

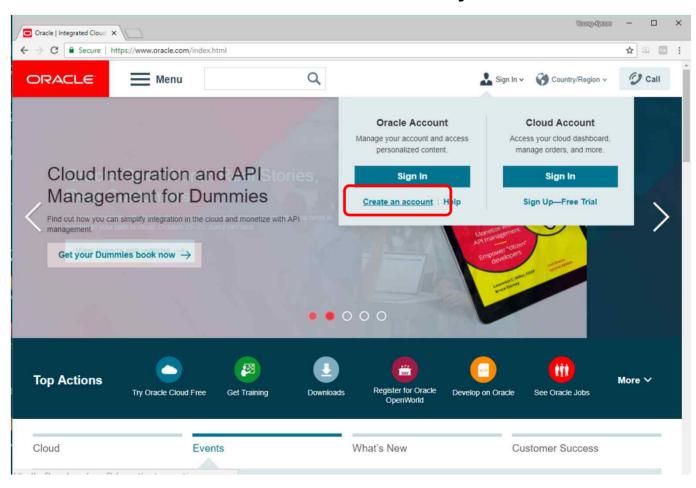


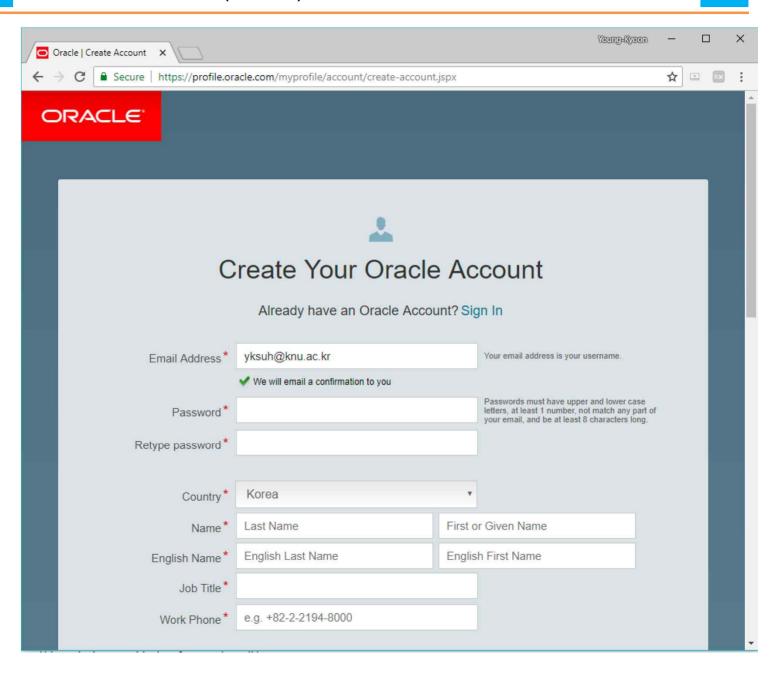
INSTALLATION OF A DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (DBMS)

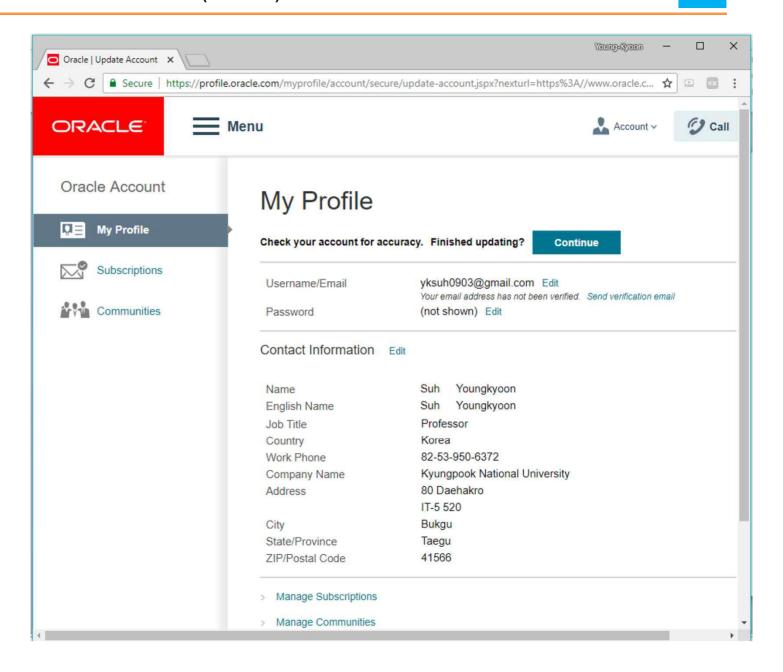
- Oracle DBMS

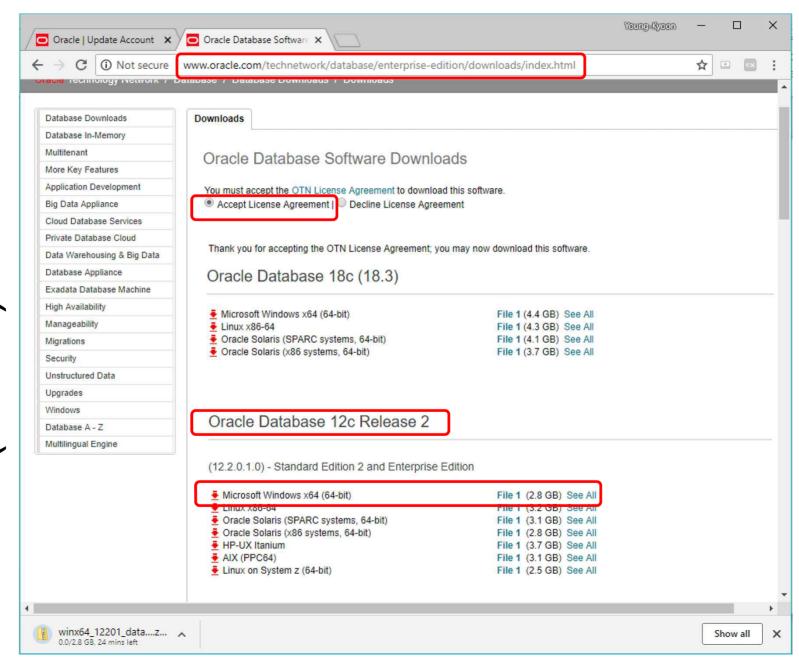
Oracle Installation

Go to the Oracle website and create your Oracle account.

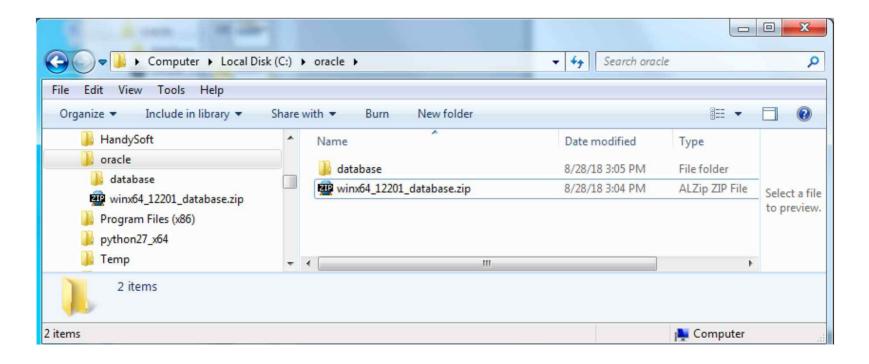




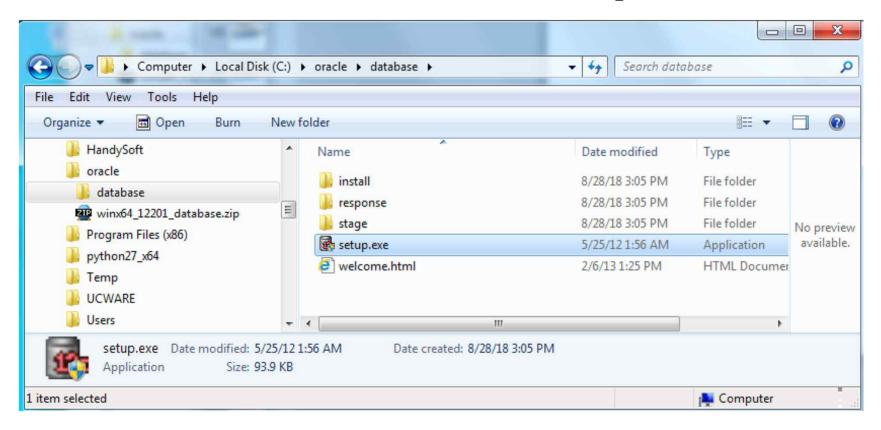




- Create a directory named "oracle" under D drive on your PC.
 - But my slides assume the directory is created under C drive.
 - I also assume that you have logged as your own account into your desktop in our lab classroom.
 - If someone else has already installed Oracle under D:\oracle, then first create a super directory named sYour_Student_ID and oracle directory: e.g., D:\s2016116552\oracle.)
- Move the downloaded zip file into the above oracle directory and unzip it there.
- Move its subdirectory named 'database' up into the 'oracle' directory. Remove the 'winx64 12201 database' directory, which is now empty.



• Get into 'database' and run the 'setup.exe' file.

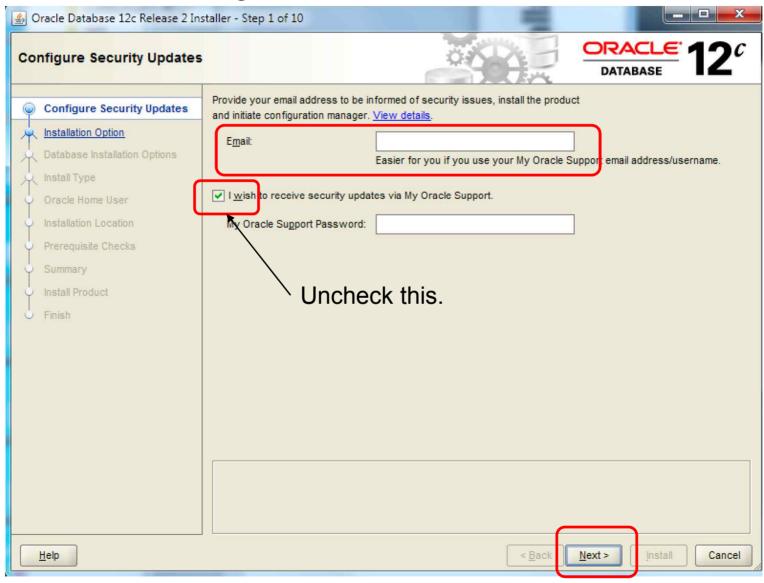


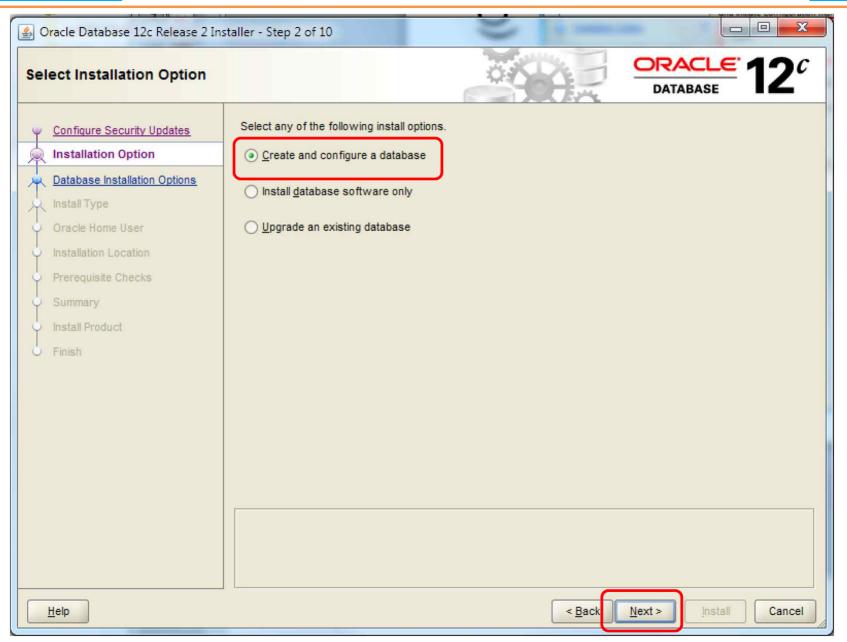
You'll see the following... Just wait.

```
Starting Oracle Universal Installer...

Checking monitor: must be configured to display at least 256 colors Higher than 256 . Actual 4294967296 Passed
Preparing to launch Oracle Universal Installer from C:\Users\yksuh\AppData\Loca 1\Temp\Oralnstall2018-08-28_03-13-58PM. Please wait ...
```

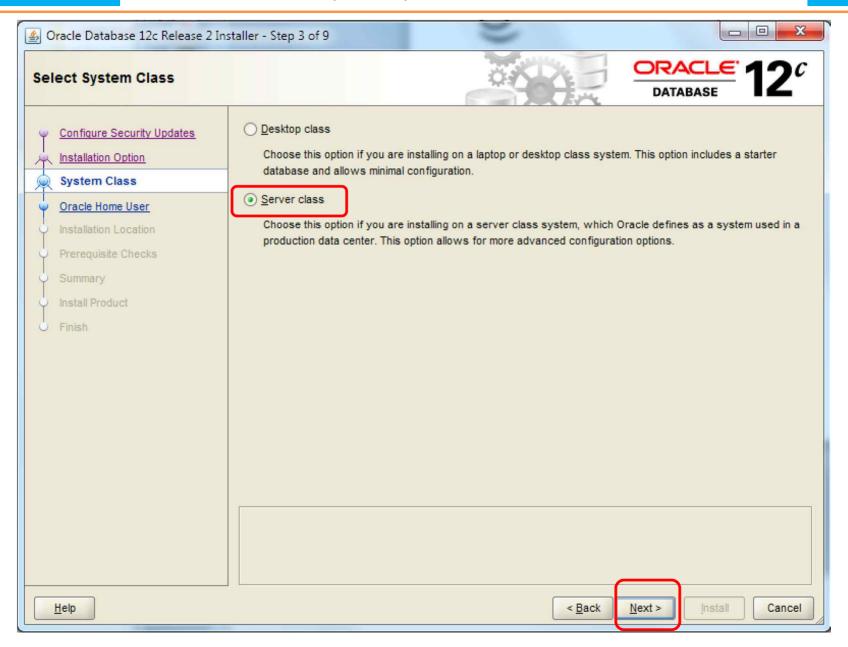
Now the wizard begins to install the Oracle DBMS.





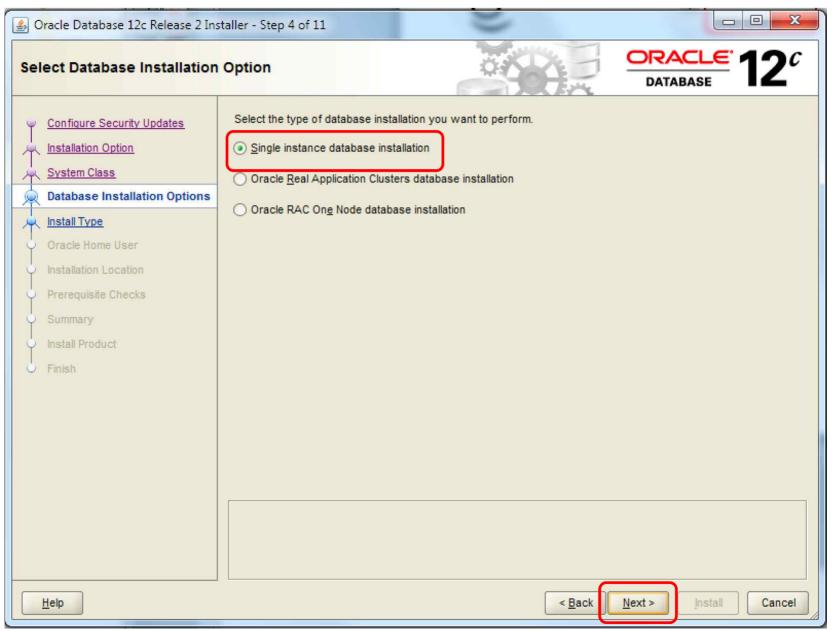
(Step 2 of 12)

[Create and configure a database]



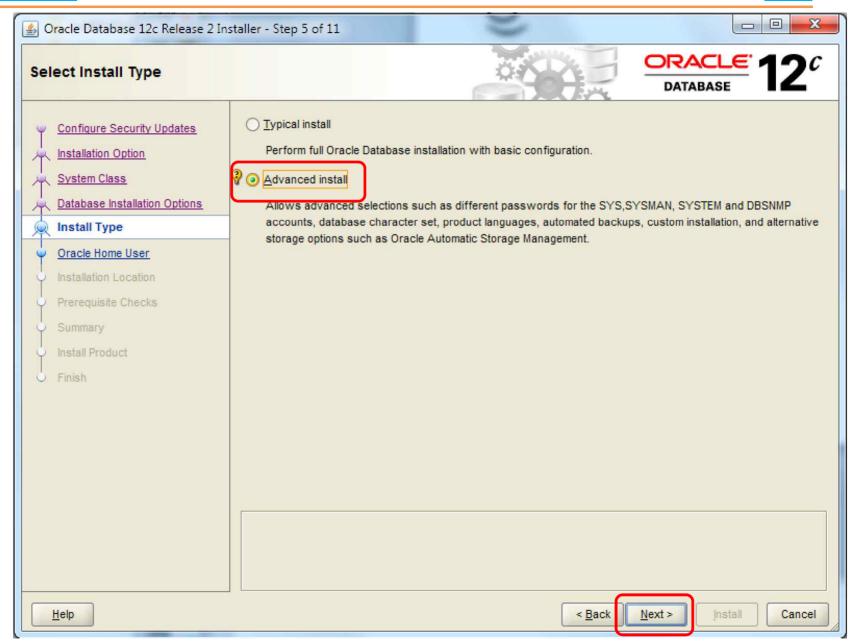
(Step 3 of 12)

[Server class]



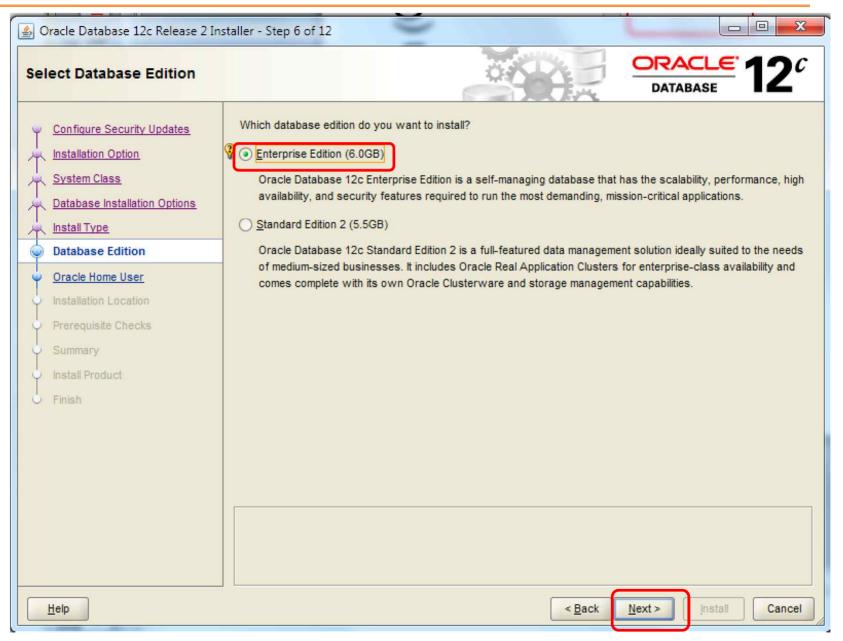
(Step 4 of 12)

[Single Instance]



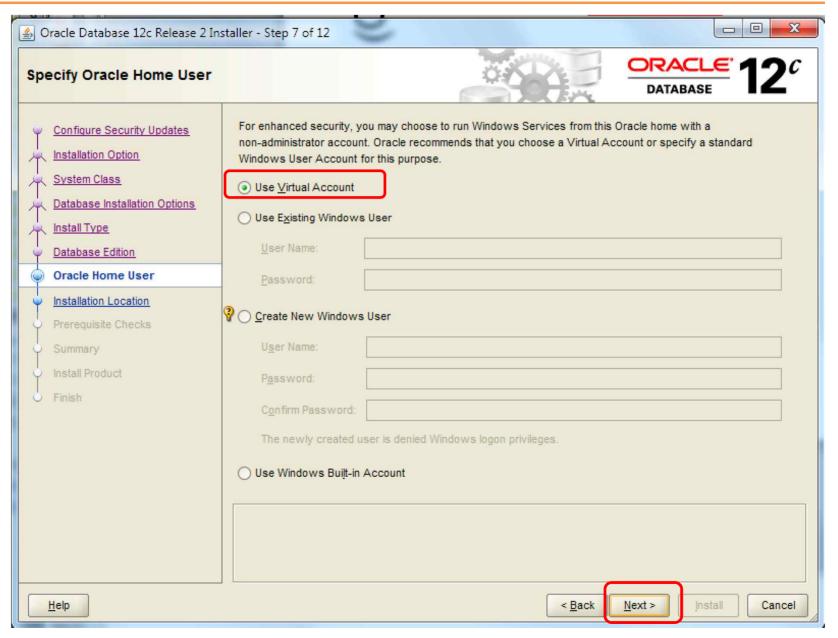
(Step 5 of 12)

[Advanced Install]



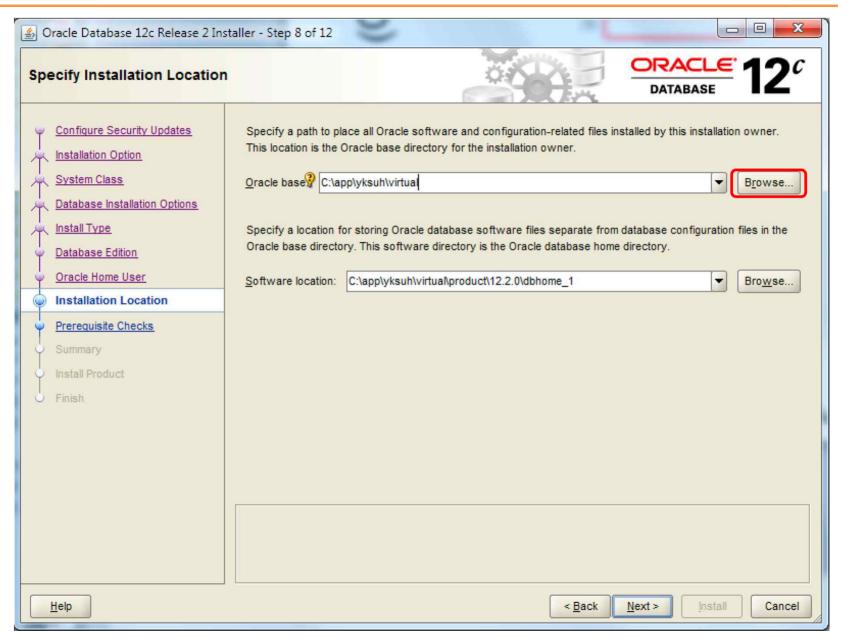
(Step 6 of 12)

[Enterprise Edition]



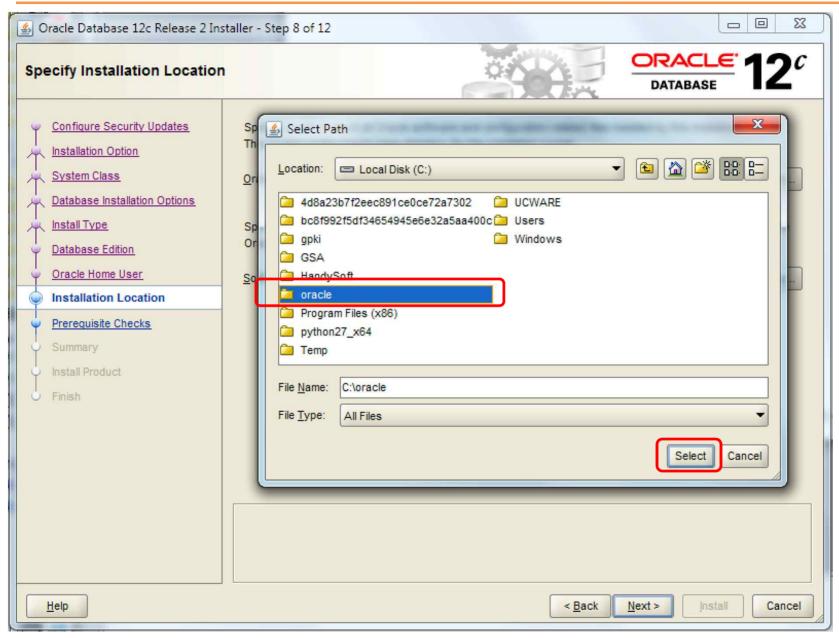
(Step 7 of 12)

[Use of Virtual Account]



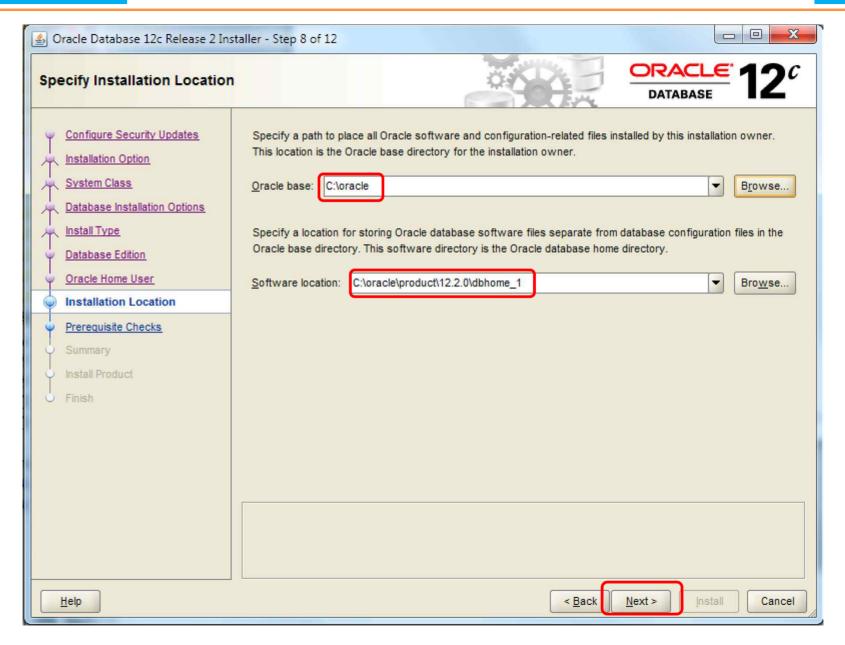
(Step 8 of 12)

[Changing the Location of Installation]



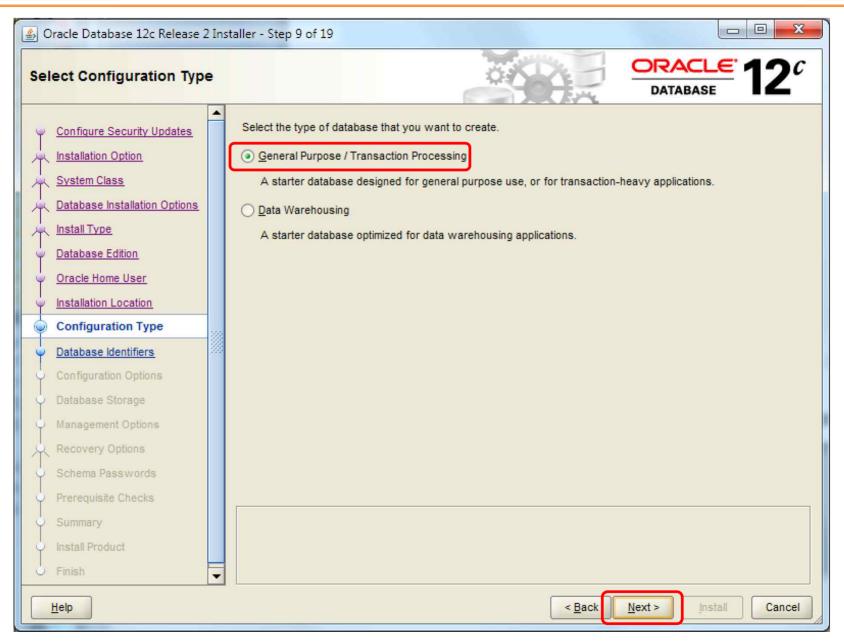
(Step 8 of 12 (Cont'd))

[Changing the location of installation]



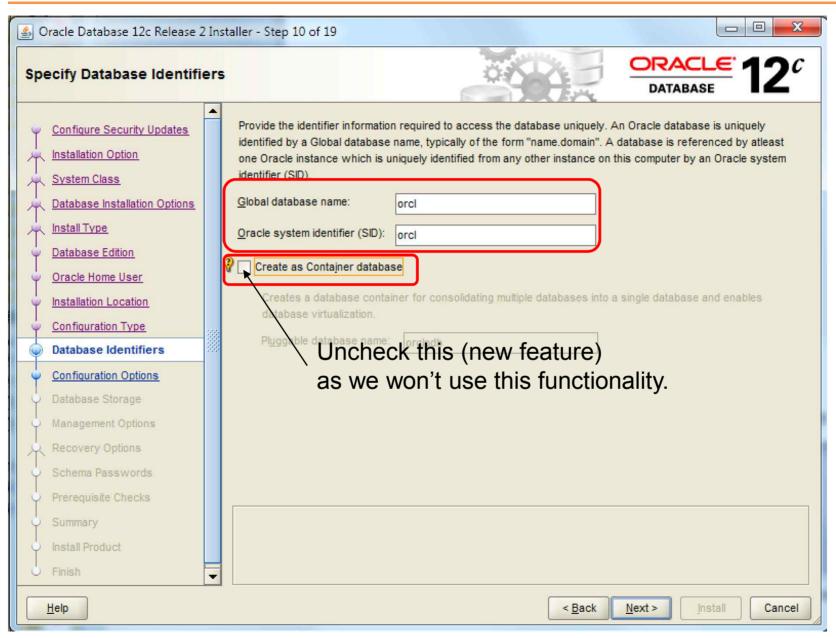
(Step 8 of 12 (Cont'd))

[Changing the location of installation]



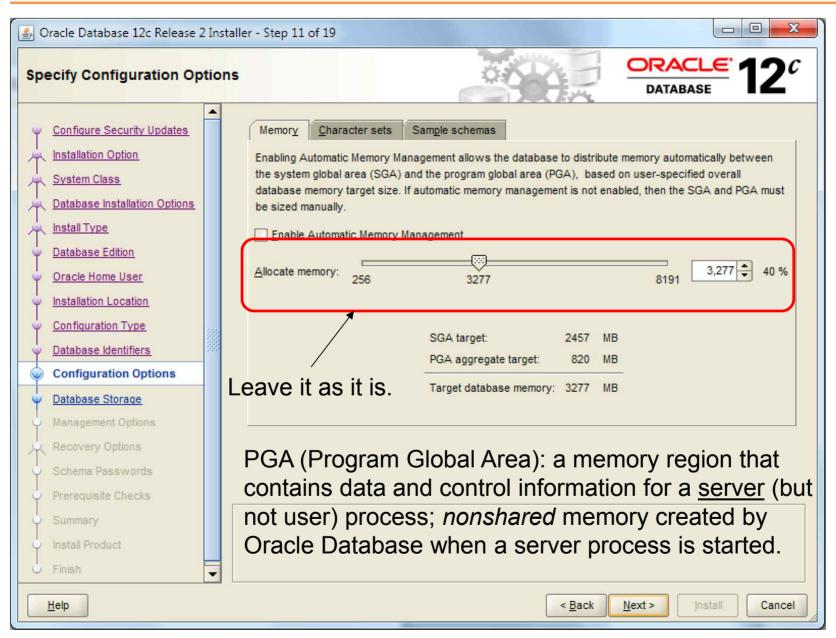
(Step 9 of <u>19</u>)

[Database Configuration Type]



(Step 10 of 19)

[Setting up a Database Identifier]



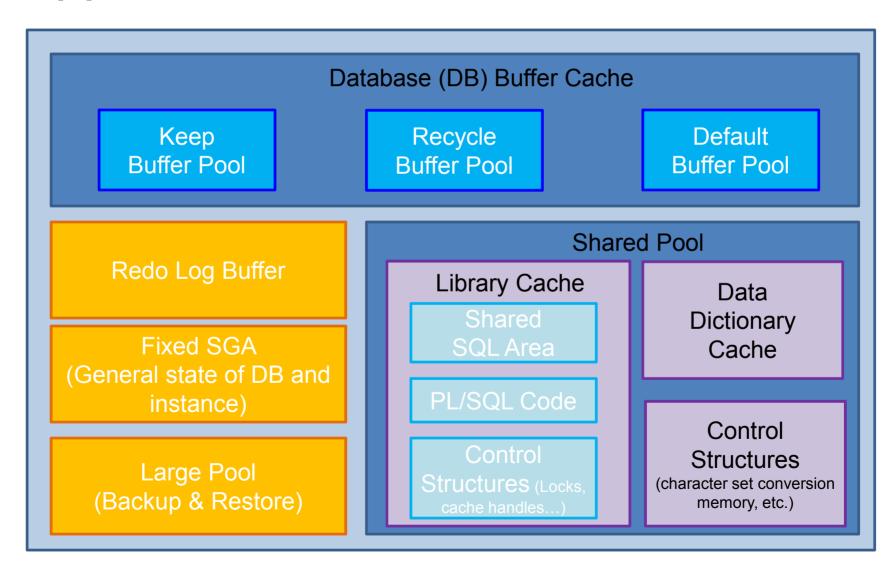
(Step 11 of 19)

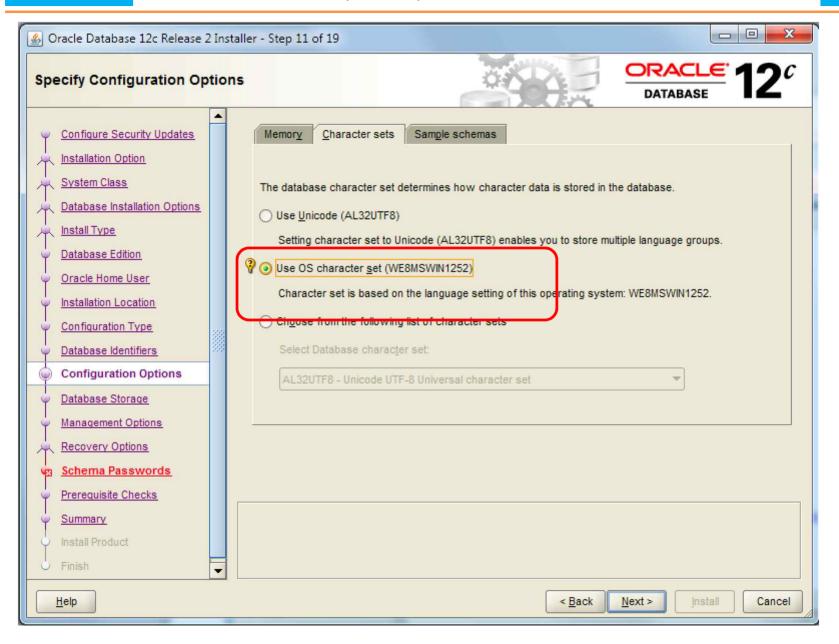
[Database Configuration Option: Memory Allocation]

[INFO] Oracle DBMS

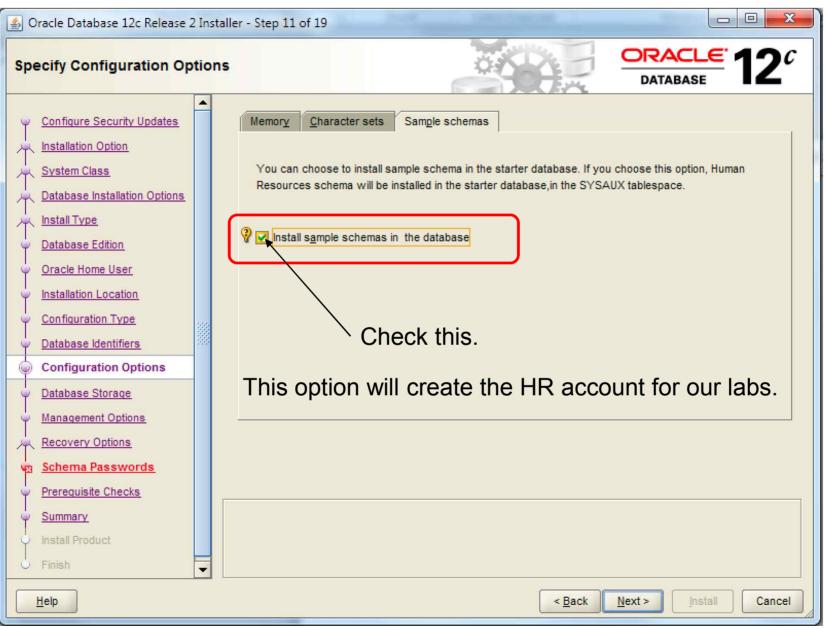
- Consists of two regions:
 - 1) Physical file region
 - 2) Memory and process region (allocated in RAM).
- If the Oracle DBMS terminates, then the regions of memory and process are gone; thus, volatile.
 - In Oracle, the memory is called *System Global Area* (SGA) while the process is called *background process* (or PGA).
 - When we say an (oracle) *instance*, it means the two, the regions of memory and process together.
- However, the physical file region doesn't disappear. It stays permanently; thus, nonvolatile.

Appendix: More Details about SGA

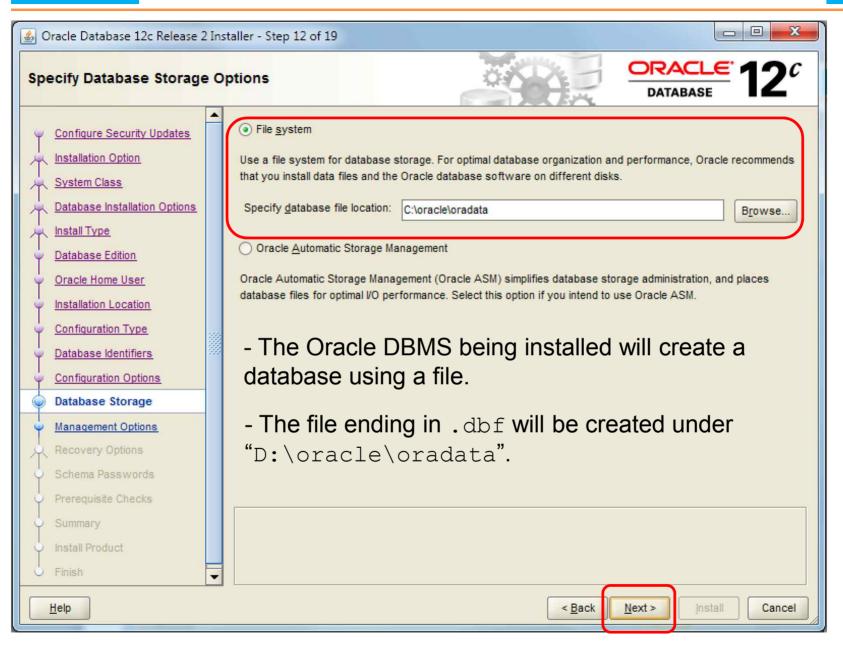




(Step 11 of 19 (Cont'd)) [Database Configuration Option: Character Sets]

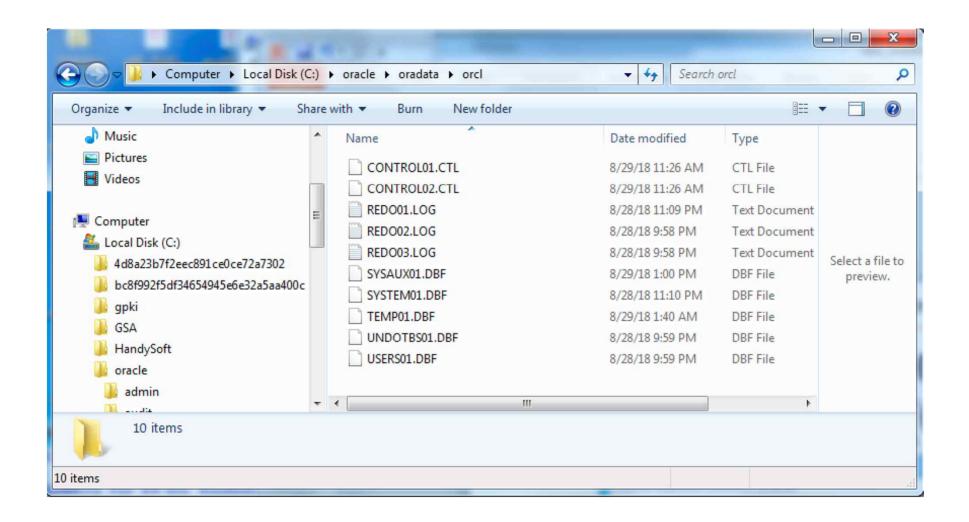


(Step 11 of 19 (Cont'd)) [Database Configuration Option: Sample Schema]

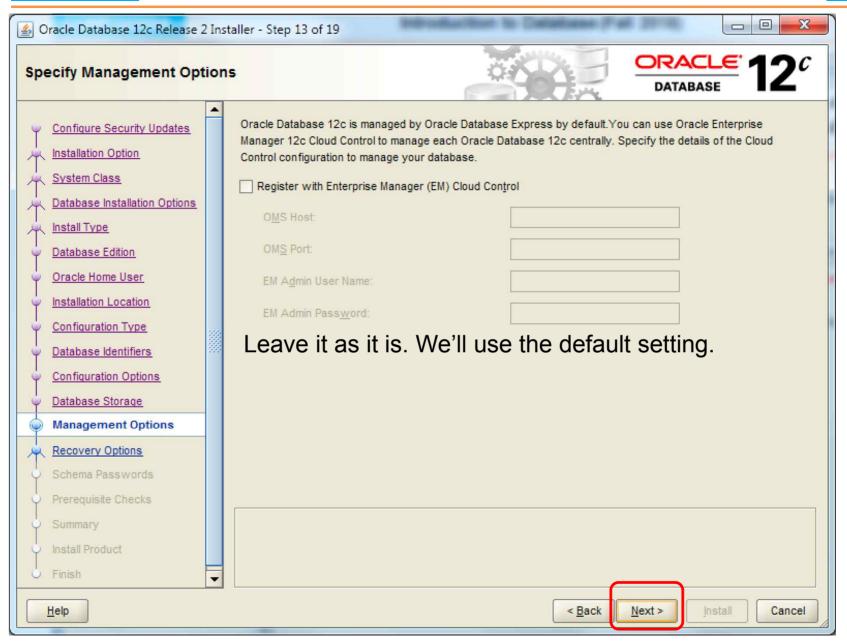


(Step 12 of 19)

[Database Storage Region Configuration]

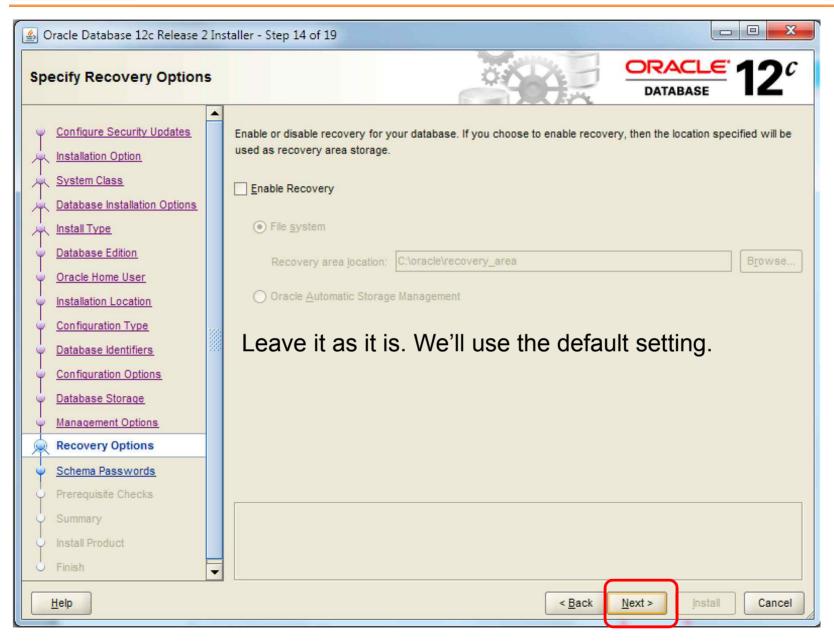


(Step 12 of 19) [After Installation]



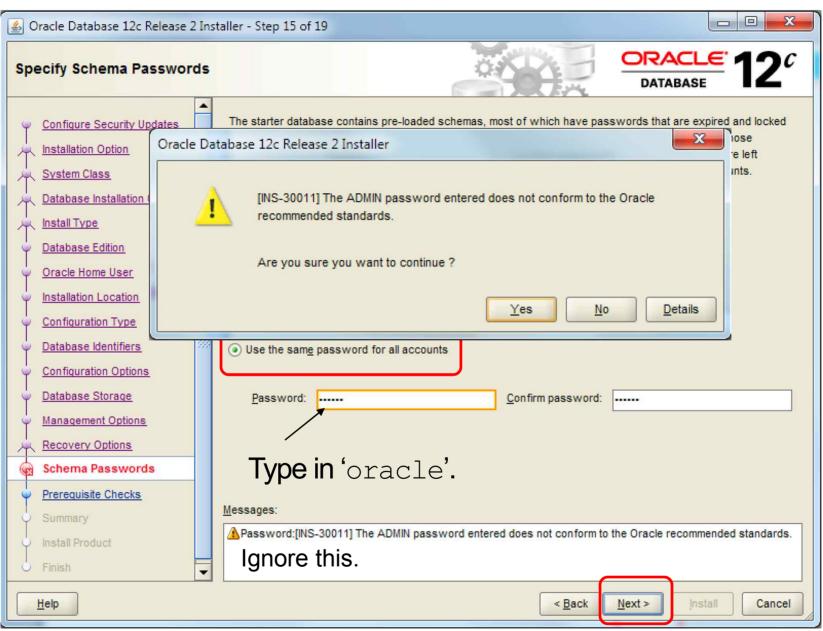
(Step 13 of 19)

[Database Management Option]



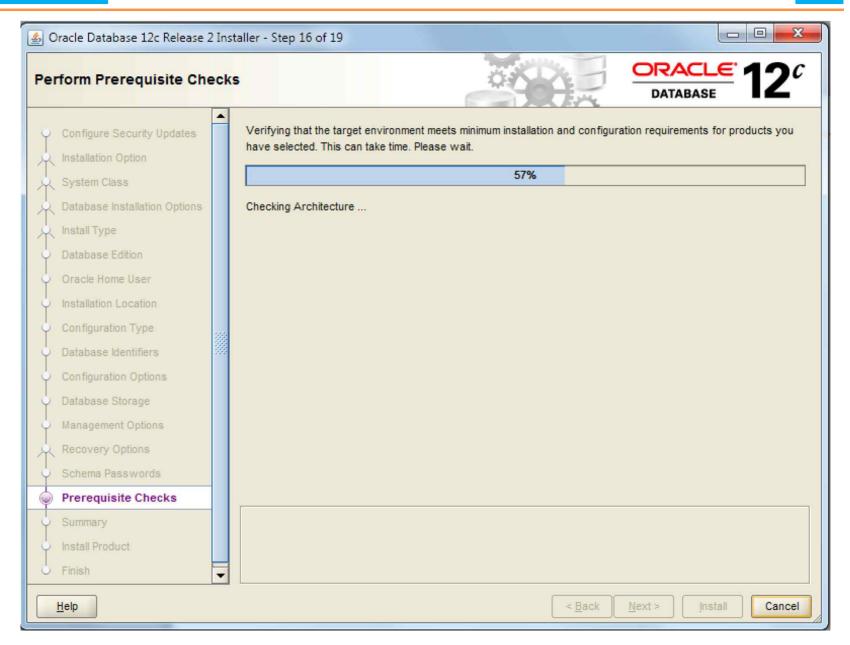
(Step 14 of 19)

[Database Management Option]



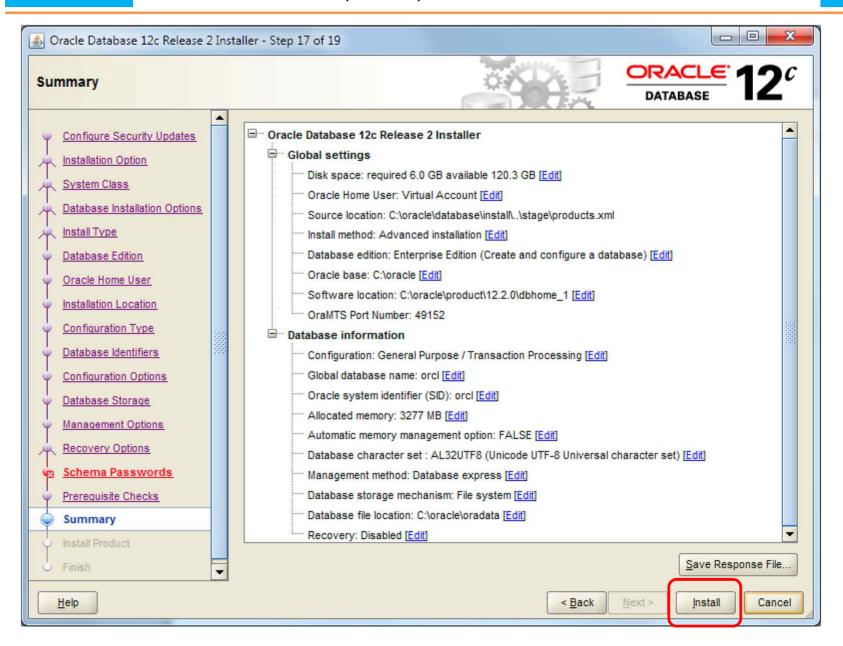
(Step 15 of 19)

[Configuration of **D**ata**B**ase **A**dministrator's Password]



(Step 16 of 19)

[Performing Prerequisite Checks]



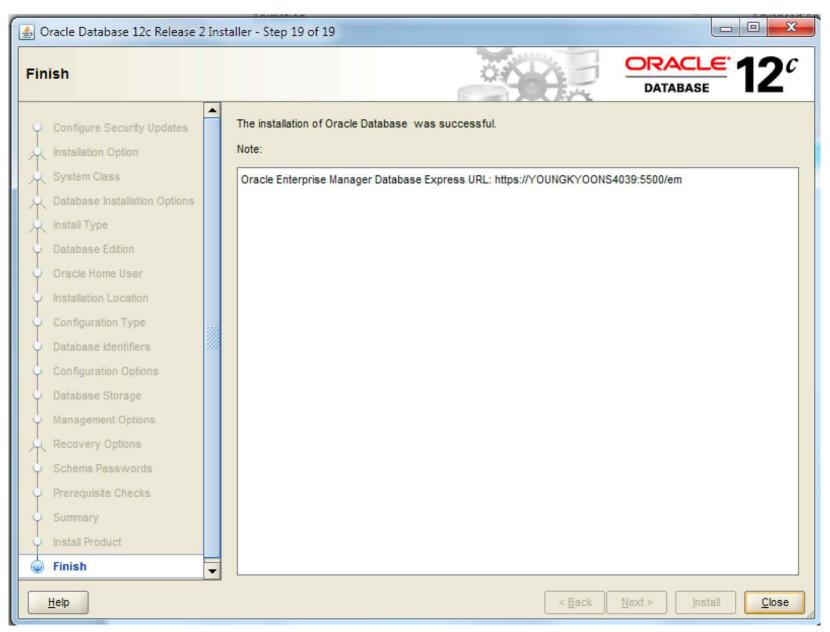
(Step 17 of 19)

[Viewing the Summary Report of This Installation]



(Step 18 of 19)

[Progress Monitoring]

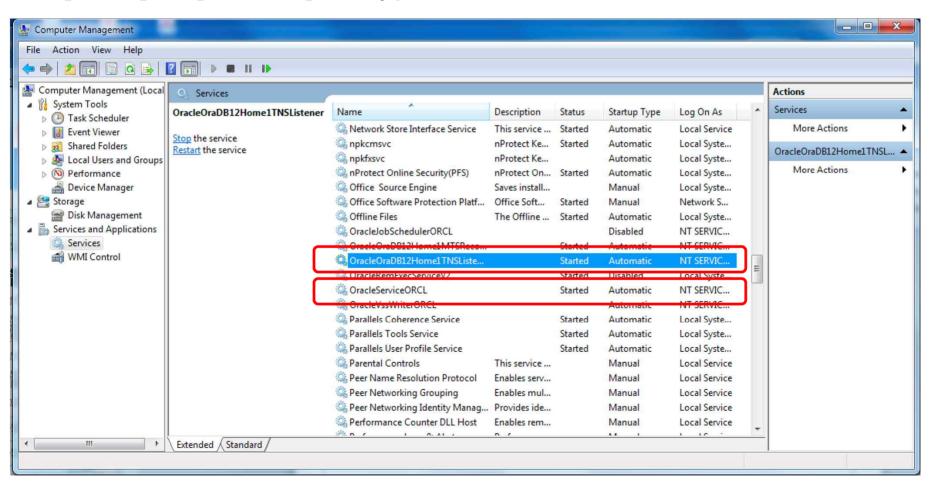


(Step 19 of 19)

[Completed Installation]

Oracle Start and Stop

• [Start] -> [Search] -> Type in 'Computer Management'.



Lab #1: Submission

Deadline: noon

- Submission: none, but
 - Show to a tutor that you have finished installing the Oracle DBMS on your workstation as shown in slide 36.
 - Once done, raise your hand, and the tutor will come to you to see if your DBMS is well installed.
 - Evaluation: success (S) / failure (F)