

Oracle® Database

Client Quick Installation Guide

11g Release 1 (11.1) for AIX Based Systems

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This guide describes how to quickly install Oracle Client 11g on AIX system. It includes information about the following:

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1 Reviewing Information About this Guide

Note: This guide describes how to install Oracle Client on a system that does not have any Oracle software installed on it. If there is an existing Oracle software installation on this system, then refer to *Oracle Database Client Installation Guide for AIX 5L Based Systems (64-Bit)* for more detailed installation instructions.

This guide describes how to complete a default installation of Oracle Database Client on a system that does not have any Oracle software installed on it. It describes how to install one of the following installation types:

- **Administrator:** Enables applications to connect to an Oracle Database instance on the local system or on a remote system. It also provides tools that enable you to administer Oracle Database.
- **Runtime:** Enables applications to connect to an Oracle Database instance on the local system or on a remote system.
- **Instant Client:** Enables you to install only the shared libraries required by Oracle Call Interface (OCI), Oracle C++ Call Interface (OCCI), Pro*C, or Java database

connectivity (JDBC) OCI applications. This installation type requires much less disk space as compared to the other Oracle Database Client installation types.

See Also: *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide* for more information about the Instant Client feature

This guide does not describe how to install the Custom installation type.

Where to Get Additional Installation Information

For more detailed information about installing Oracle Database Client, refer to *Oracle Database Client Installation Guide for AIX 5L Based Systems (64-Bit)*.

This guide is available on the product disc. To access it, use a Web browser to open the `welcome.htm` file located in the top-level directory of the installation media, and then select the **Documentation** tab.

2 Logging In to the System as root

Before you install the Oracle software, you must complete several tasks as the `root` user. To log in as the `root` user, complete one of the following procedures:

Note: You must install the software from an X Window System workstation, an X terminal, or a PC or other system with X server software installed

- Following are the steps for installing the software from an X Window System workstation or X terminal:
 1. Start a local terminal session, for example, an X terminal (`xterm`).
 2. If you are not installing the software on the local system, then enter the following command to enable the remote host to display X applications on the local X server:

```
$ xhost fully_qualified_remote_host_name
```

For example:

```
$ xhost somehost.us.example.com
```

3. If you are not installing the software on the local system, then use the `ssh`, `rlogin`, or `telnet` command to connect to the system where you want to install the software:

```
$ telnet fully_qualified_remote_host_name
```

4. If you are not logged in as the `root` user, then enter the following command to switch user to `root`:

```
$ su -  
password:  
#
```

- Following are the steps for installing the software from a PC or other system with X server software:

Note: If necessary, refer to your X server documentation for more information about completing this procedure. Depending on the X server software that you are using, you may need to complete the tasks in a different order.

1. Start the X server software.
2. Configure the security settings of the X server software to permit remote hosts to display X applications on the local system.
3. Connect to the remote system where you want to install the software and start a terminal session on that system, for example, an X terminal (`xterm`).
4. If you are not logged in as the `root` user on the remote system, then enter the following command to switch user to `root`:

```
$ su -  
password:  
#
```

3 Checking the Hardware Requirements

The system must meet the following minimum hardware requirements:

- [Memory Requirements](#)
- [System Architecture](#)
- [Disk Space Requirements](#)

3.1 Memory Requirements

The following are the memory requirements for installing Oracle Client 11g Release 1:

- At least 256 GB of physical RAM

To determine the physical RAM size, enter the following command:

```
# /usr/sbin/lsattr -E -l sys0 -a realmem
```

If the size of the RAM is less than the required size, then you must install more memory before continuing.

- The following table describes the relationship between installed RAM and the configured swap space requirement:

Available RAM	Swap Space Required
Between 257 MB and 512 MB	Double the size of RAM
Between 513 MB and 2048 MB	1.5 times the size of RAM
Between 2049 MB and 8192 MB	Equal to the size of RAM
More than 8192 MB	0.75 times the size of RAM

To determine the size of the configured swap space, enter the following command:

```
# /usr/sbin/lspcs -a
```

If necessary, refer to the operating system documentation for information about how to configure additional swap space.

Note: Oracle recommends that you take multiple values for the available RAM and swap space before finalizing a value. This is because the available RAM and swap space keep changing depending on the user interactions with the computer.

3.2 System Architecture

To determine whether the system architecture can run the software, enter the following command:

```
# /usr/bin/getconf HARDWARE_BITMODE
```

Note: This command displays the processor type. Verify that the processor architecture matches the Oracle software release that you want to install. If you do not see the expected output, then you cannot install the software on this system.

To determine if the system is started in 64-bit mode, enter the following command:

```
# bootinfo -K
```

The result of this command must be 64, indicating that the 64-bit kernel is enabled.

3.3 Disk Space Requirements

The following are the disk space requirements for installing Oracle Client 11g Release 1:

- The minimum disk space requirement for a client install in the `/tmp` directory is 190 MB

To determine the amount of disk space available in the `/tmp` directory, enter the following command:

```
# df -m /tmp
```

If there is less than 400 MB of free disk space available in the `/tmp` directory, then complete one of the following steps:

- Delete unnecessary files from the `/tmp` directory to meet the disk space requirement.
- Set the `TMP` and `TMPDIR` environment variables when setting the `oracle` user's environment (described later).
- Extend the file system that contains the `/tmp` directory. If necessary, contact the system administrator for information about extending file systems.
- To determine the amount of free disk space on the system, enter the following command:

```
- GPFS:  
# df -k
```

- Raw Logical Volumes in Concurrent VG (HACMP); in the following example, the variable *lv_name* is the name of the raw logical volume whose space you want to verify:

```
# lslv lv_name
```

- Raw hard disks; in the following example, the variable *rhdisk#* is the raw hard disk number that you want to verify, and the variable *size_mb* is the size in megabytes of the partition that you want to verify:

```
# lsattr -El rhdisk# -a size_mb
```

Installation Type	Requirement for Software Files (MB)
Instant Client	340
Administrator	3.5 (GB)
Runtime	2.3 (GB)
Custom (maximum)	3.7 (GB)

4 Checking the Software Requirements

Depending on the products that you intend to install, verify that the following software are installed on the system.

- [Operating System Requirements](#)
- [Compiler Requirements](#)
- [Patch Requirement](#)
- [Additional Software Requirements](#)

4.1 Operating System Requirements

The following is the operating system requirement for Oracle Client 11g Release 1:

- AIX 5L version 5.3, TL 05, Service Pack 06
- AIX 6L version 6.1, TL 00, Service Pack 04 or later

The following operating system filesets are required for Oracle Client 11g Release 1:

- bos.adt.base
- bos.adt.lib
- bos.adt.libm
- bos.perf.libperfstat
- bos.perf.perfstat
- bos.perf.proctools
- x1C.aix50.rte:8.0.0.7 or later (AIX 5.3)
- x1C.rte:8.0.0.7 or later (AIX 5.3)
- x1C.aix61.rte:9.0.0.1 or later (AIX 6.1)

- xlc.rte:9.0.0.1 or later (AIX 6.1)

1. To determine the distribution and version of AIX installed, enter the following command:

```
# oslevel -s
```

If the operating system version is lower than AIX 5.3.0.0 Technology Level 5 SP 6, then upgrade your operating system to this level. AIX 5L version 5.3 maintenance packages are available from the following Web site:

<http://www-912.ibm.com/eserver/support/fixes/>

2. To determine whether the required filesets are installed and committed, enter a command similar to the following:

```
# lslpp -l bos.adt.base bos.adt.lib bos.adt.libm bos.perf.perfstat \  
bos.perf.libperfstat bos.perf.proctools
```

4.2 Compiler Requirements

The following are the compiler requirements for Pro*C/C++, Oracle Call Interface, Oracle C++ Call Interface, and Oracle XML Developer's Kit (XDK), and GNU Compiler Collection (GCC) with Oracle Client 11g Release 1:

XL C/C++ Enterprise Edition V8.0 for AIX:

You can download this software from the following link:

<http://www-1.ibm.com/support/>

Note: If you do not install the IBM XL C/C++ Enterprise Edition V8.0 compiler, then you need to install this compiler for AIX Runtime Environment Component. The runtime environment file sets can be downloaded with no license requirements from the following link:

<http://www-1.ibm.com/support/>

4.3 Patch Requirement

In addition, you need to verify that the following patches are installed on the system

Note: There may be more recent versions of the patches listed installed on the system. If a listed patch is not installed, then determine whether a more recent version is installed before installing the version listed.

Authorized Problem Analysis Reports (APARs) for AIX 5L v5.3:

- IY89080
- IY92037
- IY94343
- IZ01060 or efix for IZ01060

- IZ03260, or efix for IZ03260

The following procedure describes how to check these requirements:

- To determine whether an APAR is installed, enter a command similar to the following:

```
# /usr/sbin/instfix -i -k "IY89080 IY92037 IY94343 Iz01060 Iz03260"
```

If an APAR is not installed, then download it from the following Web site and install it:

<http://www-912.ibm.com/eserver/support/fixes/>

- If you require a CSD for WebSphere MQ, then refer to the following Web site for download and installation information:

<http://www-306.ibm.com/software/integration/wmq/support>

4.4 Additional Software Requirements

Depending on the components you want to use, you must ensure that the following software are installed:

- [Oracle JDBC/OCI Drivers](#)
- [ODBC Drivers](#)
- [Programming languages](#)
- [Browser Requirements](#)

4.4.1 Oracle JDBC/OCI Drivers

You can use the following optional IBM JDK versions with the Oracle Java Database Connectivity and Oracle Call Interface drivers. However, they are not mandatory for the installation:

- JDK 1.5 (32 bit)
- JDK 1.5 (64 Bit)

Note: IBM JDK 1.5 (64-bit) is installed with this release.

4.4.2 ODBC Drivers

ODBC driver is supported on the AIX operating system. To use ODBC, install gcc 3.4.5.

4.4.3 Programming languages

The following products are certified for use with:

- Pro*COBOL
Micro Focus Cobol 5.0
- Pro*FORTRAN
IBM XL Fortran V9.1
- SQL*Module for Ada
OC Systems PowerAda 5.3 or later

Note: For more information about OC Systems and PowerAda 5.3, refer to <http://www.ocsystems.com/contact.html>

4.4.4 Browser Requirements

Web browsers must support Java Script and the HTML 4.0 and CSS 1.0 standards. The following Web browsers are supported for Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control:

- Netscape Navigator 7.2
- Netscape Navigator 8.1
- Mozilla version 1.7
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 SP2
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 7.0
- Firefox 1.0.4
- Firefox 1.5
- Firefox 2.0

5 Creating Required Operating System Groups and Users

The following local operating system groups and users are required if you are installing Oracle Client:

- The Oracle Inventory group (`oinstall`)
- The Oracle software owner (`oracle`)

To determine whether these groups and users already exist, and if necessary, to create them, follow these steps:

1. To determine whether the `oinstall` group exists, enter the following command:

```
# more /etc/oraInst.loc
```

If the output of this command shows the `oinstall` group name, then the group already exists.

If the `oraInst.loc` file exists, then the output from this command is similar to the following:

```
inventory_loc=/u01/app/oraInventory
inst_group=oinstall
```

The `inst_group` parameter shows the name of the Oracle Inventory group, `oinstall`.

2. If necessary, enter the following commands to create the `oinstall` group:

```
# /usr/sbin/groupadd oinstall
```

3. To determine whether the `oracle` user exists and belongs to the correct groups, enter the following command:

```
# id oracle
```


If the `oracle` user exists, then this command displays information about the groups to which the user belongs. The output should be similar to the following, indicating that `oinstall` is the primary group and `dba` is a secondary group:

```
uid=440(oracle) gid=200(oinstall) groups=201(dba),202(oper)
```

4. If necessary, complete one of the following actions:

- If the `oracle` user exists, but its primary group is not `oinstall` or it is not a member of the `dba` group, then enter the following command:

```
# /usr/sbin/usermod -g oinstall -G dba oracle
```

- If the `oracle` user does not exist, enter the following command to create it:

```
# /usr/sbin/useradd -g oinstall -G dba oracle
```

This command creates the `oracle` user and specifies `oinstall` as the primary group and `dba` as the secondary group.

5. Enter the following command to set the password of the `oracle` user:

```
# passwd oracle
```

6 Creating Required Directories

Note: If you do not want to create a separate Oracle data file directory, then you can install the data files in a subdirectory of the Oracle base directory. However, this is not recommended for production databases.

To create the Oracle base directory:

1. Enter the following command to display information about all mounted file systems:

```
# df -h
```

This command displays information about all the file systems mounted on the system, including:

- The physical device name
 - The total amount, used amount, and available amount of disk space
 - The mount point directory for that file system
2. From the display, identify either one or two file systems that meet the disk space requirements mentioned earlier in this section.
3. Note the name of the mount point directory for each file system that you identified.
4. Enter commands similar to the following to create the recommended subdirectories in the mount point directory that you identified and set the appropriate owner, group, and permissions on them:

```
# mkdir -p /mount_point/app/  
# chown -R oracle:oinstall /mount_point/app/  
# chmod -R 775 /mount_point/app/
```

For example:

```
# mkdir -p /u01/app/  
# chown -R oracle:oinstall /u01/app/  
# chmod -R 775 /u01/app/
```

7 Configuring the oracle User's Environment

You run Oracle Universal Installer from the `oracle` account. However, before you start Oracle Universal Installer, you must configure the environment of the `oracle` user. To configure the environment, you must:

- Set the default file mode creation mask (`umask`) to `022` in the shell startup file.
- Set the `DISPLAY` environment variable.

To set the `oracle` user's environment:

1. Start a new terminal session, for example, an X terminal (`xterm`).
2. Enter the following command to ensure that X Window applications can display on this system:

```
$ xhost fully_qualified_remote_host_name
```

For example:

```
$ xhost somehost.us.example.com
```

3. Complete one of the following steps:
 - If the terminal session is not connected to the system where you want to install the software, then log in to that system as the `oracle` user.
 - If the terminal session is connected to the system where you want to install the software, then switch user to `oracle`:

```
$ su - oracle
```

4. To determine the default shell for the `oracle` user, enter the following command:

```
$ echo $SHELL
```

5. Open the `oracle` user's shell startup file in any text editor:

- Bash shell (`bash`) on SUSE:

```
$ vi .profile
```

- Bourne shell (`sh`), Bash shell on Red Hat (`bash`), or Korn shell (`ksh`):

```
$ vi .bash_profile
```

- C shell (`cs`h or `tc`sh):

```
% vi .login
```

6. Enter or edit the following line in the shell startup file, specifying a value of `022` for the default file mode creation mask:

```
umask 022
```

7. If the `ORACLE_SID`, `ORACLE_HOME`, or `ORACLE_BASE` environment variable is set in the file, then remove the corresponding lines from the file.
8. Save the file, and exit from the editor.
9. To run the shell startup script, enter the following command:

- Bash shell on Red Hat:

```
$ . ~/.bash_profile
```

- Bourne shell, Bash shell on SUSE, or Korn shell:

```
$ . ~/.profile
```

- C shell:

```
% source ~/.login
```

10. If you are not installing the software on the local computer, then run the following command on the remote machine to set the `DISPLAY` variable:

- Bourne, Bash or Korn shell:

```
$ export DISPLAY=local_host:0.0
```

- C shell:

```
% setenv DISPLAY local_host:0.0
```

In this example, `local_host` is the host name or IP address of the local computer that you want to use to display Oracle Universal Installer.

Run the following command on the remote machine to check if the shell and the `DISPLAY` environmental variable are set correctly:

```
echo $SHELL  
echo $DISPLAY
```

Now to enable X applications, run the following commands on the local computer:

```
$ xhost + fully_qualified_remote_host_name
```

To verify that X applications display is set properly, run a X11 based program that comes with the operating system such as `xclock`:

```
$ xclock_path
```

In this example, `xclock_path` is the directory path. For example, you can find `xclock` at `/usr/X11R6/bin/xclocks`. If the `DISPLAY` variable is set properly, then you can see `xclock` on your computer screen.

Tip: PC-X Server or Operating System vendor documents for further assistance.

11. If you determined that the `/tmp` directory had insufficient free disk space when checking the hardware requirements, then identify a file system with the required amount of free space and set the `TMP` and `TMPDIR` environment variables as follows:

- a. Use the `df -k` command to identify a suitable file system with sufficient free space.

- b. If necessary, enter commands similar to the following to create a temporary directory on the file system that you identified, and set the appropriate permissions on the directory:

```
# sudo mkdir /mount_point/tmp
# sudo chmod a+wr /mount_point/tmp
# exit
```

- c. Enter commands similar to the following to set the TMP and TMPDIR environment variables:

Bourne, Bash, or Korn shell:

```
$ TMP=/mount_point/tmp
$ TMPDIR=/mount_point/tmp
$ export TMP TMPDIR
```

C shell:

```
% setenv TMP /mount_point/tmp
% setenv TMPDIR /mount_point/tmp
```

12. Enter the following commands to ensure that the ORACLE_HOME and TNS_ADMIN environment variables are not set:

Bourne, Bash, or Korn shell:

```
$ unset ORACLE_HOME
$ unset TNS_ADMIN
```

C shell:

```
% unsetenv ORACLE_HOME
% unsetenv TNS_ADMIN
```

13. To verify that the environment has been set correctly, enter the following commands:

```
$ umask
$ env | more
```

Verify that the `umask` command displays a value of 22, 022, or 0022 and the environment variables that you set in this section have the correct values.

8 Mounting the Product Disc

On most AIX systems, the product disc mounts automatically when you insert it into the drive. If the disc does not mount automatically, then follow these steps to mount it:

1. Switch user to root:

```
$ su -
password:
```

2. If necessary, enter a command similar to the following to eject the currently mounted disc, then remove it from the drive:

```
# umount /dvd
```

3. Insert the disc into the disc drive, then enter a command similar to the following to mount it:

```
# /usr/sbin/mount -rv cdrfs /dev/cd0 /dvd
```

In this example, `/dev/cd0` is the device name of the disc drive and `/dvd` is the mount point directory.

4. If Oracle Universal Installer displays the Disk Location dialog box, enter the disc mount point directory path, for example:

```
/dvd
```

9 Installing Oracle Client

After configuring the `oracle` user's environment, start Oracle Universal Installer and install Oracle Client as follows:

- Insert Oracle Client DVD and mount it.
- To start Oracle Universal Installer, enter the following command:

```
$ /mount_point/db/runInstaller
```

If Oracle Universal Installer does not start, then refer to *Oracle Database Client Installation Guide for AIX 5L Based Systems (64-Bit)* for information about how to troubleshoot X Window display problems.

- The following table describes the recommended action for each Oracle Universal Installer screen. Use the following guidelines to complete the installation:
 - If you need more assistance, or if you want to choose an option that is not a default, then click **Help** for additional information.
 - If you encounter errors while installing or linking the software, then refer to *Oracle Database Client Installation Guide for AIX 5L Based Systems (64-Bit)* for information about troubleshooting.

Note: If you have completed the tasks listed previously, then you can complete the installation by choosing the default values on most screens.

1. The Oracle Universal Installer guides you through the installation and configuration of various Oracle products.

In the Welcome screen, you can scan the installed products list and de-install the products if required. Click **Next** to proceed with the installation.

2. In the Select Installation Type screen, select the type of installation that you want: Instant Client, Administrator, Runtime, or Custom and click **Next**.
3. In the Product-specific Prerequisite Checks screen, correct any errors that Oracle Universal Installer may have found, and then click **Next**.
4. In the Summary screen, check the installed components listing and click **Install**.
5. If you have selected the Administrator or Runtime installation type, then Net Configuration Assistant is invoked as a part of the installation. Click **Next** to complete the installation. You should then start the Net Configuration Assistant to complete configuration process.

6. In the Oracle Net Configuration Assistant: Welcome screen, either select **Perform typical configuration** to use a default configuration, or select the **Naming Methods** configuration option. Then click **Next**. (The remaining steps in this procedure assume you are using Naming Methods.)
7. Answer the remaining prompts to complete the configuration.
8. On the Execute Configuration Scripts screen, read the instructions and then run the script mentioned on this screen. Click **OK** to continue.
9. In the End of Installation screen, click **Exit**, then click **Yes** to exit from Oracle Universal Installer.

10 What to Do Next?

After you have successfully installed Oracle Client, refer to *Oracle Database Client Installation Guide for AIX 5L Based Systems (64-Bit)* for information about required and optional postinstallation steps.

11 Documentation Accessibility

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