

Installing the Oracle Database 10g on Linux

Purpose

This module describes how to install the Oracle Database 10g on Linux.

Topics

This lesson will discuss the following:

- ☒ [Overview](#)
- ☒ [Prerequisites](#)
- ☒ [Installing Oracle Database 10g on Linux](#)

Overview

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Using the Universal Installer, you will install the Oracle Database 10g software and create a database.

Prerequisites

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In order for this lesson to work successfully, you will need to have performed the following:

1. Complete the [Configuring Linux for the Installation of Oracle Database 10g](#) lesson.

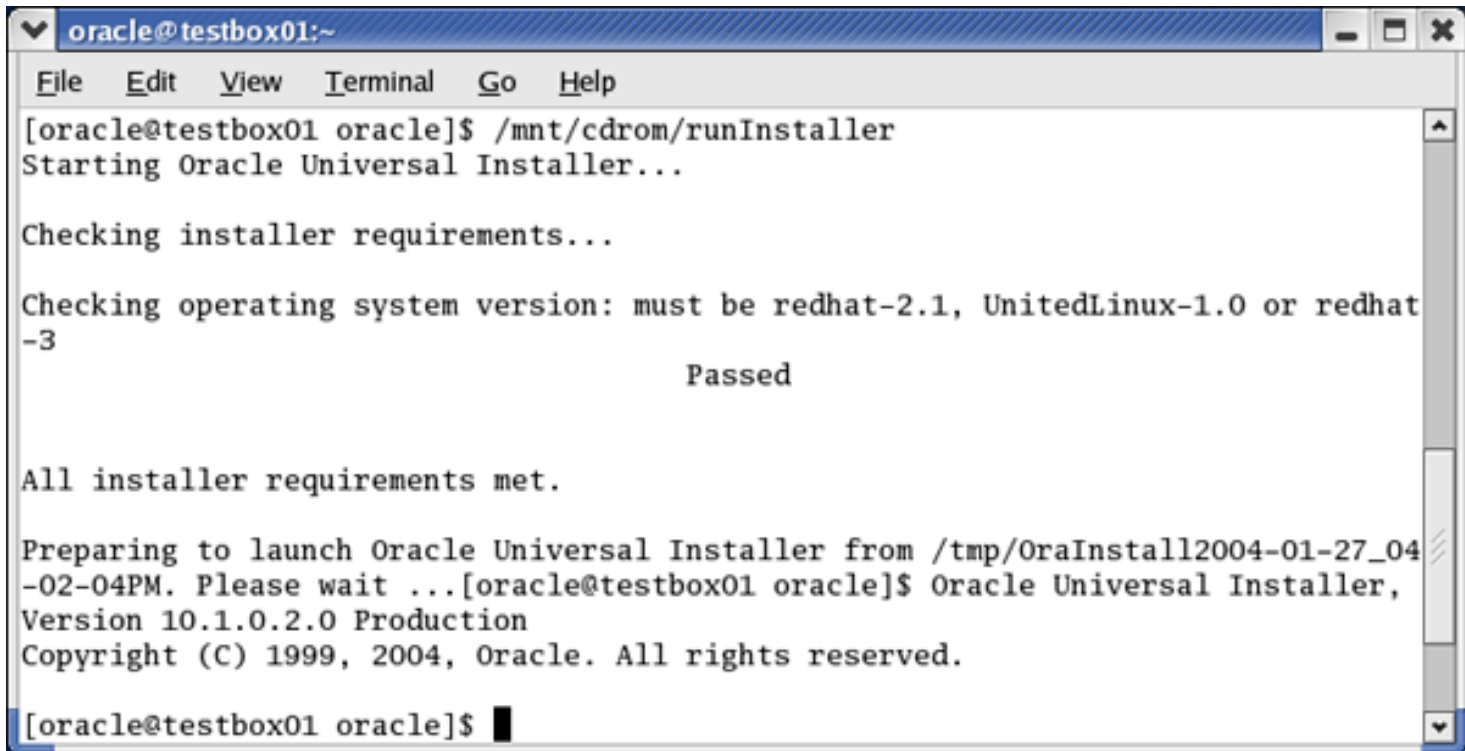
Installing Oracle Database 10g on Linux

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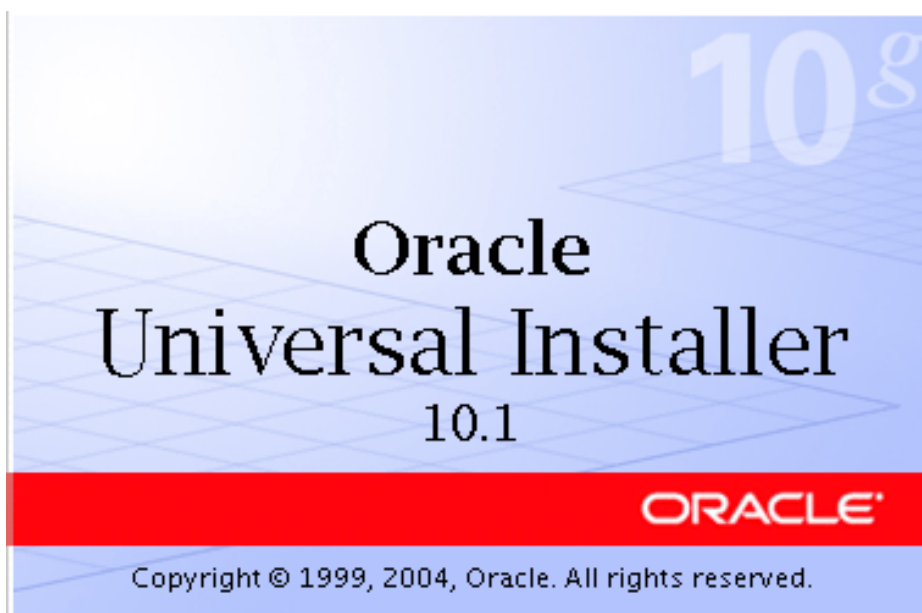
To install the Oracle software you must use the GUI installer.

1. Login to the Linux box as user oracle and mount the Oracle Database 10g CD. Change directory to the CD and execute the script **/mnt/cdrom/runInstaller** from your home directory..

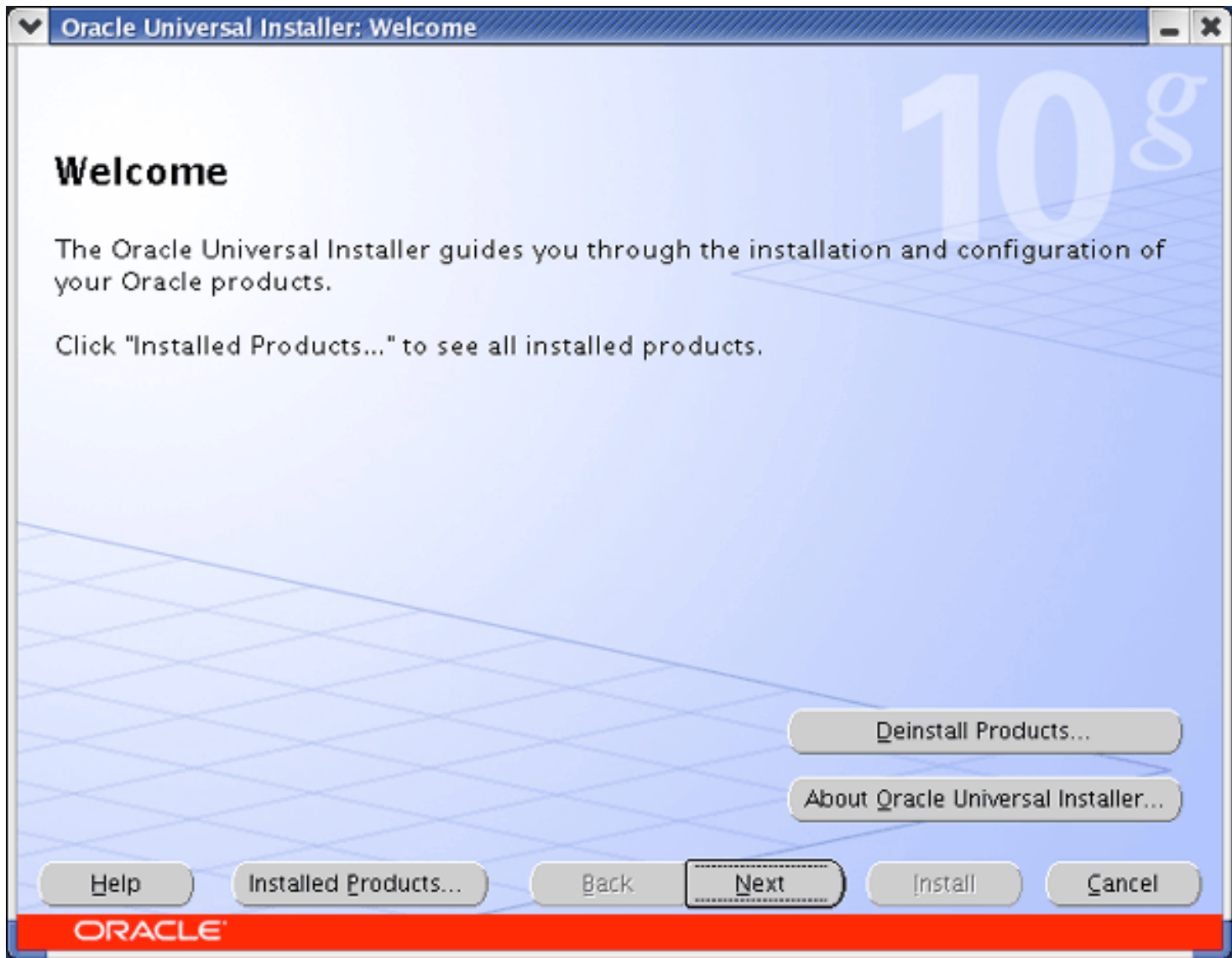
/mnt/cdrom/runInstaller



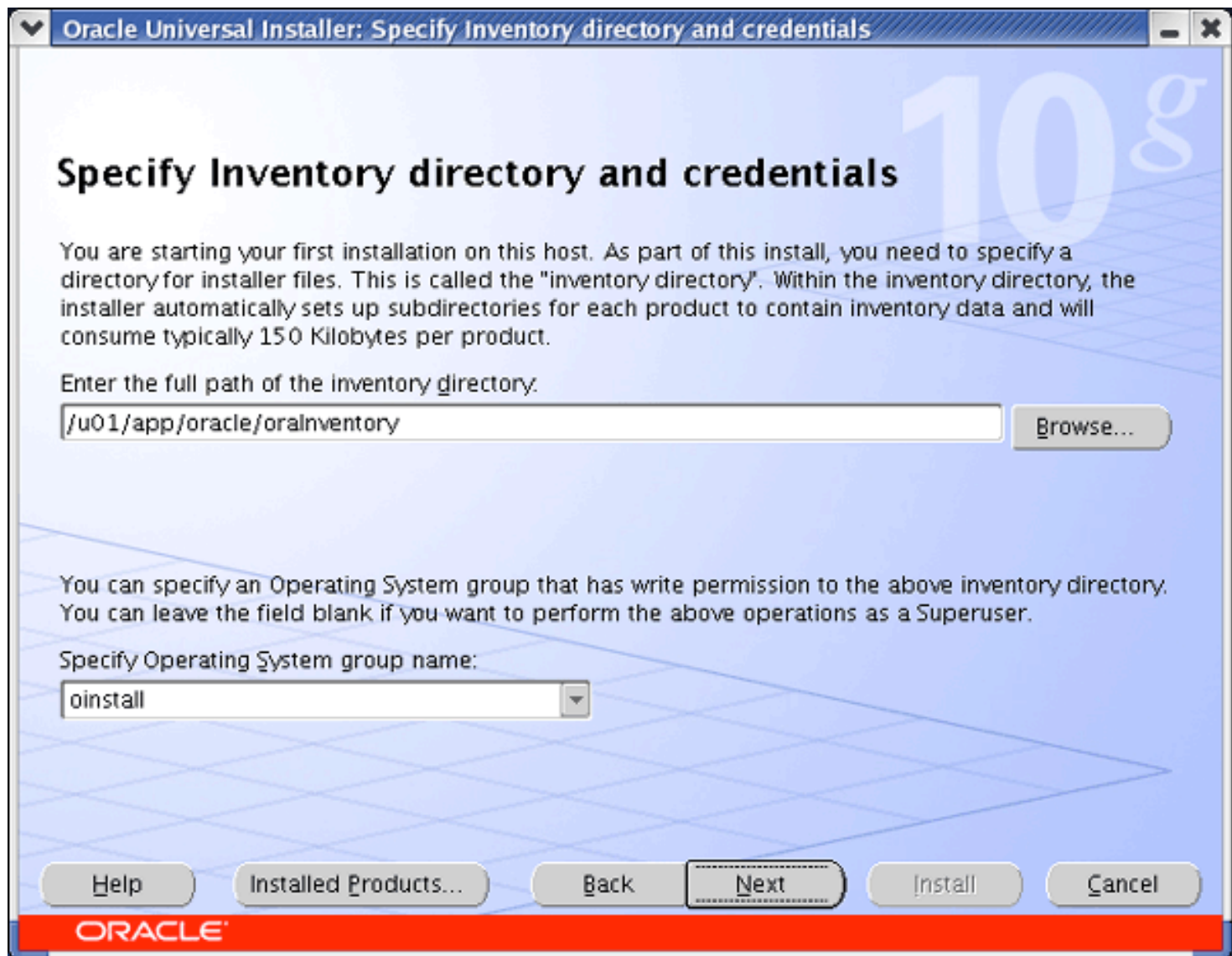
```
oracle@testbox01:~  
File Edit View Terminal Go Help  
[oracle@testbox01 oracle]$ /mnt/cdrom/runInstaller  
Starting Oracle Universal Installer...  
  
Checking installer requirements...  
  
Checking operating system version: must be redhat-2.1, UnitedLinux-1.0 or redhat  
-3  
  
Passed  
  
All installer requirements met.  
  
Preparing to launch Oracle Universal Installer from /tmp/OraInstall2004-01-27_04  
-02-04PM. Please wait ...[oracle@testbox01 oracle]$ Oracle Universal Installer,  
Version 10.1.0.2.0 Production  
Copyright (C) 1999, 2004, Oracle. All rights reserved.  
[oracle@testbox01 oracle]$
```



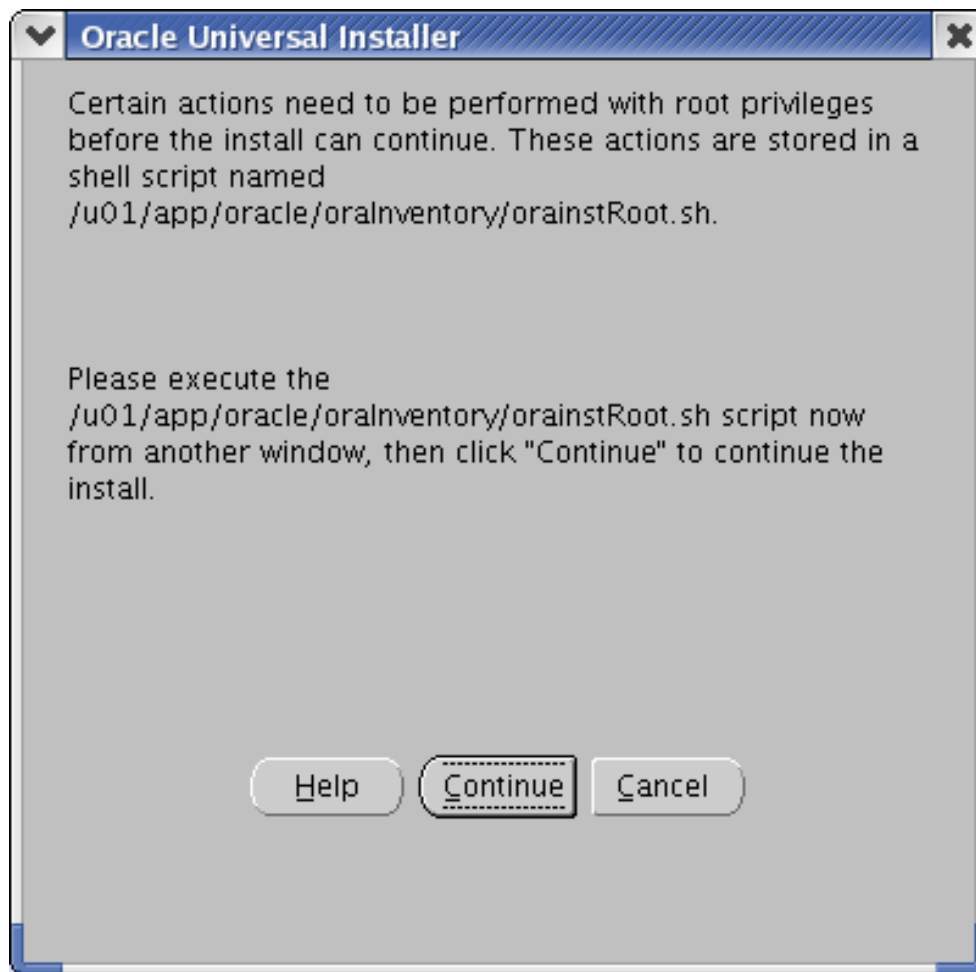
2. At the Welcome window, click **Next** .



3. You need to specify your Inventory Directory. The location should be set to `/u01/app/oracle/oraInventory` . Accept the default Operating System Group Name, oinstall. Click **OK** .

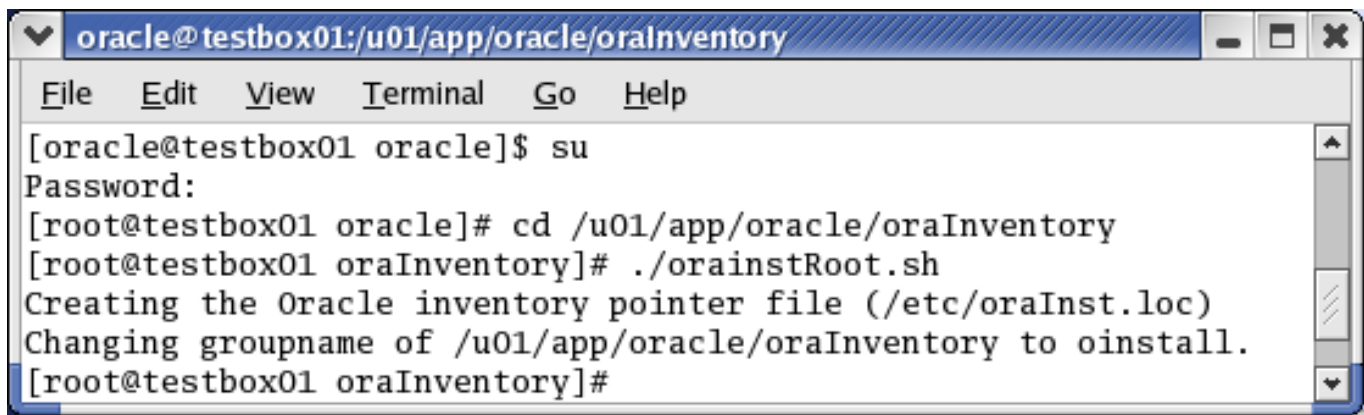


4. The following window will appear. Leave this window open and open a new terminal window.



5. You need to execute `orainstRoot.sh` as the **root** user. Open a terminal window and enter the following commands:

```
su
<rootpassword>
cd /u01/app/oracle/orainventory
./orainstRoot.sh
exit
exit
```

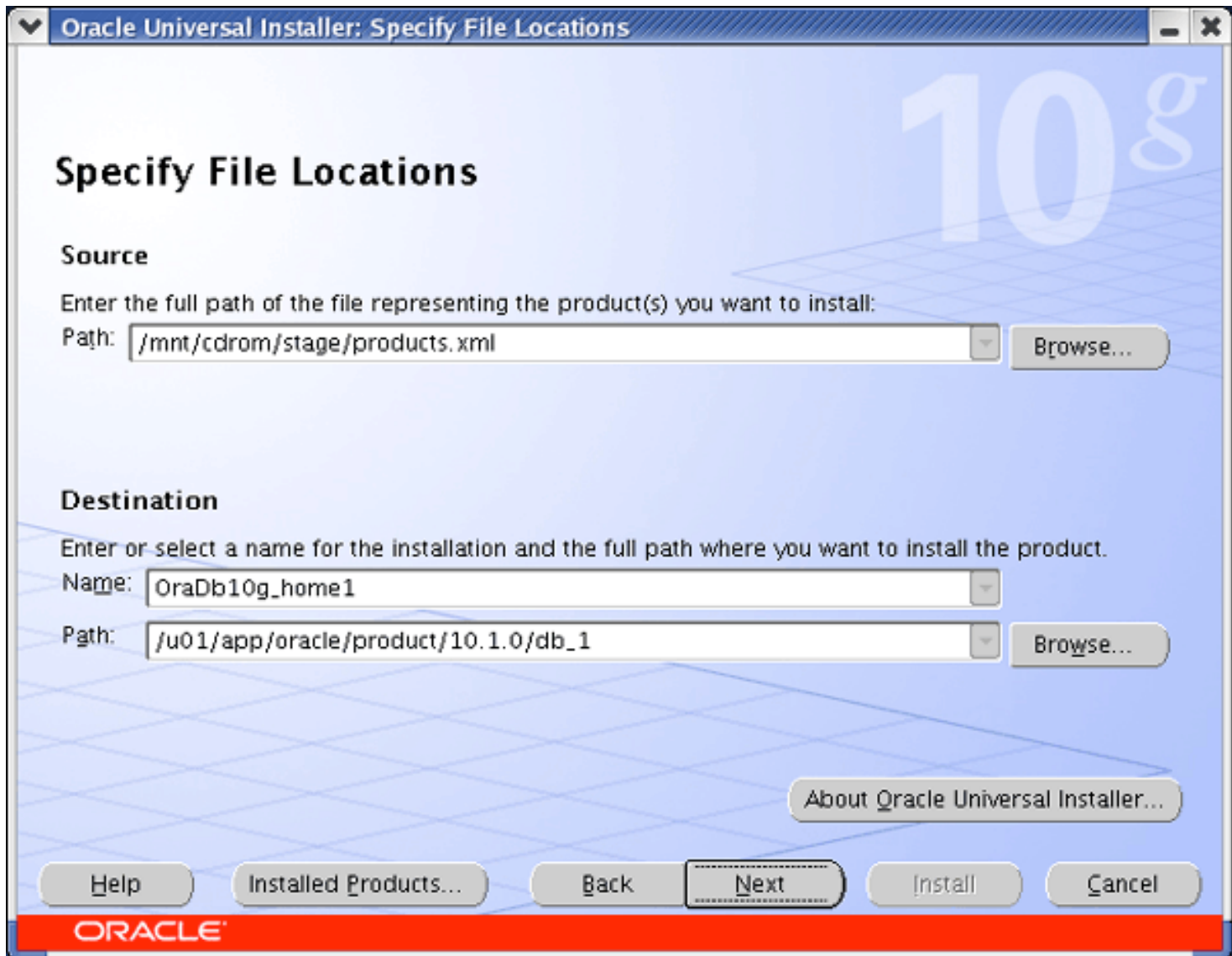


```
oracle@testbox01:/u01/app/oracle/oraInventory
File Edit View Terminal Go Help
[oracle@testbox01 oracle]$ su
Password:
[root@testbox01 oracle]# cd /u01/app/oracle/oraInventory
[root@testbox01 oraInventory]# ./oraInstRoot.sh
Creating the Oracle inventory pointer file (/etc/oraInst.loc)
Changing groupname of /u01/app/oracle/oraInventory to oinstall.
[root@testbox01 oraInventory]#
```

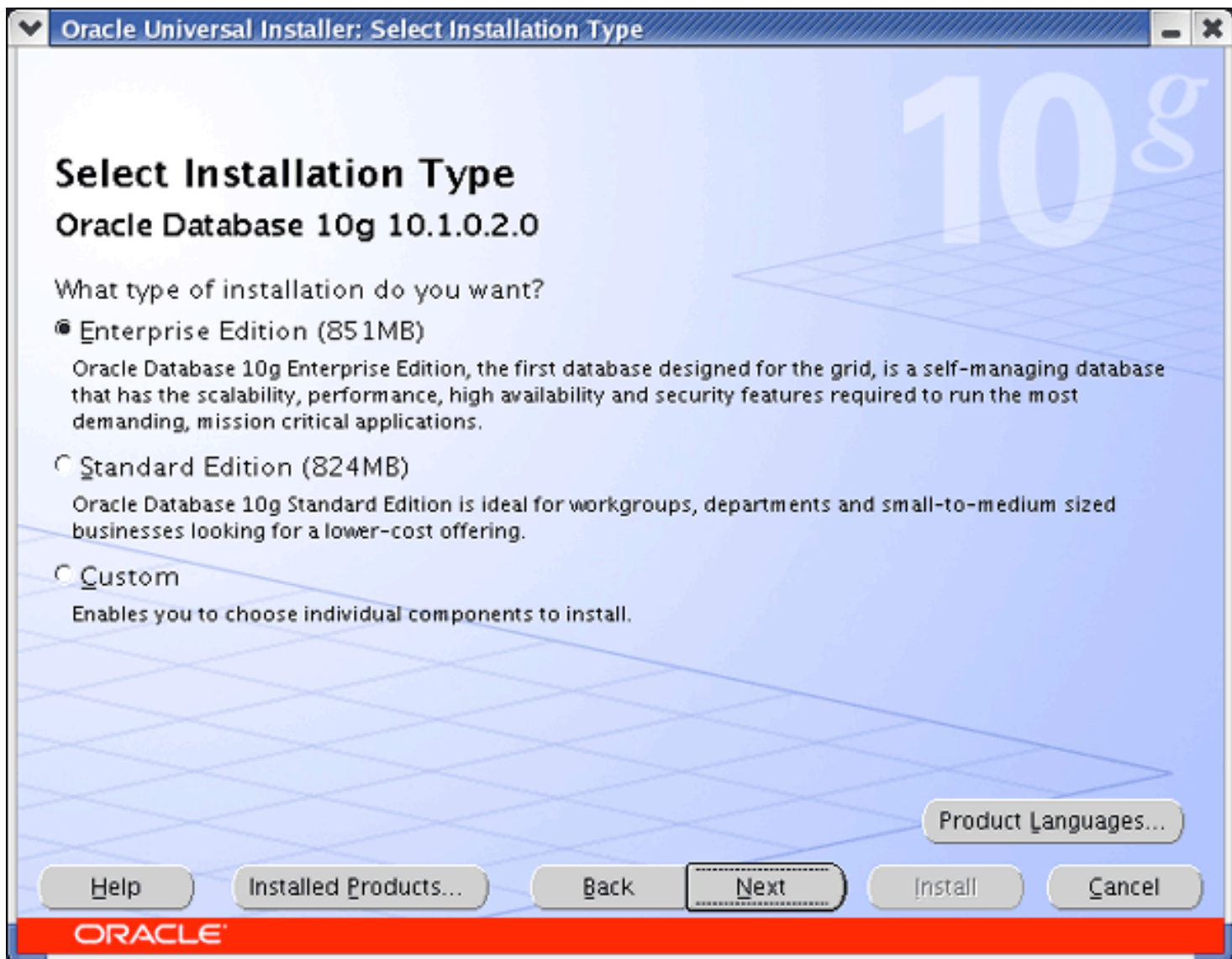
6. Switch back to the Universal Installer window and click **Continue** .



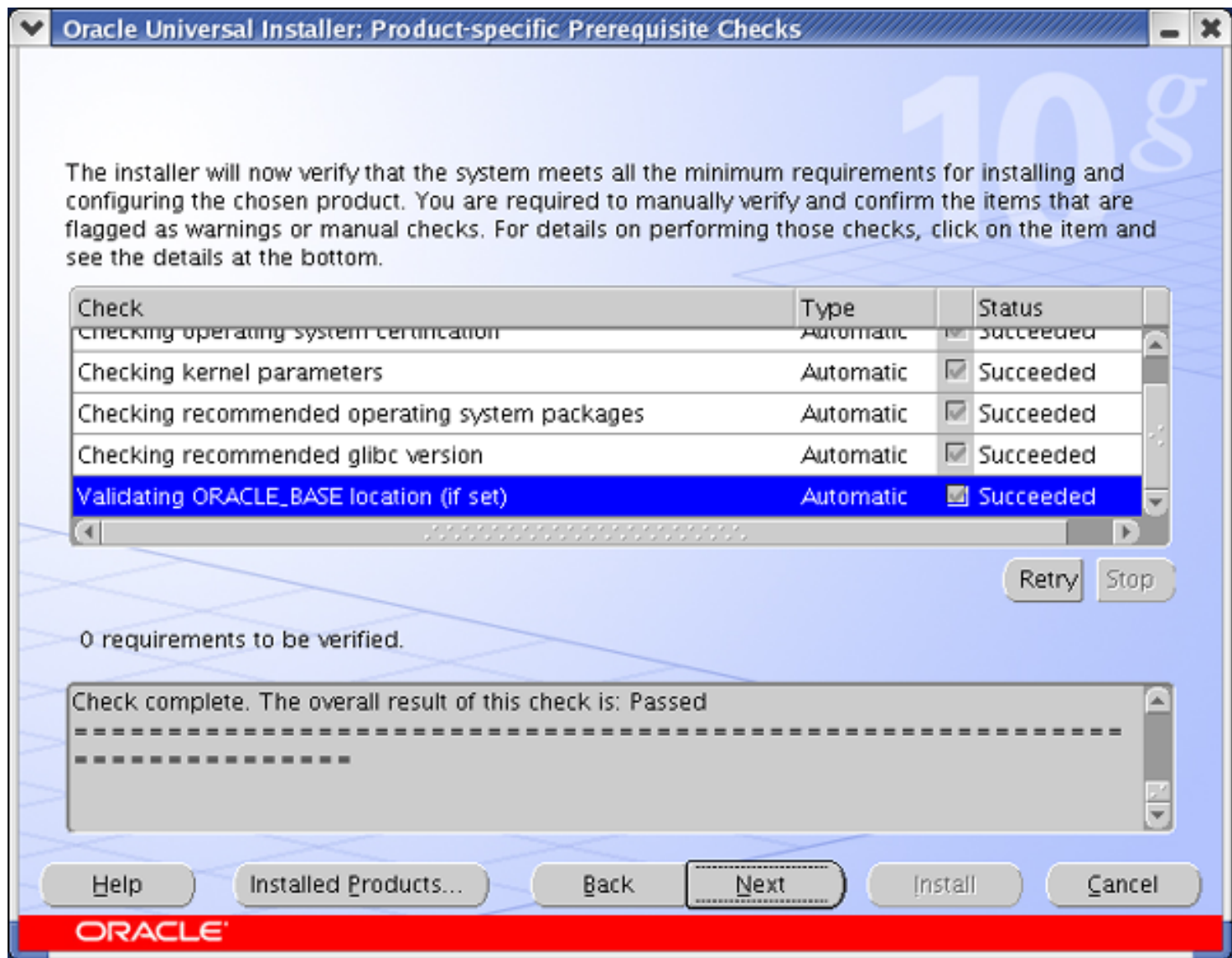
- At the Specify File Locations window, change the path to `/u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/db_1` and click **Next**.



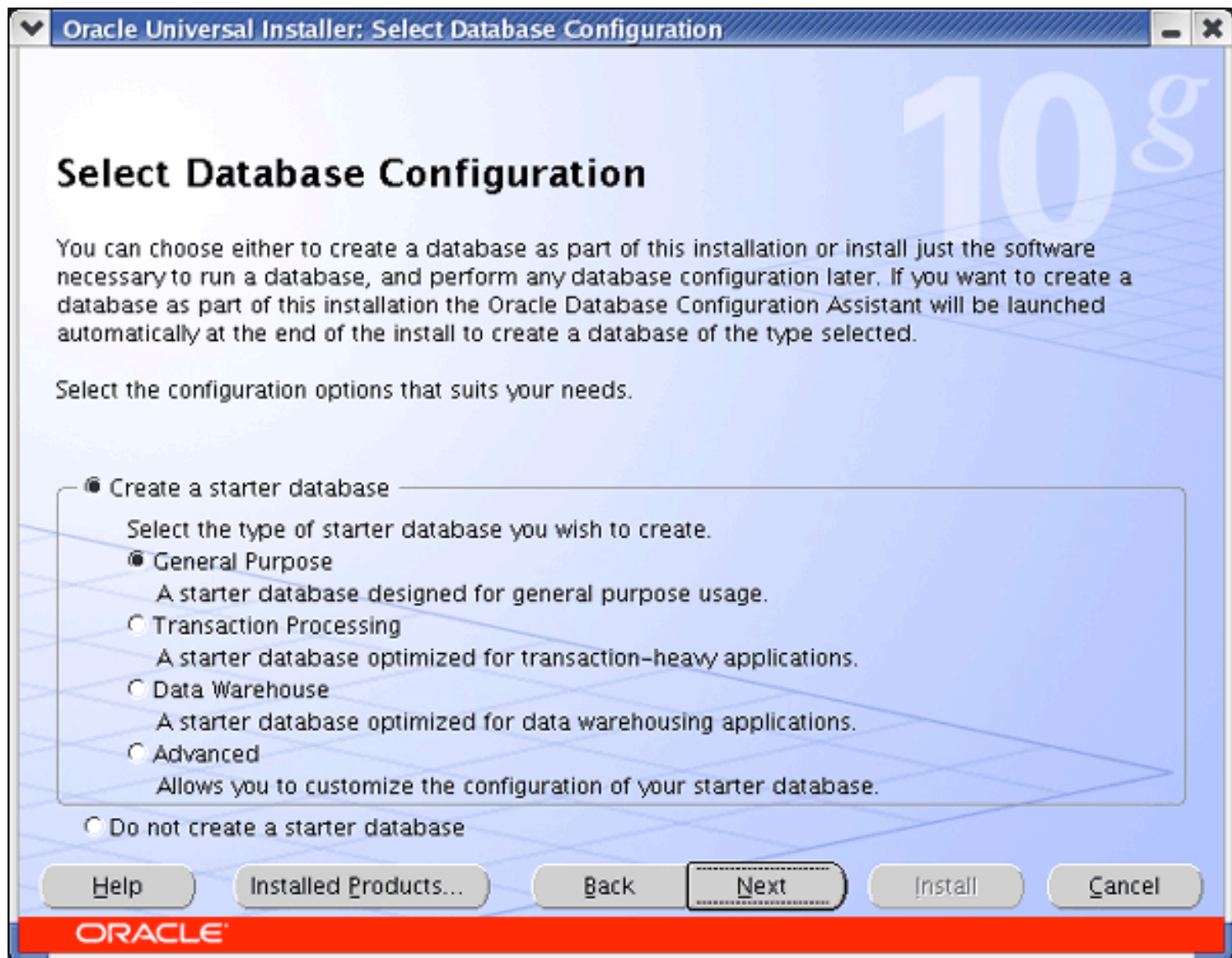
- Make sure the Installation Type **Enterprise Edition** is selected and click **Next**.



9. The installer will now verify the system meets all the minimum requirements for installing and configuring the chosen product. Please correct any reported issues before continuing. When the check successfully completes click **Next**.



10. You want to create a starter database. Make sure **Create a starter database** and **General Purpose** is selected then click **Next**.



11. Enter **orcl.oracle.com** as the Global Database Name, and select the checkbox to **Create database with example schemas** and click **Next** . Depending on whether you plan to perform any of the multilingual lessons, you will want to select **Unicode standard UTF-8 AL32UTF8** as the Database Character set.

Oracle Universal Installer: Specify Database Configuration Options

Specify Database Configuration Options

Database Naming
A Global Database Name, typically of the form "name.domain", uniquely identifies an Oracle database. In addition, each database is referenced by at least one Oracle System Identifier (SID). Specify the Global Database Name and SID for this database.

Global Database Name: SID:

Database Character Set
The database character set is determined based on the number of language groups that will be stored in your database. See "Help" for the definition of language groups. Select the character set that should be used in your database.

Select Database Character set:

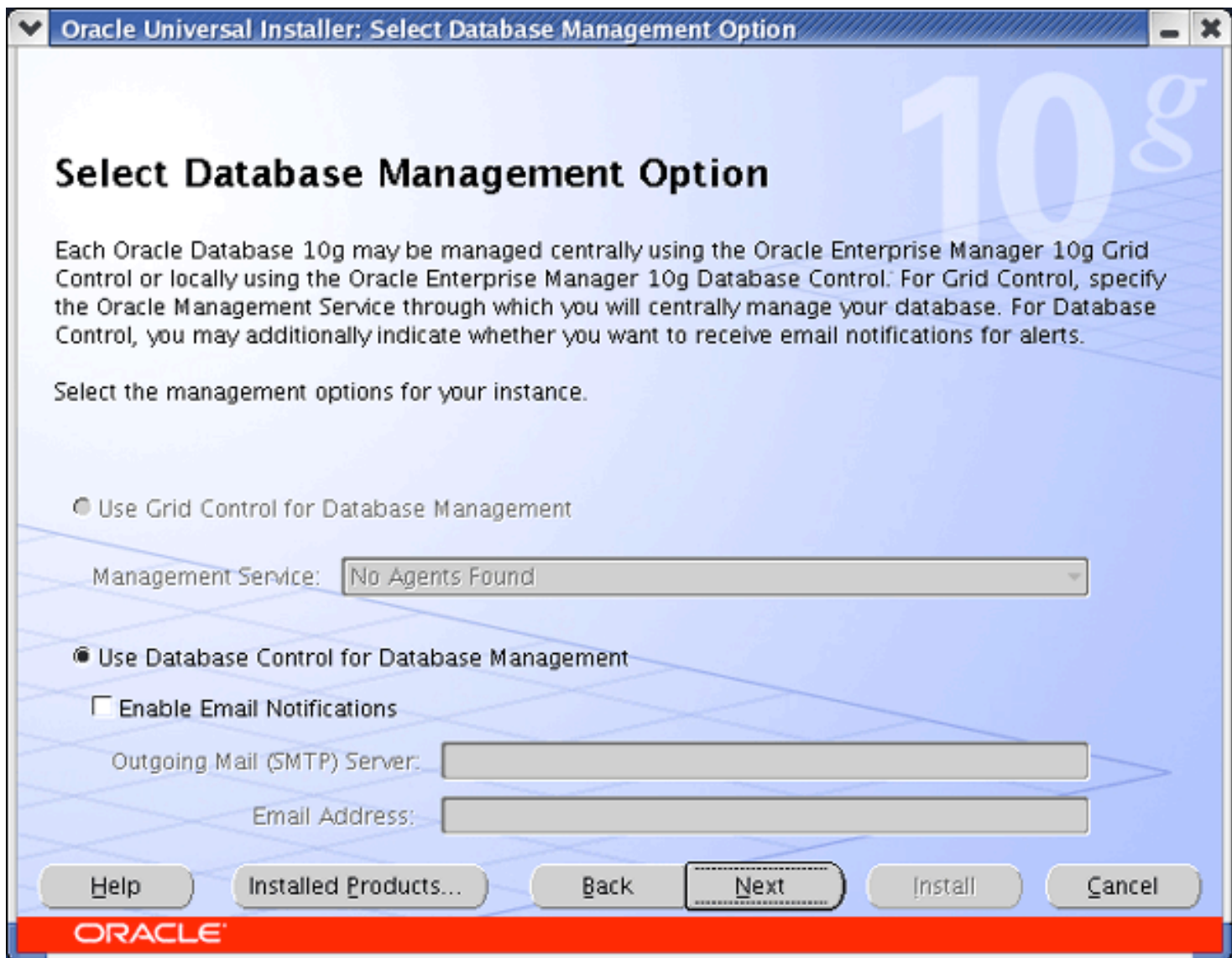
Database Examples
You can choose to create a starter database with or without sample schemas. Note that you can plug in the sample schemas to your existing starter database after creation. See "Help" for more details.

☒ Create database with sample schemas

ORACLE

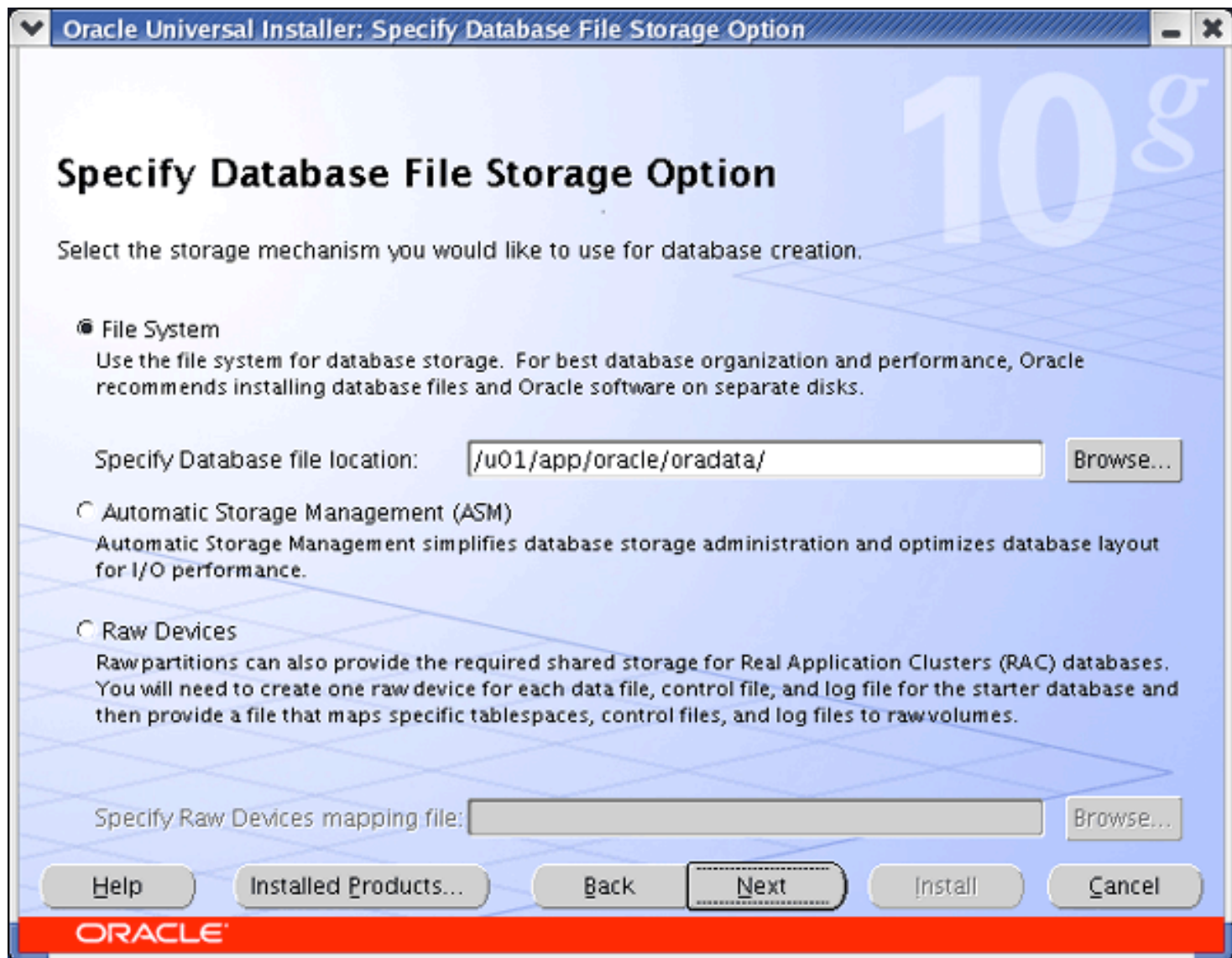
12.

The Database Management Options screen allows you to choose between Database Control or Grid Control of your database. In this example, you will accept the default which is Database Control. Click **Next**.

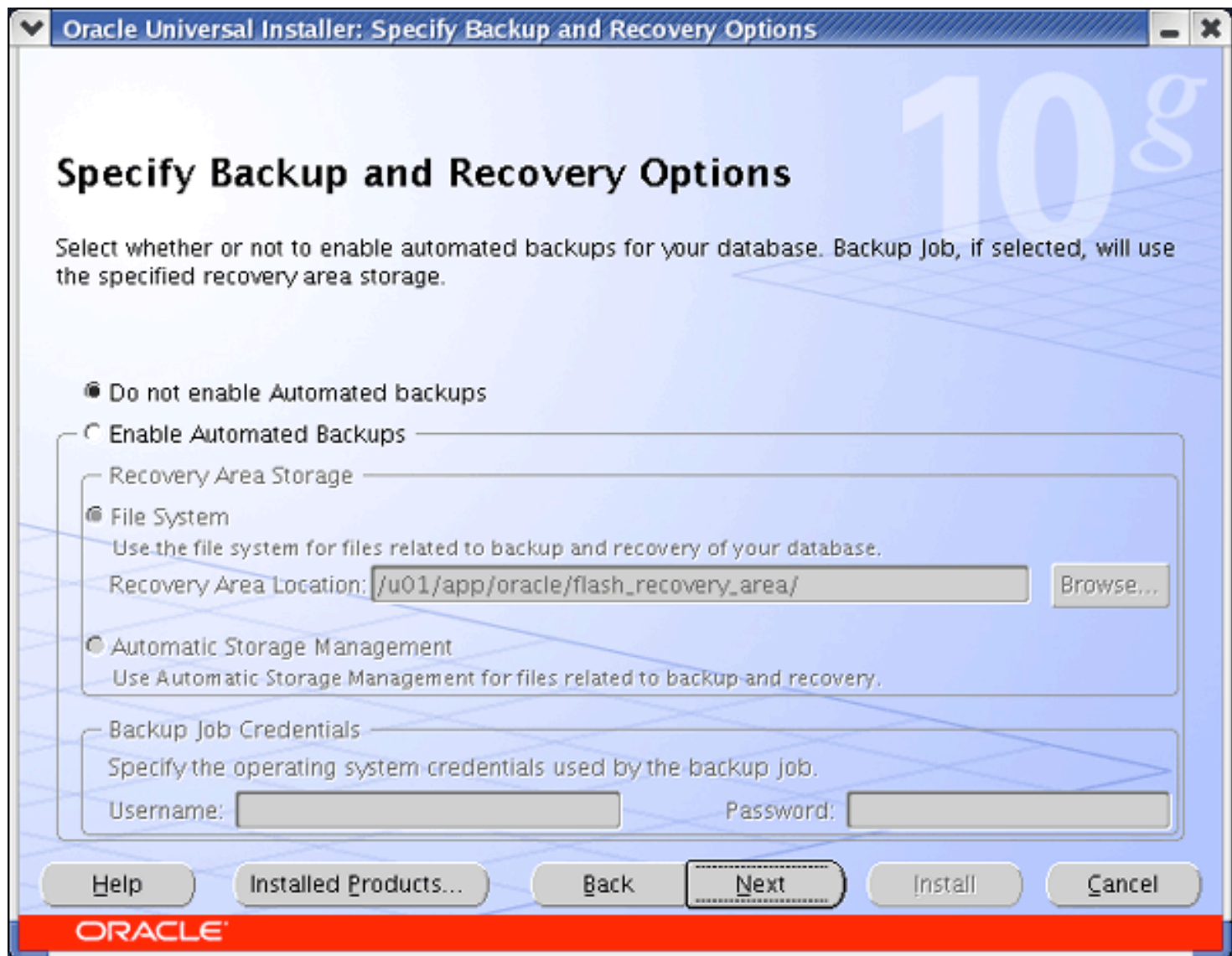


Specify the Database file location as **/u01/app/oracle/oradata** and click **Next** .

13.

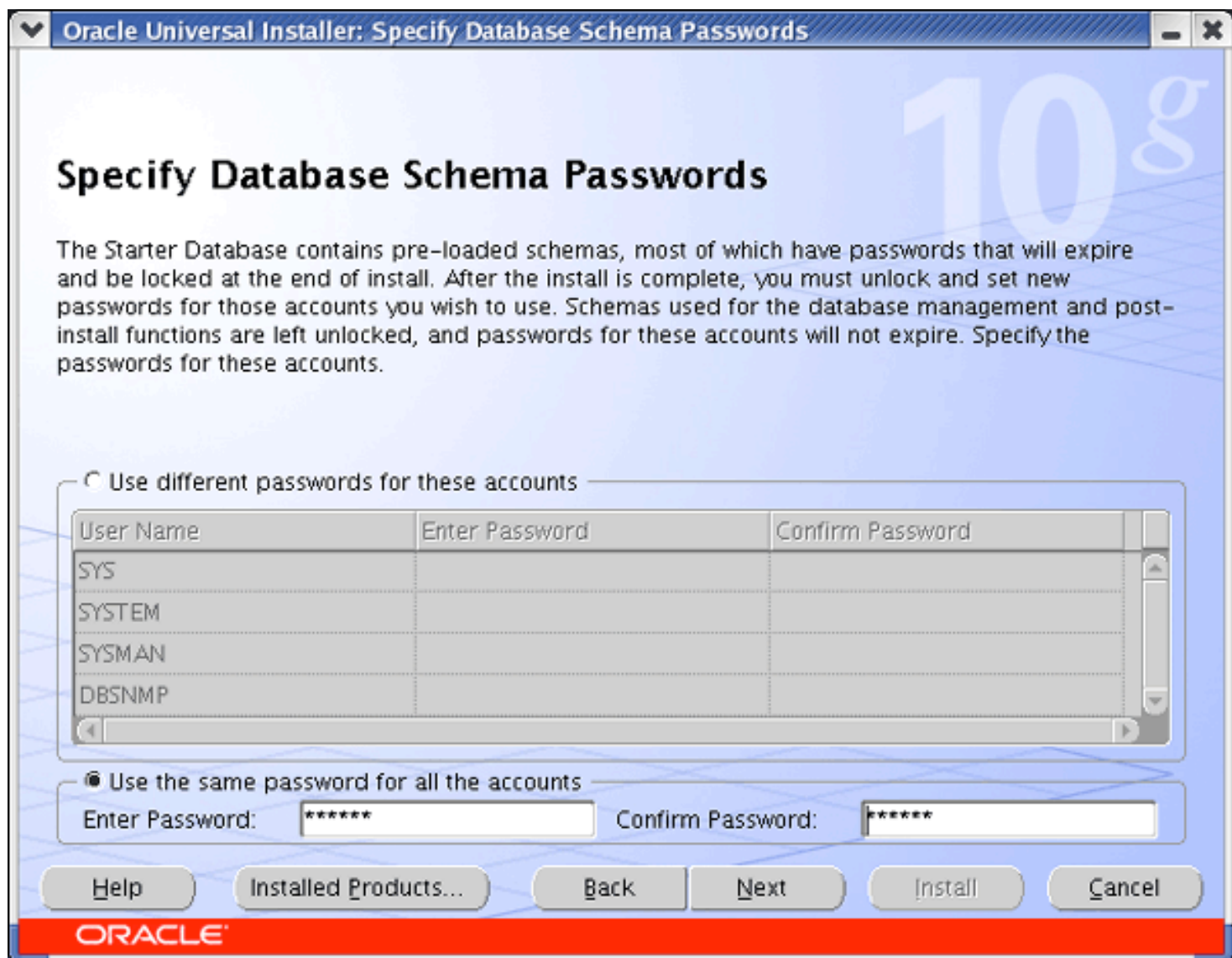


14. At the Backup and Recovery Options screen, you do not want to enable automated backups, at this time. Accept the default and click **Next**.



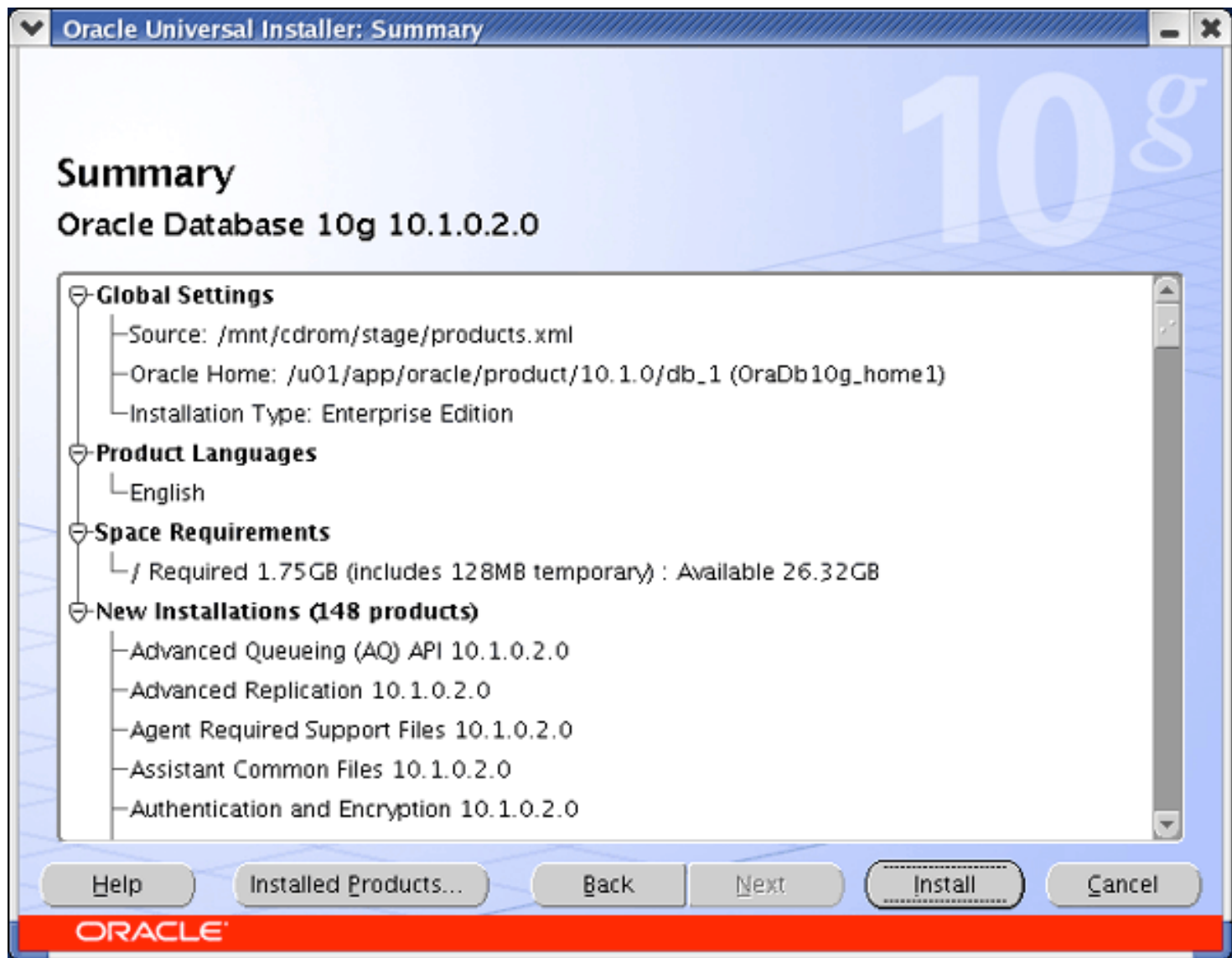
Enter a password and confirm password for all accounts and click **Next** .

15.



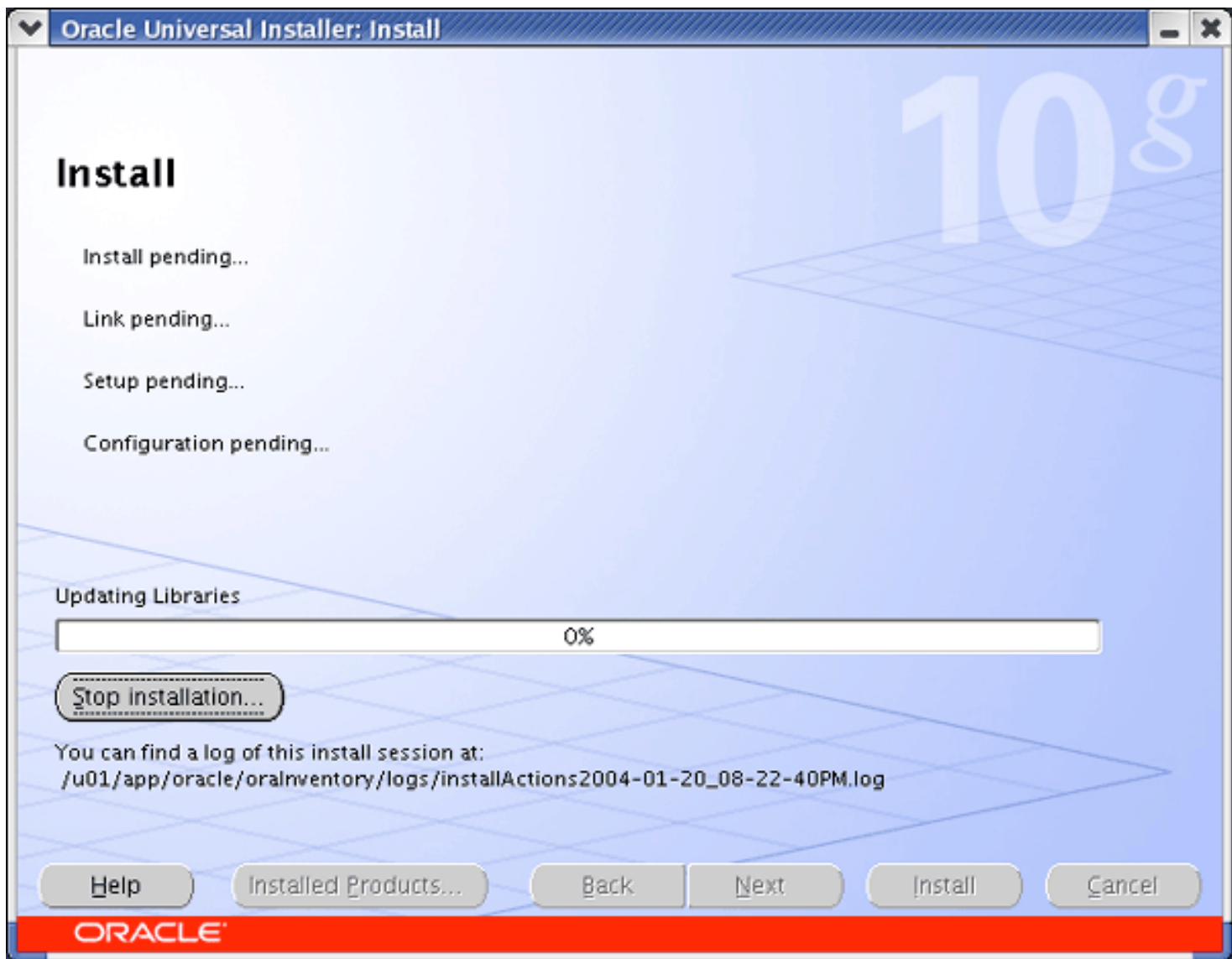
At the Summary screen, review what will be installed and click **Install**.

16.



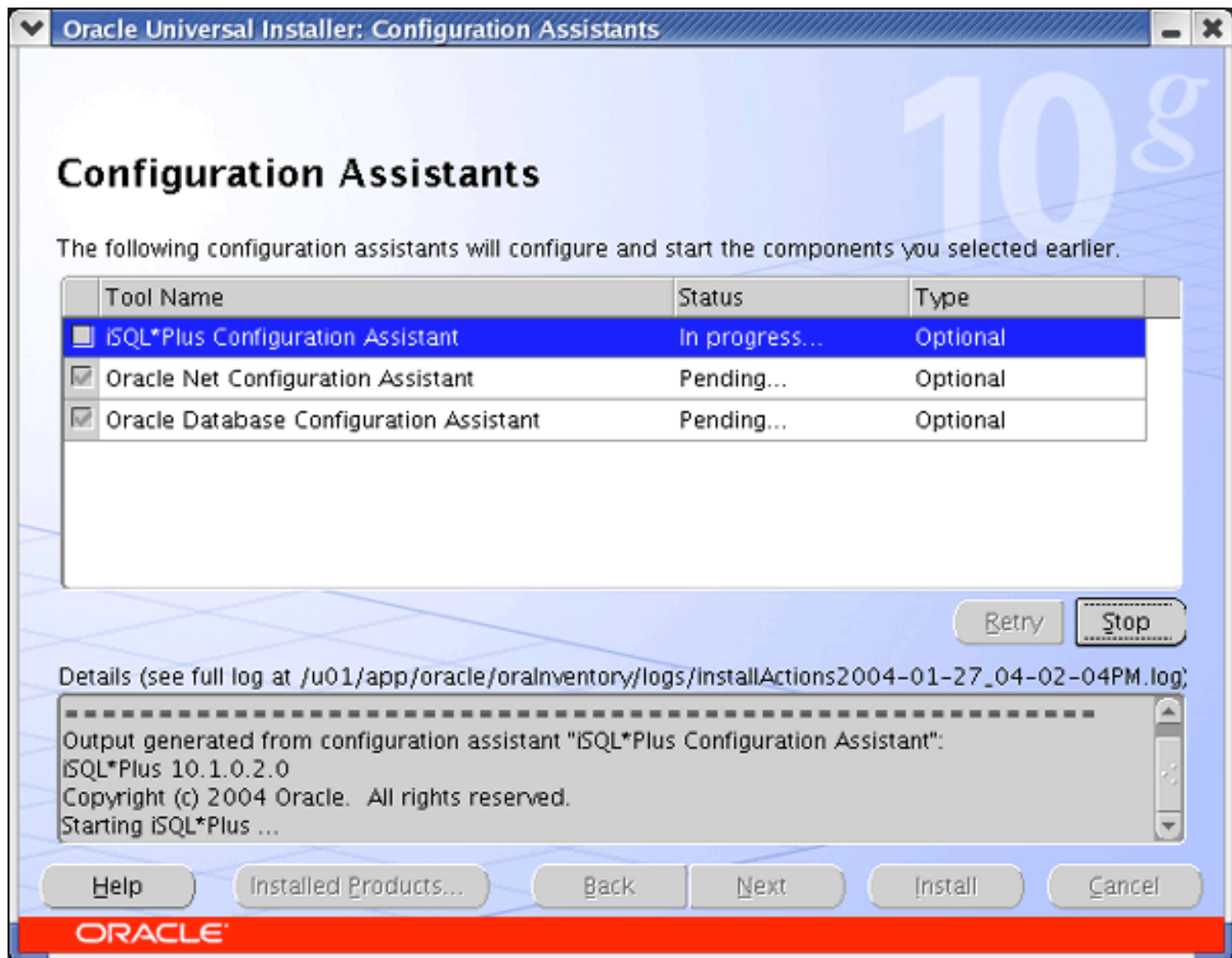
You will see the progress window.

17.



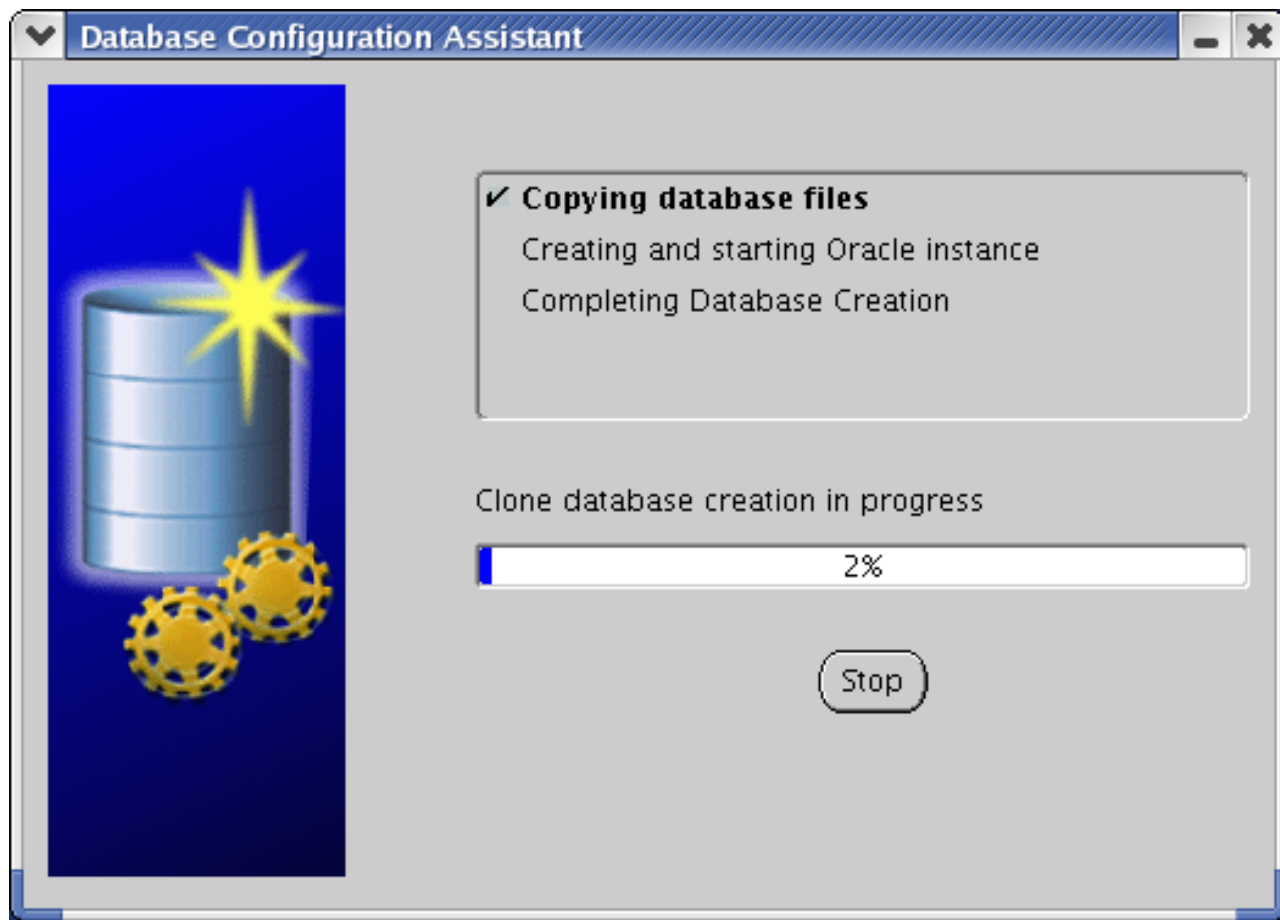
The Configuration Assistants Window will appear.

18.



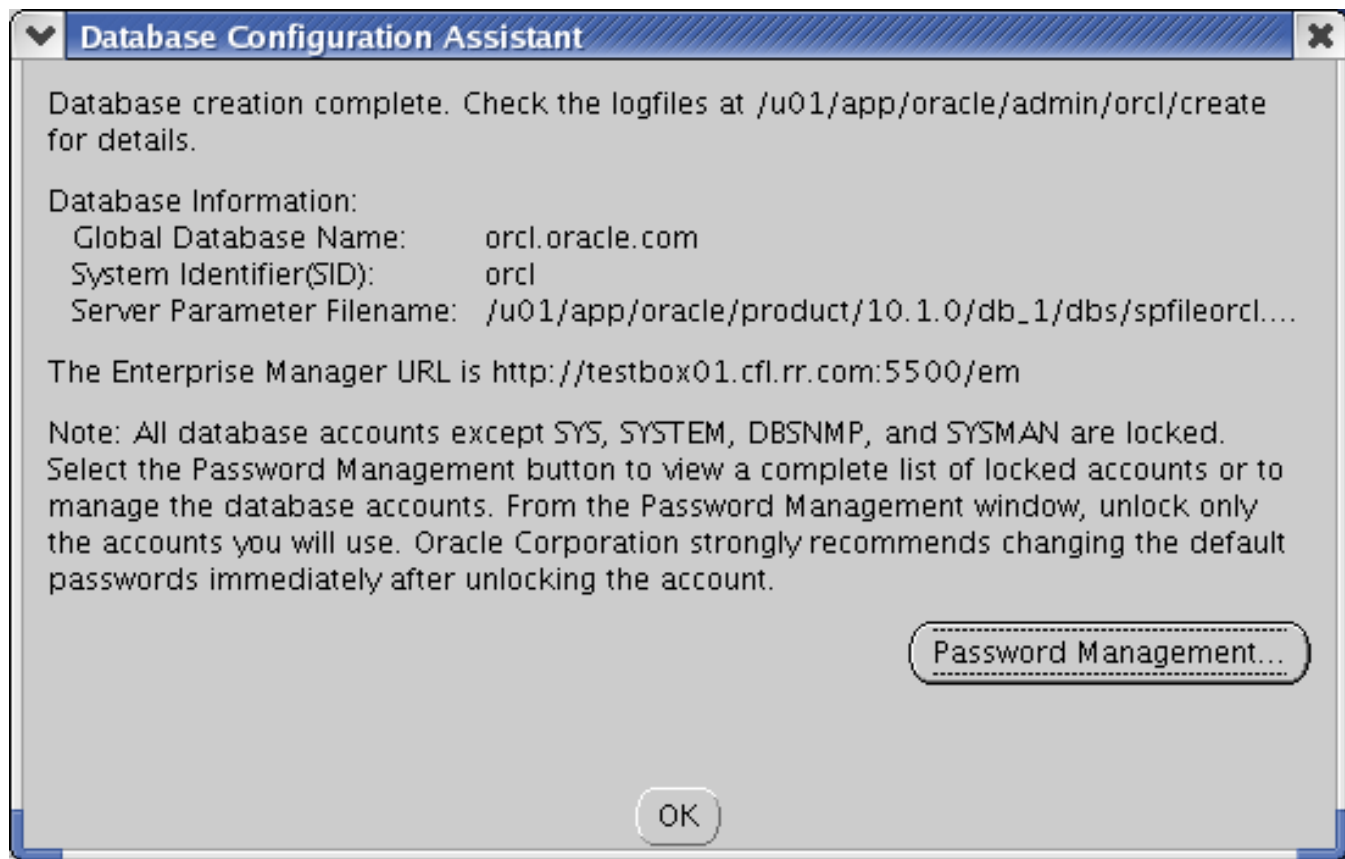
Your database is now being created.

19.



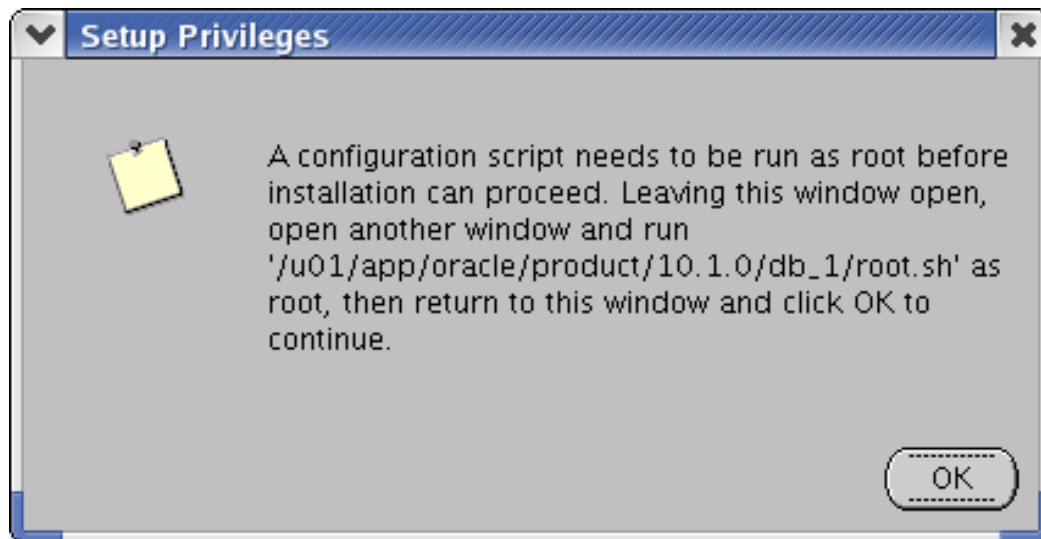
Once the database is created, click **OK** .

20.



When the Setup Privileges window appears, open a new terminal window.

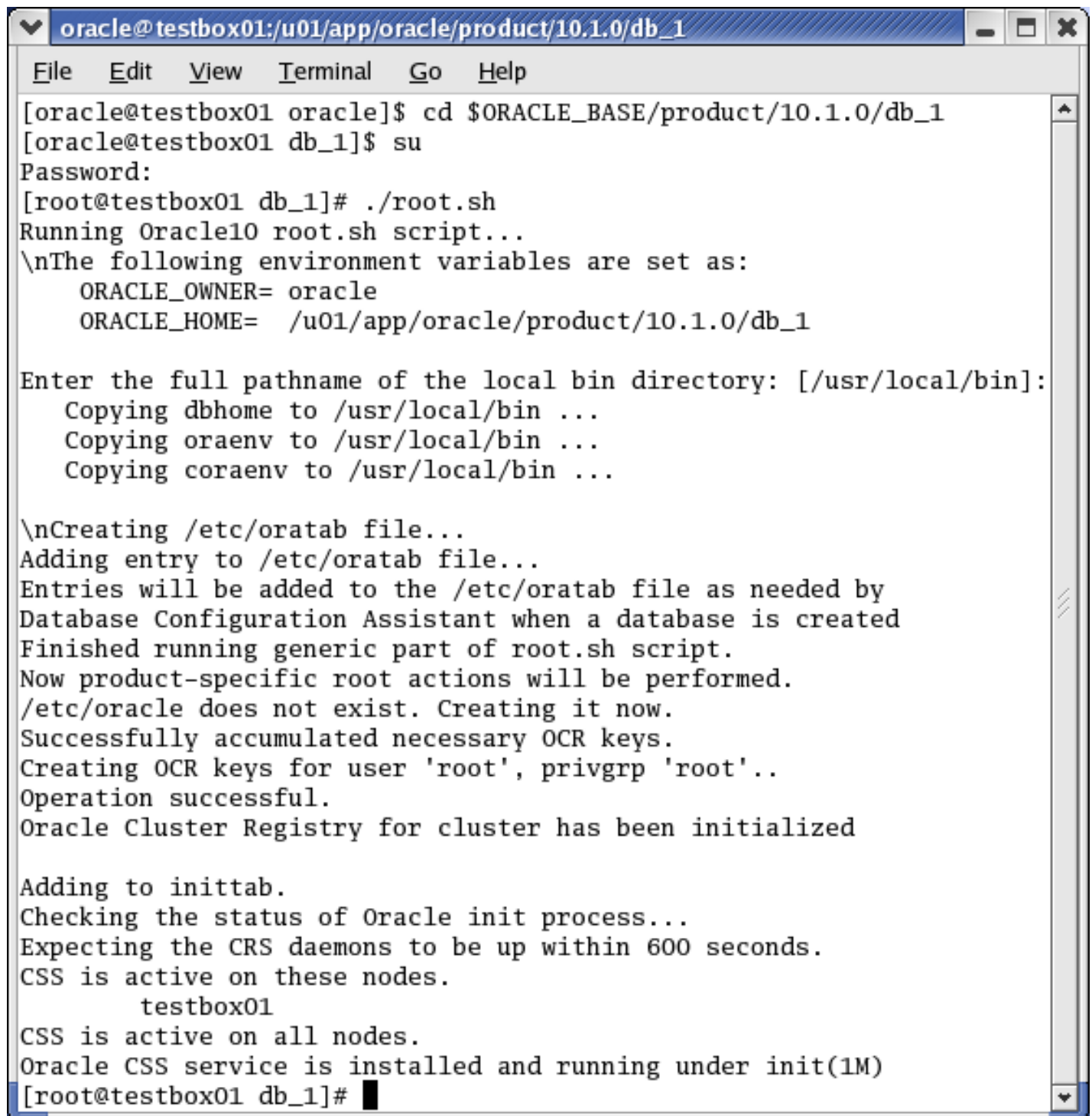
21.



You need to execute `root.sh` as the `root` user. Open a terminal window and enter the following commands:

22.

```
cd $ORACLE_BASE/product/10.1.0/db_1
su
<rootpassword>
./root.sh
exit
exit
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'oracle@testbox01:/u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/db_1'. The user 'oracle' navigates to the directory '\$ORACLE_BASE/product/10.1.0/db_1' and switches to the 'root' user using 'su'. After entering the root password, the user runs './root.sh'. The script outputs the following information:

```
[oracle@testbox01 oracle]$ cd $ORACLE_BASE/product/10.1.0/db_1
[oracle@testbox01 db_1]$ su
Password:
[root@testbox01 db_1]# ./root.sh
Running Oracle10 root.sh script...
\nThe following environment variables are set as:
    ORACLE_OWNER= oracle
    ORACLE_HOME=  /u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0/db_1

Enter the full pathname of the local bin directory: [/usr/local/bin]:
    Copying dbhome to /usr/local/bin ...
    Copying oraenv to /usr/local/bin ...
    Copying coraenv to /usr/local/bin ...

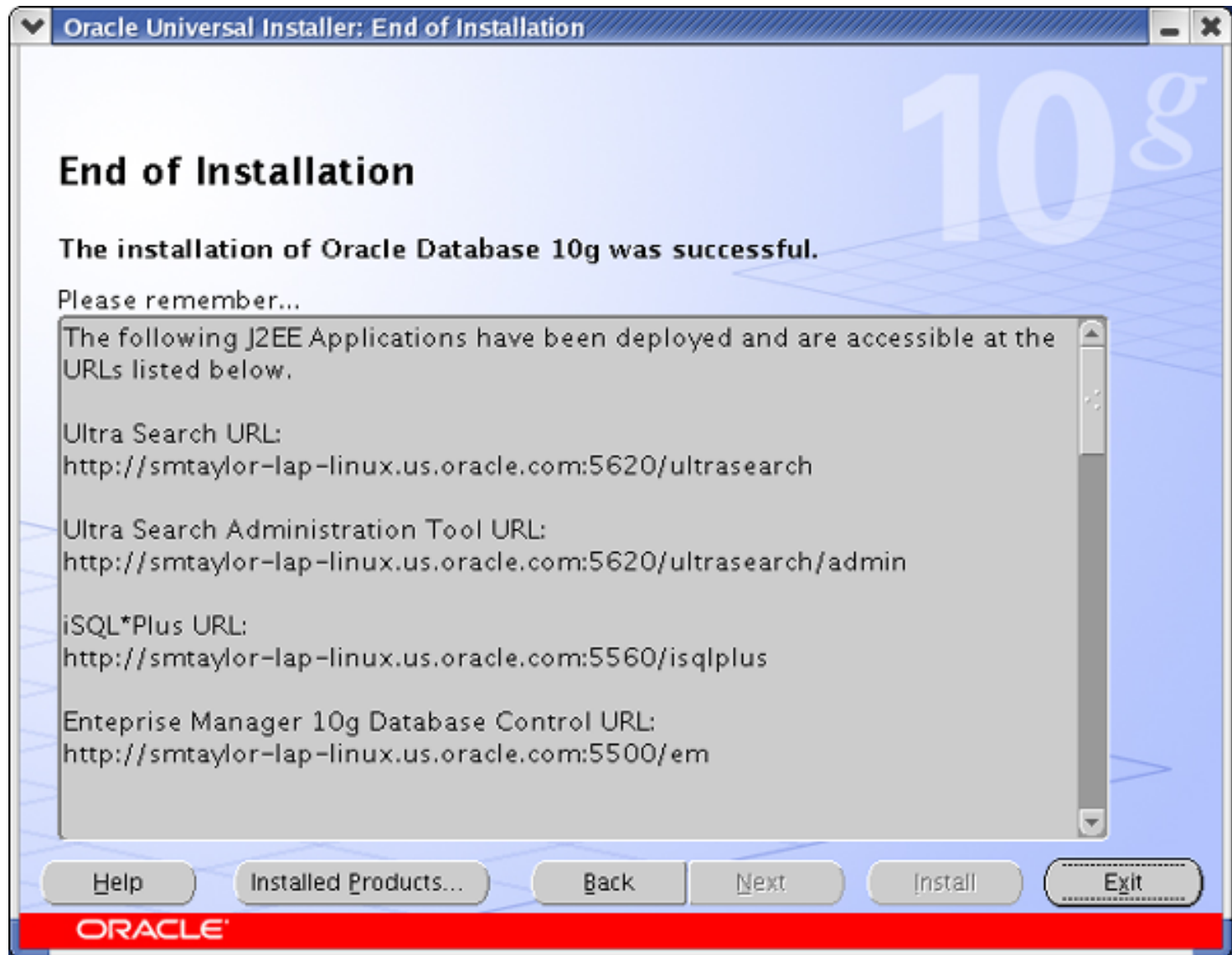
\nCreating /etc/oratab file...
Adding entry to /etc/oratab file...
Entries will be added to the /etc/oratab file as needed by
Database Configuration Assistant when a database is created
Finished running generic part of root.sh script.
Now product-specific root actions will be performed.
/etc/oracle does not exist. Creating it now.
Successfully accumulated necessary OCR keys.
Creating OCR keys for user 'root', privgrp 'root'..
Operation successful.
Oracle Cluster Registry for cluster has been initialized

Adding to inittab.
Checking the status of Oracle init process...
Expecting the CRS daemons to be up within 600 seconds.
CSS is active on these nodes.
    testbox01
CSS is active on all nodes.
Oracle CSS service is installed and running under init(1M)
[root@testbox01 db_1]#
```

```
[root@testbox01 db_1]#
```

23.

End of installation summary. The ports shown in the summary can be found in `$ORACLE_BASE/product/10.1.0/db_1/portlist.ini`. Click **OK**.



Click **Yes** to exit.

24.

