Step 1: Download Oracle Database Express Edition.

Step 2: Instructions before install Oracle

1. Copy the downloaded file and paste it in home directory.
2. Unzip using the command:

   ```
   unzip oracle-xe-11.2.0-1.0.x86_64.rpm.zip
   ```

3. Install required packages using the command:

   ```
   sudo apt-get install alien libaio1 unixodbc
   ```

4. Enter into the Disk1 folder using command:

   ```
   cd Disk1/
   ```

5. Convert RPM package format to DEB package format (that is used by Ubuntu) using the command:

   ```
   sudo alien --scripts -d oracle-xe-11.2.0-1.0.x86_64.rpm
   ```

6. Create the required chkconfig script using the command:

   ```
   sudo pico /sbin/chkconfig
   ```

   The pico text editor is started and the commands are shown at the bottom of the screen. Now copy and paste the following into the file and save:

   ```
   #!/bin/bash
   # Oracle 11gR2 XE installer chkconfig hack for Ubuntu
   file=/etc/init.d/oracle-xe
   if [[ ! `tail -n1 $file | grep INIT` ]]; then
       echo >> $file
       echo '### BEGIN INIT INFO' >> $file
       echo '# Provides: OracleXE' >> $file
       echo '# Required-Start: $remote_fs $syslog' >> $file
       echo '# Required-Stop: $remote_fs $syslog' >> $file
       echo '# Default-Start: 2 3 4 5' >> $file
       echo '# Default-Stop: 0 1 6' >> $file
       echo '# Short-Description: Oracle 11g Express Edition' >> $file
       echo '### END INIT INFO' >> $file
   fi
   update-rc.d oracle-xe defaults 80 01
   ```

7. Change the permission of the chkconfig file using the command:

   ```
   sudo chmod 755 /sbin/chkconfig
   ```

8. Set kernel parameters. Oracle 11gR2 XE requires additional kernel parameters which you need to set using the command:

```
sudo pico /etc/sysctl.d/60-oracle.conf
```

9. Copy the following into the file and save:

```
# Oracle 11g XE kernel parameters
fs.file-max=6815744
net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range=9000 65000
kernel.sem=250 32000 100 128
kernel.shmmax=536870912
```

10. Verify the change using the command:

```
sudo cat /etc/sysctl.d/60-oracle.conf
```

11. You should see what you entered earlier. Now load the kernel parameters:

```
sudo service procps start
```

12. Verify the new parameters are loaded using:

```
sudo sysctl -q fs.file-max
```

You should see the file-max value that you entered earlier.

13. Set up /dev/shm mount point for Oracle. Create the following file using the command:

```
sudo pico /etc/rc2.d/S01shm_load
```

14. Copy the following into the file and save.

```
#!/bin/sh
case "$1" in
start)
    mkdir /var/lock/subsys 2>/dev/null
    touch /var/lock/subsys/listener
    rm /dev/shm 2>/dev/null
    mkdir /dev/shm 2>/dev/null
*)
    echo error
    exit 1
    ;;

esac
```

15. Change the permissions of the file using the command:

```
sudo chmod 755 /etc/rc2.d/S01shm_load
```

16. Now execute the following commands:

```
sudo ln -s /usr/bin/awk /bin/awk
sudo mkdir /var/lock/subsys
sudo touch /var/lock/subsys/listener
```

Now, Reboot Your System

Step 3: Install Oracle

1. Install the oracle DBMS using the command:

   ```
   sudo dpkg --install oracle-xe_11.2.0-2_amd64.deb
   ```

2. Configure Oracle using the command:

   ```
   sudo /etc/init.d/oracle-xe configure
   ```

3. Setup environment variables by editting your .bashrc file:

   ```
   pico ~/.bashrc
   ```

4. Add the following lines to the end of the file:

   ```
   export ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/xe
   export ORACLE_SID=XE
   export NLS_LANG=`$ORACLE_HOME/bin/nls_lang.sh`
   export ORACLE_BASE=/u01/app/oracle
   export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
   export PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/bin:$PATH
   ```

5. Load the changes by executing your profile:

   ```
   . ~/.bashrc
   ```

6. Start the Oracle 11gR2 XE:

   ```
   sudo service oracle-xe start
   ```

7. Add user YOURUSERNAME to group dba using the command:

   ```
   sudo usermod -a -G dba YOURUSERNAME
   ```

Step 4: Using the Oracle XE Command Shell

1. Start the Oracle XE 11gR2 server using the command:

   ```
   sudo service oracle-xe start
   ```

2. Start command line shell as the system admin using the command:

   ```
   sqlplus sys as sysdba
   ```

   Enter the password that you gave while configuring Oracle earlier. You will now be placed in a SQL environment that only understands SQL commands.

3. Create a regular user account in Oracle using the SQL command:

   ```
   create user USERNAME identified by PASSWORD;
   ```

Replace USERNAME and PASSWORD with the username and password of your choice. Please remember this username and password. If you had error executing the above with a message about resetlogs, then execute the following SQL command and try again:

```
alter database open resetlogs;
```

4. Grant privileges to the user account using the SQL command:

   ```
   grant connect, resource to USERNAME;
   ```

   Replace USERNAME and PASSWORD with the username and password of your choice. Please remember this username and password.

5. Exit the sys admin shell using the SQL command:

   ```
   exit;
   ```

6. Start the commandline shell as a regular user using the command:

   ```
   sqlplus
   ```

   Now, you can run sql commands...

Note use change mode command to workout gui chmod x+a

UNINSTALL ORACLE 11G XE IN UBUNTU

sudo su

Enter the following:

/etc/init.d/oracle-xe stop
dpkg --purge oracle-xe
rm -r /u01/app
rm /etc/default/oracle-xe

update-rc.d -f oracle-xe remove
update-rc.d -f oracle-mount remove
update-rc.d -f oracle-shm remove