Database software – 11.2.0.4

p13390677\_112040\_Linux-x86-64\_1of7.zip

p13390677\_112040\_Linux-x86-64\_2of7.zip

[Download Link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ip7Jnl0CX8C1bcMVV15UxLr04jpdUZTj)

***Oracle 11g Installation on CentOS7***

Testing purpose:

Oracle Virtual Box

OS= CentOS 7 Minimal

Hostname= labdb.example.com

Used 2 NICs

(1) Host Only Adapter IP= 192.168.56.126

(2) NAT for internet access IP= 10.0.3.15

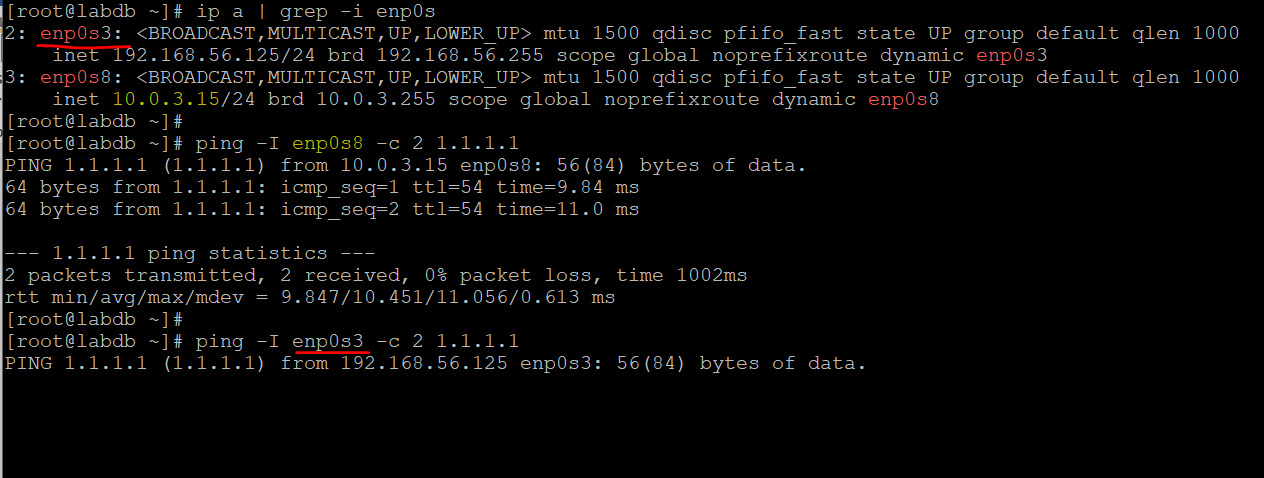
RAM=6GB

Disk= 30GB

Verifying ….

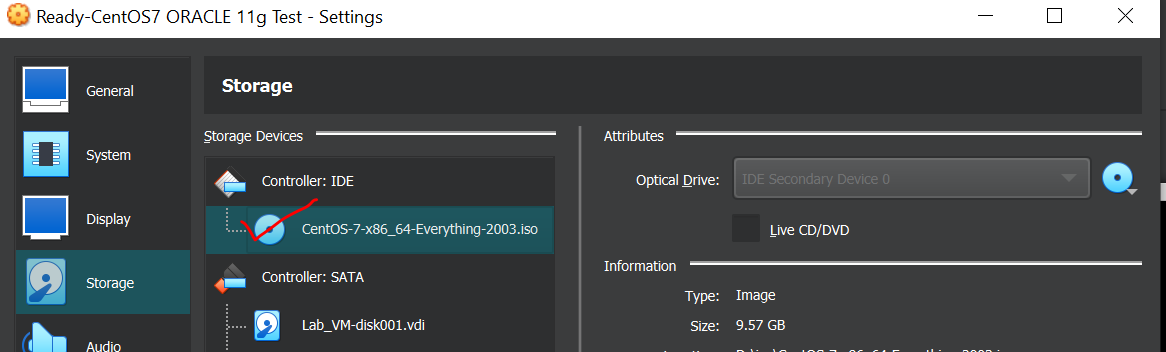
(1) Host Only Adapter IP= 192.168.56.126

(2) NAT for internet access IP= 10.0.3.15



**LOCAL REPO CREATE & UPDATE**

**CentOS 7 ISO need to be mounted on CentOS7 Minimal and Oracle Virtual Box Setting.**





CentOS 7 [Everything][x86\_64[1804][ISO]Download Link 9GB : <https://archive.org/details/CentOS7X8664Everything1804>



**Creating CentOS 7 Repo “ >> /etc/yum.repos.d/centos\_dvd.repo ”**

#echo "[centos-7-dvd] " >> /etc/yum.repos.d/centos\_dvd.repo

#echo "name = CentOS 7 DVD " >> /etc/yum.repos.d/centos\_dvd.repo

#echo "baseurl = file:///mnt " >> /etc/yum.repos.d/centos\_dvd.repo

#echo "enabled = 1 " >> /etc/yum.repos.d/centos\_dvd.repo

#echo "gpgcheck = 0 " >> /etc/yum.repos.d/centos\_dvd.repo

#yum update -y

INSTALLATION DEPENDENCIES FOR ORACLE DATABASE

#yum install binutils compat-libstdc++-33 compat-libstdc++-33.i686 gcc gcc-c++ glibc glibc.i686 glibc-devel glibc-devel.i686 ksh libgcc libgcc.i686 libstdc++ libstdc++.i686 libstdc++-devel libstdc++-devel.i686 libaio libaio.i686 libaio-devel libaio-devel.i686 libXext libXext.i686 libXtst libXtst.i686 libX11 libX11.i686 libXau libXau.i686 libxcb libxcb.i686 libXi libXi.i686 make sysstat unixODBC unixODBC-devel zlib-devel elfutils-libelf-devel -y

SELINUX SET TO ***PREMISSIVE*** MODE

#sed -i 's/ SELINUX= enforcing/ SELINUX=permissive/g' /etc/selinux/config

HOSTNAME

#hostnamectl set-hostname labdb.example.com

ADD HOSTS ENTRY UNDER “/etc/hosts”

#echo "127.0.0.1 labdb labdb.example.com localhost localhost.localdomain" >> /etc/hosts

#echo "192.168.56.125 labdb labdb.example.com" >> /etc/hosts

CREATE USER & GROUP FOR ORACLE

#/usr/sbin/groupadd -g 501 oinstall

#/usr/sbin/groupadd -g 502 dba

#/usr/sbin/groupadd -g 503 oper

#/usr/sbin/useradd -u 502 -g oinstall -G dba,oper oracle

#echo "oracle" |passwd --stdin oracle

SET KERNEL PARAMETER FOR ORACLE DATABASE INSTALLATION UNDER “/etc/sysctl.conf”

#echo "kernel.shmmni = 4096" >> /etc/sysctl.conf

#echo "kernel.shmmax = 4398046511104" >> /etc/sysctl.conf

#echo "kernel.shmall = 1073741824" >> /etc/sysctl.conf

#echo "kernel.sem = 250 32000 100 128" >> /etc/sysctl.conf

#echo "fs.aio-max-nr = 1048576" >> /etc/sysctl.conf

#echo "fs.file-max = 6815744" >> /etc/sysctl.conf

#echo "net.ipv4.ip\_local\_port\_range = 9000 65500" >> /etc/sysctl.conf

#echo "net.core.rmem\_default = 262144" >> /etc/sysctl.conf

#echo "net.core.rmem\_max = 4194304" >> /etc/sysctl.conf

#echo "net.core.wmem\_default = 262144" >> /etc/sysctl.conf

#echo "net.core.wmem\_max = 1048586" >> /etc/sysctl.conf

#/sbin/sysctl -p

SET USER LIMITATION FOR ORACLE DATABASE INSTALLATION UNDER “/etc/security/limits.conf”

echo "oracle soft nproc 131072" >> /etc/security/limits.conf

echo "oracle hard nproc 131072" >> /etc/security/limits.conf

echo "oracle soft nofile 131072" >> /etc/security/limits.conf

echo "oracle hard nofile 131072" >> /etc/security/limits.conf

echo "oracle soft core unlimited" >> /etc/security/limits.conf

echo "oracle hard core unlimited" >> /etc/security/limits.conf

echo "oracle soft memlock 50000000" >> /etc/security/limits.conf

echo "oracle hard memlock 50000000" >> /etc/security/limits.conf

CREATE DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

#mkdir -p /ora01/app

#chown oracle:oinstall /ora01/app

#chmod -R 775 /ora01/app

CREATE ORACLE\_BASE DIRECTORY FOR ORACLE DB

#mkdir -p /ora01/app/oracle

#chown oracle:oinstall /ora01/app/oracle

#chmod -R 775 /ora01/app/oracle

CREATE ORACLE\_HOME DIRECTORY FOR ORACLE DB

#mkdir -p /ora01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/db\_1

#chown oracle:oinstall -R /ora01/app/oracle

AFTER CREATING “oracle” USER, IT NEED TO MODIFY “/home/oracle/.bash\_profile”

*# Oracle Settings*

*export TMP=/tmp*

*export ORACLE\_HOSTNAME=****labdb.example.com***

*export ORACLE\_UNQNAME=****centlab11g***

*export ORACLE\_BASE=/ora01/app/oracle*

*export ORACLE\_HOME=$ORACLE\_BASE/product/11.2.0/db\_1*

*export ORACLE\_SID=****centlab11g***

*PATH=/usr/sbin:$PATH:$ORACLE\_HOME/bin*

*export LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH=$ORACLE\_HOME/lib:/lib:/usr/lib;*

*export CLASSPATH=$ORACLE\_HOME/jlib:$ORACLE\_HOME/rdbms/jlib;*

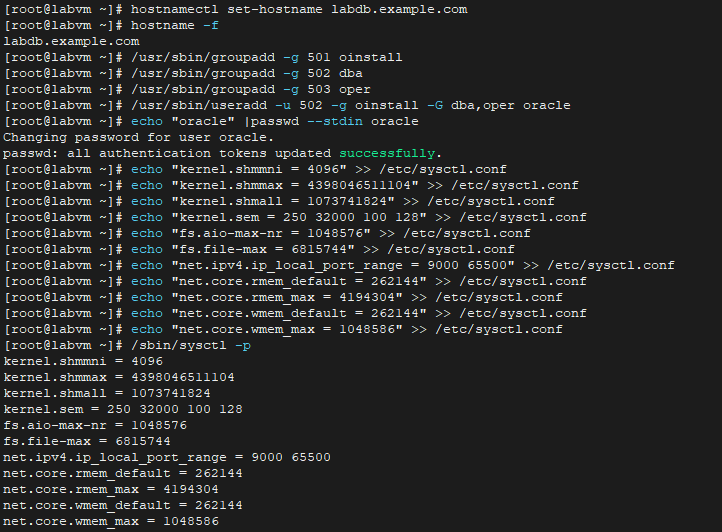
*alias cdob='cd $ORACLE\_BASE'*

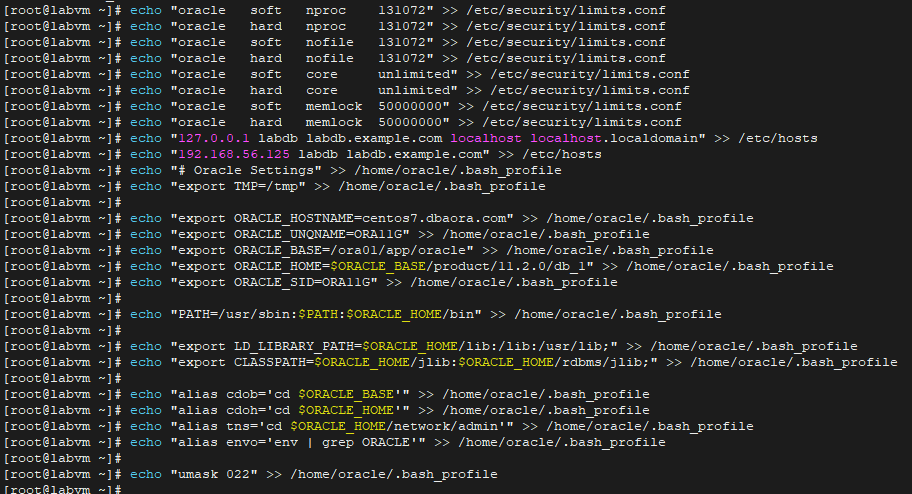
*alias cdoh='cd $ORACLE\_HOME'*

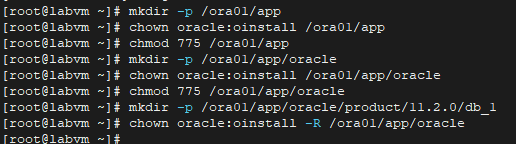
*alias tns='cd $ORACLE\_HOME/network/admin'*

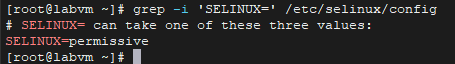
*alias envo='env | grep ORACLE'*

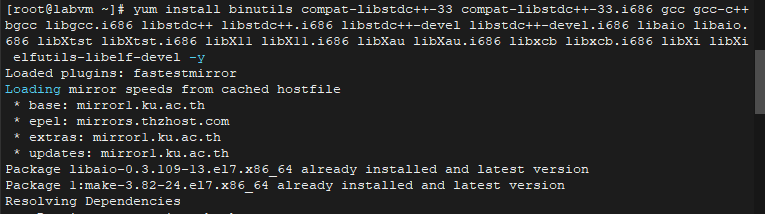
*umask 022*











**Perquisites are done !**

XXXXX=XXXXX=XXXXX= XXXXX=XXXXX=XXXXX= XXXXX=XXXXX=XXXXX= XXXXX=XXXXX=XXXXX

**ORACLE 11G INSTALLATION**

p13390677\_112040\_Linux-x86-64\_1of7.zip

p13390677\_112040\_Linux-x86-64\_2of7.zip

DOWNLOAD> <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ip7Jnl0CX8C1bcMVV15UxLr04jpdUZTj>

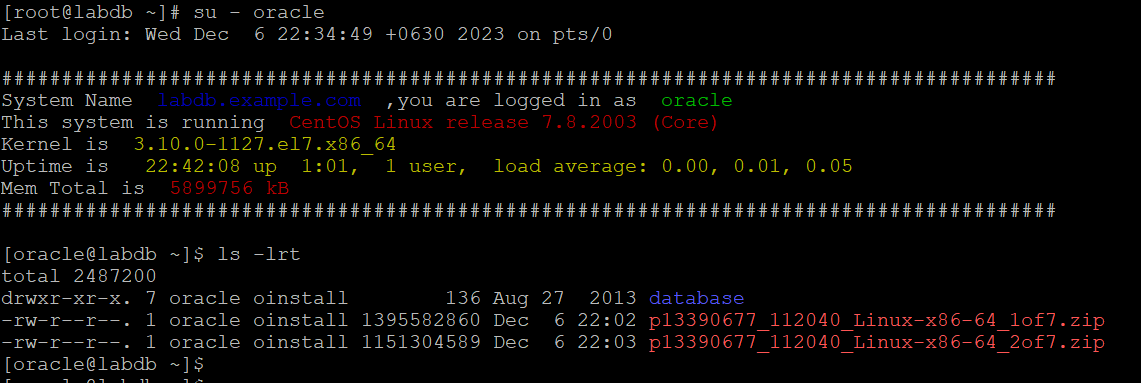
SWITCH USER TO “oracle” and unzip one by one

#su – oracle

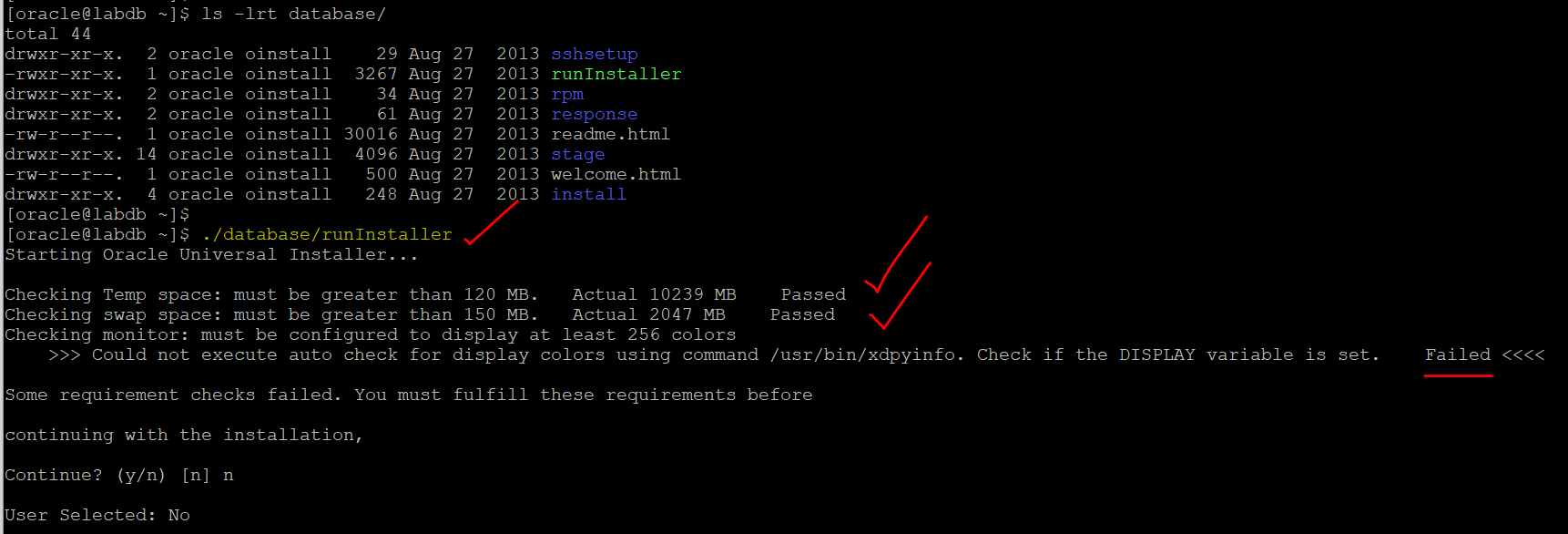
#unzip p13390677\_112040\_Linux-x86-64\_1of7.zip

#unzip p13390677\_112040\_Linux-x86-64\_2of7.zip

AFTER FINISHING UNZIP FOR BOTH FILES, WE CAN SEE “***database***” folder.



Then Start Installation Oracle 11g by running “ ./database/runInstaller ” but FAILED.



TO FIX

TO USE X11Forwarding FOR ORACLE INSTALLTION UI

#yum install xorg-x11\* -y

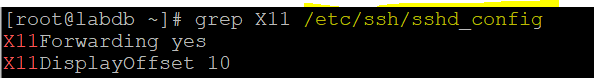
Mobaxterm Download

<https://mobaxterm.mobatek.net/download-home-edition.html>

CHECK “/etc/ssh/sshd\_config”

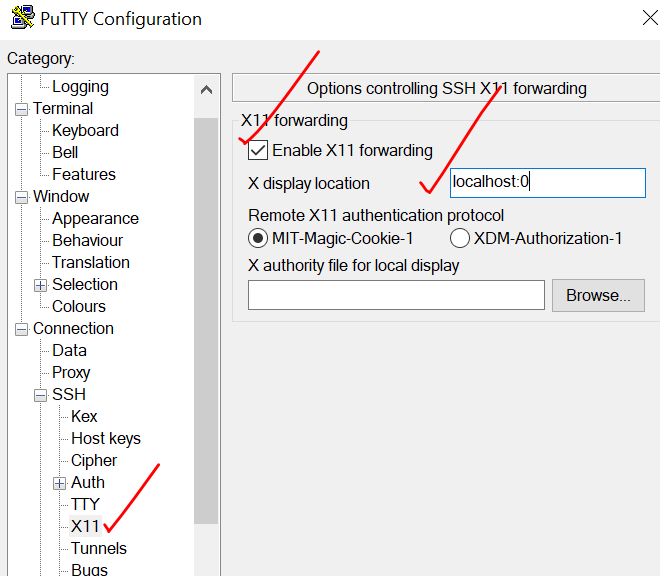
X11Forwarding yes

X11DisplayOffset 10

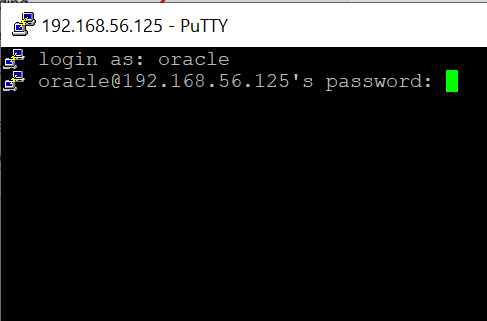


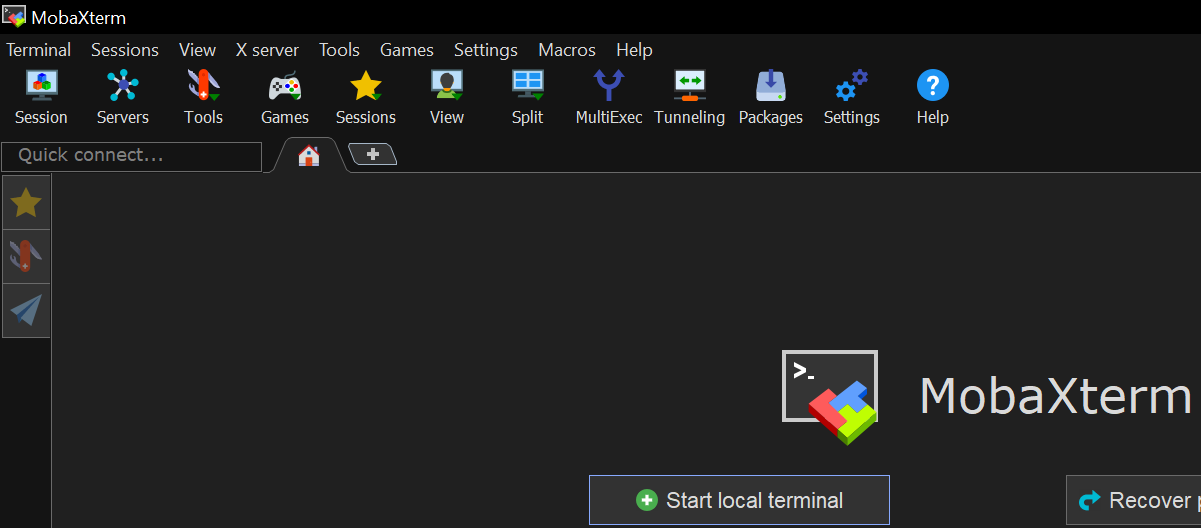
WE CAN USE: **PUTTY** or **Mobaxterm**

1. Using **PUTTY**

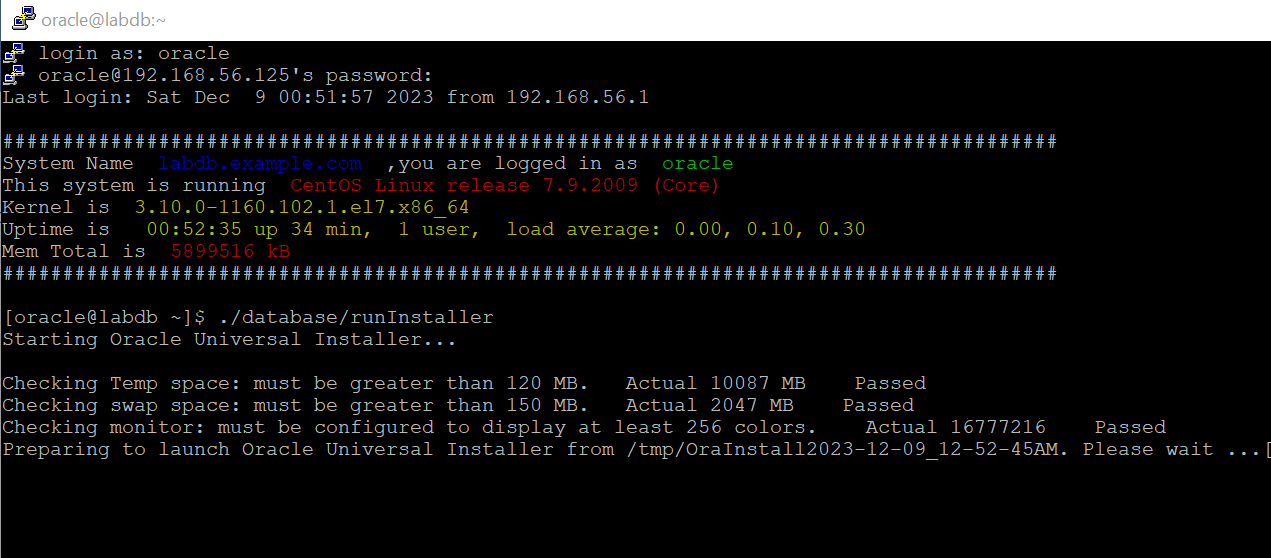


Login Again:

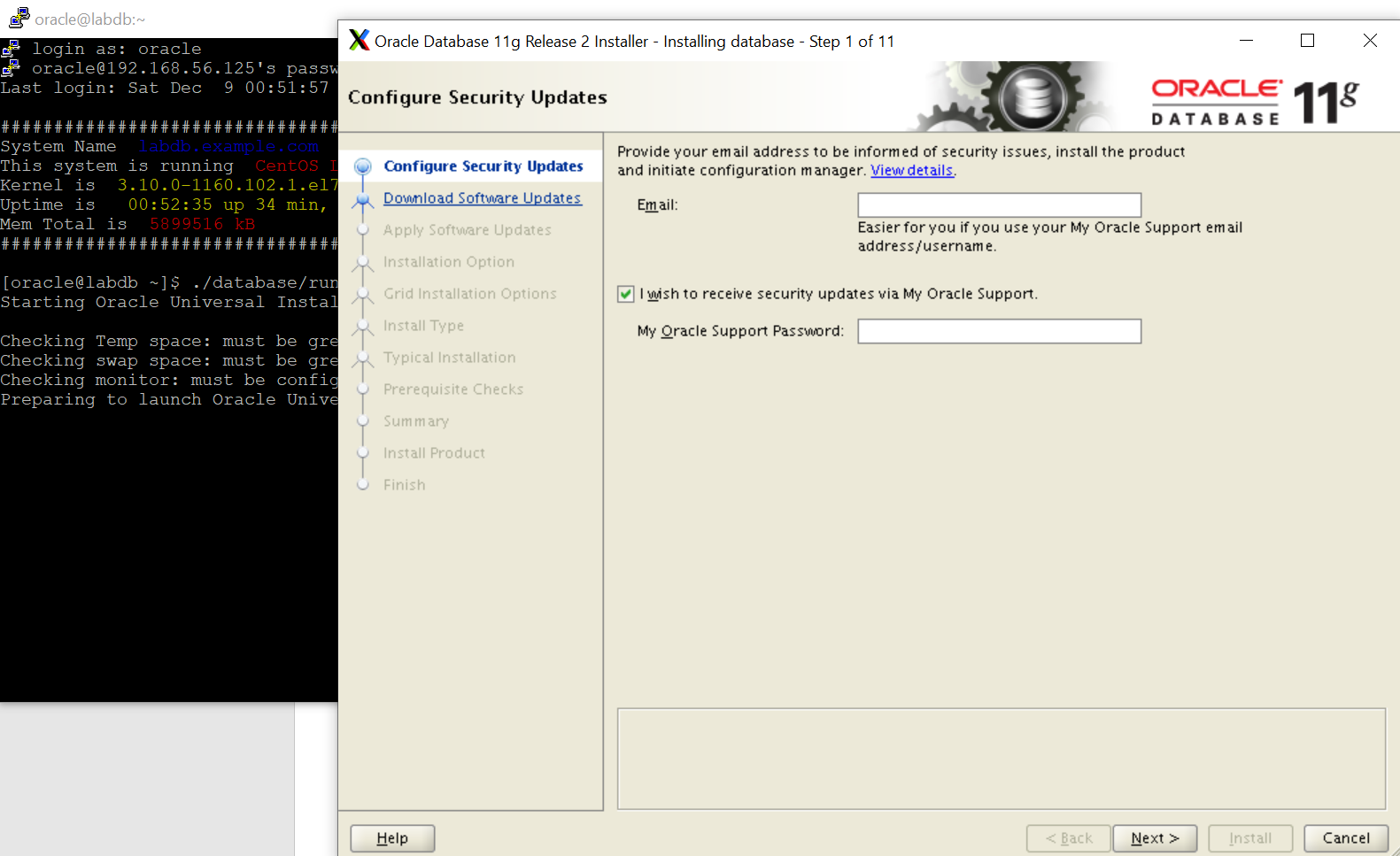


Just Opening **Mobaxterm** 

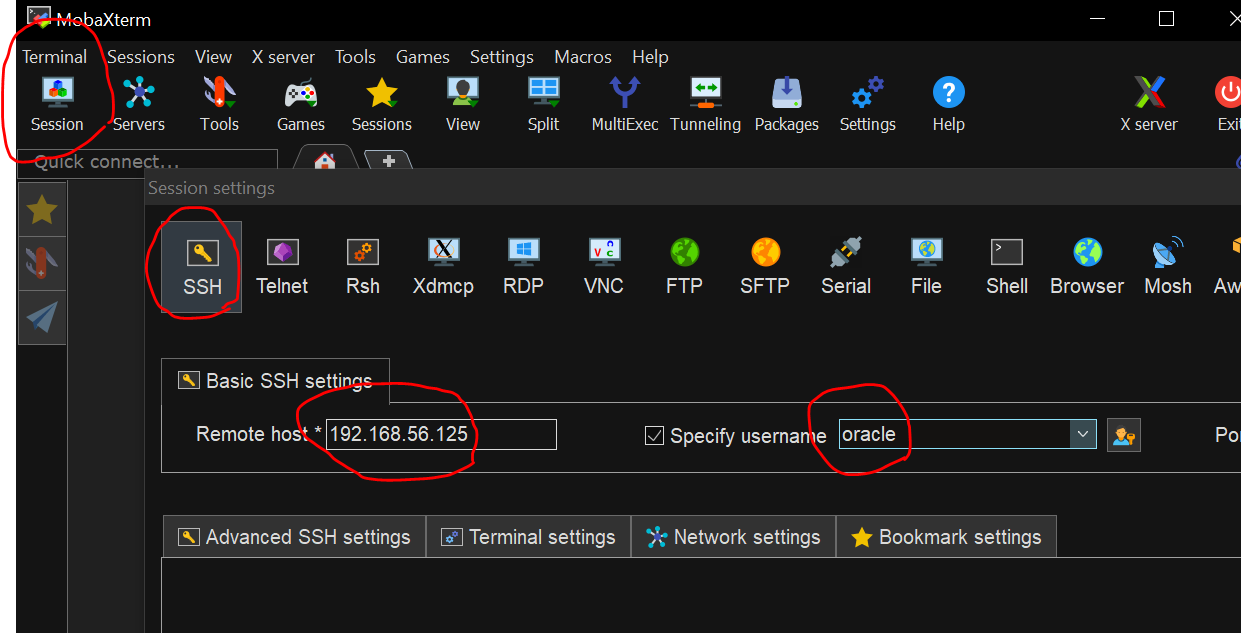
RUN in PUTTY

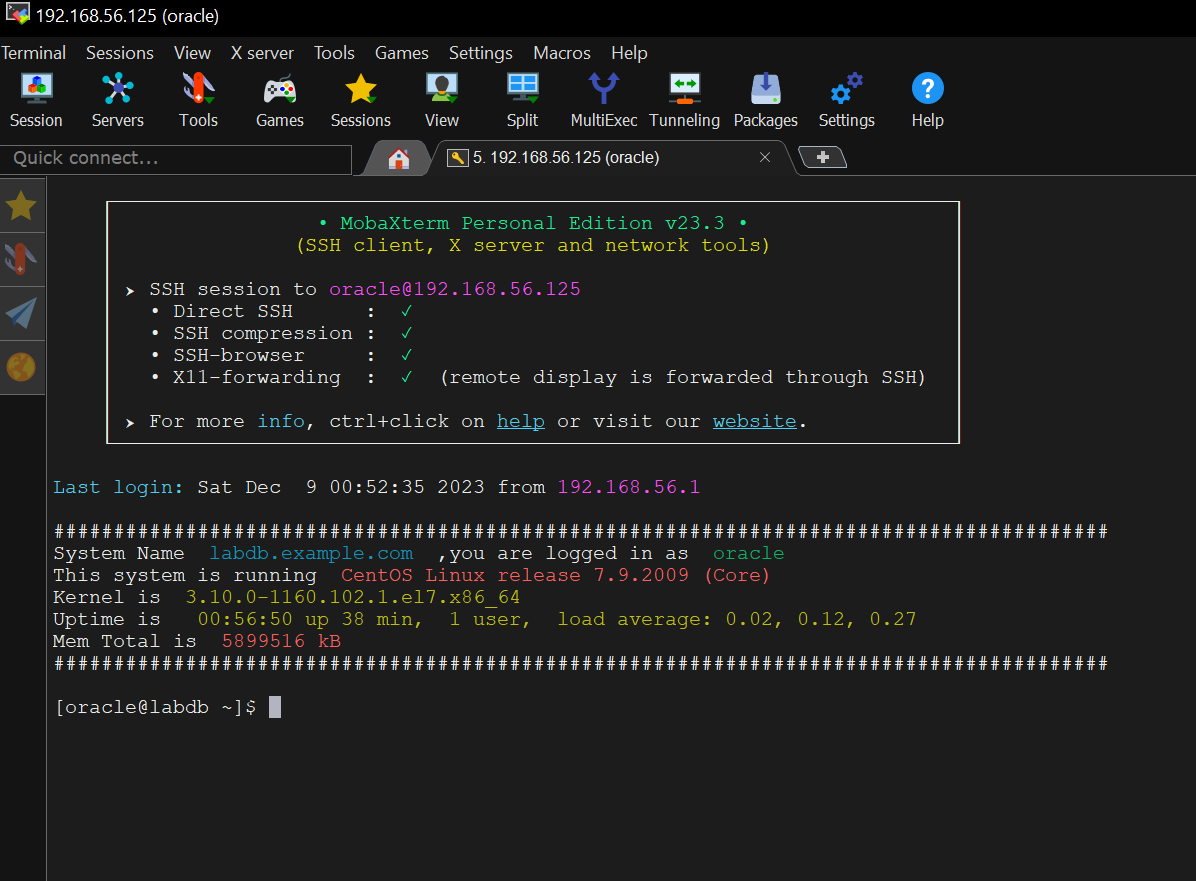


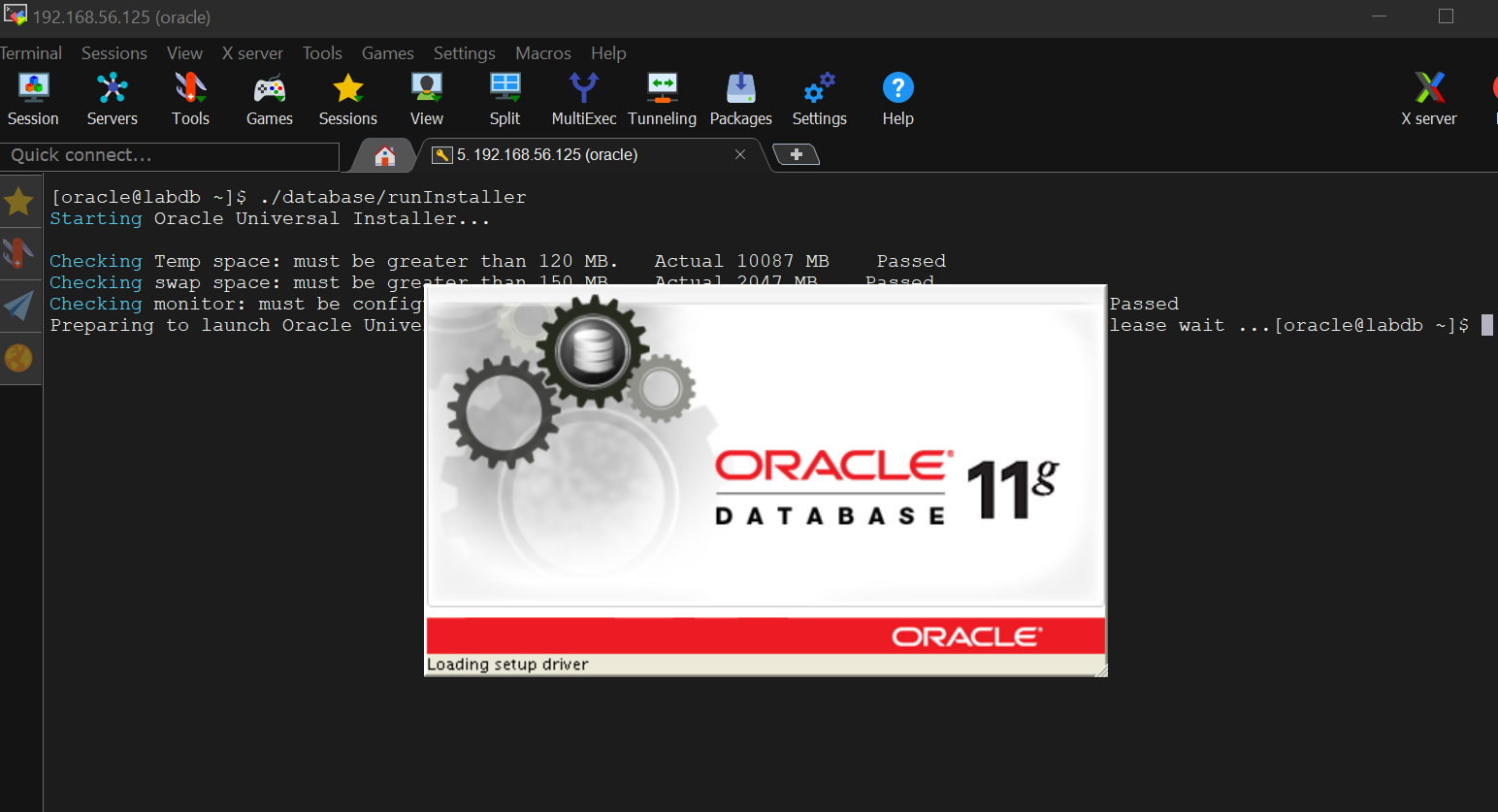
UI is coming up



1. Using **Mobaxterm**

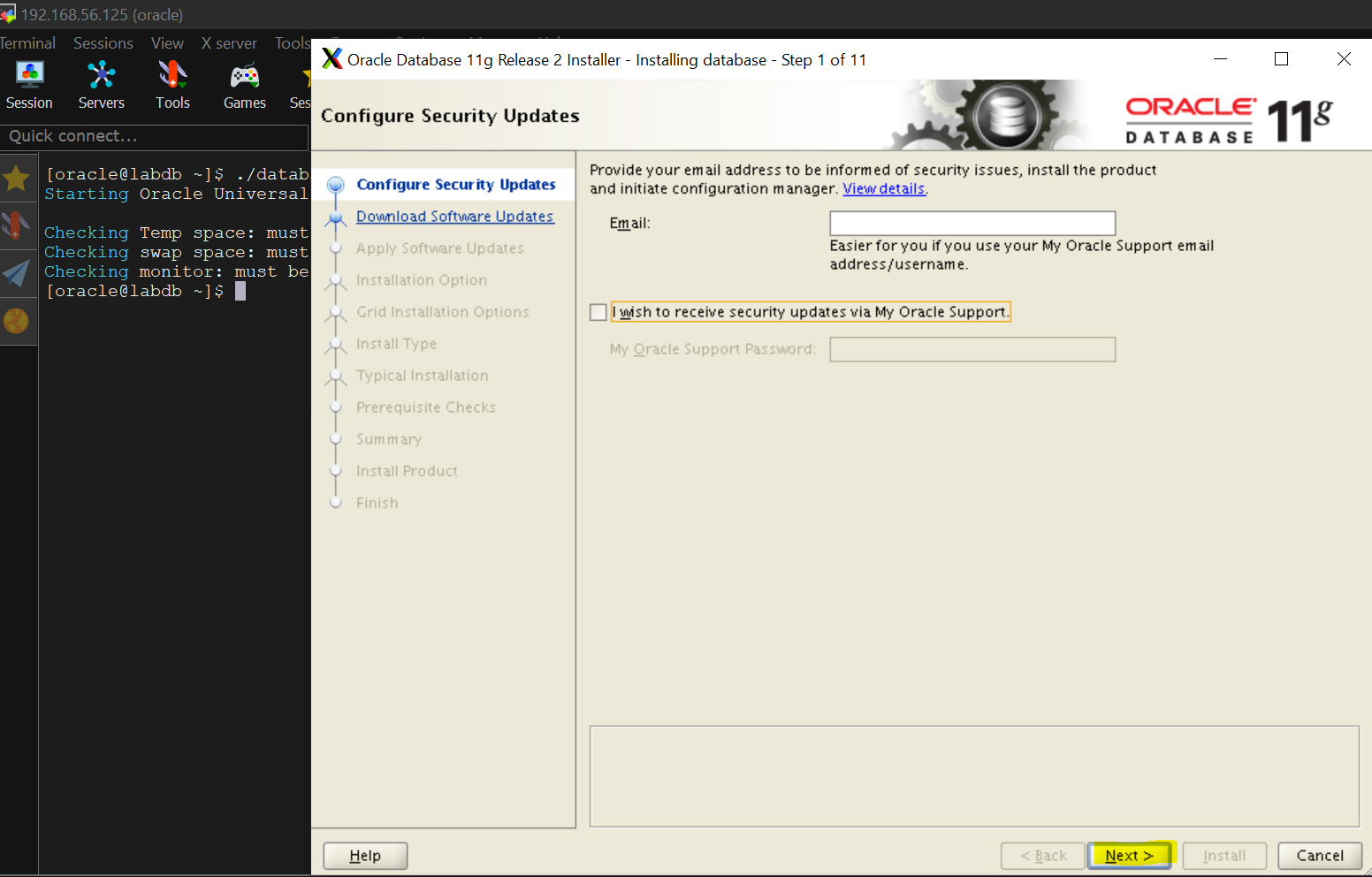
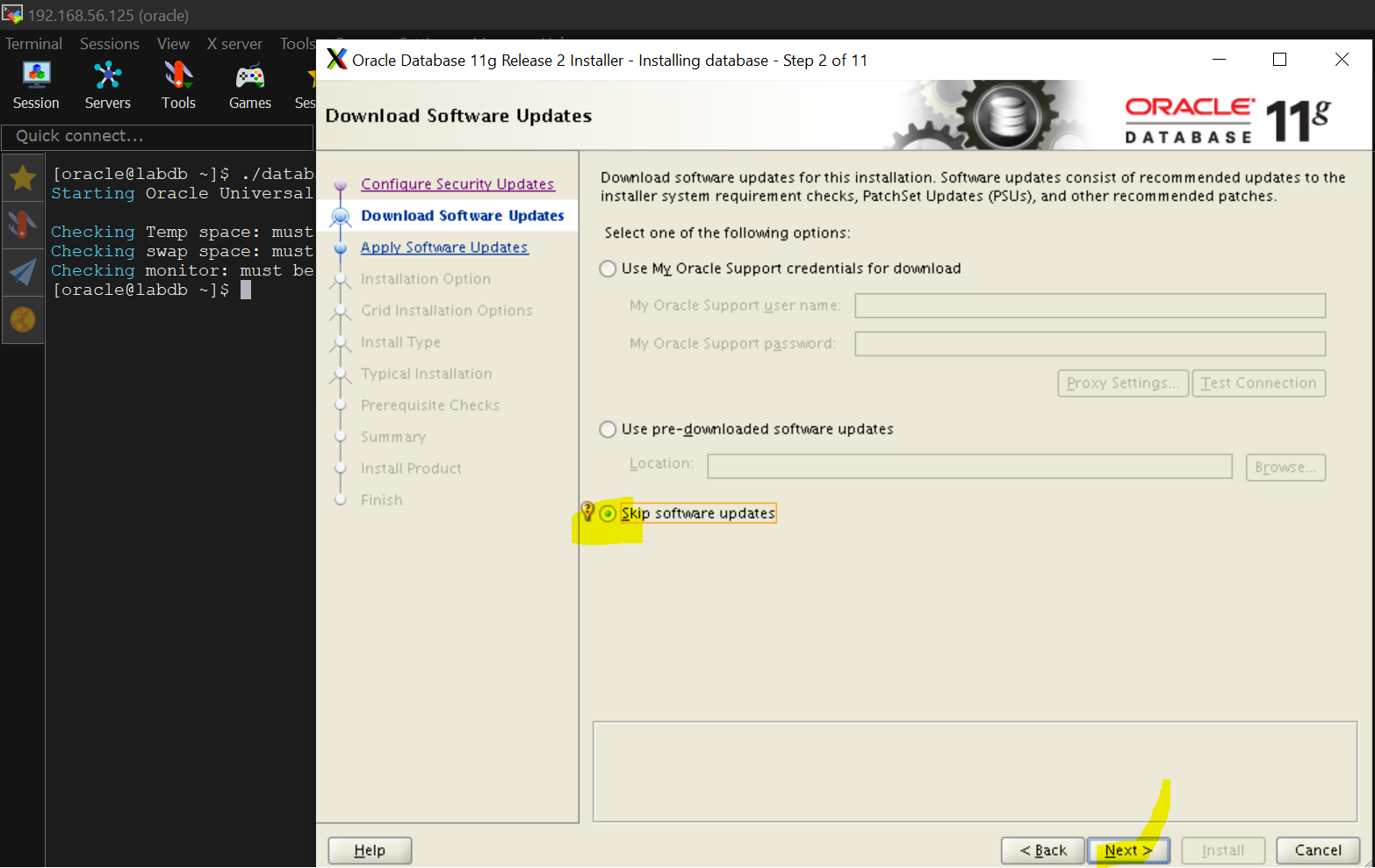
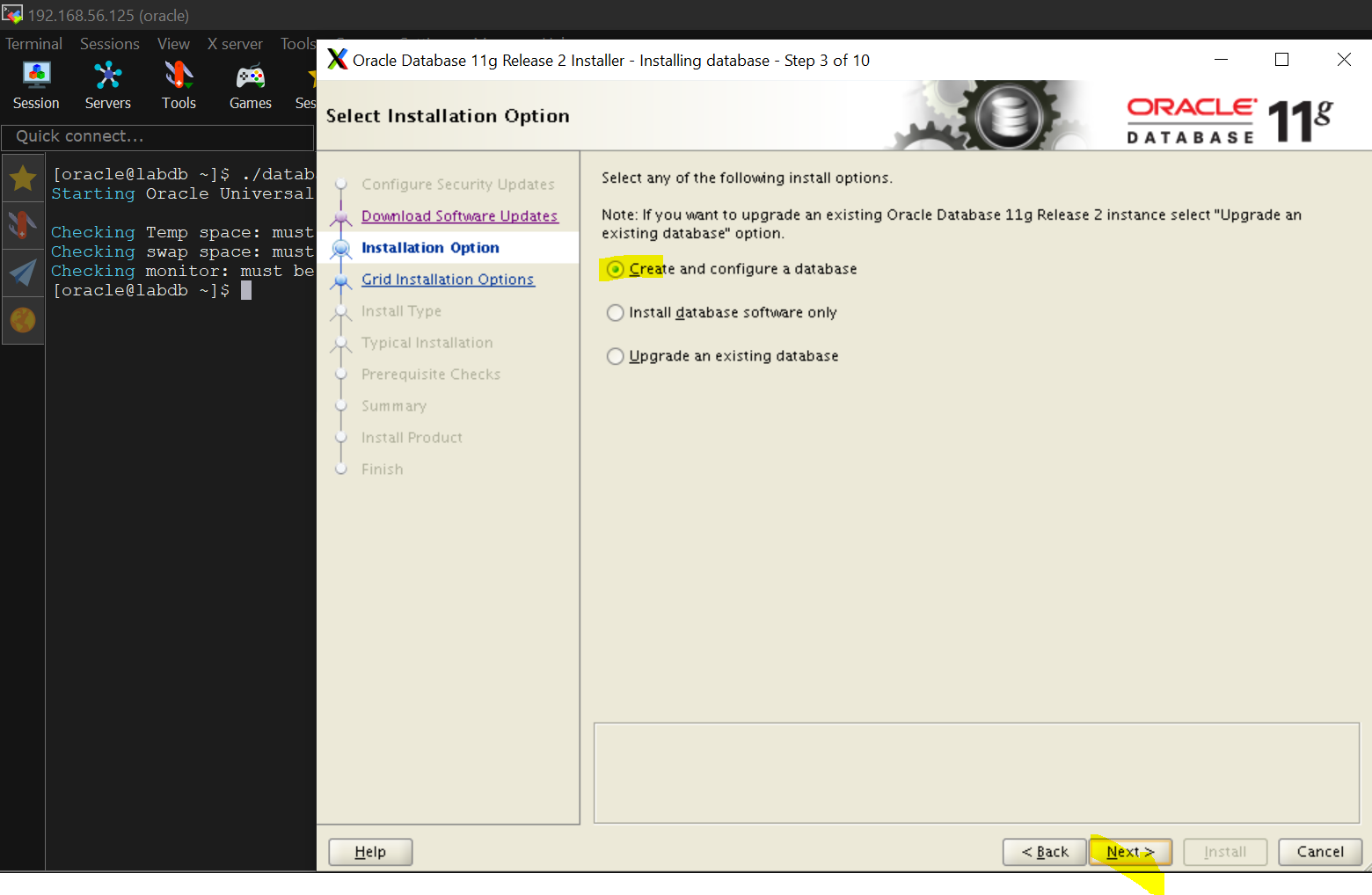
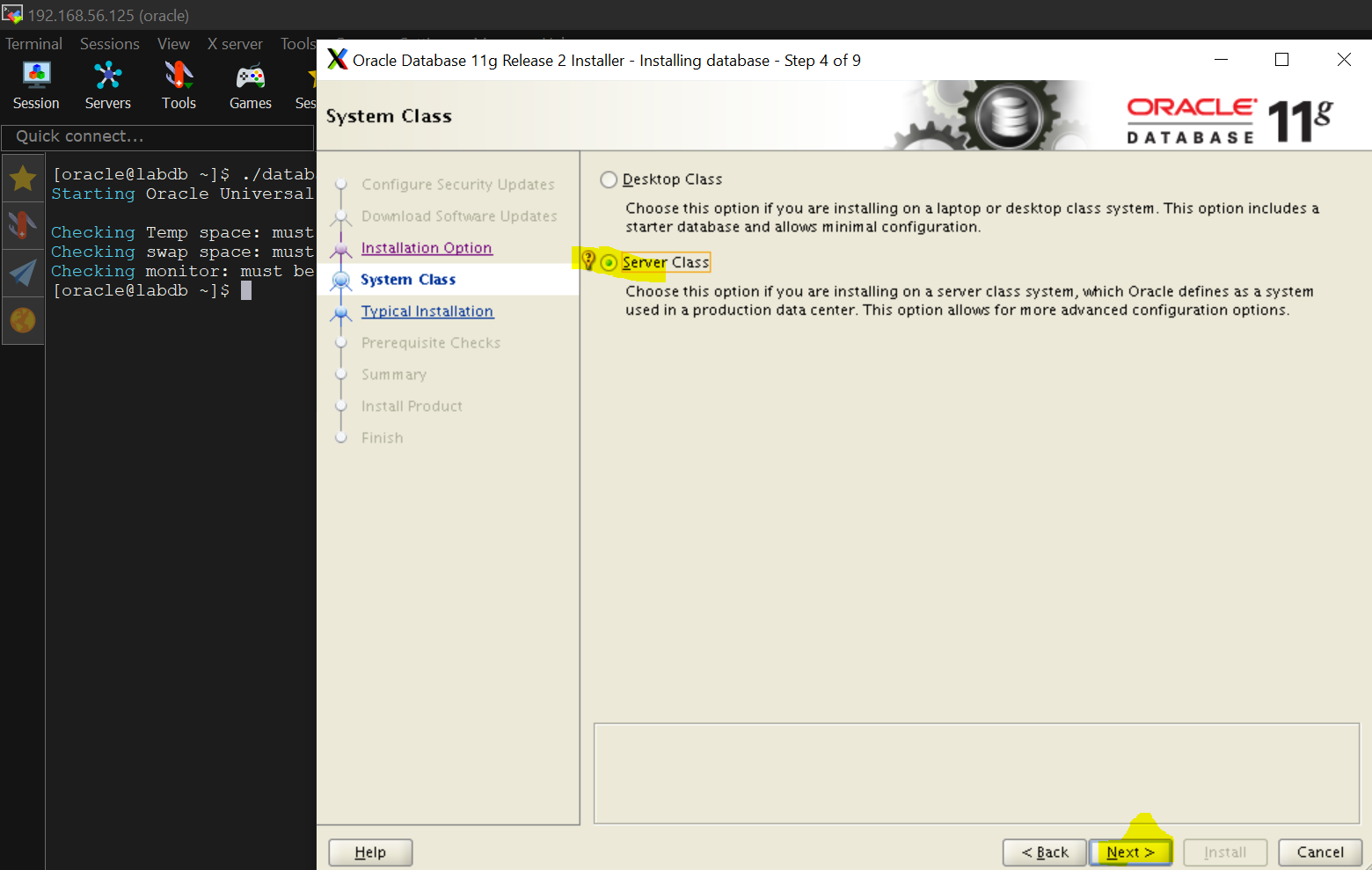


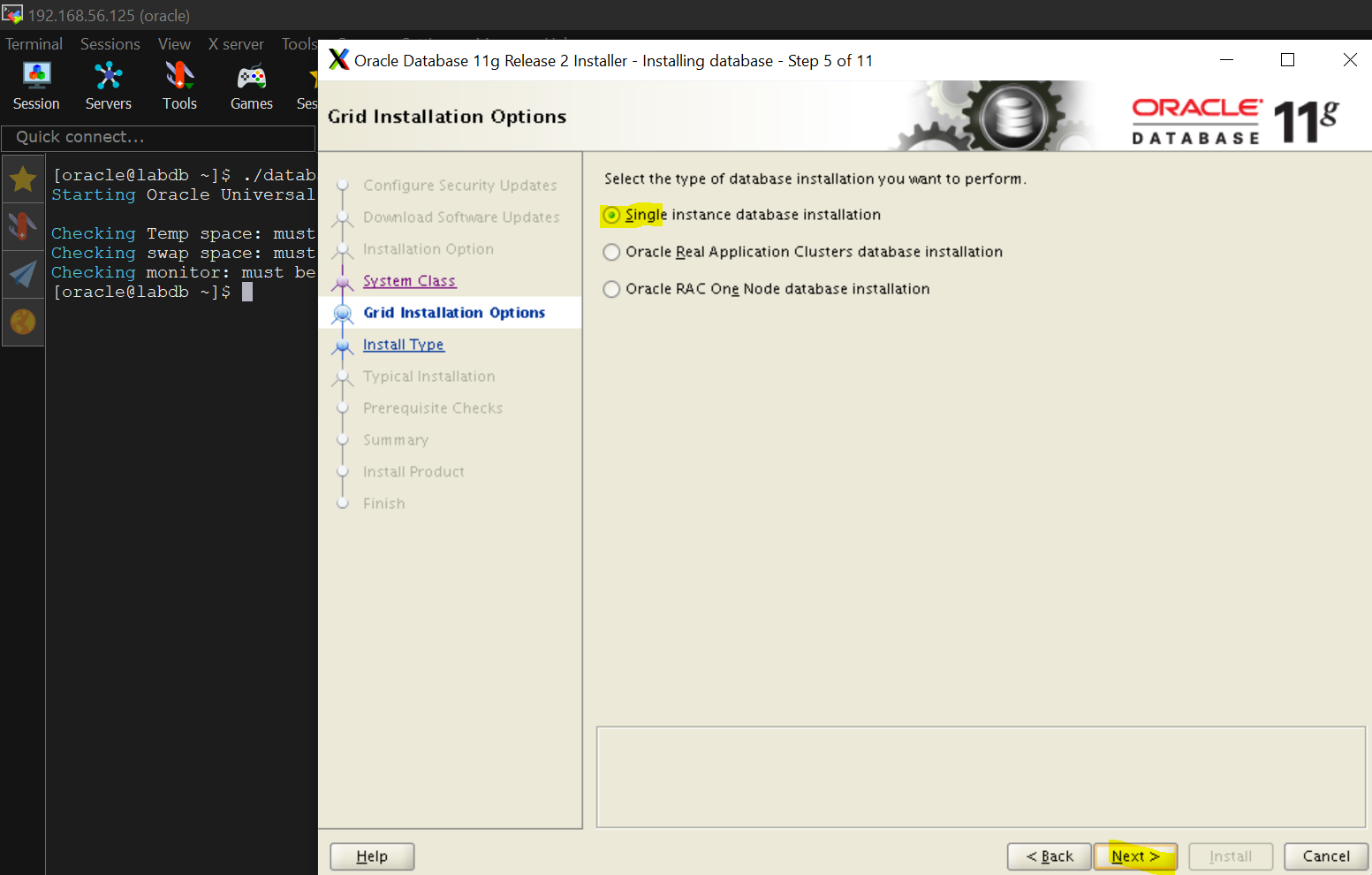
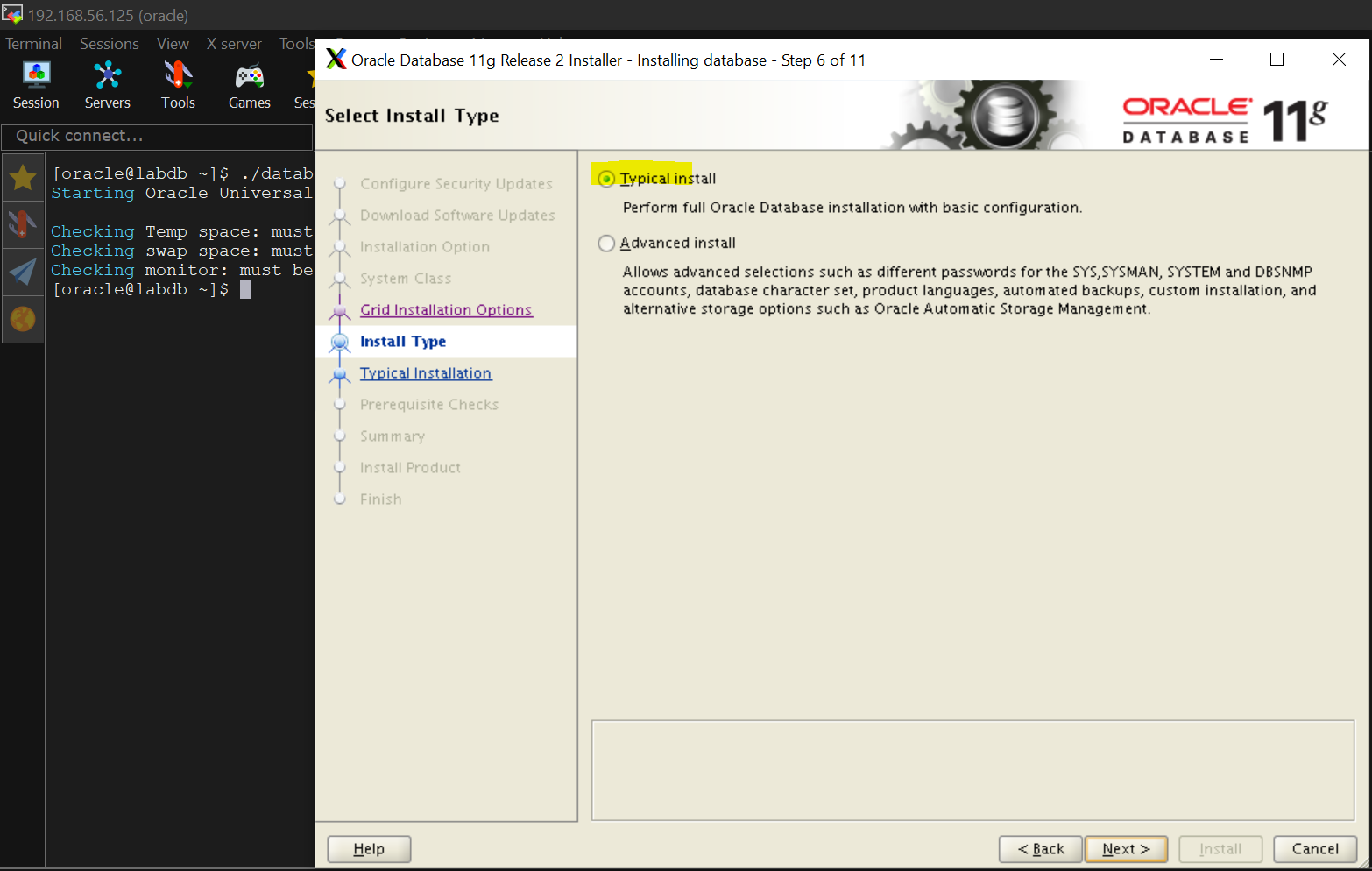




xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Let’s continue;

CHECK> **“ORACLE\_UNQNAME”** in /home/oracle/.bash\_profile

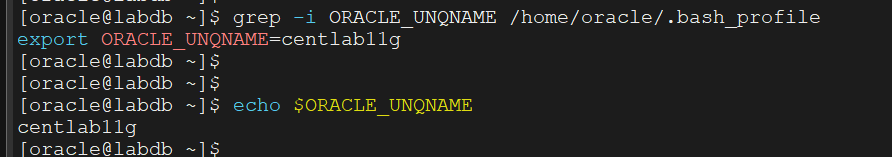
#cat /home/oracle/.bash\_profile

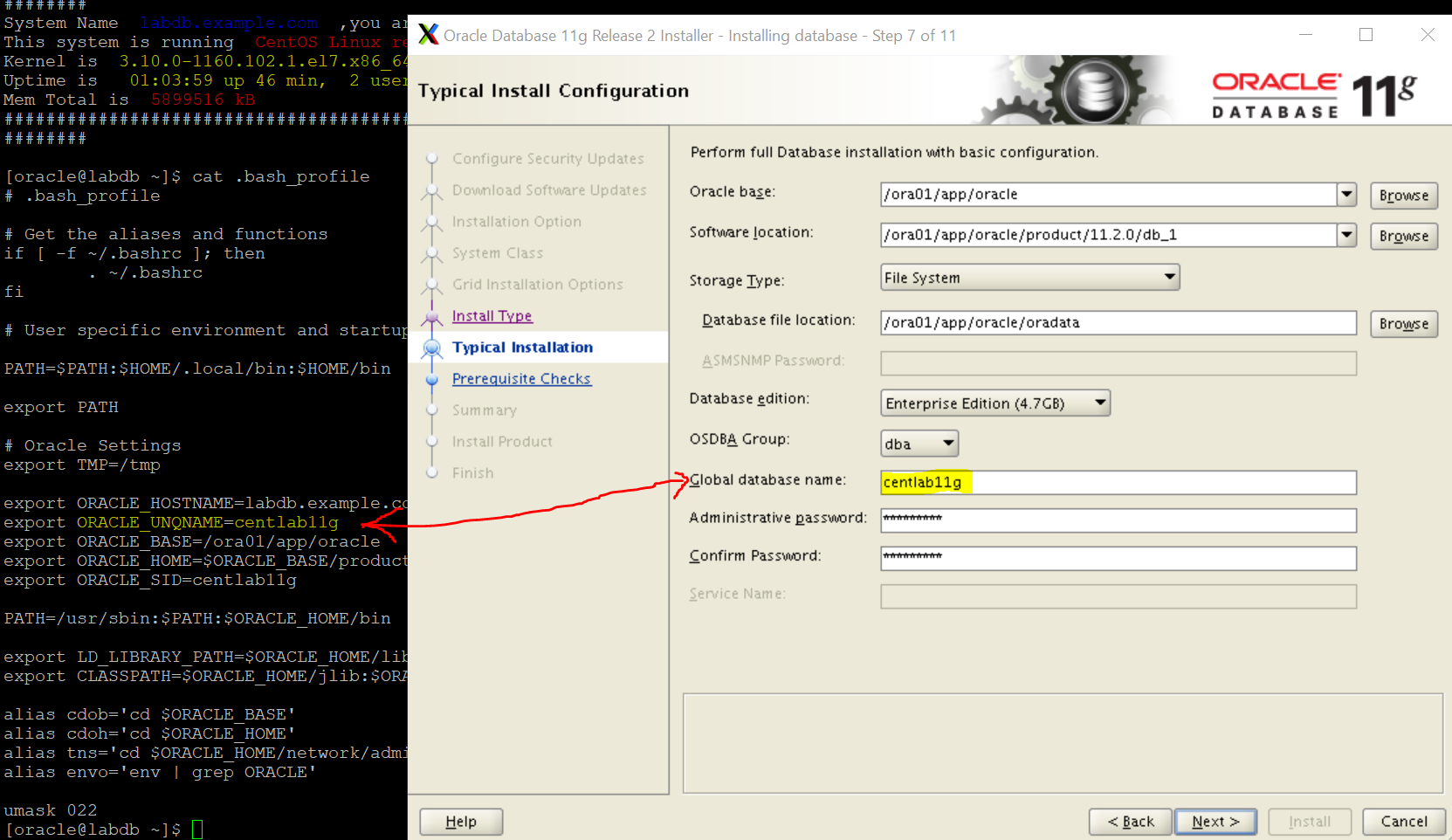
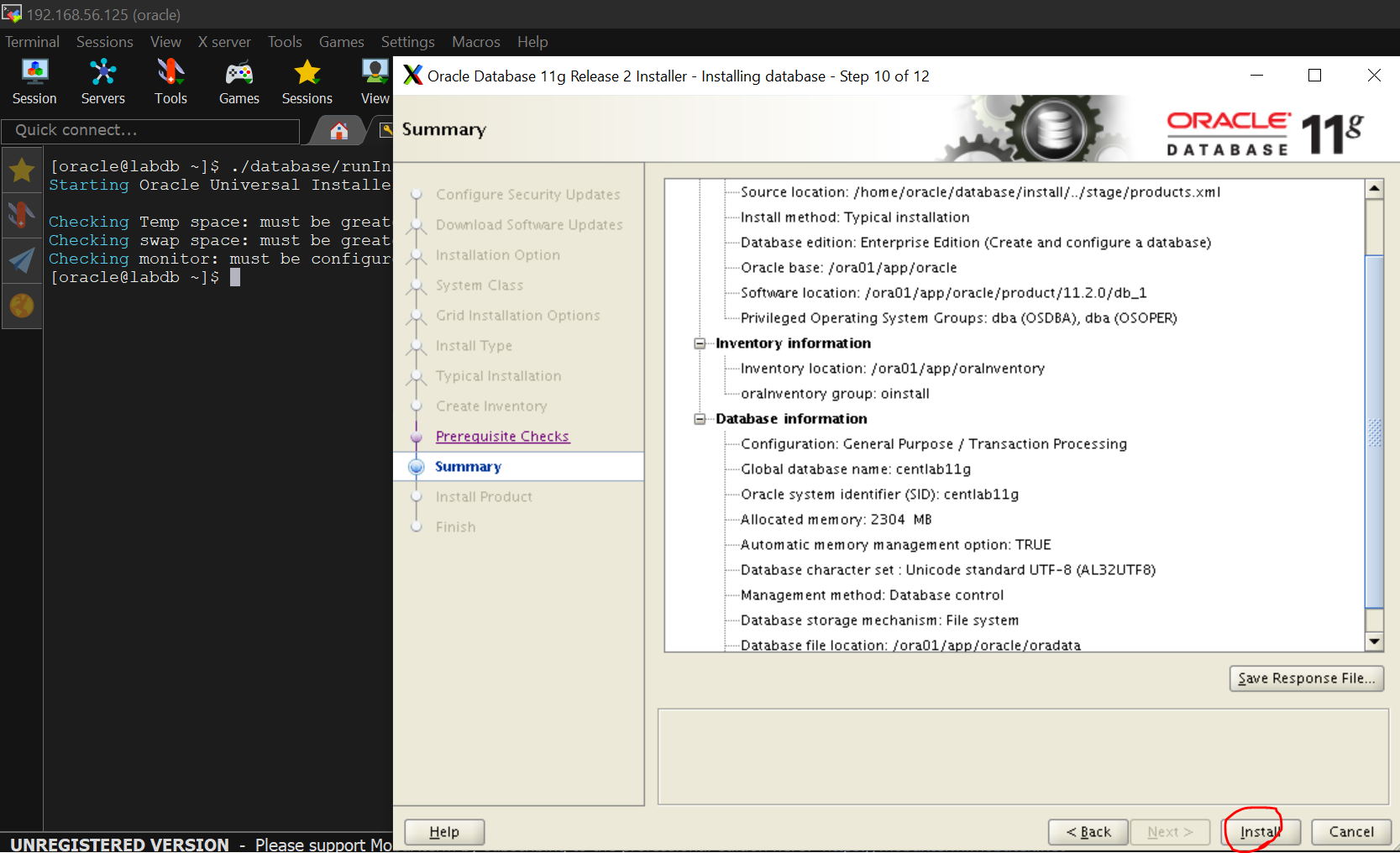
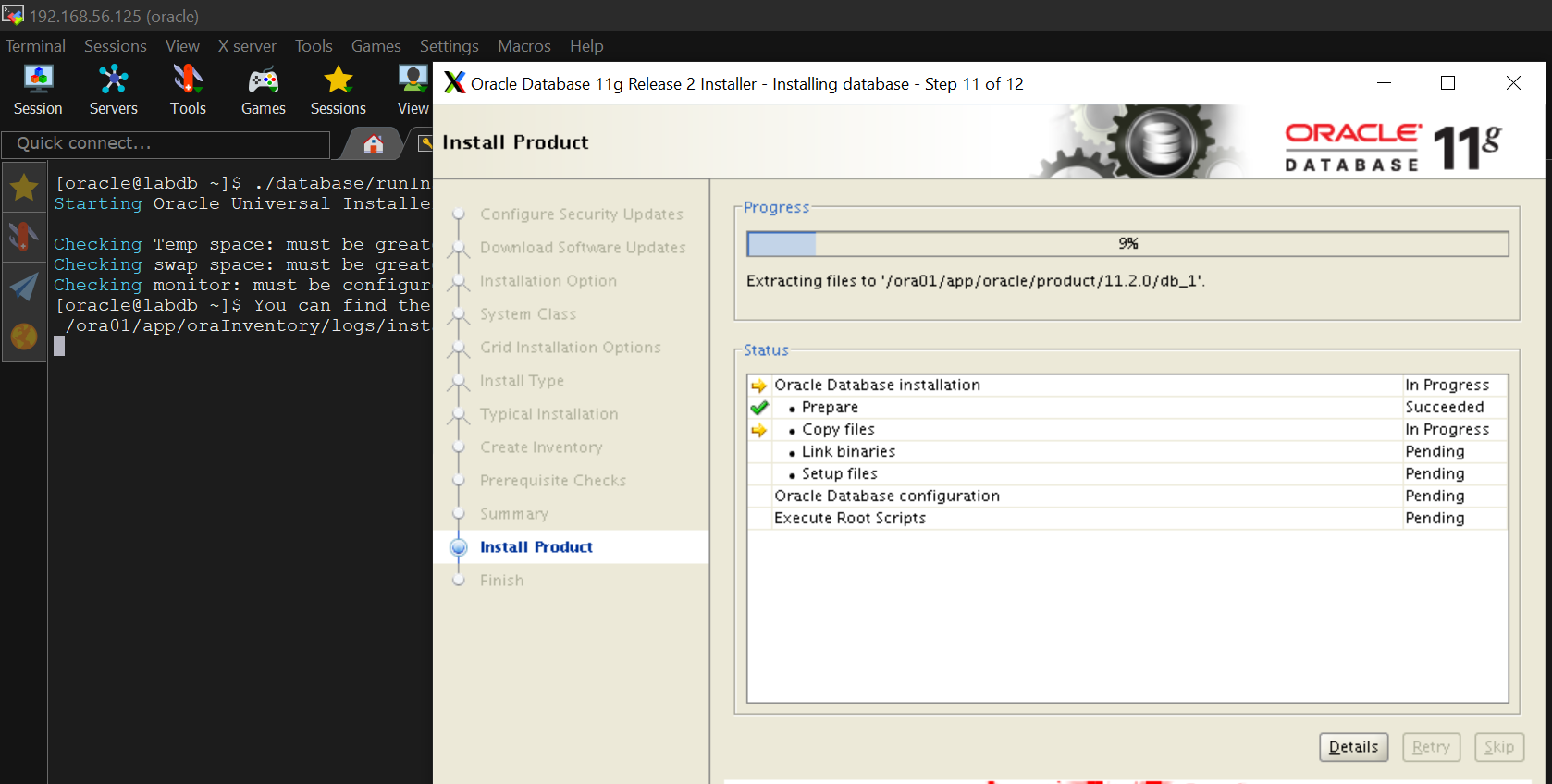
OR

#grep -i **ORACLE\_UNQNAME** /home/oracle/.bash\_profile

OR

#echo $**ORACLE\_UNQNAME**



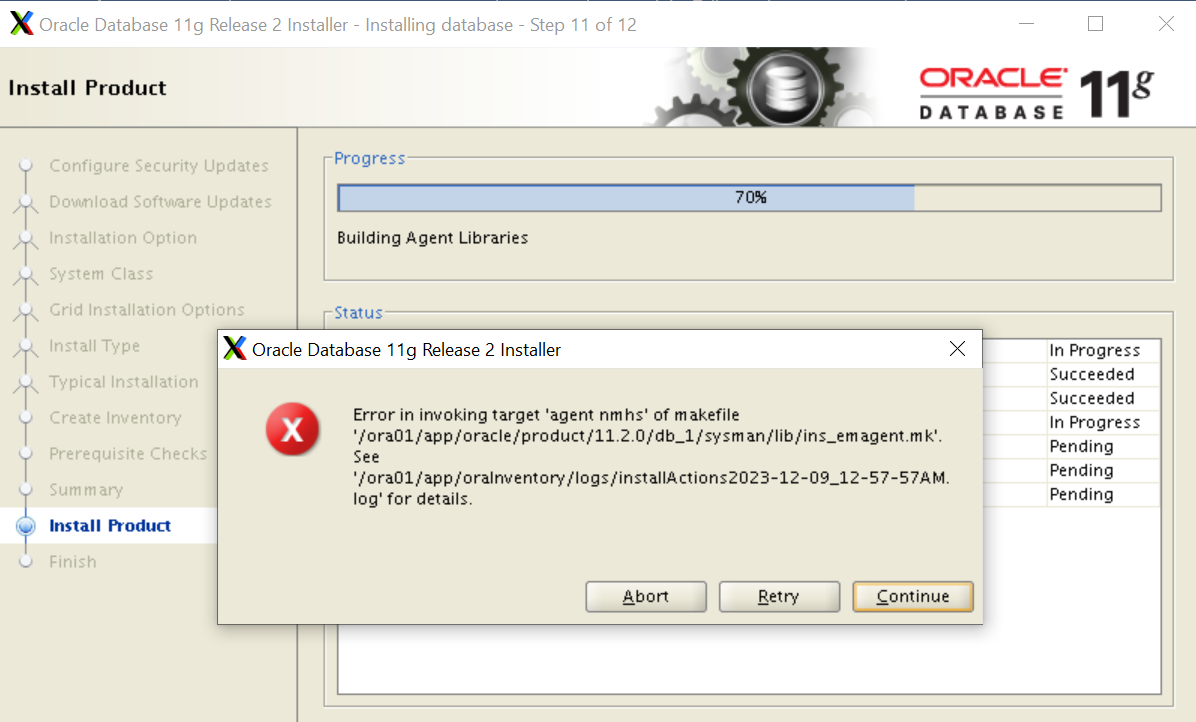
   

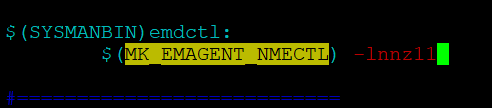
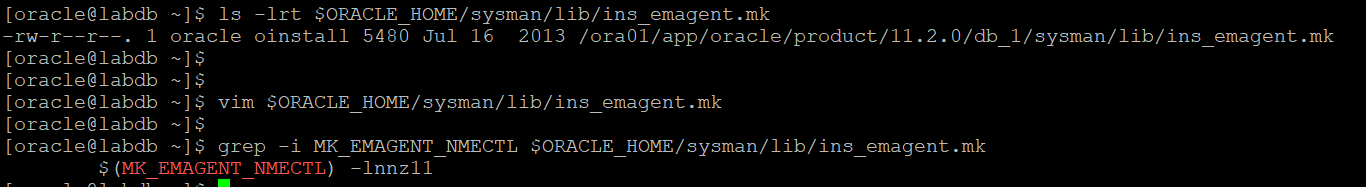
To fix this error edit $ORACLE\_HOME/sysman/lib/ins\_emagent.mk, search for the line

$(MK\_EMAGENT\_NMECTL)

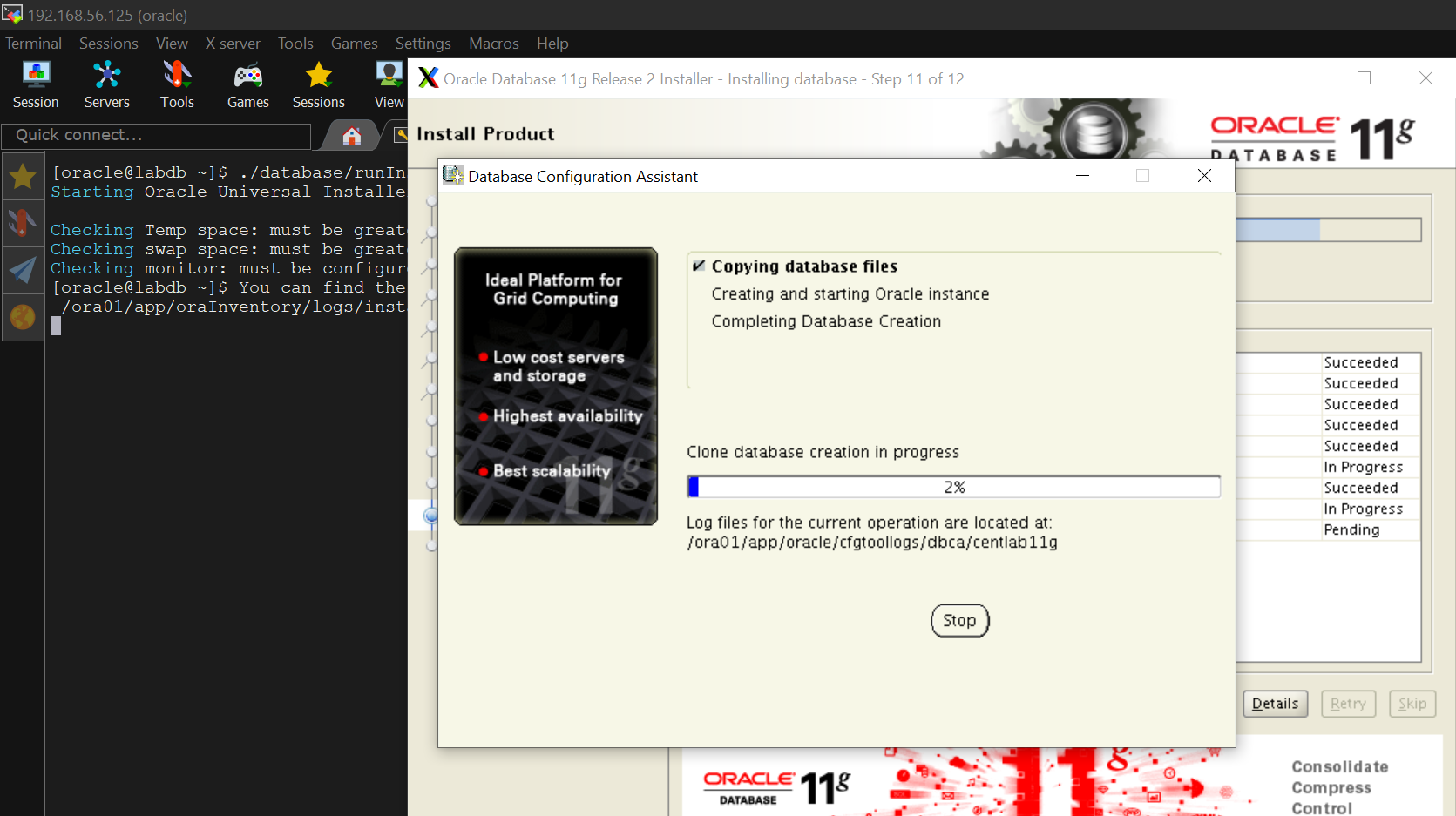
and replace the line with

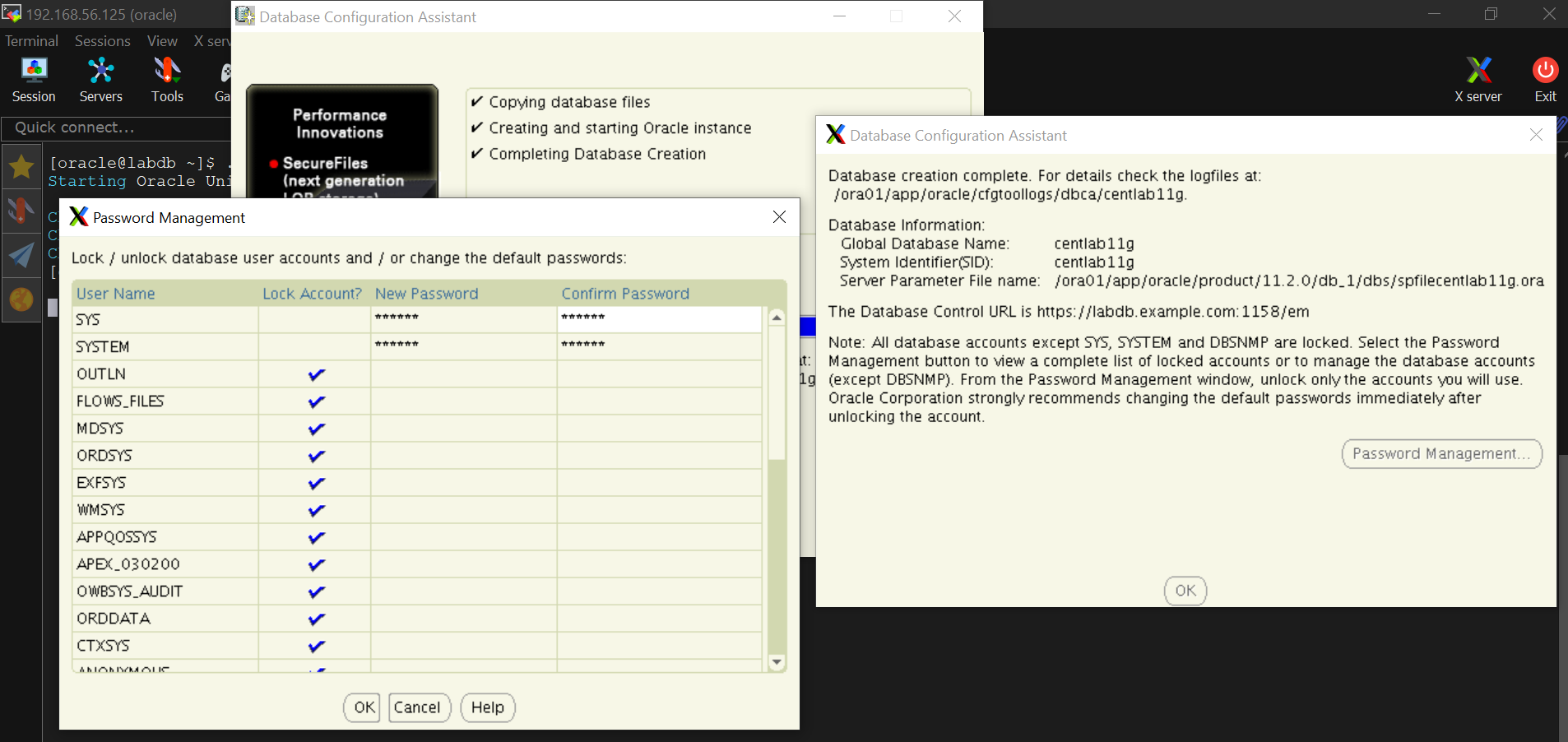
$(MK\_EMAGENT\_NMECTL) -lnnz11

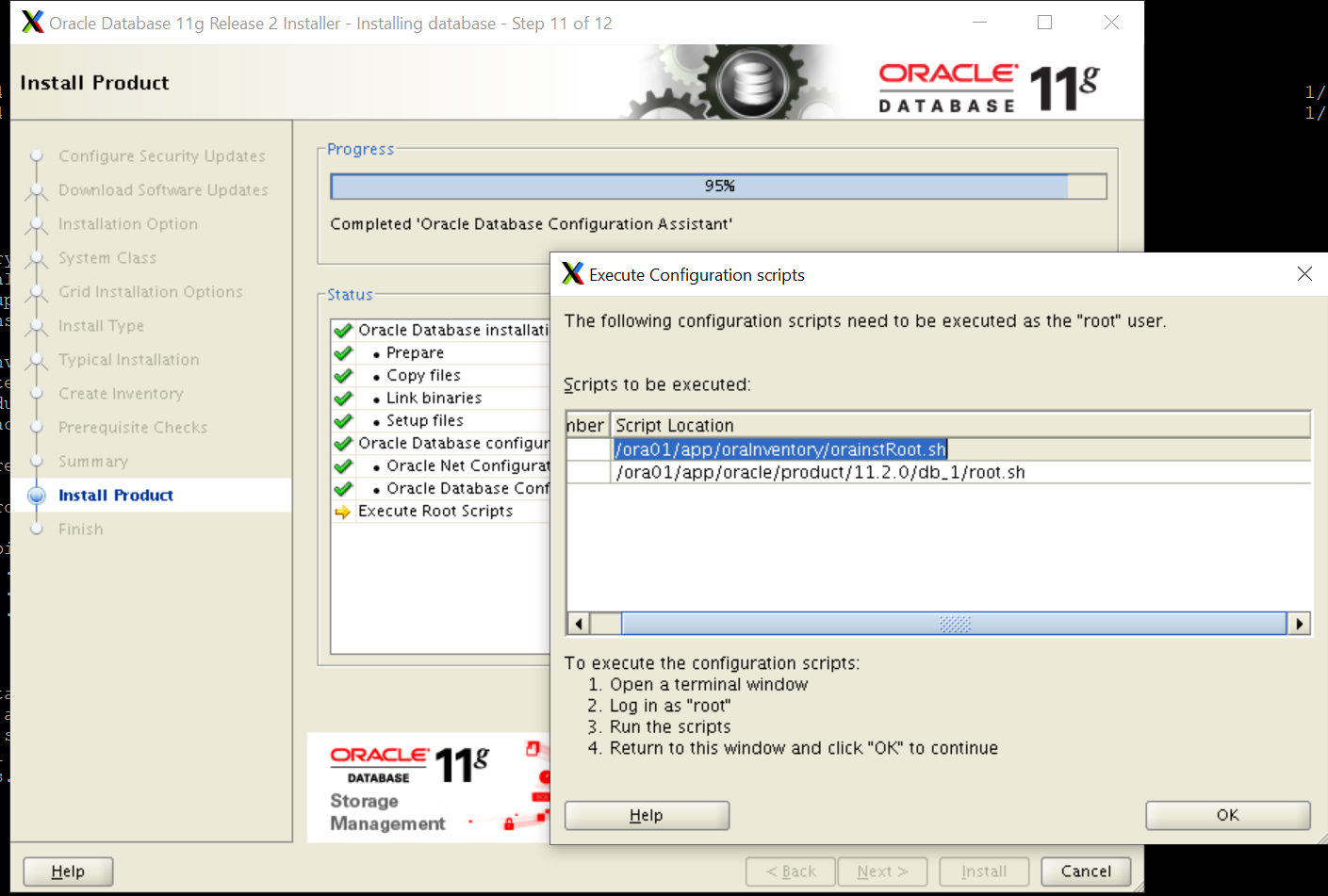


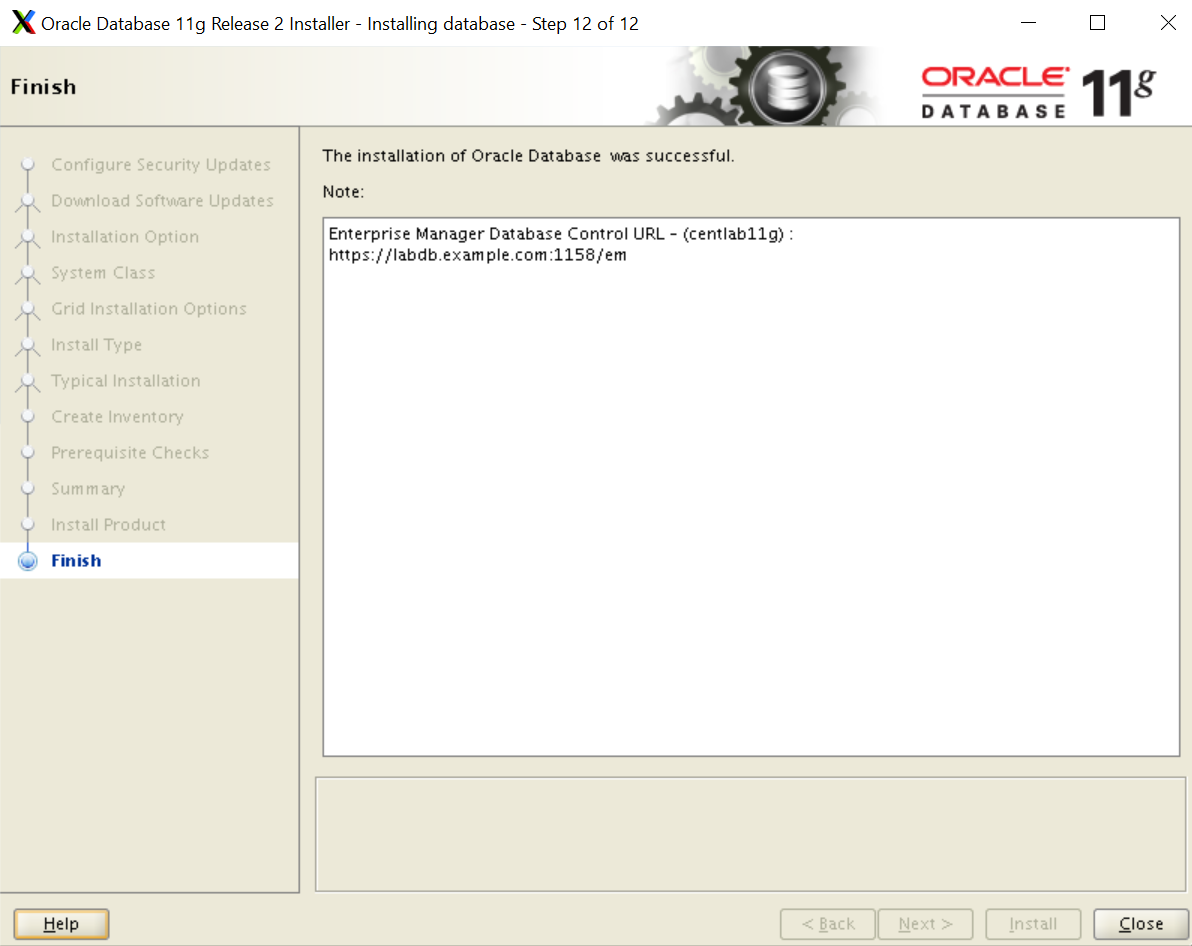
 

then click “Retry” button





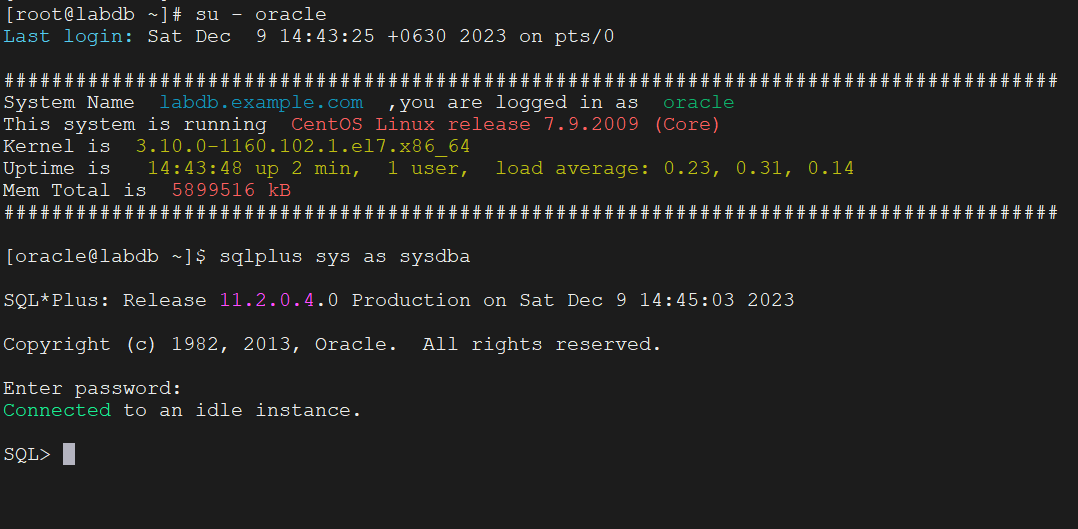




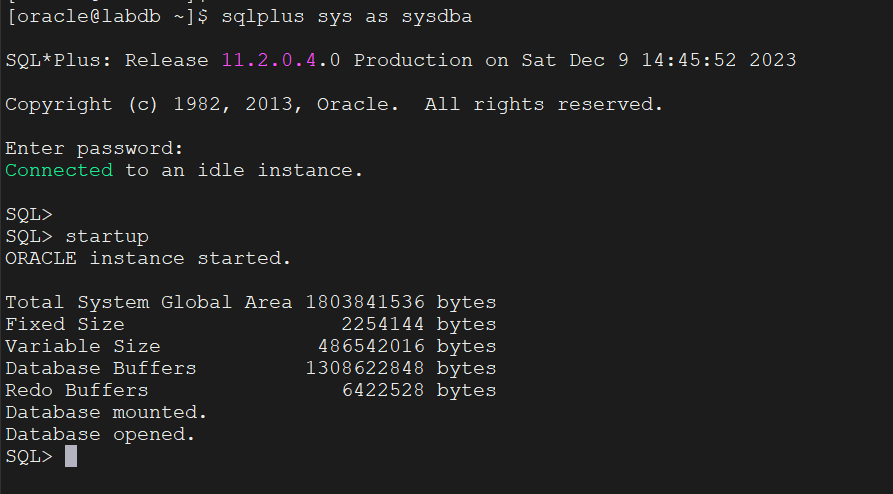
**Connect To the Oracle Database**

#sqlplus sys as sysdba

**Password>> oracle**



Start DB

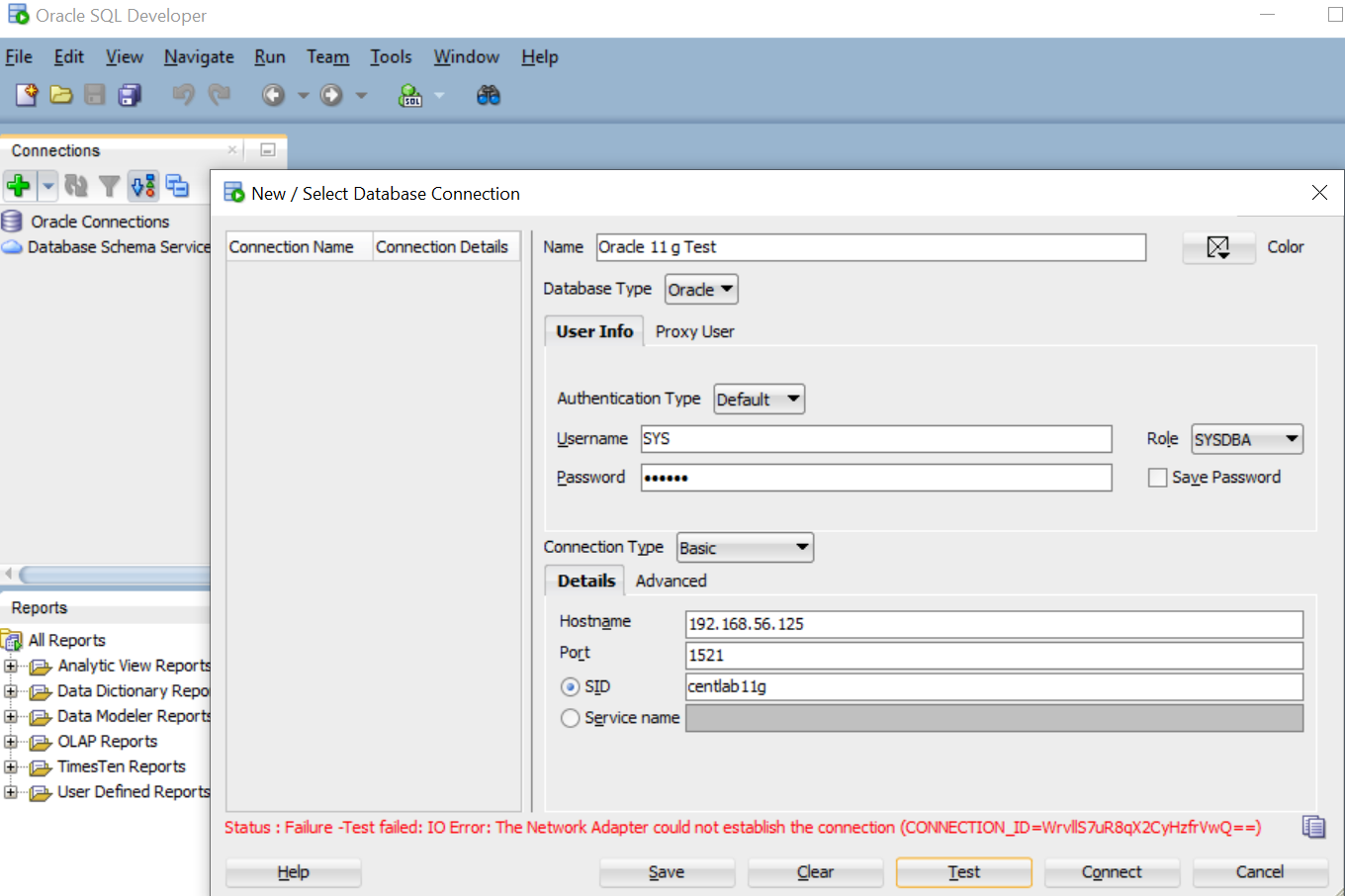


Try to Connect via SQL Developer Tool

<https://www.oracle.com/database/sqldeveloper/>



Network Connection Error

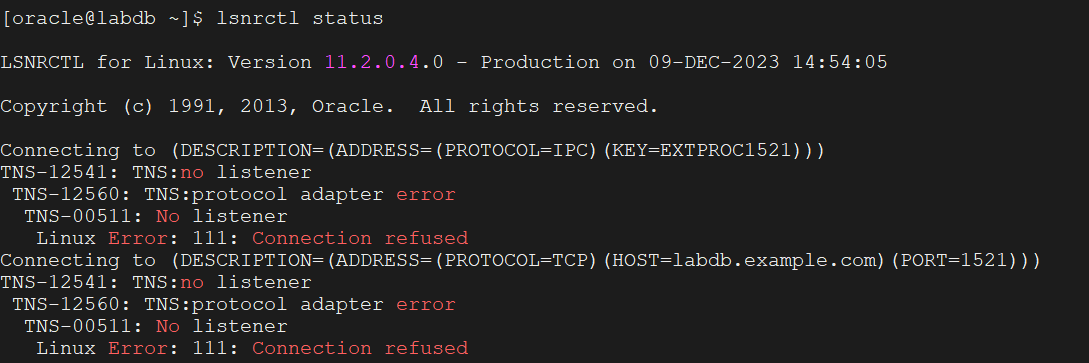


SID: cat /home/oracle/.bash\_profile | grep SID

Port: 1521

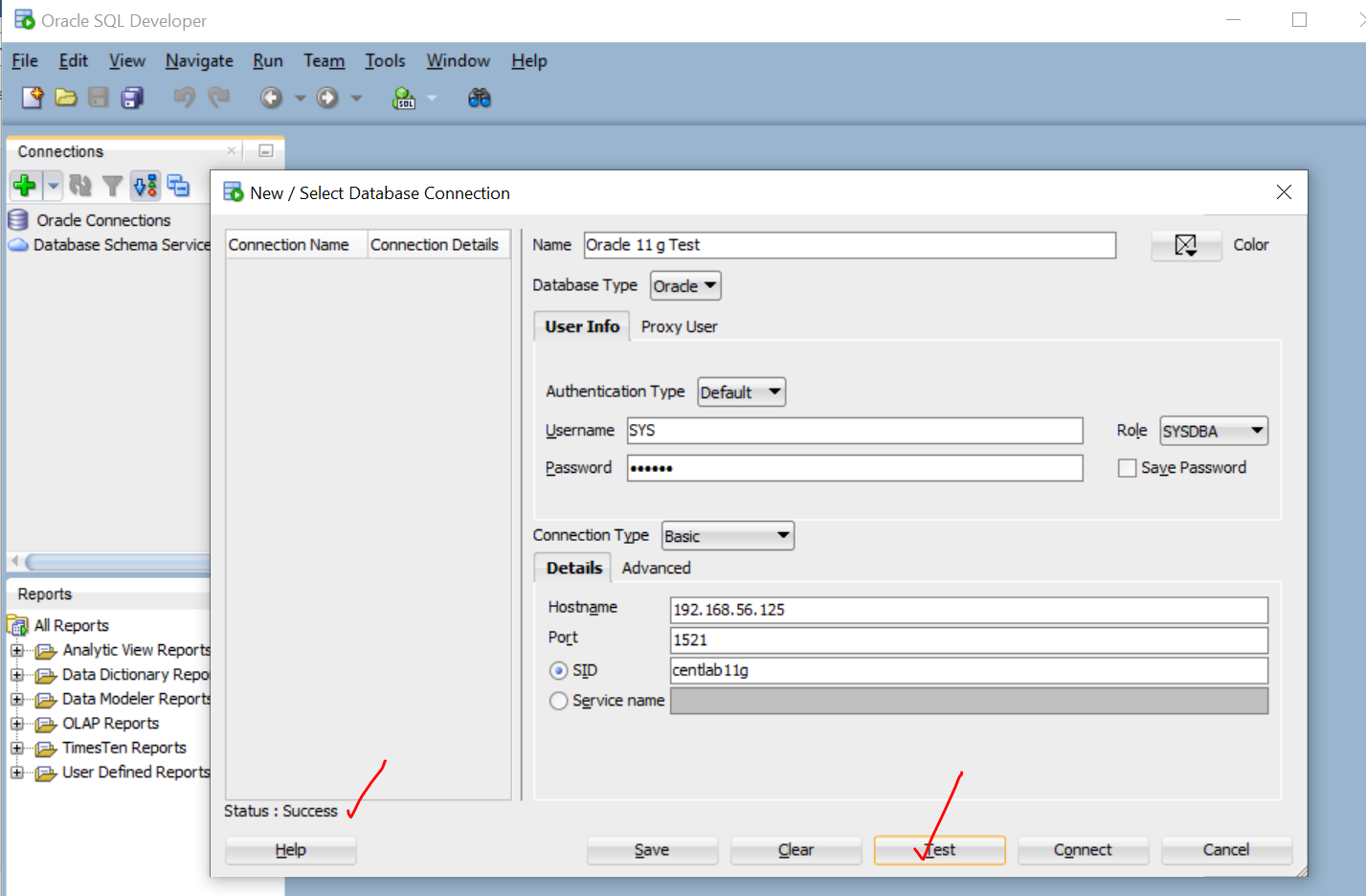
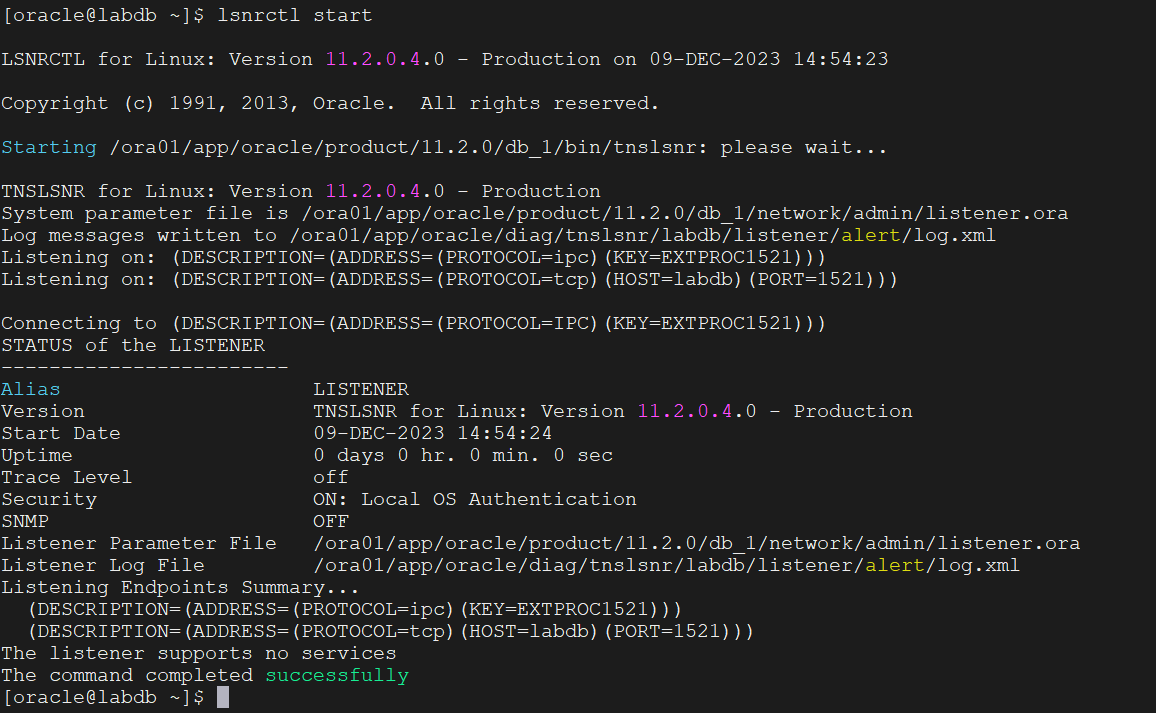
Check the listener

#lsnrctl status

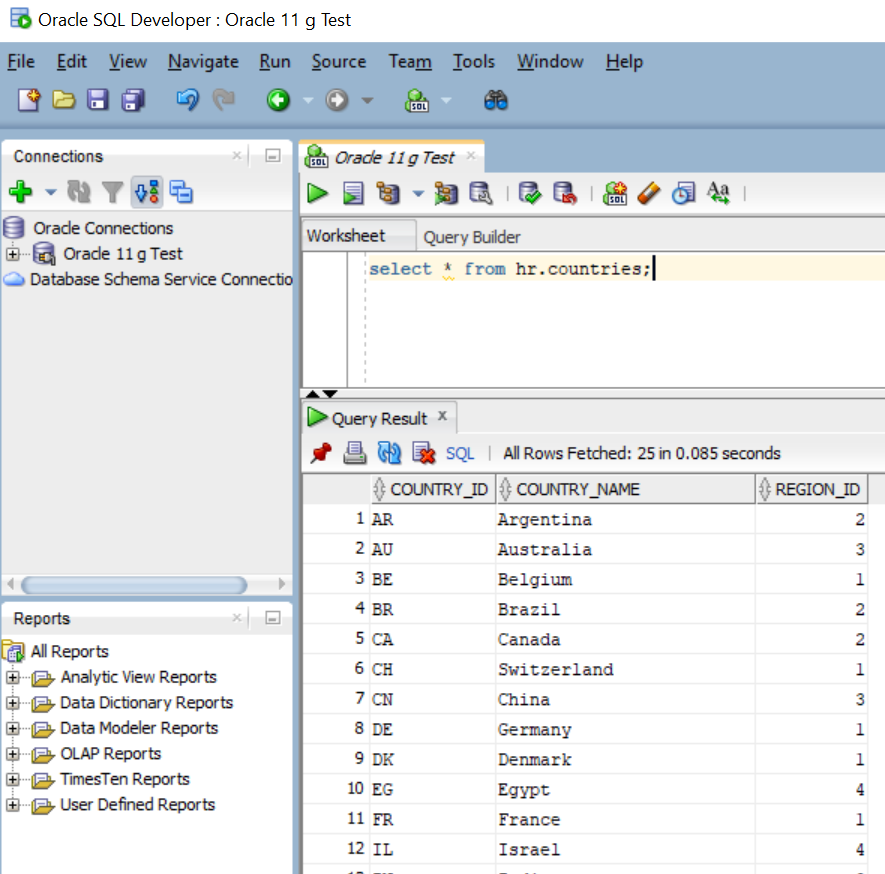


Start the listener

#lsnrctl stop/start



Query test:



**ORACLE 11 g Installation on CentOS 7 is completed.**

**xxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx**

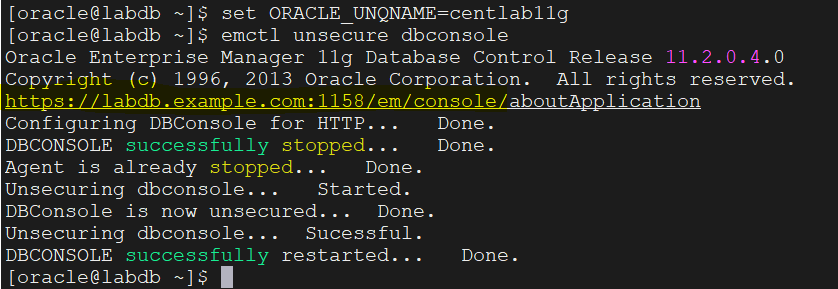
**ACCESSING FROM ORACLE ENTERPRISE MANAGER FROM Browser**

<https://simpleoracle.com/2015/10/11/oracle-database-11g-r2-issues-with-accessing-enterprise-manager-ssl_error_weak_server_cert_key/>

emctl status dbconsole

emctl start dbconsole

emctl unsecure dbconsole

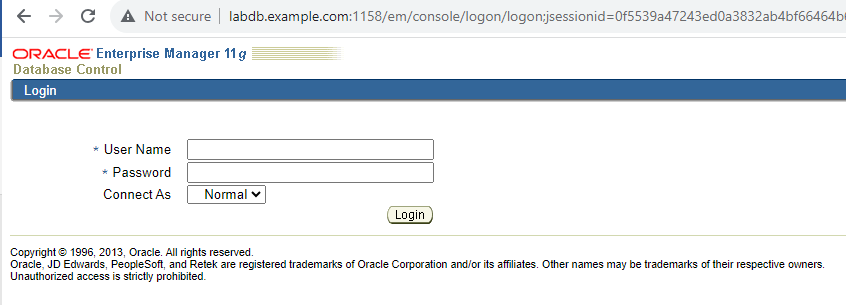


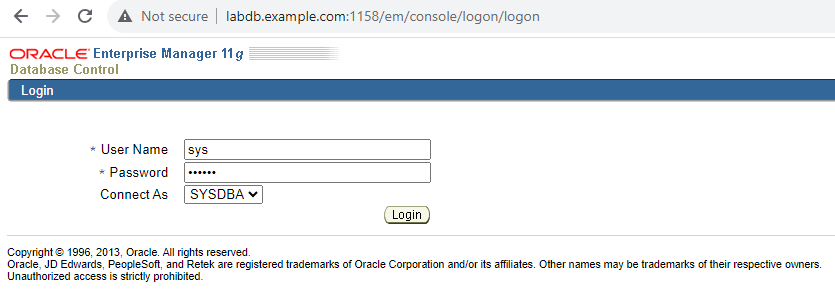
[**https://labdb.example.com:1158/em/**](https://labdb.example.com:1158/em/)

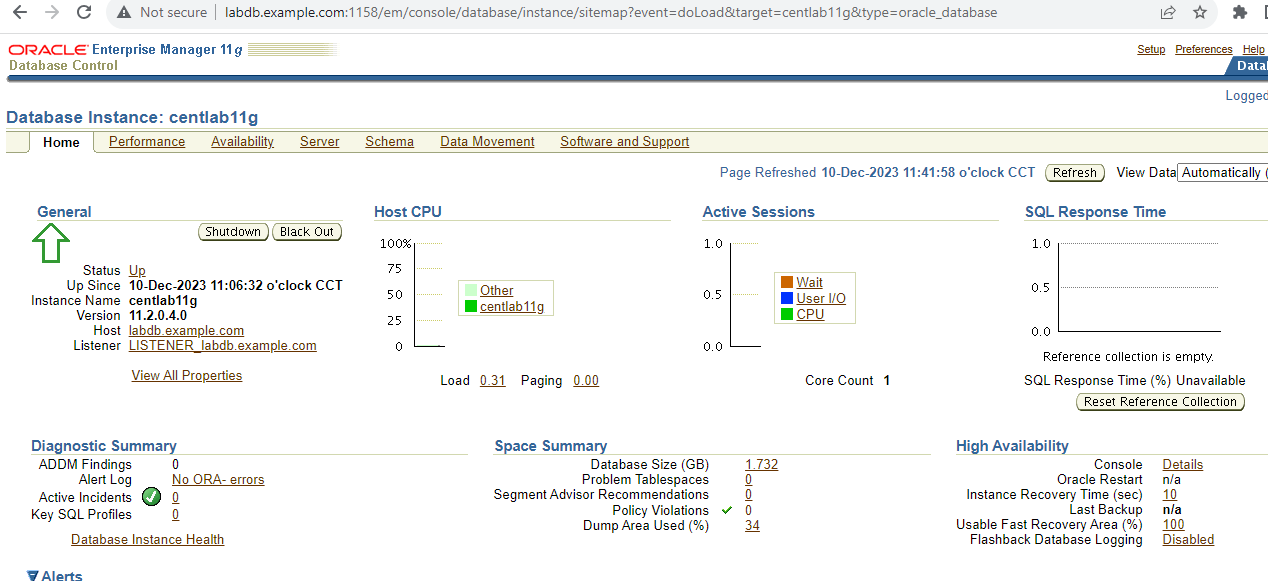
**USER= sys**

**Password= oracle**

**ContactAs= SYSDBA**







**xxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx**

***Creating User , Session grant to user,***

**--create user adrian IDENTIFIED BY oracle11g;**

**--grant create session to adrian;**

**--grant create table to adrian;**

**--grant unlimited TABLESPACE to adrian;**

***Change password***

**--alter user adrian IDENTIFIED by newpassword**

**system privileges and object privileges**

**SYSTEM privileges**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**CREATE SESSION**

**CREATE TABLE**

**CREATE SEQUENCE**

**CREATE VIEW**

**CREATE PROCEDURE**

**OBJECT privileges**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**SELECT**

**INSERT**

**UPDATE**

**DELETE**

**DROP**

**ALTER**

**>> object and system cannot be granted access allow to a user at a time.**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Parameter File**

**-Text/binary file used to store database** *initialization parameters***.**

**-Oracle instance reads the parameter file during startup which are then used to control the -behavior of database instance.**

**-This also used to specify options like:-**

**\* memory allocation (SGA and PGA)**

**\* startup of optional background processes**

**\* setting of NLS parameters, etc..**

**Two Types of parameter files:**

1. **pfile (parameter file) older way[not recommended by ORACLE]**
2. **spfile (server parameter file) newer way [recommended by ORACLE]**

**SPFILE was introduced starting from Oracle 9i.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PFILE** | **SPFILE** |
| Text file | Binary file |
| The entry parameters in PFILE can be edited/modified by using any text editor. | SPFILE cannot be edited/modified using text editors. It can only be altered using “ ALTER SYSTEM ” command. |
| Default PFILE location –  $ORACLE\_HOME/dbs/init[SID].ora  SID= is the name of the instance | Default SPFILE location –  $ORACLE\_HOME/dbs/spfilec[SID].ora  SID= is the name of the instance |
| RMAN utility cannot take backup of a PFILE | RMAN utility can take backup SPFILE |

**How to check if SPFILE or PFILE ?**

**Run**

**SQL> show parameter spfile**