



# How to reset PostgreSQL password

WAS THIS PAGE HELPFUL? [Leave Feedback](#)

## Overview

Follow the steps below to reset your PostgreSQL root user password.

 This process will disrupt access to your system.

 During this process, if you received the message *No such file or directory*, you may need to enter the following command which puts it on the path for environment variables, this is necessary once per shell session:  
`source /usr/local/groundwork/scripts/setenv.sh`

## Steps

1. Stop gwservices:

```
/etc/init.d/groundwork stop gwservices
```

2. Stop httpd:

```
/etc/init.d/groundwork stop apache
```

3. Update the the following file to trust for local connections:

```
vi /usr/local/groundwork/postgresql/data/pg_hba.conf
```

Example:

```
# TYPE DATABASE USER ADDRESS METHOD
host all all 127.0.0.1/32 trust
```

4. Restart postgres:

```
/etc/init.d/groundwork restart postgresql
```

5. Open a `psql` session as the `postgres` user (you won't be asked for the password under TRUST authentication) to the database:

```
psql
```

6. Execute the command (leave quotes):

```
ALTER USER postgres WITH PASSWORD '<newpassword>';
```

7. Leave the session:

```
\q
```

8. Undo the settings to trust in the file:

```
vi /usr/local/groundwork/postgresql/data/pg_hba.conf
```

Example:

```
# TYPE DATABASE USER ADDRESS METHOD
host all all 127.0.0.1/32 md5
```

9. Restart gwservices:

```
/etc/init.d/groundwork restart gwservices
```

10. Restart httpd:

```
/etc/init.d/groundwork restart apache
```

11. Restart postgres:

```
/etc/init.d/groundwork restart postgresql
```

12. You should now be able to connect using the new password, you can test by entering `psql`.