

Aby umożliwić dostęp do bazy danych która znajduje się na serwerze z poziomu PgAdmina należy wykonać poniższe czynności.

1. Zmieniamy ustawienia w pliku konfiguracyjnym Postgresa **postgresql.conf** znajdującym się /etc/postgresql/8.3/main dla Linux oraz C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\8.3\data dla Windows musimy posiadać uprawnienia root'a dla Linux administratora dla Windows.

W pliku konfiguracyjnym odszukujemy listen_addresses i zamiast localhost wprowadzamy ip komputera z którego będziemy się podłączać do bazy bądź * wtedy serwer będzie nasłuchiwał na dowolnym adresie niż tylko lokalnie.

```
mc - /etc/postgresql8.3/main
postgresql.conf [B---] 43 L:[ 36+20 56/494] *(2350/16689b)= . 9 0x09
# option or PGDATA environment variable, represented here as ConfigDir.

data_directory = '/var/lib/postgresql/8.3/main'<-----># use data in another directory
<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># (change requires restart)
hba_file = '/etc/postgresql/8.3/main/pg_hba.conf'<-----># host-based authentication file
<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># (change requires restart)
ident_file = '/etc/postgresql/8.3/main/pg_ident.conf'<-># ident configuration file
<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># (change requires restart)

# If external_pid_file is not explicitly set, no extra PID file is written.
external_pid_file = '/var/run/postgresql/8.3-main.pid'<><-----># write an extra PID file
<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># (change requires restart)

#-----
# CONNECTIONS AND AUTHENTICATION
#-----

# - Connection Settings -

listen_addresses = 'localhost, 10.8.16.180'<---><-----># what IP address(es) to listen on;
<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># comma-separated list of addresses;
<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># defaults to 'localhost', '*' = all
<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># (change requires restart)
port = 5432<---><-----><-----><-----><-----># (change requires restart)
max_connections = 100<-><-----><-----><-----># (change requires restart)
# Note: Increasing max_connections costs ~400 bytes of shared memory per.
# connection slot, plus lock space (see max_locks_per_transaction). You might
# also need to raise shared_buffers to support more connections.
#superuser_reserved_connections = 3<---># (change requires restart)
unix_socket_directory = '/var/run/postgresql'<-><-----># (change requires restart)
#unix_socket_group = ''<-----><-----># (change requires restart)
#unix_socket_permissions = 0777<-----># begin with 0 to use octal notation
<-----><-----><-----><-----><-----># (change requires restart)
#bonjour_name = ''<-----><-----><-----># defaults to the computer name
```

(Rys.1)

2. Edytujemy następnie plik **pg_hba.conf** (host-based authentication)

```

# DO NOT DISABLE!
# If you change this first entry you will need to make sure that the
# database
# super user can access the database using some other method.
# Noninteractive
# access to all databases is required during automatic maintenance
# (autovacuum, daily cronjob, replication, and similar tasks).
#
# Database administrative login by UNIX sockets
local    all             postgres                                trust

# TYPE      DATABASE      USER      CIDR-ADDRESS              METHOD

# "local" is for Unix domain socket connections only
local     edokumenty     all             trust
# IPv4 local connections:
host      all             all             127.0.0.1/32              md5
# IPv6 local connections:
host      all             all             ::1/128                   md5
host      all all 192.168.0.51      255.255.255.0            trust
host      edokumenty     postgres       10.8.16.71/24             trust
host      all all 192.168.0.223      255.255.255.0            trust

```

(Rys.2)

Poniżej szersza dokumentacja plików konfiguracyjnych postgres'a

<http://developer.postgresql.org/pgdocs/postgres/auth-pg-hba-conf.html>

<http://www.postgresql.org/docs/8.0/interactive/runtime-config.html#GUC-LISTEN-ADDRESSES>