

Oracle Database 11g R2 (11.2.0.1)
on
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11

(How to Install)

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Introduction

Oracle Database 11g R2 (11.2.0.1) is certified on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 (SLES11). This document is not a replacement of official Oracle Installation manual but provided to help you to get Oracle Database installed on SLES11 with minimal efforts. Here, x86_64 version of both Oracle Database and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server is used. Similar steps applies to other platforms (x86, ia64, etc.). If you encounter any problem or have general question, please post your query to suse-oracle@listx.novell.com.

Note: Information provided here will work for SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 11

Required Software

Novell

- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 (<http://www.novell.com/products/server/eval.html>)

Oracle

- Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.1) Enterprise Edition (<http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/database/index.html>)

Hardware Requirements

The system must meet the following minimum hardware requirements:

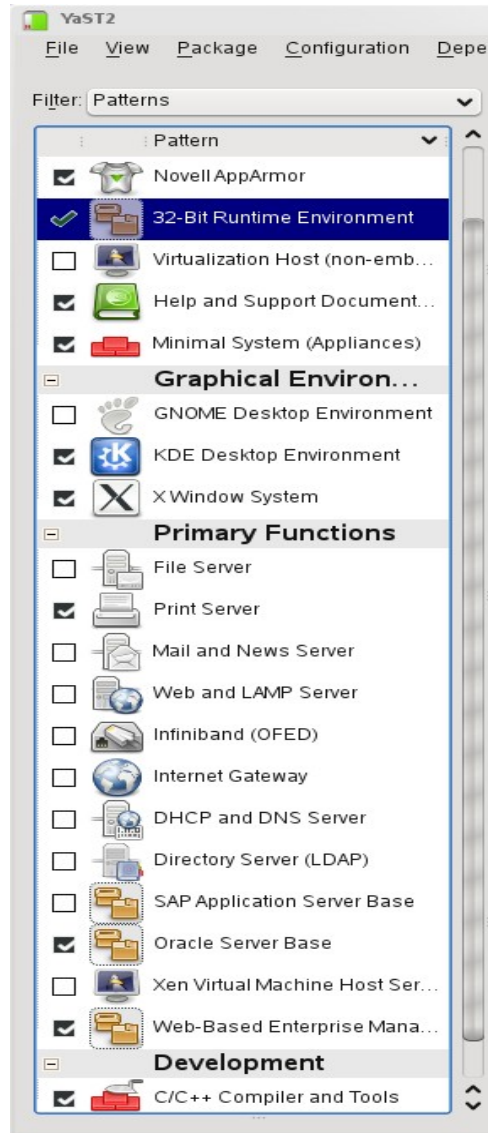
Requirement	Minimum Value
RAM	1024 MB
Swap space	Approx. twice the size of RAM
Disk space in /tmp	1024 MB
Disk space for software files	4 GB
Disk space for database files	1.7 GB

Installation Steps

1. Install SUSE Linux Operating System

Follow the Installation instructions provided in the SLES11 install manual. SLES11 with default packages along with Oracle Server Base, and “C/C++ Compiler and Tools” is sufficient for Oracle Database 11g R2 installation. Oracle Server Base provides orarun package, which does most of the

Oracle pre-install requirement i.e. setting kernel parameters, oracle user creation, etc.. Here is screen-shot from SLES11 (x86_64) server.



Check whether C/C++ compiler is installed using "gcc --version". If gcc is not installed, then use YaST setup tool to install "C/C++ Compiler and Tools".

2. Install SLES11 Service Pack

At this time no Service Pack is available but check for availability kernel update. If available bring your server to latest released kernel.

3. `/etc/hosts` - Comment out 127.0.0.2 and put your server's Static IP address.

```
# 127.0.0.2          sles11.novell.com sles11
   192.168.0.2       sles11.novell.com sles11
```

4. Oracle Install prerequisites

SUSE provides orarun packages to automate most of the Oracle pre-install task. Refer to Oracle installation document for complete list of prerequisites.

orarun :

1. If you have selected “Oracle Server Base” option at install time, orarun package is already installed on your server.

Note: For SUSE Linux Enterprise Desktop 11 get orarun from SLES11 DVD and install manually: `#rpm -ivh orarun-1.9-172.19.x86_64.rpm`

2. The account for **oracle** user is disabled. Please enable it by:

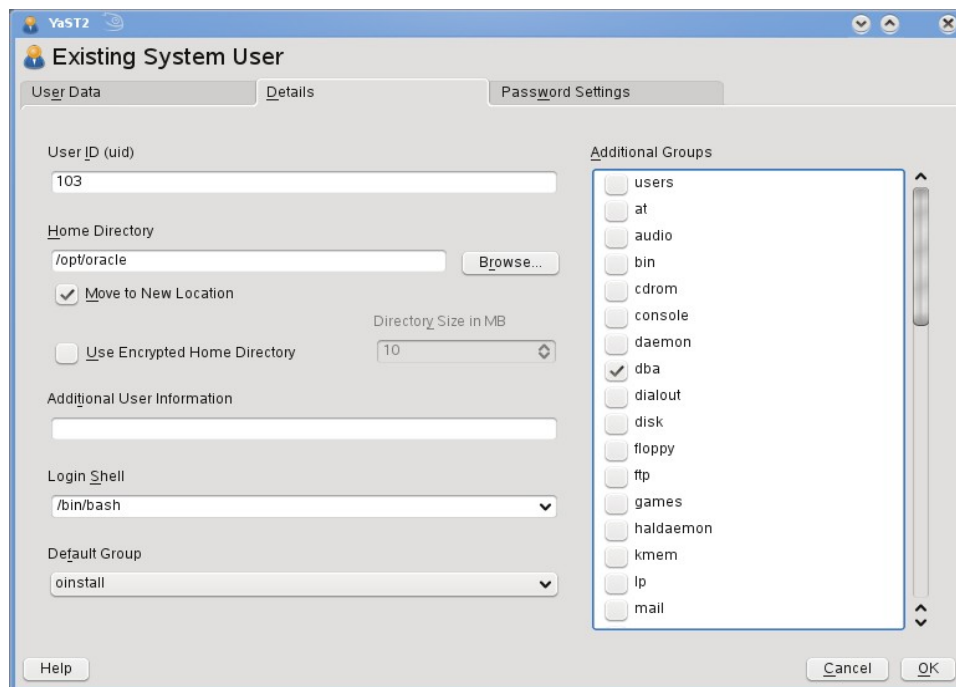
1. Changing the shell for the "oracle" user from "/bin/false" to "/bin/bash", either by editing the "/etc/passwd" file.

2. Set a new password for user “oracle” i.e. “/usr/bin/passwd oracle”.

You can use SUSE setup tool YaST to accomplish above task.

/sbin/yast2 -> “security and Users” -> ”Edit and create groups”
(Select users tab and set “System Users” filter to see oracle user.)

Here is screen shots of “oracle” user properties:



3. Change Default Oracle environment set by orarun (If required)

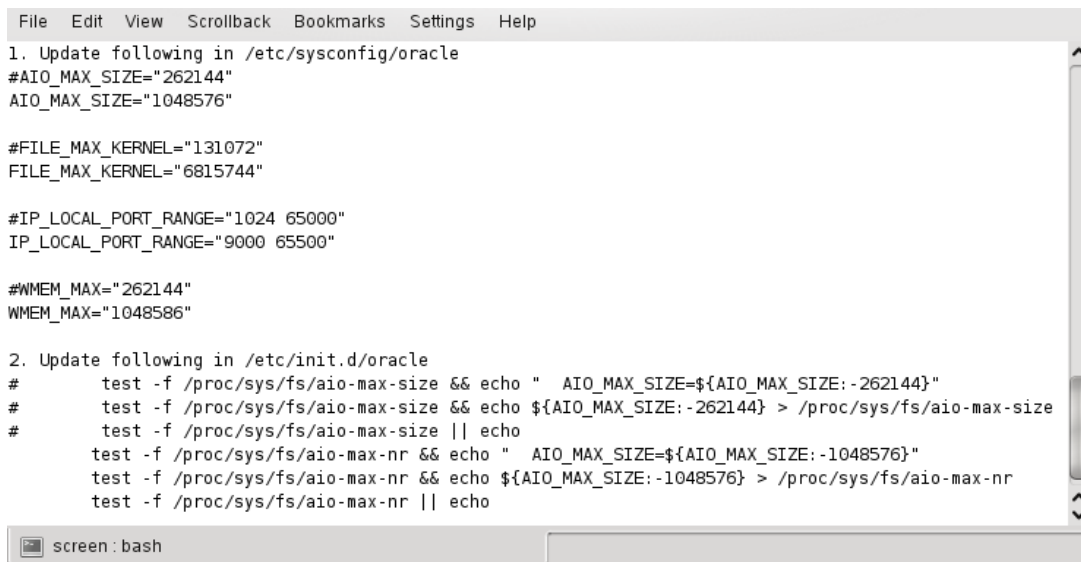
1. Change Oracle home directory by editing ORACLE_HOME variable in “/etc/profile.d/oracle.sh” file.

ORACLE_HOME=\$ORACLE_BASE/product/11gR2/db

2. Default ORACLE_SID set by orarun install is “orcl”. Change it to your preferred name in “/etc/profile.d/oracle.sh” file.

Note: Oracle Installer will ask this database name and it should match to ORACLE_SID to avoid any problem.

4. Modify following parameters to meet Oracle 11gR2 kernel requirements



```
File Edit View Scrollback Bookmarks Settings Help
1. Update following in /etc/sysconfig/oracle
#AIO_MAX_SIZE="262144"
AIO_MAX_SIZE="1048576"

#FILE_MAX_KERNEL="131072"
FILE_MAX_KERNEL="6815744"

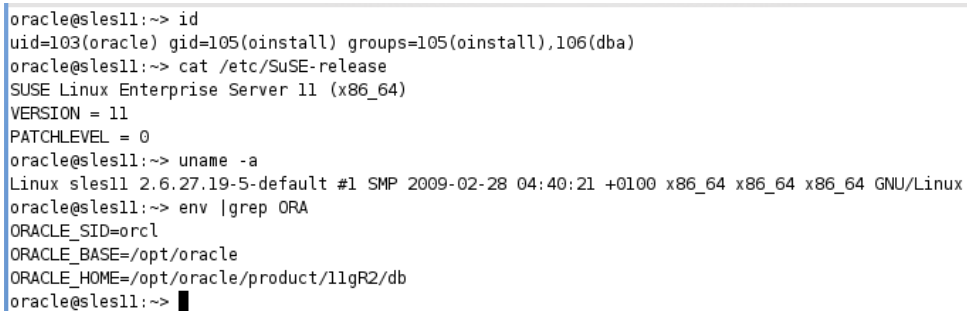
#IP_LOCAL_PORT_RANGE="1024 65000"
IP_LOCAL_PORT_RANGE="9000 65500"

#WMEM_MAX="262144"
WMEM_MAX="1048586"

2. Update following in /etc/init.d/oracle
# test -f /proc/sys/fs/aio-max-size && echo " AIO_MAX_SIZE=${AIO_MAX_SIZE:-262144}"
# test -f /proc/sys/fs/aio-max-size && echo ${AIO_MAX_SIZE:-262144} > /proc/sys/fs/aio-max-size
# test -f /proc/sys/fs/aio-max-nr && echo " AIO_MAX_SIZE=${AIO_MAX_SIZE:-1048576}"
test -f /proc/sys/fs/aio-max-nr && echo ${AIO_MAX_SIZE:-1048576} > /proc/sys/fs/aio-max-nr
test -f /proc/sys/fs/aio-max-nr || echo
```

5. Run “/usr/sbin/rcoracle start “ to set kernel parameters. Ignore ORACLE_HOME not set message as this will get fixed once Oracle Database is installed.

6. Exit from current session and login as new “oracle” user. Following is a snap-shot verifying current user:



```
oracle@sles11:~> id
uid=103(oracle) gid=105(oinstall) groups=105(oinstall),106(dba)
oracle@sles11:~> cat /etc/SuSE-release
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 (x86_64)
VERSION = 11
PATCHLEVEL = 0
oracle@sles11:~> uname -a
Linux sles11 2.6.27.19-5-default #1 SMP 2009-02-28 04:40:21 +0100 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
oracle@sles11:~> env | grep ORA
ORACLE_SID=orcl
ORACLE_BASE=/opt/oracle
ORACLE_HOME=/opt/oracle/product/11gR2/db
oracle@sles11:~> █
```

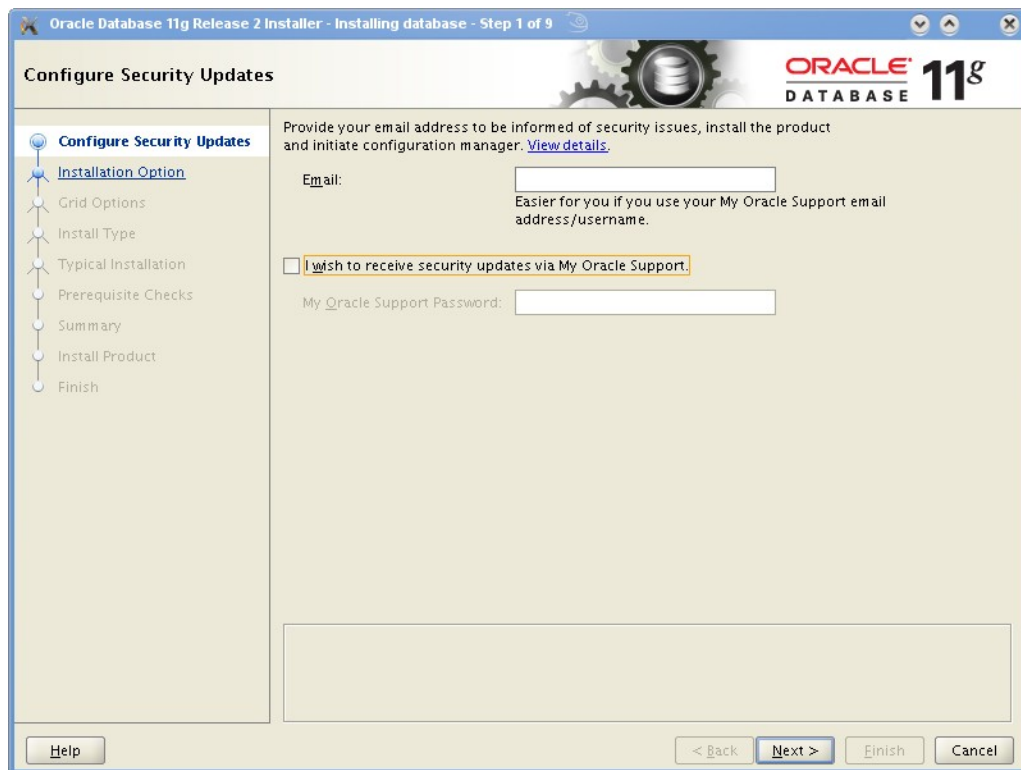
5. Oracle 11g R2 Installation

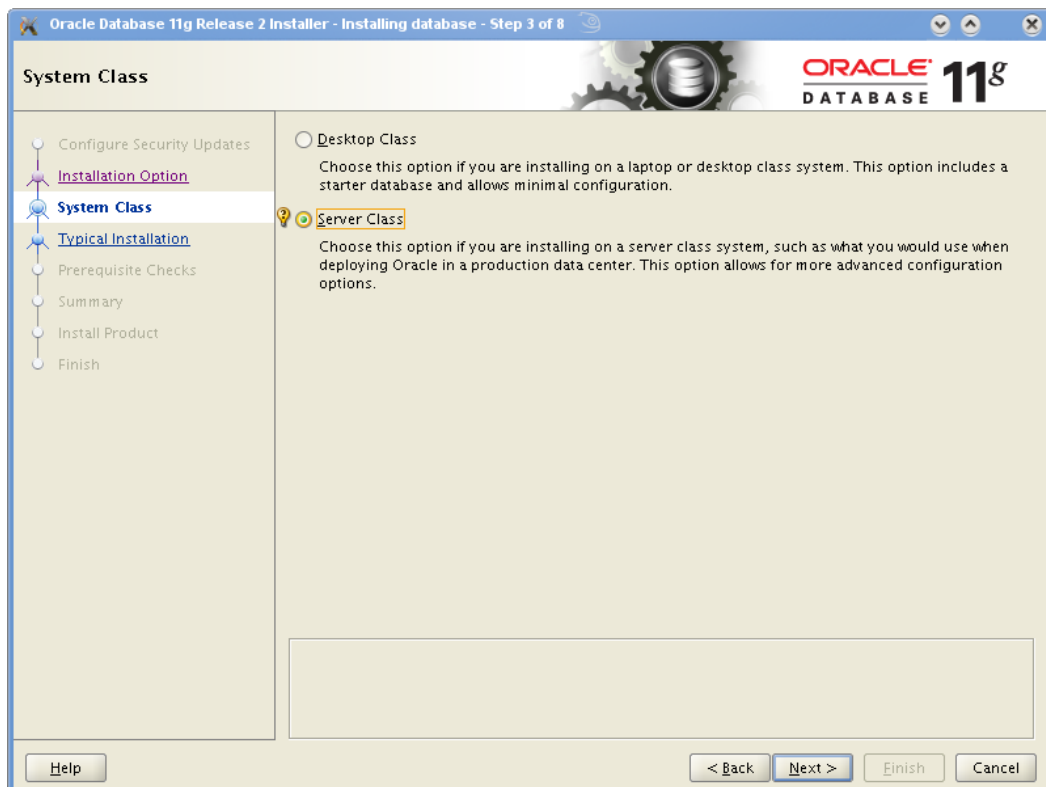
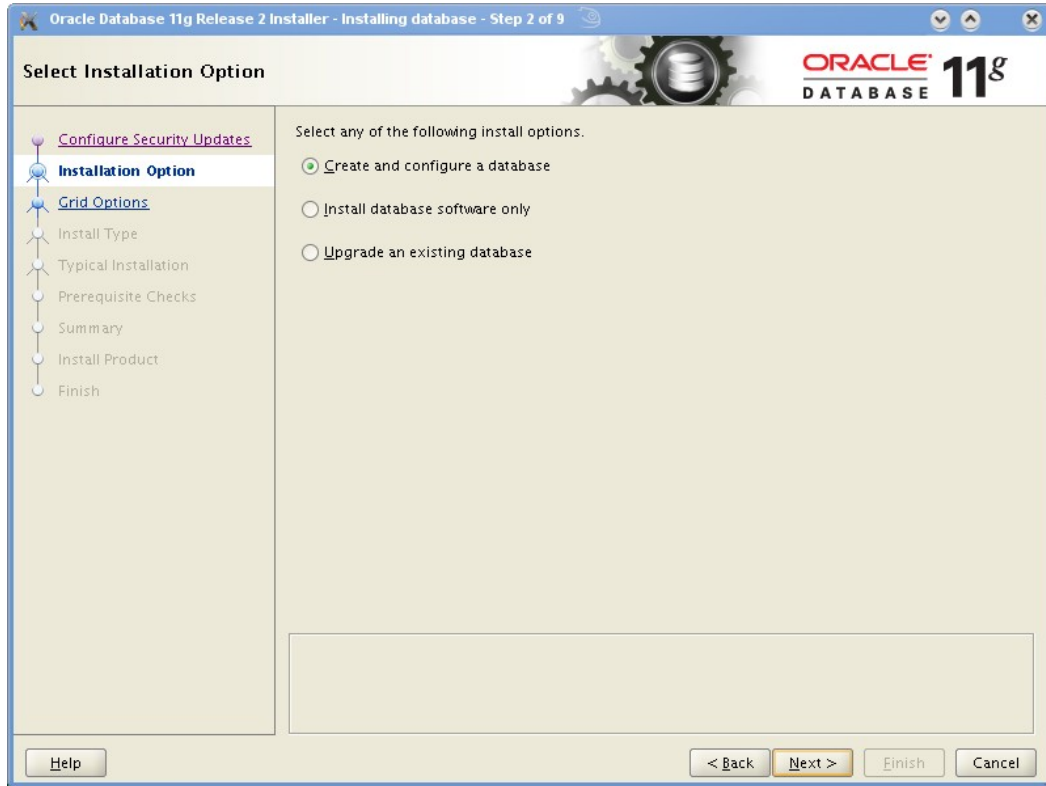
Download Oracle 11g R2 Software from oracle web site depending on your platform and extract files in a local directory:

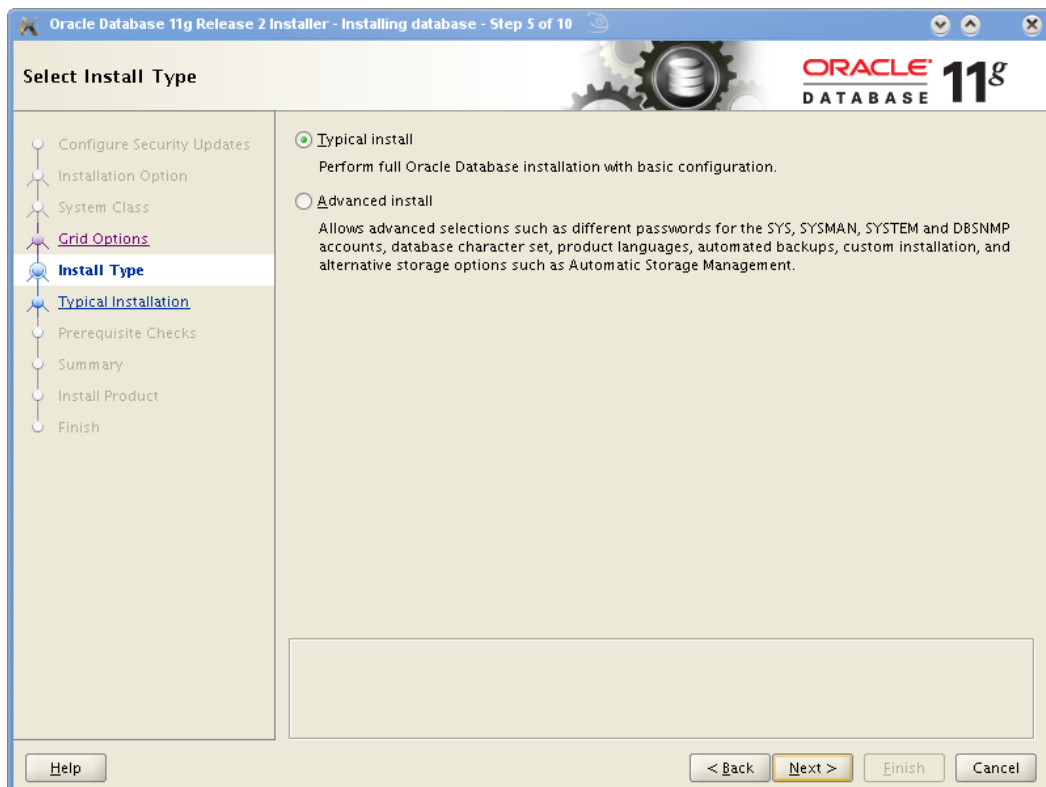
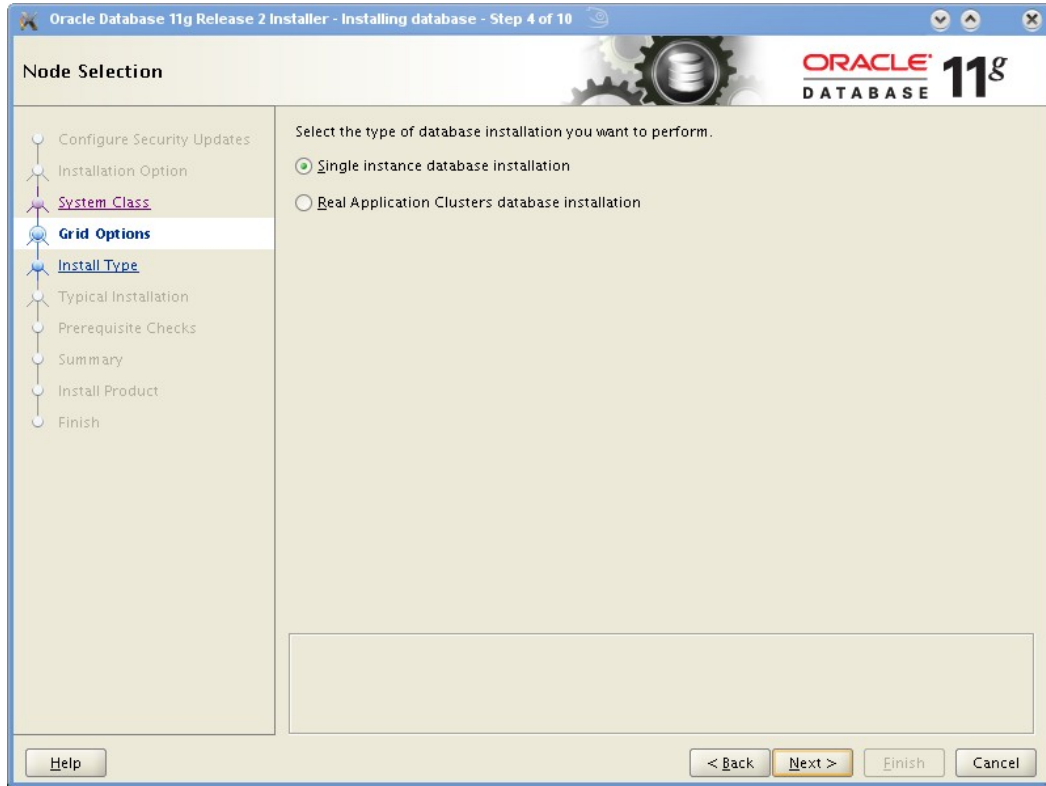
```
#unzip linux.x64_11gR2_database_1of2.zip  
#unzip linux.x64_11gR2_database_2of2.zip
```

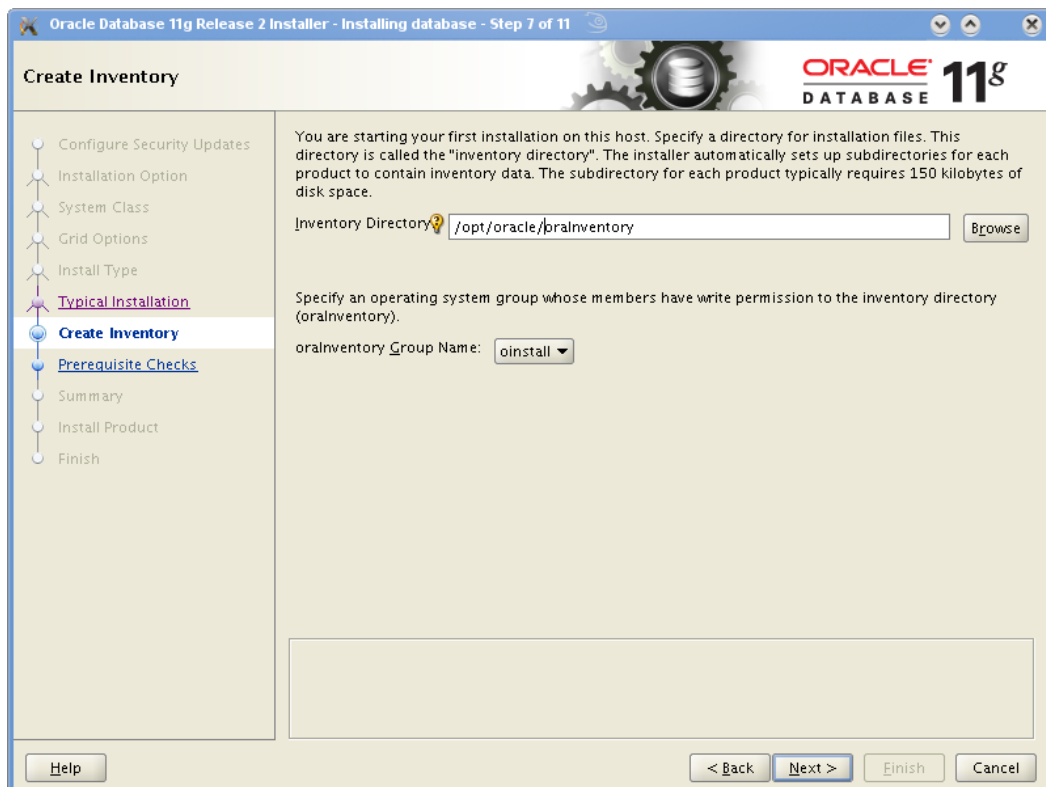
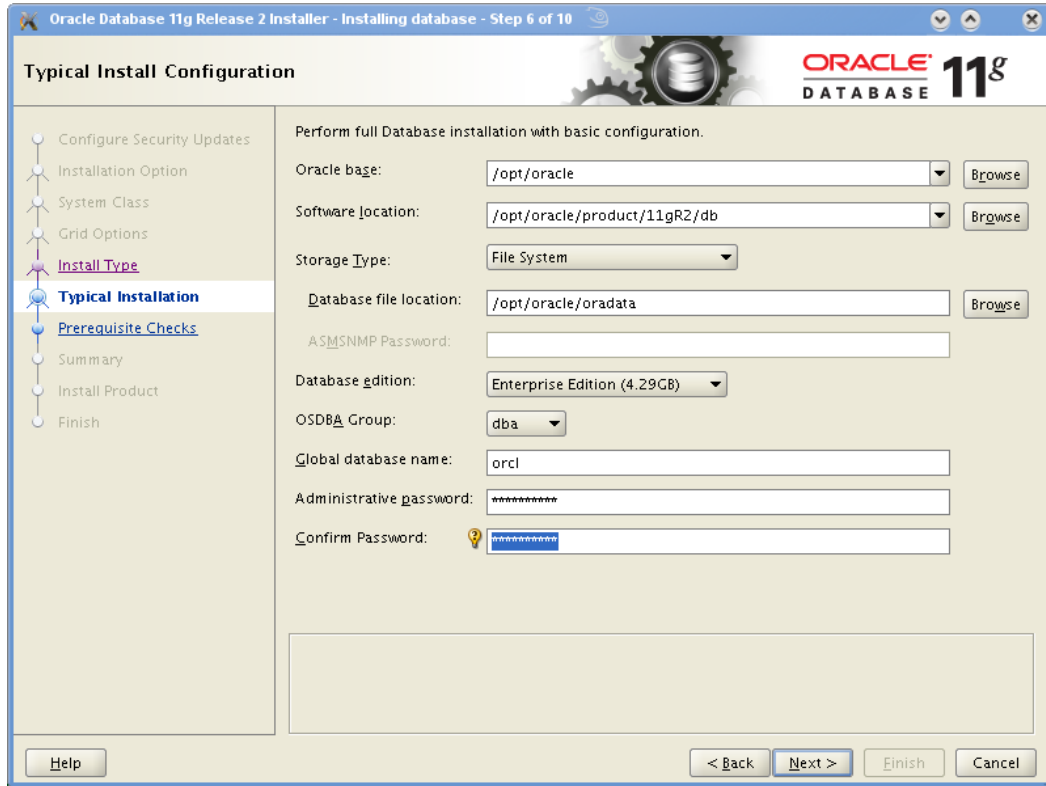
1. Make sure you are logged in as “**oracle**” user.
2. Run Oracle Universal installer : `./runInstaller`

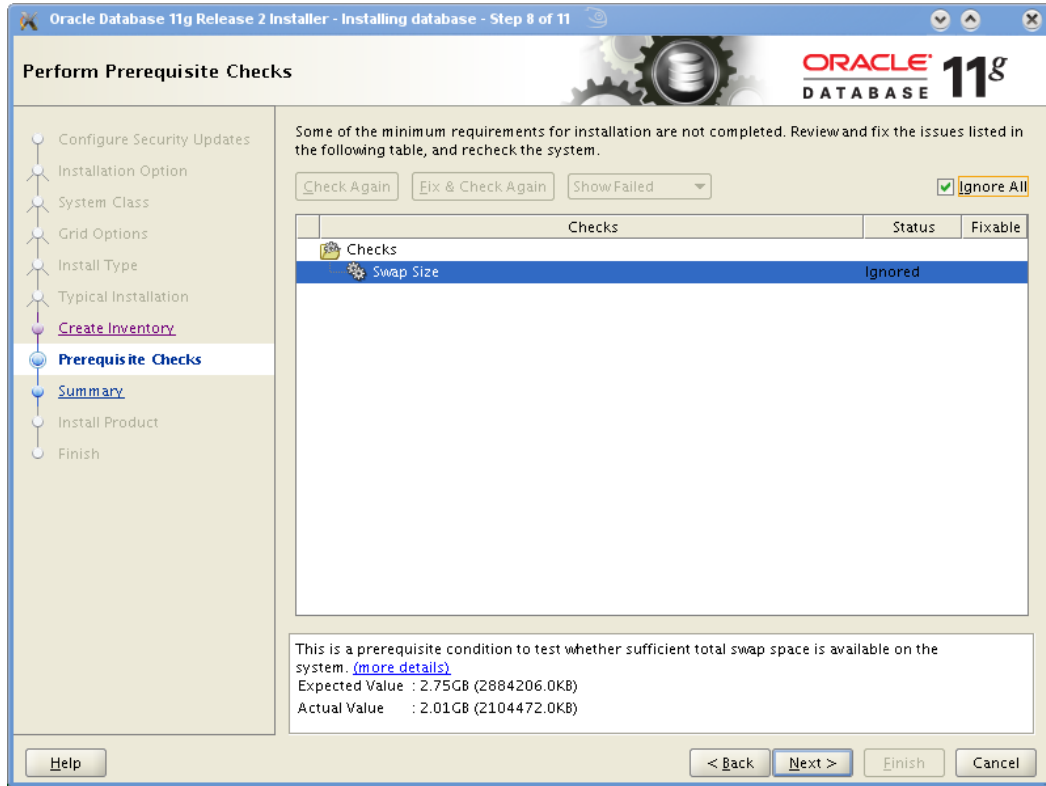
Installation will walk you through with self explanatory instructions. Here are screen-shots from simple Oracle Database 11gR2 Installation:



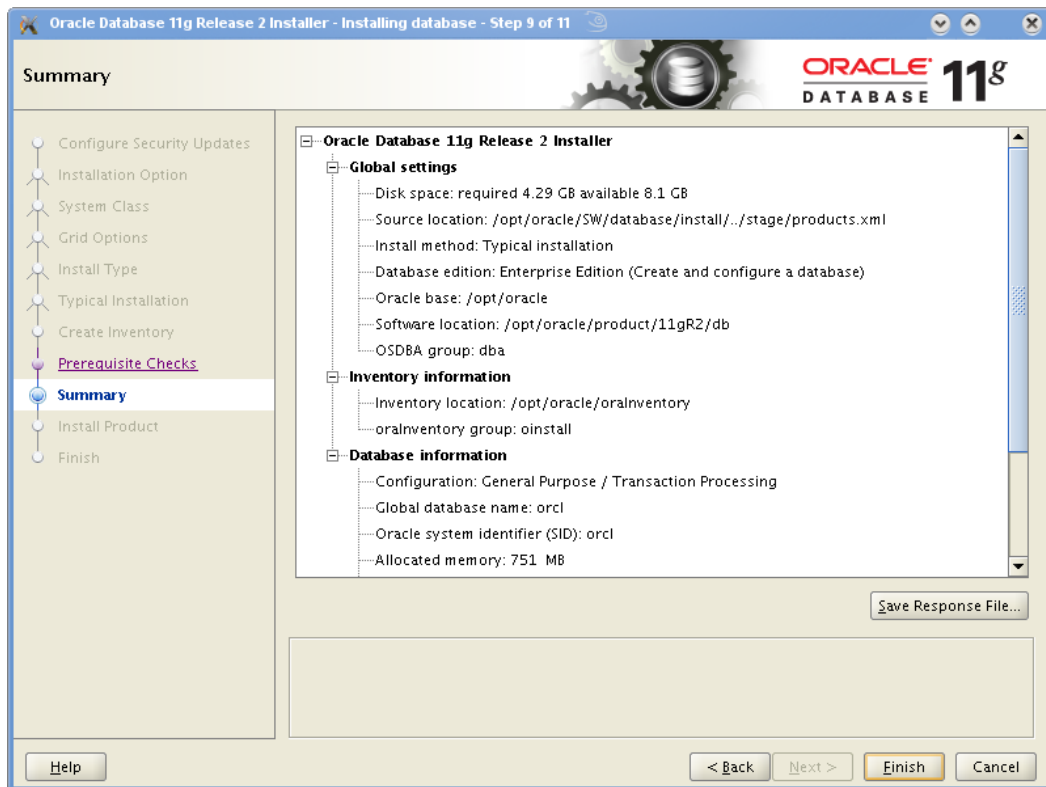


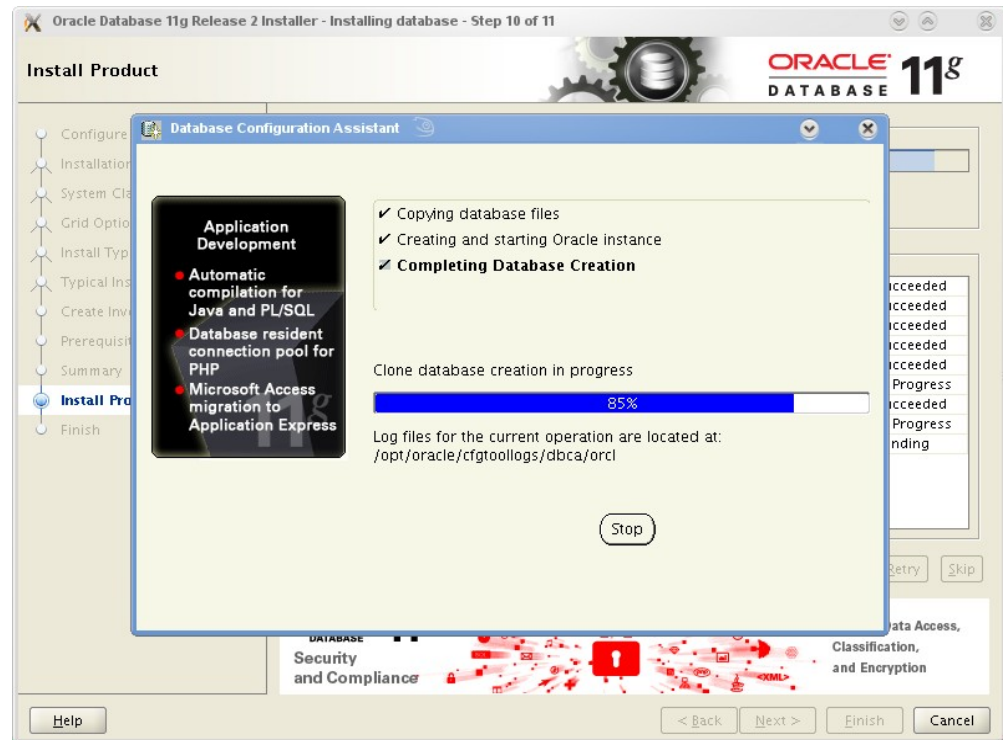
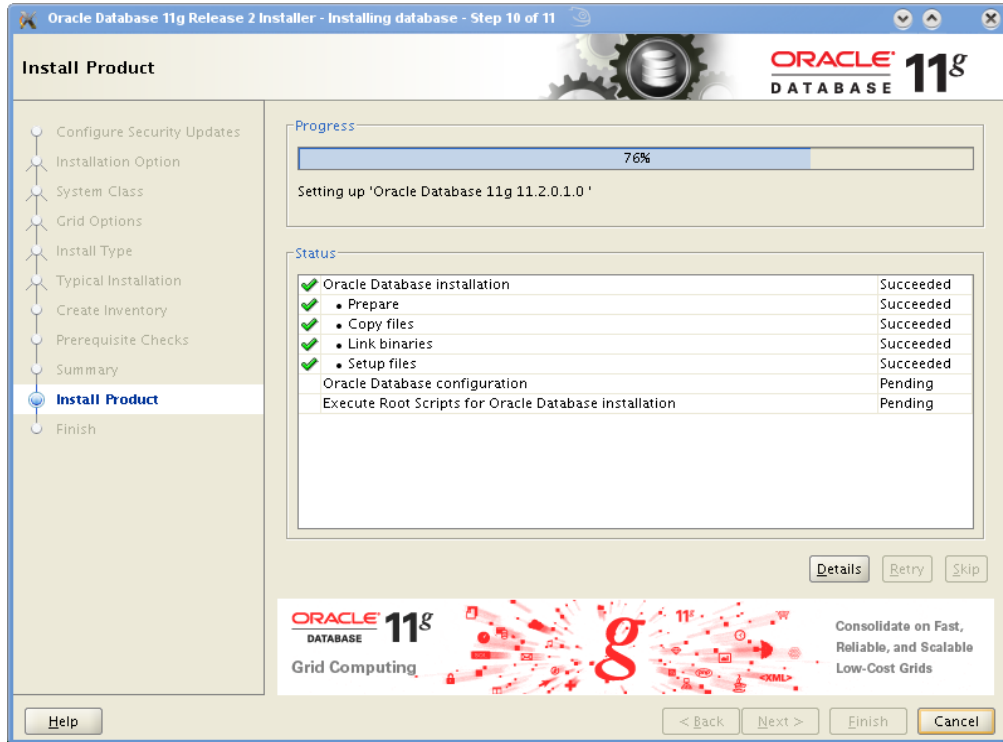


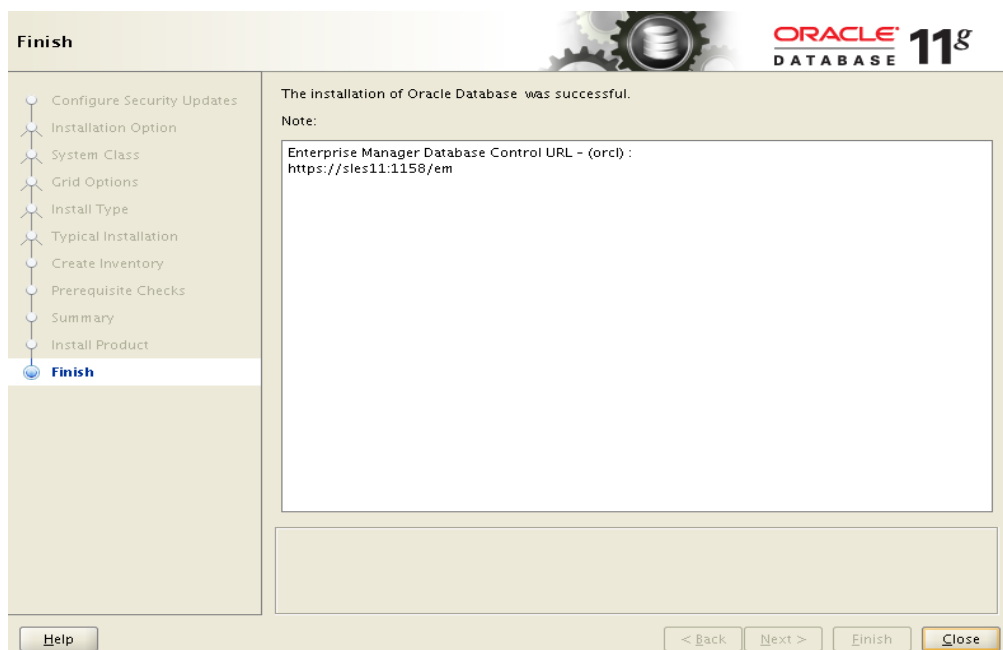
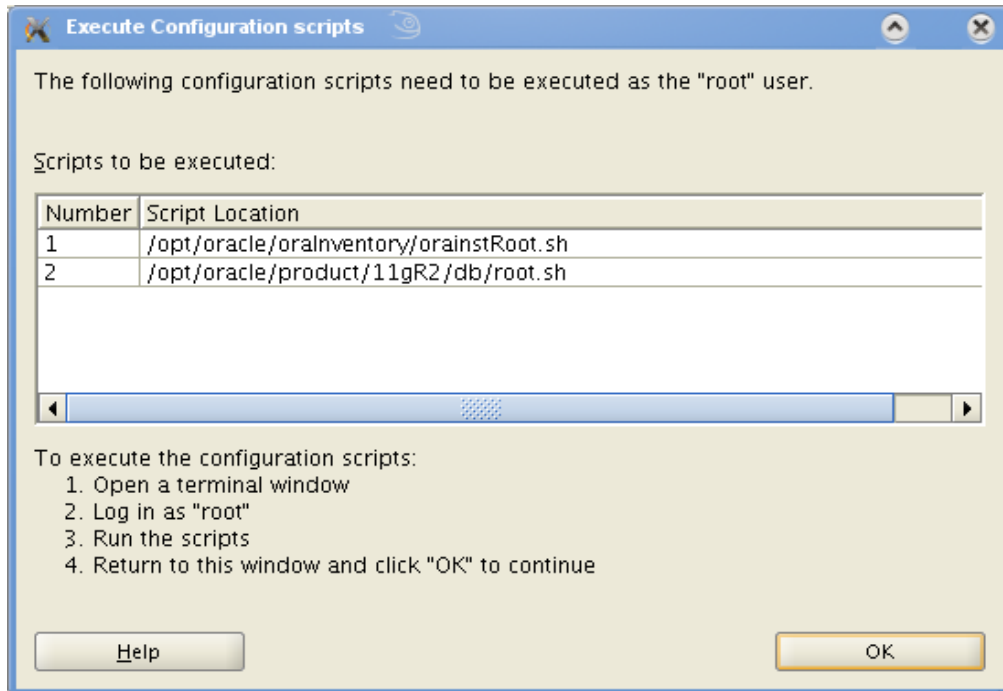




[Note: You can select "Ignore All" for failed prerequisite checks or select "Fix & Check Again"]



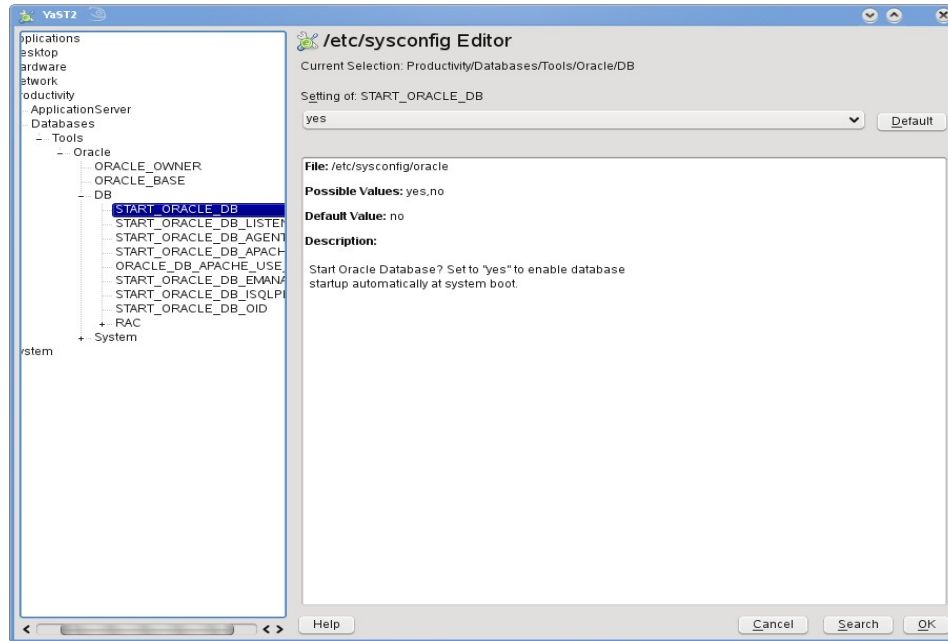




6. Oracle Database Start at boot time

Set parameter `START_ORACLE_DB="yes"` in `/etc/sysconfig/oracle` file. You can edit file `/etc/sysconfig/oracle` manually or use YaST setup tool to change oracle specific parameters.

`/sbin/yast2->System->/etc/sysconfig Editor ->Productivity->Databases`



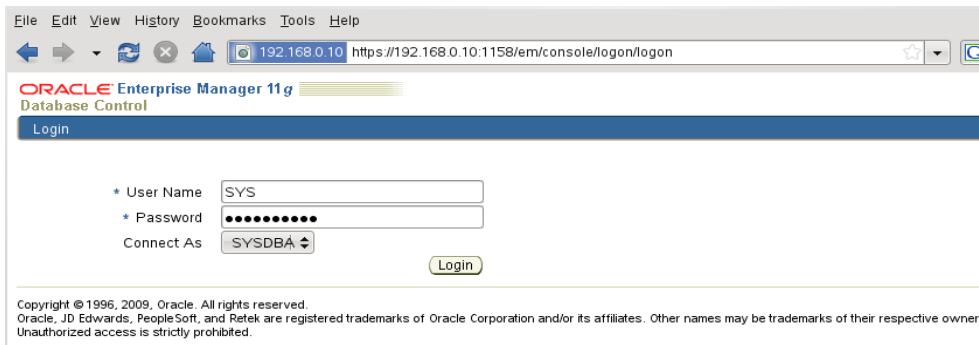
1. Edit /etc/oratab entry corresponding to your database to "Y".
2. Edit dbstart, dbshut and dbhome scripts to reflect correct location for ORATAB entry. i.e ORATAB=/etc/oratab

7. Oracle Enterprise Manager

1. Start Enterprise Manager services, if is not running: "emctl start dbconsole"

Note: If you want to start dbconsole services at boot-time, then set Listener (START_ORACLE_DB_LISTENER) and Enterprise Manager parameter (START_ORACLE_DB_EMANAGER) in /etc/sysconfig/oracle to yes.

2. Use Enterprise Manager web interface (<https://localhost:1158/em>) to perform routine database administration and performance tuning tasks.



The screenshot shows the Oracle Enterprise Manager 11g Database Control interface for instance 'orcl'. The page is titled 'Database Instance: orcl' and is logged in as 'SYS'. The main navigation tabs include Home, Performance, Availability, Server, Schema, Data Movement, and Software and Support. The page is refreshed on Sep 29, 2009 3:32:20 PM PDT.

General section shows the instance status as 'Up', up since Sep 29, 2009 3:19:32 PM PDT. Instance Name is 'orcl', Version is '11.2.0.1.0', Host is 'localhost', and Listener is 'LISTENER_localhost'. There are 'Shutdown' and 'Black Out' buttons.

Host CPU section shows a graph with 'Other' and 'orcl' series. Load is 0.38 and Paging is 0.01.

Active Sessions section shows a graph with 'Wait', 'User I/O', and 'CPU' series. Core Count is 4.

SQL Response Time section shows a graph. Reference collection is not available. SQL Response Time (%) is Unavailable. There is a 'Reset Reference Collection' button.

Diagnostic Summary section shows ADDM Findings (No ADDM run available), Alert Log (No ORA- errors), Active Incidents (0), and Key SQL Profiles (Unavailable). There is a 'Database Instance Health' link.

Space Summary section shows Database Size (GB) as Unavailable, Problem Tablespaces (0), Segment Advisor Recommendations (Details), Policy Violations (0), and Dump Area Used (%) as 81.

High Availability section shows Console (Details), Oracle Restart (n/a), Instance Recovery Time (sec) as 8, Last Backup (n/a), Usable Flash Recovery Area (%) as 100, and Flashback Database Logging (Disabled).

Alerts section shows Category All, Critical 0, and Warning 0. There are no alerts.

Policy Violations section shows All 2, Critical Rules Violated 2, Critical Security Patches 0, and Compliance Score (%) as 95.

Job Activity section shows Jobs scheduled to start no more than 7 days ago. Scheduled Executions are 0, Running Executions are 0, Suspended Executions are 0, and Problem Executions are 0.

8. sqlplus: Startup and Shutdown (Manual)

From diagnostic point of view it is very important to check sqlplus is functioning properly. If not then your installation is having problems.

```

oracle : bash
File Edit View Scrollback Bookmarks Settings Help
oracle@sles11:~$ sqlplus / as sysdba

SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.1.0 Production on Tue Sep 29 15:33:54 2009

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Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.1.0 - 64bit Production
With the Partitioning, OLAP, Data Mining and Real Application Testing options

SQL> show sga

Total System Global Area 588746752 bytes
Fixed Size                2215584 bytes
Variable Size             205521248 bytes
Database Buffers         373293056 bytes
Redo Buffers              7716864 bytes
SQL> exit
Disconnected from Oracle Database 11g Enterprise Edition Release 11.2.0.1.0 - 64bit Production
With the Partitioning, OLAP, Data Mining and Real Application Testing options
oracle@sles11:~$

```

1. To startup the database:
sles10\$ sqlplus /nolog
SQL> connect / as sysdba
SQL> startup

2. To shutdown the database:
sles10\$ sqlplus /nolog
SQL> connect / as sysdba
SQL> shutdown

Note: "/" connects you to the schema owned by SYS with the privilege SYSDBA.

History:

Date	Changes
09/29/09	Initial Document created.

Enjoy!