

# Linux 安装 PostgreSQL 11.4 数据库

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原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1563037614687>

来源网站: [链滴](#)

许可协议: [署名-相同方式共享 4.0 国际 \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](#)



## 1. 下载

<http://www.postgresql.org/ftp/source/>

## 2. 安装依赖包

```
yum install -y perl-ExtUtils-Embed readline-devel zlib-devel pam-devel libxml2-devel libxslt-devel openldap-devel python-devel gcc-c++ openssl-devel cmake
```

## 3. 安装 postgresql

```
# tar -zxvf postgresql-11.4.tar.gz
# cd postgresql-11.4
# ./configure --prefix=/pgsql/postgresql
```

PostgreSQL配置脚本选项

| 选项                | 描述                                  |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| -prefix=prefix    | 安装到prefix指向的目录; 默认为/usr/local/pgsql |
| -bindir=dir       | 安装应用程序到dir; 默认为prefix/bin           |
| -with-docdir=dir  | 安装文档到dir; 默认为prefix/doc             |
| -with-pgport=port | 设置默认的服务器端网络连接服务TCP端口号               |
| -with-tcl         | 为服务端提供Tcl存储过程支持                     |
| -with-perl        | 为服务端提供Perl存储过程支持                    |
| -with-python      | 为服务端提供Python存储过程支持                  |

```
# make
# make install
```

## 4. 创建用户组postgres并创建用户postgres

```
# cd postgresql-11.4
# groupadd postgres
# useradd -g postgres postgres
# id postgres
```

## 5. 创建postgresql数据库的数据主目录并修改文件所有者

主目录是在/pgsql/postgresql/data目录下：

```
# cd /pgsql/postgresql
# mkdir data
# chown postgres:postgres data
```

## 6. 配置环境变量

```
# cd /home/postgres
```

编辑修改.bash\_profile文件

```
# vi .bash_profile
```

添加以下内容：

```
export PGHOME=/pgsql/postgresql
export PGDATA=/pgsql/postgresql/data
PATH=$PATH:$HOME/bin:$PGHOME/bin
```

使环境变量生效：

```
# source .bash_profile
```

## 7. 切换用户到postgres并使用initdb初始化数据库

```
# su - postgres
# initdb
```

看到下面这些东西的时候，表示成功了

Success. You can now start the database server using:

```
pg_ctl -D /pgsql/postgresql/data -l logfile start
```

## 8. 配置服务

修改/pgsql/postgresql/data目录下的两个文件：

**postgresql.conf** 配置PostgreSQL数据库服务器的相应的参数

**pg\_hba.conf** 配置对数据库的访问权限

```
# cd /pgsql/postgresql/data
# vi postgresql.conf
```

修改前：#listen\_addresses = 'localhost'

修改后: listen\_addresses = '\*'

# vi pg\_hba.conf

在最下面添加一行:

host all all 0.0.0.0/0 trust

```
host all all ::1/128 trust
# Allow replication connections from localhost, by a user with the
# replication privilege.
local replication all trust
host all all 0.0.0.0/0 trust
host replication all 127.0.0.1/32 trust
host replication all ::1/128 trust
-- INSERT --
```

## 9. 设置PostgreSQL开机自启动

# cd /pgsql/postgresql-11.4/contrib/start-scripts

# vi linux

修改路径:

prefix=/pgsql/postgresql  
PGDATA="/pgsql/postgresql/data"

```
# Installation prefix
#prefix=/usr/local/pgsql
prefix=/pgsql/postgresql

# Data directory
#PGDATA="/usr/local/pgsql/data"
PGDATA="/pgsql/postgresql/data"
```

:wq! 强制保存!

将linux文件拷贝到/etc/init.d/目录下, 并命名为postgresql

```
# chmod a+x linux
# su root
# cp linux /etc/init.d/postgresql
# cd /etc/init.d
# chkconfig --add postgresql
```

查看开机自启动服务是否设置成功:

# chkconfig

```
[root@VM_0_5_centos init.d]# chkconfig

Note: This output shows SysV services only and does not include native
systemd services. SysV configuration data might be overridden by native
systemd configuration.

If you want to list systemd services use 'systemctl list-unit-files'.
To see services enabled on particular target use
'systemctl list-dependencies [target]'.

netconsole    0:off  1:off  2:off  3:off  4:off  5:off  6:off
network       0:off  1:off  2:on   3:on   4:on   5:on   6:off
postgresql    0:off  1:off  2:on   3:on   4:on   5:on   6:off
```

启动服务:

```
# service postgresql start
```

**停止服务：**

```
# service postgresql stop
```

**重启服务：**

```
# service postgresql restart
```

**查看PostgreSQL服务：**

```
# ps -ef | grep postgres
```