



# PostgreSQL 10.0 Installation Guide

**September 19, 2017**

PostgreSQL 10.0 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 Stack Builder 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 10.0 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 10.0.
- 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 preceding term may be repeated. For example, [ a | b ] ... means that you may have the sequence, “b a a b a”.

## 2 Requirements Overview

### 2.1 *Supported Platforms*

PostgreSQL 10.0 is certified on the following platforms:

32 bit Windows:

Windows 7, 8, and 10

64 bit Windows:

Windows 7, 8, and 10

Windows 2012

Windows 2016

32 bit Linux:

CentOS / RHEL / Oracle Enterprise Linux 6.x

Ubuntu 14.04

64 bit Linux:

CentOS / RHEL / Oracle Enterprise Linux 6.x and 7.x

Ubuntu 14.04 and 16.04

Debian 7 and 8

SLES 12

MAC OS X:

OS X Server 10.10

## 2.2 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
- 2 GB of RAM
- 512 MB of HDD

Please note that additional disk space is required for data or supporting components.

## 2.3 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.

### 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). The installer is available as a disk image (.dmg) file from the website or as an archive (.zip) from Stack Builder. 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 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 [5](#) 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 Linux system; follow the same procedure to install PostgreSQL on a Windows or Mac system.

### 3.1 Invoking the Graphical Installer

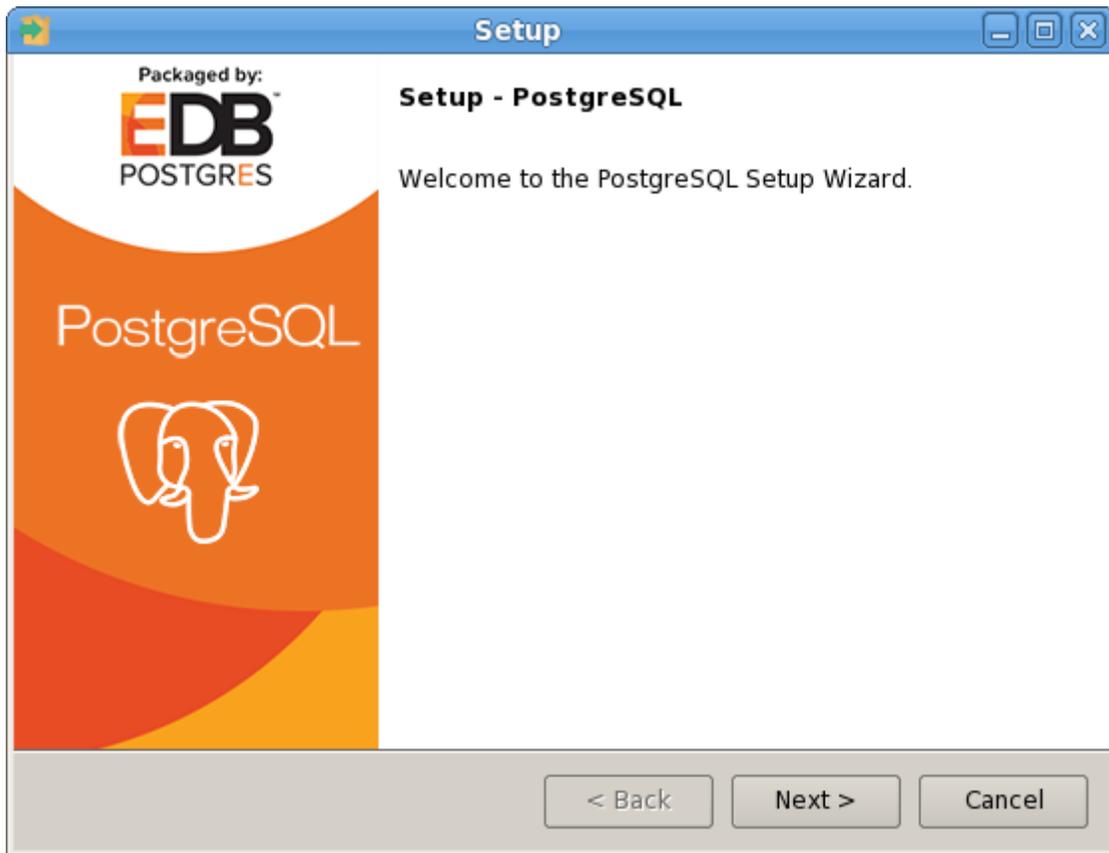
To perform an installation using the graphical installation wizard, you must have superuser or administrator privileges. To start the installation wizard, assume sufficient privileges and double-click the installer icon; if prompted, provide a password.

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.

On a Linux host, disable SELinux, navigate into the directory in which the installer resides, and invoke the installer with the command:

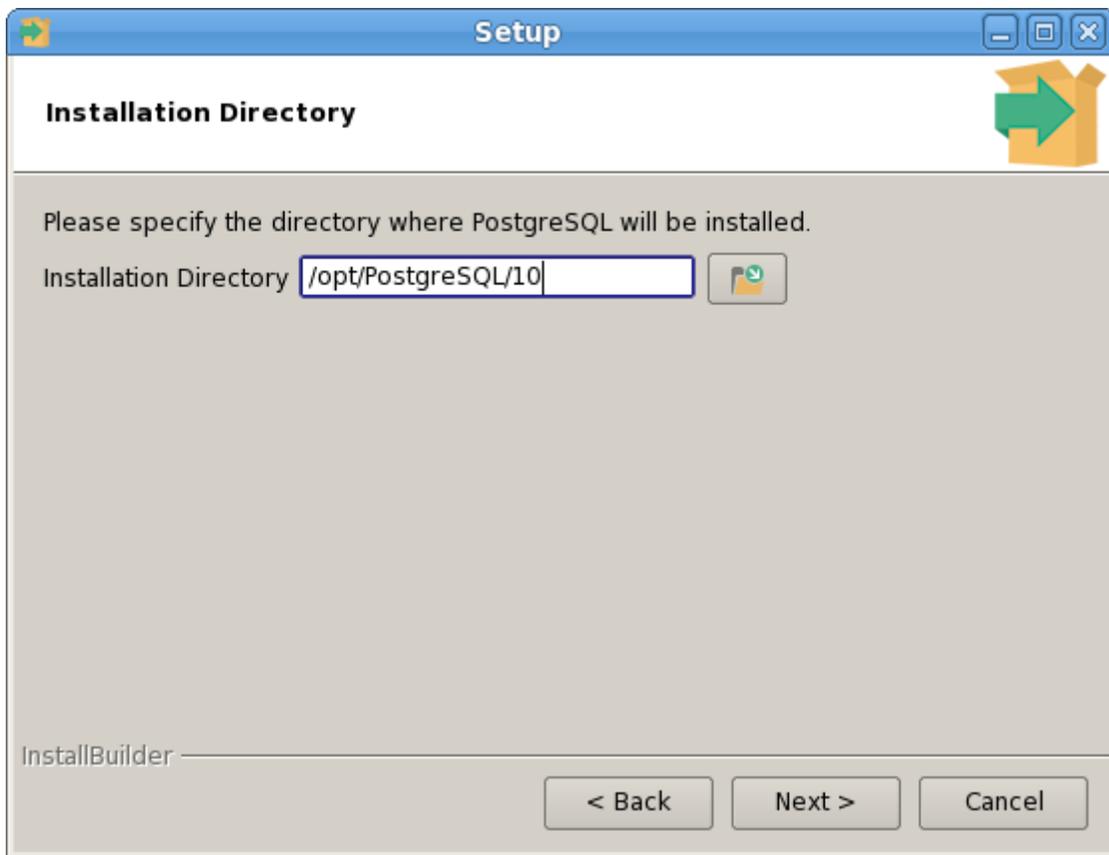
```
./postgresql-10.0-linux-x64.run
```

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



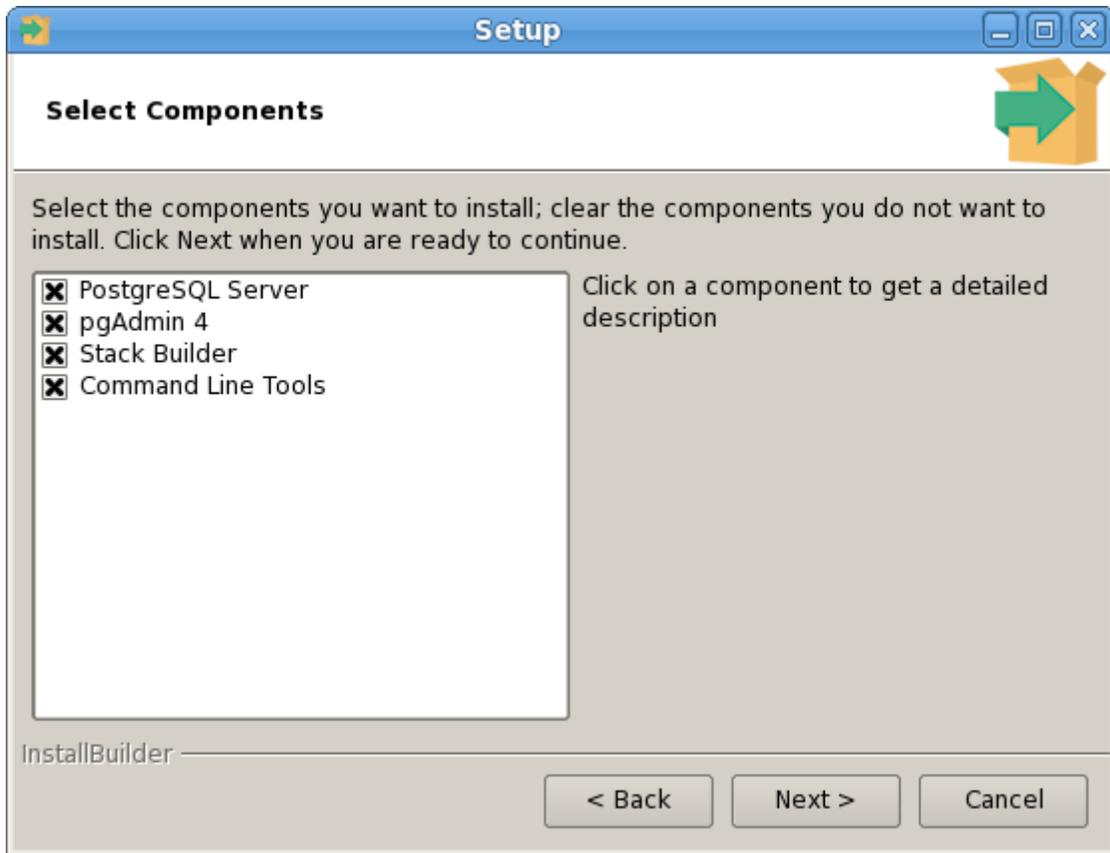
*Figure 3.1 - The PostgreSQL setup wizard welcome dialog.*

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.



*Figure 3.3 – The Select Components dialog.*

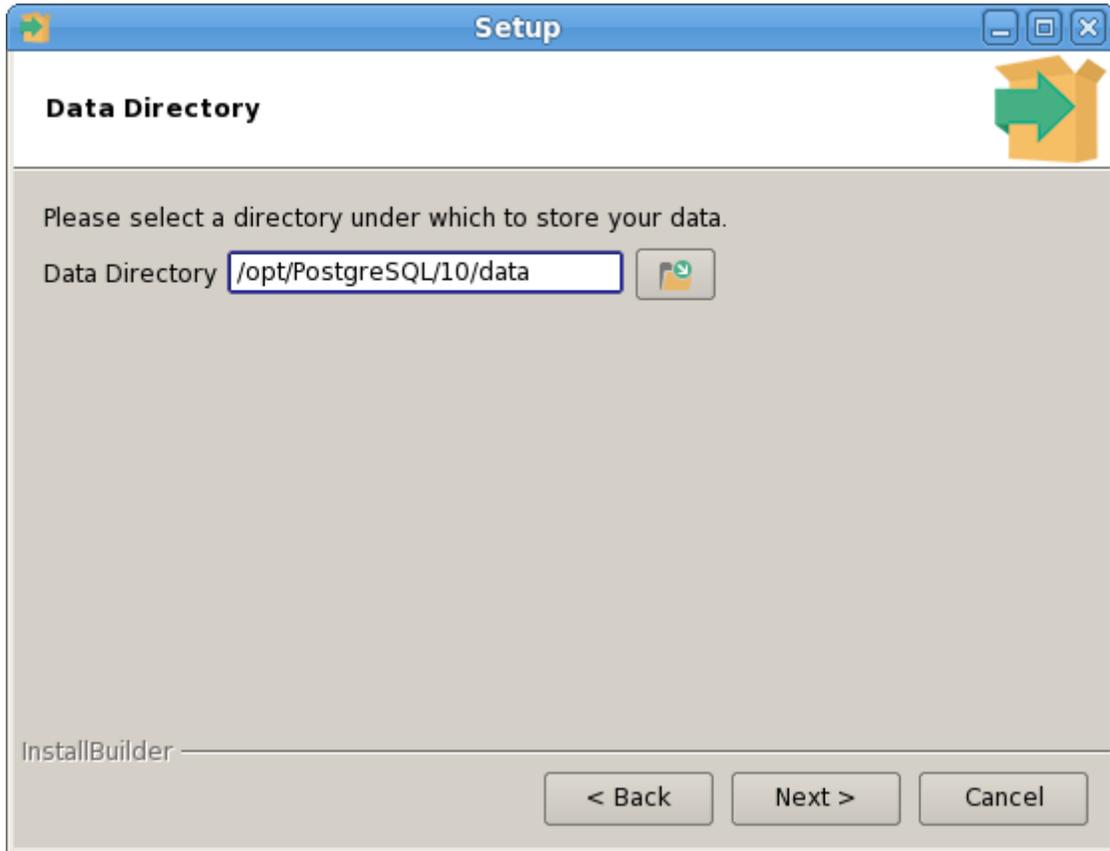
Use options on the `Select Components` dialog (see Figure 3.3) to select which software components will be installed; select:

- `PostgreSQL Server` to install the PostgreSQL database server.
- `pgAdmin 4` to install the pgAdmin 4 graphical database management client.
- `Stack Builder` to install the Stack Builder utility; for more information about the Stack Builder utility, see Section 5.
- `Command Line Tools` to install PostgreSQL tools such as:

```
psql, pg_isready, and pgbench
clusterdb, createdb, and dropdb
createuser and dropuser
pg_basebackup, pg_dump, pg_dumpall, and pg_restore
reindexdb, vacuumdb, and vacuumlo
```

Please note this is not a comprehensive list; the command line tools installed may vary by platform.

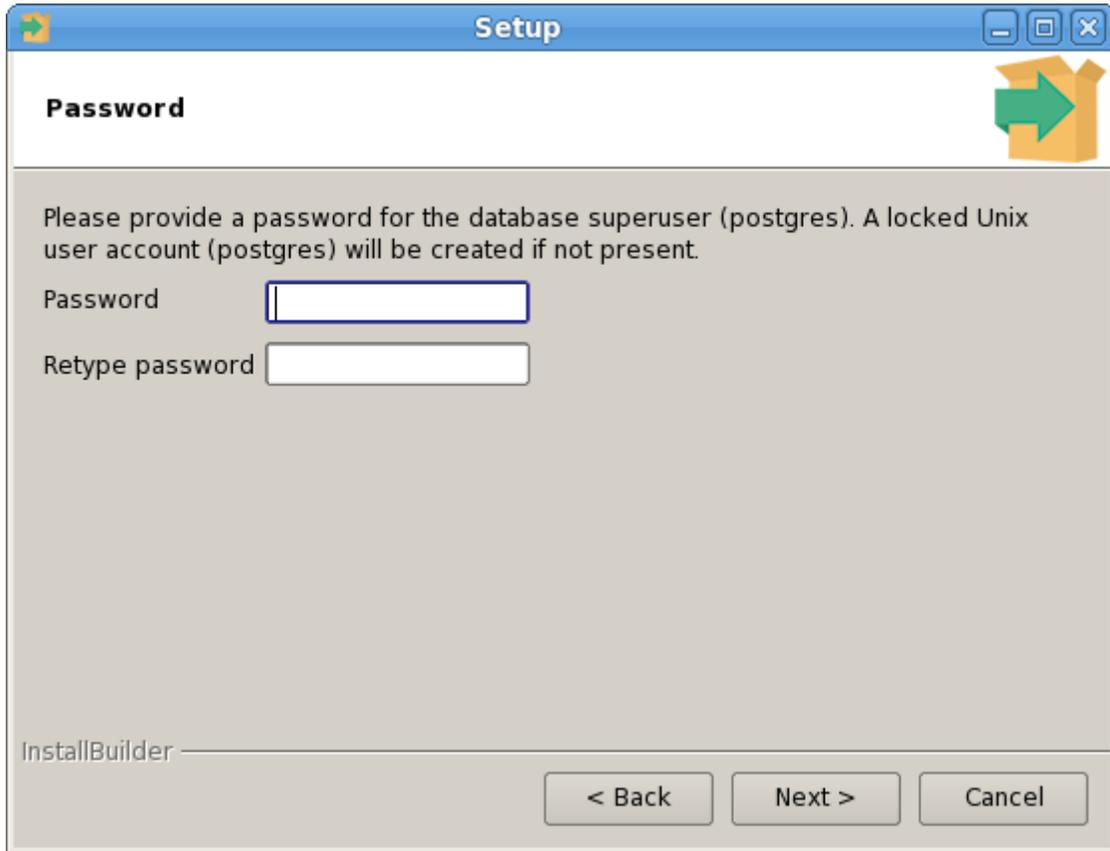
Click `Next` to continue. The `Data Directory` window opens, as shown in Figure 3.4.



*Figure 3.4 - 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 3.5.

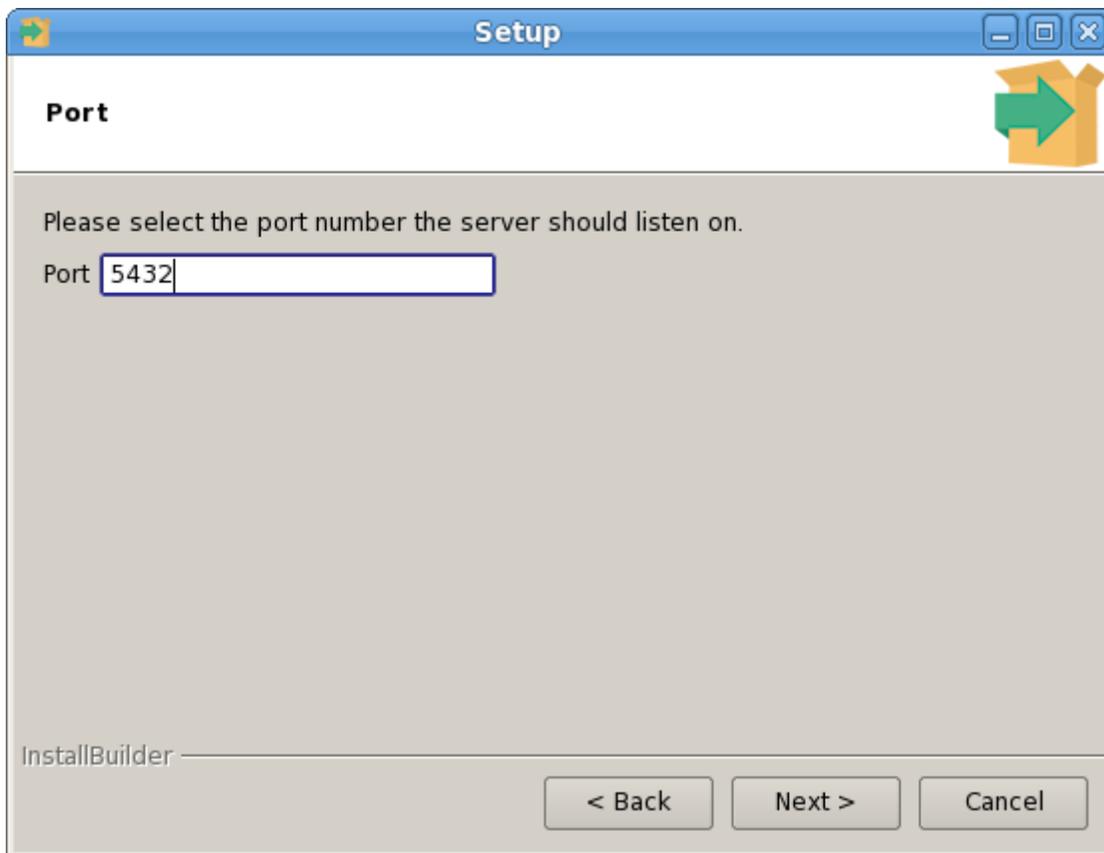


*Figure 3.5 - The Password dialog.*

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

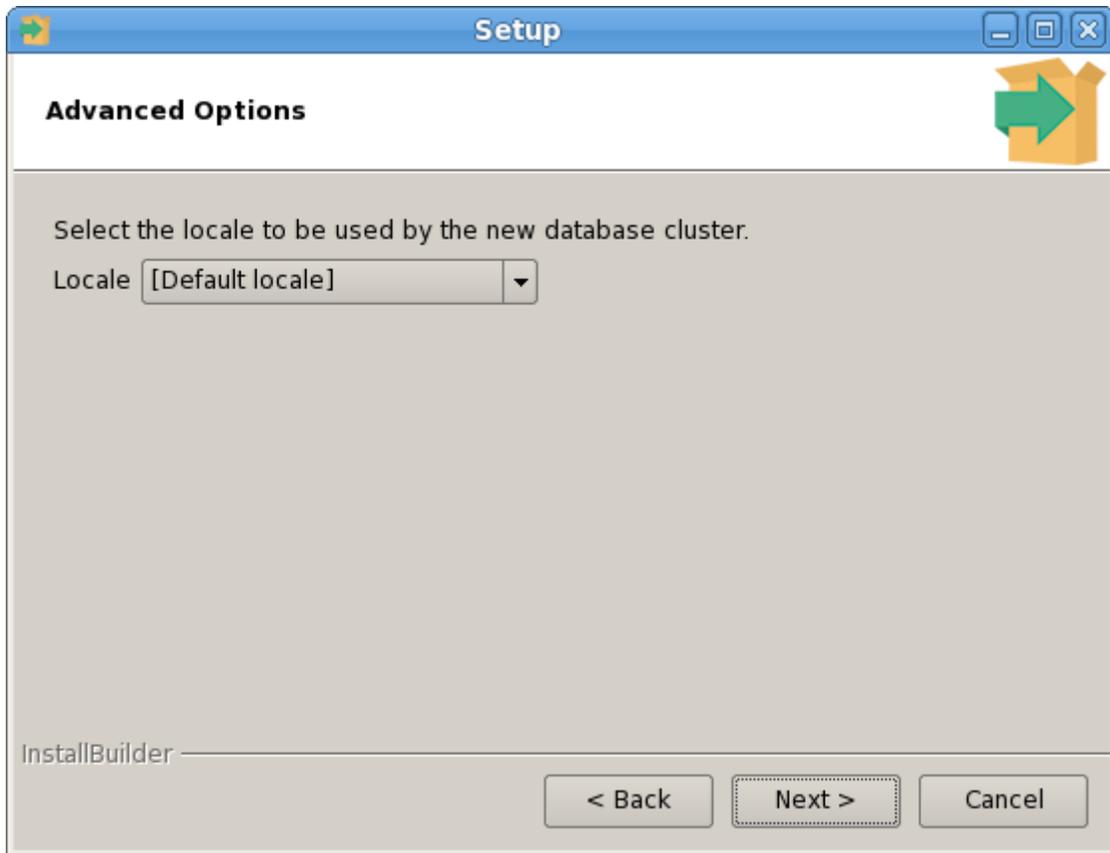
PostgreSQL runs as a service in the background; the PostgreSQL service account is named `postgres`. If you have already created a service account with the name `postgres`, you must specify same password as the existing password for the `postgres` service account.

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.



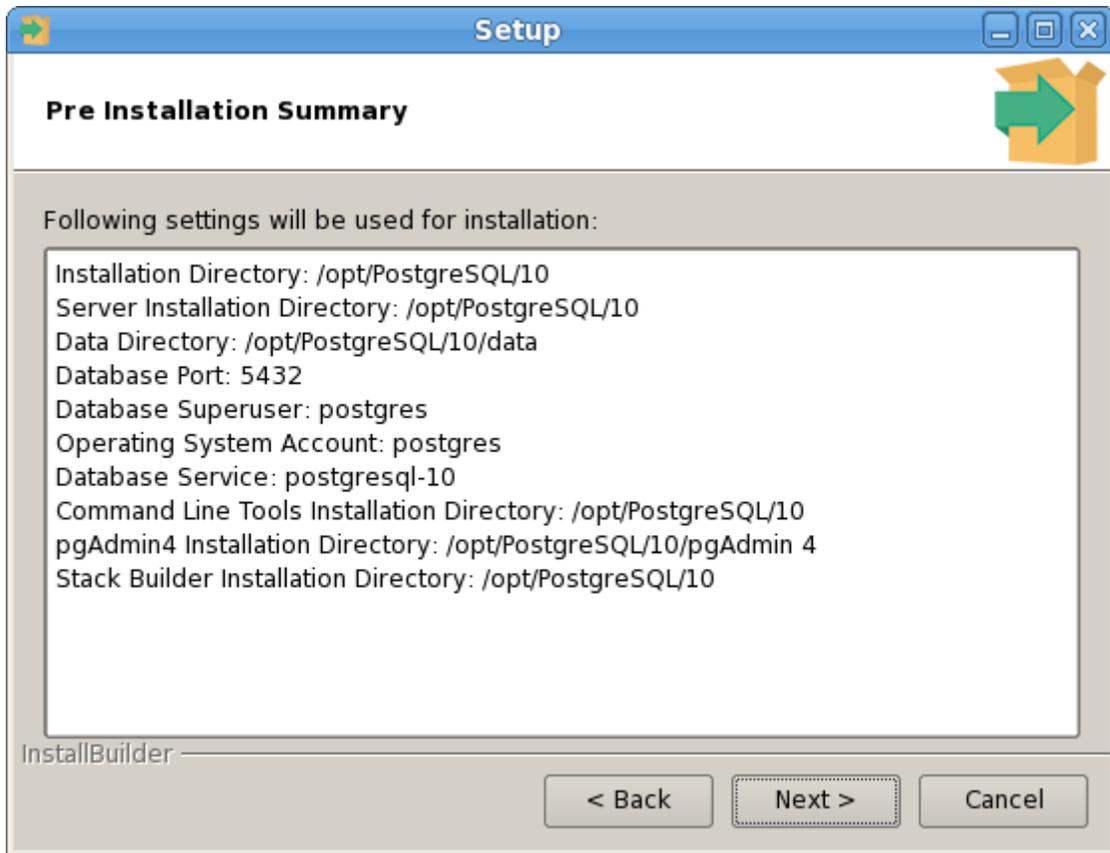
*Figure 3.6 - The Port dialog.*

Use the Port field to specify the port number on which the server should listen. The default listener port is 5432 (shown in Figure 3.6). Click Next to continue.



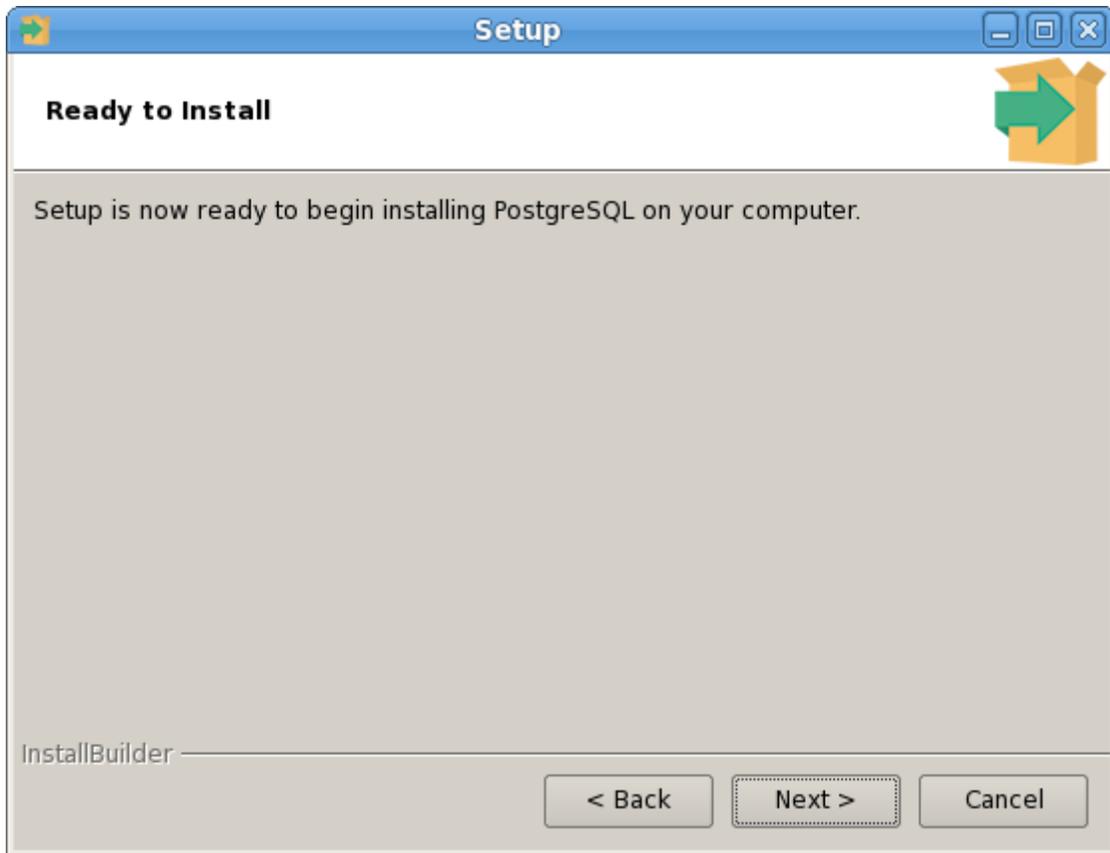
*Figure 3.7 - The Advanced Options dialog.*

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 3.7). Click `Next` to continue.



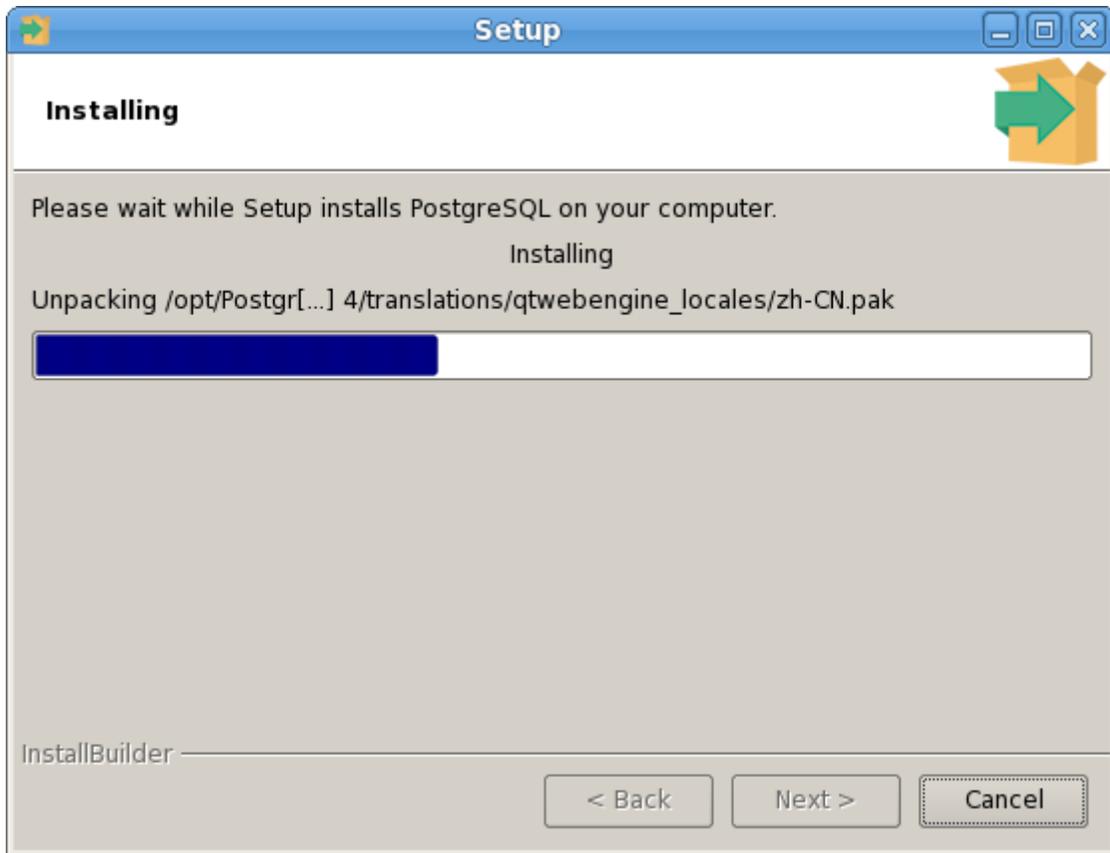
*Figure 3.8 - The Pre Installation Summary dialog.*

The Pre Installation Summary dialog (see Figure 3.8) displays the installation preferences that you have specified with the installation wizard. Review the settings; you can use the Back button to return to a previous dialog to modify a setting, or click Next to continue.



*Figure 3.9 - The Ready to Install dialog.*

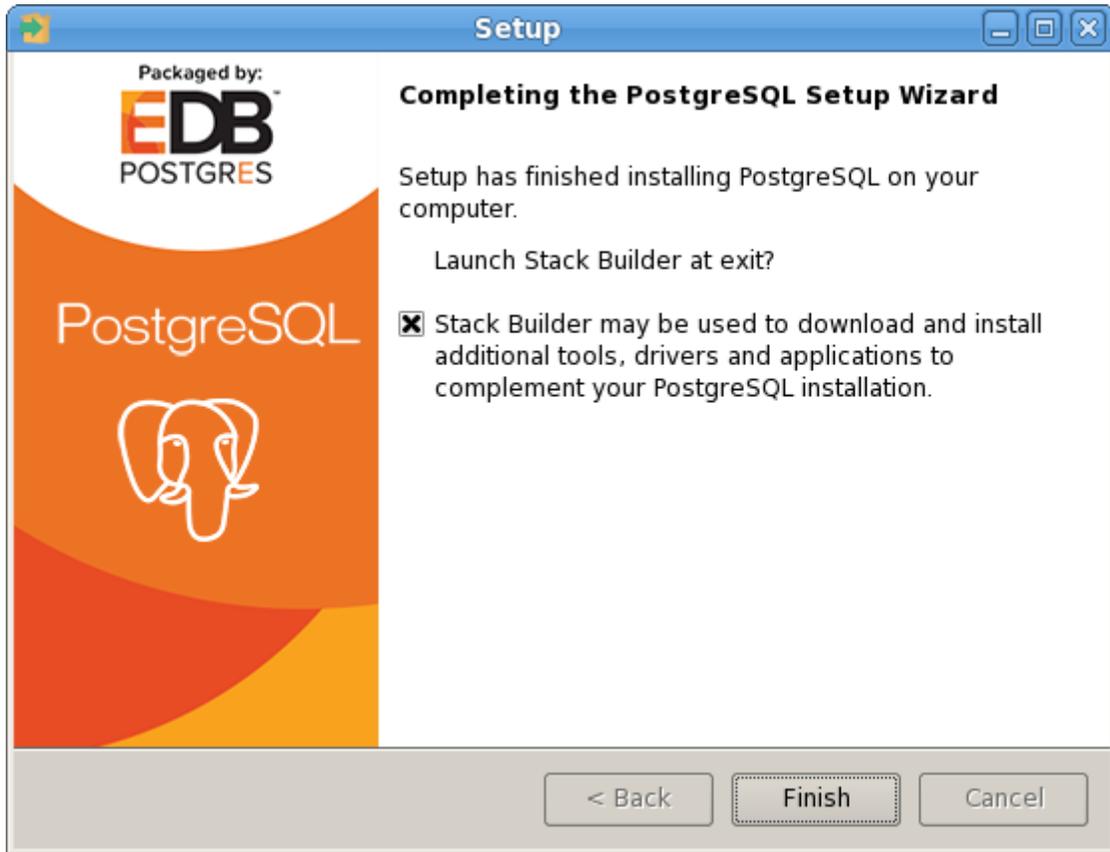
The wizard will inform you that it has the information required to install PostgreSQL (see Figure 3.9); click `Next` to continue.



*Figure 3.10 - The Installing dialog.*

During the installation, the setup wizard confirms the installation progress of PostgreSQL via a series of progress bars (see Figure 3.10).

Before the setup wizard completes the PostgreSQL installation, it offers to Launch Stack Builder at exit (see Figure 3.11).



*Figure 3.11 - 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 menu. For more information about Stack Builder, see Section 5, *Using Stack Builder*.

## 4 Using the Language Pack Installer

Language pack installers contain supported languages that may be used with EnterpriseDB PostgreSQL database installers. The language pack installer allows you to create pl languages for Perl, TCL/TK, and Python without installing supporting software from third party vendors. The Language Pack installer includes:

- TCL with TK version 8.5
- Perl version 5.20
- Python version 3.3

The Perl package contains the `cpan` package manager, and Python contains `pip` and `easy_install` package managers. There is no package manager for TCL/TK.

There is a major change in our Python installation for Linux. In previous releases, `plpython` was statically linked with ActiveState's python library. The Language Pack Installer dynamically links with our shared object for python. In ActiveState Linux installers for Python, there was no dynamic library. As a result of these changes, `plpython` will no longer work with ActiveState installers.

Language Pack installers are available from the EnterpriseDB website; visit:

<http://www.enterprisedb.com>

Before invoking the installer, you must assume Administrative privileges (on Windows) or superuser privileges (on Linux). If you are using SELinux, disable SELinux before invoking the installer (see Section [2.3](#)).

On Windows, assume Administrative 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.

On a Linux host, assume superuser privileges, disable SELinux (if applicable), navigate into the directory in which the installer resides, and invoke the installer with the command:

```
./edb-languagepack-10-platform_details.run
```

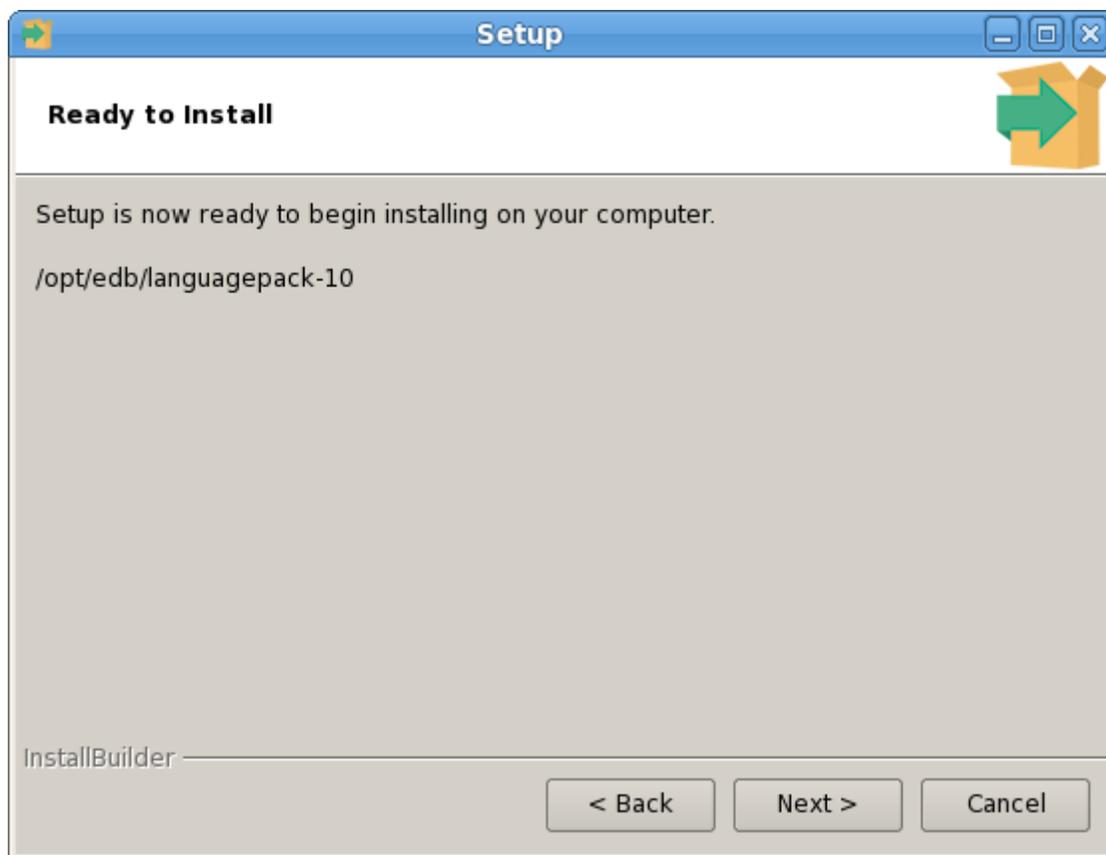
Where *platform\_details* identifies platform-specific installer information.

If prompted, select an installation language. The installer `Welcome` window opens (see Figure 4.1).



*Figure 4.1 – The Language Pack Welcome window.*

Click `Next` to continue.



*Figure 4.2 – The Language Pack Welcome window.*

The Ready to Install window (see Figure 4.2) displays the Language Pack installation directory:

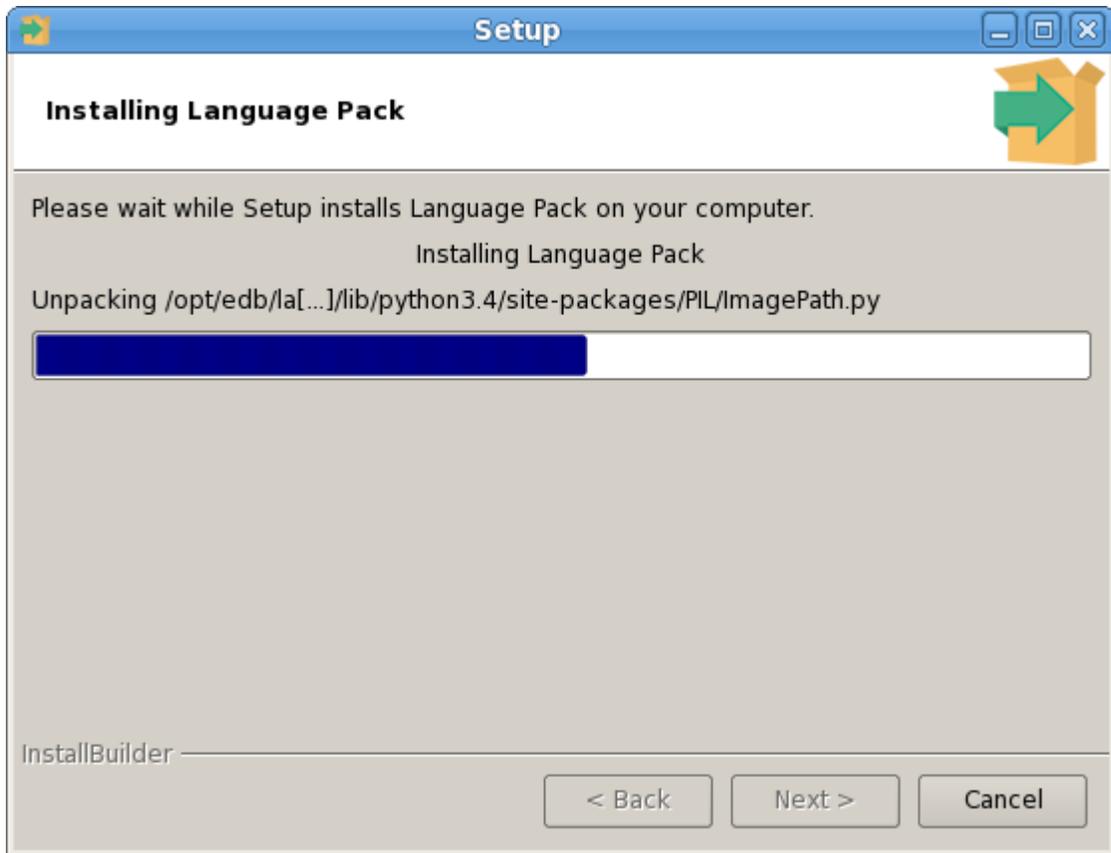
On Linux 32 or 64: /opt/edb/languagepack-10/

On Windows 32: C:\edb\languagepack-10\i386

On Windows 64: C:\edb\languagepack-10\x64

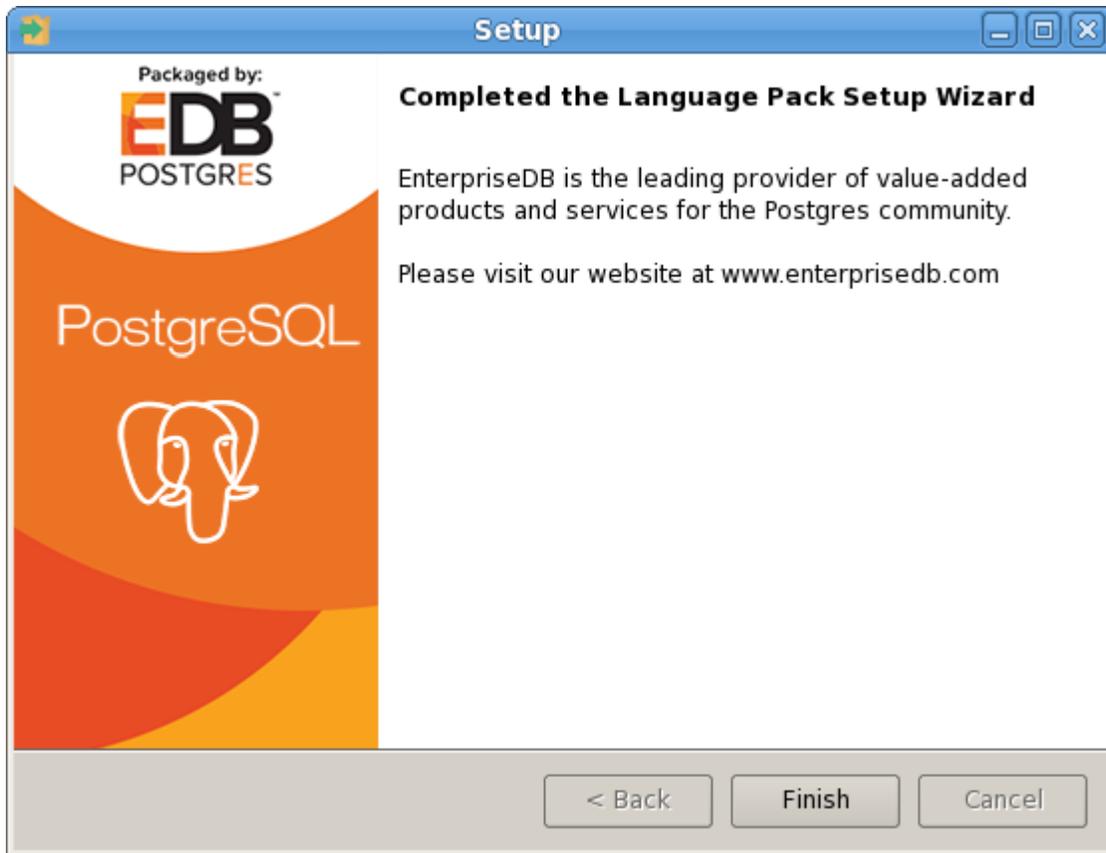
On OSX: /Library/edb/languagepack-10

You cannot modify the installation directory. Click Next to continue.



*Figure 4.3 – The Language Pack Welcome window.*

A progress bar marks installation progress (see Figure 4.3); click `Next` to continue.



*Figure 4.4 – The Language Pack Welcome window.*

The installer will inform you that the Language Pack installation has completed (see Figure 4.4); click `Finish` to exit the installer.

## 4.1 Using Language Pack

### *On Linux:*

If you are using Linux (32 or 64-bit), you must manually add Perl, Python and TCL to the path or modify the service scripts to include the following variables. To simplify setting the paths, you can create environment variables that identify the installation location:

```
PERLHOME=/opt/edb/languagepack-10/Perl-5.24
PYTHONHOME=/opt/edb/languagepack-10/Python-3.4
TCLHOME=/opt/edb/languagepack-10/Tcl-8.6
```

Then, instruct the Python interpreter where to find Python:

```
export PYTHONHOME
```

You can also use the environment variables when setting the path:

```
export PATH=$PYTHONHOME/bin:$PERLHOME/bin:$TCLHOME/bin:$PATH
export PATH=/opt/edb/languagepack-10/Python-3.4/bin:
```

Lastly, you must tell Linux where to find the shared libraries:

```
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=
$PYTHONHOME/lib:$PERLHOME/lib/CORE:$TCLHOME/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
```

### *On 32-bit Windows:*

If you are using 32-bit Windows, you must tell the Python interpreter where to find Python:

```
set PYTHONHOME=C:\edb\languagepack-10\i386\Python-3.4
```

Then, set the path to the Language Pack installation:

```
SET PATH=C:\edb\languagepack-10\i386\Python-3.4;
C:\edb\languagepack-10\i386\Perl-5.24\bin;
C:\edb\languagepack-10\i386\Tcl-8.6\bin;%PATH%
```

### *On 64-bit Windows:*

If you are using 64-bit Windows, you must tell the Python interpreter where to find Python:

```
SET PYTHONHOME=C:\edb\languagepack-10\x64\Python-3.4
```

Then, set the path to the Language Pack installation:

```
SET PATH=C:\edb\languagepack-10\x64\Python-3.4;  
C:\edb\languagepack-10\x64\Perl-5.24\bin;  
C:\edb\languagepack-10\x64\Tcl-8.6\bin;%PATH%
```

### ***On OSX:***

If you are using OSX, you must manually add Perl, Python and TCL to the path or modify the service scripts to include the following variables. To simplify setting the paths, you can create environment variables that identify the installation location:

```
PERLHOME=/Library/edb/languagepack-10/Perl-5.24  
PYTHONHOME=/Library/edb/languagepack-10/Python-3.4  
TCLHOME=/Library/edb/languagepack-10/Tcl-8.6
```

Then, instruct the Python interpreter where to find Python:

```
export PYTHONHOME
```

You can also use the environment variables when setting the path:

```
export PATH=$PYTHONHOME/bin:$PERLHOME/bin:$TCLHOME/bin:$PATH
```

Lastly, you must tell OSX where to find the shared libraries:

```
export DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH=  
$PYTHONHOME/lib:$PERLHOME/lib/CORE:$TCLHOME/lib:  
$DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH
```

### ***Known Restrictions:***

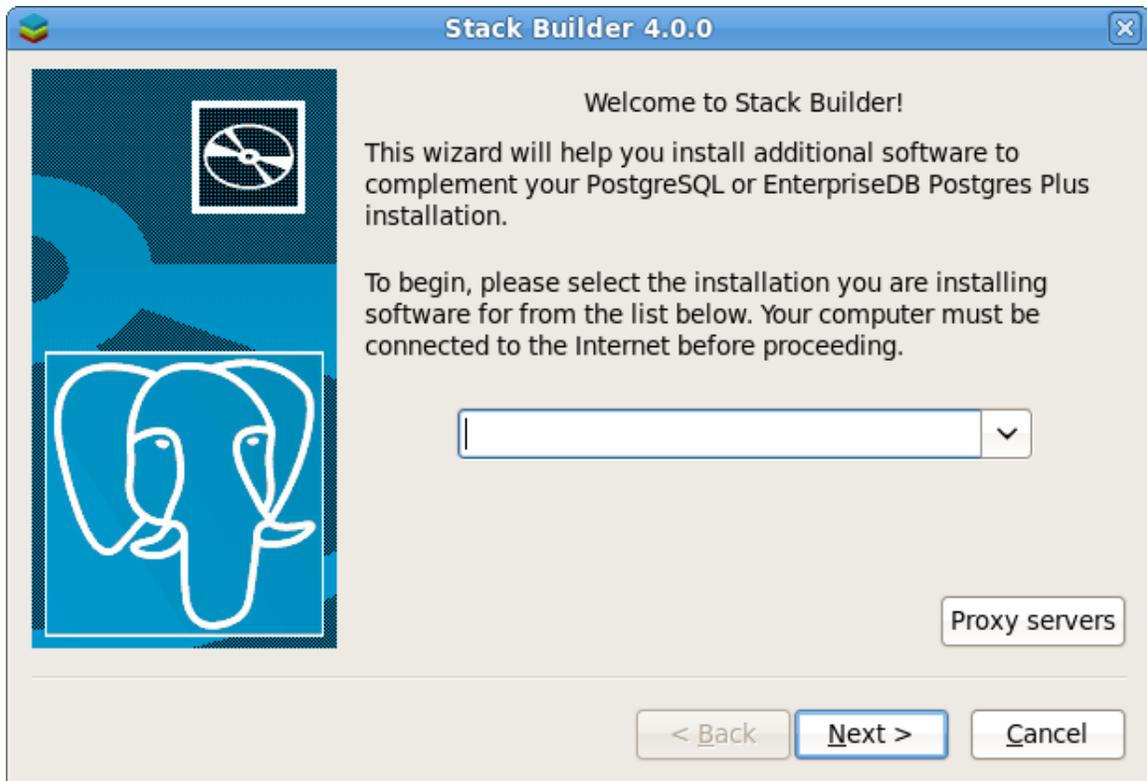
There is no package manager with TCL. ActiveState's TCL contains a proprietary package manager that is not included in our package.

## 5 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 10` menu. Enter your system password (if prompted), and the Stack Builder welcome window opens (shown in Figure 5.1).



*Figure 5.1 - 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 5.2).

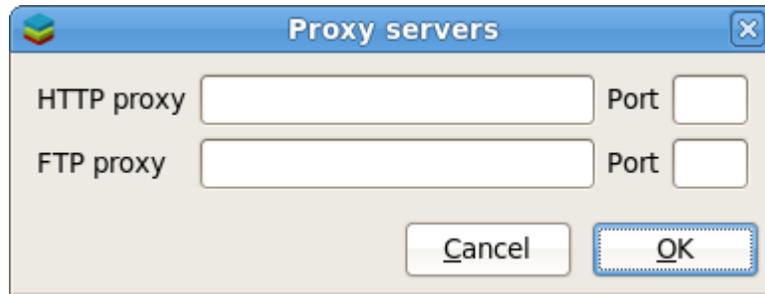


Figure 5.2 - The Proxy servers dialog.

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.

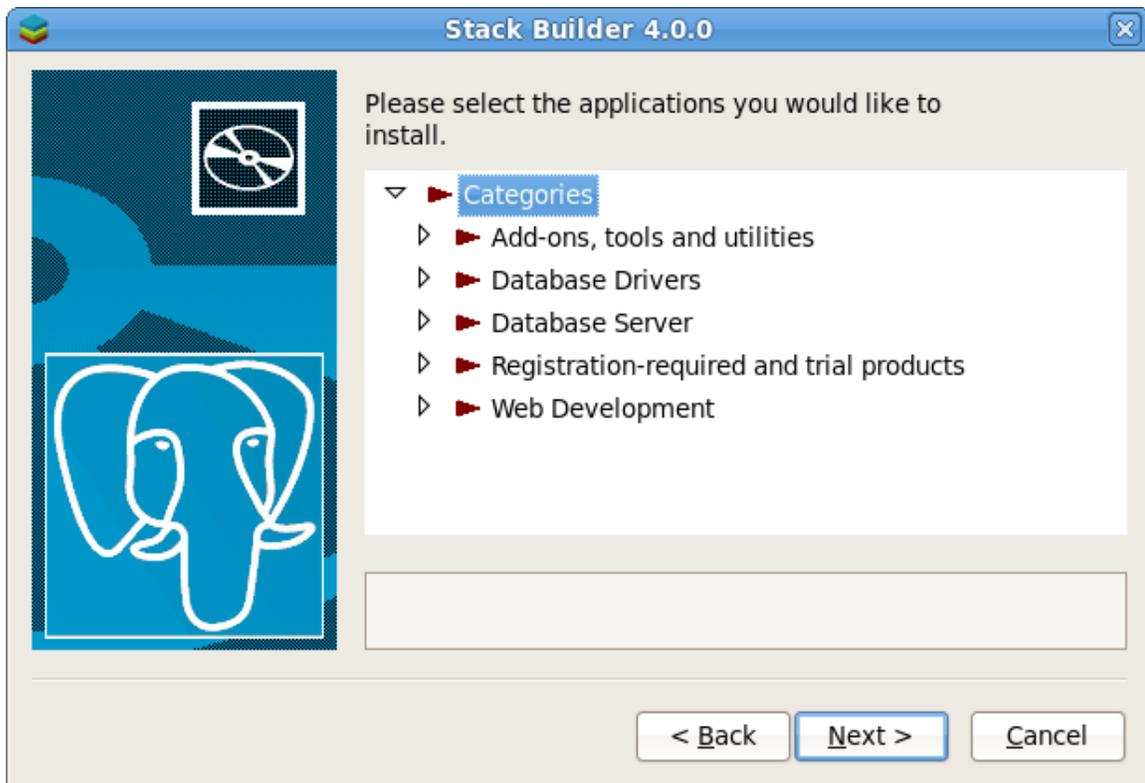
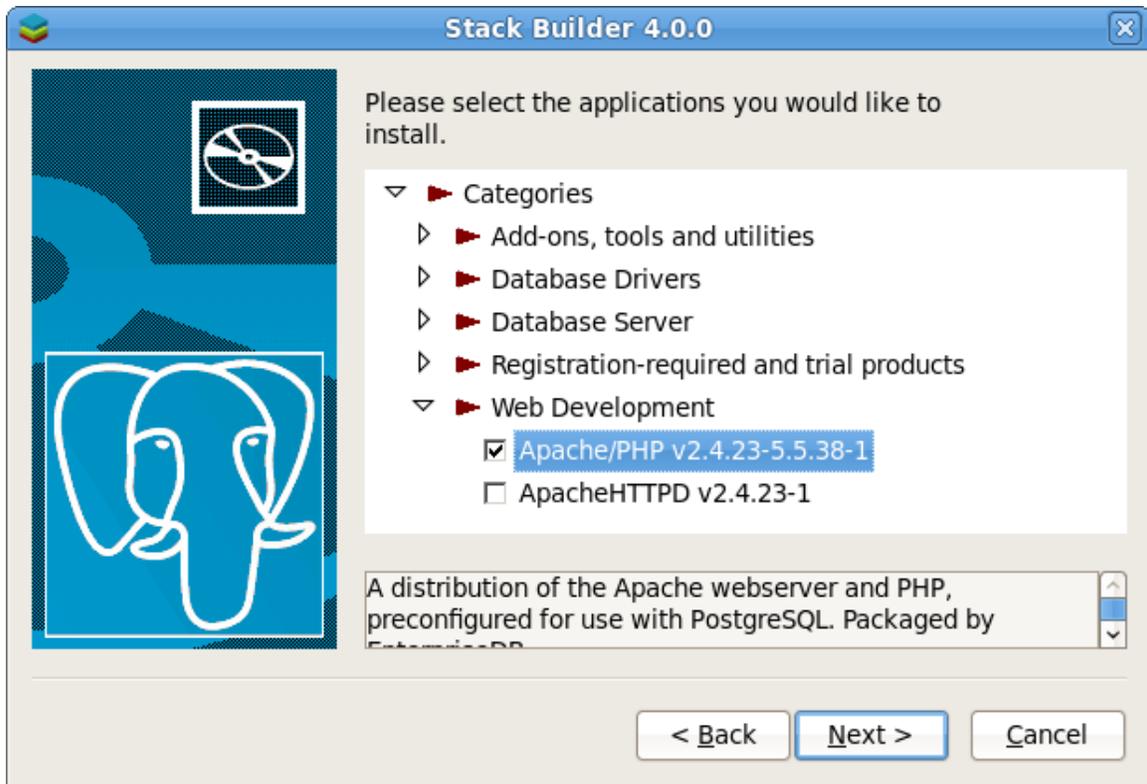


Figure 5.3 - The Stack Builder module selection window.

The tree control on the Stack Builder module selection window (shown in Figure 5.3) contains a node for each module category; click on a category heading to expose the modules within that category (as shown in Figure 5.4).



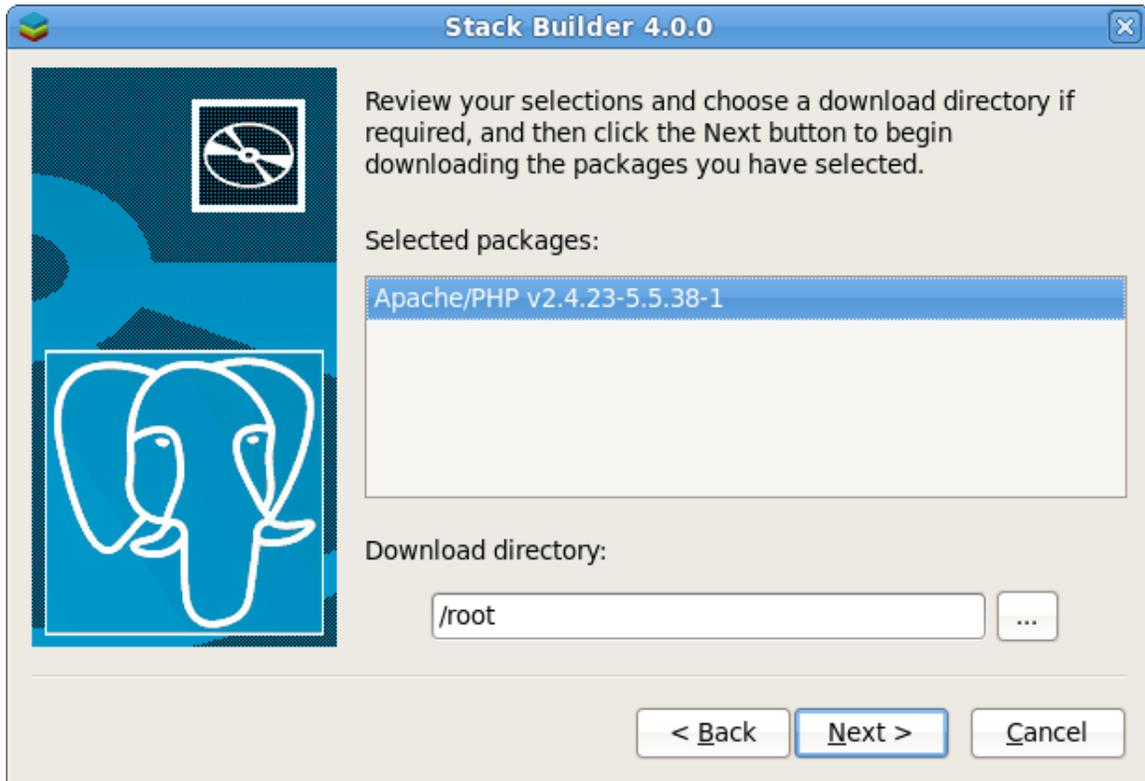
*Figure 5.4 - Expand the tree control to view available modules.*

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.
- 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`.

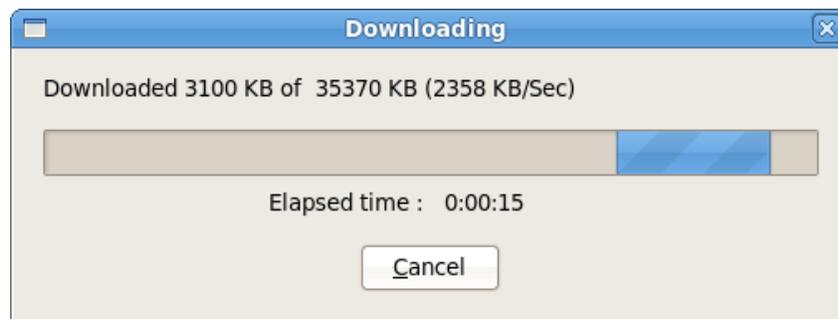
The Selected packages window confirms the packages selected (Figure 5.5).



*Figure 5.5 - A summary window displays a list of selected packages.*

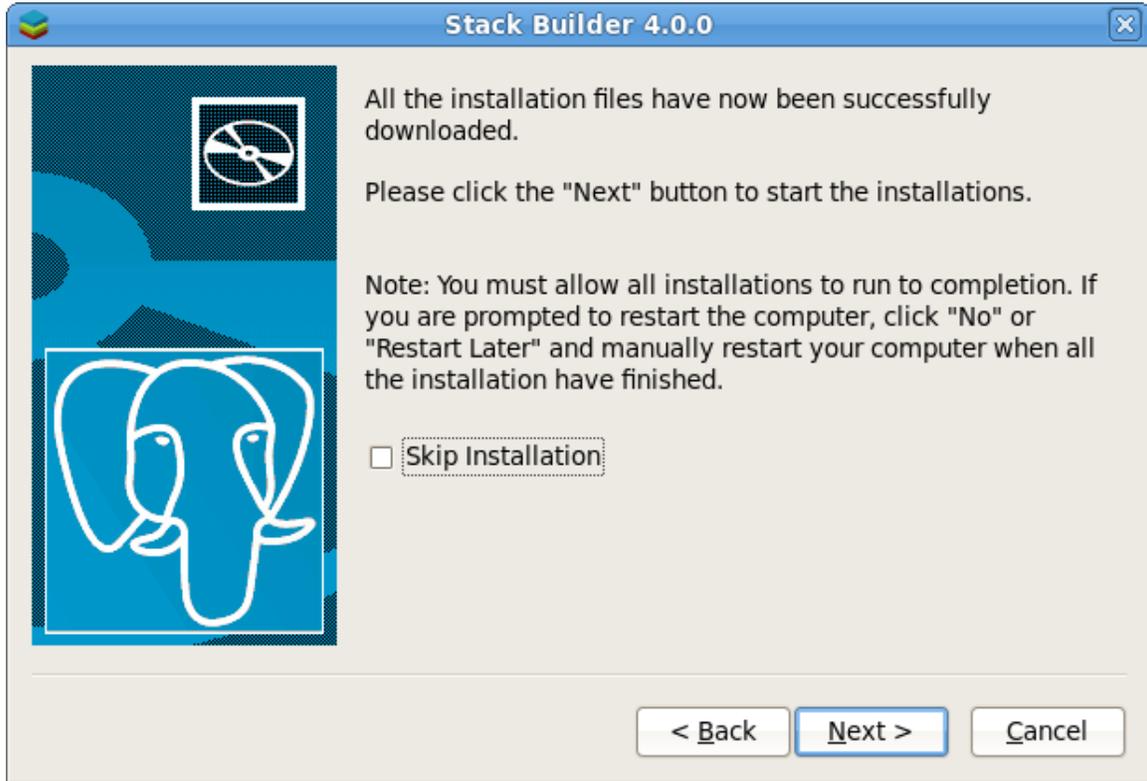
The package installers are downloaded to the directory specified in the `Download directory` field. Use the button to the right of the `Download directory` field to open a file selector, and choose an alternate location in which to store the downloaded installers.

Click `Next` to connect to the server and download the required installation files. (see Figure 5.6).



*Figure 5.6 - 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 5.7).



*Figure - 5.7 - 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.

## 6 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.

## 6.1 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.
-----
Please specify the directory where PostgreSQL will be installed.
-----
```

By default, PostgreSQL is installed in `/opt/PostgreSQL/10`. Enter an alternate location, or press `Enter` to accept the default and continue.

```
-----
Select the components you want to install; clear the components
you do not want to install. Click Next when you are ready to
continue.
-----
```

Enter a `Y` or press `Return` to select each component, or enter a `n` to omit a component. You can select from:

```
PostgreSQL Server
pgAdmin 4
Stack Builder
Command Line Tools
```

Confirm that your selections are correct by entering `Y` or pressing `Return` (to accept the default).

```
-----
```

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/10/data`:

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

Password :  
Retype password :  
-----

You must provide a password for the database superuser. 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.

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

Port [5432]:  
-----

When prompted, enter the `Port` that the PostgreSQL service will monitor for connections. By default, PostgreSQL selects the first available port after port 5432.

-----  
[715] zh\_TW.utf8  
[716] zu\_ZA  
[717] zu\_ZA.iso88591  
[718] zu\_ZA.utf8  
Please choose an option [1] :  
-----

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

## 6.2 Performing an Unattended Installation

To specify that the installer should run without user interaction, include the `--mode unattended` command line option when invoking the installer. In unattended mode, the installer uses one of the following sources to determine option values:

- command line options (see Section 7 for details)
- parameters values specified in a configuration file (see Section 7.1 for details)
- PostgreSQL installation defaults

Please note that if you do not specify values for the installation options, the installer will assign the following default values:

Installation Option	Default Value
Database Superuser	postgres
Superuser Password	postgres
Port	5432

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. To start the installer in unattended mode, use the command:

```
postgresql-version-platform.ext --mode unattended command_line_options
```

Where:

`postgresql-version-platform.ext` specifies the name of the PostgreSQL installer.

`command_line_options` specifies one or more of the options listed in Section 7.

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 6.1).

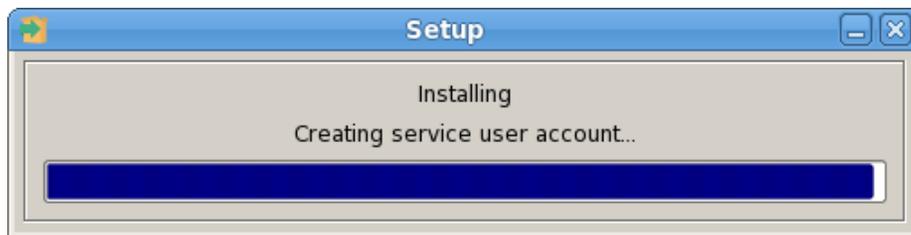


Figure 6.1 - Using `--mode unattended` displays a progress bar to the user.

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.

Please note: on Windows, it's a good practice to use the `--servicepassword` option to specify an operating system password for the user installing PostgreSQL. Omitting the option may lead to authentication problems, and enforced password policies on a Windows host may not accept the default password (`postgres`).

## 7 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-components component_list`

You can use the `--disable-components` parameter to specify the names of components that should not be installed. `component_list` is a comma-delimited list of component names.

Valid component names are: `server`, `pgAdmin`, `stackbuilder`, and `commandlinetools`; by default, all components are installed

`--enable-components component_list`

You can use the `--enable-components` parameter to specify the names of components that should be installed. `component_list` is a comma-delimited list of component names.

Valid component names are: `server`, `pgAdmin`, `stackbuilder`, and `commandlinetools`; by default, all components are installed

```
--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_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/10
```

The default installation directory on a Windows system is:

```
C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\10
```

`--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-10`.

`--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.

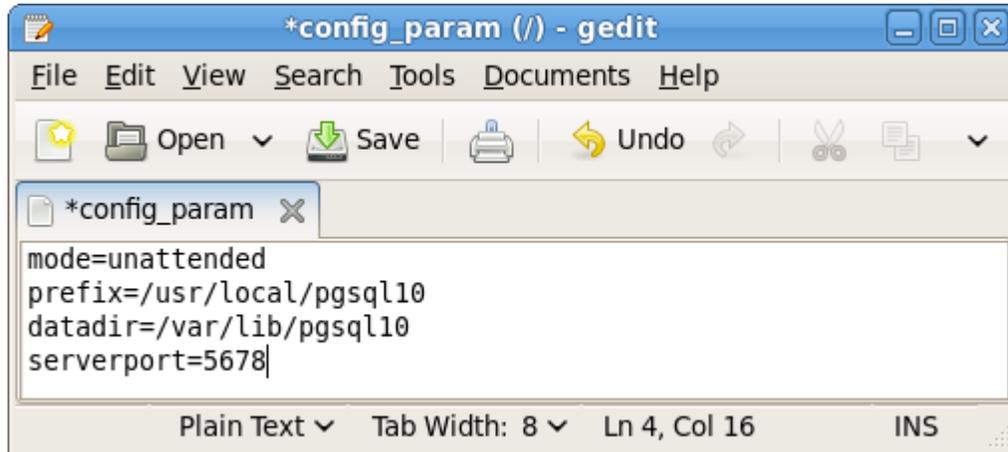
Include `--unattendedmodeui minimalWithDialogs` to specify that the installer should display progress bars and report any errors encountered during the installation process (in additional dialogs).

`--version`

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

## 7.1 Using a Configuration File

You can control configuration parameters for PostgreSQL by including the parameters in a configuration file. Specify the parameters within the configuration file in `option=value` pairs (shown in Figure 7.1).



*Figure 7.1 - 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.ext --optionfile
  /$HOME/config_param
```

# 8 Uninstalling PostgreSQL

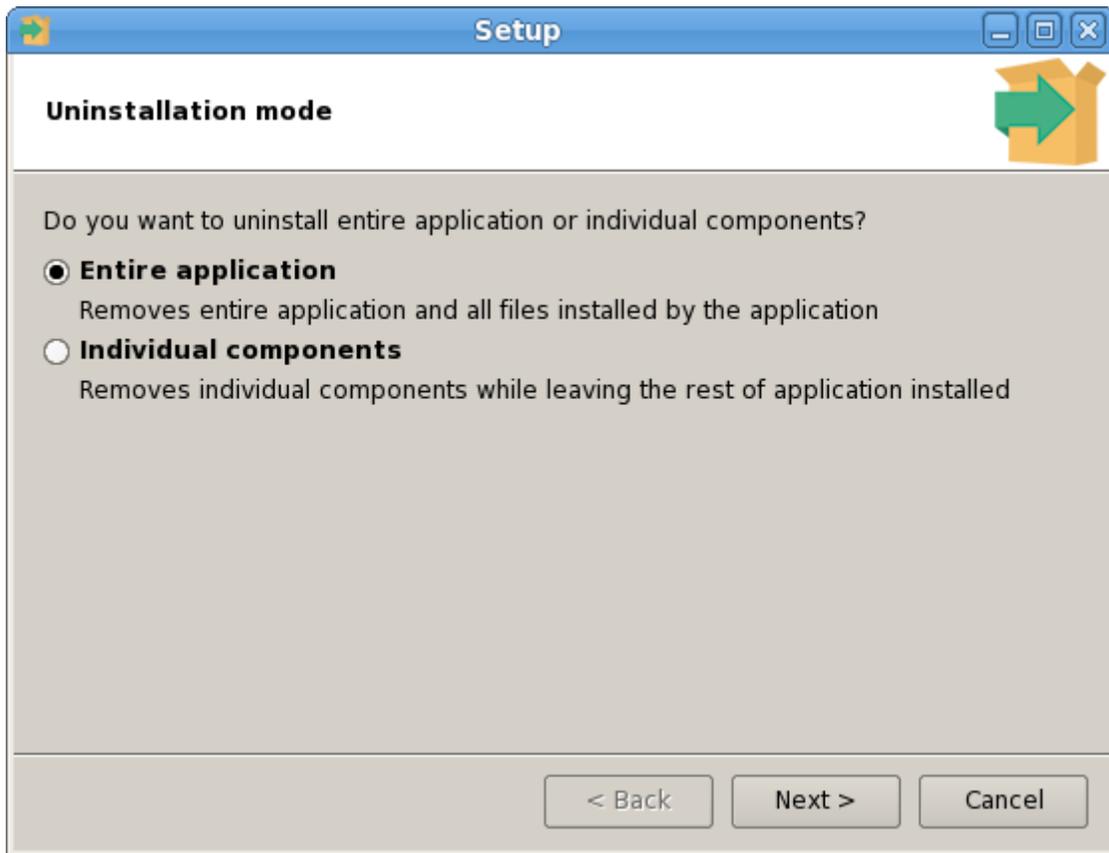
The PostgreSQL installer creates an uninstaller in the PostgreSQL installation directory.

## 8.1 Uninstalling PostgreSQL on a Linux System

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

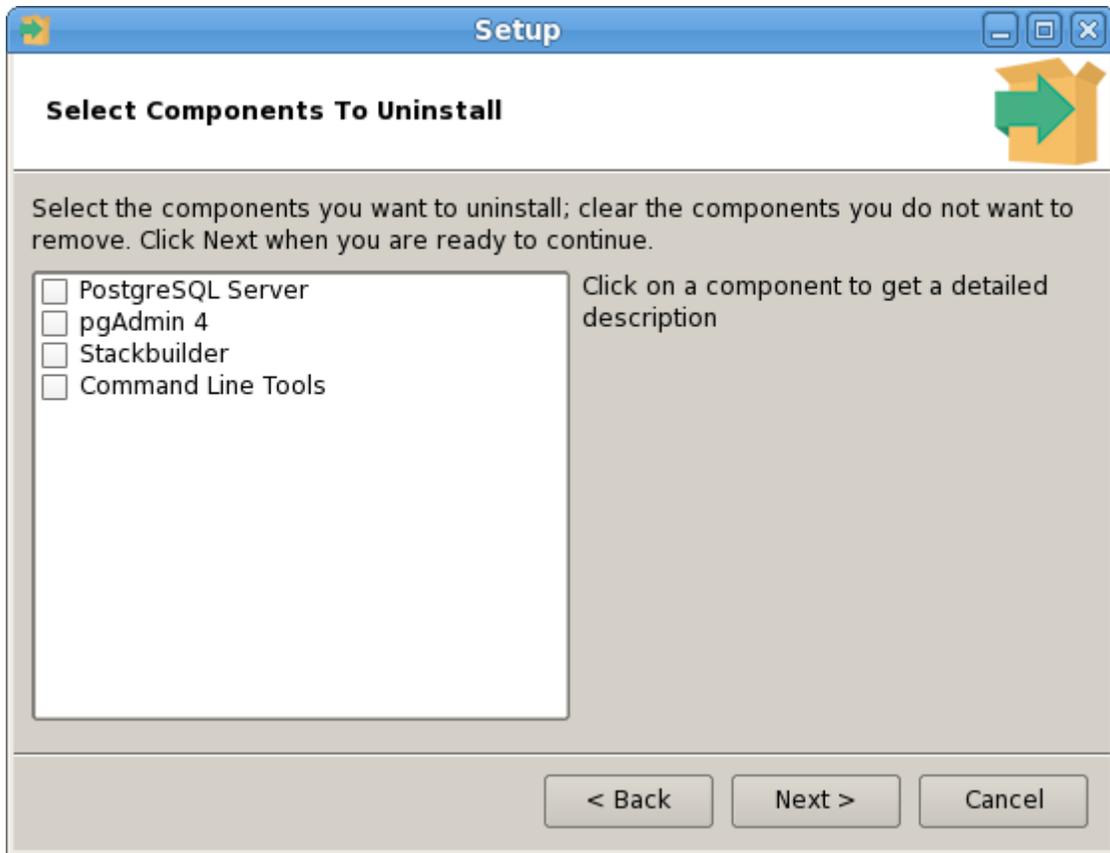
```
opt/PostgreSQL/10/uninstall-postgresql
```

The uninstaller will open, asking you if you wish to uninstall the Entire application or Individual components (see Figure 8.1).



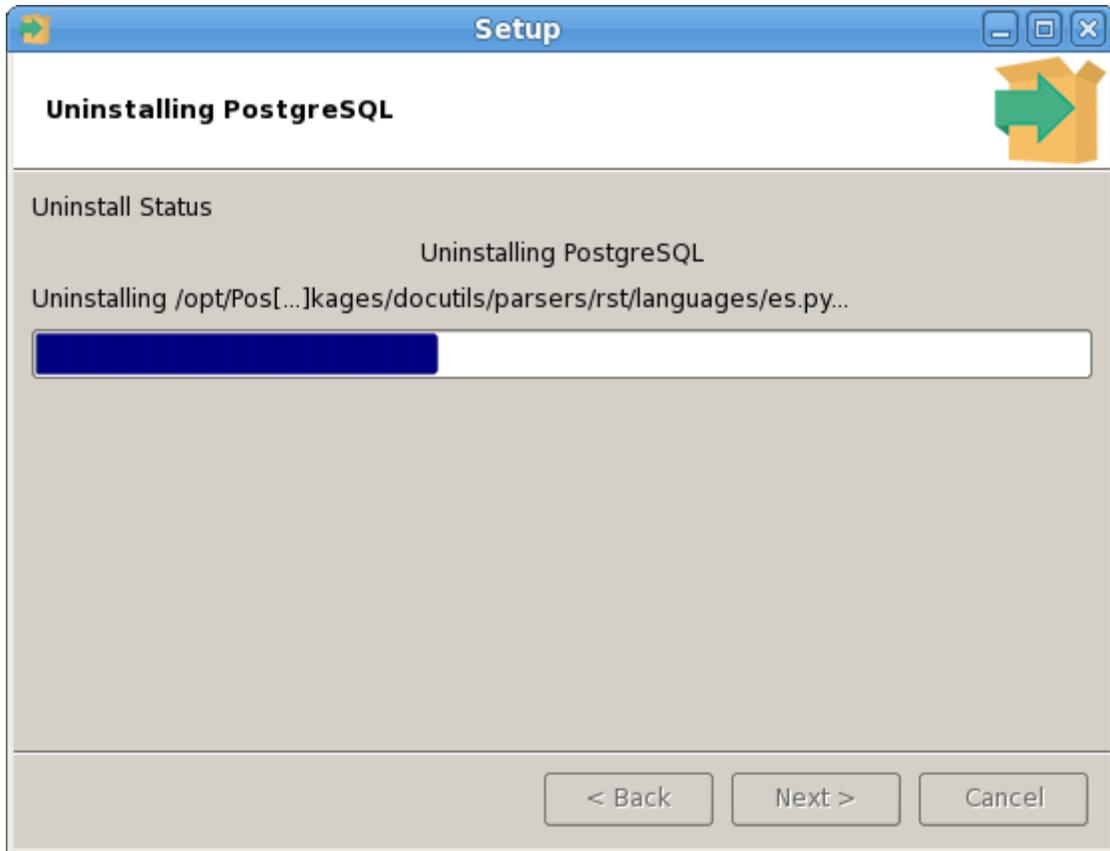
*Figure 8.1 – Remove the entire application or components.*

If you wish to remove the Entire application, click Next to continue. If you choose to remove Individual components, a selection screen opens, allowing you to select which components you wish to uninstall (see Figure 8.2).



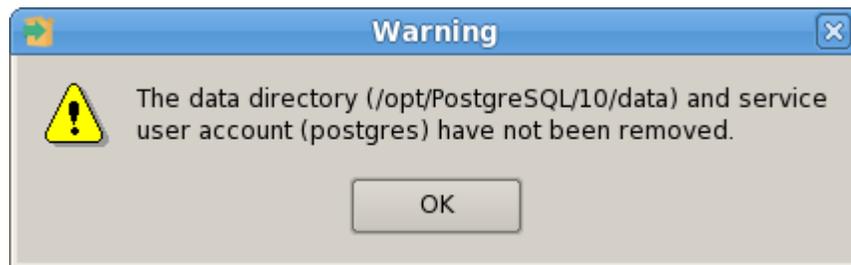
*Figure 8.2 - Selecting the components to uninstall.*

Select the components you wish to uninstall, and click `Next` to start uninstalling components (see Figure 8.3).



*Figure 8.3 - Uninstalling PostgreSQL.*

When the uninstaller finishes, a `Warning` notifies you that the data directory and service user account have not been removed (see Figure 8.4).



*Figure 8.4 - 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 8.5)



*Figure 8.5 - The Uninstallation is completed.*

Click **OK** to exit the uninstaller.

## 8.2 Uninstalling PostgreSQL on a Windows System

You can use the graphical interface provided by Windows to uninstall PostgreSQL. Navigate through the Windows Control Panel to open the Windows Uninstall or change a program dialog (shown in Figure 8.6).

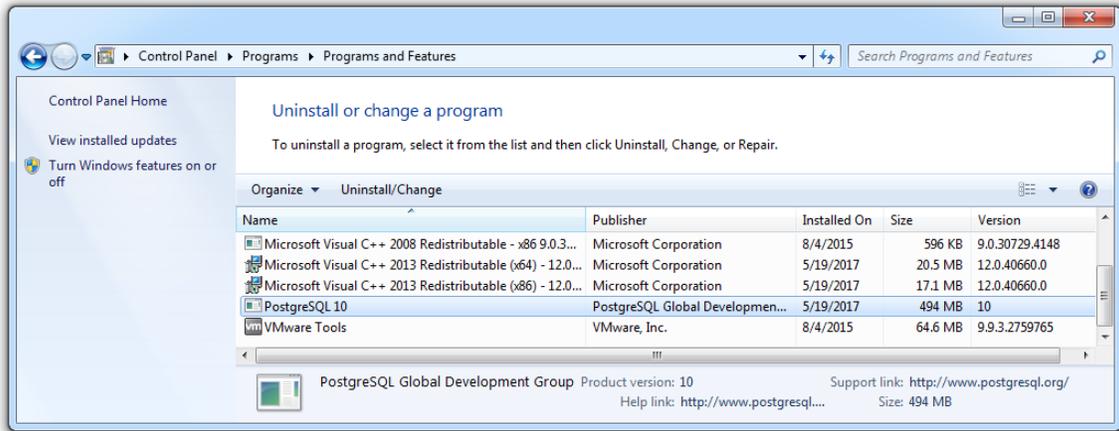
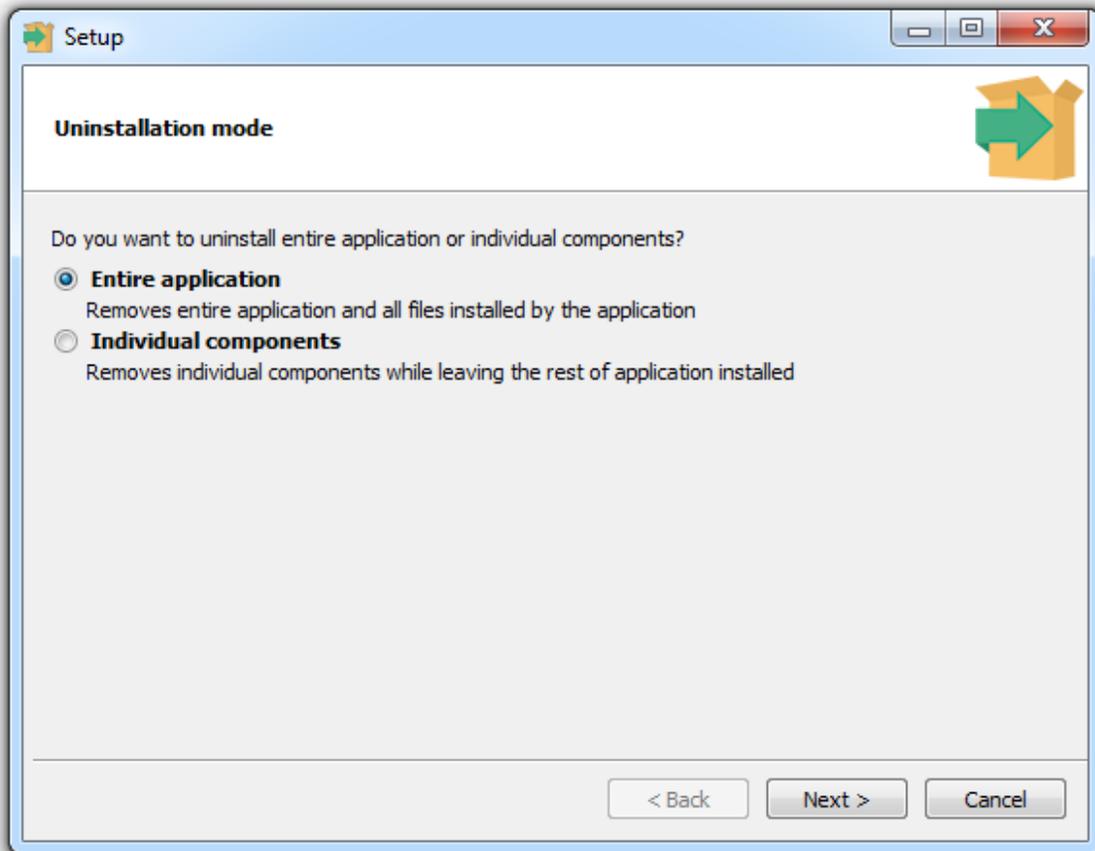


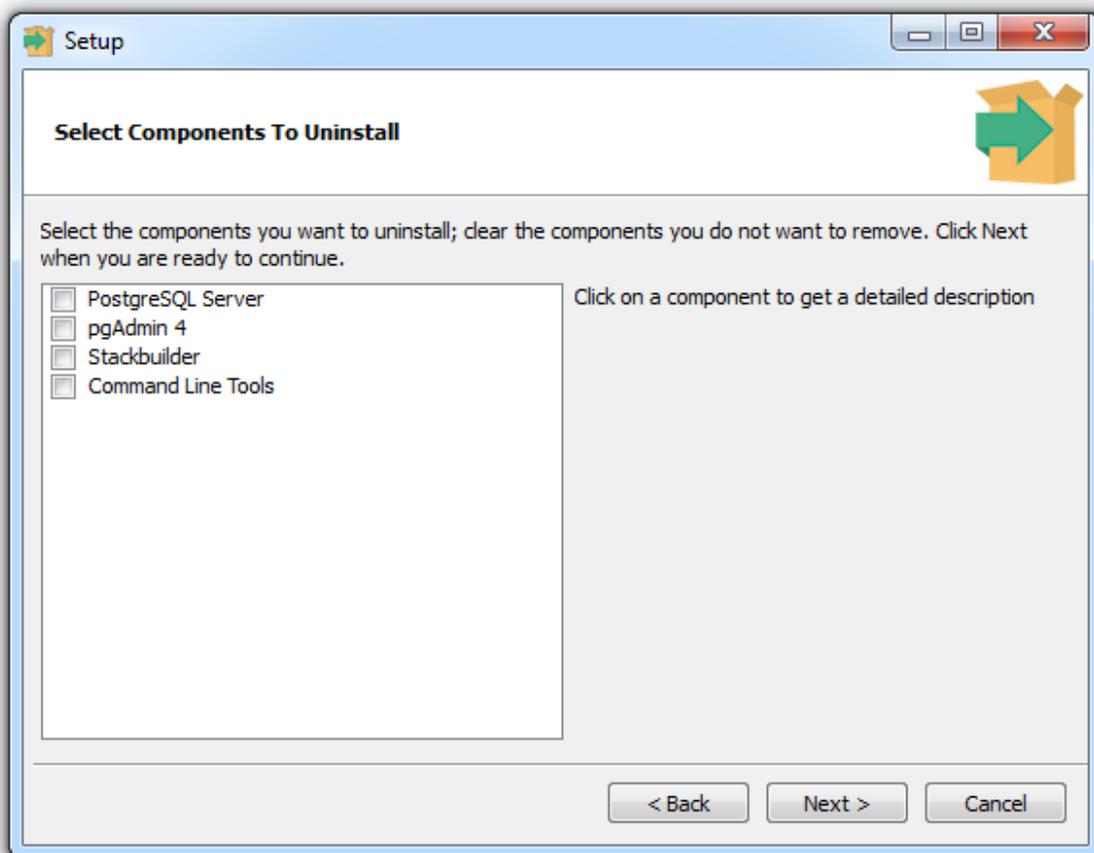
Figure 8.6 - The Uninstall or change a program dialog.

Right click on PostgreSQL 10, and select Uninstall/Change from the context menu.



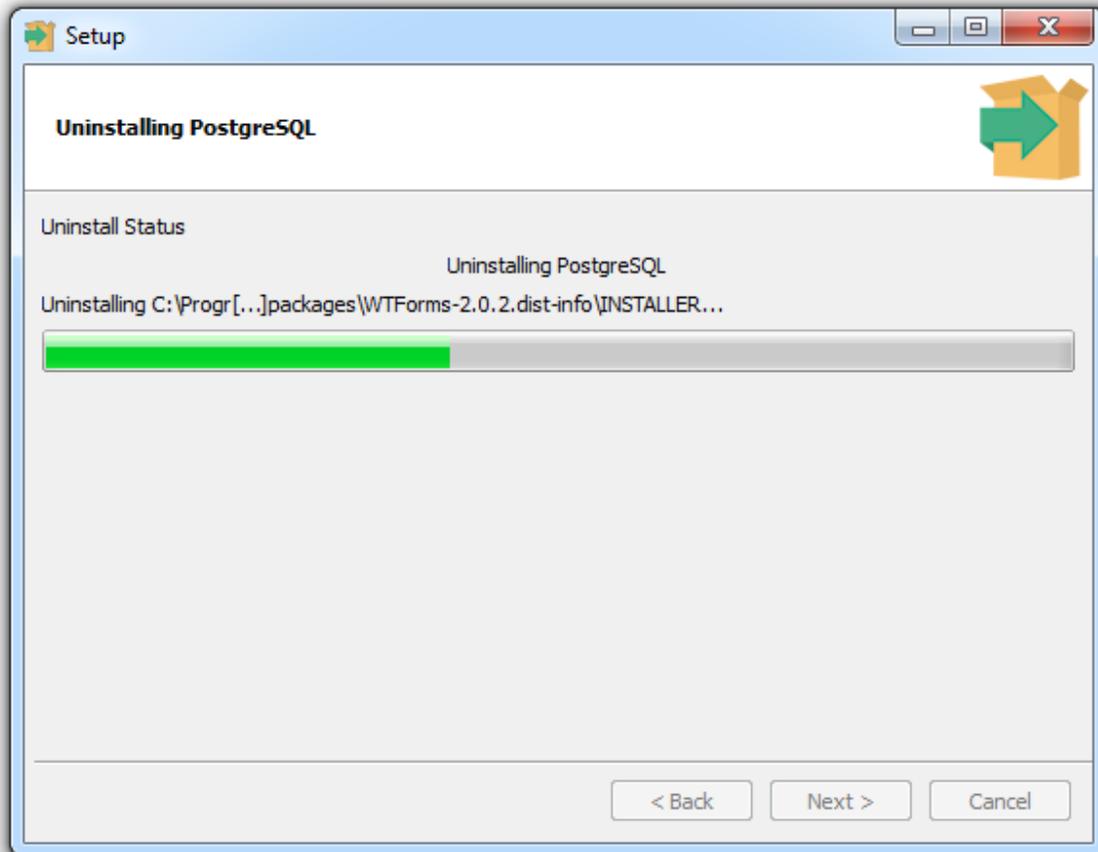
*Figure 8.7 - Confirm that you wish to uninstall PostgreSQL.*

If you wish to remove the `Entire application`, click `Next` to continue. If you choose to remove `Individual components`, a selection screen opens, allowing you to select which components you wish to uninstall (see Figure 8.7).



*Figure 8.8 - Select the components to uninstall.*

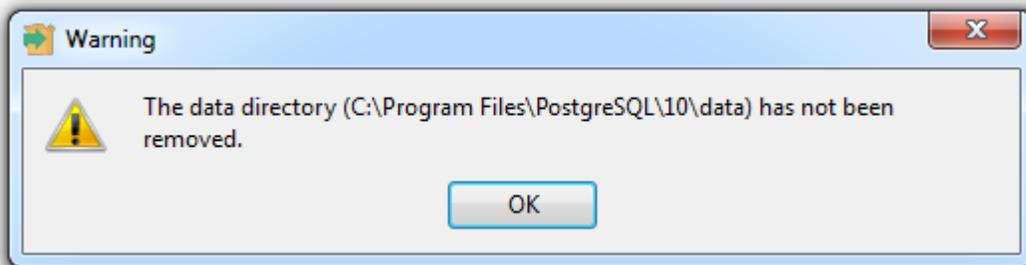
Select the components you wish to uninstall, and click `Next` to start uninstalling components (see Figure 8.8).



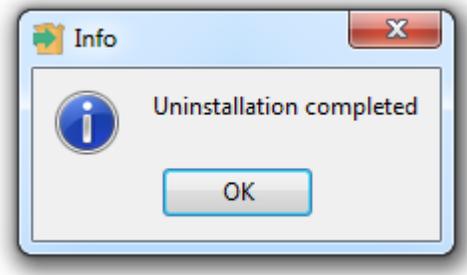
*Figure 8.9 - Uninstalling PostgreSQL.*

A progress bar will keep you informed as PostgreSQL is removed (see Figure 8.9).

When the uninstaller completes, a `Warning` notifies you that the `data` directory and service user account have not been removed (see Figure 8.10).



*Figure 8.10 - A popup confirms that the data directory and service user account have not been removed from the host system.*



*Figure 8.11 - An Info dialog confirms the uninstallation.*

When the uninstaller completes, an `Info` dialog opens to confirm (as shown in Figure 8.11). Click `OK` to exit.

### 8.3 Uninstalling PostgreSQL on a Mac System

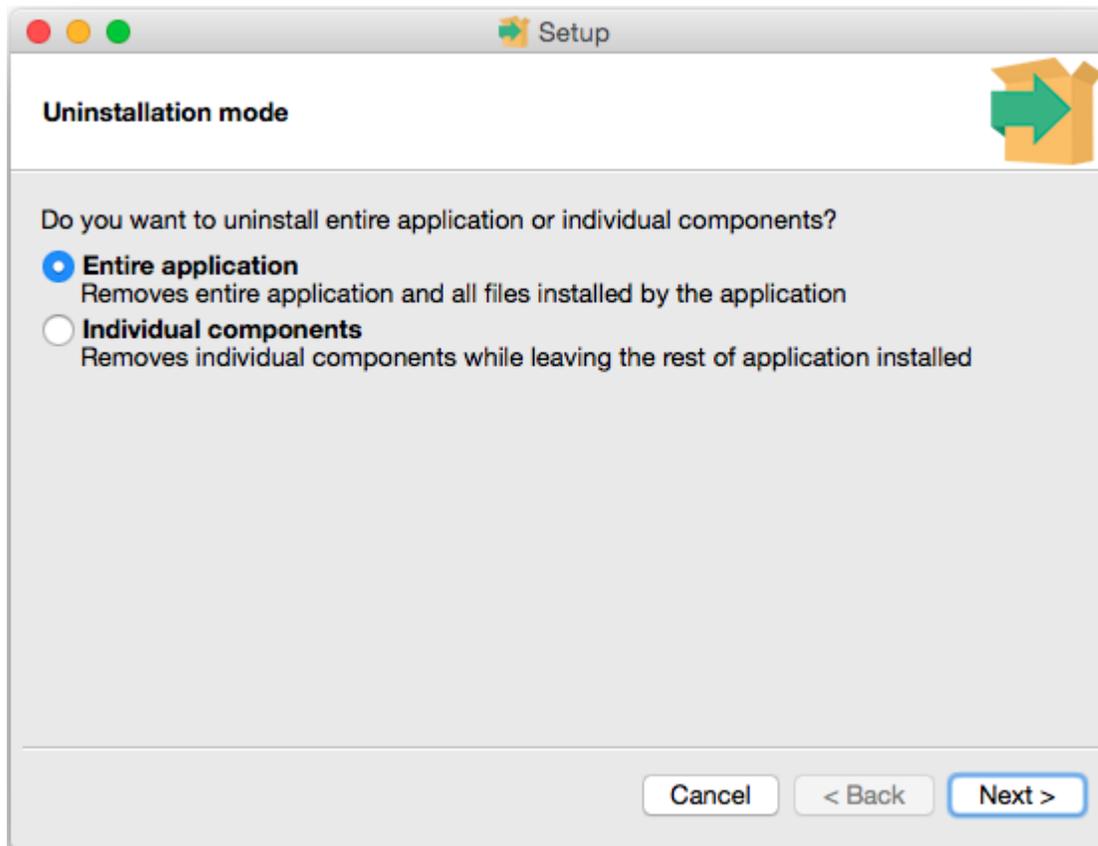
To uninstall PostgreSQL on a Mac system, assume the identity of an operating system superuser, and navigate into the folder in which the uninstaller resides:

```
/Library/PostgreSQL/10
```

Then, invoke the uninstaller with the command:

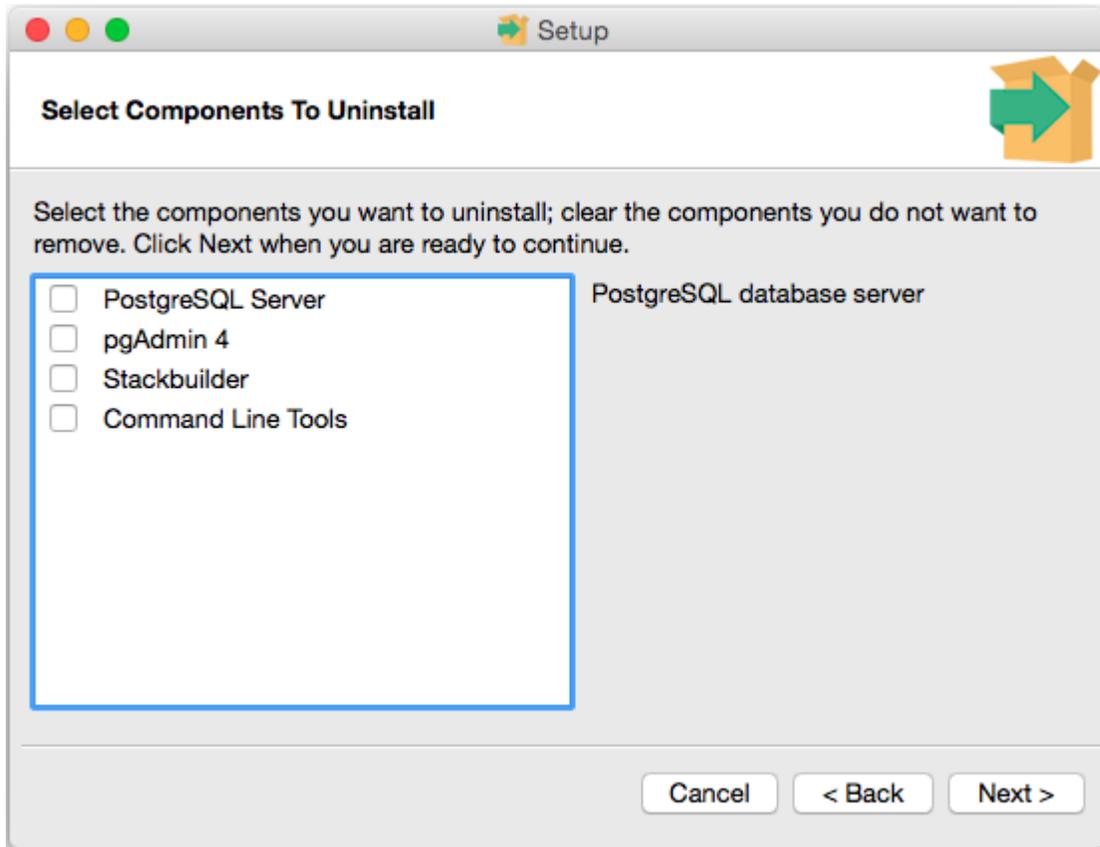
```
open uninstall-postgres.app
```

If prompted, provide a password that allows the uninstaller to make changes to your system. The uninstaller will open, asking you if you wish to uninstall the `Entire application` or `Individual components` (see Figure 8.12).



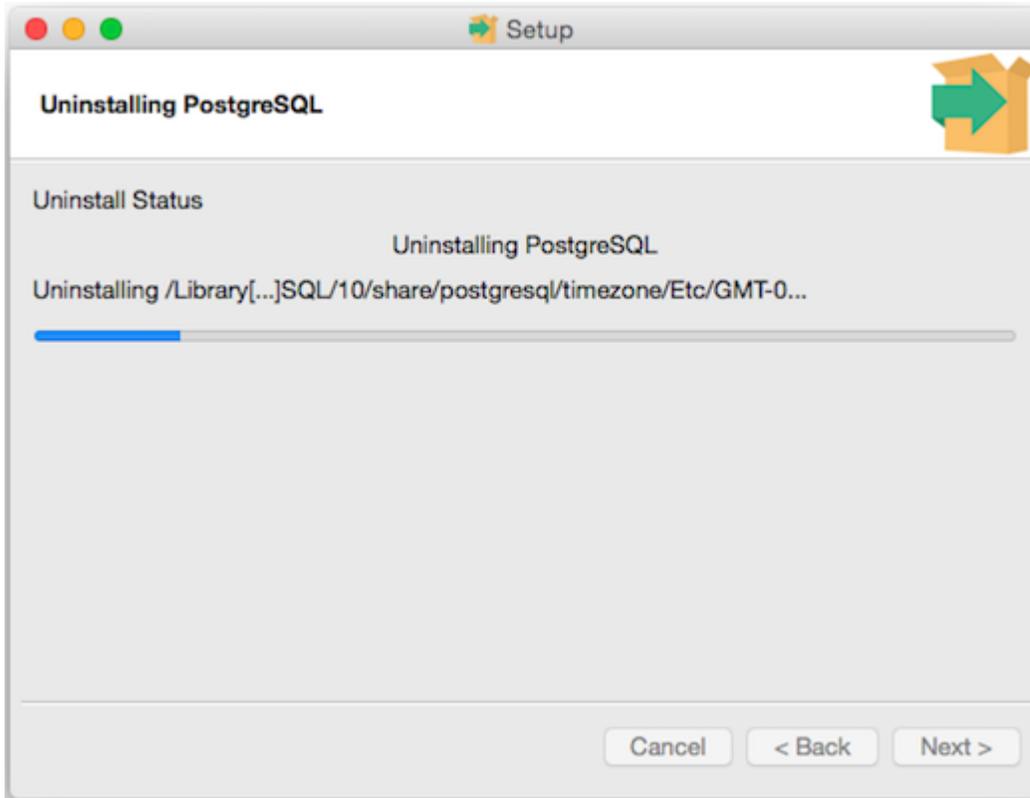
*Figure 8.12 – Remove the entire application or components.*

If you wish to remove the `Entire application`, click `Next` to continue. If you choose to remove `Individual components`, a selection screen opens, allowing you to select which components you wish to uninstall (see Figure 8.13).



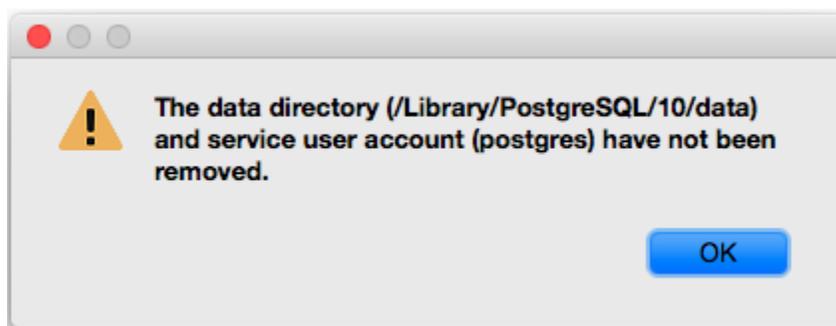
*Figure 8.13 - Selecting the components to uninstall.*

Select the components you wish to uninstall, and click `Next` to start uninstalling components (see Figure 8.14).



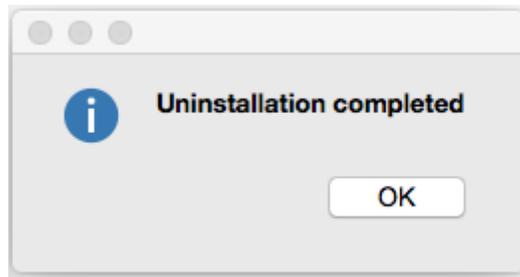
*Figure 8.14 - Uninstalling PostgreSQL.*

When the uninstaller finishes, a warning notifies you that the data directory and service user account have not been removed (see Figure 8.15).



*Figure 8.15 - 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 8.16)



*Figure 8.16 - The Uninstallation is completed.*

Click `OK` to exit the uninstaller.

# 9 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.

### **9.1 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](#).