

Oracle 11.2.0.3 x64 for Linux Red Hat 6.3 x86_64

Oracle Database Software Installation

Oracle Database Configuration

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Oracle Database Software Installation

This guide will walk the administrator through all the steps necessary to successfully install the Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.3) (64-bit) software onto a "Basic Install" Linux Red Hat 6.3 x86_64 operating system. The following Linux operating system and Oracle version is recommended for deploying the Vasont schema in a Linux environment. We will also be using these particular versions in this guide.

Operating System: Linux Red Hat 6.3 x86_64
Oracle Database Version: 11.2.0.3 x64

Before installing Oracle Database 11g on Linux Red Hat 6.3 x86_64, you need to pre-configure the operating environment since the database requires certain software packages, package versions, and tweaks to kernel parameters. For your convenience, to simplify this process, Vasont has provided all steps needed. There are a number of pre-configuration steps, including the following:

- Installing any additional software packages and specific package versions needed for installing Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.3), with package dependencies resolved via yum.
- Creating the user oracle and the groups oinstall (for OraInventory) and dba (for OSDBA), which are used during database installation. (For security purposes, this user has no password by default and cannot log in remotely. To enable remote login, please set a password using the passwd tool.)
- Modifying kernel parameters in /etc/sysctl.conf to change settings for shared memory, semaphores, the maximum number of file descriptors, and so on.
- Setting hard and soft shell resource limits in /etc/security/limits.conf, such as the locked-in memory address space, the number of open files, the number of processes, and core file size.
- Disabling the firewall and SELinux on the Linux operating system.

On top on the default Linux installation package groups, the following package groups were also included for this installation.

- Base System > Base
- Base System > Client management tools
- Base System > Compatibility libraries
- Base System > Hardware monitoring utilities
- Base System > Large Systems Performance
- Base System > Network file system client
- Base System > Performance Tools
- Base System > Perl Support
- Servers > Server Platform
- Servers > System administration tools
- Desktops > Desktop
- Desktops > Desktop Platform
- Desktops > Fonts
- Desktops > General Purpose Desktop
- Desktops > Graphical Administration Tools
- Desktops > Input Methods
- Desktops > X Window System
- Development > Additional Development
- Development > Development Tools
- Applications > Internet Browser

Don't forget to assign a static IP to your new Linux Server.

Oracle Pre-Installation Steps

Step 1 - Download Oracle Software

Download the Oracle Database software from Oracle Support - support.oracle.com

Step 2 - Unpack the Oracle Software Zip Files

```
# mkdir /opt/oracle
# cd /opt/oracle
# unzip linux.x64_11gR2_database_1of2.zip
# unzip linux.x64_11gR2_database_2of2.zip
```

Note: The zip filenames might have a variation

Step 3 - Customize the Hosts File

The `"/etc/hosts"` file must contain a fully qualified name for the server.

IP Address fqdn.localdomain.com

Example:

192.168.1.200 VLS1.vasont.com

Step 4 - Setup of sysctl.conf File

Oracle recommends the following minimum parameter settings. So we will add the following parameters in `"/etc/sysctl.conf"` file.

The following fields will already exist. Change the values of them to the following:

kernel.shmall = 2097152

kernel.shmmax = 536870912

The following fields and values will not exist and will need to be added:

fs.suid_dumpable = 1

fs.aio-max-nr = 1048576

fs.file-max = 6815744

kernel.shmmni = 4096

kernel.sem = 250 32000 100 128

net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range = 9000 65500

net.core.rmem_default = 262144

net.core.rmem_max = 4194304

net.core.wmem_default = 262144

net.core.wmem_max = 1048586

Step 5 - Verify the Kernel Parameters

Run the following command to change the current kernel parameters after added in `"sysctl.conf"` to verify it.

`/sbin/sysctl -p`

Step 6 - Setup of limits.conf File

Add the following lines to the `"/etc/security/limits.conf"` file.

oracle soft nproc 2047

oracle hard nproc 16384

oracle soft nofile 4096

oracle hard nofile 65536

oracle soft stack 10240

Step 7 - Install Additional Linux Packages

Use your Red Hat Linux 6.3 (x86_64) DVD and copy the /Packages directory over to a newly created directory "/myrepo" on the Linux server. Navigate to "/myrepo/packages" and make sure that the following required packages are installed. If one of these packages is not installed, you can use the "yum install" command.

```
binutils-2*x86_64*
glibc-2*x86_64* nss-softokn-freebl-3*x86_64*
glibc-2*i686* nss-softokn-freebl-3*i686*
compat-libstdc++-33*x86_64*
glibc-common-2*x86_64*
glibc-devel-2*x86_64*
glibc-devel-2*i686*
glibc-headers-2*x86_64*
elfutils-libelf-0*x86_64*
elfutils-libelf-devel-0*x86_64*
gcc-4*x86_64*
gcc-c++-4*x86_64*
ksh-*x86_64*
libaio-0*x86_64*
libaio-devel-0*x86_64*
libaio-0*i686*
libaio-devel-0*i686*
libgcc-4*x86_64*
libgcc-4*i686*
libstdc++-4*x86_64*
libstdc++-4*i686*
libstdc++-devel-4*x86_64*
make-3.81*x86_64*
numactl-devel-2*x86_64*
sysstat-9*x86_64*
compat-libstdc++-33*i686*
compat-libcap*
unixODBC-2.2.*x86_64*
unixODBC-devel-2.2.*x86_64*
```

Step 8 - Create the New Groups and Users

```
# groupadd -g 501 oinstall
# groupadd -g 502 dba
# groupadd -g 503 oper
# useradd -u 502 -g oinstall -G dba,oper oracle
```

```
Create the "oracle" user password:
# passwd oracle
```

Step 9 - Disable the Firewall and SE Linux

```
# lokkit --selinux=disabled
# service iptables status
# service iptables stop
# service iptable save
```

Step 10 - Restart the Server

```
# init 6
```

Step 11 - Creation of Oracle Directories and Permissions

```
# mkdir -p /opt/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/db_1
# chown -R oracle:oinstall /opt
# chmod -R 775 /opt
```

Step 12 - Add the Server to the ACL

Login to the root user and issue the following command:

```
# xhost +<machine name>
```

Example:

```
# xhost +VLS1
```

Step 13 - Add Oracle Environment Variables to the "oracle" Profile

Login as the oracle user and add the following lines at the end of the ".bash_profile" file:

```
# Oracle Settings
TMP=/tmp; export TMP
TMPDIR=$TMP; export TMPDIR
ORACLE_HOSTNAME=VLS1.vasont.com; export ORACLE_HOSTNAME
ORACLE_UNQNAME=DB11G; export ORACLE_UNQNAME
ORACLE_BASE=/opt/app/oracle; export ORACLE_BASE
ORACLE_HOME=$ORACLE_BASE/product/11.2.0/db_1; export ORACLE_HOME
ORACLE_SID=VasontDB; export ORACLE_SID
PATH=/usr/sbin:$PATH; export PATH
PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/bin:$PATH; export PATH
```

Step 14 - Restart the Server

```
# init 6
```

Your Linux server is now ready for the installation of Oracle Database 11.2.0.3 x64. You may now proceed to the next section, "Oracle Universal Installer".

Oracle Universal Installer

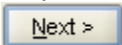
Start the Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) by issuing the following command in the database directory.

```
# cd /opt/oracle/database  
#./runInstaller
```

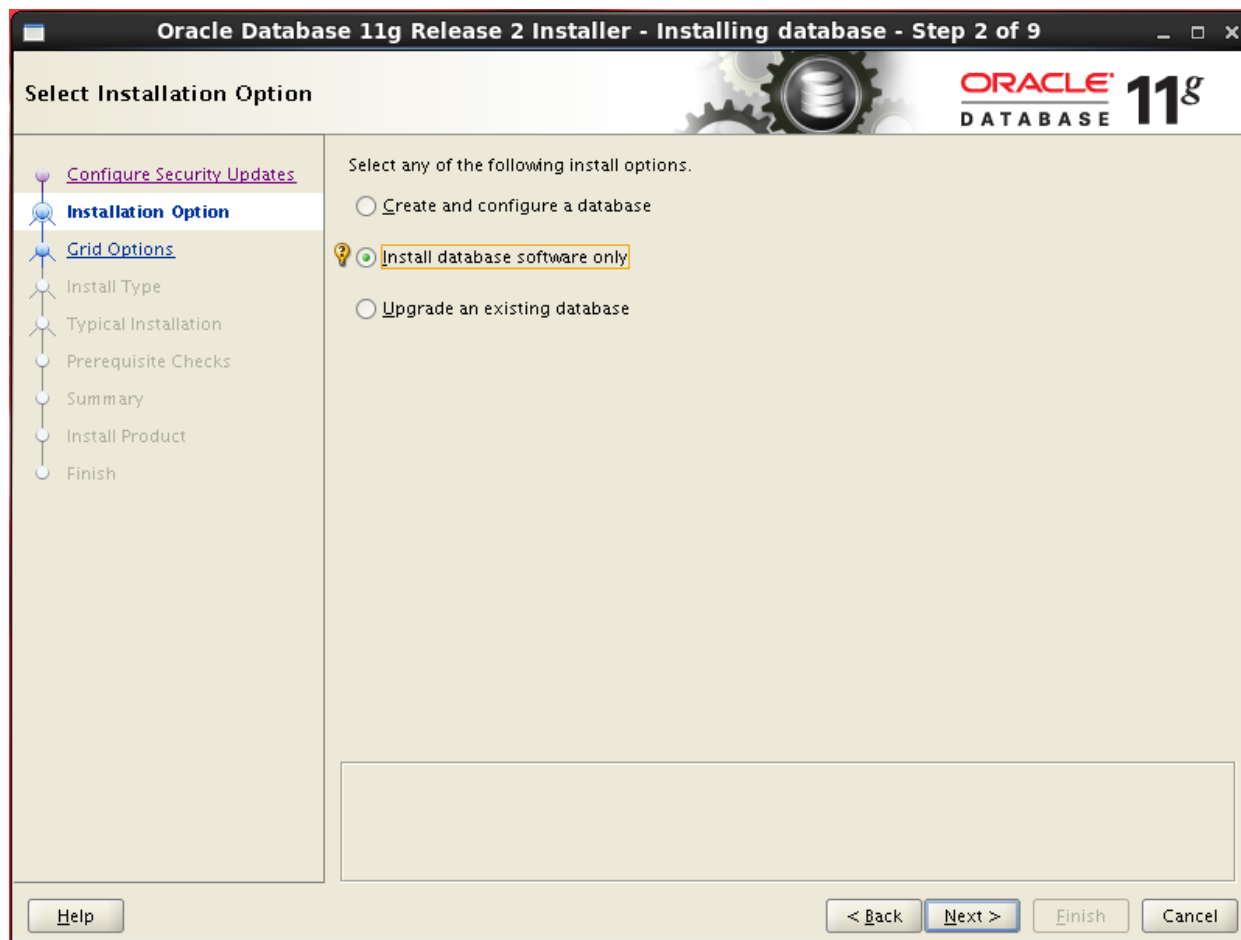
The Oracle Universal Installer will launch and, after a few moments, you will be presented with the Configure Security Updates screen.

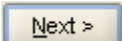
Step 1 - Configure Security Updates

View details.'. Below this is an 'Email:' label followed by a text input field. A note says: 'Easier for you if you use your My Oracle Support email address/username.' There is a checkbox labeled 'I wish to receive security updates via My Oracle Support.' followed by a 'My Oracle Support Password:' label and a text input field. At the bottom are buttons: 'Help', '< Back', 'Next >', 'Finish', and 'Cancel'." data-bbox="83 340 846 785"/>

- Fill in your Oracle Support email address/username if you would like to be informed of security updates and patches.
- Also fill in your Oracle Support password if you wish to receive security updates.
- Select 

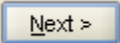
Step 2 - Select Installation Option



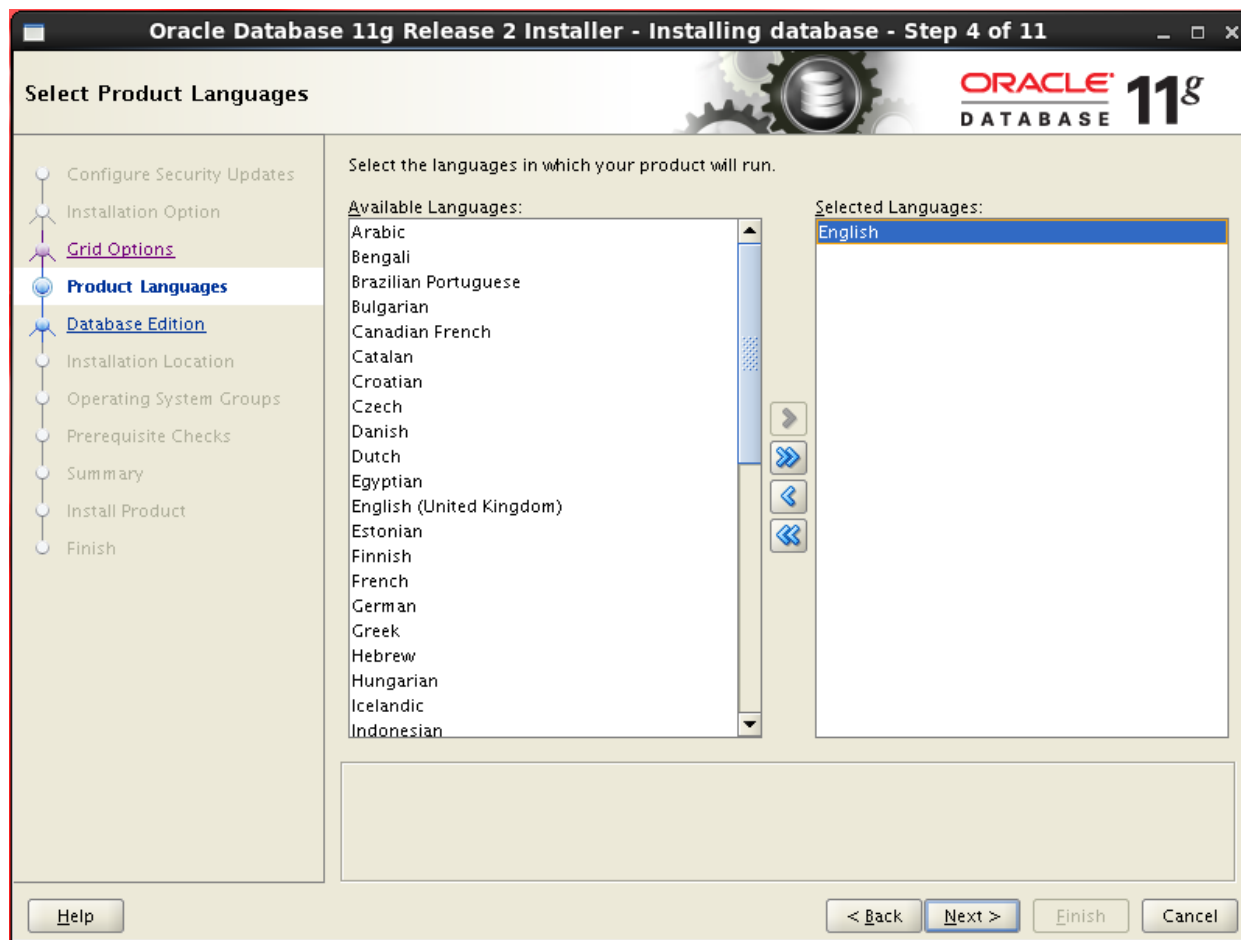
- Select the "Install database software only" radio button.
- Select 


Step 3 - Node Selection



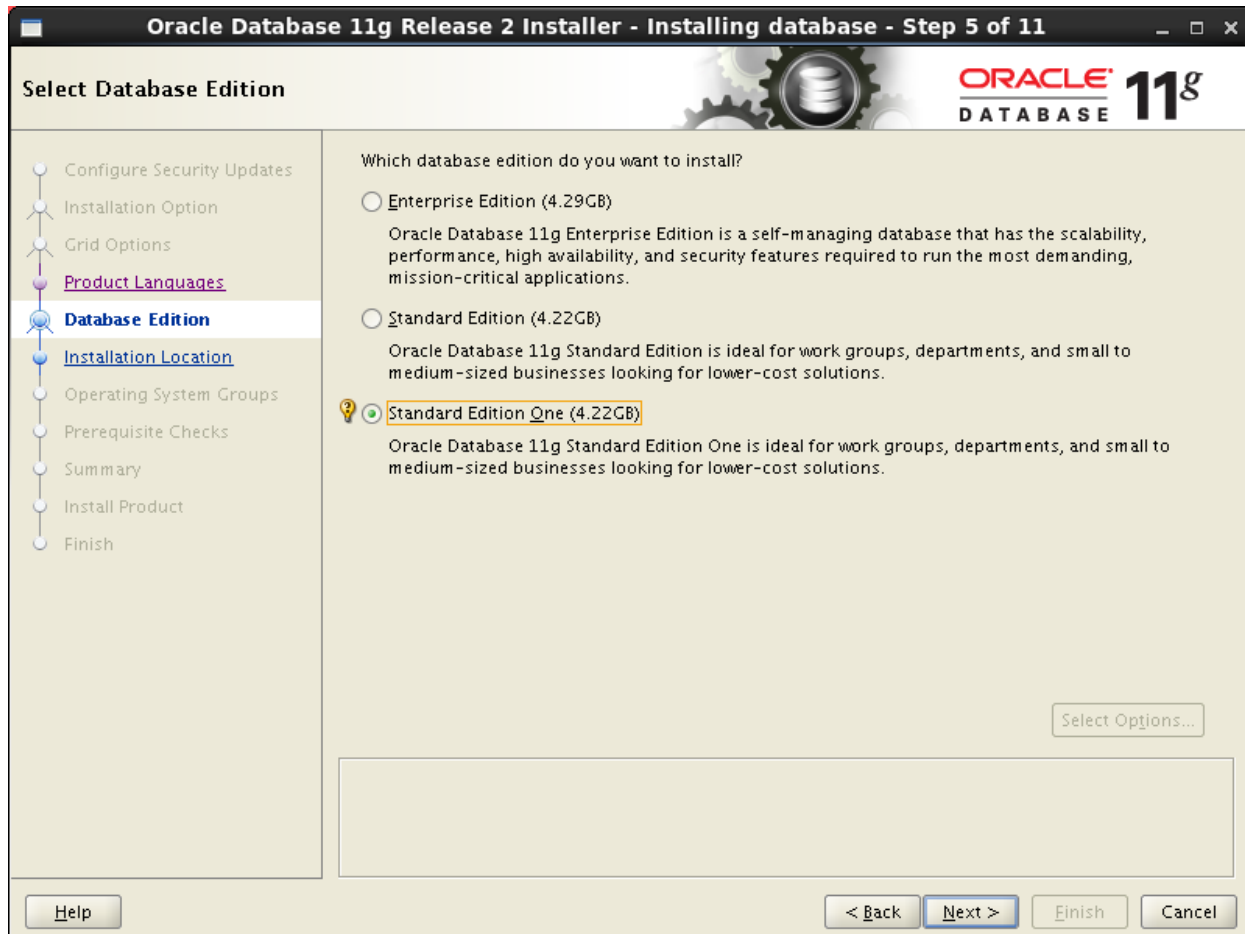
- Select the "Single instance database installation" radio button.
- Select 

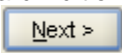
Step 4 - Select Product Languages



- English will already be selected as the default.
- Select 

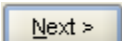
Step 5 - Select Database Edition



- Depending on the Oracle Edition you have purchased, select the radio button accordingly. The most common is "Standard Edition One".
- Select 

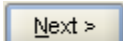
Step 6 - Specify Installation Location



- The directories shown above will be the default. The default is the proper location for the Oracle Base directory and Software locations. If your setup requires a different drive and path, please change these values as you see fit.
- Select 

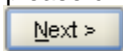
Step 7 - Create Inventory



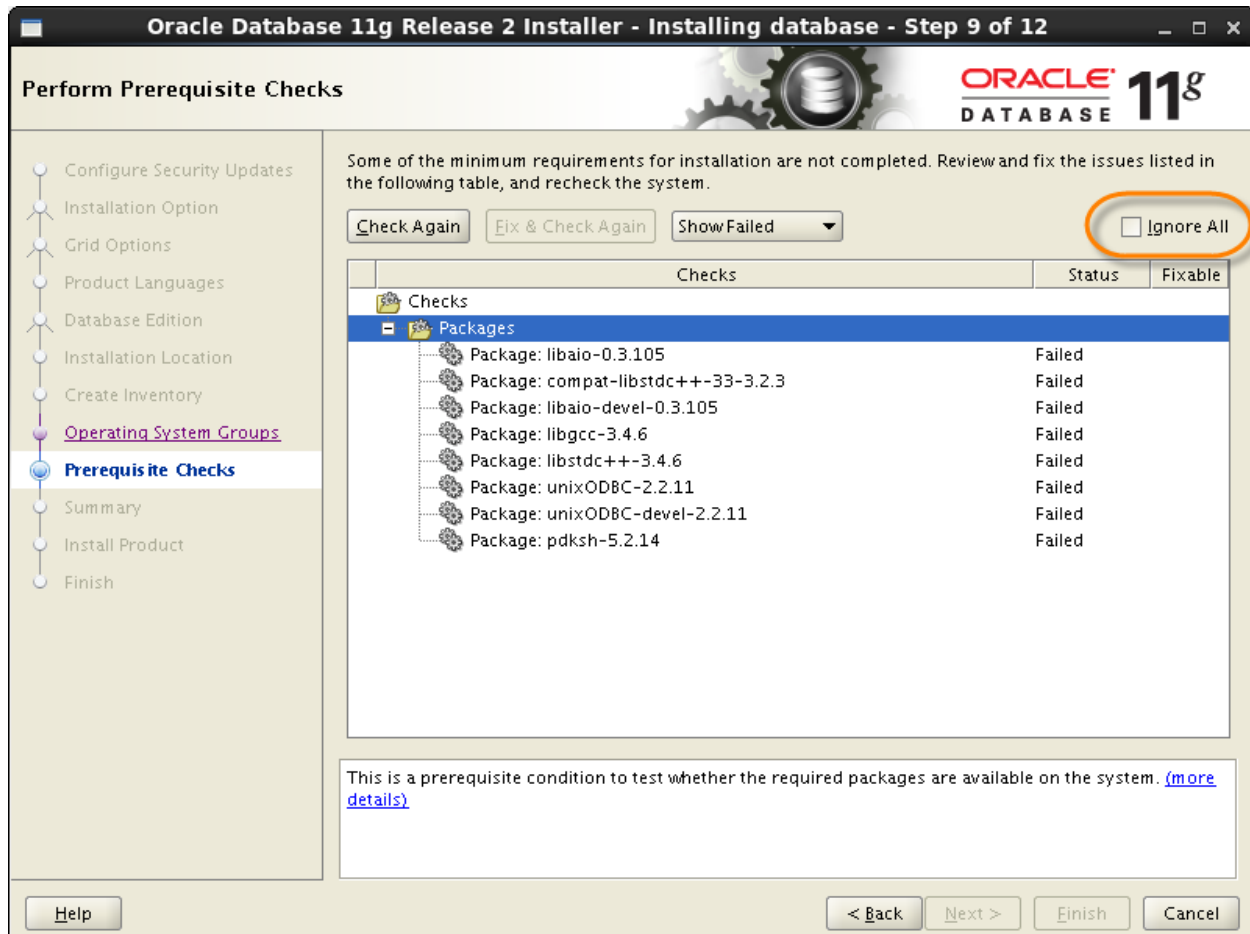
- The Directory and Group Name shown above will be the default. The default is the proper location for the Inventory directory and oralInventory Group Name. If your setup requires a different Inventory Directory, please change this value as you see fit.
- Select 

Step 8 - Privileged Operating System Groups



- The privileges shown above will be the default. If your setup requires a different Administrator and Operator Group, please change these as you see fit.
- Select 

Step 9 - Perform Prerequisite Checks

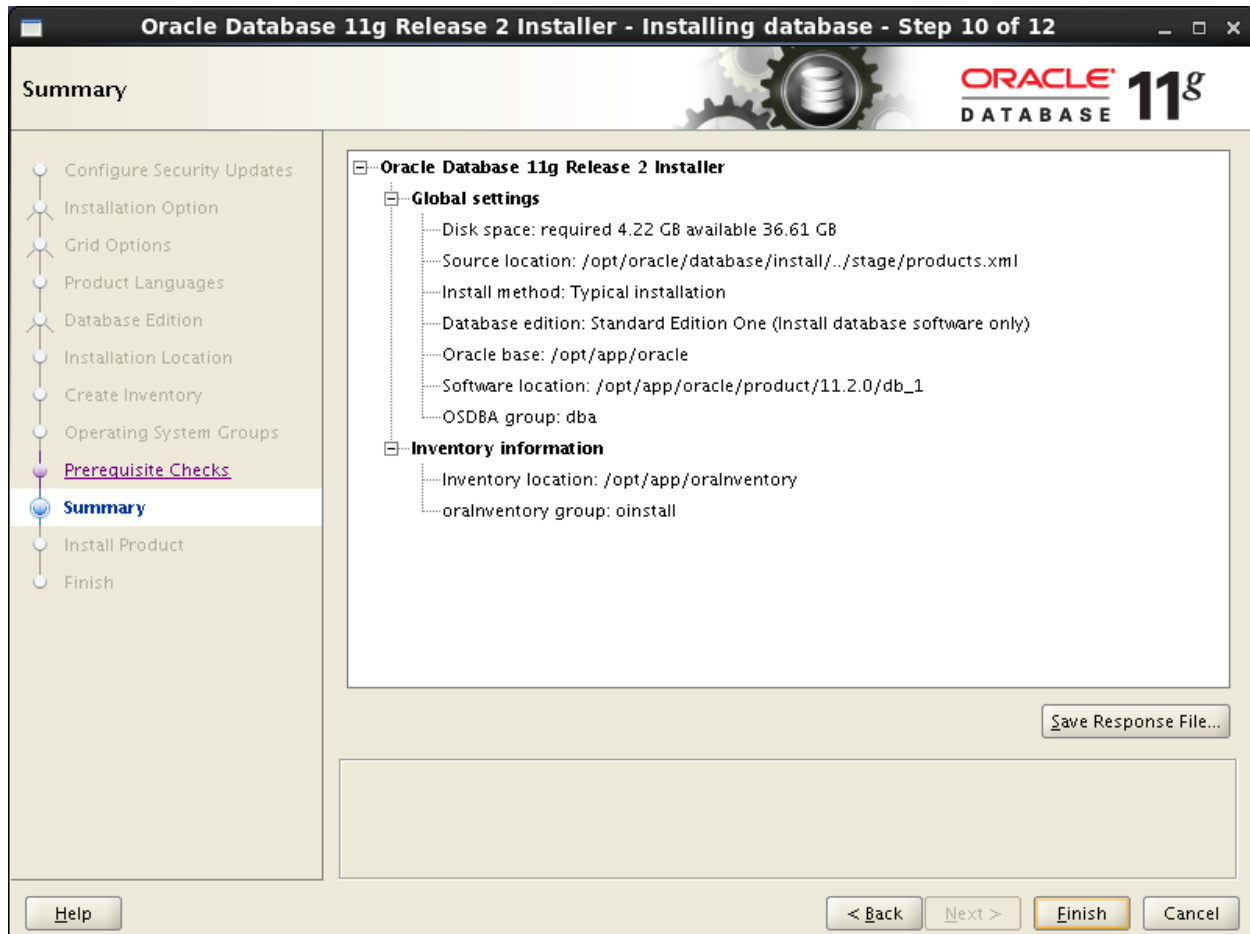



- **Deprecated Packages** - The Oracle Universal Installer does not recognize newer packages, so the following packages can be ignored by checking the "Ignore All" box in the upper right corner.

libaio-0.3.105(i386)
compat-libstdc++-33-3.2.3(i386)
libaio-devel-0.3.105(i386)
libgcc-3.4.6(i386)
libstdc++-3.4.6(i386)
unixODBC-2.2.11(i386)
unixODBC-devel-2.2.11(i386)
pdksh-5.2.14

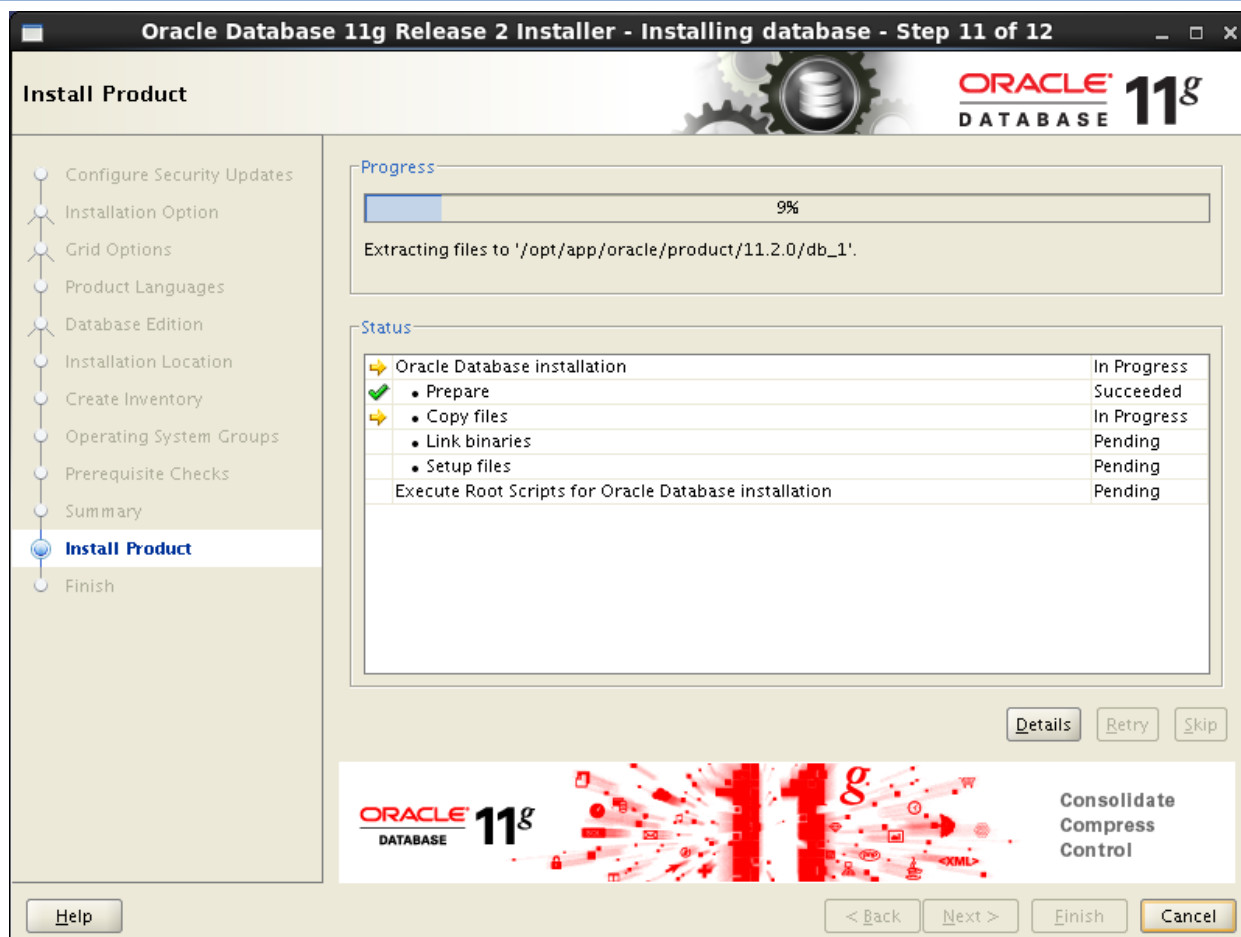
- Select

Step 10 - Summary



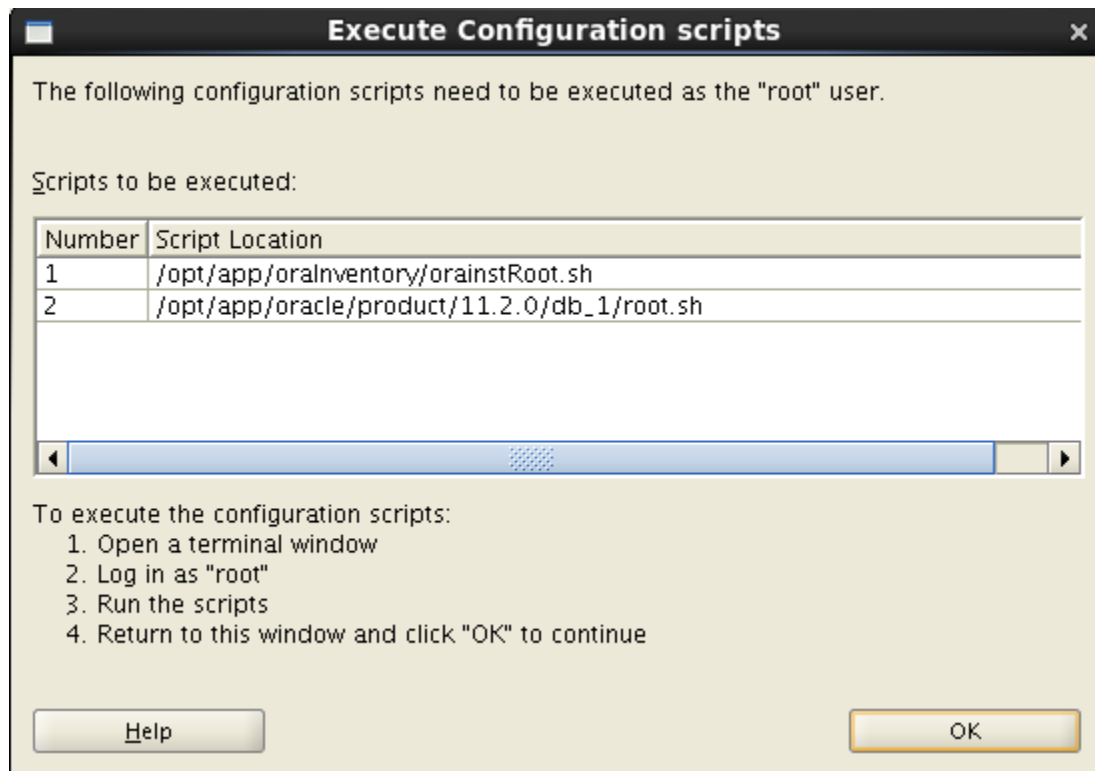
- This is a summary window of the installation options.
- Response File (Optional) - You can save a response file for a future "Silent" installation or the Oracle Database software if you are performing the same responses to Steps 1-8.. The response file will make future installations quick and easy.
- Select 

Step 11 - Install Product

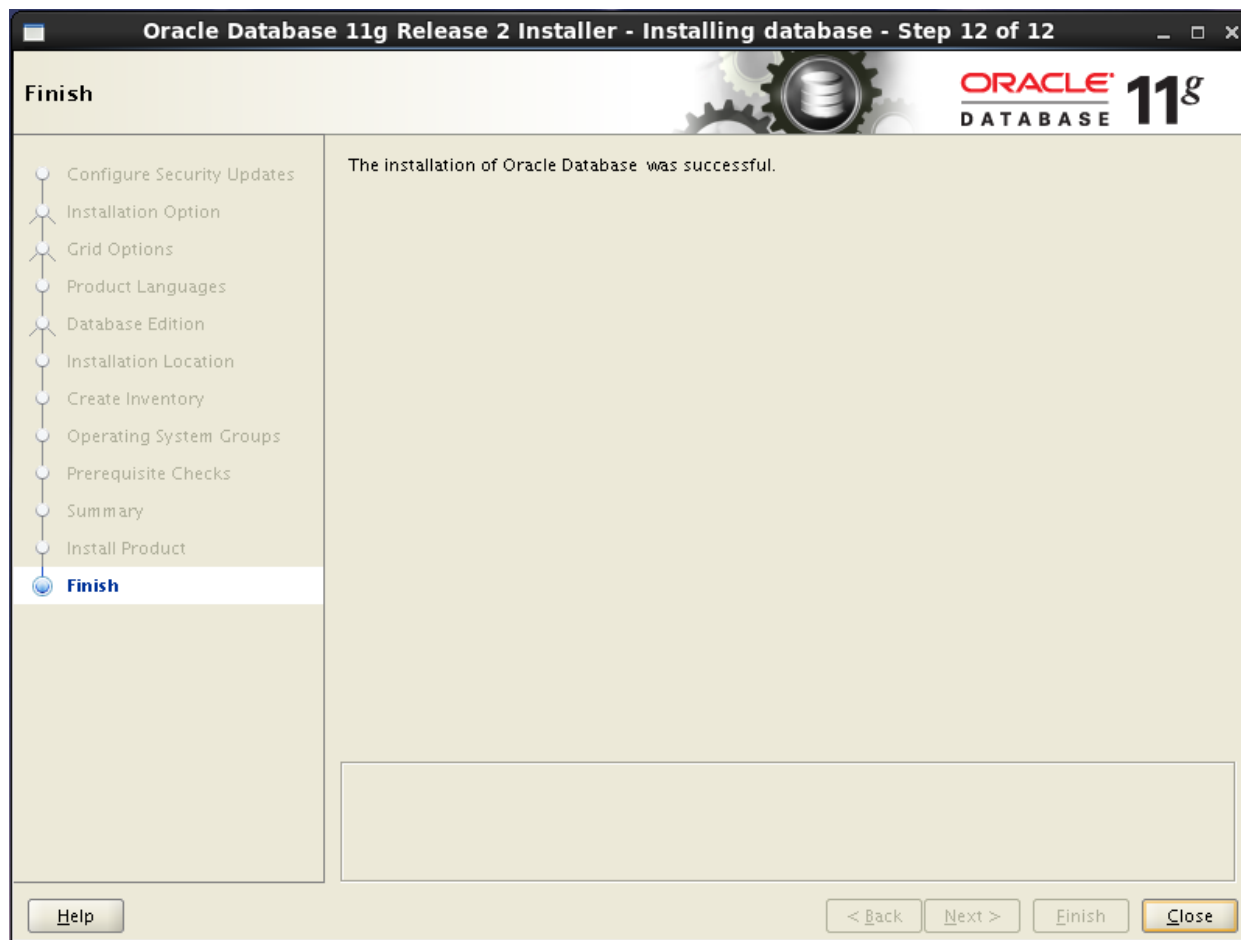



- Please wait for the Oracle Database software to be installed.

Step 12 - Execute Configuration Scripts



Step 13 - Finish



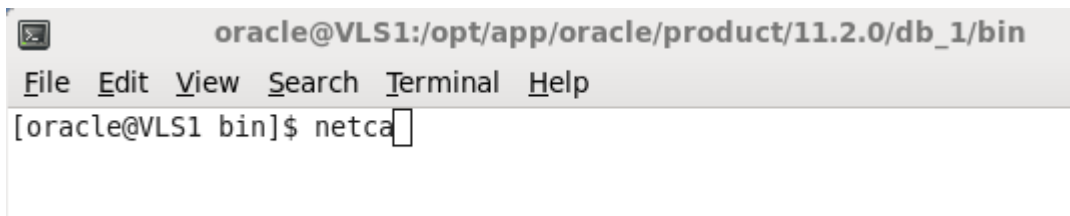
- Once you see a confirmation that the Oracle Database software has been installed, you are all finished.
- Select 

Oracle Database Configuration

Configuring and Administering Oracle Net Listener

Oracle Net Listener is a separate process that runs on the database server computer. It receives incoming client connection requests and manages the traffic of these requests to the database server. This section describes how to configure the listener to accept client connections.

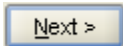
We will be using "Oracle Net Configuration Assistant" to create our LISTENER. To launch the configuration assistant, use the following command from \$ORACLE_HOME/bin.



```
oracle@VLS1:/opt/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/db_1/bin
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[oracle@VLS1 bin]$ netca
```

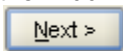
Step 1 -Welcome



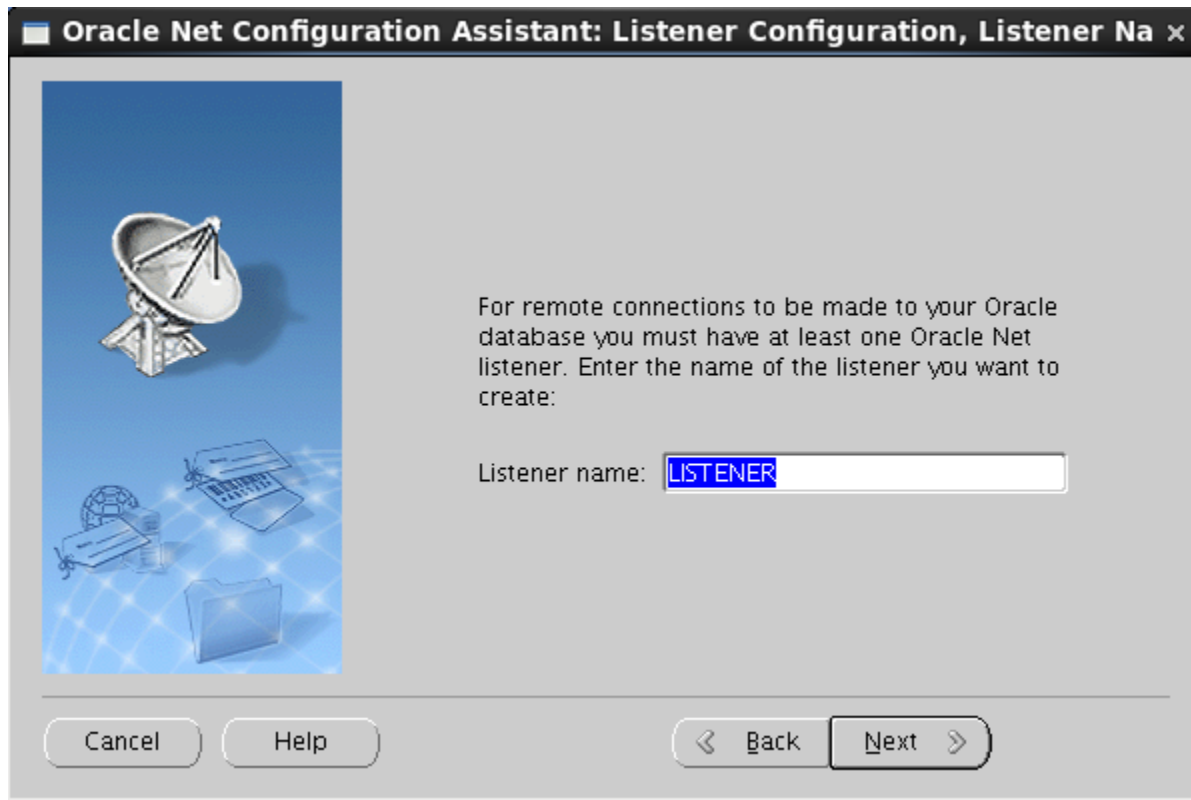
- Select the "Listener configuration" radio button
- Select 

Step 2 - Listener Options



- Select the "Add" radio button
- Select 

Step 3 - Listener Name

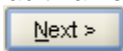


Oracle Net Configuration Assistant: Listener Configuration, Listener Na x

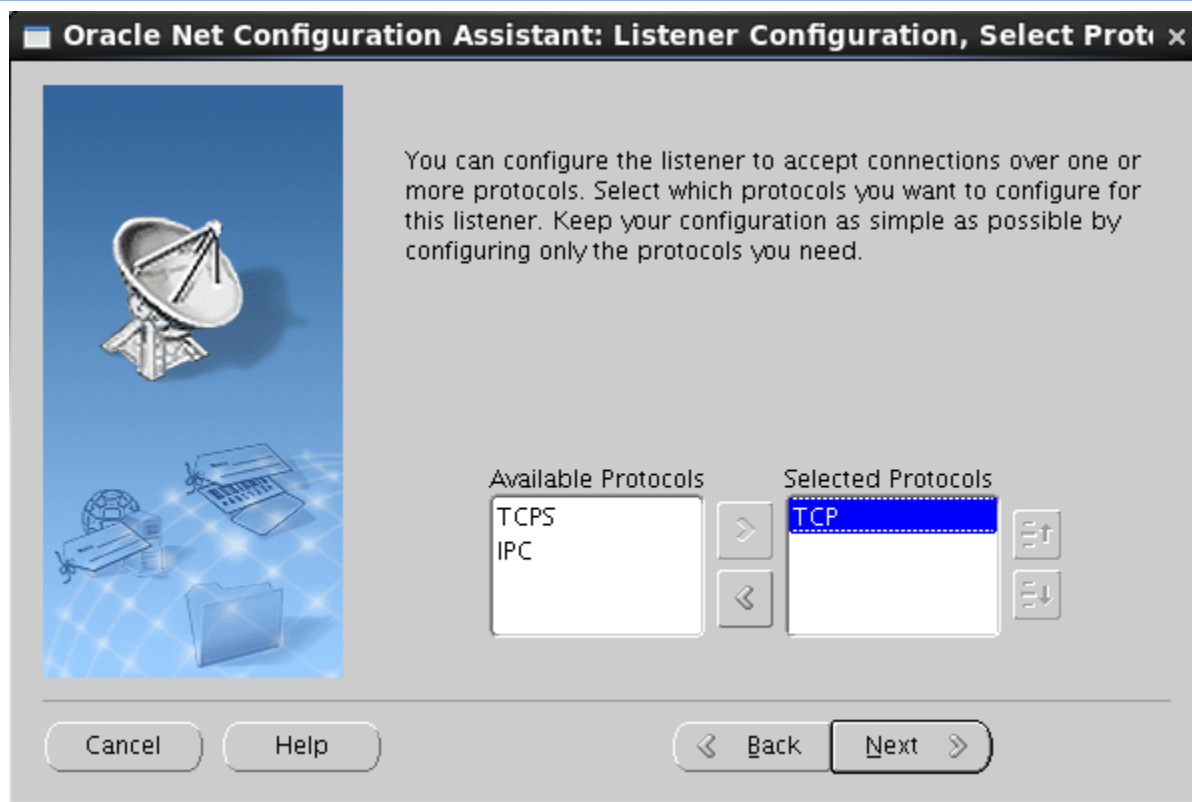
For remote connections to be made to your Oracle database you must have at least one Oracle Net listener. Enter the name of the listener you want to create:

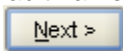
Listener name:

Cancel Help < Back Next >

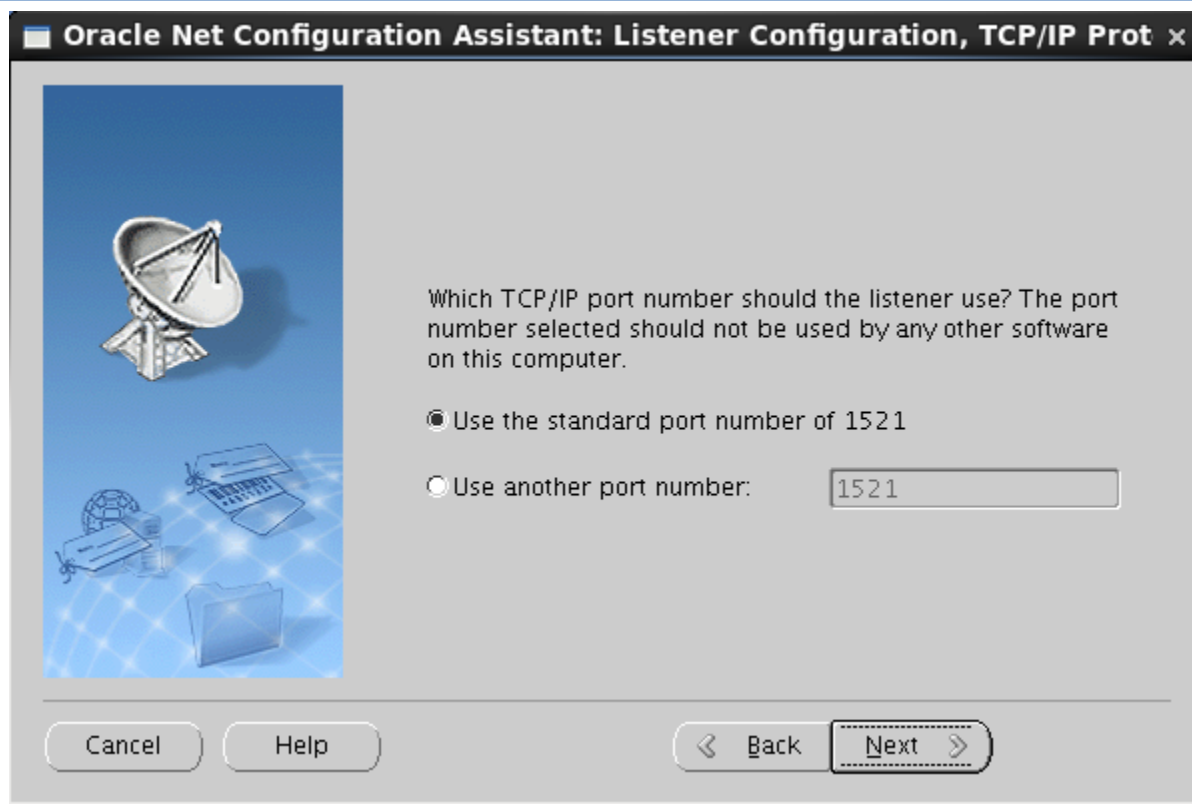
- The default name is "LISTENER". You may choose the default, or you may choose a different name
- Select 

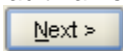
Step 4 - Select Listener Protocol



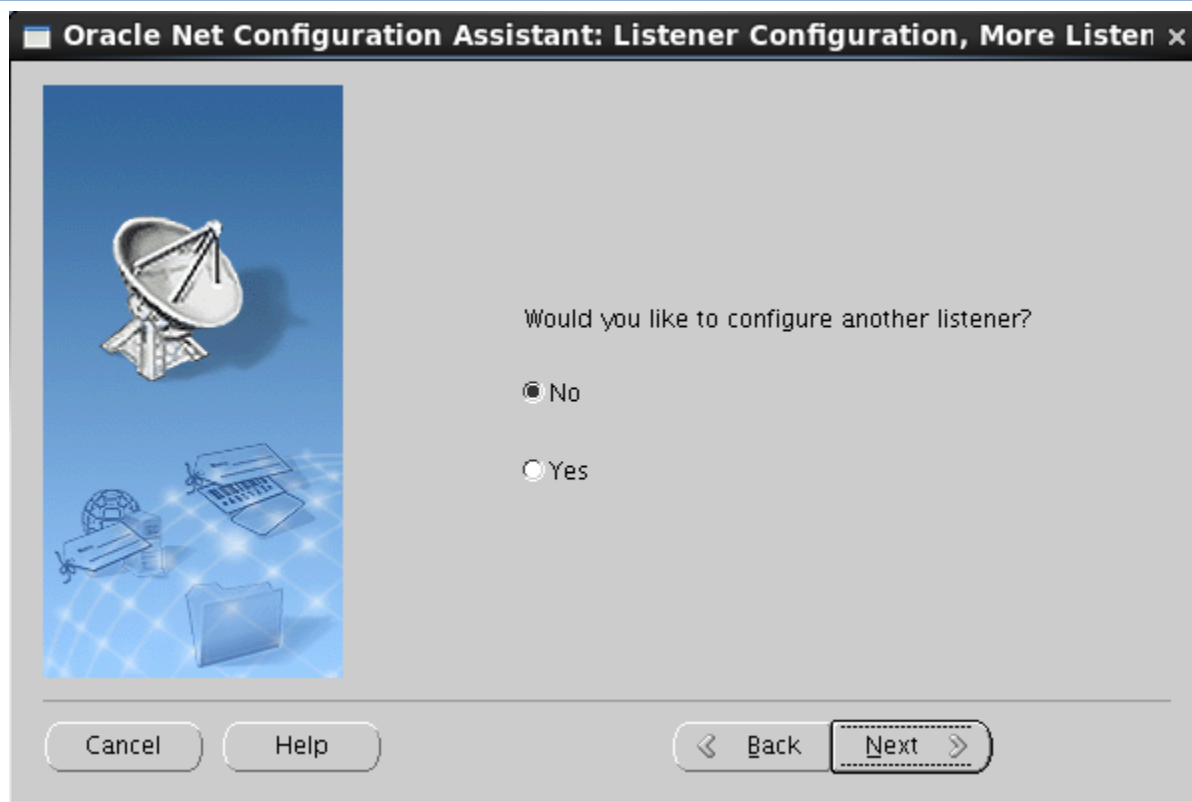
- The default name is "TCP". In this case, TCP is widely used and easier to configure
- Select 

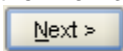
Step 5 - Select Port Number



- The default name is "1521". 1521 is the standard port number for Oracle, so we will go with the default
- Select 

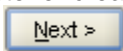
Step 6 - More listeners?



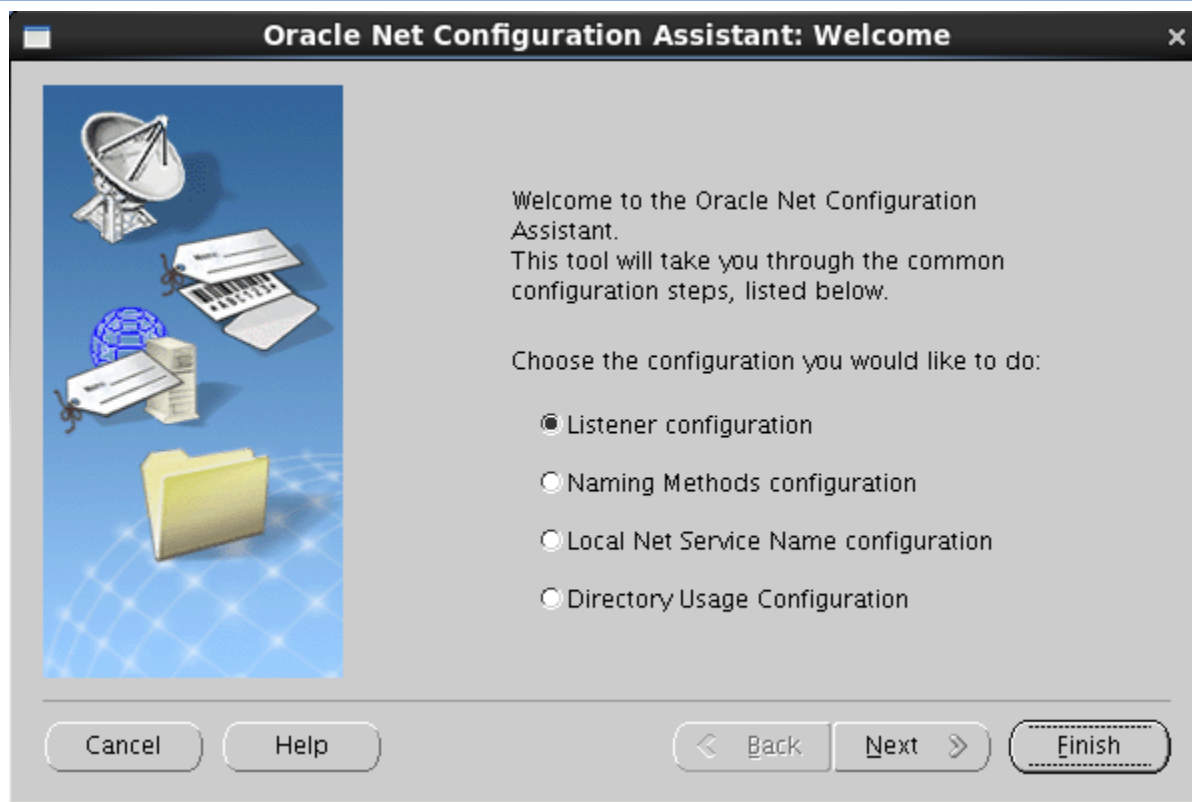
- Select the "No" radio button. We will only be creating a single LISTENER for this instance
- Select 


Step 7 - Listener Configuration Complete



- The Listener creation should complete rather quickly
- Select 

Step 8 - FINISH



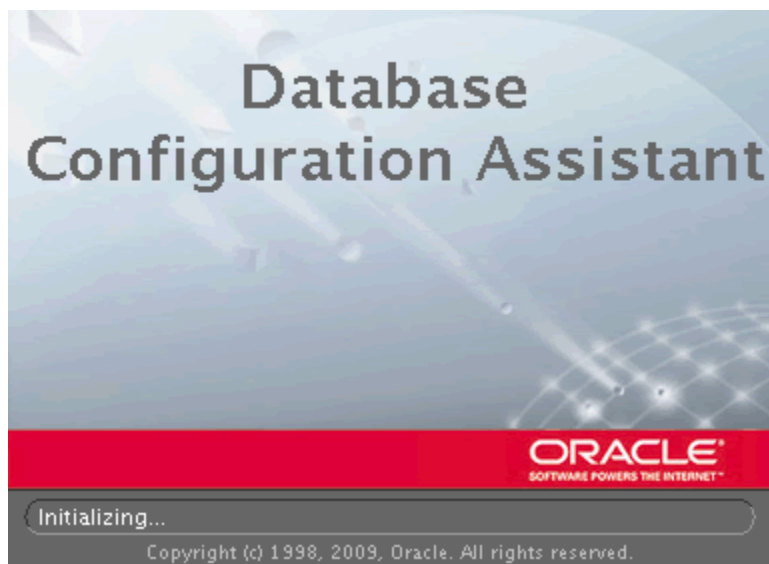
- Congratulations, you are all finished with the Listener configuration
- Select 

Oracle Database Configuration Assistant

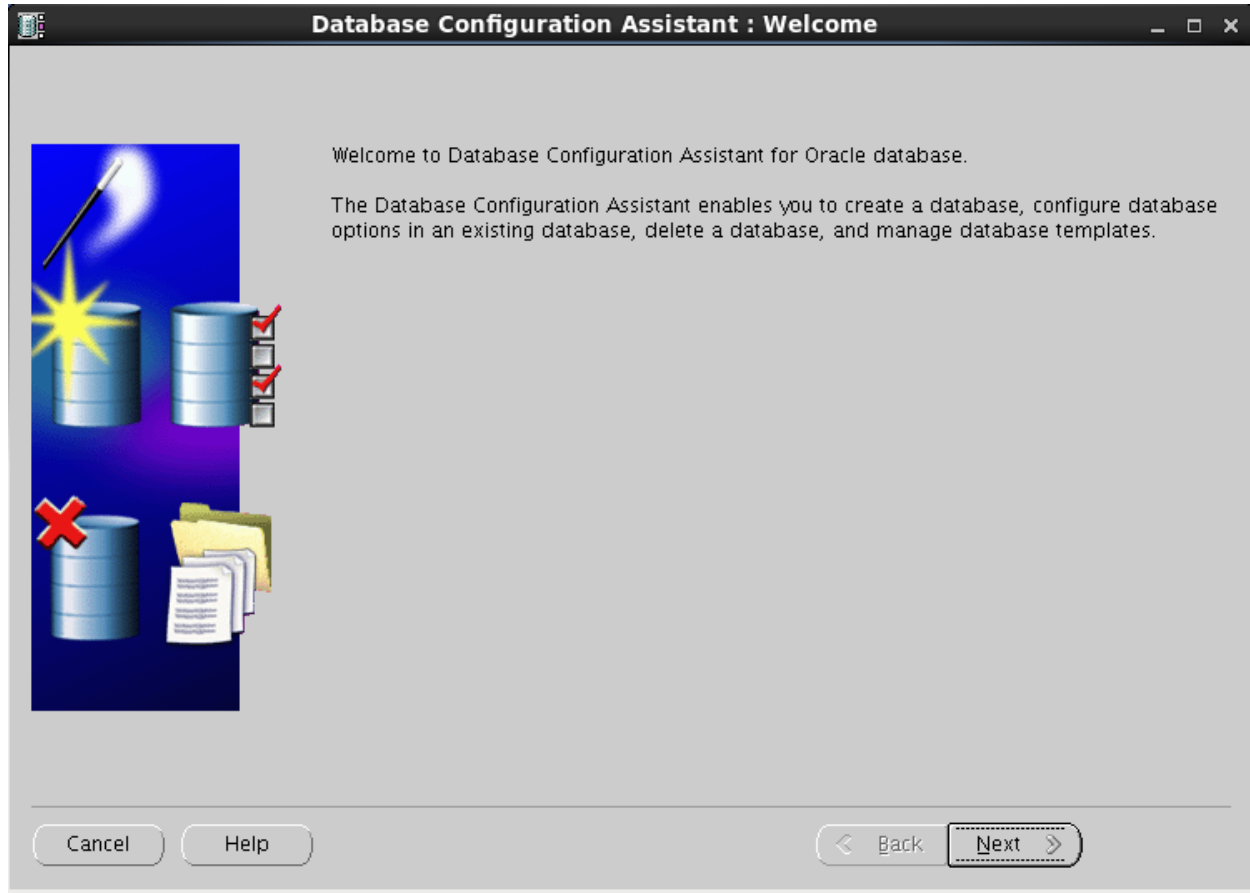
The following steps will walk you through the process of creating the Oracle Instance, or database, which will hold your Vasont schema.

To launch the Oracle Database Configuration Assistant, use the following command from \$ORACLE_HOME/bin.

```
oracle@VLS1:/opt/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/db_1/bin
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[oracle@VLS1 bin]$ dbca
```

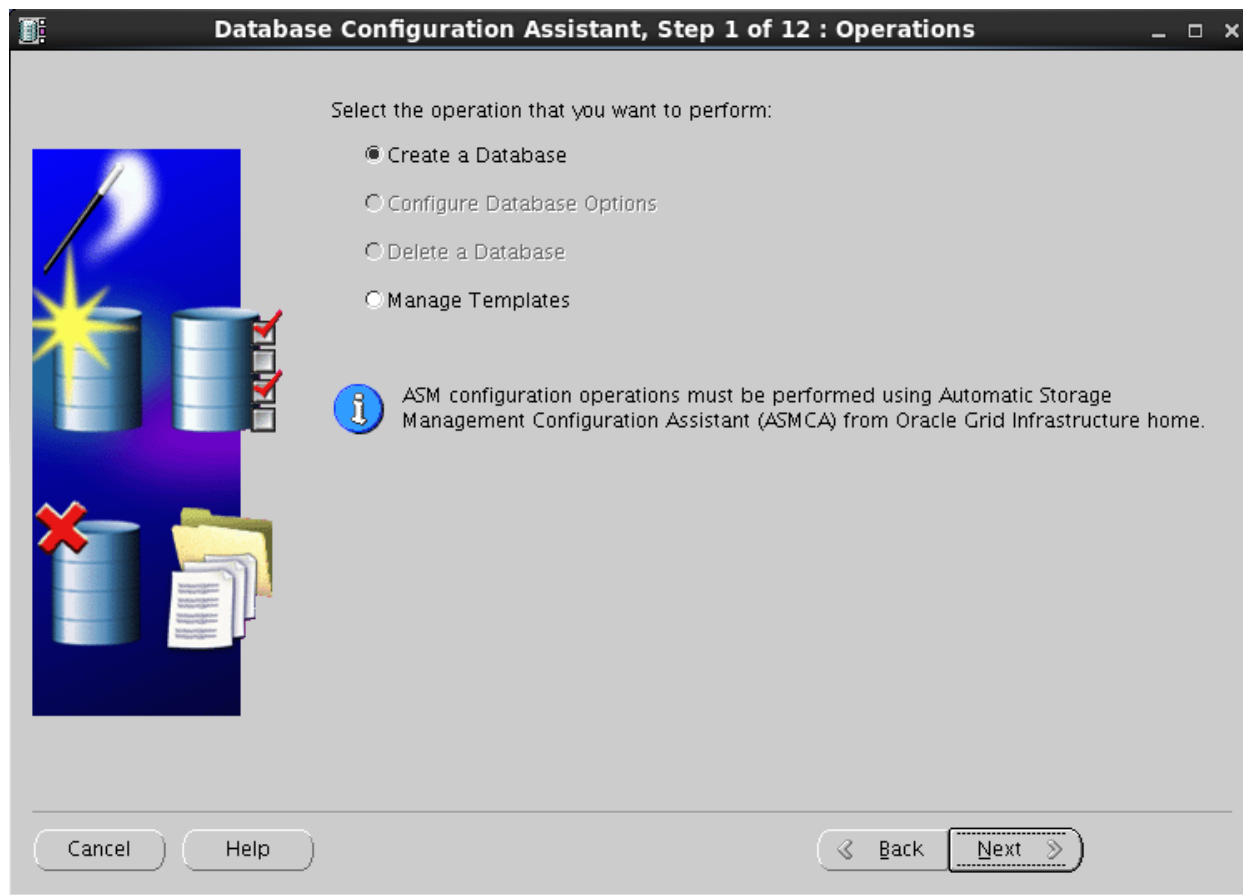


Database Configuration Assistant - Welcome



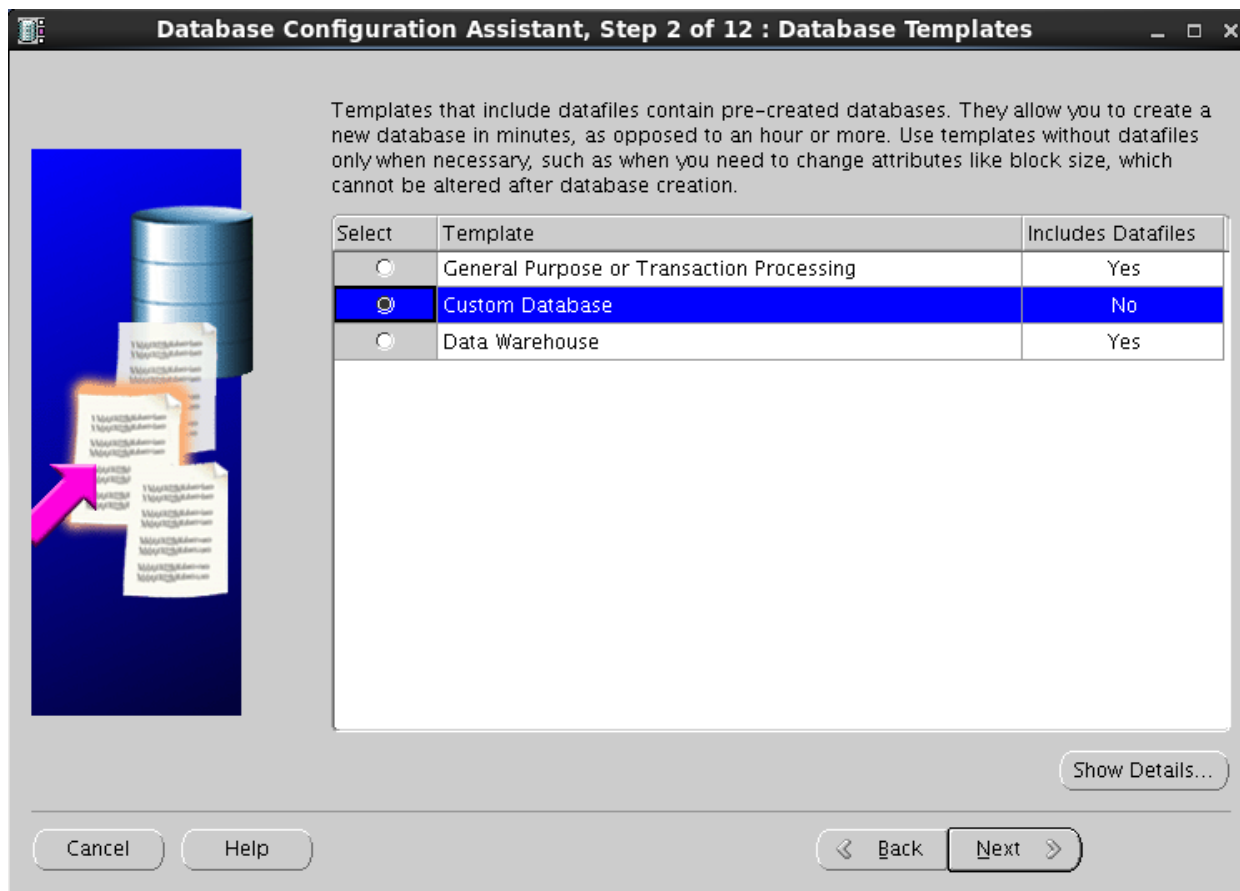
- Select 

Step 1 - Operations



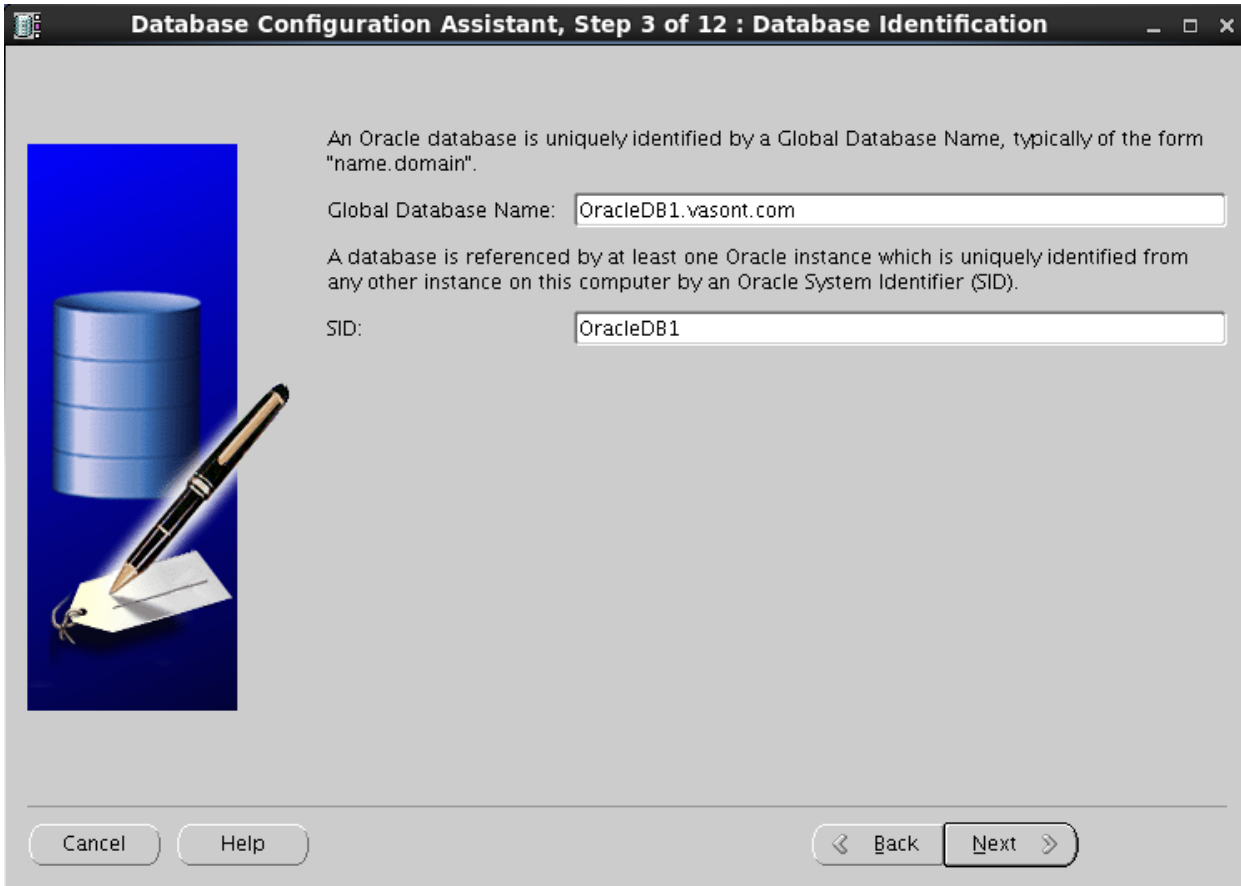
- Select the "Create a Database" radio button
- Select 

Step 2 - Database Templates



- Select the "Custom Database" radio button
- Select 

Step 3 - Database Identification



The screenshot shows the 'Database Configuration Assistant, Step 3 of 12 : Database Identification' window. On the left is an illustration of a blue database cylinder and a pen writing on a notepad. The main text area contains the following instructions and input fields:

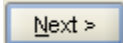
An Oracle database is uniquely identified by a Global Database Name, typically of the form "name.domain".

Global Database Name:

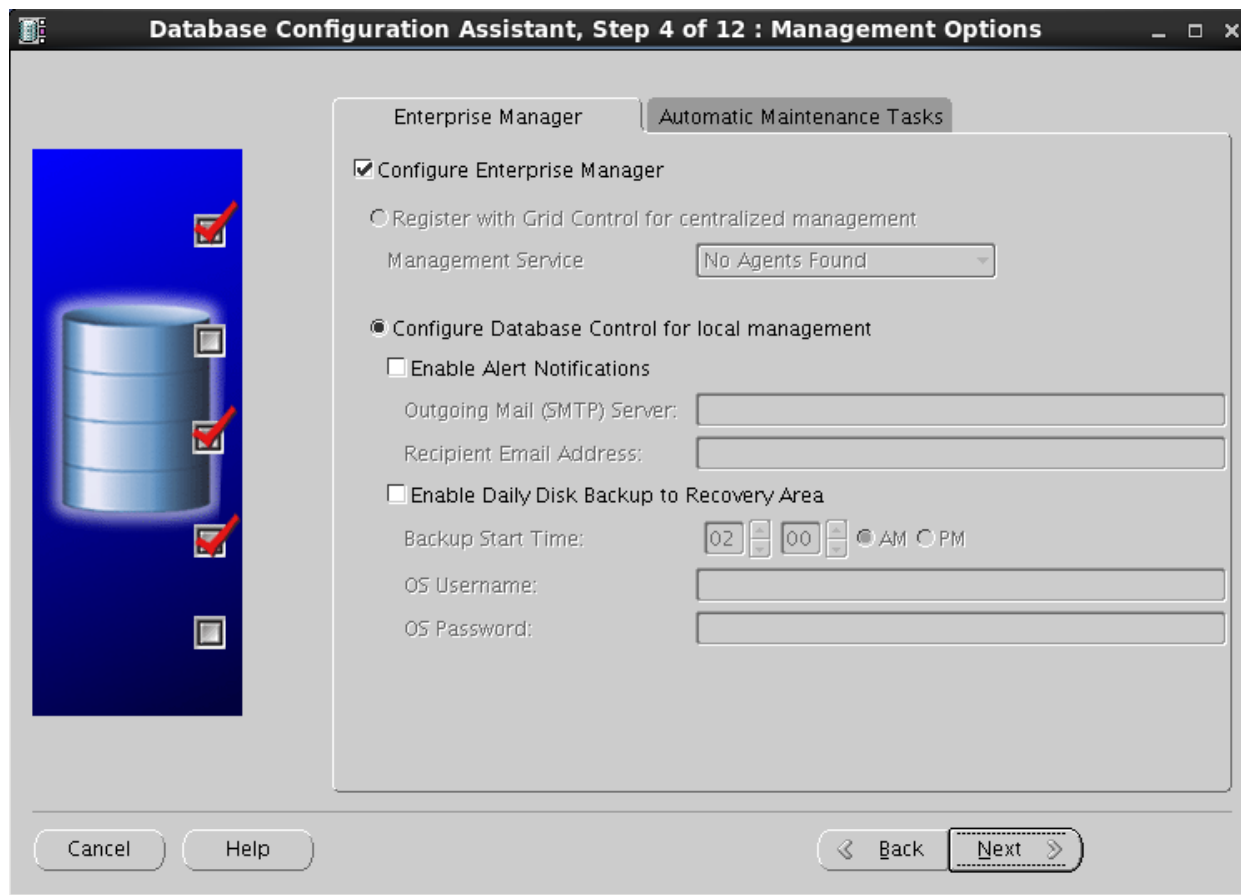
A database is referenced by at least one Oracle instance which is uniquely identified from any other instance on this computer by an Oracle System Identifier (SID).

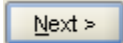
SID:

At the bottom, there are four buttons: 'Cancel', 'Help', '< Back', and 'Next >'.

- In this case, we are using a domain called "vasont" and the Oracle Instance (database) name is "OracleDB1"
- Select 

Step 4 - Management Options



- By default, the Enterprise Manager and Database Control for local management is selected. It is important to configure the Enterprise Manager web browser utility to administer Oracle after the database creation is complete
- Select the "Automatic Maintenance" tab. This is optional to the DBA, although these statistics are a good thing to keep Oracle running at an optimized state. Vasont's recommendation is to Enable automatic maintenance tasks
- Select 

Step 5 - Database Credentials



For security reasons, you must specify passwords for the following user accounts in the new database.

☐ Use Different Administrative Passwords

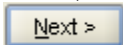
User Name	Password	Confirm Password
SYS		
SYSTEM		
DBSNMP		
SYSMAN		

☒ Use the Same Administrative Password for All Accounts

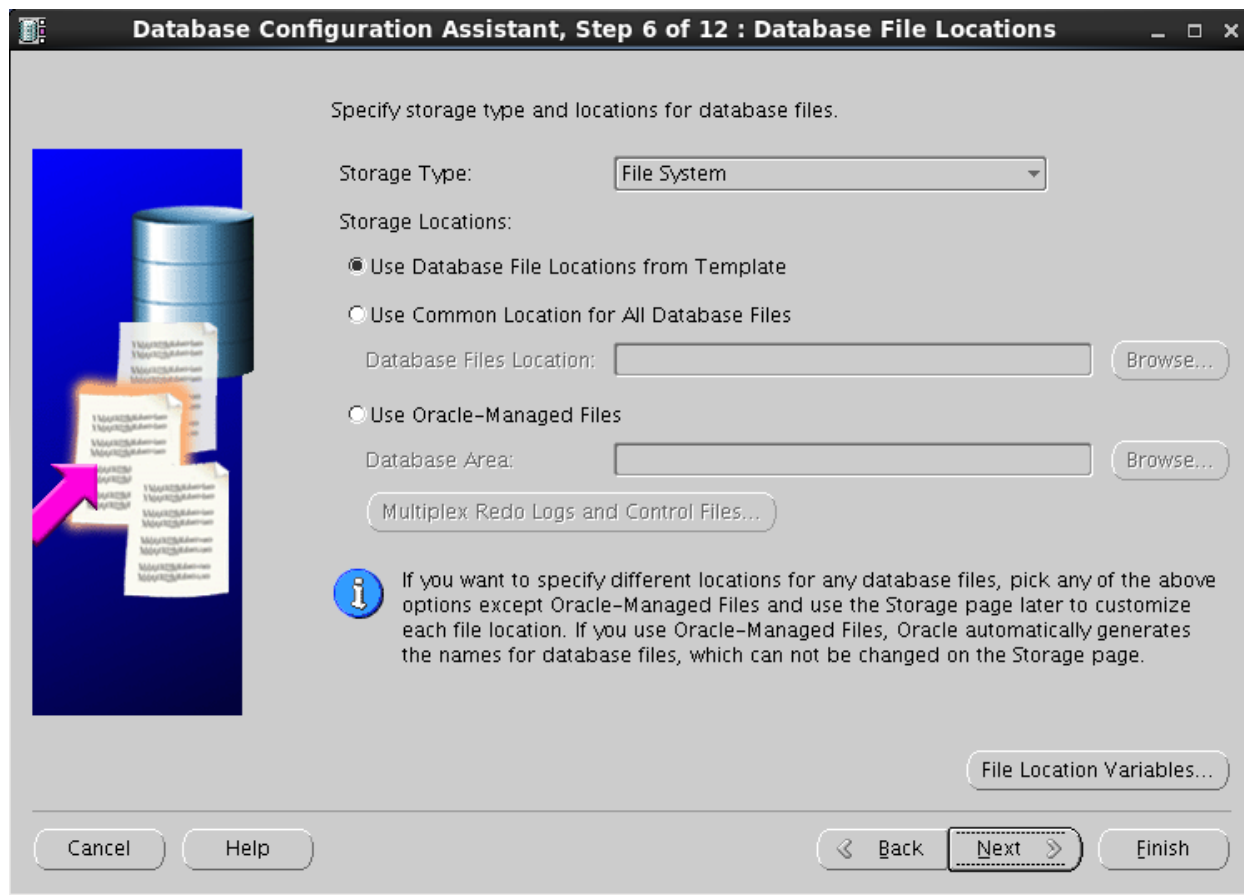
Password:

Confirm Password:

Cancel Help < Back Next >

- Enter the administrative passwords for the system users. You can either set a different password for each of the system users, or use a universal password.
- Select 

Step 6 - Database File Locations



Database Configuration Assistant, Step 6 of 12 : Database File Locations

Specify storage type and locations for database files.

Storage Type:

Storage Locations:


☒ Use Database File Locations from Template

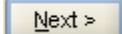
☐ Use Common Location for All Database Files

Database Files Location:

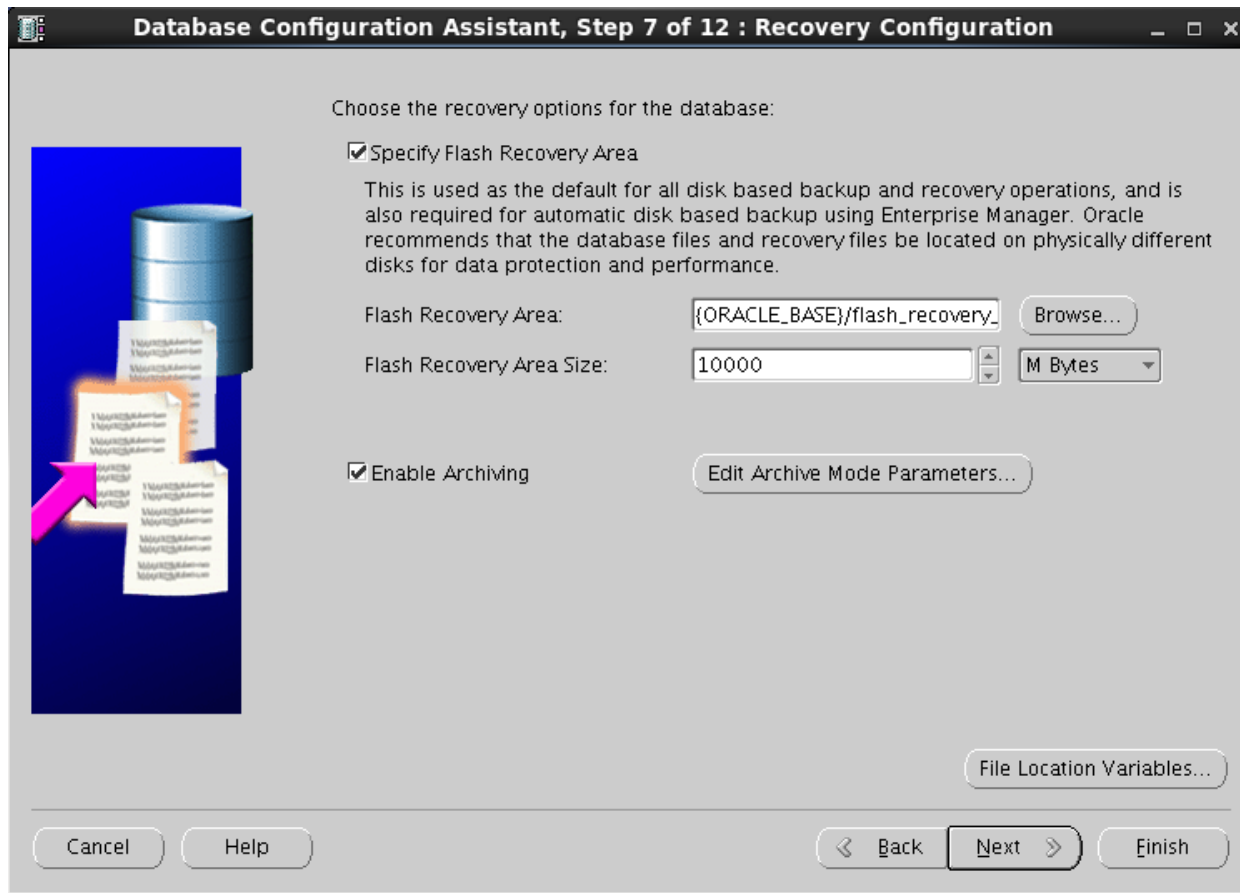
☐ Use Oracle-Managed Files

Database Area:

 If you want to specify different locations for any database files, pick any of the above options except Oracle-Managed Files and use the Storage page later to customize each file location. If you use Oracle-Managed Files, Oracle automatically generates the names for database files, which can not be changed on the Storage page.

- Storage Type : File System
- Using the Database File Locations from Template is recommended, but you can specify the location if desired.
- Select 

Step 7 - Recovery Configuration



Database Configuration Assistant, Step 7 of 12 : Recovery Configuration

Choose the recovery options for the database:

☒ Specify Flash Recovery Area

This is used as the default for all disk based backup and recovery operations, and is also required for automatic disk based backup using Enterprise Manager. Oracle recommends that the database files and recovery files be located on physically different disks for data protection and performance.

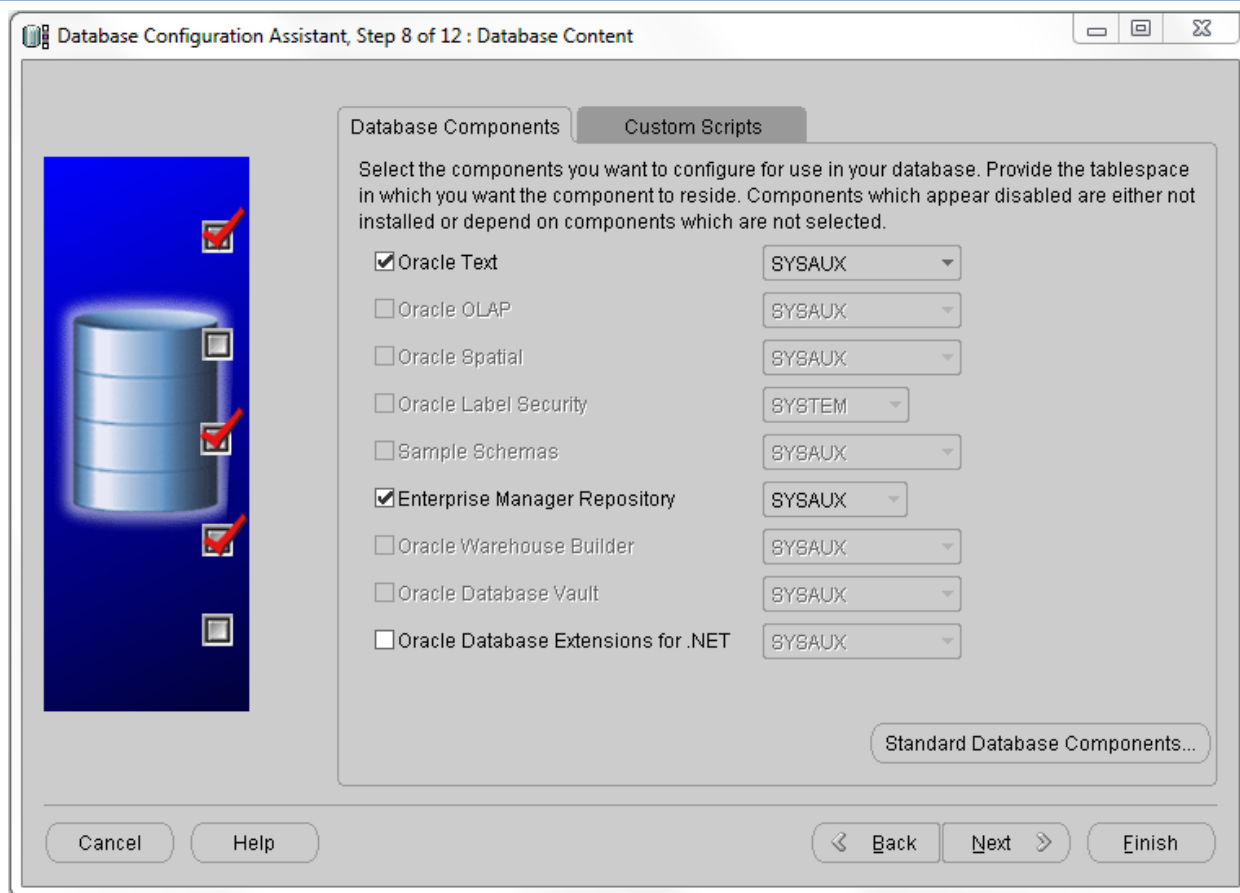
Flash Recovery Area:

Flash Recovery Area Size:

☒ Enable Archiving

- Specify Fast Recovery Area - The Fast Recovery Area Size all depends and how large your Vasont schema is and what you intend it to be in the future. A safe play is to set the size to 10,000 M Bytes. You can always change this size at a later date.
- Enabling Archiving is useful as well if you ever want to perform a tablespace or database point-in-time recovery..
- Select

Step 8 - Database Content



Database Configuration Assistant, Step 8 of 12: Database Content

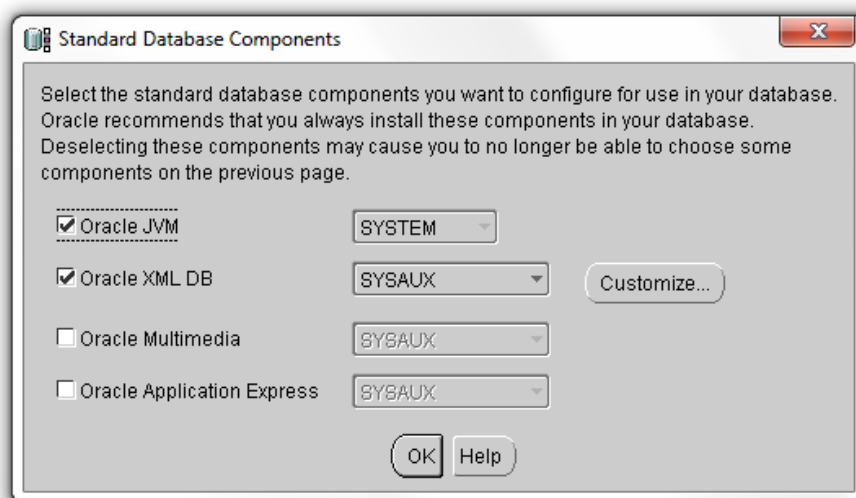
Database Components | Custom Scripts

Select the components you want to configure for use in your database. Provide the tablespace in which you want the component to reside. Components which appear disabled are either not installed or depend on components which are not selected.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oracle Text	SYSAUX
<input type="checkbox"/> Oracle OLAP	SYSAUX
<input type="checkbox"/> Oracle Spatial	SYSAUX
<input type="checkbox"/> Oracle Label Security	SYSTEM
<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Schemas	SYSAUX
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enterprise Manager Repository	SYSAUX
<input type="checkbox"/> Oracle Warehouse Builder	SYSAUX
<input type="checkbox"/> Oracle Database Vault	SYSAUX
<input type="checkbox"/> Oracle Database Extensions for .NET	SYSAUX

Standard Database Components...

Cancel Help Back Next Finish



Standard Database Components

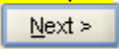
Select the standard database components you want to configure for use in your database. Oracle recommends that you always install these components in your database. Deselecting these components may cause you to no longer be able to choose some components on the previous page.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oracle JVM	SYSTEM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oracle XML DB	SYSAUX
<input type="checkbox"/> Oracle Multimedia	SYSAUX
<input type="checkbox"/> Oracle Application Express	SYSAUX

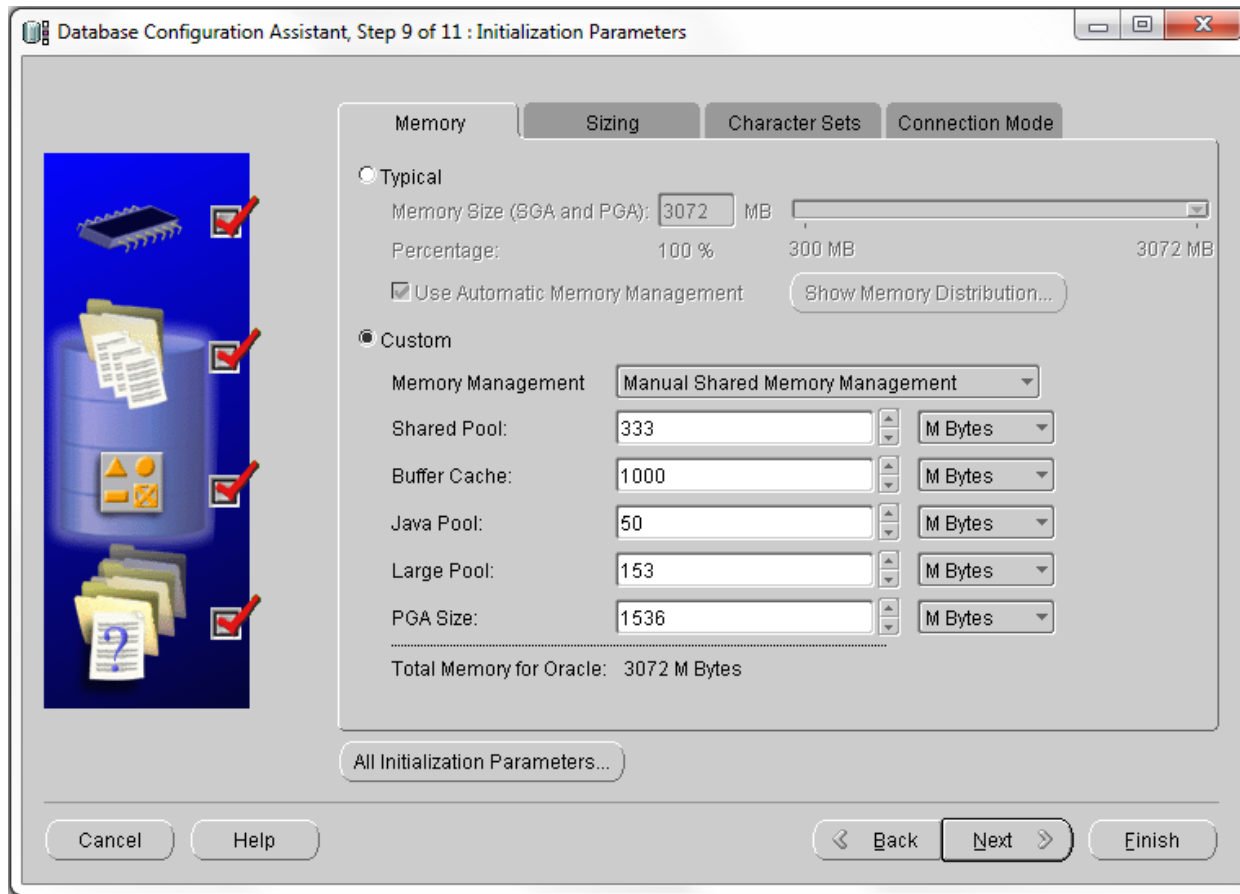
Customize...

OK Help

Step 8 - Database Content (Continued)

- First, you need to open "Standard Database Components..." located towards the bottom right hand corner of the window.
- Make sure ONLY the following Boxes are checked and click OK:
 - Oracle JVM
 - Oracle XML DB
- There will be 2 boxes that need to be checked for the minimal Database Components needed for the Vasont Schema:
 - Oracle Text
 - Enterprise Manager Repository
- "Custom Scripts" tab - No Scripts to Run
- Select 

Step 9a - Initialization Parameters (Memory)



Database Configuration Assistant, Step 9 of 11: Initialization Parameters

Memory | Sizing | Character Sets | Connection Mode

☐ Typical

Memory Size (SGA and PGA): 3072 MB

Percentage: 100 % 300 MB 3072 MB

☒ Use Automatic Memory Management Show Memory Distribution...

☒ Custom

Memory Management: Manual Shared Memory Management

Shared Pool: 333 M Bytes

Buffer Cache: 1000 M Bytes

Java Pool: 50 M Bytes

Large Pool: 153 M Bytes

PGA Size: 1536 M Bytes

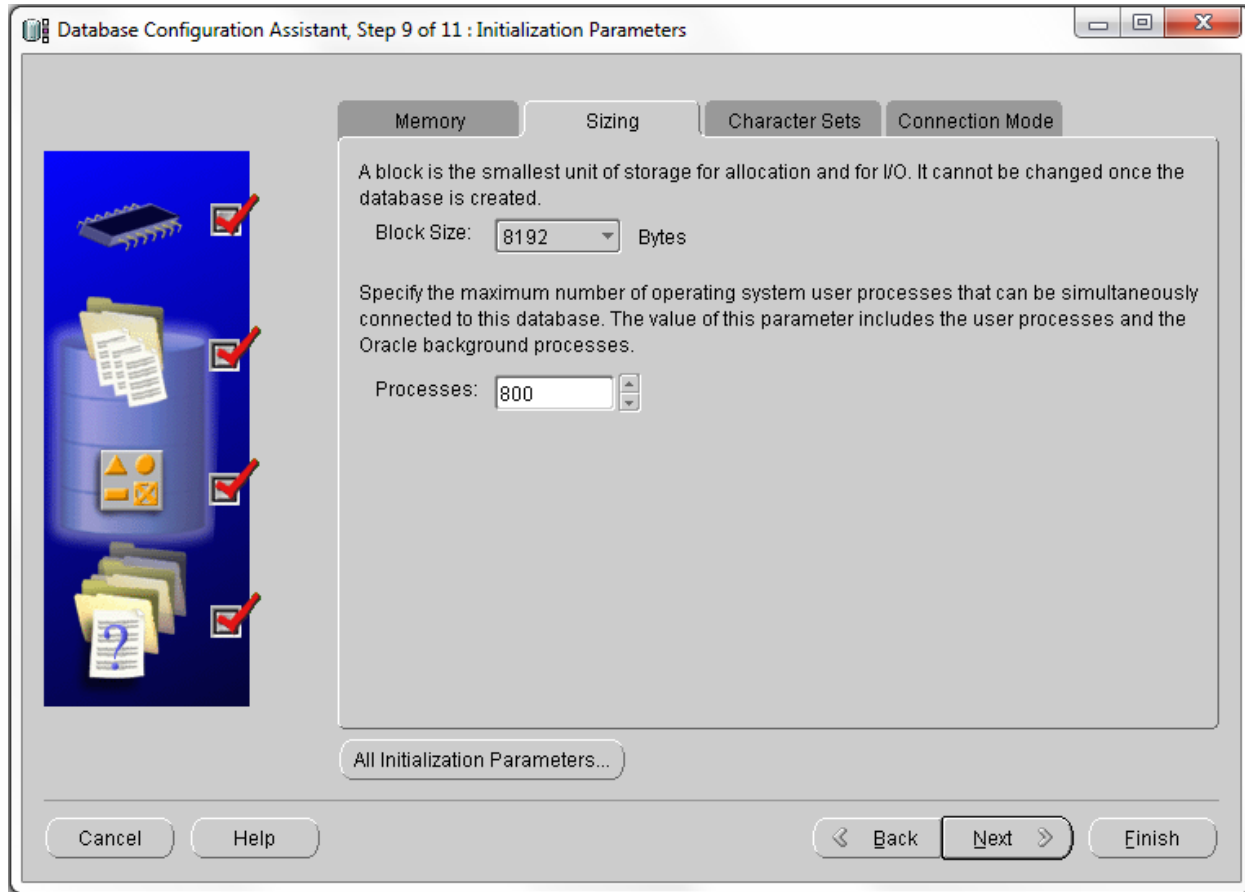
Total Memory for Oracle: 3072 M Bytes

All Initialization Parameters...

Cancel Help Back Next Finish

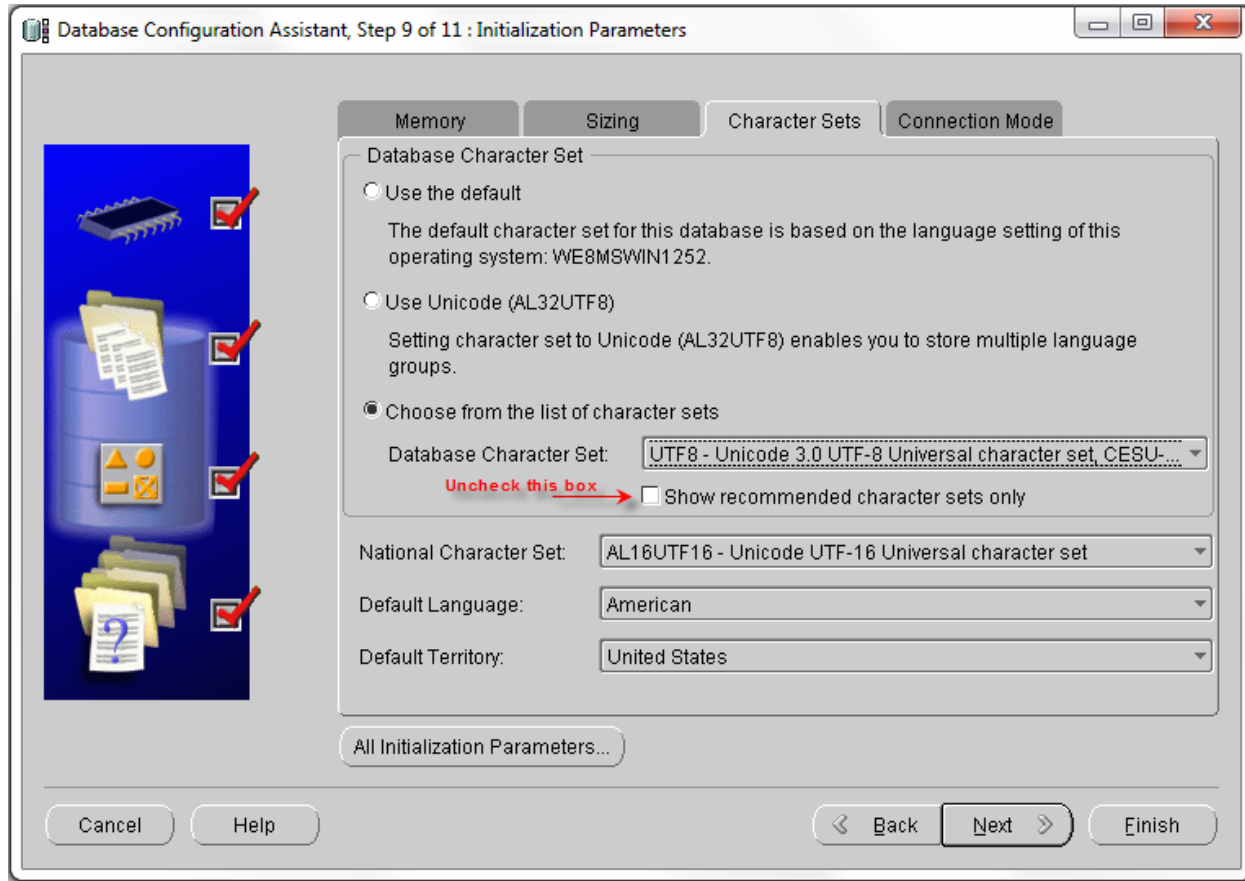
- Ensure the **"Memory"** tab is selected
- This Memory Setup assumes that the server has a total of 4GB or more of RAM on the system
- On the Memory tab, ensure that the Custom Radio Button is selected, and that Shared Memory Management is set to Manual
- Set the following values:
 - **Shared Pool** 333 M Bytes
 - **Buffer Cache** 1000 M Bytes
 - **Java Pool** 50 M Bytes
 - **Large Pool** 153 M Bytes
 - **PGA** 1536 M Bytes

Step 9b - Initialization Parameters (Sizing)



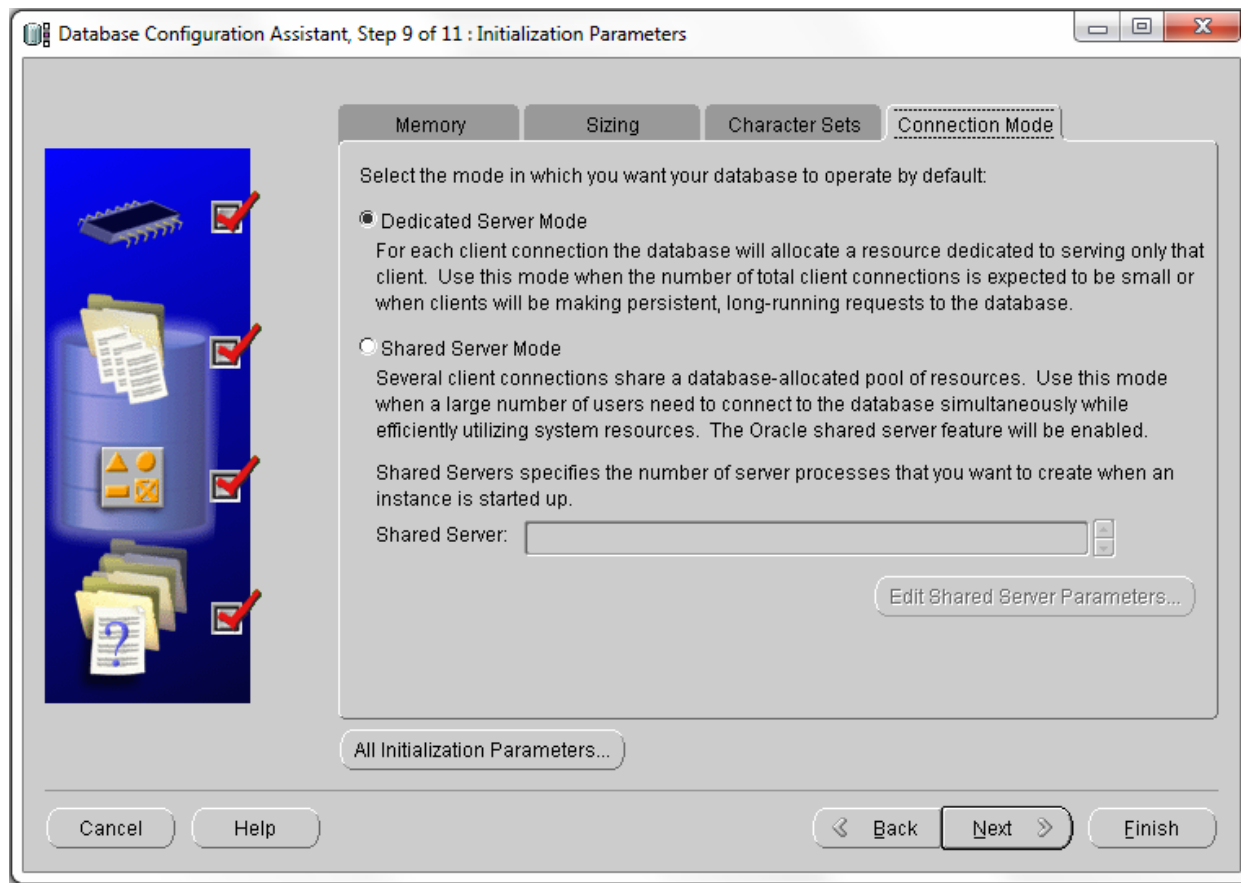
- Ensure the "Sizing" tab is selected
- Set the following values:
 - **Block Size** **8192 Bytes**
 - **Processes** **800**

Step 9c - Initialization Parameters (Character Sets)



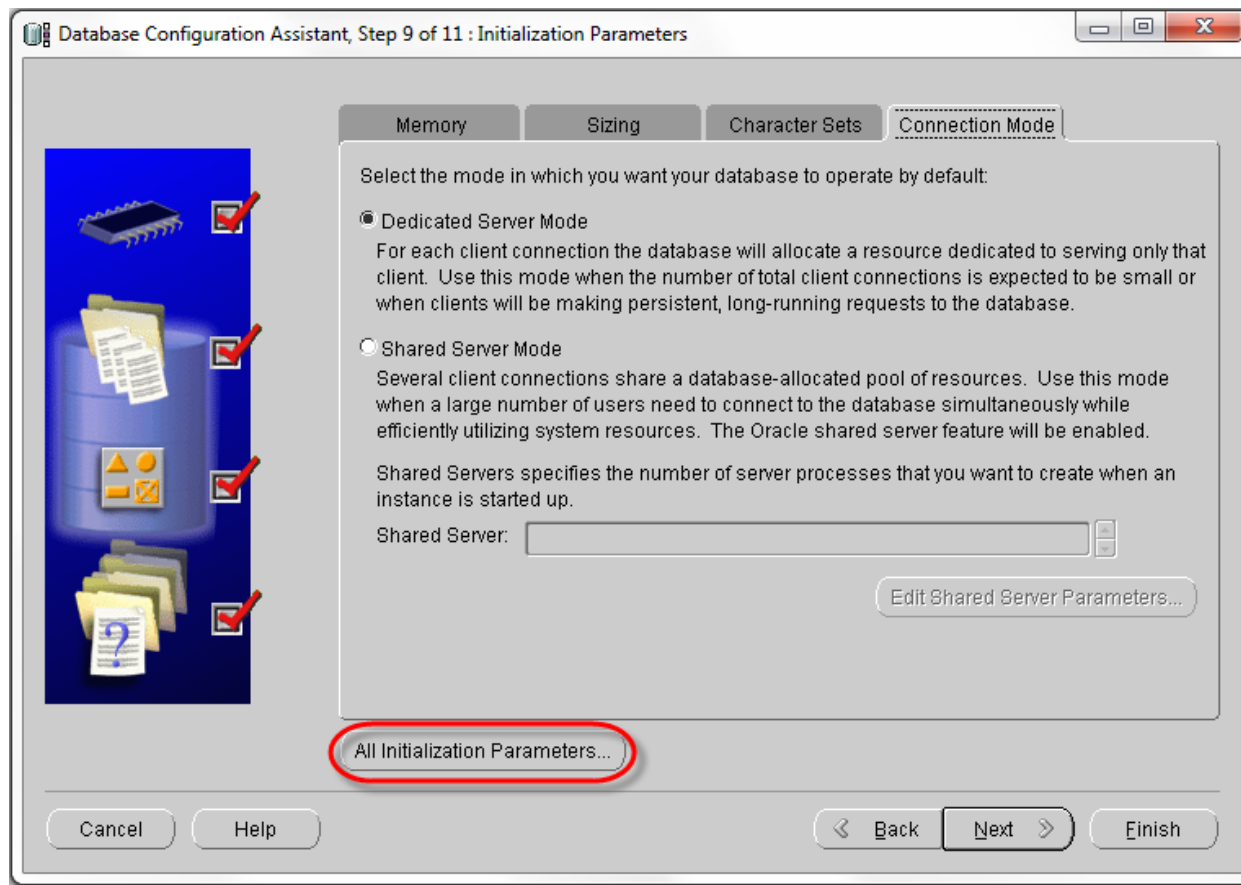
- Ensure the **Character Sets** tab is selected
- Ensure that the "Choose from the list of character sets" radio button is selected
- Uncheck the "Show recommended character sets only" box
- From the Character Set dropdown menu in the Database Character Set field, select:
 - **UTF8 - Unicode 3.0 UTF-8 Universal Character Set, CESU-8 compliant**
- Ensure National Character Set is set to:
 - **AL16UTF16 – Unicode UTF-16 Universal character set**

Step 9d - Initialization Parameters (Connection Mode)



- Ensure the **Connection Mode** tab is selected
- Ensure that the "Dedicated Server Mode" radio button is selected

Step 9e - Initialization Parameters (All Parameters)

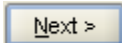


- Click on the "All Initialization Parameters" button to access the full Oracle table of all initialization parameters

Step 9f - Initialization Parameters (Advanced Parameters)

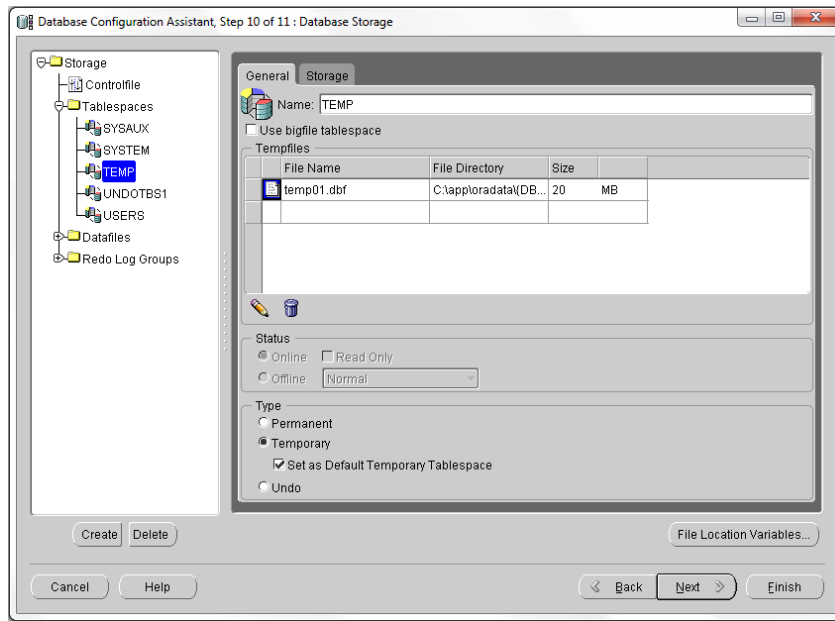
All Initialization Parameters				
Name	Value	Override Def...	Basic	Category
session_max_open_files	10			Objects and
sessions	885	✓	✓	Processes a
sga_max_size	452984832			SGA Memory
sga_target	1610612736		✓	SGA Memory
shadow_core_dump	partial			Diagnostics
shared_memory_address	0			SGA Memory
shared_pool_reserved_size	6710886			Pools
shared_pool_size	349175808	✓		Pools
shared_server_sessions				Shared Serv
shared_servers	0		✓	Shared Serv
skip_unusable_indexes	TRUE			Miscellaneous
smtp_out_server				Miscellaneous
sort_area_retained_size	65536	✓		Sort, Hash J
sort_area_size	2097152			Sort, Hash J
spfile	{ORACLE_HO...	✓		Miscellaneous
sql92_security	FALSE			Security and
sqltune_category	DEFAULT			Miscellaneous
standby_file_management	MANUAL			Standby Data
star_transformation_enabled	FALSE		✓	Optimizer
statistics_level	TYPICAL			Miscellaneous
streams_pool_size	0			Miscellaneous
tape_async_io	TRUE			Backup and
thread	0			Cluster Data

Hide Advanced Parameters Close Show Description Help

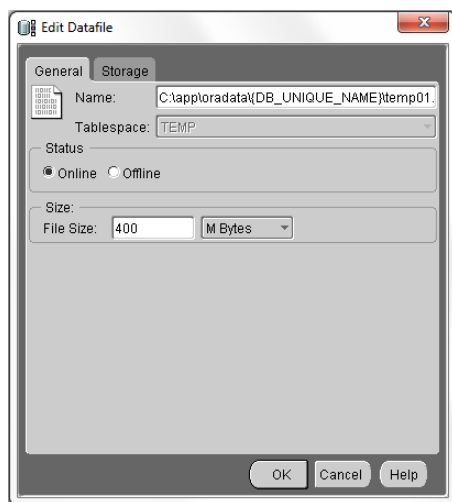
- In the All Initialization Parameters window, click on the Show Advanced Parameters button, and locate the following parameters:
sort_area_retained_size 65536
sort_area_size 2097152
- Click on Close to close the All Initialization Parameters window
- Back at the main Step 9 of 11: Initialization Parameters window
- Select 

Step 10a - Database Storage (TEMP Tablespace)

- Expand the Tablespaces branch in the Storage Tree View
- Select the TEMP Tablespace in the Storage Tree View



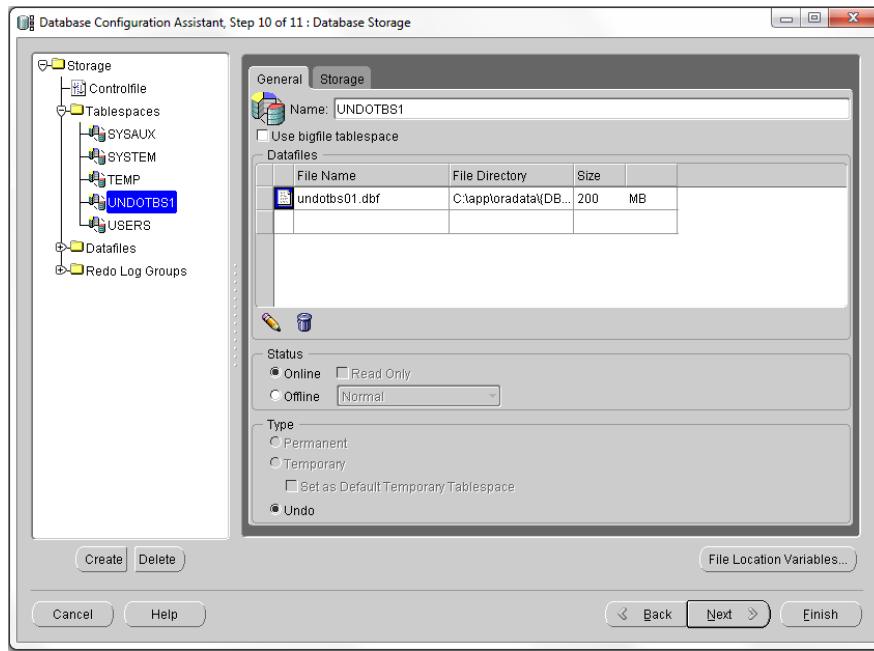
- Activate the General tab for the TEMP Tablespace
- In the File Name column, double-click on the Tablespace filename to open the Edit Datafile window



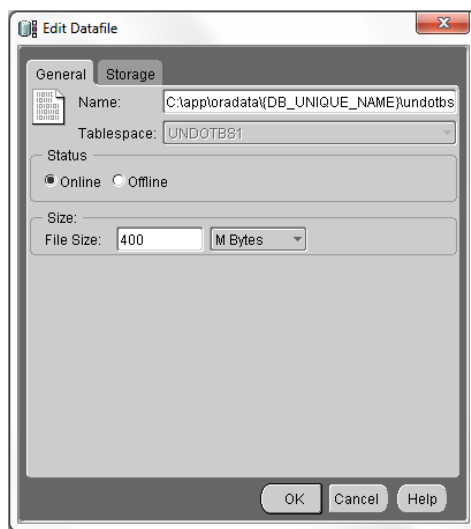
- For File Size, specify **400 M Bytes**
- Click on OK to close the Edit Datafile window

Step 10b - Database Storage (UNDOTBS1 Tablespace)

- Select the UNDOTBS1 Tablespace in the Storage Tree View

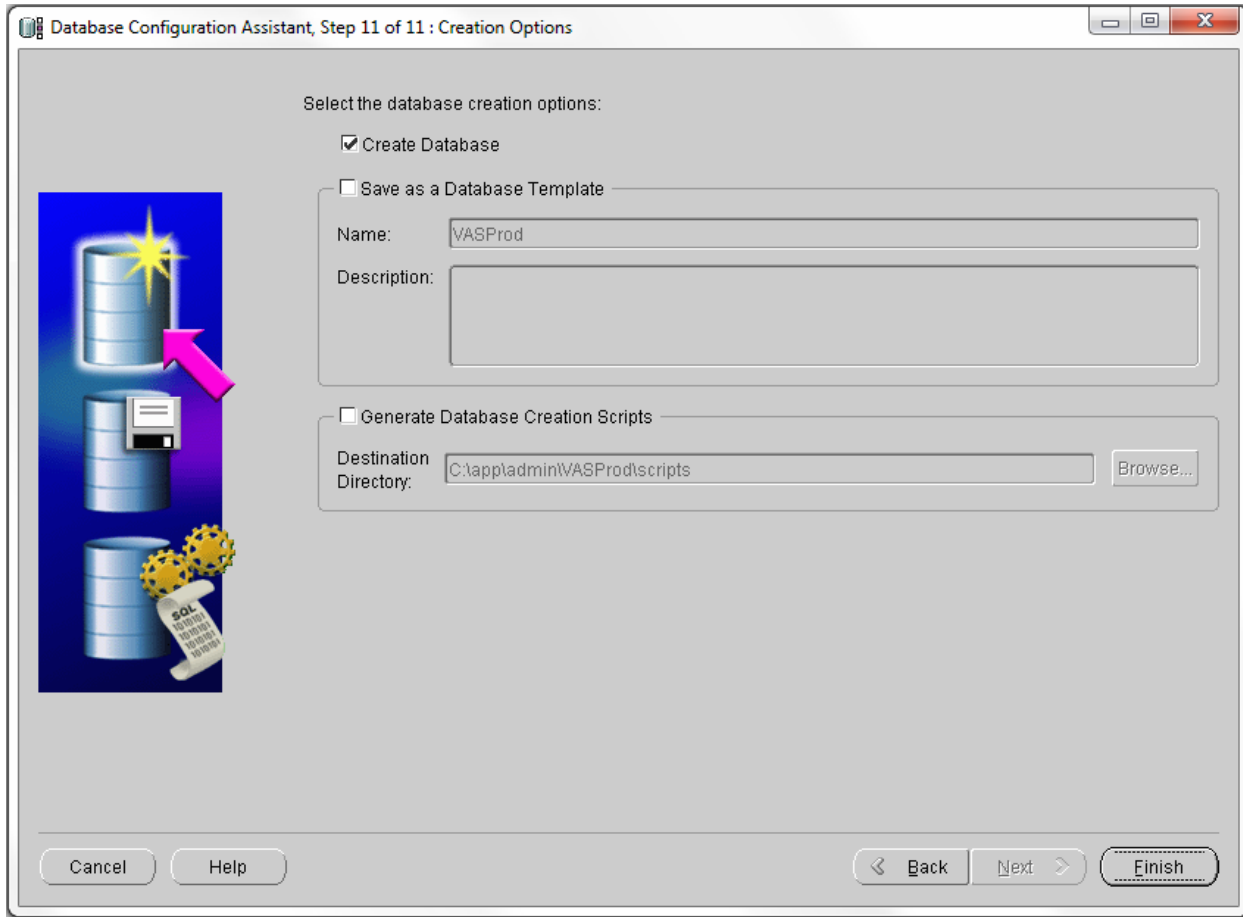


- Activate the General tab for the UNDOTBS1 Tablespace
- In the File Name column, double-click on the Tablespace filename to open the Edit Datafile window



- For File Size, specify **400 M Bytes**
- Click on OK to close the Edit Datafile window
- Back at the main Step 10 of 11: Database Storage window
- Select **Next >**

Step 11 - Database Creation Options



Database Configuration Assistant, Step 11 of 11: Creation Options

Select the database creation options:

☒ Create Database

☐ Save as a Database Template

Name:

Description:

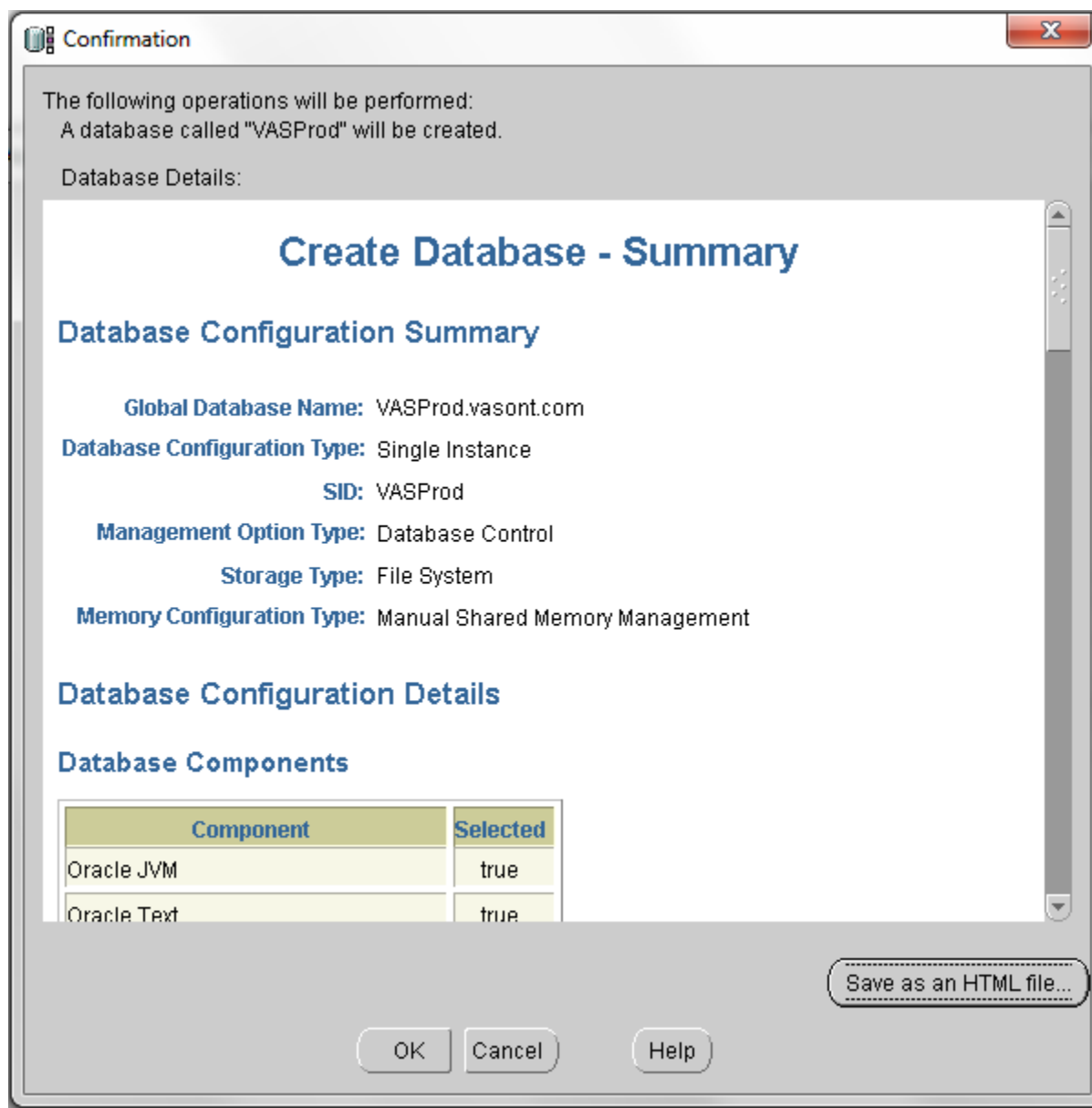
☐ Generate Database Creation Scripts

Destination Directory:

- Ensure the Create Database checkbox is selected
- Select 

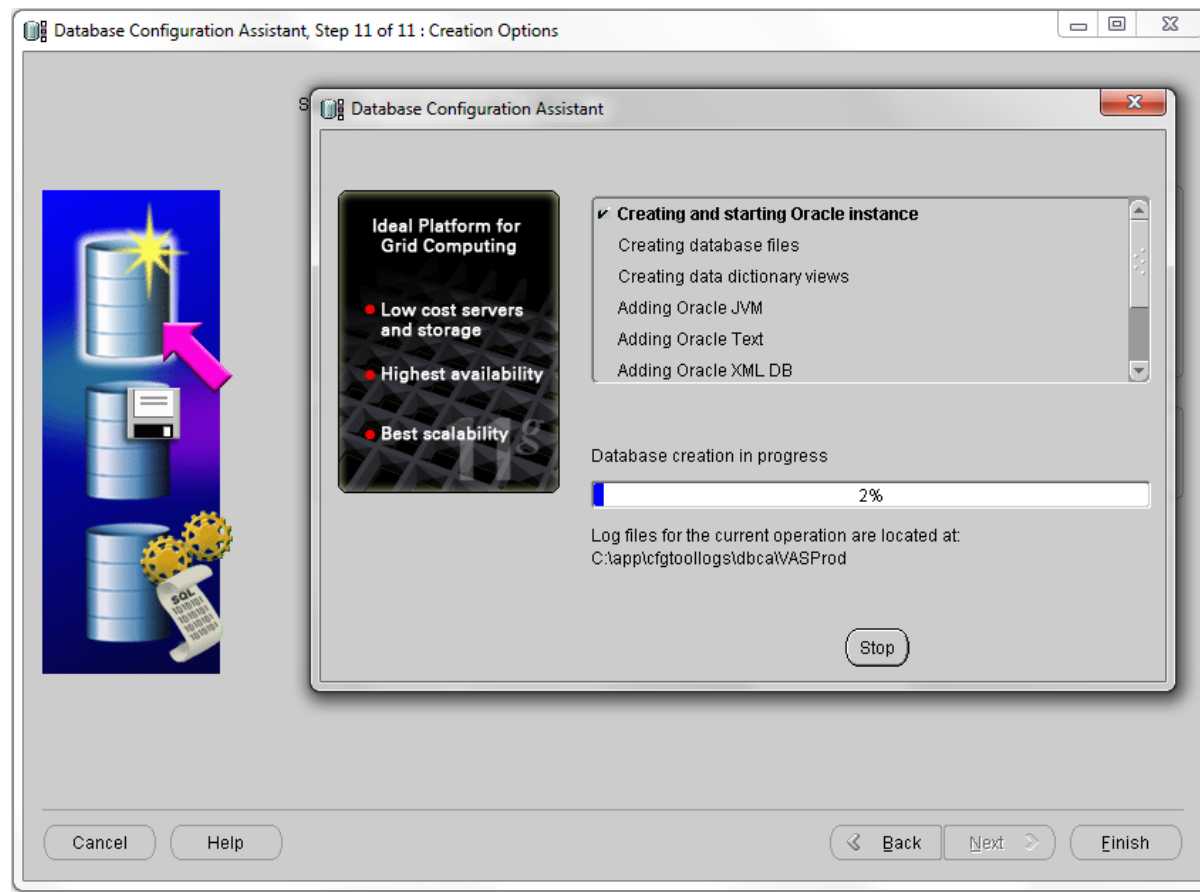
Step 11 - Create Database - Summary

- A Summary window, showing the Database Configuration, will appear



- Click on OK to continue

A progress bar will be shown as the Oracle Database is built – This process may take anywhere from 30 minutes to 2 hours, depending on the speed of the Server hardware and the Oracle Configuration selected.



Database Configuration - Important Database Settings

Oracle 11 Case Sensitive Passwords

At this time, the Vasont application does not support the use of case sensitive passwords. The following command must be ran under the SYS account to disable the case sensitive passwords that was introduced in Oracle 11.

```
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER SEC_CASE_SENSITIVE_LOGON
```

NAME	TYPE	VALUE
sec_case_sensitive_logon	boolean	TRUE

```
SQL>
```

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET SEC_CASE_SENSITIVE_LOGON = FALSE;
```

System altered.

```
SQL>
```

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