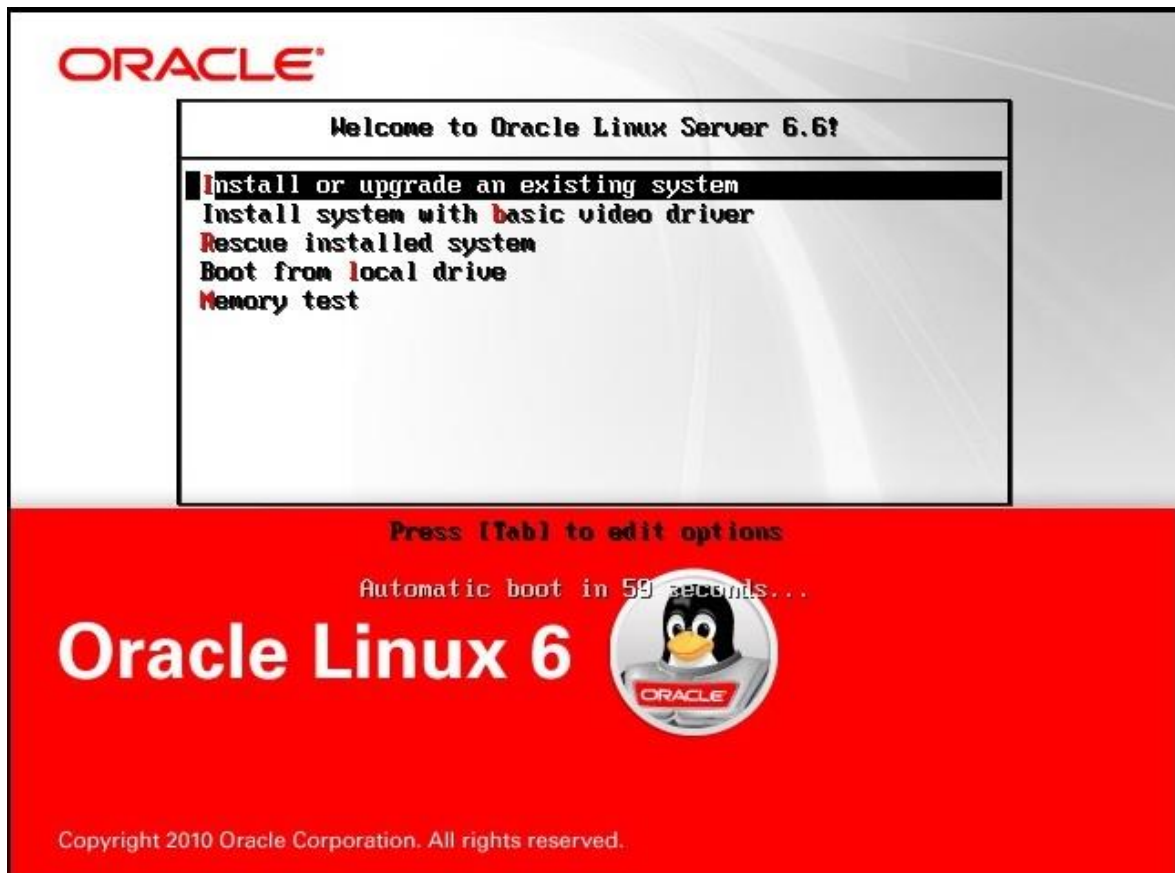


Oracle Enterprise Linux 6.6 Installation

This document will guide you through pictorial steps to Install Oracle Enterprise Linux 6.6.

1. Boot from the DVD/ISO image. When the following screen appears, press the "Enter" key.



2. Press the "tab" key to move focus to the "Skip" key, then press the "Enter" key to continue.



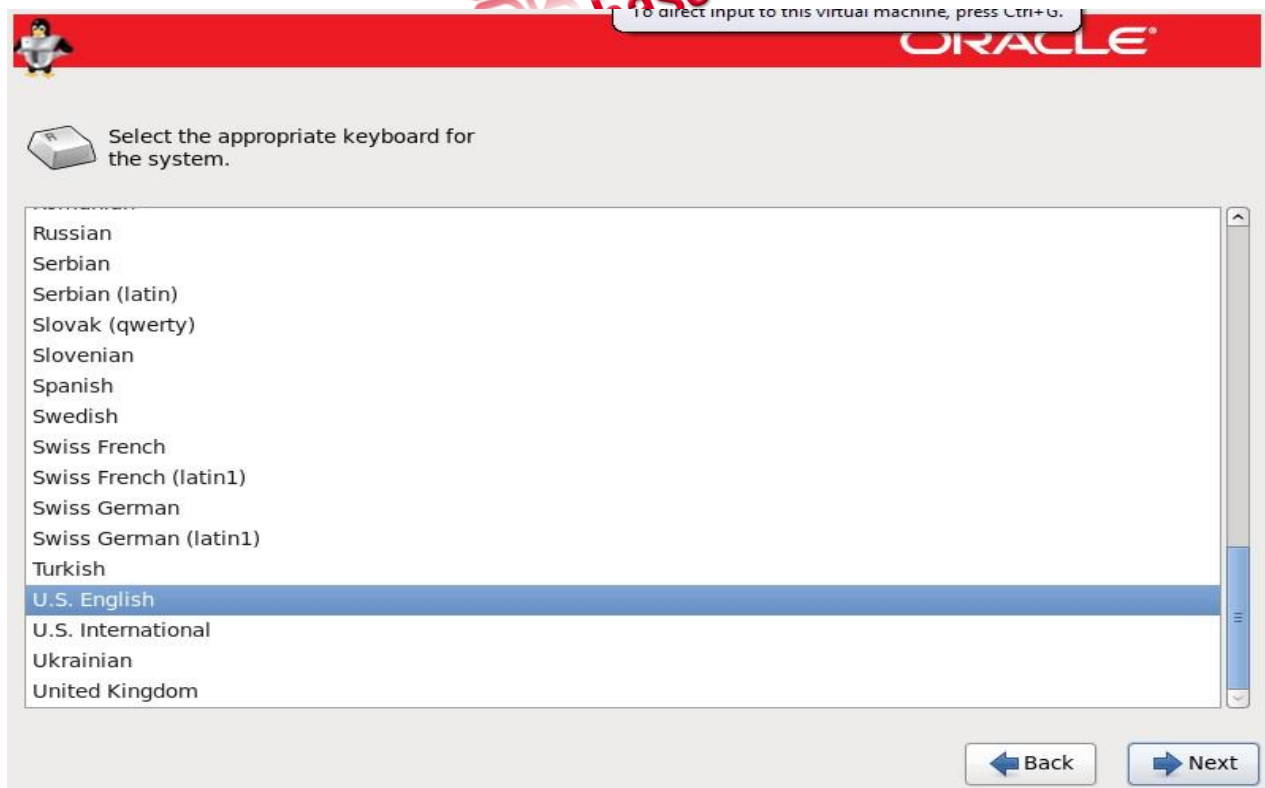
3. Click the "Next" button to continue.



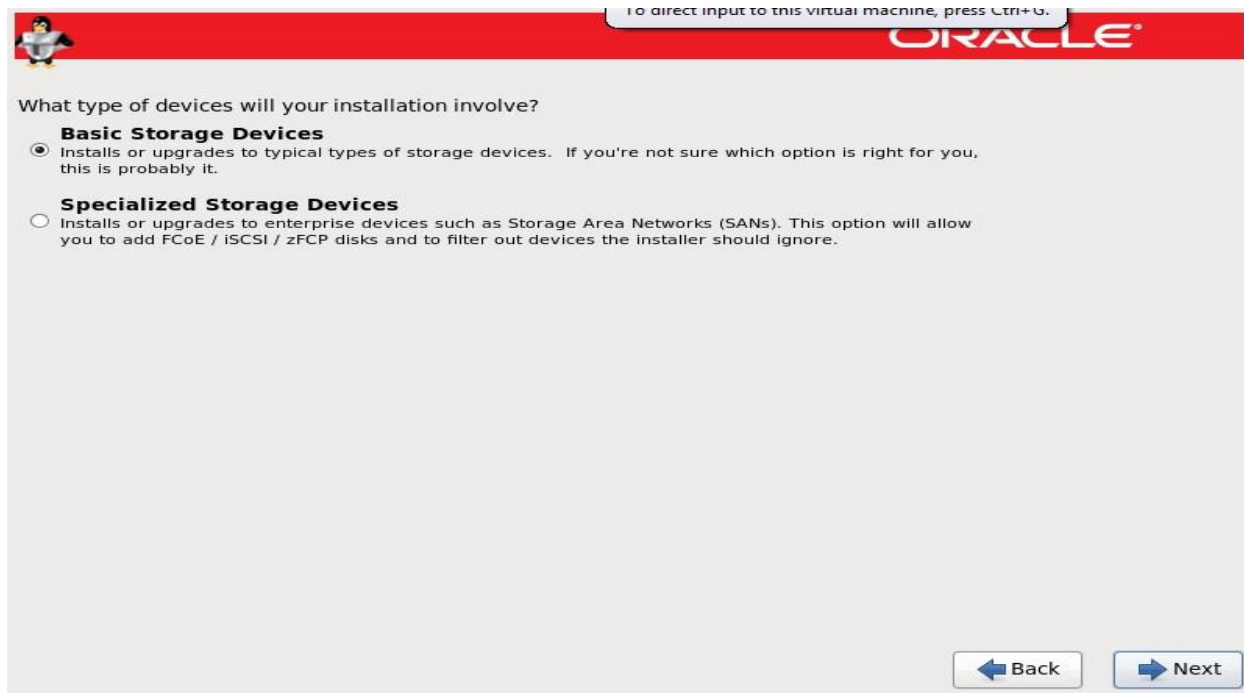
4. Select the appropriate language, then click the "Next" button.



5. Select the relevant keyboard setting, then click the "Next" button



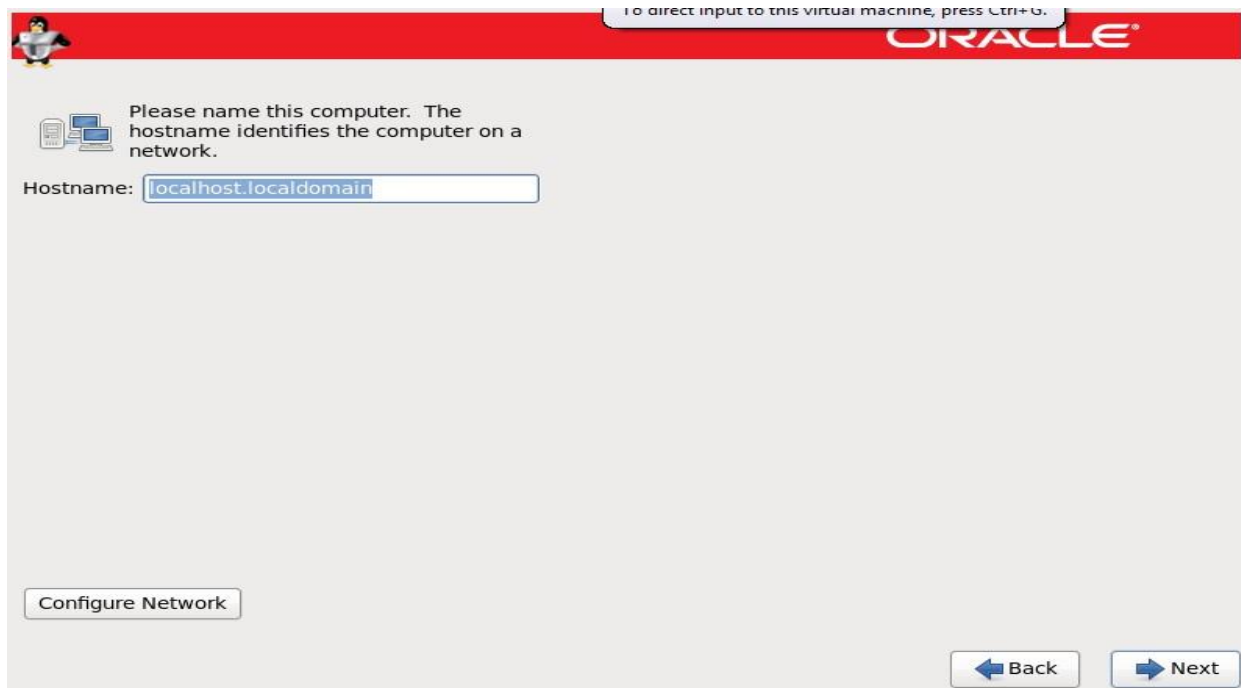
6. Select the storage option necessary for the installation, then click the "Next" button.



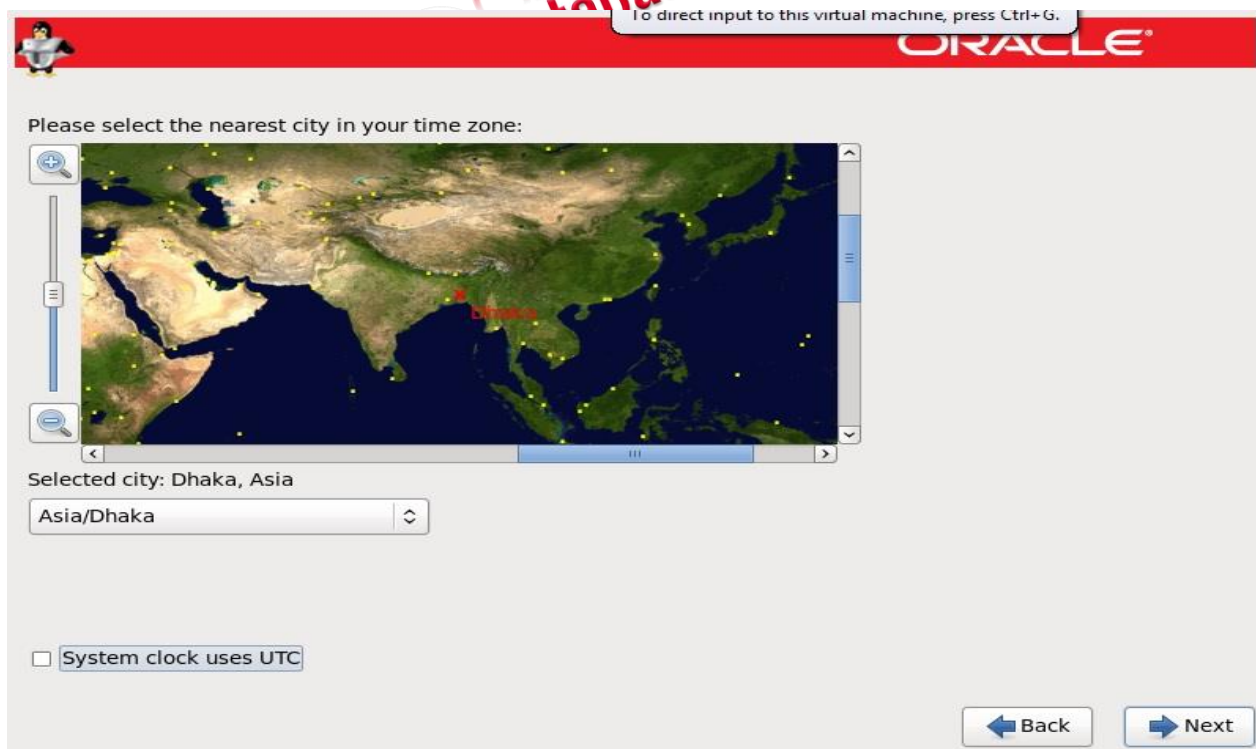
7. Click the "Yes, discard any data" button on the disk initialization warning dialog.



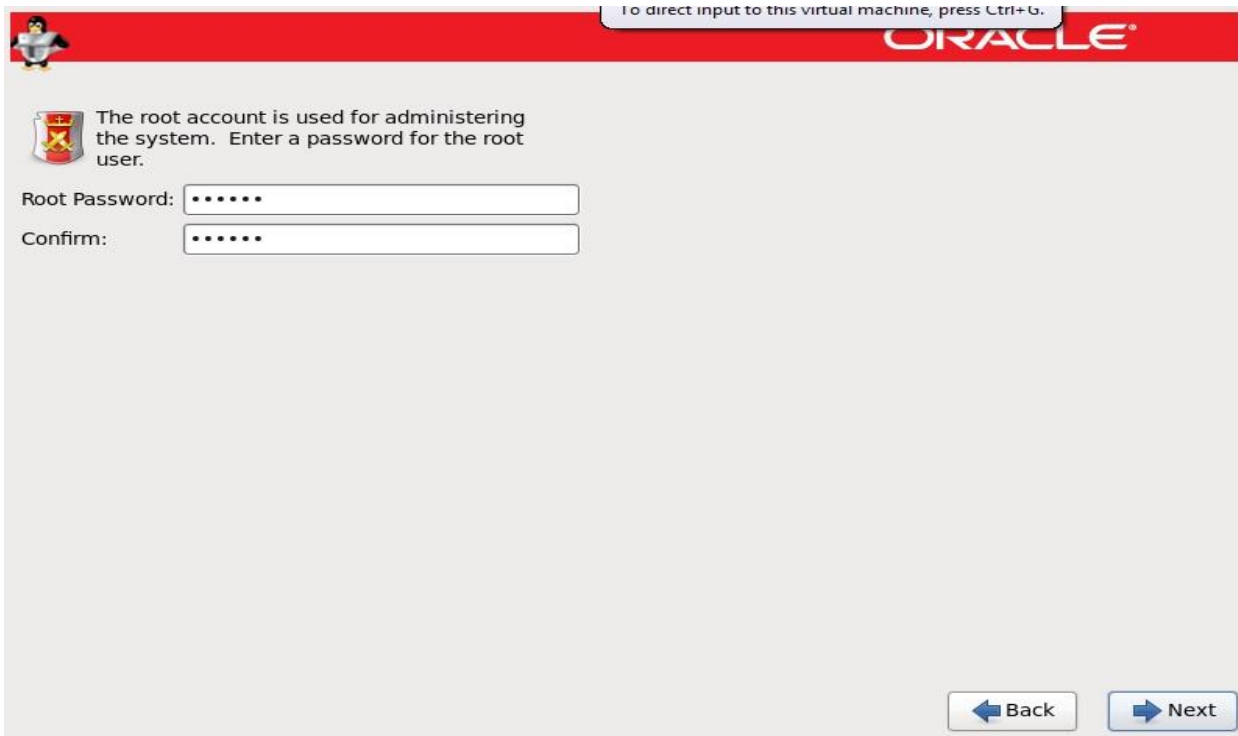
8. Keep the default host name, then click the "Next" button. We will configure host name and network IP after installation:





9. Select 'Asia/Dhaka' as your time zone by pointing on the map. Uncheck the "System clock uses UTC" radio button. Click on the "Next" button to proceed.




10. Enter a root password for the server, then click the "Next" button to proceed.





To direct input to this virtual machine, press Ctrl+G.

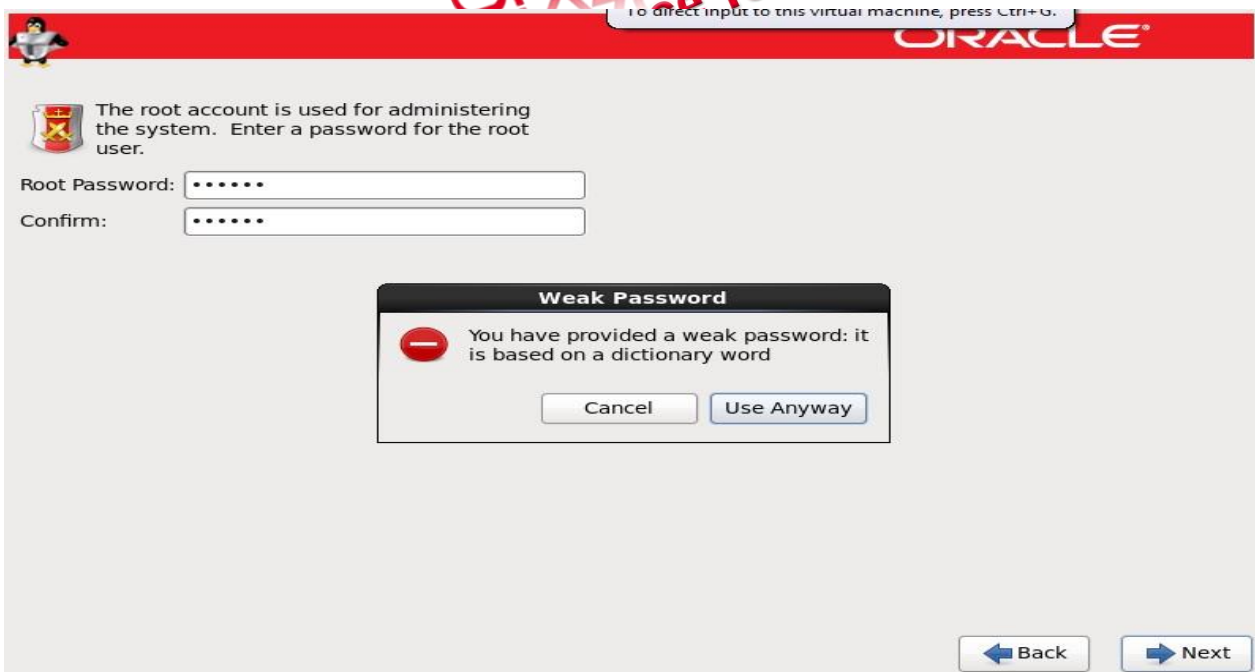
 The root account is used for administering the system. Enter a password for the root user.

Root Password:



Confirm:


 

11. If you provide a weak password, then press "Use Anyway".



To direct input to this virtual machine, press Ctrl+G.


 


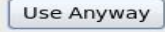
 The root account is used for administering the system. Enter a password for the root user.



Root Password:

Confirm:

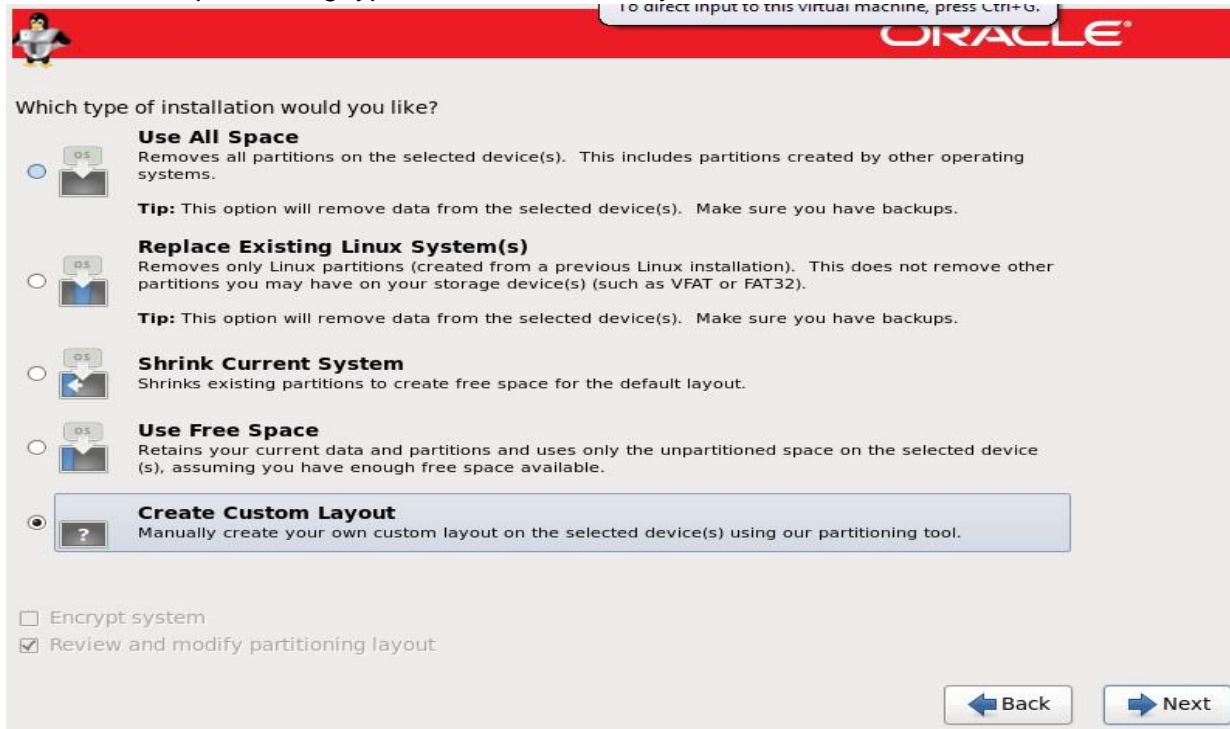
Weak Password

 You have provided a weak password: it is based on a dictionary word

12. Check the partitioning type "Create Custom Layout", then Click 'Next' button to continue.



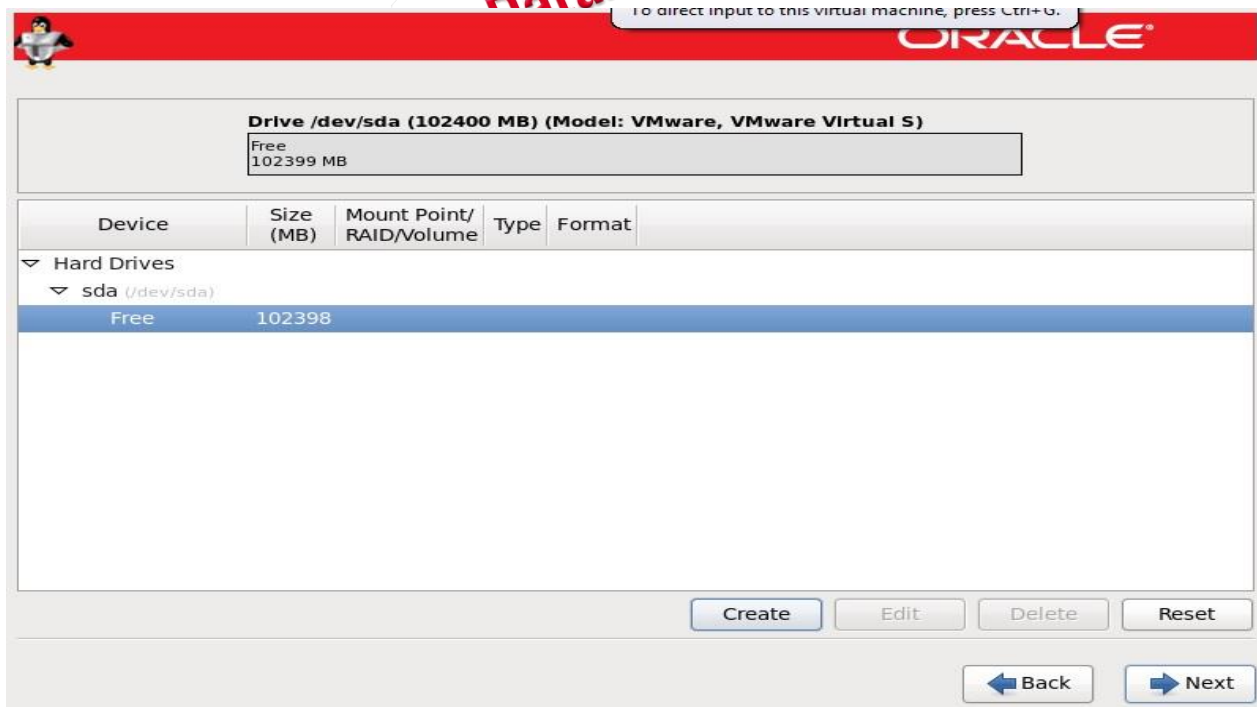
Which type of installation would you like?

- ☐ **Use All Space**
Removes all partitions on the selected device(s). This includes partitions created by other operating systems.
Tip: This option will remove data from the selected device(s). Make sure you have backups.
- ☐ **Replace Existing Linux System(s)**
Removes only Linux partitions (created from a previous Linux installation). This does not remove other partitions you may have on your storage device(s) (such as VFAT or FAT32).
Tip: This option will remove data from the selected device(s). Make sure you have backups.
- ☐ **Shrink Current System**
Shrinks existing partitions to create free space for the default layout.
- ☐ **Use Free Space**
Retains your current data and partitions and uses only the unpartitioned space on the selected device(s), assuming you have enough free space available.
- ☒ **Create Custom Layout**
Manually create your own custom layout on the selected device(s) using our partitioning tool.

☐ Encrypt system
☒ Review and modify partitioning layout

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

13. We will create the partition from the following HDD(/dev/sda). Scroll to the bottom of the screen, and click Create.



Drive /dev/sda (102400 MB) (Model: VMware, VMware Virtual S)

Free
102399 MB

Device	Size (MB)	Mount Point/ RAID/Volume	Type	Format
▼ Hard Drives				
▼ sda (/dev/sda)				
Free	102398			

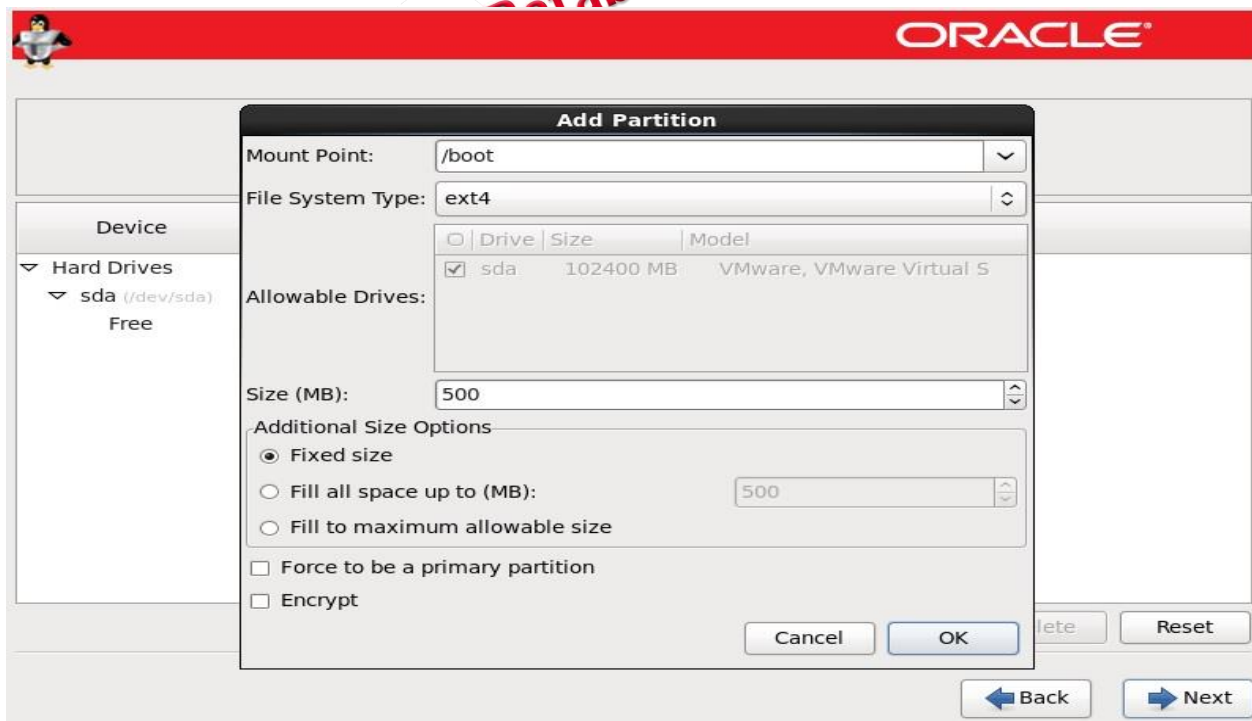
[Create](#) [Edit](#) [Delete](#) [Reset](#)

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

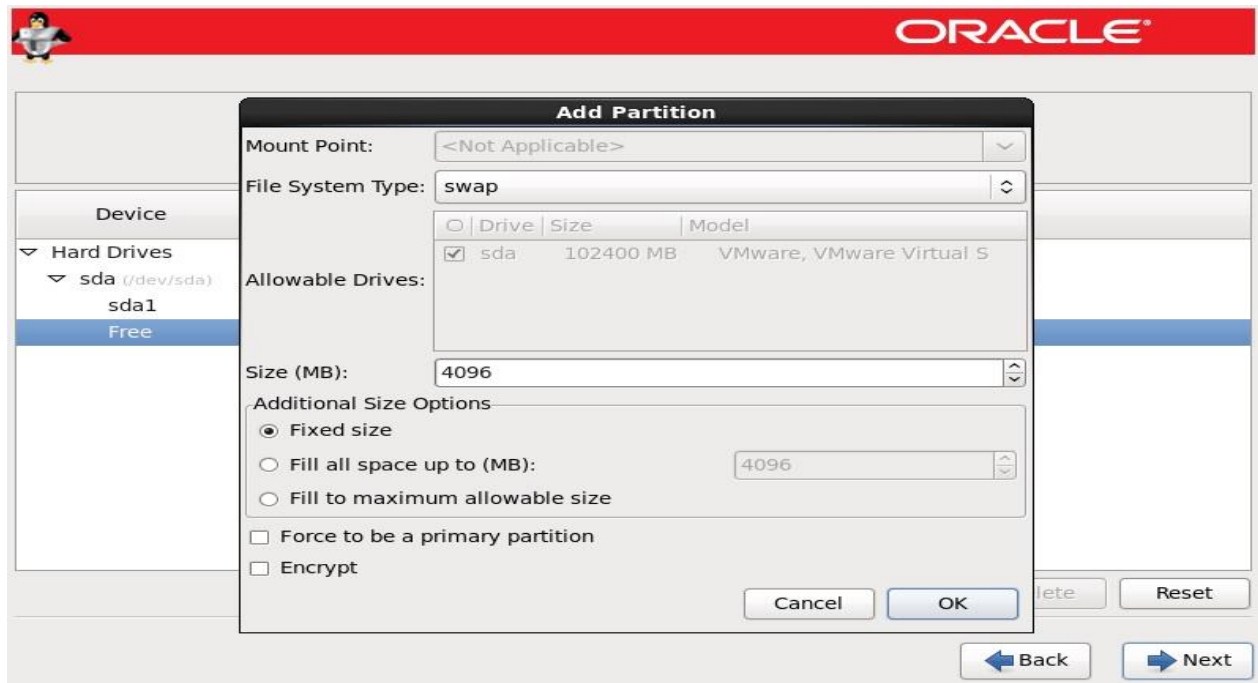
14. The Create Storage dialog appears. Select Standard Partition, and click Create. The Add Partition dialog appears



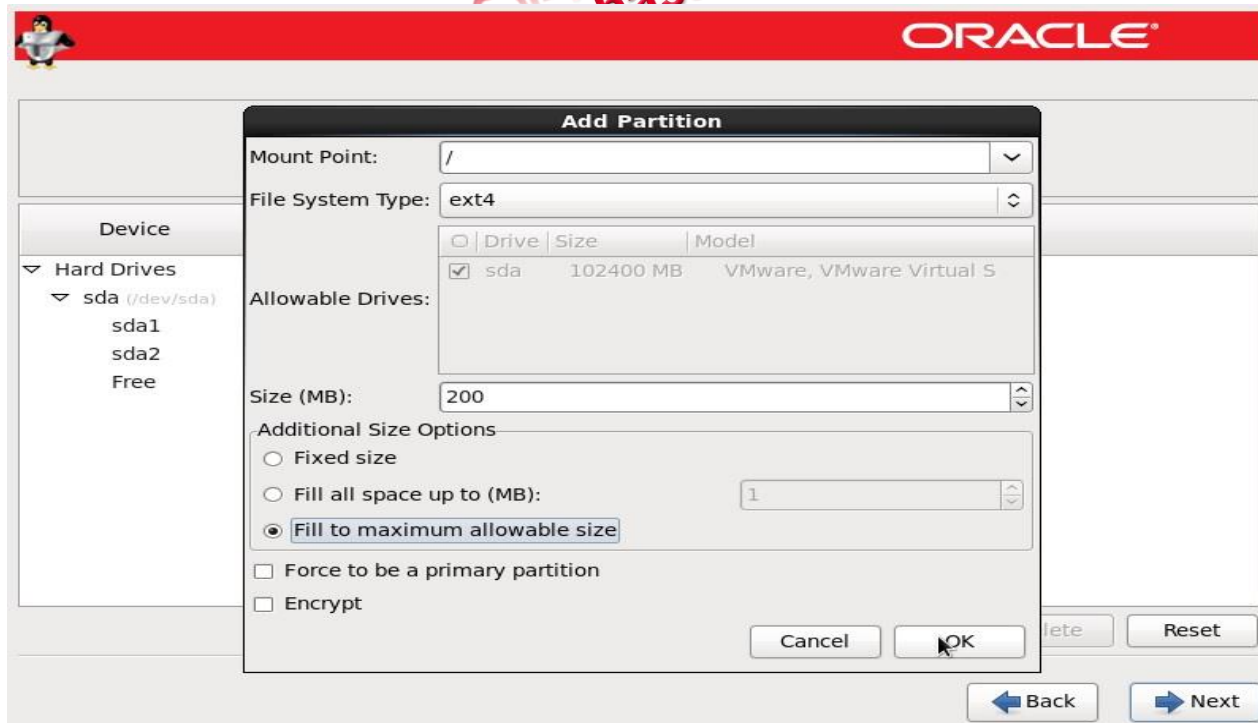
15 In the dialog, set the Mount point to /boot and leave the File System Type set to ext4 and the Size (MB) set to 500. Here is the updated Add Partition dialog. Click "OK" to continue for further partitioning.



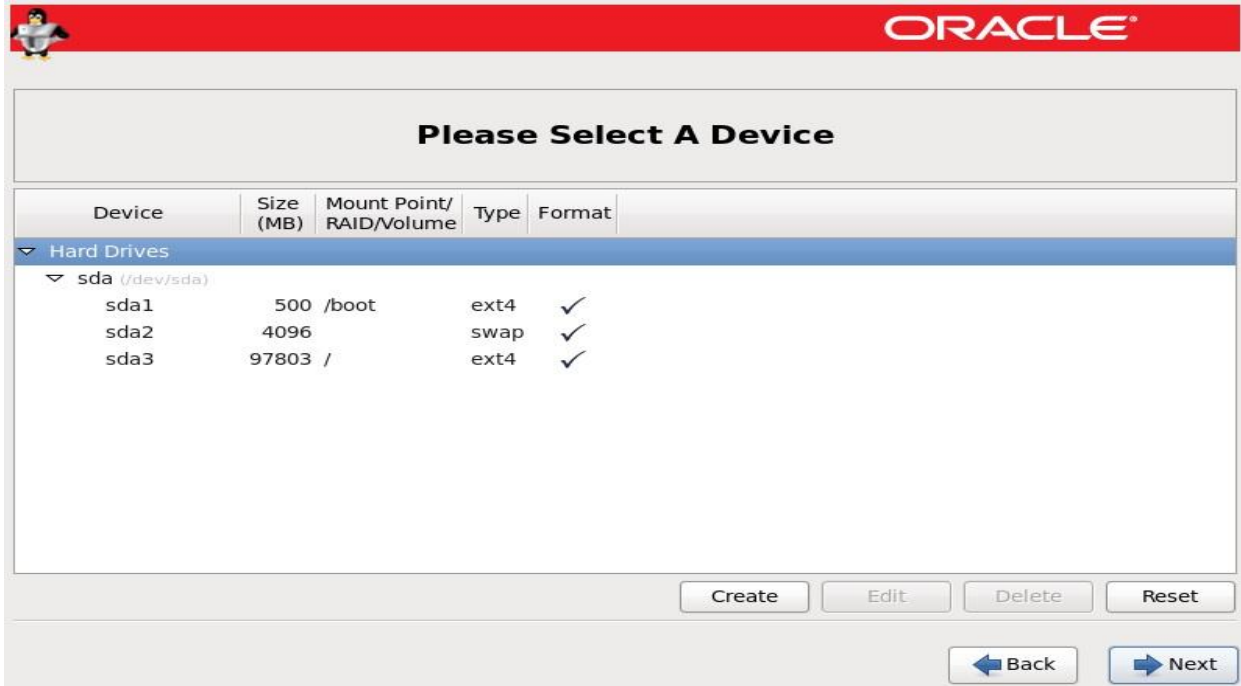
16. We will create swap partition. Set the "File System Type" to 'swap' and set the size to 4096MB as we our OS RAM is 2GB.



17. We will create /(root) partition. Set the mount point to "/" and the "File System Type" to 'ext4'. Instead of setting size we will select the radio button "Fill to maximum allowable size".



18. Here the updated partition screen appears. Click next to proceed.



ORACLE

Please Select A Device

Device	Size (MB)	Mount Point/ RAID/Volume	Type	Format
▼ Hard Drives				
▼ sda (/dev/sda)				
sda1	500	/boot	ext4	✓
sda2	4096		swap	✓
sda3	97803	/	ext4	✓

Create Edit Delete Reset

Back Next

19. Click "Write changes to disk" to continue.



ORACLE

Please Select A Device

Device	Size (MB)	Mount Point/ RAID/Volume	Type	Format
--------	-----------	--------------------------	------	--------

Writing storage configuration to disk

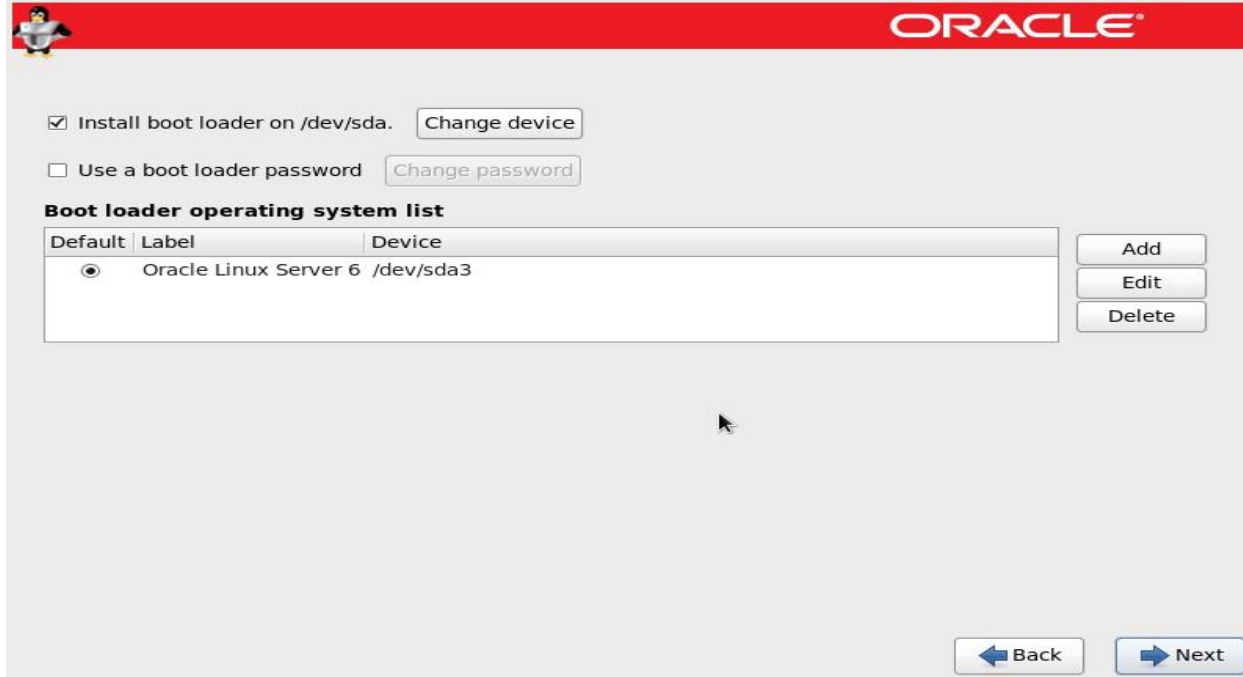
 The partitioning options you have selected will now be written to disk. Any data on deleted or reformatted partitions will be lost.

Go back Write changes to disk

Create Edit Delete Reset

Back Next

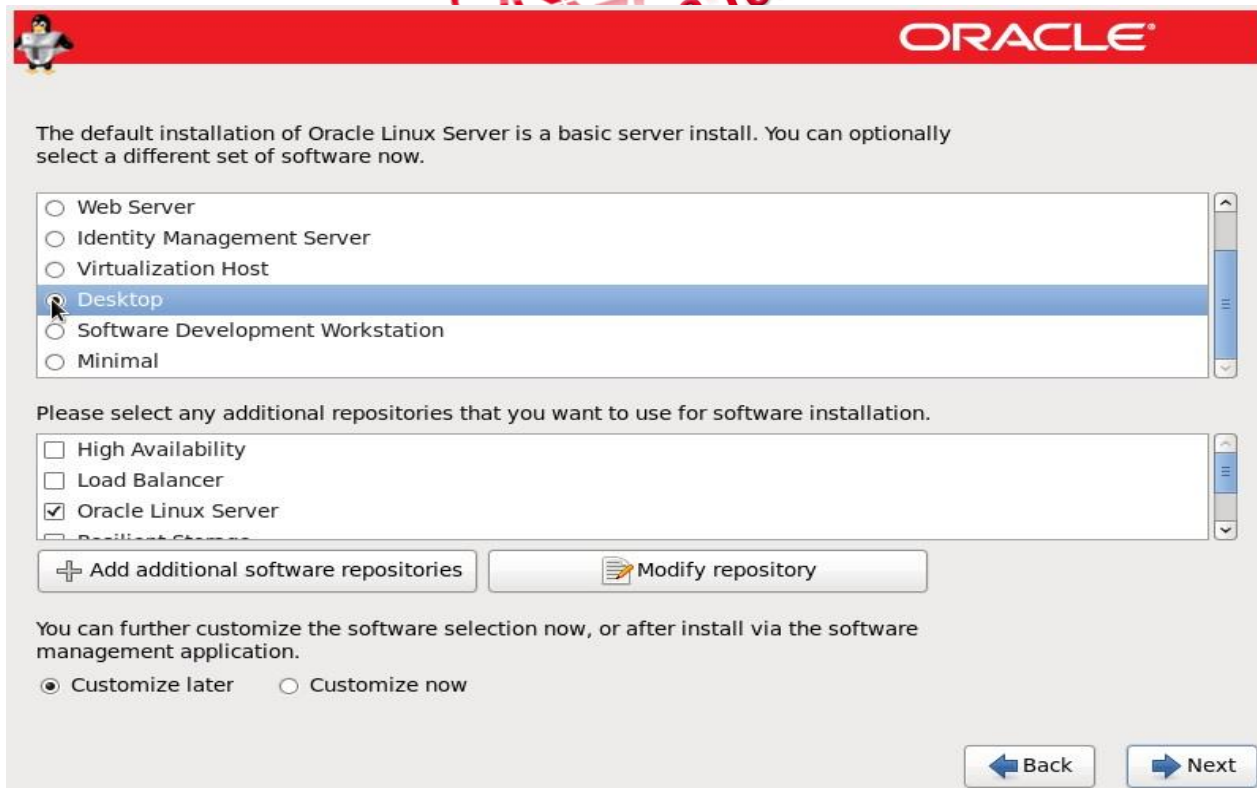
20. In the install boot loader screen, select Install boot loader on /dev/sda, and click Next.



The screenshot shows the Oracle Linux Server 6 boot loader installation screen. At the top, there is a red header with the Oracle logo. Below the header, there are two checkboxes: "Install boot loader on /dev/sda." (checked) and "Use a boot loader password" (unchecked). To the right of each checkbox is a button labeled "Change device" and "Change password" respectively. Below these is a section titled "Boot loader operating system list" which contains a table with columns "Default", "Label", and "Device". The table has one row with "Oracle Linux Server 6" as the label and "/dev/sda3" as the device. To the right of the table are three buttons: "Add", "Edit", and "Delete". At the bottom right, there are two buttons: "Back" and "Next".

Default	Label	Device
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Oracle Linux Server 6	/dev/sda3

21. Select the radio button "Desktop" and "Customize later", then click "Next" to continue. We will install required packages after installation with YUM.

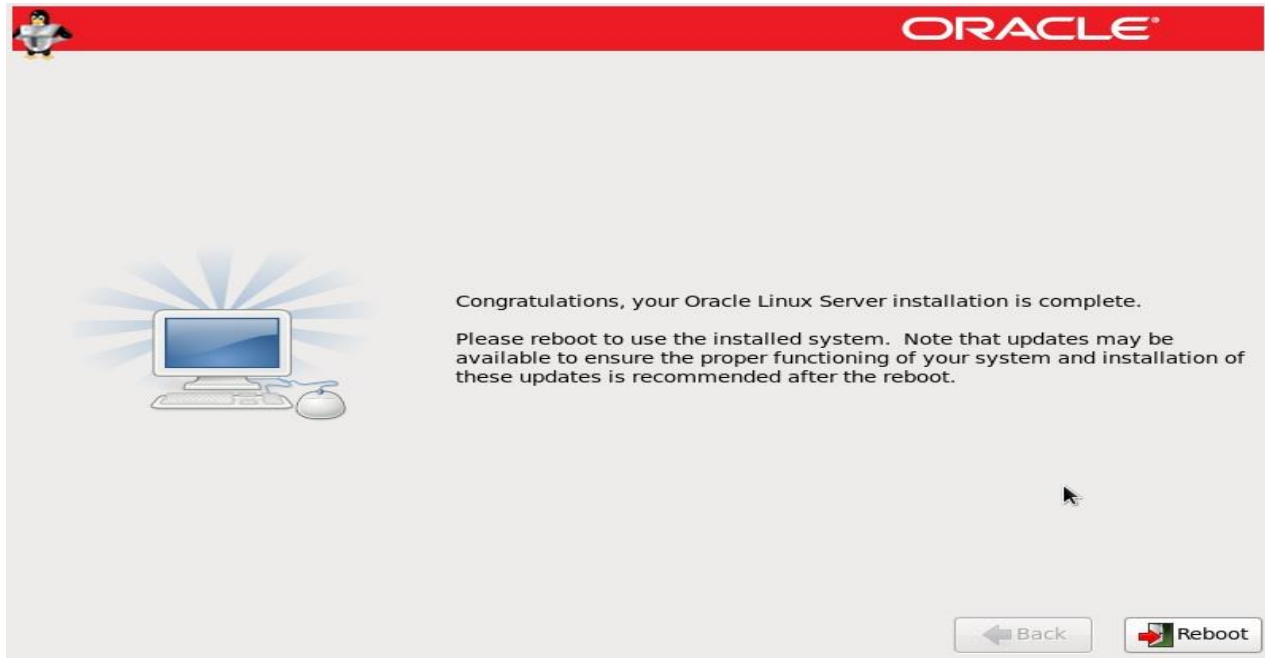


The screenshot shows the Oracle Linux Server 6 software selection screen. At the top, there is a red header with the Oracle logo. Below the header, there is a text block: "The default installation of Oracle Linux Server is a basic server install. You can optionally select a different set of software now." Below this is a list of software options with radio buttons: "Web Server", "Identity Management Server", "Virtualization Host", "Desktop" (selected), "Software Development Workstation", and "Minimal". Below the list is a section titled "Please select any additional repositories that you want to use for software installation." which contains a list of repositories with checkboxes: "High Availability", "Load Balancer", "Oracle Linux Server" (checked), and "Resilient Storage". Below the list are two buttons: "Add additional software repositories" and "Modify repository". At the bottom, there is a text block: "You can further customize the software selection now, or after install via the software management application." followed by two radio buttons: "Customize later" (selected) and "Customize now". At the bottom right, there are two buttons: "Back" and "Next".

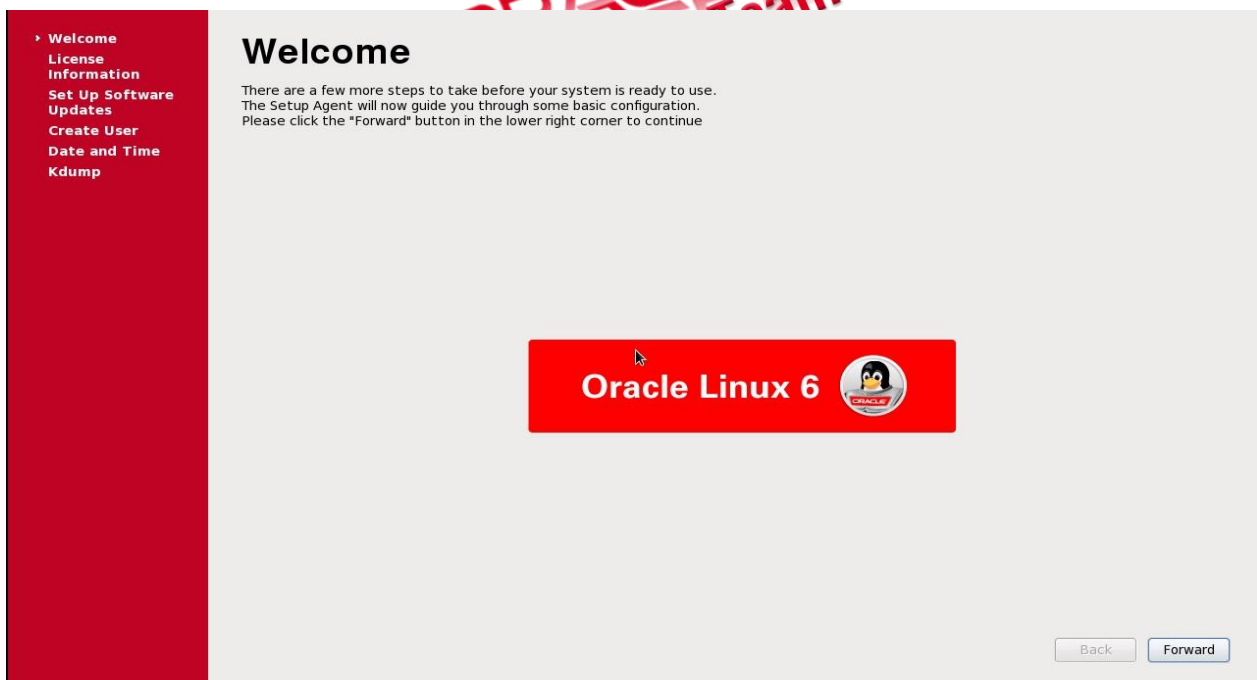
22. Here installation process starts. It will take few minutes to complete the installation process depending on your hardware.



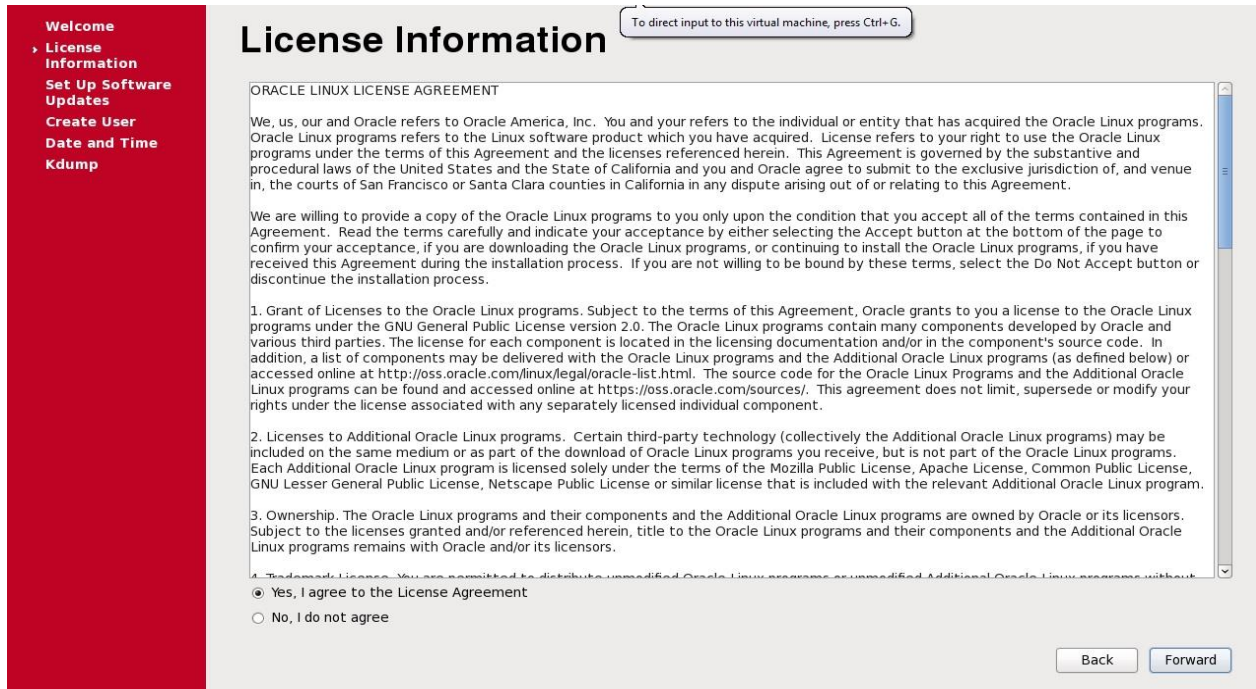
23. Wait until the Oracle Linux OS installation completes. When the installation completes, the following screen appears. Now click the "Reboot" button.



24. On the "Welcome" screen, click the "Forward" button.



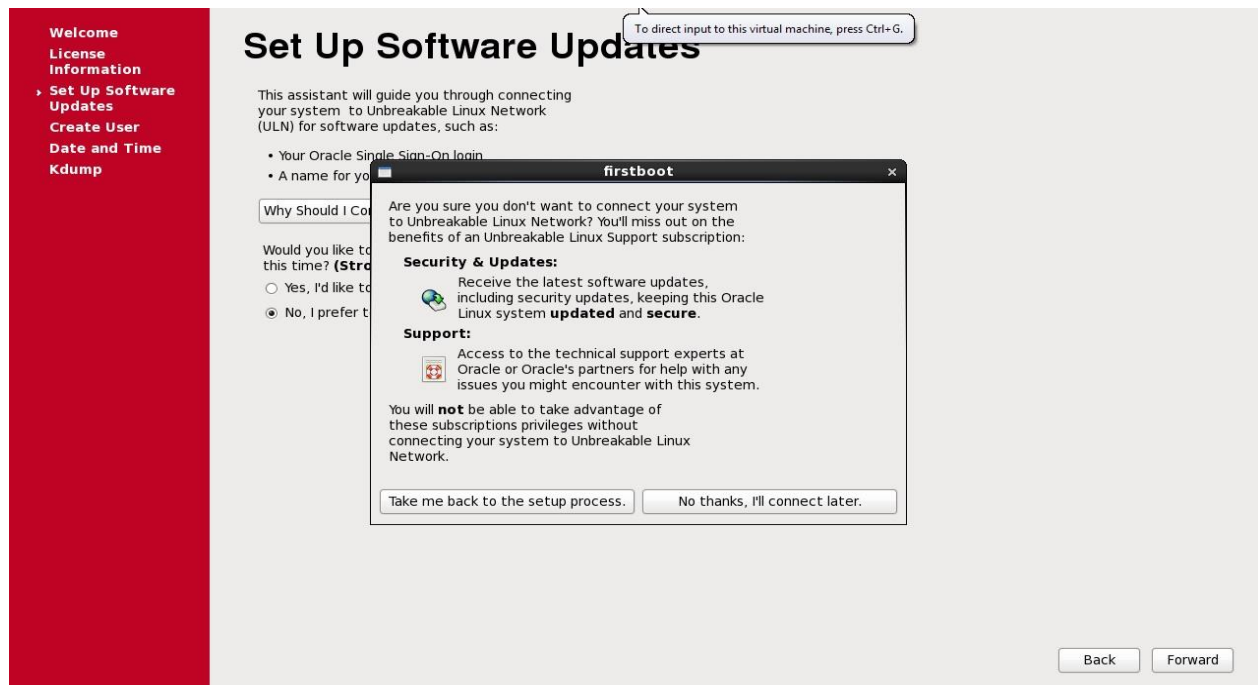
25. Check the radio button "Yes, I agree to the License Agreement" and click the "Forward" button.



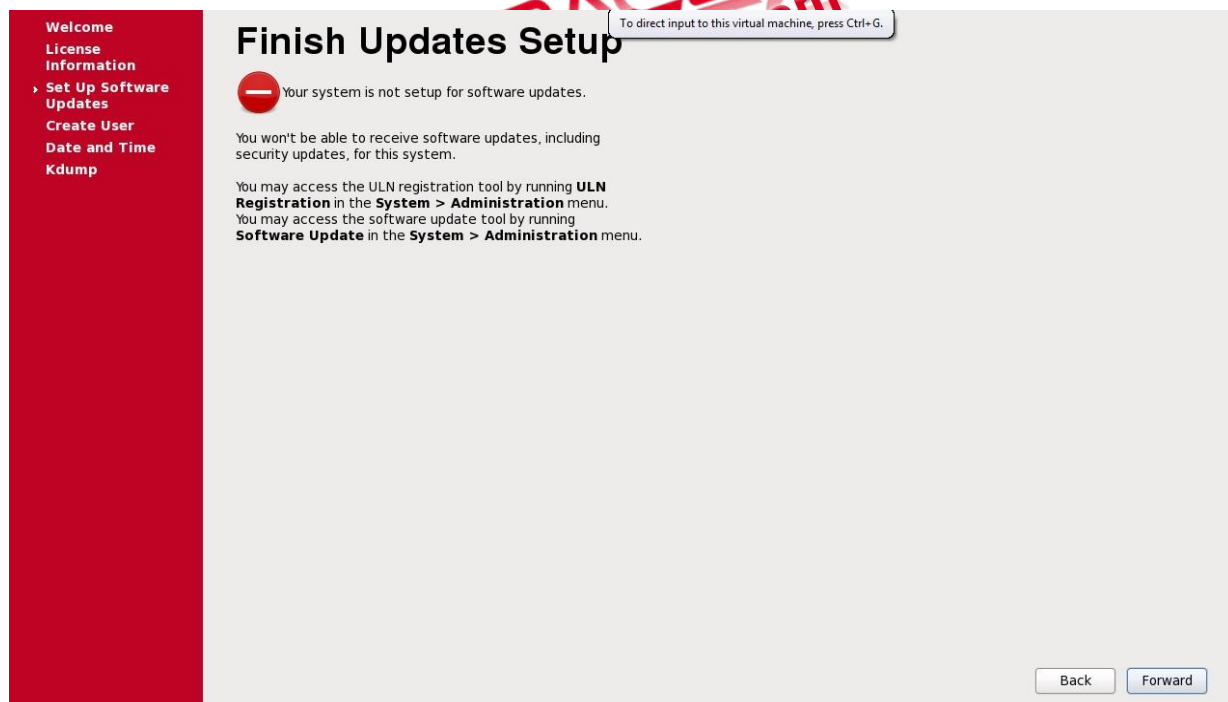
26. Click the radio button "No, I prefer to register at a later time" and then click the "Forward".



27. Now Click the "No thanks, I'll connect later." button.



28. Finish the software updates setup by clicking the "Forward" button.



29. As we will create the "oracle" user later. So just click the "Forward" button.

Welcome
License
Information
Set Up Software
Updates
Create User
Date and Time
Kdump

Create User

To direct input to this virtual machine, press Ctrl+G.

You must 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:

If you need to use network authentication, such as Kerberos or NIS, please click the Use Network Login button.

Use Network Login...

If you need more control when creating the user (specifying home directory, and/or UID), please click the Advanced button.

Advanced...

Back Forward

30. For this notification just click "Yes".

Create User

To direct input to this virtual machine, press Ctrl+G.

You must 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:

If you need to use network authentication, such as Kerberos or NIS, please click the Use Network Login button.

Use Network Login...

If you need more control when creating the user (specifying home directory, and/or UID), please click the Advanced button.

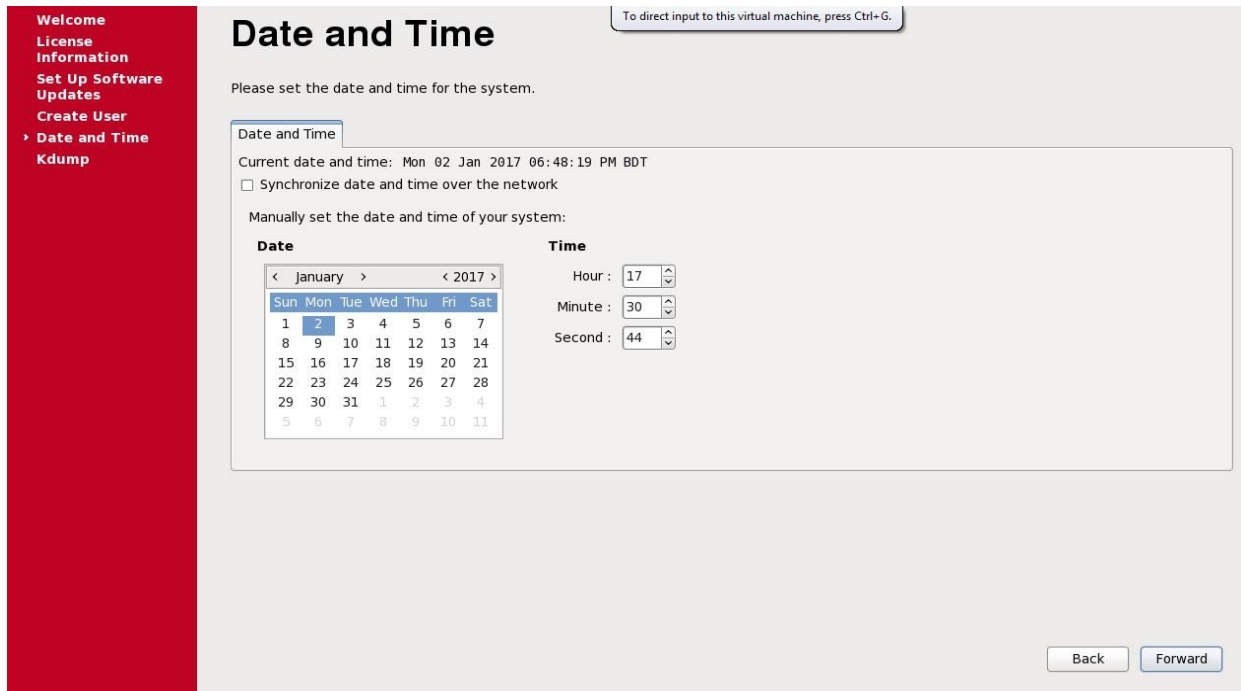
Advanced...

Back Forward

! You did not set up an user account capable of logging into the system. Are you sure you want to continue?

No Yes

31. Set the date and time and click "Forward" button.



Welcome
License
Information
Set Up Software
Updates
Create User
Date and Time
Kdump

Date and Time

To direct input to this virtual machine, press Ctrl+G.

Please set the date and time for the system.

Date and Time

Current date and time: Mon 02 Jan 2017 06:48:19 PM BDT

☐ Synchronize date and time over the network

Manually set the date and time of your system:

Date

< January > < 2017 >

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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	7	8	9	10	11

Time

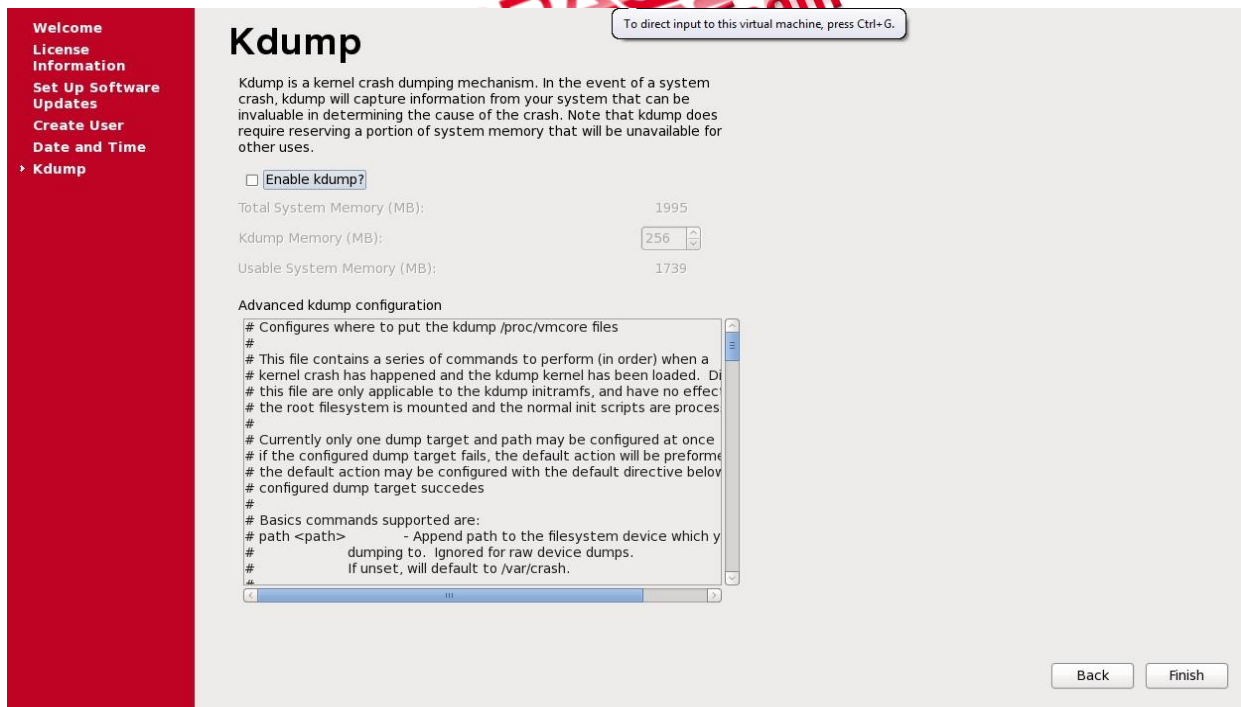
Hour : 17

Minute : 30

Second : 44

Back Forward

32. Uncheck the "Enable Kdump" radio button and click "Finish".



Welcome
License
Information
Set Up Software
Updates
Create User
Date and Time
Kdump

Kdump

To direct input to this virtual machine, press Ctrl+G.

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): 1995

Kdump Memory (MB): 256

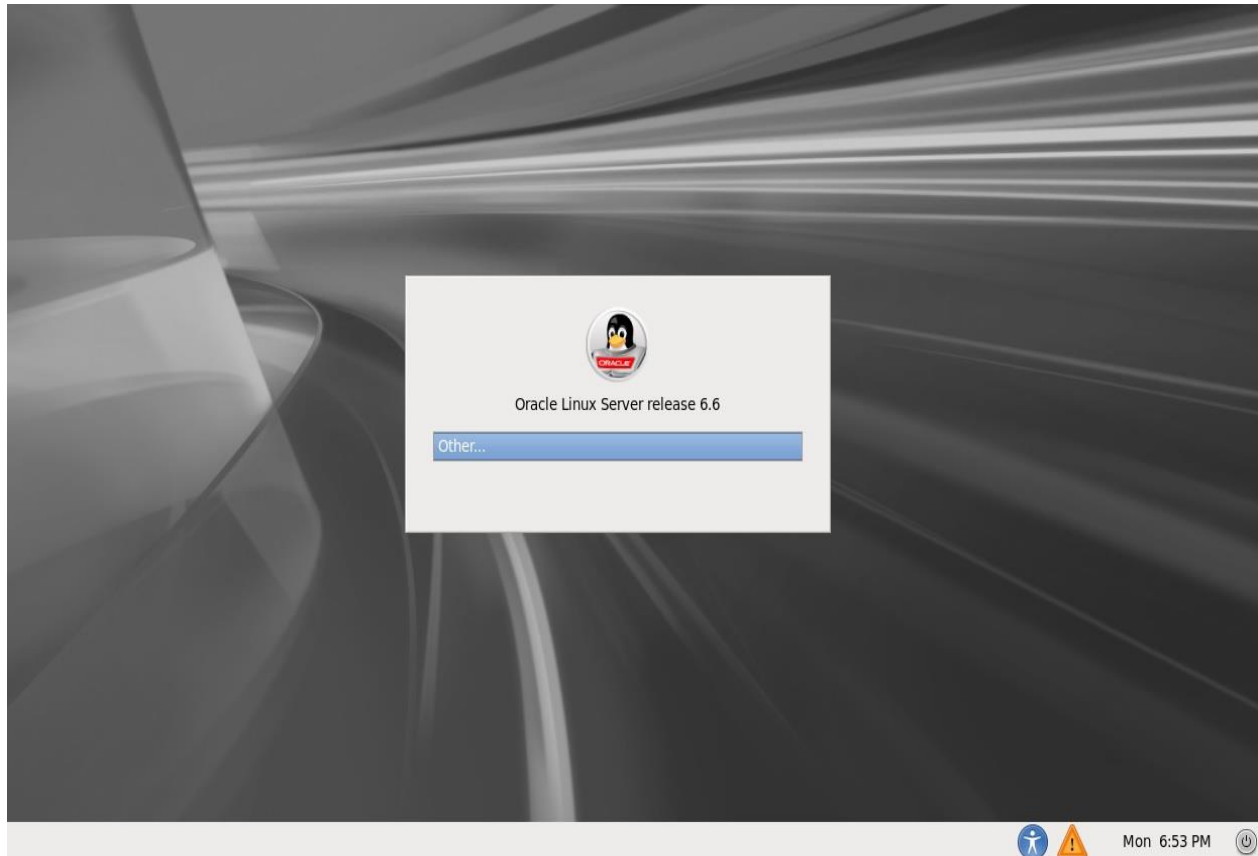
Usable System Memory (MB): 1739

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. Di
# this file are only applicable to the kdump initramfs, and have no effect
# the root filesystem is mounted and the normal init scripts are proces
#
# Currently only one dump target and path may be configured at once
# if the configured dump target fails, the default action will be preform
# the default action may be configured with the default directive below
# configured dump target succeeds
#
# Basics commands supported are:
# path <path> - Append path to the filesystem device which y
# dumping to. Ignored for raw device dumps.
# If unset, will default to /var/crash.
```

Back Finish

33. Now the login screen appears. Input the user name and password to login.



Congratulations!!!! You have just successfully installed Oracle Enterprise Linux 6.6. Good luck for the database Installation. For next steps of Installing Oracle Database 11.2.0.3 on OEL6.6 please follow our document "DT_C1.3"