

pgpool-II Guide
Version 1.0

1	Installing pgpool-II	3
2	Installing and Managing Extensions	20
3	Configuring pgpool-II	31
4	Connecting a Client to pgpool-II	45
5	Upgrading pgpool-II and extensions	46
6	Uninstalling pgpool-II and Extensions	47

1 Installing pgpool-II

pgpool-II runs as a service on Linux systems. It is not supported on Windows systems.

The pgpool version required by your Advanced Server installation is version-specific, but the documented and supported functionality of each version is the same. The following table lists the pgpool version and their corresponding Advanced Server versions. The information in this guide applies to each version listed in the table below.

Supported pgpool-II and Advanced Server Versions

pgpool Version	Advanced Server Version	Supported Platforms
pgpool 4.1.2	Advanced Server 11 and 12	RHEL 6, RHEL 7, and RHEL 8 - x86_64, RHEL 7 - ppc64le, Debian 9x Stretch, Ubuntu 18.04 Bionic Beaver, SLES 12
pgpool 4.0.9	Advanced Server 11 and 12	RHEL 6, RHEL 7, and RHEL 8 - x86_64, RHEL 7 - ppc64le, Debian 9x Stretch, Ubuntu 18.04 Bionic Beaver, SLES 12
pgpool 3.7.14	Advanced Server 10 and 11	RHEL 6 and RHEL 7 - x86_64, RHEL 7 - ppc64le, Debian 9x Stretch, Ubuntu 18.04 Bionic Beaver
pgpool 3.6.21	Advanced Server 9.6 and 10	RHEL 6 and RHEL 7 - x86_64, RHEL 7 - ppc64le, Linux graphical installer
pgpool 3.5.25	Advanced Server 9.6	RHEL 6 and RHEL 7 - x86_64, RHEL 7 - ppc64le, Linux graphical installer

This guide assumes that the user has some knowledge of installation and system administration procedures, and has administrative privileges on the host.

Installing pgpool-II on a RHEL/CentOS Host

You can install pgpool-II using the yum command on a RHEL/CentOS 6 and 7 host, or using the dnf command on a CentOS/RHEL 8 host (see supported platforms table for details about supported platforms).

If you have previously used an RPM package to install Advanced Server, you have probably already created the repository configuration file and have EDB credentials. If that is the case, you can install pgpool with the command:

On RHEL/CentOS 6 and 7:

yum install edb-pgpool<xx>

On RHEL/CentOS 8:

dnf install edb-pgpool<xx>

Where <xx> is the pgpool version you wish to install.

If you encounter an installation-related issue, see Troubleshooting for a workaround.

Creating a Repository and Installing pgpool-II

If you need to create an EDB repository configuration file, assume superuser privileges and follow the steps described below.

Step 1: Before installing pgpool-II, invoke the following command to

install the epel-release package:

On RHEL/CentOS 6 and 7:

yum -y install epel-release

On RHEL/CentOS 8:

dnf -y 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).

Ensure you have credentials that allow access to the EDB repository. For information about requesting credentials, visit the EDB website.

Step 2: After receiving your repository credentials, create the repository configuration file using the following command:

On RHEL/CentOS 6 and 7:

yum -y install https://yum.enterprisedb.com/edb-repo-rpms/edb-repo-latest.noarch.rpm

On RHEL/CentOS 8:

dnf -y install https://yum.enterprisedb.com/edb-repo-rpms/edb-repo-latest.noarch.rpm

The repository configuration file is named edb.repo, which resides in /etc/yum.repos.d.

Use your choice of editor to ensure that the enabled parameter value is 1, and replace the username and password placeholders in the

baseurl specification with the credentials of a registered EDB 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
```

Step 3: After creating and modifying the edb.repo file, execute the following commands to update the metadata:

yum clean all

yum makecache

Step 4: After saving your changes to the configuration file, use the following yum command to install pgpool-II:

On RHEL/CentOS 6 and 7:

yum install edb-pgpool<xx>

On RHEL/CentOS 8:

dnf install edb-pgpool<xx>

Where <xx> is the pgpool release version.

For example, to install pgpool Version 4.1.2, execute the following command:

On RHEL/CentOS 6 and 7:

yum install edb-pgpool41

On RHEL/CentOS 8:

dnf install edb-pgpool41

When you install an RPM package that is signed by a source that is not recognized by your system, your permission to import the key to your local server may be asked for. If prompted, and you are satisfied that the packages come from a trustworthy source, enter y, and press Return to continue.

pgpool-II will be installed in the /usr/edb/pgpool<x.x>/share directory, where <x.x> is the installed pgpool-II version number. The configuration files are created in the /etc/sysconfig/edb/pgpool<x.x> directory, where <x.x> is the pgpool release version. By default, sample is appended to the configuration file name; remove the sample from the configuration file after copying the file to create your custom configuration.

Installation Troubleshooting

This section provides a workaround for the following installation issue:

existing lock /var/run/yum.pid: another copy is running as pid 3104. Another app is currently holding the yum lock; waiting for it to exit

To fix this issue, execute the following command:

rm -f /var/run/yum.pid

Installing pgpool-II on a Debian/Ubuntu Host

To install pgpool-II on a Debian or Ubuntu host, you must have credentials that allow access to the EDB repository. To request credentials for the repository, visit the EDB website.

The following steps walks you through using the EDB apt repository to install a DEB package. When using the commands, replace the username and password with the credentials provided by EDB.

Please note that if you are using the pdf version of this document, using cut/paste to copy command may result in extra spaces or carriage returns in the pasted command. If a command fails, check the command carefully for additional characters.

1. Assume superuser privileges:

sudo su -

2. Configure the EDB repository:

sh -c 'echo "deb https://username:password@apt.enterprisedb.com/\$(lsb_releas e -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 EDB signing key:

> wget -q -O https://username:password@apt.enterprisedb.com/edbdeb.gpg.key | apt-key add -

5. Update the repository metadata:

apt-get update

6. Install DEB package:

apt-get install edb-pgpool<xx>

Where <xx> is the pgpool release version.

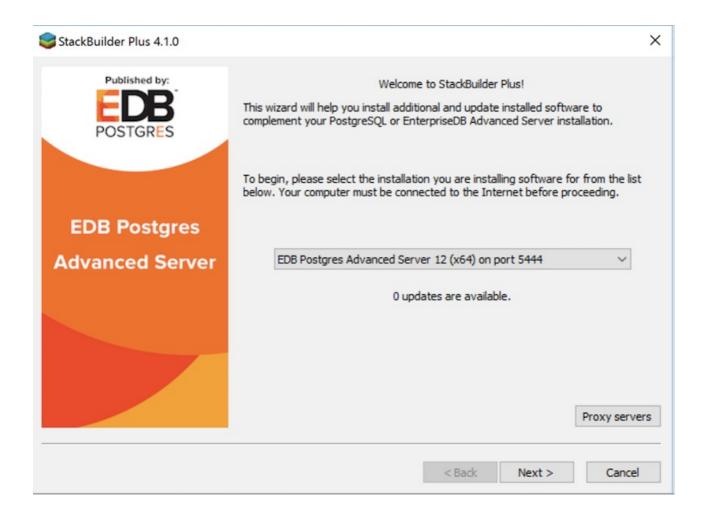
After installing pgpool-II on a Debian host, the configuration files are located in the /etc/edb/edb-pgpool<x.x> directory, where <x.x> is the pgpool release version. By default, .sample is appended to the configuration file name; .sample should be removed after copying the file to create your custom configuration.

Installing pgpool-II Using Linux Graphical Installer

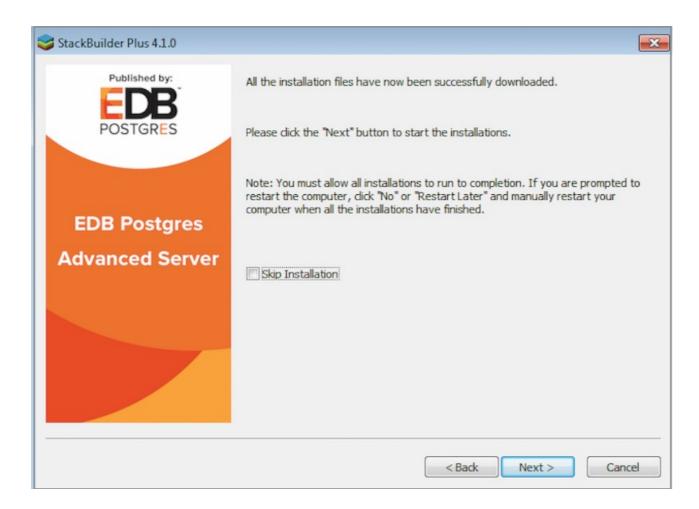
Graphical installers for pgpool-II are available via StackBuilder Plus (for Advanced Server hosts) or Stack Builder (on PostgreSQL hosts). You can access StackBuilder Plus through your Linux start menu.

Perform the following steps to install pgpool-II:

 Open StackBuilder Plus and select your Advanced Server installation from the drop-down list on the Welcome window. Click Next to continue to the application selection page.



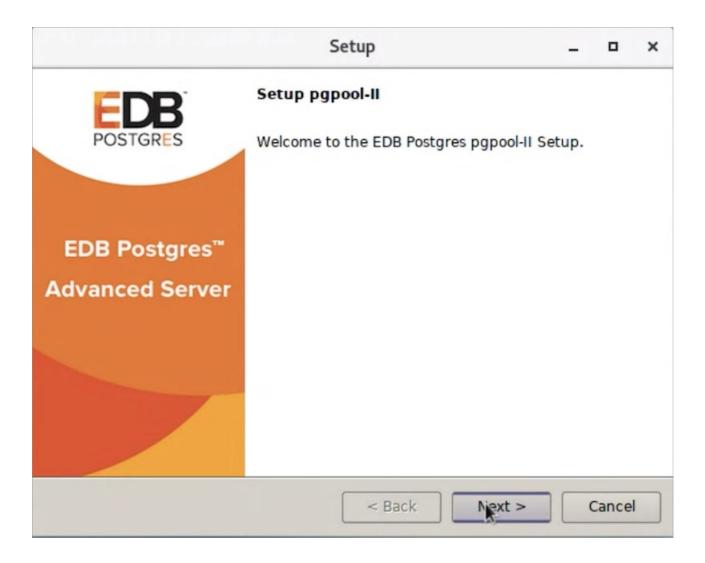
- 1. Expand the Add-ons, tools and utilities node, and check the box next to the pgpool-II version to select and download the pgpool-II installer. Click Next to continue.
- 2. Provide the credentials and click Next.
- 3. The selected packages and the default download directory where the package will be installed are displayed; change the download directory location if required. Click Next.
- 4. Once you have downloaded the installation files, a confirmation message is displayed. Click Next to start the pgpool-II installation.



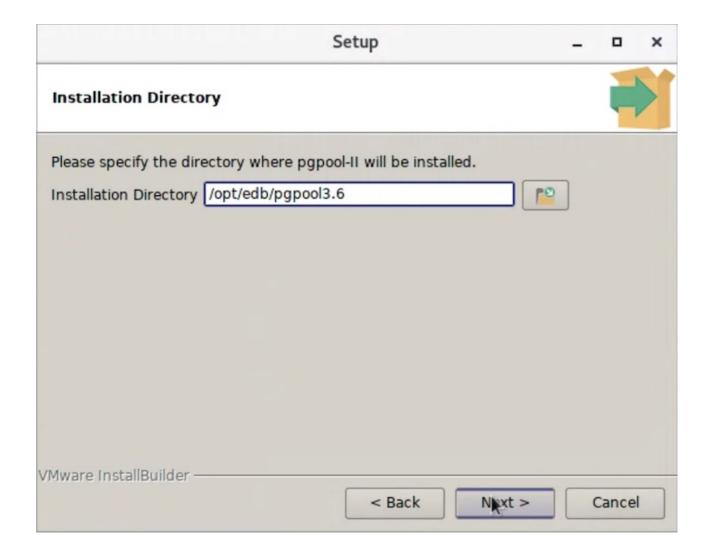
1. Select an installation language and click OK.



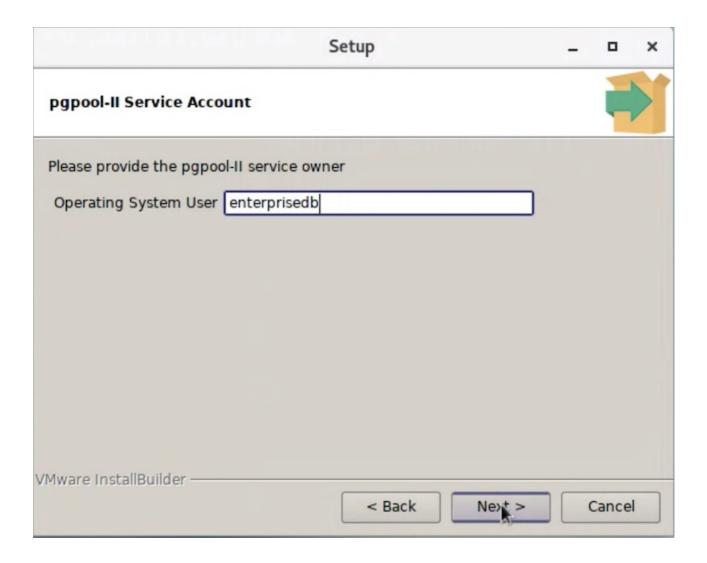
1. The pgpool installer welcomes you to the setup wizard.



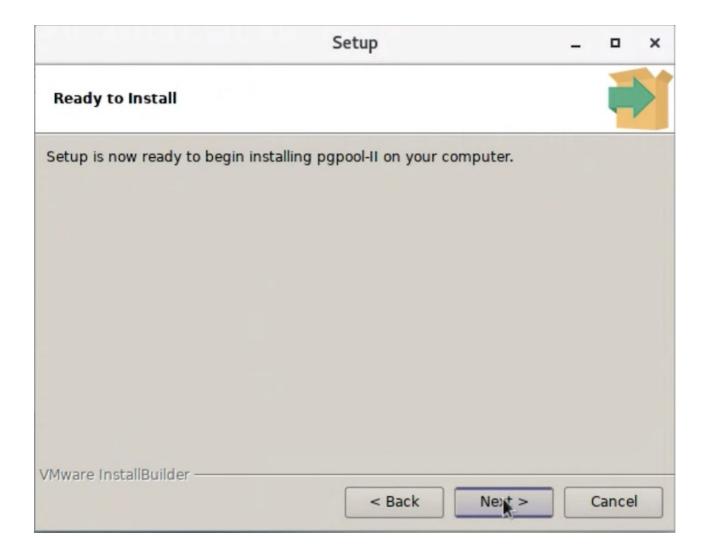
1. Use the Installation Directory field to specify the directory in which you wish to install the pgpool-II software (the default installation directory is /opt/edb) Then, click Next to continue.



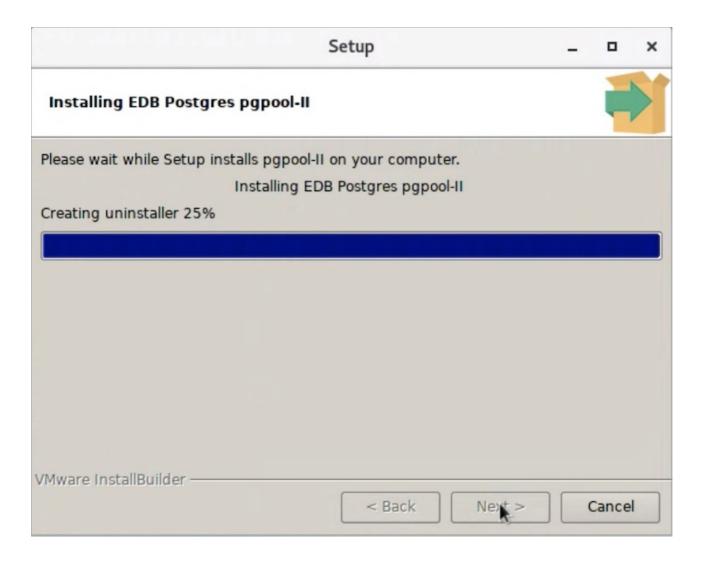
 Use the Operating System User field to specify the name of the Linux operating system user that pgpool-II will change to after startup. Then, click Next to continue.



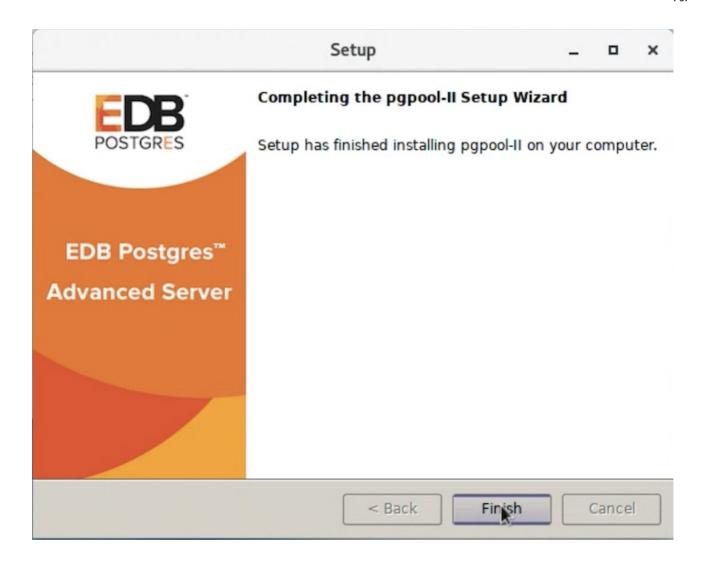
1. The Ready to Install window notifies you when the installer has all of the information needed to install pgpool-II on your system. Click Next to install pgpool-II.



1. Progress bars inform you as the installation progresses.



1. The installer notifies you when the setup wizard has completed the pgpool-II installation. Click Finish to exit the installer.



Installing pgpool-II Using an SLES 12 Host

You can use the zypper package manager to install pgpool-II on an SLES 12 host. zypper will attempt to satisfy package dependencies as it installs a package, but requires access to specific repositories that are not hosted at EDB.

1. Assume superuser privileges.

Sudo su -

 Use the following command to add the EDB repository to your SLES host: zypper addrepo https://zypp.enterprisedb.com/suse/edb-sles.repo

Ensure you have credentials that allow access to the EDB repository. For information about requesting credentials, click this link.

1. Use the following command to refresh the metadata on your SLES host to include the EDB repository:

zypper refresh

1. Then, use the zypper utility to install pgpool-II:

zypper install edb-pgpool<xx>

Where <xx> is the pgpool version you wish to install. Currently, 4.0.9 and 4.1.2 versions are supported on an SLES 12 host.

pgpool-II Host Setup

After modifying the parameter settings that implement pgpool-II functionality for your installation, you must start the pgpool-II service. For detailed information about controlling the pgpool-II service, see the *Managing an Advanced Server Installation* section of the EDB Postgres Advanced Server Installation Guide for Linux available at the EDB website.

When pgpool-II starts, it records its process ID in a pgpool.conf file whose name is determined by the pid_file_name configuration parameter. The initial value of the pid_file_name parameter in the sample file is:

pid_file_name = /var/run/edb/pgpool<x.x>/edb-pgpool<<x.x>.pid

Where <x.x> is the pgpool release version.

Please note that the contents of the /var/run directory (including the pgpool directory) may be removed by the operating system during a reboot. The /var/run/edb/pgpool directory should not be used as the location for the pgpool.pid file. Modify the pid_file_name parameter to specify a safer directory location.

2 Installing and Managing Extensions

Modules in the extensions directory are additional features to Advanced Server, which are generally not included in the core database. Once loaded in a database, they can function just like built-in features. They allow you to use simple SELECT commands to use PCP remotely.

Before installing pgpool extensions, ensure that Advanced Server is installed on your host system. You can install the following pgpool-specific extensions using the following command:

- pgpool_adm <pgpool_adm>
- pgpool_recovery <pgpool_recovery>

Installing pgpool-II Extensions

The following section walks you through the steps of installing pgpool-II extensions.

Installing pgpool-II Extension on a RHEL/CentOS Host

Assume superuser privileges and execute the following command to install pgpool-II extensions:

On RHEL/CentOS 6 and 7:

yum install edb-as<xx>-pgpool<yy>-extensions

For example, to install pgpool41 extensions for Advanced Server 12, execute the following command:

yum install edb-as12-pgpool41-extensions

On RHEL/CentOS 8:

dnf install edb-as<xx>-pgpool<yy>-extensions

In the above command, <xx> is the Advanced Server version, and <yy> is the pgpool-II extension version. The extensions will be available in the /usr/edb/as<xx>/share/extension directory.

Currently, pgpool-II 4.0.<x> and 4.1.<x> extensions can be installed on RHEL8 platforms.

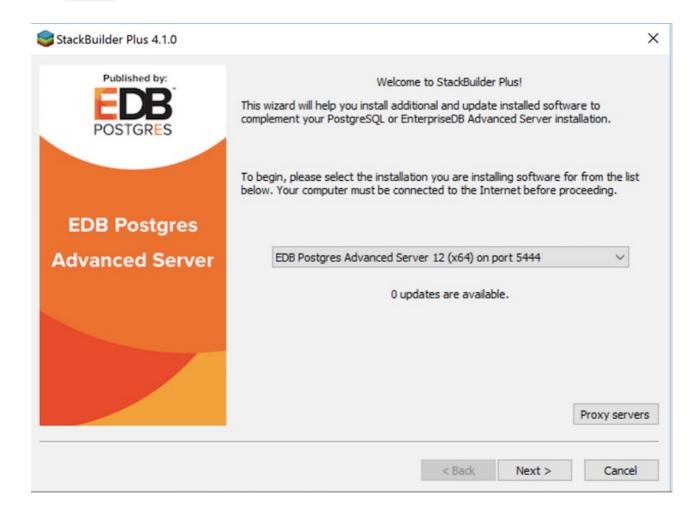
Installing pgpool-II Extension Using Linux Graphical Installer

Graphical installers for pgpool-II extensions are available via StackBuilder Plus (for Advanced Server hosts) or Stack Builder (on PostgreSQL hosts). You can access StackBuilder Plus through your Linux start menu.

Perform the following steps to install pgpool-II extensions:

1. Open StackBuilder Plus and select your Advanced Server installation from the drop-down list on the Welcome window. Click

Next to continue to the application selection page.



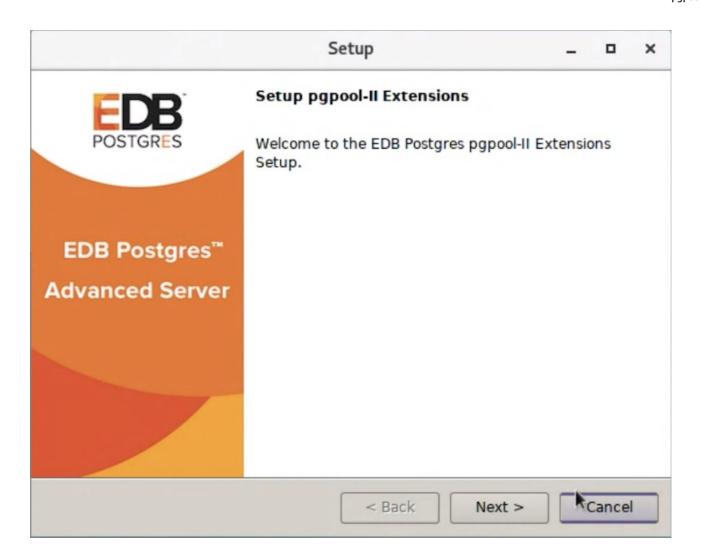
- 1. Expand the Add-ons, tools and utilities node, and check the box next to the pgpool-II extension to select and download the installer. Click Next to continue.
- 2. Provide the credentials and click Next.
- 3. The selected packages and the default download directory where the package will be installed are displayed; change the download directory location if required. Click Next.
- 4. Once you have downloaded the installation files, a confirmation message is displayed. Click Next to start the installation.



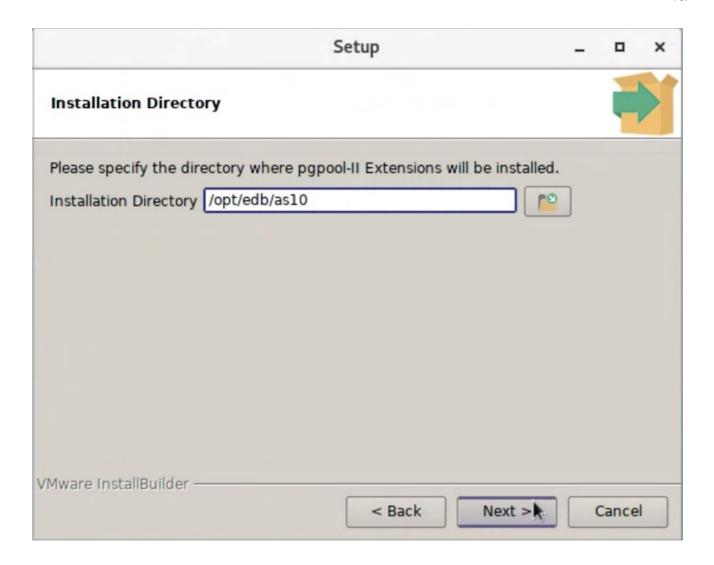
1. Select an installation language and click OK.



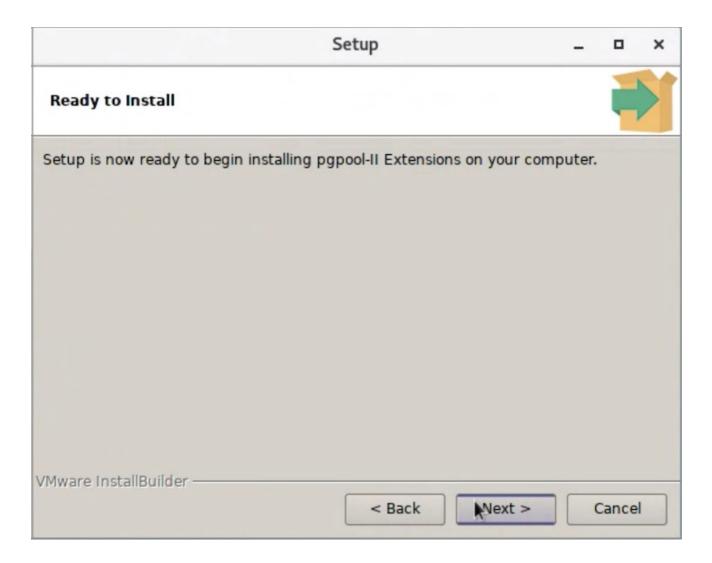
The pgpool extensions installer welcomes you to the setup wizard.



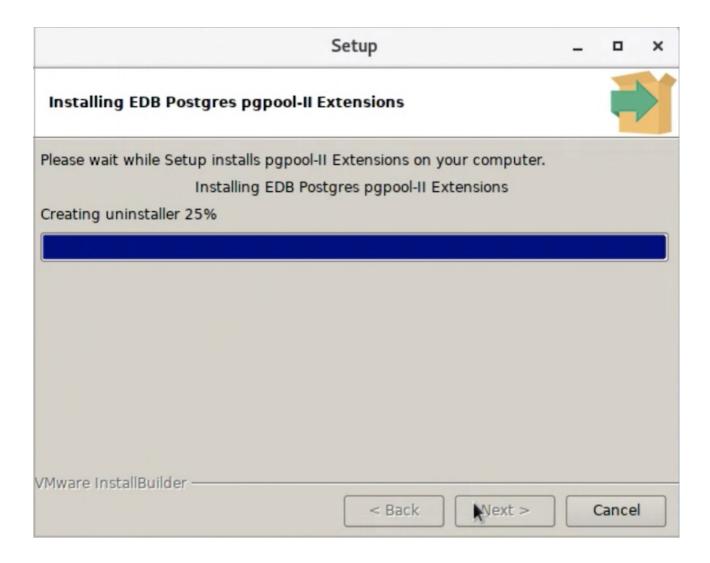
Use the Installation Directory field to specify the directory in which you wish to install the pgpool-II extensions software (the default installation directory is /opt/edb/as<xx>) Then, click Next to continue.



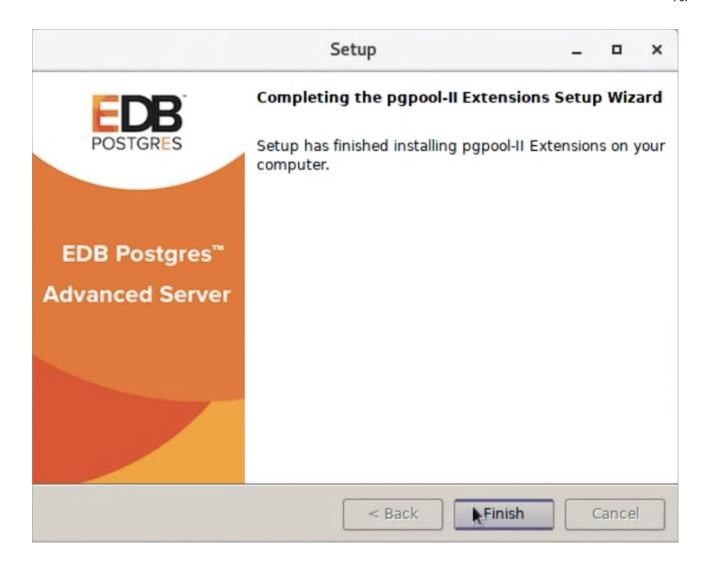
The Ready to Install window notifies you when the installer has all of the information needed to install pgpool-II extensions on your system. Click Next to install pgpool-II extensions.



Progress bars inform you as the installation progresses.



The installer notifies you when the setup wizard has completed the pgpool-II installation. Click Finish to exit the installer.



The extensions will be available in the /opt/edb/as<xx>/share/extension/pgpool* directory.

Installing pgpool-II Extension Using an SLES 12 Host

You can use the zypper package manager to install pgpool-II extension on an SLES 12 host. zypper will attempt to satisfy package dependencies as it installs a package, but requires access to specific repositories that are not hosted at EnterpriseDB.

1. Assume superuser privileges.

Sudo su -

1. Use the following command to add the EnterpriseDB repository to your SLES host.

zypper addrepo https://zypp.enterprisedb.com/suse/edb-sles.repo

Ensure you have credentials that allow access to the EnterpriseDB repository. For information about requesting credentials, click this link.

1. Use the following command to refresh the metadata on your SLES host to include the EnterpriseDB repository:

zypper refresh

1. Then, use the zypper utility to install pgpool-II extension:

zypper install edb-as<xx>-pgpool<yy>-extensions

Where <xx> is the advanced server version and <yy> is the pgpool version you wish to install. Currently, 4.0.9 and 4.1.2 versions are supported on Advanced server 11 and 12 on an SLES 12 host.

Creating pgpool-II Extensions

You must install and create the extensions in each database in which you will be using pgpool-II functionality. To ensure all extensions are available for future databases, you can add the extension to the template1 database; any extensions installed in the template1 database will be created in each of the database that uses template1 as a template during creation.

pgpool_adm Extension

The pgpool_adm extension is available for the following pgpool-II versions.

3.5.24, 3.5.25, 3.6.20, 3.6.21, 3.7.13, 3.7.14, 4.0.9, and 4.1.2

pgpool_adm is a set of extensions that allows SQL access to PCP commands. To view information about PCP commands, see https://www.pgpool.net/docs/41/en/html/pcp-commands.html.

After installing the pgpool_adm extension, use the psql client application to connect to the database, and execute the following SQL command:

CREATE EXTENSION pgpool_adm;

To view more information about pgpool_adm, see https://www.pgpool.net/docs/41/en/html/pgpool-adm.html.

pgpool_recovery Extension

The pgpool_recovery extension is required for online recovery and future fail-back mechanism.

After installing the pgpool_recovery extension, use psql to connect to the database, and execute the following SQL command to create a pgpool_recovery extension:

CREATE EXTENSION pgpool_recovery;

For more information about using the CREATE EXTENSION command, see the PostgreSQL core documentation.

3 Configuring pgpool-II

Please note that the configuration options for pgpool-II are extensive; the options listed below should be considered a starting point only. For more information about configuring and using pgpool-II, please consult the project website.

Commonly Used pgpool-II Parameters

The following table lists pgpool.conf parameters that are used when implementing connection pooling:

Parameter Name	Description
pool_conn_dbname	Database name to which pgpool-II will connect. By default, pgpool-II will connect with Postgres.
listen_addresses	Host name or IP address used by pgpool-II to listen for connections. Default is localhost. Change to '*' for all addresses.
port	Port for pgpool-II connections. Default is 9999.
pcp_port	Port for PCP connections. Default is 9898.
backend_hostname0	Host name or IP address for backend 0. You can specify " if the backend and pgpool-II are running on the same host.
backend_port0	Port number for backend 0.
backend_weight0	Weight for backend 0 (only in load balancing mode). Specify 1 for each backend if you want the load equally balanced, or decimal values (.9, .1, etc.) to weight the load towards certain backends.

Parameter Name	Description	
backend_data_directory0	Data directory for backend 0.	
enable_pool_hba	Set to on to use pool_hba.conf for client authentication.	
num_init_children	Number of pools. Default is 32.	
max_pool	Number of connections per pool. Default is 4.	
connection_cache	Set to on to enable connection pooling.	

The following table lists pgpool.conf parameters that are used when implementing replication and load balancing:

Parameter Name	Description
Allow_sql_comments	If on, ignore SQL comments; modifications to this parameter require a reload of the pgpool.conf file.
load_balance_mode	Set to on to activate load balancing mode. If load_balance_mode is on and replicate_select is off, SELECT statements are sent to one backend. The proportion of SELECT statements each backend receives is determined by parameter backend_weight <n>.</n>
ignore_leading_white_space	Ignore leading white spaces of each query. Certain APIs such as DBI/DBD::Pg for Perl add white space that the user cannot control. Default is on.

Configuring Connection Pooling

pgpool-II provides a set of child processes that maintain cached connections to one or more database servers. When a client connects, pgpool-II attempts to reuse a connection from its pool, thus avoiding the overhead of opening and closing client connections.

A connection in the pool can be reused only if the target database and the connection user match a prior connection that is currently in the pool. Connection pooling configuration options (such as the number of child processes, and the maximum number of cached connections per child) are specified in the pgpool.conf file.

To configure connection pooling with one database server:

- 1. Configure the pg_hba.conf file on the pgpool-II host to permit connections between the clients and the server.
- 2. Copy the pgpool.conf.sample file to pgpool.conf, and modify the file, setting the connection_cache parameter to on, and specifying connection properties for your database server.

For example:

```
connection cache = on
```

backend_hostname0 = 'localhost' backend_port0 = 5444 backend_weight0 = 1 backend_data_directory0 = '/var/lib/edb/as12/data'

Note that in the pgpool.conf file, connection parameters have an appended digit that specifies a cluster node identifier. Database node 0 specifies values for the primary node.

- 3. Optionally, configure pgpool-II client authentication.
- 4. Optionally, configure the PCP administrative interface.

5. Start pgpool-II and begin using your application using the following command:

systemctl start edb-pgpool-<x.y>.service

where <x.y> is the pgpool release version.

Configuring pgpool-II Load Balancing

EnterpriseDB supports replication scenarios that use pgpool-II load balancing with PostgreSQL streaming replication or Slony replication. The supported replication methods ensure that database updates made by client applications are applied to multiple backend servers. For detailed information about the benefits of each replication method and detailed configuration instructions, please review project documentation for each utility.

When load balancing is enabled, pgpool-II distributes some types of SELECT statements to backend servers, allowing multiple database servers and hosts to share the processing load of SELECT statements issued by client applications.

When configuring pgpool-II load balancing, the initial database environments in all backend servers must be identical:

- Tables must have the same name, definition, and row content.
- Schemas must exist in each backend application database.
- Roles and privileges must be comparably configured on each backend server to ensure that the result set of SQL statements are identical on all servers.

If you use password authentication, the same password must be assigned to an associated user name on each database server. The same user name/password pair is used to connect pgpool-II to each backend connection.

Within a replication scenario, each backend is uniquely identified by the hostname (or IP address) and the port number on which the database server instance is listening for connections. You must ensure that the pool_hba.conf and pg_hba.conf files allow a connection between that server and the host on which pgpool-II will be running.

The following example demonstrates how to implement pgpool-II load balancing with two servers (the primary and replica nodes) in a Streaming Replication scenario. Configuring pgpool-II load balancing for a Slony replication scenario is similar; please see the Slony documentation for information about configuring Slony replication.

Configuring the Primary Node of the Replication Scenario

Open an SSH session with the primary node of the replication scenario, and modify the pg_hba.conf file (located in the /var/lib/edb/as12/data directory), adding connection information for the replication user (in the example that follows, edbrepuser resides on a standby node with an IP address of 107.178.217.178):

```
host replication edbrepuser 107.178.217.178/32 md5
```

The connection information should specify the address of the standby node of the replication scenario, and your preferred authentication method.

Modify the postgresql.conf file (located in /var/lib/edb/as12/data), adding the following replication parameter and values to the end of the file:

```
wal_level = replica
max_wal_senders = 10
checkpoint_segments = 8
wal keep segments = 0
```

Save the configuration file, and restart the server:

systemctl restart edb-as-12

Note

The above command is applicable for RHEL/CentOS 7 platforms. To restart the server on RHEL/CentOS 6 platform, use the below command:

/etc/init.d/edb-as-12 restart

Use the sudo su - command to assume the identity of the enterprisedb database superuser:

```
sudo su - enterprisedb
```

Then, start a psql session, connecting to the edb database:

```
psql -d edb
```

At the psql command line, create a user with the replication attribute:

CREATE ROLE edbrepuser WITH REPLICATION LOGIN PASSWORD 'password';

Configuring the Standby Node of the Replication Scenario

Open an SSH session with the standby server, and assume the identity of the database superuser (enterprisedb):

```
sudo su - enterprisedb
```

With your choice of editor, create a .pgpass file in the home directory of the enterprisedb user. The .pgpass file holds the password of the replication user in plain-text form; if you are using a .pgpass file, you should ensure that only trusted users have access to the .pgpass file:

Add an entry that specifies connection information for the replication

user:

```
*:5444:*:edbrepuser:password
```

The server will enforce restrictive permissions on the .pgpass file; use the following command to set the file permissions:

```
chmod 600 .pgpass
```

Relinquish the identity of the database superuser:

exit

Then, assume superuser privileges:

sudo su -

Use your platform-specific command to stop the database server before replacing the data directory on the standby node with the data directory of the primary node. For detailed information about controlling the pgpool-II service, see *Managing an Advanced Server Installation* in the EDB Postgres Advanced Server Installation Guide for Linux.

Then, delete the data directory on the standby node:

rm -rf /var/lib/edb/as12/data

After deleting the existing data directory, use the pg_basebackup utility to copy the data directory of the primary node to the standby:

```
pg_basebackup --format=p --label=standby --host=146.148.46.44 -- username=edbrepuser --password --wal-method=stream -R
```

The call to pg_basebackup specifies the IP address of the primary node and the name of the replication user created on the primary node.

Including the -R option creates the standby.signal file and appends connection settings to postgresql.auto.conf in the output directory (or into the base archive file when using tar format) to ease setting up a standby server.

For more information about the options available with the pg_basebackup utility, see the PostgreSQL core documentation at:

https://www.postgresql.org/docs/13/static/app-pgbasebackup.html

When prompted by pg_basebackup, provide the password associated with the replication user.

After copying the data directory, change ownership of the directory to the database superuser (enterprisedb):

chown -R enterprisedb /var/lib/edb/as12/data

Modify the postgresql.conf file (located in /var/lib/edb/as12/data), specifying the following values at the end of the file:

```
wal_level = replica
hot_standby = on
```

The data file has been copied from the primary node, and contains the replication parameters specified previously.

Then, restart the server:

systemctl restart edb-as-12

Note

The above command is applicable for RHEL/CentOS 7 platforms. To restart the server on RHEL/CentOS 6 platform, use the below command:

/etc/init.d/edb-as-12 restart

At this point, the primary node will be replicating data to the standby node.

Configuring pgpool-II Load Balancing

Use your choice of editor to modify the pgpool.conf file. Within the pgpool.conf file, modify the parameter settings to specify that load balancing is enabled:

```
load_balance_mode = on
```

Then, specify the connections settings for the primary database node in the parameter set that ends with a 0. For example:

```
backend_hostname0 = '146.148.46.44'
backend_port0 = 5444
backend_weight0 = 1
backend_data_directory0 = '/var/lib/edb/as12/data'
```

Then, specify the connections settings for each node to which queries will be distributed. Increment the number that follows the parameter name for each node, and provide connection details:

```
backend_hostname1 = '107.178.217.178'
backend_port1 = 5444
backend_weight1 = 1
backend_data_directory1 = '/var/lib/edb/as12/data'
```

Use the backend_weight parameter to specify how queries will be distributed amongst the nodes. Specify a value of 1 to indicate that you wish (qualified) queries to be equally distributed across the nodes of the replication scenario.

Restart pgpool-II and begin using your application

systemctl restart edb-pgpool-<x.y>.service

where <x.y> is the pgpool release version.

For detailed information about controlling the pgpool-II service, see Managing an Advanced Server Installation in the EDB Postgres Advanced Server Installation Guide for Linux.

pgpool-II Client Authentication

When pgpool-II is enabled, client applications connect to pgpool-II, which acts as a middleman for a Postgres server. A connecting client application is first authenticated with the pgpool-II server, and then authenticated with the Postgres server.

Parameter settings in the pool_hba.conf configuration file determine the pgpool-II authentication properties. The pool_hba.conf file is similar in format and function to the Postgres pg_hba.conf configuration file. Please refer to the pgpool-II documentation for detailed information about pool_hba.conf entries.

To enable pgpool-II authentication:

- 1. Copy the pool_hba.conf.sample file to pool_hba.conf.
- 2. Modify the pool_hba.conf file, specifying authentication information for servers or users that you want to connect. Entries must follow the same format used in the pg_hba.conf file.
- 3. Modify the pgpool.conf file, setting the enable_pool_hba parameter to on.
- 4. Restart papool-II to reload the papool-II configuration files.

systemctl restart edb-pgpool-<x.y>.service

where $\langle x.y \rangle$ is the pgpool release version.

Note

When authenticating with the database server, use the user names and passwords specified in the pool_hba.conf file; you must also specify those user names and passwords in the database server's pg_hba.conf file.

Configuring PCP

PCP is an administrative interface for pgpool-II that allows you to retrieve information about database nodes, pgpool-II child processes, and other information. You should issue PCP commands from the Linux command line.

pcp.conf is the password configuration file for the PCP client. Before using PCP commands, you must modify the pcp.conf file, providing the user names and passwords that you supply when invoking a PCP command. The user names in the pcp.conf file are completely independent of the database server user names and passwords.

Use the following steps to enable PCP:

- 1. Copy the pcp.conf.sample file to pcp.conf.
- 2. Add an entry to the pcp.conf file in the following form:

username:md5_password

where:

username is a PCP user name.

md5_password is the PCP password in md5 format

You can use the pg md5 program to generate the encrypted

password from the clear-text form as shown below:

\$ pg_md5 mypassword

34819d7beeabb9260a5c854bc85b3e44

For example, the entry in the pcp.conf file for a PCP user named pcpuser with the password of mypassword is:

USERID:MD5PASSWD pcpuser:34819d7beeabb9260a5c854bc85b3e44

3. Restart the pgpool service.

systemctl restart edb-pgpool-<x.y>.service

where <x.y> is the pgpool release version.

4. When issuing a PCP command, specify the PCP user name and the unencrypted form of the password:

\$ pcp_node_info 5 localhost 9898 pcpuser mypassword 0 localhost 5432 1 1.000000

After configuring PCP, you can use PCP commands to control pgpool-II and retrieve information. Specify the following arguments when calling PCP commands:

Argument	Description
timeout	Timeout value in seconds. PCP will disconnect if pgpool-II does not respond within the specified number of seconds.
host	The name of the pgpool-II host.
port	The PCP port number; the default value is 9898.
username	The PCP user name (as specified in pcp.conf.)

Argument	Description
password	The password associated with the user name (as specified in pcp.conf).

PCP recognizes the following commands:

PCP Command	Description
pcp_node_count timeout host port username password	Total number of nodes defined in pgpool.conf
pcp_node_info timeout host port username password nodeid	Displays information on the node given by <nodeid></nodeid>
pcp_proc_count timeout host port username password	Displays the pgpool-II child process IDs
pcp_proc_info timeout host port username password processid	Displays information on the pgpool-II child process given by <pre>cprocessid></pre>
pcp_detach_node [-g] timeout host port username password nodeid	Detaches the node specified by <nodeid> from pgpool-II. If -g is given, wait until all clients are disconnected (unless client_idle_limit_in_recovery is -1 or recovery_timeout is expired).</nodeid>

PCP Command	Description
pcp_attach_node timeout host port	Attaches the node specified by <nodeid> to</nodeid>
username password nodeid	pgpool-II.

4 Connecting a Client to pgpool-II

Client applications should connect directly to the pgpool-II listener port on the pgpool-II host. For example, to connect to the edb database (while using pgpool-II functionality), enter:

psql -d edb -U enterprisedb -h localhost -p 9999

When invoked at the psql prompt, the following SHOW command keywords display pgpool-II information:

Command	Information Provided
SHOW	Displays pgpool-II configuration parameters and
pool_status	their name, value, and description.
SHOW	
pool_nodes	Displays a list of all configured nodes.
SHOW	Displays a list of all pgpool-II processes waiting for
pool_processes	connections or dealing with a connection.
SHOW pool_pools	Displays a list of pools.

Command Information Provided

SHOW pool_version

Displays the pgpool-II release number.

5 Upgrading pgpool-II and extensions

The following section outlines the process of upgrading pgpool and pgpool extensions.

Upgrading pgpool-II

The following section outlines the process of upgrading pgpool-II minor version (for example, to upgrade from 3.7.13 to 3.7.14):

Assume the identity of the root user and invoke the following command:

On RHEL/CentOS 6 and 7:

yum upgrade edb-pgpool<xx>

where <xx> is the pgpool version you want to upgrade to. For example, to upgrade from pgpool 3.7.13 to 3.7.14, execute the following command:

yum upgrade edb-pgpool37

On RHEL/CentOS 8:

dnf upgrade edb-pgpool<xx>

Upgrading pgpool-II Extensions

The following section outlines the process of pgpool-II extensions.

To upgrade from older versions of pgpool extensions to the latest version, assume superuser privileges and execute the following command:

On RHEL/CentOS 6 and 7:

yum upgrade edb-as<xx>-pgpool<yy>-extensions

Where <xx> is the Advanced Server version, and <yy> is the pgpool extension version.

Note

Only minor version upgrade is supported (for example, you can upgrade from 3.6.20 to 3.6.21 extension, but not to 3.7.14).

On RHEL/CentOS 8:

dnf upgrade edb-as<xx>-pgpool<yy>-extensions

6 Uninstalling pgpool-II and Extensions

The following section outlines the process of uninstalling pgpool-II and its extensions.

Uninstalling pgpool-II on a RHEL/CentOS Host

To uninstall pgpool-II, assume the identity of the root user and invoke the following command:

On RHEL/CentOS 6 and 7:

yum erase edb-pgpool<xx>

On RHEL/CentOS 8:

dnf erase edb-pgpool<xx>

Where <xx> is the pgpool version.

Uninstalling pgpool-II on a Debian/Ubuntu Host

To uninstall pgpool-II on a Debian/Ubuntu host, invoke the following command:

apt-get remove edb-pgpool<xx>

Where <xx> is the pgpool version you want to uninstall

Uninstalling pgpool-II Using a Linux Uninstaller

The pgpool-II graphical installer creates an uninstaller that you can use

to remove pgpool-II. The uninstaller is created in the installation directory that you have specified while installing pgpool. If you have used the default installation directory i.e. opt/edb/pgpool/<a>, then uninstaller will be in the opt/edb/pgpool/<a>.x> (where x.x> is the pgpool version you have installed).

- 1. Navigate into the directory that contains the uninstaller and assume superuser privileges. Open the uninstaller and click Yes to begin uninstalling pgpool-II.
- 2. The uninstallation process begins. Click OK when the uninstallation completes.

Uninstalling pgpool-II Extensions

The following section outlines the process of uninstalling pgpool-II and its extensions.

Uninstalling pgpool-II Extensions on a RHEL/CentOS Host

To remove extensions from the server, execute the following command:

On RHEL/CentOS 6 and 7:

yum erase edb-as<xx>-pgpool<yy>-extensions

On RHEL/CentOS 8:

dnf erase edb-as<xx>-pgpool<yy>-extensions

Where <xx> is the Advanced Server version, and <yy> is the pgpool-II extension version.

Uninstalling pgpool-II Extesnions Using Linux Graphical Uninstaller

The pgpool-II extensions graphical installer creates an uninstaller that you can use to remove pgpool-II extensions. The uninstaller is created in the installation directory that you have specified. If you have used the default installation directory i.e. <a href="https://opt/edb/as<xx">opt/edb/as<xx, then uninstaller will be in the <a href="https://opt/edb/as<xx">opt/edb/as<xx is the advanced server version you have installed).

- 1. Navigate into the directory that contains the uninstaller and assume superuser privileges. Open the uninstaller and click Yes to begin uninstalling pgpool-II extensions.
- 2. The uninstallation process begins. Click OK when the uninstallation completes.