



Database Administrators

How do I access Postgres when I get an error about "/var/run/postgresql/.s.PGSQL.5432"?

Asked 6 years, 7 months ago Modified 1 year ago Viewed 287k times



I am running Ubuntu 16. I have installed Postgresql. Postgresql used to work, but then I rebooted.

30

nmap commands show port 5432 is open. Postgres seems to be working correctly:



```
service postgresql status
```



```
postgresql.service - PostgreSQL RDBMS Loaded: loaded
(/lib/systemd/system/postgresql.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled) Active: active
(exited) since Sat 2017-07-29 18:42:59 EDT; 1min 4s ago Process: 201
ExecStart=/bin/true (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS) Main PID: 201 (code=exited,
status=0/SUCCESS)
Memory: 0B CGroup: /system.slice/postgresql.service
```

I ran this: `psql`

But I got this:

```
psql: could not connect to server: No such file or directory Is the server running locally
and accepting connections on Unix domain socket "/var/run/postgresql/.s.PGSQL.5432"?
```

The file listed above does not seem to exist.

How do I get into Postgresql? Normally I'd run `psql` or `sudo -i -u postgres` then `psql`. But these commands are not working. I keep getting an error about "could not connect to server." Several reboots have not helped.

Update:

I ran this command: `dpkg -l | grep postgres`

```
rc postgresql-9.5          9.5.6-0ubuntu0.16.04      amd64
object-relational SQL database, version 9.5 server
ii postgresql-client        9.5+173                   all
front-end programs for PostgreSQL (supported version)
```

```
ii postgresql-client-9.5          9.5.7-0ubuntu0.16.04      amd64
front-end programs for PostgreSQL 9.5
ii postgresql-client-common      173                        all
manager for multiple PostgreSQL client versions
ii postgresql-common            173                        all
PostgreSQL database-cluster manager
```

postgresql linux ubuntu

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edited Jul 30, 2017 at 10:27

asked Jul 29, 2017 at 22:51



Daniel Vérité

31.1k 3 71 80



Victor

403 1 4 5

What is the result of `ps aux | grep '[b]in/postgres'` ? – Abelisto Jul 29, 2017 at 23:37 ✎

I get no output at all from that command. – Victor Jul 29, 2017 at 23:53

2 Show the output of `pg_lsclusters`, please. Also try using `psql -h 127.0.0.1`. It may be a configuration issue (disabled Unix sockets). – ypercube™ Jul 30, 2017 at 9:41 ✎

5 The `dpkg` status of `postgresql-9.5` should be `ii`, not `rc`, which means it has been uninstalled. The configuration files and data should still be there, so simply doing `apt-get install postgresql-9.5` has a good chance to work. – Daniel Vérité Jul 30, 2017 at 10:29

1 To those who arrived here with the same error: Have you checked your `postgresql.conf`? This can happen when `bind ip` is not `127.0.0.1` – nurettin Feb 1, 2022 at 15:14 ✎

10 Answers

Sorted by: Highest score (default) ⚙



14

`psql`: could not connect to server: No such file or directory Is the server running locally and accepting connections on Unix domain socket "/var/run/postgresql/.s.PGSQL.5432"?



This error generally means that the server is not running. Based on `dpkg -l` output and the thread of comments, it was due to the `postgresql-9.5` main package being somehow uninstalled. Since the `uninstall` hasn't been called with the `--purge` option to `dpkg`, the data and configuration files are still there, so `apt-get install postgresql-9.5` can fix the problem.



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answered Jul 31, 2017 at 12:38



Daniel Vérité

31.1k 3 71 80

I have been working through this issue for half a day (though I'm using `postgresql-10`). There are so many reasons for why someone could get the error in the OP. It's very misleading when the problem is that the packages were uninstalled (somehow?) but the system lists them as installed. Are you able to explain how this could happen? I'm really confused, and wouldn't think to just `apt-get install package-that-`

appears-installed . Also I am baffled as to how a simple `apt-get update/upgrade` could cause this, as its all I did this morning before encountering this problem. Pls help understands? – Todd Oct 29, 2018 at 20:35

Also, tysm for this solution, totally saved me :-> – Todd Oct 29, 2018 at 20:50



If your Postgres service is up and running without any error or there is no error in starting the Postgres service and still you are getting the mentioned error, follow these steps

26



Step1: Running `pg_lsclusters` will list all the postgres clusters running on your device



eg:

Ver	Cluster	Port	Status	Owner	Data directory	Log file
9.6	main	5432	online	postgres	/var/lib/postgresql/9.6/main	/var/log/postgresql/postgresql-9.6-main.log

most probably the status will be down in your case . Try restarting Postgres clusters and service

Step 2: Restart the `pg_ctlcluster`

```
#format is pg_ctlcluster <version> <cluster> <action>
sudo pg_ctlcluster 9.6 main start
```

```
#restart postgresql service
sudo service postgresql restart
```

Step 3: Step 2 failed and threw an error

If this process is not successful it will throw the error. My error was(You can see the error log on `/var/log/postgresql/postgresql-9.6-main.log`)

```
FATAL: could not access private key file "/etc/ssl/private/ssl-cert-snakeoil.key": Permission denied
Try adding 'postgres' user to the group 'ssl-cert'
```

Step 4: check ownership of postgres

Make sure that `postgres` is the owner of `/var/lib/postgresql/version_no/main` eg: `sudo chown postgres -R /var/lib/postgresql/9.6/main/`

Step 5: Check Postgres user belongs to ssl-cert user group

It happened to me and it turned out that I removed erroneously the Postgres user from "ssl-cert" group. Run the below code to fix the user group issue and fixing the permissions

```
#set user to group back with
sudo gpasswd -a postgres ssl-cert

# Fixed ownership and mode
sudo chown root:ssl-cert /etc/ssl/private/ssl-cert-snakeoil.key
sudo chmod 740 /etc/ssl/private/ssl-cert-snakeoil.key

sudo service postgresql restart
```

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edited May 14, 2020 at 16:07

answered Apr 16, 2018 at 15:04



Nwawel A Iroume

103 4



Noushad

361 3 7

- 1 This must be the correct answer, But after step 2, conditions may be different for someone else, for example, my problem was "invalid value for parameter "lc_monetary:... " and remains startUp steps for Postgres affected by... So, edit it to something like: How to figure out whats is you Postgres startup problem Not the title, of course, but the content – Mamrezo Mar 27, 2020 at 2:10



17

You probably have multiple PostgreSQL versions installed. If so, the other version probably defaults to `unix_socket_directories = '/tmp/'` but the `libpq` your `psql` is linked to probably defaults to `/var/run/postgresql/`.



Try



`psql -h /tmp`



If that works, the above is the problem. You can add `export PGHOST=/tmp` to your `.bashrc` to change the default locally for your user.

If that *doesn't* work, make sure PostgreSQL is actually running

```
ps aux |grep postgres
```

and if not, start it. How depends on how you installed it, but it'll be via the `service` or `systemctl` command(s) if you installed using packages.


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answered Jul 30, 2017 at 2:32



Craig Ringer

56.1k 5 156 188

- 1 `psql -h /tmp psql: could not connect to server: No such file or directory Is the server running locally and accepting connections on Unix domain socket "/tmp/.s.PGSQL.5432"? So that did not work. I then tried this: # ps aux | grep postgres root 3627 0.0 0.0 11224 876 pts/0 S+ 22:37 0:00 grep --color=auto postgres` I may have multiple versions installed. I am not sure what is wrong. – Victor Jul 30, 2017 at 2:38 
 - 2 Ok, so PostgreSQL isn't running (no `postgres` processes). You have to start it. It should usually autostart on boot so either the way you installed it won't autostart, you might have to start it with `pg_ctl`. Otherwise, check the logs. If you don't know what you installed or where, try `find / -name postgres 2>/dev/null` and/or `rpm -qa|grep postgres` or `dpkg -l |grep postgres` – Craig Ringer Jul 30, 2017 at 4:01
- "service postgresql start" goes to the next line. There is no error. But no postgres daemon starts. "pg_ctl" is a "command not found. The command "find / -name postgres 2>/dev/null" returns /root/.linuxbrew/Library/Aliases/postgres. – Victor Jul 30, 2017 at 4:32



I was getting same error on ubuntu 20.04 for connecting through libpq.

3

could **not connect to** server: **No** such file **or** directory
Is the server **running** locally **and** accepting
connections **on** Unix domain socket **"**/tmp/.s.PGSQL.5432**"**?



I edited the config file of postgres



```
sudo nano /etc/postgresql/12/main/postgresql.conf
```

and changed

```
unix_socket_directories = '/var/run/postgresql/'
```

to

```
unix_socket_directories = '/tmp/'
```

then did a restart using

```
sudo service postgresql restart
```

and it started working

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answered Dec 11, 2020 at 17:08



Mitrabhanu

31 1

Yes, but it made the postgresql listening sockets into /tmp. I think it is not a good solution from a security sense. They should be in /var/run/postgresql. The psql client connects to a bad location, not the postgresql server listens on a bad location. – [peterh](#) Dec 11, 2020 at 18:03

- 1 Thank you for this answer. I edit the same file and set the port to 5432 (from 5435). I believe the port was changed to 5435 b/c I had postgres 9 running when installing postgres 12. – [Charles L.](#) Aug 15, 2021 at 18:45

ah this worked for me! Thank you. No idea why I suddenly got "psql: error: connection to server on socket "/var/run/postgresql/.s.PGSQL.5432" failed: No such file or directory Is the server running locally and accepting connections on that socket?" over and over with a typical psql 14 install. – [Andrew Arrow](#) Dec 27, 2023 at 22:49 ✎



You're under Ubuntu. You can use Debian wrappers. Try `pg_ctlcluster 9.6 main start` (you can change main for your cluster's name).

1

To check if another PostgreSQL version is running, try `ps -ef | grep postgres`.



If it won't start with `pg_ctlcluster`. Look at the logs. For Debian-based, default logging is in `/var/log/postgresql`.



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answered Jul 30, 2017 at 7:26



[Arkhena](#)

1,560 8 15

- 1 You're assuming that they're using Ubuntu's packages, or those like the `apt.postgresql.org` ones that integrate with `pg_wrapper`. Not necessarily a safe assumption. Many people don't know to use them and install from EDB or some other binary installer distro. – [Craig Ringer](#) Jul 30, 2017 at 11:12

Oh, I didn't think people would use the more complicated way, but I suppose "complicated" isn't objective. – [Arkhena](#) Jul 31, 2017 at 7:46



I solved this problem with a few checks

0

```
root@biber-OptiPlex-380:/home/biber/kailas/RoR/demo# su - postgres
postgres@biber-OptiPlex-380:~$ psql
psql: could not connect to server: No such file or directory
Is the server running locally and accepting
connections on Unix domain socket "/var/run/postgresql/.s.PGSQL.5432"?
postgres@biber-OptiPlex-380:~$ service postgresql status
9.5/main (port 5432): down
postgres@biber-OptiPlex-380:~$ service postgresql start
* Starting PostgreSQL 9.5 database server
[ OK ]
postgres@biber-OptiPlex-380:~$ service postgresql status
9.5/main (port 5432): online
postgres@biber-OptiPlex-380:~$ psql
psql (9.5.19)
Type "help" for help.
```



postgres=#

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edited Dec 23, 2019 at 9:21

answered Dec 20, 2019 at 12:56



Kailas Kakade

1 2

- 2 Welcome to **Database Administrators**. Please, check the [Markdown help](#) to make your answer easier to read. – [Ronaldo](#) Dec 20, 2019 at 13:29



0



I know this is an old track, but I got the same exact issue and I solved it using some of the information I found here. so I would like to share this with you. I'm using Kali linux (Linux kali 6.0.0-kali6-amd64) 2022-12-19 running on VMWare VM. When I run Metasploit database manager I get this:

```
L$ sudo msfdb reinit
```

```
[i] Database already started psql: error: connection to server on socket
"/var/run/postgresql/.PGSQL.5432" failed: No such file or directory Is the server
running locally and accepting connections on that socket? psql: error: connection to
server on socket "/var/run/postgresql/.PGSQL.5432" failed: No such file or directory Is
the server running locally and accepting connections on that socket? psql: error:
connection to server on socket "/var/run/postgresql/.PGSQL.5432" failed: No such file
or directory Is the server running locally and accepting connections on that socket? [+]
Deleting configuration file /usr/share/metasploit-framework/config/database.yml [+]
Stopping database [+] Starting database psql: error: connection to server on socket
"/var/run/postgresql/.PGSQL.5432" failed: No such file or directory Is the server running
locally and accepting connections on that socket? [+] Creating database user 'msf'
createuser: error: connection to server on socket "/var/run/postgresql/.PGSQL.5432"
failed: No such file or directory Is the server running locally and accepting connections
on that socket? psql: error: connection to server on socket
"/var/run/postgresql/.PGSQL.5432" failed: No such file or directory Is the server running
locally and accepting connections on that socket? [+] Creating databases 'msf' createdb:
error: connection to server on socket "/var/run/postgresql/.PGSQL.5432" failed: No
such file or directory Is the server running locally and accepting connections on that
socket? psql: error: connection to server on socket "/var/run/postgresql/.PGSQL.5432"
failed: No such file or directory Is the server running locally and accepting connections
on that socket? [+] Creating databases 'msf_test' createdb: error: connection to server on
socket "/var/run/postgresql/.PGSQL.5432" failed: No such file or directory Is the server
running locally and accepting connections on that socket? [+] Creating configuration file
'/usr/share/metasploit-framework/config/database.yml' [+] Creating initial database
schema rake aborted! ActiveRecord::ConnectionNotEstablished: connection to server at
```

```

":1", port 5432 failed: Connection refused Is the server running on that host and
accepting TCP/IP connections? connection to server at "127.0.0.1", port 5432 failed:
Connection refused Is the server running on that host and accepting TCP/IP
connections? /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/postgresql_adapter.rb:83:in rescue in
new_client' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/postgresql_adapter.rb:77:in new_client'
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/postgresql_adapter.rb:37:in
postgresql_connection' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/abstract/connection_pool.rb:882:in
public_send' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/abstract/connection_pool.rb:882:in
new_connection' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/abstract/connection_pool.rb:926:in
checkout_new_connection' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/abstract/connection_pool.rb:905:in
try_to_checkout_new_connection' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/abstract/connection_pool.rb:866:in
acquire_connection' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/abstract/connection_pool.rb:588:in
checkout' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/abstract/connection_pool.rb:428:in
connection' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/abstract/connection_pool.rb:1128:in
retrieve_connection' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_handling.rb:327:in retrieve_connection'
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_handling.rb:283:in connection'
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/tasks/database_tasks.rb:237:in migrate'
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-

```



```
6.1.7/lib/active_record/railties/databases.rake:92:in block (3 levels) in <top
(required)>' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/railties/databases.rake:90:in each' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/railties/databases.rake:90:in block (2 levels) in <top
(required)>' /usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/rake-
13.0.6/exe/rake:27:in <top (required)>'
```

Caused by: PG::ConnectionBad: connection to server at ":::1", port 5432 failed:
Connection refused

Is the server running on that host and accepting TCP/IP connections?
connection to server at "127.0.0.1", port 5432 failed:

Connection refused Is the server running on that host and accepting TCP/IP
connections? /usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/pg-
1.4.5/lib/pg/connection.rb:632:in async_connect_or_reset' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/pg-1.4.5/lib/pg/connection.rb:760:in
connect_to_hosts' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/pg-1.4.5/lib/pg/connection.rb:695:in new'
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/pg-
1.4.5/lib/pg.rb:69:in connect' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/postgresql_adapter.rb:78:in new_client'
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/postgresql_adapter.rb:37:in
postgresql_connection' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/abstract/connection_pool.rb:882:in
public_send' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/abstract/connection_pool.rb:882:in
new_connection' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/abstract/connection_pool.rb:926:in
checkout_new_connection' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/abstract/connection_pool.rb:905:in
try_to_checkout_new_connection' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/abstract/connection_pool.rb:866:in
acquire_connection' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/abstract/connection_pool.rb:588:in

```

checkout' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/abstract/connection_pool.rb:428:in
  connection' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_adapters/abstract/connection_pool.rb:1128:in
retrieve_connection' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_handling.rb:327:in retrieve_connection'
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/connection_handling.rb:283:in connection'
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/tasks/database_tasks.rb:237:in migrate' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/railties/databases.rake:92:in block (3 levels) in <top
(required)>' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/railties/databases.rake:90:in each' /usr/share/metasploit-
framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/activerecord-
6.1.7/lib/active_record/railties/databases.rake:90:in block (2 levels) in <top
(required)>' /usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.0.0/gems/rake-
13.0.6/exe/rake:27:in `<top (required)>' Tasks: TOP => db:migrate (See full trace by
running task with --trace)

```

I searched every where and used every thing I could find, but nothing work. However, folowing some hints from this track. I was able to solve the issue.

When I typed :

```
$ pg_lsclusters
```

I got :

```

Ver Cluster Port Status Owner Data directory
Log file 14 main 5432 down, postgres /var/lib/postgresql/14/main
/var/log/postgresql/postgresql-14-main.log 15 main 5433 online postgres
/var/lib/postgresql/15/main /var/log/postgresql/postgresql-15-main.log

```

This means that the older version "14" which uses the port "5432" required by "msfbd" is down whilst version "15" which is "online" uses "5433". so simply changes the port using :

```
sudo PGPOR=5433 msfdb init
```

And voilà, it's working just fine.

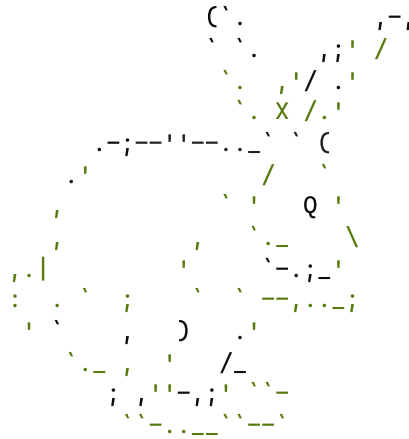
```
$ msfconsole
```

Call trans opt: received. 2-19-98 13:24:18 REC:Loc

Trace program: **running**

```
wake up, Neo...
the matrix has you
follow the white rabbit.
```

```
knock, knock, Neo.
```



<https://metasploit.com>

```
= [ metasploit v6.2.31-dev ]
```

- -- == [2274 exploits - 1192 auxiliary - 405 post]
- -- == [951 payloads - 45 encoders - 11 nops]
- -- == [9 evasion]

Metasploit tip: Tired of setting RHOSTS for modules? Try globally setting it with setg RHOSTS x.x.x.x Metasploit Documentation: <https://docs.metasploit.com/>

```
msf6 >
```

I guess that the problem occurred after a system update.

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answered Jan 8, 2023 at 22:17



Khalid EL GHOLAMI

9 1



If you **installed a different version** of PostgreSQL and **later uninstalled** one or more formerly installed versions, then you also will see this error:

0



```
psql: error:
connection to server on socket "/var/run/postgresql/.s.PGSQL.5432" failed
```



This happens because port 5432 was taken by the old PostgreSQL version when you installed the new one, so a different port was chosen to run the newly installed PostgreSQL server version (5433, 5434 etc.). Since you uninstalled the formerly installed PostgreSQL server version, no server is running on port 5433 anymore, so `psql` cannot connect. One might expect that the PostgreSQL *client* `psql` would be configured on install to connect to the server of the same version, at its different port, but that is not the case. Call it a bug if you like.

To fix this:

1. Edit file `/etc/postgresql/{version}/main/postgresql.conf` and change line `port = ...` to:

```
port = 5432
```

2. Restart the PostgreSQL server:

```
sudo service postgresql restart
```

Source: A [comment by @Charles L](#) on another answer here. I just wanted to make this gem of knowledge more visible 😊

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answered Feb 16, 2023 at 16:03



tanius

251 2 6



Try `psql -h localhost -U postgres` that cured the error message for me with Postgres running docker locally on Ubuntu 18.04.

-1



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answered Apr 1, 2020 at 7:10



Hightechrider

99 2

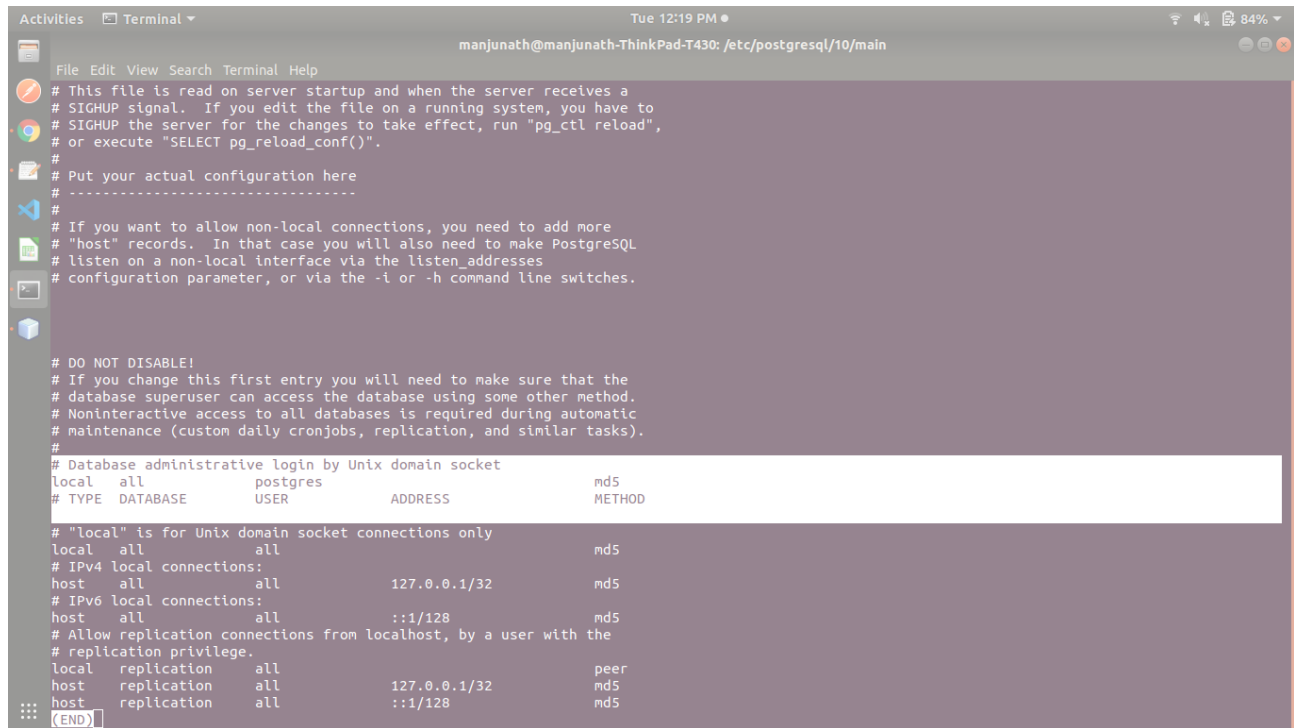


Remove the database and user access
goto this path and open `pg_hba.conf` and remove the user below the "Database administrative login by Unix domain socket" other than postgres database.

-3

/etc/postgresql/10/main\$ sudo nano pg_hba.conf OR sudo nano
/etc/postgresql/10/main/pg_hba.conf

after removing the user we got like this:



```

Activities  Terminal  Tue 12:19 PM  manjunath@manjunath-ThinkPad-T430: /etc/postgresql/10/main
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
# This file is read on server startup and when the server receives a
# SIGHUP signal. If you edit the file on a running system, you have to
# SIGHUP the server for the changes to take effect, run "pg_ctl reload",
# or execute "SELECT pg_reload_conf()".
#
# Put your actual configuration here
# -----
#
# If you want to allow non-local connections, you need to add more
# "host" records. In that case you will also need to make PostgreSQL
# listen on a non-local interface via the listen_addresses
# configuration parameter, or via the -i or -h command line switches.
#
# DO NOT DISABLE!
# If you change this first entry you will need to make sure that the
# database superuser can access the database using some other method.
# Noninteractive access to all databases is required during automatic
# maintenance (custom daily cronjobs, replication, and similar tasks).
#
# Database administrative login by Unix domain socket
local all postgres md5
# TYPE DATABASE USER ADDRESS METHOD
# "local" is for Unix domain socket connections only
local all all md5
# IPv4 local connections:
host all all 127.0.0.1/32 md5
# IPv6 local connections:
host all all ::1/128 md5
# Allow replication connections from localhost, by a user with the
# replication privilege.
local replication all peer
host replication all 127.0.0.1/32 md5
host replication all ::1/128 md5
(END)

```

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edited Mar 3, 2020 at 8:07

answered Mar 3, 2020 at 6:51



Paul White ♦

83.7k

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manjunath bandri

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That is unrelated to the error message in the question. – [Laurenz Albe](#) Mar 3, 2020 at 12:54