

# Oracle 11g Installation

Diese Anleitung wurde für CentOS 5 geschrieben und getestet. Sie sollte aber auf andere Systeme übertragbar sein.

- Anforderungen: mind. 1GB MEM, Swap mind. 1,5\*MEM, mind. 4GB HDD rein für die Grundinstallation, kein DHCP.
- System für die Installation vorbereiten (als root ausführen)

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
yum -y install gcc binutils make libaio compat-libstdc++-296 compat-libstdc++-33 libaio-devel sysstat  
unixODBC unixODBC-devel
```

```
groupadd -g 1000 oracle
```

```
groupadd -g 1001 oinstall
```

```
groupadd -g 1002 dba
```

```
useradd -u 1000 -p oracle -g oinstall -G dba oracle
```

```
mkdir /oracle
```

```
mkdir /oracle/11g
```

```
chown -R oracle.oinstall /oracle
```

```
mkdir /osource
```

```
cat >> /etc/sysctl.conf << EOF
```

```
#Added for Oracle Installation
```

```
kernel.shmall = 2097152
```

```
kernel.shmmax = 2147483648
```

```
kernel.shmmni = 4096
```

```
kernel.sem = 250 32000 100 128
```

```
fs.file-max = 65536
```

```
net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range = 1024 65000
```

```
net.core.rmem_default = 4194304
```

```
net.core.wmem_default = 262144
```

```
net.core.rmem_max = 4194304
```

```
net.core.wmem_max = 262144
```

```
EOF
```

```
/sbin/sysctl -p
```

```
cat >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile << EOF
```

```
#Added for Oracle Installation
```

```
umask 022
```

```
ORACLE_BASE=/oracle
```

```
ORACLE_HOME=/oracle/11g
```

```
ORACLE_SID=orcl
```

```
export ORACLE_BASE ORACLE_HOME ORACLE_SID
```

```
PATH=/oracle/11g/bin:$PATH:.
```

```
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/jdk/jre/lib/i386:$ORACLE_HOME/jdk/jre/lib/i386/server:$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/lib:$ORACLE_HOME/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
```

```
export PATH LD_LIBRARY_PATH
```

```
# koennte Probleme machen
```

```
export NLS_LANG=american;
```

```
export NLS_DATE_FORMAT='DD.MM.YYYY HH24:MI:SS';
```

```
EOF
```

```
passwd oracle
```

```
Oracle Init-Script (Datenbank vorher in /etc/oratab aktivieren)
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# chkconfig: 345 99 10
```

```
# description: Startup Script for Oracle Databases
```

```
# /etc/init.d/oracle
```

```
export ORACLE_HOME=/oracle/11g
```

```
export PATH=$PATH:$ORACLE_HOME/bin
```

```
case "$1" in
```

```
start)
```

```
    su - oracle -c "$ORACLE_HOME/bin/dbstart $ORACLE_HOME"
```

```
    touch /var/lock/oracle
```

```
    echo "OK"
```

```
;;
```

```
stop)
```

```
    echo -n "Shutdown Oracle: "
```

```
    su - oracle -c "$ORACLE_HOME/bin/dbshut $ORACLE_HOME"
```

```
    rm -f /var/lock/oracle
```

```
    echo "OK"
```

```
;;
```

```
*)  
echo "Usage: 'basename $0' start|stop"  
exit 1  
esac  
  
exit 0
```

wichtige URLs nach der Installation:

```
iSQL*Plus URL:  
http://<domain.tld>:5560/isqlplus  
  
iSQL*Plus DBA URL:  
http://<domain.tld>:5560/isqlplus/dba  
  
Enterprise Manager 11g Database Control URL:  
http://<domain.tld>:1158/em  
  
Database Control URL:  
http://<domain.tld>:5500/em
```

Jetzt sollte man die Installation noch absichern (in der mount-Phase):

- Archivelog einschalten (alter database archivelog;)
- Flashback einschalten (alter database flashback on;)
- Flashback Zeitraum einstellen (alter system set db\_flashback\_retention\_target = 4320;)
- Flashback Filegröße einstellen (alter system set db\_recovery\_file\_dest\_size=20G;)
- Redologs in verschiedene Verzeichnisse spiegeln
- Controlfiles an verschiedene Orte legen
- RMAN-Backup einrichten

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