



Postgres Enterprise Manager

Version 7.14

1	PEM Installation Guide on Linux	3
1.1	What's New	3
1.2	Postgres Enterprise Manager - Overview	4
1.3	Installing Postgres Enterprise Manager	6
1.3.1	Installing the PEM Server on Linux	6
1.3.2	Creating a Repository in an Isolated Network	11
1.3.3	Installing a PEM Agent on Linux	12
1.4	The PEM Web Interface	18
1.5	Uninstalling Postgres Enterprise Manager Components	21
1.6	Reference - Linux Service Script	22
2	PEM Installation Guide on Windows	29
2.1	What's New	29
2.2	Postgres Enterprise Manager - Overview	30
2.3	Installing Postgres Enterprise Manager	32
2.3.1	Installing the PEM Server on Windows	32
2.3.2	Installing a PEM Agent on Windows	63
2.4	The PEM Web Interface	73
2.5	Uninstalling Postgres Enterprise Manager Components	76

1 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.

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>

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 EnterpriseDB 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 EnterpriseDB Website.

1.1 What's New

The following features have been added to create Postgres Enterprise Manager 7.14:

- Search Object Functionality: This functionality helps you to search a database object (schema, index, table, etc.) within a database using a text string and wildcard, and locate them in the browser tree.
- SMTP emails and SNMP traps: Newer versions of PEM Agents will be able to send SMTP emails and SNMP traps using multiple PEM Agents simultaneously. The users will get the notification even when the PEM Agent on PEM Server is **down**.
- **Unmanaged** state on Monitoring dashboard: The database servers registered with PEM for administration only are not bound to any PEM Agent. Those servers state will be identified as **Unmanaged** on the monitoring dashboard instead of **Unknown**.
- 4096-bit key for generating the SSL certificates: The PEM configuration script, installer, and PEM Agent are modified to generate certificates using the 4096-bit key to improve security.
- Support for the SHA256 algorithm (sslutils v1.3): Signing certificate algorithm is changed to SHA256 from SHA1 to improve security.
- Other features and changes include:
 - Enhancements to the Schema Diff tool (Beta) by adding support to Packages, Sequences, Synonyms, Domain, Domain Constraints, Collation, FTS Configuration, FTS Dictionary, FTS Parser, FTS Template, Foreign Tables

- Improved the accessibility support in different third party libraries
 - Added support for Python 3.8
 - Added support for the `toast_tuple_target` and `parallel_workers` parameters
 - Ability to warn the user if an unsupported, deprecated or unknown browser is detected
 - Introduced a new v3 version of REST API, which includes SNMP v3 support
 - The Package Deployment wizard and Streaming Replication wizard are no longer available from PEM v7.14 forward.
-

1.2 Postgres Enterprise Manager - Overview

Postgres Enterprise Manager (PEM) consists of components that provide the management and analytical features of PEM:

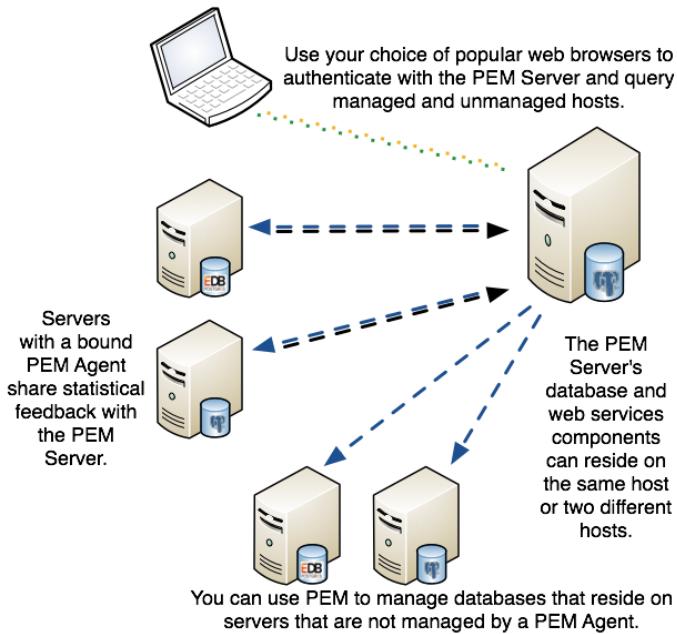
- **PEM server:** The PEM server is used as the data repository for monitoring data and as a server to which both agents and clients connect. The PEM server consists of an instance of PostgreSQL and an associated database for storage of monitoring data, and a server that provides web services.
- **PEM web interface:** 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 installer, and is accessed via your choice of web browser.
- **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.

The PEM agent installer creates two executables: the PEM worker (`pemworker.exe`) and the PEM agent (`pemagent.exe`). Each PEM worker has a corresponding PEM agent that you can use to start or stop the PEM worker. The PEM agent will also restart the PEM worker should it terminate unexpectedly.

The PEM worker log file contains information related to PEM worker activity (probe activities, heartbeat responses, etc.), and is stored in `/var/log/pem/worker.log`.

- **SQL Profiler plugin:** This plugin to the Postgres server is used to generate the monitoring data used by the SQL Profiler tool. Installation of the SQL Profiler plugin is optional, but the plugin must be installed into each instance of Postgres you wish to profile. The SQL Profiler may be used with any supported version of an EnterpriseDB distribution of a PostgreSQL server or an Advanced Server (not just those managed through the PEM server). See the [PEM SQL Profiler User's Guide](#) for details and supported versions.

The architectural diagram below illustrates the relationship between the various servers and workstations involved in a typical PEM installation.



Hardware Prerequisites

For optimum speed 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

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.

1.3 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 your choice of your browser.

The PEM server uses a Postgres installation and backing database to manage data. The `pem` backing database gets created while configuring PEM.

For detailed information about installing and configuring PEM Server see [Installing 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 installing and configuring PEM Agent see [Installing the PEM Agent on Linux](#)

1.3.1 Installing the PEM Server on Linux

When installing a PEM server on a Linux host, you must first install a backing database and create the `pem` database cluster. The server's backing database may be installed via an RPM package for Linux. The database must be one of the following versions:

- EDB Postgres Advanced Server version 9.4 or above
- PostgreSQL version 9.4 or above

For detailed information about installing an Advanced Server or PostgreSQL database, please see the product documentation at the EnterpriseDB website.

The `pg_hba.conf` file on the backing database must be configured to use `trust` authentication for connections. For information about modifying the `pg_hba.conf` file, see the [PostgreSQL core](#)

documentation.

If you are using a PostgreSQL database, you must also install the [hstore contrib module](#).

If you are using a firewall, you must allow access to port [8443](#) on the PEM backing database; use the commands:

```
firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-port=8443/tcp
```

```
firewall-cmd --reload
```

Installing the PEM Server on a CentOS or RHEL Host

In addition to the above considerations, the following prerequisites are applicable if you are using a RHEL or CentOS host:

1. You must install the [epel-release](#) package:

```
yum install epel-release
```

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 also enable the [rhel-<x>-server-optional-rpms](#) repository to use EPEL packages, where x specifies the version of RHEL on the host. 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 or please see the [Red Hat Subscription Management Guide](#) for the required repository.

1. You must also enable the [rhel-<x>-server-extras-rpms](#) repository, where x specifies the version of the RHEL on the host.
2. If you are using a [RHEL 6.x](#) or [CentOS 6.x](#) host, you need to stop the default httpd server and run commands to install [rh-python36](#) before installing the PEM server. As part of PEM server installation, an [httpd24](#) server will be installed.

1. Stop the default httpd server using the command:

```
service httpd stop
```

2. Run the following commands to install [rh-python36](#):

```
yum install centos-release-scl
```

```
yum install rh-python36
```

3. You must also have credentials that allow access to the EnterpriseDB repository. To request credentials, visit:

EnterpriseDB Repository Access Steps.

4. Create a 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`.

1. After creating the `edb.repo` file, use your choice of editor to ensure that the value of the `enabled` parameter is `1`, and replace the `username` and `password` placeholders in the `baseurl` specification with the name and password of a registered EnterpriseDB user.

```
[edb]
name=EnterpriseDB RPMs $releasever - $basearch
baseurl=https://<username>:<password>@yum.enterprisedb.com/edb/redhat/rhel-$releasever-
$basearch
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/ENTERPRISEDB-GPG-KEY
```

1. Use yum to install the PEM server:

```
yum install edb-pem
```

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](#).

Installing the PEM Server on a Debian or Ubuntu Host

To install PEM on a Debian or Ubuntu host, you must have credentials that allow access to the EnterpriseDB repository. To request credentials for the repository, contact [EnterpriseDB](#).

The following steps will walk you through using the EnterpriseDB apt repository to install a Debian package. When using the commands, replace the username and password with the credentials provided by EnterpriseDB.

1. Go to <https://apt.enterprisedb.com/> and log in as root:

```
sudo su -
```

2. Configure the EnterpriseDB repository:

```
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'
```

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
```

Installing PEM Server on a SLES Host

For detailed information about installing Advanced Server and supporting components on a SLES host, please consult the *EDB Postgres Advanced Server Installation Guide*, available at:

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

SLES packages are available from:

<https://zypp.enterprisedb.com>

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>/ pem_opensuse_boost
```

```
zypper refresh
```

```
zypper install edb-pem
```

Configuring the PEM Server

Before configuring the PEM server, ensure that the `sslutils` extension is installed for your backing

database.

- For an Advanced Server backing database, `sslutils` extension is by default installed along with Advanced Server.
- If you are using a PostgreSQL backing database, ensure you have access to the PostgreSQL community repository, and use the command:

```
yum install sslutils_<x> postgresql<X>-contrib
```

Where, `x` is the server version.

The PEM server installer includes a script (`configure-pem-server.sh`) to help automate the configuration process for RPM 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:

Option Description

<code>-acp</code>	Defines PEM Agent certificate path. The default is <code>/root/.pem</code> .
<code>-ci</code>	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> .
<code>-dbi</code>	The directory for the database server installation. For example, <code>/usr/edb/as10</code> for Advanced Server or <code>/usr/pgsql-10</code> for PostgreSQL.
<code>-ds</code>	The unit file name of the PEM database server. For Advanced Server, the default file name is <code>edb-as-10</code> ; for PostgreSQL, it is <code>postgresql-10</code> .
<code>-ho</code>	The host address of the PEM database server.
<code>-p</code>	The port number of the PEM database server.
<code>-ps</code>	The service name of the pemagent; the default value is <code>pemagent</code> .
<code>-sp</code>	The superuser password of the PEM database server. This value is required.
<code>-su</code>	The superuser name of the PEM database server.
<code>-t</code>	The installation type: Specify 1 if the configuration is for web services and backing database, 2 if you are configuring web services, or 3 if you are configuring the backing database. If you specify 3, please note that the database must reside on the local host.

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 backing database for use by the PEM server. Please note that the specified database must reside on the local host.

Note

If the web server and the backing database reside on separate hosts, configure the database server first (option 3), and then web services (option 2). The script will exit if the backing 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.

To view script-related help, use the command:

```
/usr/edb/pem/bin/configure-pem-server.sh -help
```

If you are using a RHEL or CentOS 6.x host, restart the httpd24 server after configuring the PEM server; use the command:

```
service httpd24-httpd restart
```

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
```

1.3.2 Creating a Repository in an Isolated Network

You can create a local repository to act as a host for RPM packages if the server on which you wish to install 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 a system with Internet access to download all the dependencies required:

```
yum install yum-plugin-downloadonly

mkdir /tmp/<pem_dir>

yum install --downloadonly --downloaddir=/tmp/<pem_dir>/ edb-pem

mkdir /tmp/<epel_dir>

yum install --downloadonly --downloaddir=/tmp/<epel_dir>/ epel-release*
```

Where `<pem_dir>` and `<epel_dir>` are the local directories that you create for downloading the RPMs.

1. Copy the `/tmp/<pem_dir>` and `/tmp/<epel_dir>` directories to the machine that is on the isolated network.
2. Create the repositories:

```
yum install createrepo
```

```
createrepo /tmp/<pem_dir>
```

```
createrepo /tmp/<epel_dir>
```

1. Create a repository configuration file called `/etc/yum.repos.d/pem.repo` with connection information that specifies:

```
[pemrepo]
name=PEM Repository
baseurl=file:///tmp//<pem_dir>/
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
```

1. Create a repository configuration file called `/etc/yum.repos.d/epel.repo` with connection information that specifies:

```
[epelrepo]
name=epel Repository
baseurl=file:///tmp/<epel_dir>/
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
```

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>

1.3.3 Installing a PEM Agent on Linux

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 Linux system, you can use the `yum` package manager to install a PEM agent. Please note that before using a package manager to install the PEM agent on a host, you must:

- Install the `epel-release` package on the host by running any one of the following commands:
 - `yum -y install https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-7.noarch.rpm`
 - `yum install epel-release`

Note

You may need to enable the `[extras]` repository definition in the `CentOS-Base.repo` file (located in `/etc/yum.repos.d`).

- You must also have credentials that allow access to the EnterpriseDB repository. For information about requesting credentials, visit:

[EnterpriseDB Repository Access Steps.](#)

After receiving your repository credentials you can:

1. Create the repository configuration file.
2. Modify the file, providing your user name and password.
3. Install the `edb-pem-agent` package.

Creating a Repository Configuration File

To create the 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`.

Modifying the file, providing your user name and password

After creating the `edb.repo` file, use your choice of editor to ensure that the value of the enabled parameter is `1`, and replace the `username` and `password` placeholders in the `baseurl` specification with the name and password of a registered EnterpriseDB user.

```
[edb]
name=EnterpriseDB RPMs $releasever - $basearch
baseurl=https://<username>:<password>@yum.enterprisedb.com/edb/redhat/rhel-$releasever-
$basearch
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/ENTERPRISEDB-GPG-KEY
```

If you want to install PEM Agent 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](#).

Installing the PEM Agent

After saving your changes to the configuration file, you can use the `yum install` command to install

edb-pem-agent:

`yum install edb-pem-agent`

When the installation is complete, `yum` will display 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-program-options.x86_64 0:1.53.0-27.el7
  edb-as12-server-libs.x86_64 0:12.2.3-1.rhel7
  snmp++.x86_64 0:3.3.8-1.rhel7

  boost-chrono.x86_64 0:1.53.0-27.el7
  boost-regex.x86_64 0:1.53.0-27.el7
  libcurl-pem.x86_64 0:7.61.1-2.rhel7

Complete!
[root@localhost yum.repos.d]#
[root@localhost yum.repos.d]# 
```

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.

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 EnterpriseDB repository. To request credentials for the repository, [contact EnterpriseDB](#).

The following steps will walk you through using the EnterpriseDB apt repository to install a Debian package. When using the commands, replace the username and password with the credentials provided by EnterpriseDB.

1. Go to <https://apt.enterprisedb.com/> and log in as root:

```
sudo su -
```

2. Configure the EnterpriseDB repository:

```
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'
```

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
```

Installing a PEM Agent on a SLES Host

For detailed information about installing Advanced Server and supporting components on a SLES host, please consult the

[EDB Postgres Advanced Server Installation Guide](#)

SLES packages are available from:

<https://zypp.enterprisedb.com>

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>/ pemOpensuse_boost
```

```
zypper refresh
```

```
zypper install edb-pem-agent
```

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 supports agent self-registration, but you can use the `pemworker` utility to register the agent if you skip PEM agent registration during a graphical installation or use an RPM package to install a PEM agent.

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	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 database server restart is required by the pemagent such as Audit Manager, Log Manager, or Tuning Wizard, then you must set the value for `allow_server_restart` as `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`.

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 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`. For example, on a CentOS or RHEL 6.x system, you would use the command:

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

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](#)

1.4 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 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 [EnterpriseDB website](#)

1.5 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. 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.

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.

1.6 Reference - Linux Service Script

The Postgres server on which the PEM server resides must contain a service script. Postgres installers generated by EnterpriseDB create a service script for you; if you are using a Postgres server from another source, you must provide a service script.

You can use the following example of a linux service script as a starting point when developing a script for a Postgres installation that was installed or built from a source that does not provide one. Please ensure (if you copy and paste from this example) that the line breaks are copied correctly.

```
|#!/bin/bash
| # chkconfig: 2345 85 15
| # description: Starts and stops the PostgreSQL/Postgres Plus Advanced
| Server database server
| # PostgreSQL/Postgres Plus Advanced Server Service script template for
| Linux
| # Please modify the values accordingly
| DB_DESC="Database Server - PostgreSQL 9.5"
| DB_INSTALL_DIR=/opt/PostgreSQL/9.5
| DB_BIN_DIR=${DB_INSTALL_DIR}/bin
| DB_LIB_DIR=${DB_INSTALL_DIR}/lib
| DB_DATA_DIR=${DB_INSTALL_DIR}/data
| DB_HBA_FILE=${DB_DATA_DIR}/pg_hba.conf
| DB_CONF_FILE=${DB_DATA_DIR}/postgresql.conf
```

```

| DB_PID_FILE=${DB_DATA_DIR}/postmaster.pid
| DB_STARTUP_LOG=${DB_DATA_DIR}/pg_log/startup.log
| DB_SERVICE_USER=postgres
| _die()
| {
|   echo ""
|   echo "FATAL ERROR: $*"
|   echo ""
|   exit 1
| }
| if [ `id -u` != 0 ]; then
|   _die "You must run this script as the root."
| fi

| # Source function library.
| if [ -f /etc/rc.d/functions ];
| then
|   . /etc/init.d/functions
| fi
start()
| {
|   STARTDBSERVER=0
|   if [ -e "${DB_PID_FILE}" ]
|   then
|     PIDOFDB=`head -n 1 "${DB_PID_FILE}"`"
|     PIDALIVEDB=""
|     if [ -n "${DB_PID_FILE}" ]; then
|       PIDALIVEDB=`ps -p "${PIDOFDB}" | grep
| "${PIDOFDB}"`"
|     fi
|     if [ -n "${PIDALIVEDB}" ]
|     then
|       echo "The '${DB_DESC}' is already running.
|             PID(${PIDALIVEDB})."
|       exit
|     else
|       STARTDBSERVER=1
|     fi
|     else
|       STARTDBSERVER=1
|     fi
|   fi
|   if [ "${STARTDBSERVER}" != 0 ]
|   then
|     echo "Starting ${DB_DESC}..."
|     su - "${DB_SERVICE_USER}" -c
|     "LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\"${DB_LIB_DIR}:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH\""

```

```

\"${DB_BIN_DIR}/pg_ctl\" -w start -D \"${DB_DATA_DIR}\" -I
\"${DB_STARTUP_LOG}\" -o \"${DB_STARTUP_OPTIONS}\"
| if [ $? -eq 0 ];
| then
| echo "${DB_DESC} started successfully."
| exit 0
| else
| echo "${DB_DESC} did not start in a timely fashion, please see
'${DB_STARTUP_LOG}' for details."
| exit 1
| fi
| fi
| }
| stop()
| {
| if [ -e "${DB_PID_FILE}" ]
| then
| PIDOFDB=`head -n 1 "${DB_PID_FILE}"``
| PIDALIVEDB=""
| if [ -n "${DB_PID_FILE}" ]; then
| PIDALIVEDB=`ps -p "${PIDOFDB}" | grep "${PIDOFDB}"``
| fi
| if [ -n "${PIDALIVEDB}" ]
| then
| echo "Stopping ${DB_DESC}..."
| su - "${DB_SERVICE_USER}" -c
"LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\"${DB_LIB_DIR}:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH\""
\"${DB_BIN_DIR}/pg_ctl\" stop -m fast -D \"${DB_DATA_DIR}\"
-I \"${DB_STARTUP_LOG}\" -o \"${DB_STARTUP_OPTIONS}\"
| else
| echo "The '${DB_DESC}' is not running."
| fi
| else
| echo "The '${DB_DESC}' is not running."
| fi
| }
| reload()
| {
| echo "Reloading '${DB_DESC}'..."
| su - "${DB_SERVICE_USER}" -c
"LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\"${DB_LIB_DIR}:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH\""
\"${DB_BIN_DIR}/pg_ctl\" reload -D \"${DB_DATA_DIR}\" -I
\"${DB_STARTUP_LOG}\" -o \"${DB_STARTUP_OPTIONS}\"
| }
| restart()
| {

```

```

| echo "Restarting '${DB_DESC}'..."
| su - "${DB_SERVICE_USER}" -c
"LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\\"${DB_LIB_DIR}\:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH\"
\"${DB_BIN_DIR}/pg_ctl\" restart -m fast -w -D
\"${DB_DATA_DIR}\\" -I \"${DB_STARTUP_LOG}\\" -o
\"${DB_STARTUP_OPTIONS}\\""
| if [ $? -eq 0 ];
| then
| echo "'${DB_DESC}' restarted successfully."
| exit 0
| else
| echo "'${DB_DESC}' did not start in a timely fashion, please see
'${DB_STARTUP_LOG}' for details."
| exit 1
| fi
|
| }
| _die_incomplete_requirement()
|{
| echo "One or more required configuration variables are not set:"
| _die $*
| }
| _validate_script()
|{
| if [ -z "${DB_INSTALL_DIR}" ]; then
| _die_incomplete_requirement "Missing installation directory";
| fi
| if [ ! -d "${DB_INSTALL_DIR}" ]; then
| _die_incomplete_requirement "The specified - '${DB_INSTALL_DIR}'
is not a valid installation directory. It is not present on the
system.";
| fi
| if [ -z "${DB_BIN_DIR}" ]; then
DB_BIN_DIR=${DB_INSTALL_DIR}/bin; fi
| if [ ! -d "${DB_BIN_DIR}" ]; then
| _die_incomplete_requirement "The specified - '${DB_BIN_DIR}' is
not a valid bin directory. It is not present on the system.";
| fi
| if [ ! -f "${DB_BIN_DIR}/pg_config" -o ! -f
"${DB_BIN_DIR}/pg_ctl" ]; then
| _die_incomplete_requirement "The specified - '${DB_BIN_DIR}' does
not contain the database server binaries.";
| fi
| if [ -z "${DB_LIB_DIR}" ]; then
DB_LIB_DIR=${DB_INSTALL_DIR}/lib; fi
| if [ -z "${DB_DESC}" ]; then DB_DESC=`${DB_BIN_DIR}/pg_config
--version`; fi

```

```

| if [ -z "${DB_DATA_DIR}" ]; then
| _die_incomplete_requirement "Missing data directory settings in the
script. Please set 'DB_DATA_DIR' variable in the script.";
| fi
| if [ ! -d "${DB_DATA_DIR}" ]; then
| _die_incomplete_requirement "The specified - '${DB_DATA_DIR}' is
not a valid. It is not present on the system.";
| fi
| if [ ! -f "${DB_DATA_DIR}/PG_VERSION" -o ! -d
"${DB_DATA_DIR}/base" -o ! -d "${DB_DATA_DIR}/global" ]; then
| _die_incomplete_requirement "The directory - '${DB_DATA_DIR}'
does not look like a valid PostgreSQL/Postgres Plus Advanced Server
data directory."
| fi
| if [ -z "${DB_SERVICE_USER}" ]; then
| _die_incomplete_requirement "The service-user is not specified in
the service script. Please set 'DB_SERVICE_USER' variable in the
script."
| fi
| DB_VALID_SERVICE_USER=`cat /etc/passwd | grep
"^\${DB_SERVICE_USER}:"`
| if [ -z "${DB_VALID_SERVICE_USER}" ]; then
| _die_incomplete_requirement "The service-user
'\${DB_SERVICE_USER}' is not present on the system. Please specify
the correct information."
| fi
| DB_DATA_DIR_OWNER=`ls -l ${DB_DATA_DIR}/PG_VERSION | awk
'{print $3}'`
| if [ x"\${DB_DATA_DIR_OWNER}" != x"\${DB_SERVICE_USER}" ]; then
| _die_incomplete_requirement "The specified user -
'\${DB_SERVICE_USER}' does not own the data directory -
'\${DB_DATA_DIR}'. The data directory is owned by the user -
'\${DB_DATA_DIR_OWNER}'."
| fi
| if [ -z "${DB_HBA_FILE}" ]; then
DB_HBA_FILE=${DB_DATA_DIR}/pg_hba.conf; fi
| if [ ! -f "${DB_HBA_FILE}" ]; then
| _die_incomplete_requirement "The hba-file - '\${DB_HBA_FILE}' does
not exist."
| fi
| if [ -z "${DB_CONF_FILE}" ]; then
DB_CONF_FILE=${DB_DATA_DIR}/postgresql.conf; fi
| if [ ! -f "${DB_CONF_FILE}" ]; then
| _die_incomplete_requirement "The config-file - '\${DB_CONF_FILE}'
does not exist."
| fi

```

```

| if [ -z "${DB_PID_FILE}" ]; then
DB_PID_FILE=${DB_DATA_DIR}/postmaster.pid; fi
| if [ -z "${DB_STARTUP_LOG}" ]; then
DB_STARTUP_LOG=${DB_DATA_DIR}/pg_log/startup.log; fi
| DB_STARTUP_OPTIONS=""
| if [ x"${DB_CONF_FILE}" != x"${DB_DATA_DIR}/postgresql.conf" ];
then
| DB_STARTUP_OPTIONS="-c 'config_file=${DB_CONF_FILE}'"
| fi
| if [ x"${DB_HBA_FILE}" != x"${DB_DATA_DIR}/pg_hba.conf" ]; then
| DB_STARTUP_OPTIONS="${DB_STARTUP_OPTIONS} -c
'hba_file=${DB_HBA_FILE}'"

fi

if [ x"${DB_PID_FILE}" != x"${DB_DATA_DIR}/postmaster.pid" ]; then

| DB_STARTUP_OPTIONS="${DB_STARTUP_OPTIONS} -c
'external_pid_file=${DB_PID_FILE}'"
| fi
| if [ x"${DEBUG_VALIDATION}" = x"1" ]; then
| echo "Using these values in the scripts:"
| echo ""
| echo "DB_DESC : ${DB_DESC}"
| echo ""
| echo "DB_INSTALL_DIR : ${DB_INSTALL_DIR}"
| echo "DB_BIN_DIR : ${DB_BIN_DIR}"
| echo "DB_LIB_DIR : ${DB_LIB_DIR}"
| echo ""
| echo "DB_DATA_DIR : ${DB_DATA_DIR}"
| echo "DB_HBA_FILE : ${DB_HBA_FILE}"
| echo "DB_CONF_FILE : ${DB_CONF_FILE}"
| echo "DB_PID_FILE : ${DB_PID_FILE}"
| echo "DB_STARTUP_LOG : ${DB_STARTUP_LOG}"
| echo ""
| echo "DB_SERVICE_USER : ${DB_SERVICE_USER}"
| echo "DB_STARTUP_OPTIONS : ${DB_STARTUP_OPTIONS}"
| echo ""
| fi
| }
| DEBUG_VALIDATION=0
| # See how we were called.
| case "$1" in
| start)
| _validate_script
| start

```

```

| ;;
| stop)
| _validate_script
| stop
| ;;
| reload)
| _validate_script
| reload
| ;;
| restart)
| _validate_script
| restart
| ;;
| condrestart)
| _validate_script

if [ -e "${DB_PID_FILE}" ]
then
PIDOFDB=`head -n 1 "${DB_PID_FILE}"
PIDALIVEDB=""
if [ -n "${DB_PID_FILE}" ]; then
PIDALIVEDB=`ps -p "${PIDOFDB}" | grep
"${PIDOFDB}"
fi
if [ -n "${PIDALIVEDB}" ]
then
restart
else
echo "The '${DB_DESC}' is not running."
fi
else
echo "The '${DB_DESC}' is not running."
fi
;;
status)
_validate_script
su - "${DB_SERVICE_USER}" -c
"LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\"${DB_LIB_DIR}\:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH\""
"\${DB_BIN_DIR}/pg_ctl\ status -D \"\${DB_DATA_DIR}\\" -l
"\${DB_STARTUP_LOG}\\" -o \"\${DB_STARTUP_OPTIONS}\\""
| ;;
| validate)
| DEBUG_VALIDATION=1
| _validate_script
| exit 0
| ;;

```

```
| *)
| echo "Usage: $0
{start|stop|restart|condrestart|reload|status|validate}"
| exit 1
| esac
```

2 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.

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>

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 EnterpriseDB 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 EnterpriseDB Website.

2.1 What's New

The following features have been added to create Postgres Enterprise Manager 7.14:

- Search Object Functionality: This functionality helps you to search a database object (schema, index, table, etc.) within a database using a text string and wildcard, and locate them in the browser tree.
- SMTP emails and SNMP traps: Newer versions of PEM Agents will be able to send SMTP emails and SNMP traps using multiple PEM Agents simultaneously. The users will get the notification even when the PEM Agent on PEM Server is **down**.
- **Unmanaged** state on the Monitoring dashboard: The database servers registered with PEM for administration only are not bound to any PEM Agent. Those servers state will be identified as

Unmanaged on the Monitoring dashboard instead of **Unknown**.

- 4096-bit key for generating the SSL certificates: The PEM configuration script, installer, and PEM Agent are modified to generate certificates using the 4096-bit key to improve security.
- Support for the SHA256 algorithm (sslutils v1.3): Signing certificate algorithm is changed to SHA256 from SHA1 to improve security.
- Other features and changes include:
 - Enhancements to the Schema Diff tool (Beta) add support for Packages, Sequences, Synonyms, Domain, Domain Constraints, Collation, FTS Configuration, FTS Dictionary, FTS Parser, FTS Template, Foreign Tables
 - Improved accessibility support in different third party libraries
 - Added support for Python 3.8
 - Added support for the `toast_tuple_target` and `parallel_workers` parameters
 - The ability to warn the user if an unsupported, deprecated or unknown browser is detected
 - Support for a new v3 version of REST API, which includes SNMP v3 support

The Package Deployment wizard and Streaming Replication wizard are no longer available from PEM v7.14 forward.

2.2 Postgres Enterprise Manager - Overview

Postgres Enterprise Manager (PEM) consists of components that provide the management and analytical features of PEM:

- **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 web interface:** 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 installer, and is accessed via your choice of web browser.
- **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.

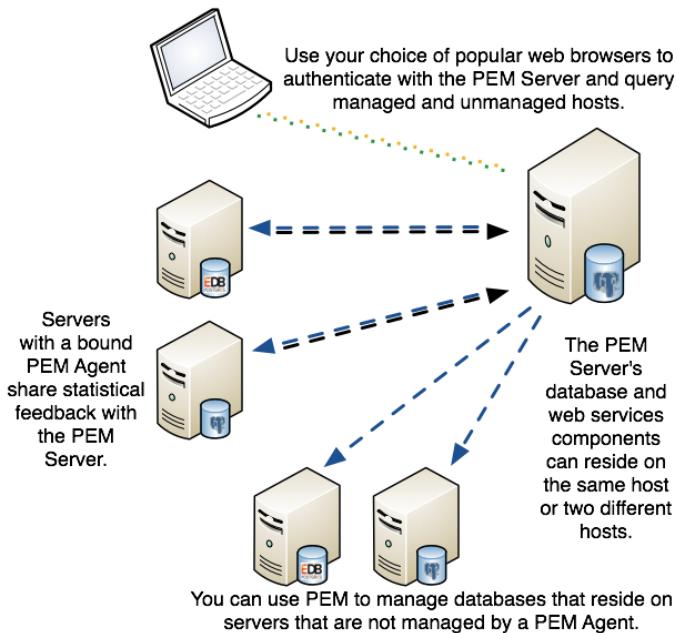
The PEM agent installer creates two executables: the PEM worker (`pemworker.exe`) and the PEM agent (`pemagent.exe`). Each PEM worker has a corresponding PEM agent that you can use to start or stop the PEM worker. The PEM agent will also restart the PEM worker should it terminate unexpectedly.

The PEM worker log file contains information related to PEM worker activity (probe activities, heartbeat responses, etc.), and is stored in `/var/log/pem/worker.log`.

- **SQL Profiler plugin:** This plugin to the Postgres server is used to generate the monitoring data used by the SQL Profiler tool. Installation of the SQL Profiler plugin is optional, but the plugin must be installed into each instance of Postgres you wish to profile. The SQL Profiler may be used with any supported version of an EnterpriseDB distribution of a PostgreSQL server or an Advanced Server (not just those managed through the PEM server). See the [PEM SQL Profiler User's Guide](#)

for details and supported versions.

The architectural diagram below illustrates the relationship between the various servers and workstations involved in a typical PEM installation.



Hardware Prerequisites

For optimum speed 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

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.

2.3 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](#).

2.3.1 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 backing database server must be version 9.4 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 of choice.

Blackout	Status	Name	Alerts	Version	Processes	Threads	CPU Utilisation (%)	Memory Utilisation (%)	Swap Utilisation (%)	Disk Utilisation
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	Postgres Enterprise Manager Host	1	7.14.0-dev	316	811	26.52	72.83	23.48	57.66
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	PEM Agent on Remote Host	1	7.13.0	210	525	99.91	52.06	3.03	24.34

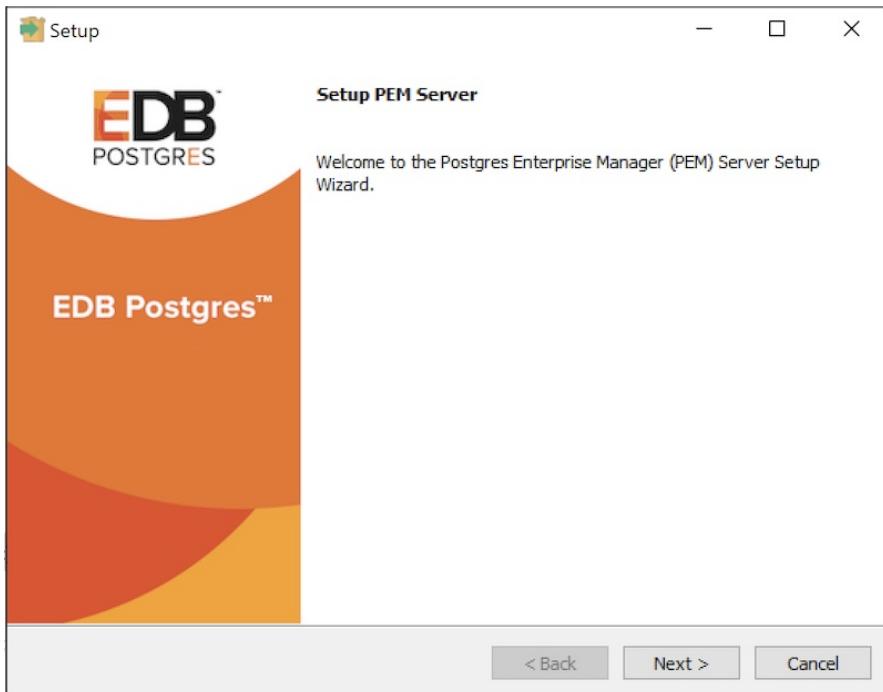
Blackout	Status	Name	Connections	Alerts	Version	Remotely Monitored?
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	Postgres Enterprise Manager Server	17	8	PostgreSQL 12.1 on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (GCC) 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-39), 64-bit	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	UP	EDB Postgres Advanced Server 11	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
<input type="checkbox"/>	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.

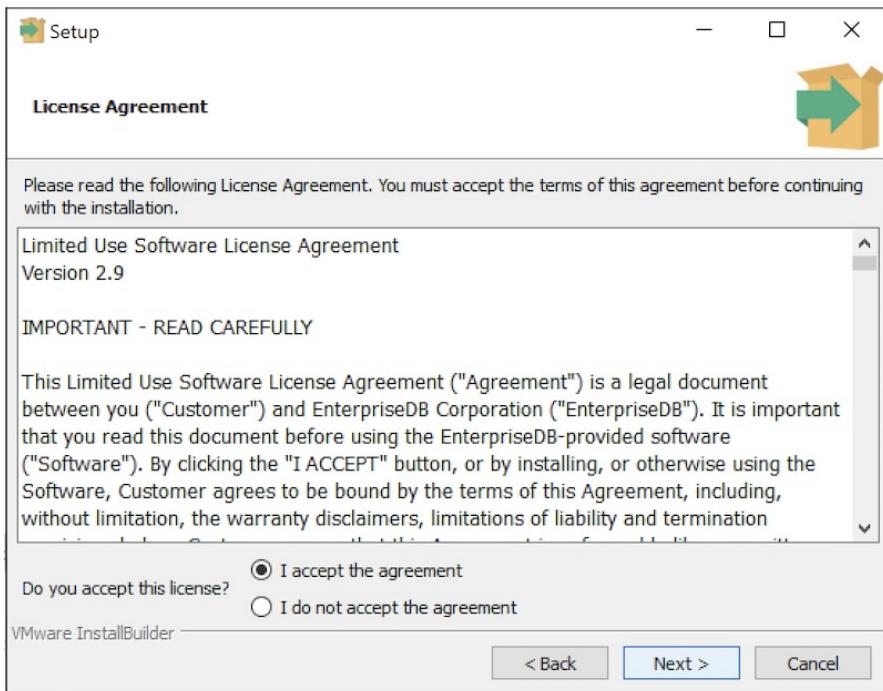
Installing the PEM Server and PEM-HTTPD on the Same Host

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).

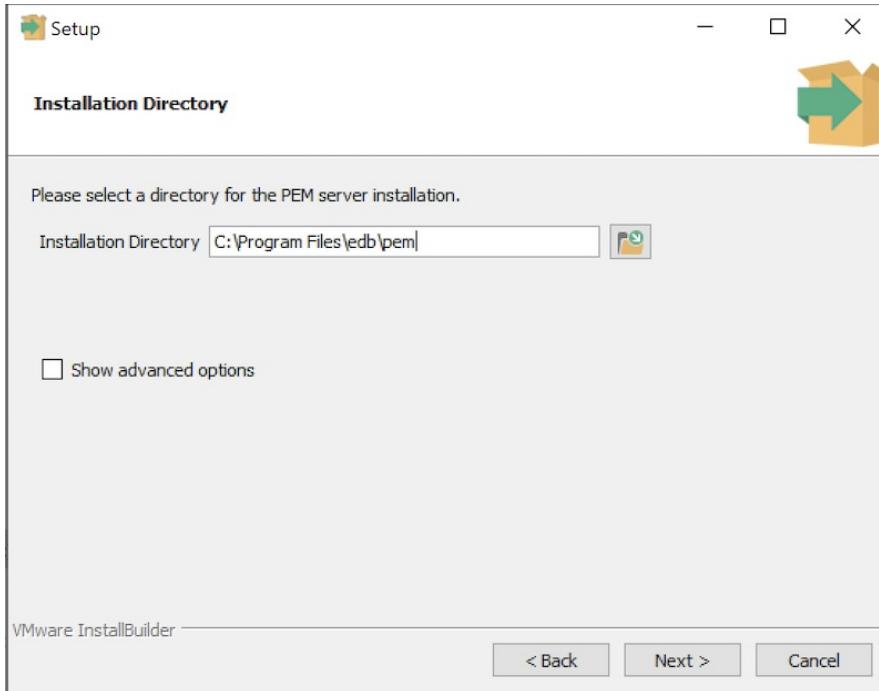
To invoke the PEM server installer on a Windows system, right click the installer icon and select **Run as Administrator**. The installer displays a **Welcome** dialog.



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:

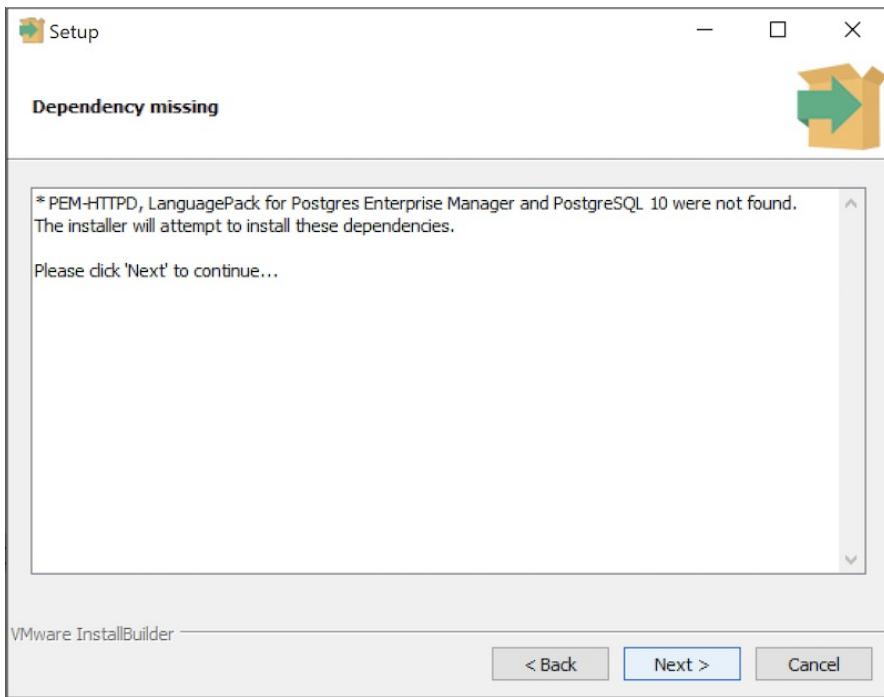
- By default, the PEM server is installed in `C:\Program Files\edb\pem` on Windows. Accept the default location, or use the **Installation Directory** button to open a browser dialog and select the directory in which the PEM server will be installed.
- Use the **Show advanced options** check box to instruct 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 10. If the installer does not locate these packages, it will inform you in the **Dependency missing** dialog.

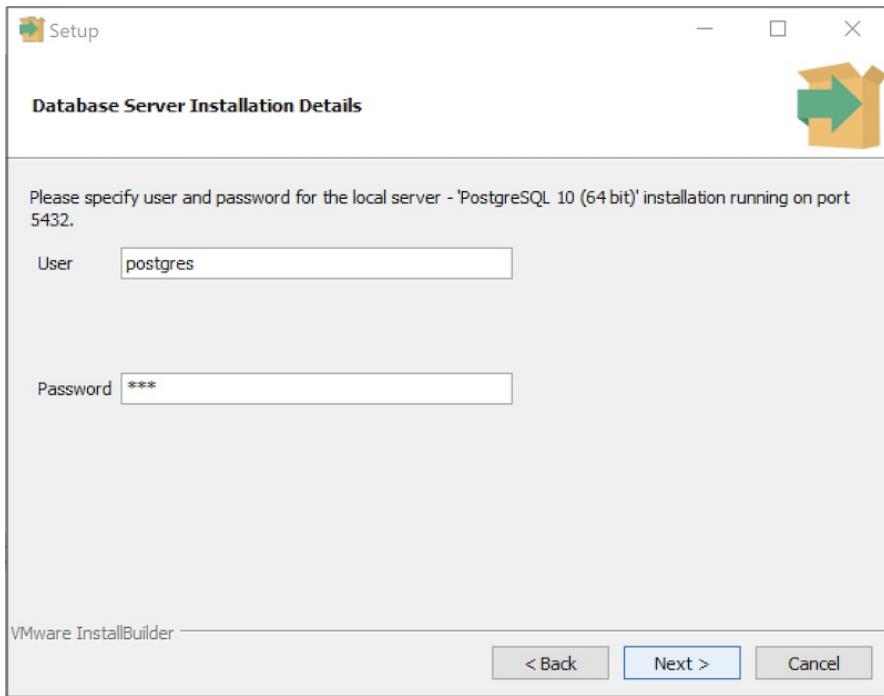
Note

By default EDB Language Pack is installed in `C:\edb\languagepack\v1`.

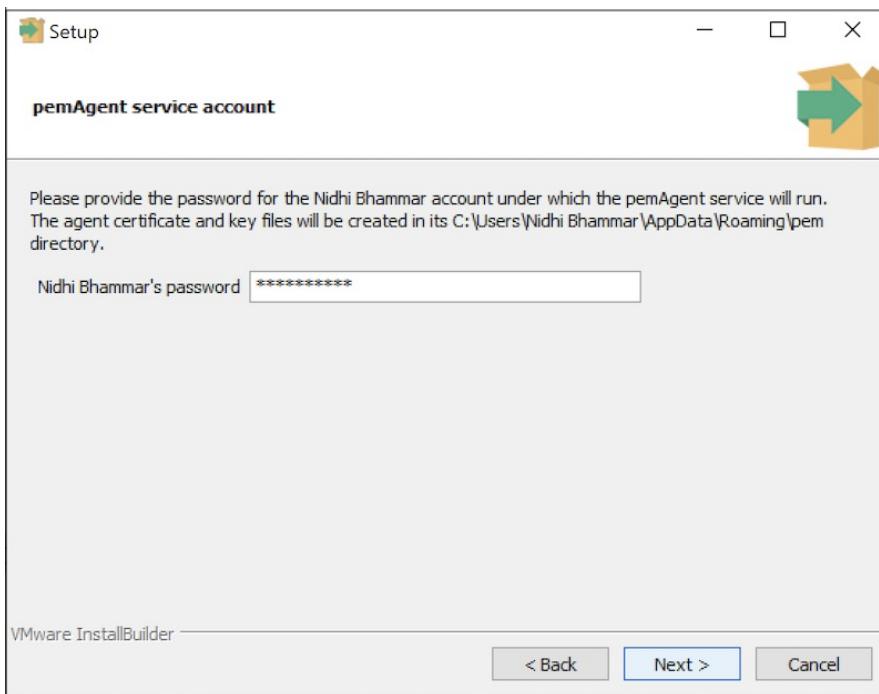


If the dependencies are missing, the PEM server installer will launch the respective installation wizards; follow the onscreen directions presented by the installation wizards for each package.

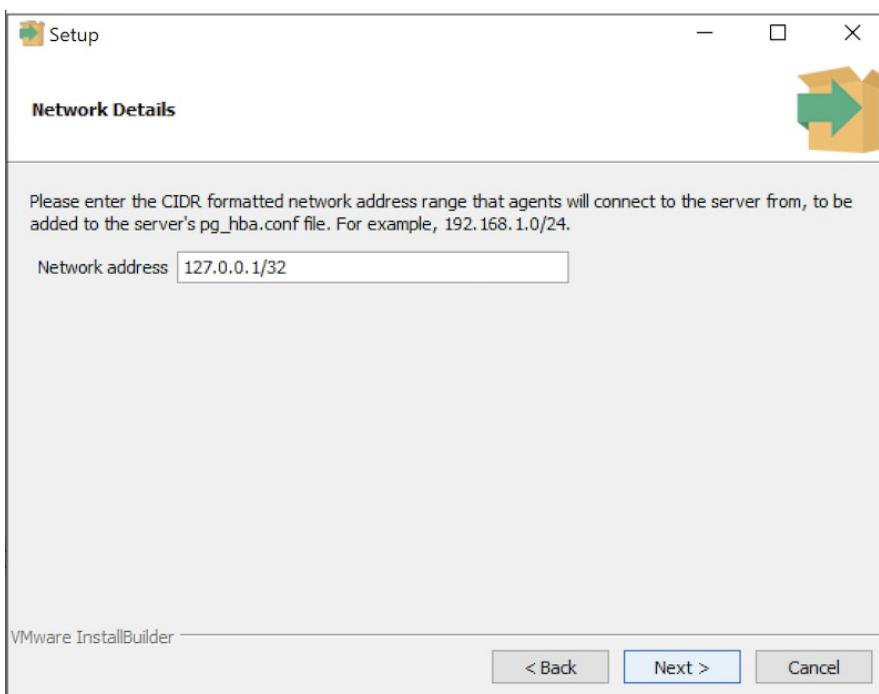
After installing any missing dependencies, the installation process continues by displaying the **Database Server Installation Details** dialog.



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.



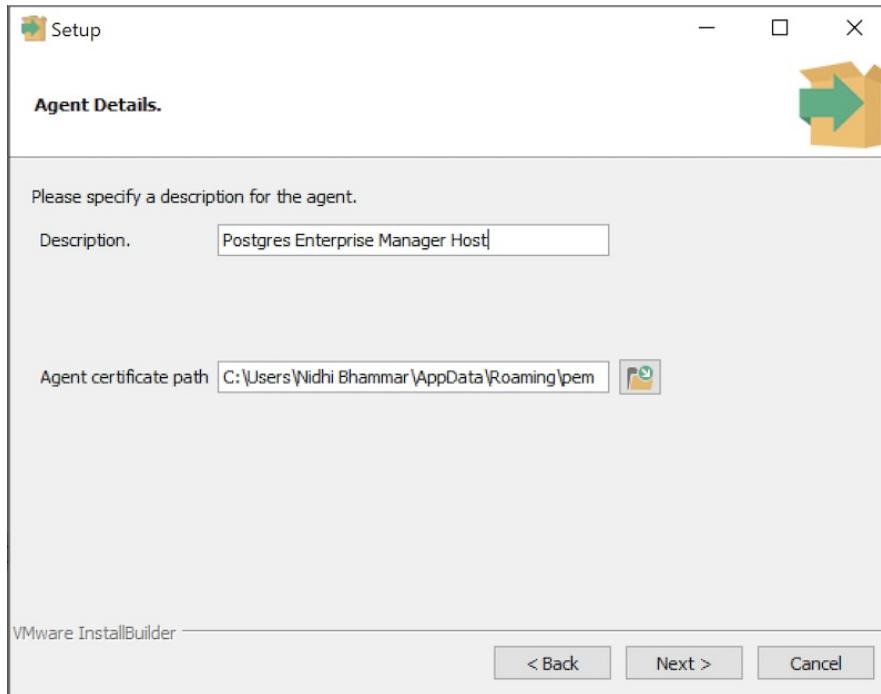
Use the **Network Details** dialog to specify the CIDR-style network address from which the PEM agents will connect to the server (the *client-side* address).

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.

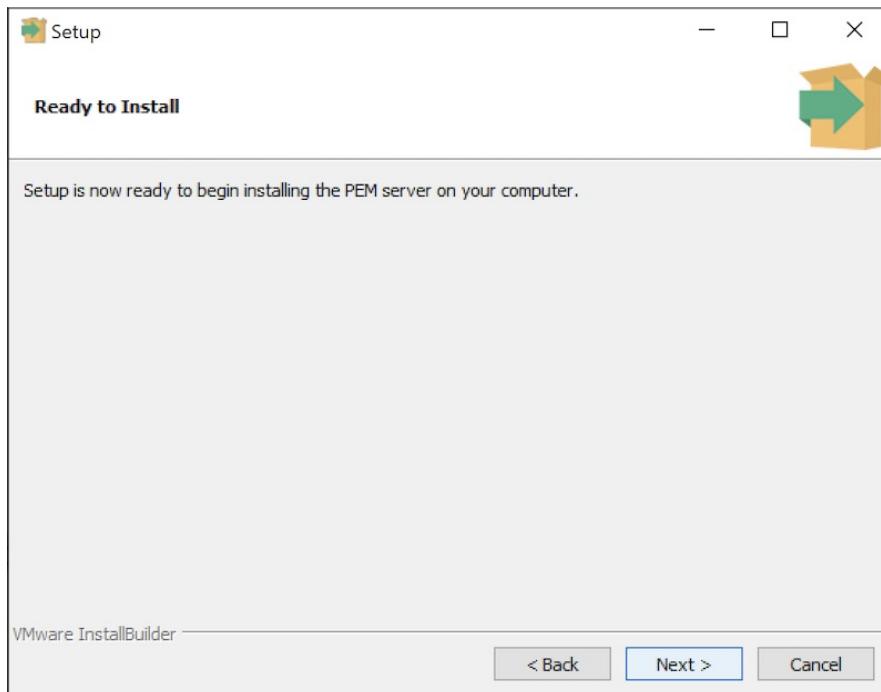
The specified address will be added to the server's `pg_hba.conf` file. You can specify additional network addresses by manually adding entries to the `pg_hba.conf` file on the PostgreSQL server if required, using the initial entry as a template.

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 garbage collection services. A certificate will also be installed in the location specified in the **Agent certificate path** field.

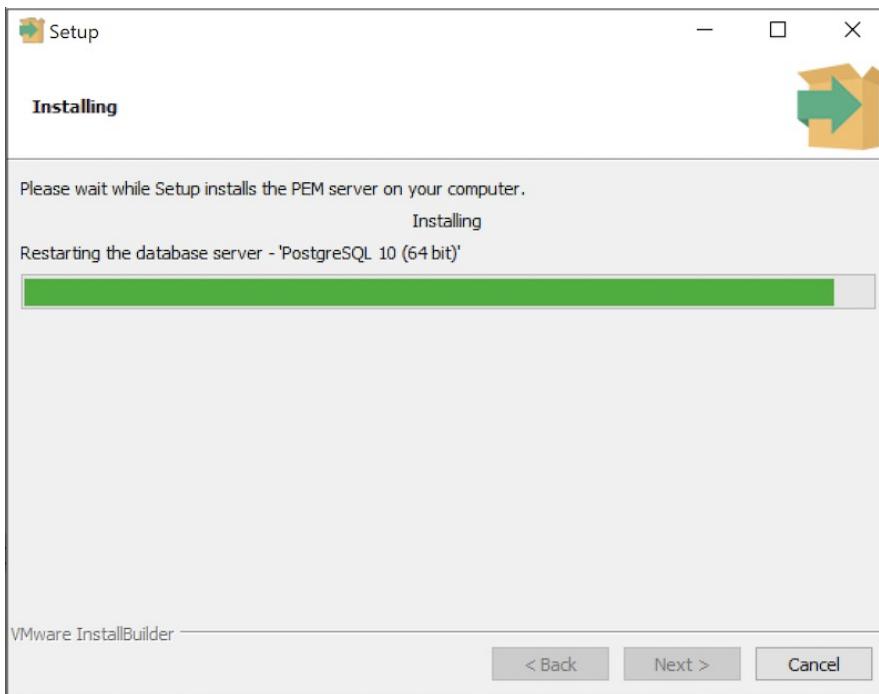


Enter an alternate description or select an alternate agent certificate path for the PEM agent, or accept the defaults. Click **Next** to continue to the **Ready to Install** dialog.

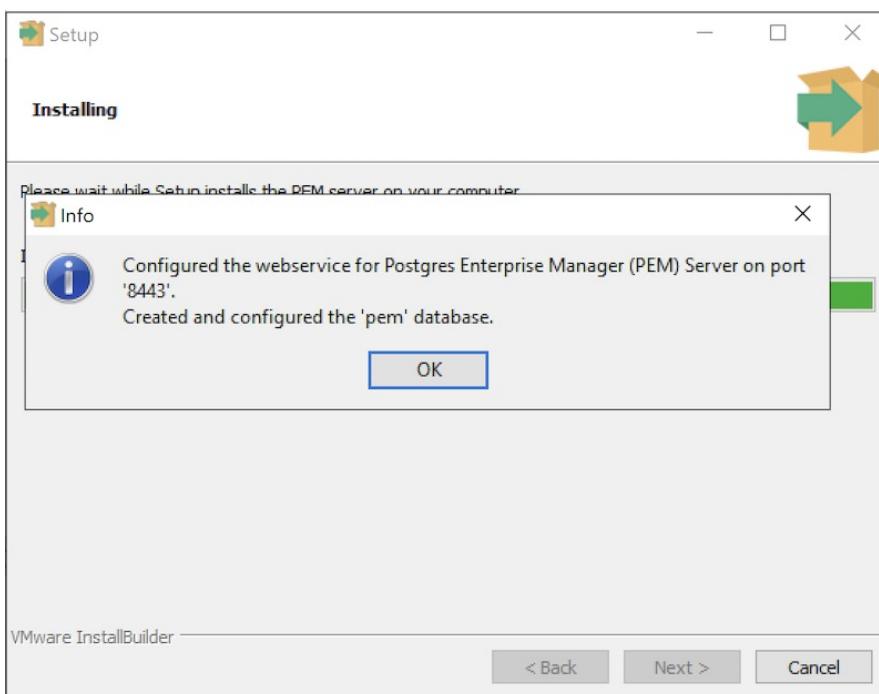


The wizard is now ready to install the PEM server.

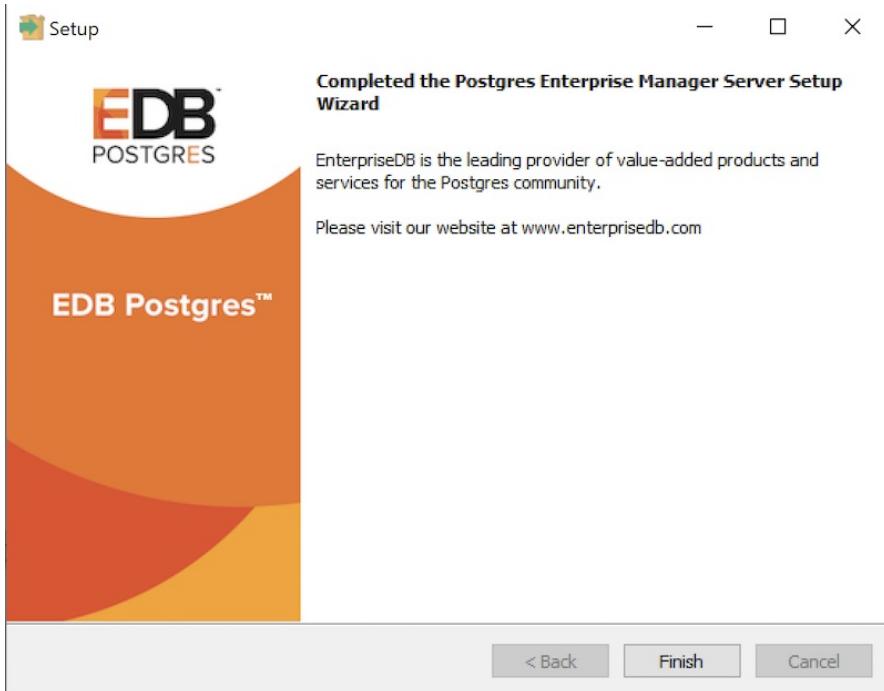
Click **Back** to modify any of the options previously selected, or **Next** to continue with the installation.



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.

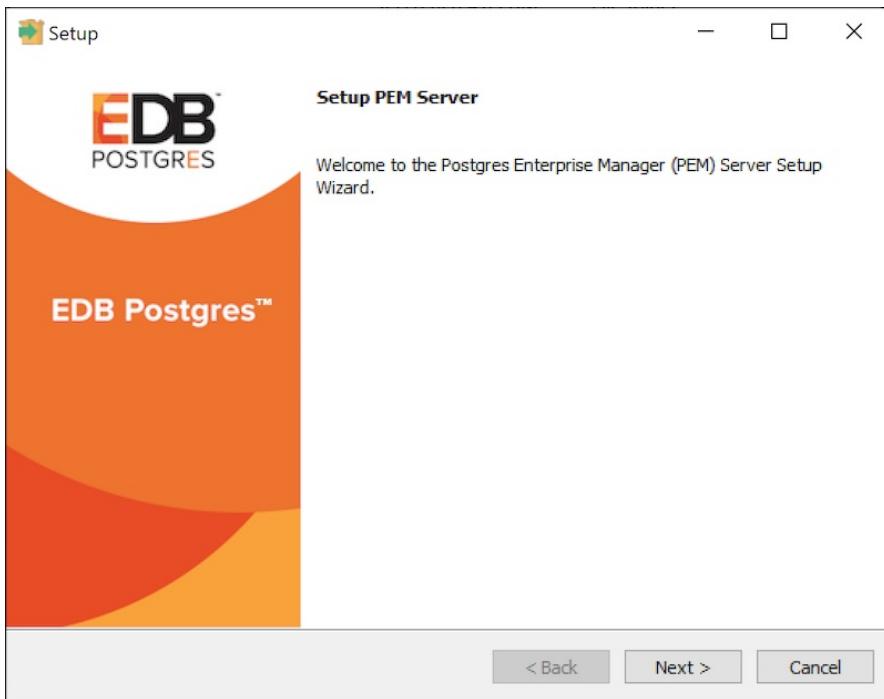


Installing the PEM Server and PEM-HTTPD on Separate Hosts

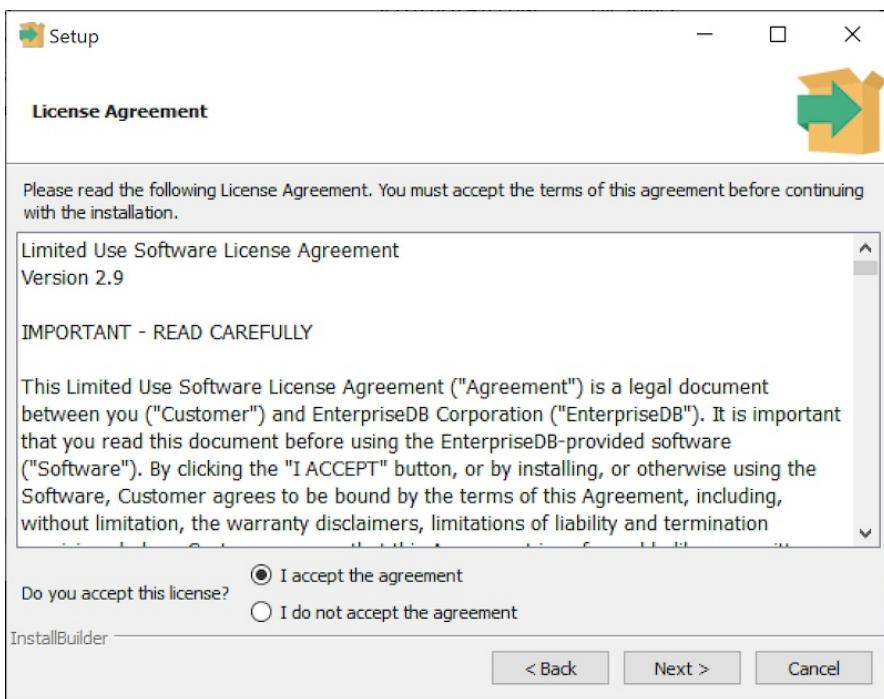
To use separate hosts for the PEM server backend database and PEM-HTTPD, you must:

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.

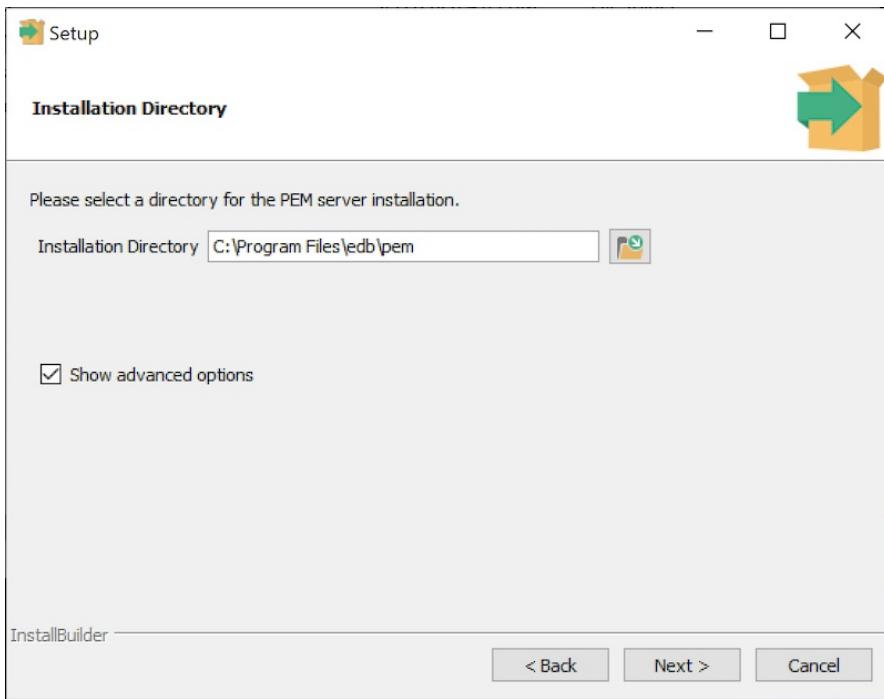
To invoke the PEM server installer on a Windows system, right click the installer icon and select `Run as Administrator`. The installer displays a `Welcome` dialog.



Click **Next** to continue to the **License Agreement** dialog.



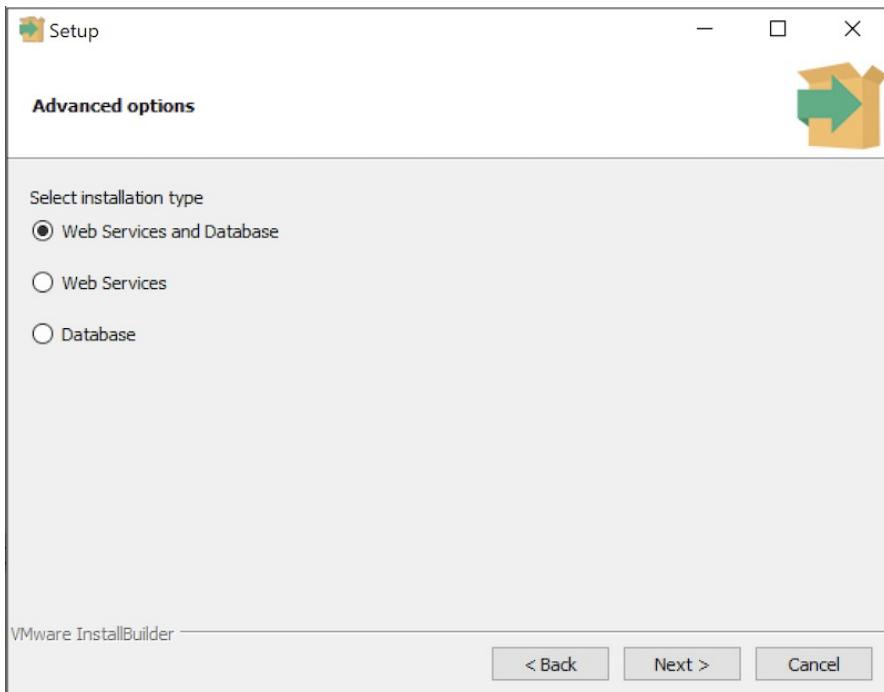
Carefully review the license agreement before highlighting the appropriate radio button and accepting the agreement; click **Next** to continue.



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.

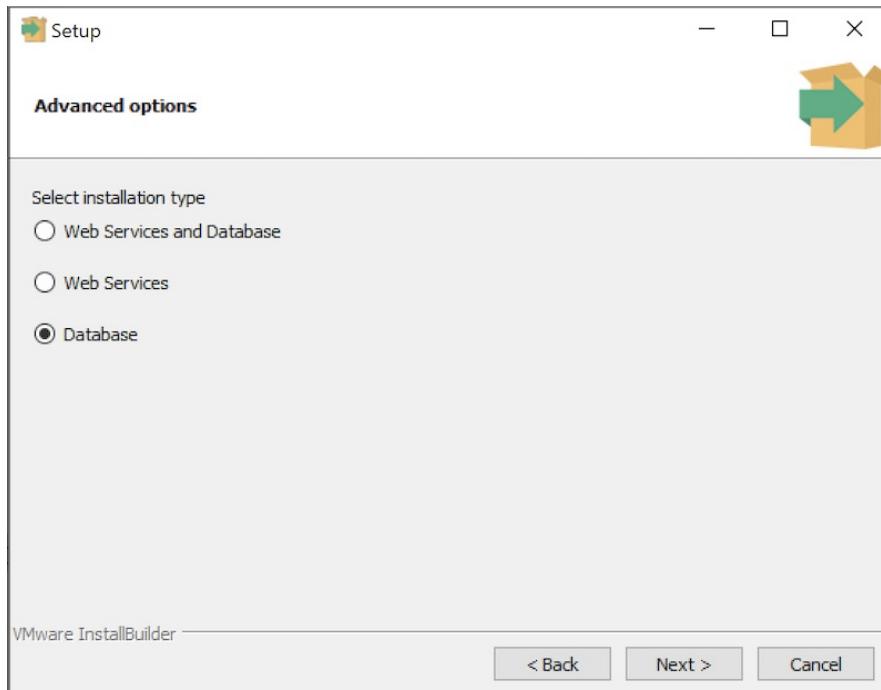
This option invokes the installation steps documented in [Installing Web Services](#) section.

- Select **Database** to use an existing Postgres server (version 9.4 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](#).

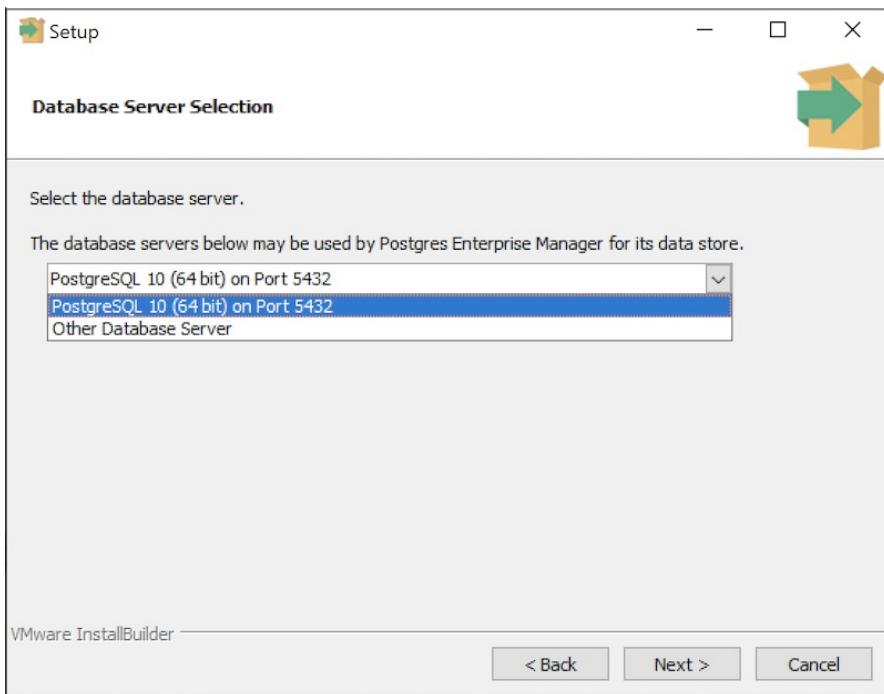
After selecting an installation option, click **Next** to continue.

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.

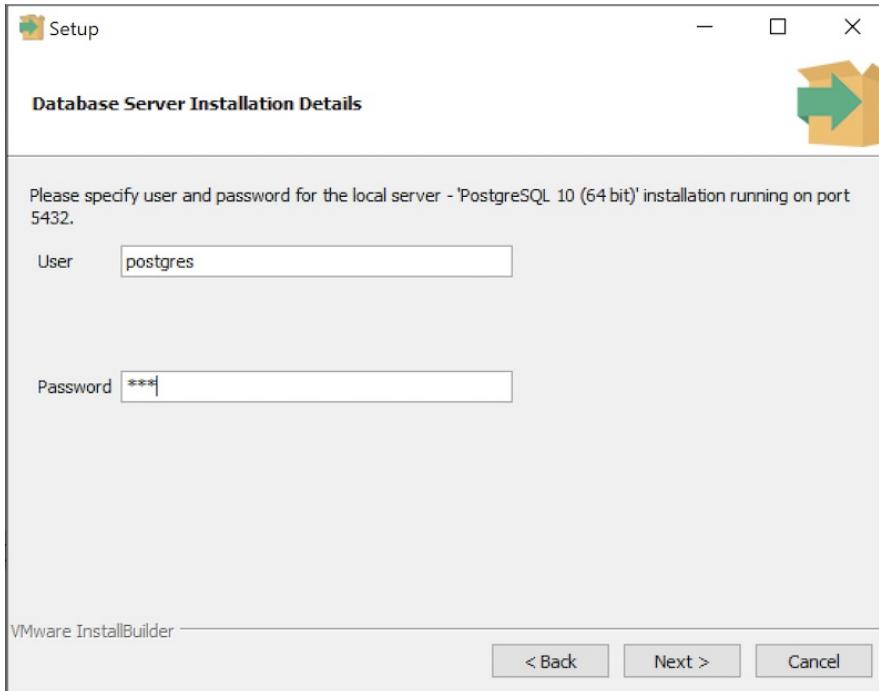
Note

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.

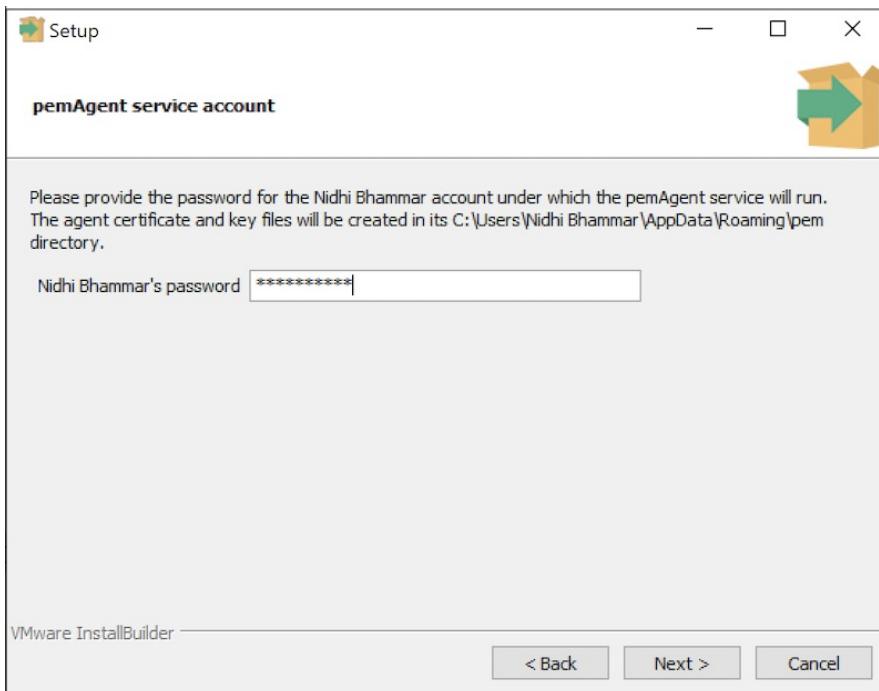


The information required on the **Database Server Installation Details** dialog may vary; the PEM server installer will ask you to provide only the information about the selected installation that it cannot locate:

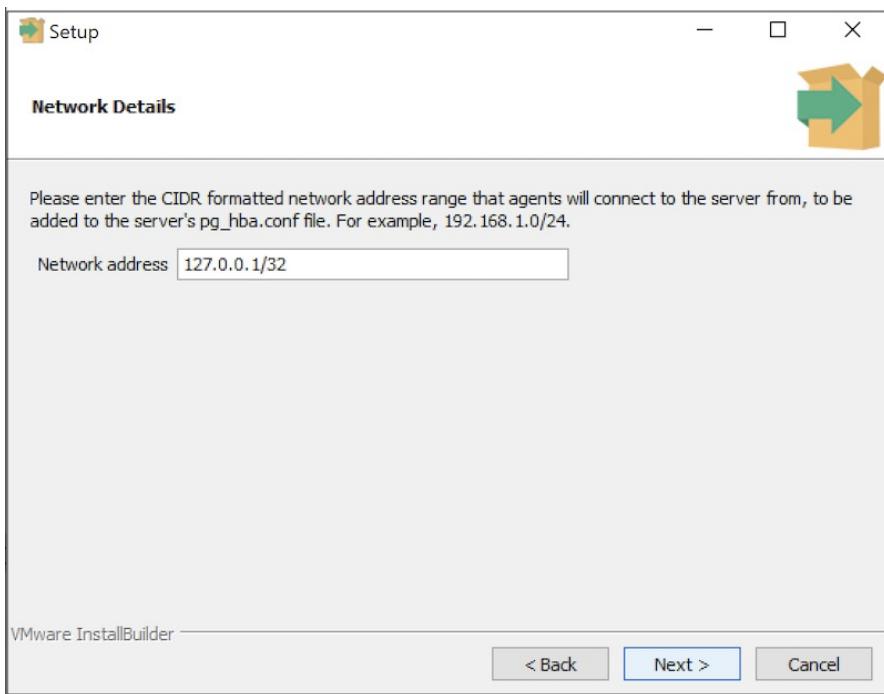
- Specify the name of a Postgres database superuser in the **User** field.
- Specify the password associated with that user in the **Password** field.

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.



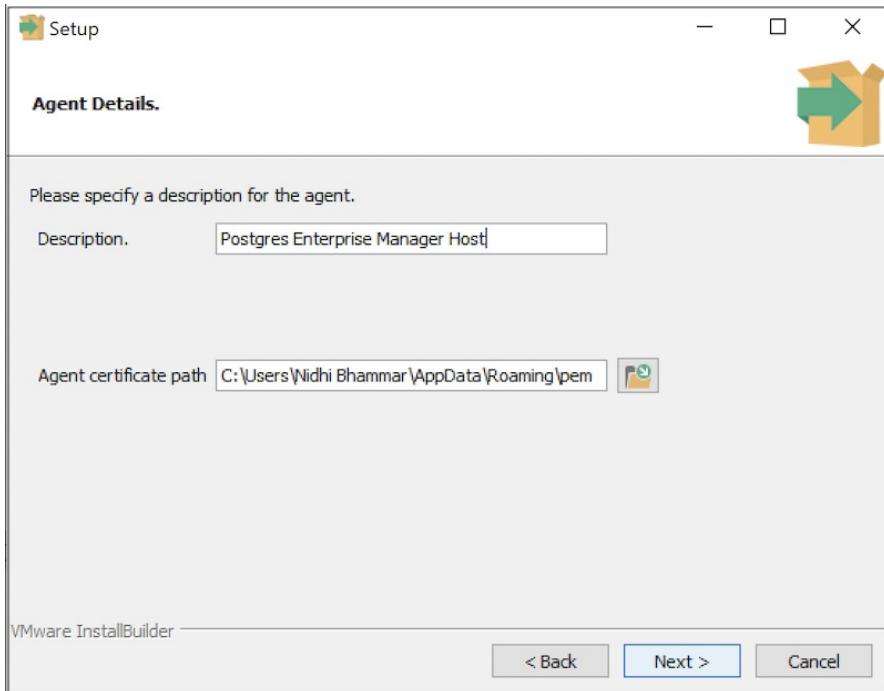
Use the [Network Details](#) dialog to specify the CIDR-style network address from which PEM agents will connect to the server (the *client-side* address). The specified address will be added to the server's [pg_hba.conf](#) file.

Note

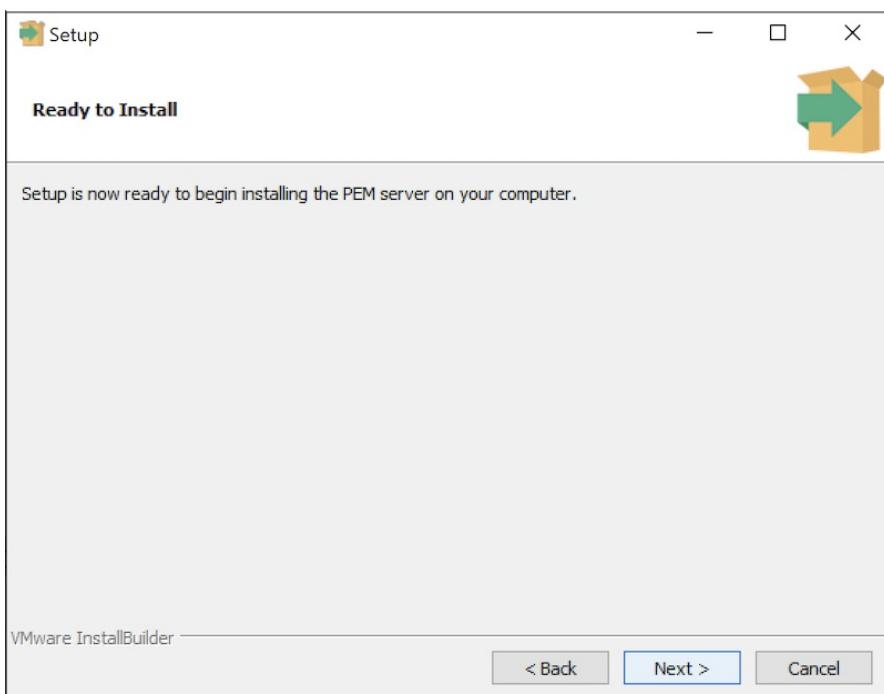
You can specify additional network addresses by manually adding entries to the [pg_hba.conf](#) file on the PostgreSQL server.

Accept the default (specifying the localhost), or specify a [Network address](#) range, and click [Next](#) to continue to the [Agent Details](#) dialog.

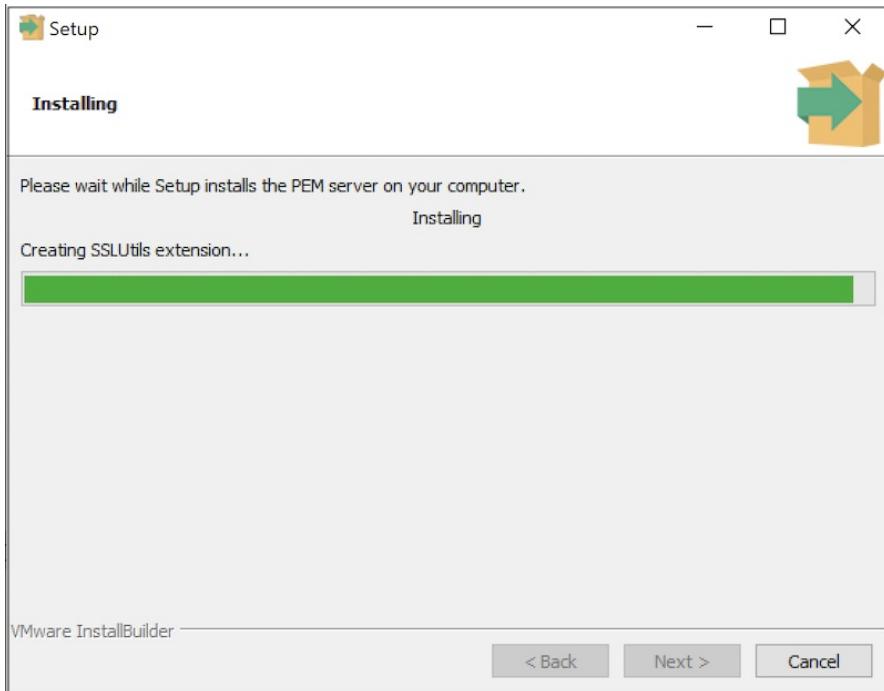
The PEM server installer will install a PEM agent on the host on which the server resides, to monitor the server and provide alert processing and garbage collection services. A certificate will also be installed in the location specified in the [Agent certificate path](#) field.



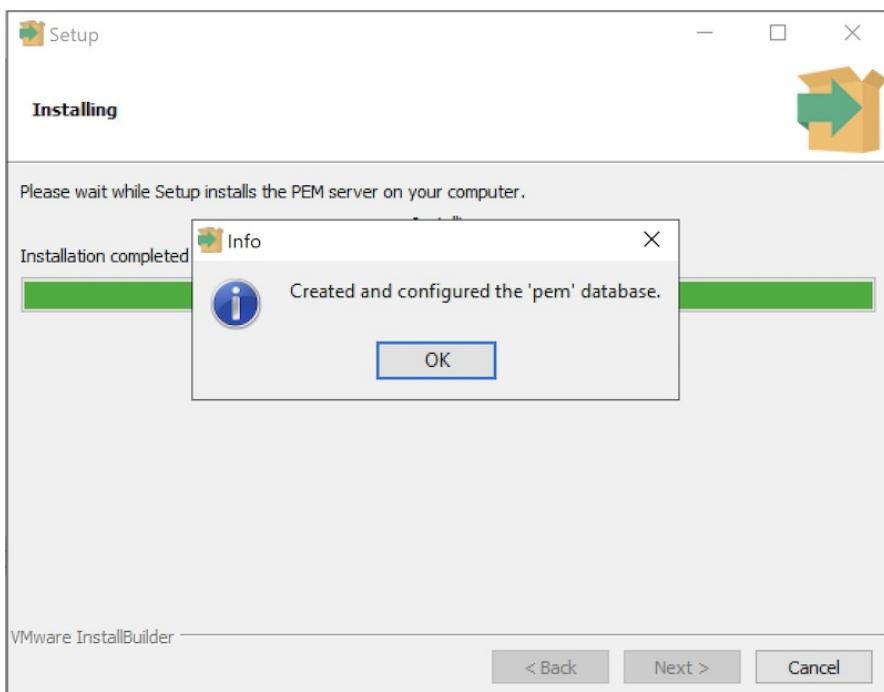
You can enter an alternate description or an alternate agent certificate path for the PEM agent, or accept the defaults. Click **Next** to continue.



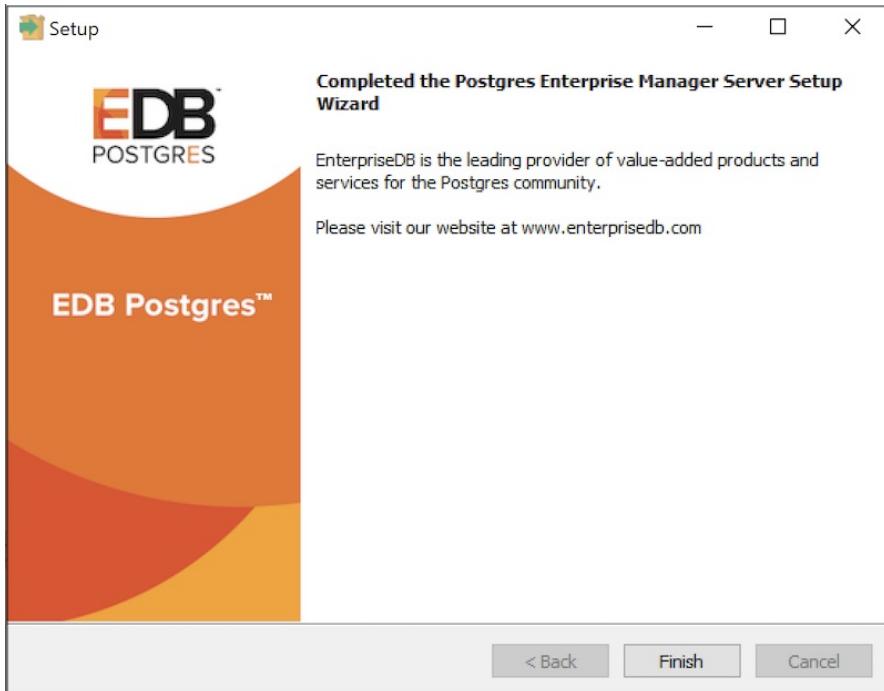
The wizard is now ready to install the PEM server. Click **Back** to modify any of the options previously selected, or **Next** to proceed with the installation.



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.



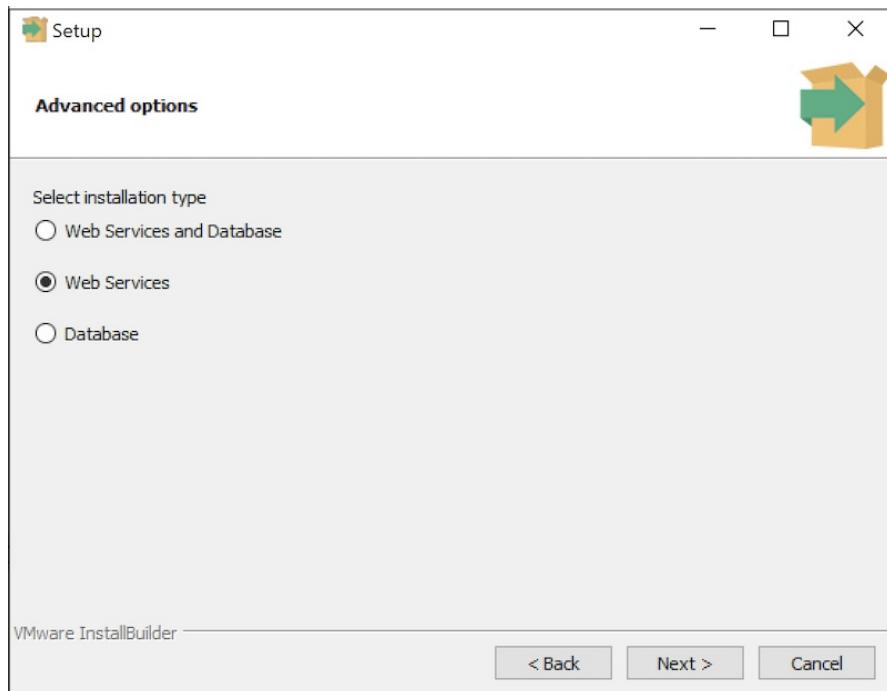
Click **OK** to acknowledge that the `pem` database has been created, and continue to the **Completed...** dialog.



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

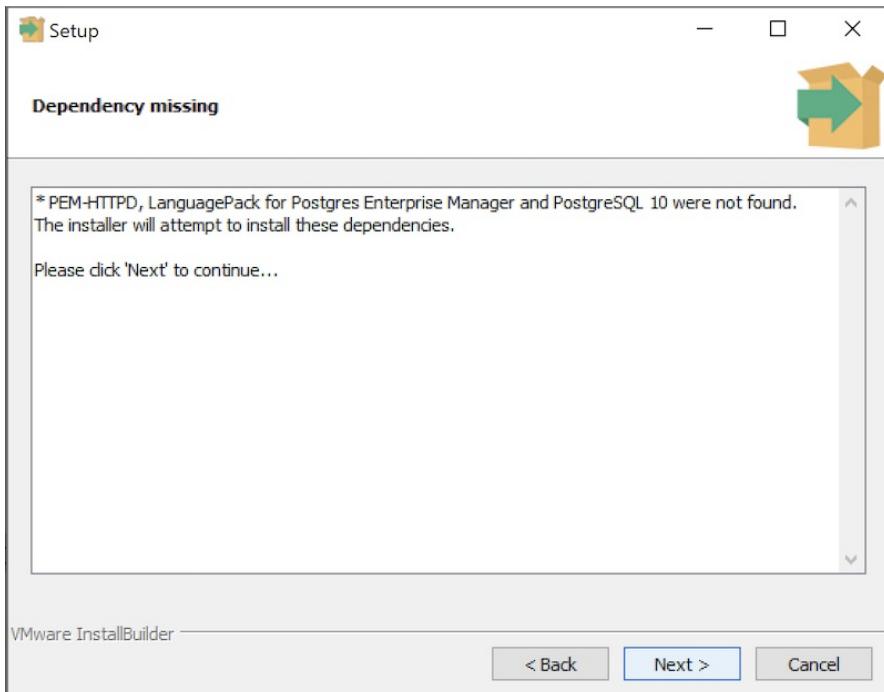
The current host may not be the host of the PEM backing database.

Before selecting this option, you must have:

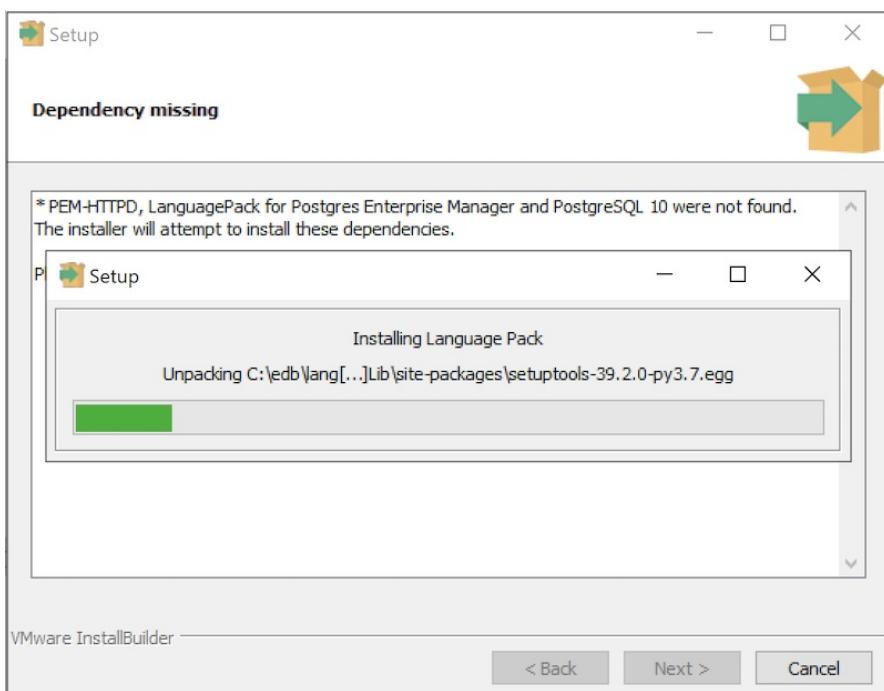
- Completed an installation of the PEM server installer on a host system, during which you specified a backing database for the PEM server.
- Modified the `pg_hba.conf` file on the PEM server database host to allow connections from the PEM-HTTPD host, and restarted the database server.

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.

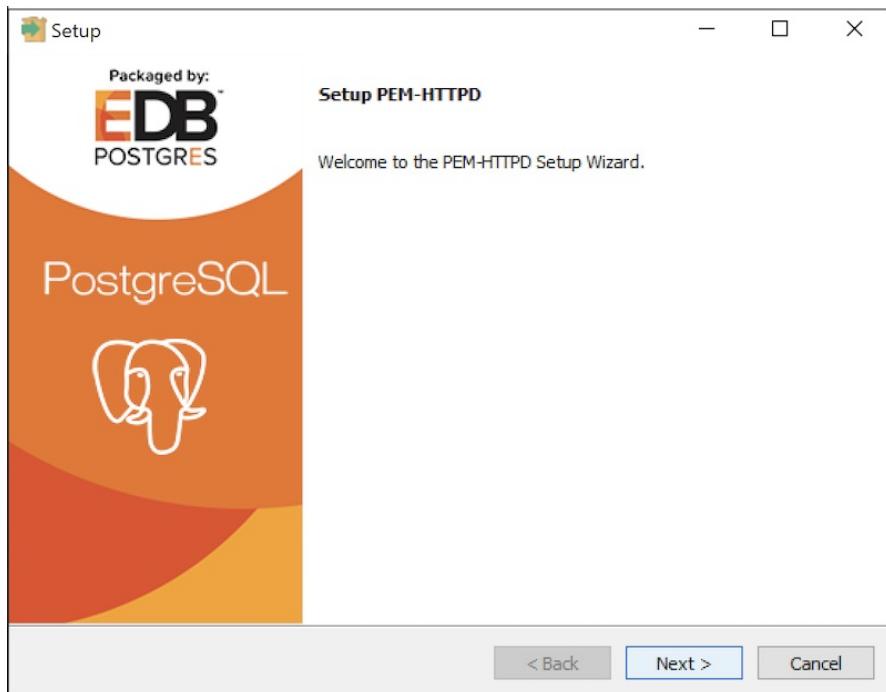
If the installer does not locate the components, the installer will inform you that one or more dependencies are missing.



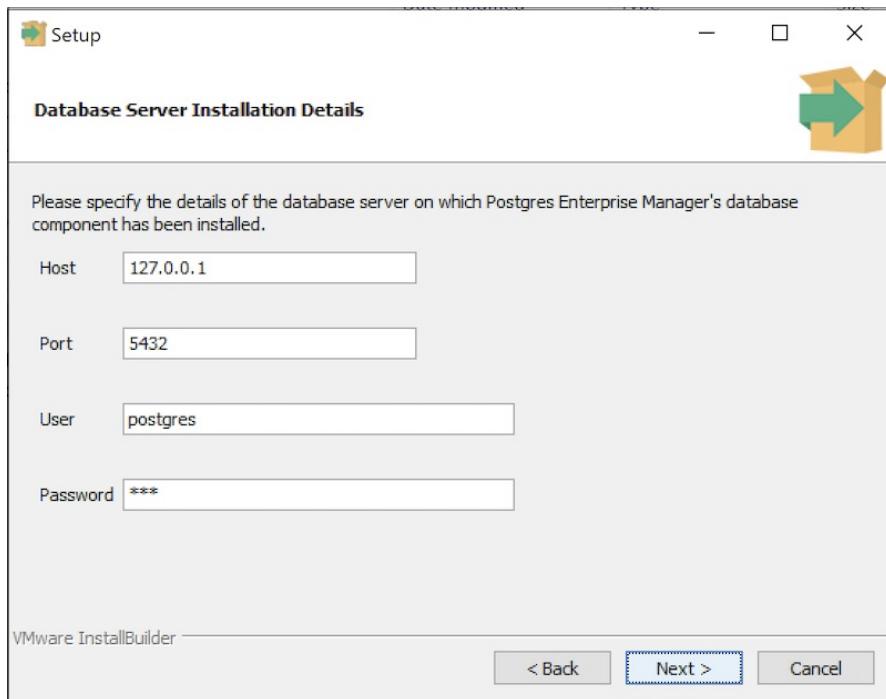
Click **Next** to instruct the server to install LanguagePack



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 9.4 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 9.4 or later (as bundled with the PEM Server installer)
- Advanced Server 9.4 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 [EnterpriseDB 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 9.4 or later (as distributed with the PEM server installer)
- Advanced Server 9.4 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 OPENSSLSPATH=<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.

4. 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](#)

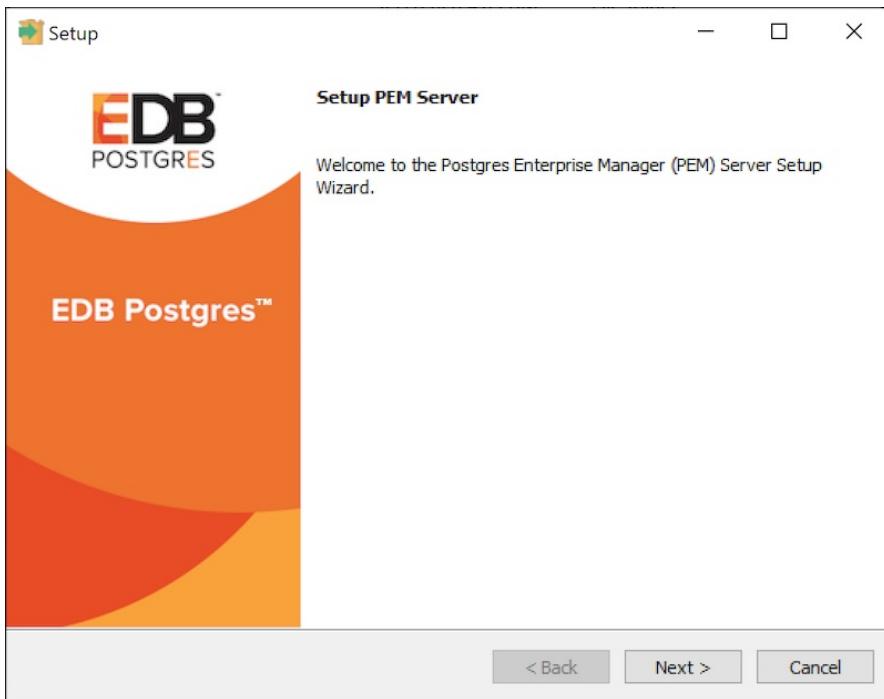
Invoking the PEM Server Installer

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:

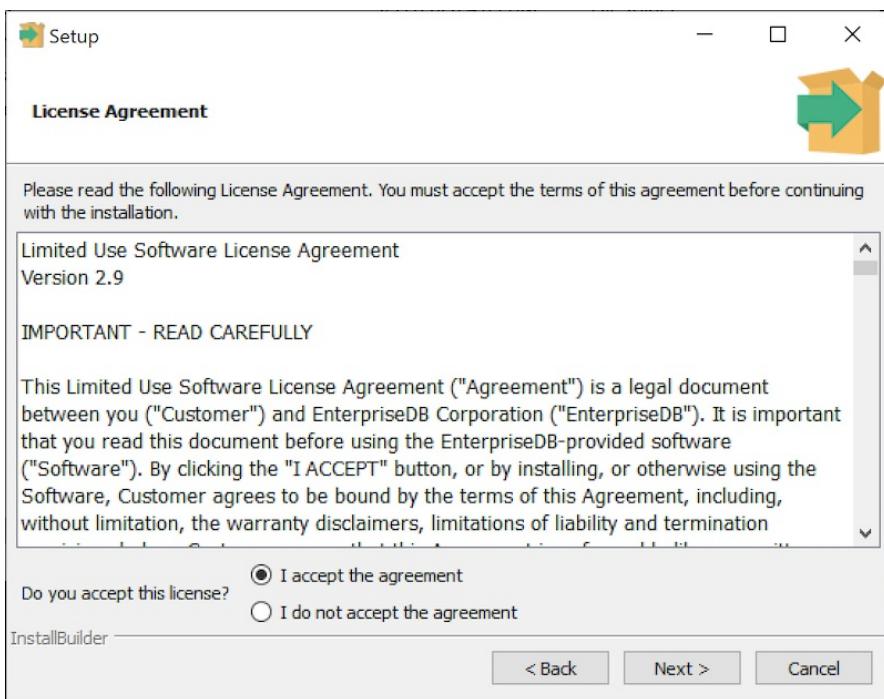
```
pem_server-7.<x>.<x>-<x>-<platform>
```

Where `x` is the major and minor versions of PEM and `platform` is the platform.

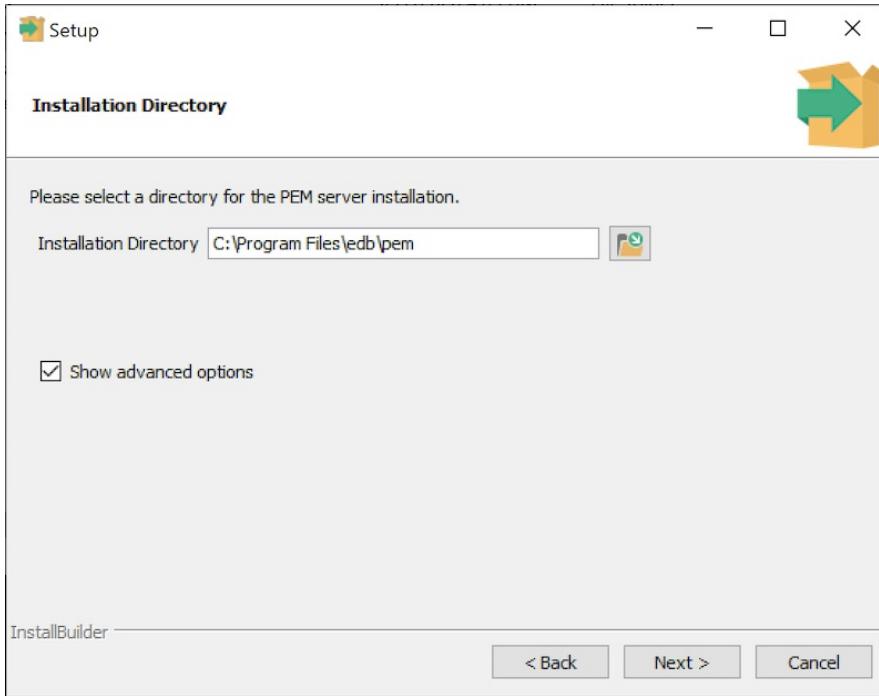
The installer displays a `Welcome` dialog.



Click **Next** to continue to the **License Agreement** dialog.



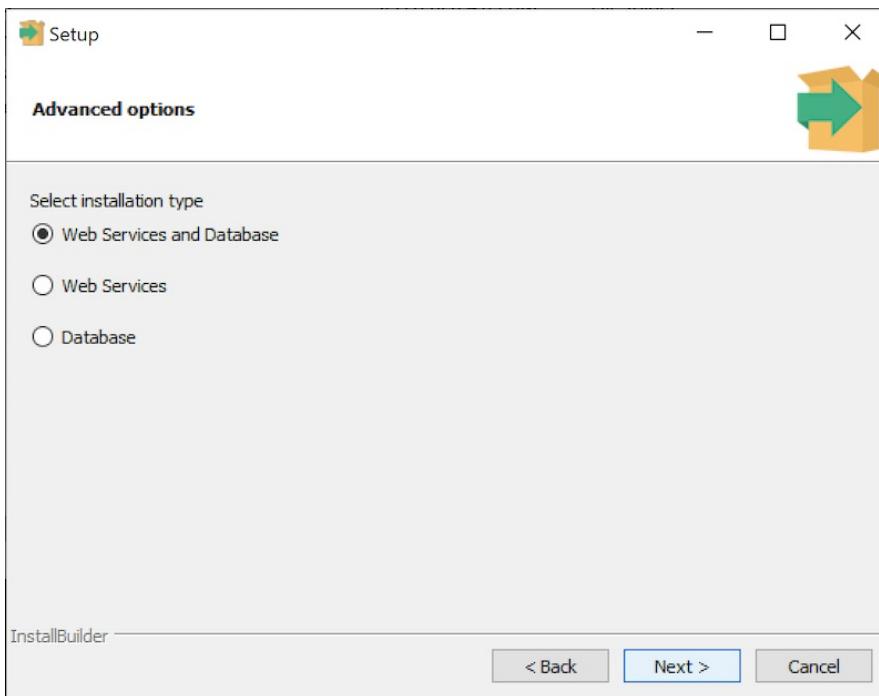
Carefully review the license agreement before highlighting the appropriate radio button and accepting the agreement; click **Next** to continue to the **Installation Directory** dialog.



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:

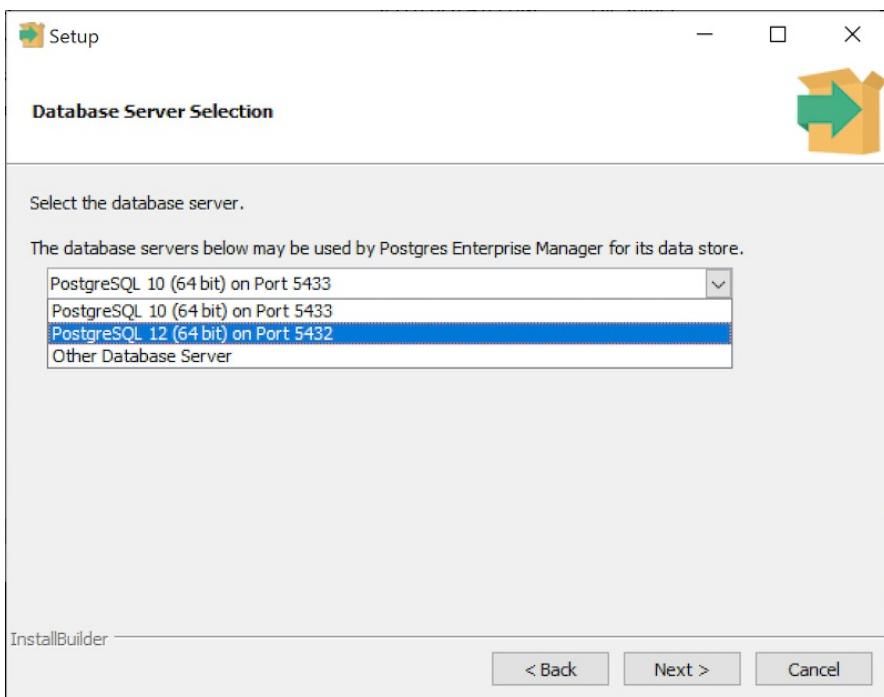
- **Web Services and Database** if both the Postgres server and the PEM-HTTPD server will reside on the current host. This option is valid if you are using an existing Postgres server to host the PEM

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).

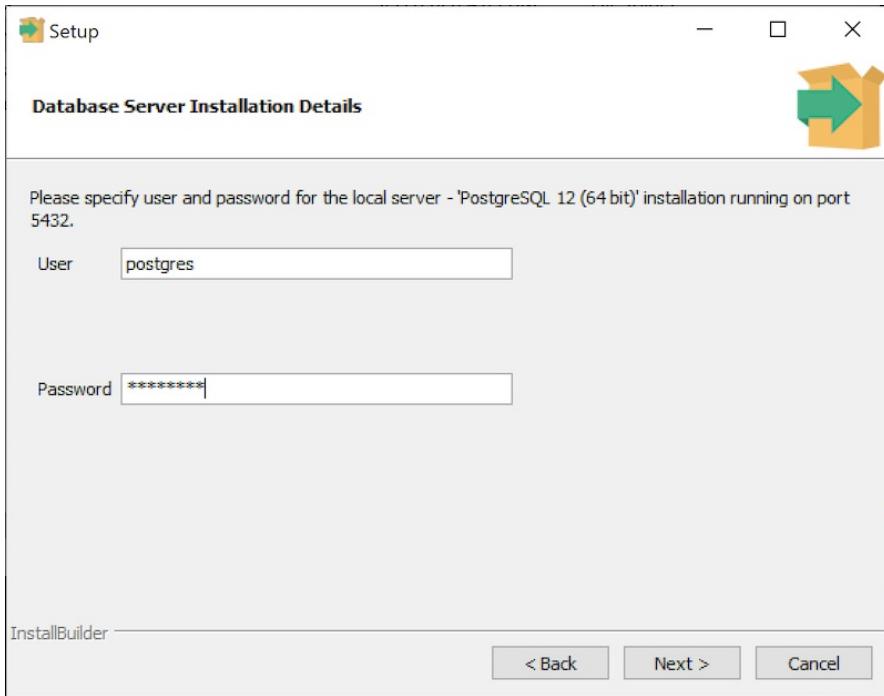
Note

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.

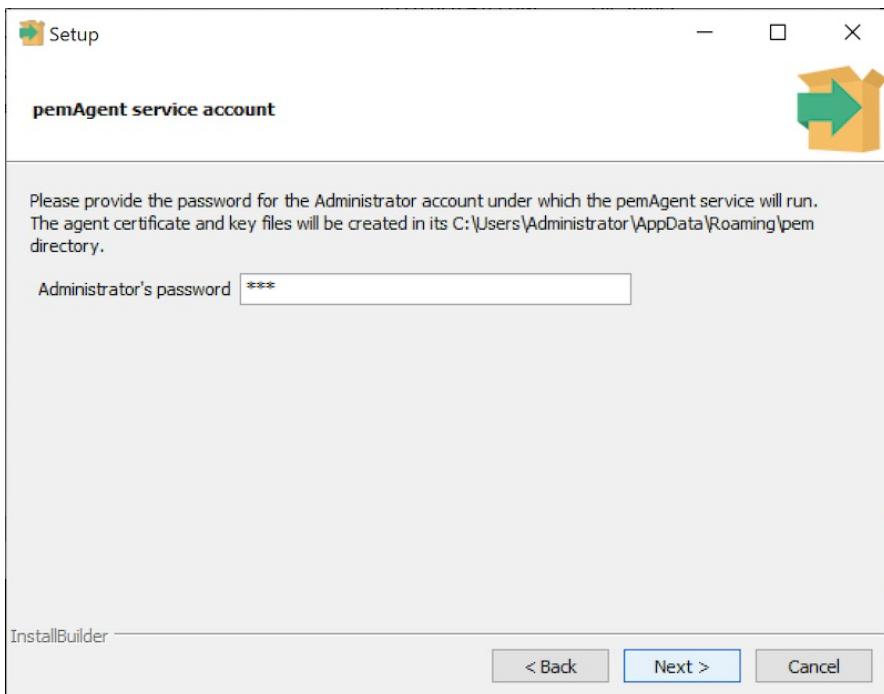
If you selected **Database** on the **Advanced options** dialog, the **Database Server Installation Details** dialog opens.



Use the fields on the **Database Server Installation Details** dialog to describe the connection to the Postgres server that will host the PEM server:

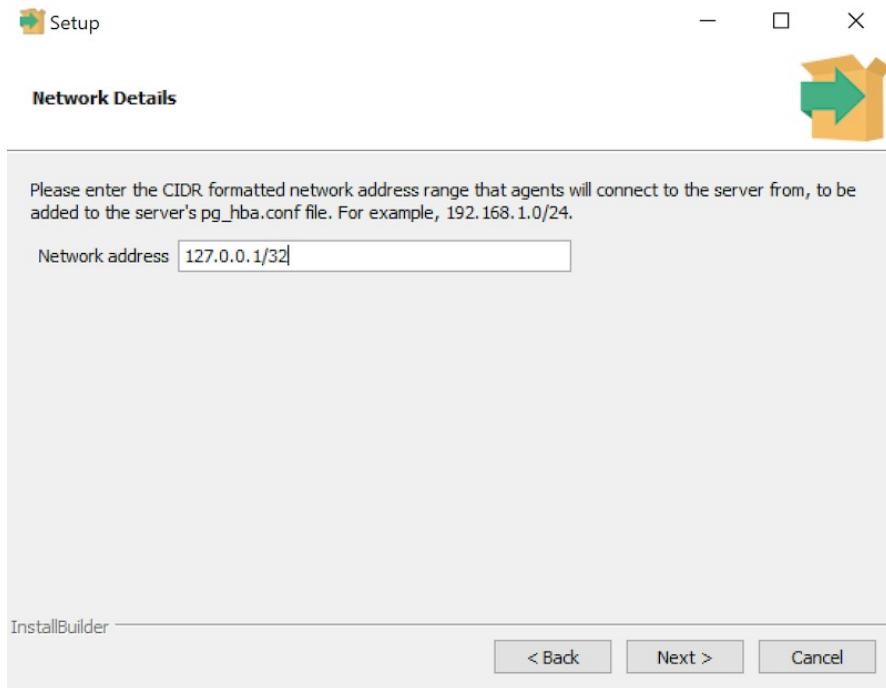
- Enter the name of a database superuser in the **User** field.
- Enter the password associated with the superuser in the **Password** field.

Click **Next** to continue.



Provide the administrators password under which PEM Agent service will run.

Click **Next** to continue.

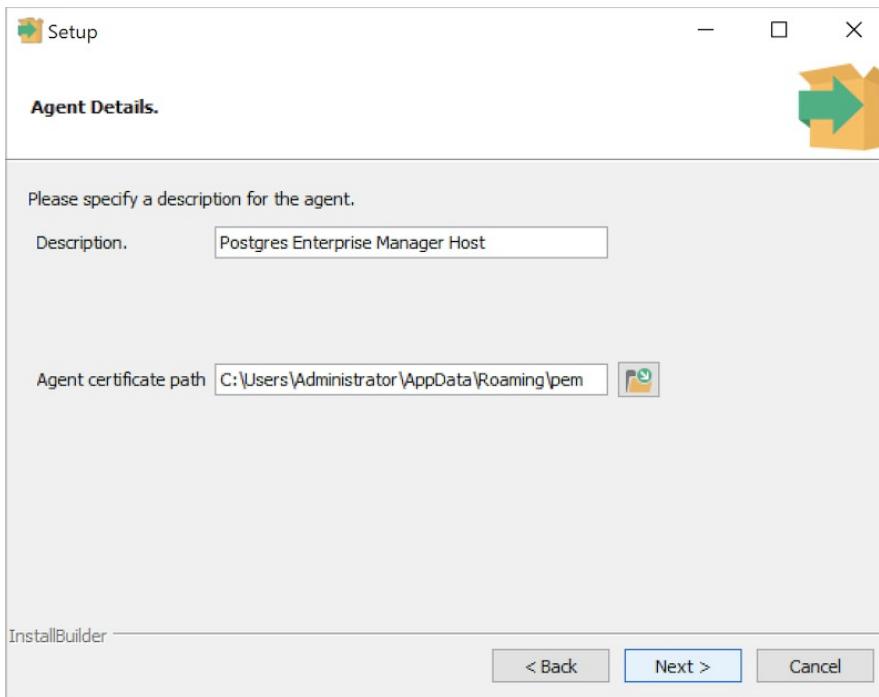


Use the **Network Details** dialog to specify the CIDR-style network address from which the PEM agents will connect to the server (the **client-side** address). The specified address will be added to the server's **pg_hba.conf** file.

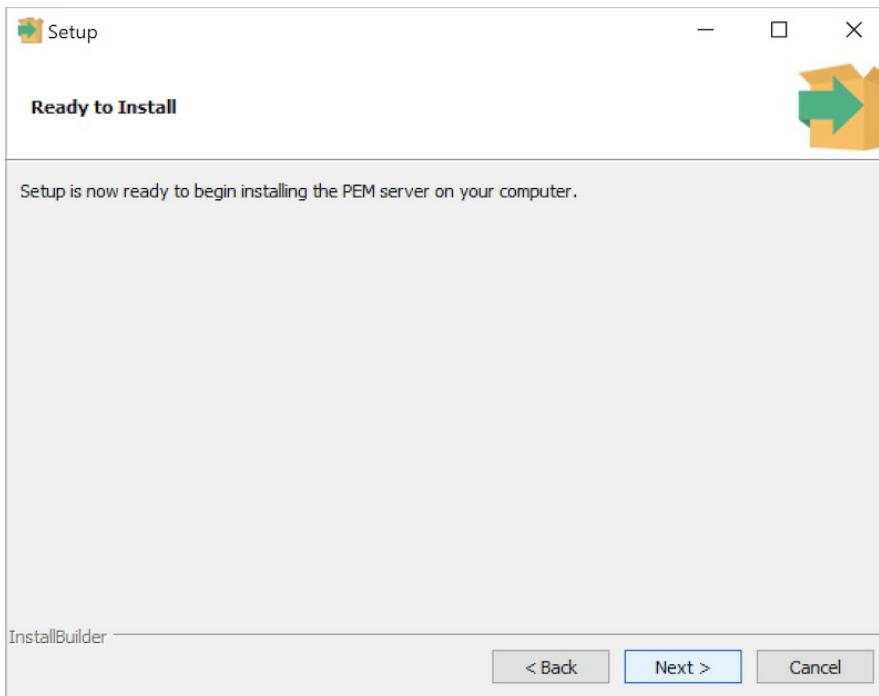
You can specify additional network addresses by manually adding entries to the **pg_hba.conf** file on the PostgreSQL server if required, using the initial entry as a template.

When you've added the **Network address**, click **Next** to continue to the **Agent Details** dialog.

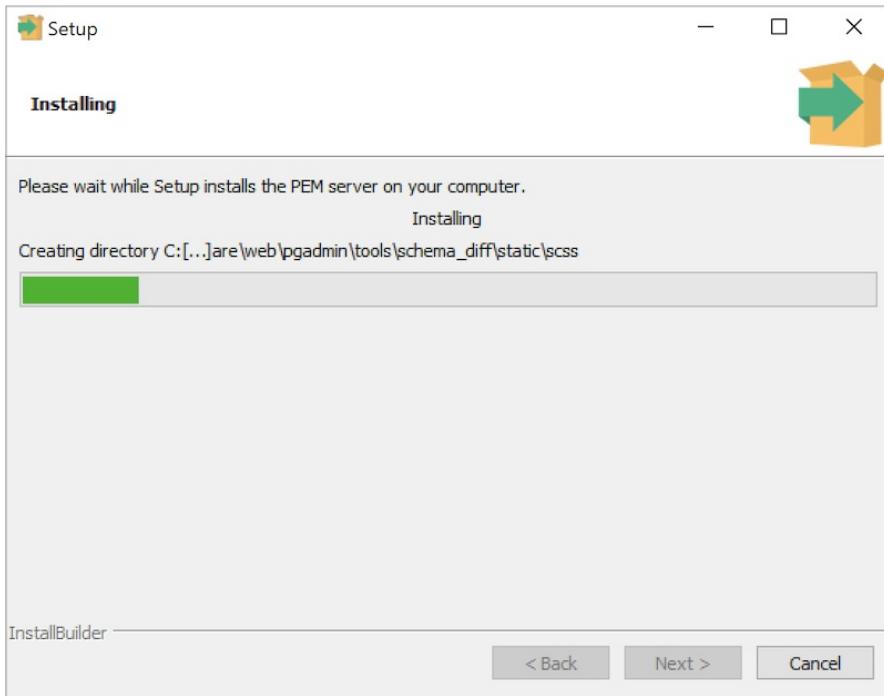
The PEM server installer will install a PEM agent to the host on which the server resides, to monitor the server and provide alert processing and garbage collection services. A certificate will also be installed in the location specified in the **Agent certificate** path field.



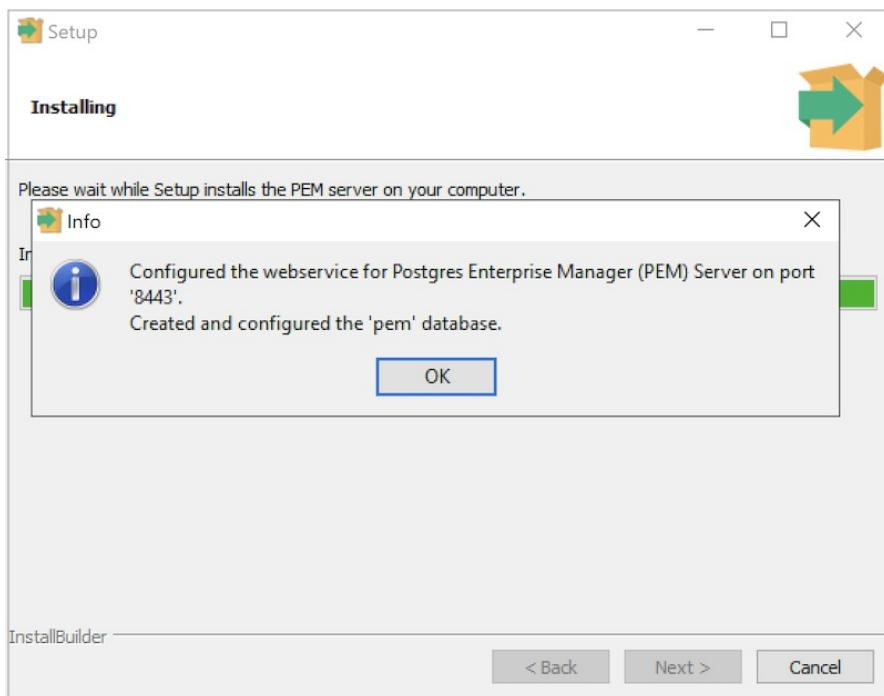
You can enter an alternate description or an alternate agent certificate path for the PEM agent, or accept the defaults. Click **Next** to continue to the **Ready to Install** dialog.



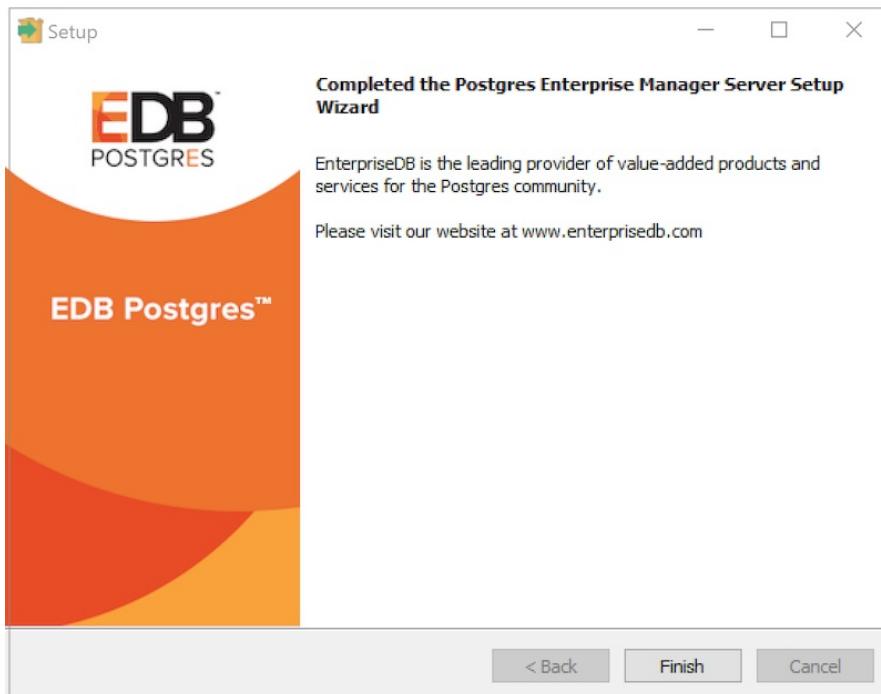
The wizard is now ready to install the PEM server. Click **Back** to modify any of the options previously selected, or **Next** to continue with the installation.



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-httpd
- 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
--pgpassword postgres --cidr-address <cidr_address_range>
--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`.

`cidr_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

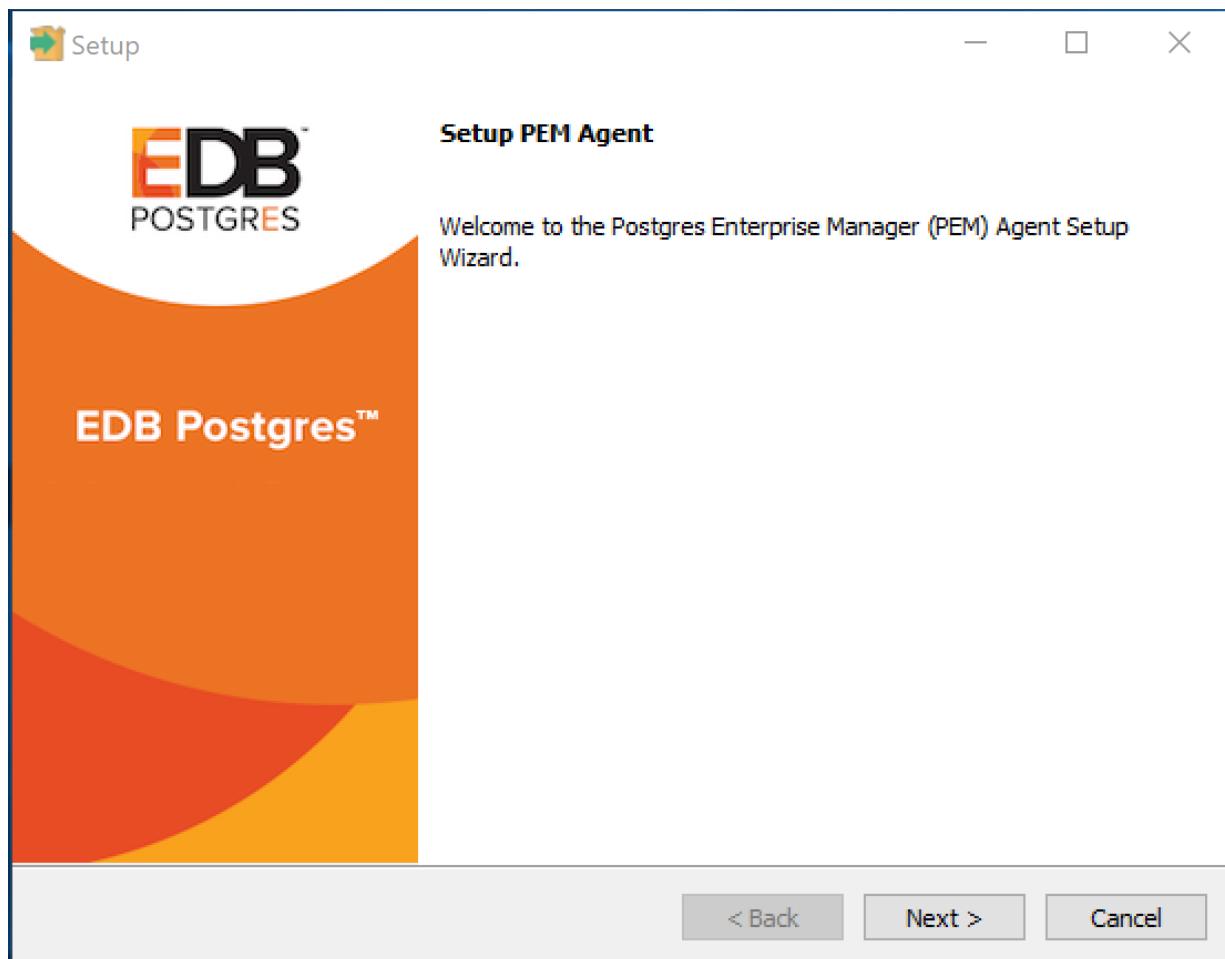
when invoked in unattended mode, the PostgreSQL installer creates a user named `postgres`, with a password of `postgres`.

2.3.2 Installing a PEM Agent on Windows

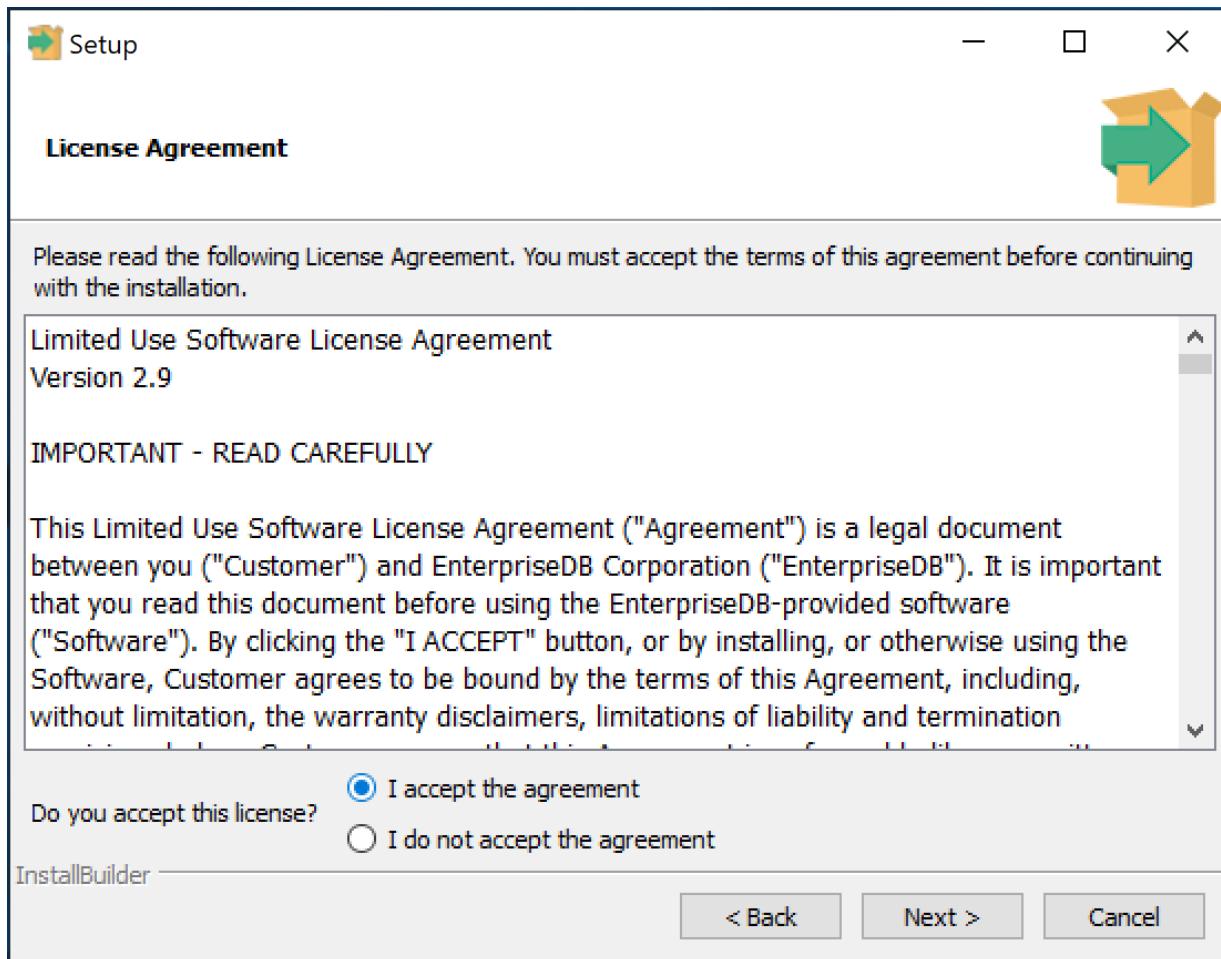
To invoke the PEM agent installer, assume `Administrative` privileges and navigate into the directory that contains the installer. Then, invoke the installer with the command:

pem_agent-7.<x>.<x>-<x>-platform.exe

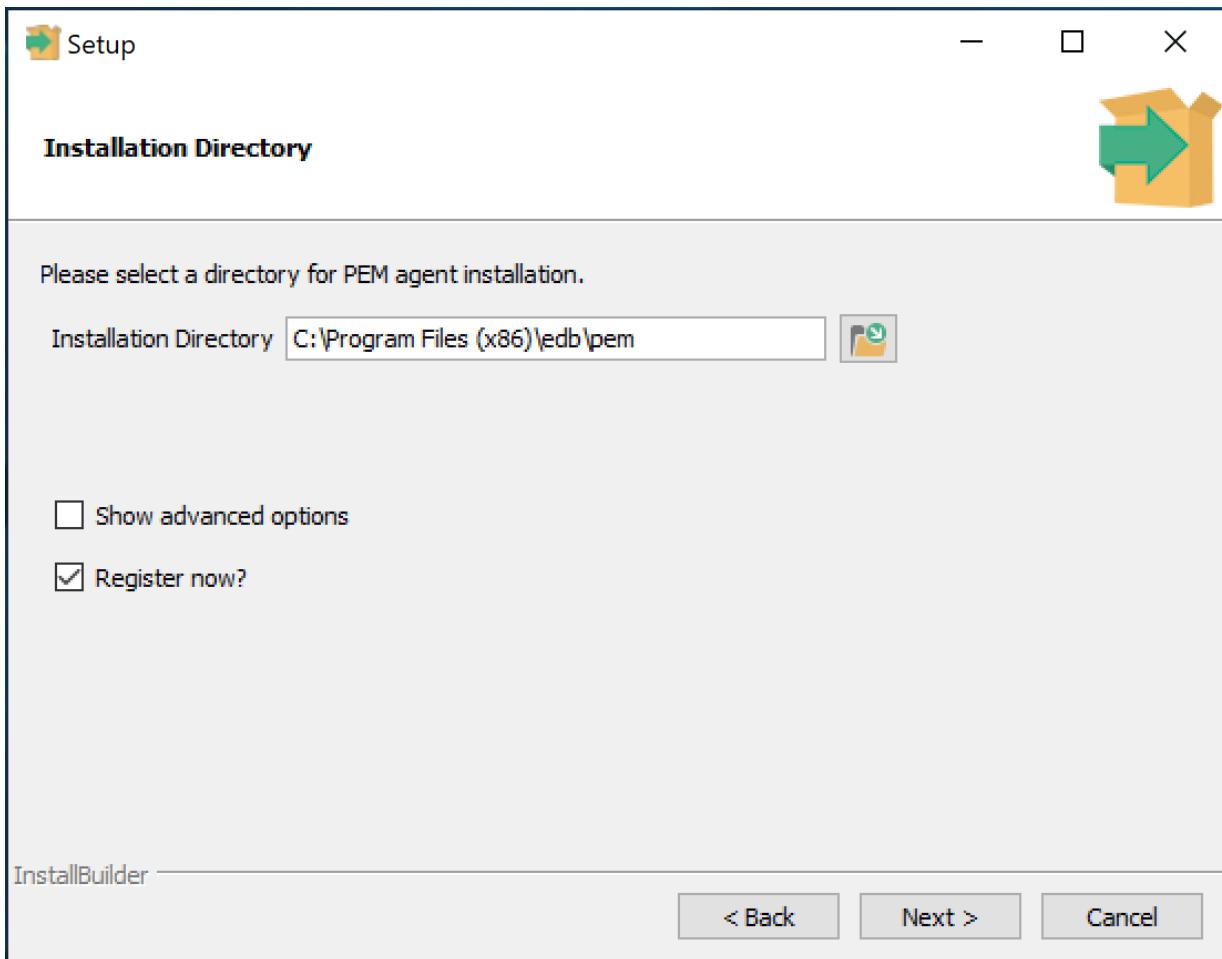
The [Setup...](#) page opens, welcoming you to the PEM Agent installer.



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.

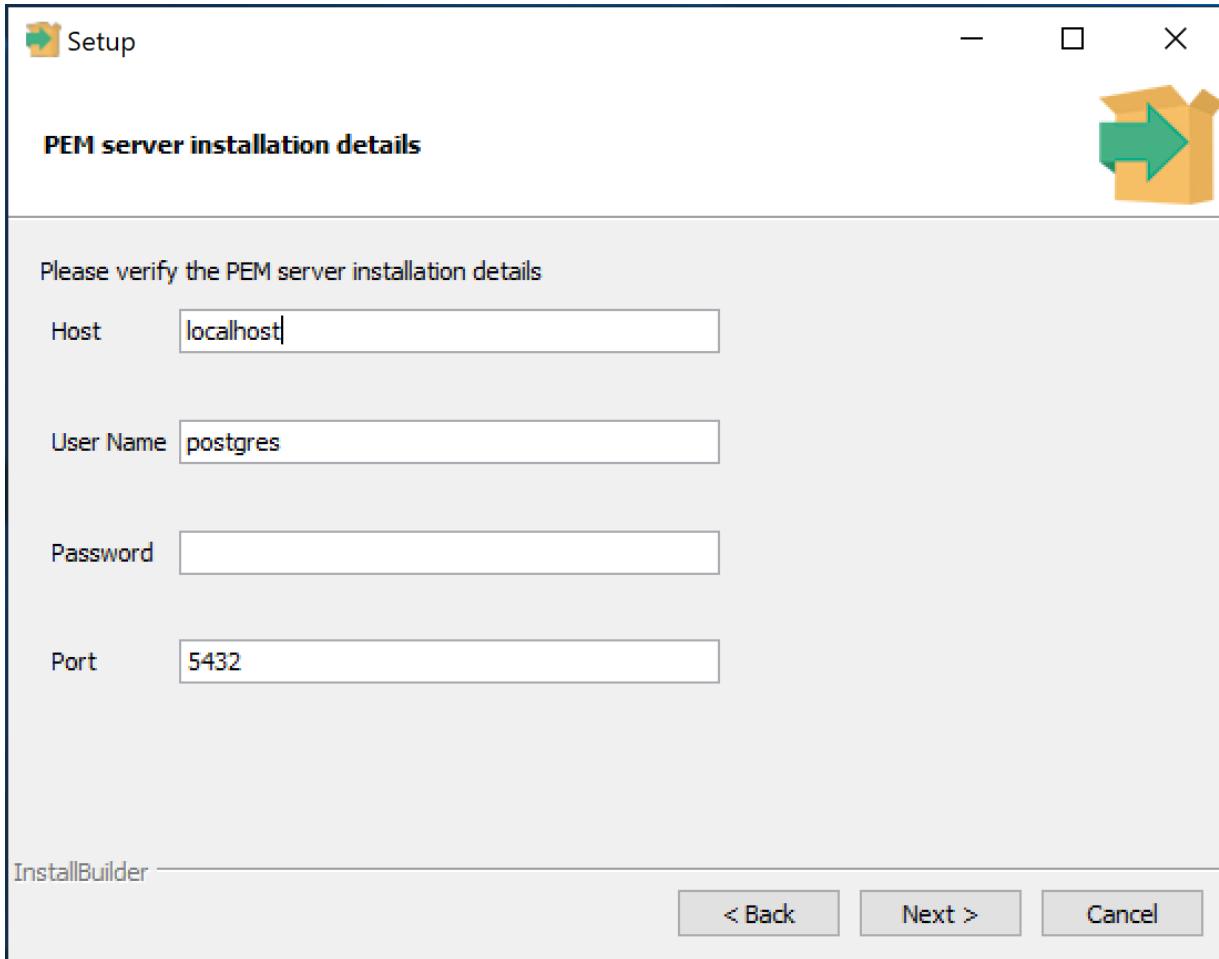


By default, the PEM agent is installed in the `C:\Program Files (x86)\edb\pem` directory. You can accept the default installation directory, or modify the contents of the `Installation Directory` field, specifying an alternate installation directory for the PEM agent.

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.



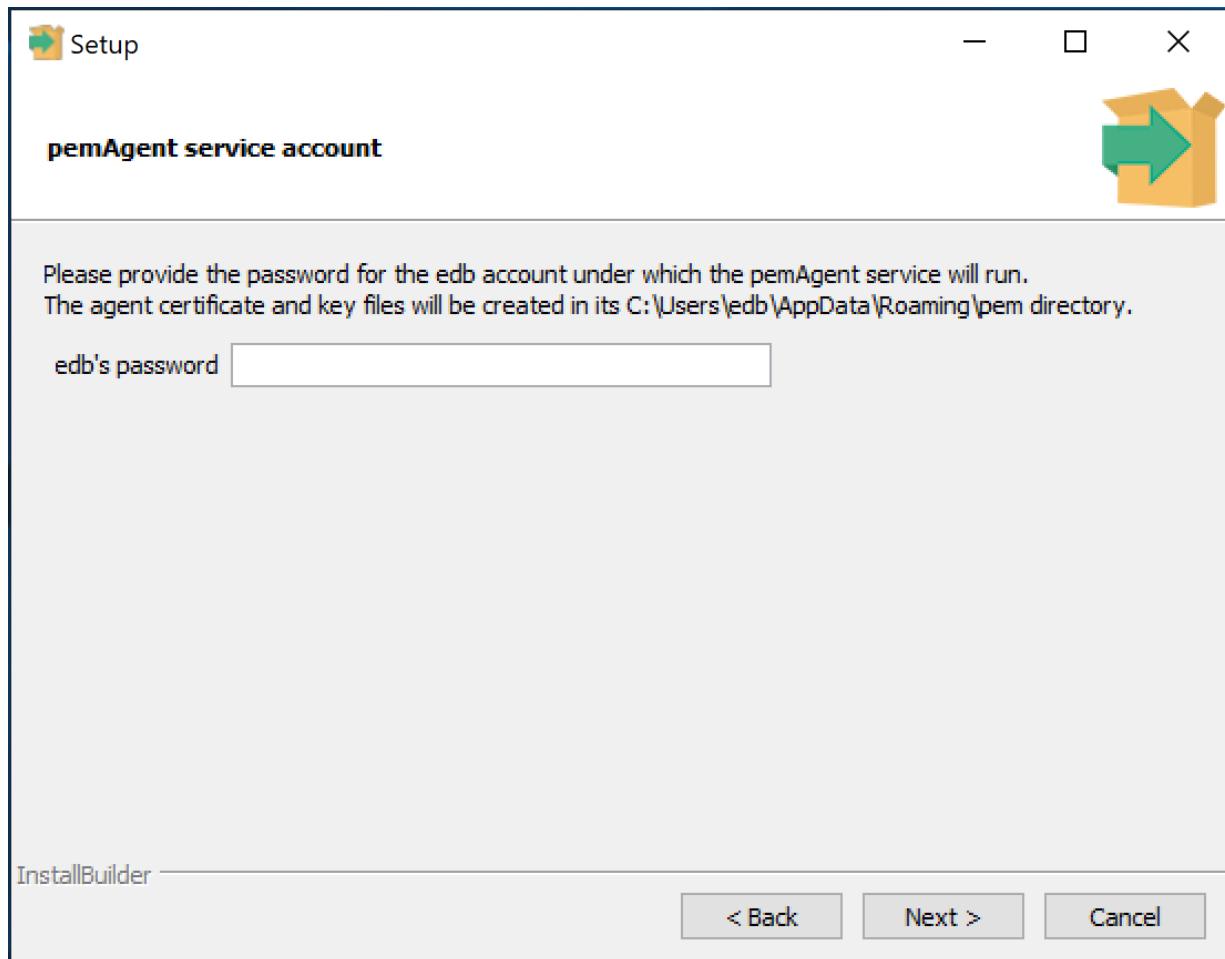
Enter the connection details for the PEM server on the **PEM server installation details** dialog:

- 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.

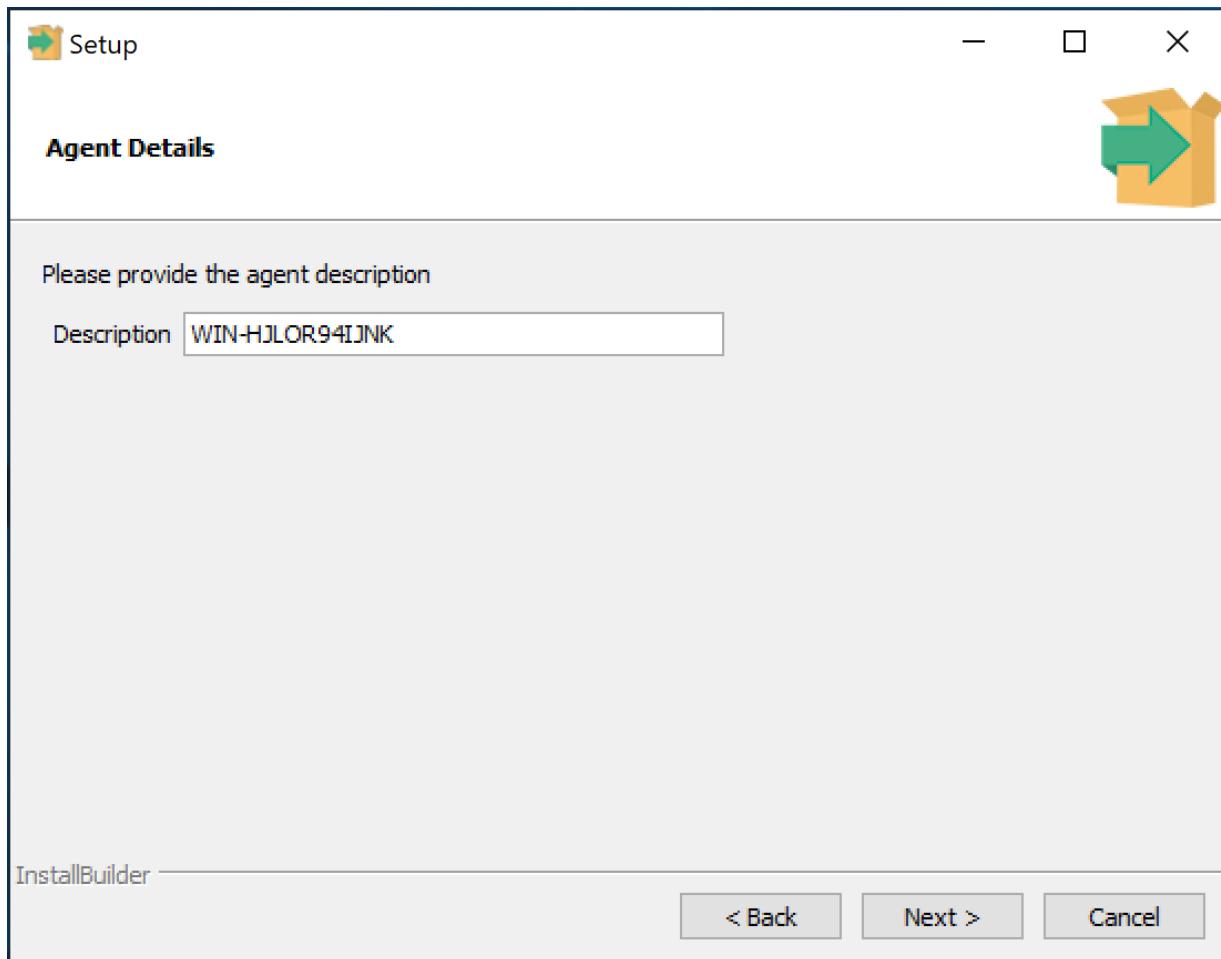
Click **Next** to continue to **pemAgent Service Account**. The installer will attempt to connect to the server to verify that the details are correct.

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.



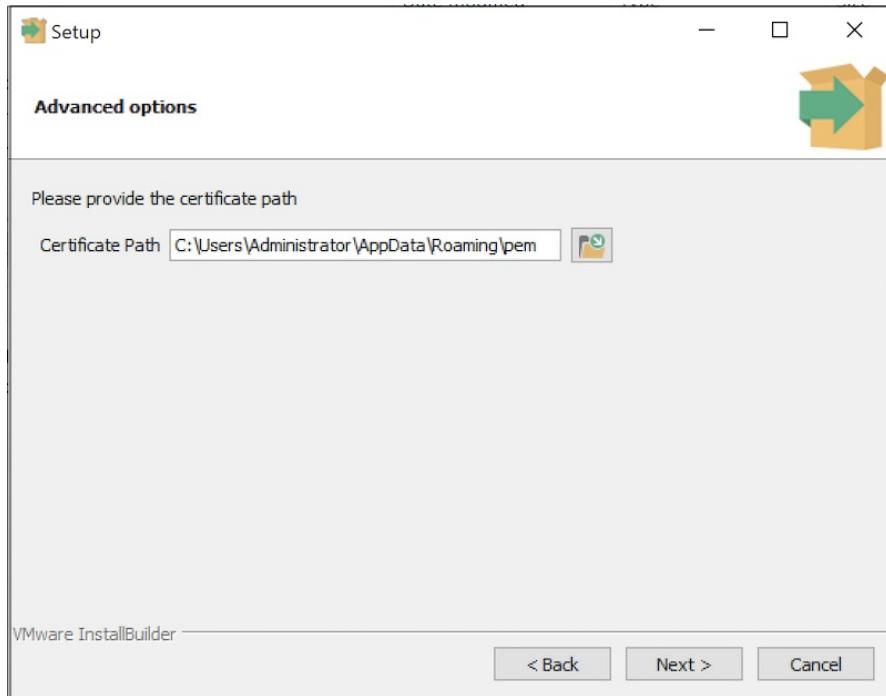
Provide the password for the edb account under which the pemAgent service will run. The agent certificate and key files will be created in `C:\Users\edb\AppData\Roaming\pem` directory. Click `Next` to continue to `Agent Details` dialog.



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.

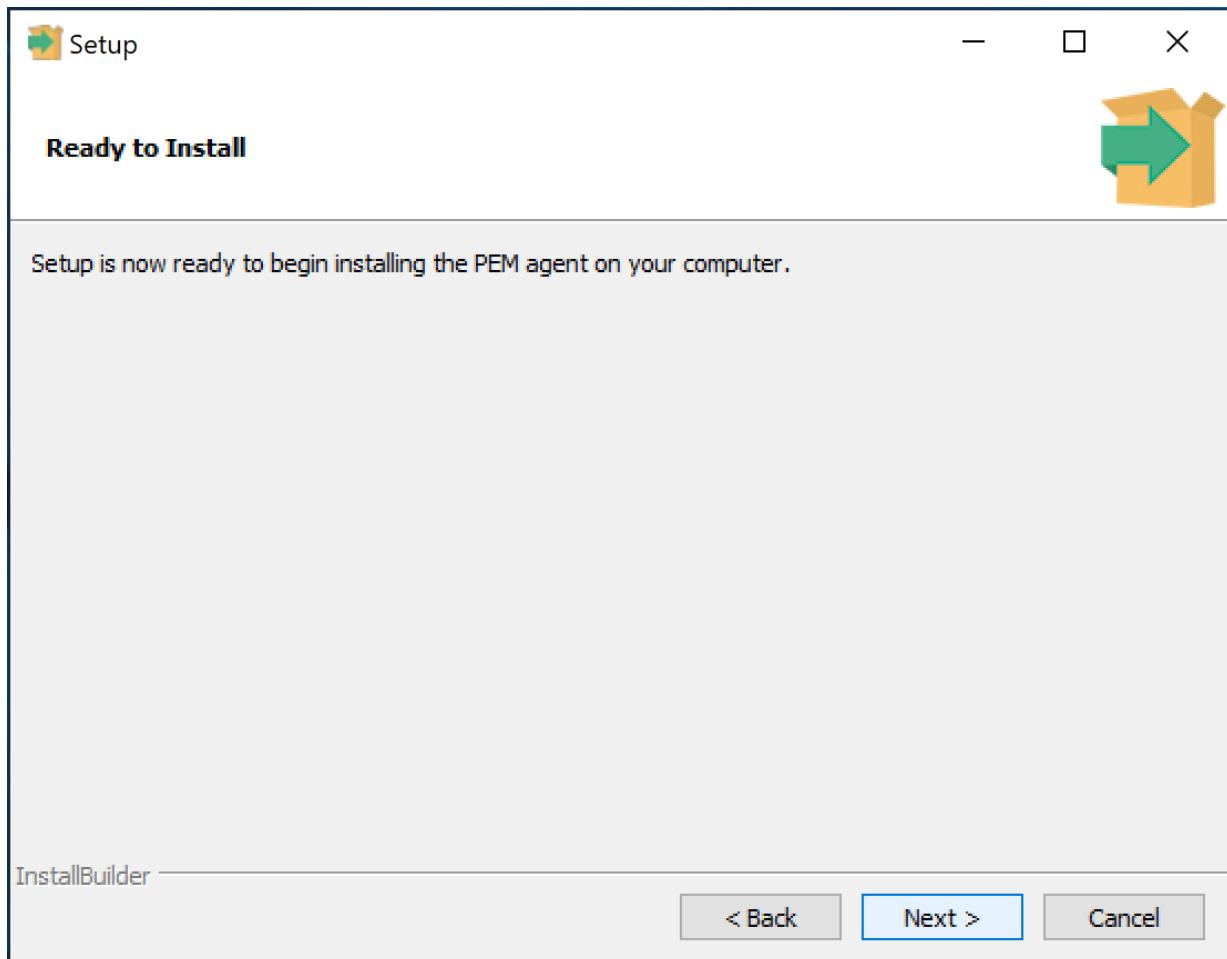
Provide a descriptive name, or accept the default provided by the PEM agent host, and click **Next** to continue.

If you checked the **Show advanced options** checkbox, the **Advanced options** dialog opens.



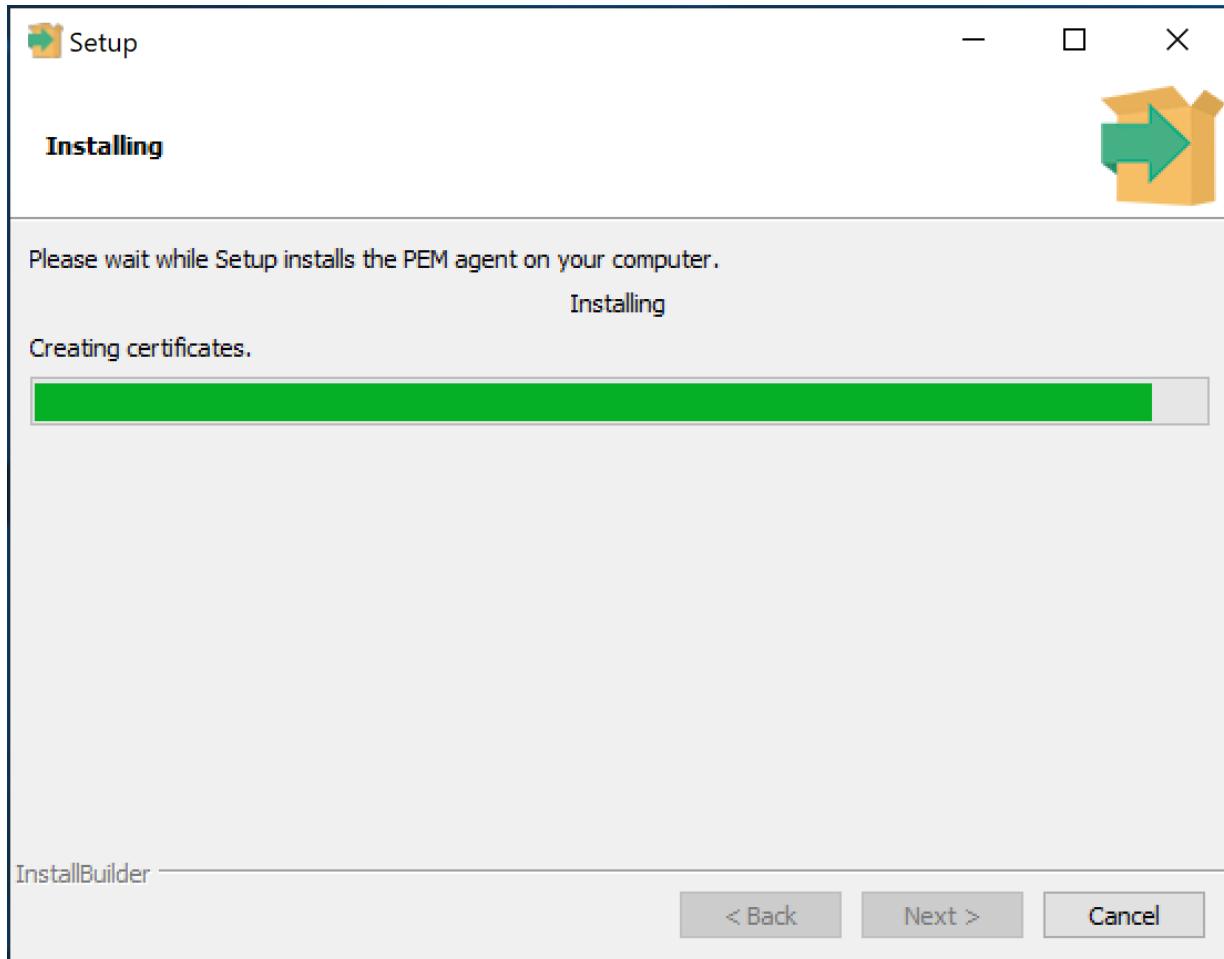
By default, the PEM agent installer places the certificate in the [C:\Program Files \(x86\)\edb\pem](#) directory. Specify an alternate path for the certificate or accept the default and click [Next](#).

The wizard is now ready to install the PEM agent; click [Back](#) to amend the installation directory, or [Next](#) to continue.

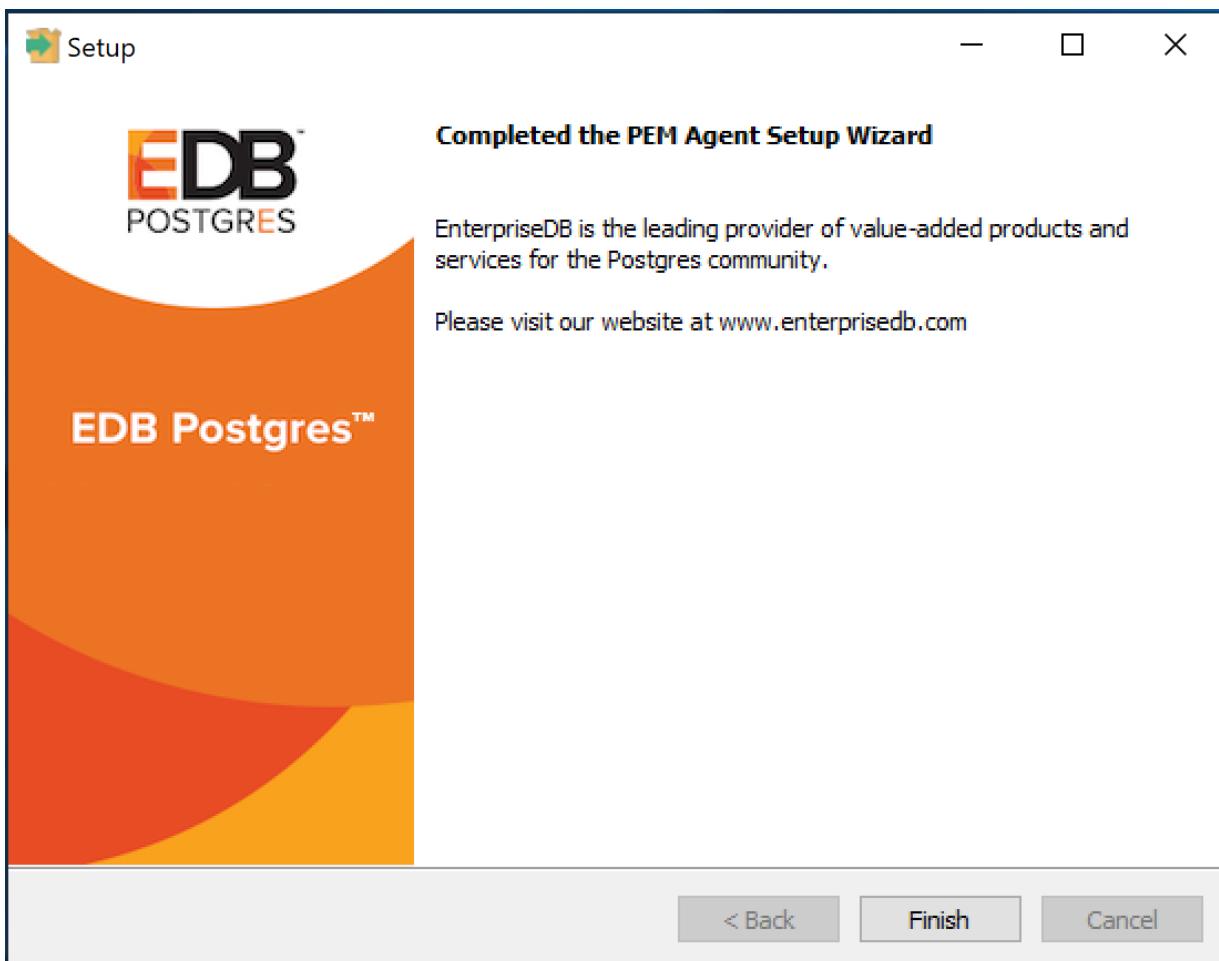


Click [Next](#) on the [Ready to Install](#) dialog to instruct the installer to copy files to the system and register

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.

2.4 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 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 [EnterpriseDB 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.
-

2.5 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`