PEM server:

```
apt-get install edb-pem
```

When the installation completes, you must configure the PEM Server. For detailed information see [Configuring the PEM Server on Linux Platforms](#).

Installing the PEM Server on a SLES Host

Use the following command to add the EDB repository configuration files to your SLES host:

```
zypper addrepo https://zypp.enterprisedb.com/suse/edb-sles.repo
```

The command creates a repository configuration file named `edb.repo` in the `/etc/zypp/repos.d` directory. Modify the repository configuration file, adding the username and password of a registered EDB user.

Before installing PEM, you must install prerequisite packages. Invoke the following commands, replacing `sp_no` with the service pack that you are using (i.e. SP4):

```
SUSEConnect -p sle-module-legacy/12/x86_64
```

```
SUSEConnect -p sle-sdk/12/x86_64
```

```
zypper addrepo  
https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/Apache:Modules/SLE_12_<sp_no>/Apache:Modules.repo
```

```
zypper addrepo http://download.opensuse.org/repositories/Cloud:/OpenStack:/Newton:/cisco-apic:/2.3.1/SLE_12_<sp_no>/ pemOpensuse_boost
```

Then, refresh the repository and install the PEM server:

```
zypper refresh
```

```
zypper install edb-pem
```

After installing PEM Server using `zypper`, you must configure the PEM Server. For detailed information see [Configuring the PEM Server on Linux Platforms](#).

5.4.4 Creating a PEM Repository on an Isolated Network

You can create a local repository to act as a host for the PEM RPM packages if the server on which you wish to upgrade PEM cannot directly access the EnterpriseDB repository. Please note that this is a high-level overview of the steps required; you may need to modify the process for your individual network. To create and use a local repository, you must:

1. Use the following commands on a system with Internet access to download the dependencies for PEM:

```
yum install yum-plugin-downloadonly

mkdir <pem_dir>

yum install --downloadonly --downloaddir=<pem_dir>/ edb-pem

mkdir <epel_dir>

yum install --downloadonly --downloaddir=<epel_dir>/ epel-release*
```

Where `<pem_dir>` and `<epel_dir>` are the local directories that you create for downloading the RPMs.

1. Copy the directories `<pem_dir>` and `<epel_dir>` to the machine that is in the isolated network.
2. Create the repositories:

```
createrepo <pem_dir>

createrepo <epel_dir>
```

3. Create a repository configuration file called `/etc/yum.repos.d/pem.repo` with connection information that specifies:

```
[pemrepo]
name=PEM Repository
baseurl=file:///pem7/
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
```

4. Create a repository configuration file called `/etc/yum.repos.d/epel.repo` with connection information that specifies:

```
[epelrepo]
name=epel Repository
baseurl=file:///pem7/
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
```

5. After specifying the location and connection information for your local repository, you can use `yum` commands to install or upgrade PEM server:

To install PEM server:

```
yum install edb-pem
```

To upgrade PEM server:

```
yum upgrade edb-pem
```

For more information about creating a local yum repository, visit:

<https://wiki.centos.org/HowTos/CreateLocalRepos>

5.4.5 Configuring the PEM Server on Linux Platforms

Before configuring the PEM server, ensure that the `sslutils` extension and `hstore` contrib module are installed on your backend database.

- For an Advanced Server backend database, the `sslutils` extension and `hstore` contrib module are by default installed along with Advanced Server.
- For a PostgreSQL backend database, ensure you have access to the PostgreSQL community repository, and then install `sslutils` extension and `hstore` contrib module with the command:

```
yum install sslutils_<x> postgresql<X>-contrib
```

Where, `x` is the server version.

The PEM server package includes a script (`configure-pem-server.sh`) to help automate the configuration process for Linux platform installations. The script is installed in the `/usr/edb/pem/bin` directory. To invoke the script, use the command:

```
/usr/edb/pem/bin/configure-pem-server.sh
```

When invoking the script, you can include command line options to specify configuration properties; the script will prompt you for values that you omit on the command line. The accepted options are:

Note

If you are using the SSL certificates then make sure that all the SSL certificates are inside the data directory the backend database server. If the certificates are not inside the data directory then the PEM Server's configure script may fail as it looks in to the data directory while configuring the PEM Server.

Option Description

Option	Description
-acp	Defines PEM Agent certificate path. The default is <code>/root/.pem</code> .
-ci	CIDR formatted network address range that Agents will connect to the server from, to be added to the server's <code>pg_hba.conf</code> file. For example, <code>192.168.1.0/24</code> . The default is <code>0.0.0.0/0</code> .
-dbi	The directory for the database server installation. For example, <code>/usr/edb/as12</code> for Advanced Server or <code>/usr/pgsql-12</code> for PostgreSQL.
-ds	The unit file name of the PEM database server. For Advanced Server, the default file name is <code>edb-as-12</code> ; for PostgreSQL, it is <code>postgresql-12</code> .
-ho	The host address of the PEM database server.
-p	The port number of the PEM database server.
-ps	The service name of the pemagent; the default value is <code>pemagent</code> .
-sp	The superuser password of the PEM database server. This value is required.
-su	The superuser name of the PEM database server.
-t	The installation type: Specify 1 if the configuration is for web services and backend database, 2 if you are configuring web services, or 3 if you are configuring the backend database. If you specify 3, please note that the database must reside on the local host.
-un	To unregister the PEM Server.

If you do not provide configuration properties on the command line, you will be prompted for values by the script. When you invoke the script, choose from:

1. **Web Services and Database** -Select this option if the web server and database both reside on the same host as the PEM server.
2. **Web Services** -Select this option if the web server resides on a different host than the PEM server.
3. **Database** -Select this option to configure the PEM backend database for use by the PEM server. Please note that the specified database must reside on the local host.

Note

If the web server (PEM-HTTPD) and the backend database (PEM Server) reside on separate hosts, configure the database server first (option 3), and then web services (option 2). The script will exit if the backend database is not configured before web services.

After selecting a configuration option, the script will proceed to prompt you for configuration properties. When the script completes, it will create the objects required by the PEM server, or perform the configuration steps required. 1 To view script-related help, use the command:

```
/usr/edb/pem/bin/configure-pem-server.sh -help
```

After configuring the PEM server, you can access the PEM web interface in your browser. Navigate to:

```
https://<ip_address_of_PEM_server>:8443/pem
```

5.4.6 Installing a PEM Agent on Linux Platforms

A PEM Agent may monitor one or more servers on one or more hosts. For comprehensive information about managing a PEM Agent, see the [PEM Agent User Guide](#).

Installing a PEM Agent on a CentOS or RHEL Host

On a CentOS or RHEL system, you can use the `yum` package manager or `dnf` command to install a PEM Agent; the installation tool you use will be dependent on the version of the host operating system. Before installing the agent, you must ensure that your system contains the required prerequisite software listed below.

Install Platform-Specific Software

- On a CentOS or RHEL 7.x host:

```
yum -y install https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-7.noarch.rpm
```

- On a CentOS or RHEL 8.x host:

```
yum -y install https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-8.noarch.rpm
```

Note

You may need to enable the `[extras]` repository definition in the `CentOS-Base.repo` file (located in `/etc/yum.repos.d`).

If you are a Red Hat Network user

You must enable the `rhel-<x>-server-extras-rpms` repository, where `x` specifies the RHEL version.

You must also enable the `rhel-<x>-server-optional-rpms` repository to use EPEL packages, where `x` specifies the RHEL version. You can make the repository accessible by enabling the `RHEL optional` subchannel for `RHN-Classic`. If you have a certificate-based subscription, then you must also enable `rhel-<x>-server-eus-optional-rpms` repository to use EPEL packages; please see the `Red Hat Subscription Management Guide` for more information about the required repositories.

Install and Configure the `edb.repo` File

To create an EnterpriseDB repository configuration file, assume superuser privileges and invoke the following command:

```
yum -y install https://yum.enterprisedb.com/edb-repo-rpms/edb-repo-latest.noarch.rpm
```

The repository configuration file is named `edb.repo`. The file resides in `/etc/yum.repos.d`. After creating the `edb.repo` file, use the following command to replace the `USERNAME` and `PASSWORD` placeholders in the `baseurl` specification with the `<username>` and `<password>` of a registered EDB user:

```
sed -i "s@<username>:<password>@USERNAME:PASSWORD@" /etc/yum.repos.d/edb.repo
```

Installing the PEM Agent

- Use the `yum install` command to install the PEM Agent on CentOS or RHEL 7.x or 8.x:

```
yum install edb-pem-agent
```

- Also, you can use `dnf` command to install the PEM Agent on CentOS or RHEL 8.x:

```
dnf install edb-pem-agent
```

When the installation is complete, you can review a list of the installed packages and dependencies.

```
root@localhost:/etc/yum.repos.d
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Is this ok [y/N]: y
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
  Installing : edb-as12-server-libs-12.2.3-1.rhel7.x86_64 1/8
  Installing : libcurl-pem-7.61.1-2.rhel7.x86_64 2/8
  Installing : boost-atomic-1.53.0-27.el7.x86_64 3/8
  Installing : boost-program-options-1.53.0-27.el7.x86_64 4/8
  Installing : snmp++-3.3.8-1.rhel7.x86_64 5/8
  Installing : boost-regex-1.53.0-27.el7.x86_64 6/8
  Installing : boost-chrono-1.53.0-27.el7.x86_64 7/8
  Installing : edb-pem-agent-7.12.0-2.rhel7.x86_64 8/8
  Verifying   : boost-chrono-1.53.0-27.el7.x86_64 1/8
  Verifying   : boost-regex-1.53.0-27.el7.x86_64 2/8
  Verifying   : snmp++-3.3.8-1.rhel7.x86_64 3/8
  Verifying   : boost-program-options-1.53.0-27.el7.x86_64 4/8
  Verifying   : boost-atomic-1.53.0-27.el7.x86_64 5/8
  Verifying   : edb-pem-agent-7.12.0-2.rhel7.x86_64 6/8
  Verifying   : libcurl-pem-7.61.1-2.rhel7.x86_64 7/8
  Verifying   : edb-as12-server-libs-12.2.3-1.rhel7.x86_64 8/8

Installed:
  edb-pem-agent.x86_64 0:7.12.0-2.rhel7

Dependency Installed:
  boost-atomic.x86_64 0:1.53.0-27.el7           boost-chrono.x86_64 0:1.53.0-27.el7
  boost-program-options.x86_64 0:1.53.0-27.el7    boost-regex.x86_64 0:1.53.0-27.el7
  edb-as12-server-libs.x86_64 0:12.2.3-1.rhel7    libcurl-pem.x86_64 0:7.61.1-2.rhel7
  snmp++.x86_64 0:3.3.8-1.rhel7

Complete!
[root@localhost yum.repos.d]#
[root@localhost yum.repos.d]#
```

Using an RPM package to install the PEM Agent

When you install an RPM package that is signed by a source that is not recognized by your system, yum may ask for your permission to import the key to your local server. If prompted, and you are satisfied that the packages come from a trustworthy source, enter `y`, and press `Return` to continue.

During the installation, yum may encounter a dependency that it cannot resolve. If it does, it will provide a list of the required dependencies that you must manually resolve.

After installing PEM Agent using `yum` or `dnf`, you need to register the PEM Agent. For detailed information see [Registering a PEM Agent](#).

Installing a PEM Agent on a Debian or Ubuntu Host

To install PEM on a Debian or Ubuntu host, you must have credentials that allow access to the EDB repository. To request credentials for the repository, [contact EDB](#).

The following steps will walk you through using the EDB apt repository to install a Debian package. When using the commands, replace the username and password with the credentials provided by EDB.

1. Log in as root:

```
sudo su -
```

2. Configure the EDB repository:

- For Debian 9:

```
sh -c 'echo "deb https://username:password@apt.enterprisedb.com $(lsb_release - cs)-edb/ $(lsb_release -cs) main" > /etc/apt/sources.list.d/edb-$(lsb_release -cs).list'
```

Where `username:password` is to be replaced by the credentials provided by EDB.

- For Debian 10:

1. Set up the EnterpriseDB repository:

```
sh -c 'echo "deb [arch=amd64] https://apt.enterprisedb.com/$(lsb_release -cs)-edb/ $(lsb_release -cs) main" > /etc/apt/sources.list.d/edb-$(lsb_release -cs).list'
```

2. Substitute your EnterpriseDB credentials for the `username` and `password` placeholders in the following command:

```
sh -c 'echo "machine apt.enterprisedb.com login <username> password <password>" > /etc/apt/auth.conf.d/edb.conf'
```

3. Add support to your system for secure APT repositories:

```
apt-get install apt-transport-https
```

4. Add the EBD signing key:

```
wget -q -O -https://username:password@apt.enterprisedb.com/edb-deb.gpg.key | apt-key add -
```

5. Update the repository metadata:

```
apt-get update
```

6. Use the following command to install the Debian package for the PEM Agent:

```
apt-get install edb-pem-agent
```

After installing PEM Agent using `apt-get`, you need to register the PEM Agent. For more detailed information see [Registering a PEM Agent](#).

Installing a PEM Agent on a SLES Host

Use the following command to add the EDB repository configuration files to your SLES host:

```
zypper addrepo https://zypp.enterprisedb.com/suse/edb-sles.repo
```

The command creates a repository configuration file named `edb.repo` in the `/etc/zypp/repos.d` directory. Modify the repository configuration file, adding the username and password of a registered EDB user.

Before installing PEM, you must install prerequisite packages. Use the following commands replacing `sp_no` with the service pack that you are using (i.e. SP2 or SP3):

```
SUSEConnect -p sle-module-legacy/12/x86_64
```

```
SUSEConnect -p sle-sdk/12/x86_64
```

```
zypper addrepo  
https://download.opensuse.org/repositories/Apache:Modules/SLE_12_<sp_no>/Apache:Modules.repo
```

```
zypper addrepo http://download.opensuse.org/repositories/Cloud:/OpenStack:/Newton:/cisco-apic:/2.3.1/SLE_12_<sp_no>/ pem_opensuse_boost
```

Then, you can refresh the repository and add a PEM agent:

```
zypper refresh
```

```
zypper install edb-pem-agent
```

After installing the PEM Agent, you must register the agent. For more detailed information see [Registering a PEM Agent](#).

5.4.7 Registering a PEM Agent

Each PEM Agent must be *registered* with the PEM Server. The registration process provides the PEM server with the information it needs to communicate with the Agent. You can use the `pemworker` utility to register the Agent if you use the package to install a PEM Agent.

The PEM Agent package places the PEM Agent in the `/usr/edb/pem/agent/bin` directory. To register an Agent, include the `--register-agent` keywords along with registration details when invoking the `pemworker` utility:

```
pemworker --register-agent
```

Append command line options to the command string when invoking the `pemworker` utility. Each

option should be followed by a corresponding value:

Option	Description
--pem-server	Specifies the IP address of the PEM backend database server. This parameter is required.
--pem-port	Specifies the port of the PEM backend database server. The default value is 5432.
--pem-user	Specifies the name of the Database user (having superuser privileges) of the PEM backend database server. This parameter is required.
--pem-agent-user	Specifies the Agent user to connect the PEM server backend database server.
--cert-path	Specifies the complete path to the directory in which certificates will be created. If you do not provide a path, certificates will be created in: On Linux, <code>~/.pem</code> On Windows, <code>%APPDATA%\\pem</code>
--config-dir	Specifies the directory path where configuration file can be found. The default is the <code><pemworker path>\\..\\etc</code> .
--display-name	Specifies a user-friendly name for the Agent that will be displayed in the PEM Browser tree control. The default is the system hostname.
--force-registration	Include the <code>force_registration</code> clause to instruct the PEM server to register the Agent with the arguments provided; this clause is useful if you are overriding an existing Agent configuration. The default value is Yes.
--group	The name of the group in which the Agent will be displayed.
--team	The name of the database role, on the PEM backend database server, that should have access to the monitored database server.
--owner	The name of the database user, on the PEM backend database server, who will own the Agent.
--allow_server_restart	Enable the <code>allow_server_restart</code> parameter to allow PEM to restart the monitored server. The default value is True.
--allow-batch-probes	Enable the <code>allow-batch-probes</code> parameter to allow PEM to run batch probes on this Agent. The default value is False.
--batch-script-user	Specifies the operating system user that should be used for executing the batch/shell scripts. The default value is none; the scripts will not be executed if you leave this parameter blank or the specified user does not exist.
--enable-heartbeat-connection	Enable the <code>enable-heartbeat-connection</code> parameter to create a dedicated heartbeat connection between PEM Agent and server to update the active status. The default value is False.
--enable-smtp	When set to true for multiple PEM Agents (7.13 or lesser) and PEM backend database (9.4 or lesser) then it may send more duplicate emails. Whereas for PEM Agents (7.14 or higher) and PEM backend database (9.5 or higher) then it may send lesser duplicate emails.
--enable-snmp	When set to true for multiple PEM Agents (7.13 or lesser) and PEM backend database (9.4 or lesser) then it may send more duplicate traps. Whereas for PEM Agents (7.14 or higher) and PEM backend database (9.5 or higher) then it may send lesser duplicate traps.
-o	Specify if you want to override the configuration file options.

If you want to use any PEM feature for which a database server `restart` is required by the `pemagent` (such as Audit Manager, Log Manager, or the Tuning Wizard), then you must set the value for `allow_server_restart` to `true` in the `agent.cfg` file.

Note

When configuring a shell/batch script run by a PEM Agent that has PEM version 7.11 or later installed, the user for the `batch_script_user` parameter must be specified. It is strongly recommended that a non-root user is used to run the scripts. Using the root user may result in compromising the data security and operating system security. However, if you want to restore the `pemagent` to its original settings using the `root` user to run the scripts, then the `batch_script_user` parameter value must be set to `root`.

Before any changes are made on the PEM database, the connecting agent is authenticated with the PEM database server. When invoking the `pemworker` utility, you must provide the password associated with the PEM server administrative user role (`postgres`). There are three ways to specify the administrative password; you can:

- set the `PEM_MONITORED_SERVER_PASSWORD` environment variable.
- provide the password on the command line with the `PGPASSWORD` keyword.
- create an entry in the `.pgpass` file.

Failure to provide the password will result in a password authentication error; you will be prompted for any other required but omitted information. When the registration is complete, the server will confirm that the Agent has been successfully registered.

Setting PEM Agent Configuration Parameters

The PEM Agent native package creates a sample configuration file named `agent.cfg.sample` in the `/usr/edb/pem/agent/etc` directory. When you register the PEM Agent, the `pemworker` program creates the actual Agent configuration file (named `agent.cfg`). Modify the `agent.cfg` file, changing the following configuration parameter value to `true`:

```
heartbeat_connection = true
```

By default, `heartbeat connection` value is `false` but you can override the value during `pemagent` registration with `pemworker` utility using the `--enable-heartbeat-connection` option.

Then, use a platform-specific command to start the PEM Agent service;

On a CentOS or RHEL 7.x or 8.x host, use `systemctl` to start the service:

```
systemctl start pemagent
```

The service will confirm that it is starting the Agent; when the Agent is registered and started, it will be displayed on the `Global Overview` and in the `Object browser` of the PEM web interface.

For information about using the `pemworker` utility to register a server, please see the [PEM Administrator's Guide](#)

5.5 The PEM Web Interface

After installing a PEM server and Agent, you can configure PEM to start monitoring and managing

PostgreSQL or Advanced Server instances. The PEM server installer installs the PEM web interface. You can use the interface to review information about objects that reside on monitored servers, or to review statistical information gathered by the PEM server.

After installing and configuring PEM, you can use your browser to access the PEM web interface. Open your browser, and navigate to:

`https://<ip_address_of_PEM_host>:8443/pem`

Where `ip address of PEM host` specifies the IP address of the host of the PEM server. The Postgres Enterprise Manager Web Login window opens:



Use the fields on the Postgres Enterprise Manager Login window to authenticate yourself with the PEM server:

- Provide the name of a `pem` database user in the `Username` field. For the first user connecting, this will be the name provided when installing the PEM server.
- Provide the password associated with the user in the `Password` field.

Click the `Login` button to connect to the PEM server.

Global Overview >

Object Type System Status N/A Generated On 29/04/2020, 09:25:14 No. of alerts 17 (Acknowledged: 0)

Enterprise Dashboard

Status

Blackout	Status	Name	Alerts	Version	Processes	Threads	CPU Utilisation (%)	Memory Utilisation (%)	Swap Utilisation (%)	Disk Utilisation
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	Postgres Enterprise Manager Host	0	7.14.0-dev	309	810	24.85	77.18	17.88	45.84
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	PEM Agent on Remote Host	0	7.13.0	207	524	0.35	51.73	3.03	24.30

Agent Status

Blackout	Status	Name	Connections	Alerts	Version	Remotely Monitored?
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	12	6	PostgreSQL 12.1 on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-39), 64-bit	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	3	3	PostgreSQL 11.7 (EnterpriseDB Advanced Server 11.7.14) on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-36), 64-bit	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	DOWN	PGSQL12_Centos7_1	0	0	PostgreSQL 12.2 on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-39), 64-bit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	EPAS_12	6	5	PostgreSQL 12.2 (EnterpriseDB Advanced Server 12.2.3) on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-36), 64-bit	No

Server Status

Blackout	Status	Name	Connections	Alerts	Version	Remotely Monitored?
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	12	6	PostgreSQL 12.1 on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-39), 64-bit	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	3	3	PostgreSQL 11.7 (EnterpriseDB Advanced Server 11.7.14) on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-36), 64-bit	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	DOWN	PGSQL12_Centos7_1	0	0	PostgreSQL 12.2 on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-39), 64-bit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	EPAS_12	6	5	PostgreSQL 12.2 (EnterpriseDB Advanced Server 12.2.3) on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-36), 64-bit	No

Alerts Status

Alarm Type	Object Description	Alert Name	Value	Database	Schema	Package	Object	Alerting Since
▶ ● High	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	Last Vacuum	Never ran					2020-04-21 21:26:54
▶ ● High	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	Last AutoVacuum	177.03 hrs					2020-04-22 12:04:05
▶ ● High	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	Database size in server	113 MB					2020-04-22 11:50:00
▶ ● High	EPAS_12	Server Down	1					2020-04-29 09:11:09
▶ ● High	EPAS_12	Table size in server	427 MB					2020-04-09 15:53:51
▶ ● High	EPAS_12	Last Vacuum	15.39 hrs					2020-04-29 08:19:11
▶ ● High	EPAS_12	Database size in server	473 MB					2020-04-09 15:52:50
▶ ● High	EPAS_12	Last AutoVacuum	15.38 hrs					2020-04-29 08:19:11
▶ ● High	N/A	Alert Errors	3					2020-01-21 14:26:04
▶ ● High	PGSQL12_Centos7_1	Server Down	1					2020-04-29 08:54:02
▶ ● High	PGSQL12_Centos7_1	Last Vacuum	Never ran					2020-04-03 14:58:57
▶ ● High	PGSQL12_Centos7_1	Last AutoVacuum	Never ran					2020-04-03 14:58:57
▶ ● High	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Largest index by table-size percentage	100 %					2020-04-21 22:07:52
▶ ● High	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Database size in server	2.748046875 GB					2020-02-05 18:26:49
▶ ● Medium	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Total table bloat in server	88.28 MB					2020-04-29 08:36:18
▶ ● High	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Table size in server	2.6591796875 GB					2020-02-20 11:29:45
▶ ● High	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Connections in idle state	17					2020-04-29 09:05:07
▶ ● High	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Last Vacuum	41.46 hrs					2020-04-28 09:38:02

Before you can use the PEM web interface to manage or monitor a database server, you must *register* the server with the PEM server. When you register a server, you describe the connection to the server, provide authentication information for the connection, and specify any management preferences (optionally binding an Agent).

A server may be managed or unmanaged:

- A **managed** server is bound to a PEM Agent. The PEM Agent will monitor the server to which it is bound, and perform tasks or report statistics for display on the PEM dashboards. A managed server has access to extended PEM functionality such as Custom Alerting; when registering a server, you can also allow a managed server to be restarted by PEM as required.
- An **unmanaged** server is not bound to a PEM Agent; you can create database objects on an unmanaged server, but extended PEM functionality (such as Custom Alerting) is not supported on an unmanaged server.

You must also ensure the **pg_hba.conf** file of the server that you are registering allows connections

from the host of the PEM web interface.

To access online help information about the PEM web interface, select [Help](#) from the menu bar. Additional information is available in .pdf, .epub, and .html format from the [EDB website](#)

5.6 Uninstalling Postgres Enterprise Manager Components

The process of uninstalling the PEM server or Agent is platform-specific. The name of the package for PEM server is `edb-pem` and for PEM Agent is `edb-pem-agent`.

If you uninstall the PEM server package from a host, the PEM Agent package installed on the same host doesn't get uninstalled. But if you uninstall the PEM Agent package, then the PEM server package installed on the same host also gets uninstalled.

Uninstalling PEM components from CentOS or RHEL Hosts

You can use variations of the `rpm`, `yum remove`, or `yum erase`, commands to remove the installed packages from CentOS or RHEL 7.x or 8.x hosts. Also you use `dnf remove` command to remove the installed package from CentOS or RHEL 8.x host. Note that removing a package does not damage the PEM data directory.

- Include the `-e` option when invoking the `rpm` command to remove an installed package; the command syntax is:

```
rpm -e package_name
```

- You can use the `yum remove` command to remove the PEM Server or Agent package installed by yum. To remove a package, open a terminal window, assume superuser privileges, and enter the command:

```
yum remove package_name
```

- You can use the `yum erase` command to remove the pem server or Agent package along with the `edb-pem` and `edb-pem-docs` dependencies. To remove a package, open a terminal window, assume superuser privileges, and enter the command:

```
yum erase package_name
```

Where `package_name` is the name of the package that you would like to remove.

- You can use `dnf remove` command to remove the pem server or Agent along with the `edb-pem` and `edb-pem-docs` dependencies on CentOS or RHEL 8.x hosts. To remove a package, open a terminal window, assume superuser privileges, and enter the command:

```
dnf remove package_name
```

Uninstalling PEM components from Debian or Ubuntu hosts

You can use `apt-get remove` or `apt-get purge` command to uninstall the PEM server or Agent package from a Debian or Ubuntu host:

- To uninstall PEM server or Agent from a Debian or Ubuntu host without impacting the configuration files and data directories, invoke the following command:

```
apt-get remove package_name
```

- To uninstall PEM server or Agent along with the configuration files and data directory, invoke the following command:

```
apt-get purge package_name
```

Where `package_name` is the name of the package that you would like to remove.

Uninstalling PEM components from SLES hosts

To uninstall PEM server or Agent from a SLES host, invoke the following command:

```
zypper remove package_name
```

Where `package_name` is the name of the package that you would like to remove.

5.7 Reference - Linux Service Script

- A service script allows the PEM server to start, stop or restart the server if necessary when performing configuration management, certificate management, or other administrative tasks.
- The Postgres server on which the PEM server resides must contain a service script. Postgres installers in Windows generated by EDB create a service script for you; if you are using a Postgres server from another source like native packages, you must provide a service script.

On **CentOS or RHEL 7.x or 8.x**, the service script resides in the `/usr/lib/systemd/system` directory.

- Service scripts are platform-specific.
- For information about customizing a Postgres service, visit:

<https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/static/server-start.html>

6 PEM Installation Guide on Windows

Postgres Enterprise Manager (PEM) is designed to assist database administrators, system architects, and performance analysts when administering, monitoring, and tuning PostgreSQL and Advanced Server database servers. PEM has been designed to manage and monitor a single server or multiple servers from a single console, allowing complete control over monitored databases.

This document provides step-by-step instructions to guide you through the installation of Postgres Enterprise Manager.

Throughout this guide, the term *Postgres* refers to either a PostgreSQL or an Advanced Server installation, where either is appropriate.

Language pack installers contain supported languages that may be used with EDB Postgres Advanced Server and EDB PostgreSQL database installers. The language pack installer allows you to install Perl, TCL/TK, and Python without installing supporting software from third party vendors. For more information about installing and using Language Pack, please see the *EDB Postgres Language Pack Guide*, available from the EDB Website.

6.1 What's New

The following features have been added to Postgres Enterprise Manager 8.0:

- **Webhooks:** You can now use PEM to send event based notifications to webhook endpoints like third party systems or partner applications.
- **Performance Diagnostics:** You can now use Performance Diagnostic tool with PostgreSQL 10 or higher versions after installing `edb_wait_states` plugin.
- **PEM Backend Database:** You can now use PostgreSQL or EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11 or higher versions only as backend databases.
- **Enhanced Alerting:** You can now replace alert placeholders inside the script and also can view more informative and contextual alert details for few alerts.
- **Enhanced BART Integration:** You can now configure `bart_socket_name` and also parameters like `--checksum-algorithm` and `--disable-checksum` through PEM.
- **Security Best Practices:** You can now view the [PEM Security Best Practices](#) guide from our edb-docs website. It will help to setup PEM in a secure way to minimize the risk of vulnerabilities.
- **Other features and changes include:**
 - You can use the `Macros` feature in the `Query tool`.
 - You can view trigger function under the respective trigger node.
 - You can download the utility files at the client side using `Storage Manager`.
 - You can use the open `Query tool` tab to change the database connection.
 - You can rename the `Query tool` and `Debugger` tab.
 - You can ignore the owner while comparing the objects through `Schema diff` tool.

6.2 PEM - Hardware and Software Requirements

Hardware Prerequisites

For optimum performance when monitoring servers and rendering dashboards, we recommend installing PEM on a system with at least:

- 4 CPU cores
- 8 GB of RAM
- 100 GB of Storage

Additional disk space is required for data storage. Please note that resource usage will vary based on which probes are defined and enabled, and the activity level on the monitored databases. Monitoring server resources (as you use PEM) will let you know when you need to expand your initial system configuration.

Software Prerequisites

Supported Platforms and Versions

For information about the platforms and versions supported by PEM, visit the EnterpriseDB website at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/services-support/edb-supported-products-and-platforms#pem>

Modifying the pg_hba.conf File

The `pg_hba.conf` file manages connections for the Postgres server. You must ensure that the `pg_hba.conf` file on each monitored server allows connections from the PEM server, the monitoring PEM agent, and the host of the PEM-HTTPD server.

For information about modifying the `pg_hba.conf` file, see the *PEM Administrator's Guide* available at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/edb-docs>

Information about managing authentication is also available in the Postgres core documentation available at:

<https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/static/auth-pg-hba-conf.html>

Firewall Restrictions

Please note that you must adjust your firewall to allow communication between PEM components.

Supported Locales

Currently, the PEM server and web interface support a locale of `English(US) en_US` and use of a period (.) as a language separator character. Using an alternate locale, or a separator character other than a period may result in errors.

6.3 PEM Architecture

Postgres Enterprise Manager (PEM) is a tool designed to monitor and manage multiple Postgres servers through a single GUI interface. PEM is capable of monitoring the following areas of the infrastructure:

Note: The term Postgres refers to either PostgreSQL or EDB Postgres Advanced Server.

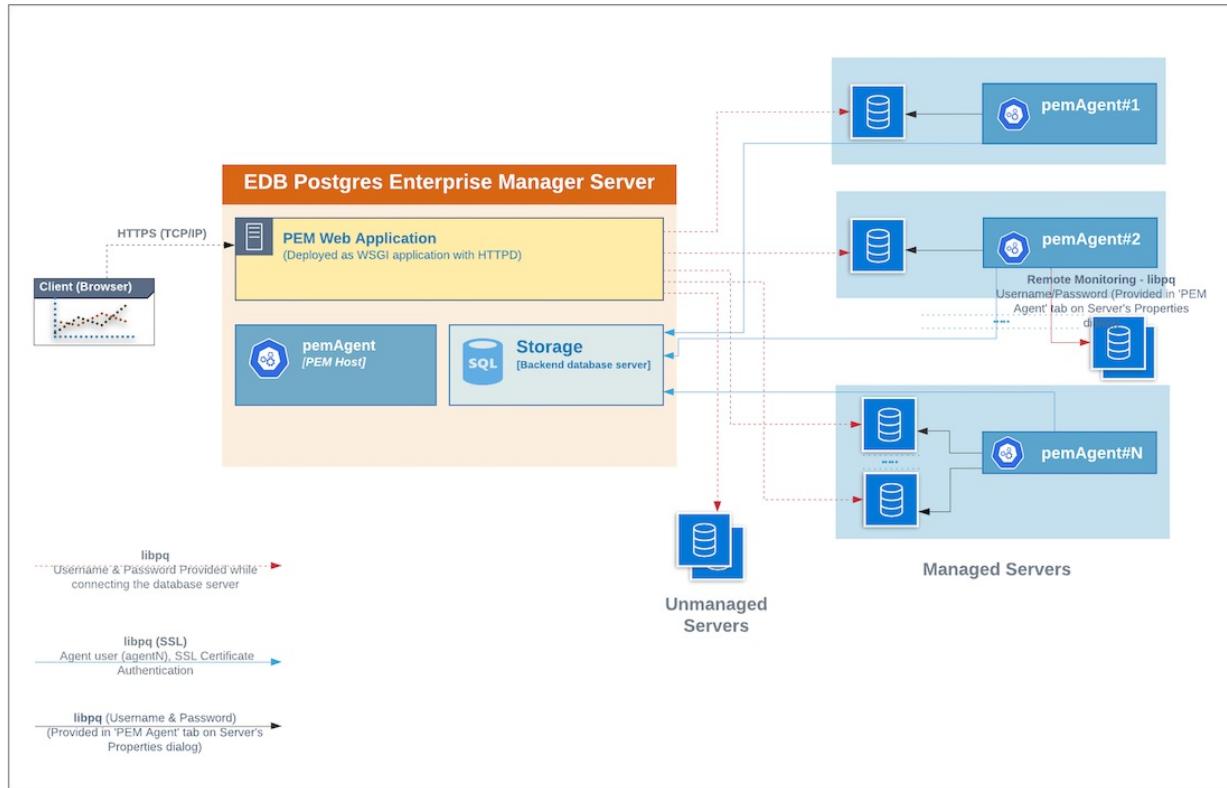
- **Hosts** - One or more servers (physical or virtual) and their operating systems.
- **Servers** - One or more instances of PostgreSQL or EDB Postgres Advanced Server running on a host.
- **Databases** - One or more databases and the schema objects (tables, indexes, etc.) within them.

PEM consists of a number of individual software components; the individual components are described below.

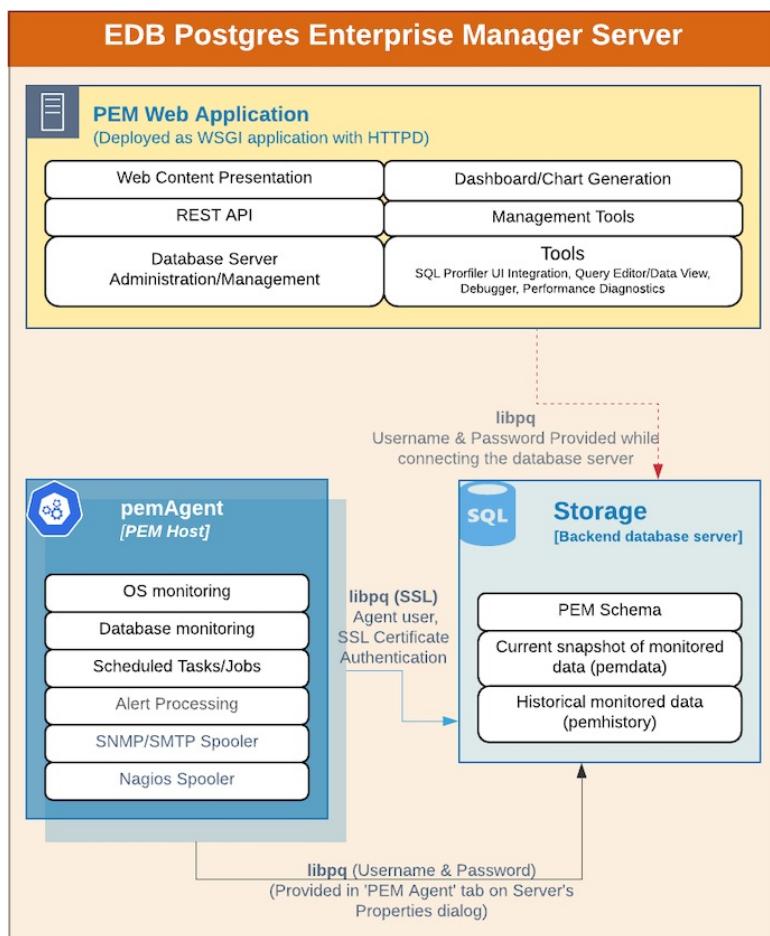
- **PEM Server** - The PEM Server is used as the data repository for monitoring data and as a server to which both Agents and Clients connect. The PEM server consists of an instance of PostgreSQL and an associated database for storage of monitoring data, and a server that provides web services.
- **PEM Agent** - The PEM Agent is responsible for executing tasks and reporting statistics from the Agent host and monitored Postgres instances to the PEM server. A single PEM Agent can monitor multiple installed instances of Postgres that reside on one or many hosts.
- **PEM Web Client** - The PEM web interface allows you to manage and monitor Postgres servers and utilize PEM extended functionality. The web interface software is installed with the PEM server and is accessed via any supported web browser.
- **SQL Profiler** - SQL Profiler is a Postgres server plugin to record the monitoring data and query plans to be analysed by the SQL Profiler tool in PEM. This is an optional component of PEM, but the plugin must be installed into each instance of Postgres with which you wish to use the SQL Profiler tool. The SQL Profiler may be used with any supported version of an EDB distribution of a PostgreSQL server or Advanced Server (not just those managed through the PEM server). See the [PEM SQL Profiler Configuration Guide](#) for details and supported versions.

PEM architecture

The following architectural diagram illustrates the relationships between the PEM server, clients, and managed as well as unmanaged Postgres servers.



The PEM Server



The PEM server consists of an instance of Postgres, an instance of the Apache web-server providing

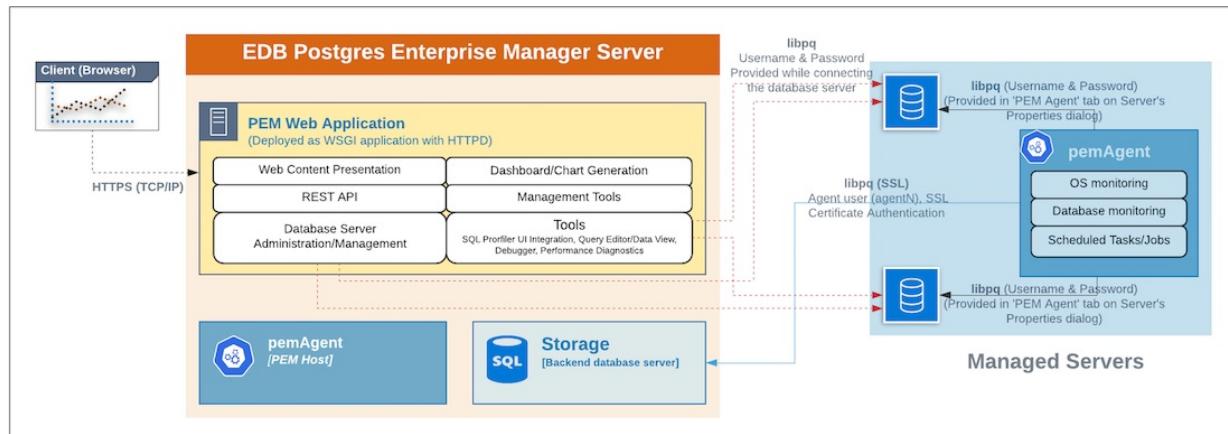
web services to the client, and a PEM Agent. PEM utilizes a server-side cryptographic plugin to generate authentication certificates.

The instance of Postgres (a database server) and an instance of the Apache web-server (HTTPD) can be on the same host or on separate hosts.

- **Postgres Instance (Database server)** - This is the backend database server. It hosts a database named **pem** which acts as the repository for PEM Server. The **pem** database contains several schemas that store metric data collected from each monitored host, server, and database.
 - **pem** - This schema is the core of the PEM application. It contains the definitions of configuration functions, tables, or views required by the application.
 - **pemdata** - This schema stores the current snapshot of the monitored data.
 - **pemhistory** - This schema stores the historical monitored data.
- **Apache Web Server (HTTPD)** - The PEM Web Application is deployed as a WSGI application with HTTPD to provide web services to the client. It is comprised of the following:
 - **Web content presentation** - The presentation layer is created by the Web Application (for example Browser, login page,...).
 - **Rest API** - The REST API allows integration with other apps and services.
 - **Database Server Administration/Management** - Database server administration and management activities like CREATE, ALTER, DROP, etc. can be performed for managed as well as unmanaged servers.
 - **Dashboard/Chart generation** - Internally, the web application includes functionality that generates Dashboards and Charts.
 - **Management Tools** - The Audit Manager, Capacity Manager, Log Manager, Postgres Expert, Postgres Log Analysis Expert, and the Tuning Wizard are made available in the Web Application.
 - Other tools provide functionality on managed or unmanaged servers:
 - **SQL Profiler UI Integration** - SQL Profiler generates easily analyzed traces of session content.
 - **Query Editor/Data View** - The Query editor allows you to query, edit, and view data.
 - **Debugger** - The Debugger helps you debug queries.
 - **Performance Diagnostics** - Performance Diagnostics help you analyze the performance of Postgres instances.

We recommend that you use a dedicated machine to host production instances of the PEM backend database. The host may be subject to high levels of data throughput, depending on the number of database servers that are being monitored and the workloads the servers are processing.

The PEM Agent



The PEM Agent is responsible for the collection of monitoring data from the machine and operating system, as well as from each of the Postgres instances to which they are bound. Each PEM Agent can monitor one physical or virtual machine and is capable of monitoring multiple database servers locally - installed on the same system, or remotely - installed on other systems. It is also responsible for executing other tasks that may be scheduled by the user (for example, server shutdowns, SQL Profiler traces, user-defined jobs).

A PEM Agent is installed by default on the PEM Server along with the installation of the PEM Server. It is generally referred to as a PEM Agent on the PEM Host. Separately, the PEM Agent can also be installed on the other servers hosting the Postgres instances to be monitored using PEM.

Whether monitoring locally or remotely, the PEM Agent connects to the PEM Server using PostgreSQL's libpq, using SSL certificate-based authentication. The PEM Agent installer in Windows and pemworker CLI in Linux is responsible for registering each agent with the PEM Server, and generating and installing the required certificates.

Please note that there is only one-way traffic between the PEM Agent and PEM Server; the PEM Agent always connects to the PEM Server.

The PEM Agent must be able to connect to each database server that it monitors. This connection is made over a TCP/IP connection (or optionally a Unix Domain Socket on Unix hosts), and may optionally use SSL. The user must configure the connection and authentication to the monitored server.

Once configured, each agent collects statistics and other information on the host and each database server and database that it monitors. Each piece of information is known as a **metric** and is collected by a **probe**. Most probes will collect multiple metrics at once for efficiency. Examples of the metrics collected include:

- Disk I/O statistics
- Network statistics
- Database server version string
- Database server configuration option (GUC) values
- Table access statistics
- Table and index sizes

A list of PEM probes can be found [here](#).

By default, the PEM Agent bound to the database server collects the OS/Database monitoring statistics and also runs any scheduled tasks/jobs for that particular database server, storing data in the pem database on the PEM server.

The Alert processing, SNMP/SMTP spoolers, and Nagios Spooler data is stored in the `pem` database on the PEM server and is then processed by the PEM Agent on the PEM Host by default. However, processing by other PEM Agents can be enabled by adjusting the SNMP/SMTP and Nagios parameters of the PEM Agents.

To see more information about these parameters see [Server Configuration](#).

The PEM Web Client

The PEM client is a web-based application that runs in supported browsers. The client's web interface connects to the PEM server and allows direct management of managed or unmanaged servers, and the databases and schemas that reside on them.

The client allows you to use PEM functionality that makes use of the data logged on the server through features such as the dashboards, the Postgres Log Analysis Expert, and Capacity Manager.

The SQL Profiler Plugin

You are not required to install the SQL Profiler plugin on every server, but you must install and configure the plugin on each server on which you wish to use the SQL Profiler. You may also want to install and configure SQL Profiler on un-monitored development servers. For ad-hoc use also, you may temporarily install the SQL Profiler plugin.

The plugin is installed with the EDB Postgres Advanced Server distribution but must be installed separately for use with PostgreSQL. The SQL Profiler installer is available from the [EDB website](#).

SQL Profiler may be used on servers that are not managed through PEM, but to perform scheduled traces, a server must have the plugin installed, and must be managed by an installed and configured PEM agent.

For more information about using SQL Profiler, see the [PEM SQL Profiler Configuration Guide](#)

6.4 Installing Postgres Enterprise Manager

The PEM server graphical installer for Windows installs and configures the PEM server, a PEM agent, and the software required to connect to the PEM web interface with your choice of browser.

The PEM server uses a Postgres installation and backing database to manage data. The `pem` backing database gets created while installing the PEM Server through installer.

For detailed information about using the PEM server graphical installer, see [Installing the PEM Server on Windows](#).

The PEM agent graphical installer for Windows installs and registers the PEM agent. The PEM agent that is installed with the PEM server is capable of monitoring multiple servers that reside on the same host, or on remote hosts. Please note that the PEM functionality on servers monitored by a remote agent may be limited.

For detailed information about using the PEM agent graphical installer, see [Installing a PEM Agent on Windows](#).

6.4.1 Installing the PEM Server on Windows

At the heart of each PEM installation is the server. In a production environment, the server will

typically be a dedicated machine, monitoring a large number of Postgres servers or a smaller number of busy servers.

The PEM server backend database may be an EnterpriseDB distribution of the PostgreSQL or Advanced Server database server, or an existing Postgres server installed from another source. The Postgres backend database server must be version 11 or later, and will contain a database named **pem**, which is used by the PEM server as a repository.

- If you would like to use an existing Postgres server to host the PEM server, the PEM server installer can create the **pem** database on the Postgres host. You must manually satisfy the software pre-requisites if you choose to use an existing server.

For more information about using an existing Postgres server to host the PEM server backend database, see [Installing the PEM Server on an Existing Postgres Server](#) section.

- If you do not wish to use an existing installation of Postgres as the PEM server host, the PEM server installer can install PostgreSQL, satisfy the server host's software pre-requisites, and create an instance (a PostgreSQL database cluster) that contains the **pem** database. This is the simplest PEM server installation option.
- PEM-HTTPD is made available for Postgres installations through the PEM server installer or the StackBuilder utility. If PEM-HTTPD is already installed on the host, the PEM server installer will review and update the existing installation if required. If the PEM server host does not contain an existing PEM-HTTPD installation, the PEM server installer will add it.
- Before installing the PEM server, you must decide if you wish to run PostgreSQL and PEM-HTTPD on the same host or on separate hosts. If you intend to run the PostgreSQL database server and PEM-HTTPD on different hosts, then you must run the PEM server installer twice – once on each host, as detailed in [Installing the PEM Server and PEM-HTTPD on Separate Hosts](#) section.

The PEM server installer will also install the software required to access the server via the PEM web interface. You can access the web interface with a supported version of your browser.

Blackout	Status	Name	Alerts	Version	Processes	Threads	CPU Utilisation (%)	Memory Utilisation (%)	Swap Utilisation (%)	Disk Utilisation
	UP	Postgres Enterprise Manager Host	1	7.14.0-dev	316	811	26.52	72.83	23.48	57.66
	UP	PEM Agent on Remote Host	1	7.13.0	210	525	99.91	52.06	3.03	24.34

Blackout	Status	Name	Connections	Alerts	Version						Remotely Monitored?
	UP	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	17	8	PostgreSQL 12.1 on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-39), 64-bit						No
	UP	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	2	3	PostgreSQL 11.7 (EnterpriseDB Advanced Server 11.7.14) on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-36), 64-bit						No
	UP	EPAS_12	4	4	PostgreSQL 12.2 (EnterpriseDB Advanced Server 12.2.3) on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-36), 64-bit						No

You can use the web interface to review information about objects that reside on monitored servers, manage databases and database objects that reside on monitored servers, or review statistical information gathered by the PEM server.

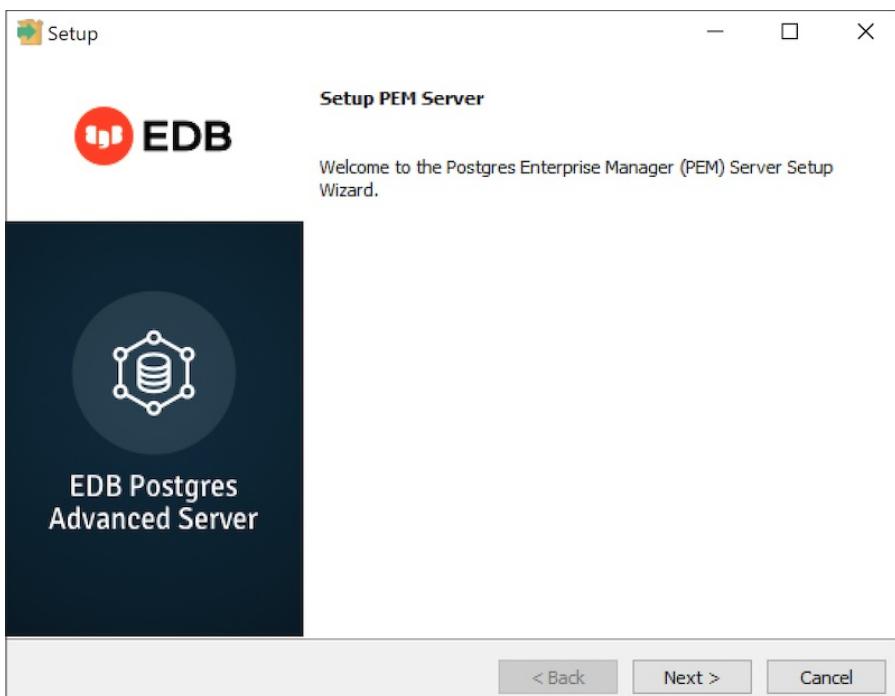
Note

If you are using the SSL certificates then make sure that all the SSL certificates are inside the data directory the backend database server. If the certificates are not inside the data directory then the PEM Server's configuration may fail as it looks in to the data directory while configuring the PEM Server.

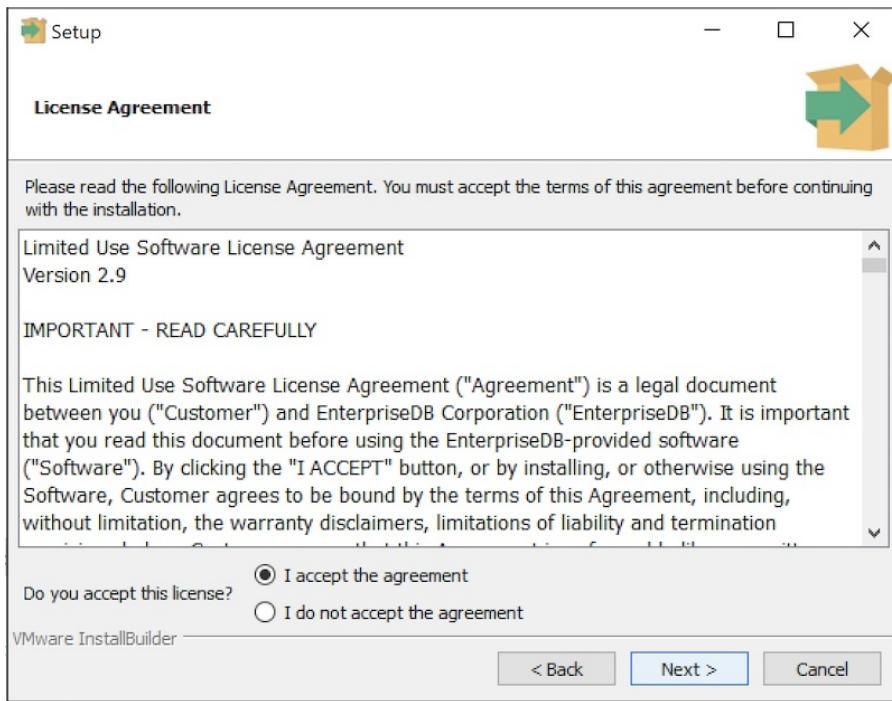
Installing the PEM Server and PEM-HTTPD on the Same Host

The easiest PEM server installation configuration consists of a PEM backend database server (hosted on a PostgreSQL database installed with the PEM server installer) and a PEM-HTTPD service that reside on the same host. In this configuration, the PEM server installer will provide the pre-requisite software for the backend host register the service (on Windows).

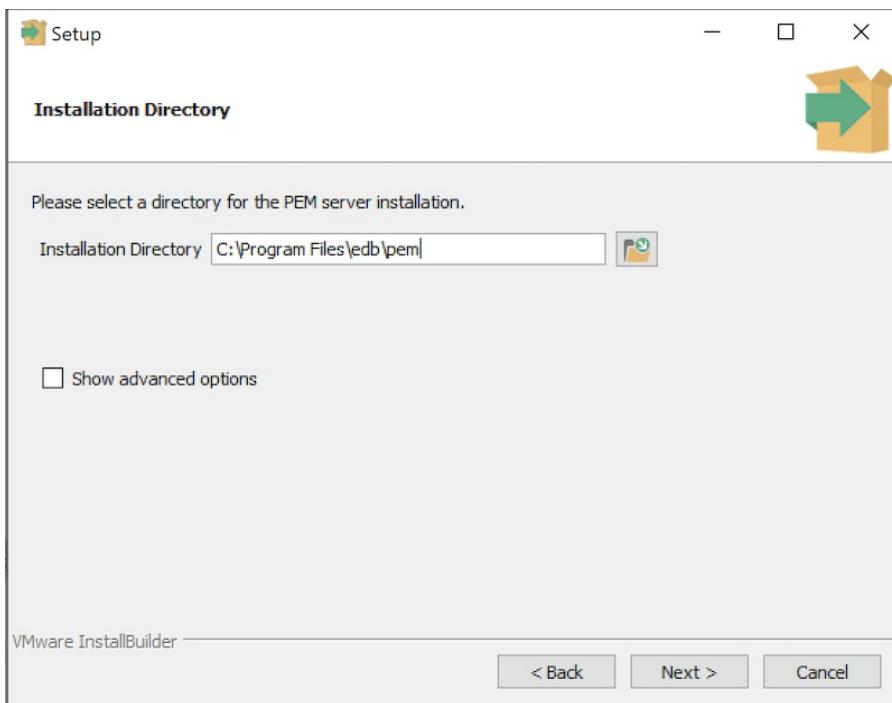
To invoke the PEM server installer on a Windows system, right click the installer icon and select **Run as Administrator**. The installer displays a **Welcome** dialog.



Click **Next** to continue to the **License Agreement** dialog.



Carefully review the license agreement before highlighting the appropriate radio button and accepting the agreement. Click **Next** to continue to the **Installation Directory** dialog.



Use the **Installation Directory** dialog to specify the location of the PEM server:

- By default, the PEM server is installed in `C:\Program Files\edb\pem` on Windows. Accept the default location, or use the **Installation Directory** button to open a browser dialog and select the directory in which the PEM server will be installed.
- Use the **Show advanced options** check box to instruct the installer to open the **Advanced options** dialog.
- Use the **Advanced options** dialog when installing the Postgres database server and the PEM-HTTPD on different hosts, or if you wish the PEM server to reside on an existing Postgres server installation.

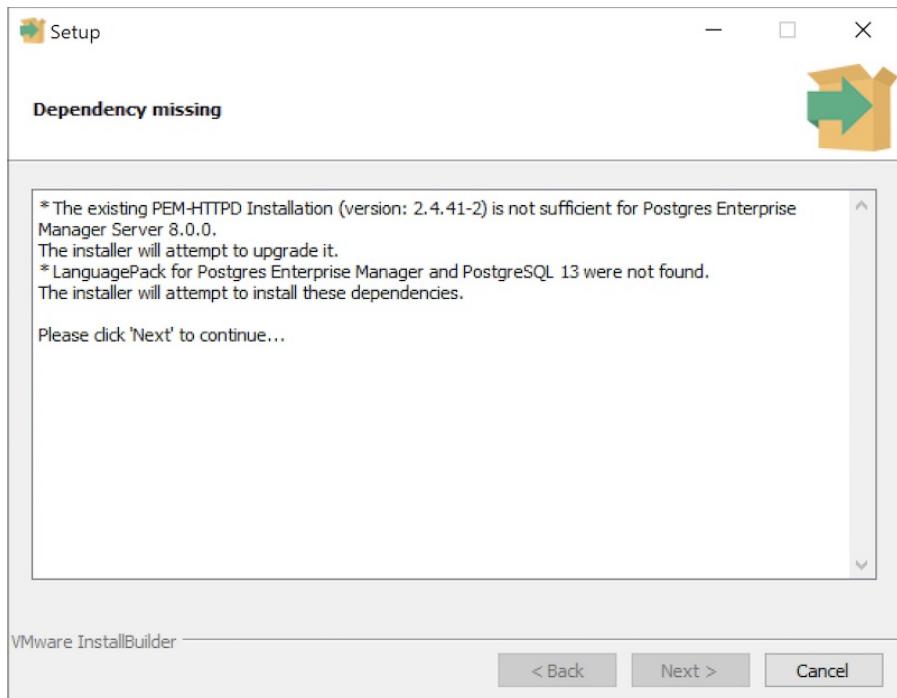
To install the PostgreSQL server packaged with the installer and PEM-HTTPD on the same host,

leave the **Show advanced options** box unchecked and click **Next**.

The PEM server installer will perform a pre-installation check for PEM-HTTPD, Language Pack, and PostgreSQL 13. If the installer does not locate these packages, it will inform you in the **Dependency missing** dialog.

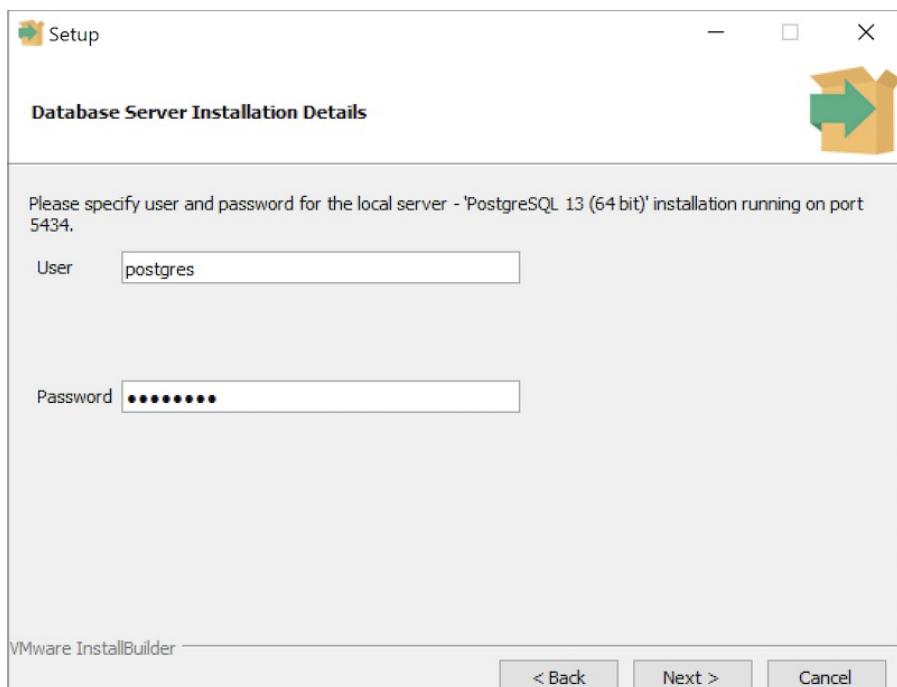
Note

By default EDB Language Pack is installed in **C:\edb\languagepack\v1**.

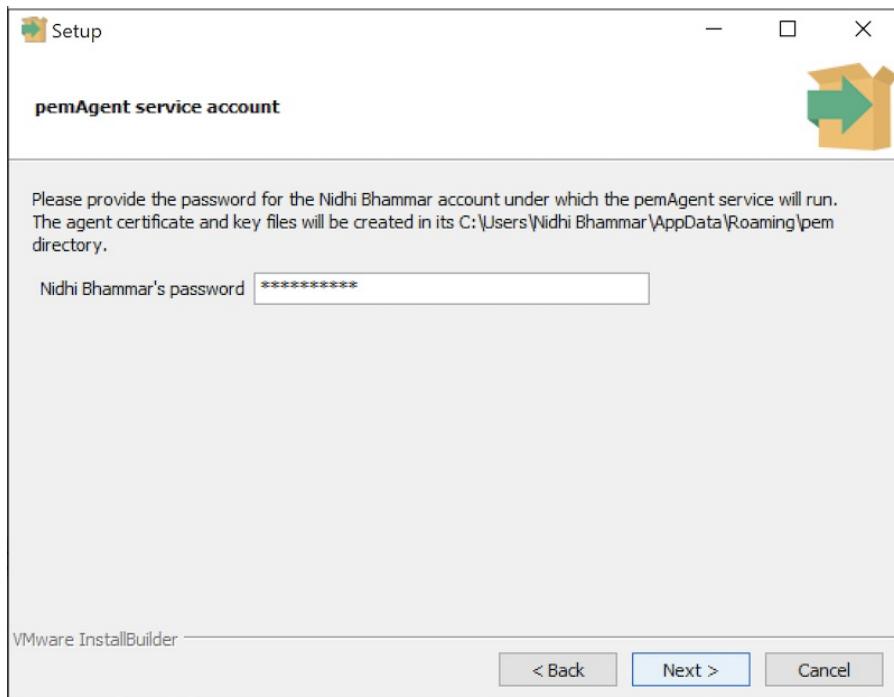


If the dependencies are missing, the PEM server installer will launch the respective installation wizards; follow the onscreen directions presented by the installation wizards for each package.

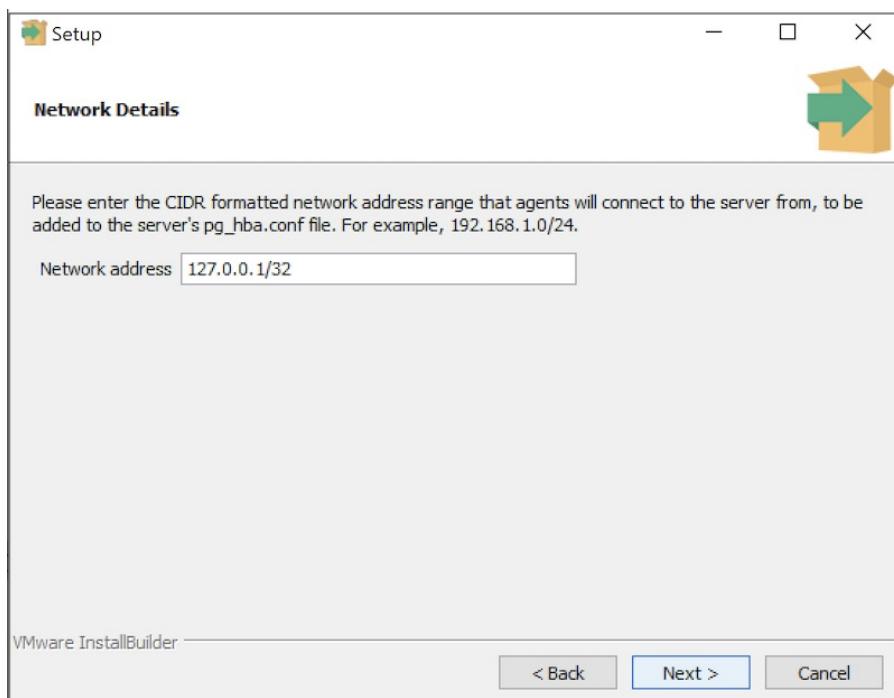
After installing any missing dependencies, the installation process continues by displaying the **Database Server Installation Details** dialog.



The information provided on the **Database Server Installation Details** dialog enables the installer to connect to the PostgreSQL server. Provide the **User name** and **Password** of a database superuser. After supplying the requested information, click **Next** to continue to the **pemAgent Service Account** dialog.



After providing the name and password of the Postgres database superuser, you may be prompted for the password to the user account under which the PEM agent will run. If prompted, provide the password, and press **Next** to continue to the **Network Details** dialog.



Use the **Network Details** dialog to specify the CIDR-style network address from which the PEM agents will connect to the server (the *client-side* address).

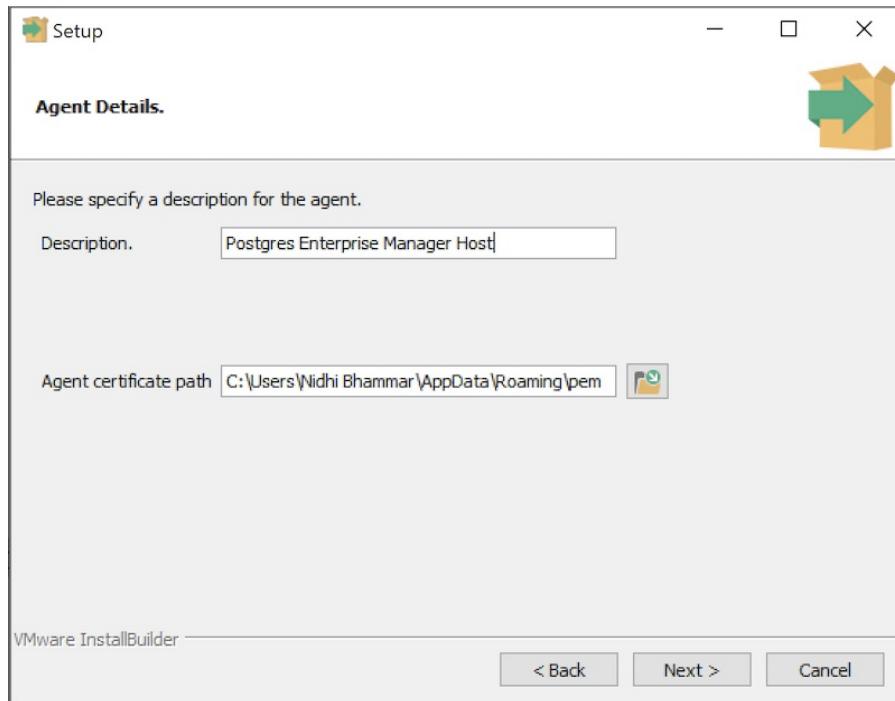
You may specify the address of a network host, or a network address range. For example, if you wish to monitor database servers with the addresses **192.168.10.23**, **192.168.10.76** and **192.168.10.184**,

enter **192.168.10.0/24** to allow connections with hosts in that network.

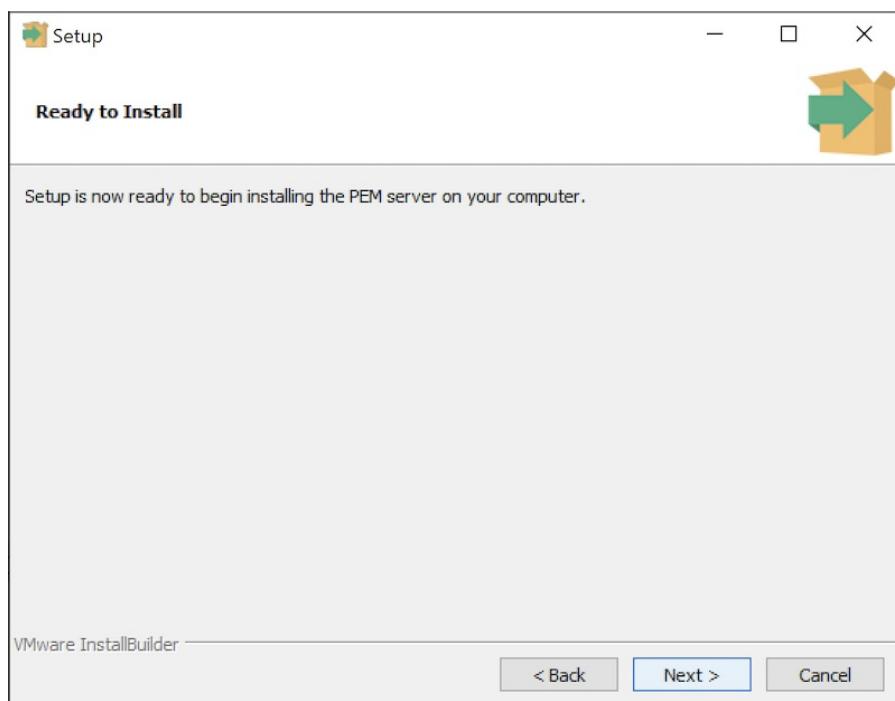
The specified address will be added to the server's **pg_hba.conf** file. You can specify additional network addresses by manually adding entries to the **pg_hba.conf** file on the PostgreSQL server if required, using the initial entry as a template.

When you've added the **Network address**, click **Next** to continue to the **Agent Details** dialog.

The PEM server installer will install a PEM agent on the host on which the server resides, to monitor the server and provide alert processing and qarbage collection services. A certificate will also be installed in the location specified in the **Agent certificate path** field.

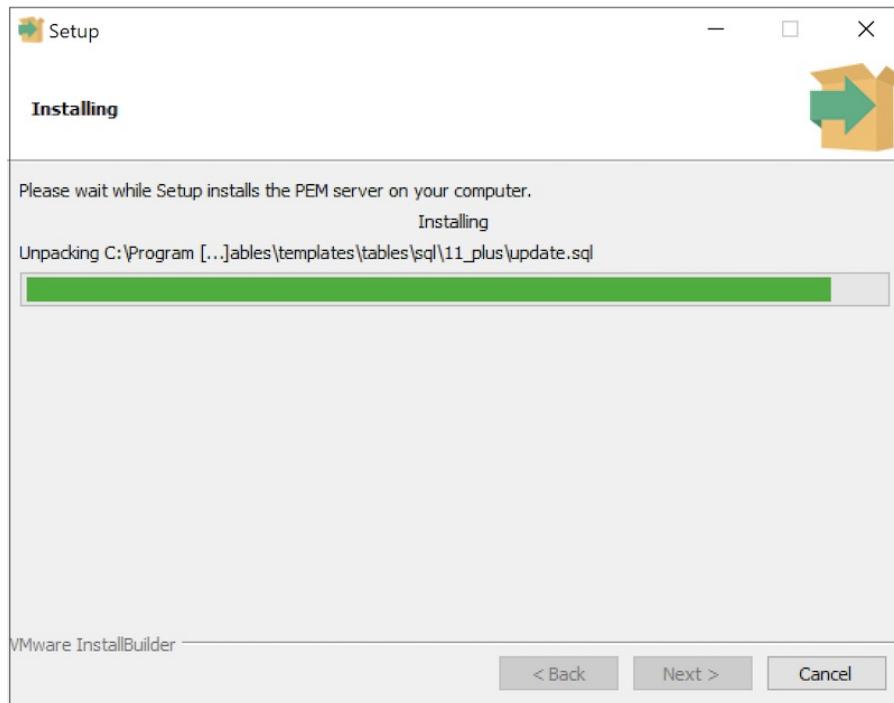


Enter an alternate description or select an alternate agent certificate path for the PEM agent, or accept the defaults. Click **Next** to continue to the **Ready to Install** dialog.

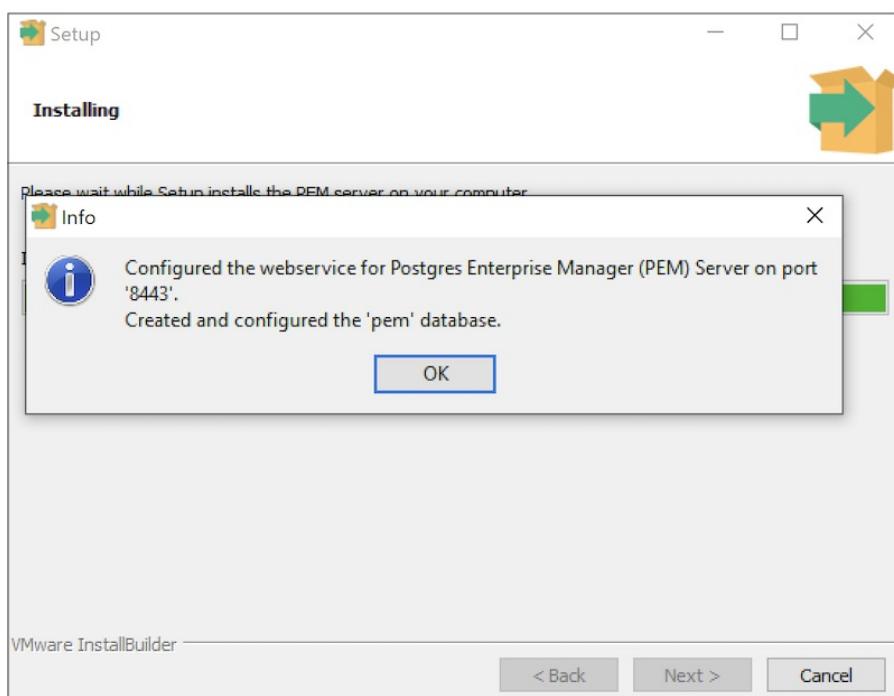


The wizard is now ready to install the PEM server.

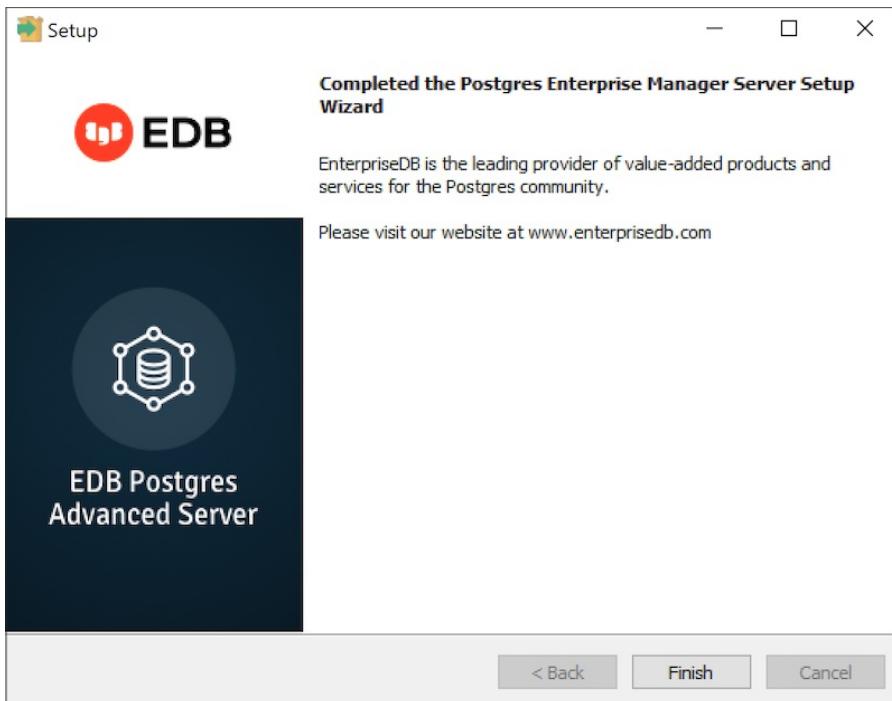
Click **Back** to modify any of the options previously selected, or **Next** to continue with the installation.



During the installation process, the installer will copy files to the system, and set up the database and web services required to run PEM. When the installation completes, a popup dialog opens confirming that the webservice has been configured, and is listening on port **8443**, and that the **pem** database has been created and configured.



Click **OK** to acknowledge that the webservice has been configured, and that the **pem** database has been created, and continue to the **Completed**... dialog.

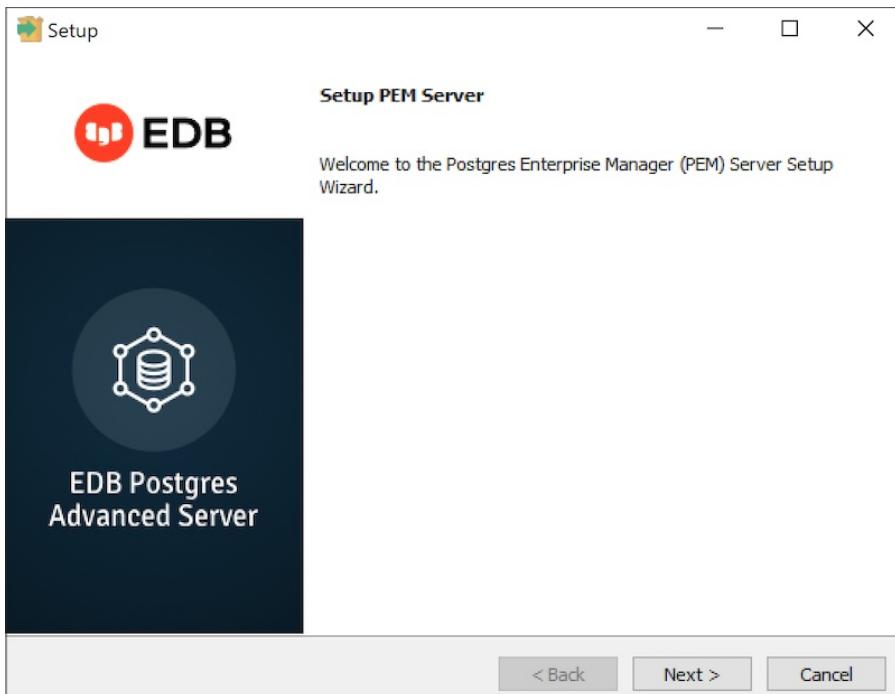


Installing the PEM Server and PEM-HTTPD on Separate Hosts

To use separate hosts for the PEM server backend database and PEM-HTTPD, you must:

1. Invoke the PEM server installer on the host of the Postgres server that will contain the `pem` database. During the installation, select the `Database` option on the `Advanced options` dialog, and provide connection information for the Postgres server.
2. Modify the `pg_hba.conf` file of the Postgres installation on which the PEM server (and `pem` database) resides, allowing connections from the host of the PEM-HTTPD server.
3. Invoke the PEM server installer on the host of the PEM-HTTPD server, selecting the `Web Services` option on the `Installation Type` dialog.

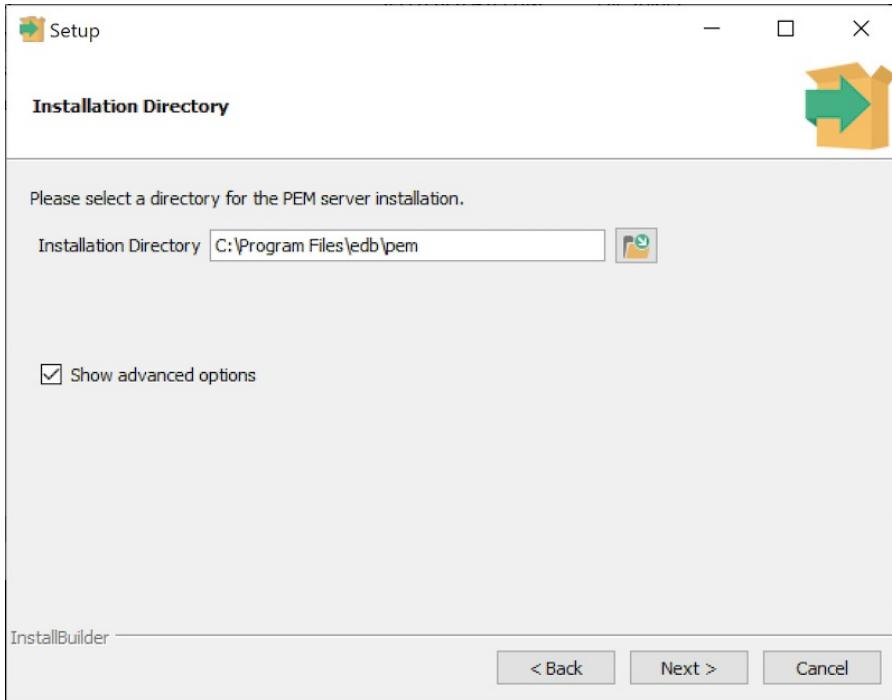
To invoke the PEM server installer on a Windows system, right click the installer icon and select `Run as Administrator`. The installer displays a `Welcome` dialog.



Click **Next** to continue to the **License Agreement** dialog.



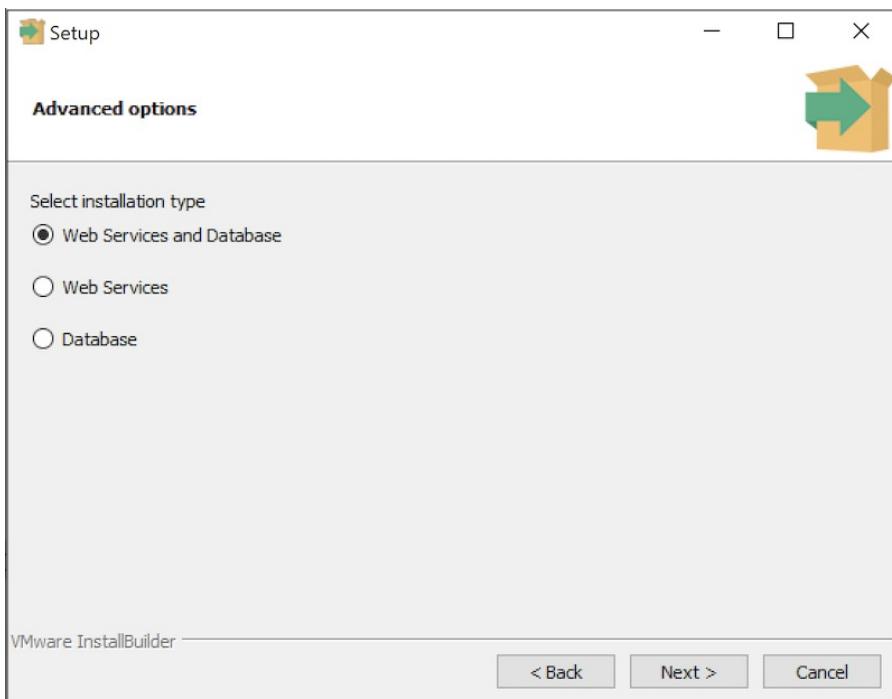
Carefully review the license agreement before highlighting the appropriate radio button and accepting the agreement; click **Next** to continue.



Use fields on the **Installation Directory** dialog to specify the directory in which the PEM server will reside, and to access the **Advanced options** dialog:

- By default, the PEM server is installed in the **C:\Program Files\edb\pem** on Windows. Accept the default location, or use the **Installation Directory** field to open a browser dialog and select the directory in which the PEM server will be installed.
- To install the PEM server and PEM-HTTPD on separate hosts, you must use the **Advanced options** dialog to specify the installation type (**Web Services** or **Database**). Select the **Show advanced options** check box to instruct the installer to include the **Advanced options** dialog in the installation process.

Click **Next** to continue to the **Advanced Options** dialog.



Use the radio buttons on the **Advanced options** dialog to specify the component or components that

you would like to install:

- Select **Web Services and Database** to indicate that the Postgres server and PEM-HTTPD will both reside on the current host. If you select the **Web Services and Database** option, the PEM server installer will allow you to specify which Postgres server you wish to use for the PEM server before checking for a PEM-HTTPD installation.
- Select **Web Services** to install PEM-HTTPD on the current host, while using a Postgres database server that resides on another host to host the PEM server and **pem** database.

Note

You must complete the PEM server installation process on the host of the PEM server (and **pem** backend database), selecting **Database** on the **Advanced options** dialog, and modifying the connection properties of the **pg_hba.conf** file on the PEM server before using the **Web Services** option to install PEM-HTTPD.

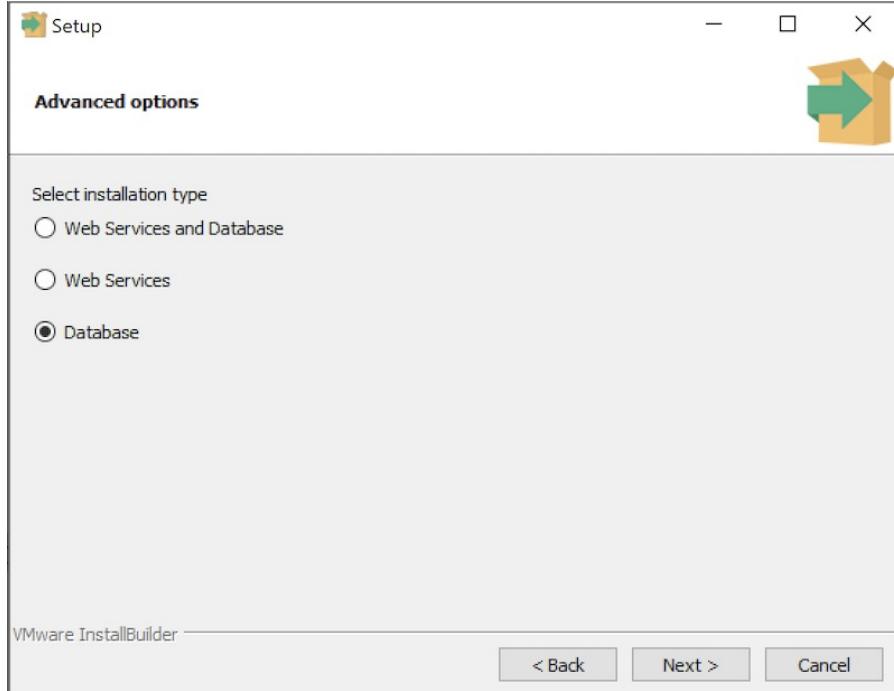
This option invokes the installation steps documented in [Installing Web Services](#) section.

- Select **Database** to use an existing Postgres server (version 11 or greater), or to install only the database server that is distributed with the PEM server installer. This option invokes the installation steps documented in [Specifying a Database Host](#).

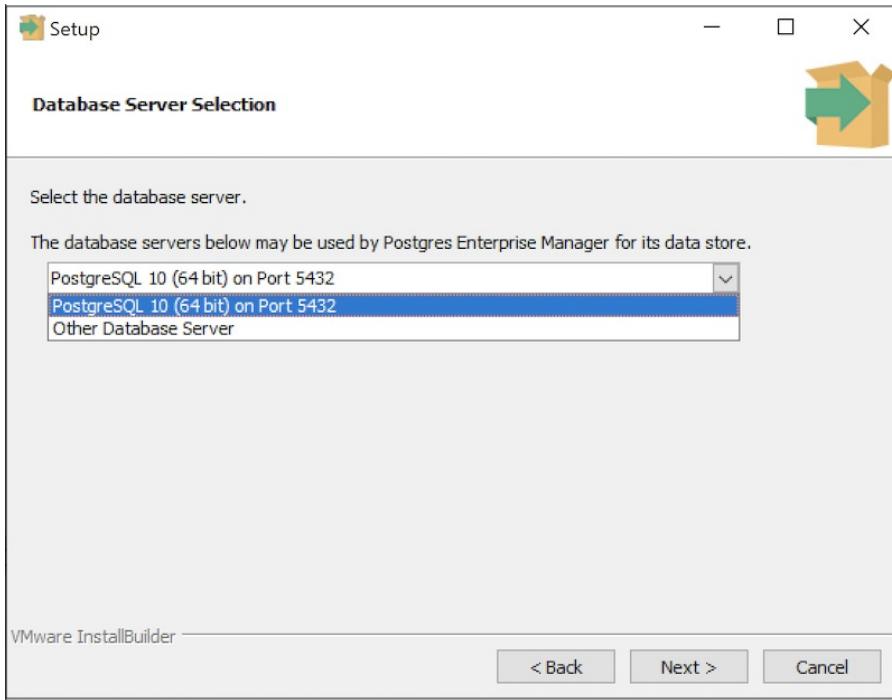
After selecting an installation option, click **Next** to continue.

Specifying a Database Host

Selecting the **Database** option on the **Advanced options** dialog allows you to specify connection information for the host on which the PEM server backend database (named **pem**) will reside.



Click **Next** to continue to the **Database Server Selection** dialog.



Use the drop-down listbox on the **Database Server Selection** dialog to select a host for the PEM server backend database. You can:

- Select a host from existing Postgres installations that reside on the current host.

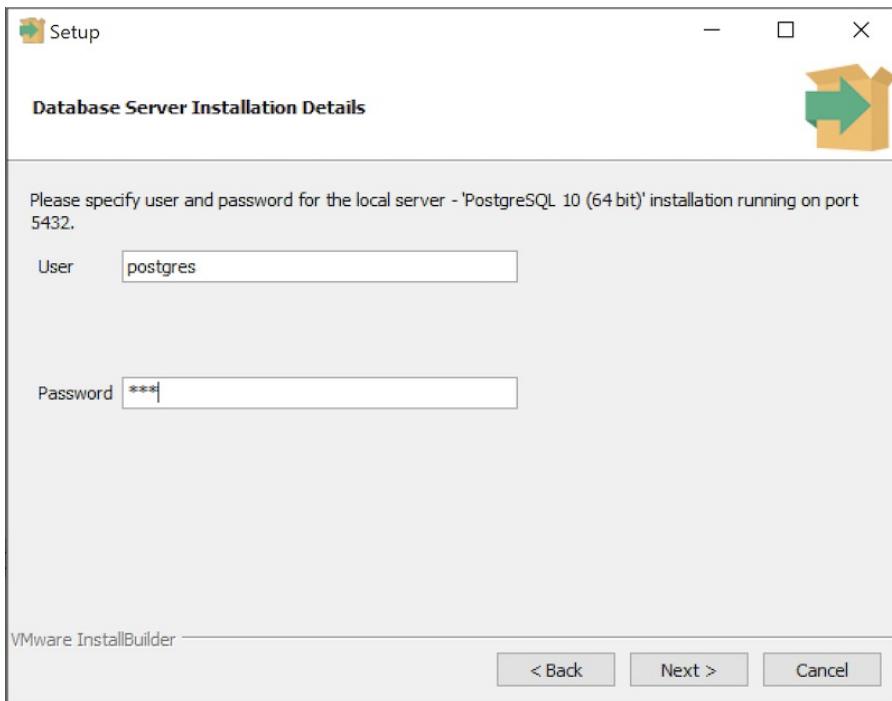
Note

You may be required to add the **sslutils** package to your installation.

- Select the **PostgreSQL x** option to install the Postgres server that is distributed with the PEM server installer where **x** is the PostgreSQL database server version. If you decide to use the version of PostgreSQL that is bundled with the PEM server installer, the EnterpriseDB one-click PostgreSQL installer will open and walk you through the installation.
- Select **Other Database Server** to specify connection information for a Postgres server that was not installed using a one-click graphical installer from EnterpriseDB. For information about the software pre-requisites for the PEM server database host, please see [Preparing the Postgres Server](#) section.

Click **Next** to continue.

If the PEM server will reside on an existing Postgres server, the **Database Server Installation Details** dialog shown in opens.

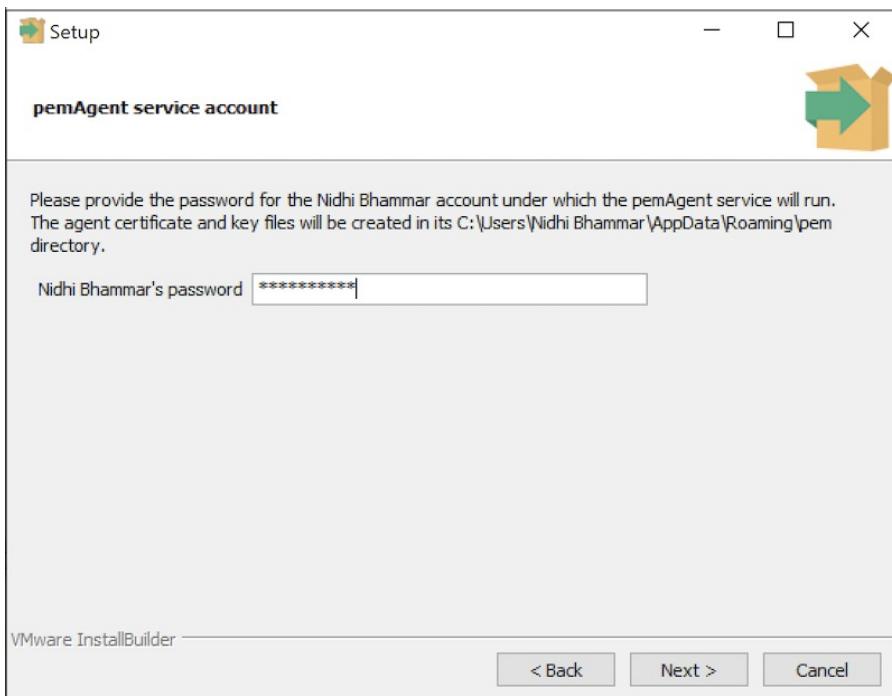


The information required on the **Database Server Installation Details** dialog may vary; the PEM server installer will ask you to provide only the information about the selected installation that it cannot locate:

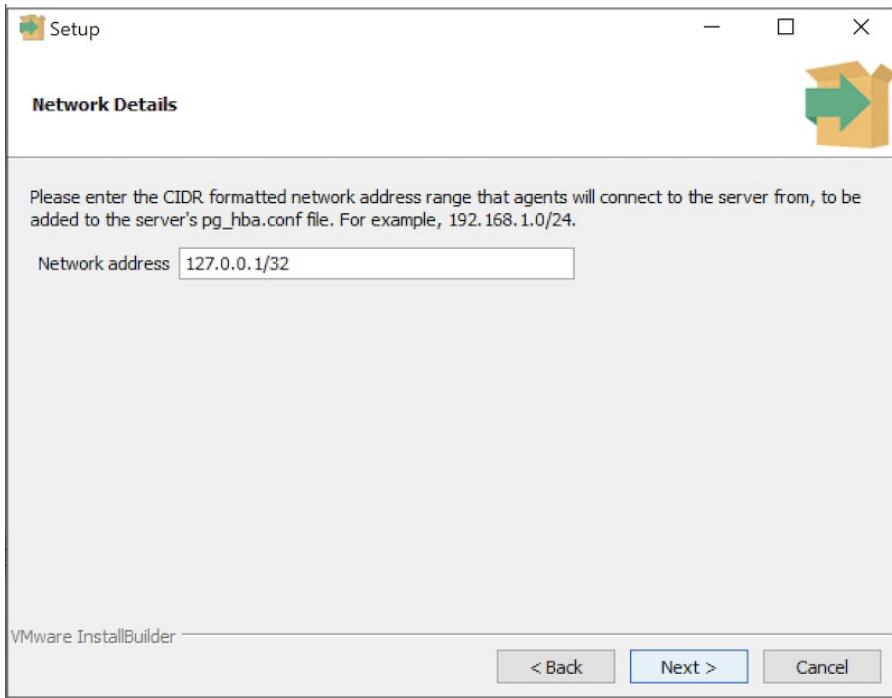
- Specify the name of a Postgres database superuser in the **User** field.
- Specify the password associated with that user in the **Password** field.

Click **Next** to continue.

If prompted, provide the system password for the service account under which the PEM agent will run.



click **Next** to continue to the **Network Details** dialog.



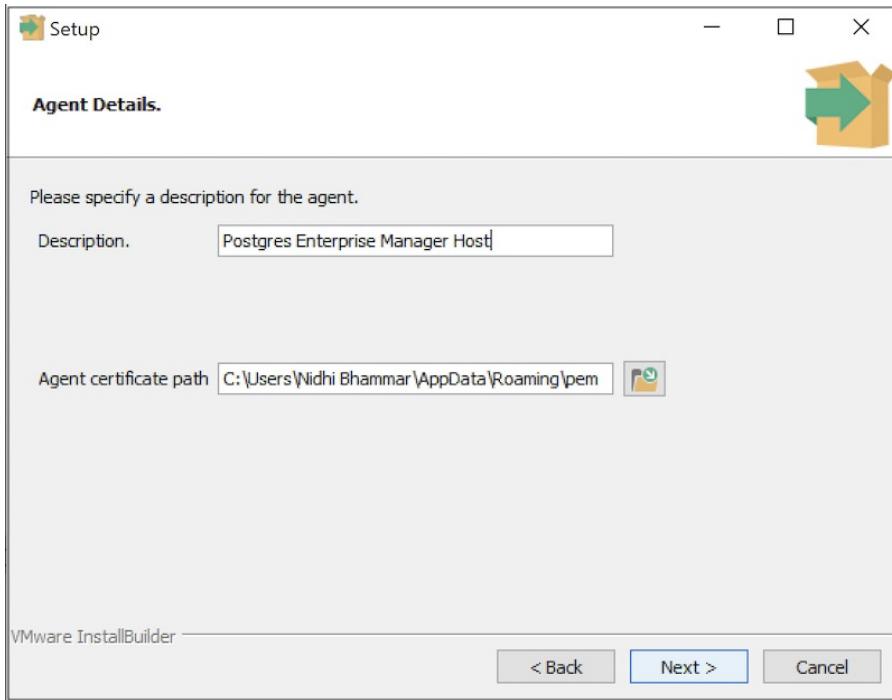
Use the **Network Details** dialog to specify the CIDR-style network address from which PEM agents will connect to the server (the **client-side** address). The specified address will be added to the server's **pg_hba.conf** file.

Note

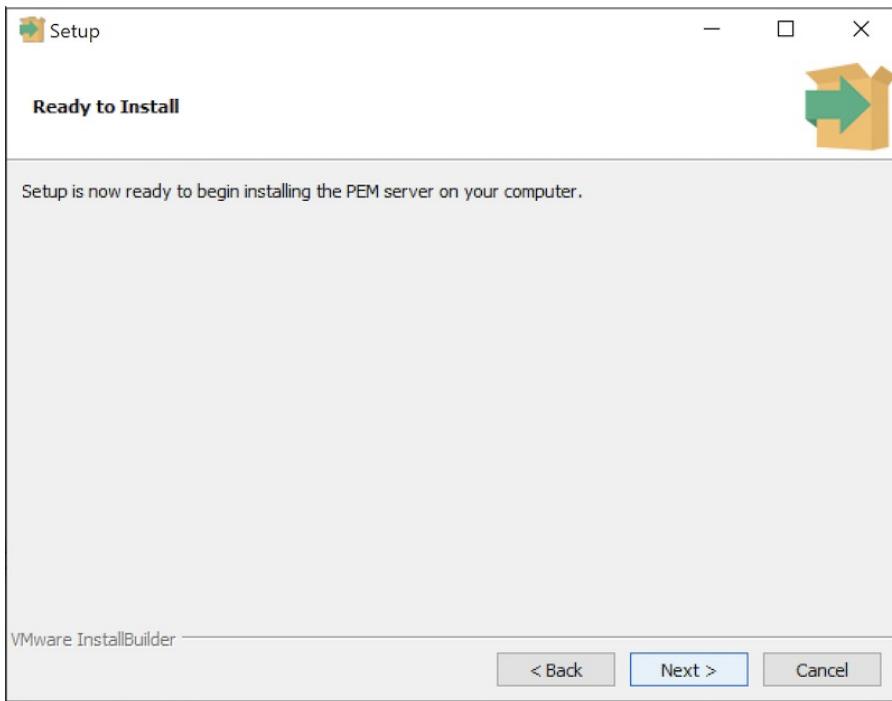
You can specify additional network addresses by manually adding entries to the **pg_hba.conf** file on the PostgreSQL server.

Accept the default (specifying the localhost), or specify a **Network address** range, and click **Next** to continue to the **Agent Details** dialog.

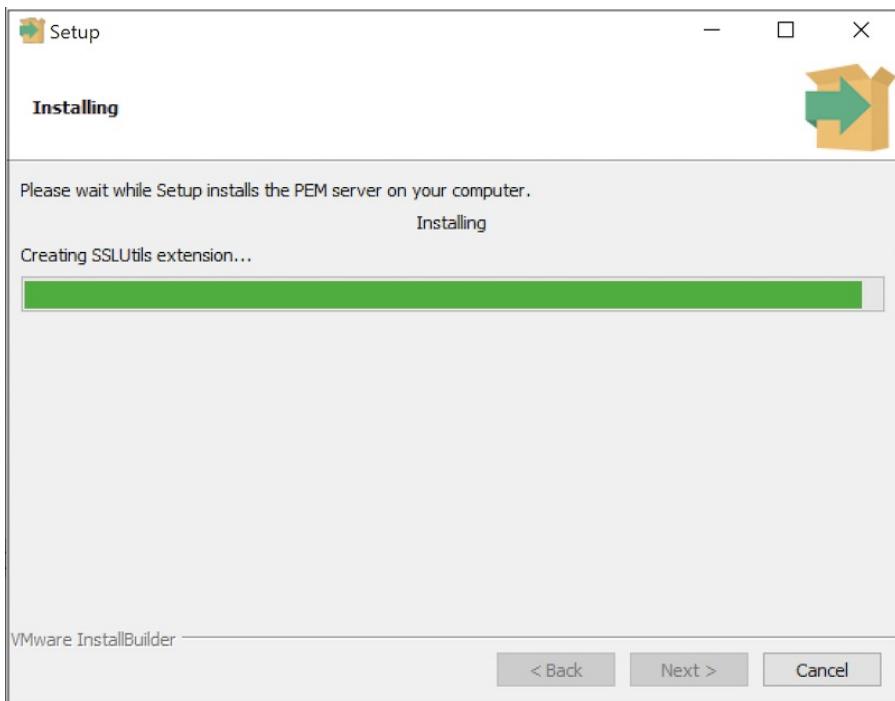
The PEM server installer will install a PEM agent on the host on which the server resides, to monitor the server and provide alert processing and garbage collection services. A certificate will also be installed in the location specified in the **Agent certificate path** field.



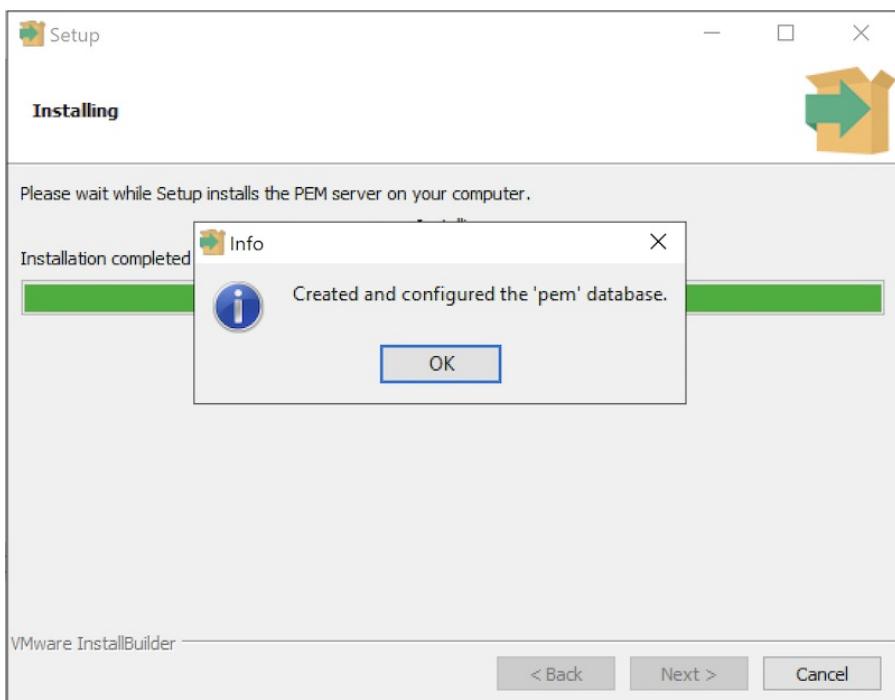
You can enter an alternate description or an alternate agent certificate path for the PEM agent, or accept the defaults. Click **Next** to continue.



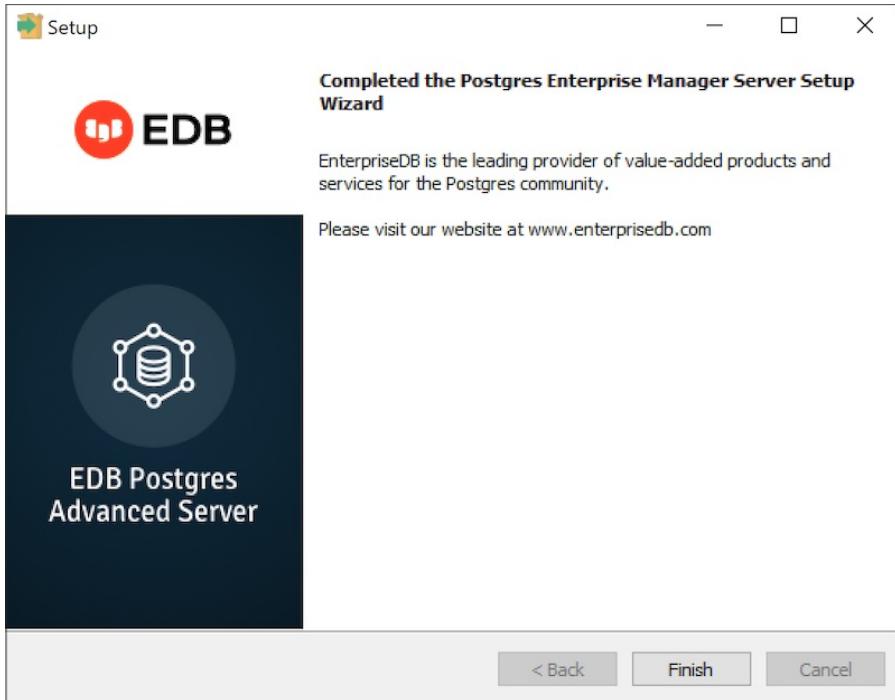
The wizard is now ready to install the PEM server. Click **Back** to modify any of the options previously selected, or **Next** to proceed with the installation.



During the installation process, the installer will copy files to the system, and set up the PEM server's backend database. A popup dialog opens confirming that the `pem` database has been created and configured.



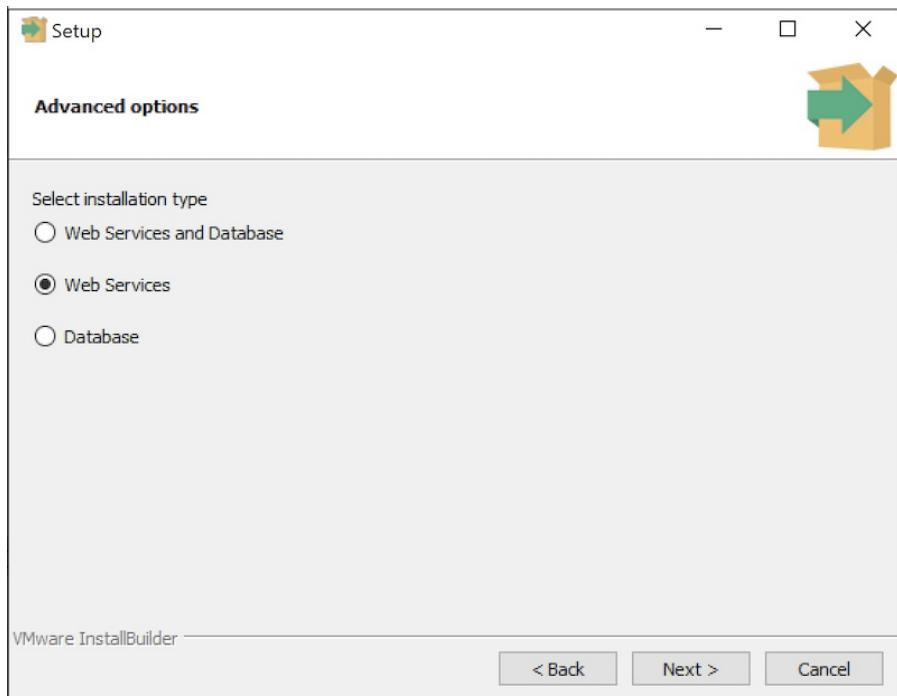
Click **OK** to acknowledge that the `pem` database has been created, and continue to the **Completed...** dialog.



When the database portion of the PEM server installation is complete, you can invoke the PEM server on another host to install (or upgrade) PEM-HTTPD.

Installing Web Services

Selecting the **Web Services** radio button on the **Advanced options** dialog instructs the PEM server installer to either install PEM-HTTPD on the current host or update an existing PEM-HTTPD installation.



Note

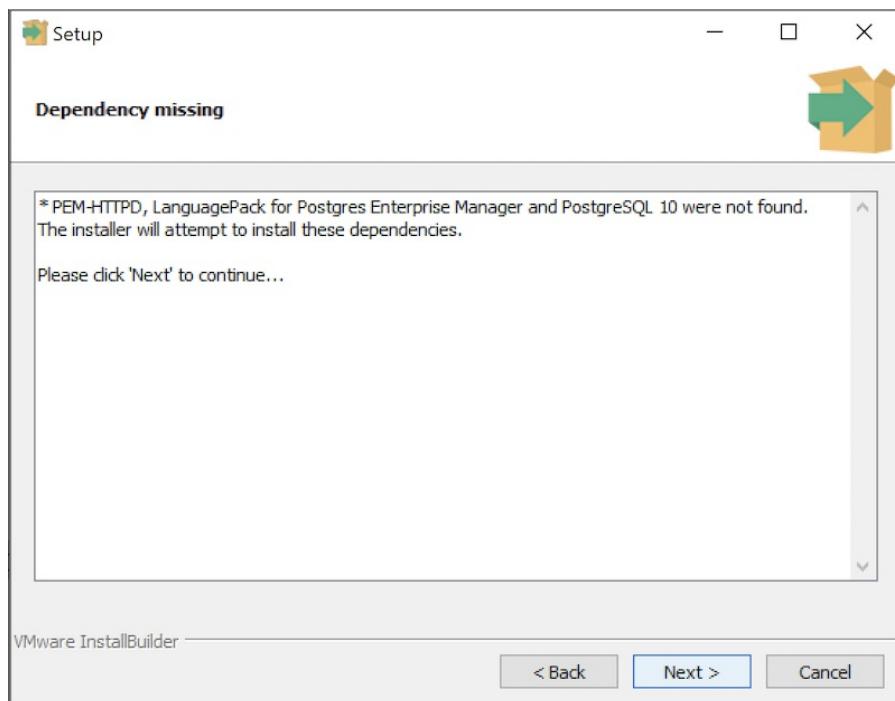
The current host may not be the host of the PEM backing database.

Before selecting this option, you must have:

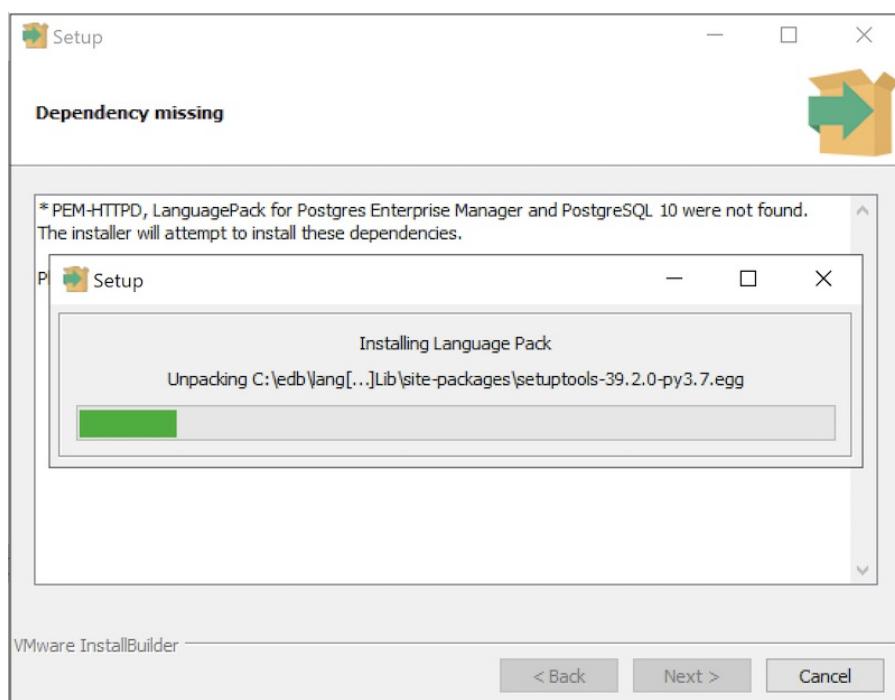
- Completed an installation of the PEM server installer on a host system, during which you specified a backing database for the PEM server.
- Modified the `pg_hba.conf` file on the PEM server database host to allow connections from the PEM-HTTPD host, and restarted the database server.

When you select the **Web Services** option and click **Next**, the PEM server installer will check the current host for existing PEM-HTTPD and LanguagePack installations.

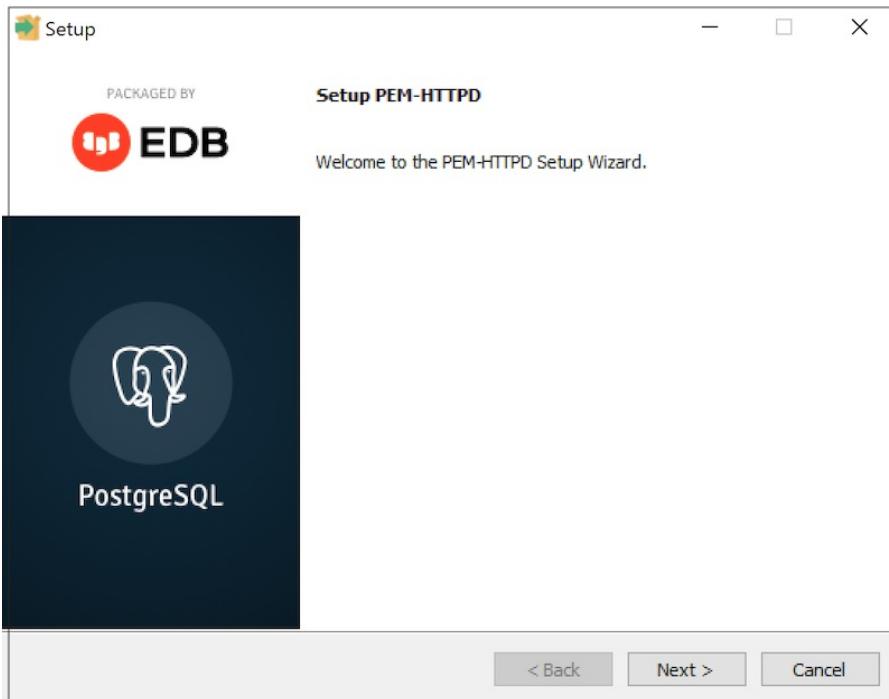
If the installer does not locate the components, the installer will inform you that one or more dependencies are missing.



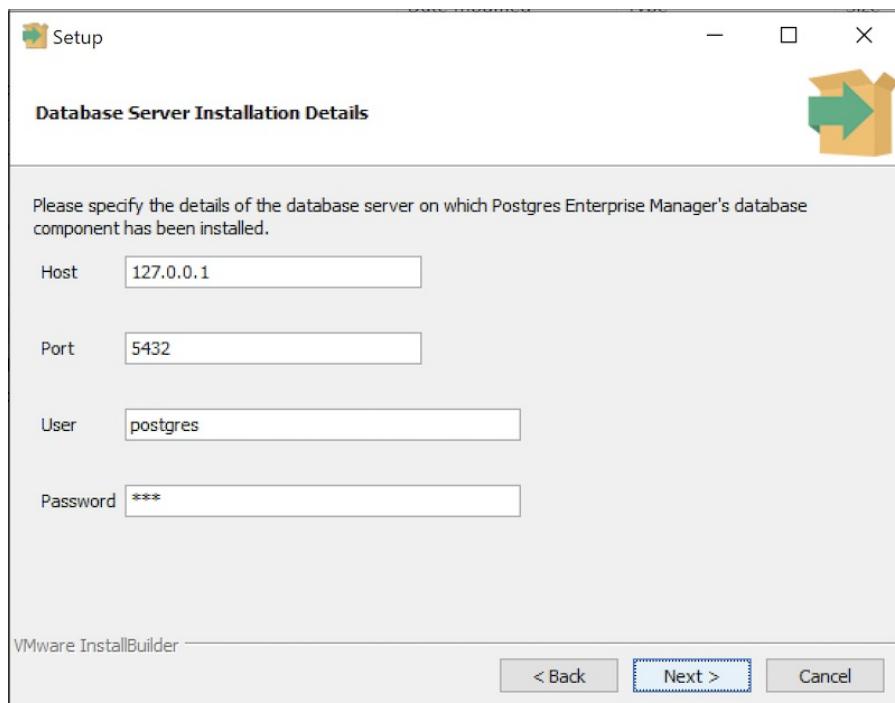
Click **Next** to instruct the server to install LanguagePack



After installing language pack, the installer will invoke the PEM-HTTPD setup wizard.



Follow the onscreen instructions of the [PEM-HTTPD Setup Wizard](#). When the wizard completes the installation, click [Finish](#) to open the [Database Server Installation Details](#) dialog.



Use the fields on the [Database Server Installation Details](#) dialog to provide connection information for the Postgres installation that is hosting the PEM server installation:

- Enter the name or IP address of the PEM server host in the [Host](#) field.
- Enter the port number on which the Postgres server is listening in the [Port](#) field.
- Enter the name of a Postgres database superuser in the [User](#) field.
- Enter the password associated with the Postgres superuser in the [Password](#) field.

Click [Next](#) to continue. Before completing the PEM server installation, the installer will contact the

database host. The `pg_hba.conf` file on the PEM database host must be configured to accept connections from the host of the httpd server and the firewall must allow a connection for the installation to continue. The PEM server installer will complete the PEM server installation, adding only those items that must reside on the host of the PEM-HTTPD server.

Installing the PEM Server on an Existing Postgres Server

You can use an existing Postgres server (version 11 or later) to host the PEM server and the `pem` database. Postgres installers and pre-requisite software extensions are freely available on the [EnterpriseDB website](#).

This section provides information about configuring an existing Postgres server for a PEM server installation.

Note

The steps that follow should be considered guidelines only; the actual steps required to configure your Postgres installation will vary depending on the configuration of your Postgres server.

The following versions of Postgres are pre-configured to contain the `sslutils` extension and a service script; no additional preparation is required to use the following Postgres versions as a PEM backend database server:

- PostgreSQL 11 or later (as bundled with the PEM Server installer)
- Advanced Server 11 or later

Preparing the Postgres Server

Before installing the PEM server on an existing Postgres server, you must:

- Ensure that the Postgres server contains an installation of the `sslutils` extension. For more information, see [Installing the sslutils Extension](#) section.
- Register the server with the Windows service manager. For more information, see the [Registering the Service](#) section.

After preparing the server, you can use the PEM server installer to install PEM on the existing Postgres server.

Installing the `sslutils` Extension

The Postgres server on which the PEM server will reside must contain the `sslutils` extension. The `sslutils` package is freely available for download from the [EDB website](#)

When the web page opens, select the link for the `SRC- SSL Utils 1.3` package. When the download completes, extract the file, and copy it into the Postgres installation directory.

Remember: You are *not* required to manually add the `sslutils` extension when using the following Postgres installations:

- PostgreSQL 9.5 or later (as distributed with the PEM server installer)
- Advanced Server 9.5 or later

`sslutils` must be built with the same compiler that was used to compile the backend Postgres installation. If you are using a backend Postgres database that was installed on a Windows platform using a PostgreSQL one-click installer (from EnterpriseDB) or an Advanced Server installer, you must use Visual Studio to build `sslutils`.

While specific details of the installation process will vary by platform and compiler, the basic steps are the same. You must:

1. Copy the `sslutils` package to the Postgres installation directory.
2. Open the command line of the appropriate compiler, and navigate into the `sslutils` directory.
3. Use the following commands to build `sslutils`:

```
SET USE_PGXS=1

SET GETTEXTPATH=<path_to_gettext>

SET OPENSSLPATH=<path_to_openssl>

SET PGPATH=<path_to_pg_installation_dir>

SET ARCH=x86

REM Set ARCH x64 for 64 bit

msbuild sslutils.proj /p:Configuration=Release
```

Where:

`path_to_gettext` specifies the location of the `GETTEXT` library and header files.

`path_to_openssl` specifies the location of the `openssl` library and header files.

`path_to_pg_installation_dir` specifies the location of the Postgres installation.

1. Copy the compiled `sslutils` files to the appropriate directory for your installation. The `sslutils` directory will contain the following files:

```
sslutils--1.3.sql

sslutils--unpackaged--1.3.sql

sslutils--pemagent.sql.in

sslutils.dll
```

Copy the `.dll` libraries and `.sql` files into place:

```
COPY sslutils*.sql* "%PGPATH%\share\extension\"
```

```
COPY sslutils.dll "%PGPATH%\lib\"
```

Registering the Service

When you install a PostgreSQL or an Advanced Server database using an installer from EnterpriseDB, the installer will register the service for you.

If you are using Windows to host the PEM backend database, you must register the name of the Postgres server with the Windows service manager. If you are using a Postgres server that was created using an EnterpriseDB installer, the service will be registered automatically. If you are manually building the installation, you can use the `register` clause of the Postgres `pg_ctl` command to register the service. The syntax of the command is:

```
pg_ctl register [-N <service_name>] [-U <user_name>]
| [-P <password>] [-D <data_directory>]
```

Where:

`service_name` specifies the name of the Postgres cluster.

`user_name` specifies the name of an operating system user with sufficient privileges to access the Postgres installation directory and start the Postgres service.

`password` specifies the operating system password associated with the user.

`data_directory` specifies the location of the Postgres data directory.

For more information about using the `pg_ctl` command and the available command options, see the

[Postgres core documentation](#)

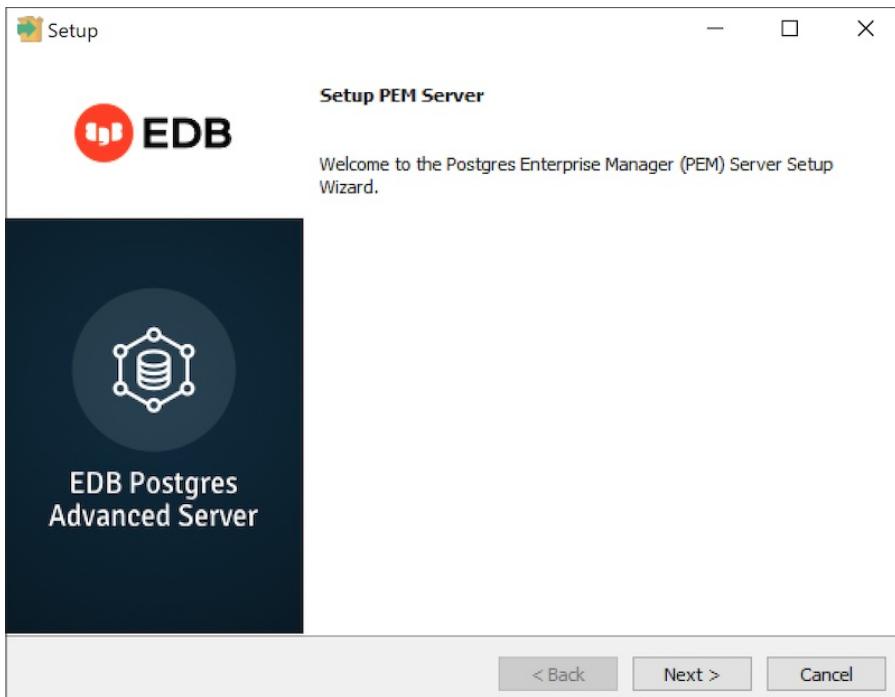
Invoking the PEM Server Installer

After preparing the existing Postgres server, invoke the PEM server installer. Assume Administrative privileges and navigate into the directory that contains the installer. Then, invoke the installer with the command:

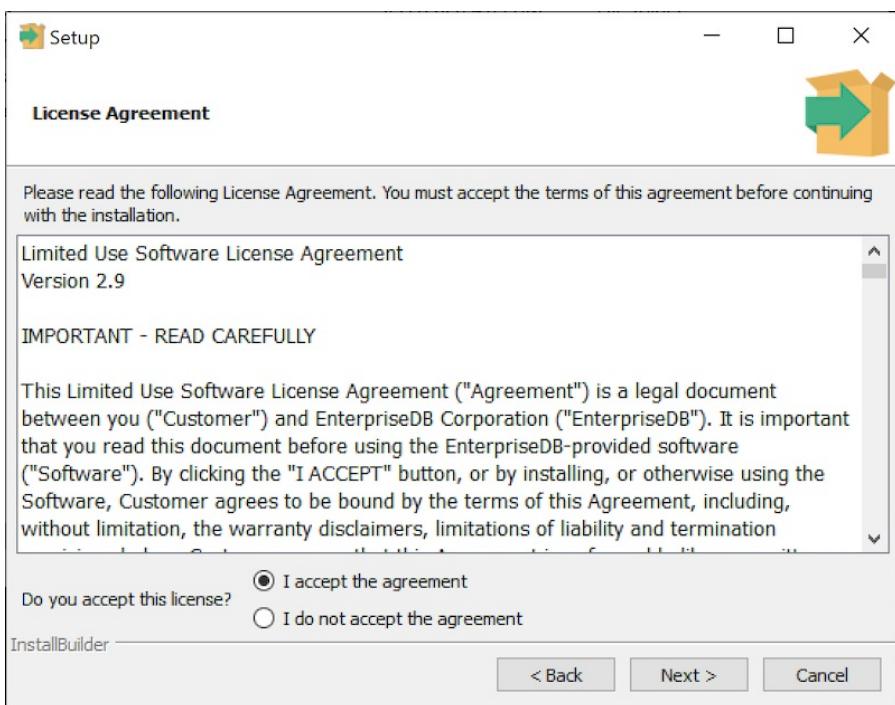
```
pem_server-7.<x>.<x>-<x>-<platform>
```

Where x is the major and minor versions of PEM and platform is the platform.

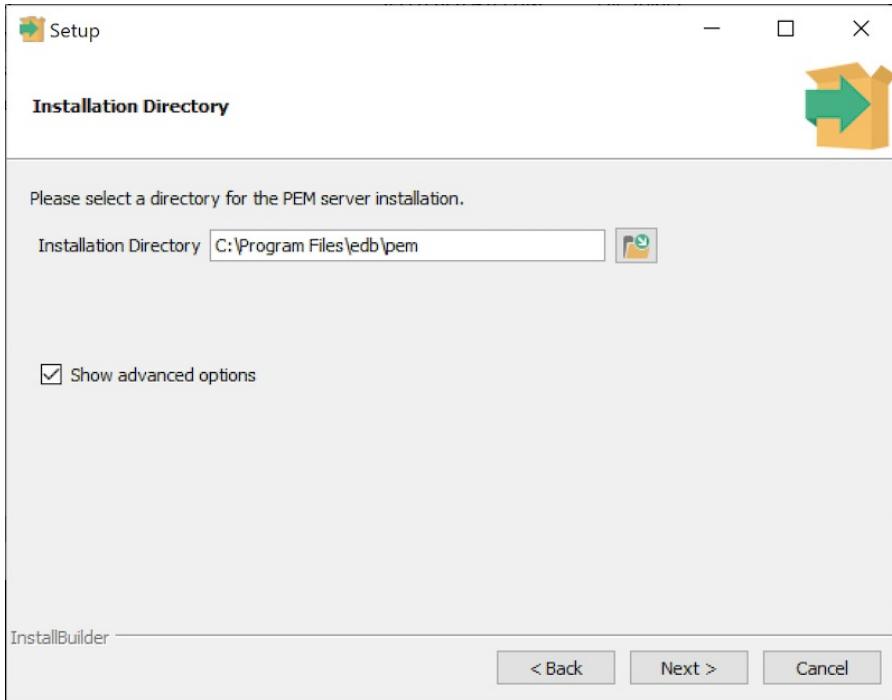
The installer displays a `Welcome` dialog.



Click **Next** to continue to the **License Agreement** dialog.



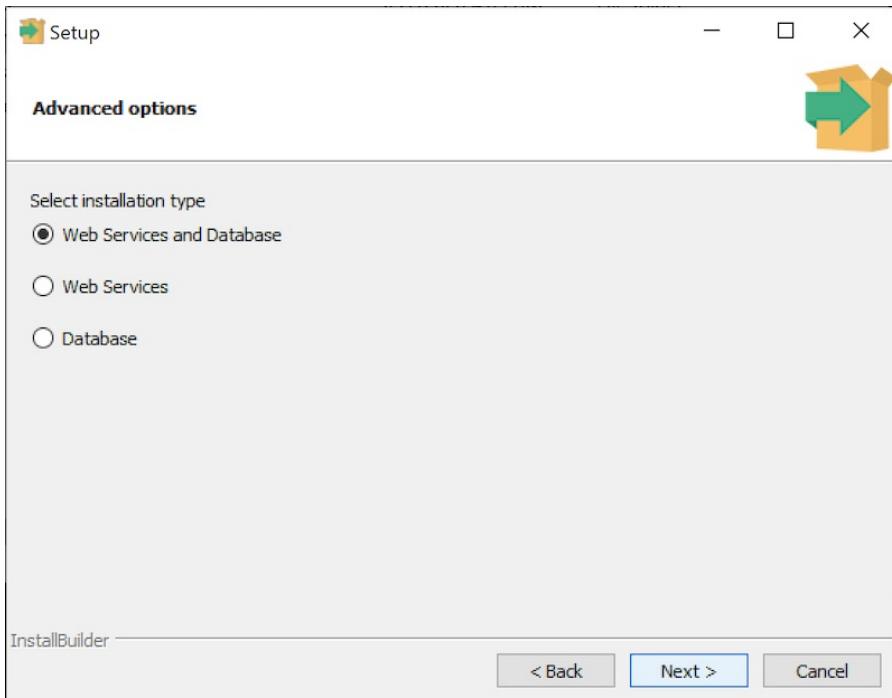
Carefully review the license agreement before highlighting the appropriate radio button and accepting the agreement; click **Next** to continue to the **Installation Directory** dialog.



Use the **Installation Directory** dialog to specify the location of the PEM server and access the **Advanced options** dialog:

- Use the **Installation Directory** field to open a browser dialog and select the directory in which the PEM server will be installed.
- If you are installing the PEM server on an existing server, check the box next to **Show advanced options** to instruct the installer to include the **Advanced options** dialog in the installation process.

Click **Next** to continue.



Use the radio buttons on the **Advanced options** dialog to specify an installation type. Select:

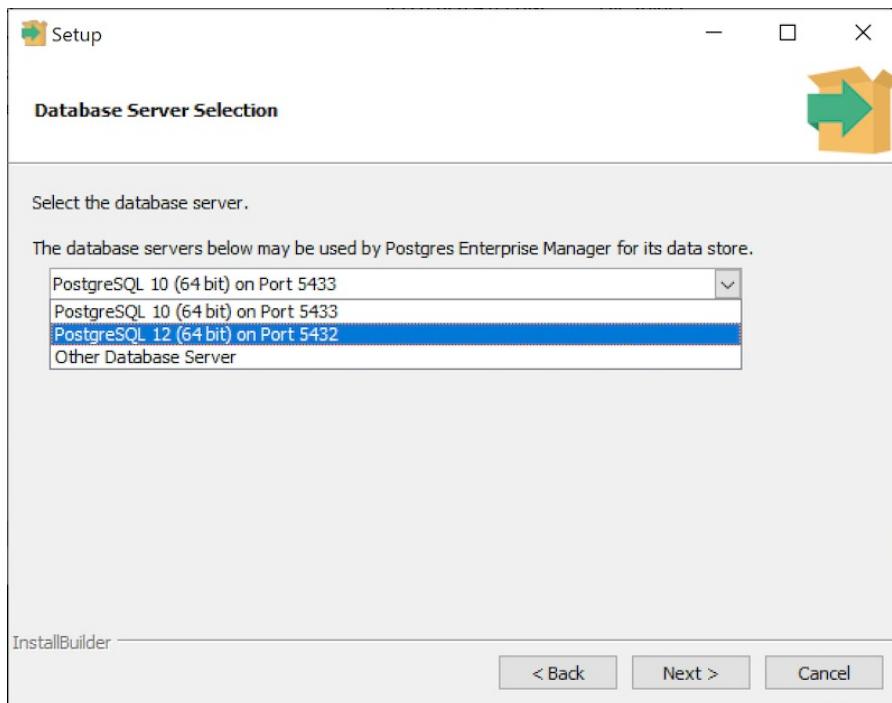
- **Web Services and Database** if both the Postgres server and the PEM-HTTPD server will reside on the current host. This option is valid if you are using an existing Postgres server to host the PEM

server, or using the PEM server installer to install the Postgres server on which the PEM server will reside.

If you select **Web Services and Database**, the PEM server installer will check the current host for a PEM-HTTPD installation, and upgrade or install PEM-HTTPD if necessary.

- **Web Services** if only the PEM-HTTPD server will reside on the current host. See [Installing Web Services](#) section for more information about invoking this option.
- **Database** if you are installing only the PEM server (and creating the `pem` backend database) on the current host. This option is valid if you are using an existing Postgres server to host the PEM server, or using the PEM server installer to install the PostgreSQL server on which PEM will reside.

After selecting an installation option, click **Next** to continue.



Use the drop-down listbox on the **Database Server Selection** dialog to select a backend database for the PEM server:

- Select the name of a Postgres server on the current host that was installed using a Postgres one-click installer or Advanced Server installer.
- Select the **PostgreSQL x (Packaged)** option to instruct the installation wizard to install and use the PostgreSQL server that is packaged with the PEM server installer. Where **x** is the version of the PostgreSQL database server.
- Select **Other Database Server** to instruct the PEM server installer to use a Postgres database that was installed from a source other than an EnterpriseDB installer (i.e. from an rpm, or built from source).

Note

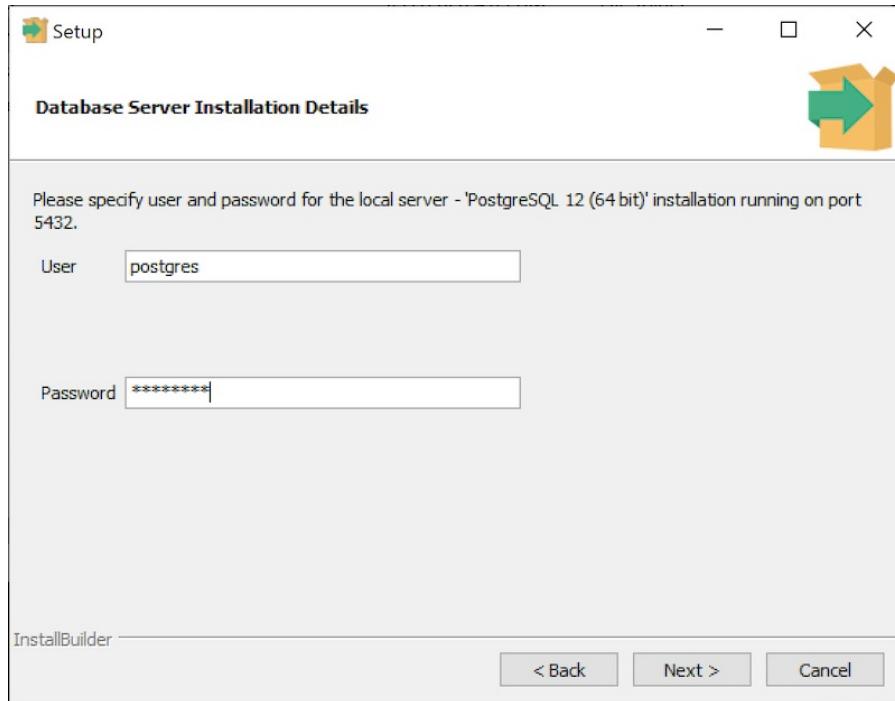
The selected database server must include an installation of the `sslutils` contrib module, and a registered service (on Windows).

For information about Preparing the Postgres Server, please see [this section](#).

If you selected **Web Services and Database** on the **Advanced options** dialog, the installation wizard

will check the current host for an existing PEM-HTTPD installation, and upgrade or install the service as needed.

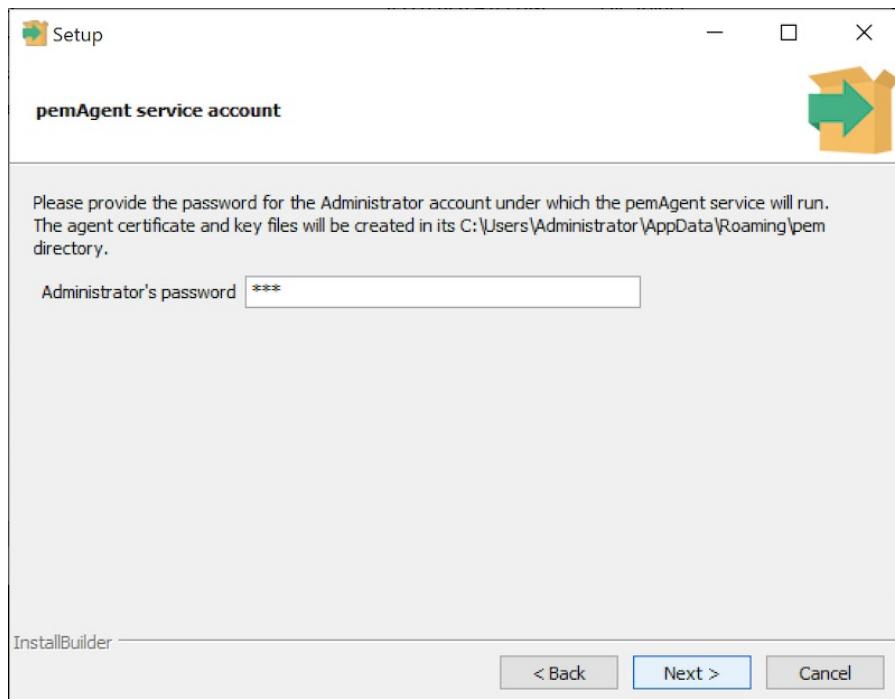
If you selected **Database** on the **Advanced options** dialog, the **Database Server Installation Details** dialog opens.



Use the fields on the **Database Server Installation Details** dialog to describe the connection to the Postgres server that will host the PEM server:

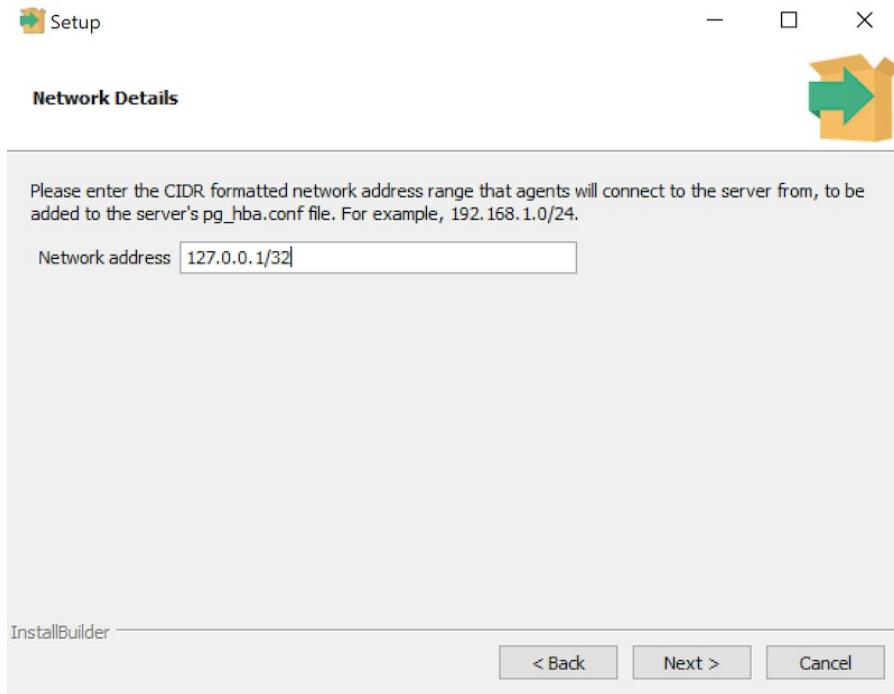
- Enter the name of a database superuser in the **User** field.
- Enter the password associated with the superuser in the **Password** field.

Click **Next** to continue.



Provide the administrators password under which PEM Agent service will run.

Click **Next** to continue.

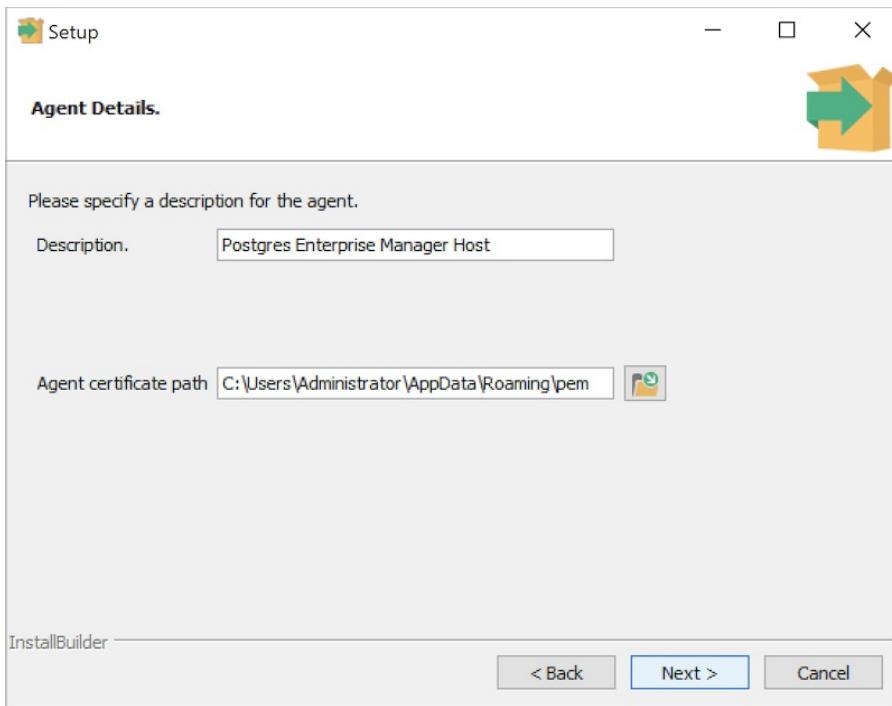


Use the **Network Details** dialog to specify the CIDR-style network address from which the PEM agents will connect to the server (the **client-side** address). The specified address will be added to the server's **pg_hba.conf** file.

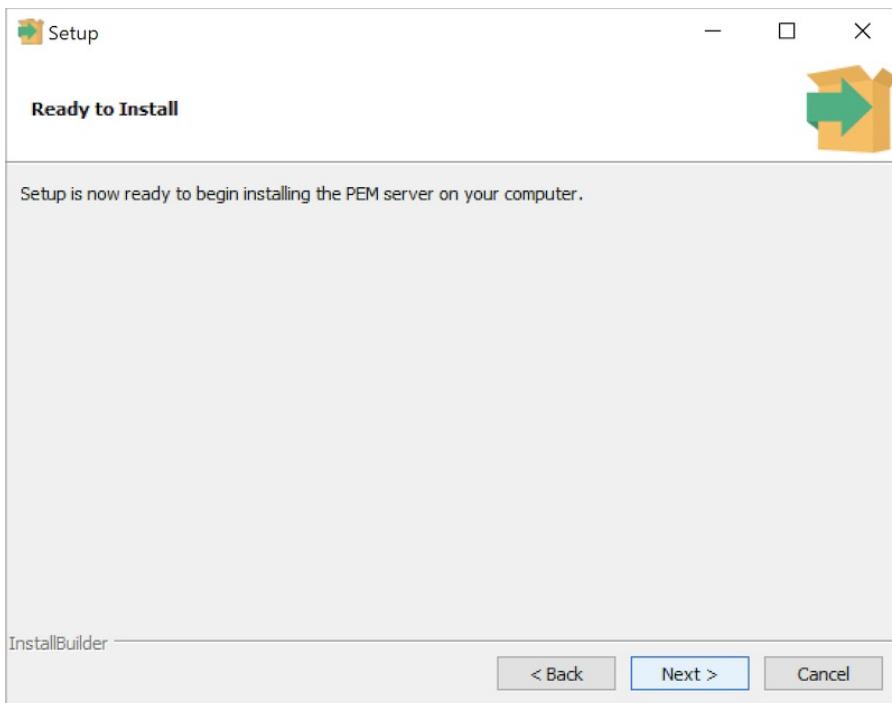
You can specify additional network addresses by manually adding entries to the **pg_hba.conf** file on the PostgreSQL server if required, using the initial entry as a template.

When you've added the **Network address**, click **Next** to continue to the **Agent Details** dialog.

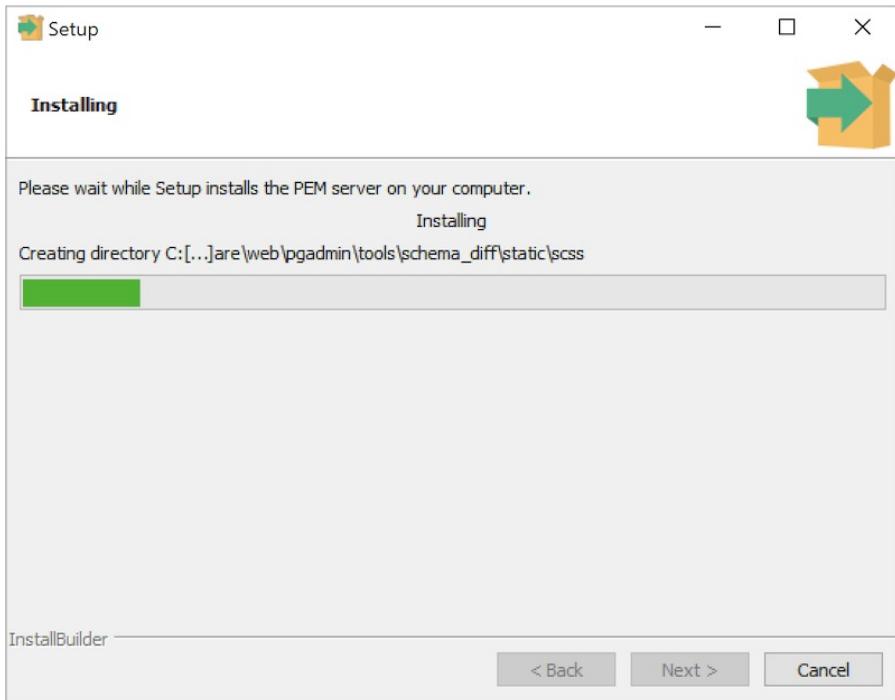
The PEM server installer will install a PEM agent to the host on which the server resides, to monitor the server and provide alert processing and garbage collection services. A certificate will also be installed in the location specified in the **Agent certificate** path field.



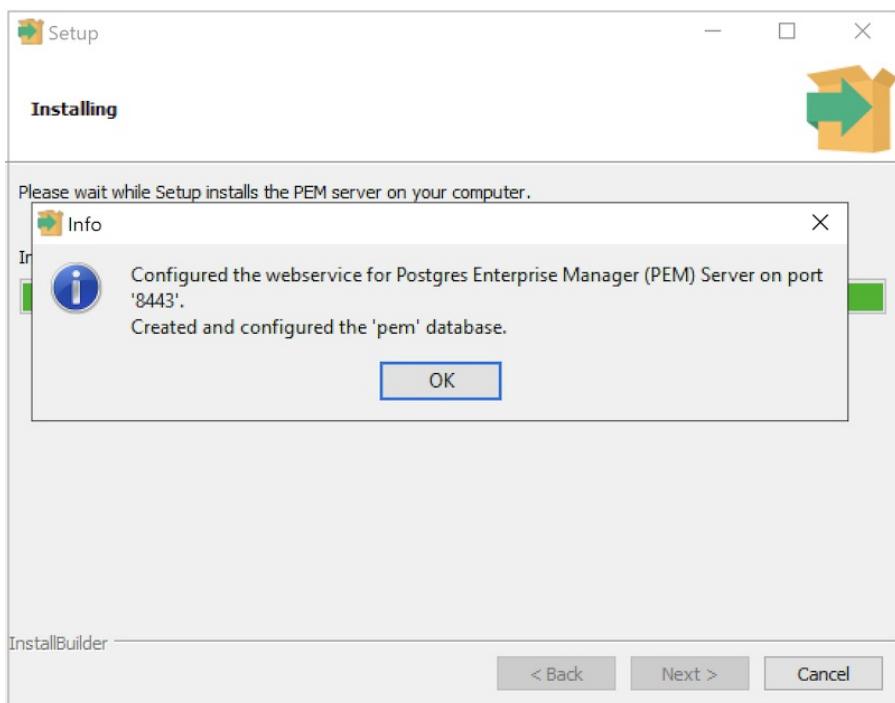
You can enter an alternate description or an alternate agent certificate path for the PEM agent, or accept the defaults. Click **Next** to continue to the **Ready to Install** dialog.



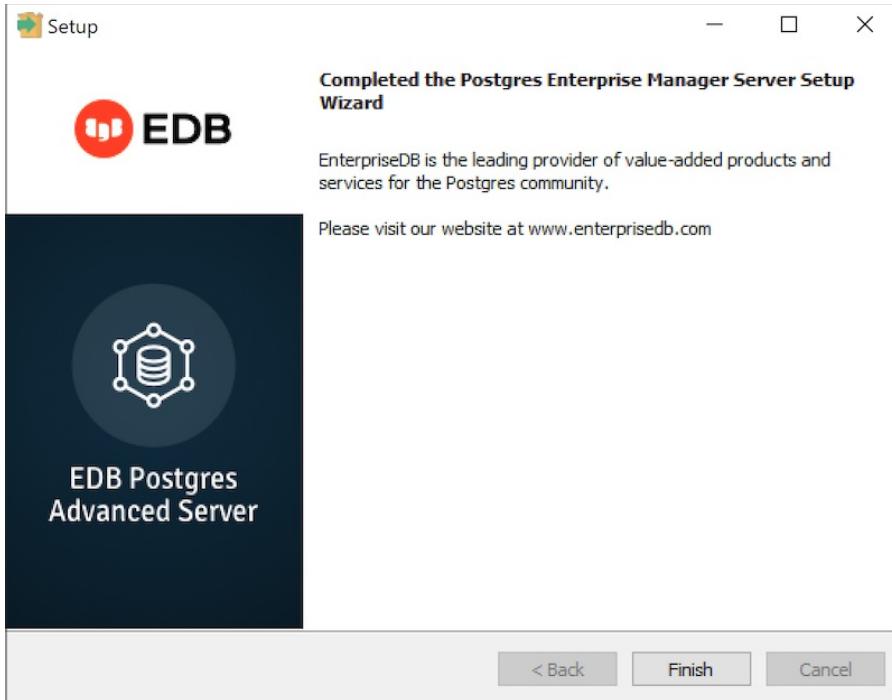
The wizard is now ready to install the PEM server. Click **Back** to modify any of the options previously selected, or **Next** to continue with the installation.



During the installation process, the installer will copy files to the system, and set up the PEM server's backend database. A popup dialog opens confirming that the `pem` database has been created and configured.



Click **OK** to acknowledge that the `pem` database has been created, and continue to the **Completed...** dialog.



If you are using a PEM-HTTPD service that resides on a separate host, you must:

- Modify the `pg_hba.conf` file on the Postgres server host to allow connections between the hosts.
- Invoke the PEM server installer on the host of the PEM-HTTPD server. See [Installing Web Services](#) section for more information about installing PEM-HTTPD.

Invoking the Server Installer from Command Line

The command line options of the PEM server and PEM agent installers offer functionality in situations where a graphical installation may not work because of limited resources or system configuration. You can:

- Include the `--mode unattended` option when invoking the installer to perform an installation without additional user input.

Not all command line options are suitable for all platforms. For a complete reference guide to the command line options, include the `--help` option when you invoke the installer.

Invoking the PEM Server Installer in Unattended Mode

You can perform an unattended PEM server installation by providing installation preferences on the command line when invoking the installer. Please note that the system on which you are installing the PEM server must have internet access.

You must have Administrative privileges to install the PEM server. Before invoking the PEM server installer, you must install the following dependencies:

- PostgreSQL
- pem-htpd
- Language Pack

You can use the PEM server installer to satisfy the dependencies of the PEM server; use the following command to extract the dependencies. Navigate to the location of the installer, and use the following command to extract the dependencies:

```
pem-server-7.<x>.<x>-windows-x64.exe --extract-dependents C:\
```

In our example, the files are extracted to the `C:\` directory. After extracting the files, you must install each program. Navigate into the directory that contains the files (in our example, `C:\`), and enter:

```
edb-languagepack-<version>-windows-x64.exe --mode unattended
pem-httpd-<version>-windows-x64.exe --mode unattended
postgresql-<version>-windows-x64.exe --mode unattended
```

Then, you can invoke the PEM server installer:

```
pem-server-7.<x>.<x>-windows-x64.exe --mode unattended
--existing-user <registered_edb_user> --existing-password
<edb_user_password> --pgport <port> --pguser postgres
--agent_description pem-agent --systempassword <windows_password>
--agent-crt-path C:\edb``
```

Where:

- `registered_edb_user` specifies the name of a registered EnterpriseDB user. To register, visit the [EDB website](#)
- `edb_user_password` specifies the password associated with the EDB user account.
- `port` specifies the port used by the backing PostgreSQL database; by default, the PostgreSQL database uses port [5432](#).
- `cdr_address_range` specifies the address range that will be added to the `pg_hba.conf` file of the PEM server's backing database to allow connections from the agents that will be monitored by the server. You may wish to specify a network range (for example, `192.168.2.0/24`) to provide server access to agents that reside on the same network.
- `windows_password` specifies the password associated with the Windows Administrator's account.

Note

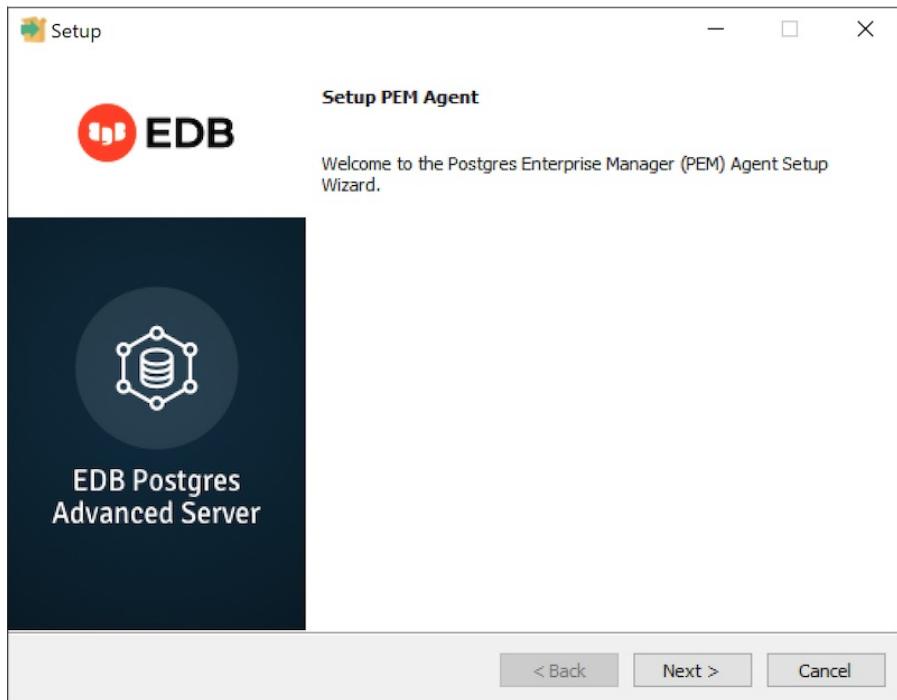
when invoked in unattended mode, the PostgreSQL installer creates a user named `postgres`, with a password of `postgres`.

6.4.2 Installing a PEM Agent on Windows

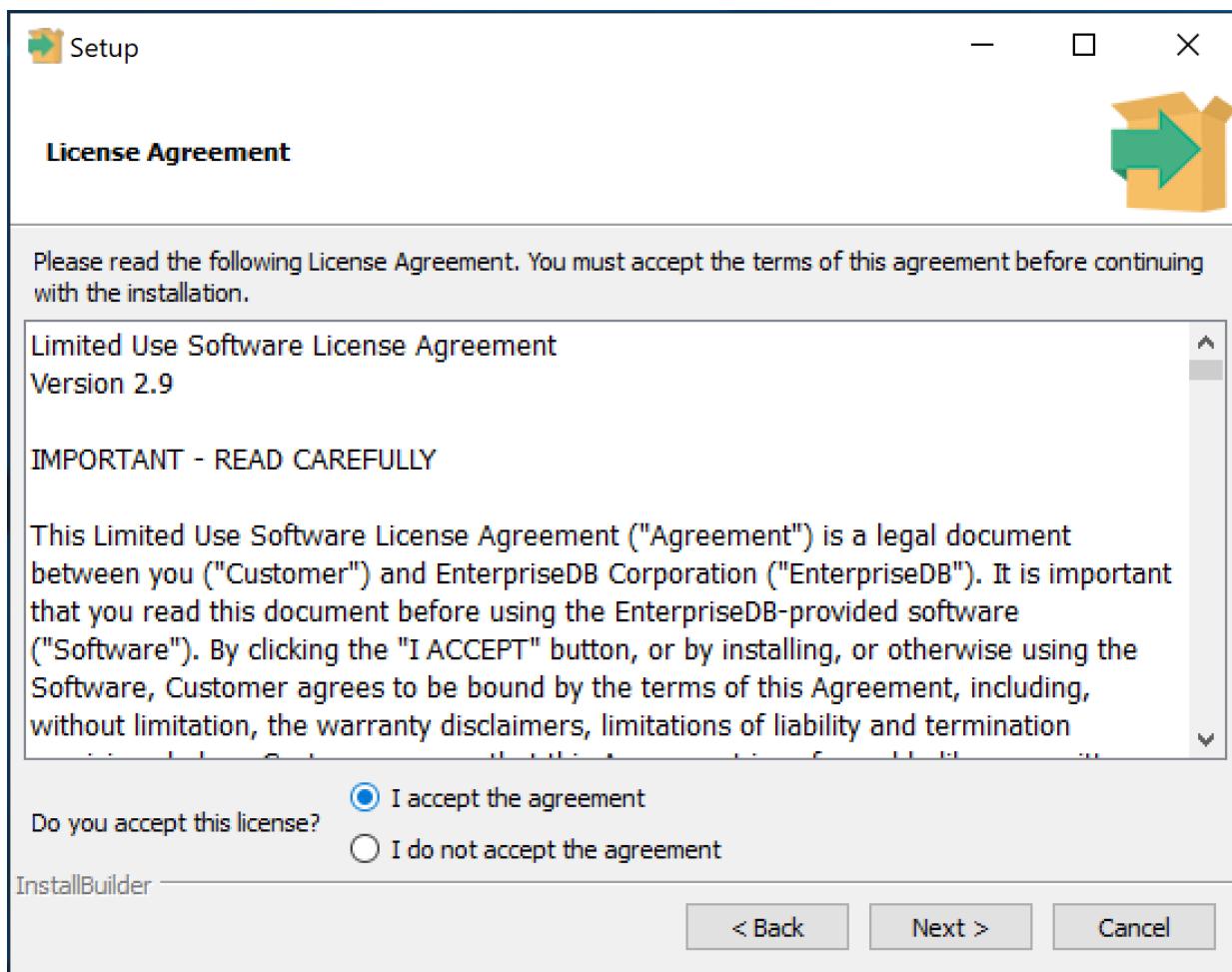
To invoke the PEM agent installer, assume `Administrative` privileges and navigate into the directory that contains the installer. Then, invoke the installer with the command:

```
pem_agent-7.<x>.<x>-<x>-platform.exe
```

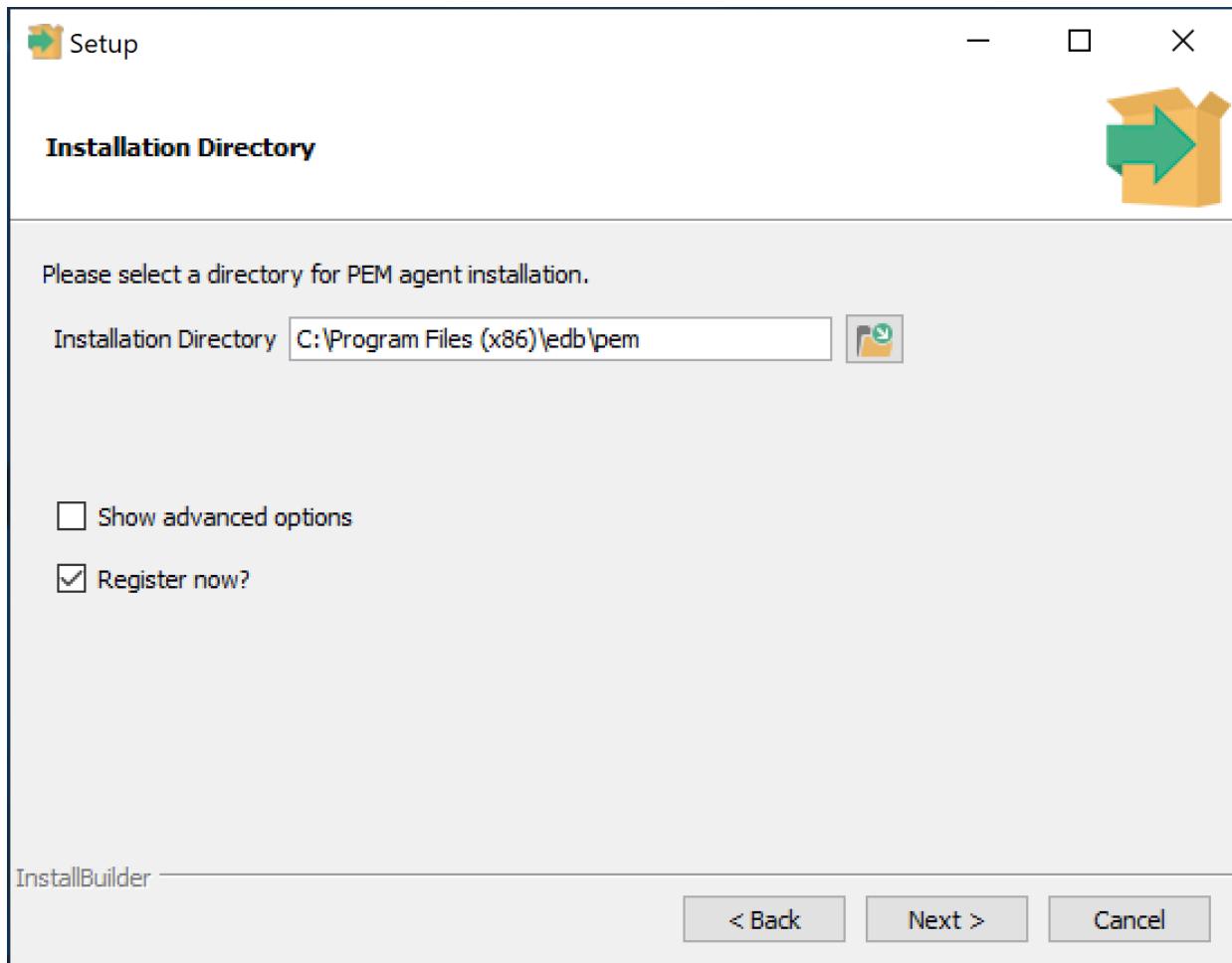
The [Setup...](#) page opens, welcoming you to the PEM Agent installer.



Click [Next](#) to continue to the [License Agreement](#).



Carefully review the license agreement before highlighting the appropriate radio button and accepting the agreement; click [Next](#) to continue to the [Installation Directory](#) dialog.

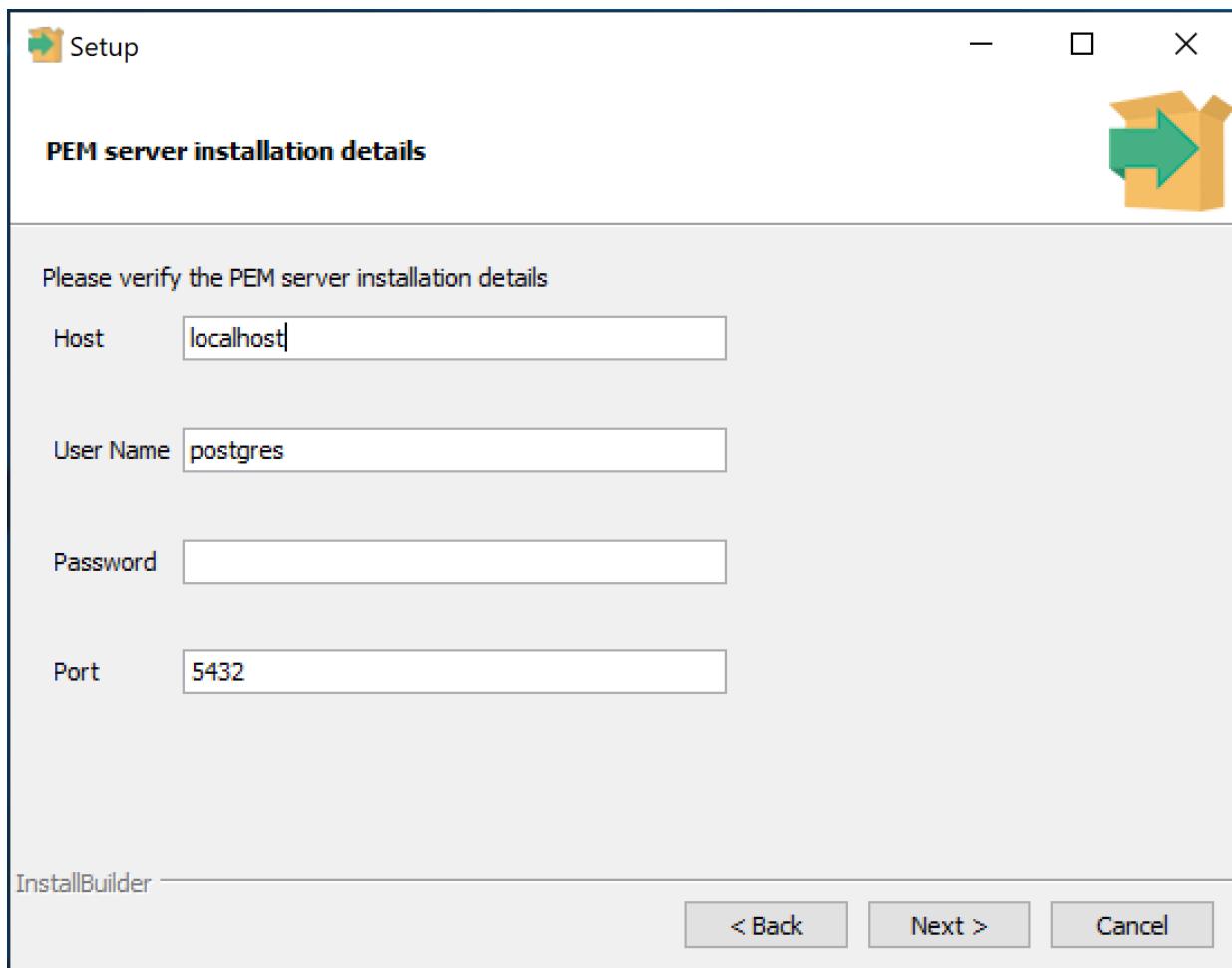


By default, the PEM agent is installed in the `C:\Program Files (x86)\edb\pem` directory. You can accept the default installation directory, or modify the contents of the **Installation Directory** field, specifying an alternate installation directory for the PEM agent.

By default, the PEM agent installer places a certificate in the Administrator's `%APPDATA%\pem` directory. Check the **Show advanced options** box to indicate that you would like the PEM agent installer to include a dialog that allows you to specify an alternate path for the certificate file.

Check the box next to **Register now?** to instruct the installer to register the newly installed PEM agent with the PEM server.

Click **Next** to continue to the **PEM Server Installation Details** dialog.



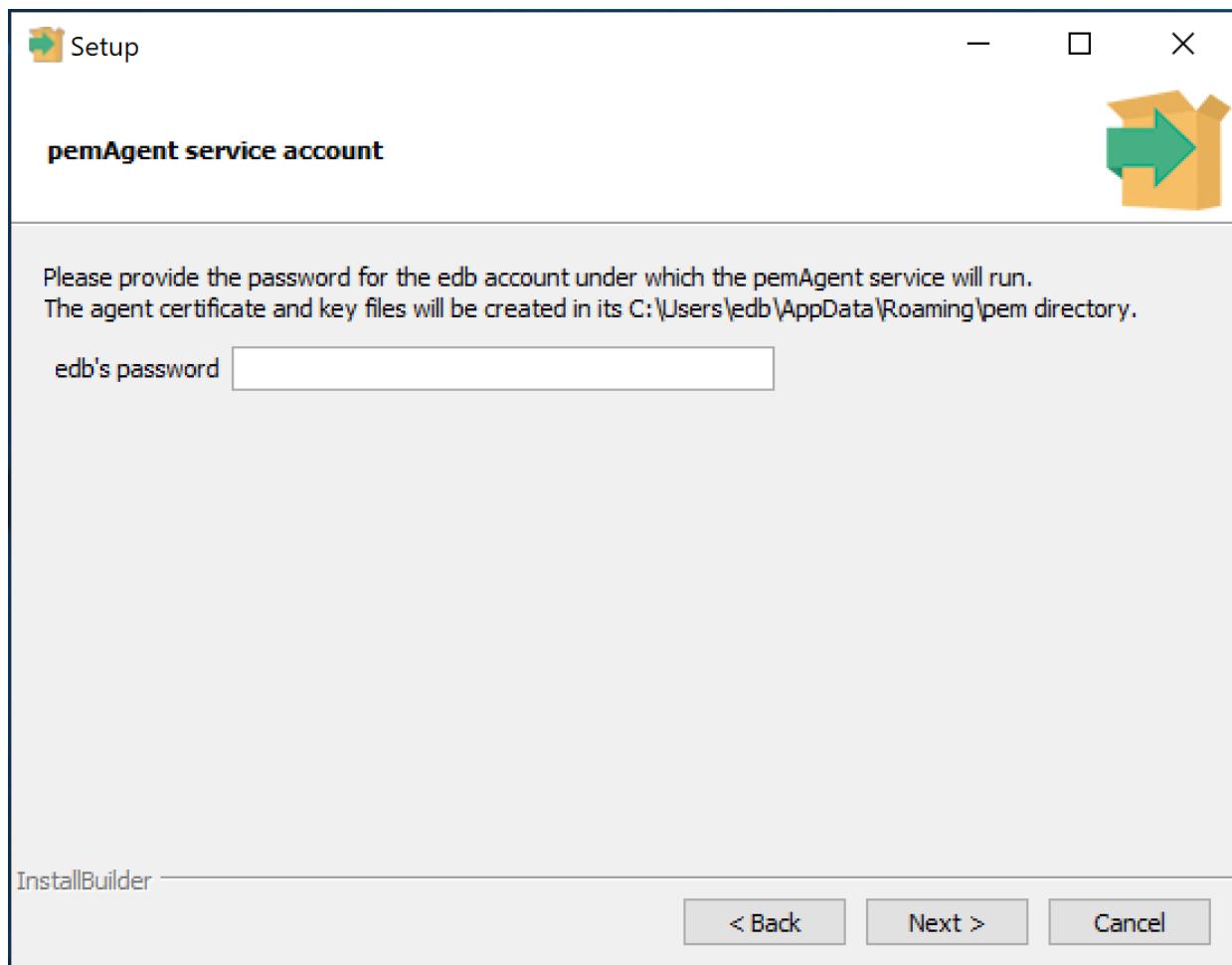
Enter the connection details for the PEM server on the **PEM server installation details** dialog:

- Specify the name or IP address of the system on which the PEM database server resides in the **Host** field. Please note: If the PEM-HTTPD web server and PEM database are hosted on different systems, you must specify *the host of the PEM database*.
- Specify the name of the database superuser in the **User Name** field.
- Specify the password associated with the database superuser in the **Password** field.
- Specify the port that PostgreSQL is monitoring in the **Port** field.

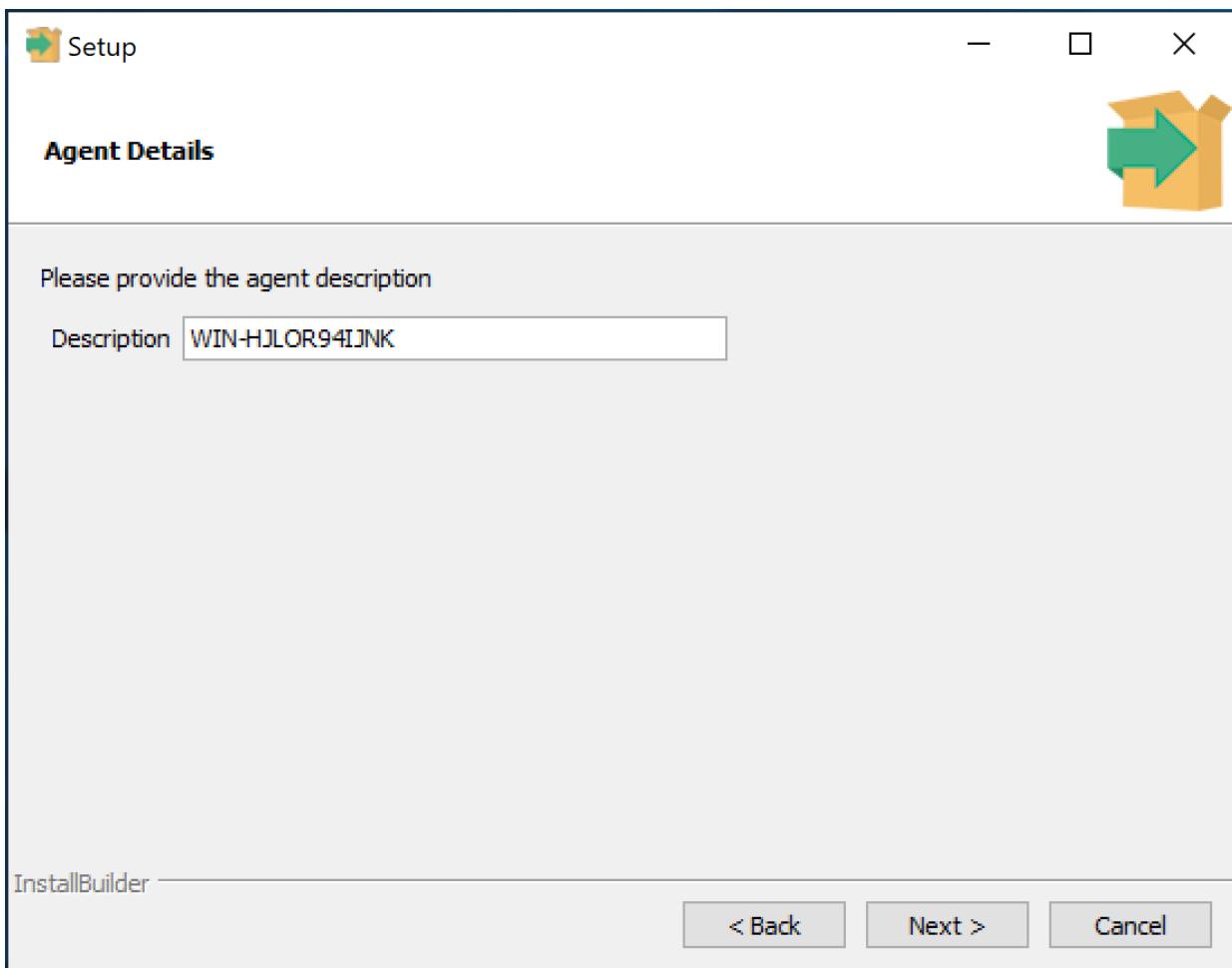
Click **Next** to continue to **pemAgent Service Account**. The installer will attempt to connect to the server to verify that the details are correct.

Note

The PEM server must allow connections from the PEM agent installer. If you encounter a connection error, confirm the connection properties specified on the **PEM Server Installation Details** dialog are correct, and confirm that the **pg_hba.conf** file (on the PEM server) will allow a connection to the server described in the error message.



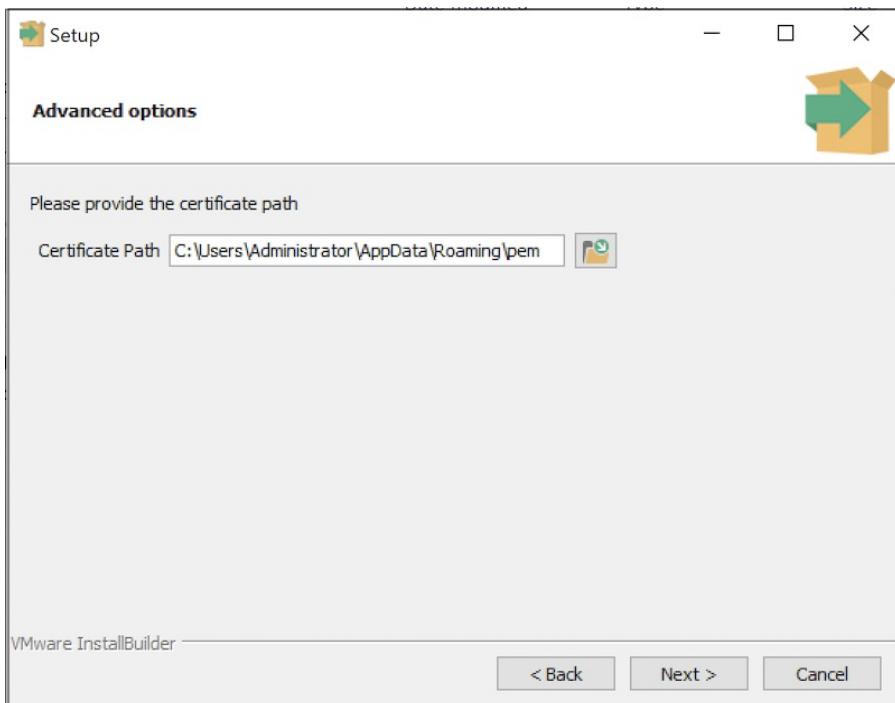
Provide the password for the edb account under which the pemAgent service will run. The agent certificate and key files will be created in `C:\Users\edb\AppData\Roaming\pem` directory. Click [Next](#) to continue to [Agent Details](#) dialog.



The tree control displayed in the **Browser** panel of the PEM web interface displays the value entered in the **Description** field to identify the PEM agent. Specify a descriptive name for the agent, such as the hostname of the machine the agent is installed on, or a name that reflects the host's functionality.

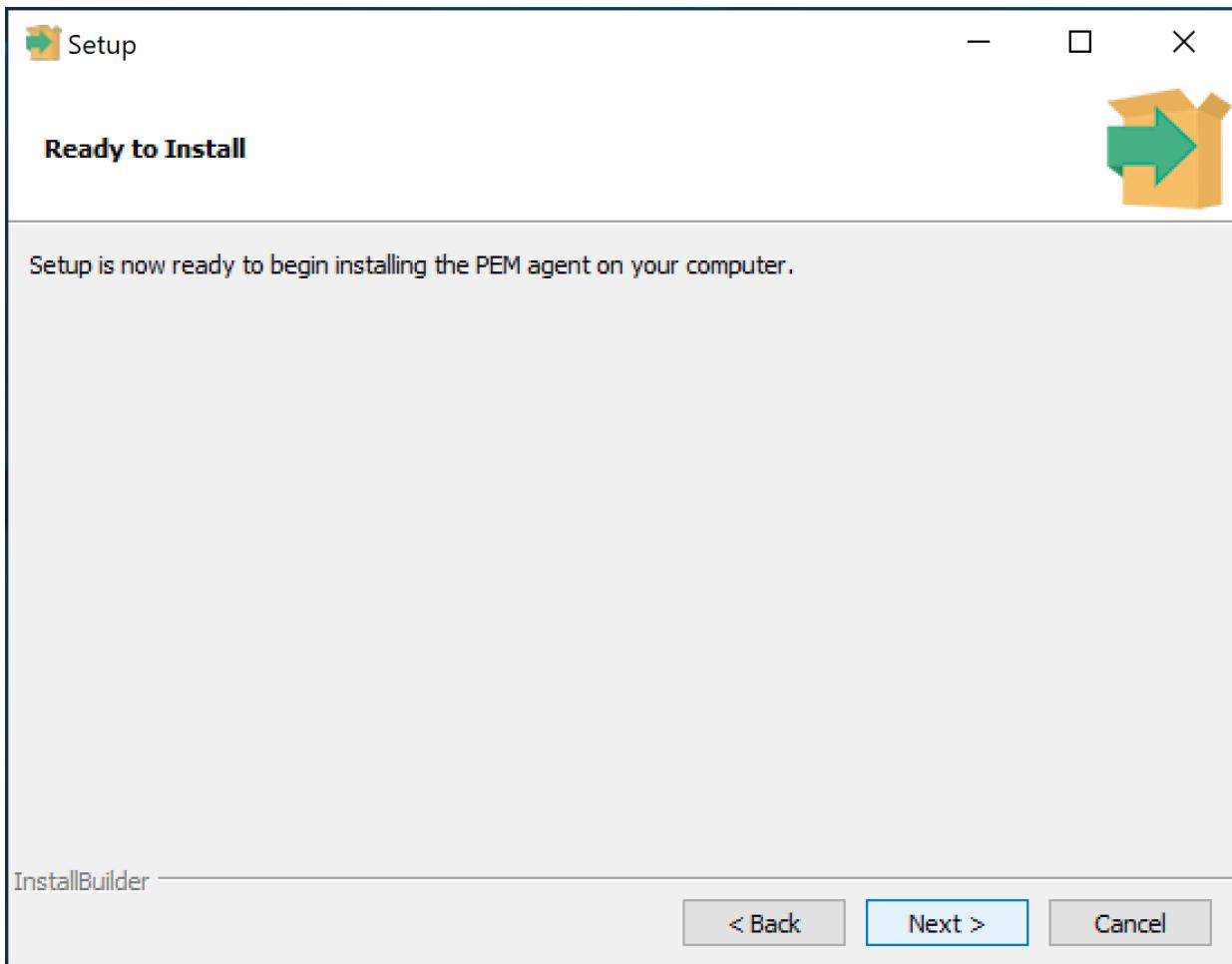
Provide a descriptive name, or accept the default provided by the PEM agent host, and click **Next** to continue.

If you checked the **Show advanced options** checkbox, the **Advanced options** dialog opens.



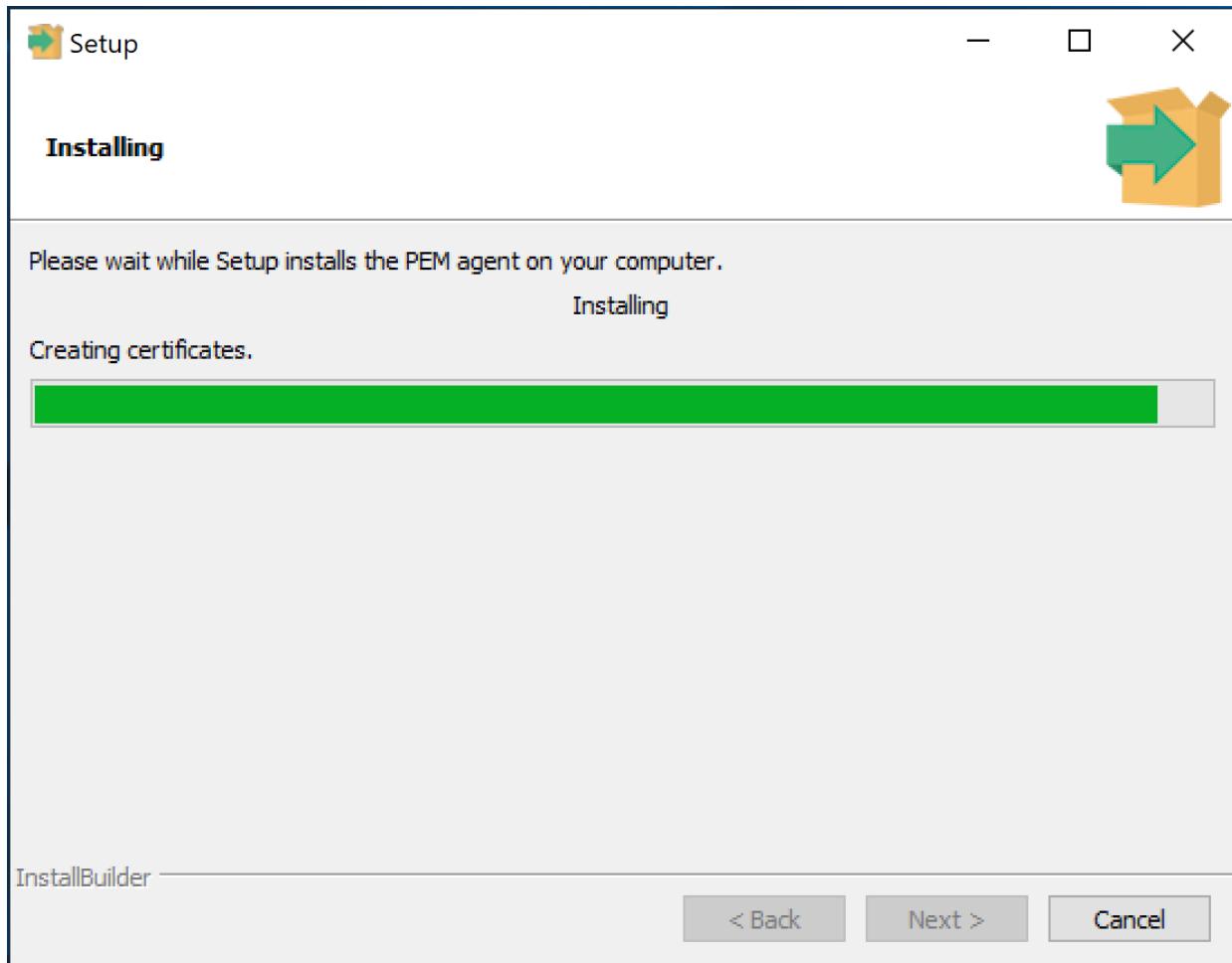
By default, the PEM agent installer places the certificate in the [C:\Program Files \(x86\)\edb\pem](#) directory. Specify an alternate path for the certificate or accept the default and click [Next](#).

The wizard is now ready to install the PEM agent; click [Back](#) to amend the installation directory, or [Next](#) to continue.

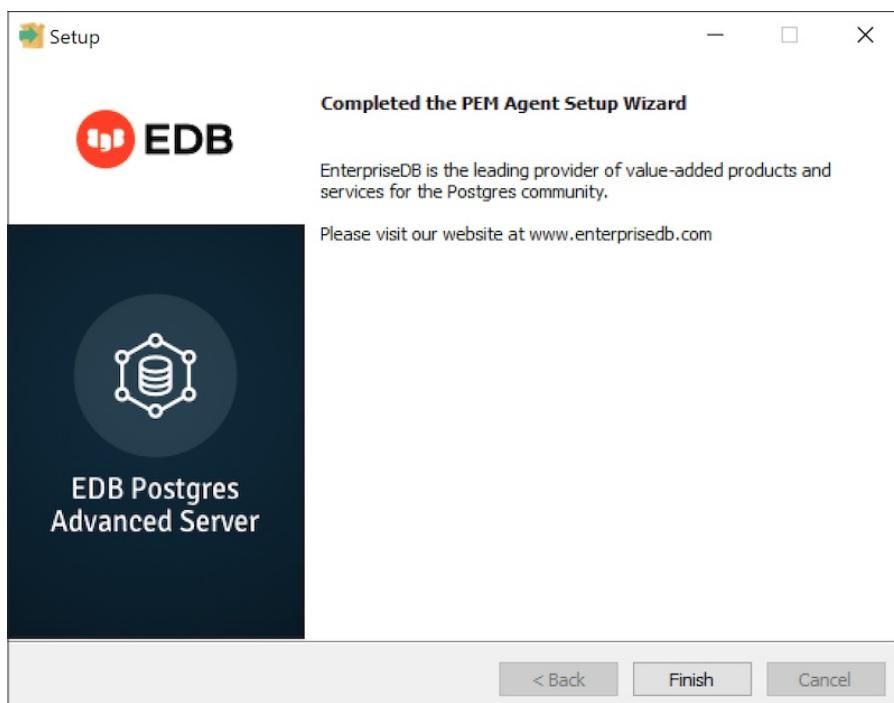


Click [Next](#) on the [Ready to Install](#) dialog to instruct the installer to copy files to the system and

register the agent on the PEM server.



The PEM agent installer displays progress bars to mark the PEM agent's installation progress.



When the installation has completed, the PEM agent will be running and reporting operating system and host data to the PEM server. To start monitoring Postgres instances on the host of the PEM agent, they must now be added to PEM's enterprise directory and bound to the agent.

Invoking the Agent Installer from the Command Line

The command line options of the PEM agent installers offer functionality in situations where a graphical installation may not work because of limited resources or system configuration. You can:

- Include the `--mode unattended` option when invoking the installer to perform an installation without additional user input.

Not all command line options are suitable for all platforms. For a complete reference guide to the command line options, include the `--help` option when you invoke the installer.

Invoking the PEM Agent Installer in Unattended Mode

You can perform an unattended PEM server installation by providing installation preferences on the command line when invoking the installer. Please note that the system on which you are installing the PEM server must have internet access.

Before invoking the PEM agent installer in unattended mode, you must:

- Install the PEM server; the `pg_hba.conf` file of the PEM server must allow connections from the host of the PEM agent.
- Ensure that the monitored Postgres database has SSL enabled, and is accepting connections.

You must have Administrator privileges to install the PEM agent. Use the following command to invoke the PEM agent installer in unattended mode:

```
pem-agent-7.<x>.<x>-windows-x64.exe --mode unattended
--pghost <pem_server_host_address> --pgport <pem_server_port>
--pguser postgres --pgpassword <pguser_password>
--agent_description <agent_name>
```

Where:

- `pem_server_host_address` specifies the IP address of the host of the PEM server.
- `pem_server_port` specifies the port used by the backing PEM database; by default, the database uses port `5432`.
- `pguser_password` specifies the password associated with the PEM database superuser.
- `agent_name` specifies a descriptive name for the PEM agent.

EnterpriseDB is the leading provider of value-added products and services for the Postgres community. Please visit our website at www.enterprisedb.com.

Note

When configuring a shell/batch script run by a Windows agent that has PEM 7.11 or later version installed, the `AllowBatchJobSteps` parameter must be set to `True` in the `agent.cfg` file. The PEM agent will not execute any batch/shell script by default.

6.5 The PEM Web Interface

After installing a PEM server and agent, you can configure PEM to start monitoring and managing PostgreSQL or Advanced Server instances. The PEM server installer installs the PEM web interface. You can use the interface to review information about objects that reside on monitored servers, or to review statistical information gathered by the PEM server.

After installing and configuring PEM, you can use any supported browser to access the PEM web interface. Open your browser, and navigate to:

`https://<ip_address_of_PEM_host>:8443/pem`

Where `ip address of PEM host` specifies the IP address of the host of the PEM server. The Postgres Enterprise Manager Web Login window opens:



Use the fields on the Postgres Enterprise Manager Login window to authenticate yourself with the PEM server:

- Provide the name of a `pem` database user in the `Username` field. For the first user connecting, this will be the name provided when installing the PEM server.
- Provide the password associated with the user in the `Password` field.

Click the `Login` button to connect to the PEM server.

Global Overview

Object Type System Status N/A Generated On 29/04/2020, 09:25:14 No. of alerts 17 (Acknowledged: 0)

Enterprise Dashboard

Status

Blackout	Status	Name	Alerts	Version	Processes	Threads	CPU Utilisation (%)	Memory Utilisation (%)	Swap Utilisation (%)	Disk Utilisation
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	Postgres Enterprise Manager Host	0	7.14.0-dev	309	810	24.85	77.18	17.88	45.84
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	PEM Agent on Remote Host	0	7.13.0	207	524	0.35	51.73	3.03	24.30

Agent Status

Blackout	Status	Name	Connections	Alerts	Version	Remotely Monitored?
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	12	6	PostgreSQL 12.1 on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-39), 64-bit	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	3	3	PostgreSQL 11.7 (EnterpriseDB Advanced Server 11.7.14) on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-36), 64-bit	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	DOWN	PGSQL12_Centos7_1	0	0	PostgreSQL 12.2 on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-39), 64-bit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	EPAS_12	6	5	PostgreSQL 12.2 (EnterpriseDB Advanced Server 12.2.3) on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-36), 64-bit	No

Server Status

Blackout	Status	Name	Connections	Alerts	Version	Remotely Monitored?
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	Postgres Enterprise Manager Host	12	6	PostgreSQL 12.1 on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-39), 64-bit	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	3	3	PostgreSQL 11.7 (EnterpriseDB Advanced Server 11.7.14) on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-36), 64-bit	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	DOWN	PGSQL12_Centos7_1	0	0	PostgreSQL 12.2 on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-39), 64-bit	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	EPAS_12	6	5	PostgreSQL 12.2 (EnterpriseDB Advanced Server 12.2.3) on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-36), 64-bit	No

Alerts Status

Alarm Type	Object Description	Alert Name	Value	Database	Schema	Package	Object	Alerting Since
▶ High	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	Last Vacuum	Never ran					2020-04-21 21:26:54
▶ High	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	Last AutoVacuum	177.03 hrs					2020-04-22 12:04:05
▶ High	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	Database size in server	113 MB					2020-04-22 11:50:00
▶ High	EPAS_12	Server Down	1					2020-04-29 09:11:09
▶ High	EPAS_12	Table size in server	427 MB					2020-04-09 15:53:51
▶ High	EPAS_12	Last Vacuum	15.39 hrs					2020-04-29 08:19:11
▶ High	EPAS_12	Database size in server	473 MB					2020-04-09 15:52:50
▶ High	EPAS_12	Last AutoVacuum	15.38 hrs					2020-04-29 08:19:11
▶ High	N/A	Alert Errors	3					2020-01-21 14:26:04
▶ High	PGSQL12_Centos7_1	Server Down	1					2020-04-29 08:54:02
▶ High	PGSQL12_Centos7_1	Last Vacuum	Never ran					2020-04-03 14:58:57
▶ High	PGSQL12_Centos7_1	Last AutoVacuum	Never ran					2020-04-03 14:58:57
▶ High	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Largest index by table-size percentage	100 %					2020-04-21 22:07:52
▶ High	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Database size in server	2.748046875 GB					2020-02-05 18:26:49
▶ Medium	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Total table bloat in server	88.28 MB					2020-04-29 08:36:18
▶ High	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Table size in server	2.6591796875 GB					2020-02-20 11:29:45
▶ High	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Connections in idle state	17					2020-04-29 09:05:07
▶ High	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	Last Vacuum	41.46 hrs					2020-04-28 09:38:02

Before you can use the PEM web interface to manage or monitor a database server, you must *register* the server with the PEM server. When you register a server, you describe the connection to the server, provide authentication information for the connection, and specify any management preferences (optionally binding an agent).

A server may be managed or unmanaged:

- A **managed** server is bound to a PEM agent. The PEM agent will monitor the server to which it is bound, and perform tasks or report statistics for display on the PEM dashboards. A managed server has access to extended PEM functionality such as Package Management or Custom Alerting; when registering a server, you can also allow a managed server to be restarted by PEM as required.
- An **unmanaged** server is not bound to a PEM agent; you can create database objects on an unmanaged server, but extended PEM functionality (such as Package Management or Custom Alerting) is not supported on an unmanaged server.

You must also ensure the `pg_hba.conf` file of the server that you are registering allows connections from the host of the PEM web interface.

To access online help information about the PEM web interface, select [Help](#) from the menu bar. Additional information is available in .pdf and .html format from the [EDB website](#)

- The [PEM Administrator's Guide](#) contains information about registering and managing servers, agents, and users.
 - The [PEM Enterprise Features Guide](#) contains information about using the tools and wizards that are part of the web interface.
 - The [PEM Agent User Guide](#) contains helpful information about managing your PEM agents.
 - The [PEM Upgrade and Migration Guide](#) contains information about upgrading PEM to its latest version from a previous version.
 - The [PEM PgBouncer Configuration Guide](#) contains information about using PgBouncer with your PEM installation.
 - The [PEM EDB Ark Management Guide](#) contains information about using PEM to manage cloud installations of Advanced Server and PostgreSQL.
-

6.6 Uninstalling Postgres Enterprise Manager Components

If you uninstall the PEM server from a host, the PEM agent installed on the same host is uninstalled. But if you uninstall the PEM agent, then the PEM server installed on the same host will not be uninstalled.

You can use the Windows [Add/Remove Programs](#) application to remove PEM components from a Windows host. Select the [Add/Remove Programs](#) option from the Windows [Control Panel](#). When the [control panel](#) opens, locate the name of the PEM component in the program list. Click the [Remove](#) button to remove the component.

You can also invoke the uninstaller that resides at the following location:

For the PEM Server, `C:\Program Files\edb\pem\server\uninstall-pemserver`

For the PEM Agent, `C:\Program Files\edb\pem\agent\uninstall-pemagent`

7 EDB Postgres Enterprise Manager Configuring pgBouncer for Use with PEM Agents

This document provides detailed information about using pgBouncer as a connection pooler for limiting the number of connections from the PEM Agent towards the Postgres Enterprise Manager (PEM) server on non-Windows machine:

- Preparing the PEM Database Server – Chapter 3 provides information about preparing the PEM

database server to be used with pgBouncer.

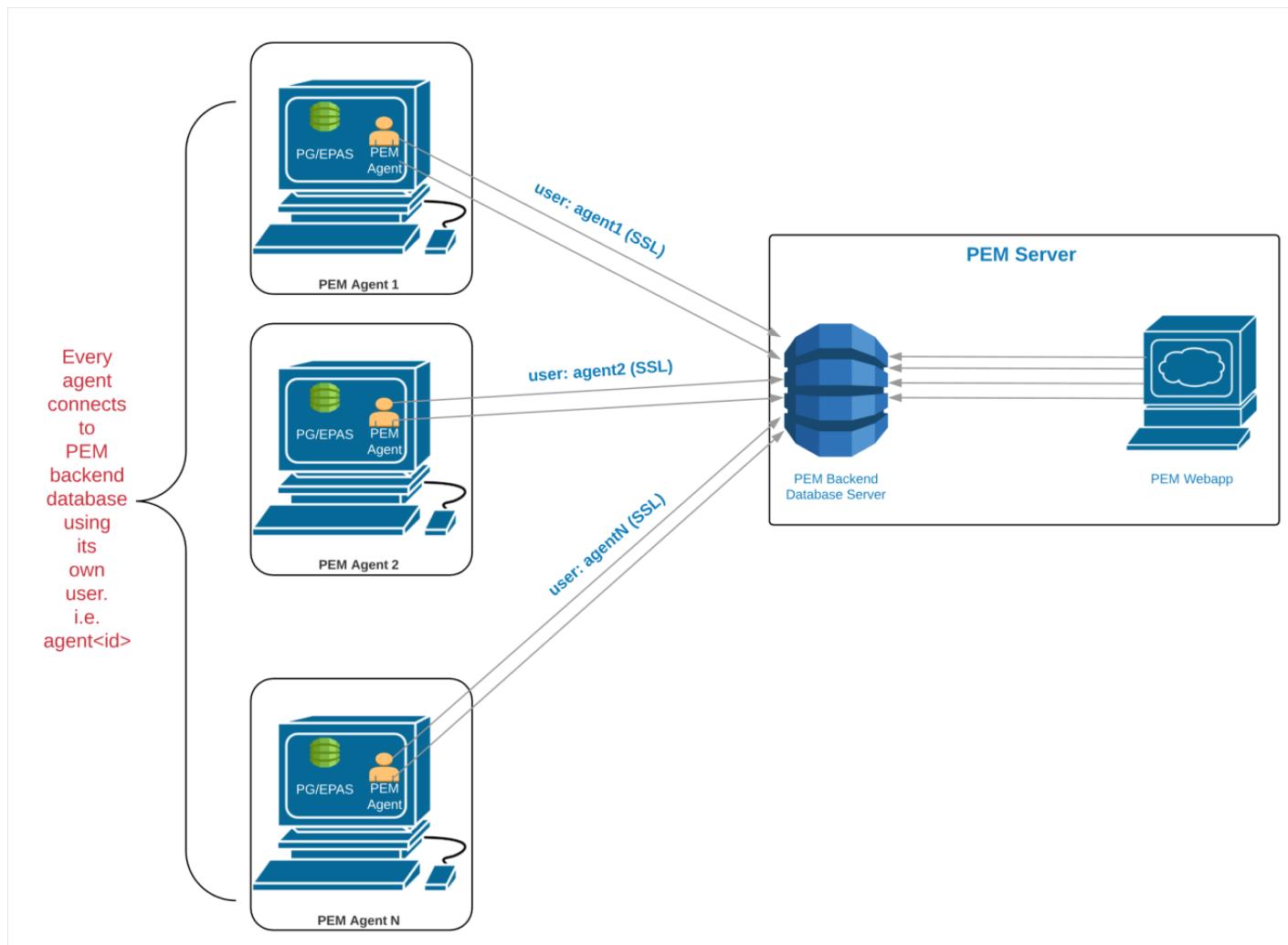
- Configuring pgBouncer – Chapter 4 provides detailed information about configuring pgBouncer to make it work with the PEM database server.
- Configuring the PEM Agent – Chapter 5 provides detailed information about configuring a PEM agent to connect to pgBouncer.

For detailed information about using the PEM 7 web interface, please see the *PEM Getting Started Guide*.

This document uses the term *Postgres* to mean either the PostgreSQL or the Advanced Server database.

7.1 The PEM Server - PEM Agent Connection Management Mechanism

Each PEM agent connects to the PEM database server using the SSL certificates for each individual user. For example, an agent with **ID#1** connects to the PEM database server using the **agent1** user.

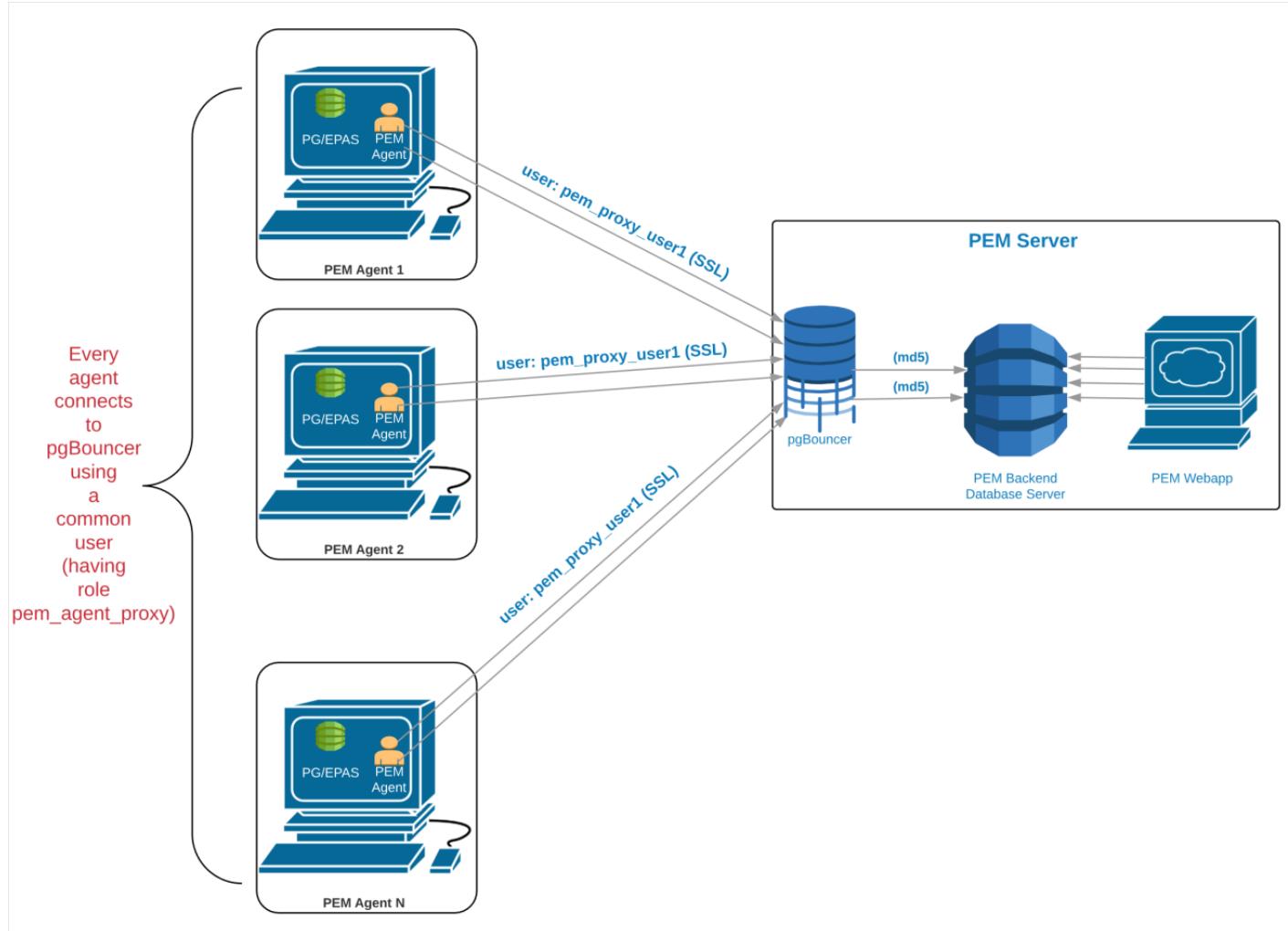


Prior to PEM version 7.5, the following limitations disallowed the use of the connection pooler between

the PEM server and PEM agent:

- The PEM agent uses an SSL Certificate to connect the PEM database server.
- It uses an individual user identifier when connecting to the PEM database server.

EDB has modified the PEM agent to allow the agent to use a common database user (instead of the dedicated agent users) to connect the PEM database server.



We recommend using PgBouncer versions equal to or later than version 1.9.0 as the connection pooler. Versions 1.9.0 or later support `cert` authentication; PEM Agents can connect to pgBouncer using SSL certificates.

7.2 Preparing the PEM Database Server

You must configure the PEM database server to work with PgBouncer; the following example demonstrates the steps required to configure the PEM database server.

1. Create a dedicated user named `pgbouncer` on the PEM database server. For example:

```
pem=# CREATE USER pgbouncer PASSWORD 'ANY_PASSWORD' LOGIN;
```

CREATE ROLE

1. Create a user named `pem_admin1` (a non-super user) with `pem_admin` and `pem_agent_pool role` membership on the PEM database server. For example:

```
pem=# CREATE USER pem_admin1 PASSWORD 'ANY_PASSWORD' LOGIN
CREATEROLE;
CREATE ROLE
pem=# GRANT pem_admin, pem_agent_pool TO pem_admin1;
GRANT ROLE
```

1. Grant `CONNECT` privileges to the `pgbouncer` user on the `pem` database. For example:

```
pem=# GRANT CONNECT ON DATABASE pem TO pgbouncer ;GRANT USAGE ON
SCHEMA pem TO pgbouncer;
GRANT
```

1. Grant `USAGE` privileges to the `pgbouncer` user for the `pem` schema on the `pem` database. For example:

```
pem=# GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA pem TO pgbouncer;
GRANT
```

1. Grant `EXECUTE` privileges to the `pgbouncer` user on the `pem.get_agent_pool_auth(text)` function in the `pem` database. For example:

```
pem=# GRANT EXECUTE ON FUNCTION pem.get_agent_pool_auth(text) TO
pgbouncer;
GRANT
```

1. Use the `pem.create_proxy_agent_user(varchar)` function to create a user named `pem_agent_user1` on the PEM database server. For example:

```
pem=# SELECT pem.create_proxy_agent_user('pem_agent_user1');
create_proxy_agent_user
-----
(1 row)
```

The function will create a user with the same name with a random password, and grant `pem_agent` and `pem_agent_pool` roles to the user. This allows pgBouncer to use a proxy user on behalf of the agent.

1. Add the following entries to the start of the `pg_hba.conf` file of the PEM database server; this will allow pgBouncer user to connect to the pem database using the md5 authentication method. For example:

```
# Allow the PEM agent proxy user (used by
# pgbouncer) to connect to PEM server using
# md5

local pem pgbouncer,pem_admin1 md5
```

7.3 Configuring PgBouncer

You must configure PgBouncer to work with the PEM database server. In our example, we will run PgBouncer as the `enterprisedb` system user. The following steps outline the process of configuring pgBouncer (version >= 1.9).

1. Open a terminal window and navigate into the pgBouncer directory.
2. Change the owner of the `etc` directory for pgBouncer (where `pgbouncer.ini` resides) to `enterprisedb`, and change the directory permissions to `0700`. For example:

```
$ chown enterprisedb:enterprisedb /etc/edb/pgbouncer1.9
$ chmod 0700 /etc/edb/pgbouncer1.9
```

1. Change the contents of the `pgbouncer.ini` or `edb-pgbouncer.ini` file as follows:

```
[databases]
;; Change the pool_size according to maximum connections allowed
;; to the PEM database server as required.
;; 'auth_user' will be used for authenticate the db user (proxy
;; agent user in our case)

pem = port=5444 host=/tmp dbname=pem auth_user=pgbouncer
pool_size=80 pool_mode=transaction
* = port=5444 host=/tmp dbname=pem auth_user=pgbouncer
pool_size=10

[pgbouncer]
logfile = /var/log/edb/pgbouncer1.9/edb-pgbouncer-1.9.log
pidfile = /var/run/edb/pgbouncer1.9/edb-pgbouncer-1.9.pid
listen_addr =
;; Agent needs to use this port to connect the pem database now
listen_port = 6432
;; Require to support for the SSL Certificate authentications
;; for PEM Agents
client_tls_sslmode = require
;; These are the root.crt, server.key, server.crt files present
;; in the present under the data directory of the PEM database
;; server, used by the PEM Agents for connections.
client_tls_ca_file = /var/lib/edb/as11/data/root.crt
client_tls_key_file = /var/lib/edb/as11/data/server.key
client_tls_cert_file = /var/lib/edb/as11/data/server.crt
;; Use hba file for client connections
auth_type = hba
;; Authentication file, Reference:
;; https://pgbouncer.github.io/config.html#auth_file
auth_file = /etc/edb/pgbouncer1.9/userlist.txt
;; HBA file
auth_hba_file = /etc/edb/pgbouncer1.9/hba_file
```

```
;; Use pem.get_agent_pool_auth(TEXT) function to authenticate
;; the db user (used as a proxy agent user).
auth_query = SELECT * FROM pem.get_agent_pool_auth($1)
;; DB User for administration of the pgbounce
admin_users = pem_admin1
;; DB User for collecting the statistics of pgbounce
stats_users = pem_admin1
server_reset_query = DISCARD ALL
;; Change based on the number of agents installed/required
max_client_conn = 500
;; Close server connection if its not been used in this time.
;; Allows to clean unnecessary connections from pool after peak.
server_idle_timeout = 60
```

1. Use the following command to create and update the [/etc/edb/pgbounce1.9/userlist.txt](#) authentication file for PgBouncer.

```
pem=# COPY (
SELECT 'pgbounce'::TEXT, 'pgbounce_password'
UNION ALL
SELECT 'pem_admin1'::TEXT, 'pem_admin1_password'
TO '/etc/edb/pgbounce1.9/userlist.txt'
WITH (FORMAT CSV, DELIMITER ',', FORCE_QUOTE *);

COPY 2
```

NOTE: A super user cannot invoke the PEM authentication query function `pem.get_proxy_auth(text)`. If the `pem admin` user is a super user, you must add the password to the authentication file (`enterprisedb` in the above example).

1. Create an HBA file ([/etc/edb/pgbounce1.9/hba_file](#)) for PgBouncer that contains the following content:

```
# Use authentication method md5 for the local connections to
# connect pem database & pgbounce (virtual) database.
local pgbounce all md5
# Use authentication method md5 for the remote connections to
# connect to pgbounce (virtual database) using enterprisedb
# user.

host pgbounce,pem pem_admin1 0.0.0.0/0 md5
```

```
# Use authentication method cert for the TCP/IP connections to
# connect the pem database using pem_agent_user1
```

```
hostssl pem pem_agent_user1 0.0.0.0/0 cert
```

1. Change the owner of the HBA file ([/etc/edb/pgbounce1.9/hba_file](#)) to `enterprisedb`, and change the directory permissions to `0600`. For example:

```
$ chown enterprisedb:enterprisedb /etc/edb/pgbounce1.9/hba_file
```

```
$ chmod 0600 /etc/edb/pgbouncer1.9/hba_file
```

1. Enable the PgBouncer service, and start the service. For example:

```
$ systemctl enable edb-pgbouncer-1.9
```

Created symlink from
 /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/edb-pgbouncer-1.9.service
 to /usr/lib/systemd/system/edb-pgbouncer-1.9.service.

```
$ systemctl start edb-pgbouncer-1.9
```

7.4 Configuring the PEM Agent

You can use an RPM package to install a PEM Agent; for detailed installation information, please see the *PEM Installation Guide Linux*, available from the EDB website at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/resources/product-documentation>

Please note that PEM Agent which is responsible for sending SNMP notifications should not be configured with pgBouncer. For example, if the default PEM Agent installed along with PEM Server is used for SNMP notifications, then it should not be configured with pgBouncer.

Configuring a New PEM Agent (Installed via RPM)

After using an RPM package to install the PEM agent, you will need to configure it to work it against a particular PEM database server. Use the following command:

```
$ PGSSLMODE=require PEM_SERVER_PASSWORD=pem_admin1_password
/usr/edb/pem/agent/bin/pemworker --register-agent --pem-server
pem_agent_user1 --display-name "Agent Name"
```

Postgres Enterprise Manager Agent registered successfully!

In above command, the `--pem-agent-user` argument instructs the agent to create an SSL certificate and key pair for the `pem_agent_user1` database user in `/root/.pem` directory.

For example:

```
/root/.pem/pem_agent_user1.crt
```

```
/root/.pem/pem_agent_user1.key
```

The keys will be used by the PEM agent to connect to the PEM database server as

`pem agent user1`. It will also create an agent configuration file named `/usr/edb/pem/etc/agent.cfg`.

You will find a line mentioning the agent-user to be used in the `agent.cfg` configuration file.

For example:

```
$ cat /usr/edb/pem/etc/agent.cfg
[PEM/agent]
pem_host=172.16.254.22
pem_port=6432
agent_id=12
agent_user=pem_agent_user1
agent_ssl_key=/root/.pem/pem_agent_user1.key
agent_ssl_crt=/root/.pem/pem_agent_user1.crt
log_level=warning
log_location=/var/log/pem/worker.log
agent_log_location=/var/log/pem/agent.log
long_wait=30
short_wait=10
alert_threads=0
enable_smtp=false
enable_snmp=false
enable_webhook=false
max_webhook_retries=3
allow_server_restart=true
allow_package_management=false
allow_streaming_replication=false
max_connections=0
connect_timeout=-1
connection_lifetime=0
allow_batch_probes=false
heartbeat_connection=false
```

Configuring an Existing PEM Agent (Installed via RPM)

If you are using an existing PEM agent, you can copy the SSL certificate and key files to the target machine, and reuse the files. You will need to modify the files, adding a new parameter and replacing some parameters in the existing `agent.cfg` file:

Add a line for `agent_user` to be used for the agent. For example:

```
agent_user=pem_agent_user1
```

Update the port to specify the pgBouncer port. For example:

```
pem_port=6432
```

Update the certificate and key path locations. For example:

```
agent_ssl_key=/root/.pem/pem_agent_user1.key
agent_ssl_crt=/root/.pem/pem_agent_user1.crt
```

Please note: as an alternative, you can run the agent self registration script, but that will create a new agent id. If you do run the agent self-registration script, you must replace the new agent id with existing id, and disable the entry for the new agent id in the `pem.agent` table. For example:

```
pem=# UPDATE pem.agent SET active = false WHERE id = <new_agent_id>;
```

```
UPDATE 1
```

NOTE: Keep a backup of the existing SSL certificate, key file, and agent configuration file.

8 PEM Security Guide

This document provides information about security practices you should consider when configuring PEM. PEM functionality does not require you to enforce these practices; however, EDB recommends these practices to enhance the overall system's security.

PEM is dependent on third-party components from the vendor repository, including the Apache web server, OpenSSL, snmp++, libcurl, etc. To ensure these components are up to date, you should update your operating system and regularly apply security updates to avoid any security vulnerability. Without the most recent security patches, your system is potentially vulnerable to cyberattacks. Security patches protect your devices and their data by applying the latest updates to guard against the latest threats.

Some of the benefits of regularly applying security patches include:

- Reduced exposure to cyberattacks
- Avoiding lost productivity
- Data protection from malware (like ransomware)
- Avoid worm infections that use security loopholes to spread over the network

8.1 Apache HTTPD Security Configurations

On a Windows system, Apache HTTPD is named PEM HTTPD, and the Apache httpd configuration file (`pme.conf`) is located in the `<Apache_Installation_Path>/conf/addons` directory. The ssl configuration file (`httpd-ssl-pem.conf`) is located in the `<Apache_Installation_Path>/conf/addons` directory.

On a Linux system, the apache httpd configuration file (`edb-pem.conf`) is located in the `<Apache_Installation_Path>/conf.d` directory and the SSL configuration file (`edb-ssl-pem.conf`) is located in the `<Apache_Installation_Path>/conf.d` directory.

Disable SSLv2 and SSLv3

You should disable SSL versions SSLv2, SSLv3, TLS 1, and TLS 1.1 as these versions are the most vulnerable and are affected by cryptographic concerns.

To disable the versions, please add the following command to apache httpd configuration file:

```
SSLProtocol -ALL +TLSv1.2
```

You need to restart the Web Server to apply the changes to the configuration file.

By default, PEM adds the following lines to the SSL configuration file to allow use of TLS 1.2 for security:

```
SSLProtocol -All TLSv1.2
```

```
SSLProxyProtocol -All TLSv1.2
```

Secure httpd with SSL Certificates

EDB recommends having an additional layer of SSL security for the web application.

By default, during PEM installation, PEM will generate and use self-signed certificates for Apache/HTTPD server. If you want to use your own SSL certificate for PEM, you must update the Apache configuration file.

On a Linux system, you need to open the Apache httpd configuration file (`edb-ssl-pem.conf`) in a text editor as a user with write permission on the file. You must also change the server name and file names in the configuration file to match your certificate files.

There are two SSL Directives within the PEM VirtualHost section which you need to update:

- `SSLCertificateFile` is your DigiCert certificate file (e.g.,`your_domain_name.crt`).
- `SSLCertificateKeyFile` is the .key file generated when you created the CSR (e.g., `your_private.key`).

For example, update:

```
SSLEngine on
```

```
SSLCertificateFile /path/to/your_domain_name.crt
```

```
SSLCertificateKeyFile /path/to/your_private.key
```

You can also replace the httpd self-signed SSL certificates with trusted CA-signed certificates in Postgres Enterprise Manager. Follow the link shown below for the steps:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/postgres-tutorials/how-replacing-httpd-self-signed-ssl-certificates-trusted-ca-signed-certificates>

Disable Web Server Information Exposure

EDB recommends disabling all web server signatures as part of web server security. The web server will expose a software signature; to disable the signature, add the following parameters to the Apache httpd configuration file. By default, PEM disables exposure of the information by adding the below parameters to the Apache httpd configuration file:

`ServerTokens Prod`

`ServerSignature Off`

The `ServerTokens` directive controls the server response header field, which is returned to the client. We recommend hiding the Apache server version by adding this parameter in the Apache httpd configuration file.

The `ServerSignature` directive includes a footer for server-produced documents. The footer contains information regarding the Apache configuration, like the Apache and operating system version. To limit the display of such information, we recommend disabling this directive in the Apache httpd configuration file.

You need to restart the web server to apply any changes to the Apache httpd configuration file.

Disable Directory Listing

The directory listing can allow an attacker to view complete directory contents. By default, the web server enables this option, and an attacker can discover and view any file. This listing could lead to the attacker reverse engineering an application to obtain the source code, analyze it for possible security flaws, and discover more information about an application.

To avoid this, you should disable the directory listing by setting the `Options` directive in the Apache httpd configuration file. By default, PEM disables the directory listing by setting the option below in the web server configuration file:

`<Directory /application/directory> Options -Indexes </Directory>`

You need to restart the web server to apply the changes made to the configuration file.

Restrict the Access to a Network or IP Address

Apache provides access control based on the client hostname or IP address. To view the application by specific IP address or network, a user can modify the Apache configuration file as shown below to provide your network address within the `Allow` directive:

`<Directory /application/hostname>`

`Options None`

```
AllowOverride None
```

```
Order deny,allow
```

```
Deny from all
```

```
Allow from 192.168.0.0/24
```

```
</Directory>
```

PEM uses the `ALLOWED_HOSTS` configuration parameter in the application configuration file to provide the allowed hosts' list of IP addresses. The application configuration `config_local.py` file is located in `<PEM_INSTALLATION_PATH>/web`.

By default, PEM allows all the hosts to connect with the application.

For example:

You can set the range of IP addresses in the configuration file as below:

```
ALLOWED_HOSTS = ['225.0.0.0/8', '226.0.0.0/7', '228.0.0.0/6']
```

You can set the IP addresses to allow a host on a subnet level in the configuration file as below:

```
ALLOWED_HOSTS = ['192.0.2.0/28', '::192.0.2.0/124']
```

You can set a specific individual host address (based on the IP address) in the configuration file as below:

```
ALLOWED_HOSTS = ['127.0.0.1', '192.168.0.1']
```

You need to restart the web server to apply the changes to the application configuration file.

Cross-site Tracing

There are two HTTP methods to debug the web server connections - TRACE and TRACK. When an HTTP TRACE request is sent to a web server that supports it, that server will respond, echoing the data passed to it, including any HTTP headers. We recommend disabling these methods within the Apache Configuration.

To disable the TRACE method for all virtual hosts, add the following line to the Apache httpd configuration file:

```
TraceEnable off
```

To disable these methods for a specific virtual host, add the following lines for each virtual host in the Apache configuration file. PEM does add the following lines to the Apache httpd configuration file:

```
RewriteEngine on
```

```
RewriteCond %{REQUEST_METHOD} ^(TRACE|TRACK|OPTIONS)
```

```
RewriteRule .\* - [F]
```

Run Web Server from a Non-privileged User Account

Running the Apache web server as a root user creates a security issue. We always recommend running the web server as a unique non-privileged user. This helps to secure other services running in the event of any security breaches.

PEM runs as a WSGI application. To delegate the WSGI applications that are running, you can create distinct daemon processes using the `WSGIDaemonProcess` directive.

On Linux, the Apache web server starts as the root user, but the daemon processes which PEM application runs as `pem` user. On Windows, the `WSGIDaemonProcess` directive and its features are not available. PEM HTTPD is installed as a service during the installation, and the user needs to be a member of the `Administrators` group for the service installation to succeed.

By default the Apache services are registered to run as the system user (the `LocalSystem` account).

Customize Security HTTP Headers in PEM WebServer

PEM contains its own configuration file to fix the following security issues. We recommend overriding the configuration only of `config_local.py` and not of `config.py`. The `config_local.py` is not present on the systems in most of the cases; hence users need to create it to override the application-level configurations. Please note that during a PEM upgrade, `config_local.py` will not be overwritten, but changes in `config.py` and `config_distro.py` will be overridden. Users need to remove `config_local.py` after uninstalling the PEM.

By default, `config_local.py` is located in `/usr/edb/pem/web` on Linux, and at `C:\ProgramFiles\edb\pem\server\share\web` on Windows.

Host Header Injection Attacks

HTTP host header attacks exploit vulnerable websites that handle the host header value in an unsafe way. If the server implicitly trusts the host header and fails to validate or escape it properly, an attacker may be able to use this input to inject harmful payloads that manipulate server-side behavior. The web applications typically don't know what domain they are deployed on unless specified in a configuration file during setup. When they need to know the current domain, for example, they may resort to retrieving the domain from the host header to generate an absolute URL. The host header is a potential vector for exploiting a range of other vulnerabilities, most notably web cache poisoning & SQL injections.

X-Frame-Options

X-Frame-Options can be used to indicate if a browser should be allowed to render a page in an `<iframe>` tag. It was designed specifically to protect against clickjacking. PEM has a host validation `X_FRAME_OPTIONS` option to prevent such kind of attacks, which you can configure in the `config_local.py` file. The default is:

```
| X_FRAME_OPTIONS = "SAMEORIGIN"
```

Content-Security-Policy

Content-Security-Policy is part of the HTML5 standard and provides a broader range of protection than the X-Frame-Options header (which it replaces). It is designed in such a way that website authors can whitelist individual domains from which resources (like scripts, stylesheets, and fonts) can be loaded, and also domains that are permitted to embed a page.

PEM has a host validation `CONTENT_SECURITY_POLICY` option to prevent such kinds of attacks, which you can configure in the `config_local.py` file. The default is:

```
| CONTENT_SECURITY_POLICY = "default-src https: blob: 'unsafe-inline' 'unsafe-eval';"
```

Strict-Transport-Security

The Strict-Transport-Security response header (often abbreviated as HSTS) allows a web site or web application to tell browsers that it should only be accessed using HTTPS instead of HTTP. This option allows you to prevent a man-in-the-middle attack. The default is:

```
| STRICT_TRANSPORT_SECURITY = "max-age=31536000;includeSubDomains"
```

Note

Adding this parameter may cause problems if config is changed. Hence it is recommended to add this only after PEM installation is complete and tested.

X-Content-Type-Options

The X-Content-Type-Options response HTTP header is a marker used by the server to indicate that the MIME types advertised in Content-Type headers should not be changed and followed. This is a way to opt out of MIME type sniffing, or, in other words, to say that the MIME types are deliberately configured. The default is:

```
| X_CONTENT_TYPE_OPTIONS = "nosniff"
```

X-XSS-Protection

Cross-site scripting (XSS) is one of the most common application-layer vulnerabilities in the web servers. XSS enables attackers to inject client-side script into web pages viewed by other users. The HTTP X-XSS-Protection response to the header is a feature of Internet Explorer, Chrome, and Safari that stops pages from loading when they detect reflected cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks. Although these protections are largely unnecessary in modern browsers when sites implement a strong Content-Security-Policy that disables the use of inline JavaScript ('unsafe-inline') can still provide protections for users of older web browsers that don't yet support CSP. The default is:

```
| X_XSS_PROTECTION = "1; mode=block"
```

To avoid this, you need to add the following options to the Apache configuration file:

```
<IfModule mod_headers.c>
  Header set X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block"
</IfModule>
```

A web server restart is required for configuration file changes to be applied.

By default, PEM sets `X-XSS-Protection` to "1; mode=block" in the application configuration file which is located at `/usr/edb/pem/web/config.py`.

This changes requires an Apache service restart in order to take effect

For more detailed information on `config.py` file you can see [PEM Online Help](#).

Cookie Security

Cookies are small packets of data that a server can send to your browser to store configuration data. The browser automatically sends them along with all requests to the same server, so it's important to know how to secure cookies. There are multiple configuration options provided by PEM to make cookies secure which you can refer to in `config.py` but the three that follow are most important.

1. **SESSION_COOKIE_SECURE** - Setting the secure flag prevents the cookie from ever being sent over an unencrypted connection. It basically tells the browser to never add the cookie to any request to the server that does not use an encrypted channel. The browser will only add cookies to connections such as HTTPS. The default is:

```
SESSION_COOKIE_SECURE = True
```

1. **SESSION_COOKIE_HTTPONLY** - By default the content of cookies can be read via JavaScript. The `HTTPOnly` flag prevents scripts from reading the cookie. As the name `HTTPOnly` implies, the browser will only use the cookie in HTTP(S) requests. This prevents hackers from using XSS vulnerabilities to learn the contents of the cookie. For example, for the `sessionId` cookie it is never necessary to read the cookie with a client-side script, so for `sessionId` cookies, you can always set the `HTTPOnly` flag. The default is:

```
SESSION_COOKIE_HTTPONLY = True
```

1. **ENHANCED_COOKIE_PROTECTION** - When you set this option to `True` then a token will be generated according to the IP address and user agent. In all subsequent requests, the token will be recalculated and checked against the one computed for the first request. If the session cookie is stolen and the attacker tries to use it from another location, the generated token will be different, and in that case, the extension will clear the session and block the request. The default is:

```
ENHANCED_COOKIE_PROTECTION = True
```

Note

This option can cause problems when the server is deployed in dynamic IP address hosting environments, such as Kubernetes or behind load balancers. In such cases, this option should be set to `False`.

This changes requires an Apache service restart in order to take effect.

For more detailed information on `config.py` file you can see [PEM Online Help](#).

8.2 PEM application Security Configurations

Session Timeout

Insufficient session expiration by the web application increases the exposure of other session-based attacks, as it allows time for the attacker to be able to reuse a valid session ID and hijack the associated session. The shorter the session interval is, the lesser the time an attacker has to use the valid session ID. We recommend setting the inactivity timeout for the web application to a low value to avoid this security issue.

Postgres Enterprise Manager provides a way to set the timeout value for a user session. When there is no user activity for a specified duration on the web console, PEM will log out the user from the web console. A PEM Administrator can set the length of time for inactivity. This value is application-wise, rather than for an individual user. To configure the timeout duration, modify the `USER_INACTIVITY_TIMEOUT` parameter in `config_local.py` file, located in the `<PEM_INSTALLATION_PATH>/web` directory. By default this functionality is disabled.

For example, to specify that an application should log out a user after 15 minutes of inactivity, set:

```
| USER_INACTIVITY_TIMEOUT = 900
```

Note

The timeout value is specified in seconds.

This changes requires an Apache service restart in order to take effect.

For more detailed information on `config.py` file you can see [PEM Online Help](#).

RestAPI Header Customization

You can customize the RestAPI token headers as per your requirements. The default values are not exposed by the `config.py` file; customize the following headers in the `config_local.py` file:

```
| PEM_HEADER_SUBJECT_TOKEN_KEY
```

This configuration option will allow you to change the HTTP header name to get the generated token. By default, when the user sends a request to create a token, the server response will have an 'X-Subject-Token' header, which will contain the value of a newly generated token. If you want to customize the header name, then you can update the `config_local.py` file as shown:

```
| PEM_HEADER_SUBJECT_TOKEN_KEY = 'Pem-RestAPI-Generate-Token'
```

Which will give you the following output:

```
curl -ik -X POST -d '{"username":"enterprisedb","password":"edb"}' -H "Content-Type: application/json" https://localhost:8443/pem/api/token/
```

HTTP/1.1 201 CREATED

Date: Thu, 29 Oct 2020 11:03:48 GMT

Server: Apache

Content-Length: 326

Pem-RestAPI-Generate-Token: 997aef95-d46d-4d84-932a-a80146eaf84f

PEM_HEADER_TOKEN_KEY

This configuration option will allow you to change the HTTP request header name through which you will send the token to the PEM server. By default, when the user sends a request to generate a token, the token header will be `X-Auth-Token`. If you want to customize the RestAPI request header name then you can update the `config_local.py` file as follows:

```
PEM_HEADER_TOKEN_KEY = 'Pem-Token'
```

Which will allow you to send the token:

```
$ curl -Lk -X GET -H "Pem-Token: qw5rzaloxdydp91ttd1c97w24b5sv60clic24sxy9" https://localhost:8443/pem/api/v4/agent
```

PEM_TOKEN_EXPIRY

This configuration option will allow you to change the PEM RestAPI token expiry time after it is generated. By default, the token expiry time is set to 20 minutes (1200 seconds). If you want to change the token expiry time to 10 minutes then you can update the `config_local.py` file as shown:

```
PEM_TOKEN_EXPIRY = 600
```

This changes requires an Apache service restart in order to take effect.

Role-based Access Control in PEM

Role-based access control (RBAC) restricts application access based on a user's role within an organization and is one of the primary methods for access control. The roles in RBAC refer to the levels of access that users have to the application. Users are only allowed to access the information necessary to effectively perform their job duties. Roles in PEM are inheritable and additive rather than subscriptive. In simple terms, as a PEM admin you need to grant the lowest level role to the user and then grant the roles which are required for the user to perform their respective tasks. For example, to give access only to SQL profiler:

```
CREATE ROLE user_sql_profiler WITH LOGIN NOSUPERUSER NOCREATEDB
NOCREATEROLE INHERIT NOREPLICATION CONNECTION LIMIT -1 PASSWORD 'xxxxxx';
GRANT pem_user, pem_comp_sqlprofiler TO user_sql_profiler;
```

For more detailed information on roles, you can see [PEM Roles](#).

SQL/Protect Plugin

Preventing a SQL injection attack is usually the responsibility of the application developer. The database administrator typically has little or no control over the potential threat. The difficulty for database administrators is that the application must have access to the data to function properly.

SQL/Protect is a module that allows a database administrator to protect a database from SQL injection attacks. SQL/Protect provides a layer of security in addition to the standard database security policies by examining incoming queries for typical SQL injection profiles.

There are several different techniques used to perpetrate SQL injection attacks. A specific signature characterizes each technique. SQL/Protect examines queries for Unauthorized Relations, Utility Commands, SQL Tautology, Unbounded DML Statements. SQL/Protect gives the control back to the database administrator by alerting the administrator to potentially dangerous queries and blocking them.

Note

This plugin works only on the EPAS server, so this is useful only when your PEM database is hosted on the EPAS server.

For more detailed information about the SQL Profiler plugin, see the [PEM Online Help - SQL Profiler](#).

Password Management

One security tip for PEM administrative users is to change your PEM login passwords to something new regularly. Changing your password avoids a number of dangers including:

- breaches of multiple accounts
- prevents constant access
- prevents the use of saved passwords on a physically unsecured system
- limits access gained by keystroke loggers

Run pemAgent Jobs with a Non-root User

In most cases, **pemAgent** is installed as a root user, and runs as a daemon process with root privileges. By default, PEM disables running the scheduled jobs/task. PEM provides support for running scheduled jobs as a non-root user by changing the pemAgent configuration file.

To run scheduled jobs as a non-root user, modify the entry for the **batch_script_user** parameter in the **agent.cfg** file and specify the user that should be used to run the script. You can either specify a non-root user or root user identity. If you do not specify a user, or the specified user does not exist, then

the script will not execute. Restart the agent after modifying the file. If a non-root user is running `pemagent`, then the value of `batch_script_user` will be ignored, and the same non-root user used for running the `pemagent` will execute the script.

To invoke a script on a Windows system, set the registry entry for `AllowBatchJobSteps` to `true` and restart the PEM agent. PEM registry entries are located in:

`HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\EnterpriseDB\PEM\agent`

Changing the pemAgent and PEM Backend Database Server Certificates

By default, when you install PEM, the installer will generate and use self signed certificates for the pemAgent and PEM database server. PemAgent uses these certificates when connecting to the PEM database server. To use your own SSL certificate for the pemAgent and PEM database server, follow the steps mentioned in the `Managing Certificates` section of the `PEM Administrators's Guide`:

https://www.enterprisedb.com/edb-docs/d/edb-postgres-enterprise-manager/user-guides/administrators-guide/7.16/managing_certificates.html<Here we need to provide the link to managing_certificates.html file>.

Note

PEM does not support placing the SSL CA certificates at a custom location; you should not change the location of `ca_certificate.crt` and `ca_key.key`.

9 SQL Profiler

Postgres Enterprise Manager (PEM) is designed to assist database administrators, system architects, and performance analysts when administering, monitoring, and tuning PostgreSQL and Advanced Server database servers. PEM has been designed to manage and monitor a single server or multiple servers from a single console, allowing complete control over monitored databases.

The SQL Profiler Plugin works with PEM to allow you to profile a server's workload. The SQL Profiler plugin may be installed on servers with or without a PEM agent, however traces can only be run in ad-hoc mode on unmanaged servers, and may only be scheduled on managed servers.

This document provides step-by-step instructions to guide you through the installation and use of SQL Profiler.

SQL Profiler is officially supported only on the EDB distributions of PostgreSQL version 9.4 or above and Advanced Server version 9.4 or above. The plugin is distributed via StackBuilder, or as operating system dependent packages in EDB's yum repositories. The plugin is also distributed and installed with the Advanced Server installations.

Throughout this guide, the term *Postgres* refers to either a PostgreSQL or an Advanced Server installation, where either is appropriate.

9.1 Installing the SQL Profiler Plugin

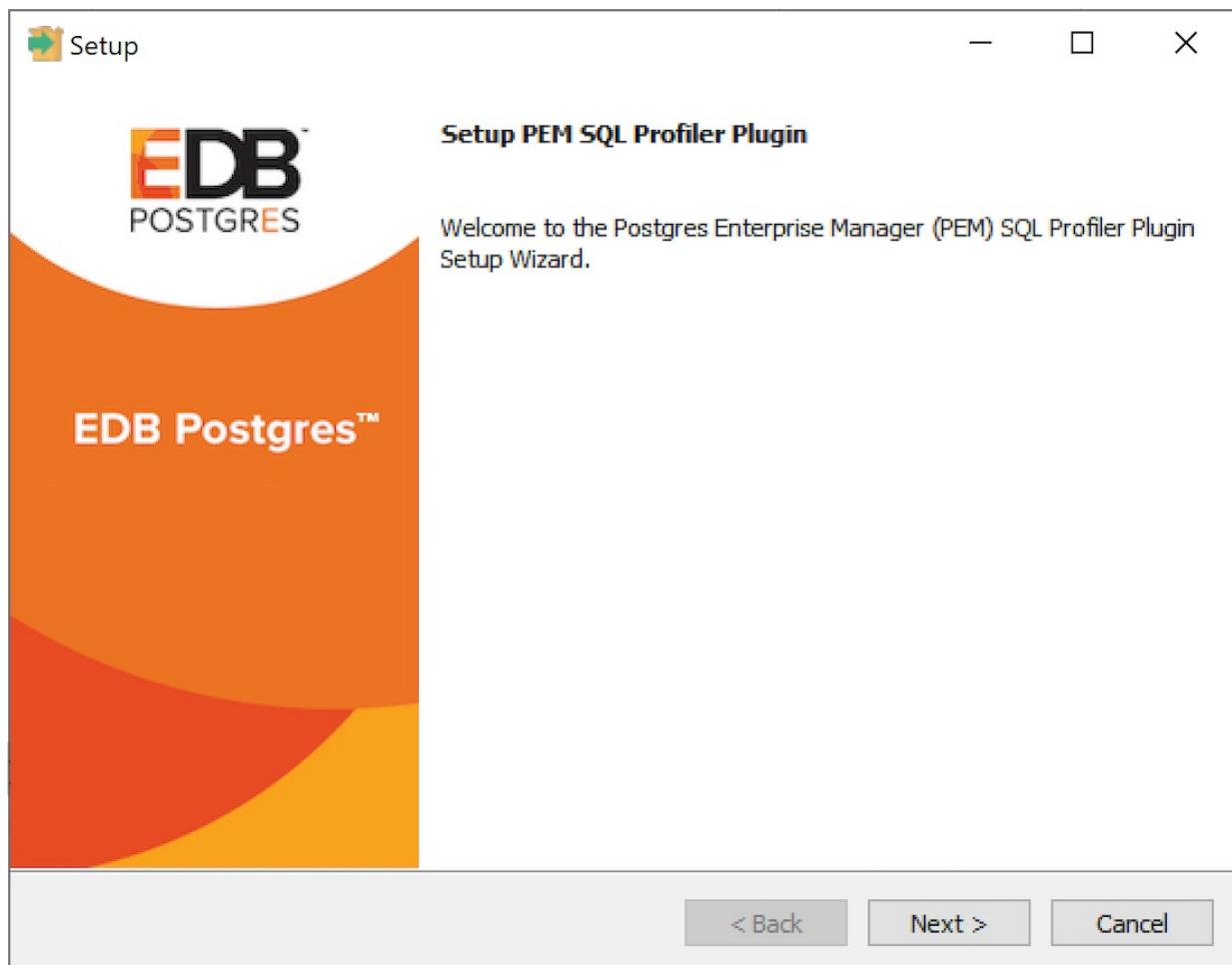
You must install the plugin on each server on which you wish to use SQL Profiler. For example, if you have a host running PostgreSQL 9.6 and PostgreSQL 10, you must install two versions of the plugin, one for each server.

Follow the installation steps listed below to install the plugin for PostgreSQL before continuing to the [Configuration](#) section. If you are using Advanced Server, you can skip installation and move ahead to the [Configuration](#) section.

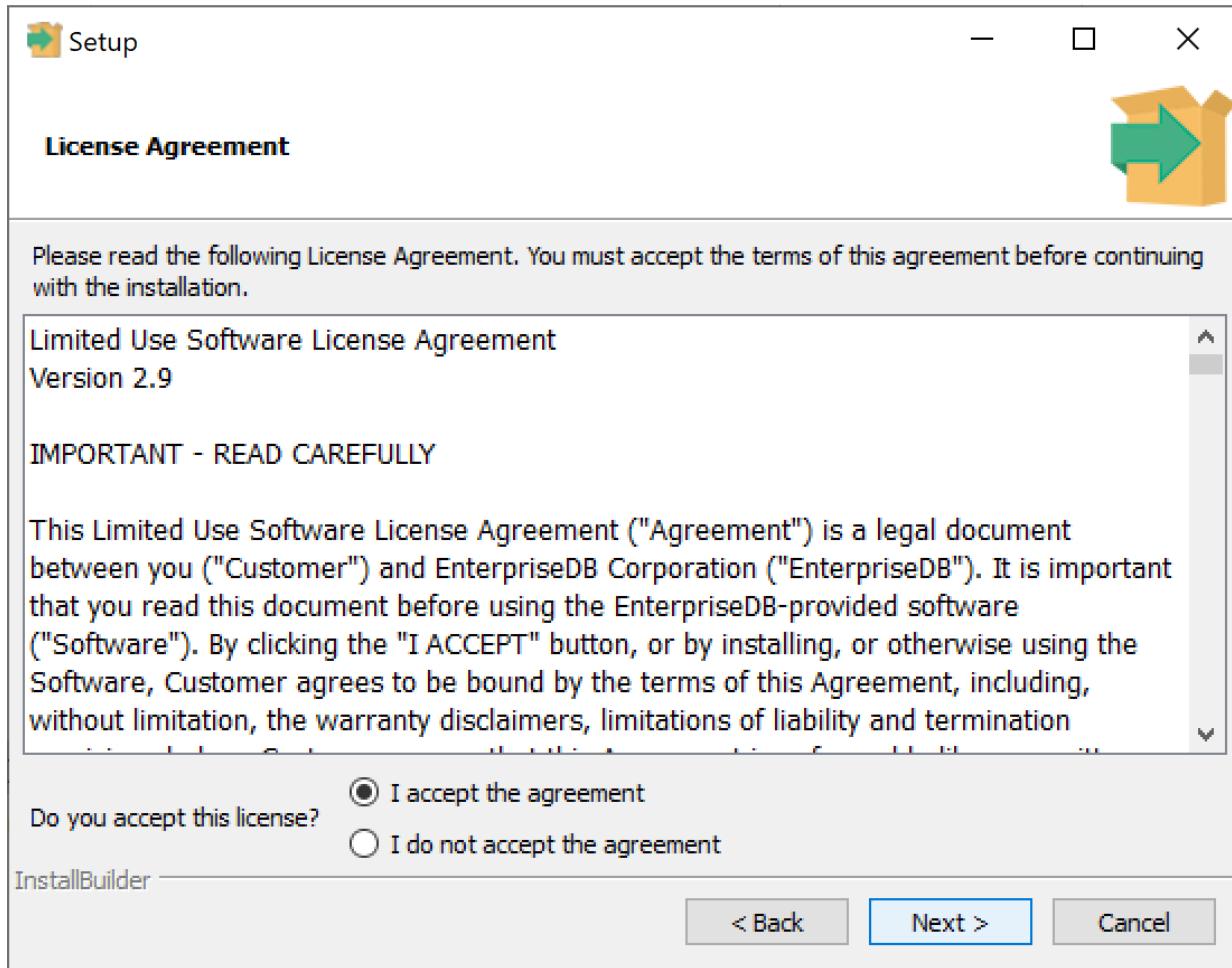
You can use the graphical installer to install any version of SQL Profiler on the Windows platform. On Linux, use an RPM package to install the SQL Profiler. For detailed information about configuring the EDB repository for your host platform, see the [EDB Postgres Advanced Server Installation Guide for Linux](#).

Installing SQL Profiler on Windows

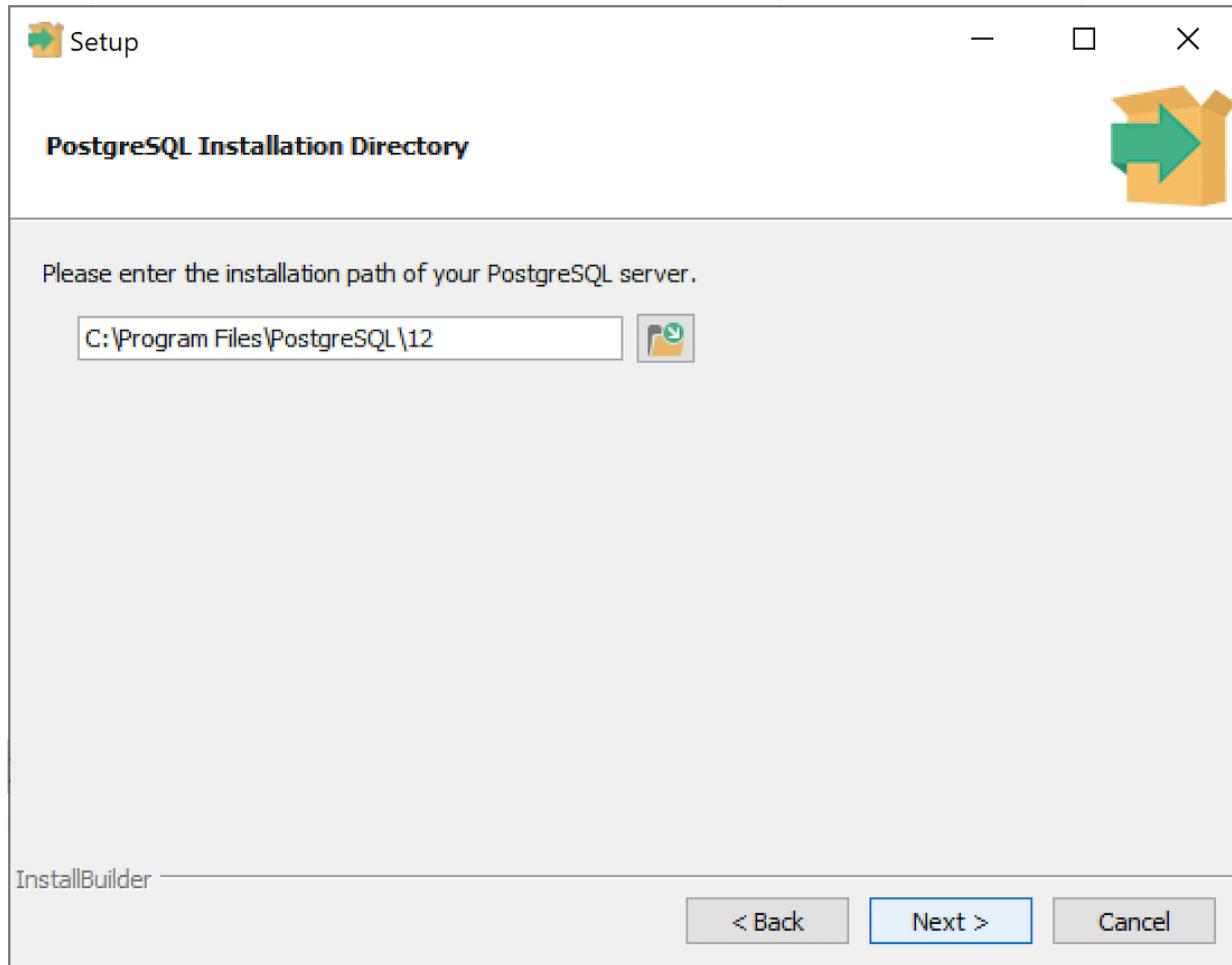
To invoke the SQL Profiler graphical installer, assume [Administrator](#) privileges, navigate into the directory that contains the installer, and double-click the installer icon. The SQL Profiler installer welcomes you to the Setup Wizard.



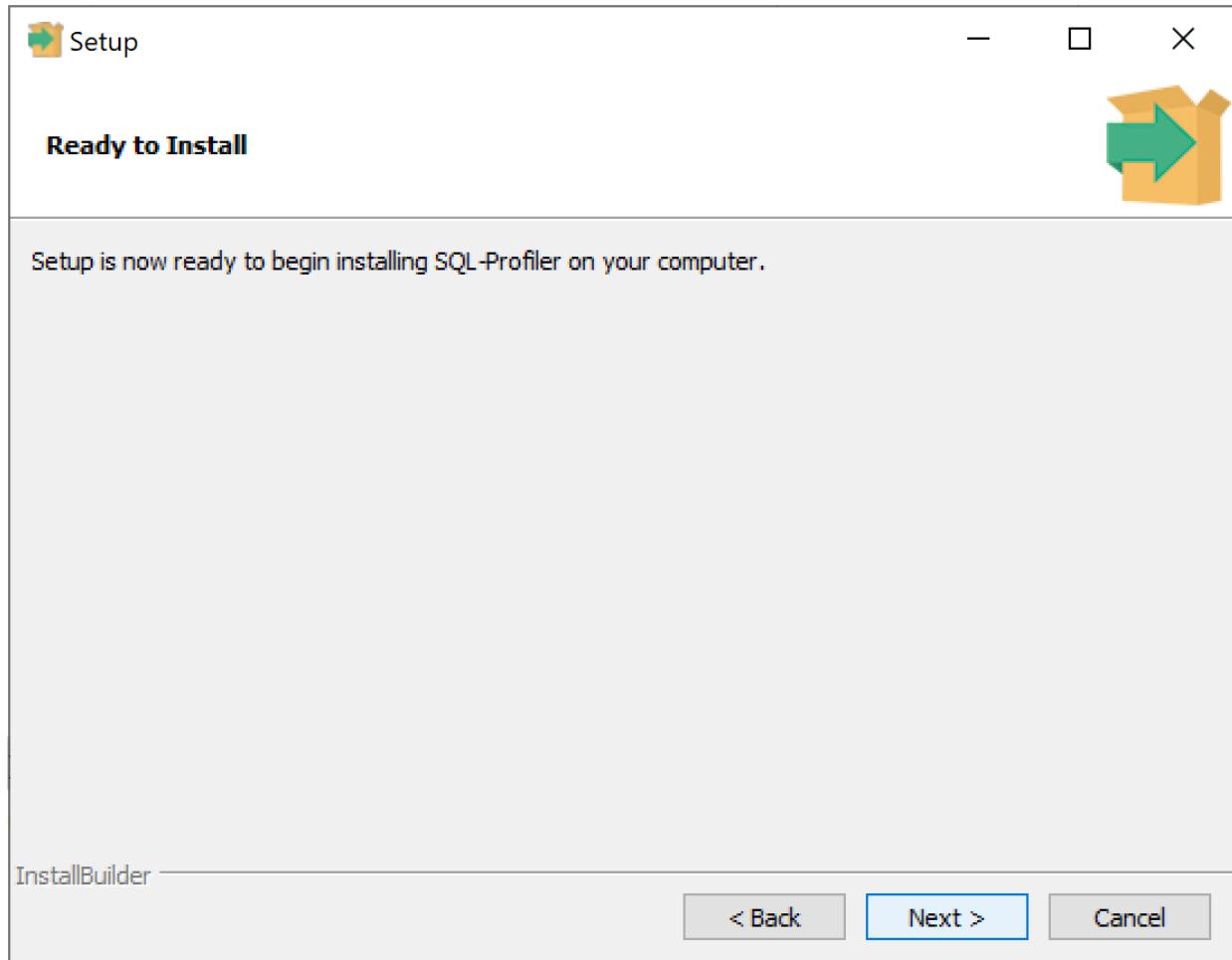
Click [Next](#) to continue to the [License Agreement](#).



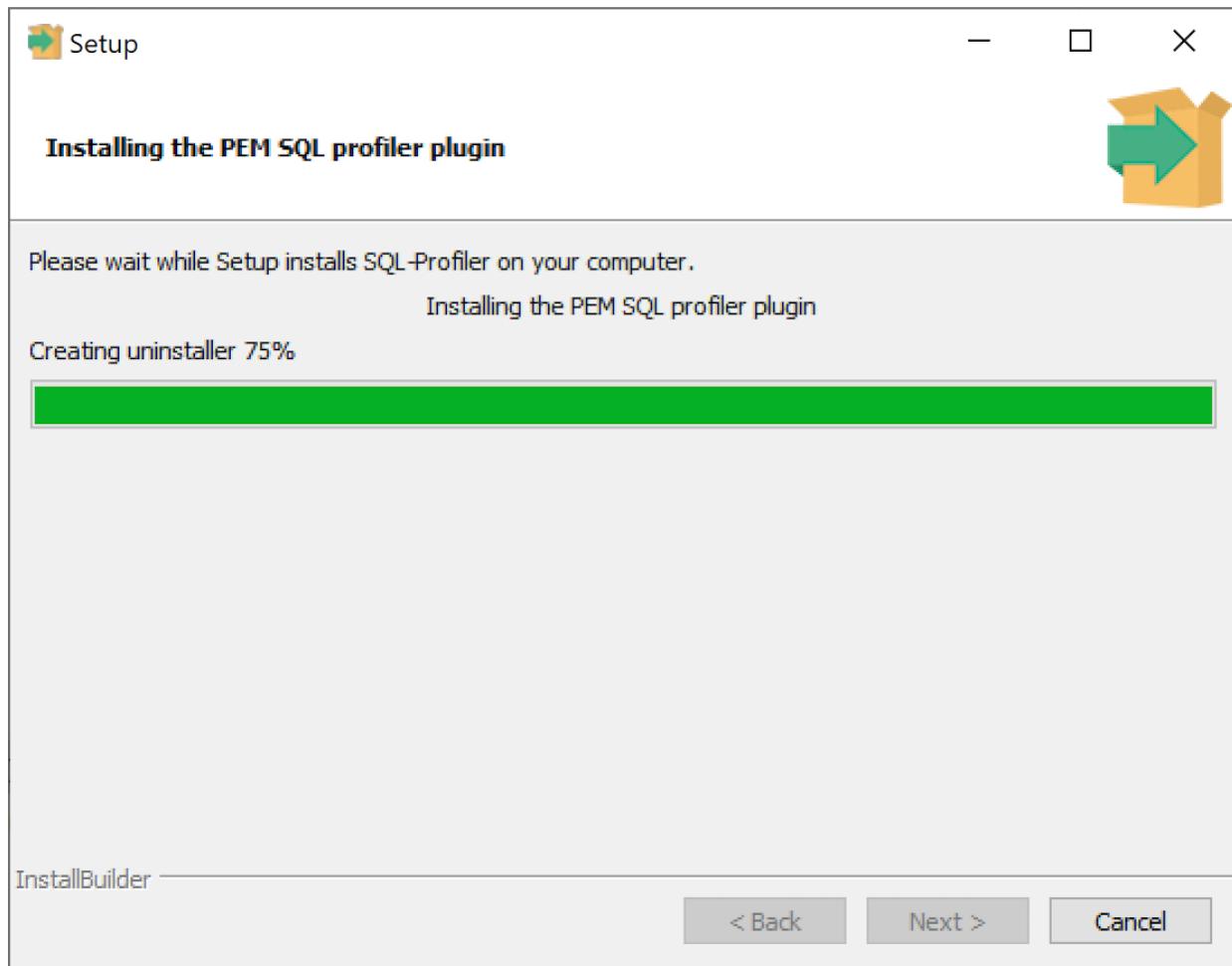
Carefully review the license agreement before highlighting the appropriate radio button and accepting the agreement; click **Next** to continue to the **Installation Directory** dialog.



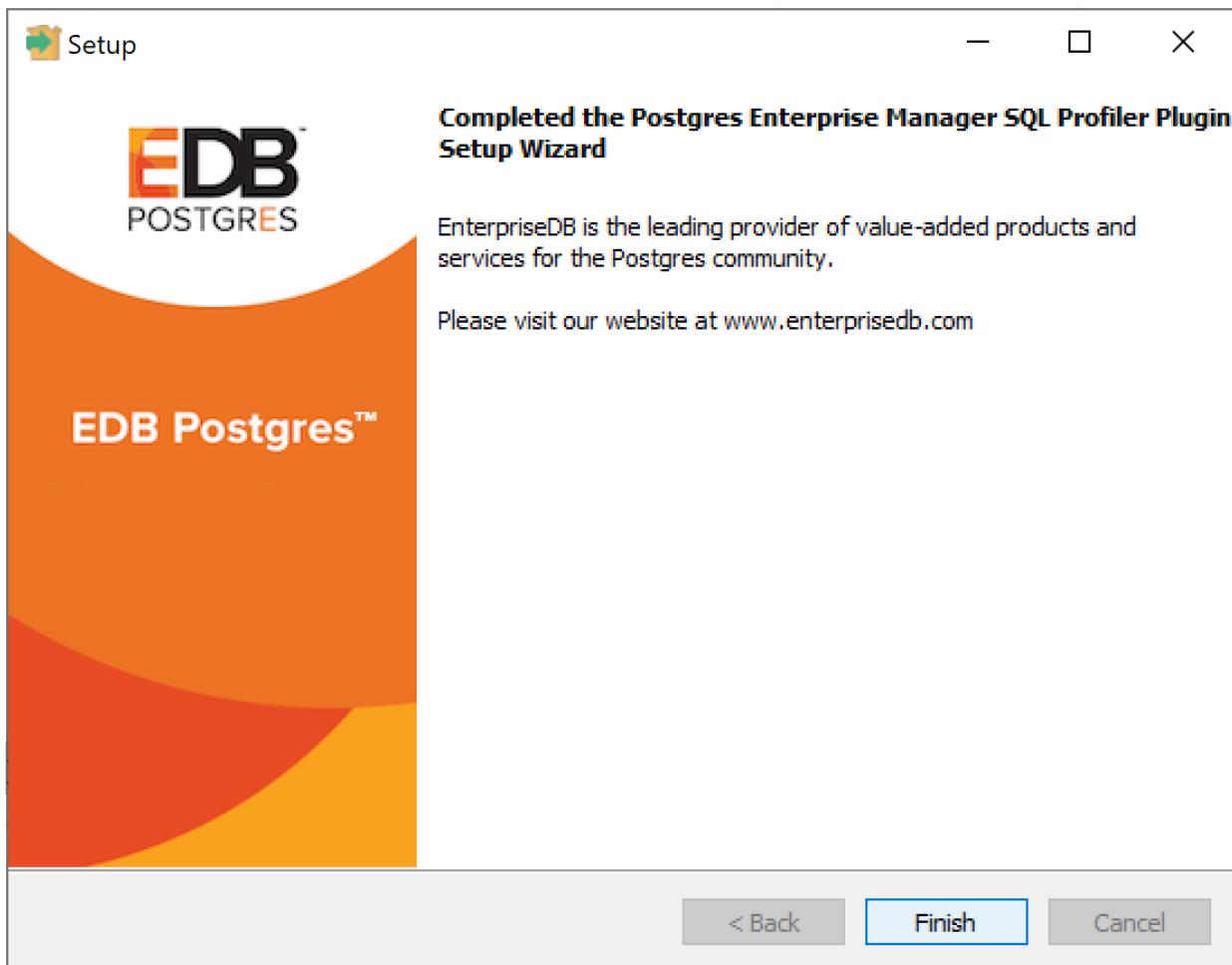
Specify an alternate location for the installation directory, or accept the default location and click [Next](#) to continue.



The wizard is now ready to install the SQL Profiler plugin. Click **Next** to continue.



The SQL Profiler plugin installer displays progress bars as it copies files to your system.



When the installation is complete, the SQL Profiler plugin is ready to be configured.

Using an RPM Package to Install SQL Profiler

Note

You may be required to add the `sslutils` package to your PostgreSQL database servers before installing SQL Profiler.

If you have already configured the EDB repository on your system, you can use yum or dnf to install SQL Profiler:

```
yum install postgresql<pg_version>-sqlprofiler
```

Where, `pg_version` is the version of your Postgres installation.

For detailed information about configuring the EDB repository, please see the [EDB Postgres Advanced Server Installation Guide for Linux](#), available at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/edb-docs/p/edb-postgres-advanced-server>

Installing SQL Profiler on Debian/Ubuntu

Note

You may be required to add the `sslutils` package to your PostgreSQL database servers before installing SQL Profiler.

You can use an `apt` command to install SQL Profiler using DEB on Debian 9.x or Ubuntu 18; assume root privileges and enter:

```
apt install postgresql-<pg_version>-sqlprofiler
```

Where, `pg_version` is the version of your Postgres installation.

When the installation is complete, the SQL Profiler plugin is ready to be configured.

Configuring SQL Profiler

The SQL Profiler plugin is not automatically enabled when the installation process completes. This allows you to restart the server at a convenient time, and prevents the plugin from being loaded unnecessarily on systems where it is not required on a continual basis.

Use the following steps to enable the plugin:

1. Edit the `postgresql.conf` file on the server you wish to profile, modifying the `shared_preload_libraries` parameter as shown below:

```
shared_preload_libraries = '$libdir/sql-profiler'
```

1. Restart the Postgres server.
2. Using the `Query Tool` or the `psql` command line interface, run the `sql-profiler.sql` script in the database specified as the `Maintenance Database` on the server you wish to profile. If you are using:
 - PostgreSQL, the default maintenance database is `postgres`.
 - Advanced Server, the default maintenance database is `edb`.

To use the PEM Query Tool to run the script, highlight the name of the maintenance database in the `Browser` tree control, and navigate through the `Tools` menu to select `Query tool`. When the Query Tool opens, use the `Open` option on the `Files` menu to open a web browser and navigate to the `sql-profiler.sql` script. By default, the `sql-profiler.sql` script is located in the `contrib` folder, under your Postgres installation.

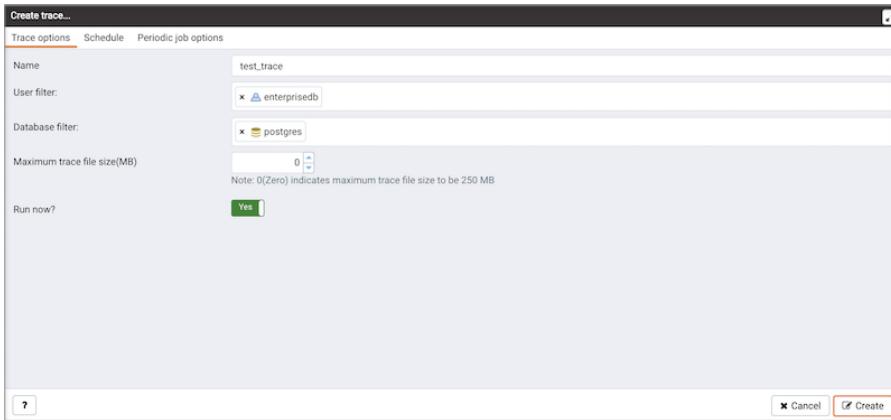
When the script opens in the `SQL Editor` panel of the Query Tool, highlight the content of the script in the SQL Editor and select the `Execute` option from the `Query` menu (or click the `Execute` icon) to invoke the script and configure SQL Profiler.

You can also use the `psql` command line to invoke the configuration script. The following command uses `psql` to invoke the `sql-profiler.sql` script on an Advanced Server database on a Linux system:

```
$ /usr/edb/as<x>/bin/psql -U postgres postgres < /usr/edb/as<x>/share/contrib/sql-profiler.sql
```

where `<x>` is the version of the Advanced Server.

After configuring SQL Profiler, it is ready to use with all databases that reside on the server.



To access SQL Profiler functionality, highlight the name of the database in the PEM **Browser** tree control; navigate through **Server** option under **Tools** menu to the **SQL Profiler** pull-aside menu. Menu options allow you to manage your SQL traces:

- Select **Create trace** ... to define a new trace.
- Select **Open trace** ... to open an existing trace.
- Select **Delete trace(s)** ... to delete one or more traces.
- Select **View scheduled trace(s)** ... to review a list of scheduled traces.

9.2 SQL Profiling and Analysis

Most RDBMS experts agree that inefficient SQL code is the leading cause of most database performance problems. The challenge for DBAs and developers is to locate the poorly-running SQL code in large and complex systems, and then optimize that code for better performance.

The SQL Profiler component allows a database superuser to locate and optimize poorly-running SQL code. Users of Microsoft SQL Server's Profiler will find PEM's SQL Profiler very similar in operation and capabilities. SQL Profiler is installed with each Advanced Server instance; if you are using PostgreSQL, you must download the SQL Profiler installer, and install the SQL Profiler product into each managed database instance you wish to profile.

For each database monitored by SQL Profiler, you must:

1. Edit the **postgresql.conf** file; you must include the SQL Profiler library in the `shared_preload_libraries` configuration parameter.

For Linux installations, the parameter value should include:

\$libdir/sql-profiler

on Windows, the parameter value should include:

\$libdir/sql-profiler.dll

2. Create the functions used by SQL Profiler in your database. The SQL Profiler installation program places a SQL script (named `sql-profiler.sql`) in the `share/postgresql/contrib` subdirectory of the main PostgreSQL installation directory on Linux systems. On Windows systems, this script is

located in the `share` subdirectory. You must invoke this script on the maintenance database specified when registering the server with PEM.

3. Stop and re-start the server for the changes to take effect.

Please note: if you have connected to the PEM server with the PEM client before configuring SQL Profiler, you must disconnect and reconnect with the server to enable SQL Profiler functionality. For more detailed information about installing and configuring the SQL Profiler plugin, please refer to the PEM Installation Guide, available from the EDB website at:

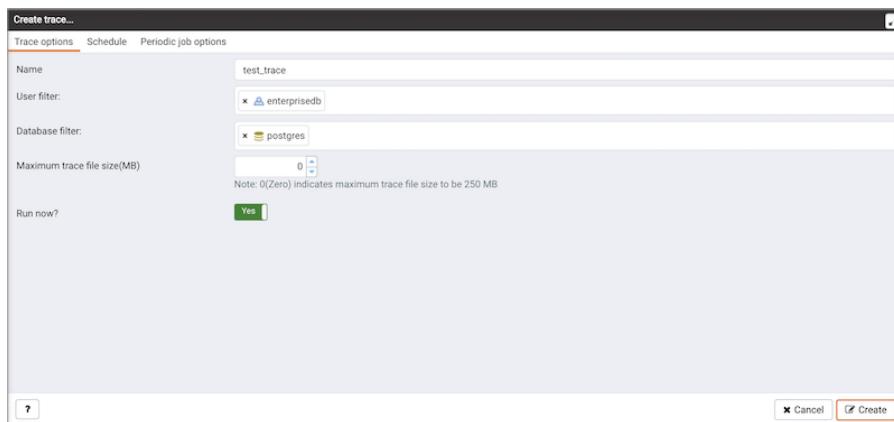
<http://enterprisedb.com/products-services-training/products/documentation>

Creating a New SQL Trace

SQL Profiler captures and displays a specific SQL workload for analysis in a SQL trace. You can start and review captured SQL traces immediately, or save captured traces for review at a later time. You can use SQL Profiler to create and store up to 15 named traces; use menu options to create and manage traces.

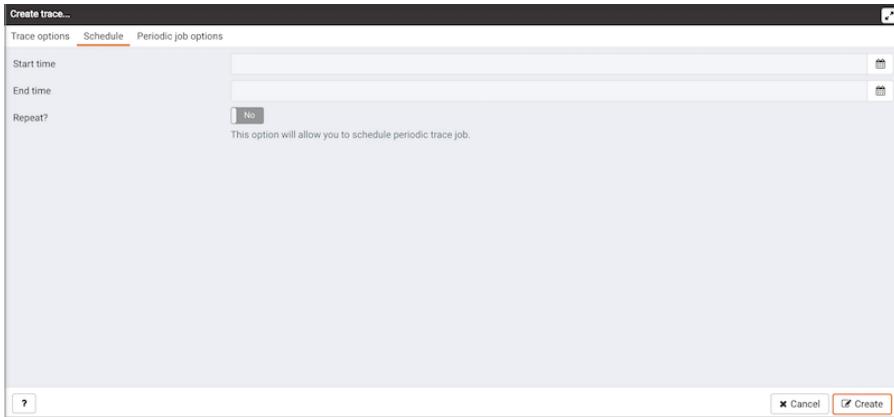
Creating a Trace

You can use the `Create trace...` dialog to define a SQL Trace for any database on which SQL Profiler has been installed and configured. To access the dialog, highlight the name of the database in the PEM client tree control; navigate through the Management menu to the SQL Profiler pull-aside menu, and select Create trace....



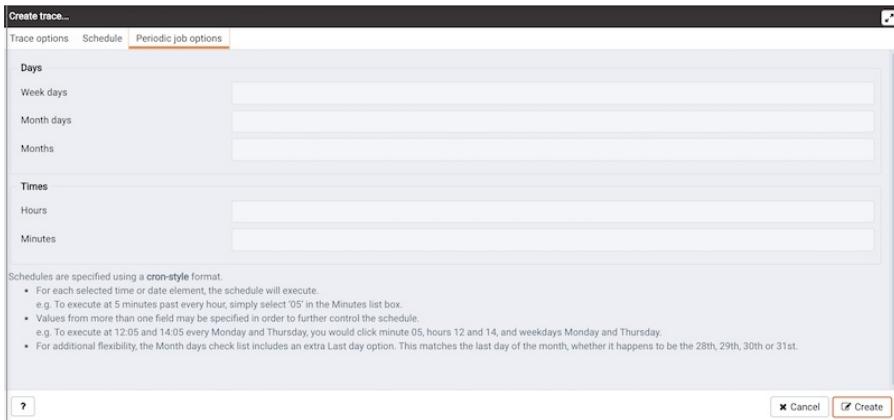
Use the fields on the `Trace options` tab to specify details about the new trace:

- Provide a name for the trace in the Name field.
- Click in the `User filter` field to specify the roles whose queries will be included the trace; optionally, check the box next to Select All to include queries from all roles.
- Click in the `Database filter` field to specify which databases to trace; optionally, check the box next to Select All to include queries against all databases.
- Specify a `trace size in the Maximum Trace File Size` field; SQL Profiler will terminate the trace when it reaches approximately the size specified.
- Specify Yes in the `Run Now` field to start the trace when you select the Create button; select No to enable fields on the Schedule tab.



Use the fields on the **Schedule** tab to specify scheduling details for the new trace:

- Use the **Start time** field to specify the starting time for the trace.
- Use the **End time** field to specify the ending time for the trace.
- Specify Yes in the **Repeat?** field to indicate that the trace should be repeated every day at the times specified; select No to enable fields on the Periodic job options tab.



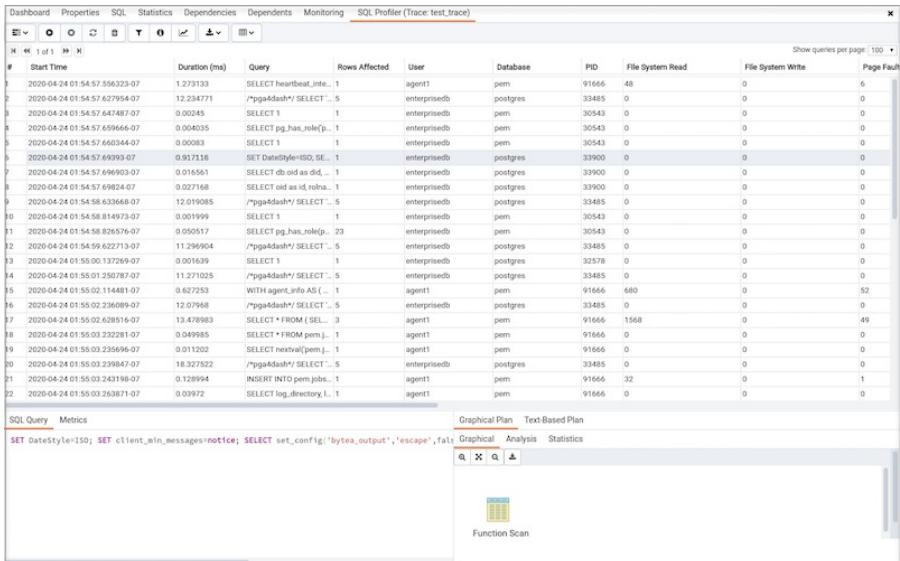
Fields on the **Periodic job options** tab specify scheduling details about a recurring trace. Use fields in the Days section to specify the days on which the job will execute:

- Click in the **Week days** field to select the days of the week on which the trace will execute.
- Click in the **Month days** field to select the days of the month on which the trace will execute.
- Click in the **Months** field to select the months in which the trace will execute.

Use fields in the **Times** section to specify a time schedule for the trace execution:

- Click in the **Hours** field to select the hours at which the trace will execute.
- Click in the **Minutes** field to select the hours at which the trace will execute.

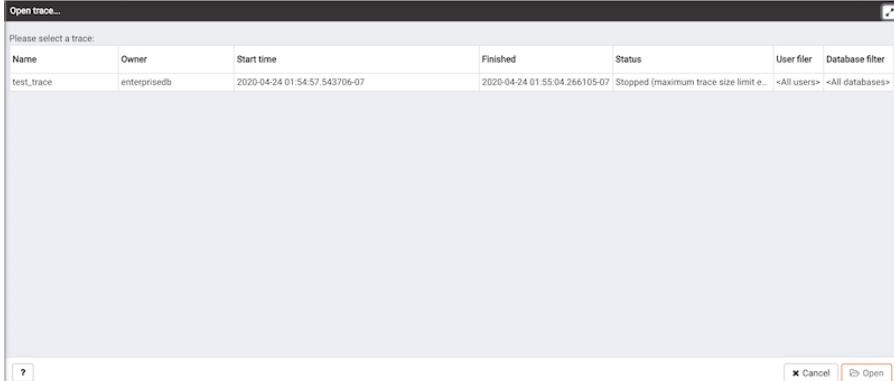
When you've completed the **Create trace...** dialog, click **Create** to start the newly defined trace or to schedule the trace for a later time.



If you elect to execute the trace immediately, the trace results will display in the PEM client.

Opening an Existing Trace

To view a previous trace, highlight the name of the profiled database in the PEM client tree control; navigate through the **Management** menu to the SQL Profiler pull-aside menu, and select **Open trace....** You can also use the **SQL Profiler toolbar** menu to open a trace; select the **Open trace...** option. The Open trace... dialog opens.



Highlight an entry in the trace list and click Open to open the selected trace. The selected trace opens in the SQL Profiler tab.

Filtering a Trace

A filter is a named set of (one or more) rules, each of which can hide events from the trace view. When you apply a filter to a trace, the hidden events are not removed from the trace, but are merely excluded from the display.

Click the Filter icon to open the **Trace Filter** dialog and create a rule (or set of rules) that define a filter. Each rule will screen the events within the current trace based on the identity of the role that invoked the event, or the query type invoked during the event.

To open an existing filter, select the **Open** button; to define a new filter, click the **Add (+)** icon to add a row to the table displayed on the General tab and provide rule details:

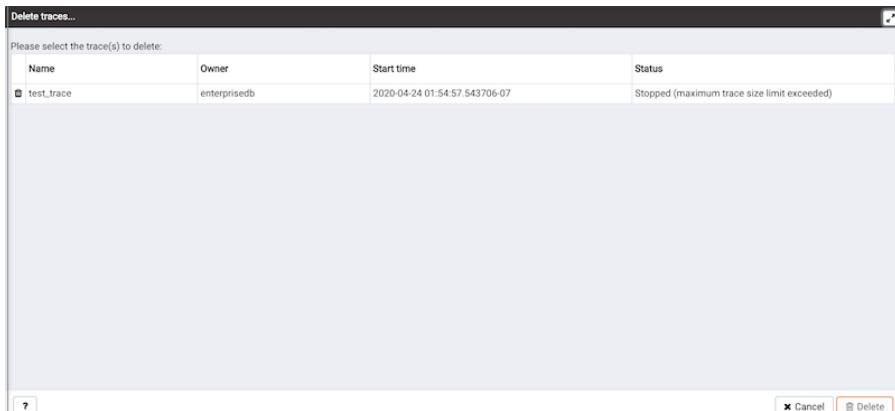
- Use the **Type** drop-down listbox to specify the trace field that the filter rule will apply to.
- Use the **Condition** drop-down listbox to specify the type of operator that SQL Profiler will apply to the Value when it filters the trace:
 - Select **Matches to** to filter events that contain the specified Value.
 - Select **Does not match** to filter events that do not contain the specified Value.
 - Select **Is equal to** to filter events that contain an exact match to the string specified in the Value field.
 - Select **Is not equal** to filter events that do not contain an exact match to the string specified in the Value field.
 - Select **Starts with** to filter events that begin with the string specified in the Value field.
 - Select **Does not start with** to filter events that do not begin with the string specified in the Value field.
 - Select **Less than** to filter events that have a numeric value less than the number specified in the Value field.
 - Select **Greater than** to filter events that have a numeric value greater than the number specified in the Value field.
 - Select **Less than or equal to** to filter events that have a numeric value less than or equal to the number specified in the Value field.
 - Select **Greater than or equal to** to filter events that have a numeric value greater than or equal to the number specified in the Value field.
- Use the **Value** field to specify the string, number or regular expression that SQL Profiler will search for.

When you've finished defining a rule, click the Add (+) icon to add another rule to the filter. To delete a rule from a filter, highlight the rule and click the Delete icon.

Click the **Save** button to save the filter definition to a file without applying the filter; to apply the filter, click **OK**. Select **Cancel** to exit the dialog and discard any changes to the filter.

Deleting a Trace

To delete a trace, highlight the name of the profiled database in the PEM client tree control; navigate through the **Management** menu to the SQL Profiler pull-aside menu, and select **Delete trace(s)...**. You can also use the SQL Profiler toolbar menu to delete a trace; select the **Delete trace(s)...** option. The **Delete traces** dialog opens.

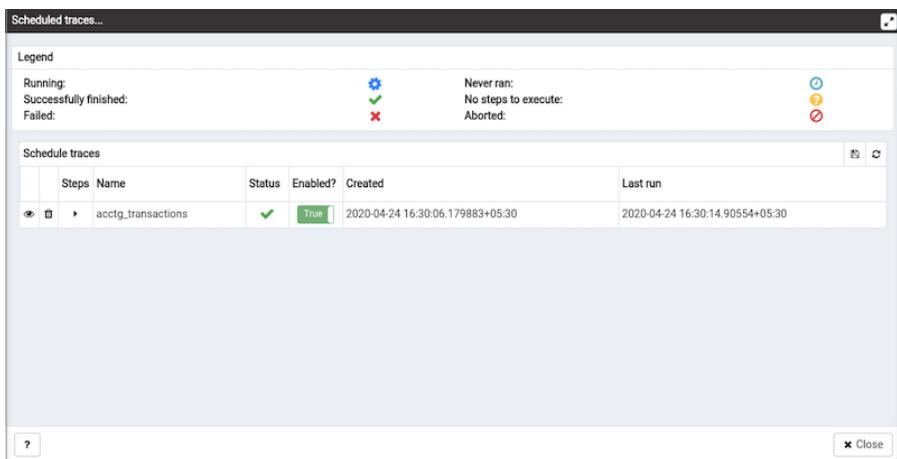


Click the icon to the left of a trace name to mark one or more traces for deletion and click **Delete**. The

PEM client will acknowledge that the selected traces have been deleted.

Viewing Scheduled Traces

To view a list of scheduled traces, highlight the name of the profiled database in the PEM client tree control; navigate through the **Management** menu to the SQL Profiler pull-aside menu, and select **Scheduled traces...**. You can also use the SQL Profiler toolbar menu to the list; select the **Scheduled traces...** option.



The **Scheduled traces...** dialog displays a list of the traces that are awaiting execution. Click the edit button to the left of a trace name to access detailed information about the trace:

- The **Status** field lists the status of the current trace.
- The **Enabled?** switch displays Yes if the trace is enabled; No if it is disabled.
- The **Name** field displays the name of the trace.
- The **Agent** field displays the name of the agent responsible for executing the trace.
- The **Last run** field displays the date and time of the last execution of the trace.
- The **Next run** field displays the date and time of the next scheduled trace.
- The **Created** field displays the date and time that the trace was defined.

Using the Index Advisor

Index Advisor is distributed with Advanced Server 9.0 and above. Index Advisor works with SQL Profiler by examining collected SQL statements and making indexing recommendations for any underlying tables to improve SQL response time. The Index Advisor works on all DML (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE) and SELECT statements that are invoked by a superuser.

Diagnostic output from the Index Advisor includes:

- Forecasted performance benefits from any recommended indexes
- The predicted size of any recommended indexes
- DDL statements you can use to create the recommended indexes

Before using Index Advisor, you must:

1. Modify the **postgresql.conf** file on each Advanced Server host, adding the `index_advisor` library to the `shared_preload_libraries` parameter.

2. Install the **Index Advisor contrib** module. To install the module, use the psql client or PEM Query Tool to connect to the database, and invoke the following command:

```
\i <complete_path>/share/contrib/index_advisor.sql
```

3. Restart the server for your changes to take effect.

Index Advisor can make indexing recommendations based on trace data captured by SQL Profiler. Simply highlight one or more queries in the **SQL Profiler Trace Data** pane, and click the **Index Advisor** toolbar button (or select Index Advisor from the View menu). For detailed usage information about Index Advisor, please see the EDB Postgres Advanced Server Guide.

Please note: Index Advisor cannot analyze statements invoked by a non-superuser. If you attempt to analyze statements invoked by a non-superuser, the server log will include the following error:

ERROR: access to library "index_advisor" is not allowed

Note

It is recommended that you disable the index advisor while using the pg_dump functionality.

For more information about configuring and using Index Advisor, please see the EDB Postgres Advanced Server Guide, available from EDB at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/resources/product-documentation>

9.3 Uninstalling SQL Profiler

The process of uninstalling SQL Profiler is platform-specific.

Uninstalling SQL Profiler from Windows Hosts

If you are using SQL Profiler on a Windows host, Windows will lock any files that have been executed or loaded into memory. To release any locked files, you must stop the Postgres server before performing an uninstall.

On Windows, you can use the **Services** dialog to control the service. To open the **Services** dialog, navigate through the **Control Panel** to the **System and Security menu**. Select **Administrative Tools**, and then double-click the **Services** icon. When the **Services** dialog opens, highlight the service name in the list, and use the option provided on the dialog to **Stop** the service.

After stopping the Postgres Server:

Delete the existing SQL Profiler query set on each node by invoking the **uninstall-sql-profiler.sql** script.

By default, the script resides in the **share\contrib** directory under your Advanced Server or

PostgreSQL installation.

Uninstalling SQL Profiler from CentOS or RHEL Hosts

To uninstall a SQL Profiler installation that resides on a Linux host:

Delete the existing SQL Profiler query set on each node by invoking the `uninstall-sql-profiler.sql` script.

By default, if you are using Advanced Server on a Linux host, the script resides in the `share/contrib` directory under the Advanced Server installation.

If you are using a PostgreSQL installation on a Linux host, the script resides in the `share/contrib` directory under the PostgreSQL installation.

10 PEM Upgrade and Migration

This guide provides detailed information about upgrading the Postgres Enterprise Manager (PEM) Components:

- **Upgrading a PEM Installation** - This section provides information about upgrading your PEM server, PEM Agent and SQL Profiler from one major version to another (i.e. from 6.0 to 7.14).
- **Upgrading the Backend Database** - This section provides detailed information about upgrading the backing database, while maintaining the same version of the PEM Server.
- **Moving a PEM Server** –This section provides detailed information about moving the PEM server from one host to another host.
- **Troubleshooting** –This section provides detailed information about troubleshooting the errors that you may encounter during PEM upgrade.

This document uses the term *Postgres* to mean either the PostgreSQL or the Advanced Server database.

10.1 Upgrading a PEM Installation

The process of upgrading a PEM installation is platform-specific. You can update a PEM agent or server on a Windows host by using the PEM graphical installer available for Windows. Prior to PEM 7.8 release, PEM agent or server could be installed on Linux either by using the graphical installer or by using the RPMs. From PEM version 7.8 onwards, PEM graphical installers for Linux are discontinued. To update a PEM agent or server on a Linux host from any lower version to PEM 7.9 or higher versions, you must use native packages.

Links to PEM and SQL Profiler installers and RPMs are available at the [EDB website](#).

10.2 Upgrading the PEM Backend Postgres Database

If you are updating both PEM components and the PEM backend database, you should perform PEM component updates (the server and Agent) before updating the backend database. For more information about updating PEM component software, see [Upgrading a PEM Installation](#).

Note

From PEM 8.0 onwards, the PostgreSQL or EPAS version 11 or higher are only supported as backend database server. Hence if your backend database server is lower than version 11 then first you need to upgrade your backend database server and then upgrade the PEM components.

The update process described in this section uses the `pg_upgrade` utility to migrate from one version of the backend server to a more recent version. `pg_upgrade` facilitates migration between any version of Postgres (version 9.5 or later), and any subsequent release of Postgres that is supported on the same platform.

`pg_upgrade` supports a transfer of data between servers of the same type. For example, you can use `pg_upgrade` to move data from a PostgreSQL 9.6 backend database to a PostgreSQL 11 backend database, but not to an Advanced Server 11 backend database. If you wish to migrate to a different type of backend database (i.e from a PostgreSQL server to Advanced Server), see [Moving the Postgres Enterprise Manager Server <moving_pem_server>](#).

You can find more information about using `pg_upgrade` at:

| <http://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/static/pgupgrade.html>

1. Download and invoke the updated installer; installers for PostgreSQL and Advanced Server are available through the EDB website:

| <https://www.enterprisedb.com/software-downloads-postgres>

After downloading the installer for the server version to which you will be upgrading, invoke the installer on the host of the PEM server. Follow the onscreen instructions of the installation wizard to configure and install the Postgres server.

You can optionally use a custom-built PostgreSQL server as a host of the PEM backend database. Note that if you are upgrading from a PostgreSQL backend database listening on port `5432`, the new server must be configured to listen on a different port.

2. Configure SSL utilities on the new server. The new backend database must be running the same version of `sslutils` that the current backend database is running; you can download the SSL Utils package that is used in EDB installers at:

| <https://www.enterprisedb.com/downloads/modified-gpl-source-code>

You are *not* required to manually add the `sslutils` extension when using the Advanced Server as the new backend database. The process of configuring `sslutils` is platform-specific.

On Linux

- On an Advanced Server backend database, the `sslutils` extension is installed by default.
- If you are using a PostgreSQL as PEM backend database, ensure you have access to the PostgreSQL community repository, and use the command:

```
yum install sslutils_<X>
```

Where `<X>` is the server version.

- If you are using a EDB one-click installer of PostgreSQL as PEM backend database

```
yum install gcc openssl-devel
```

Set the value of PATH so it can locate the `pg_config` program
`export PATH=$PATH:/opt/postgres_inst_dir/<X>/bin/`

Move into the `sslutils` folder, and enter

```
make USE_PGXS=1
make USE_PGXS=1 install
```

Use `psql` to create the `sslutils` extension

```
CREATE EXTENSION sslutils
```

Please note that Debian 10 and Ubuntu 20 has increased the requirements to accept the certificates due to security reason. If a user wants to install the PEM Agent on any of the machines, they must upgrade `sslutils` to 1.3 where 4096 bit RSA key and sha256 signature algorithm support has added. If the user does not upgrade `sslutils` to 1.3, then PEM Agent may fail to connect to the PEM backend database server, and it might log the error `ca md too weak`.

On Windows

`sslutils` must be compiled on the new backend database with the same compiler that was used to compile `sslutils` on the original backend database. If you are moving to a Postgres database that was installed using a PostgreSQL one-click installer (from EDB) or an Advanced Server installer, use Visual Studio to build `sslutils`. If you are upgrading to PostgreSQL 9.5 or later, use Visual Studio 2010.

For detailed information about building a specific version of Postgres on Windows, please consult the core documentation for that version. Core documentation is available at the PostgreSQL project website at:

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/>

or at the EDB website at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/edb-docs>

While specific details of the process will vary by platform and compiler, the basic steps on each platform are the same. The example that follows demonstrates compiling OpenSSL support for PostgreSQL on a 32-bit Windows system.

Before compiling the OpenSSL extension, you must locate and install OpenSSL for your version

of Windows. Before invoking the OpenSSL installer you may be required to download and install a pre-requisite redistributable (such as `vcredist_x86.exe`).

After installing OpenSSL, download and unpack the `sslutils` utility package available at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/downloads/modified-gpl-source-code>

Copy the unpacked `sslutils` folder to the Postgres installation directory (i.e. `C:\ProgramFiles\PostgreSQL\<x.x>`)

Open the Visual Studio command line, and navigate into the `sslutils` directory. Use the following commands to build `sslutils`:

```
SET USE_PGXS=1

SET GETTEXTPATH=\ <path_to_gettext>

SET OPENSSLPATH=\ <path_to_openssl>

SET PGPATH=\ <path_to_pg_installation_dir>

SET ARCH=x86

msbuild sslutils.proj /p:Configuration=Release
```

Where:

- `path_to_gettext` specifies the location of the `GETTEXT` library and header files.
- `path_to_openssl` specifies the location of the openssl library and header files.
- `path_to_pg_installation_dir` specifies the location of the Postgres installation.

For example, the following set of commands builds OpenSSL support into the PostgreSQL 11 server:

```
SET USE_PGXS=1

SET OPENSSLPATH=C:\OpenSSL-Win32

SET GETTEXTPATH="C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\11"

SET PGPATH="C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\11"

SET ARCH=x86

msbuild sslutils.proj /p:Configuration=Release
```

When the build completes, the `sslutils` directory will contain the following files:

`sslutils--1.3.sql`

`sslutils--unpackaged--1.3.sql`

`sslutils--pemagent.sql.in`

sslutils.dll

Copy the compiled sslutils files to the appropriate directory for your installation; for example:

```
COPY sslutils*.sql "%PGPATH%\share\extension\"
```

```
COPY sslutils.dll "%PGPATH%\lib\"
```

```
COPY sslutils.control "%PGPATH%\share\extension\"
```

1. Stop the services of both the old backend database and the new backend database.

On RHEL or CentOS 6.x, open a command line and assume the identity of a superuser. Enter the command:

```
/etc/init.d/<service_name> stop
```

On RHEL or CentOS 7.x or 8.x, open a command line and assume the identity of a superuser. Enter the command:

```
systemctl <service_name> stop
```

Where `<service_name>` specifies the name of the Postgres service.

On Windows, you can use the `Services` dialog to control the service. To open the `Services` dialog, navigate through the `Control Panel` to the `System and Security` menu. Select `Administrative Tools`, and then double-click the `Services` icon. When the `Services` dialog opens, highlight the service name in the list, and use the option provided on the dialog to stop the service.

2. Use the `pg_upgrade` utility to perform an in-place transfer of existing data between the old backend database and the new backend database. If your server is configured to enforce `md5` authentication, you may need to add an entry to the `.pgpass` file that specifies the connection properties (and password) for the database superuser, or modify the `pg_hba.conf` file to allow trust connections before invoking `pg_upgrade`. For more information about creating an entry in the `.pgpass` file, please see the PostgreSQL core documentation, available at:

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/static/libpq-pgpass.html>

During the upgrade process, `pg_upgrade` will write a series of log files. The cluster owner must invoke `pg_upgrade` from a directory in which they have write privileges. If the upgrade completes successfully, `pg_upgrade` will remove the log files when the upgrade completes. To instruct `pg_upgrade` to not delete the upgrade log files, include the `--retain` keyword when invoking `pg_upgrade`.

To invoke `pg_upgrade`, assume the identity of the cluster owner, navigate into a directory in which the cluster owner has write privileges, and execute the command:

```
<path_to_pg_upgrade> pg_upgrade
-d <old_data_dir_path>
-D <new_data_dir_path>
```

```
-b <old_bin_dir_path> -B <new_bin_dir_path>
-p <old_port> -P <new_port>
-u <user_name>
```

Where:

- `path_to_pg_upgrade` specifies the location of the `pg_upgrade` utility. By default, `pg_upgrade` is installed in the `bin` directory under your Postgres directory.
- `old_data_dir_path` specifies the complete path to the data directory of the old backend database.
- `new_data_dir_path` specifies the complete path to the data directory of the new backend database.
- `old_bin_dir_path` specifies the complete path to the bin directory of the old backend database.
- `new_bin_dir_path` specifies the complete path to the bin directory of the old backend database.
- `old_port` specifies the port on which the old server is listening.
- `new_port` specifies the port on which the new server is listening.
- `user_name` specifies the name of the cluster owner.

For example, the following command:

```
C:\>"C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\11\bin\pg_upgrade.exe"
-d "C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\9.6\data"
-D "C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\11\data"
-b "C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\9.6\bin"
-B "C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\11\bin"
-p 5432 -P 5433
-U postgres
```

Instructs `pg_upgrade` to migrate the PEM database from PostgreSQL 9.6 to PostgreSQL 11 on a Windows system (if the backend databases are installed in their default locations).

Once invoked, `pg_upgrade` will perform consistency checks before moving the data to the new backend database. When the upgrade is finished, `pg_upgrade` will notify you that the upgrade is complete.

For detailed information about using `pg_upgrade` options, or troubleshooting the upgrade process, please see:

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/static/pgupgrade.html>

3. Copy the following certificate files from the `data` directory of the old backend database to the `data` directory of the new backend database:

`ca_certificate.crt``ca_key.key``root.crt``root.crl``server.key``server.crt`

Once in place on the target server, the files should have the (platform-specific) permissions described below:

Permissions and Ownership on Linux

File Name	Owner	Permissions
ca_certificate.crt	postgres	-rw-----
ca_key.key	postgres	-rw-----
root.crt	postgres	-rw-----
root.crl	postgres	-rw-----
server.key	postgres	-rw-----
server.crt	postgres	-rw-r--r--

On Linux, the certificate files must be owned by `postgres`. You can use the following command at the command line to modify the ownership of the files:

```
chown postgres <file_name>
```

Where `file_name` specifies the name of the certificate file.

The `server.crt` file may only be modified by the owner of the file, but may be read by any user. You can use the following command to set the file permissions for the `server.crt` file:

```
chmod 644 server.crt
```

The other certificate files may only be modified or read by the owner of the file. You can use the following command to set the file permissions:

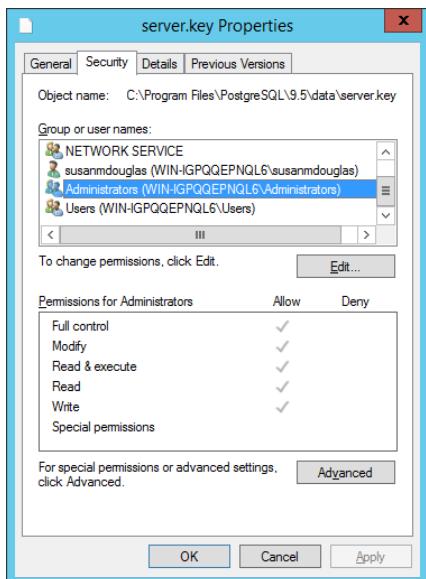
```
chmod 600 <file_name>
```

Where `file_name` specifies the name of the file.

Permissions and Ownership on Windows

On Windows, the certificate files moved from the source host must be owned by the service account that performed the PEM server and backend database installation on the target host. If you invoked the PEM server and Postgres installer using the `Run as Administrator` option (selected from the context menu of the installer), the owner of the certificate files will be `Administrators`.

To review and modify file permissions on Windows, right-click on the file name, and select **Properties**.



Navigate to the **Security** tab and highlight a **Group or user name** to view the assigned permissions. Select **Edit** or **Advanced** to access dialogs that allow you to modify the permissions associated with the selected user.

- The **postgresql.conf** file contains parameter settings that specify server behavior. You will need to modify the **postgresql.conf** file on the new server to match the configuration specified in the **postgresql.conf** file of the old server.

By default, the **postgresql.conf** file is located:

- For Postgres version lower than 10 on Linux, in **/opt/PostgreSQL/<X>/data**
- For Postgres version 10 or higher when installed with graphical installers on Linux, in **/opt/PostgreSQL/<X>/data**
- For Postgres version 10 or higher when installed with an RPM on Linux, in **/usr/pgsql/<X>/data**
- For any Postgres version on Windows, in **C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL/<X>\data**

Where, **<X>** is the version of Postgres on your system.

Use your choice of editor to update the **postgresql.conf** file of the new server. Modify the following parameters:

- The **port** parameter to listen on the port monitored by your original backend database (typically, **5432**).
- The **ssl** parameter should be set to **on**.

You must also ensure that the following parameters are enabled. If the parameters are commented out, remove the pound sign from in front of each **postgresql.conf** file entry:

- ssl_cert_file = 'server.crt' # (change requires restart)**
- ssl_key_file = 'server.key' # (change requires restart)**
- ssl_ca_file = 'root.crt' # (change requires restart)**
- ssl_crl_file = 'root.crl'**

Your installation may have other parameter settings that require modification to ensure that the new backend database behaves in a manner comparable to the old backend database. Review the

`postgresql.conf` files carefully to ensure that the configuration of the new server matches the configuration of the old server.

- The `pg_hba.conf` file contains parameter settings that specify how the server will enforce host-based authentication. When you install the PEM server, the installer modifies the `pg_hba.conf` file, adding entries to the top of the file:

```
# Adding entries for PEM Agens and admins to connect to PEM server

hostssl pem +pem_user 192.168.2.0/24 md5

hostssl pem +pem_agent 192.168.2.0/24 cert

# Adding entries (localhost) for PEM Agens and admins to connect to PEM server

hostssl pem +pem_user 127.0.0.1/32 md5

hostssl postgres +pem_user 127.0.0.1/32 md5

hostssl pem +pem_user 127.0.0.1/32 md5

hostssl pem +pem_agent 127.0.0.1/32 cert
```

By default, the `pg_hba.conf` file is located at the following location:

- For Postgres version lower than 10 on Linux, in `/opt/PostgreSQL/<X>/data`
- For Postgres version 10 or higher when installed with graphical installers on Linux, in `/Opt/PostgreSQL/<X>/data`
- For Postgres version 10 or higher when installed with RPMs on Linux, in `/var/lib/pgsql/<X>/data`
- For Advanced Server version 10 or higher when installed with RPMs on Linux, in `/var/lib/edb/as<X>/data`
- For any Postgres version on Windows, in `C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\<X>\data`

Where, `<X>` is the version of Postgres on your system.

Using your editor of choice, copy the entries from the `pg_hba.conf` file of the old server to the `pg_hba.conf` file for the new server.

- Restart the service of the new backend database.

On RHEL or CentOS 7.x or 8.x, open a command line and assume the identity of a superuser. Enter the command:

```
systemctl stop <service_name>
```

Where `service_name` is the name of the backend database server.

If you are using Windows, you can use the `Services` dialog to control the service. To open the `Services` dialog, navigate through the `Control Panel` to the `System and Security` menu. Select `Administrative Tools`, and then double-click the `Services` icon. When the `Services` dialog opens, highlight the service name in the list, and use the option provided on the dialog to start the service.

10.3 Moving the Postgres Enterprise Manager Server

The steps in this section describe how to move a PEM server from one host machine to a new host machine. The PEM server on the new host (the target) must be installed with the same version of the PEM server installer as the original host (the source). Please note that if you do not use the same installer version, you may encounter a schema-mismatch error.

The backend database of the target server (either PostgreSQL or Advanced Server) may be of the same type and version, or a different type and version than the backend database of the source PEM server. A PEM server that resides on a PostgreSQL host can be migrated to an Advanced Server host, or vice versa.

Before starting the server migration, you should ensure that the firewalls between the source host, the target host, and the host of any PEM Agent will allow connections between the services.

1. Prepare the Target Host

Invoke the installer for the PEM server on the target host. Please note that you must use the same version of the PEM server installer that you used when installing the source PEM server.

The backend database of the target server may be a different version or type than the backend database of the source. If the new PEM server does *not* reside on the same type of backend database as the original server, you must ensure that the same version of the `sslutils` extension is installed on the new server host. The version of `sslutils` that is distributed with the PEM installers is freely available for download from the EDB website at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/downloads/modified-gpl-source-code>

For information about installing the PEM server or the `sslutils` extension, please refer to the [PEM Installation Guides](#), available at:

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/edb-docs/p/edb-postgres-enterprise-manager>

2. Drop Existing Schemas from the New PEM Server

The migration process re-creates the `pem`, `pemdata`, and `pemhistory` schemas from the source PEM server on the target PEM server. In preparation for the move, use the `psql` client to delete these schemas from the `pem` database on the target host. You can open the `psql` client at the command line, or by selecting [SQL Shell \(psql\)](#) from the [Postgres Enterprise Manager](#) menu.

When the `psql` client opens, connect to the `pem` backend database as the database superuser. After connecting to the `pem` database on the target host, use the following commands to drop the schemas:

```
DROP SCHEMA pem CASCADE;
DROP SCHEMA pemdata CASCADE;
DROP SCHEMA pemhistory CASCADE;
```

When dropping the schemas, you must include the `CASCADE` keyword, instructing the server to delete all dependent objects. When executing the command, the `psql` client displays a list of the dependent objects; the client confirms each the schema is removed by displaying `DROP`

SCHEMA

3. Prepare the PEM Agents on the New PEM Server

Before moving the PEM server, you must identify the number of Agents that are monitored by the source PEM server, and create identities for that number of Agents (less one) on the target server. To discover the total number of PEM Agents monitored by the PEM server, connect to the pem database on the source host with the `psql` client, and query the `pem.agent` table.

```
SELECT id FROM pem.agent WHERE active = true;
```

You must manually create the number of Agents that reside on the original PEM server, less one; the PEM server installer has already created one Agent on the target host. For example, if the source server contains three Agents, you must manually create two additional Agents. Open a `psql` session with the `pem` database on the target server, and create the required Agents. Use the command:

```
CREATE USER agent<X>;
```

Where `<X>` specifies an Agent number. Remember, `agent1` is created on the target host by the PEM Server installer.

Then, use the `GRANT` command to assign each Agent that resides on the target PEM Server `pem_agent` permissions:

```
GRANT pem_agent TO agent<X>;
```

Where `<X>` specifies an agent number.

1. Generate a Backup Script of the Source PEM Server

You can use the `pg_dump` utility to generate a script that contains the commands required to recreate the `pem` database on the target host. By default, `pg_dump` is installed in the `bin` directory under your Postgres installation. To invoke `pg_dump`, open a command line, navigate to the `bin` directory, and enter:

```
pg_dump -U <user_name> <db_name> > <file_name>
```

Where:

- `<user_name>` specifies the name of the database superuser for the PEM backend database.
- `<db_name>` specifies the name of the PEM backend database.
- `<file_name>` specifies the name of the script generated by `pg_dump`.

When prompted, provide the password associated with the user specified.

The command shown instructs `pg_dump` to generate a script that (when executed) will re-create the `pem` database. The script will be named `backup.sql`, and will be created in the `tmp` directory. `pg_dump` is connecting to the server using the credentials of the user, `postgres`.

Note that invoking the `pg_dump` utility will not interrupt current database users.

2. Move the Backup to the Target Host

Move the script generated by the `pg_dump` utility to the target host of the PEM server.

3. Restore the Backup on the Target Host

Open a command line on the target host and navigate into the `bin` directory (under the Postgres backend database installation directory). Start `psql`, executing the script generated by the `pg_dump` utility:

```
psql -U <user_name> -d pem -f <file_name>
```

Where:

- `<user_name>` specifies the name of the database superuser. The user specified must have connection privileges for the backend database.
- `<file_name>` specifies the complete path to the backup script generated by `pg_dump`.

When prompted, provide the password associated with the database superuser.

The example shown uses the `psql` client to invoke a script named `backup.sql` to recreate the `pem` database. The script is invoked using the privileges associated with the database superuser, `postgres`.

4. Stop the Database Server on the Target Host

To stop the PEM Server on CentOS or RHEL 7.x or 8.x, use the command:

```
systemctl stop <service_name>
```

Where, `<service_name>` specifies the name of the backend database server. For a PostgreSQL backend database, the service name is `postgresql-<x>`, and for an Advanced Server backend database, the service name is `edb-as-<x>`, where `<x>` specifies the version number.

If you are using Windows, you can use the `Services` dialog to control the service. To open the `Services` dialog, navigate through the `Control Panel` to the `System and Security` menu. Select `Administrative Tools`, and then double-click the `Services` icon. When the `Services` dialog opens, highlight the service name in the list, and use the option provided on the dialog to Stop the service.

5. Copy the Certificate Files to the Target Host

You must replace the certificate files that are created when the target host is installed with the certificate files of the source host. Copy the following files from the source PEM server to the target PEM server:

- `ca_certificate.crt`
- `ca_key.key`
- `root.crt`
- `root.crl`
- `server.key`
- `server.crt`

Copy the files to the `data` directory under the Postgres installation that provides the backend database for the target cluster.

On Linux, the files reside in:

```
/var/lib/pgsql/<X>/data/
```

On Windows, the files reside in:

```
C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\<X>\data
```

Where:

`<X>` specifies the version of PostgreSQL on your system.

The files will already exist on the target cluster; delete the existing files before performing the copy, or overwrite the existing files with the files from the source server. Once in place on the target server, the files should have the (platform-specific) permissions described in the sections that follow.

Permissions and Ownership on Linux

File Name	Owner	Permissions
ca_certificate.crt	postgres	-rw-----
ca_key.key	postgres	-rw-----
root.crt	postgres	-rw-----
root.crl	postgres	-rw-----
server.key	postgres	-rw-----
server.crt	postgres	-rw-r--r--

On Linux, the certificate files must be owned by postgres. You can use the following command at the command line to modify the ownership of the files:

```
chown postgres <file_name>
```

Where `file_name` specifies the name of the certificate file.

The server.crt file may only be modified by the owner of the file, but may be read by any user. You can use the following command to set the file permissions for the server.crt file:

```
chmod 644 server.crt
```

The other certificate files may only be modified or read by the owner of the file. You can use the following command to set the file permissions:

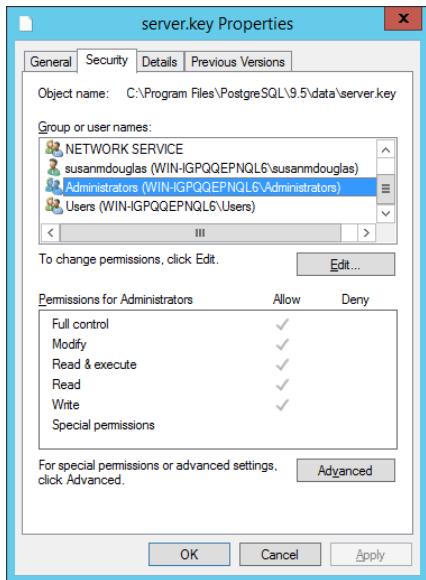
```
chmod 600 <file_name>
```

Where `file_name` specifies the name of the file.

Permissions and Ownership on Windows

On Windows, the certificate files moved from the source host must be owned by the service account that performed the PEM server and backend database installation on the target host. If you invoked the PEM server and Postgres installer using the `Run as Administrator` option (selected from the context menu of the installer), the owner of the certificate files will be `Administrators`.

To review and modify file permissions on Windows, right-click on the file name, and select **Properties**.



Navigate to the **Security** tab and highlight a **Group or user name** to view the assigned permissions. Select **Edit** or **Advanced** to access dialogs that allow you to modify the permissions associated with the selected user.

6. Move the PEM Agent Certificate Files to the PEM Server Host

You must move the certificate files used by the PEM Agent of the source PEM server to the target host. This step is platform-specific.

On Linux

Copy the **agent1.key** and **agent1.crt** files from the source host to the target host. By default, on Linux, the files are installed in **/root/.pem**; copy the files to the same directory on the target host.

File ownership and permissions of the files must be set to:

File Name	Owner	Permissions
agent1.key	root	-rw-----
agent1.crt	root	-rw-r--r--

If necessary, navigate to **/root/.pem**, and use the following commands to modify the permissions and ownership of the **agent1.key** file:

```
chmod 600 agent1.key
```

```
chown root agent1.key
```

Use the following commands to modify the permissions and ownership of the **agent1.crt** file:

```
chmod 644 agent1.crt
```

```
chown root agent1.crt
```

On Windows

Copy the `agent1.key` and `agent1.crt` files from the source host to the target host. On Windows, the files are located in:

```
C:\Users\<user_name>\AppData\Roaming\pem
```

Where `user_name` is the name of the user that invoked the PEM installer.

The ownership and permissions associated with the certificate files on the target machine should match the ownership and permissions of the certificate files on the source machine. If you invoked the PEM server and Postgres installer using the `Run as Administrator` option (selected from the context menu of the installer), the owner of the Agent certificate files will be `Administrators`.

To review and modify file permissions on Windows, right-click on the file name, and select `Properties`. Navigate to the `Security` tab and highlight a `Group or user name` to view the assigned permissions. Select `Edit` or `Advanced` to access dialogs that allow you to modify the permissions associated with the selected user.

1. Update the `pg_hba.conf` Files on the Target Host

Modify the `pg_hba.conf` file on the target host to allow connections from each PEM Agent. By default, the `pg_hba.conf` file is located in the data directory under your Postgres installation.

1. Start the Server on the Target Host

After modifying the `pg_hba.conf` file, you must restart the server for the changes to take effect.

To restart the database server on Linux, use the command:

```
/etc/init.d/<service_name> start
```

Where `service_name` is the name of the backend database server.

If you are using Windows, you can use the `Services` dialog to control the service. To open the `Services` dialog, navigate through the `Control Panel` to the `System and Security` menu. Select `Administrative Tools`, and then double-click the `Services` icon. When the `Services` dialog opens, highlight the service name in the list, and use the option provided on the dialog to Start the service.

1. Connecting Monitored Agents to the New PEM Server Host

To instruct existing PEM Agents to connect to the new PEM server host, you must:

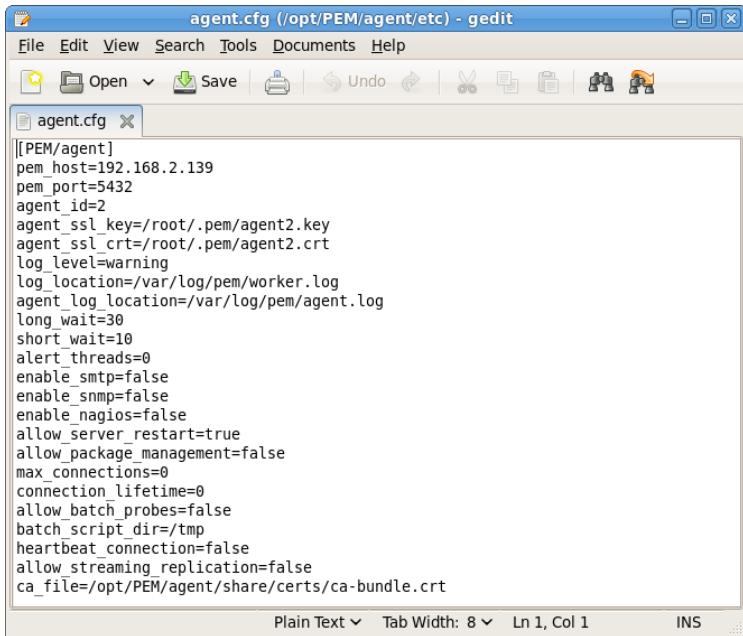
- Ensure that the PEM Agent host can connect to the new PEM server host.
- Modify the registry (on each Windows host with a PEM Agent) or the Agent configuration files (on each Linux host with a PEM Agent), specifying the IP address and port of the new PEM server.
- Restart the PEM Agent's service. These steps are platform-specific:
 - [On Linux](#)
 - [On Windows](#)

If the PEM Agent Resides on Linux

Use your choice of editor to modify the `agent.cfg` file, specifying the new IP address and port number of the PEM server in the `pem_host` and `pem_port` parameters.

By default, the `agent.cfg` file is located in:

`/usr/edb/pem/agent/etc/agent.cfg`



After modifying the `agent.cfg` file, you must restart the PEM Agent service; you can use the `pemagent` service script on the Linux command line to restart the service:

`/etc/init.d/pemagent restart`

If the PEM Agent Resides on Windows

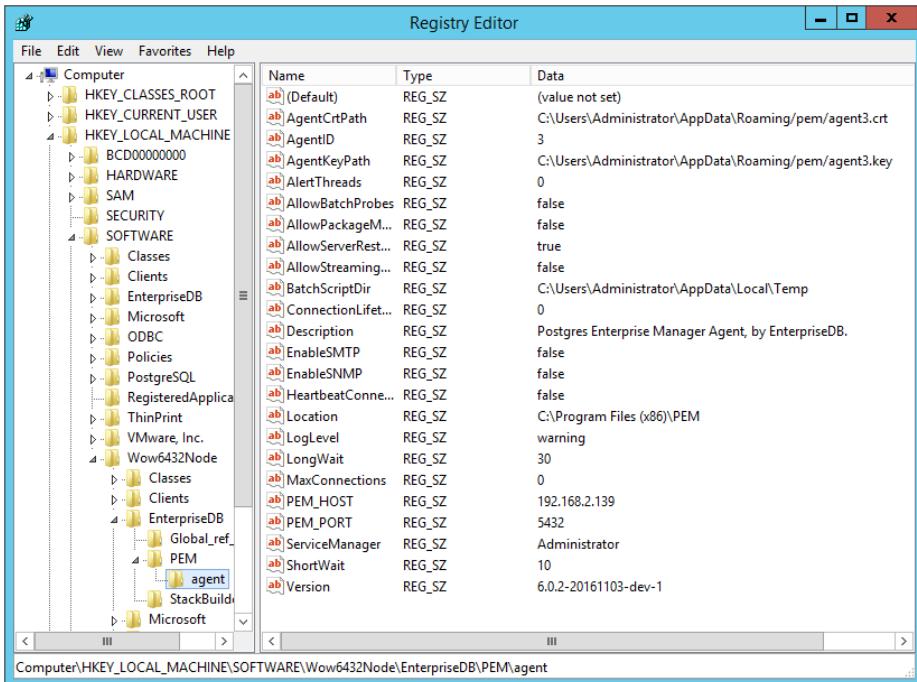
Before modifying the Windows registry on the monitored node, confirm that the firewall on the host of the PEM Agent will allow connections to the PEM server. After confirming that the PEM Agent host can connect to the PEM server host, you can use the Windows [Registry Editor](#) to review and edit the `PEM_HOST` and `PEM_PORT` entries to ensure that they correctly identify the host and port used by the PEM server. To open the [Registry Editor](#), enter `regedit` in the Windows [Run](#) dialog or in the Windows start menu search box. Navigate through the registry tree control to view or modify registry entries.

On 64-bit Windows, the PEM Agent registry entries are located:

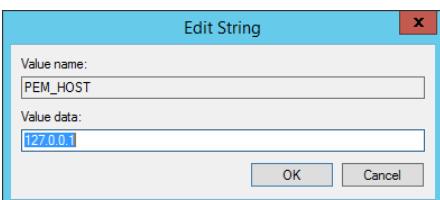
`HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE SOFTWARE wow6432Mode EnterpriseDB PEM Agent`

On 32-bit Windows, the PEM Agent registry entries are located:

`HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE SOFTWARE EnterpriseDB PEM Agent`

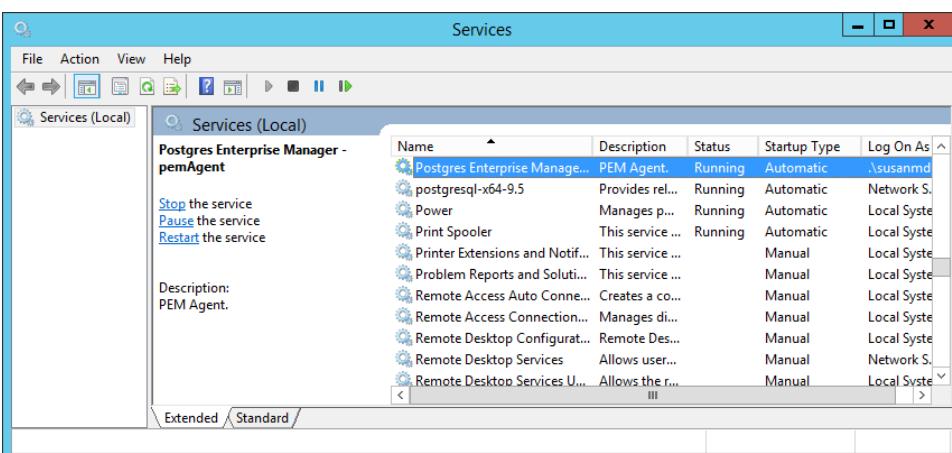


The **PEM_HOST** and **PEM_PORT** entries must specify the address and port number of the new PEM server on the target host. To modify a registry entry, right click on the entry **Name**, and select **Modify** from the context menu to open the **Edit String** dialog.



Use the **Edit String** dialog to make any changes to the value of the entry. When you're finished, click **OK** to save your changes, or **Cancel** to exit without saving.

After modifying the registry, you must restart the PEM Agent's service; you can use the **Services** dialog (accessed through the Windows **Control Panel**) to restart the **Postgres Enterprise Manager - pemagent** service .



After moving the server, change the connection properties in any installed PEM clients to connect to the new host of the PEM server, Agents, and monitored servers.

10.4 Troubleshooting

Reconfiguring the PEM Server

In some situations you may need to uninstall the PEM server, install it again, and then reconfigure the server. Use the following commands in the given sequence:

1. Use the following command to remove the PEM server configuration and uninstall:

```
/usr/edb/pem/bin/configure-pem-server.sh –un
```

2. Use the following command to remove the PEM packages:

```
yum erase edb-pem-server
```

3. Use the following command to drop the `pem` database:

```
DROP DATABASE pem
```

4. Move the certificates from `/root/.pem/` to another location:

```
mv /root/.pem/* <new_location>
```

5. Move the `agent.cfg` file from `/usr/edb/pem/agent/etc/agent.cfg` to another location:

```
mv /usr/edb/pem/agent/etc/agent.cfg <new_location>
```

6. Then, use the following command to configure the PEM server again:

```
/usr/edb/pem/bin/configure-pem-server.sh
```