



## Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.



V\$DATABASEER

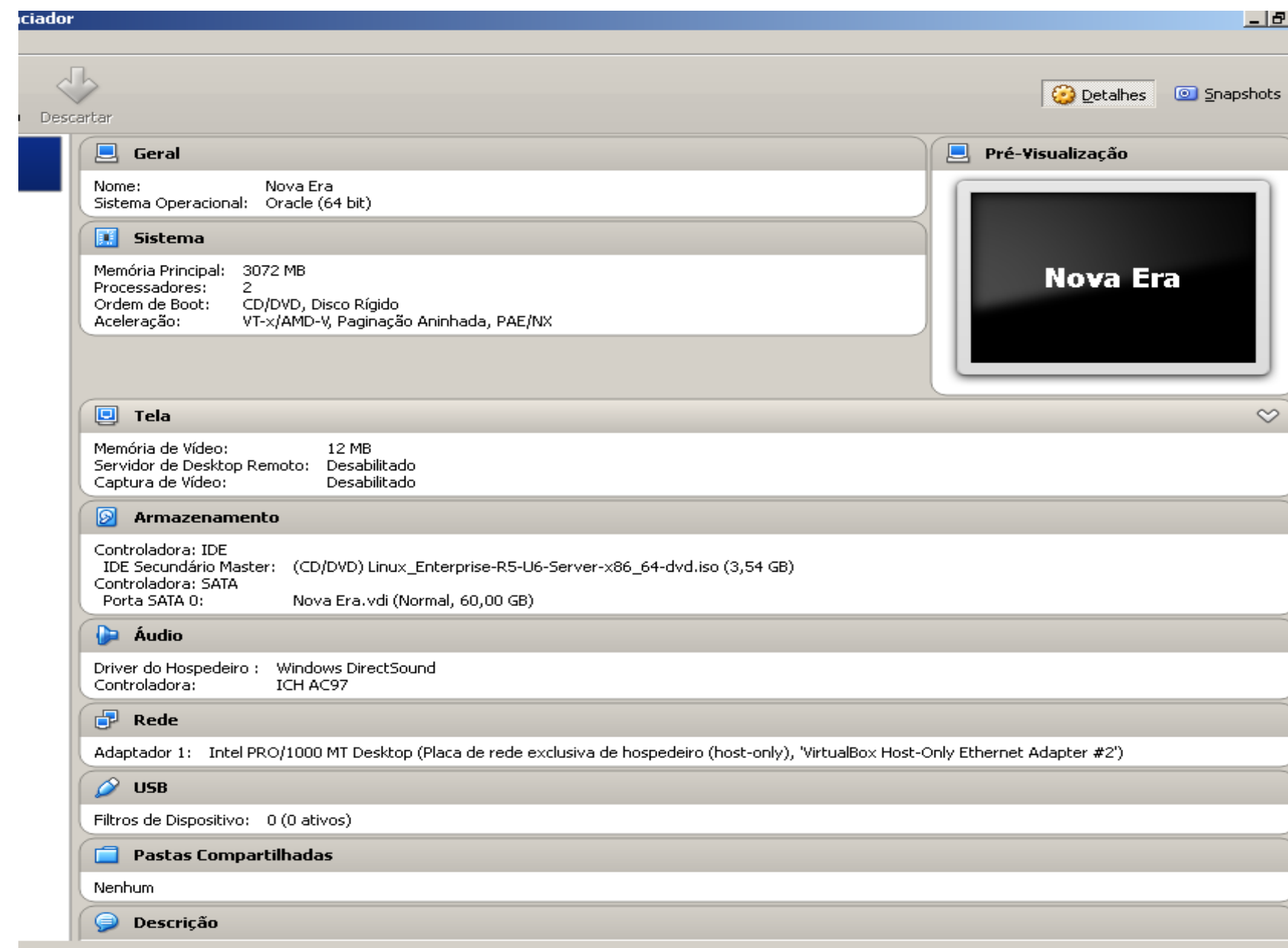
Fernando Moreno 74294

Juliana Sarao 75001

Paulo Henrique 74981

Thiago Silva 74295

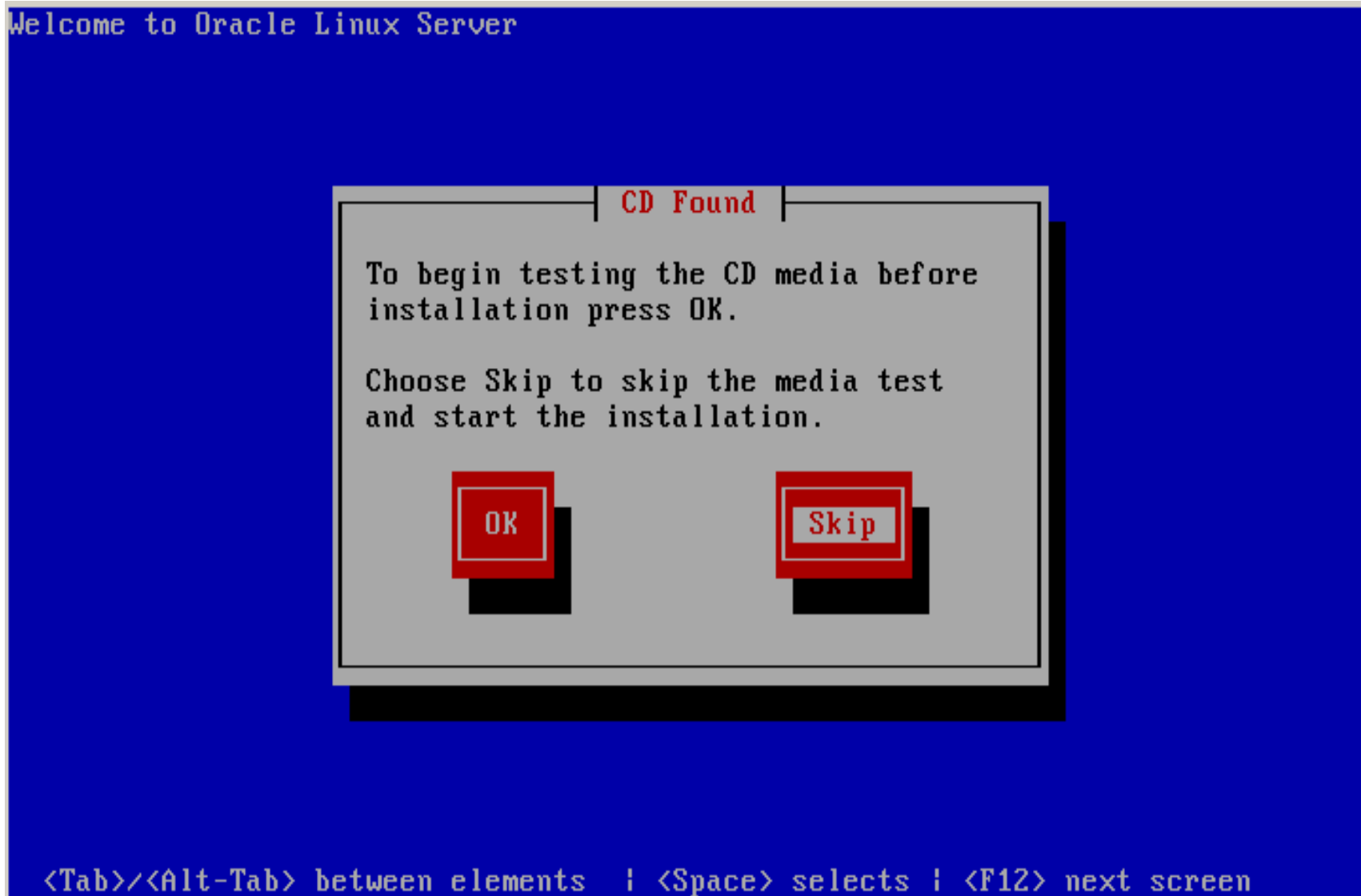
# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.



Configuramos a maquina com 60gb de disco, e 3 GB de memória ram.

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.

Nesta tela, optamos por **skip**, pois não estamos utilizando mídias.



# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.

Pressione **enter** para iniciar a instalação.

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# Oracle Linux



- To install or upgrade in graphical mode, press the <ENTER> key.
- To install or upgrade in text mode, type: linux text <ENTER>.
- Use the function keys listed below for more information.

[F1-Main] [F2-Options] [F3-General] [F4-Kernel] [F5-Rescue]

boot: \_

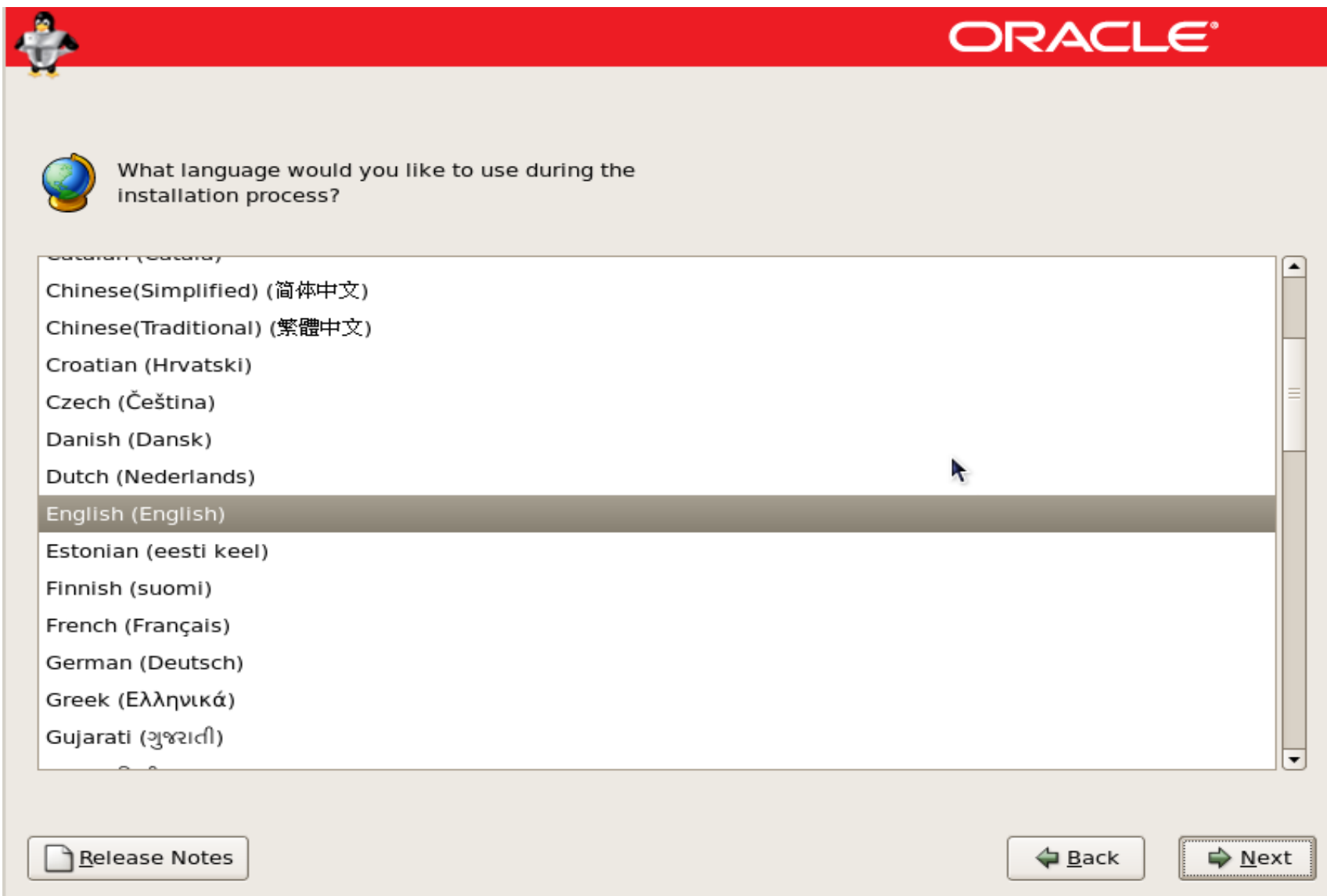
# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.



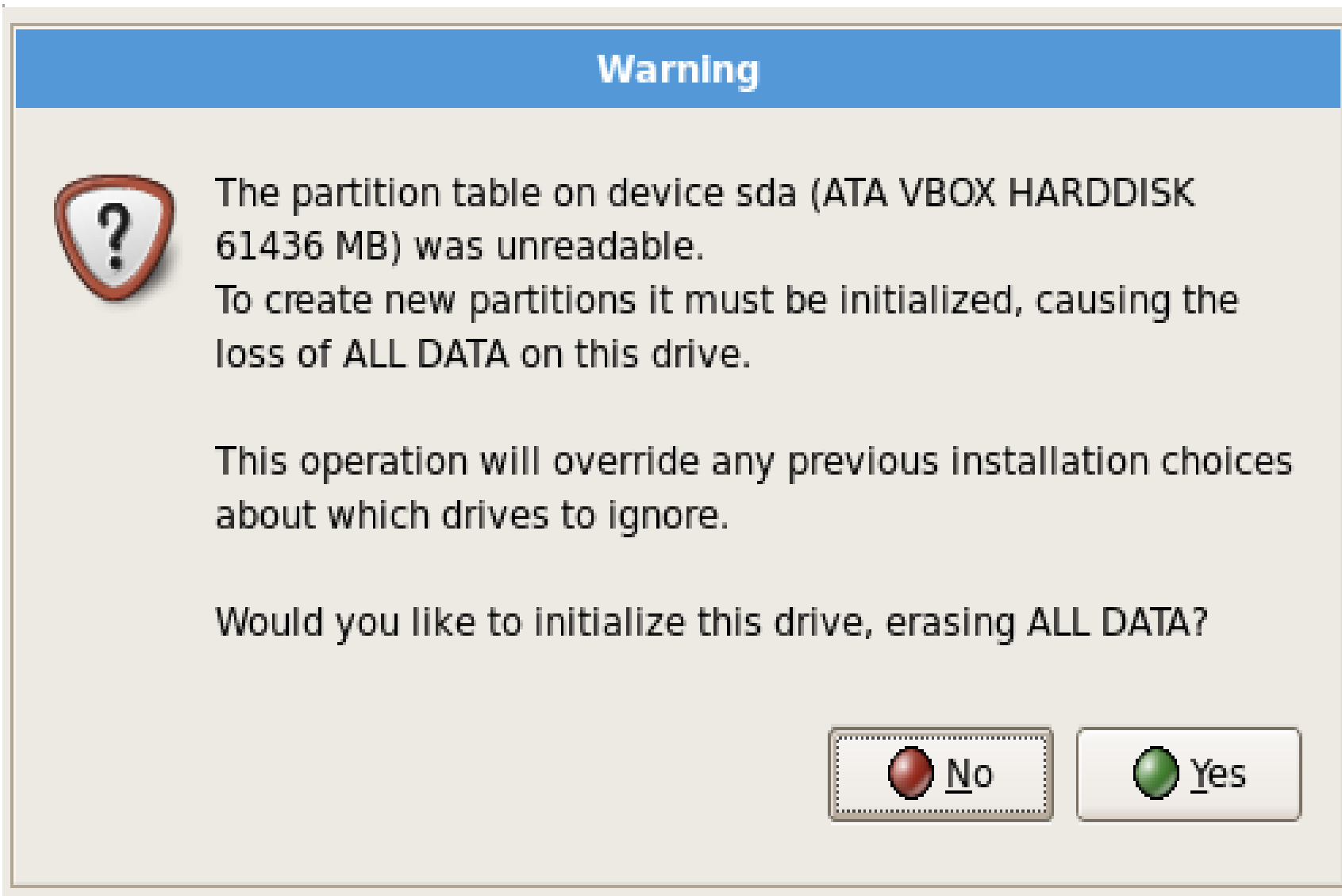
Em seguida, na interface de instalação pressione **next**.

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.

Selecione o idioma.

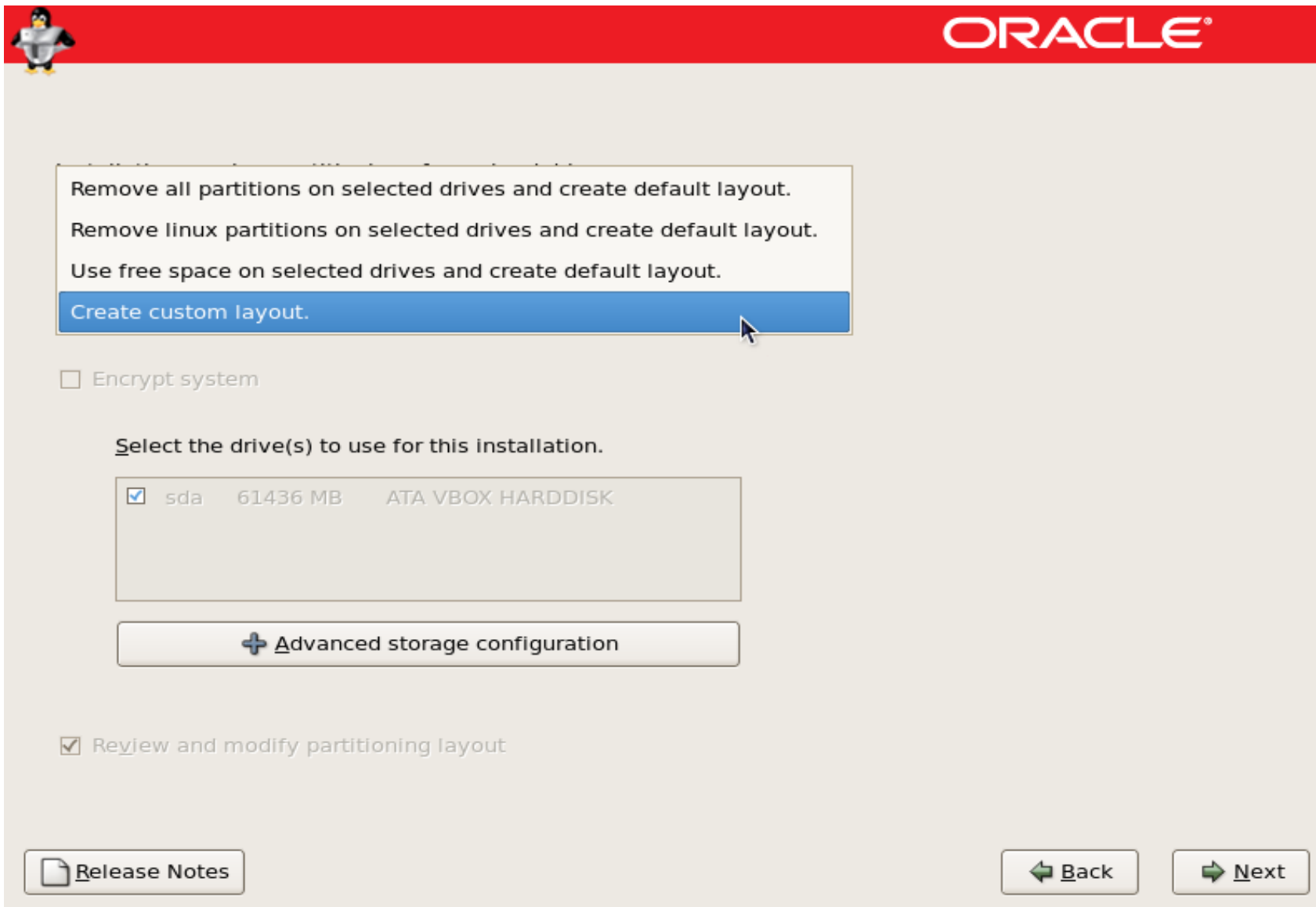


# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.



Apagar todas as partições já existentes.  
Pressione **yes**.

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.



The image shows a screenshot of the Oracle Linux installer window. At the top, there is a red header bar with the Oracle logo on the right and a Tux penguin icon on the left. Below the header, there is a list of four options for disk partitioning: 'Remove all partitions on selected drives and create default layout.', 'Remove linux partitions on selected drives and create default layout.', 'Use free space on selected drives and create default layout.', and 'Create custom layout.'. The 'Create custom layout.' option is highlighted with a blue background and a mouse cursor is pointing at it. Below this list, there is a checkbox labeled 'Encrypt system' which is currently unchecked. Further down, there is a section titled 'Select the drive(s) to use for this installation.' which contains a table with one row: a checked checkbox, the text 'sda', '61436 MB', and 'ATA VBOX HARDDISK'. Below the table is a button with a plus icon and the text '+ Advanced storage configuration'. At the bottom left, there is a checkbox labeled 'Review and modify partitioning layout' which is checked. At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'Back' with a left arrow and 'Next' with a right arrow. At the bottom left, there is also a button with a document icon and the text 'Release Notes'.

Remove all partitions on selected drives and create default layout.  
Remove linux partitions on selected drives and create default layout.  
Use free space on selected drives and create default layout.  
**Create custom layout.**

☐ Encrypt system

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	sda	61436 MB	ATA VBOX HARDDISK
-------------------------------------	-----	----------	-------------------

+ Advanced storage configuration

☒ Review and modify partitioning layout

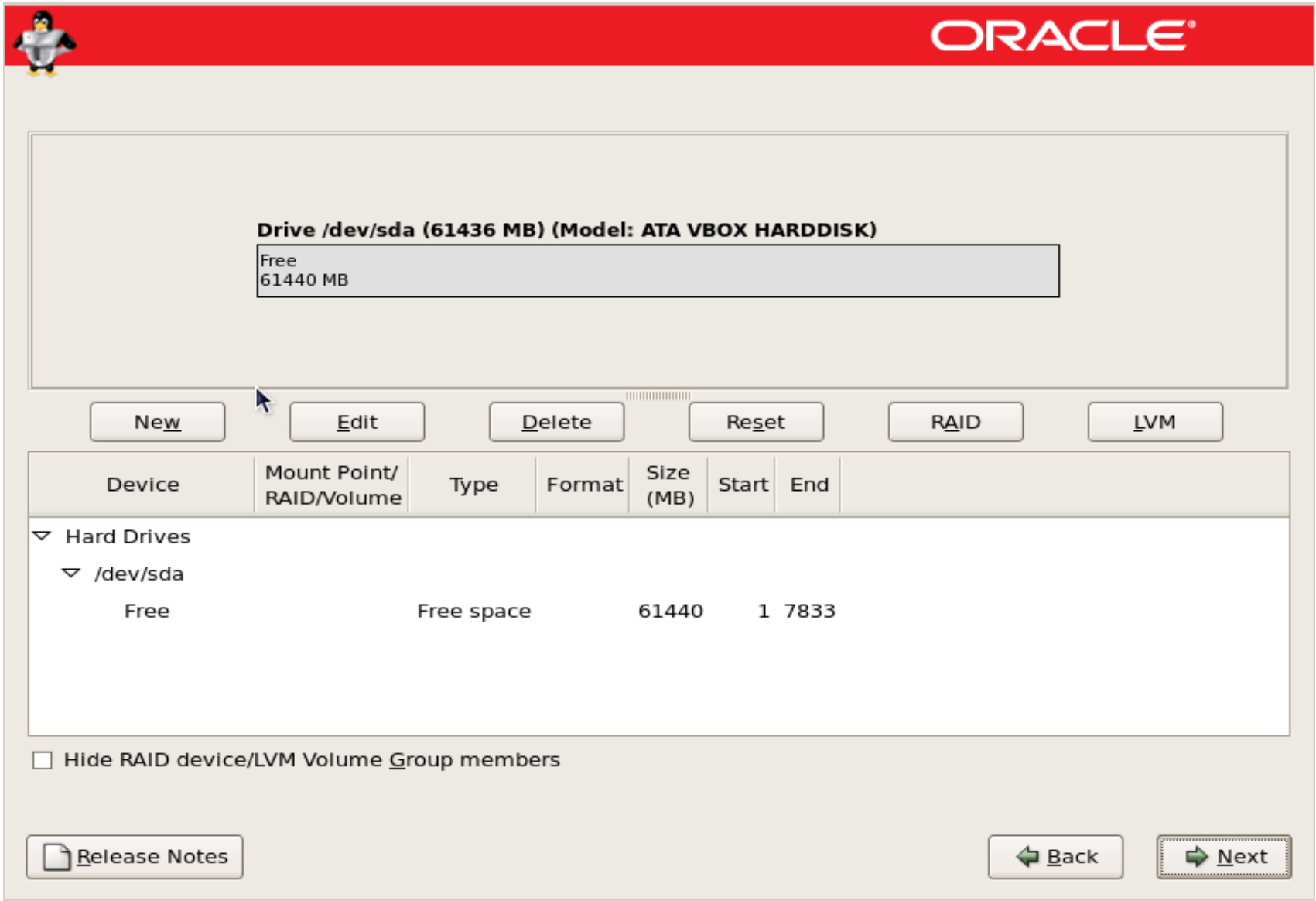
Release Notes

Back Next

Nesta etapa, iremos Customizar as partições. Selecione a opção **create custom layout**.



# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.



Nesta tela damos inicio na criação das partições, pressionando **New**

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.

Em seguida, criamos a primeira partição.

**/boot** com tamanho de **1024 MB (1GB)**.

The screenshot shows the 'Add Partition' dialog box in the Oracle VM VirtualBox installer. The dialog is titled 'Add Partition' and has a blue header bar. It contains the following fields and options:

- Mount Point:** A dropdown menu set to '/boot'.
- File System Type:** A dropdown menu set to 'ext3'.
- Allowable Drives:** A list box showing 'sda' (61436 MB, ATA VBOX HARDDISK) with a mouse cursor over it.
- Size (MB):** A text input field set to '1024'.
- Additional Size Options:**
  - ☒ **Fixed size**
  - ☐ **Fill all space up to (MB):** A text input field set to '104'.
  - ☐ **Fill to maximum allowable size**
- ☐ **Force to be a primary partition**
- ☐ **Encrypt**

At the bottom of the dialog are 'Cancel' and 'OK' buttons. The background shows the Oracle VM VirtualBox main window with a red header bar and a penguin logo. On the left side of the main window, there is a 'Device' list with 'Hard Drives' expanded, showing '/dev/sda' as 'Free'. At the bottom of the main window, there are 'Release Notes', 'Back', and 'Next' buttons.

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.

ext2  
ext3  
physical volume (LVM)  
software RAID  
swap  
vfat

Mount Point:

File System Type:

Allowable Drives:

New

Size (MB): 6144

Additional Size Options

☒ Fixed size

☐ Fill all space up to (MB): 6144

☐ Fill to maximum allowable size

☐ Force to be a primary partition

☐ Encrypt

Cancel OK

Device

▼ Hard Drives

▼ /dev/sda

/dev/sda1

Free

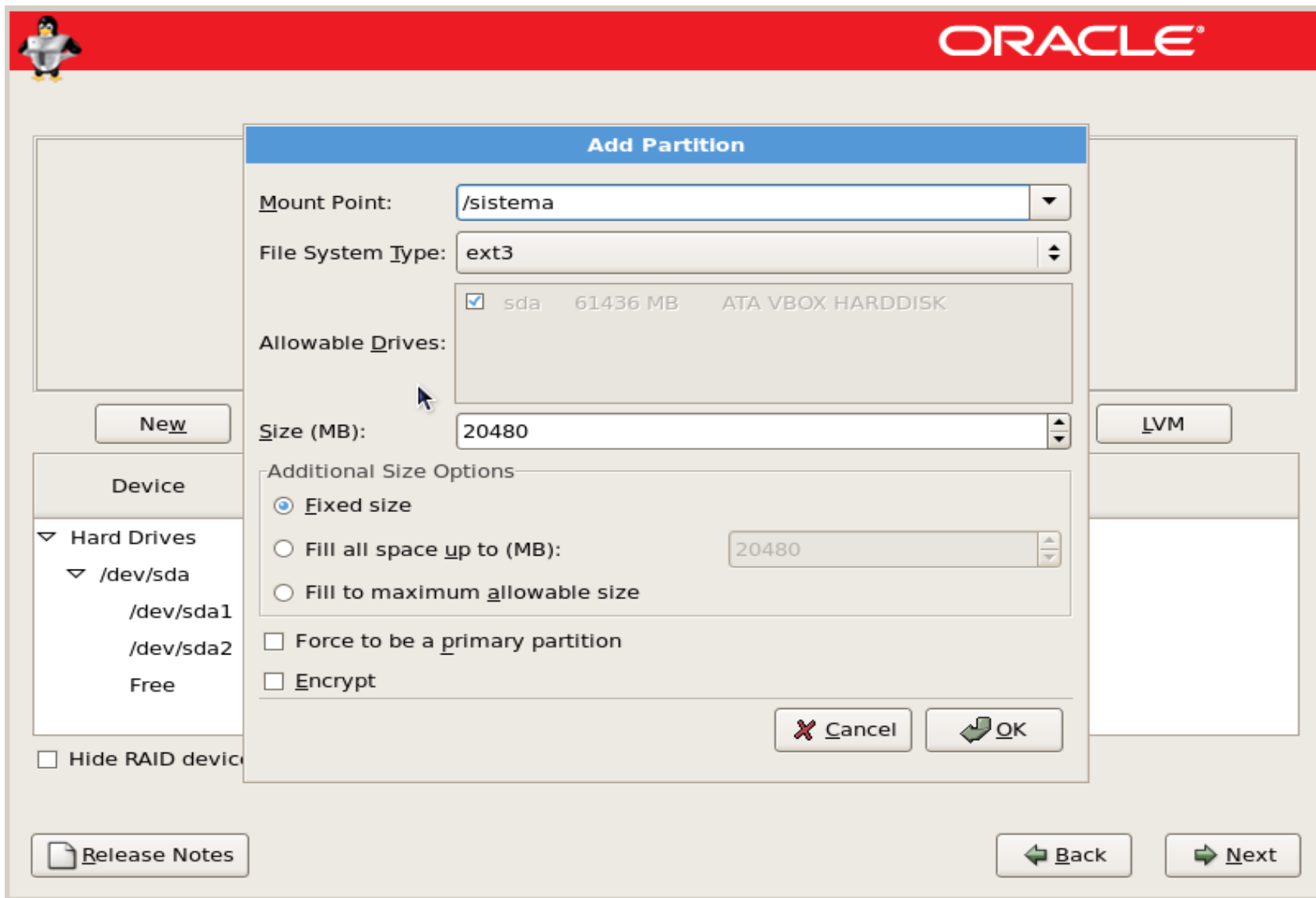
Hide RAID devices

Release Notes

Back Next

Na opção **File System Type**, altere para **swap**, com **6144MB (6GB)**.

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.



The image shows the Oracle VM VirtualBox installer window. At the top, there is a red header bar with the Oracle logo on the right and a penguin icon on the left. The main window has a light beige background. On the left side, there is a sidebar with a 'Device' section containing a tree view of hard drives: 'Hard Drives', '/dev/sda', '/dev/sda1', '/dev/sda2', and 'Free'. Below this is a checkbox labeled 'Hide RAID devices'. In the center, there is a 'New' button. The main area is dominated by a 'Add Partition' dialog box. This dialog has a blue title bar. It contains the following fields and options: 'Mount Point:' with a dropdown menu showing '/sistema'; 'File System Type:' with a dropdown menu showing 'ext3'; 'Allowable Drives:' with a list box containing 'sda 61436 MB ATA VBOX HARDDISK' and a checked checkbox; 'Size (MB):' with a text input field containing '20480'; 'Additional Size Options' with three radio buttons: 'Fixed size' (selected), 'Fill all space up to (MB):' (with a text input field containing '20480'), and 'Fill to maximum allowable size'; and two checkboxes: 'Force to be a primary partition' and 'Encrypt'. At the bottom of the dialog are 'Cancel' and 'OK' buttons. To the right of the dialog, there is an 'LVM' button. At the bottom of the main window, there are 'Release Notes', 'Back', and 'Next' buttons.

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**Add Partition**

Mount Point: /sistema

File System Type: ext3

Allowable Drives: ☒ sda 61436 MB ATA VBOX HARDDISK

Size (MB): 20480

Additional Size Options

☒ Fixed size

☐ Fill all space up to (MB): 20480

☐ Fill to maximum allowable size

☐ Force to be a primary partition

☐ Encrypt

Cancel OK

Device

Hard Drives

/dev/sda

/dev/sda1

/dev/sda2

Free

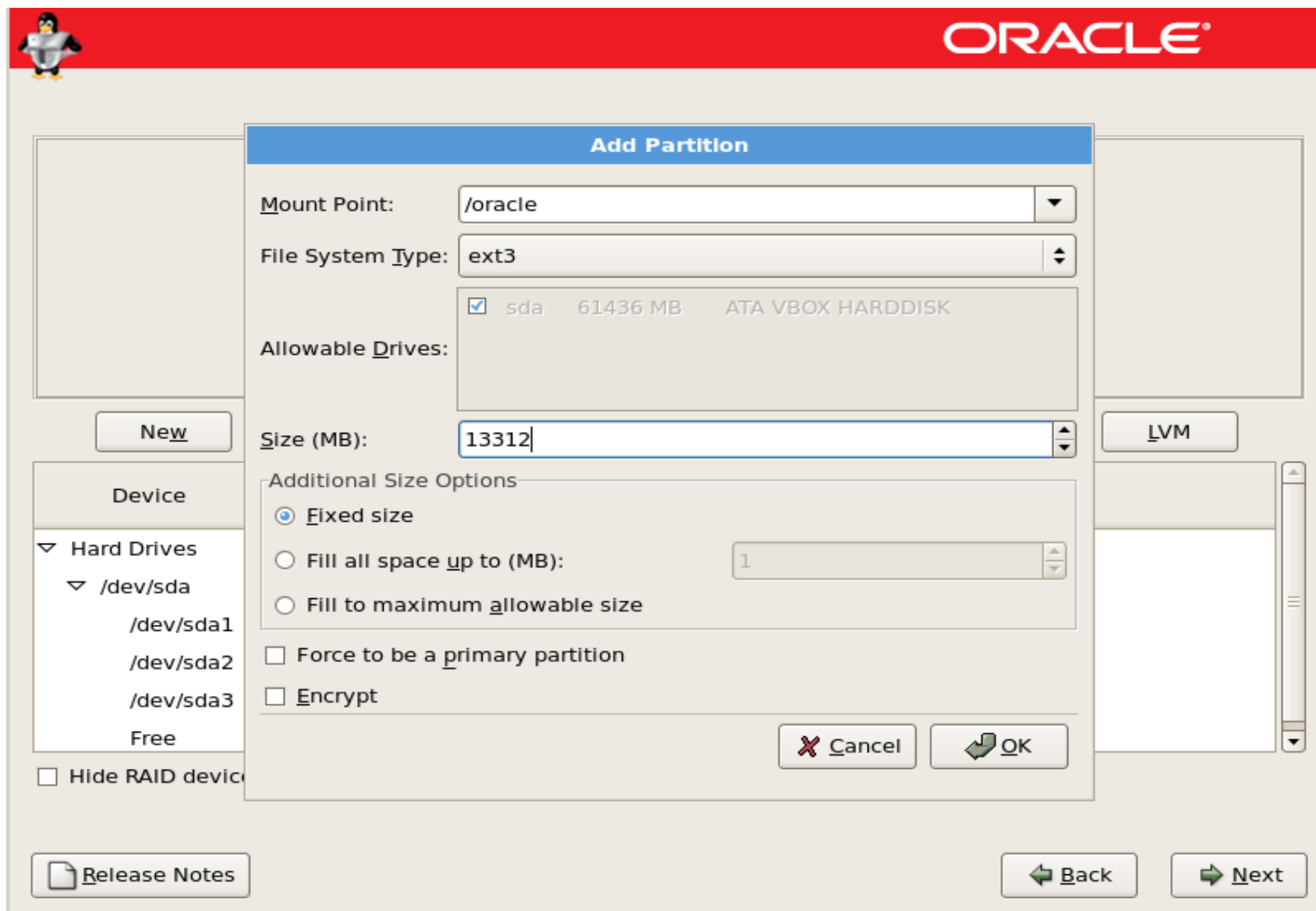
Hide RAID devices

Release Notes

Back Next

Criamos a partição **/sistema** com tamanho de **20480MB (20 GB)**.

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The screenshot shows the 'Add Partition' dialog box in the Oracle VM VirtualBox installer. The dialog has a red header bar with the Oracle logo and a penguin icon. The main area contains the following fields and options:

- Mount Point:** A dropdown menu showing '/oracle'.
- File System Type:** A dropdown menu showing 'ext3'.
- Allowable Drives:** A list box containing one entry: 'sda 61436 MB ATA VBOX HARDDISK' with a checked checkbox.
- Size (MB):** A text input field containing '13312'.
- Additional Size Options:** A group box containing three radio buttons: 'Fixed size' (selected), 'Fill all space up to (MB):' (with a value of '1' in the adjacent field), and 'Fill to maximum allowable size'.
- Force to be a primary partition:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Encrypt:** An unchecked checkbox.

At the bottom of the dialog are 'Cancel' and 'OK' buttons. To the left of the dialog is a sidebar with a 'New' button and a tree view showing 'Hard Drives' expanded, with sub-items: '/dev/sda', '/dev/sda1', '/dev/sda2', '/dev/sda3', and 'Free'. Below the tree view is a checkbox for 'Hide RAID devices'. To the right of the dialog is an 'LVM' button and a large empty text area. At the very bottom of the installer window are 'Release Notes', 'Back', and 'Next' buttons.

Em seguida, na  
partição **/oracle** com  
tamanho de **13312MB**

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.

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**Add Partition**

Mount Point: /

File System Type: ext3

Allowable Drives: ☒ sda 61436 MB ATA VBOX HARDDISK

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

/dev/sda1

/dev/sda2

/dev/sda3

▼ /dev/sda4

/dev/sda5

Free

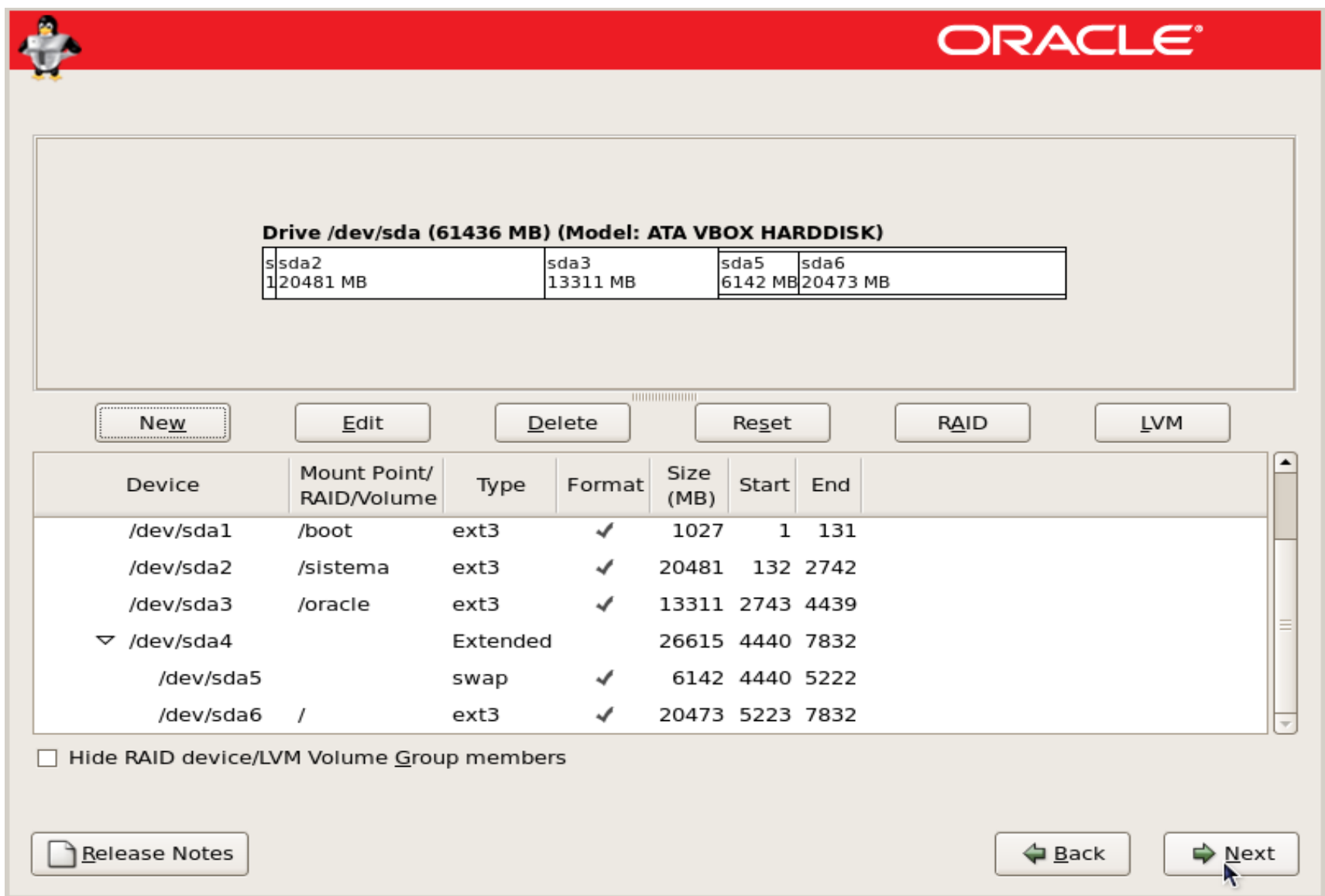
☐ Hide RAID devices

Release Notes

Back Next

Na ultima partição, /  
alocamos todo o espaço  
restante na opção **Fill to  
maximum allowable size.**

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.



Com as partições criadas, pressionamos **next**

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.



☒ 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"/>	Oracle Linux Server	/dev/sda6

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

 Release Notes

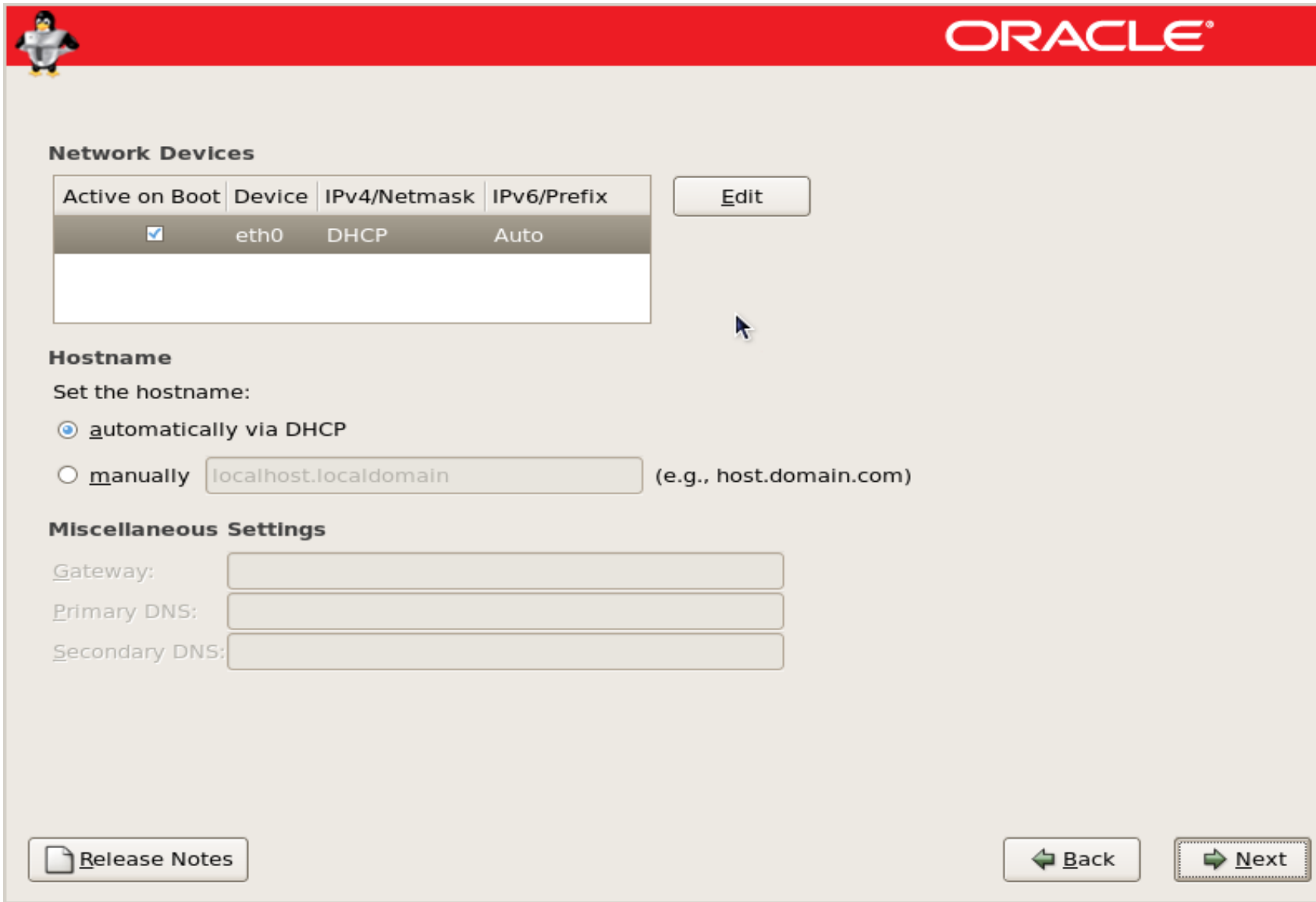
Back

Next

Manter as configurações de **boot** no default.



# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.



The image shows the Oracle Linux Network Configuration window. At the top, there is a red header bar with the Oracle logo on the right and a Tux penguin icon on the left. Below the header, the window is titled "Network Devices". It contains a table with columns: "Active on Boot", "Device", "IPv4/Netmask", and "IPv6/Prefix". The first row shows "eth0" with "DHCP" for IPv4 and "Auto" for IPv6. To the right of the table is an "Edit" button. Below the table, there is a "Hostname" section with the text "Set the hostname:". It has two radio buttons: "automatically via DHCP" (selected) and "manually" (with a text input field containing "localhost.localdomain" and a hint "(e.g., host.domain.com)"). Below the hostname section is a "Miscellaneous Settings" section with three text input fields labeled "Gateway:", "Primary DNS:", and "Secondary DNS:". At the bottom left is a "Release Notes" button with a document icon. At the bottom right are "Back" and "Next" buttons with arrows.

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

**Hostname**  
Set the hostname:

☒ automatically via DHCP

☐ manually  (e.g., host.domain.com)

**Miscellaneous Settings**

Gateway:

Primary DNS:

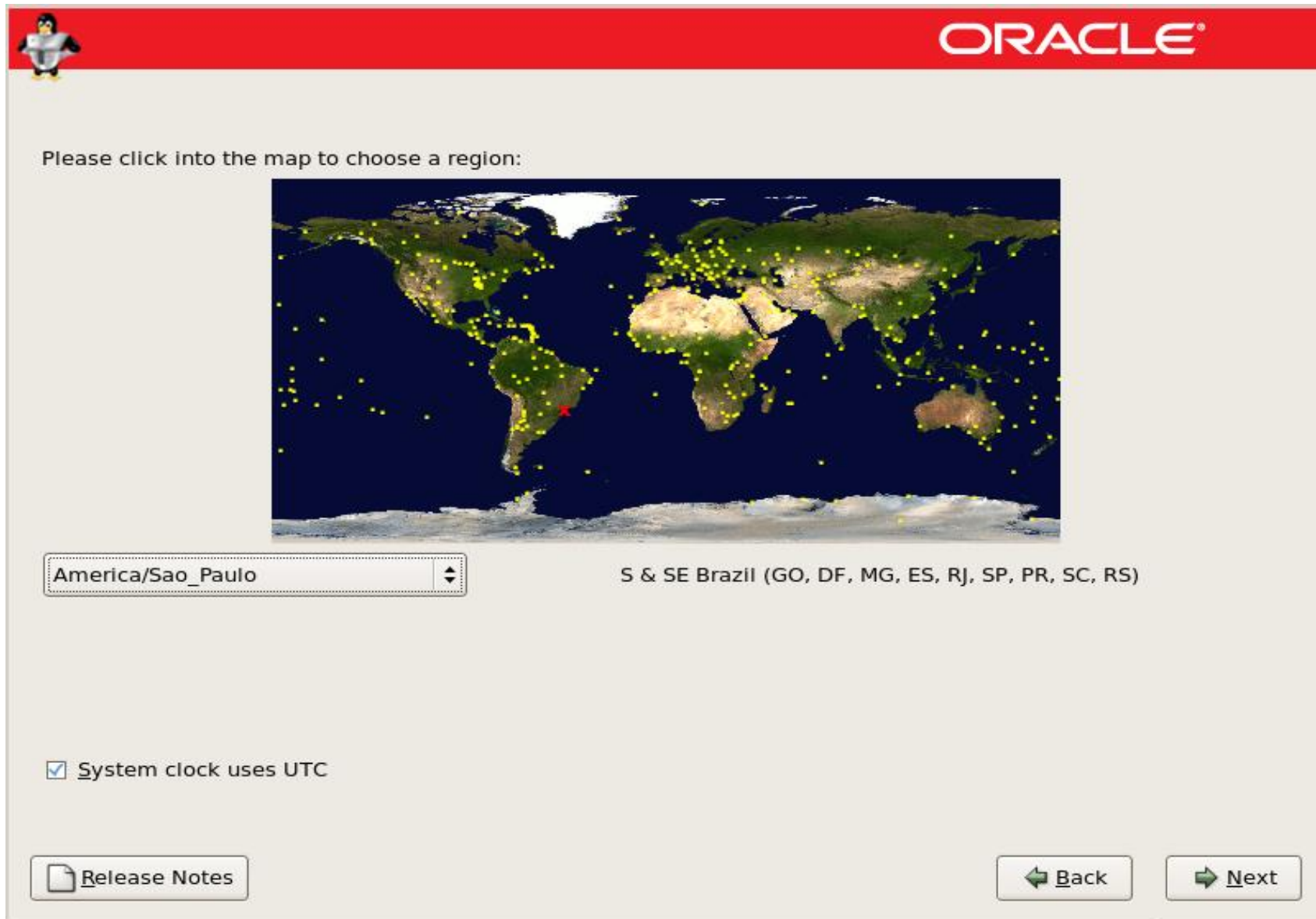
Secondary DNS:

[Release Notes](#) [Back](#) [Next](#)

Não será necessário alterações pois não iremos configurar a rede.

**Next.**

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.

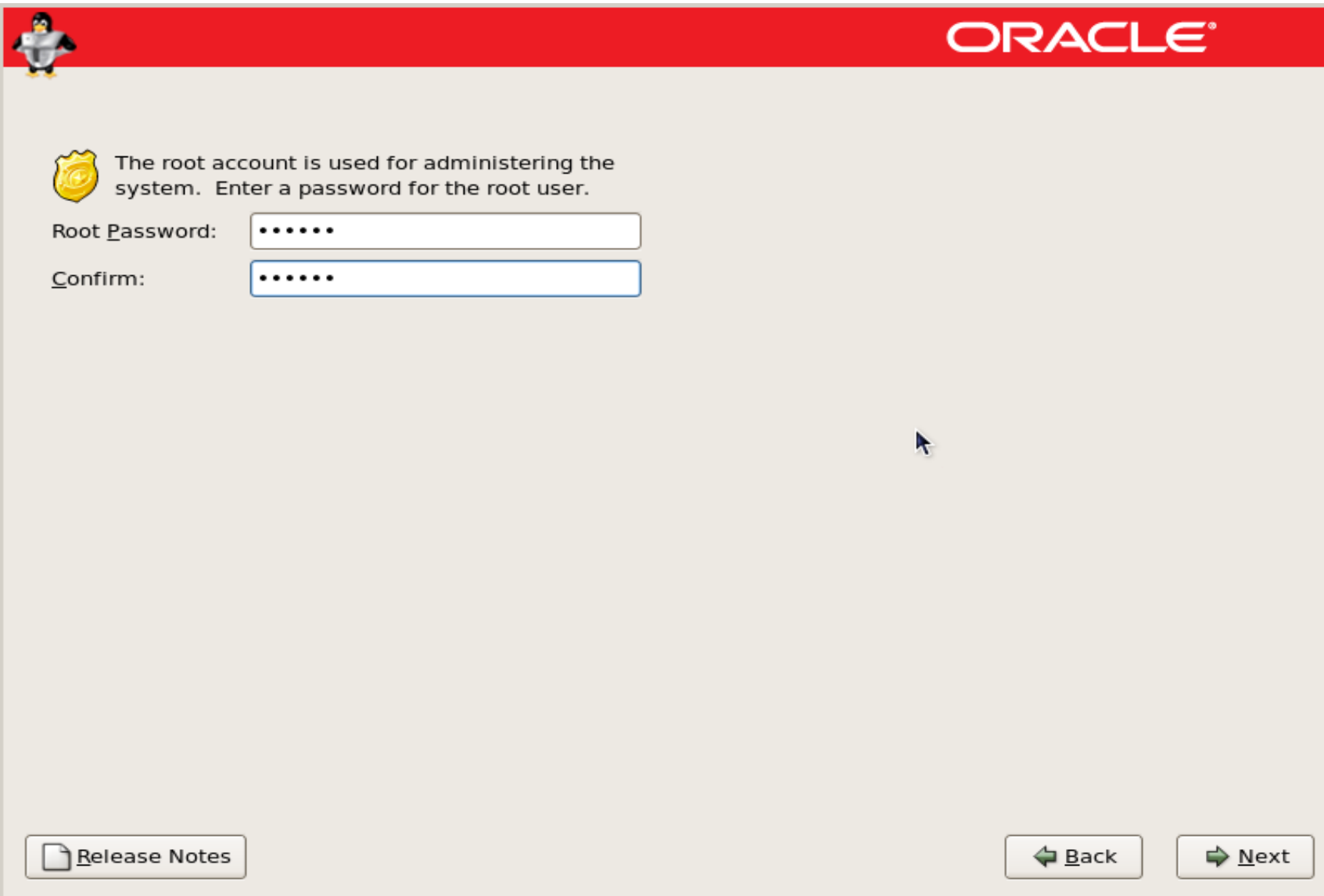


Selecione o fuso horário desejável.

**Next.**

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.

Definir senha do **root**.



The image shows a screenshot of the Oracle Linux root password setup screen. At the top, there is a red header bar with the Oracle logo on the right and a Tux penguin icon on the left. Below the header, on the left, is a yellow shield icon with a dollar sign. To the right of the shield, the text reads: "The root account is used for administering the system. Enter a password for the root user." Below this text, there are two input fields. The first is labeled "Root Password:" and the second is labeled "Confirm:". Both fields contain six dots, indicating that a password has been entered. At the bottom left, there is a button labeled "Release Notes" with a document icon. At the bottom right, there are two buttons: "Back" with a left arrow and "Next" with a right arrow.

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

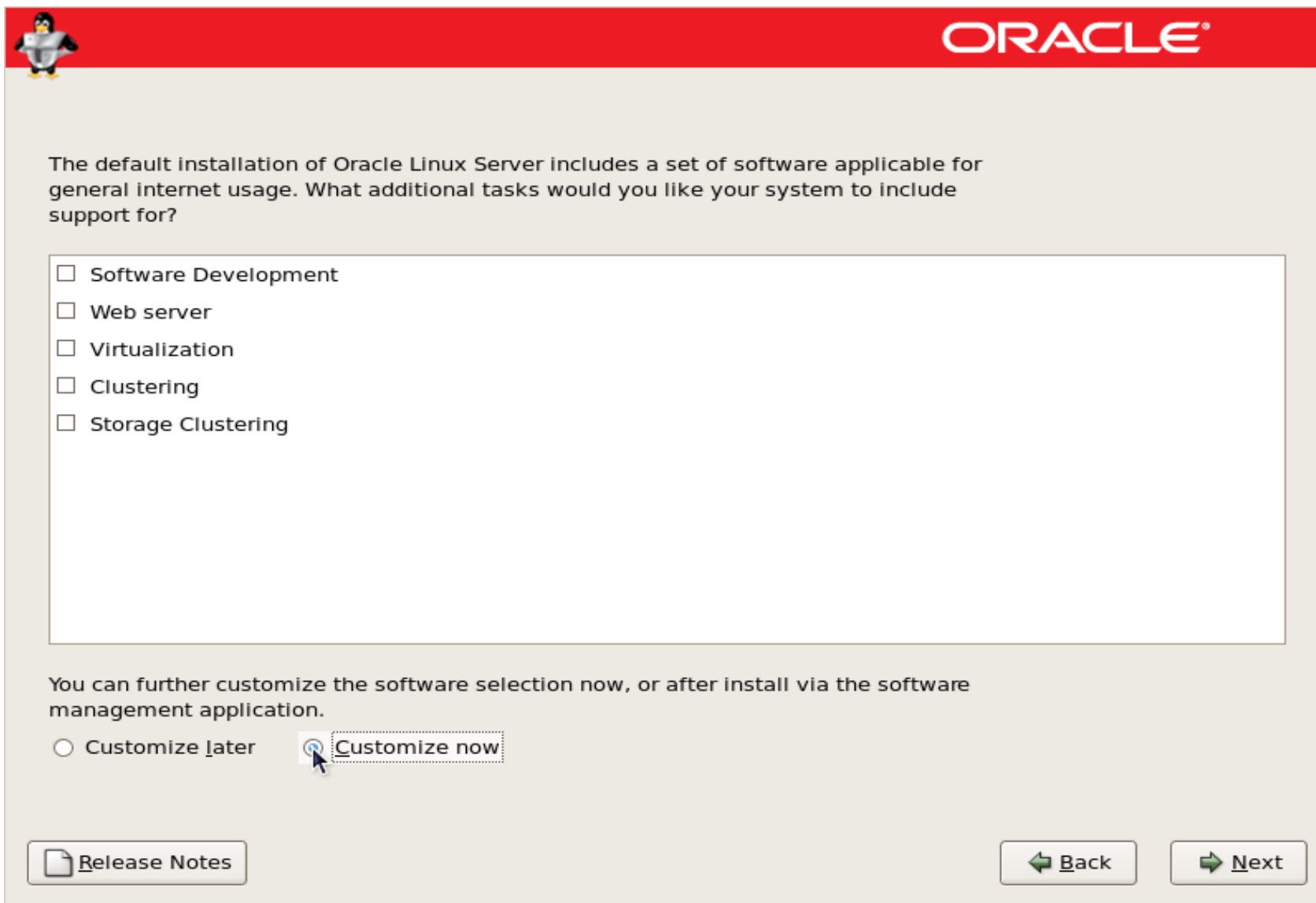
Root Password:

Confirm:

[Release Notes](#)

[Back](#) [Next](#)

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.



The screenshot shows the Oracle Linux Server installation window. At the top, there is a red header bar with the Oracle logo on the right and a Tux penguin icon on the left. Below the header, the main content area has a light beige background. It starts with a paragraph: "The default installation of Oracle Linux Server includes a set of software applicable for general internet usage. What additional tasks would you like your system to include support for?". Below this is a list of five options, each with an unchecked checkbox: "Software Development", "Web server", "Virtualization", "Clustering", and "Storage Clustering". At the bottom of the main area, there is another paragraph: "You can further customize the software selection now, or after install via the software management application." followed by two radio buttons. The "Customize later" radio button is unselected, while the "Customize now" radio button is selected and highlighted with a dashed border and a mouse cursor. At the very bottom, there are three buttons: "Release Notes" (with a document icon), "Back" (with a left arrow icon), and "Next" (with a right arrow icon).




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The default installation of Oracle Linux Server 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

 Release Notes  Back  Next

Selecionar **Customize now**.

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.



Em **Development** selecionamos todas as opções.

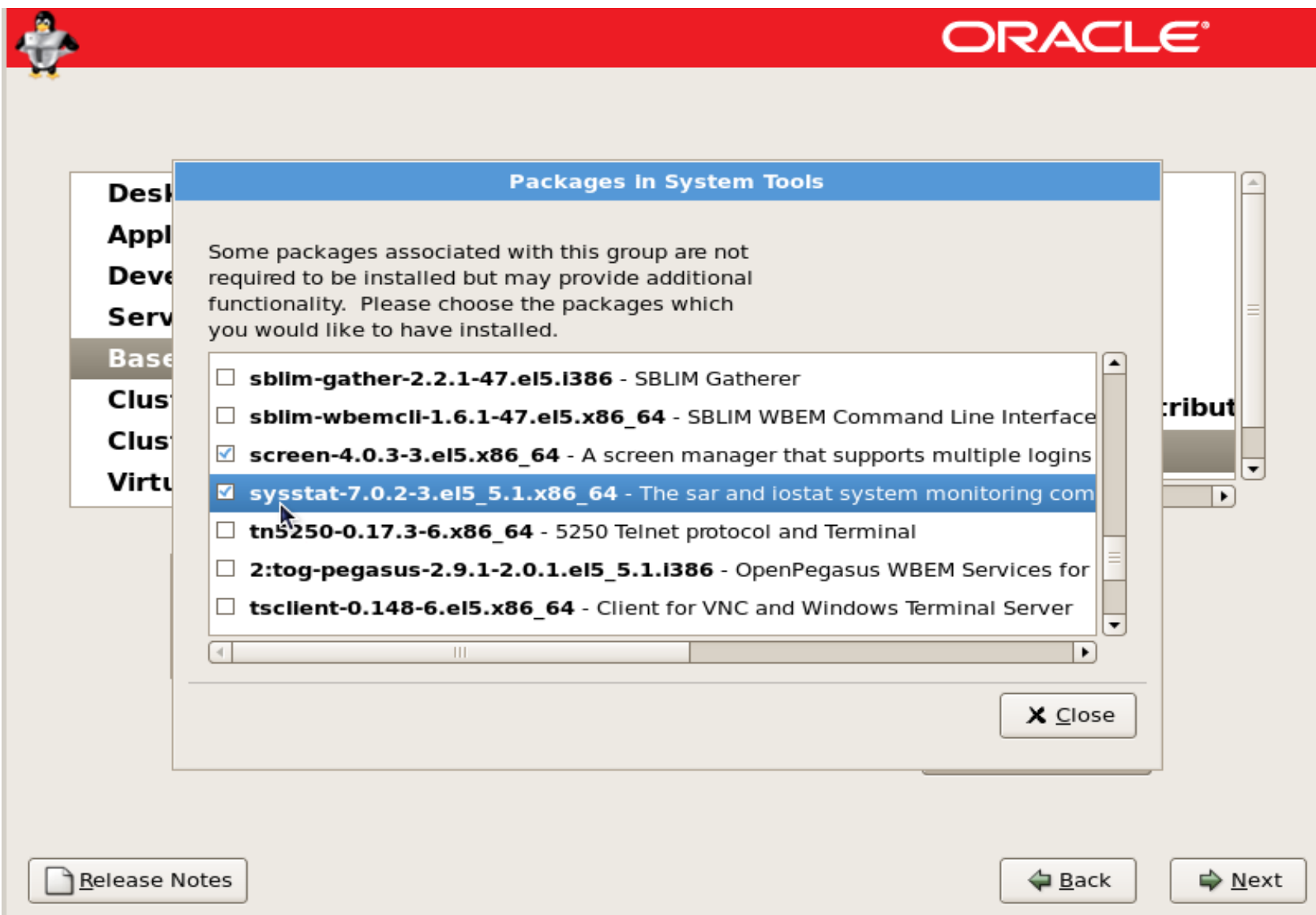
# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.



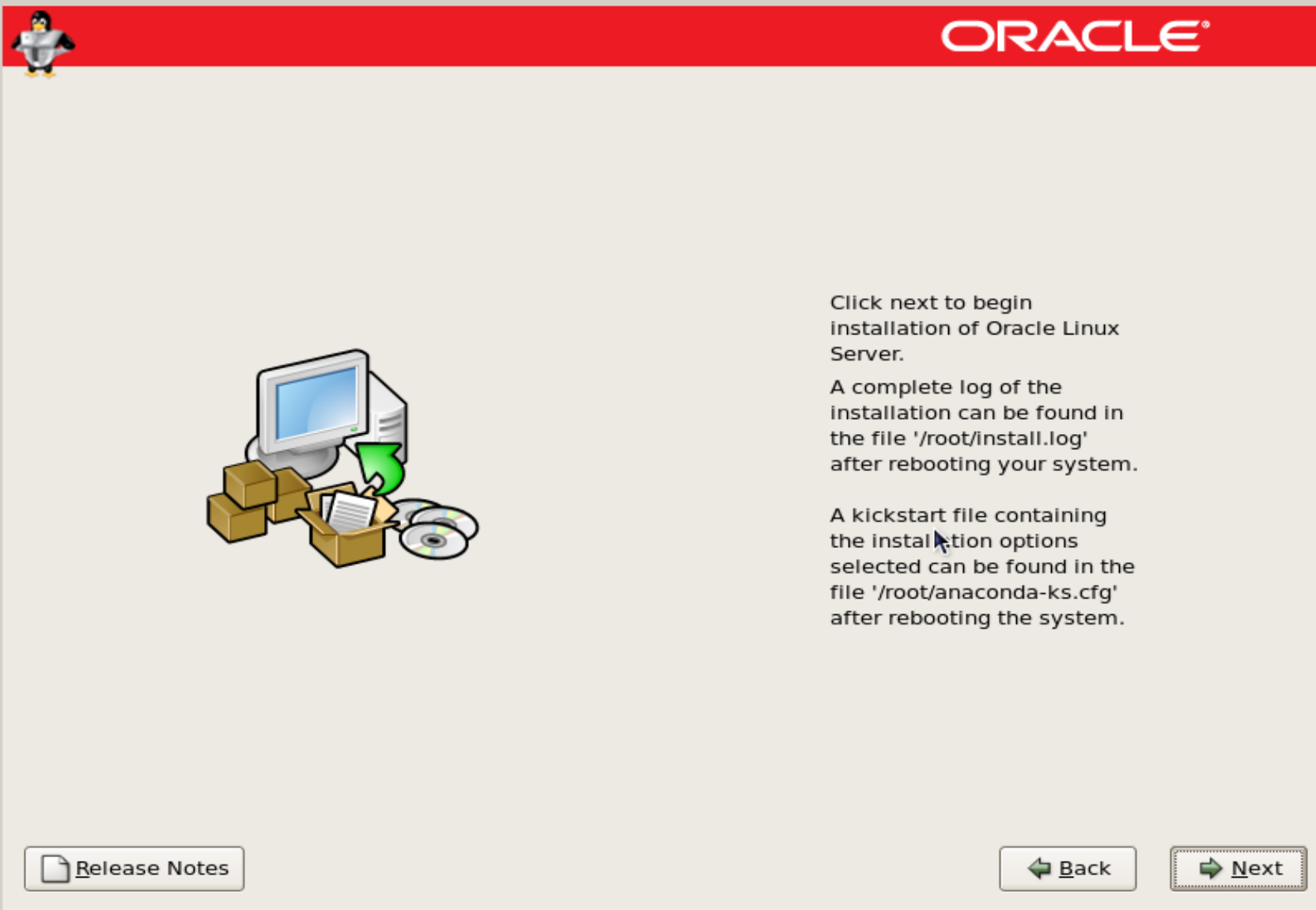
Em **Base System**, selecionar **System Tools**, em seguida **Optional Packages**.

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.

Selecionar a opção **sysstat**



# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.



Pressione **Next** para começar a Instalação.



# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.

Aguardar instalação.

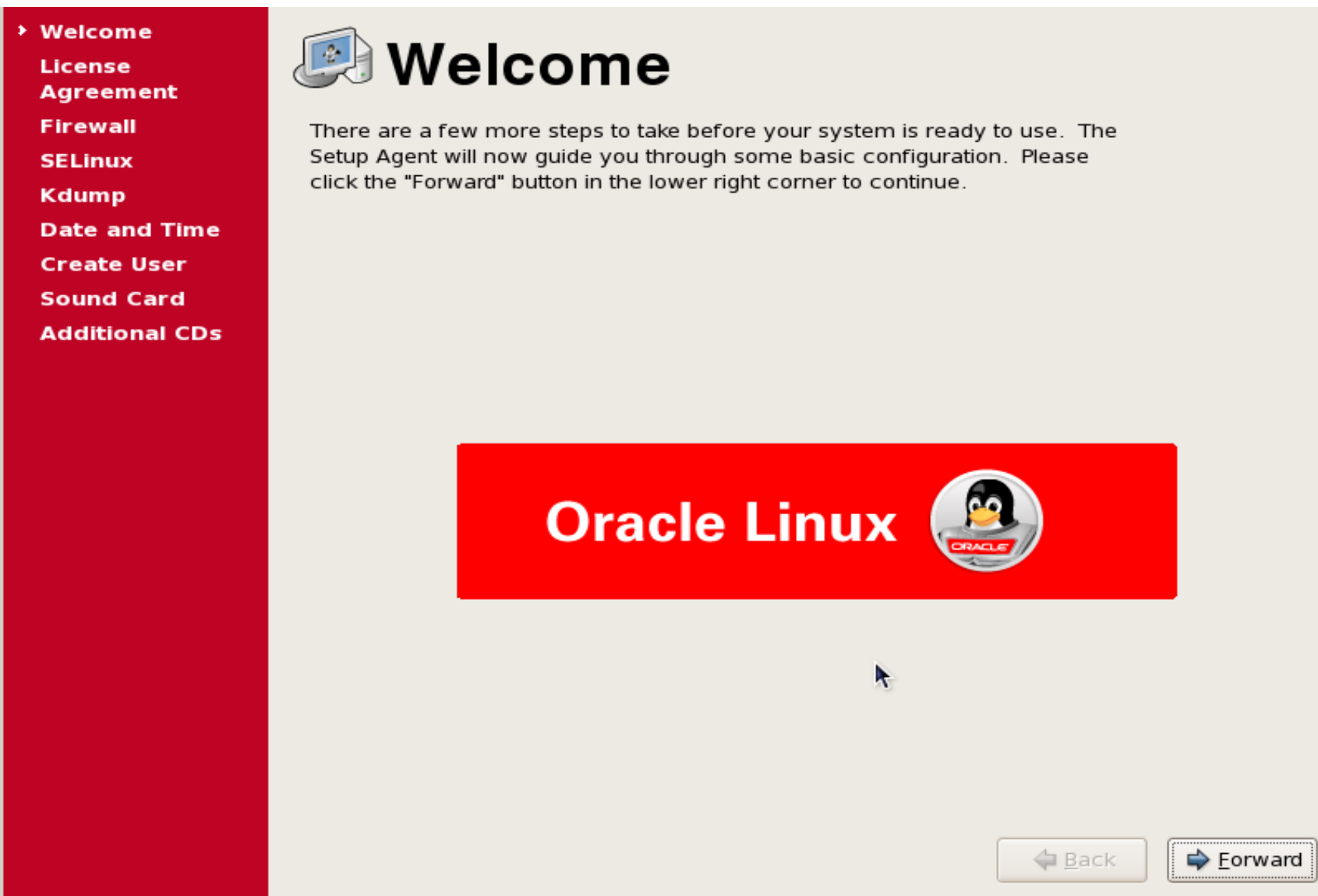


# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.



**Reboot** na maquina após instalação.

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.



Tela inicial das configurações e ajustes.

Pressione **Forward**

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.

Confirmar a licença em **Yes**, e logo após pressionar **Forward**.



The screenshot shows a window titled "License Agreement" with a sidebar on the left containing the following menu items: Welcome, License Agreement (highlighted with a right-pointing arrow), Firewall, SELinux, Kdump, Date and Time, Create User, Sound Card, and Additional CDs. The main content area is titled "ENTERPRISE LINUX LICENSE AGREEMENT" and contains two paragraphs of text. The first paragraph defines terms like "We," "us," "our," "Oracle," "You," and "your." The second paragraph states the willingness to provide a copy of the programs upon acceptance of the terms. At the bottom, there are two radio buttons: "Yes, I agree to the License Agreement" (which is selected) and "No, I do not agree". Below these are "Back" and "Forward" buttons. A mouse cursor is pointing at the "Forward" button.

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

## License Agreement

ENTERPRISE LINUX LICENSE AGREEMENT

"We," "us," "our" and "Oracle" refers to Oracle America, Inc. "You" and "your" refers to the individual or entity that has acquired the Enterprise Linux programs. "Enterprise Linux programs" refers to the Linux software product which you have acquired and associated documentation. "License" refers to your right to use the Enterprise Linux programs under the terms of this Agreement and the licenses referenced herein. The substantive and procedural laws of California govern this Agreement. You and Oracle agree to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of, and venue in, the courts of California in any dispute relating to this Agreement.

We are willing to provide a copy of the Enterprise Linux programs to you only upon the condition that you accept all of the terms contained in this Agreement. Read the terms carefully and indicate your acceptance by either selecting the "Accept" button at the bottom of the page to confirm your acceptance, if you are downloading the Enterprise Linux programs, or continuing to install the Enterprise Linux programs, if you have received this Agreement during the installation process. If you are not willing to be bound by these terms, select the "Do Not Accept" button or discontinue the installation process and the registration process will not continue.

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

[Back](#) [Forward](#)

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.



Desabilitar o **Firewall**, e confirme alteração.

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.

Desabilitar **SELinux**, e confirmar alteração.



# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.

Não alterar **Kdump**.



The image shows a Kdump configuration window. On the left is a red sidebar with a list of installation steps: Welcome, License Agreement, Firewall, SELinux, Kdump (highlighted with a right-pointing arrow), Date and Time, Create User, Sound Card, and Additional CDs. The main area has a title bar with a computer icon and the word 'Kdump'. Below the title is a paragraph explaining that Kdump is a kernel crash dumping mechanism and that it reserves system memory. There is a checkbox labeled 'Enable kdump?' which is currently unchecked. Below this are three memory-related fields: 'Total System Memory (MB):' with the value 3012, 'Kdump Memory (MB):' with a spinner box set to 128, and 'Usable System Memory (MB):' with the value 2884. At the bottom right are 'Back' and 'Forward' buttons with left and right arrows respectively.

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

## 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): 3012

Kdump Memory (MB): 128

Usable System Memory (MB): 2884

Back Forward

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.

Welcome

License Agreement

Firewall

SELinux


Kdump

➤ Date and Time

Create User

Sound Card

Additional CDs



## Date and Time

Please set the date and time for the system.

Date & Time

Network Time Protocol

Date

◀ May ▶

◀ 2015 ▶

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
26	27	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

Time

Current Time : 14:32:31

Hour :

14

Minute :

28

Second :

31

⬅ Back

➡ Forward

Informar data e hora desejada.



# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.

Welcome

License Agreement

Firewall

SELinux


Kdump

Date and Time

➤ Create User

Sound Card

Additional CDs



## Create User

It is recommended that you create a 'username' for regular (non-administrative) use of your system. To create a system 'username,' please provide the information requested below.


Username:

Full Name:

Password:

Confirm Password:

Use Network Login...

 It is highly recommended that a personal user account be created. If you continue without an account, you can only log in with the root account, which is reserved for administrative use only.

Continue

Create account

Back

Forward

Não é necessário criar usuário, pois iremos cria-lo na pre configuração do Oracle.

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# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.

Nesta tela, não será necessário alterações na configuração de áudio.

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



## Sound Card

An audio device has been detected in your computer.

Click the "Play" button to hear a sample sound. You should hear a series of three sounds. The first sound will be in the right channel, the second sound will be in the left channel, and the third sound will be in the center.

The following audio device was detected.

Selected card

**Vendor:** Intel Corporation  
**Model:** 82801AA AC'97 Audio Controller  
**Module:** snd-intel8x0

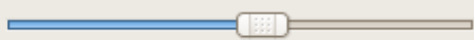
Sound test



--- Stopped ---

☐ Repeat

Volume settings



Device settings

PCM device

Intel 82801AA-ICH



← Back

→ Forward

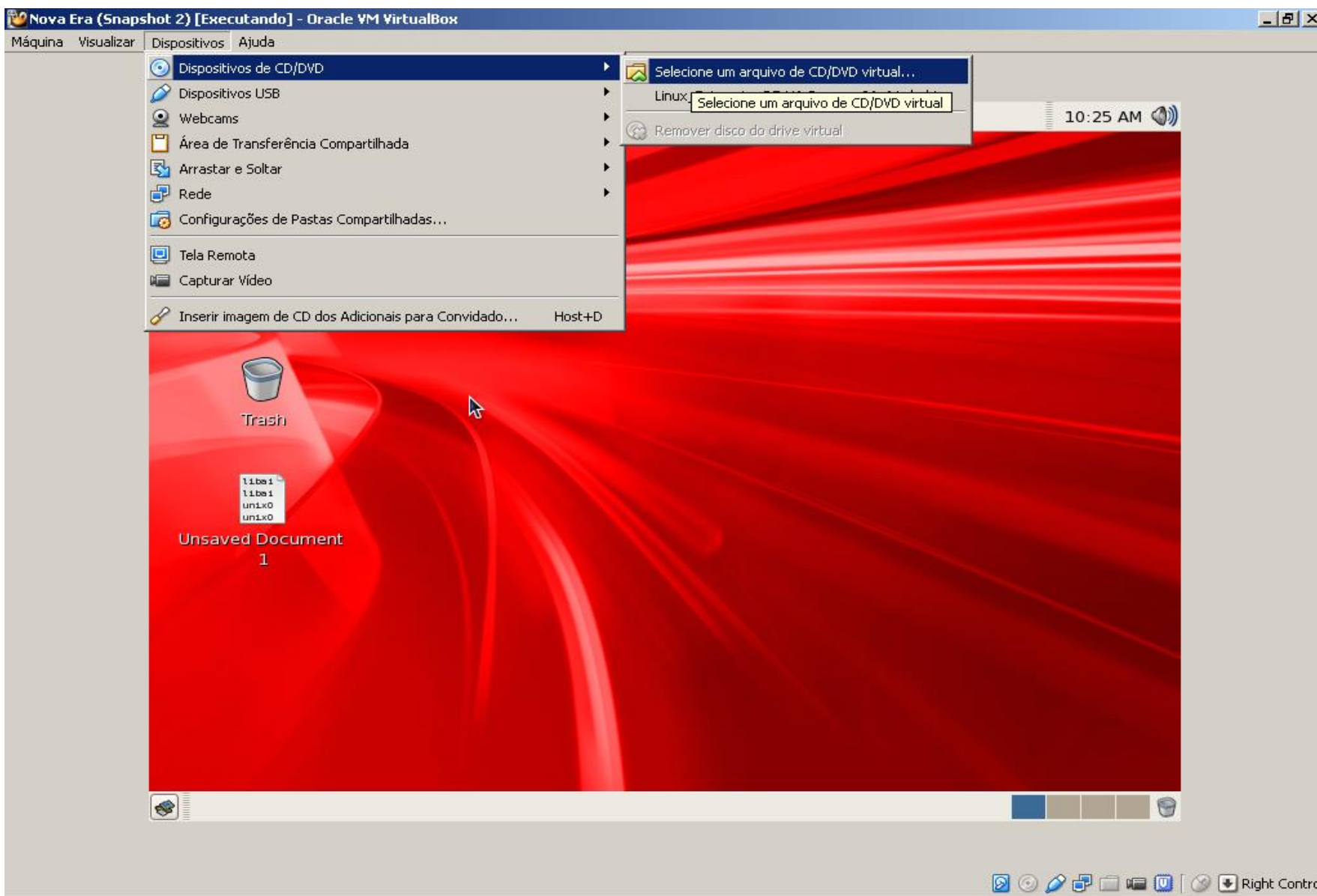
# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.



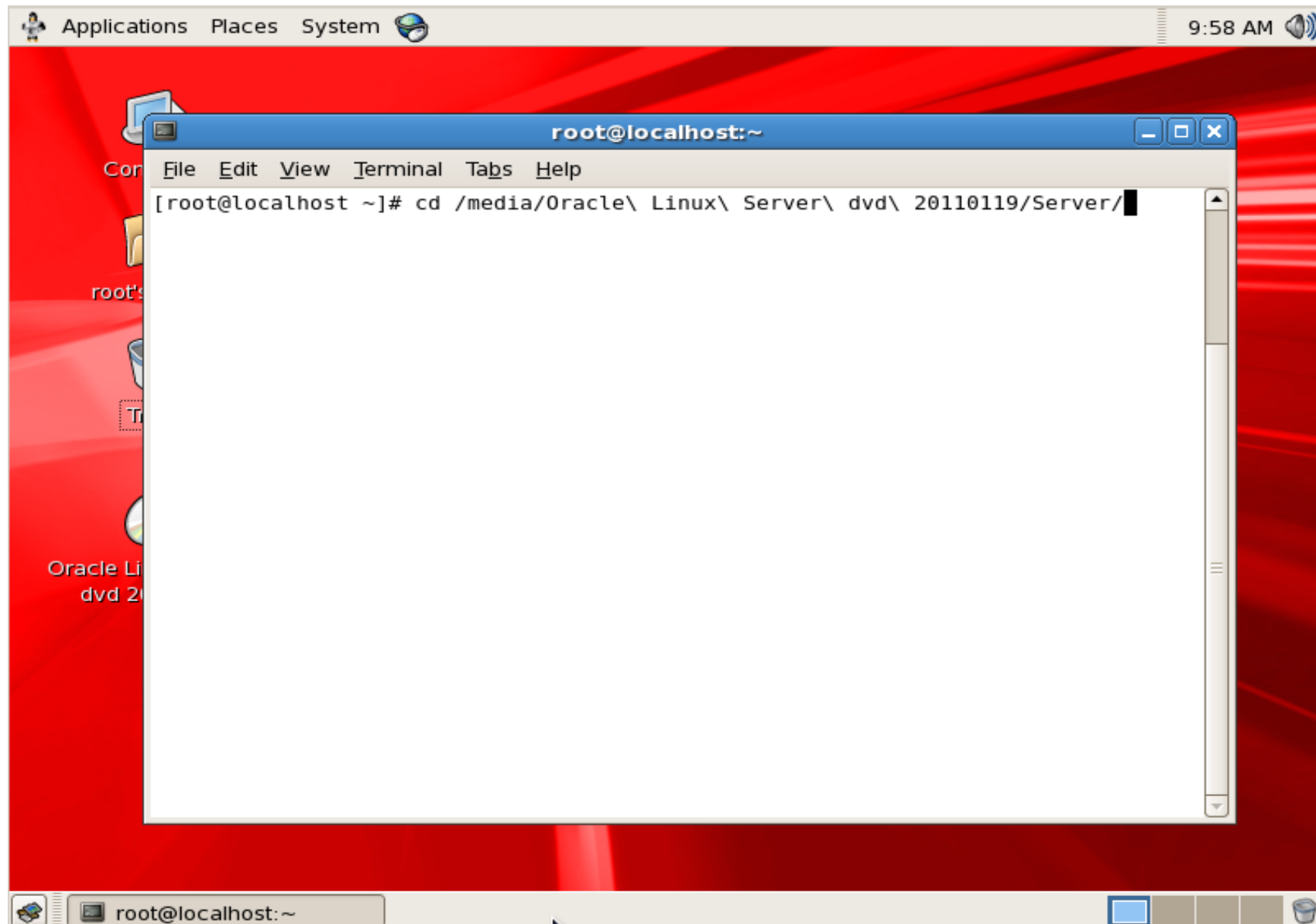
**Reboot**, para salvar as alterações.  
e então, **Finish**.

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.

Para a instalação de pacotes adicionais ter o cd do Linux no drive, ou em caso de maquina virtual, selecionar o ISO conforme tela ao lado.

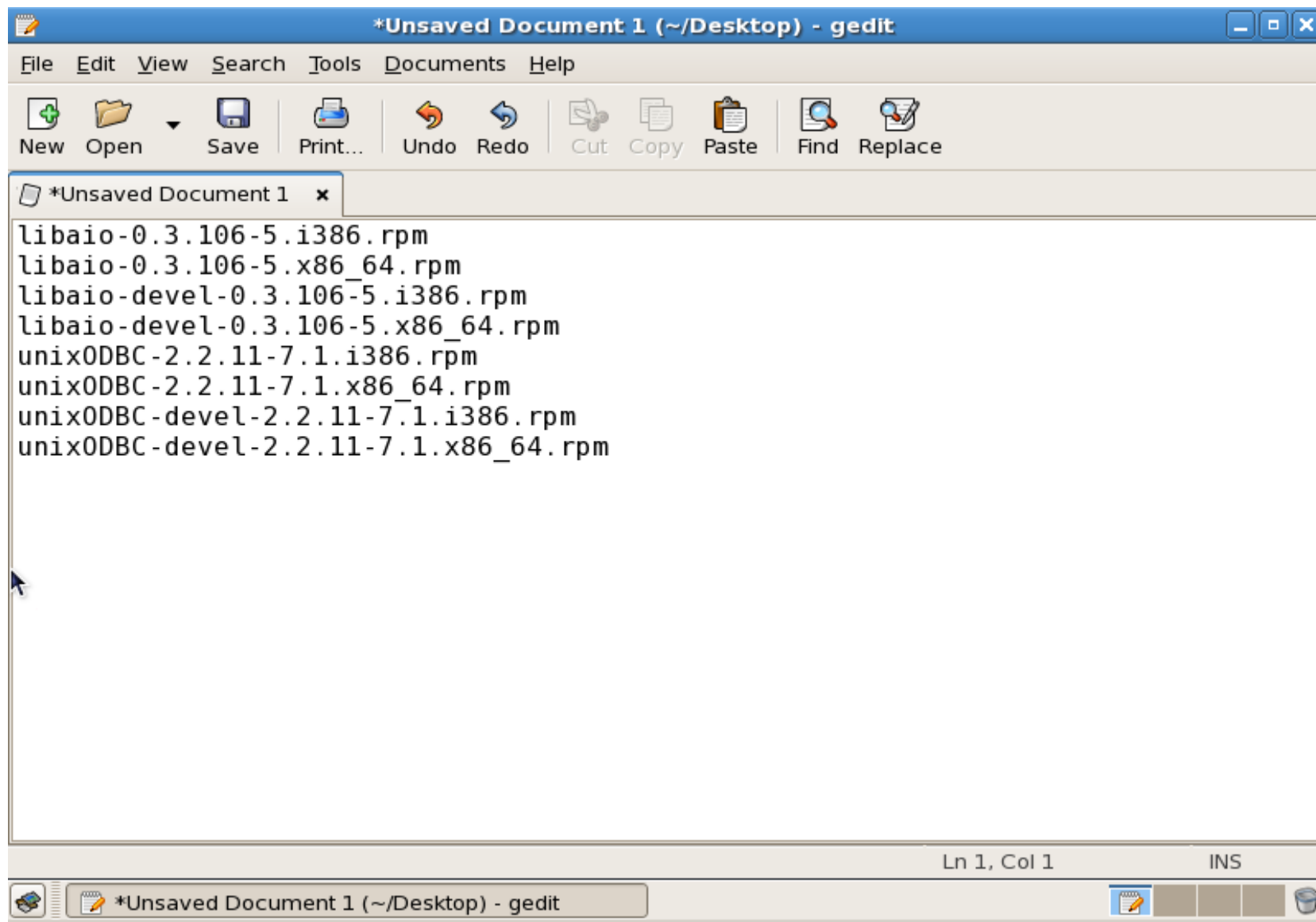


# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.



Acessar pasta do cd ,  
conforme caminho ao lado.

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.



```
*Unsaved Document 1 (~/Desktop) - gedit
File Edit View Search Tools Documents Help
New Open Save Print... Undo Redo Cut Copy Paste Find Replace
*Unsaved Document 1 x
libaio-0.3.106-5.i386.rpm
libaio-0.3.106-5.x86_64.rpm
libaio-devel-0.3.106-5.i386.rpm
libaio-devel-0.3.106-5.x86_64.rpm
unixODBC-2.2.11-7.1.i386.rpm
unixODBC-2.2.11-7.1.x86_64.rpm
unixODBC-devel-2.2.11-7.1.i386.rpm
unixODBC-devel-2.2.11-7.1.x86_64.rpm
Ln 1, Col 1 INS
*Unsaved Document 1 (~/Desktop) - gedit
```

Executar os pacotes listados ao lado, ou a partir do terminal, digitar  
“rpm -ivh <nome\_do\_pacote>”

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.

```
#!/bin/bash
# insere parâmetros no /etc/sysctl.conf para o oracle
echo ' ' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
echo '# oracle ' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
echo 'fs.suid_dumpable = 1' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
echo 'fs.aio-max-nr = 1048576' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
echo 'fs.file-max = 6815744' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
echo 'kernel.shmall = 2097152' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
echo 'kernel.shmmax = 536870912' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
echo 'kernel.shmmni = 4096' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
echo '# semaphores: semmsl, semmns, semopm, semmni' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
echo 'kernel.sem = 250 32000 100 128' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
echo 'net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range = 9000 65500' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
echo 'net.core.rmem_default=4194304' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
echo 'net.core.rmem_max=4194304' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
echo 'net.core.wmem_default=262144' >> /etc/sysctl.conf
echo 'net.core.wmem_max=1048586' >> /etc/sysctl.conf

# recarrega configs do /etc/sysctl.conf
sysctl -p
```

No Terminal do Linux, digitar o script ao lado para configurar os parâmetros necessários do arquivo “sysctl.conf” conforme manual do Oracle

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Máquina.

```
#!/bin/bash
echo ' ' >> /etc/pam.d/login
echo '# oracle' >> /etc/pam.d/login
echo 'session      required      pam_limits.so' >> /etc/pam.d/login
```

No Terminal do Linux, digitar o script ao lado que insere parâmetros no arquivo `"/etc/pam.d/login"` para o Oracle suportar a utilização da biblioteca pam.

```
#!/bin/bash
echo ' ' >> /etc/security/limits.conf
echo '# oracle' >> /etc/security/limits.conf
echo 'oracle          soft    nproc    2047' >> /etc/security/limits.conf
echo 'oracle          hard    nproc    16384' >> /etc/security/limits.conf
echo 'oracle          soft   nofile   4096' >> /etc/security/limits.conf
echo 'oracle          hard   nofile  65536' >> /etc/security/limits.conf
echo 'oracle          soft    stack   10240' >> /etc/security/limits.conf
```

No Terminal do Linux, digitar o script ao lado que insere parâmetros no arquivo `"/etc/security/limits.conf"` com as configurações mínimas do SO.



# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.

```
#!/bin/bash
# cria grupos para instalacao do oracle
groupadd -g 501 oinstall
groupadd -g 502 dba
groupadd -g 503 oper
groupadd -g 504 asmadmin
groupadd -g 506 asmdba
groupadd -g 505 asmoper

# cria usuario para instalacao do oracle
useradd -u 502 -g oinstall -G dba,asmdba,oper oracle
passwd oracle
```

```
Changing password for user oracle.
New UNIX password: 
Retype new UNIX password: 
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
```

No Terminal do Linux, digitar o script ao lado para configurar os grupos e usuários

Após o script anterior, é solicitado que seja escolhida uma senha para o usuário oracle e depois que se repita essa senha para confirmação.

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.

```
#!/bin/bash
echo ' ' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo '# oracle' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo 'DISPLAY=:0.0; export DISPLAY' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo 'umask 022' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo 'TMP=/tmp; export TMP' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo 'TMPDIR=$TMP; export TMPDIR' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo ' ' >> /home/oracle/.bash profile
echo 'ORACLE_BASE=/u01/app/oracle; export ORACLE_BASE' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo 'ORACLE_HOME=$ORACLE_BASE/product/11.2.0/db_1; export ORACLE_HOME' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo 'ORACLE_SID=ora11g; export ORACLE_SID' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo 'ORACLE_UNQNAME=ora11g; export ORACLE_UNQNAME' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo 'ORACLE_HOSTNAME=rh5ora11g.localdomain; export ORACLE_HOSTNAME' >> /home/oracle/.bash profile
echo 'ORACLE_TERM=xterm; export ORACLE_TERM' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo 'PATH=/usr/sbin:$PATH; export PATH' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo 'PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/bin:$PATH; export PATH' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo ' ' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo 'LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/lib:/lib:/usr/lib; export LD_LIBRARY_PATH' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo 'CLASSPATH=$ORACLE_HOME/JRE:$ORACLE_HOME/jlib:$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib; export CLASSPATH' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo ' ' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo 'if [ $USER = "oracle" ]; then' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo '  if [ $SHELL = "/bin/ksh" ]; then' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo '    ulimit -p 16384' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo '    ulimit -n 65536' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo '  else' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo '    ulimit -u 16384 -n 65536' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo '  fi' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
echo 'fi' >> /home/oracle/.bash_profile
```

No Terminal do Linux, digitar o script ao lado para inserir no .bash\_profile do usuário oracle os parâmetros necessários para criar uma instancia de banco de dados no Oracle Database.

A área em vermelho deve ser ajustada conforme as variáveis: ORACLE\_BASE: diretório base de instalação do Oracle, ORACLE\_HOME: diretório aonde o Database será instalado;

ORACLE\_SID: nome da instancia do Oracle;

ORACLE\_UNQNAME: nome da instancia do Oracle)

ORACLE\_HOSTNAME: nome do servidor aonde o Oracle está sendo instalado.

# Manual de instalação do S.O e Preparação da Maquina.

```
#!/bin/bash
echo ' ' >> /etc/profile
echo '# oracle' >> /etc/profile
echo 'if [ $USER = "oracle" ]; then' >> /etc/profile
echo '    if [ $SHELL = "/bin/ksh" ]; then' >> /etc/profile
echo '        ulimit -p 16384' >> /etc/profile
echo '        ulimit -n 65536' >> /etc/profile
echo '    else' >> /etc/profile
echo '        ulimit -u 16384 -n 65536' >> /etc/profile
echo '    fi' >> /etc/profile
echo 'fi' >> /etc/profile
```

No Terminal do Linux, digitar o script ao lado para configurar os limites do Sistema Operacional para o usuário oracle.

```
#!/bin/bash
mkdir -p /u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/db_1
chown -R oracle:oinstall /u01
chmod -R 775 /u01
```

No Terminal do Linux, digitar o script ao lado para criar a estrutura de diretórios para a instalação e permissões de usuários e grupos.