ORACLE LINUX 7.8 INSTALLATION

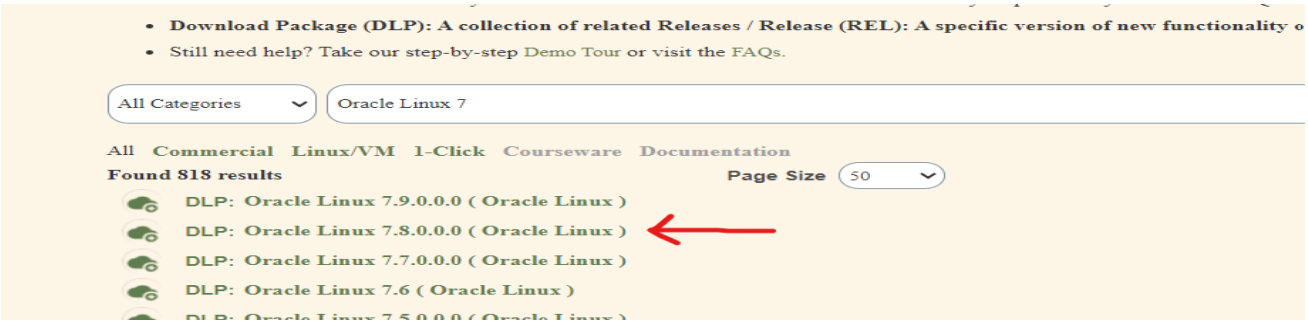
1. Download OS and Oracle Virtualbox:

https://yum.oracle.com/oracle-linux-isos.html

or

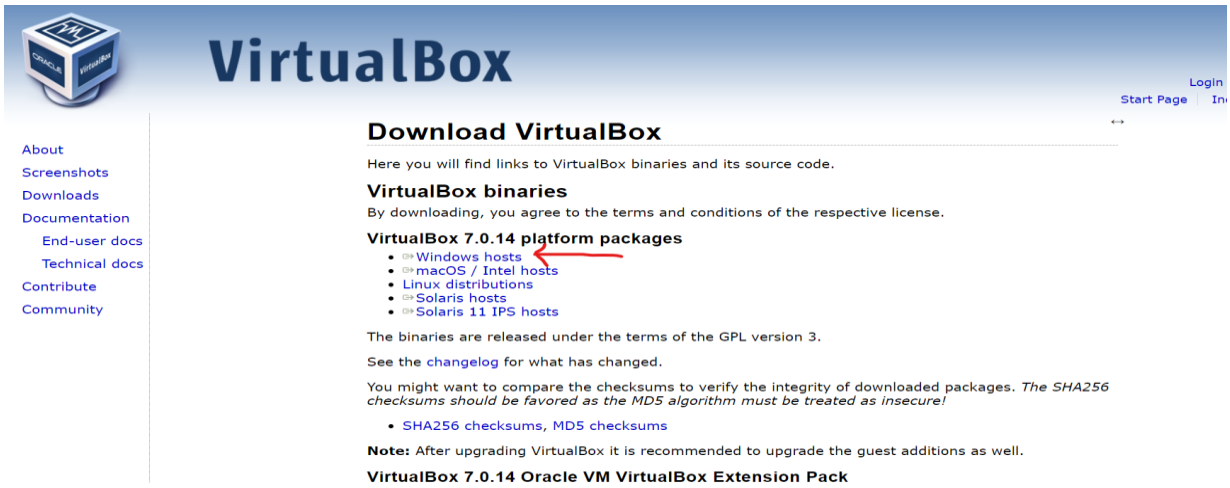
https://edelivery.oracle.com/osdc/faces/SoftwareDelivery

Download 7.8 Linux version

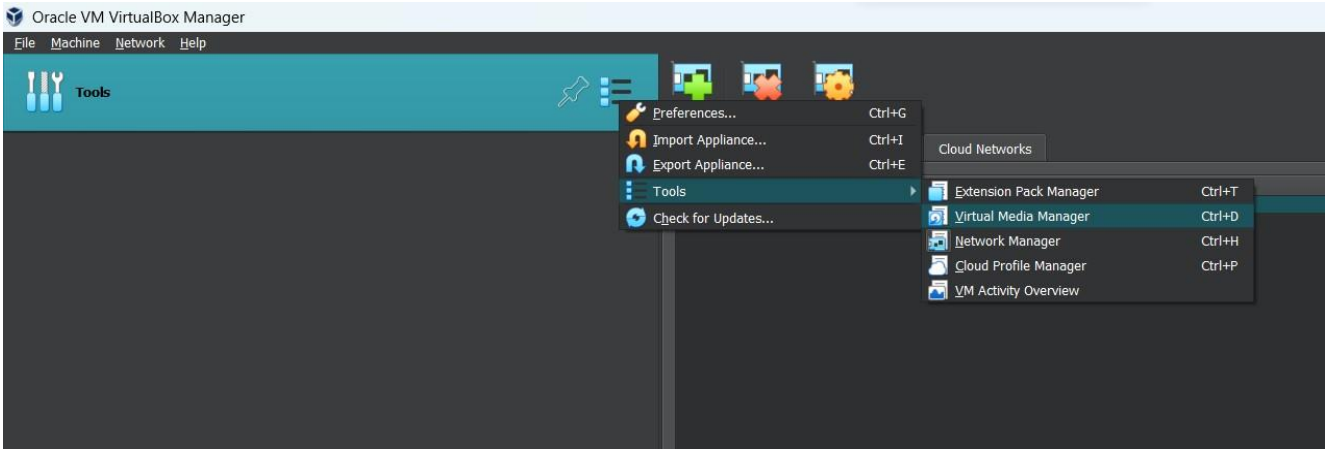


- **Oracle Virtualbox Software:**

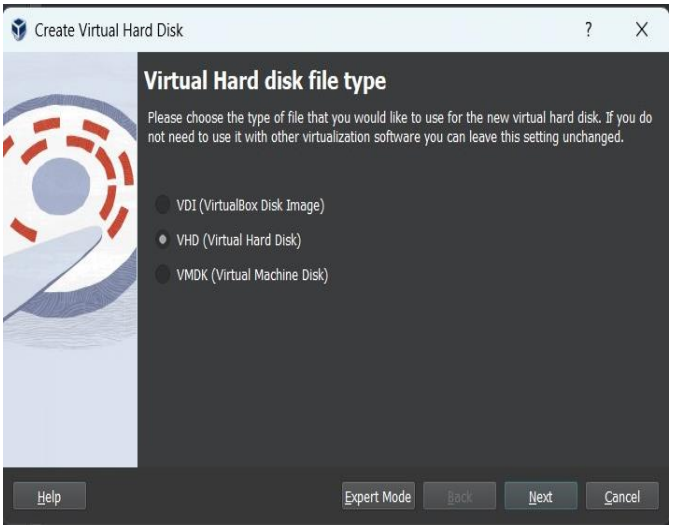
https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads



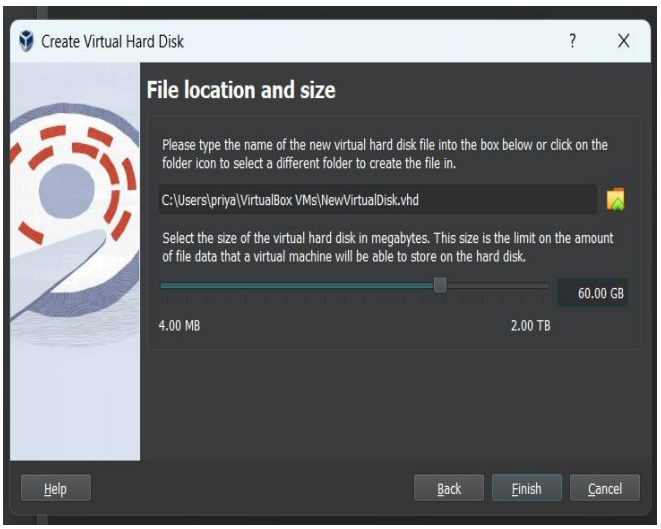
2. Open Virtual-Box click on the file >> tool >> Virtual Media Manager >>



➢ **Click on create.**

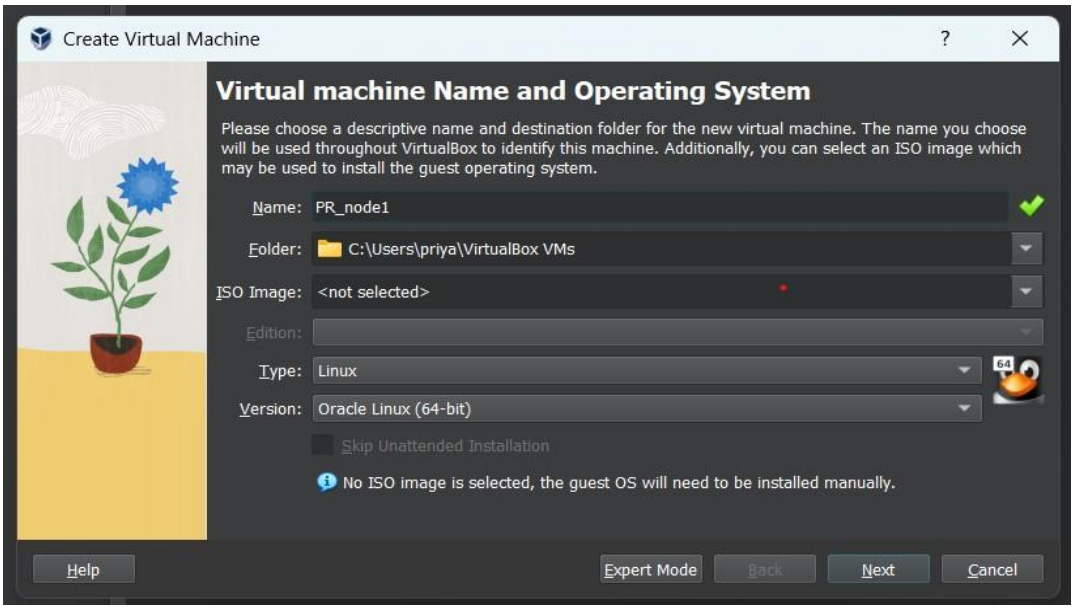


Select VHD >> click next.



Select the Disk size for OS as per requirement.

3. Click on the Machine >> New >>



Give machine name (any)

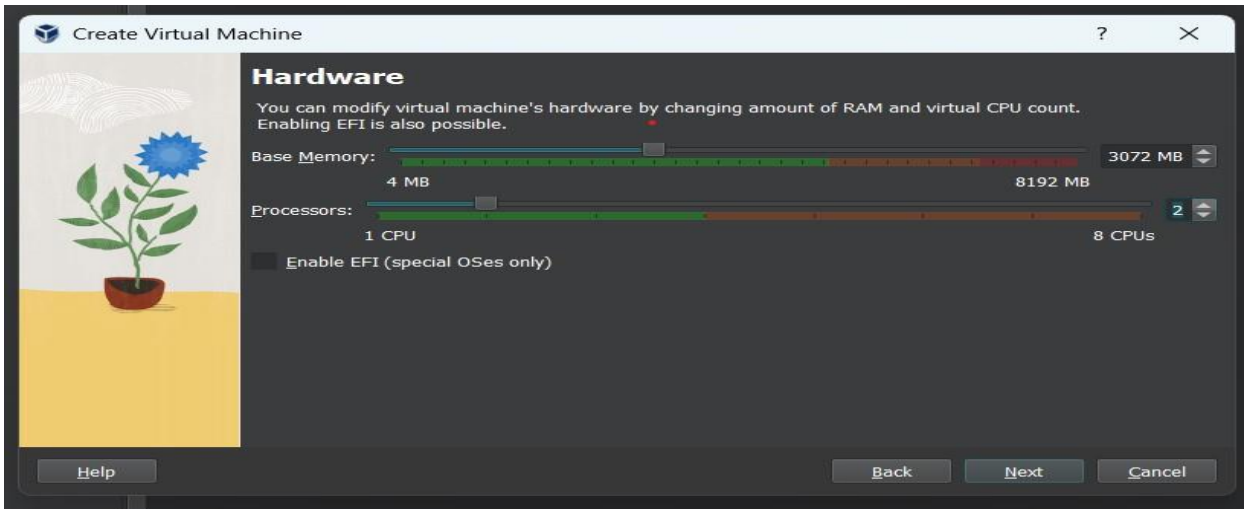
Type : Linux

Version : Oracle Linux (64-bit)

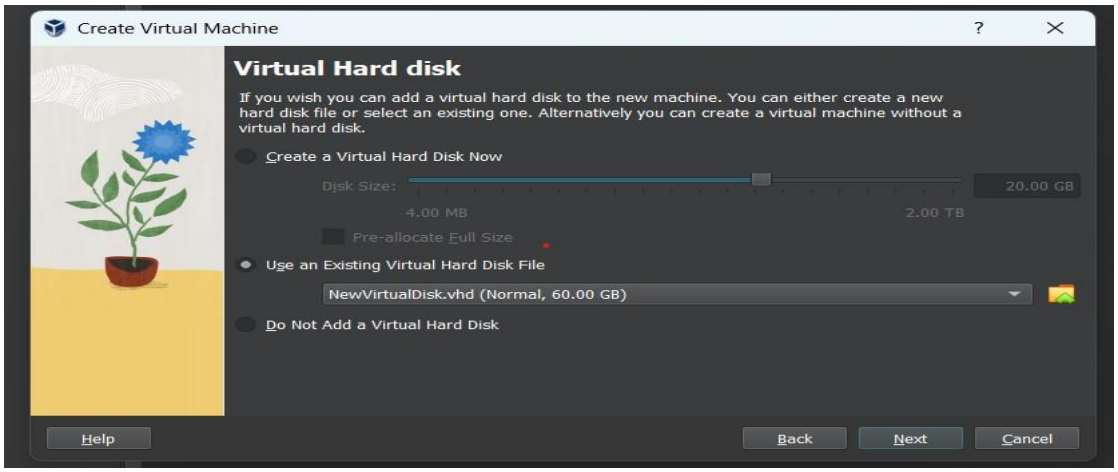
- Click Next

Memory: 3G

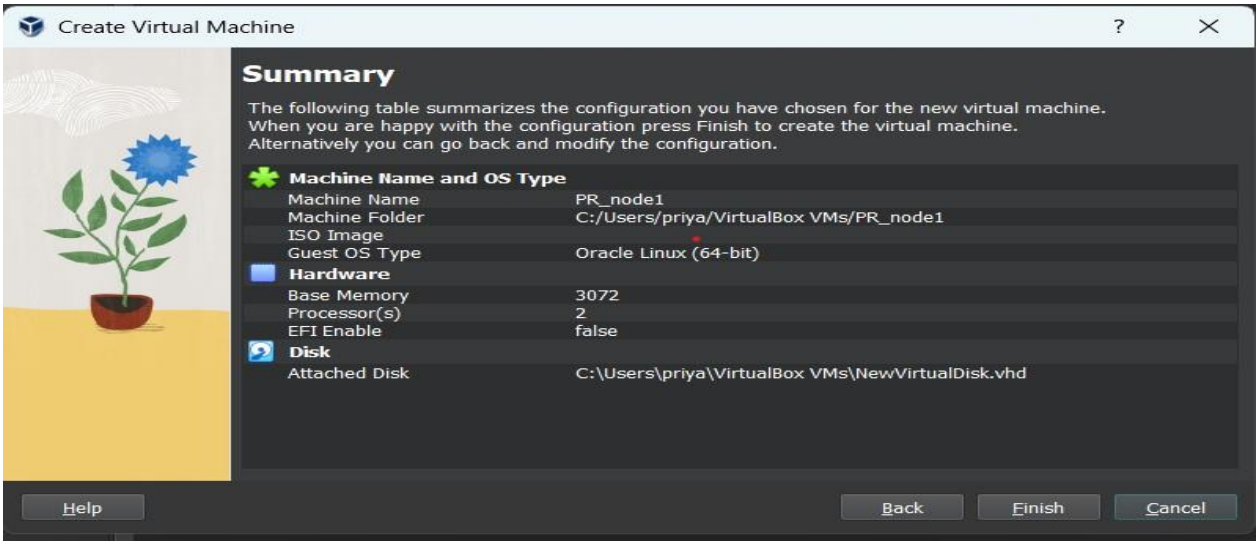
CPU: 1 or 2



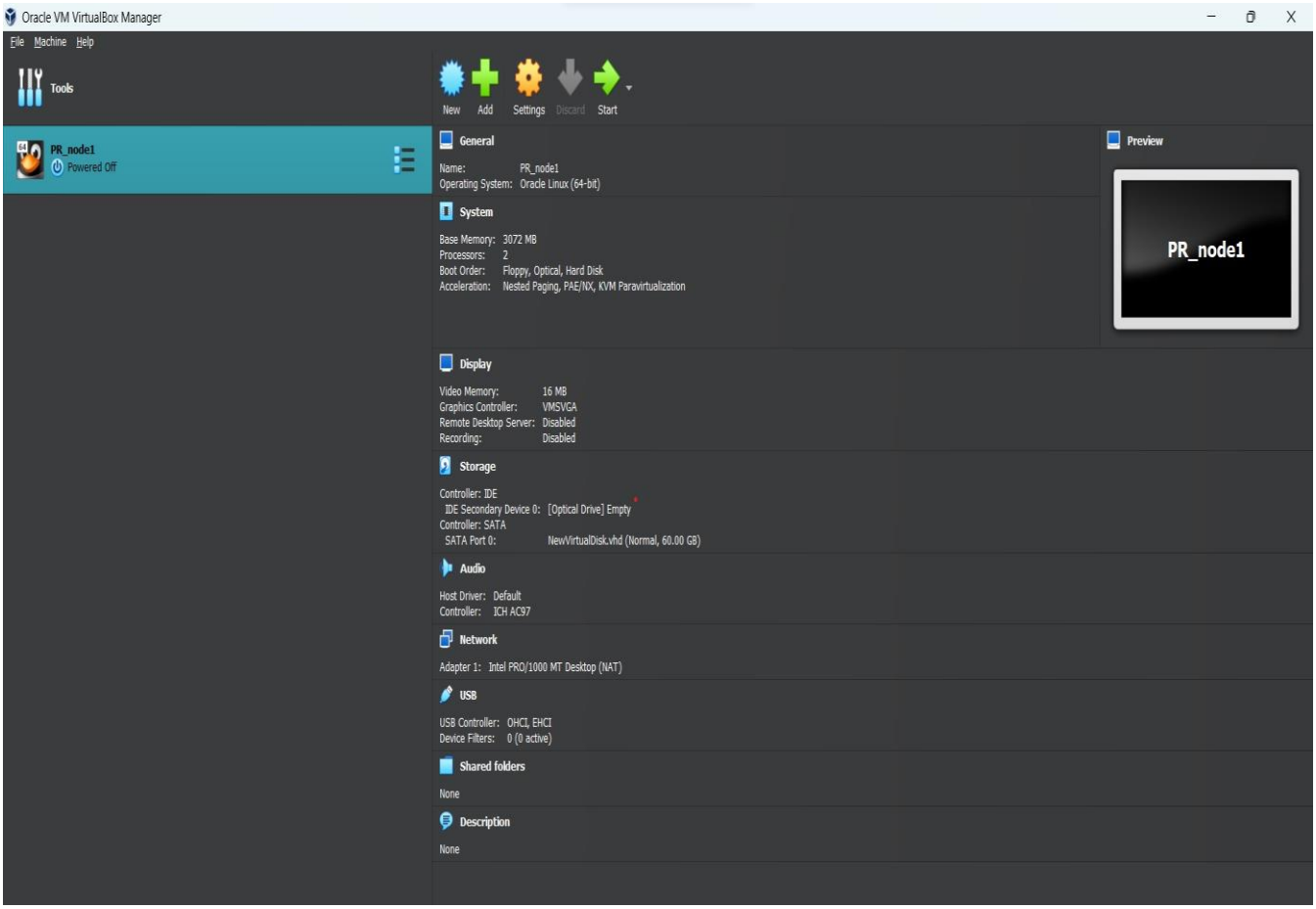
- Next



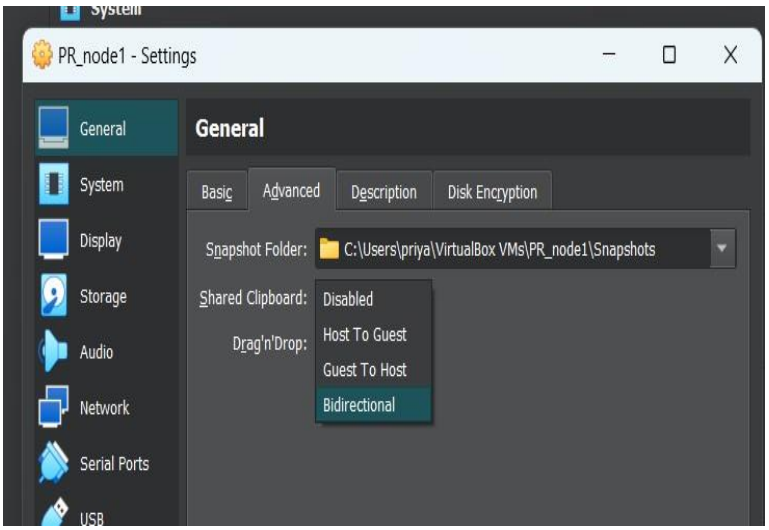
Select >> Use an existing Virtual Hard Disk file >> Where we created in the first step.



➢ Finish.

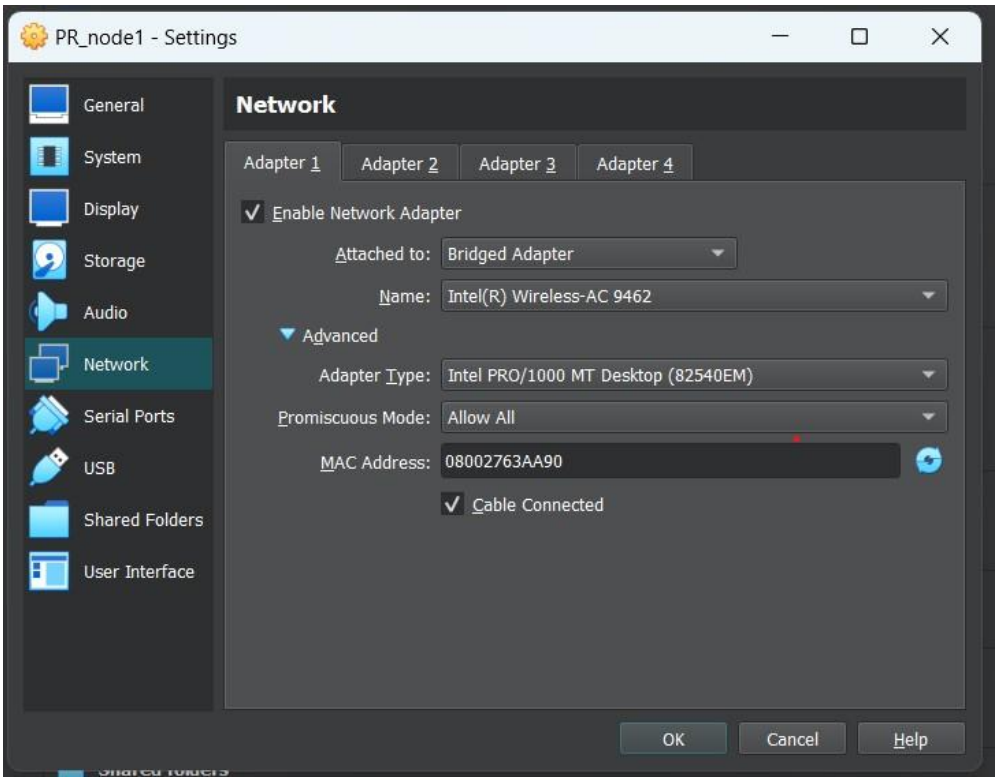


>> Now change the below parameter:



4. Network adapter:

Click on setting symbol.



Click Network >>

If you are installing only single node then network setting should be:

Enable adapter 1 >> Bridge adapter.

Enable adapter 2 >> Bridge adapter.

If you are installing RAC setup then,

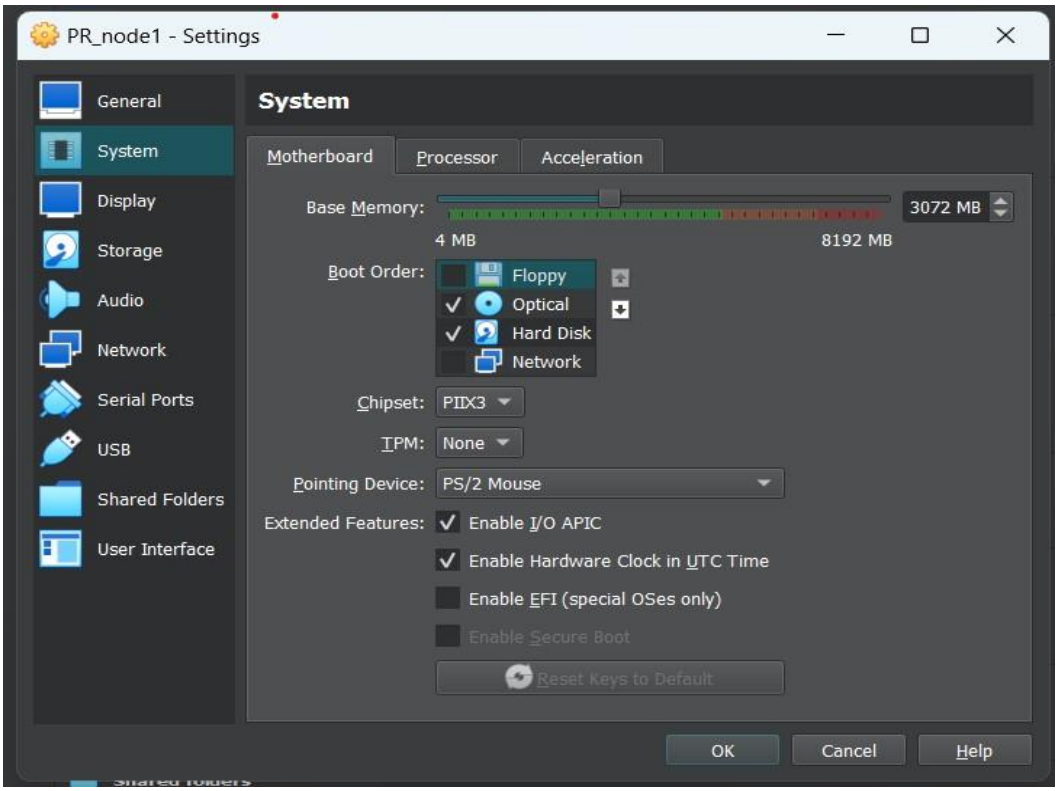
Enable adapter 1 >> Internet adapter.

Enable adapter 2 >> Bridge adapter.

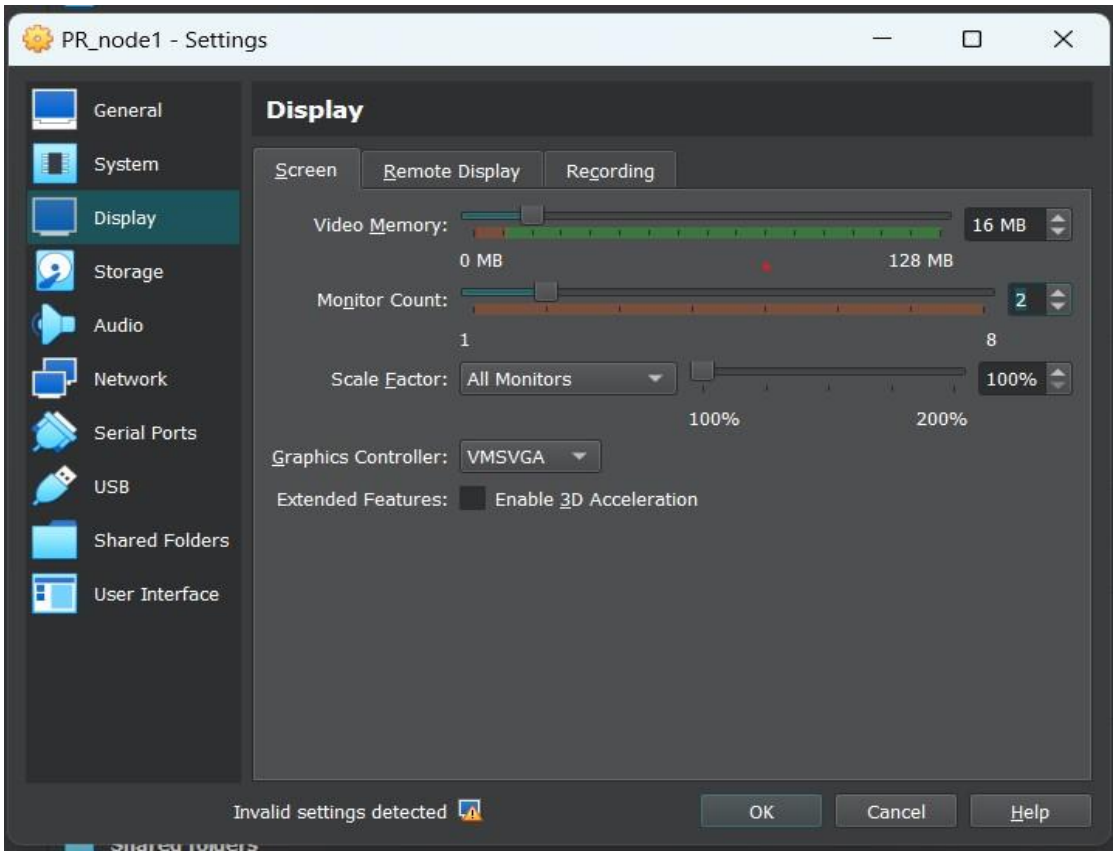
Enable adapter 3 >> Bridge adapter.

5. System:

Click on system >> Un-check Floppy in boot order.



6. Display:

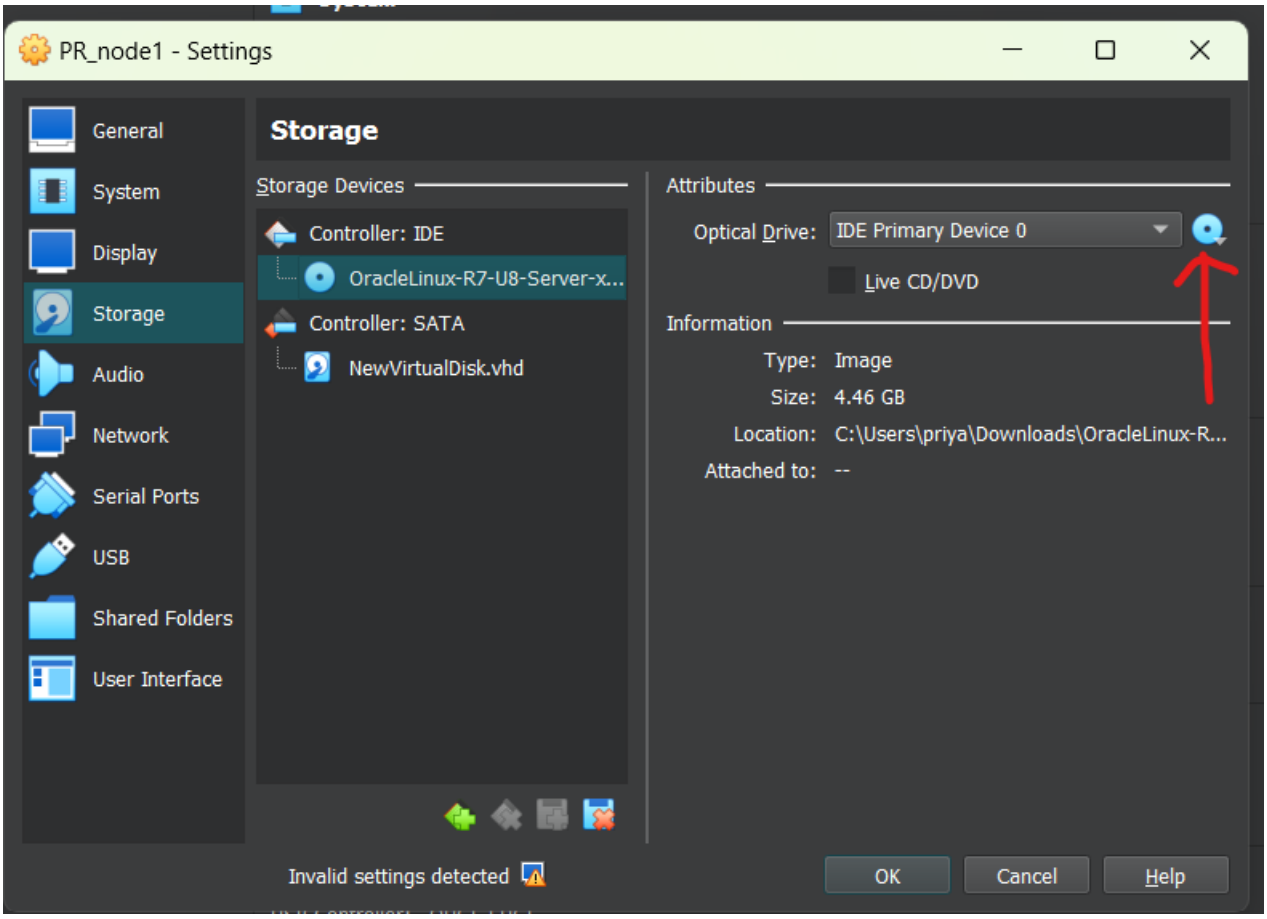


7. Storage:

Click on empty >>

Click on round disk >> from there select .iso file (OS image) or downloaded Linux server iso file.

https://yum.oracle.com/oracle-linux-isos.html

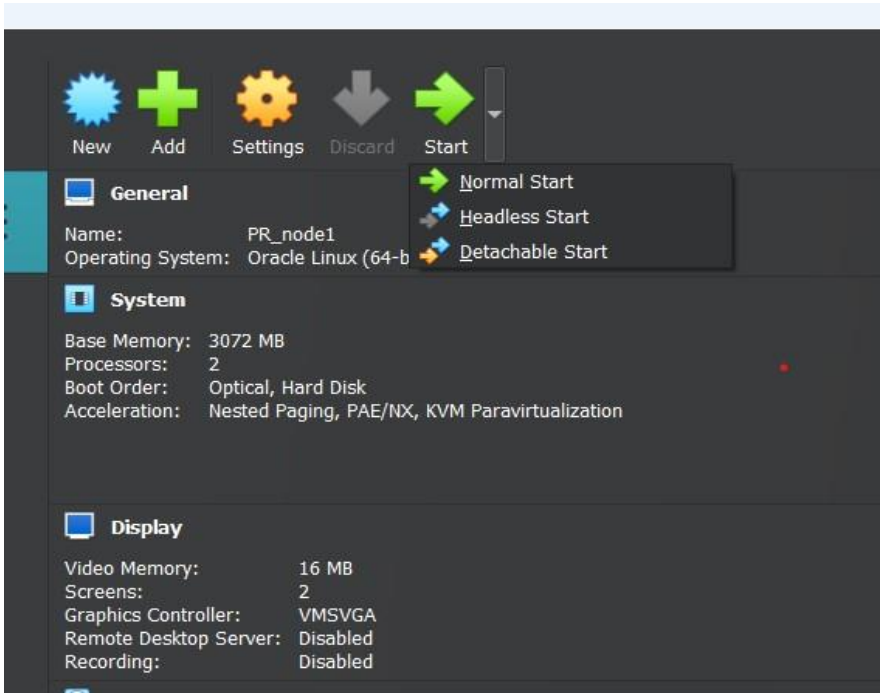


Click OK.

Now we done with machine setup.

8. Machine startup.

Click on the start symbol >> Click on normal start.



>> Wait for 60 sec.

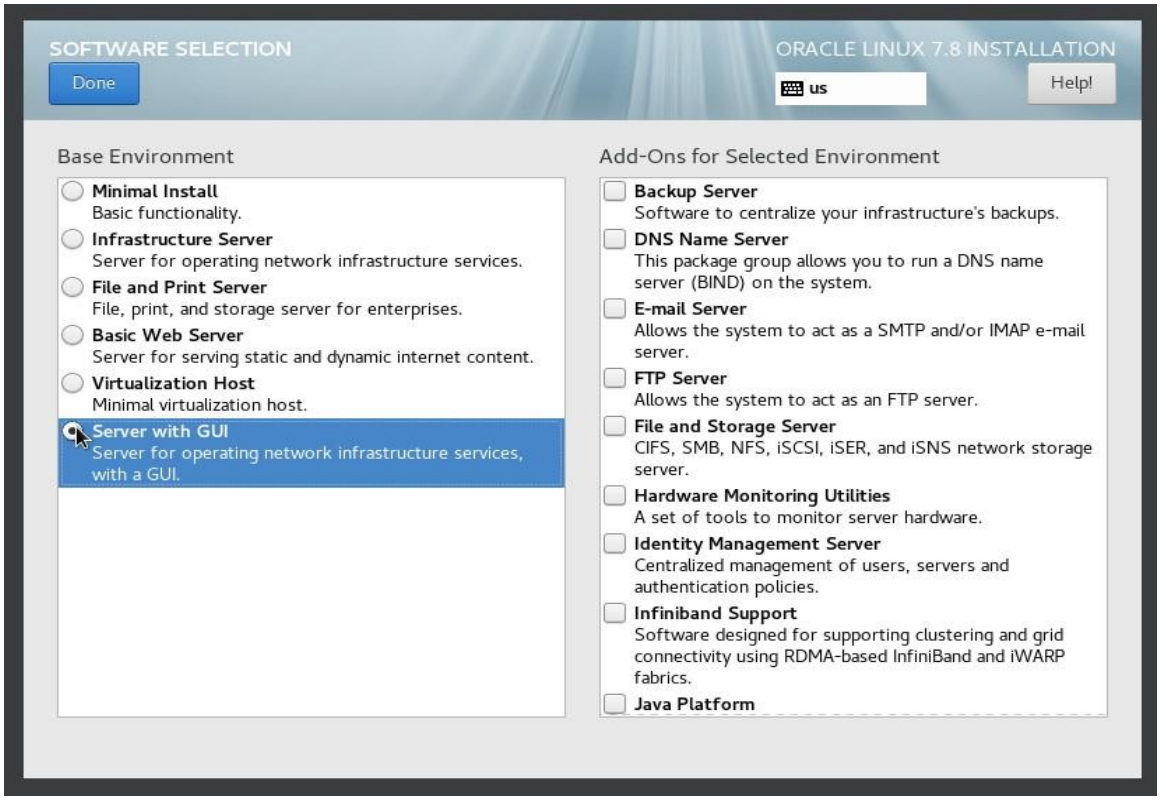
>> Press esc for aborting.

9. Select Language & country, Click next.

10. Software selection.

Click on Sever with GUI >> In Add-ons select >>

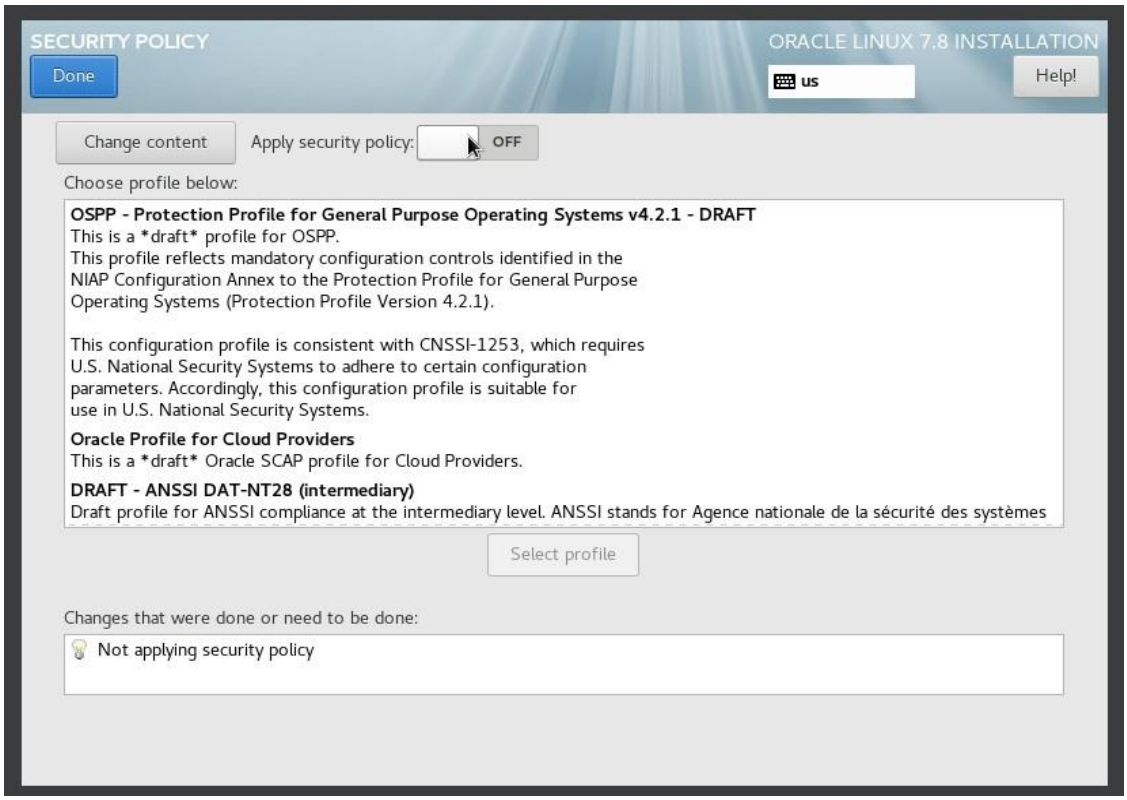
- Large system performance.
- Performance tool.
- Compatible tool.
- System administration tool



- Click Done.

11. On KDUMP by unchecking enable box.

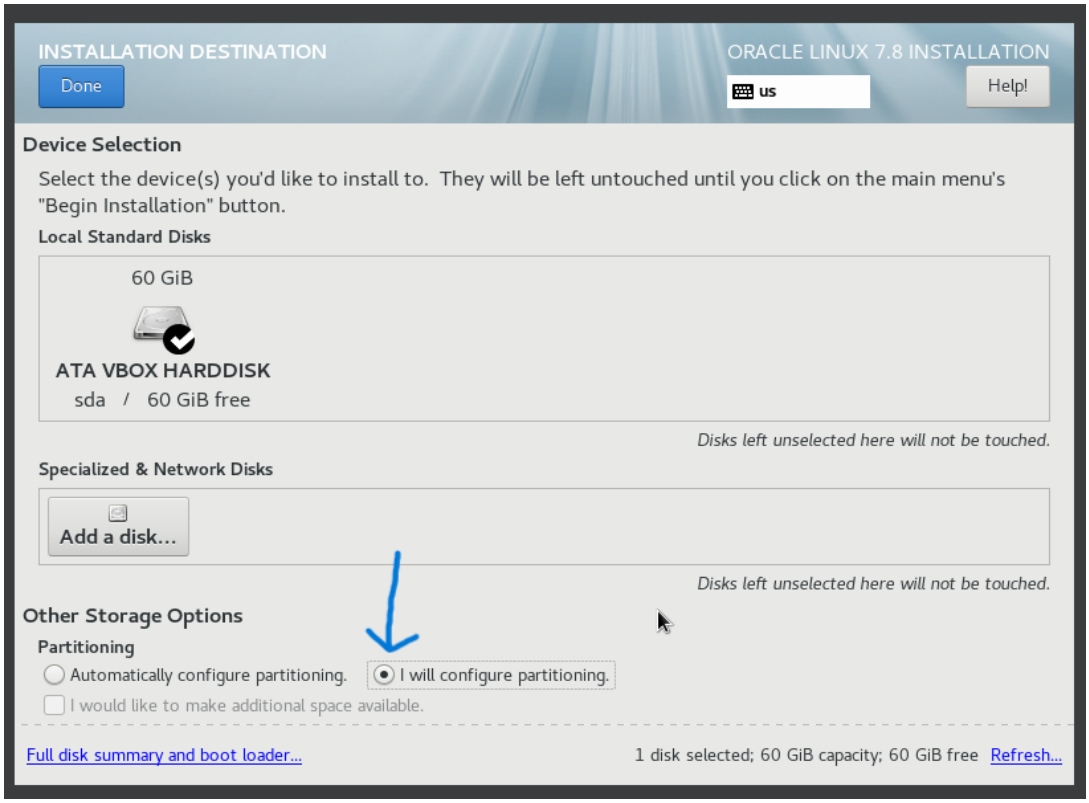
12. Disable security policy.



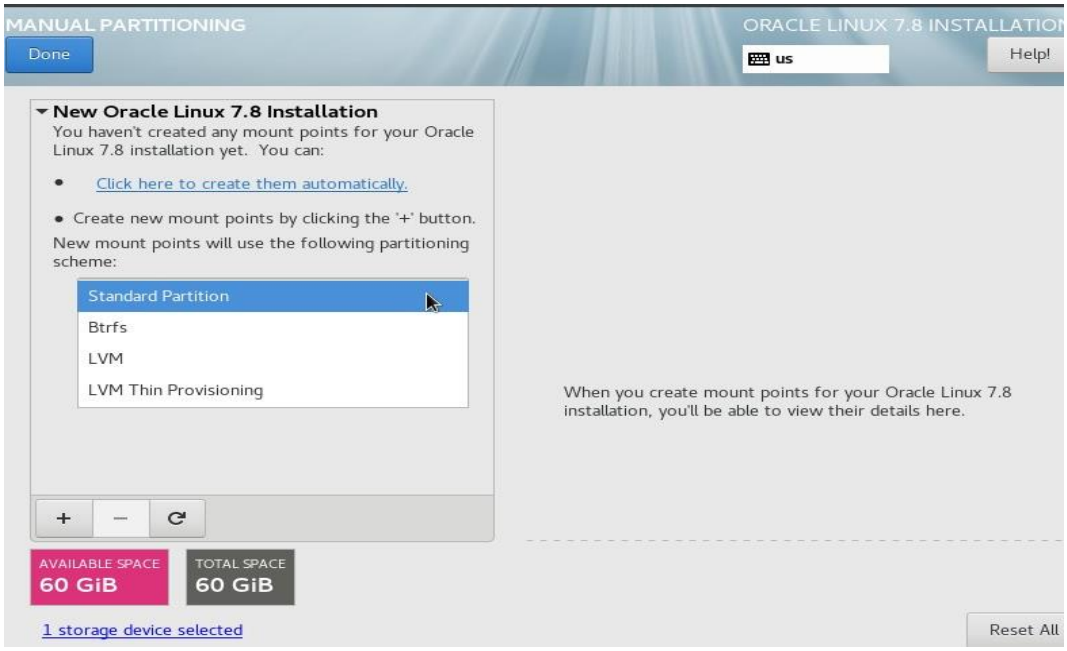
13. INSTALLATION DESTINATION:

Click on >> Installation destination

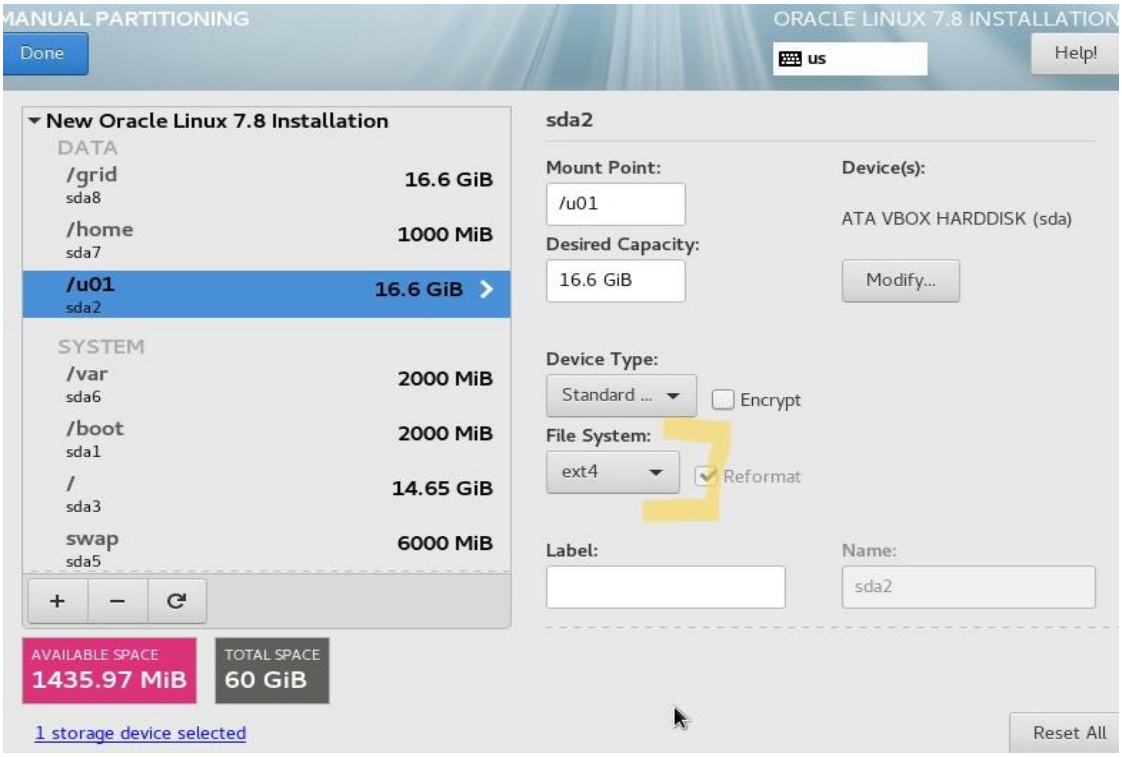
Select manual method by clicking on “I will configure partition”:



- Click on DONE



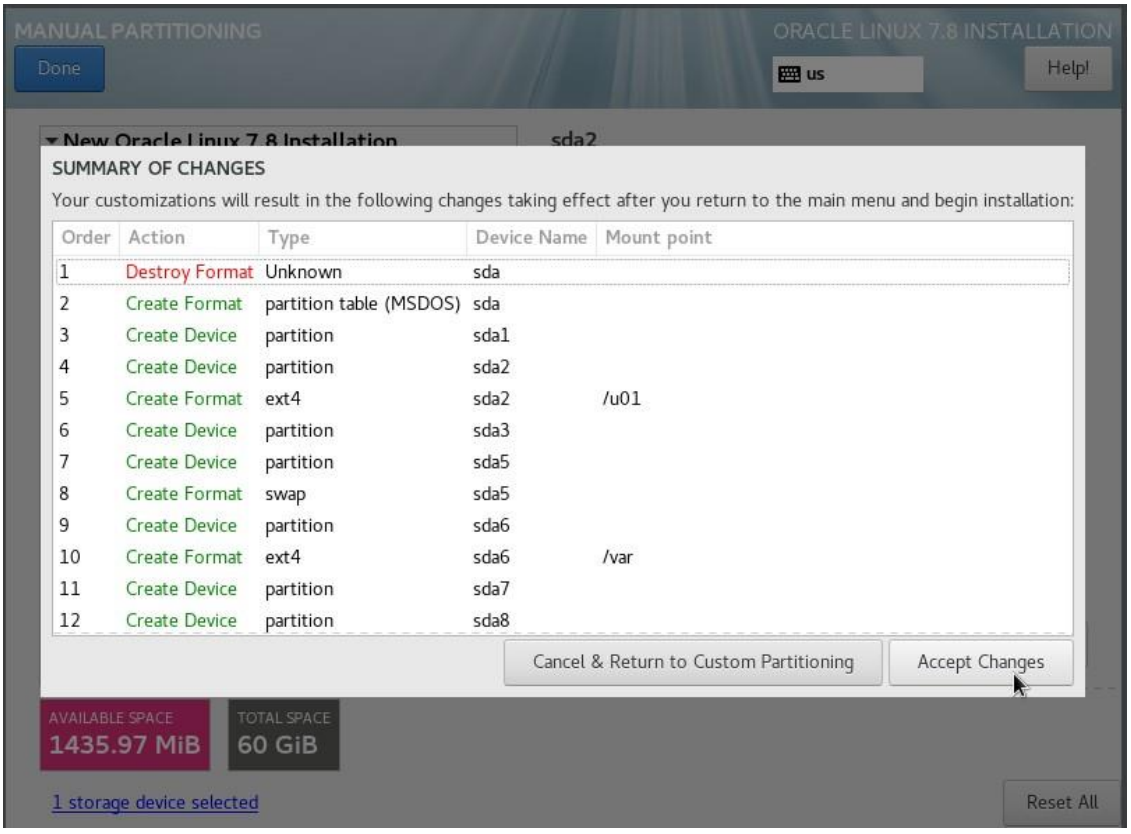
- Select Standard Partition as in the image and **Click on ‘+’ icon**:
- Now start to create mount points:



- Make all file system to **ext4** but for swap keep swap only:

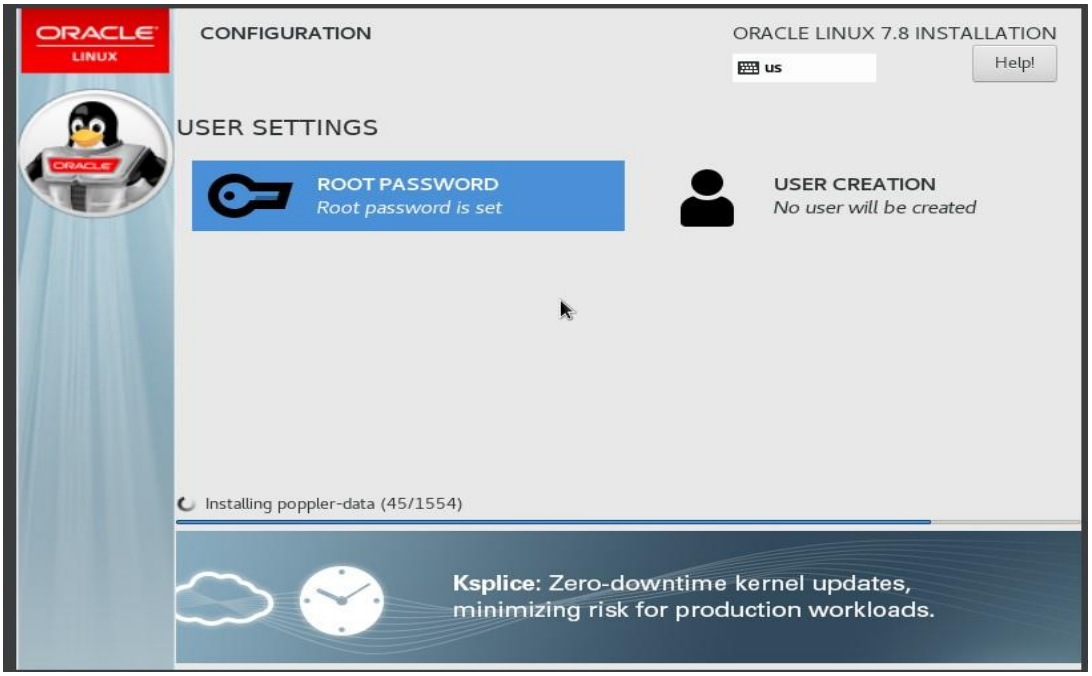
Click DONE >>

Then, Accept changes.

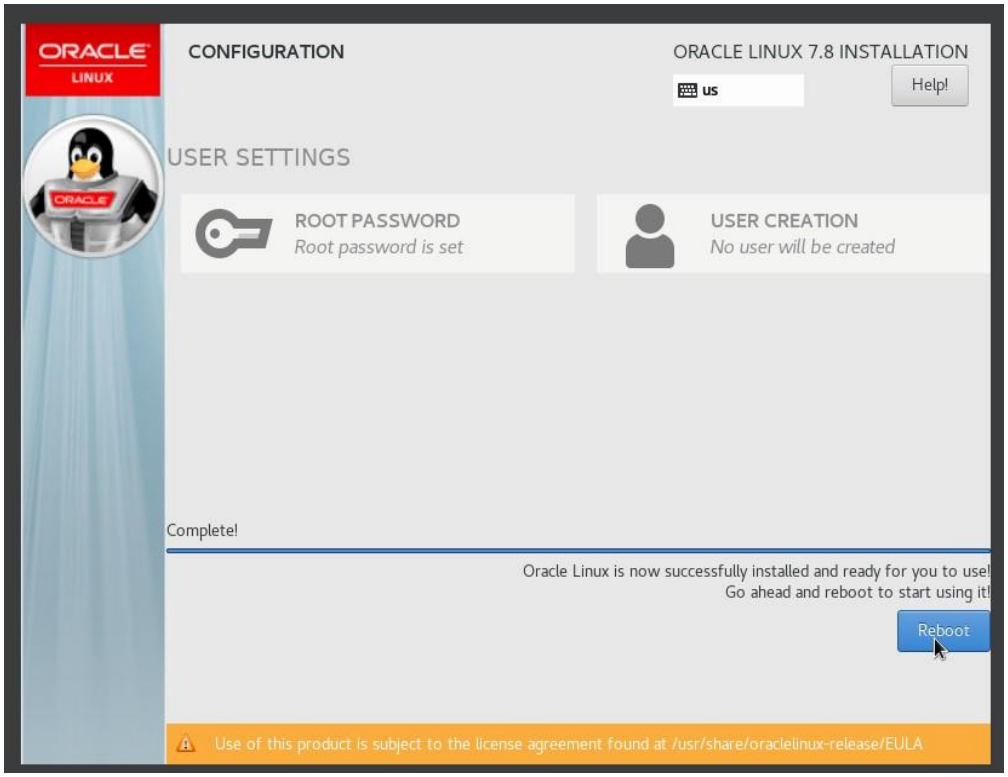


- Click on BEGINE INSTALLATION:

- Set root password:

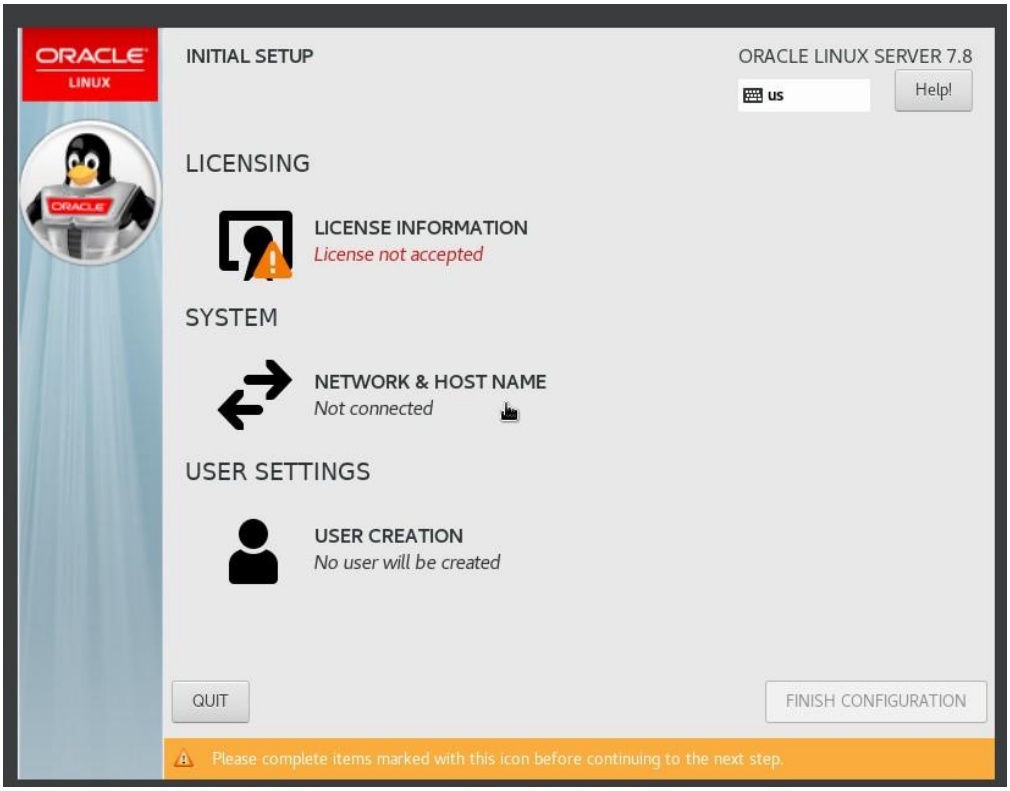


…….It will take 10-15 minutes to install…….

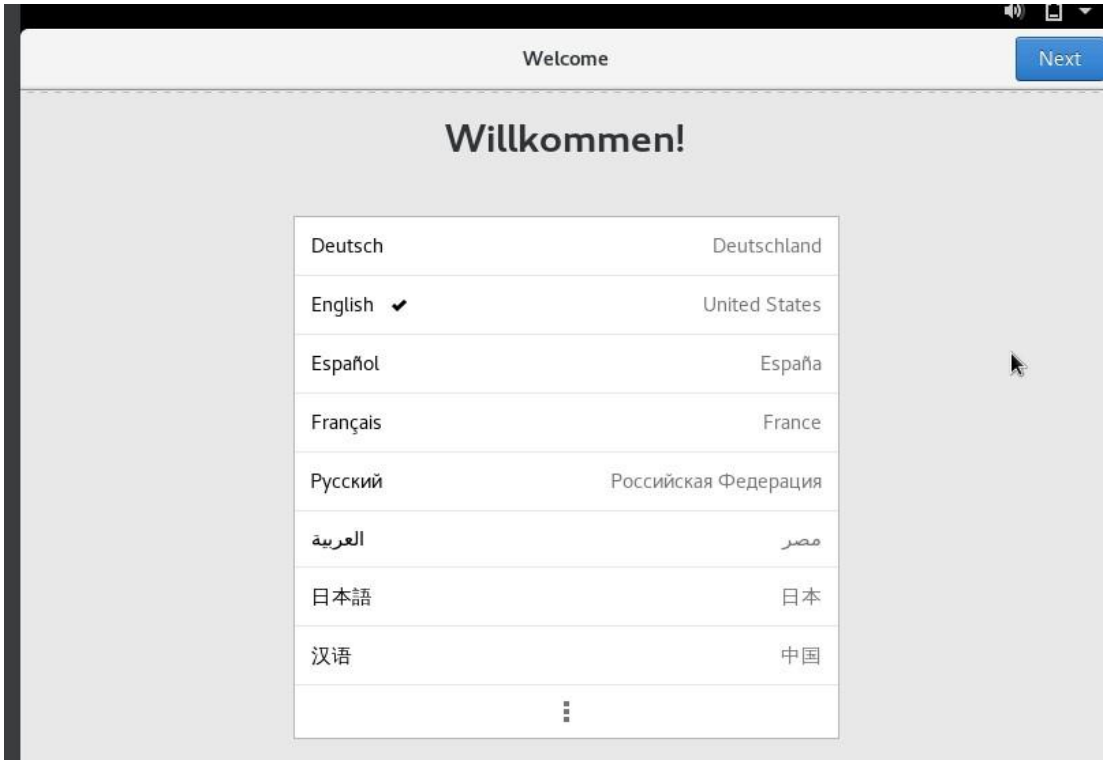


14. After completion click on “REBOOT”.

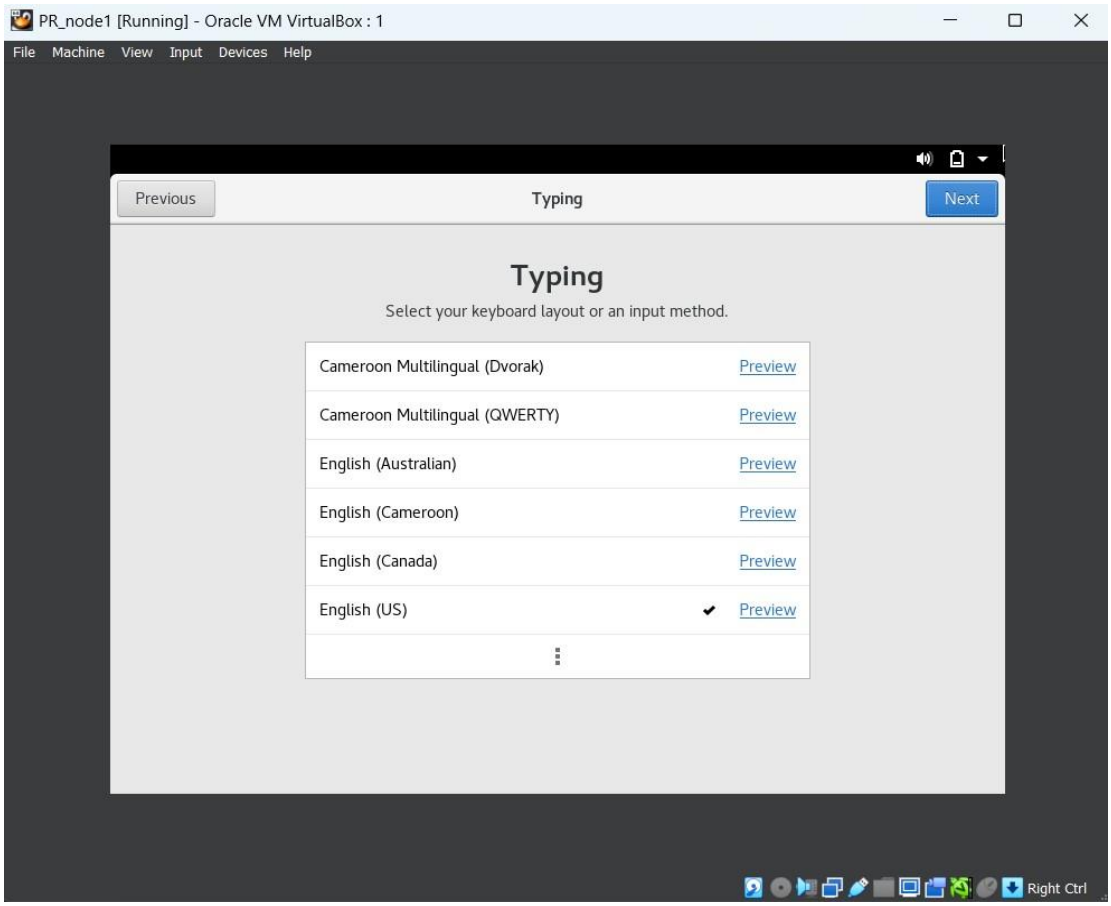
Accept License agreement. >> Done



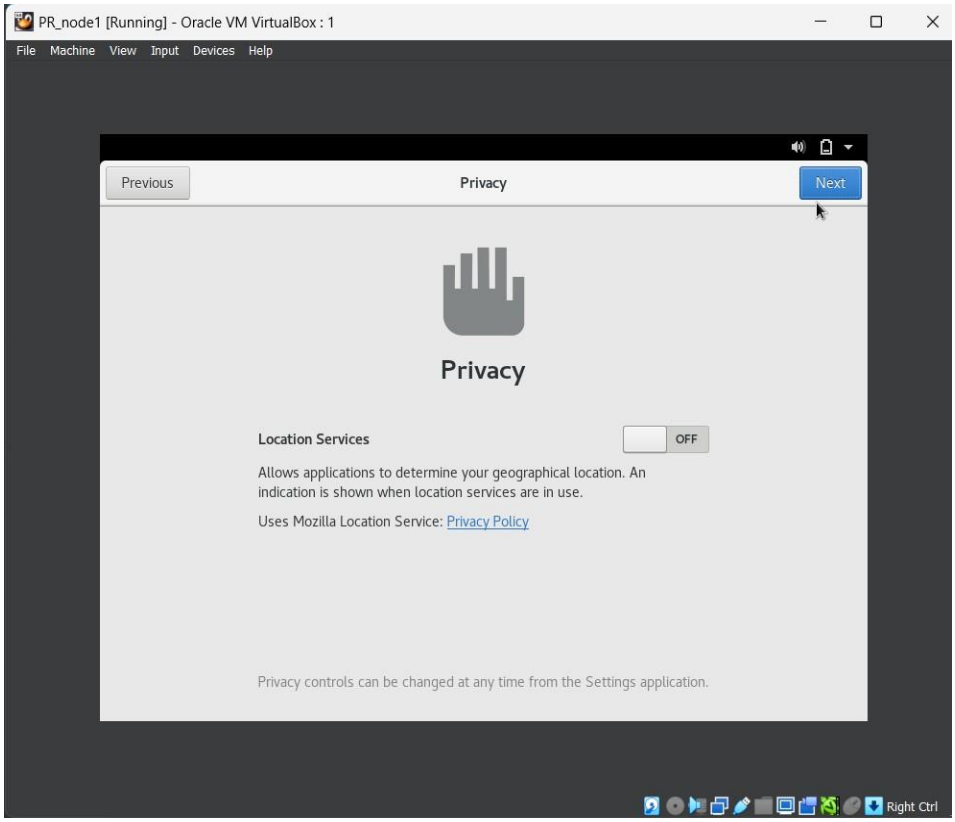
- **Click on Finish Configuration.**


Welcome
Next
Willkommen!
Deutsch
Deutschland
English
United States
Español
España
Français
France
Русский
Российская Федерация
العربية
مصر
日本語
日本
汉语
中国

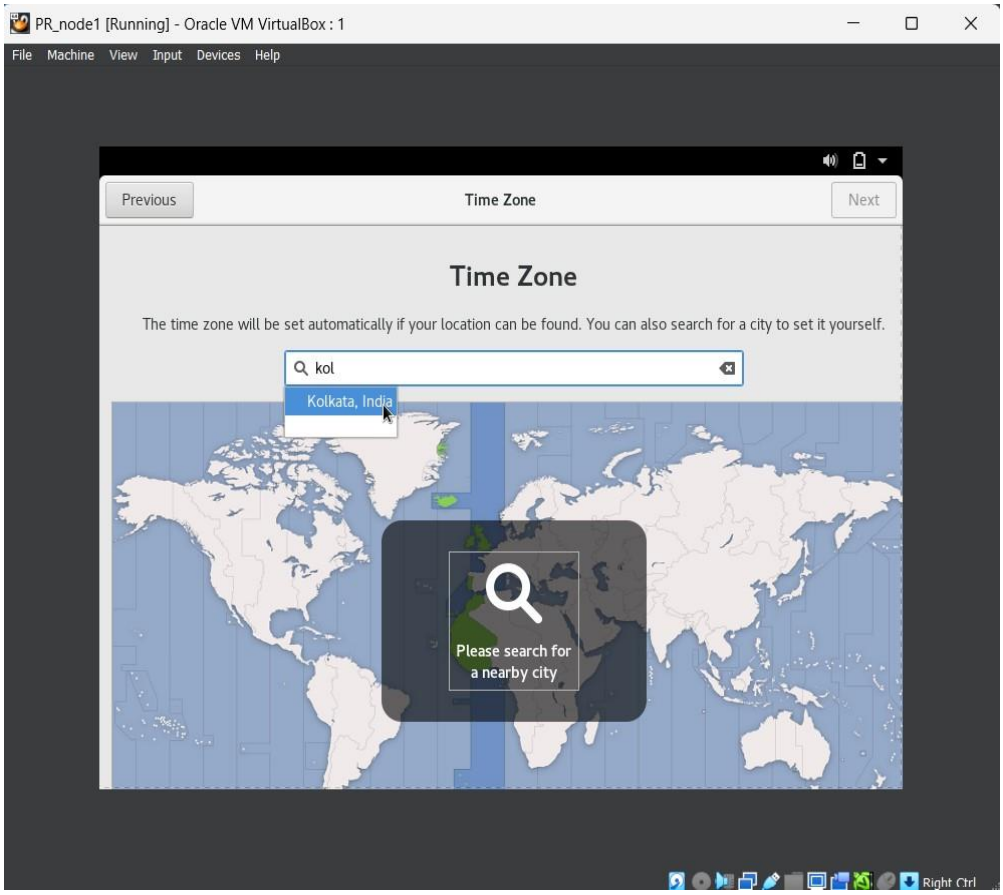
- Next.


PR_node1 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox : 1
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Previous
Typing
Next
Typing
Select your keyboard layout or an input method.
Cameroon Multilingual (Dvorak)
Preview
Cameroon Multilingual (QWERTY)
Preview
English (Australian)
Preview
English (Cameroon)
Preview
English (Canada)
Preview
English (US)
Preview
Right Ctrl

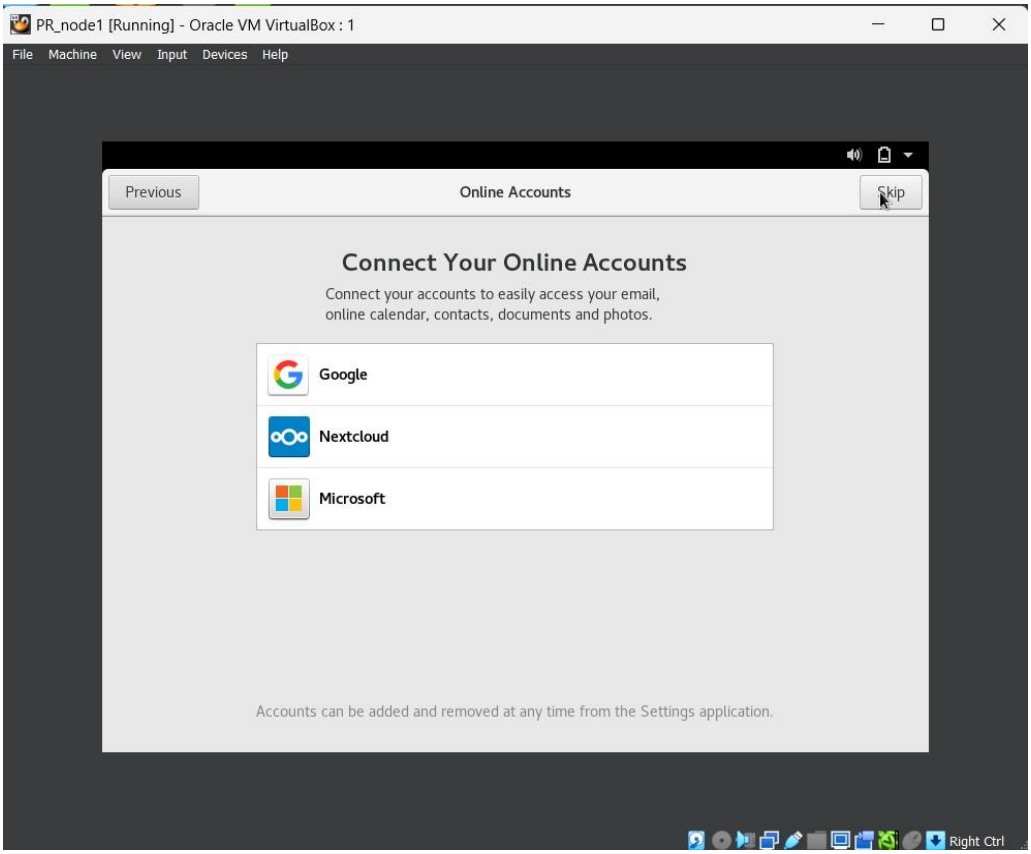
- Next.



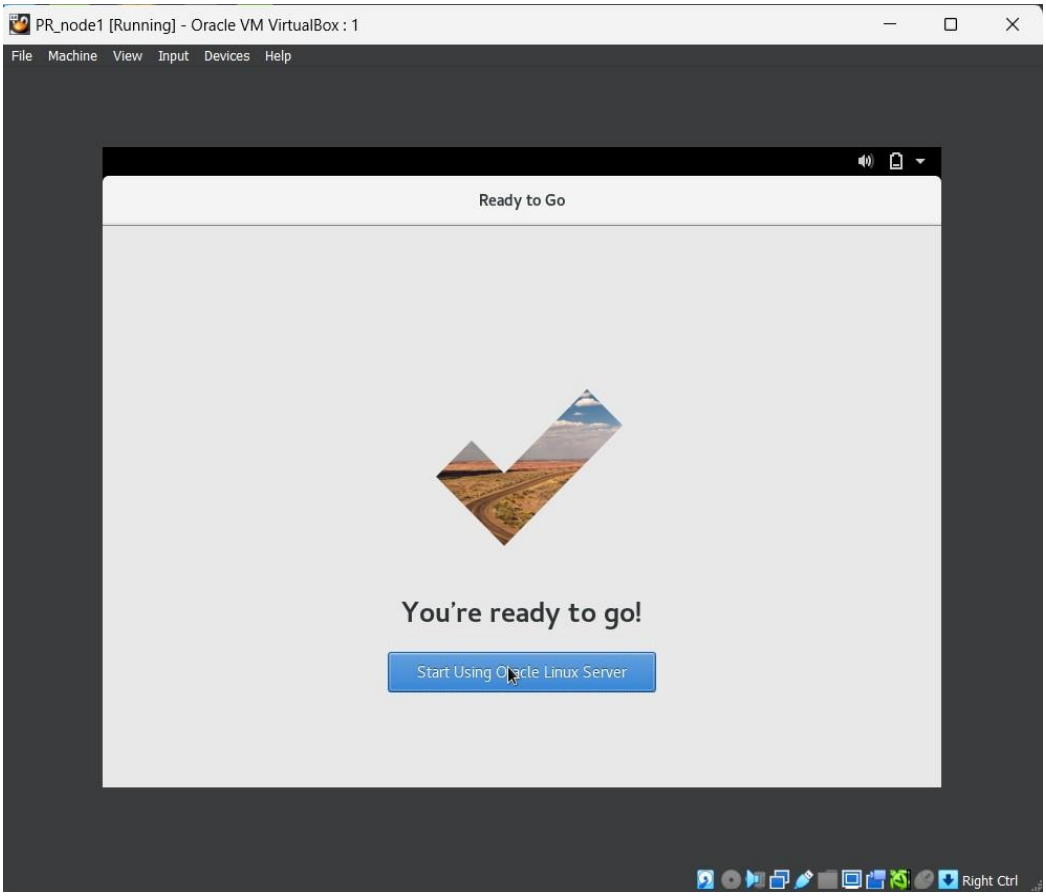
- Turn off location & Next.



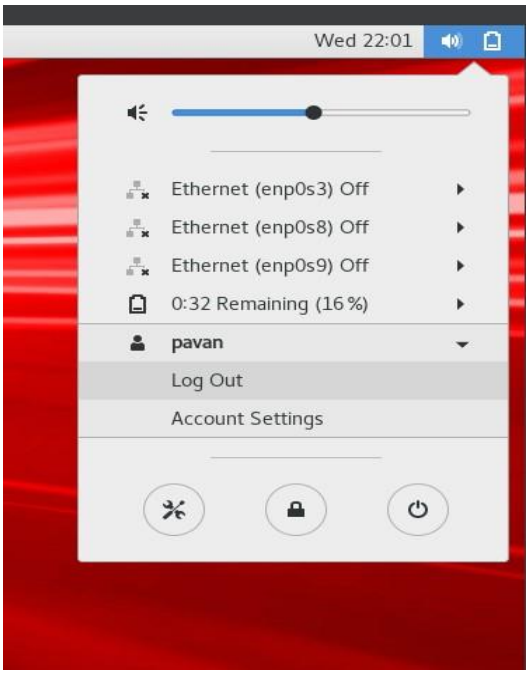
- Set time zone & Click, Next.



- Select skip & Next.

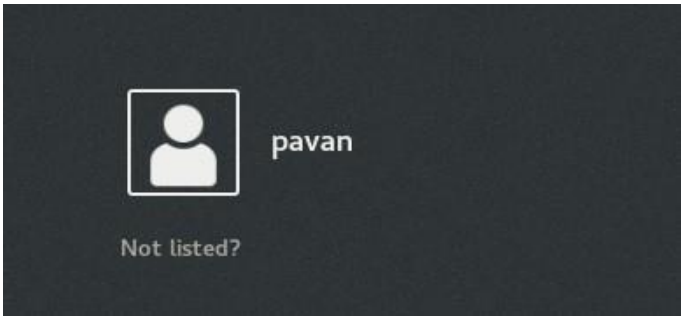


- Here next step Create user and password >> Next.
- Logout from user.



- Click on Not listed.

And use root user and password.

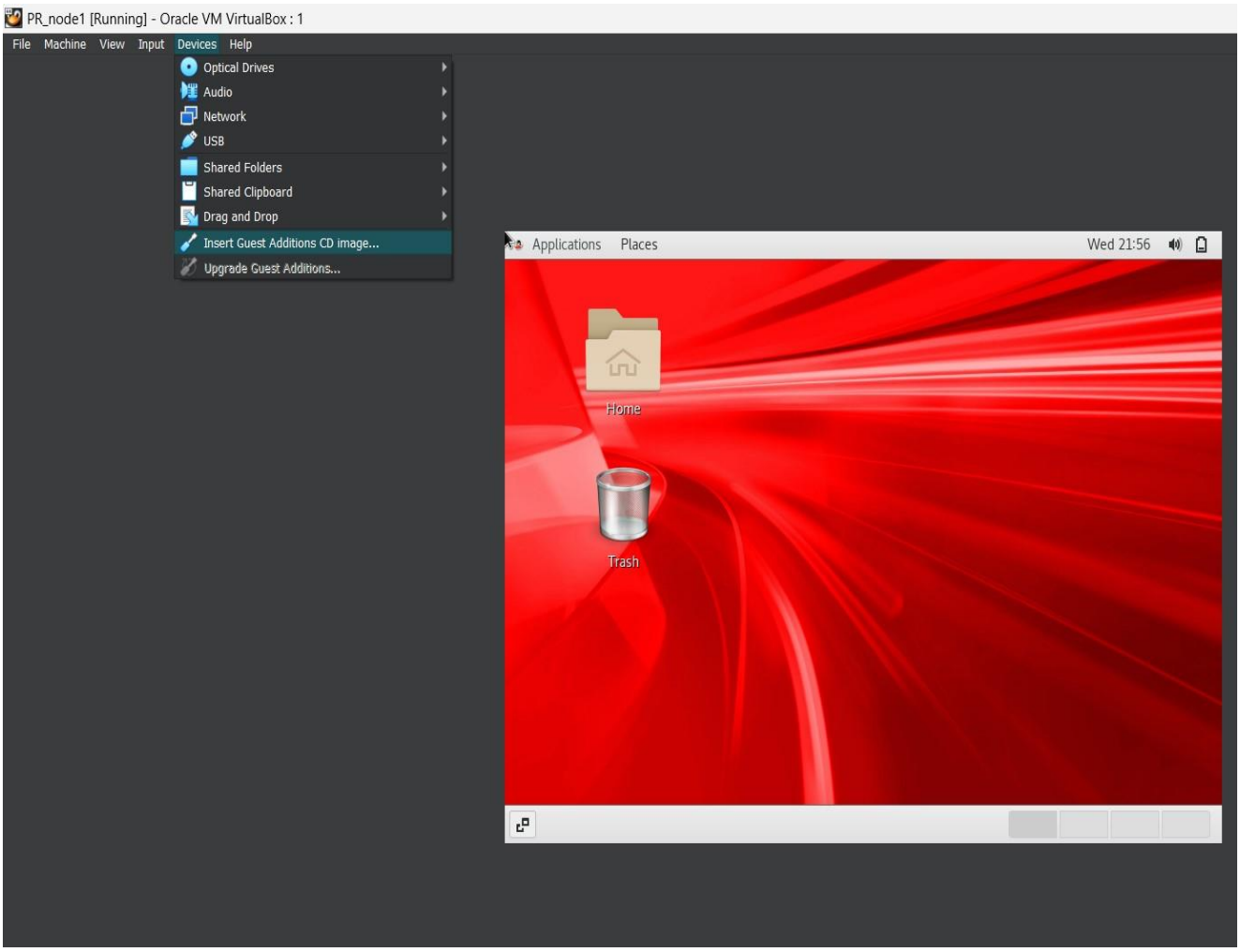


Use control key to manage screen size.

15. Image guest addition:

Click on devices >> Click on Insert guest additions >>

Click on Run >> to install guest additions, After complete, you can maximize your screen.

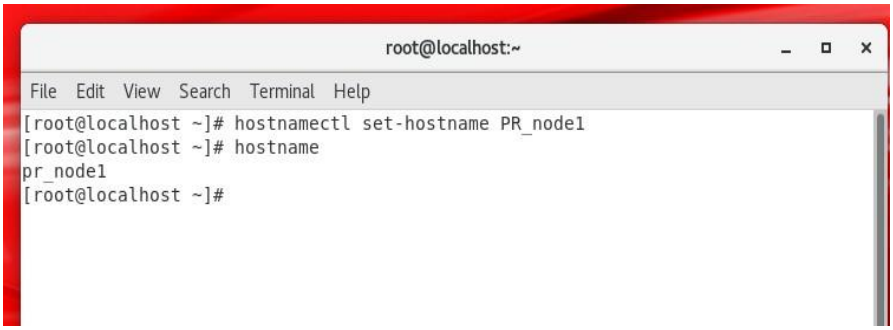


Now open the terminal and set up host-name to your machine:

Run below command using root user only,

Command: hostnamectl set-hostname pr_node1

In my case I have set : hostnamectl set-hostname pr.node1



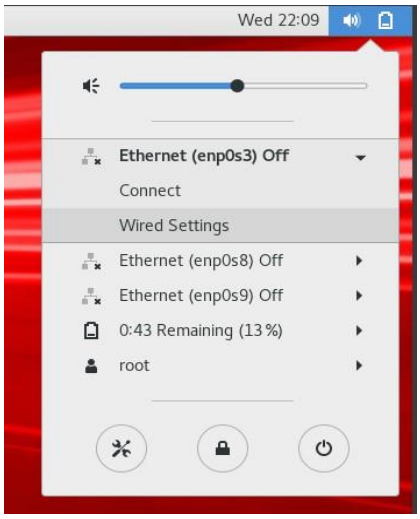
16. Network set-ups:

Firstly check the IP address of internet or wifi connected to your system,

- Here my wifi network adapter ip is 172.20.10.2:

Hence I will use same ip subnet for Public ip for linux machine in range 172.20.10.(any number).

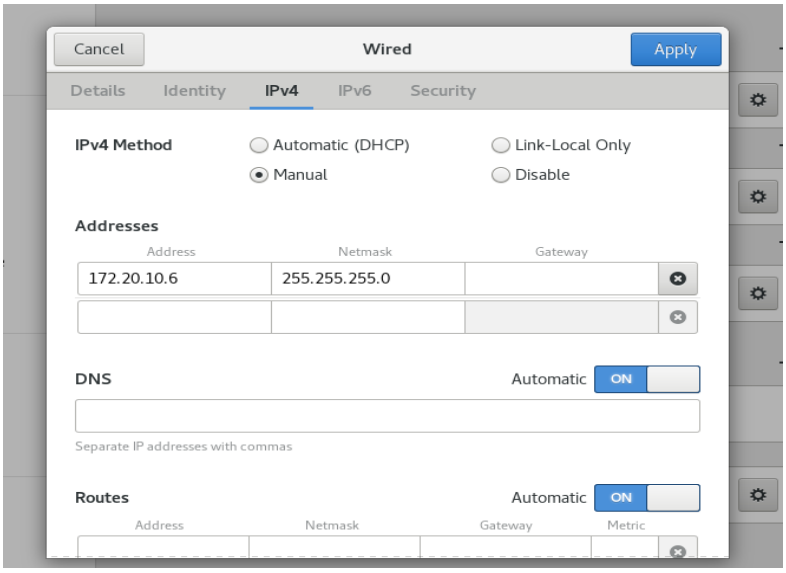
For eg: 172.20.10.6



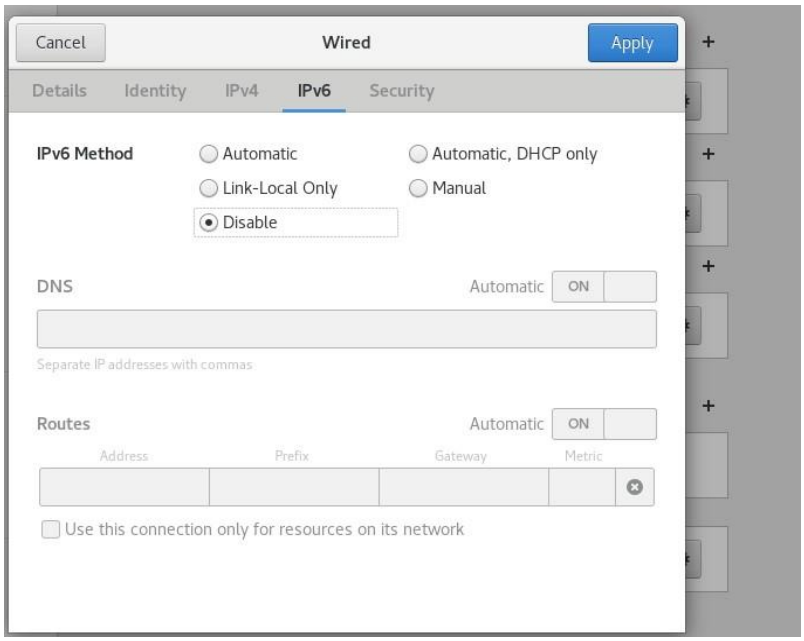
>> Click on wired settings. (in case only 2 Ethernet shows as non rac setup):

- Click on setting symbol
- Check the check box on Connect automatically

- IPv4, Select manual and enter the ip of wifi or ethernet address



- Disable IPv6.



- APPLY.

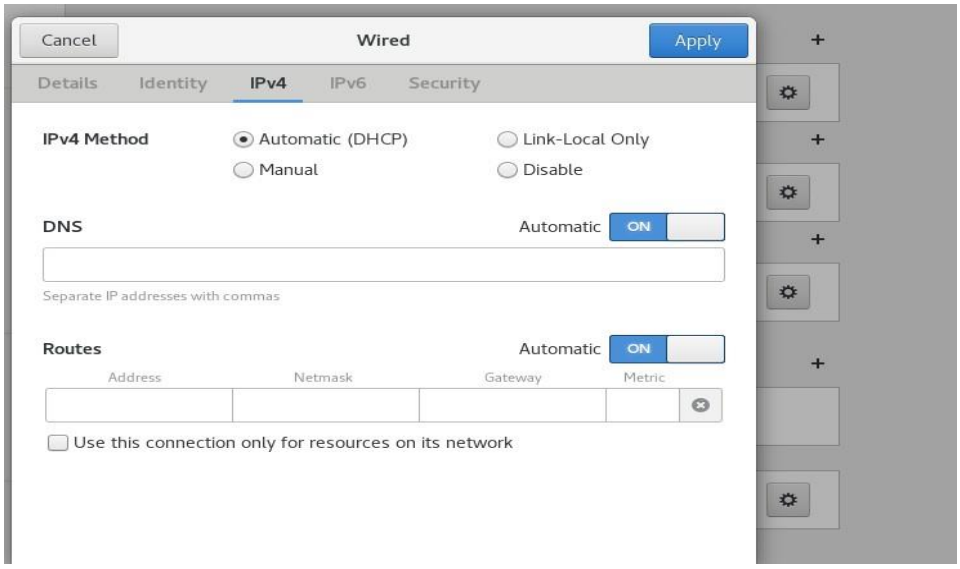
- **Now for second adapter,**

check box connect automatically

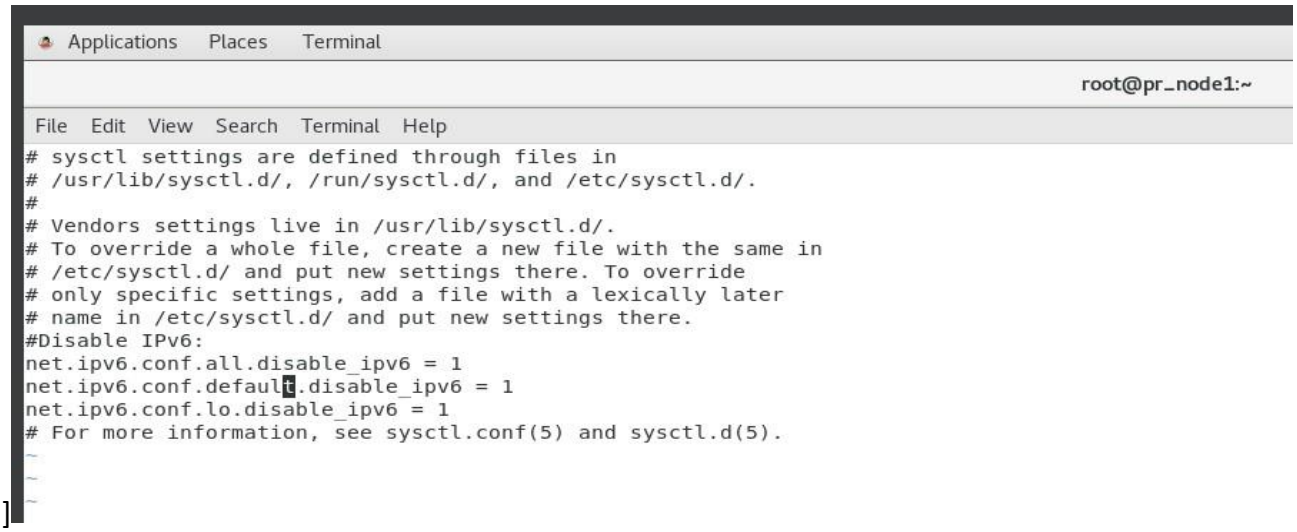
- In IPv4 >> select DHCP (i.e, AUTOMATIC)

Do disable for IPv6 :

- APPLY.



- To Disable IPv6, add the following lines to /etc/sysctl.conf:



ifconifg |grep grep inet

here you will see inet6 also

vi /etc/sysctl.conf

add below lines in file

- **Disable IPv6:**

net.ipv6.conf.all.disable_ipv6 = 1

net.ipv6.conf.default.disable_ipv6 = 1

net.ipv6.conf.lo.disable_ipv6 = 1

```
[root@pr_node1 ~]#
[root@pr_node1 ~]#
[root@pr_node1 ~]# ifconfig |grep inet
        inet 172.20.10.2  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 172.20.10.255
        inet6 2409:40f2:1a:45c1:a00:27ff:fe63:aa90  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x0<global>
        inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe63:aa90  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
        inet 172.20.10.3  netmask 255.255.255.240  broadcast 172.20.10.15
        inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe9d:6f2b  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
        inet6 2409:40f2:1a:45c1:a00:27ff:fe9d:6f2b  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x0<global>
        inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10<host>
        inet 192.168.122.1  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.122.255
[root@pr_node1 ~]#
[root@pr_node1 ~]# /sbin/sysctl -p
net.ipv6.conf.all.disable_ipv6 = 1
net.ipv6.conf.default.disable_ipv6 = 1
net.ipv6.conf.lo.disable_ipv6 = 1
[root@pr_node1 ~]#
[root@pr_node1 ~]# ifconfig |grep inet
        inet 172.20.10.2  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 172.20.10.255
        inet 172.20.10.3  netmask 255.255.255.240  broadcast 172.20.10.15
        inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet 192.168.122.1  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.122.255
[root@pr_node1 ~]#
[root@pr_node1 ~]#
[root@pr_node1 ~]#
```

Command: sbin/sysctl -p [to disable the ipv6]

ifconfig|grep inet,

17. Disable Firewall using below commands:

systemctl disable firewalld-service

systemctl stop firewalld-service

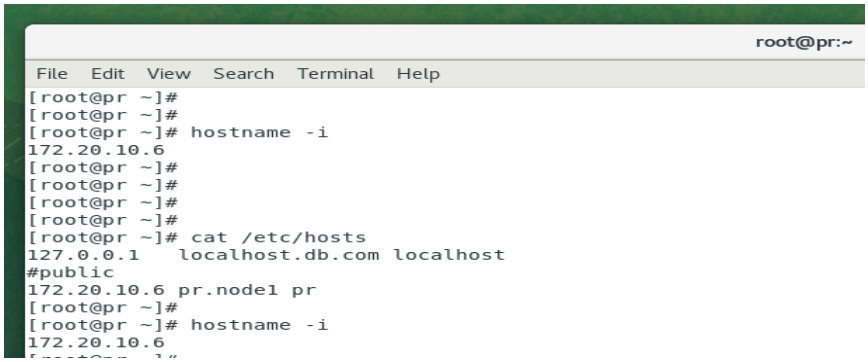
```
[root@pr_node1 ~]#
[root@pr_node1 ~]# hostname -i
172.20.10.2
[root@pr_node1 ~]#
[root@pr_node1 ~]# systemctl disable firewalld.service
Removed symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/firewalld.service.
Removed symlink /etc/systemd/system/dbus-org.fedoraproject.FirewallD1.service.
[root@pr_node1 ~]# systemctl stop firewalld.service
[root@pr_node1 ~]#
[root@pr_node1 ~]#
[root@pr_node1 ~]#
```

- **Set cat /etc/hosts file:**

Add below entries in /etc/hosts >> remove all and then add

- For below changes open putty session using yours statics ip mentioned during network configuration,

In this case my ip is 172.20.10.6



---------- Add below lines in /etc/hosts [For single instance database] ----------

127.0.0.1 localhost.db.com localhost

#public

172.20.10.6 pr.node1 pr

For RAC setup: Add below entries in /etc/hosts

127.0.0.1 localhost.db.com localhost

#private:

172.20.10.2 pr.node1-priv.db.com pr-priv

172.20.10.3 pr.node2-priv.db.com pr-priv

#public:

172.20.10.6 pr.node1-pub.db.com pr-pub

172.20.10.7 pr.node2-pub.db.com pr-pub

#Virtual:

172.20.10.9 pr.node1-vip.db.com pr-vip

172.20.10.10 pr.node2-vip.db.com pr-vip

#SCAN:

172.20.10.2 pr.node1-scan.db.com pr-scan

172.20.10.2 pr.node2-scan.db.com pr-scan

172.20.10.2 pr.node3-scan.db.com pr-scan

~~~~~~~~~~END~~~~~~~~~~