# **YUM Installation**

#### From PostgreSQL wiki

PostgreSQL can be installed using RPMs (binary) or SRPMs (source) managed by YUM (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellowdog\_Updater,\_Modified). This is available for the following Linux distributions (both 32- and 64-bit platforms; for the current release and prior release or two):

- Fedora
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux
- CentOS
- Scientific Linux
- Oracle Enterprise Linux

See links from the main repository, http://yum.postgresql.org:

- A list of available packages (https://yum.postgresql.org/packages.php)
- Repository packages for different version combinations (https://yum.postgresql.org/repopackages.php)
- Status of RPM builds (https://yum.postgresql.org/rpmchart.php)

#### **Contents**

- 1 Instructions
  - 1.1 Configure your YUM repository
  - 1.2 Install PGDG RPM file
  - 1.3 Install PostgreSQL
  - 1.4 Post-installation commands
    - 1.4.1 Data Directory
    - 1.4.2 Initialize
    - 1.4.3 Startup
  - 1.5 Control service
- 2 Removing
- 3 Support
- 4 After installation

### **Instructions**

#### Configure your YUM repository

Locate and edit your distributions .repo file, located:

- On Fedora: /etc/yum.repos.d/fedora.repo and /etc/yum.repos.d/fedora-updates.repo, [fedora] sections
- On CentOS: /etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-Base.repo, [base] and [updates] sections
- On Red Hat: /etc/yum/pluginconf.d/rhnplugin.conf [main] section

To the section(s) identified above, you need to append a line (otherwise dependencies might resolve to the postgresql supplied by the base repository):

exclude=postgresql*
Install PGDG RPM file
A PGDG file is available for each distribution/architecture/database version combination. Browse https://yum.postgresql.org/repopackages.php and find your correct RPM. For example, to install PostgreSQI 9.6 on CentOS 7 64-bit: yum install https://download.postgresql.org/pub/repos/yum/9.6/redhat/rhel-7-x86_64/pgdg-redhat96-9.6-3.noarch.rpm
Install PostgreSQL
To list available packages:
yum list postgresql*
For example, to install a basic PostgreSQL 9.6 server:
yum install postgresq196-server
Other packages can be installed according to your needs.
Post-installation commands
After installing the packages, a database needs to be initialized and configured.
In the commands below, the value of <i><name></name></i> will vary depending on the version of PostgreSQL used.
For PostgreSQL version 9.0 and above, the <i><name></name></i> includes the <i>major.minor</i> version of PostgreSQL, e.g., <i>postgresql-9.4</i>
Data Directory
The PostgreSQL data directory contains all of the data files for the database. The variable PGDATA is used to reference this directory.
The default data directory is:
/var/lib/pgsql/ <i><name< i="">&gt;/data</name<></i>
For example:
/var/lib/pgsql/9.6/data
Initialize

The first command (only needed once) is to initialize the database in PGDATA.
For Red Hat 6:
service <name> initdb</name>
E.g. for version 9.6:
service postgresql-9.6 initdb
For Red Hat 7, and Fedora 23 and above:
If the previous command did not work, try directly calling the setup binary, located in a similar naming scheme:
/usr/pgsql-y.x/bin/postgresqlyx-setup initdb
E.g. for version 9.6:
/usr/pgsql-9.6/bin/postgresql96-setup initdb
Startup  If you want PostgreSQL to start automatically when the OS starts, do the following:  In RHEL 6 and PostgreSQL 9.6:
chkconfig postgresql-9.6 on
In RHEL 7+, and Fedora 23+ try:
systemctl enable postgresql-9.6.service
Control service
To control the database service, use:
for RHEL 5 and 6:
service <name> <command/></name>
where < command > can be:
<ul> <li>start: start the database</li> <li>stop: stop the database</li> </ul>

- restart: stop/start the database; used to read changes to core configuration files
- reload : reload pg\_hba.conf file while keeping database running

E.g. to start version 9.6:

With RHEL 7.1+ and CentOS 7.1+, and Fedora 23+, systemd is introduced. Use this instead:

systemctl enable postgresql-9.6.service systemctl start postgresql-9.6.service

## Removing

To remove everything:

yum erase postgresq196\* or dnf remove postgresq196\* for Fedora 23+.

Or remove individual packages as desired.

## Support

• Email: pgsql-pkg-yum@postgresql.org (requires subscription)

### After installation

First steps in PostgreSQL

Retrieved from "https://wiki.postgresql.org/index.php?title=YUM\_Installation&oldid=28359" Categories: Install | Linux distribution

■ This page was last modified on 19 October 2016, at 23:02.