

# Oracle Linux 7 (OL7) Installation



This article provides a pictorial guide for performing a basic installation of Oracle Linux 7.

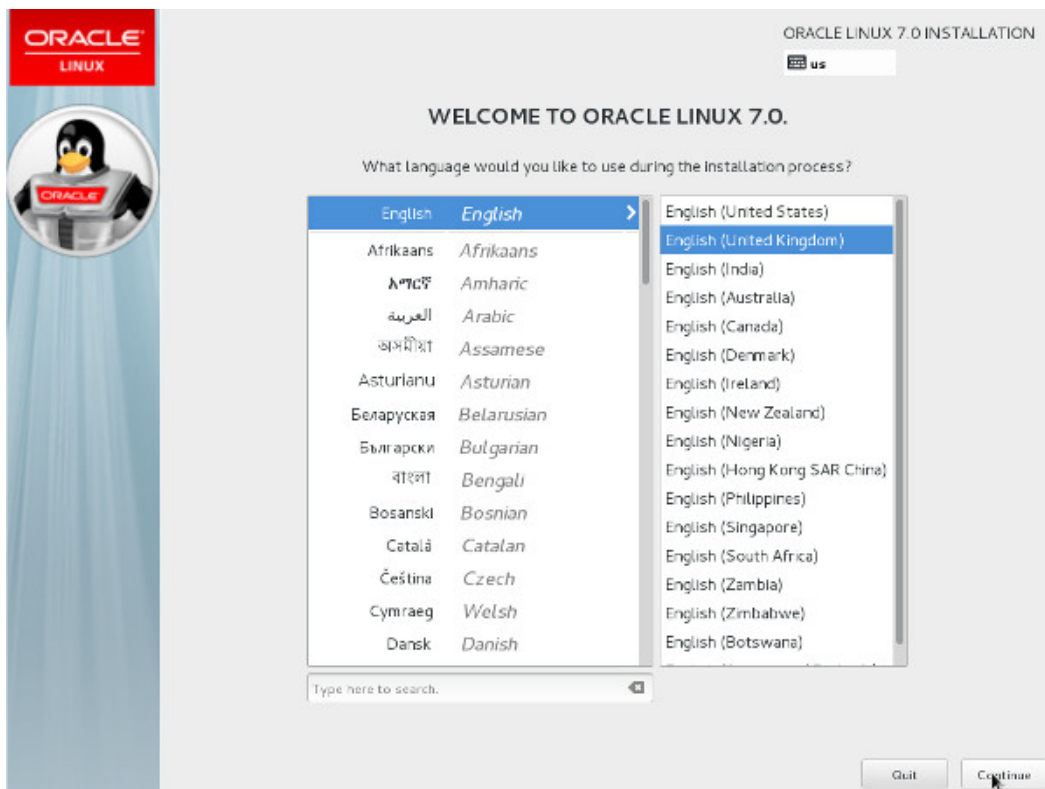
- Basic Installation
- Network Configuration
- Customizing Software
- SELinux
- Firewall
- SSH

## Basic Installation

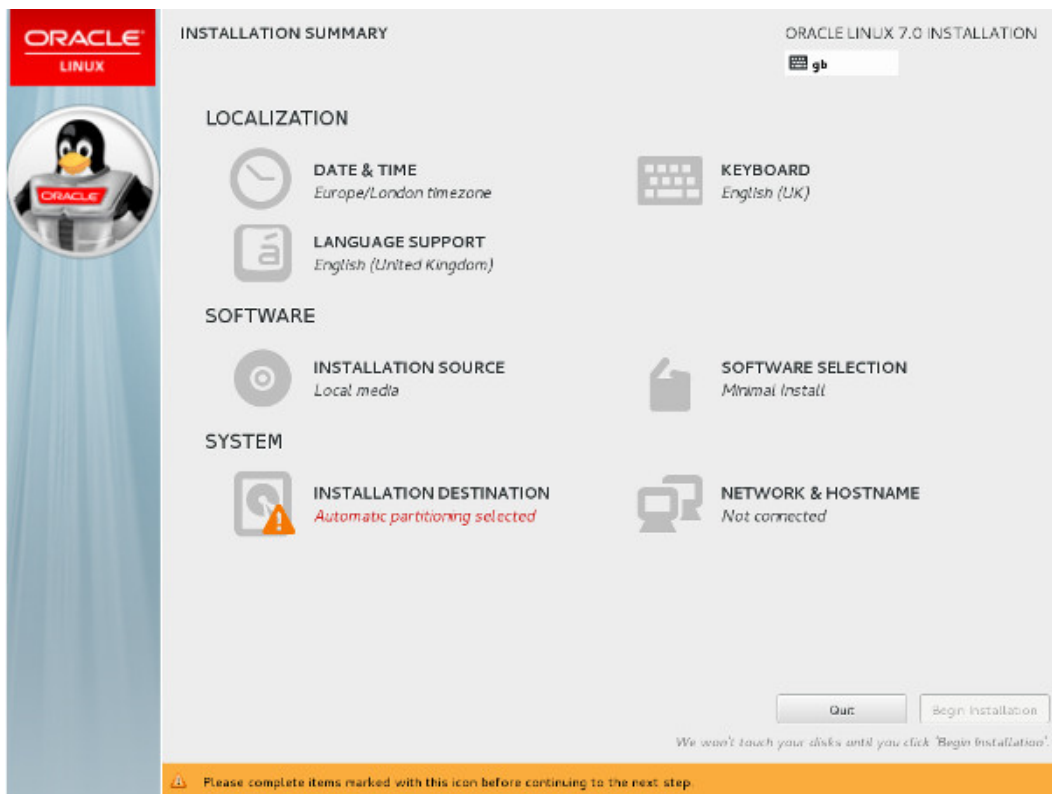
1. Boot from the DVD. Use the up arrow to pick the "Install Oracle Linux 7.0" option and hit the return key.



2. Select the appropriate language and select the "Set keyboard to default layout for selected language" option, then click the "Continue" button.

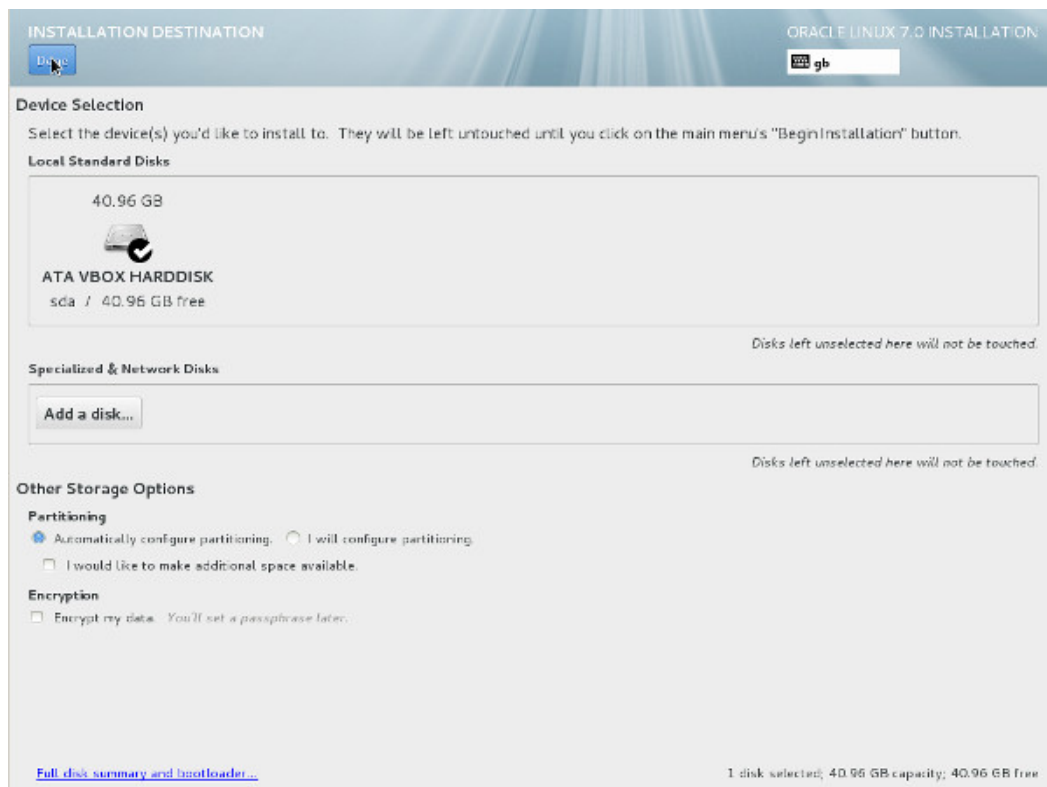


3. You are presented with the "Installation Summary" screen. You must complete any marked items before you can continue with the installation. Depending on your requirements, you may also want to alter the default settings by clicking on the relevant links.



Click the "Installation Destination" link.

4. If you are happy to use automatic partitioning of the whole disk, click the "Done" button to return to the previous screen.

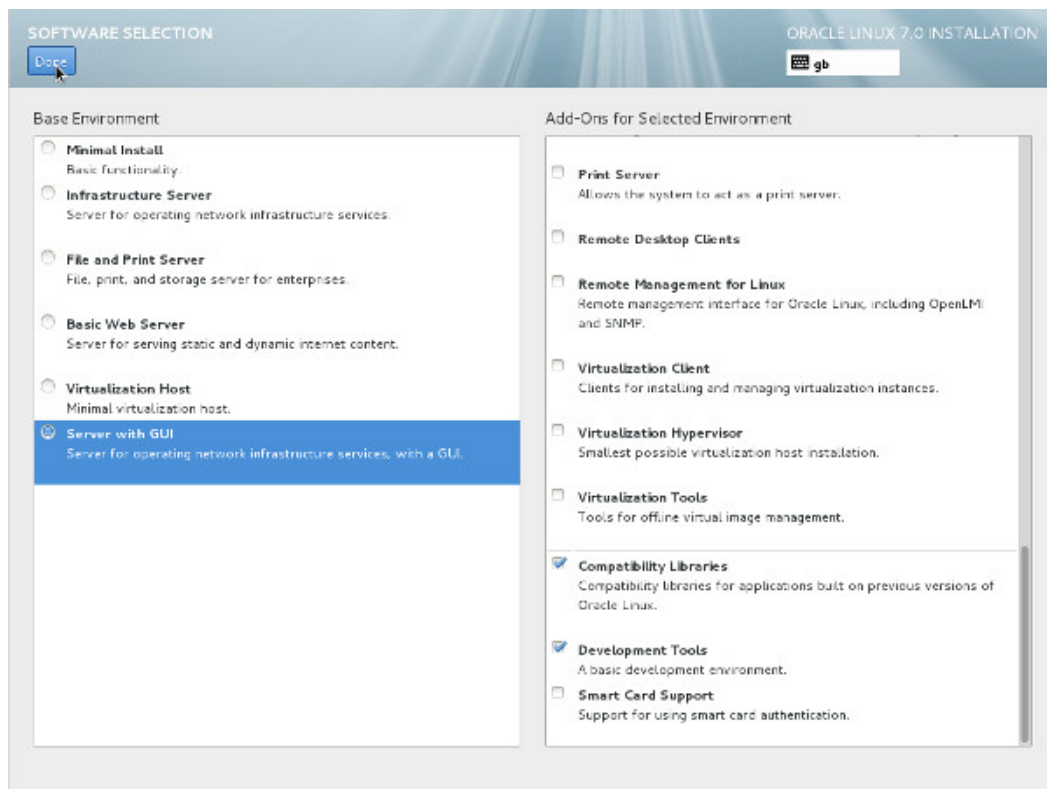


If you want to modify the partitioning configuration, check the "I will configure partitioning" option, click the "Done" button and work through the partitioning screens.

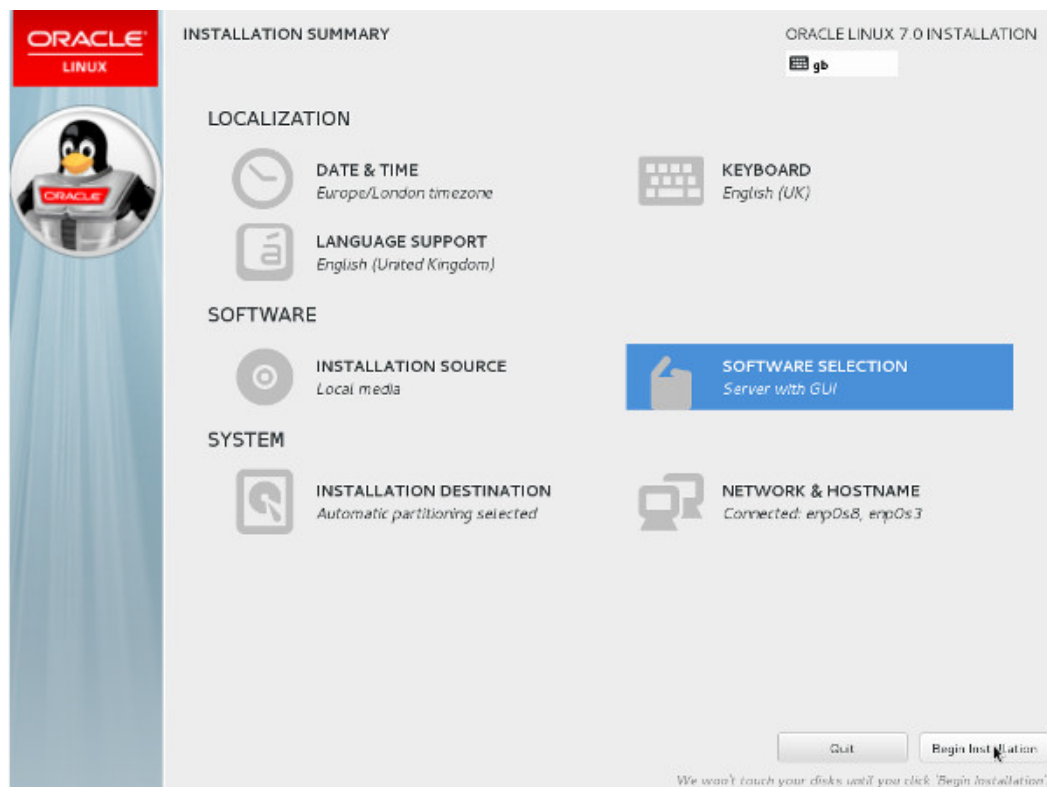
5. It would be advisable to click on the "Software Selection" link and pick the following options if you want a GUI console.

- Base Environment > Server with GUI
- Add-Ons for Selected Environment > Compatibility Libraries
- Add-Ons for Selected Environment > Development Tools

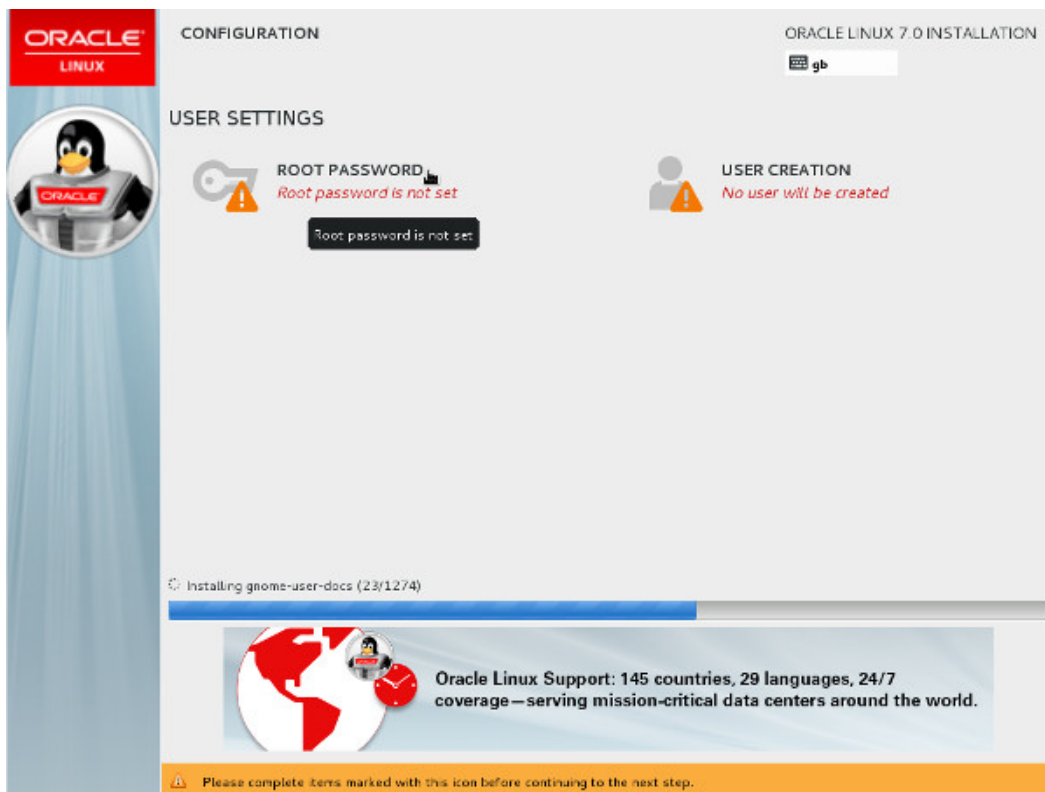
Once you have completed your selections, click the "Done" button.



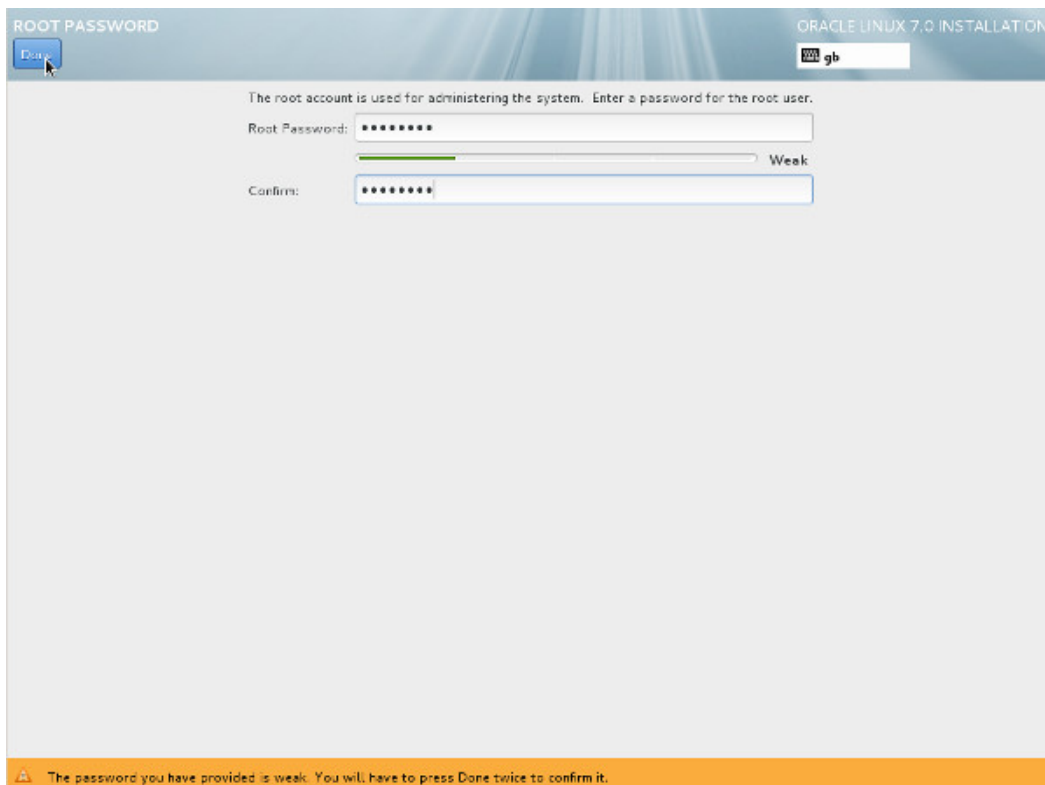
6. Once you have completed your alterations to the default configuration, click the "Begin Installation" button.



7. Click the "Root Password" link.

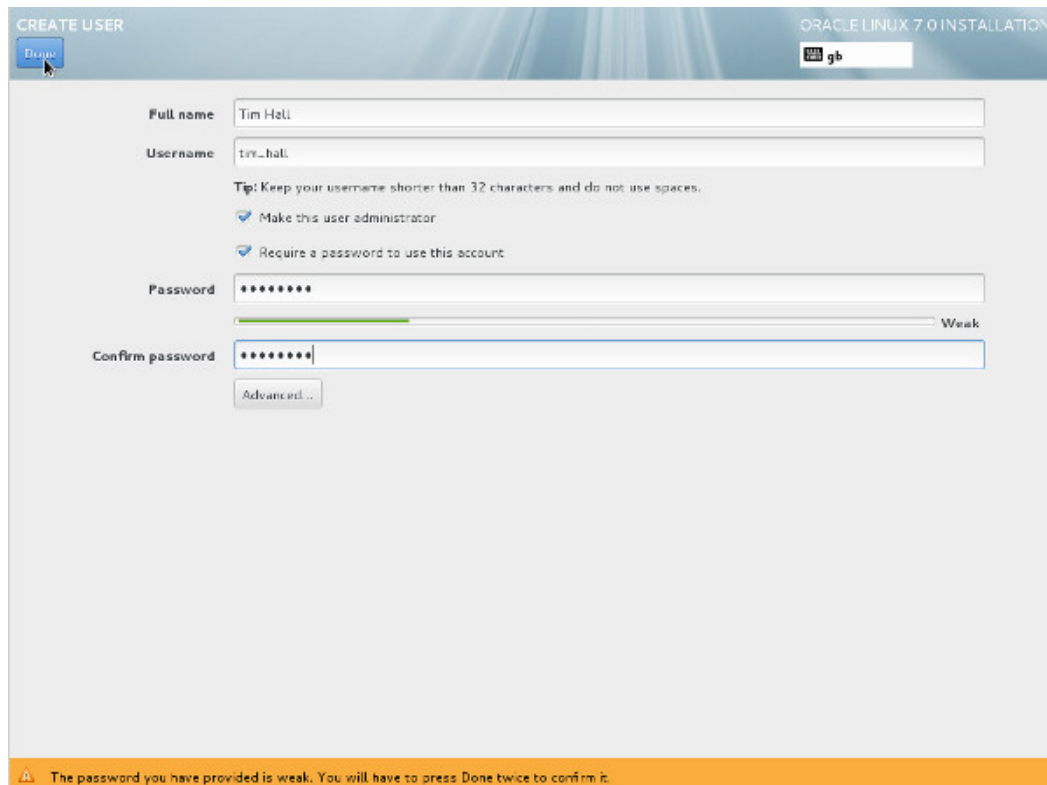


8. Enter the root password and click the "Done" button.



Click the "User Creation" link.

9. Enter the user details and select the "Make this user administrator" option, then click the "Done" button.



CREATE USER

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gb

Full name: Tim Hall

Username: tim\_hall

Tip: Keep your username shorter than 32 characters and do not use spaces.

☒ Make this user administrator

☒ Require a password to use this account

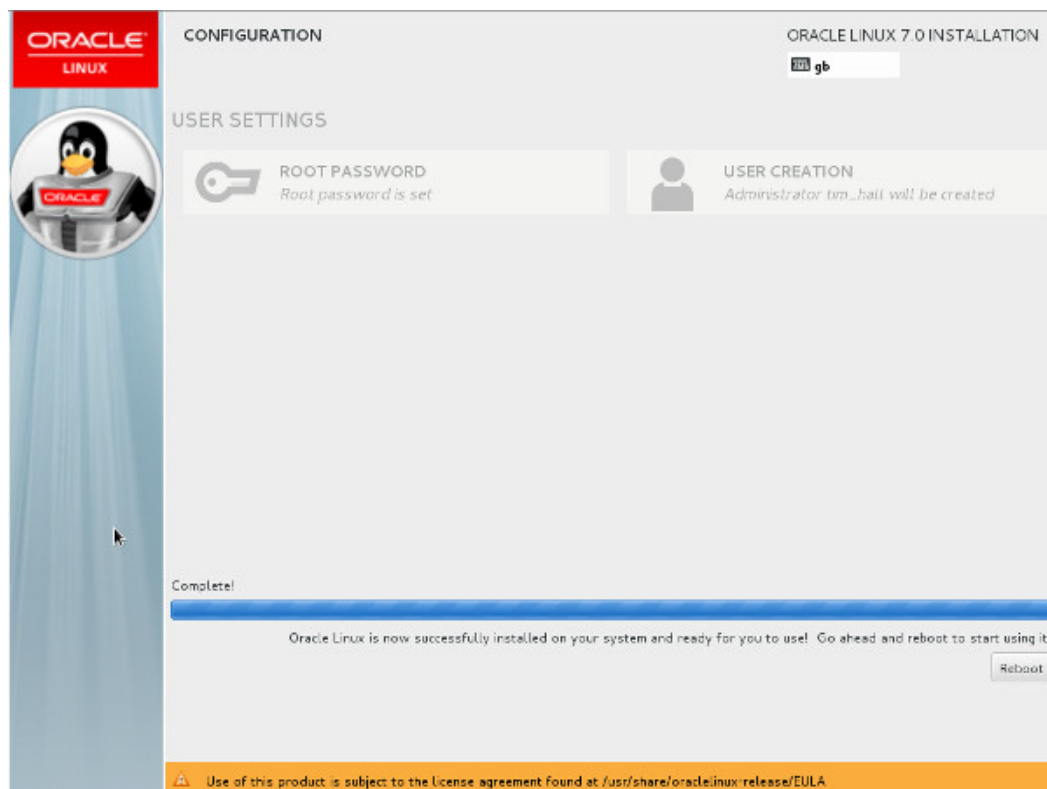
Password: \*\*\*\*\*

Confirm password: \*\*\*\*\*

Advanced...

The password you have provided is weak. You will have to press Done twice to confirm it.

10. Wait for the installation to complete. When prompted, click the "Reboot" button.



ORACLE LINUX

CONFIGURATION

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USER SETTINGS

ROOT PASSWORD  
Root password is set

USER CREATION  
Administrator tim\_hall will be created

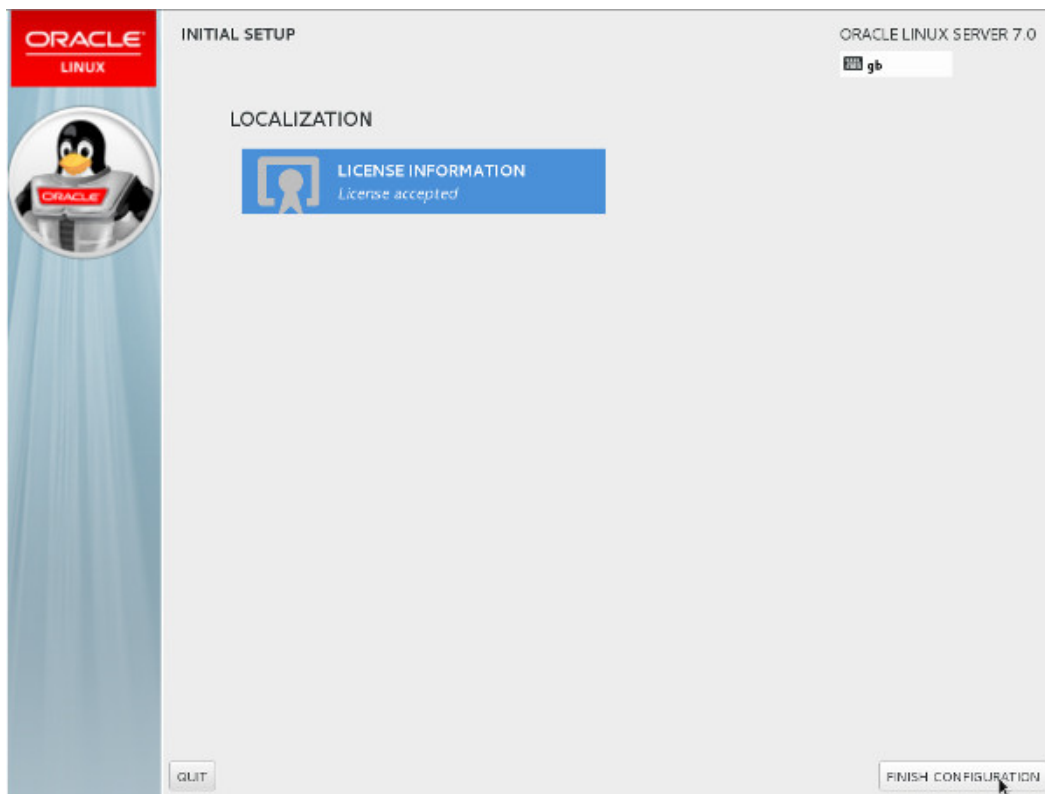
Complete!

Oracle Linux is now successfully installed on your system and ready for you to use! Go ahead and reboot to start using it!

Reboot

Use of this product is subject to the license agreement found at /usr/share/oraclelinux-release/EULA

11. Click the "License Information" link. Check the "I accept the license agreement" checkbox and click the "Done" button. When you return to the previous screen, click the "Finish Configuration" button.



12. Decide if you want to use Kdump and click the "Forward" button.



- Kdump
- Set Up Software Updates
- Unbreakable Linux Network Login
- Create Profile
- Finish Updates Setup

## 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?

Kdump Memory Reservation: ☐ Automatic ☒ Manual

Memory Currently Reserved (MB): 257

Memory To Be Reserved (MB):

Total System Memory (MB): 2602

Usable System Memory (MB): 1745

Advanced kdump configuration

```
# Configures where to put the kdump /proc/vmcore files
#
# This file contains a series of commands to perform (in order) when a
# kernel crash has happened and the kdump kernel has been loaded. Directives
# in this file are only applicable to the kdump initramfs, and have no effect if
# the root filesystem is mounted and the normal init scripts are processed
#
# Currently only one dump target and path may be configured at once
# if the configured dump target fails, the default action will be performed
# the default action may be configured with the default directive below. If the
# configured dump target succeeds
#
# Basics commands supported are:
# raw <partition> - Will dd /proc/vmcore into <partition>,
#                  Use persistent device names for partition devices,
#                  such as /dev/vg/<devname>.
#
# nfs <nfs mount> - Will mount fs and copy /proc/vmcore to
#                  <mnt>/var/crash/%HOST-%DATE%. Supports DNS.
```

Back

Forward

13. Decide if you want to set up software updates and click the "Forward" button. If you chose not to register with ULN, you will need to confirm you decision also.

- Kdump
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## Set Up Software Updates

This assistant will guide you through connecting your system to Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN) for software updates, such as:

- Your Oracle Single Sign-On login
- A name for your system's Unbreakable Linux Network profile

[Why Should I Connect to ULN? ...](#)

Would you like to register your system at this time? **(Strongly recommended.)**

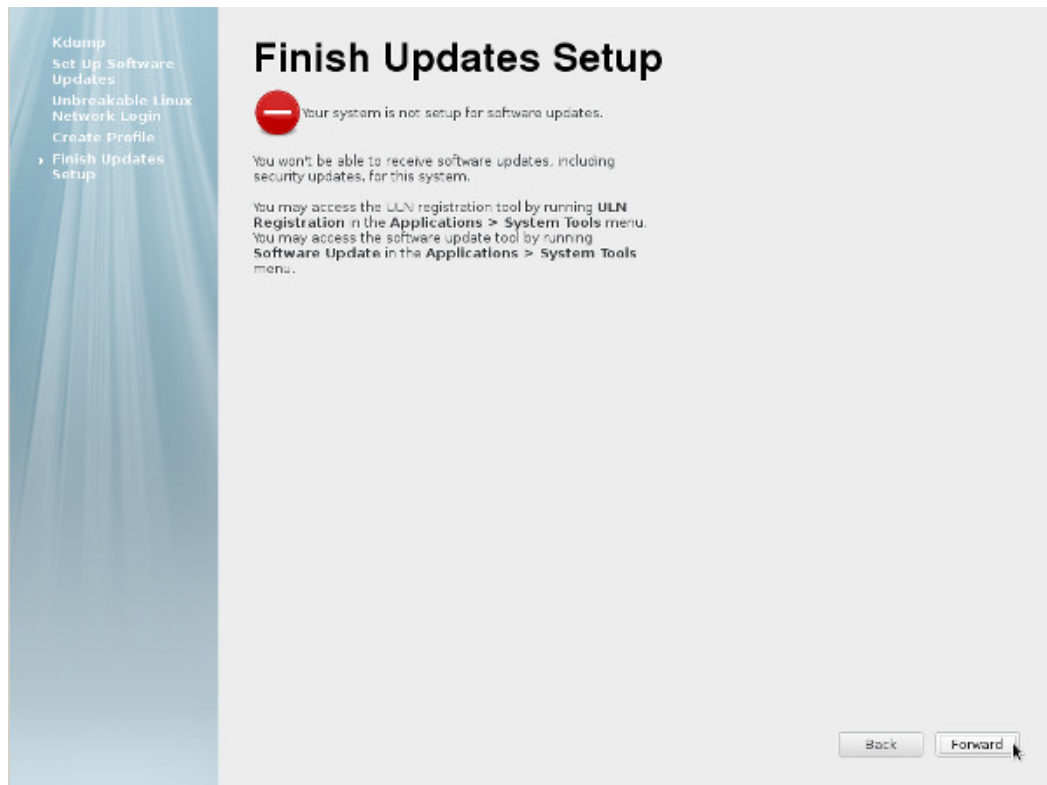
☐ Yes, I'd like to register now.

☒ No, I prefer to register at a later time.

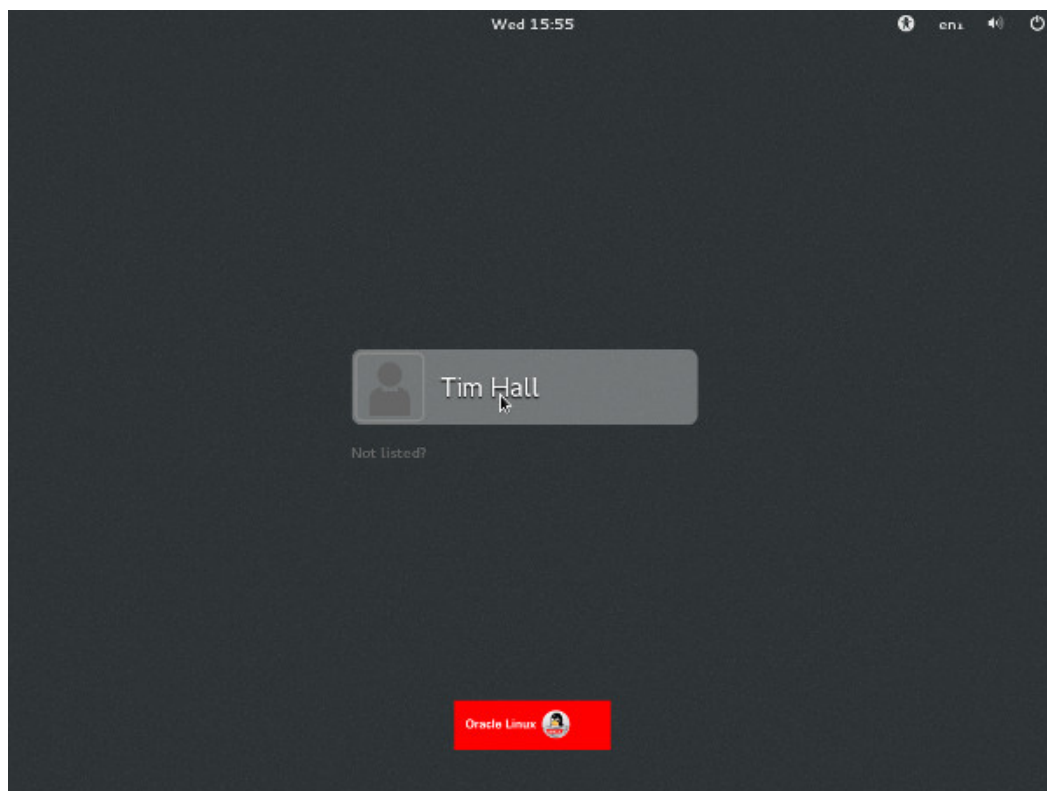
Back

Forward

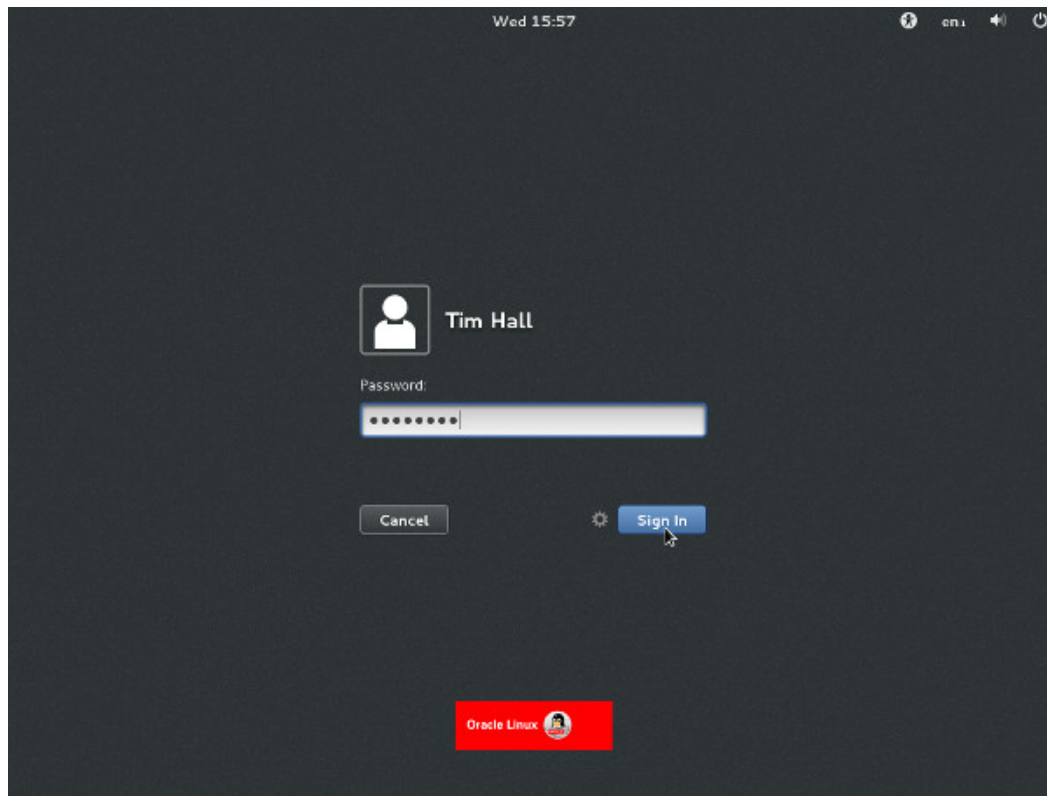
14. Click the "Forward" button.



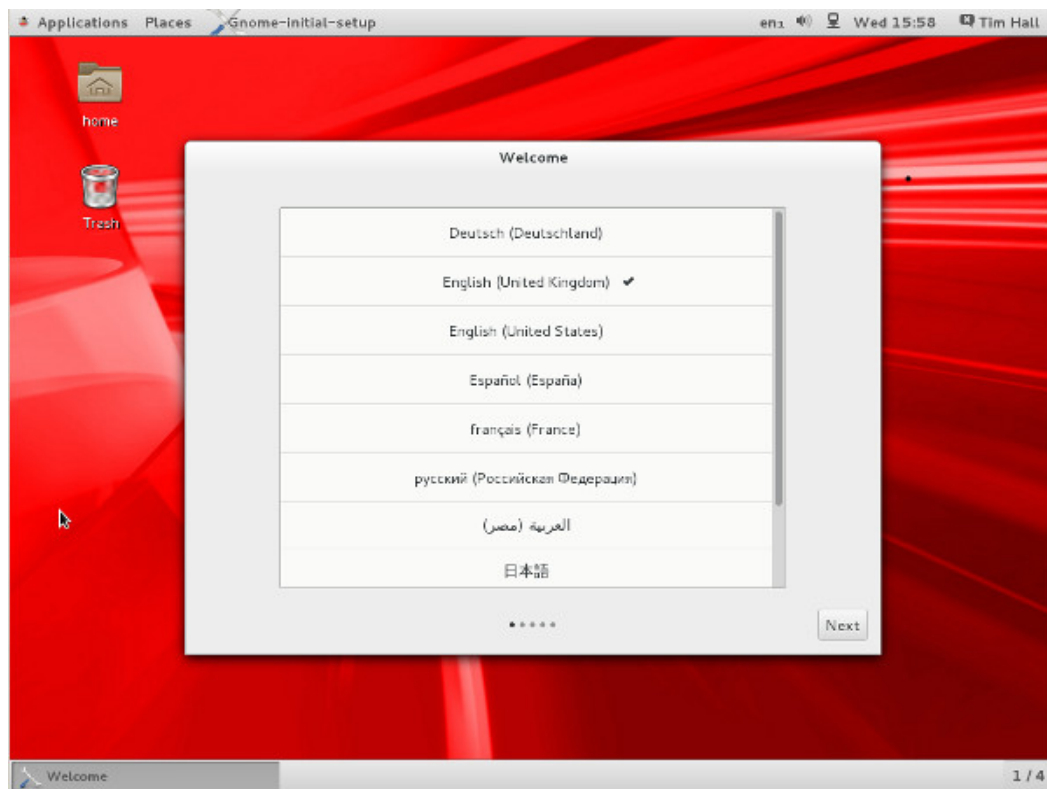
15. On the sign-in screen, click on the user you want to log in as.



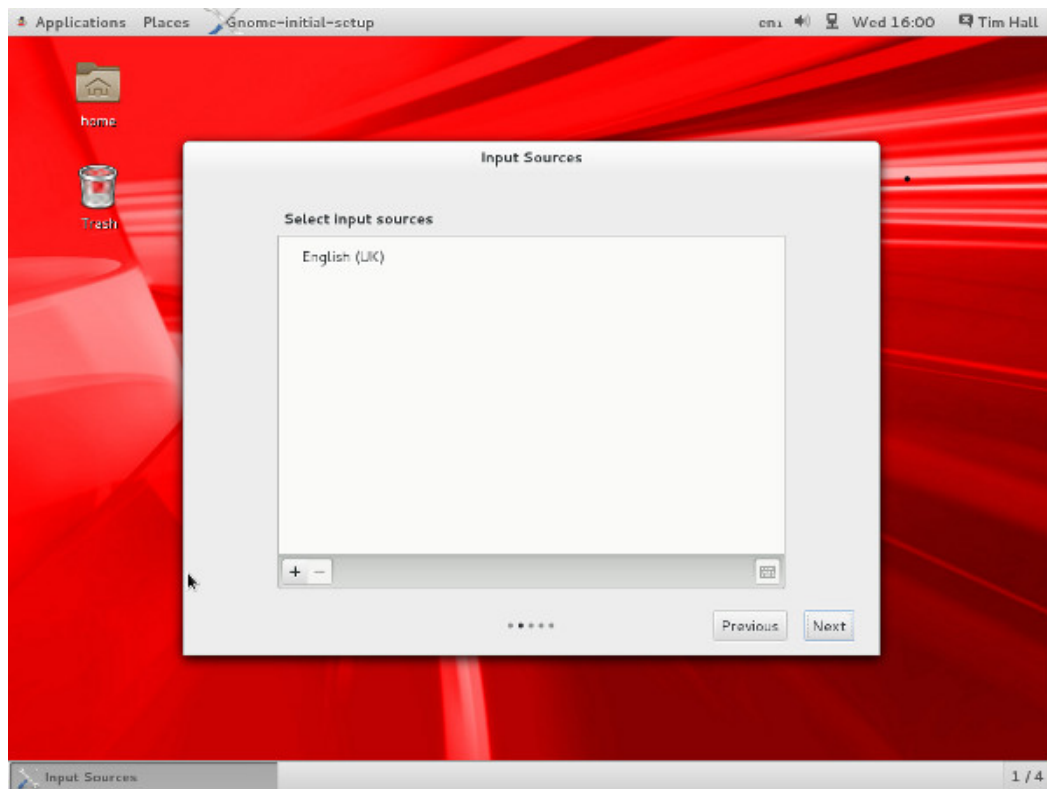
16. Enter the password and click the "Sign In" button.



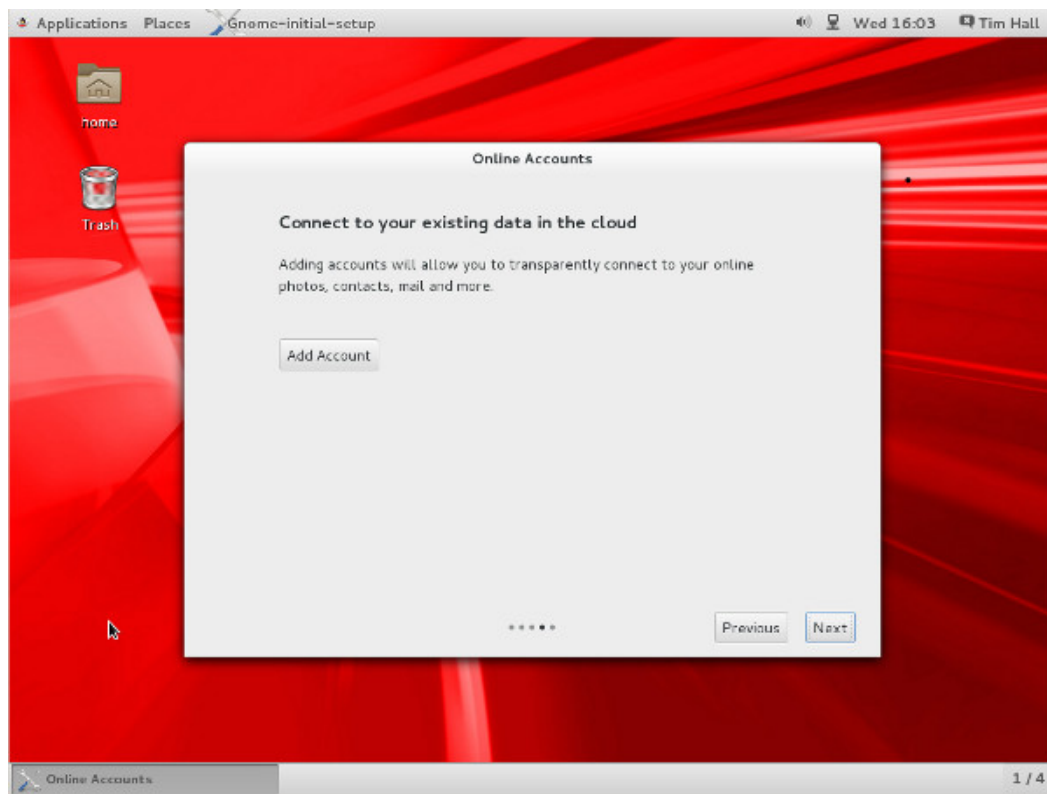
17. Accept the language by clicking the "Next" button.



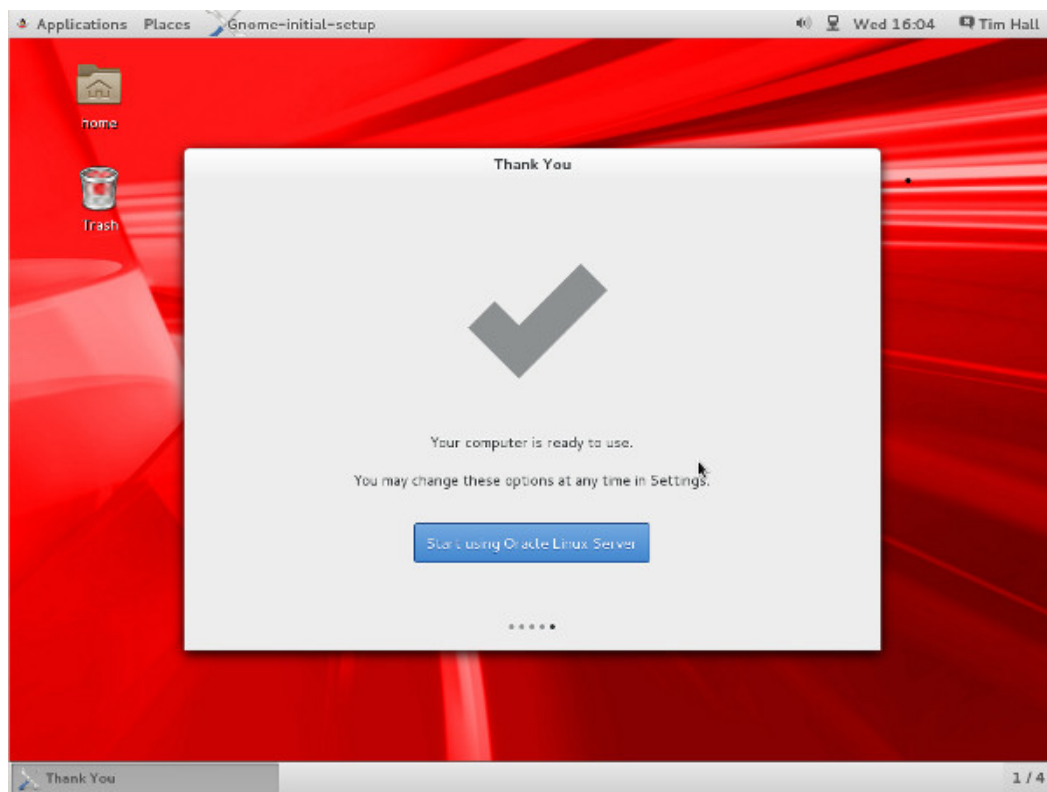
18. Accept the input sources by clicking the "Next" button.



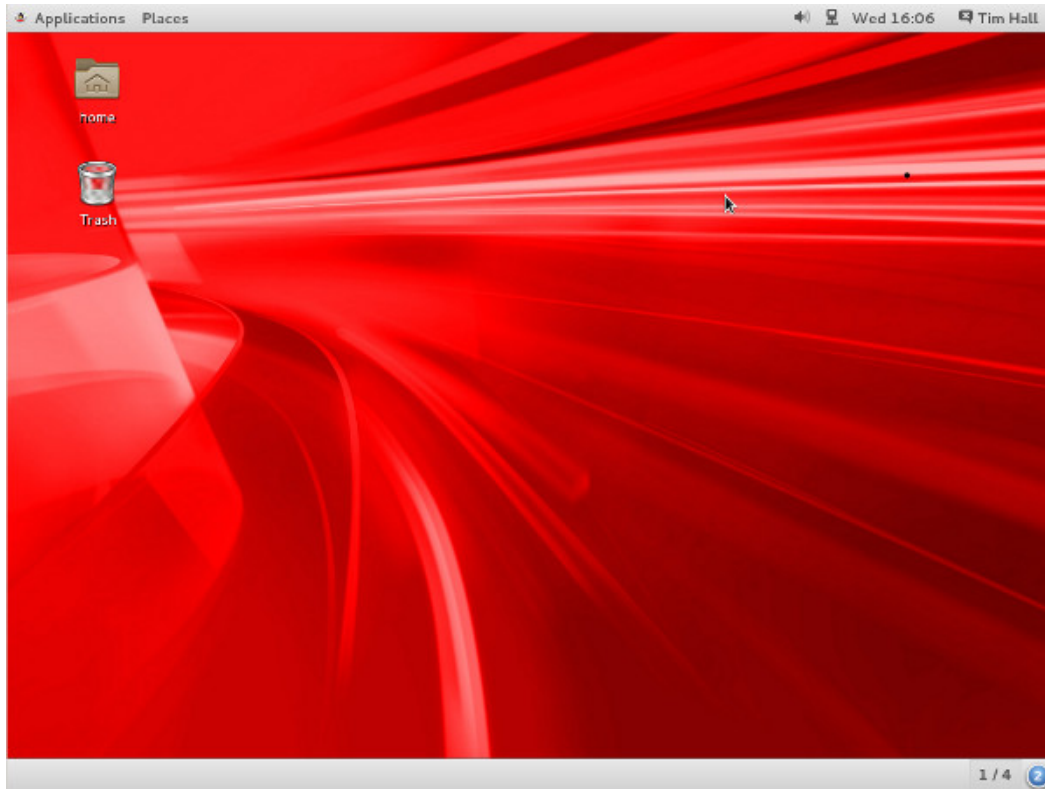
19. Connect to existing data in the cloud, or just click the "Next" button.



20. Click the "Start using Oracle Linux Server" button.

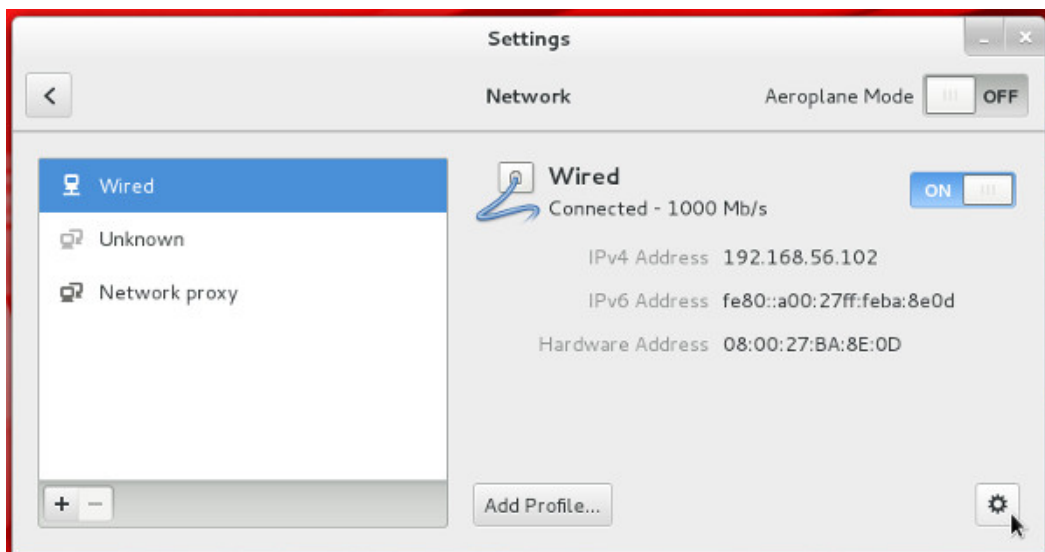


21. You are now presented with the console screen.

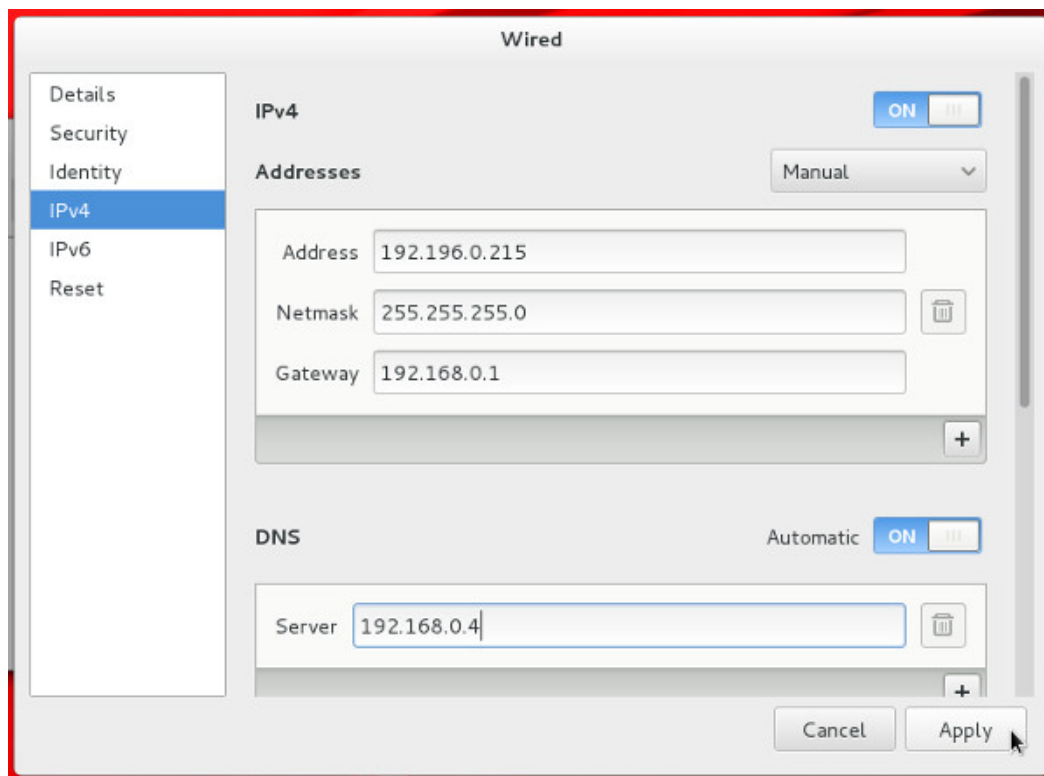


## Network Configuration

- If you are using DHCP to configure your network settings, then ignore the following network configuration screens, otherwise click the network icon on the top bar and click the "Network Settings" link. You are then presented with the "Settings" screen. Highlight "Wired", flick the switch to "ON" and click the cog icon at the bottom-right.



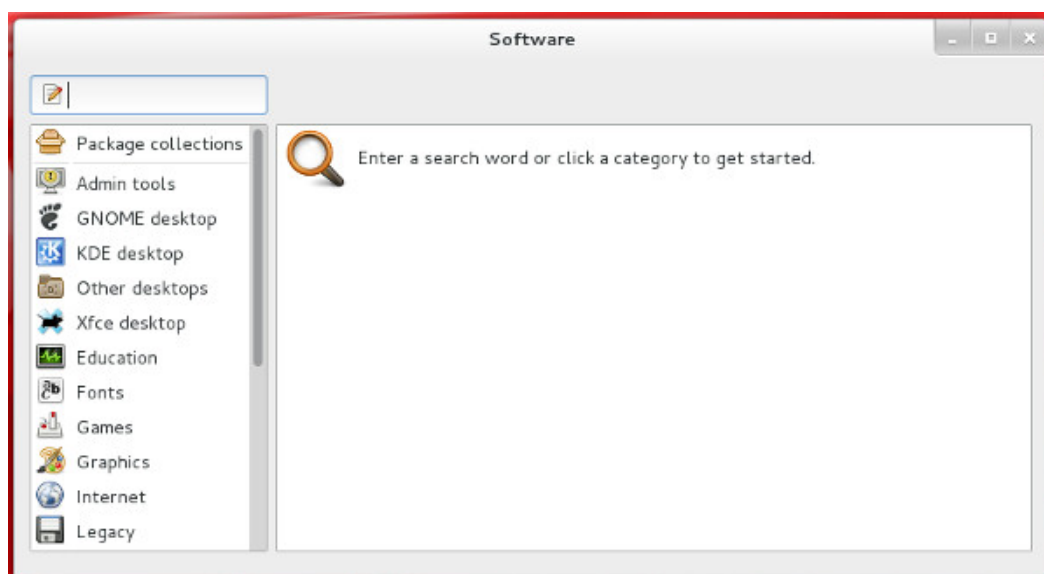
- Click the IPv4 option, select the "Manual" method and enter the appropriate IP address and subnet mask, default gateway and primary DNS, then click the "Apply" button.



- Close the "Network" dialog.

## Customizing Software

- You can customize the installed packages using the "Software" dialog (Applications > System Tools Software).



## SELinux

- If the OS is to be used for an Oracle installation, it is easier if Secure Linux (SELinux) is disabled or switched to permissive. To do this edit the "/etc/selinux/config" file, making sure the SELINUX flag is set as follows.

```
SELINUX=permissive
```

If SELinux is configured after installation, the server will need a reboot for the change to take effect.

## Firewall

- If the OS is to be used for an Oracle installation, you will need to disable or configure the local firewall. To disable it, do the following as the "root" user.

```
# systemctl stop firewalld
# systemctl disable firewalld
```

You can configure it later if you wish.

## SSH

- Make sure the SSH daemon is started using the following commands.

```
# systemctl start sshd.service
# systemctl enable sshd.service
```