

Technology Explorer for IBM DB2 Ubuntu and RHEL setup instructions

Prerequisites

These instructions assume a version of DB2 has been previously installed. Various versions of DB2 and their respective installation instructions can be found at:

<http://www-01.ibm.com/software/data/db2/>.

It is important to remember to include “Base application development tools” when installing DB2 Express-C edition. This option is available if you pick a “custom install”. If you don’t to install these tools, you will receive an error about DB2 CLI include files in default path “configure:error: Please reinstall the DB2 CLI distribution”.

Note: Ubuntu 10.4 was used to create these instructions. If you are using a different version, individual steps may vary. In addition, Ubuntu instructions are normally applicable to Debian Linux.

Installing Apache

In order to install Apache distribution for Ubuntu, open a new terminal window and execute the following command:

```
sudo apt-get install apache2
```

You will be asked for the administrator password and the package manager will install and setup the Apache distribution.

Installing PHP

In order to install PHP on Ubuntu and configure Apache2 to work with it, please run the following command:

```
sudo apt-get install php5 libapache2-mod-php5
```

Installing IBM DB2 PHP driver

The easiest way to install the driver can be achieved by obtaining php pecl and php pear libraries first:

```
sudo apt-get install php5-dev php-pear
```

You are now ready to install the driver, execute the following command:

```
sudo pecl install ibm_db2
```

You will be asked to provide the path to the DB2 installation directory:

```
Starting to download ibm_db2-1.8.4.tgz (149,693 bytes)
.....done: 149,693 bytes
5 source files, building
running: phpize
Configuring for:
PHP Api Version:      20090626
Zend Module Api No:   20090626
Zend Extension Api No: 220090626
DB2 Installation Directory? : /opt/ibm/db2/V9.7
```

On a successful install you should see something similar to this:

```
Build process completed successfully
Installing '/usr/lib/php5/20090626+libs/ibm_db2.so'
install ok: channel://pecl.php.net/ibm_db2-1.8.4
configuration option "php_ini" is not set to php.ini location
You should add "extension=ibm_db2.so" to php.ini
```

At this time you want to make point your PHP installation to your newly compiled driver:

```
sudo vim /etc/php5/conf.d/ibm_db2.ini
```

Enter the following text in the editor:

```
extension=ibm_db2.so
```

Save the file and restart your Apache HTTP server with this command:

```
sudo /etc/init.d/apache2 restart
```

Checkpoint: create a file named test.php in the Apache's default www-directory (by default it is /var/www or /var/www/html, with the following text:

```
<?php
phpinfo();
?>
```

Navigate your browser to <http://localhost/test.php>. If PHP was installed correctly, you should be able to see a PHP information page. This page should also contain information about IBM DB2 PHP driver (alternatively, you can run `php -m` in terminal to list all of the modules installed and see if `ibm_db2` is present there):

ibm_db2

IBM DB2, Cloudscape and Apache Derby support	enabled
Module release	1.8.1
Module revision	\$Revision: 1.79 \$
Binary data mode (ibm_db2.binmode)	DB2_BINARY
DB2 instance name (ibm_db2.instance_name)	<i>no value</i>

Installing the Technology Explorer for IBM DB2

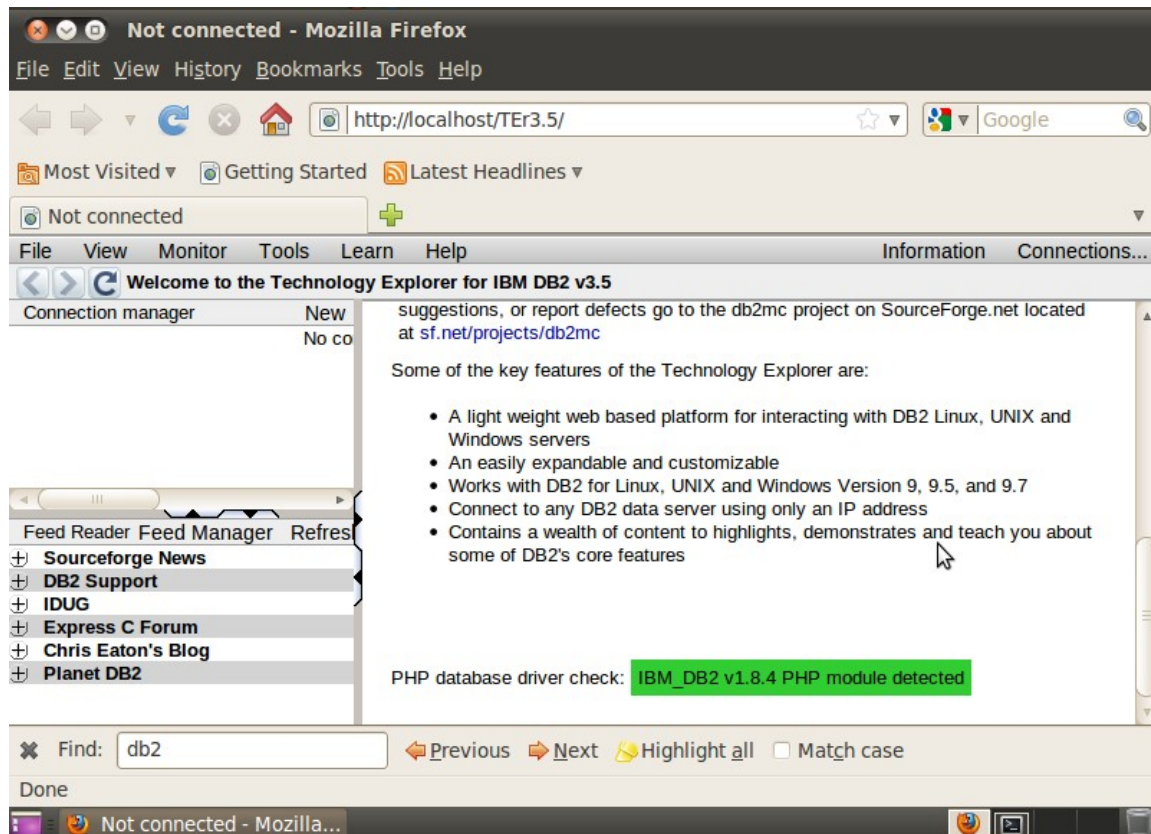
To install the TE, you need to download the package from the Sourceforge:

<http://sourceforge.net/projects/db2mc>

Unzip the package and move the unzipped folder into the Apache www-directory (/var/www or /var/www/html by default). Open a web browser (Firefox suggested) and go to:

<http://localhost/<UnzippedFolderName>/index.php>

You should see a screen like this:



Congratulations, you have successfully installed Technology Explorer for IBM DB2. Enjoy!

Troubleshooting

Depending on the configuration of your system, the steps of installation may vary. You must install PHP, Apache, and IBM PHP DB2 driver in order to be able to run Technology explorer.

Common pitfalls that you should try to avoid, include:

- Forgetting to restart Apache webserver,
- Setting wrong permissions on your `www` folder.

If you are stuck at any point, make sure you look at the Apache log files (located under `/var/log`).

Contact information

For any further assistance or comments, please contact either:

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