最近需要使用postgresqsl,所以安装了postgresql9.4。下面说说在centOS6环境下,在网络联通的情况下,使用YUM安装postgresql。(仅供大家参考)

(1) 查看系统环境

[root@hadoop201 Desktop]# uname -a Linux hadoop201 2.6.32-504_el6.x86_64 #1 SMP Wed Oct 15 04:27:16 UTC 2014 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux

(2) 首先屏蔽centos系统上yum源的postgresql自动升级

[plain]

vim /etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-Base.repo

在[base]和[updates]下添加exclude=postgresgl*。如图:

```
[base]
name=CentOS-$releasever - Base
mirrorlist=http://mirrorlist.centos.org/?release=$releasever&arch=$basearch&repo=os&infra=$infra
#baseurl=http://mirror.centos.org/centos/$releasever/os/$basearch/
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-CentOS-6
exclude=postgresql*
#released updates
[updates]
name=CentOS-$releasever - Updates
mirrorlist=http://mirrorlist.centos.org/?release=$releasever&arch=$basearch&repo=updates&infra=$infra
#baseurl=http://mirror.centos.org/centos/$releasever/updates/$basearch/
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-CentOS-fhttp://blog.csdn.net/xianSky2015
exclude=postgresql*
```

(3) 也可以获取postgresql rpm包,使用rpm安装。下载地址:

https://yum.postgresql.org/repopackages.php

(4) YUM安装postgresgl9.4:

[sql]

1. #yum install postgresql94 postgresql94-server postgresql94-contrib

使用该方式安装postgresql。它的默认路径如下:

data路径: /var/lib/pgsql/9.4/data

主目录: /usr/pgsql-9.4

(5) 进入data目录初始化postgresgl安装

[sql]

#sudo -u postgres /user/pgsql-9.4/bin/initdb

root@hadoop201 Desktop]# sudo -u postgres /usr/pgsql-9.4/bin/initdb

(6) 配置postgresql服务器监听地址和端口号

[sql]

- #vim /var/lib/pgsql/9.4/data/postgresql.conf
- 2. listen_address = '*'
- 3. port = 5432
- (7) 可以设置postgresql访问权限,在文件最后加上:

[plain]

1. #vim /var/lib/pgsql/9.4/data/pg_hba.conf

[plain]

- 1. host all all 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 md5
- (8) 启动postgresql服务

[plain]

#service postgresql-9.4 start

```
[root@cent1 Desktop]# service postgresql-9.4 start

Starting postgresql-9.4 service:
[ OK ]
[root@cent1 Desktop]# 

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```

(9) 修改postgresql默认postgres数据库密码

[plain]

- #sudo -u postgres psql
- postgres=#ALTER USER postgres WITH PASSWORD 'postgres';

[plain]

- 1. 或者直接:
- postgres=#\password postgres
- (10) 创建数据库与用户,并且授权

[plain]

- postgres=#create user "tuser" with password '123456' nocreatedb;
- postgres=#create database "testdb" with owner ="tuser";
- postgres=#grant all privileges on database testdb to tuser;
- (11) 使用制定用户登陆指定数据库

[plain]

1. #sudo -u postgres psql -U tuser -d testdb -h 127.0.0.1 -p 5432 或者在postgres用户下: psql - U tuser -d testdb -h 127.0.0.1 -p 5432

[cent1@cent1 bin]\$ psql -U tuser -d testdb -h 127.0.0.1 -p 5432
psql (9.4.10)
Type "help" for help.

testdb=>

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(12) 修改postgresql数据库配置,实现远程登录

[plain]

#vim /var/lib/pgsql/9.4/data/postgresql.conf

[plain]

- a) 监听地址
 #listen_addresses = 'localhost'改为 listen_addresses = '*'
 b) 启用密码验证
 #password_encryption = on改为password_encryption = on
 c) 可访问的用户ip端
- 5. c) 可访问的用户ip端6. # vim /var/lib/pgsql/9.4/data/pg_hba.conf 在最后添加
- 7. host all all 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 md5
- 8. d) 重启postgresql数据库9. #service postgresql-9.4 restart
- p. 120 p. 104 p.

(13) 修改postgresql防火墙配置:

[plain]

1. #vim /etc/sysconfig/iptables 添加以下内容

[plain]

- 2. -A INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
- 3. #重启防火墙
- 4. #sudo service iptables restart

(14)修改postgres用户密码

[plain]

- 1. #sudo -passwd -u postgres
- 2. #sudo -u postgres passwd

done.

配置了postgresql9.4版本,并且修改了一些数据库默认的选项。

参考文章:

http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_6af33caa0100ypck.html http://www.cnblogs.com/mchina/archive/2012/06/06/2539003.html http://www.wvser.com/archives/install-postgresql-on-fedora-centos-red-hat-rhel.html http://www.ruanyifeng.com/blog/2013/12/getting_started_with_postgresql.html