# PostgreSQL 9.6 Installation Guide

**PostgreSQL Version 9.6**

**September 28, 2016**

PostgreSQL 9.6 Installation Guide
by EnterpriseDB Corporation


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# 1 Introduction

The PostgreSQL installers created by EnterpriseDB are designed to make it quick and simple to install PostgreSQL on your computer. The installer provides:

- a distribution-independent PostgreSQL installation.
- the popular open-source PostgreSQL administration tool, pgAdmin.
- the StackBuilder package manager (used to download and install drivers, tools and applications to complement your PostgreSQL installation).

The sections that follow provide information about using the PostgreSQL 9.6 installer:

- How to satisfy hardware requirements and software prerequisites before installing PostgreSQL.
- Step-by-step instructions explaining the installation options available with the setup wizard.
- How to use Stack Builder to install modules that provide enhanced functionality for PostgreSQL 9.6.
- How to perform a simple text-mode installation on a Linux or Mac system.
- Information about performing an unattended mode installation from a command line or client application on Linux, Mac or Windows.
- Detailed information about uninstalling PostgreSQL.

## 1.1 Typographical Conventions Used in this Guide

Certain typographical conventions are used in this manual to clarify the meaning and usage of various commands, statements, programs, examples, etc. This section provides a summary of these conventions.

In the following descriptions a *term* refers to any word or group of words that are language keywords, user-supplied values, literals, etc. A term's exact meaning depends upon the context in which it is used.

- *Italic font* introduces a new term, typically, in the sentence that defines it for the first time.
- `Fixed-width (mono-spaced) font` is used for terms that must be given literally such as SQL commands, specific table and column names used in the examples, programming language keywords, etc. For example, `SELECT * FROM emp;`
- *`Italic fixed-width font`* is used for terms for which the user must substitute values in actual usage. For example, `DELETE FROM` *`table_name`*;
- A vertical pipe | denotes a choice between the terms on either side of the pipe. A vertical pipe is used to separate two or more alternative terms within square brackets (optional choices) or braces (one mandatory choice).
- Square brackets [ ] denote that one or none of the enclosed term(s) may be substituted. For example, `[ a | b ]`, means choose one of "`a`" or "`b`" or neither of the two.
- Braces {} denote that exactly one of the enclosed alternatives must be specified. For example, `{ a | b }`, means exactly one of "`a`" or "`b`" must be specified.
- Ellipses ... denote that the proceeding term may be repeated. For example, `[ a | b ] ...` means that you may have the sequence, "`b a a b a`".

# 2 Requirements Overview

PostgreSQL 9.6 is certified on the following platforms:

32 bit Windows:

- Windows 7, 8, and 10
- Windows 2008 Server

64 bit Windows:

- Windows 7, 8, and 10
- Windows 2012
- Windows 2008

32 bit Linux:

- CentOS 6.x
- Oracle Enterprise Linux 6
- Ubuntu 14.04

64 bit Linux:

- CentOS 6.x and 7.x
- Debian 7 and 8
- Oracle Enterprise Linux 6 and 7
- SLES 12
- Ubuntu 14.04

MAC OS X:

- OS X Server 10.8, 10.9, and 10.10

## 2.1 Hardware Requirements

The following installation requirements assume you have selected the default options during the installation process. The minimum hardware required to install and run PostgreSQL are:

- a 1 GHz processor
- 1 GB of RAM
- 512 MB of HDD

Please note that additional disk space is required for data.

## 2.2 Software Prerequisites

**User Privileges**

On a Linux or Mac system, you must have superuser privileges to perform a PostgreSQL installation. To perform an installation on a Windows system, you must have administrator privileges.

If you are installing PostgreSQL into a Windows system that is configured with User Account Control (UAC) enabled, you can assume sufficient privileges to invoke the graphical installer by right clicking on the name of the installer and selecting `Run as administrator` from the context menu. If prompted, enter an administrator password to continue.

**Linux-specific Software Requirements**

You must install `xterm`, `konsole`, or `gnome-terminal` before executing any console-based program installed by the PostgreSQL installer.

**SELinux Permissions**

Before installing PostgreSQL on a system that is running SELinux, you must set SELinux to `permissive` mode.

The following example works on Redhat Enterprise Linux, Fedora Core or CentOS distributions. Use comparable commands that are compatible with your Linux distribution to set SELinux to `permissive` mode during installation and return it to `enforcing` mode when installation is complete.

Before installing PostgreSQL, set SELinux to `permissive` mode with the command:

```
# setenforce Permissive
```

When the installation is complete, return SELinux to `enforcing` mode with the command:

```
# setenforce Enforcing
```

### Windows-specific Software Requirements

Be sure to apply Windows operating system updates before invoking the PostgreSQL installer. If (during the installation process) the installer encounters errors, exit the installation, and ensure that your version of Windows is up-to-date before restarting the installer.

### Mac OS X-specific Software Requirements

PostgreSQL installation on Mac OS X differs slightly from other platforms as the distribution is in a different format, and some additional configuration may be required.

The Mac OS X installer is an App Bundle (a set of files and directories in a prescribed format). To ensure the App Bundle can be downloaded, it is packaged inside a disk image (.dmg) file. To extract the installer, simply mount the disk image and copy the installer to the desired location, or run it directly from the disk image.

By default, Mac OS X ships with shared memory settings that are too low for running PostgreSQL. The installer will detect this, and if possible, reconfigure shared memory and then prompt you to reboot the system and rerun the PostgreSQL installer. For more information, please see the README file in the distribution disk image.

# 3 Installing PostgreSQL with the Graphical Installation Wizard

The graphical installation wizard provides a quick and easy way to install PostgreSQL 9.6 on a Linux, Mac, or Windows system. As the installation wizard's easy-to-follow dialogs lead you through the installation process, specify information about your system. When the dialogs are complete, the setup wizard will perform an installation based on the selections made during the setup process.

Note that if you are invoking the graphical installer to perform a system upgrade, the installer will preserve the configuration options specified during the previous installation.

When the PostgreSQL installation finishes, you will be offered the option to invoke the Stack Builder package manager. Stack Builder provides an easy-to-use graphical interface that downloads and installs applications, drivers and utilities and their dependencies. See Section 4 for more information about using Stack Builder.

The graphical PostgreSQL installer is available from the EnterpriseDB website at:

http://www.enterprisedb.com/downloads/postgres-postgresql-downloads

After navigating to the `Product Downloads` page, select the PostgreSQL tab, and then choose the PostgreSQL installer that corresponds to your platform. When the download completes, extract the files using a system-specific file extractor.

Section 3.1 demonstrates using the setup wizard to install PostgreSQL on a Windows system. You can follow the same procedure to install PostgreSQL on a Linux or Mac system.

## 3.1 Invoking the Graphical Installer

To perform an installation using the graphical installation wizard, you must have superuser or administrator privileges. To start the installation wizard, assume administrator privileges, and double-click the installer icon; if prompted, provide a password.

Note that in some versions of Windows, you can invoke the installer with `Administrator` privileges by right clicking on the installer icon and selecting `Run as Administrator` from the context menu.

The PostgreSQL setup wizard (shown in Figure 3.1) opens:


*Figure 3.1 — The PostgreSQL setup wizard welcome dialog.*

Click `Next` to continue. The `Installation Directory` window (Figure 3.2) opens.

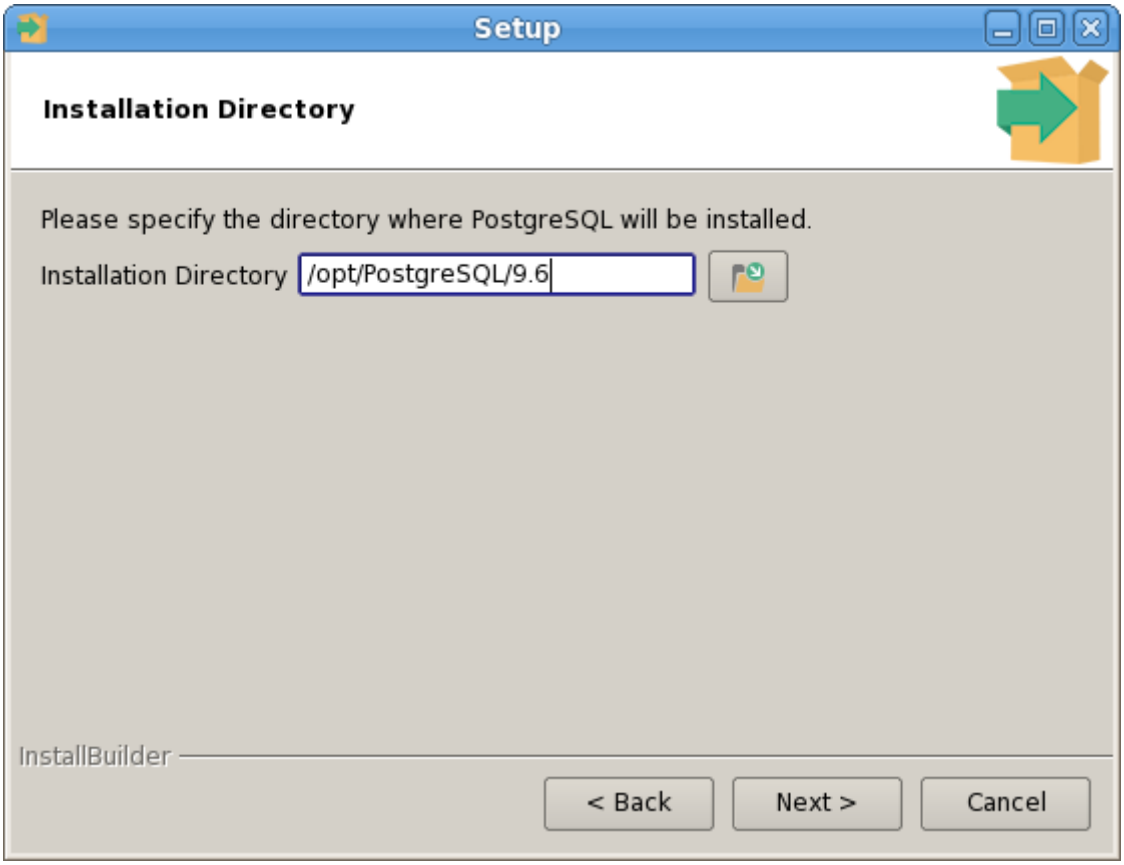


*Figure 3.2 — The Installation Directory dialog.*

Accept the default installation directory, or specify an alternate location and click `Next` to continue.

The `Data Directory` window opens, as shown in Figure 3.3.

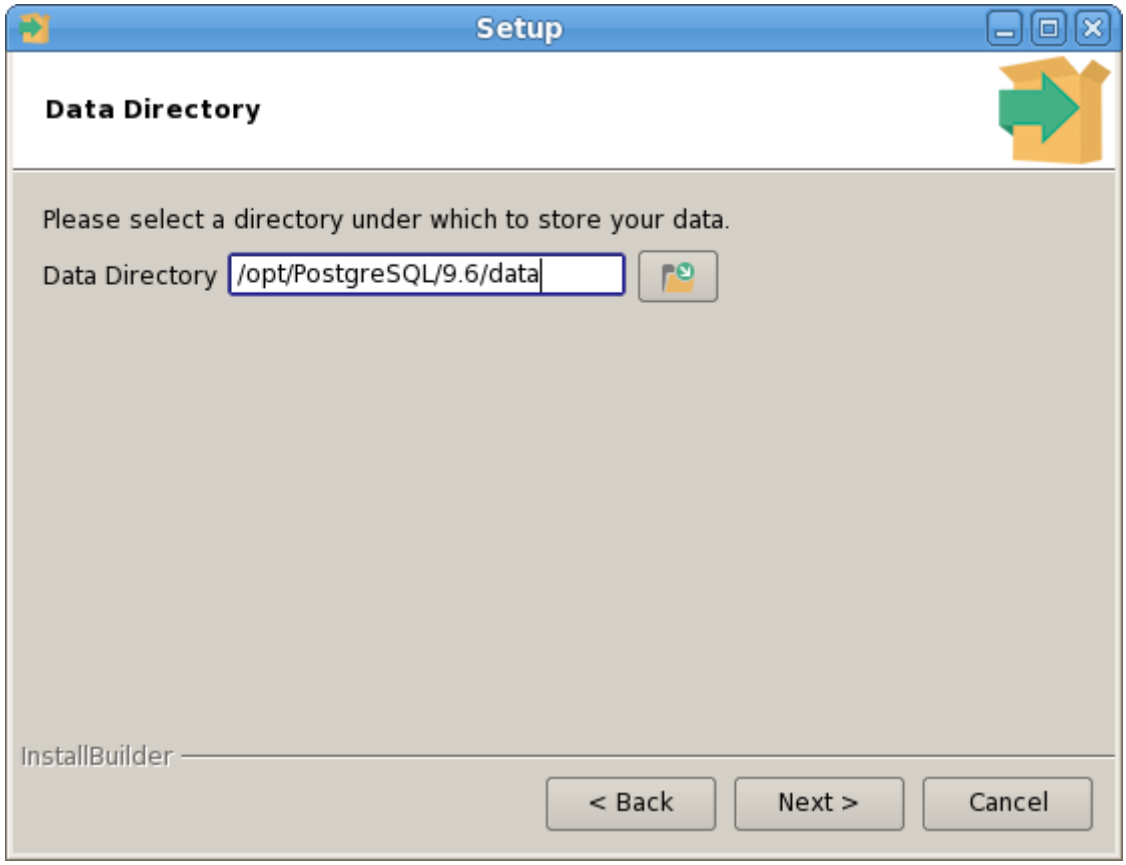


*Figure 3.3 — The Data Directory dialog.*

Accept the default location or specify the name of the alternate directory in which you wish to store the data files, and click `Next` to continue.

The `Password` window opens, as shown in Figure 3.4.

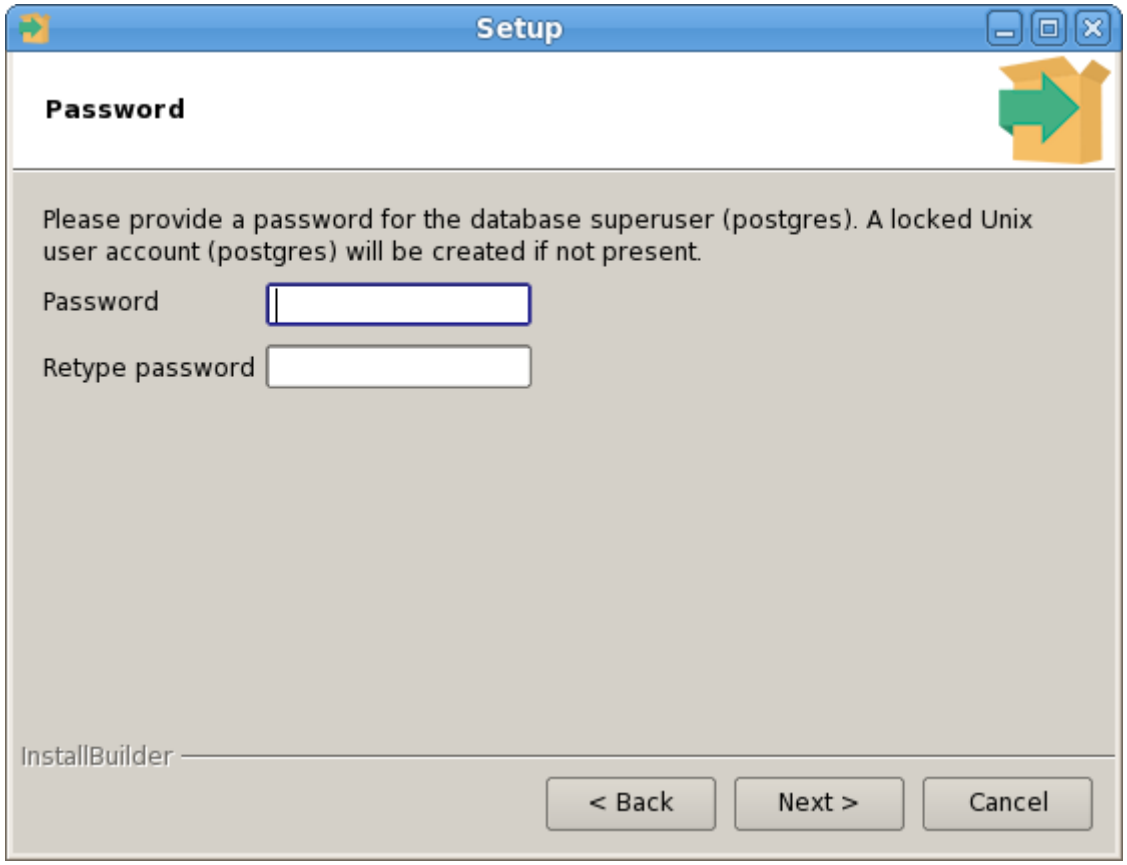


*Figure 3.4 — The `Password` dialog.*

PostgreSQL uses the password specified on the `Password` window for both the database superuser and the PostgreSQL service account.

PostgreSQL runs as a service in the background; the PostgreSQL service account is named `postgres`. If you have already created a service account with the name `postgres`, you must specify same password as the existing password for the `postgres` service account.

The specified password must conform to any security policies existing on the PostgreSQL host. After entering a password in the `Password` field, and confirming the password in the `Retype Password` field, click `Next` to continue.

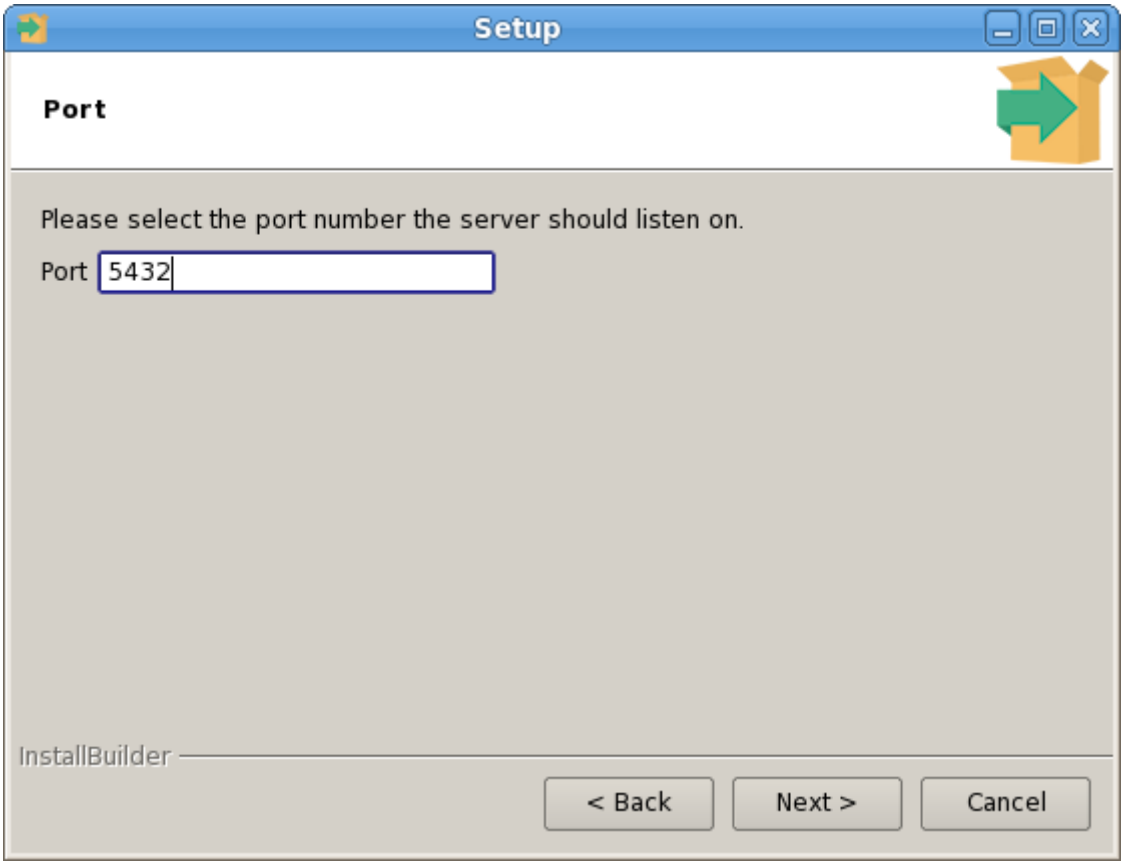


*Figure 3.5 — The `Port` dialog.*

Use the Port field to specify the port number on which the server should listen. The default listener port is `5432` (shown in Figure 3.5). Click `Next` to continue.

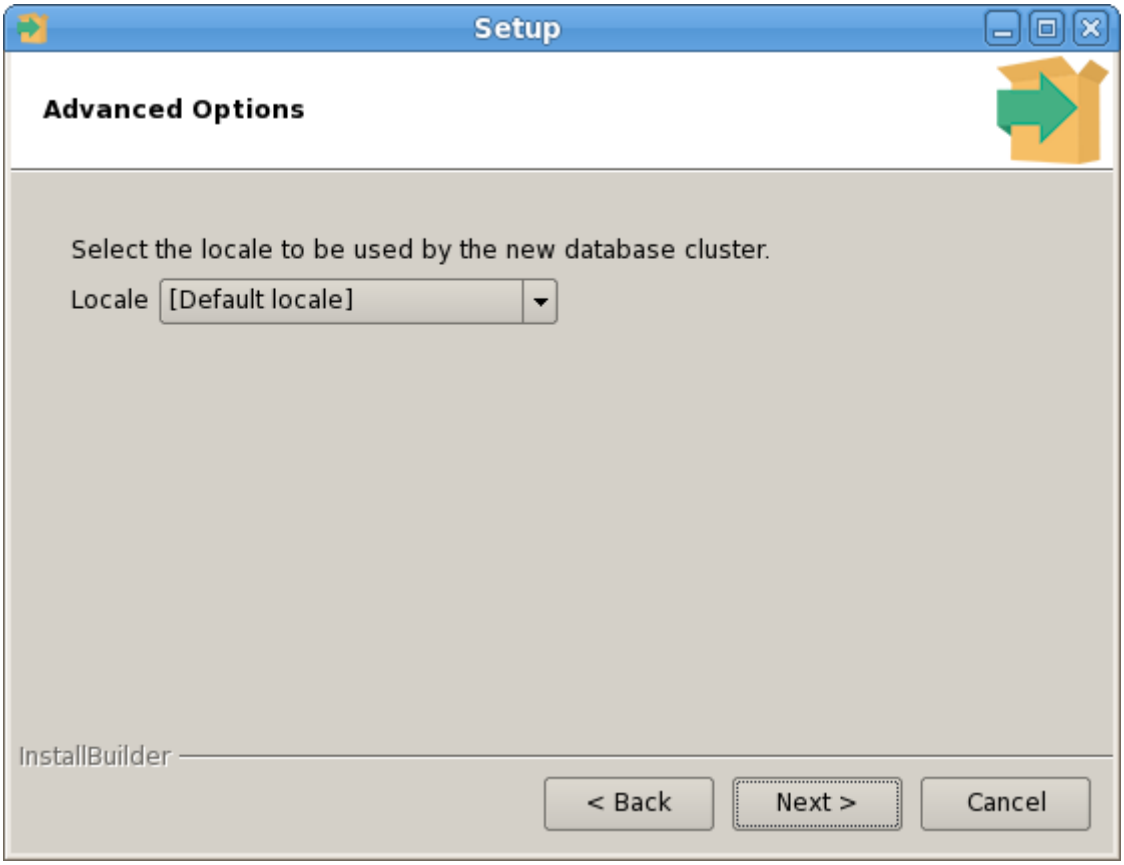


*Figure 3.6 — The Advanced Options dialog.*

Use the `Locale` field to specify the locale that will be used by the new database cluster. The `Default locale` is the operating system locale (shown in Figure 3.6). Click `Next` to continue.

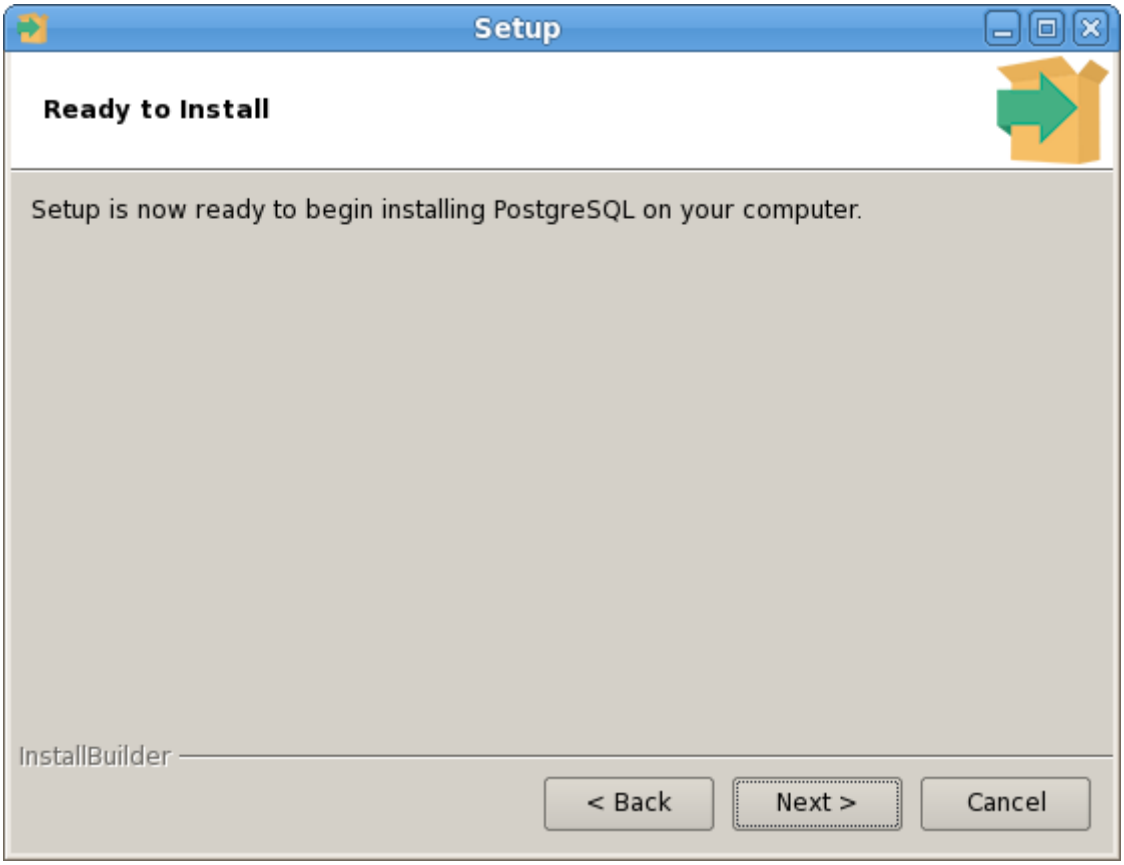


*Figure 3.7 — The Ready to Install dialog.*

The wizard will inform you that it has the information required to install PostgreSQL (see Figure 3.7); click `Next` to continue.

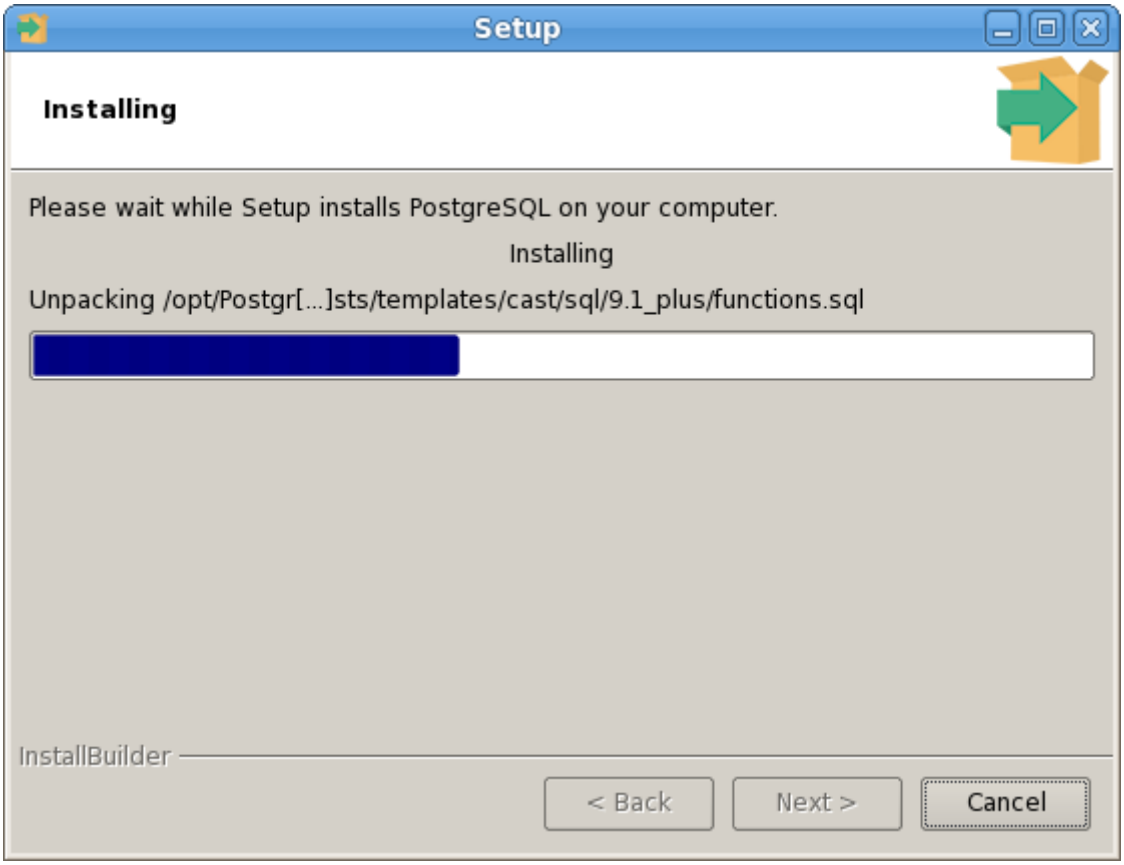


*Figure 3.8 — The Installing dialog.*

During the installation, the setup wizard confirms the installation progress of PostgreSQL via a series of progress bars (see Figure 3.8).

Before the setup wizard completes the PostgreSQL installation, it offers to `Launch Stack Builder at exit` (see Figure 3.9).

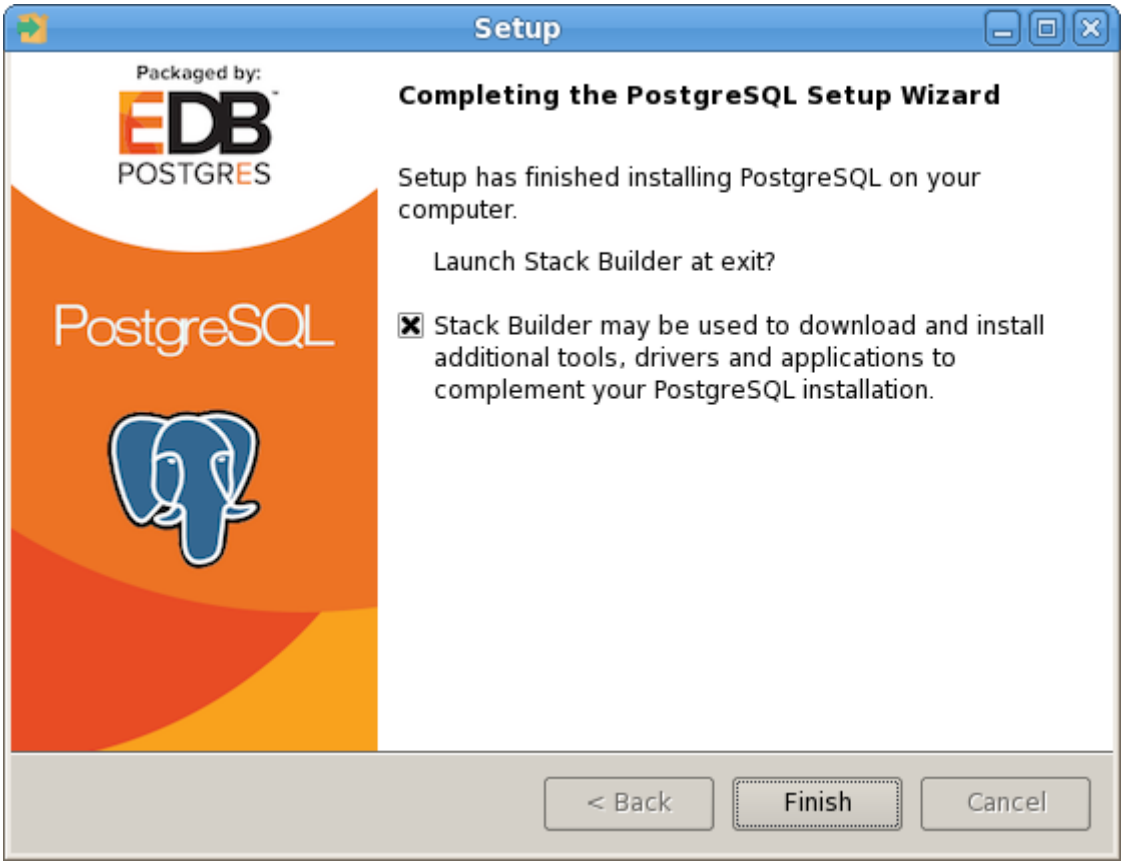


*Figure 3.9 — The installation wizard offers to Launch Stack Builder at exit.*

You can optionally uncheck the `Stack Builder` box and click `Finish` to complete the PostgreSQL installation or accept the default and proceed to Stack Builder.

The Stack Builder utility provides a graphical interface that downloads and installs applications and drivers that work with PostgreSQL. You can invoke Stack Builder at installation time or (after the installation completes) through the PostgreSQL 9.6 menu. For more information about Stack Builder, see Section 4, *Using Stack Builder*.

# 4 Using Stack Builder

The Stack Builder utility provides a graphical interface that simplifies the process of downloading and installing modules that complement your PostgreSQL installation. When you install a module with Stack Builder, Stack Builder automatically resolves any software dependencies.

Stack Builder requires Internet access; if your installation of PostgreSQL resides behind a firewall (with restricted Internet access), Stack Builder can download program installers through a proxy server. The module provider determines if the module can be accessed through an HTTP proxy or an FTP proxy; currently, all updates are transferred via an HTTP proxy and the FTP proxy information is not used.

You can invoke Stack Builder at any time after the installation has completed by selecting the `Application Stack Builder` menu option from the `PostgreSQL 9.6` menu. Enter your system password (if prompted), and the Stack Builder welcome window opens (shown in Figure 4.1).

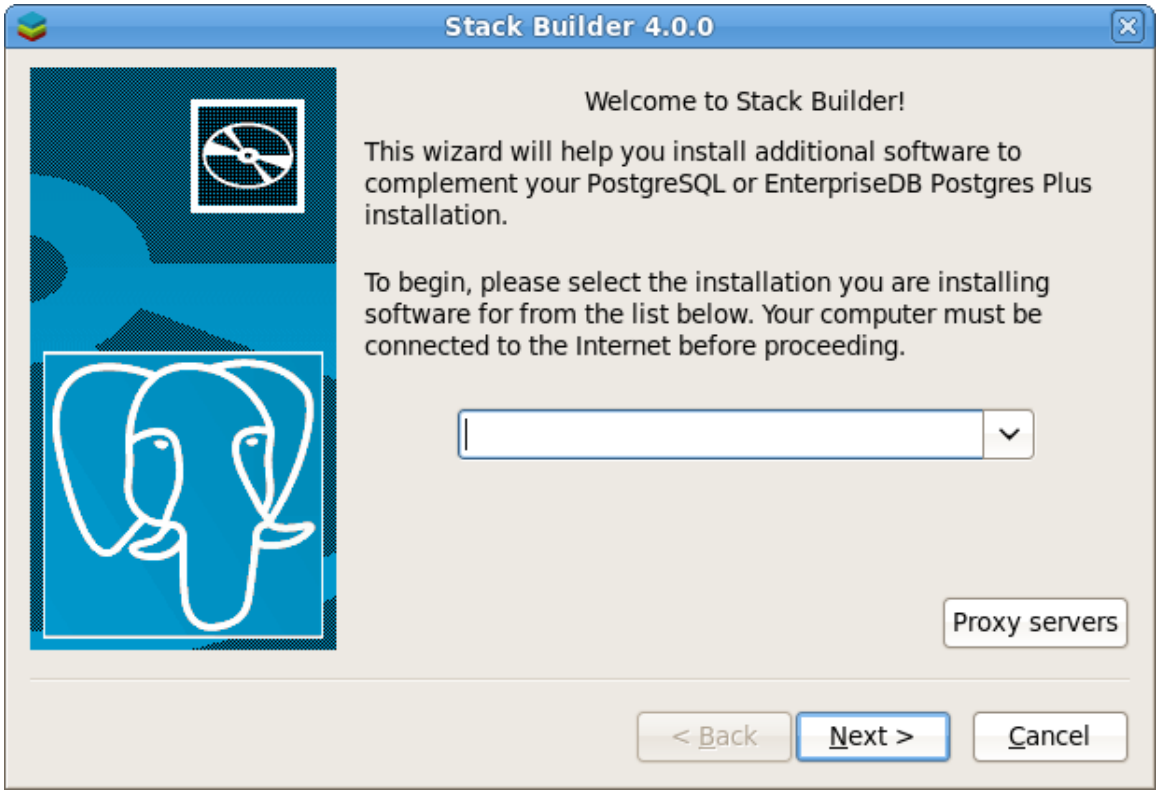


*Figure 4.1 — The Stack Builder welcome window.*

Use the drop-down listbox on the welcome window to select your PostgreSQL installation.

If the selected PostgreSQL installation has restricted Internet access, use the `Proxy Servers` button on the `Welcome` window to open the `Proxy servers` dialog (shown in Figure 4.2).

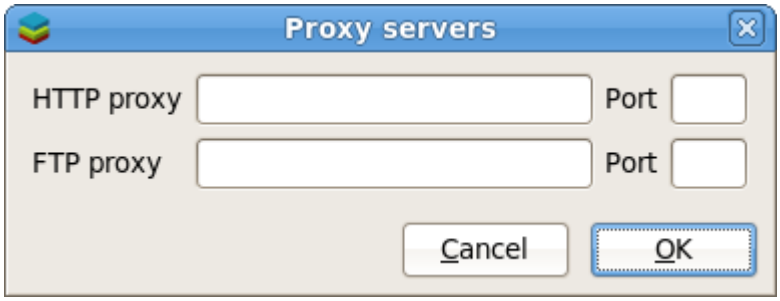


*Figure 4.2 — The Proxy servers dialog.*

Enter the IP address and port number of the proxy server in the `HTTP proxy` or `FTP proxy` fields on the `Proxy servers` dialog. Currently, all Stack Builder modules are distributed via HTTP proxy (FTP proxy information is ignored). Click `OK` to continue.

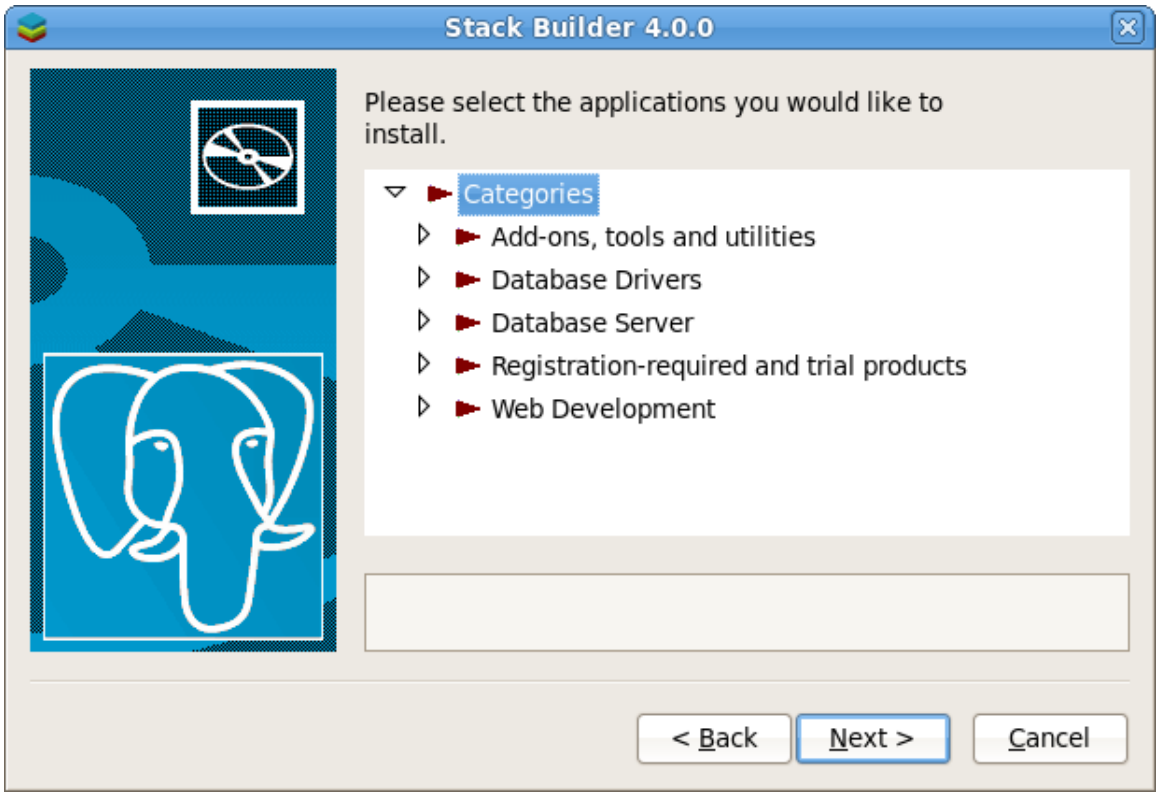


*Figure 4.3 — The Stack Builder module selection window.*

The tree control on the Stack Builder module selection window (shown in Figure 4.3) contains a node for each module category; click on a category heading to expose the modules within that category (as shown in Figure 4.4).

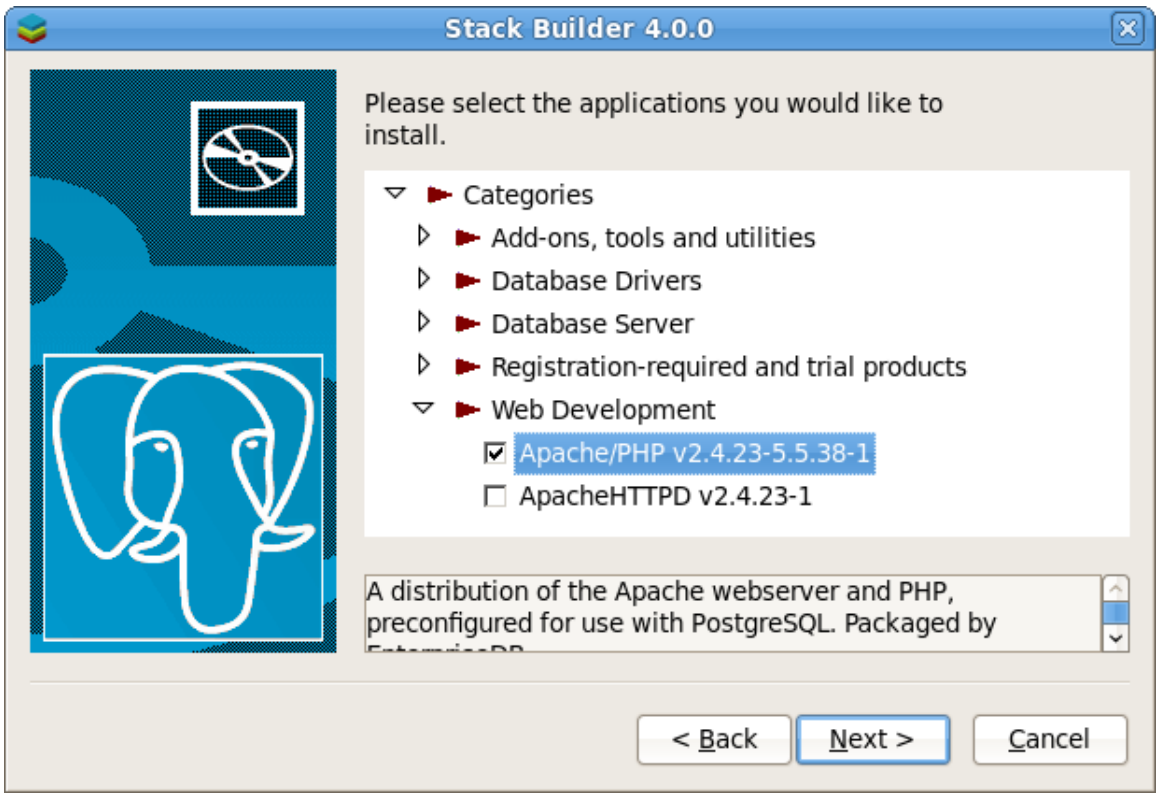


*Figure 4.4 — Expand the tree control to view available modules.*

Each entry within the tree control is the name of a module that can be installed with Stack Builder.

- If the module is installed, you will see the word `(installed)` to the right of the module name.
- If a module name is in **bold** type, the installer has detected a mismatch between the available version and the installed version.
- Boxes next to the modules that are already installed, but eligible for update are automatically checked.

To add new modules to the selected PostgreSQL installation, check the box to the left of the module name and click `Next`.

The `Selected packages` window confirms the packages selected (Figure 4.5).

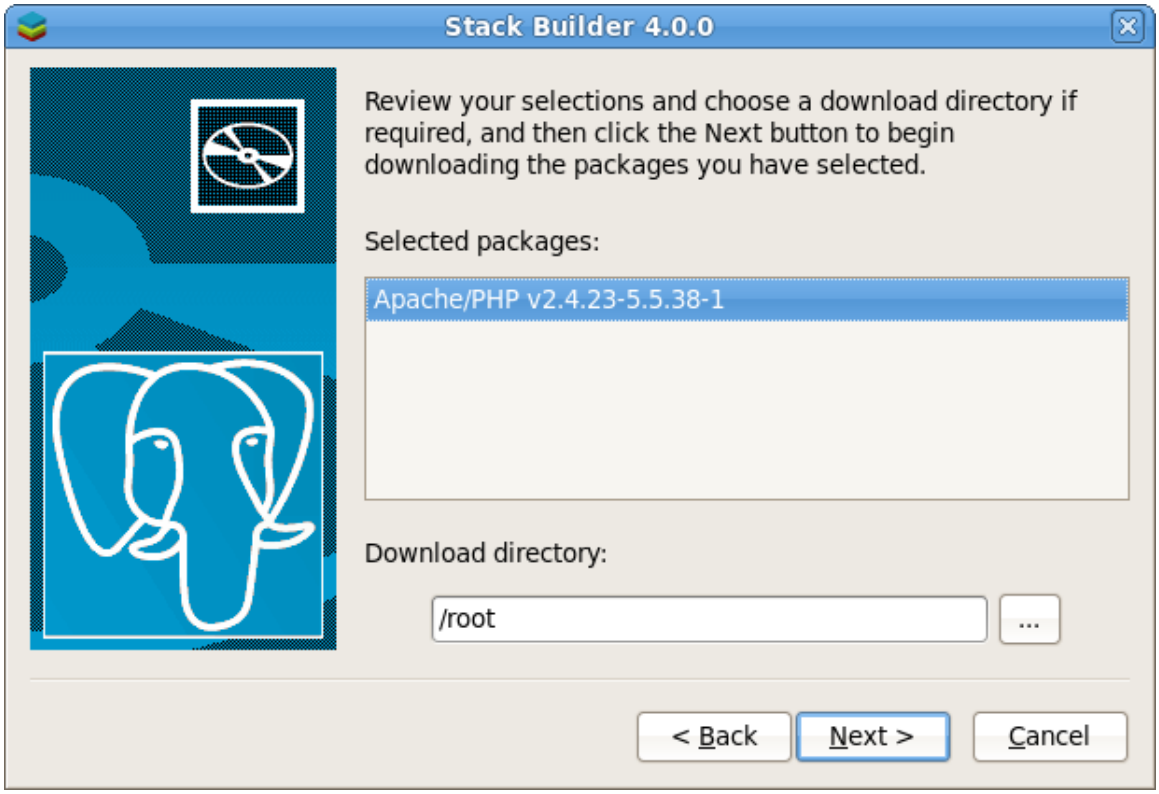


*Figure 4.5 — A summary window displays a list of selected packages.*

The package installers are downloaded to the directory specified in the `Download directory` field. Use the button to the right of the `Download directory` field to open a file selector, and choose an alternate location in which to store the downloaded installers.

Click `Next` to connect to the server and download the required installation files. (see Figure 4.6).

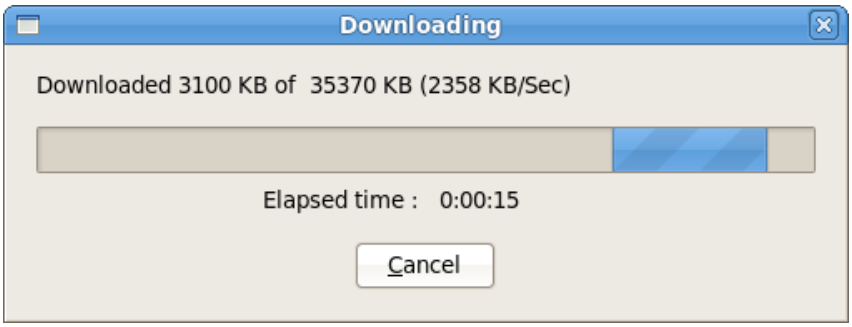


*Figure 4.6 — Stack Builder is downloading installation files for the specified packages.*

When the downloads complete, a window opens confirming that the installation files have been downloaded and are ready for installation (see Figure 4.7).

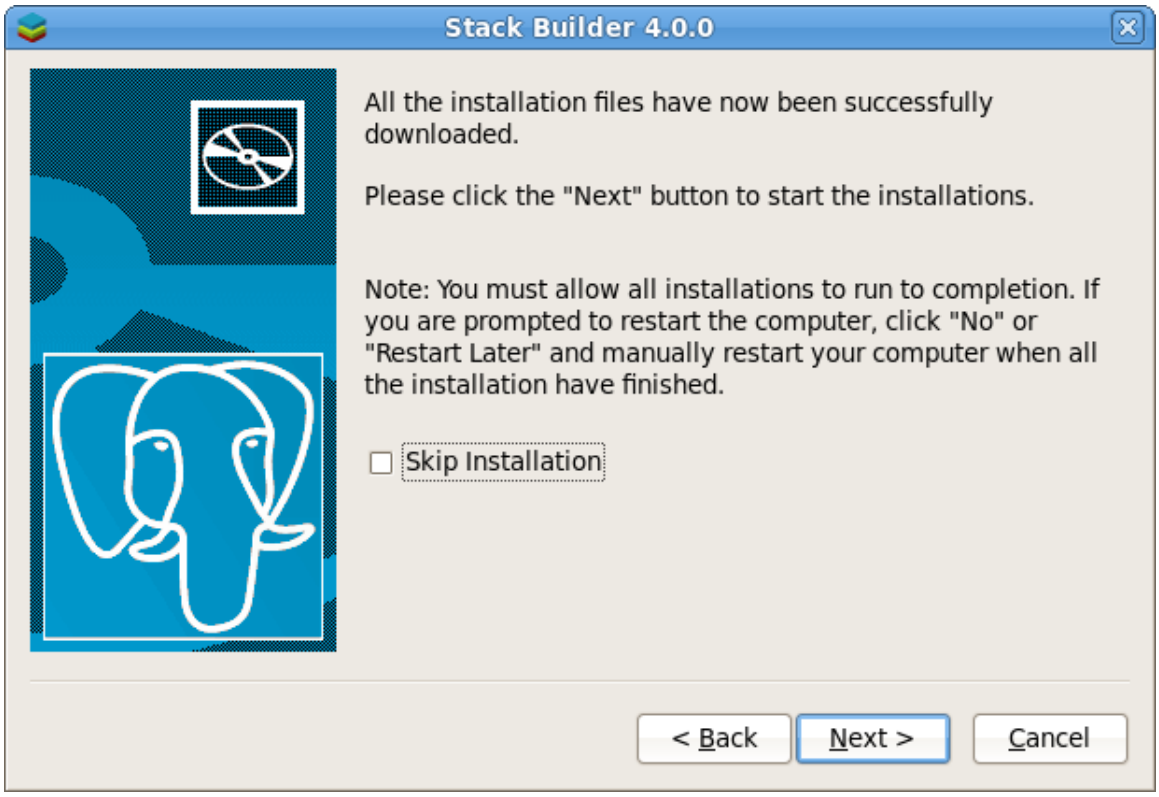


*Figure — 4.7 — Confirmation that the download process is complete.*

You can check the box next to `Skip Installation`, and select `Next` to exit Stack Builder without installing the downloaded files, or leave the box unchecked and click `Next` to start the installation process.

Each downloaded installer has different requirements. As the installers execute, they may prompt you to confirm acceptance of license agreements, to enter passwords, and enter configuration information.

During the installation process, you may be prompted by one (or more) of the installers to restart your system. Select `No` or `Restart Later` until all installations are completed. When the last installation has completed, re-boot the system to apply all of the updates.

You may occasionally encounter packages that don't install successfully. If a package fails to install, Stack Builder will alert you to the installation error with a popup dialog, and write a message to the log file at:

On Windows: `%TEMP%`

On Linux: `/tmp`

When the installation is complete, the installer will alert you to the success or failure of the installations of the requested packages. If you were prompted by an installer to restart your computer, re-boot now.

Please note: The modules supported by Stack Builder are subject to change and vary by platform.

# 5 Invoking the Installer from the Command Line

The command line options of the PostgreSQL installer offer functionality in situations where a graphical installation may not work because of limited resources or privileges. You can:

- Include the `--mode text` option when invoking the installer to perform an installation from the command line.
- Include the `--mode unattended` option when invoking the installer to perform an installation without user input.

Please Note: If you are invoking the installer from the command line to perform a system upgrade, the installer will ignore command line options, and preserve the configuration of the previous installation.

## *5.1 Performing a Text Mode Installation*

To specify that the installer should run in text mode, include the `--mode text` command line option when invoking the installer. Text-mode installations are useful if you need to install on a remote server using ssh tunneling (and have access to a minimal amount of bandwidth), or if you do not have access to a graphical interface.

In text mode, the installer uses a series of command line questions to establish the configuration parameters. Text-mode installations are valid only on Linux or Mac systems.

You must assume superuser privileges before performing a text-mode installation. At any point during the installation process, you can press `Ctrl-C` to abort the installation. To perform a text-mode installation on a Linux system, navigate to the directory that contains the installation binary file and enter:

```
# ./postgres-version-platform.run --mode text
```

When the installation begins, the text mode installer welcomes you to the Setup Wizard:

```
-------------------------------------------------------------
Welcome to the PostgreSQL Setup Wizard.
-------------------------------------------------------------
```

By default, PostgreSQL is installed in `/opt/PostgreSQL/9.6`:

```
-------------------------------------------------------------
Please specify the directory where PostgreSQL will be installed.
-------------------------------------------------------------
```

Enter an alternate location, or press `Enter` to accept the default and continue. The default location of the `data` directory is `/opt/PostgreSQL/9.6/data`:

```
-------------------------------------------------------------
Please select a directory under which to store your data.
-------------------------------------------------------------
```

Enter an alternate location, or press `Enter` to accept the default and continue. The default location of the `data` directory is `/opt/PostgreSQL/9.6/data`:

You must provide a password for the database superuser:

```
-------------------------------------------------------------
Please provide a password for the database superuser (postgres).
A locked Unix user account (postgres) will be created if not
present.

Password :
Retype password :
-------------------------------------------------------------
```

The specified password must conform to any security policies (minimum length, use of special characters, and so on) in place on the host. After entering a password in the `Password` field, confirm the password and press `Enter` to continue.

When prompted, enter the `Port` that the PostgreSQL service will monitor for connections:

```
-------------------------------------------------------------
Please select the port number the server should listen on.

Port [5432]:
-------------------------------------------------------------
```

By default, PostgreSQL selects the first available port after port `5432`.

When prompted, specify a `Locale` by entering a locale number from the list shown

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------
[715] zh_TW.utf8
[716] zu_ZA
[717] zu_ZA.iso88591
[718] zu_ZA.utf8
Please choose an option [1] :
---------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Press `Enter` to accept the `Default locale` value and instruct the installer to use the system locale as the server locale.

When the setup wizard has gathered the information that it needs to perform the installation, it will prompt you that it is ready to begin installing PostgreSQL:

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------
Setup is now ready to begin installing PostgreSQL on your
computer.

Do you want to continue? [Y/n]:
---------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Press `Enter` to continue.

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------
Please wait while Setup installs PostgreSQL on your computer.

 Installing
 0% ______________ 50% ______________ 100%
 ########################################

---------------------------------------------------------------------
Setup has finished installing PostgreSQL on your computer.
```

The setup wizard informs you when the installation is complete.

## 5.2 Performing an Unattended Installation

To specify that the installer should run without user interaction, include the `--mode unattended` command line option. In unattended mode, the installer uses one of the following sources for configuration parameters:

- command line options (specified when invoking the installer)
- parameters specified in an option file
- PostgreSQL installation defaults

Unattended installations are supported on Linux, Mac and Windows systems.

You can embed the non-interactive PostgreSQL installer within another application installer; during the installation process, a progress bar displays for the user (shown in Figure 5.9).

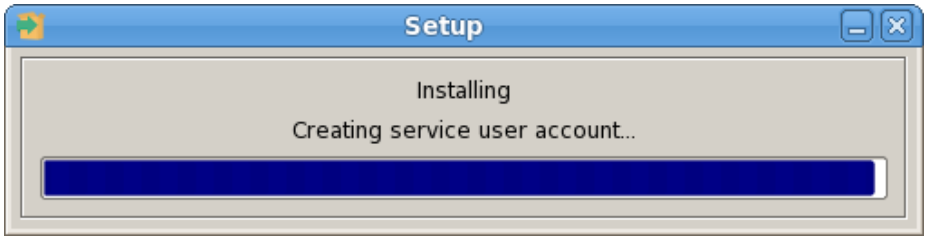


*Figure 5.9 — Using --mode unattended displays a progress bar to the user.*

You must have superuser privileges to install PostgreSQL using the `--mode unattended` option on a Linux or Mac system. On a Windows system, administrative privileges are required. If you are using the `--mode unattended` option to install PostgreSQL with another installer, the calling installer must be invoked with superuser or administrative privileges.

To start the installer in unattended mode, specify the `--mode unattended` option on the command line.

***On Windows***

To start the installer in unattended mode on a Windows system, navigate to the directory that contains the executable file, and enter:

```
postgres-version-windows.exe --mode unattended --superpassword
database_superuser_password --servicepassword system_password
```

Include the `--servicepassword` option to specify an operating system password for the user installing PostgreSQL. Omitting the option may lead to authentication problems

on some Windows systems, and enforced password policies may not accept the default password (`postgres`).

***On Linux***

To install in unattended mode on a Linux machine, navigate to the directory that contains the PostgreSQL installer and enter:

```
./ppasmeta-9.6.x.x-linux.run --mode unattended --superpassword
database_superuser_password
```

The `--superpassword` option specifies a password for the database superuser. If you omit the option, the database superuser password defaults to `postgres`. The default password can be easily guessed by a potential intruder; be sure to provide a stronger password with the `--superpassword` option.

***Using a Configuration File***

You can control configuration parameters for PostgreSQL by specifying options at the command line, or by including the parameters in a configuration file. Specify the parameters within the configuration file in `option=value` pairs (shown in Figure 5.10).

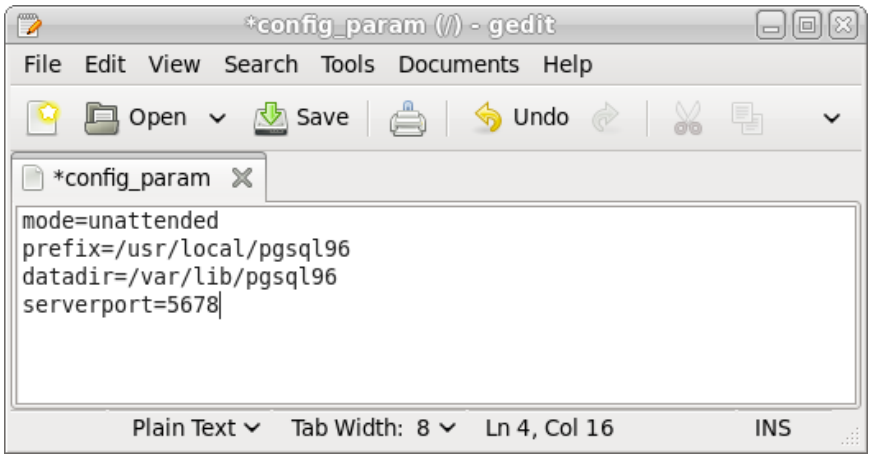


*Figure 5.10 — A sample configuration parameter file.*

When you invoke the installer, include the `--optionfile` parameter, and the complete path to the configuration parameter file:

```
# ./postgres-version-platform.run --optionfile
/$HOME/config_param
```

For more information about the command line options supported during an unattended installation, see Section 6, *Reference - Command Line Options*.

# 6 Reference - Command Line Options

You can optionally include the following parameters for an PostgreSQL installation on the command line, or in a configuration file when invoking the PostgreSQL installer.

`--create_shortcuts`

Use the `--create_shortcuts` parameter to specify whether menu shortcuts should be created. Default is `yes`.

`--datadir` *`data_directory`*

Use the `--datadir` parameter to specify a location for the cluster's data directory. *`data_directory`* is the name of the directory; include the complete path to the desired directory.

`--debuglevel { 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 }`

Use the `--debuglevel` parameter to set the level of detail written to the *`debug_log`* file (see `--debugtrace`). Higher values produce more detail (and a longer trace file). The default is `2`.

`--debugtrace` *`debug_log`*

Use the `--debugtrace` parameter to troubleshoot installation problems. *`debug_log`* is the name of the file that contains installation troubleshooting details.

`--disable-stackbuilder {yes|no}`

You can use the `--disable-stackbuilder` parameter to indicate that the installer should not create an entry for the Stack Builder utility on the Application menu, or offer to launch StackBuilder when the installation completes. For more information about Stack Builder, see Section 4, *Using Stack Builder*.

`--extract-only {yes|no}`

Include the `--extract-only` parameter to indicate that the installer should extract the PostgreSQL binaries without performing an installation. Superuser privileges are not required for the `--extract-only` option. The default value is `no`.

`--help`

Include the `--help` parameter to view a list of the optional parameters.

`--installer-language {en|es|fr}`

Include the `--installer-language` parameter to specify an installation language. The following values are supported:

- `en` (English)
- `es` (Spanish)
- `fr` (French)

The default is `en` (English).

`--install_plpgsql`

Include `--install_plpgsql` to specify whether the installer should install pl/pgsql in `template1`. Default is `yes`.

`--install_runtimes { yes | no }`

Windows only. Include `--install_runtimes` to specify whether the installer should install the Microsoft Visual C++ runtime libraries. Default is `yes`.

`--locale` *`locale`*

Specifies the locale for the PostgreSQL cluster. By default, the installer will use to the locale detected by `initdb`.

`--mode {qt | gtk | xwindow | text | unattended}`

Use the `--mode` parameter to specify an installation mode. The following modes are supported:

`qt` - Specify qt to tell the installer to use the Qt graphical toolkit

`gtk` - Specify gtk to tell the installer to use the GTK graphical toolkit.

`xwindow` - Specify xwindow tell the installer to use the X Window graphical toolkit.

`text` - Specify `text` to perform a text mode installation in a console window. This is a Linux-only option.

`unattended` - Specify `unattended` to specify that the installer should perform an installation that requires no user input during the installation process.

`--optionfile` *`config_file`*

Use the `--optionfile` parameter to specify the name of a file that contains the installation configuration parameters. *`config_file`* must specify the complete path to the configuration parameter file.

`--prefix` *`installation_dir`*

Use the `--prefix` parameter to specify an installation directory for PostgreSQL. The default installation directory on a Linux or Mac system is:

```
/opt/PostgreSQL/9.6
```

The default installation directory on a Windows system is:

```
C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\9.6
```

`--serverport` *`port_number`*

Use the `--serverport` parameter to specify a listener port number for PostgreSQL.

If you are installing PostgreSQL in unattended mode, and do not specify a value using the `--serverport` parameter, the installer will use port `5432`, or the first available port after port `5432` as the default listener port.

`--serviceaccount` *`user_account_name`*

Use the `--serviceaccount` parameter to specify the name of the user account that owns the server process. The default value of `--serviceaccount` is set to `postgres`.

Please note that for security reasons, the `--serviceaccount` parameter must specify the name of an account that does not hold administrator privileges.

`--servicename` *`service_name`*

Use the `--servicename` parameter to specify the name of the PostgreSQL service. The default is `postgresql-9.6`.

`--servicepassword` *`user_password`*

Windows only. Use `--servicepassword` to specify the OS system password. If unspecified, the value of `--servicepassword` defaults to the value of `--superpassword`.

`--superaccount` *`super_user_name`*

Use the `--superaccount` parameter to specify the user name of the database superuser. The default value of `--superaccount` is set to `postgres`.

`--superpassword` *`superuser_password`*

Use `--superpassword` to specify the database superuser password. If you are installing in non-interactive mode, `--superpassword` defaults to `postgres`.

`--unattendedmodeui { none | minimal | minimalWithDialogs }`

Use the `--unattendedmodeui` parameter to specify the installer's behavior during an unattended installation.

Include `--unattendedmodeui none` to specify that the installer should not display progress bars during the PostgreSQL installation.

Include `--unattendedmodeui minimal` to specify that the installer should display progress bars during the installation process. This is the default behavior.

Include `--unattendedmodeui minimalWithDialogs` to specify that the installer should display progress bars and report any errors encountered during the installation process (in additional dialogs).

`--version`

Include the `--version` parameter to retrieve version information about the installer:

```
PostgreSQL 9.6 --- Built on 2013-06-19 18:41:19 IB: 7.2.1-
201106070924
```

# 7 Uninstalling PostgreSQL

The PostgreSQL installer creates an uninstaller in the installation directory. On Linux or Mac, the name of the uninstaller is:

```
uninstall-postgresql
```

The uninstaller is located in:

```
/opt/PostgresPlus/9.6AS
```

On Windows, the uninstaller is named:

```
uninstall-postgresql.exe
```

The uninstaller is located in:

```
C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\9.6
```

## 7.1 Uninstalling PostgreSQL on a Linux System

To uninstall PostgreSQL on a Linux system, assume the identity of an operating system superuser, navigate into the directory that contains the uninstaller, and invoke the uninstaller with the command:

```
./uninstall-postgresql
```

The uninstaller will open a popup, asking you to confirm that you wish to uninstall PostgreSQL (see Figure 7.1).

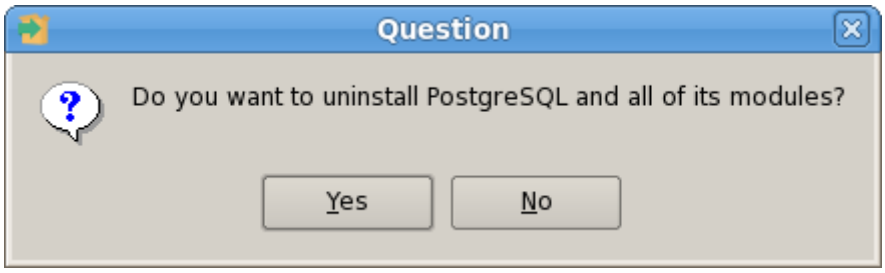


*Figure 7.1 — Confirm that you wish to uninstall PostgreSQL.*

Click `Yes` to continue and uninstall PostgreSQL, or `No` to exit the uninstaller.

If you selected `Yes`, the uninstaller opens, and proceeds to remove PostgreSQL (see Figure 7.2).

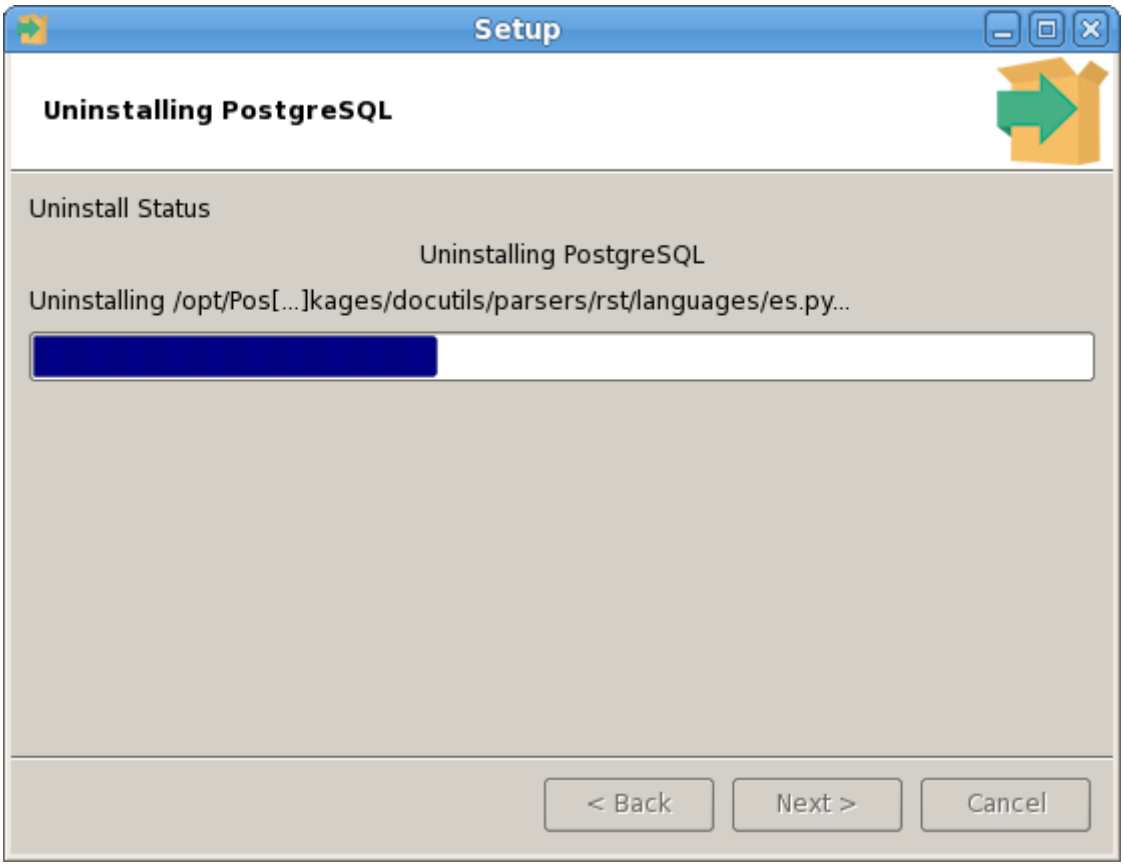


*Figure 7.2 — Uninstalling PostgreSQL.*

When the uninstaller completes, a `Warning` notifies you that the `data` directory and service user account have not been removed (see Figure 7.3).


*Figure 7.3 — Confirming database objects that have not been removed.*

Click `OK` to close the `Warning`; an `Info` popup informs you that the uninstallation is complete (see Figure 7.4)

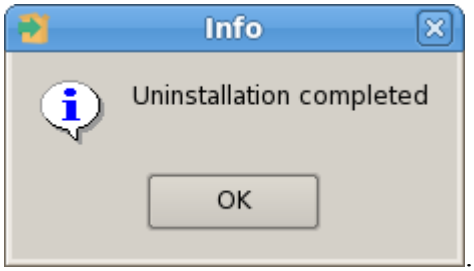


*Figure 7.4 — The Uninstallation is completed.*

Click `OK` to exit the uninstaller.

## 7.2 Uninstalling PostgreSQL on a Windows System

You can also use the graphical interface provided by Windows to uninstall PostgreSQL 9.6. Navigate through the Windows `Control Panel` to open the Windows `Uninstall or change a program` dialog (shown in Figure 7.1).

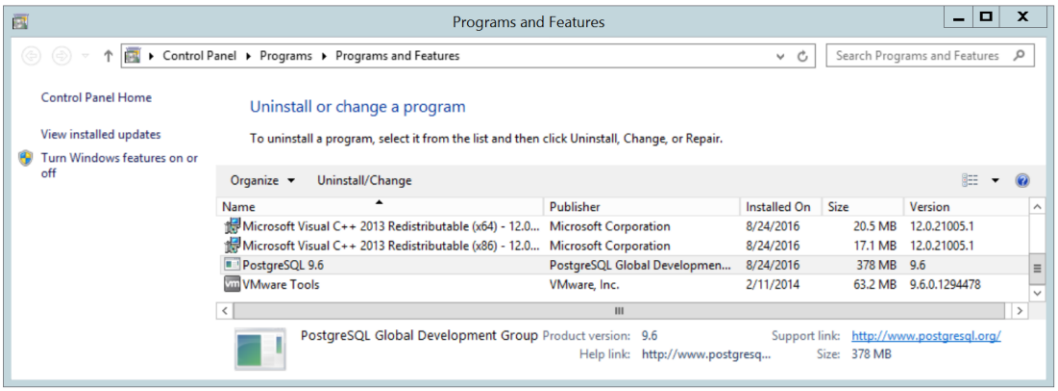


*Figure 7.1 — The Uninstall or change a program dialog.*

Right click on `PostgreSQL 9.6`, and select `Uninstall/Change` from the context menu. When prompted, confirm that you wish to uninstall PostgreSQL (see Figure 7.2).

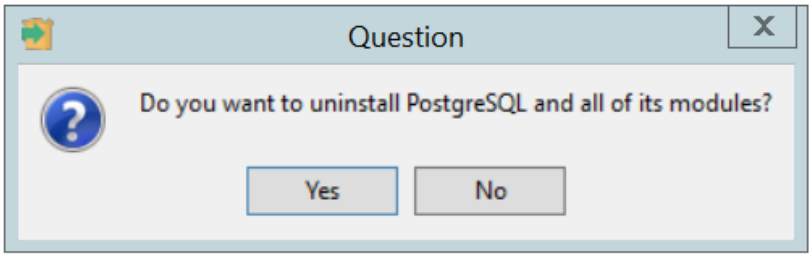

*Figure 7.2 — A dialog asks you to confirm that you wish to remove PostgreSQL.*

Please note that uninstalling PostgreSQL will leave the data directory and database service user intact; when prompted, click `OK` to continue (see Figure 7.3).

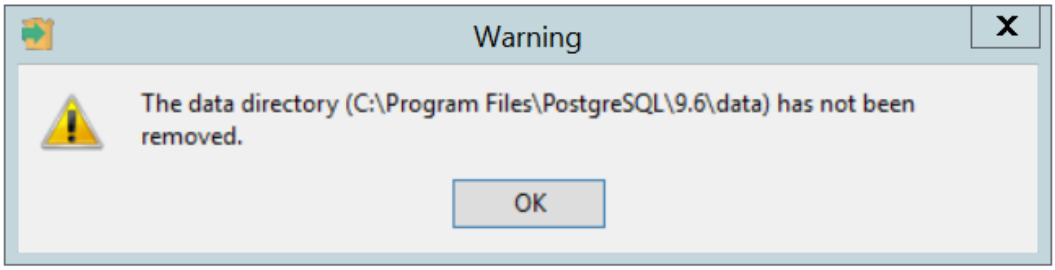


*Figure 7.3 — A popup confirms that the data directory and service user account have not been removed from the host system.*

A progress bar will keep you informed as PostgreSQL is removed.

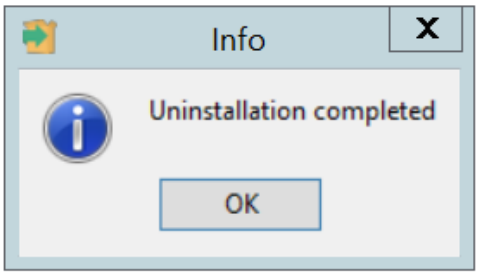


*Figure 7.4 — An Info dialog confirms the uninstallation.*

When PostgreSQL has been removed, an `Info` dialog opens to confirm (as shown in Figure 7.4). Click `OK` to exit.

# 8 Installation Troubleshooting

**--mode unattended Authentication Errors**

Authentication errors from component modules during unattended installations may indicate that the specified values of `--servicepassword` or `--superpassword` may be incorrect.

**Errors During an PostgreSQL Installation on Windows**

If you encounter an error during the installation process on a Windows system, exit the installation, and ensure that your version of Windows is up-to-date. After applying any outstanding operating system updates, re-invoke the PostgreSQL installer.

**Applications Fail to Launch During a PostgreSQL Installation on Linux/Unix**

If applications fail to launch (such as Stack Builder or your web browser) during the installation process on a Linux or Unix system, verify that the `xdg-open` program is on your system. If xdg-open is missing, install the `xdg-utils` package.

If you are using the GNOME desktop, load the `root` profile before running the PostgreSQL installation script. To load the root profile, issue the command, `su - root` instead of `su root` before installing PostgreSQL.

## *8.1 Installation Log Files*

If you encounter any problems during installation, please consult the installation logfile. The log file is created in:

- `/tmp` on Linux or Mac OS X
- `%TEMP%` on Windows

The installation log file is called `install-postgresql.log`. The logfile may contain the superuser password specified during the installation, which should be replaced before sharing the log with anyone.

If you are unable to resolve the problem after reviewing the logfile, please search the EnterpriseDB forums or your favourite search engine for a solution. If you still cannot resolve the issue, please post details of the problem, along with system details and any appropriate parts of the installation logfile to the installer forum.