Linux静默安装oracle19c (史上最详细的教学)

1.获取主机名和ip地址

输入命令hostname和ifconfig分别获取主机名和ip地址。ip地址较为敏感,大家自行获取。

```
[root@qiaoling ~]# hostname
qiaoling
```

2.编辑/etc/hosts 文件,在最下面加入一行(x.x.x.x代表ip地址)

```
[root@qiaoling ~]# vi /etc/hosts
192.168.122.128  qiaoling
```

2.创建用户和用户组

```
[root@qiaoling Pan]# groupadd oinstall #创建oinstall,dba,oper组[root@qiaoling Pan]# groupadd dba[root@qiaoling Pan]# groupadd oper[root@qiaoling Pan]# useradd -g oinstall -G dba,oper oracle #创建oracle用户,并加入创建的组[root@qiaoling Pan]# passwd oracle #修改oracle用户密码
```

3.创建文件夹并赋予权限.

```
[root@qiaoling Pan]# mkdir /u01/ #创建文件
[root@qiaoling Pan]# mkdir -p /u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/dbhome_1
[root@qiaoling Pan]# mkdir -p /u01/app/oraInventory

[root@qiaoling Pan]# chown -R oracle:oinstall /u01/* #把u01下所有的文件都赋权限给oracle
[root@qiaoling Pan]# chmod -R 775 /u01/* #并给u01修改相应的权限
```

4.拷贝oracle安装包(切换oracle用户)

```
[root@wangxin dbhome_1]# su oracle
[oracle@wangxin dbhome_1]# unzip LINUX.X64_193000_db_home.zip #解压oracle安装包到当前路径
```

5.配置limits限制参数(切换到root用户)

```
[root@wangxin ~]# vim /etc/security/limits.conf
oracle soft nproc 16384
oracle hard nproc 16384
oracle soft nofile 65536
oracle hard nofile 65536
oracle soft memlock 3145728
oracle hard memlock 3145728
```

6.配置PAM验证

在login文件中加入下面一行代码

```
[root@wangxin ~]# vim /etc/pam.d/login
session required pam_limits.so
```

7.修改内核参数

在sysctl.conf中添加下面代码

```
[root@wangxin dbhome_1]# vi /etc/sysctl.conf
```

kernel.shmmax是共享内存,用内存 * 1024 * 1024 * 1024 * 0.9 算出结果。

kernel.shmall=kernel.shmmax / kernel.shmmni 算出来

如果你想了解下面的参数功能,请参考官方文档。

```
fs.file-max = 6815744
kernel.sem = 250 32000 100 128
kernel.shmall = 1073741824
kernel.shmmax = 1932735283
kernel.shmmni = 4096
kernel.panic_on_oops = 1
net.core.rmem_default = 4194304
net.core.rmem_max = 4194304
net.core.wmem_default = 262144
net.core.wmem_max = 1048576
fs.aio-max-nr = 1048576
net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range = 9000 65500
```

sysctl-p 使之生效。

8.设置oracle用户环境变量

打开下面的文件,添加以下内容。

```
[oracle@wangxin root]$ vim /home/oracle/.bash_profile

export PATH
export TMP=/tmp
export LANG=en_US
export TMPDIR=$TMP
export ORACLE_UNQNAME=orcl
export ORACLE_SID=orcl
export ORACLE_SID=orcl
export ORACLE_BASE=/u01/app/oracle
export ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/dbhome_1
export NLS_DATE_FORMAT="yyyy-mm-dd HH24:MI:SS"
PATH=$PATH:$HOME/.local/bin:$HOME/bin:$ORACLE_HOME/bin
```

[oracle@wangxin root]\$ source /home/oracle/.bash_profile #应用环境变量

需要注意的是,每次登录oracle都需要应用一次环境变量,若是想让他永久生效,则需要把上面的内容添加到.bashrc文件中。

9.扩展虚拟内存

先切换至root用户,使用dd命令创建名为swapfile 的swap交换文件,count指定扩展4G虚拟内存。

```
[root@wangxin ~]# dd if=/dev/zero of=/var/swapfile bs=1024 count=4194304
```

2、对交换文件格式化并转换为swap分区

```
[root@wangxin ~]# mkswap /var/swapfile
```

3.挂载并且激活分区

```
[root@wangxin ~]# swapon /var/swapfile
```

4.查看新swap分区是否激活

```
[root@wangxin ~]# free -h
          total
                    used
                                free
                                        shared buff/cache available
           1.7G
                                76M
                                         304K
                                                  1.3G
                                                             1.2G
Mem:
                      395M
           4.0G
                      212M
                                3.8G
Swap:
```

5.修改 fstab 配置,设置开机自动挂载该分区,添加如下代码

```
[root@wangxin ~]# vi /etc/fstab
/var/swapfile swap swap defaults 0 0
```

6.查看是否使用了虚拟内存

```
[root@wangxin ~]# free
```

10.安装数据库软件 (Oracle用户)

```
配置文件位置
数据库安装配置文件 /u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/db_home1/install/response/db_install.rsp
监听配置文件 /u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/db_home1/assistants/netca/netca.rsp
数据库创建配置文件 /u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/db_home1/assistants/dbca/dbca.rsp
端口号配置文件 /u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/db_home1/network/admin/listener.ora
```

db_install.rsp为模板文件,先备份再修改

```
[root@wangxin dbhome_1]$ chmod -R 755 /u01/*
//此处不可以为777
[root@wangxin dbhome_1]$ chown -R oracle:oinstall /u01/*
[root@wangxin dbhome_1]$ su oracle
[oracle@wangxin root]$ cd /u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/dbhome_1/
[oracle@wangxin dbhome_1]$ cd install/response/
[oracle@wangxin response]$ cp db_install.rsp db_install.rsp.bak
```

编辑db_install.rsp文件

```
[oracle@wangxin response]$ vi db_install.rsp
```

修改如下参数

```
oracle.install.option=INSTALL_DB_SWONLY
UNIX_GROUP_NAME=oinstall
INVENTORY_LOCATION=/u01/app/oraInventory
ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/dbhome_1
ORACLE_BASE=/u01/app/oracle

**#*****db版本 EE企业版 SE标准版**
oracle.install.db.InstallEdition=EE
oracle.install.db.OSDBA_GROUP=dba
oracle.install.db.OSDPER_GROUP=dba
oracle.install.db.OSBACKUPDBA_GROUP=dba
oracle.install.db.OSBACKUPDBA_GROUP=dba
oracle.install.db.OSCBACBACBOUP=dba
oracle.install.db.OSCBACBACBOUP=dba
oracle.install.db.OSCBACBACBOUP=dba
```

执行安装程序,以oracle用户执行

```
[oracle@wangxin response]$ $ORACLE_HOME/runInstaller -silent -responseFile
$ORACLE_HOME/install/response/db_install.rsp
```

```
You can find the log of this install session at:

/tmp/InstallActions2022-12-26_10-15-49AM/installActions2022-12-26_10-15-49AM.log

[FATAL] Error in invoking target 'libasmclntsh19.ohso libasmperl19.ohso client_sharedlib' of

makefile '/u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/dbhome_1/rdbms/lib/ins_rdbms.mk'. See

'/tmp/InstallActions2022-12-26_10-15-49AM/installActions2022-12-26_10-15-49AM.log' for details.

Moved the install session logs to:

/u01/app/oraInventory/logs/InstallActions2022-12-26_10-15-49AM
```

说明oracle依赖没有安装成功。需重新安装。

重新开一个窗口登录root账号,执行下面2个脚本(root用户) 第一个脚本是对目录和用户组权限的一些修改,第二个是检查日志是否有错误。

```
[root@localhost ~]# /u01/app/oraInventory/orainstRoot.sh
[root@localhost ~]# /u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/dbhome_1/root.sh
```

若出现如下错误,

```
CAUSE: Some of the mandatory prerequisites are not met. See logs for details. /u01/app/oraInventory/logs/InstallActions2021-08-20_11-08-55PM/installActions20 21-08-20_11-08-55PM.log
```

执行, 忽略报错, 再执行上面两个脚本

```
[oracle@wangxin logs]$ $ORACLE_HOME/runInstaller -ignorePrereq -silent -
responseFile $ORACLE_HOME/install/response/db_install.rsp
```

在这里会有有一个问题,若是只生成了root.sh,没有orainstroot.sh脚本,说明你之前装过oracle,且卸载的时候没有删除/etc/oralnst.loc文件,此时就只会生成root.sh一个脚本, 只执行者一个即可。

11.启动默认监听

若是遇到下面的问题, 你一定是忘记重新应用环境变量了

```
[oracle@wangxin dbhome_1]$ lsnrctl status
bash: lsnrctl: command not found...
```

重新应用环境变量, 查看监听状态。

```
[oracle@wangxin dbhome_1]$ source /home/oracle/.bash_profile
[oracle@wangxin dbhome_1]$ lsnrctl status

LSNRCTL for Linux: Version 19.0.0.0.0 - Production on 21-AUG-2021 07:56:07

Copyright (c) 1991, 2019, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Connecting to (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=)(PORT=1521))
TNS-12541: TNS:no listener
TNS-12560: TNS:protocol adapter error
TNS-00511: No listener
Linux Error: 111: Connection refused
```

我们现在打开监听

```
[oracle@wangxin dbhome_1]$ lsnrctl start
LSNRCTL for Linux: Version 19.0.0.0.0 - Production on 21-AUG-2021 07:59:08
Copyright (c) 1991, 2019, Oracle. All rights reserved.
Starting /u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/dbhome_1/bin/tnslsnr: please wait...
TNSLSNR for Linux: Version 19.0.0.0.0 - Production
Log messages written to /u01/app/oracle/diag/tnslsnr/wangxin/listener/alert/log.xml
Listening on: (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=wangxin)(PORT=1521)))
Connecting to (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=)(PORT=1521))
STATUS of the LISTENER
______
Alias
                       LISTENER
Version
                        TNSLSNR for Linux: Version 19.0.0.0.0 - Production
Start Date
                       21-AUG-2021 07:59:08
                        0 days 0 hr. 0 min. 0 sec
Uptime
Trace Level
                        off
                        ON: Local OS Authentication
Security
SNMP
                         OFF
Listener Log File /u01/app/oracle/diag/tnslsnr/wangxin/listener/alert/log.xml
Listening Endpoints Summary...
 (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=wangxin)(PORT=1521)))
The listener supports no services
The command completed successfully
```

监听已经打开了,端口1521

12.创建新的监听

安装监听的时候一定要把默认监听停掉,否则会报错

```
[oracle@wangxin root]$ netca /silent /responseFile $ORACLE_HOME/assistants/netca/netca.rsp

Parsing command line arguments:
    Parameter "silent" = true
    Parameter "responsefile" =
/u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/dbhome_1/assistants/netca/netca.rsp

Done parsing command line arguments.

Oracle Net Services Configuration:
Profile configuration complete.

Oracle Net Listener Startup:
The information provided for this listener is currently in use by other software on this computer.

Check the trace file for details: /u01/app/oracle/cfgtoollogs/netca/trace_OraDB19Home1-2108218AM3113.log

Oracle Net Services configuration failed. The exit code is 1
```

我们停掉监听重新建立监听。

```
[oracle@wangxin root]$ lsnrctl stop

LSNRCTL for Linux: Version 19.0.0.0.0 - Production on 21-AUG-2021 08:31:48

Copyright (c) 1991, 2019, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Connecting to (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=localhost)(PORT=1539)))
The command completed successfully
[oracle@wangxin root]$ netca /silent /responseFile $ORACLE_HOME/assistants/netca/netca.rsp

Parsing command line arguments:
    Parameter "silent" = true
    Parameter "responsefile" =
/u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/dbhome_1/assistants/netca/netca.rsp

Done parsing command line arguments.
Oracle Net Services Configuration:
Profile configuration complete.
Listener "LISTENER" already exists.
Oracle Net Services configuration successful. The exit code is 0
```

这个时候我们启动监听,可以发现默认监听是1521端口,新建的监听是1539端口。

```
[oracle@wangxin root]$ lsnrctl start

LSNRCTL for Linux: Version 19.0.0.0.0 - Production on 21-AUG-2021 08:34:42

Copyright (c) 1991, 2019, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Starting /u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/dbhome_1/bin/tnslsnr: please wait...

TNSLSNR for Linux: Version 19.0.0.0.0 - Production
System parameter file is /u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/dbhome_1/network/admin/listener.ora
Log messages written to /u01/app/oracle/diag/tnslsnr/wangxin/listener/alert/log.xml
```

```
Listening on: (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=wangxin)(PORT=1539)))
Listening on: (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc)(KEY=EXTPROC1521_1)))
Connecting to (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=localhost)(PORT=1539)))
STATUS of the LISTENER
Alias
                         LISTENER
Version
                         TNSLSNR for Linux: Version 19.0.0.0.0 - Production
Start Date
                        21-AUG-2021 08:34:42
Uptime
                        0 days 0 hr. 0 min. 0 sec
Trace Level
Security
                         ON: Local OS Authentication
                         OFF
SNMP
Listener Parameter File /u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/dbhome 1/network/admin/listener.ora
Listener Log File
                       /u01/app/oracle/diag/tnslsnr/wangxin/listener/alert/log.xml
Listening Endpoints Summary...
 (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=wangxin)(PORT=1539)))
  (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc)(KEY=EXTPROC1521 1)))
The listener supports no services
The command completed successfully
```

13.创建数据库

静默安装数据库先修改创建响应文件

我们先给响应文件做一个备份。响应文件在\$ORACLE_HOME/assistants/dbca下面

```
[oracle@wangxin dbhome_1]$ cd assistants/dbca/
[oracle@wangxin dbca]$ ls
dbca.rsp doc jlib templates
[oracle@wangxin dbca]$ cp dbca.rsp dbca.rsp.bak
```

然后我们对响应文件做一个修改

```
gdbName=orcl

sid=orcl

databaseConfigType=SI

templateName=General_Purpose.dbc

sysPassword=oracle

systemPassword=oracle

datafileDestination={ORACLE_BASE}/oradata/{DB_UNIQUE_NAME}/

characterSet=AL32UTF8
```

nationalCharacterSet=UTF8

listeners=LISTENER

initParams=processes=800,sga_target=1536MB,pga_aggregate_target=512MB

上面的gdbname是全局数据库名称,sid是数据库实例名,可以自己设定,syspassword和systempassword是数据库管理员密码,可以自己随意设定。然后指定了字符集,监听名字。最后面是指定了内存参数,原则上是sga_target占75%,pga_aggregate_target占25%。我电脑只有2G内存,就设定了这样,内存大的可以自行设定换取更好的性能。

开始安装数据库,安装数据库持续时间很长。

```
[oracle@wangxin dbca]$ dbca -silent -createDatabase -responseFile
/u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/dbhome_1/assistants/dbca/dbca.rsp
```

若是出现报错

```
[FATAL] [DBT-50000] Unable to check for available memory.
[FATAL] [DBT-50001] Unable to check the value of kernel parameter {0}
```

则执行安装脚本添加一个参数,去掉内存检查。

```
[oracle@wangxin root]$ dbca -silent -createDatabase -J-
Doracle.assistants.dbca.validate.ConfigurationParams=false -responseFile
/u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/dbhome_1/assistants/dbca/dbca.rsp
```

修改network/admin/listener.ora文件时,若是报错权限不够,需要赋予755权限。

```
[root@wangxin root]$ chmod -R 755 u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/dbhome_1/*
```

到此数据库安装就已经完成了, 我们可以使用命令测试一下。

```
[oracle@wangxin root]$ sqlplus / as sysdba
```

然后使用startup命令启动数据库

14.创建数据库报错

开始安装数据库

```
[oracle@wangxin dbca]$ dbca -silent -createDatabase -responseFile /u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/dbhome_1/assistants/dbca/dbca.rsp
```

如果报错说当前数据库实例名已经存在,说明你之前卸载的时候没删除/etc/oratab文件。删除它重新安装。

我这个时候报了一个错误,说是我没有监听,这个问题我还没有想明白,我指定了默认监听名为LISTENER的监听,但是报错说没有这个监听,查看监听信息我们发现监听的别名就是LISTENER。

问题: ORA-28040: 没有匹配的验证协议

出现以上问题是由于连接数据库驱动和oracle版本不一致造成的,可以通过下载新的驱动解决,也可以使用修改配置的方式,在Oracle的安装路径下找到sqlnet.ora文件

在/u01/app/oracle/product/19.3.0/dbhome_1/network/admin目录下找到sqlnet.ora文件

```
在文件的最后添加如下配置:

SQLNET.ALLOWED_LOGON_VERSION=8

SQLNET.ALLOWED_LOGON_VERSION_SERVER=8

SQLNET.ALLOWED_LOGON_VERSION_CLIENT=8
```

然后停止监听, 在重启监听就可以生效

```
lsnrctl stop
lsnrctl start
```

创建用户和密码

```
sqlplus sys/sys as sysdba alter session set container=ora19c;

create user qiaoling (用户名) identified by "123456" (密码); create user qiaoling identified by "123456"; 进行连接授权 grant create session to qiaoling; 授权建表权限 grant create table to qiaoling; 授权建规图权限 grant create view to qiaoling; 授权建序列权限 grant create sequence to qiaoling; 授权建资源权限 grant resource to qiaoling;
```