Yes, you can use yum install oracle\* --skip-broken as an alternative to manually configuring prerequisites and downloading the Oracle software. This method leverages Oracle's prebuilt RPM packages to streamline the installation process, especially for Oracle Linux or RHEL systems. However, there are a few considerations and steps to follow:

Using yum install oracle\* for Oracle 19c Installation

Step 1: Prepare the System

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1. Enable Oracle Yum Repository:

Download and install the Oracle repository configuration file:

sudo yum install -y oracle-database-preinstall-19c

This package installs all required dependencies and sets up kernel parameters, system limits, and user accounts (e.g., oracle user and groups).

2. Update the System:

sudo yum update -y

**Step 2: Install Oracle 19c Software**

1. Install Oracle RPM: Use the following command to install the Oracle 19c software:

sudo yum install -y oracle-database-ee-19c --skip-broken

2. Verify Installation: Check if the Oracle software is installed:

rpm -qa | grep oracle

**Step 3: Configure Oracle Database**

1. Initialize the Database: Oracle's RPM installation provides a script to configure the database:

sudo /etc/init.d/oracledb\_ORCLCDB-19c configure

This script

Creates a default container database (CDB).

Configures the listener.

Sets up environment variables.

2. Verify Database Status: Check the database status using:

sudo systemctl status oracle-database-preinstall-19c

3. Connect to the Database: Switch to the oracle user and connect:

su - oracle

sqlplus / as sysdba

**Step 4: Post-Configuration**

1. Set Environment Variables: Add the following to /home/oracle/.bash\_profile:

export ORACLE\_HOME=/opt/oracle/product/19c/dbhome\_1

export ORACLE\_SID=ORCLCDB

export PATH=$ORACLE\_HOME/bin:$PATH

Apply the changes:

source ~/.bash\_profile

2. Enable Automatic Startup: Enable the Oracle service to start on boot:

sudo systemctl enable oracle-database-preinstall-19c

**Advantages of Using yum install**

**1. Simplified Installation**: The RPM package automates most of the prerequisites, such as kernel parameters, limits, and dependencies.

**2. Faster Deployment**: No need to manually download and extract Oracle binaries.

**3. Consistent Configuration**: Ensures the system meets Oracle's recommended settings.

**Considerations**

**Limited Customization**: The default RPM installation may not suit advanced configurations or specific requirements.

**Supported Distributions**: This method is primarily designed for Oracle Linux and may require additional adjustments for other Linux distributions

**Database Creation:** The RPM installation creates a default CDB. If you need a custom database, you can use dbca after installation.

This method is ideal for quick setups or test environments. For production environments, the manual installation process provides more control and customization options.