

# Oracle Linux 5.4 에 Oracle 11g R2 설치하기

## 1. 설치순서

- 1) OS 다운 (Oracle Linux 버전 5.4)
- 2) 가상머신 설치 (VMware)
- 3) 가상 이미지 설치
- 4) 패키지 다운 및 환경변수 설정
- 5) DB 소프트웨어 설치 (Oracle 11g R2)

## 2. 설치하기

- 1) OS 다운 (Oracle Linux 버전 5.4)

<https://edelivery.oracle.com/> 접속 후 Oracle linux 검색하여 버전을 고른다.

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Page Size 50

Select

Oracle Linux 5.4.0.0.0 / Oracle Linux 5.4.0.0.0

Oracle Linux ~ for x86 (64bit) 파일만 체크한 후 다운로드한다.

Oracle Linux 5.4.0.0.0

Oracle Linux 5 Update 4 for x86 64 bit

☒

V17795-01.zip

Oracle Linux 5 Update 4 for x86 64 bit (1 of 6), 580.9 MB

☐

V17794-01.zip

Oracle Linux 5 Update 4 - DVD for x86 64 bit, 3.1 GB

☐

V17805-01.zip

Oracle Linux 5 Update 4 Source (5 of 5), 524.8 MB

☐

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Oracle Linux 5 Update 4 source - DVD, 2.6 GB

☒

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Oracle Linux 5 Update 4 for x86 64 bit (3 of 6), 605.8 MB

☒

V17796-01.zip

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☒

V17799-01.zip

Oracle Linux 5 Update 4 for x86 64 bit (5 of 6), 597.0 MB

☒

V17798-01.zip

Oracle Linux 5 Update 4 for x86 64 bit (4 of 6), 616.0 MB

☐

V17801-01.zip

Oracle Linux 5 Update 4 Source (1 of 5), 525.9 MB

☒

V17800-01.zip

Oracle Linux 5 Update 4 for x86 64 bit (6 of 6), 198.7 MB

☐

V17803-01.zip

Oracle Linux 5 Update 4 Source (3 of 5), 525.5 MB

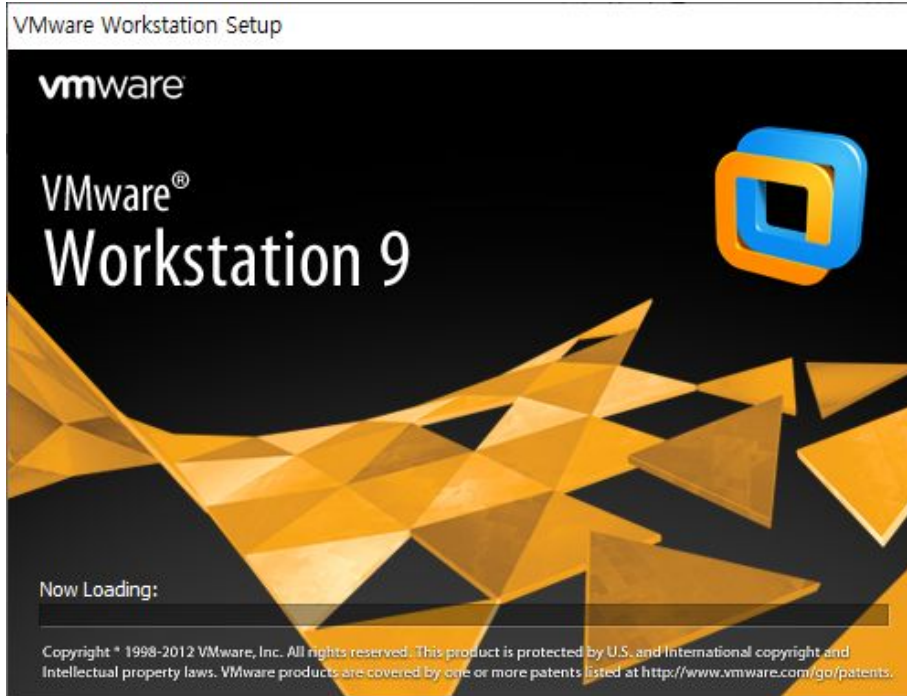
☐

V17802-01.zip

Oracle Linux 5 Update 4 Source (2 of 5), 525.6 MB

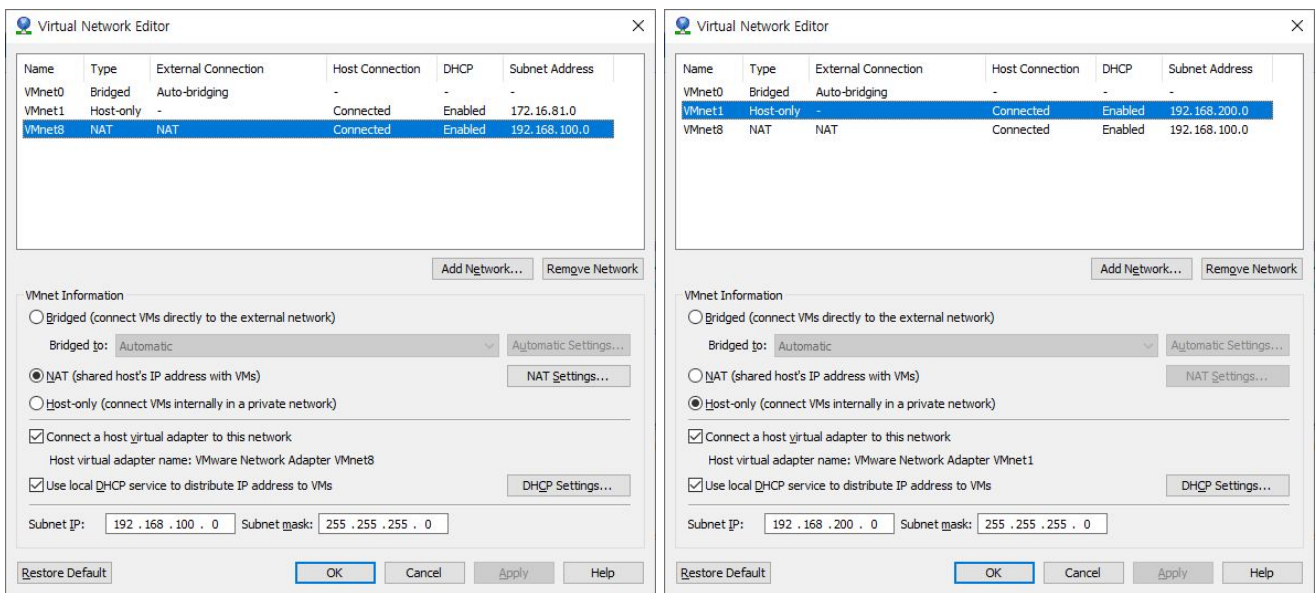
## 2) 가상머신 설치 (VMware)

### VMware 설치



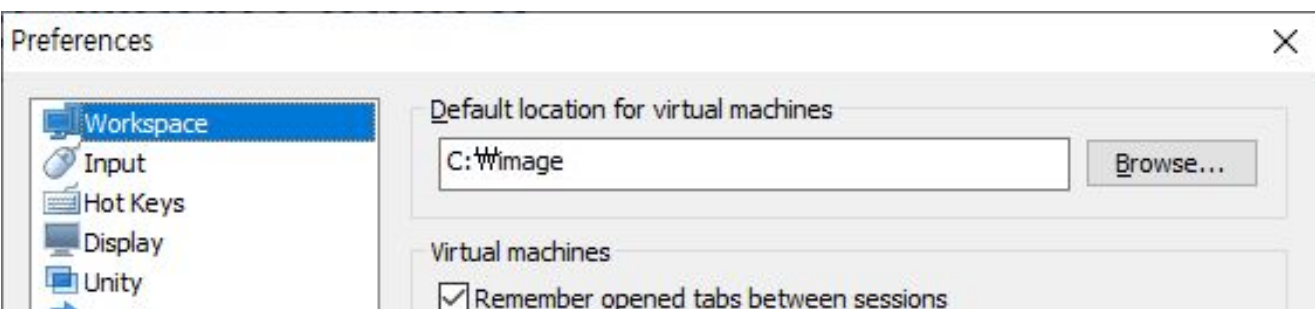
### 3) 가상 이미지 설치

사전설정) Edit - Virtual Network Editor 에서 NAT와 Host-only 를 설정해준다.

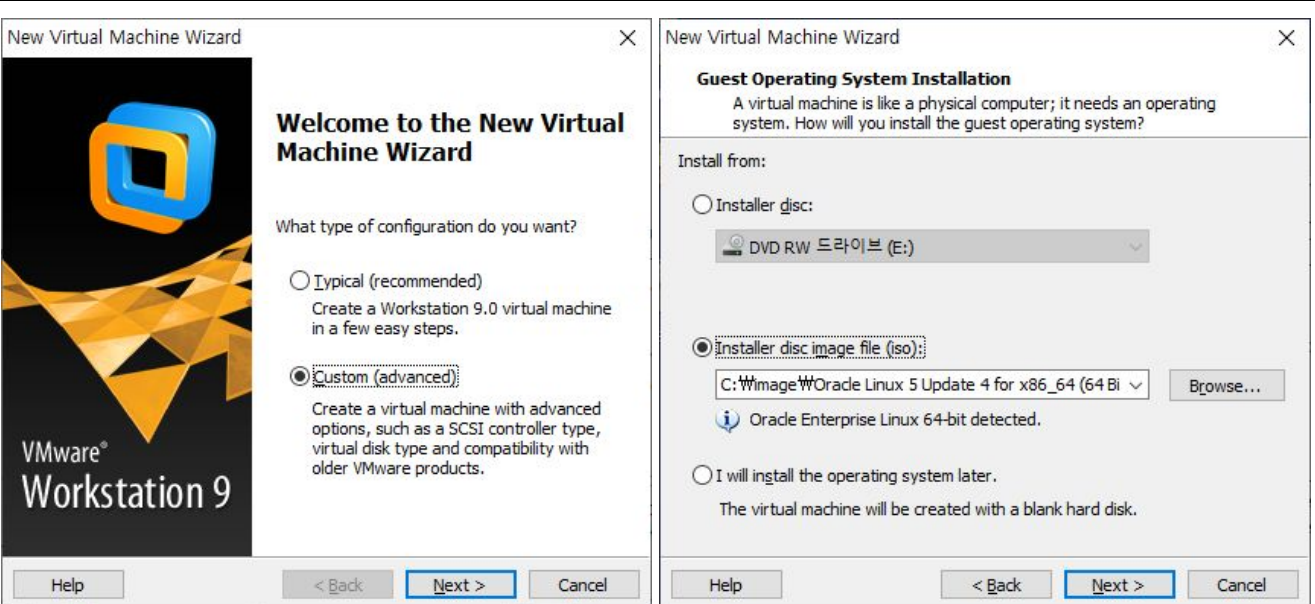


※ Host-only : 인스턴스들 간 공유할 수 있는 다리 역할, 하나의 디스크를 여러 PC가 공유

사전설정) Edit - Preferences 에서 가상머신 경로를 설정해준다.



이미지를 가상머신에 올린다. (File - New Virtual Machine - Custom)



New Virtual Machine Wizard

### Name the Virtual Machine

What name would you like to use for this virtual machine?

Virtual machine name:

Location:

The default location can be changed at Edit > Preferences.

< Back **Next >** Cancel

New Virtual Machine Wizard

### Processor Configuration

Specify the number of processors for this virtual machine.

Processors

Number of processors:

Number of cores per processor:

Total processor cores: 2

Help < Back **Next >** Cancel

New Virtual Machine Wizard

### Memory for the Virtual Machine

How much memory would you like to use for this virtual machine?

Specify the amount of memory allocated to this virtual machine. The memory size must be a multiple of 4 MB.

64 GB  
32 GB  
16 GB  
8 GB  
4 GB  
2 GB  
1 GB  
512 MB  
256 MB  
128 MB  
64 MB  
32 MB  
16 MB  
8 MB  
4 MB

Memory for this virtual machine:  MB

Maximum recommended memory: 6240 MB

Recommended memory: 1024 MB

Guest OS recommended minimum: 512 MB

Help < Back **Next >** Cancel

New Virtual Machine Wizard

### Network Type

What type of network do you want to add?

Network connection

☐ Use bridged networking  
Give the guest operating system direct access to an external Ethernet network. The guest must have its own IP address on the external network.

☒ Use network address translation (NAT)  
Give the guest operating system access to the host computer's dial-up or external Ethernet network connection using the host's IP address.

☐ Use host-only networking  
Connect the guest operating system to a private virtual network on the host computer.

☐ Do not use a network connection

Help < Back **Next >** Cancel

New Virtual Machine Wizard

### Select I/O Controller Types

Which SCSI controller type would you like to use?

I/O controller types

IDE Controller:

SCSI Controller: ☐ BusLogic (Not available for 64-bit guests)

☒ LSI Logic (Recommended)

☐ LSI Logic SAS

Help < Back **Next >** Cancel

New Virtual Machine Wizard

### Select a Disk

Which disk do you want to use?

Disk

☒ Create a new virtual disk  
A virtual disk is composed of one or more files on the host file system, which will appear as a single hard disk to the guest operating system. Virtual disks can easily be copied or moved on the same host or between hosts.

☐ Use an existing virtual disk  
Choose this option to reuse a previously configured disk.

☐ Use a physical disk (for advanced users)  
Choose this option to give the virtual machine direct access to a local hard disk.

Help < Back **Next >** Cancel



New Virtual Machine Wizard

**Select a Disk Type**  
What kind of disk do you want to create?

Virtual disk type

☐ IDE

☒ SCSI (Recommended)

Help < Back Next > Cancel

New Virtual Machine Wizard

**Specify Disk Capacity**  
How large do you want this disk to be?

Maximum disk size (GB): 500

Recommended size for Oracle Enterprise Linux 64-bit: 20 GB

☐ Allocate all disk space now.

Allocating the full capacity can enhance performance but requires all of the physical disk space to be available right now. If you do not allocate all the space now, the virtual disk starts small and grows as you add data to it.

☒ Store virtual disk as a single file

☐ Split virtual disk into multiple files

Splitting the disk makes it easier to move the virtual machine to another computer but may reduce performance with very large disks.

Help < Back Next > Cancel

New Virtual Machine Wizard

**Specify Disk File**  
Where would you like to store the disk file?

Disk File

One 500 GB disk file will be created using the file name provided here.

OEL\_54\_11gR2\_DB.vmdk Browse...

Help < Back Next > Cancel

New Virtual Machine Wizard

**Ready to Create Virtual Machine**  
Click Finish to create the virtual machine and start installing Oracle Enterprise Linux 64-bit.

The virtual machine will be created with the following settings:

Name:	OEL_54_11gR2_DB
Location:	C:\image\OEL_54_11gR2_DB
Version:	Workstation 9.0
Operating Syst...	Oracle Enterprise Linux 64-bit
Hard Disk:	500 GB
Memory:	4096 MB

Customize Hardware...

☐ Power on this virtual machine after creation

Help < Back Finish Cancel

OEL\_54\_11gR2\_DB - VMware Workstation

File Edit View VM Tabs Help

Library

My Computer

OEL\_54\_11gR2\_DB

Shared VMs

OEL\_54\_11gR2\_DB

Power on this virtual machine


Edit virtual machine settings

Devices

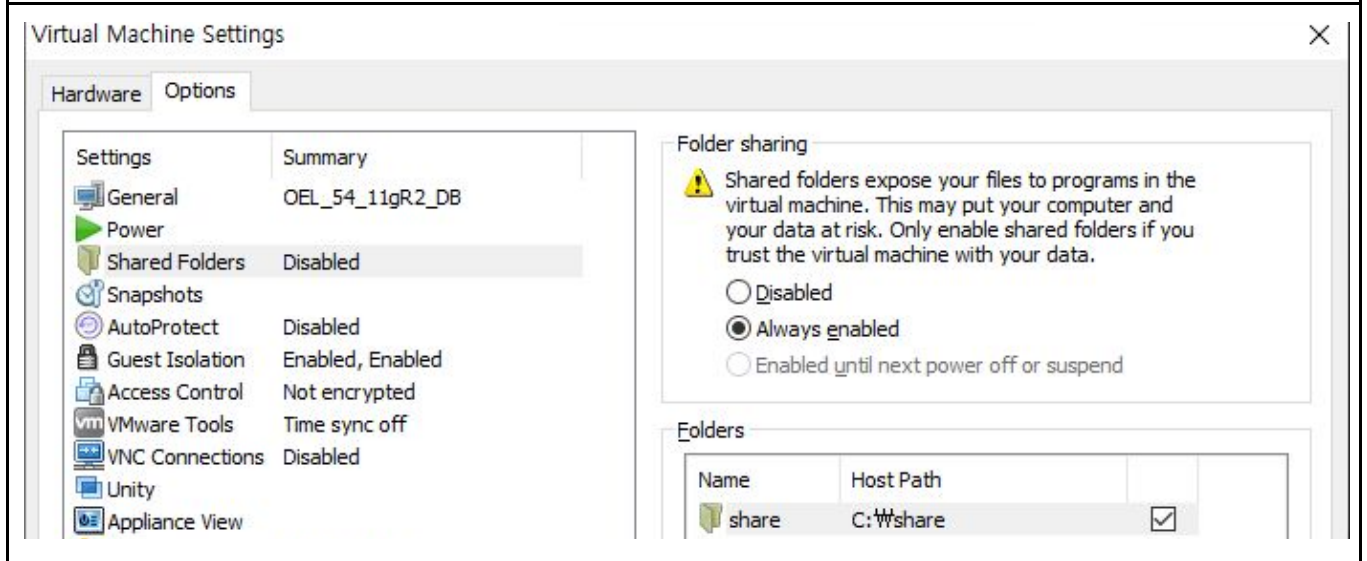
Memory	4 GB
Processors	2
Hard Disk (SCSI)	500 GB
CD/DVD (IDE)	Using file C:\wim...
Floppy	Auto detect
Network Adapter	NAT
USB Controller	Present
Sound Card	Auto detect
Printer	Present
Display	Auto detect

Description

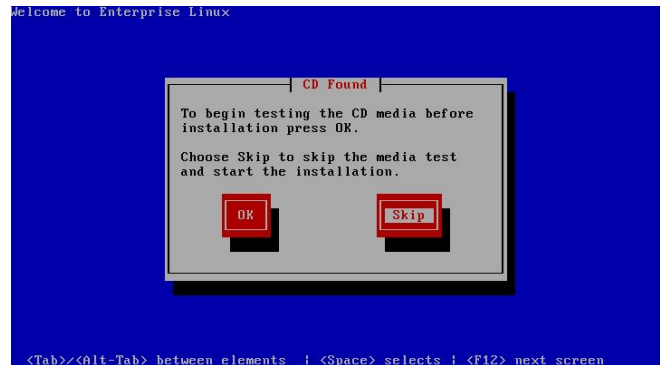
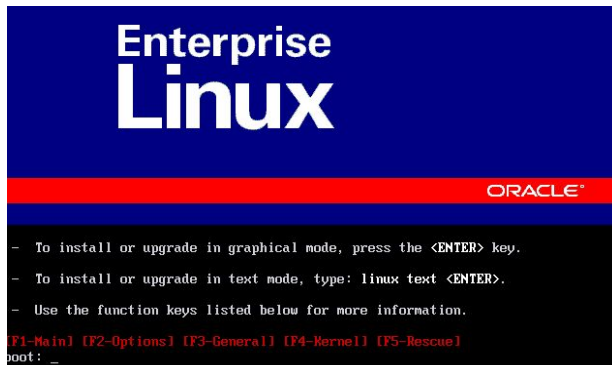
Type here to enter a description of this virtual machine.



## 공유폴더 설정 (Edit Virtual Machine Settings)



Power on this virtual machine 을 눌러 가상 이미지 설치를 진행한다.



[ Skip 후 설치 진행 ]



[ English 선택 - Next - U.S.English 선택 - 팝업창 뜨면 Yes ]

Installation requires partitioning of your hard drive.  
By default, a partitioning layout is chosen which is reasonable for most users. You can either choose to use this or create your own.

Remove linux partitions on selected drives and create default layout. ▾

☐ Encrypt system

Select the drive(s) to use for this installation.

☒ sda 511993 MB VMware, VMware Virtual S

+ Advanced storage configuration

☒ Review and modify partitioning layout

[ 체크박스 선택 - Next - 팝업창 뜨면 Yes ]

※ SWAP : 디스크를 마치 메모리처럼 사용할 수 있도록 한다. 디스크가 용량이 부족할 경우 사용한다.

**Add Partition**

Mount Point: <Not Applicable>

File System Type: swap

Allowable Drives: ☒ sda 511993 MB VMware, VMware Virtual S

Size (MB): 4096

Additional Size Options

☒ Fixed size

☐ Fill all space up to (MB): 1

☐ Fill to maximum allowable size

☐ Force to be a primary partition

☐ Encrypt

Cancel OK

**Add Partition**

Mount Point: /

File System Type: ext3

Allowable Drives: ☒ sda 511993 MB VMware, VMware Virtual S

Size (MB): 100

Additional Size Options

☐ Fixed size

☐ Fill all space up to (MB): 1

☒ Fill to maximum allowable size

☐ Force to be a primary partition

☐ Encrypt

Cancel OK

Device	Mount Point/ RAID/Volume	Type	Format	Size (MB)	Start	End
▼ Hard Drives						
▼ /dev/sda						
/dev/sda1	/boot	ext3	✓	101	1	13
/dev/sda2		swap	✓	4094	14	535
/dev/sda3	/	ext3	✓	507796	536	65270

☐ Hide RAID device/LVM Volume Group members

[ 파티션 설정 ]



☒ The GRUB boot loader will be installed on /dev/sda.

☐ No boot loader will be installed.

You can configure the boot loader to boot other operating systems. It will allow you to select an operating system to boot from the list. To add additional operating systems, which are not automatically detected, click 'Add.' To change the operating system booted by default, select 'Default' by the desired operating system.

Default	Label	Device	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Enterprise Linux	/dev/sda3	

Add  
Edit  
Delete

A boot loader password prevents users from changing options passed to the kernel. For greater system security, it is recommended that you set a password.

☐ Use a boot loader password Change password

☐ Configure advanced boot loader options

### [ 부팅 설정 (부가기능) ]



#### Network Devices

Active on Boot	Device	IPv4/Netmask	IPv6/Prefix	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	eth0	DHCP	Auto	<button>Edit</button>

#### Hostname

Set the hostname:

☒ automatically via DHCP

☐ manually  (e.g., host.domain.com)

#### Intel Corporation 82545EM Gigabit Ethernet Controller (Copper) Hardware address: 00:0C:29:99:92:46

☒ Enable IPv4 support

☐ Dynamic IP configuration (DHCP)

☒ Manual configuration

IP Address  Prefix (Netmask)

☐ Enable IPv6 support

☒ Automatic neighbor discovery

☐ Dynamic IP configuration (DHCPv6)

☐ Manual configuration

IP Address  Prefix

#### Network Devices

Active on Boot	Device	IPv4/Netmask	IPv6/Prefix	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	eth0	192.168.100.111/24	Disabled	<button>Edit</button>

#### Hostname

Set the hostname:

☐ automatically via DHCP

☒ manually  (e.g., host.domain.com)

#### Miscellaneous Settings

Gateway:

Primary DNS:

Secondary DNS:

### [ 네트워크 설정 ]



Please click into the map to choose a region:



Asia/Seoul

☒ System clock uses UTC

### [ 지역 설정 ]



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The root account is used for administering the system. Enter a password for the root user.

Root Password:

Confirm:

### [ Root Password 설정 (여기서는 oracle 로 지정) ]

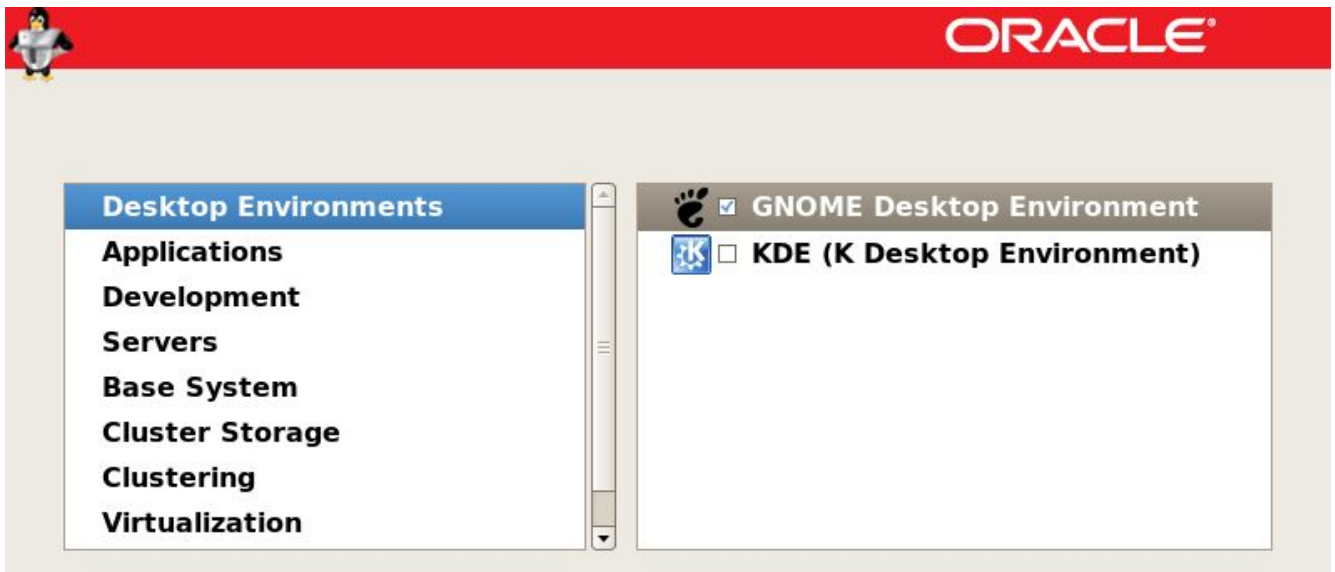
The default installation of Enterprise Linux includes a set of software applicable for general internet usage. What additional tasks would you like your system to include support for?

- ☐ Software Development
- ☐ Web server
- ☐ Virtualization
- ☐ Clustering
- ☐ Storage Clustering

You can further customize the software selection now, or after install via the software management application.

☐ Customize later ☒ **Customize now**

[ Customize now 선택 ]



※ 아래와 같이 체크한다.

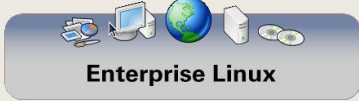
Desktop Environments	GNOME Desktop Environment
Applications	Editors, Graphical Internet
Development	Development Libraries, Development Tools
Servers	Server Configuration Tools
Base System	Administration Tools, Base, Legacy Software Support, System Tools, X Window System
Languages	Korean Support
Cluster Storage, Clustering, Virtualization 은 모두 선택하지 않는다.	

## 리부팅 후 셋업설정

Welcome  
License Agreement  
Firewall  
SELinux  
Kdump  
Date and Time  
Create User  
Sound Card  
Additional CDs

### Welcome

There are a few more steps to take before your system is ready to use. The Setup Agent will now guide you through some basic configuration. Please click the "Forward" button in the lower right corner to continue.



Back Forward

Welcome  
License Agreement  
Firewall  
SELinux  
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Date and Time  
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Additional CDs

### License Agreement

ENTERPRISE LINUX LICENSE AGREEMENT

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☒ Yes, I agree to the License Agreement  
☐ No, I do not agree

Back Forward

Welcome  
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### Firewall

You can use a firewall to allow access to specific services on your computer from other computers and prevent unauthorized access from the outside world. Which services, if any, do you wish to allow access to?

Firewall: **Disabled**

Trusted services:

- ☐ FTP
- ☐ Mail (SMTP)
- ☐ NFS4
- ☒ SSH
- ☐ Samba
- ☐ Secure WWW (HTTPS)

Other ports

Back Forward

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### SELinux

Security Enhanced Linux (SELinux) provides finer-grained security controls than those available in a traditional Linux system. It can be set up in a disabled state, a state which only warns about things which would be denied, or a fully active state. Most people should keep the default setting.

SELinux Setting: **Disabled**

Back Forward

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### Kdump

Kdump is a kernel crash dumping mechanism. In the event of a system crash, kdump will capture information from your system that can be invaluable in determining the cause of the crash. Note that kdump does require reserving a portion of system memory that will be unavailable for other uses.

☐ Enable kdump?

Total System Memory (MB): 3947

Kdump Memory (MB): **128**

Usable System Memory (MB): 3819

Back Forward

Welcome  
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Kdump  
Date and Time  
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### Date and Time

Please set the date and time for the system.

Date & Time Network Time Protocol

Date

July 2020

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
28	29	30	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8

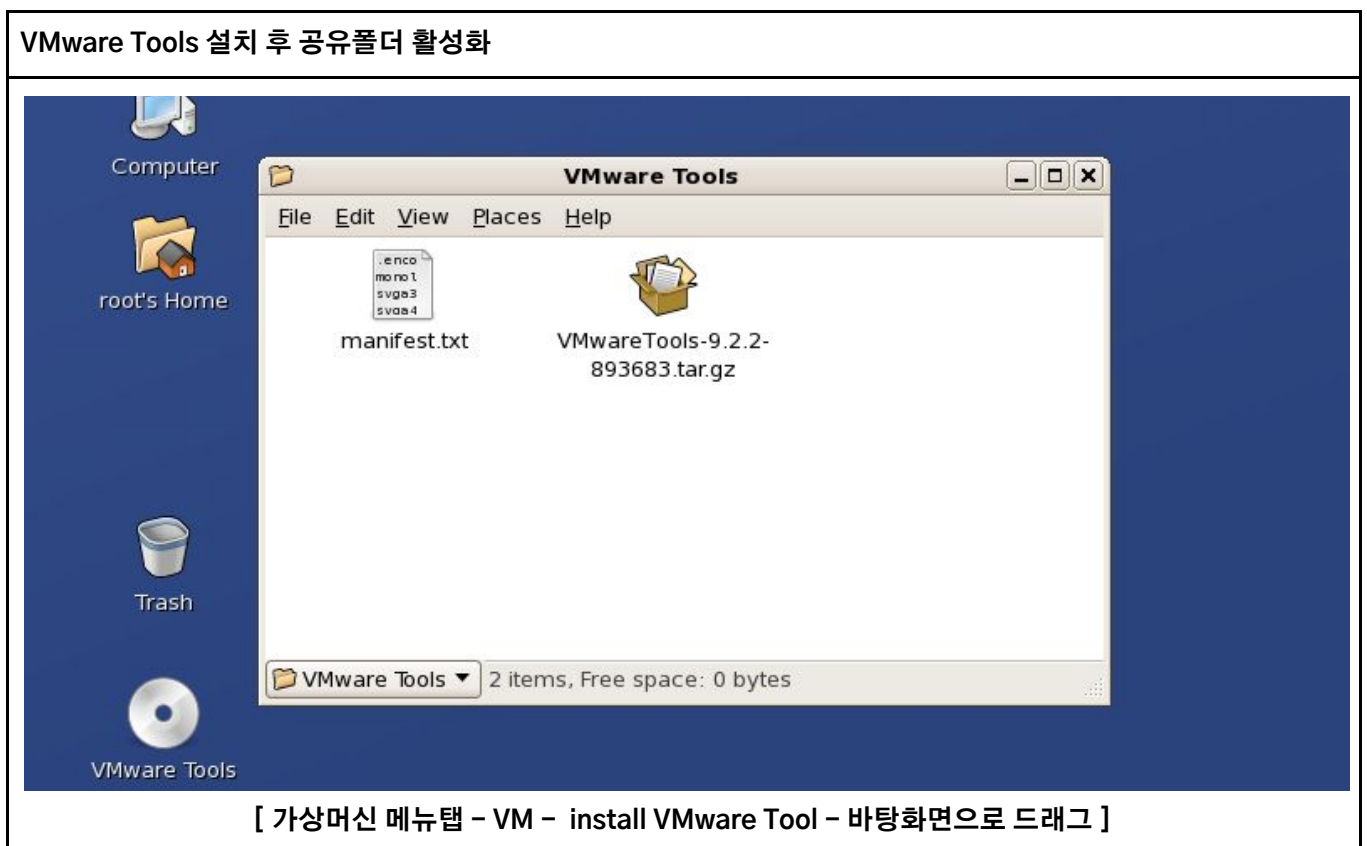
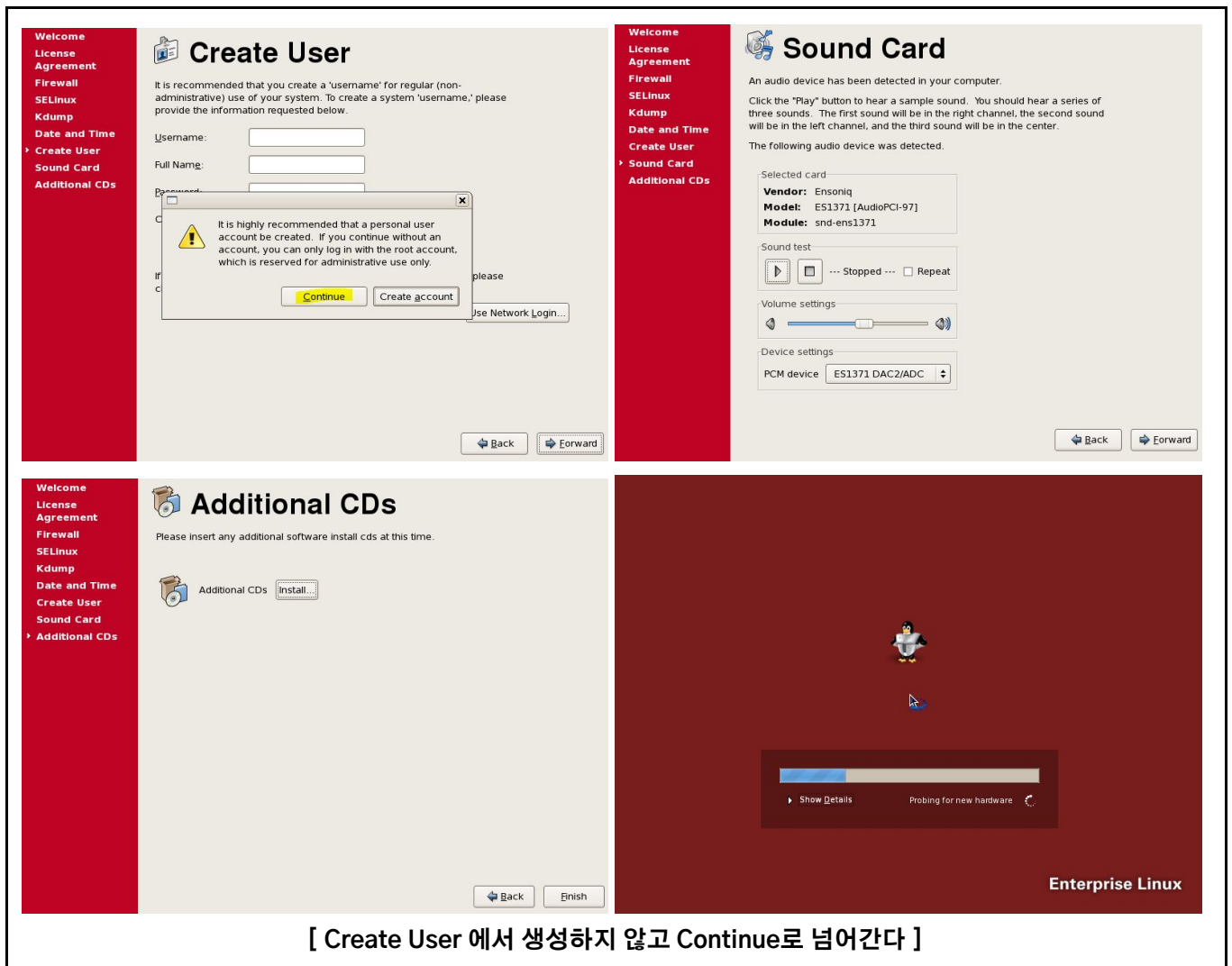
Time

Current Time : 01:57:53

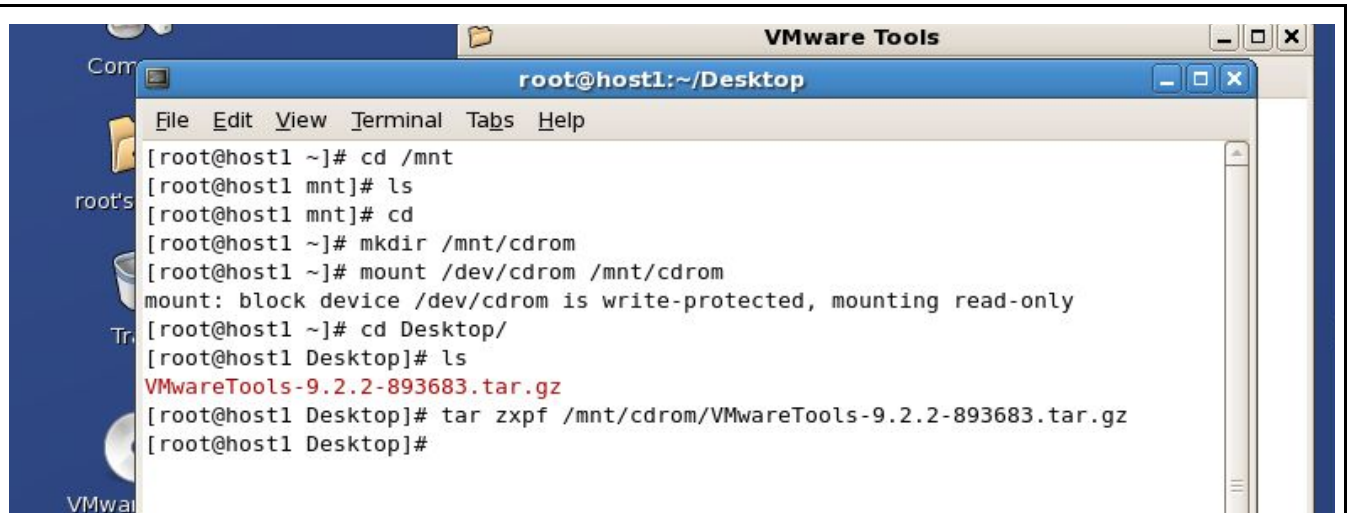
Hour : 22  
Minute : 44  
Second : 33

Back Forward

[ Firewall, Selinux 에서만 Disabled로 설정하고, 모두 기본값인 상태에서 넘어간다. ]



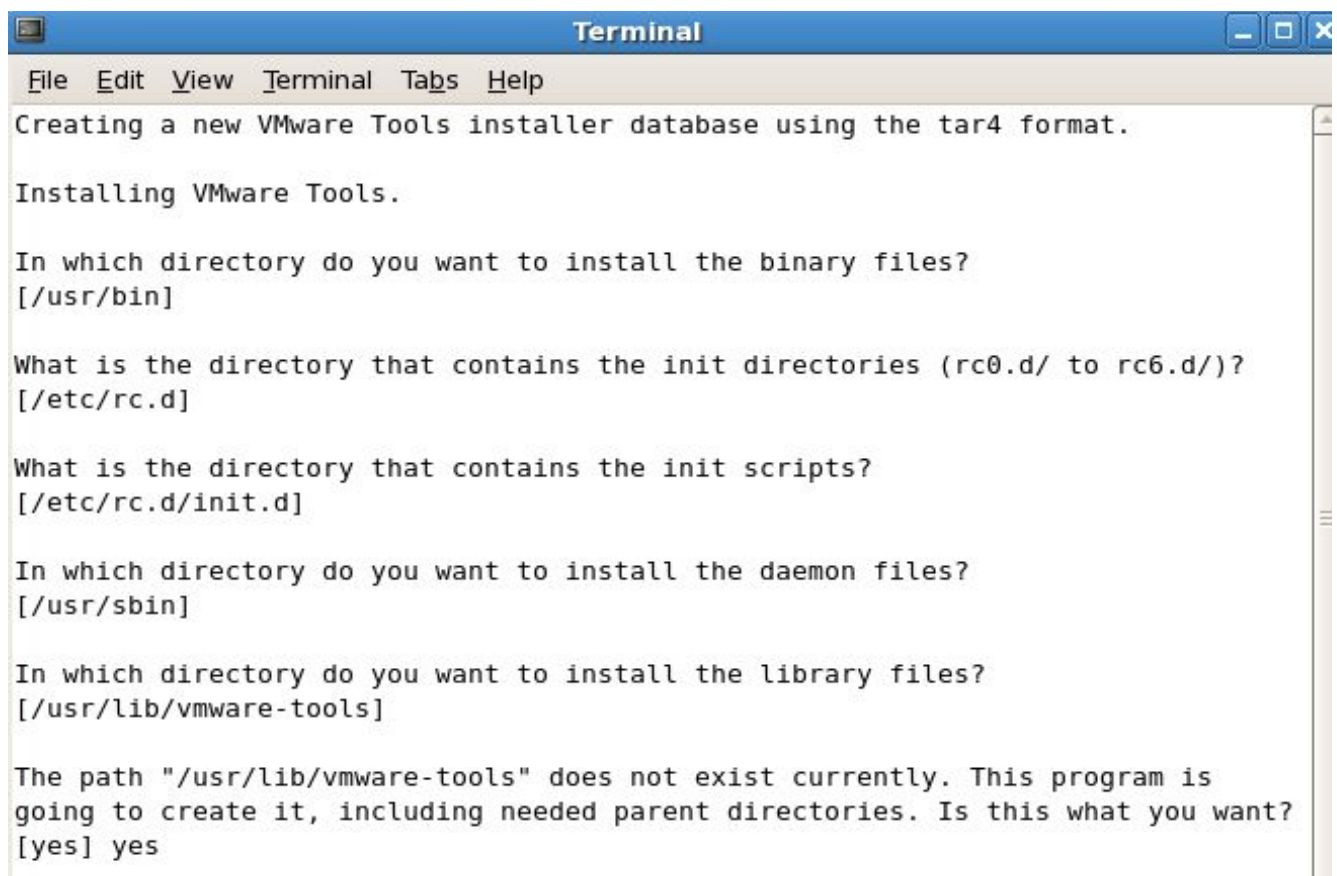




[ 압축풀기 ]



[ 더블클릭해서 설치 ]



[ 설치 후 재시작 ]

## 사용자 그룹생성

### ※ 그룹이란?

특정 폴더나 파일을 특정 권한이 있는 사용자들만 사용할 수 있도록 해당 사용자들에게 권한을 부여하여 그룹 단위로 묶어 관리할 수 있다. 그룹은 기본적으로 사용자를 생성할 때 함께 생성된다.

### ※ 현재 생성되어 있는 그룹 조회

```
[root@host1 ~]# tail /etc/group
```

### ※ 유저의 그룹 정보를 확인

```
[root@host1 ~]# id [group_name]
```

### ※ GID가 777인 그룹 'test1' 를 생성

```
[root@host1 ~]# groupadd -g 777 test1
```

### ※ 그룹 수정

```
[root@host1 ~]# groupmod -g 54321 -n [새로운 명칭] oinstall
```

### ※ 그룹 삭제

```
[root@host1 ~]# groupdel [group_name]
```

### ※ 사용자 계정 생성

```
[root@host1 ~]# useradd -g test1 user1
```

- ✓ -u : 유저번호(UID) 지정
- ✓ -g : 그룹 지정
- ✓ -G : 보조 그룹 지정
- ✓ -d : 사용자의 홈 디렉토리 경로를 지정
- ✓ -s : 사용자의 로그인 쉘 지정

### ※ 사용자 계정 삭제

```
[root@host1 ~]# userdel user1
```

- ✓ -f : 강제 삭제
- ✓ -r : 계정 생성 시 함께 만들어진 모든 정보 삭제

### ※ user1에 'test2' 그룹 추가

```
[root@host1 ~]# usermod -G test2 user1
```

- ✓ -u : 새로운 유저번호(UID) 수정
- ✓ -g : 사용자의 기본 그룹 수정
- ✓ -G : 새로운 보조 그룹 설정
- ✓ -d : 사용자의 기본 홈 디렉토리 수정
- ✓ -s : 사용자의 로그인 쉘 변경
- ✓ -c : 사용자의 설명 수정
- ✓ -o : 강제 설정

```
[root@host1 ~]# groupadd oinstall
[root@host1 ~]# groupadd dba
[root@host1 ~]# groupadd oper
[root@host1 ~]# groupadd asmadmin
[root@host1 ~]# groupadd asmdba
[root@host1 ~]# groupadd asmoper
```

```
[root@host1 ~]# useradd -g oinstall -G dba,oper,asmdba,asmadmin,asmoper oracle
```

## 사용자 비밀번호 설정

```
[root@host1 ~]# passwd oracle
```

Changing password for user oracle.

New UNIX password: **oracle**

BAD PASSWORD: it is based on a dictionary word

Retype new UNIX password: **oracle**

passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.

#### 4) 환경변수 설정 및 패키지 다운

##### 환경변수 설정 후 소유자 설정

```
[root@host1 ~]# vi /home/oracle/.bash_profile

# .bash_profile

# Get the aliases and functions
if [ -f ~/.bashrc ]; then
    . ~/.bashrc
fi

# User specific environment and startup programs

PATH=$PATH:$HOME/bin

export PATH

# Oracle Settings
export ORACLE_BASE=/u01/app/oracle
export ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.3/dbhome_1
export PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/bin:$PATH
export ORACLE_SID=PROD
export PS1="[ \`${echo \$ORACLE_SID} \@ \h W\]$ "
unset LANG
~
~
-- INSERT --

[root@host1 ~]# chown oracle:oinstall /home/oracle/.bash_profile
```

##### 공유폴더에 있는 OS를 마운트 할 디렉토리를 생성한다.

```
[root@host1 ~]# cd /
[root@host1 /]# ls
bin    dev    home  lib64      media  mnt    opt    root    selinux  sys      tmp    var
boot  etc    lib   lost+found misc     net    proc   sbin    srv      tftpboot usr

[root@host1 /]# cd media
[root@host1 media]# mkdir cdrom
[root@host1 media]# ls
cdrom
```

##### 공유폴더의 파일을 확인한다.

```
[root@host1 media]# cd /mnt/hgfs/share
[root@host1 share]# ls
enterprise-r5-u4-server-x86_64-dvd.iso  p10404530_112030_linux-x86-64_2of7.zip
p10404530_112030_linux-x86-64_1of7.zip  p10404530_112030_linux-x86-64_3of7.zip
```

##### 패키지 설치를 위해 공유폴더에 있는 OS를 마운트한다.

```
[root@host1 share]# mount -t iso9660 -o loop
enterprise-r5-u4-server-x86_64-dvd.iso /media/cdrom
```



## 패키지를 다운받고 몇 가지 파일을 수정해준다. (이미지에 존재하는 패키지를 활용하는 방법)

```
[root@host1 cdrom]# ls
blafdoc.css      EULA            GPL            README-en      RELEASE-NOTES-en.html
Server          VT             Cluster       eula.en_US     images         .html
RPM-GPG-KEY      supportinfo    ClusterStorage eula.py        isolinux
RELEASE-NOTES-en RPM-GPG-KEY-oracle TRANS.TBL
```

```
[root@host1 cdrom]# cd Server
```

```
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh binutils-2.*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh compat-libstdc++-33*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh compat-libstdc++-33*.i386.rpm
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh elfutils-libelf*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh gcc-4.*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh gcc-c++-4.*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh glibc-2.*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh glibc-common-2.*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh glibc-devel-2.*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh glibc-headers-2.*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh ksh*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh libaio-0.*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh libaio-devel-0.*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh libgomp-4.*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh libgcc-4.*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh libstdc++-4.*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh libstdc++-devel-4.*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh make-3.*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh sysstat-7.*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh unixODBC-2.*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh unixODBC-devel-2.*
[root@host1 Server]# rpm -Uvh numactl-devel-*
```

```
[root@host01 ~]# vi /etc/sysctl.conf
```

```
=====
# for Oracle Database 11gR2
fs.suid_dumpable = 1
fs.aio-max-nr = 1048576
fs.file-max = 6815744
kernel.shmall = 2097152
kernel.shmmax = 4294967295
kernel.shmmni = 4096
kernel.sem = 250 32000 100 128
net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range = 9000 65500
net.core.rmem_default = 262144
net.core.rmem_max = 4194304
net.core.wmem_default = 262144
net.core.wmem_max = 1048576
=====
```

```
[root@host0 ~]# vi /etc/security/limits.conf
```

```
=====
oracle soft nproc 2047
oracle hard nproc 16384
oracle soft nofile 4096
oracle hard nofile 65536
oracle soft stack 10240
```

```
[root@host01]# vi /etc/hosts
```

```
=====
192.168.100.111          host01
=====
```

```
[root@host01]# mv /etc/ntp.conf /etc/ntp.conf.org
```

한번에 패키지를 다운받는다. (yum을 활용하는 방법)

```
[root@localhost ~]# yum install oracle-rdbms-server-11gR2-preinstall
Complete!
```

환경변수 설정 시 지정했던 경로대로 디렉토리를 만들어준다.

※ chown 소유자 설정 / chmod 권한 변경

```
[root@host1 ~]# mkdir -p /u01/app/oracle
[root@host1 ~]# chown -R oracle:oinstall /u01
[root@host1 ~]# chmod -R 775 /u01
```

※ 압축을 풀 공간인 stage 디렉토리를 생성

```
[root@host1 ~]# mkdir /stage
[root@host1 ~]# cd /mnt/hgfs/share
[root@host1 share]#
```

※ 오라클 소프트웨어 압축해제

```
[root@host1 share]# unzip p10404530_112030_linux-x86-64_1of7.zip -d /stage
[root@host1 share]# unzip p10404530_112030_linux-x86-64_2of7.zip -d /stage
[root@host1 share]# unzip p10404530_112030_linux-x86-64_3of7.zip -d /stage
```

※ stage 디렉토리에 소유자 설정

```
[root@host1 share]# chown -R oracle:oinstall /stage
```

```
[root@host1 /]# ls -l /
```

```
total 170
drwxr-xr-x  2 root  root    4096 Jul  9 12:19 bin
drwxr-xr-x  4 root  root   1024 Jul  9  2020 boot
drwxr-xr-x 12 root  root   4340 Jul  9 11:13 dev
drwxr-xr-x 93 root  root  12288 Jul  9 14:13 etc
drwxr-xr-x  3 root  root    4096 Jul  9 11:30 home
drwxr-xr-x 11 root  root    4096 Jul  9 12:18 lib
drwxr-xr-x  7 root  root    4096 Jul  9 12:18 lib64
drwx----- 2 root  root   16384 Jul  9  2020 lost+found
drwxr-xr-x  3 root  root    4096 Jul  9 13:54 media
...
drwxr-xr-x  2 root  root   12288 Jul  9 12:19 sbin
drwxr-xr-x  2 root  root    4096 Jul  9  2020 selinux
drwxr-xr-x  2 root  root    4096 Jan  9  2009 srv
drwxr-xr-x  4 oracle oinstall 4096 Jul  9 14:28 stage
drwxr-xr-x 11 root  root      0 Jul  9 11:12 sys
drwxr-xr-x  3 root  root    4096 Jul  9  2020 tftpboot
drwxrwxrwt 14 root  root    4096 Jul  9 12:28 tmp
drwxrwxr-x  3 oracle oinstall 4096 Jul  9 14:19 u01
drwxr-xr-x 15 root  root    4096 Jul  9  2020 usr
drwxr-xr-x 23 root  root    4096 Jul  9  2020 var
```

※ 설정완료 후 오라클 계정으로 재로그인한다.

## 5) DB 소프트웨어 설치 (Oracle 11g R2)

oracle 계정으로 로그인하여 오라클 소프트웨어를 설치한다.

```
[oracle@host1 ~]$ cd /stage/database/

[oracle@host1 database]$ ls
doc          readme.html  rpm          sshsetup    welcome.html
install      response    runInstaller stage

[oracle@host1 database]$ ./runInstaller
```

오라클 11g R2를 설치한다.

Oracle Database 11g Release 2 Installer - Installing database - Step 1 of 10

**Configure Security Updates**

Provide your email address to be informed of security issues, install the product and initiate configuration manager. [View details.](#)

Email:

Easier for you if you use your My Oracle Support email address/username.

☐ I wish to receive security updates via My Oracle Support.

My Oracle Support Password:

**My Oracle Support Username/Email Address Not Specified**

You have not provided an email address.

Do you wish to remain uninformed of critical security issues in your configuration?

---

Oracle Database 11g Release 2 Installer - Installing database - Step 2 of 10

**Download Software Updates**

Download software updates for this installation. Software updates consist of recommended updates to the installer system requirement checks, patchset updates (PSUs), and other recommended patches.

Select one of the following options:

☐ Use My Oracle Support credentials for download

My Oracle Support user name:

My Oracle Support password:

☐ Use pre-downloaded software updates

Location:

☒ Skip software updates

Oracle Database 11g Release 2 Installer - Installing database - Step 3 of 10

Configure Security Updates

Download Software Updates

**Installation Option**

Grid Installation Options

Install Type

Typical Installation

Select any of the following install options.

Note: If you want to upgrade an existing Oracle Database 11g Release 2 instance select "Upgrade an existing database" option.

☐ Create and configure a database
 ☒ **Install database software only**
☐ Upgrade an existing database

ORACLE DATABASE 11g

Oracle Database 11g Release 2 Installer - Installing database - Step 4 of 10

Configure Security Updates

Download Software Updates

Installation Option

**Grid Installation Options**

Select the type of database installation you want to perform.

☒ **Single instance database installation**
☐ Oracle Real Application Clusters database installation
 ☐ Oracle RAC One Node database installation

ORACLE DATABASE 11g

Oracle Database 11g Release 2 Installer - Installing database - Step 5 of 12

Configure Security Updates

Download Software Updates

Installation Option

Grid Installation Options

**Product Languages**

Select the languages in which your product will run.

Available Languages:

Arabic  
 Bengali  
 Brazilian Portuguese  
 Bulgarian

Selected Languages:

English

ORACLE DATABASE 11g

Oracle Database 11g Release 2 Installer - Installing database - Step 6 of 12

Configure Security Updates

Download Software Updates

Installation Option

Grid Installation Options

Product Languages

**Database Edition**

Which database edition do you want to install?

☒ **Enterprise Edition (4.5GB)**

Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition is a self-managing database that has the scalability, performance, high availability, and security features required to run the most demanding, mission-critical applications.

☐ Standard Edition (4.42GB)
 

Oracle Database 11g Standard Edition is a full-featured data management solution ideally suited to

ORACLE DATABASE 11g

Oracle Database 11g Release 2 Installer - Installing database - Step 7 of 12

Configure Security Updates

Download Software Updates

Installation Option

Grid Installation Options

Product Languages

Database Edition

**Installation Location**

Specify a path to place all Oracle software and configuration-related files installed by this installation owner. This location is the Oracle base directory for the installation owner.

Oracle Base: /u01/app/oracle
 

Browse...

Specify a location for storing Oracle database software files separate from database configuration files in the Oracle base directory. This software directory is the Oracle database home directory.

Software Location: /u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.3/dbhome\_1
 

Browse...

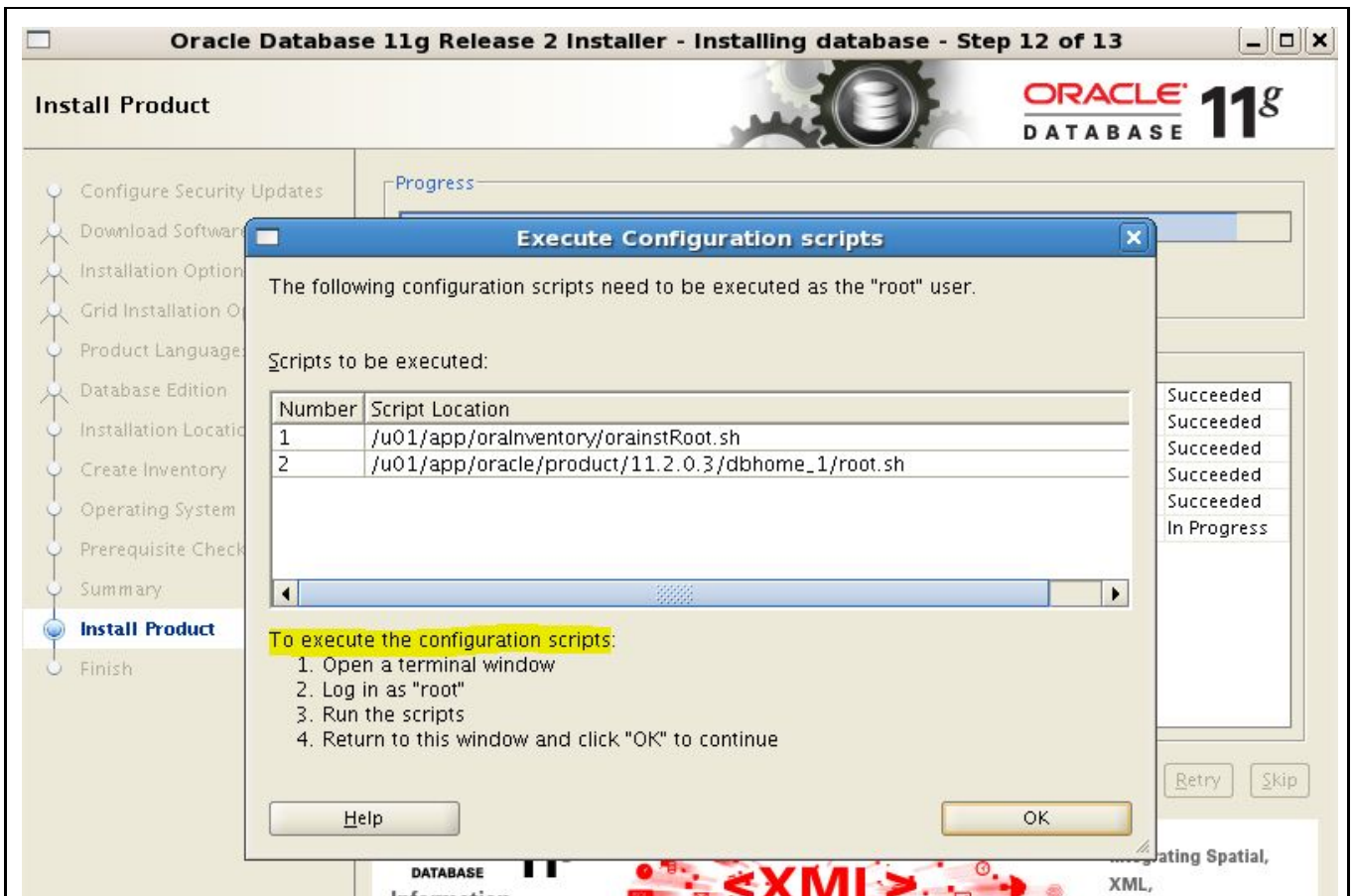
ORACLE DATABASE 11g

[ 환경변수 설정값 경로와 일치하는지 확인 ]

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※ 루트로 로그인하여 To execute the configuration scripts 대로 진행한다.

```
[oracle@host1 ~]$ su -
Password: (oracle)
```

```
[root@host1 ~]# /u01/app/oraInventory/orainstRoot.sh
```

```
Changing permissions of /u01/app/oraInventory.
Adding read,write permissions for group.
Removing read,write,execute permissions for world.
```

```
Changing groupname of /u01/app/oraInventory to oinstall.
The execution of the script is complete.
```

```
[root@host1 ~]# /u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.3/dbhome_1/root.sh
```

```
Performing root user operation for Oracle 11g
```

```
The following environment variables are set as:
```

```
ORACLE_OWNER= oracle
```

```
Enter the full pathname of the local bin directory: [/usr/local/bin]: (Enter)
```

```
Copying dbhome to /usr/local/bin ...
```

```
Copying oraenv to /usr/local/bin ...
```

```
Copying coraenv to /usr/local/bin ...
```

```
Creating /etc/oratab file...
```

```
Entries will be added to the /etc/oratab file as needed by
Database Configuration Assistant when a database is created
Finished running generic part of root script.
```


```
Now product-specific root actions will be performed.
```

```
Finished product-specific root actions. ORACLE_HOME=
/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.3/dbhome_1
```

## 리스너 설정 (특별한 설정이 없으면 모든 단계에서 Next 로 넘어간다)

[oracle@host1 database]\$ netca

Oracle Net Configuration Assistant: Welcome




Welcome to the Oracle Net Configuration Assistant.  
This tool will take you through the common configuration steps, listed below.

Choose the configuration you would like to do:

- ☒ Listener configuration
- ☐ Naming Methods configuration
- ☐ Local Net Service Name configuration
- ☐ Directory Usage Configuration

Cancel Help Back Next

Oracle Net Configuration Assistant: Listener Configuration, Listener




For remote connections to be made to your Oracle database, you must configure a Oracle Net listener. The Oracle Net Configuration Assistant allows you to add, reconfigure, rename or delete a listener.

Select what you want to do:

- ☒ Add
- ☐ Reconfigure
- ☐ Delete
- ☐ Rename

Cancel Help Back Next

Oracle Net Configuration Assistant: Listener Configuration, Listener Name




For remote connections to be made to your Oracle database you must have at least one Oracle Net listener. Enter the name of the listener you want to create:

Listener name:

Cancel Help Back Next

Oracle Net Configuration Assistant: Listener Configuration, Select Protocols




You can configure the listener to accept connections over one or more protocols. Select which protocols you want to configure for this listener. Keep your configuration as simple as possible by configuring only the protocols you need.

Available Protocols	Selected Protocols
TCP	TCP
IPC	

Cancel Help Back Next

Oracle Net Configuration Assistant: Listener Configuration, TCP/IP Protocol




Which TCP/IP port number should the listener use? The port number selected should not be used by any other software on this computer.

- ☒ Use the standard port number of 1521
- ☐ Use another port number:

Cancel Help Back Next

Oracle Net Configuration Assistant: Listener Configuration, More Listeners




Would you like to configure another listener?

- ☒ No
- ☐ Yes

Cancel Help Back Next

Oracle Net Configuration Assistant: Welcome



Welcome to the Oracle Net Configuration Assistant.  
This tool will take you through the common configuration steps, listed below.

Choose the configuration you would like to do:

- ☒ Listener configuration
- ☐ Naming Methods configuration
- ☐ Local Net Service Name configuration
- ☐ Directory Usage Configuration

Cancel Help Back Next Finish



## 리스너 확인

```
[oracle@host1 ~]$ lsnrctl status
```

LSNRCTL for Linux: Version 11.2.0.3.0 - Production on 09-JUL-2020 15:17:06

Copyright (c) 1991, 2011, Oracle. All rights reserved.

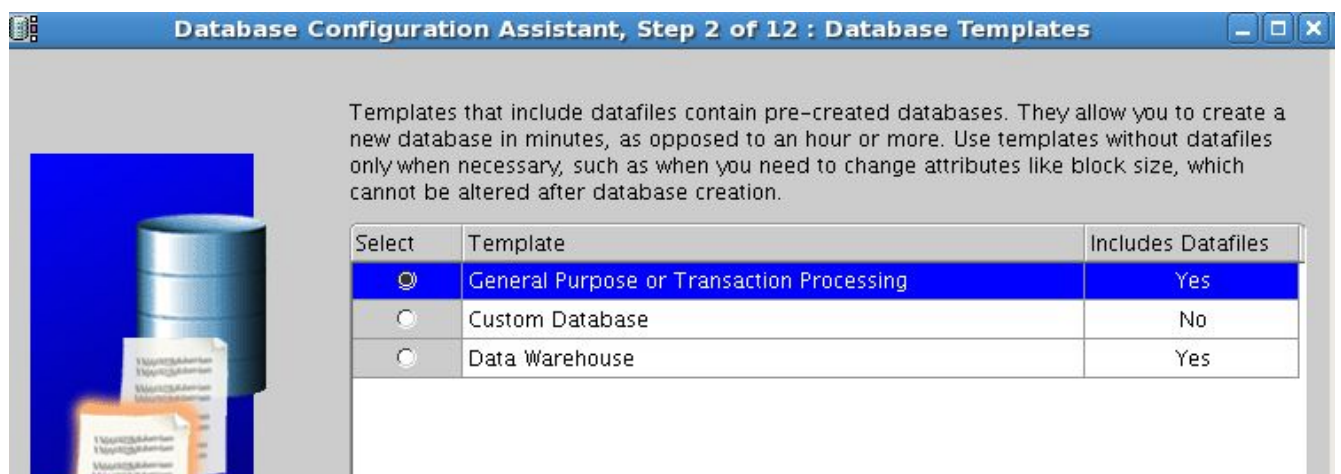
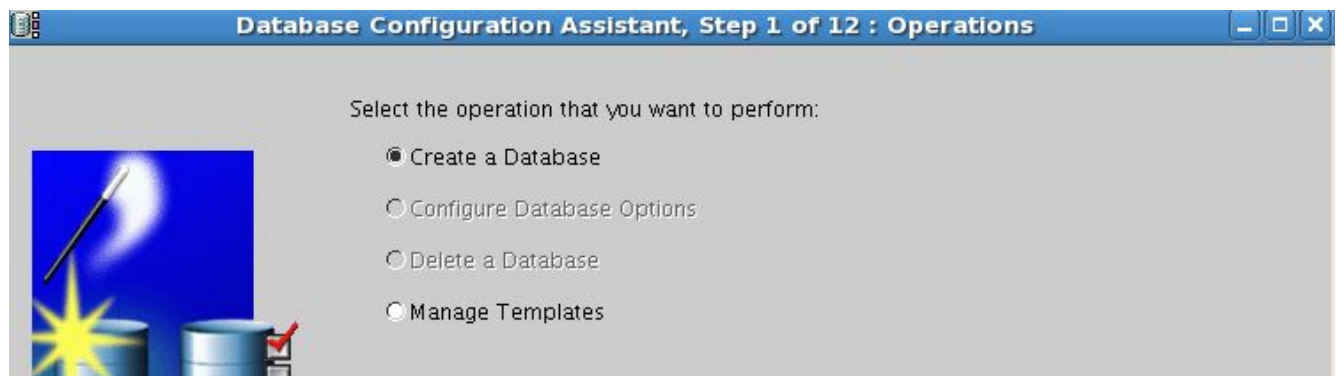
Connecting to (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP) (HOST=host1) (PORT=1521)))

STATUS of the LISTENER

```
-----
Alias                LISTENER
Version              TNSLSNR for Linux: Version 11.2.0.3.0 - Production
Start Date           09-JUL-2020 15:16:44
Uptime               0 days 0 hr. 0 min. 21 sec
Trace Level           off
Security              ON: Local OS Authentication
SNMP                 OFF
Listener Parameter File
/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.3/dbhome_1/network/admin/listener.ora
Listener Log File     /u01/app/oracle/diag/tnslsnr/host1/listener/alert/log.xml
Listening Endpoints Summary...
  (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=host1) (PORT=1521)))
  (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc) (KEY=EXTPROC1521)))
The listener supports no services
The command completed successfully
```

## DB 생성

```
[oracle@host1 ~]$ dbca
```





**Database Configuration Assistant, Step 3 of 12 : Database Identification**

An Oracle database is uniquely identified by a Global Database Name, typically of the form "name.domain".

Global Database Name:

A database is referenced by at least one Oracle instance which is uniquely identified from any other instance on this computer by an Oracle System Identifier (SID).

SID:

**Database Configuration Assistant, Step 4 of 12 : Management Options**

Enterprise Manager    Automatic Maintenance Tasks

☒ **Configure Enterprise Manager**

☐ Register with Grid Control for centralized management

Management Service:

☒ **Configure Database Control for local management**

☐ Enable Daily Disk Backup to Recovery Area

Backup Start Time:   ☒ AM ☐ PM

OS Username:

OS Password:

**Database Configuration Assistant, Step 5 of 12 : Database Credentials**

For security reasons, you must specify passwords for the following user accounts in the new database.

☐ Use Different Administrative Passwords

User Name	Password	Confirm Password
SYS		
SYSTEM		
DBSNMP		
SYSMAN		

☒ **Use the Same Administrative Password for All Accounts**

Password:

Confirm Password:

[ oracle\_4U 로 지정 ]

**Database Configuration Assistant, Step 6 of 12 : Database File Locations**

Specify storage type and locations for database files.

Storage Type: File System

Storage Locations:

☒ Use Database File Locations from Template

☐ Use Common Location for All Database Files

Database Files Location:  Browse...

☐ Use Oracle-Managed Files

Database Area:  Browse...

Multiplex Redo Logs and Control Files...

**i** If you want to specify different locations for any database files, pick any of the above options except Oracle-Managed Files and use the Storage page later to customize each file location. If you use Oracle-Managed Files, Oracle automatically generates the names for database files, which can not be changed on the Storage page.

**Database Configuration Assistant, Step 7 of 12 : Recovery Configuration**

Choose the recovery options for the database:

☒ Specify Fast Recovery Area

This is used as the default for all disk based backup and recovery operations, and is also required for automatic disk based backup using Enterprise Manager. Oracle recommends that the database files and recovery files be located on physically different disks for data protection and performance.

Fast Recovery Area: {ORACLE\_BASE}/fast\_recovery\_a Browse...

Fast Recovery Area Size: 4122 M Bytes

☐ Enable Archiving Edit Archive Mode Parameters...

**Database Configuration Assistant, Step 8 of 12 : Database Content**

Sample Schemas Custom Scripts

Sample Schemas illustrate the use of a layered approach to complexity, and are used by some demonstration programs. Installing this will give you the following schemas in your database: Human Resources, Order Entry, Online Catalog, Product Media, Information Exchange, Sales History. It will also create a tablespace called EXAMPLE. The tablespace will be about 130 MB.

Specify whether or not to add the Sample Schemas to your database.

☒ **Sample Schemas**

**Database Configuration Assistant, Step 9 of 11 : Initialization Parameters**

Memory   Sizing   **Character Sets**   Connection Mode

Database Character Set

☐ Use the default

The default character set for this database is based on the language setting of this operating system: WE8MSWIN1252.

☒ **Use Unicode (AL32UTF8)**

Setting character set to Unicode (AL32UTF8) enables you to store multiple language groups.

☐ Choose from the list of character sets

Database Character Set:

☒ Show recommended character sets only

National Character Set:

Default Language:

Default Territory:

[All Initialization Parameters...](#)

Cancel   Help   < Back   Next >   Finish

**Database Configuration Assistant, Step 10 of 11 : Database Storage**

**Database Storage**

From the **Database Storage** page, you can specify storage parameters for database creation. This page displays a tree listing and summary view (multi-column lists) to enable you to change and view the following objects:

- Control files
- Tablespaces
- Datafiles
- Rollback Segments
- Redo Log Groups

Storage

- Controlfile
- Datafiles
- Redo Log Groups

**Database Configuration Assistant, Step 11 of 11 : Creation Options**

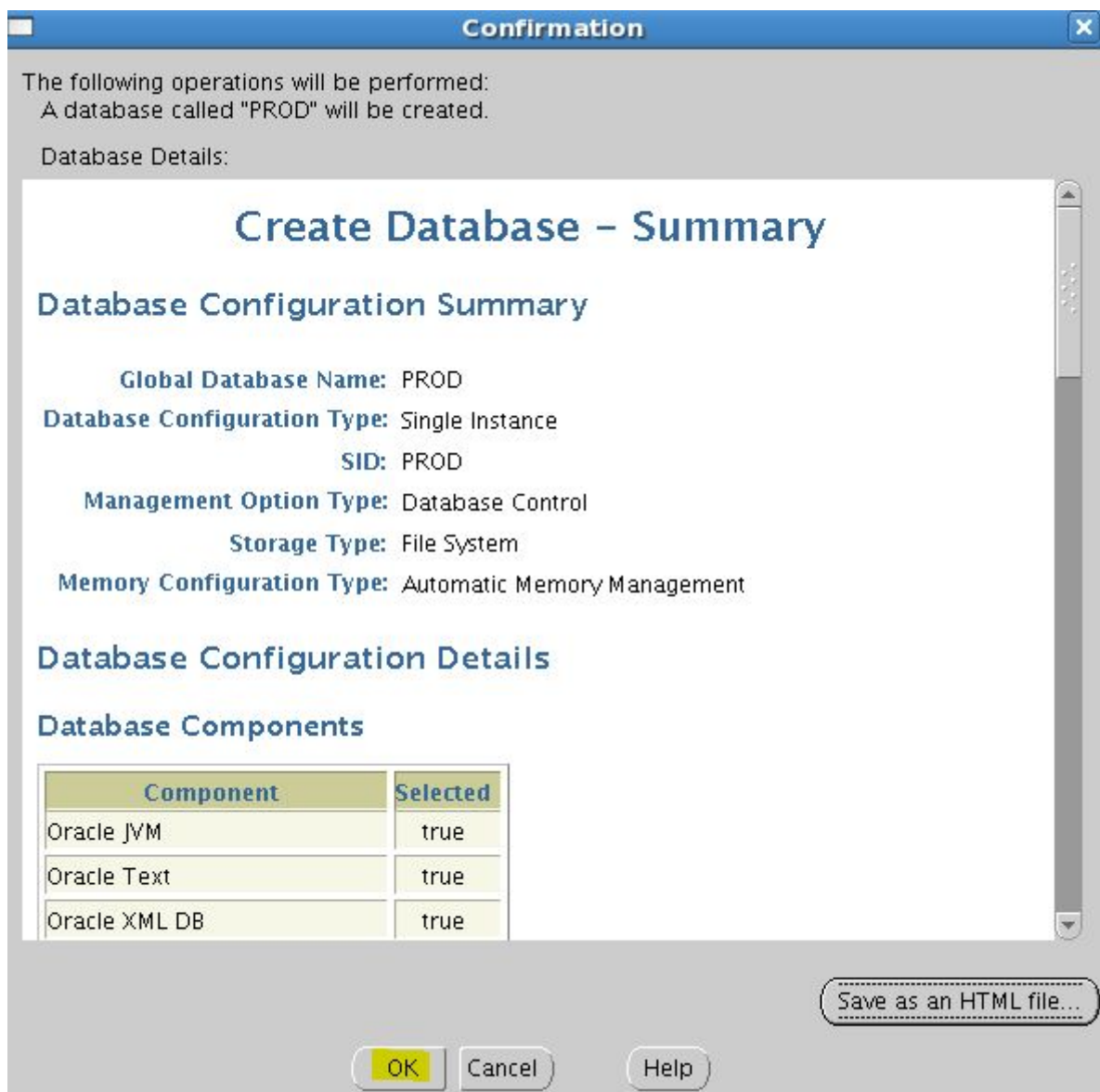
Select the database creation options:

☒ Create Database

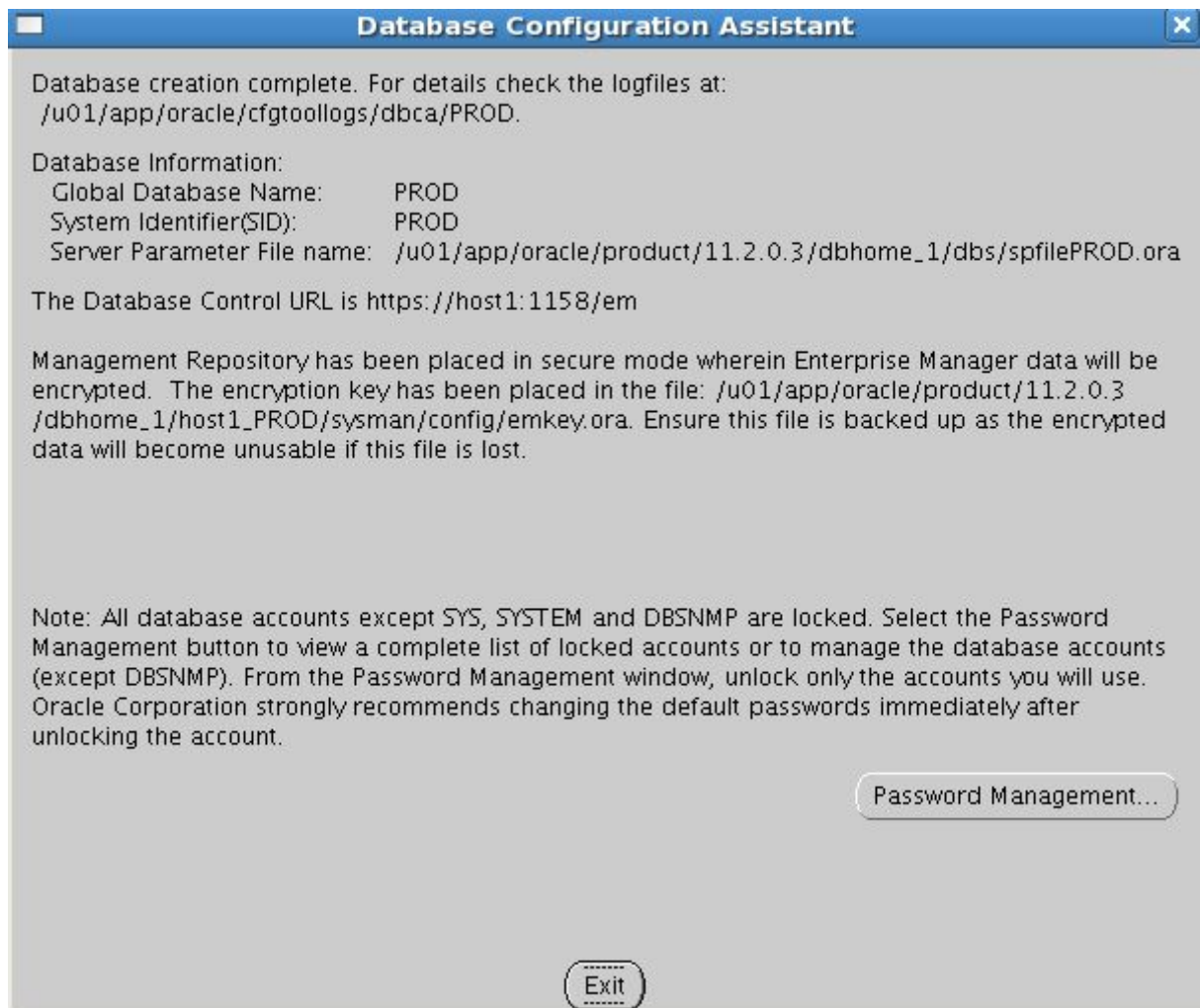
☐ Save as a Database Template

Name:

Description:







## DB 생성 확인

※ 잠깐!! Prompt를 사용하기 편하도록 glogin.sql 파일 하단에 옵션을 추가한다.

```
[oracle@host1 ~]$ cd /u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.3/dbhome_1/sqlplus/admin
[oracle@host1 admin]$ ls
glogin.sql  help  libsqlplus.def  plustrce.sql  pupbld.sql
```

```
[oracle@host1 admin]$ vi glogin.sql
```

```
SET sqlprompt "_USER'@'_CONNECT_IDENTIFIER>"
SET linesize 500
SET pagesize 200
```

```
[oracle@host1 ~]$ sqlplus / as sysdba
```

```
SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.3.0 Production on Thu Jul 9 16:12:28 2020
```

```
Copyright (c) 1982, 2011, Oracle. All rights reserved.
```

```
Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.3.0 - 64bit Production
With the Partitioning, OLAP, Data Mining and Real Application Testing options
```

```
SYS@PROD>
```