PostgreSQL Failback to Original Master Instructions

1. Stop replication on the current master

On the current master (100.125.110.3/172.26.2.3 Maindb-dr), stop the PostgreSQL service:

/usr/lib/postgresql/14/bin/pg_ctl -D /data/pgsql/14/data stop

2. Promote the original master back to master

On the original master (100.125.105.2/172.25.4.2), promote it back to the master role:

/usr/lib/postgresql/14/bin/pg_ctl -D /data/pgsql/14/data promote

3. Remove standby.signal file on the original master

Delete the standby.signal file to ensure it doesn't return to standby mode:

rm /data/pgsql/14/data/standby.signal

4. Reconfigure the current master as standby

On the current master (100.125.110.3/172.26.2.3), create the standby.signal file:

touch /data/pgsql/14/data/standby.signal

5. Edit postgresql.auto.conf on current master

Edit the postgresql.auto.conf file to point to the original master:

primary_conninfo = 'user=postgres passfile='/var/lib/postgresql/.pgpass'
channel_binding=prefer host=172.25.4.2 port=6412 sslmode=prefer sslcompression=0
sslcertmode=allow sslsni=1 ssl_min_protocol_version=TLSv1.2 gssencmode=prefer
krbsrvname=postgres gssdelegation=0 target_session_attrs=any
load_balance_hosts=disable'

6. Start the service on the original master

Start the PostgreSQL service on the original master (100.125.105.2/172.25.4.2):

/usr/lib/postgresql/14/bin/pg_ctl -D /data/pgsql/14/data start

7. Start the service on the current master (standby)

Start the PostgreSQL service on the current master (100.125.110.3/172.26.2.3):

/usr/lib/postgresql/14/bin/pg_ctl -D /data/pgsql/14/data start

8. Verify replication status

On the original master (100.125.105.2), check if replication is working:

select * from pg_stat_replication;

On the current master (standby), check replication delay:

select now() - pg_last_xact_replay_timestamp() as replication_delay;

select * from pg_stat_wal_receiver;