

Docker 拉取 oracle 11g镜像配置

<https://www.jianshu.com/p/51f30378317f>

开始记录docker拉取阿里的oracle11g 镜像并进行配置，

用pl/sql 可以登录为最终结果

navicat连接是在最后一步

这是我们所需要进行拉取oracle镜像的楼主所给出的说明

参考: <https://blog.csdn.net/zwx521515/article/details/77982884>

但是根据这个进行配置会有一些问题，所以写这篇记录一下，希望可以帮助其他人

开始:

①、开始拉取镜像-执行命令:

```
docker pull registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/helowin/oracle_11g
```

下载的过程少长，等待吧，喝杯咖啡，休息一会！（镜像6.8G）

下载完成后 查看镜像: docker images

```
[root@localhost ~]# docker images
REPOSITORY              TAG         IMAGE ID      CREATED        SIZE
nginx                    v1          61ce82dce78a 7 hours ago   109MB
registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/helowin/oracle_11g latest      3fa112fd3642 2 years ago   6.85GB
```

可以看到已经下载好了

②、创建容器

```
docker run -d -p 1521:1521 --name oracle11g registry.cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/helowin/oracle_11g
```

这里说一下，命令后面的地址一定要是你下载的镜像地址也就是你拉取镜像名字，否则会出现名字已存在等问题！

如果创建成功会返回容器id

③、启动容器

```
docker start oracle11g
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# docker start oracle11g
oracle11g
[root@localhost ~]# ps://blog.csdn.net/qq_38380025
```

④、进入镜像进行配置

1、 docker exec -it oracle11g bash

```
[root@localhost ~]# docker exec -it oracle11g bash
[oracle@f908d53139f9 /]$ ps://blog.csdn.net/qq_38380025
```

2、进行软连接

sqlplus /nolog

```
[oracle@f908d53139f9 /]$ sqlplus /nolog
bash: sqlplus: command not found
[oracle@f908d53139f9 /]$
```

发现没有这个命令，用不了

3、切换到root 用户下

su root

密码：helowin

```
[oracle@f908d53139f9 /]$ su root
Password:
[root@f908d53139f9 /]#
```

注意这里还是在容器当中。。有朋友退去了。。。。。。。

4、编辑profile文件配置ORACLE环境变量

export ORACLE_HOME=/home/oracle/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/dbhome_2

export ORACLE_SID=helowin

export PATH=\$ORACLE_HOME/bin:\$PATH

```
[root@f908d53139f9 /]# vi /etc/profile
https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38380025
```

在最后加上

```
umask 002
else
umask 022
fi
for i in /etc/profile.d/*.sh ; do
if [ -r "$i" ]; then
if [ "${-#*i}" != "$-" ]; then
. "$i"
else
. "$i" >/dev/null 2>&1
fi
fi
done
unset i
unset -f pathmunge
export ORACLE_HOME=/home/oracle/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/dbhome_2
export ORACLE_SID=helowin
export PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/bin:$PATH
https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38380025
```

保存并退出：wq

5、创建软连接

```
ln -s $ORACLE_HOME/bin/sqlplus /usr/bin
```

6、切换到oracle 用户

这里还要说一下，一定要写中间的内条 - 必须要，否则软连接无效

```
[root@f908d53139f9 /]# su - oracle
[oracle@f908d53139f9 ~]#
```

⑤、登录sqlplus并修改sys、system用户密码

```
sqlplus /nolog
```

```
conn /as sysdba
```

```
[root@f908d53139f9 /]# su - oracle
[oracle@f908d53139f9 ~]# sqlplus /nolog

SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.1.0 Production on Sun Jun 10 02:53:58 2018

Copyright (c) 1982, 2009, Oracle. All rights reserved.

SQL> conn /as sysdba
Connected.
SQL>
```

接着执行下面命令

```
alter user system identified by system;
```

```
alter user sys identified by sys;
```

也可以创建用户 `create user test identified by test;`

并给用户赋予权限 `grant connect,resource,dba to test;`

注意了这里的坑开始出现了

当执行修改密码的时候出现： database not open

提示数据库没有打开，不急按如下操作

输入： `alter database open;`

注意了：这里也许还会提示： ORA-01507: database not mounted

不急！继续！

```

SQL> alter user system identified by root;
alter user system identified by root
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01109: database not open

SQL> alter database open;
alter database open
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01507: database not mounted

```

=== 解决方法 ===

输入: alter database mount;

输入: alter database open;

```

SQL> alter database mount;
Database altered.

SQL> alter database open;
Database altered.

```

然后就可执行 修改数据库密码的命令了

改完之后输入: ALTER PROFILE DEFAULT LIMIT PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME UNLIMITED;

刷新下表

exit 是退休sql 软连接

```

Database altered.

SQL> alter user system identified by system;
User altered.

SQL> alter user sys identified by sys;
User altered.

SQL> ALTER PROFILE DEFAULT LIMIT PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME UNLIMITED;
Profile altered.

SQL> exit

```

⑥、使用pl/sql 进行连接 第7步是navicat连接的在最后

之前我们把端口映射到了1521上, 所以我们需要进行配置 tnsnames.ora

几个朋友不知道ora文件在哪, 所以添加了这一步

pl/sql 安装包, 汉化包, 秘钥工具 https://download.csdn.net/download/qq_38380025/11168289

plsql安装配置工具包 https://blog.csdn.net/qg_38380025/article/details/89677588

docker_oracle11 =

(DESCRIPTION =

(ADDRESS_LIST =

(ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 192.168.211.135)(PORT = 1521))

)

(CONNECT_DATA =

(SERVICE_NAME = orcl)

)

)

打开pl/sql 进行登录：提示监听程序当前无法识别连接描述符中请求的服务





这时我们需要去看一下oracle 的 lsnrctl 服务

```
[oracle@f908d53139f9 ~]$ lsnrctl status

LSNRCTL for Linux: Version 11.2.0.1.0 - Production on 10-JUN-2018 03:27:47
Copyright (c) 1991, 2009, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Connecting to (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=IPC)(KEY=EXTPROC1521)))
STATUS of the LISTENER
-----
Alias                     LISTENER
Version                   TNSLSNR for Linux: Version 11.2.0.1.0 - Production
Start Date                10-JUN-2018 01:21:43
Uptime                    0 days 2 hr. 6 min. 4 sec
Trace Level               off
Security                  ON: Local OS Authentication
SNMP                      OFF
Listener Parameter File   /home/oracle/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/dbhome_2/network/admin/listener.ora
Listener Log File         /home/oracle/app/oracle/diag/tnslsnr/f908d53139f9/listener/alert/log.xml
Listening Endpoints Summary...
  (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc)(KEY=EXTPROC1521)))
  (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=f908d53139f9)(PORT=1521)))
Services Summary...
Service "helowin" has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "helowin", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
Service "helowinXDB" has 1 instance(s).
  Instance "helowin", status READY, has 1 handler(s) for this service...
The command completed successfully
[oracle@f908d53139f9 ~]$
```

看到这两个了么，任选其一，修改 tnsnames.ora 的 service_name=helowinXDB

docker_oracle11 =

(DESCRIPTION =

(ADDRESS_LIST =

(ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = 192.168.211.135)(PORT = 1521))

)

(CONNECT_DATA =

(SERVICE_NAME = helowinXDB)

)

)

欧克，登录成功。



第7步是navicat连接

有几个朋友用的是navicat连的所以故此添加这一步

打开navicat后（navicat12不用配置oci.dll文件了）

直接新建连接