

Oracle® Database

Quick Installation Guide

11g Release 2 (11.2) for Linux x86-64

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This guide describes how to quickly install Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) on Linux x86-64 systems. It includes information about the following:

- [Reviewing Information About This Guide](#)
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- [Checking the Hardware Requirements](#)
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1 Reviewing Information About This Guide

This guide describes how to install Oracle Database by using the default installation options.

Tasks Described in This Guide

The procedures in this guide describe how to:

- Configure your system to support Oracle Database
- Install Oracle Database on a local file system by using the Typical Installation option
- Configure a general-purpose Oracle Database installation that uses the local file system for database file storage

Results of a Successful Installation

After you successfully install Oracle Database:

- The database that you created and the default Oracle Net listener process run on the system.
- Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control run on the system and can be accessed by using a web browser.

Tasks Not Described in This Guide

This guide covers the Typical Installation scenario and does *not* describe how to complete the following tasks:

- Using the Advanced Installation option to install the software
- Installing the software on a system that has an existing Oracle software installation
- Installing Oracle Clusterware and Oracle Real Application Clusters on a cluster
- Enabling Enterprise Manager e-mail notifications or automated backups
- Enabling core file creation
- Verifying UDP and TCP kernel parameters
- Using alternative storage options such as Oracle Automatic Storage Management
- Installing and configuring Oracle Grid Infrastructure

Where to Get Additional Installation Information

For more information about installing Oracle Database, including information about the tasks not described in this guide, refer to one of the following guides:

- If you want to install the software on a single system, then refer to *Oracle Database Installation Guide for Linux*.
- If you want to install Oracle Grid Infrastructure for a standalone server, then refer to the "Oracle Grid Infrastructure" chapter in *Oracle Database Installation Guide for Linux*.
- If you want to perform an Oracle Real Application Clusters installation, then refer to *Oracle Grid Infrastructure Installation Guide for Linux* and *Oracle Real Application Clusters Installation Guide for Linux and UNIX*. These guides describe how to install Oracle Clusterware and Oracle Real Application Clusters. Oracle Clusterware is a prerequisite for Oracle Real Application Clusters installations.

All these guides are available on the product disc. To access them, use a web browser to open the `welcome.htm` file located in the top-level directory of the media.

Platform-specific documentation is available in PDF and HTML formats in the Documentation section..

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`:


```
$ sudo sh
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 have 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`:


```
$ sudo sh
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 Database 11g Release 2 (11.2):

- **Minimum:** 1 GB of RAM
Recommended: 2 GB of RAM or more

To determine the RAM size, enter the following command:

```
# grep MemTotal /proc/meminfo
```

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 recommendation:

Note: On Linux, the HugePages feature allocates non-swappable memory for large page tables using memory-mapped files. If you enable HugePages, then you should deduct the memory allocated to HugePages from the available RAM before calculating swap space.

Available RAM	Swap Space Required
Between 1 GB and 2 GB	1.5 times the size of the RAM
Between 2 GB and 16 GB	Equal to the size of the RAM
More than 16 GB	16 GB

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

```
# uname -m
```

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

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

```
# grep SwapTotal /proc/meminfo
```

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

To determine the available RAM and swap space, enter the following command:

```
# free
```

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.
 - Contact your operating system vendor for swap space allocation guidance for your server. The vendor guidelines supersede the swap space requirements listed in this guide.
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Automatic Memory Management

Starting with Oracle Database 11g, the Automatic Memory Management feature requires more shared memory (`/dev/shm`) and file descriptors. The shared memory should be sized to be at least the greater of `MEMORY_MAX_TARGET` and `MEMORY_TARGET` for each Oracle instance on that computer.

To determine the amount of shared memory available, enter the following command:

```
# df -h /dev/shm/
```

Note: `MEMORY_MAX_TARGET` and `MEMORY_TARGET` cannot be used when `LOCK_SGA` is enabled or with HugePages on Linux.

3.2 System Architecture

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

```
# uname -m
```

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

3.3 Disk Space Requirements

The following are the disk space requirements for installing Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2):

- At least 1 GB of disk space in the `/tmp` directory

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

```
# df -h /tmp
```

If there is less than 1 GB 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.

See Also: ["Configuring the oracle User's Environment"](#) for more information about setting `TMP` and `TMPDIR`

- 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:


```
# df -h
```
- The following tables describe the disk space requirements for software files, and data files for each installation type on Linux x86-64:

Installation Type	Requirement for Software Files (GB)
Enterprise Edition	4.7
Standard Edition	4.6

Installation Type	Requirement for Data Files (GB)
Enterprise Edition	1.7
Standard Edition	1.5

Additional disk space, either on a file system or on an Oracle Automatic Storage Management disk group is required for the fast recovery area if you choose to configure automated backups.

4 Checking the Software Requirements

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

- [Operating System Requirements](#)
- [Kernel Requirements](#)
- [Package Requirements](#)
- [Compiler Requirements](#)
- [Additional Software Requirements](#)

Note: Oracle Universal Installer performs checks on the system to verify that it meets the listed requirements. To ensure that these checks pass, verify the requirements before you start Oracle Universal Installer.

Note: The platform-specific hardware and software requirements included in this guide were current when this guide was published. However, because new platforms and operating system software versions might be certified after this guide is published, review the certification matrix on the My Oracle Support website for the most up-to-date list of certified hardware platforms and operating system versions:

<https://support.oracle.com/>

4.1 Operating System Requirements

The following or later versions of the operating system are required for Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2):

Note:

- Starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.4), Oracle Linux 7 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 are supported on Linux x86-64.
 - Starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.3), Oracle Linux 6 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 are supported on Linux x86 and Linux x86-64.
 - Starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.3), Asianux 4 is supported on Linux x86 and Linux x86-64.
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- Asianux Server 3 SP2
- Asianux Server 4 SP3
- Oracle Linux 4 Update 7
- Oracle Linux 5 Update 2 (with Red Hat Compatible Kernel)
- Oracle Linux 5 Update 5
- Oracle Linux 6
- Oracle Linux 6 (with Red Hat Compatible Kernel)
- Oracle Linux 7
- Oracle Linux 7 (with the Red Hat Compatible Kernel)
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 Update 7
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 Update 2
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP2
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP1
- NeoKylin Linux Advanced Server 6

Starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2), the Security Enhanced Linux (SE Linux) feature is supported for Oracle Linux 4, Oracle Linux 5, Oracle Linux 6, Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4, Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5, and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.

To determine the distribution and version of Linux installed, enter the following command:

```
# cat /proc/version
```

4.2 Kernel Requirements

The following are the kernel requirements for Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2):

- On Oracle Linux 4 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4
2.6.9 or later
- On Oracle Linux 5 Update 2 with Red Hat Compatible Kernel
2.6.18 or later
- On Oracle Linux 5 Update 5 with Red Hat Compatible Kernel
2.6.18 or later
- On Oracle Linux 5 Update 5 with Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel
2.6.32-100.0.19 or later
- On Oracle Linux 6
2.6.32-100.28.5.el6.x86_64 or later
- On Oracle Linux 6 with Red Hat Compatible Kernel
2.6.32-71.el6.x86_64 or later
- On Oracle Linux 7
3.8.13-33.el7uek.x86_64 or later
- On Oracle Linux 7 with Red Hat Compatible Kernel
3.10.0-54.0.1.el7.x86_64 or later
- On Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 Update 2
2.6.18 or later
- On Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 Update 5
2.6.18 or later
- On Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6
2.6.32-71.el6.x86_64 or later
- On Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7
3.10.0-54.0.1.el7.x86_64 or later
- On Asianux Server 3
2.6.18 or later
- On Asianux Server 4
2.6.32-71.el6.x86_64 or later
- On SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10

- 2.6.16.21 or later
- On SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11
2.6.27.19 or later
- On SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12
3.12.49-11 or later
- On NeoKylin Linux Advanced Server 6
2.6.32-431.el6.x86_64 or later

See Also: "About Oracle Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel for Linux" section in *Oracle Database Installation Guide for Linux*

To determine whether the required kernel is installed, enter the following command:

```
# uname -r
```

The following is a sample output displayed by running this command on an Oracle Linux 5.0 system:

```
2.6.18-128.el5PAE
```

In this example, the output shows the kernel version (2.6.18) and errata level (-128.el5PAE) on the system.

If the kernel version does not meet the requirement specified earlier in this section, then contact the operating system vendor for information about obtaining and installing kernel updates.

4.3 Package Requirements

The following are the list of packages required for Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2):

Note:

- Oracle recommends that you install your Linux operating system with the default software packages (RPMs), unless you specifically intend to perform a minimal installation, and follow the directions for performing such an installation to ensure that you have all required packages for Oracle software.
 - Oracle recommends that you do not customize RPMs during a default operating system installation. A default installation includes most required packages, and helps you to limit manual checks of package dependencies.
 - If you did not perform a default Linux installation, you intend to use LDAP, and you want to use the scripts `odisrvreg`, `oidca`, or `schemasync`, then install the Korn shell RPM for your Linux distribution.
 - You must install the packages (or later versions) listed in the following table. Also, ensure that the list of RPMs and all the prerequisites for these RPMs are installed.
 - If you are using Oracle Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel, then all required kernel packages are installed as part of the Oracle Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel installation.
 - For Oracle Linux 6 the Oracle Validated RPM has been replaced by the Oracle RDBMS Server 11gR2 Pre-install RPM. See the "Completing a Minimal Linux Installation" section in *Oracle Database Installation Guide*.
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Note: Starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2), all the 32-bit packages, except for `gcc-32bit-4.3`, listed in the following table are no longer required for installing a database on Linux x86-64. Only the 64-bit packages are required.

However, for any Oracle Database 11g release before 11.2.0.2, both the 32-bit and 64-bit packages listed in the following table are required.

- The following or later version of packages for Oracle Linux 4 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 must be installed:

```
binutils-2.15.92.0.2
compat-libstdc++-33-3.2.3
compat-libstdc++-33-3.2.3 (32 bit)
elfutils-libelf-0.97
elfutils-libelf-devel-0.97
expat-1.95.7
gcc-3.4.6
gcc-c++-3.4.6
glibc-2.3.4-2.41
glibc-2.3.4-2.41 (32 bit)
glibc-common-2.3.4
glibc-devel-2.3.4
glibc-headers-2.3.4
libaio-0.3.105
```

```
libaio-0.3.105 (32 bit)
libaio-devel-0.3.105
libaio-devel-0.3.105 (32 bit)
libgcc-3.4.6
libgcc-3.4.6 (32-bit)
libstdc++-3.4.6
libstdc++-3.4.6 (32 bit)
libstdc++-devel 3.4.6
make-3.80
numactl-0.6.4.x86_64
pdksh-5.2.14
sysstat-5.0.5
```

- The following or later version of packages for Oracle Linux 5, Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5, and Asianux Server 3 must be installed:

```
binutils-2.17.50.0.6
compat-libstdc++-33-3.2.3
compat-libstdc++-33-3.2.3 (32 bit)
elfutils-libelf-0.125
elfutils-libelf-devel-0.125
gcc-4.1.2
gcc-c++-4.1.2
glibc-2.5-24
glibc-2.5-24 (32 bit)
glibc-common-2.5
glibc-devel-2.5
glibc-devel-2.5 (32 bit)
glibc-headers-2.5
ksh-20060214
libaio-0.3.106
libaio-0.3.106 (32 bit)
libaio-devel-0.3.106
libaio-devel-0.3.106 (32 bit)
libgcc-4.1.2
libgcc-4.1.2 (32 bit)
libstdc++-4.1.2
libstdc++-4.1.2 (32 bit)
libstdc++-devel-4.1.2
make-3.81
sysstat-7.0.2
```

- The following or later version of packages for Oracle Linux 6, Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6, and Asianux Server 4 must be installed:

```
binutils-2.20.51.0.2-5.11.el6 (x86_64)
compat-libcap1-1.10-1 (x86_64)
compat-libstdc++-33-3.2.3-69.el6 (x86_64)
compat-libstdc++-33-3.2.3-69.el6.i686
gcc-4.4.4-13.el6 (x86_64)
gcc-c++-4.4.4-13.el6 (x86_64)
glibc-2.12-1.7.el6 (i686)
glibc-2.12-1.7.el6 (x86_64)
glibc-devel-2.12-1.7.el6 (x86_64)
glibc-devel-2.12-1.7.el6.i686
ksh
libgcc-4.4.4-13.el6 (i686)
libgcc-4.4.4-13.el6 (x86_64)
libstdc++-4.4.4-13.el6 (x86_64)
libstdc++-4.4.4-13.el6.i686
```

```
libstdc++-devel-4.4.4-13.el6 (x86_64)
libstdc++-devel-4.4.4-13.el6.i686
libaio-0.3.107-10.el6 (x86_64)
libaio-0.3.107-10.el6.i686
libaio-devel-0.3.107-10.el6 (x86_64)
libaio-devel-0.3.107-10.el6.i686
make-3.81-19.el6
sysstat-9.0.4-11.el6 (x86_64)
```

- The following or later version of packages for Oracle Linux 7, and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 must be installed:

```
binutils-2.23.52.0.1-12.el7.x86_64
compat-libcap1-1.10-3.el7.x86_64
compat-libstdc++-33-3.2.3-71.el7.i686
compat-libstdc++-33-3.2.3-71.el7.x86_64
gcc-4.8.2-3.el7.x86_64
gcc-c++-4.8.2-3.el7.x86_64
glibc-2.17-36.el7.i686
glibc-2.17-36.el7.x86_64
glibc-devel-2.17-36.el7.i686
glibc-devel-2.17-36.el7.x86_64
ksh
libaio-0.3.109-9.el7.i686
libaio-0.3.109-9.el7.x86_64
libaio-devel-0.3.109-9.el7.i686
libaio-devel-0.3.109-9.el7.x86_64
libgcc-4.8.2-3.el7.i686
libgcc-4.8.2-3.el7.x86_64
libstdc++-4.8.2-3.el7.i686
libstdc++-4.8.2-3.el7.x86_64
libstdc++-devel-4.8.2-3.el7.i686
libstdc++-devel-4.8.2-3.el7.x86_64
libXi-1.7.2-1.el7.i686
libXi-1.7.2-1.el7.x86_64
libXtst-1.2.2-1.el7.i686
libXtst-1.2.2-1.el7.x86_64
make-3.82-19.el7.x86_64
sysstat-10.1.5-1.el7.x86_64
```

- The following or later version of packages for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 must be installed:

```
binutils-2.16.91.0.5
compat-libstdc++-5.0.7
gcc-4.1.0
gcc-c++-4.1.2
glibc-2.4-31.63
glibc-devel-2.4-31.63
glibc-devel-32bit-2.4-31.63
ksh-93r-12.9
libaio-0.3.104
libaio-32bit-0.3.104
libaio-devel-0.3.104
libaio-devel-32bit-0.3.104
libelf-0.8.5
libgcc-4.1.2
libstdc++-4.1.2
libstdc++-devel-4.1.2
make-3.80
```

numactl-0.9.6.x86_64
sysstat-8.0.4

- The following or later version of packages for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 must be installed:

binutils-2.19
gcc-4.3
gcc-32bit-4.3
gcc-c++-4.3
glibc-2.9
glibc-32bit-2.9
glibc-devel-2.9
glibc-devel-32bit-2.9
ksh-93t
libaio-0.3.104
libaio-32bit-0.3.104
libaio-devel-0.3.104
libaio-devel-32bit-0.3.104
libstdc++33-3.3.3
libstdc++33-32bit-3.3.3
libstdc++43-4.3.3_20081022
libstdc++43-32bit-4.3.3_20081022
libstdc++43-devel-4.3.3_20081022
libstdc++43-devel-32bit-4.3.3_20081022
libgcc43-4.3.3_20081022
libstdc++-devel-4.3
make-3.81
sysstat-8.1.5

- The following or later version of packages for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12: must be installed:

binutils-2.25.0-13.1
gcc-4.8-6.189
gcc48-4.8.5-24.1
glibc-2.19-31.9
glibc-32bit-2.19-31.9
glibc-devel-2.19-31.9.x86_64
glibc-devel-32bit-2.19-31.9.x86_64
libaio1-0.3.109-17.15
libaio-devel-0.3.109-17.15
libcap1-1.10-59.61
libstdc++48-devel-4.8.5-24.1.x86_64
libstdc++48-devel-32bit-4.8.5-24.1.x86_64
libstdc++6-5.2.1+r226025-4.1.x86_64
libstdc++6-32bit-5.2.1+r226025-4.1.x86_64
libstdc++-devel-4.8-6.189.x86_64
libstdc++-devel-32bit-4.8-6.189.x86_64
libgcc_s1-5.2.1+r226025-4.1.x86_64
libgcc_s1-32bit-5.2.1+r226025-4.1.x86_64
mksh-50-2.13
make-4.0-4.1.x86_64
sysstat-10.2.1-3.1.x86_64
xorg-x11-driver-video-7.6_1-14.30.x86_64
xorg-x11-server-7.6_1.15.2-36.21.x86_64
xorg-x11-essentials-7.6_1-14.17.noarch
xorg-x11-Xvnc-1.4.3-7.2.x86_64
xorg-x11-fonts-core-7.6-29.45.noarch

```
xorg-x11-7.6_1-14.17.noarch
xorg-x11-server-extra-7.6_1.15.2-36.21.x86_64
xorg-x11-libs-7.6-45.14.noarch
xorg-x11-fonts-7.6-29.45.noarch
```

Note: You must download and install patch 18370031. For more information about how to download and install this patch, see:

<https://support.oracle.com/>

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- The following or later version of packages for NeoKylin Linux Advanced Server 6 must be installed:

```
binutils-2.20.51.0.2-5.36.el6 (x86_64)
compat-libcap1-1.10-1 (x86_64)
compat-libstdc++-33-3.2.3-69.el6 (x86_64)
compat-libstdc++-33-3.2.3-69.el6 (i686)
gcc-4.4.7-4.el6 (x86_64)
gcc-c++-4.4.7-4.el6 (x86_64)
glibc-2.12-1.132.el6 (i686)
glibc-2.12-1.132.el6 (x86_64)
glibc-devel-2.12-1.132.el6 (x86_64)
glibc-devel-2.12-1.132.el6 (i686)
ksh
libgcc-4.4.7-4.el6 (i686)
libgcc-4.4.7-4.el6 (x86_64)
libstdc++-4.4.7-4.el6 (x86_64)
libstdc++-4.4.7-4.el6 (i686)
libstdc++-devel-4.4.7-4.el6 (x86_64)
libstdc++-devel-4.4.7-4.el6 (i686)
libaio-0.3.107-10.el6 (x86_64)
libaio-0.3.107-10.el6 (i686)
libaio-devel-0.3.107-10.el6 (x86_64)
libaio-devel-0.3.107-10.el6 (i686)
make-3.81-20.el6
sysstat-9.0.4-22.el6 (x86_64)
```

To determine whether the required packages are installed, enter commands similar to the following:

```
# rpm -q package_name
```

If a package is not installed, then install it from the Linux distribution media or download the required package version from the Linux vendor's website.

4.4 Compiler Requirements

Intel C++ Compiler 10.1 or later and the version of GNU C and C++ compilers listed under "Package Requirements" are supported with these products.

Note: Intel Compiler v10.1 can be used only with the standard template libraries of the gcc versions mentioned in the [Package Requirements](#) section, to build Oracle C++ Call Interface (OCI) applications.

Oracle XML Developer's Kit is supported with the same compilers as OCI.

4.5 Additional Software Requirements

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

- [Oracle ODBC Drivers](#)
- [Oracle JDBC/OCI Drivers](#)
- [Linux-PAM Library](#)
- [Oracle Messaging Gateway](#)
- [Programming Languages](#)
- [Browser Requirements](#)

4.5.1 Oracle ODBC Drivers

You should install ODBC Driver Manager for UNIX. You can download and install the Driver Manager from the following URL:

<http://www.unixodbc.org>

To use ODBC, you must also install the following additional ODBC RPMs, depending on your operating system:

- On Oracle Linux 4 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4:
 - `unixODBC-2.2.11 (32-bit)` or later
 - `unixODBC-devel-2.2.11 (64-bit)` or later
 - `unixODBC-2.2.11 (64-bit)` or later
- On Oracle Linux 5, Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5, and Asianux Server 3:
 - `unixODBC-2.2.11 (32-bit)` or later
 - `unixODBC-devel-2.2.11 (64-bit)` or later
 - `unixODBC-2.2.11 (64-bit)` or later
- On Oracle Linux 6, Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6, and Asianux Server 4:
 - `unixODBC-2.2.14-11.el6 (x86_64)` or later
 - `unixODBC-2.2.14-11.el6.i686` or later
 - `unixODBC-devel-2.2.14-11.el6 (x86_64)` or later
 - `unixODBC-devel-2.2.14-11.el6.i686` or later
- On Oracle Linux 7, and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7:
 - `unixODBC-2.3.1-6.el7.x86_64` or later
 - `unixODBC-2.3.1-6.el7.i686` or later

- unixODBC-devel-2.3.1-6.el7.x86_64 or later
- unixODBC-devel-2.3.1-6.el7.i686 or later
- On SUSE 10:
 - unixODBC-32 bit-2.2.11 (32-bit) or later
 - unixODBC-2.2.11 (64-bit) or later
 - unixODBC-devel-2.2.11 (64-bit) or later
- On SUSE 11:
 - unixODBC-2.2.12 or later
 - unixODBC-devel-2.2.12 or later
 - unixODBC-32bit-2.2.12 (32-bit) or later

4.5.2 Oracle JDBC/OCI Drivers

Use JDK 6 (Java SE Development Kit 1.6.0_21) or JDK 5 (1.5.0_24) with the JNDI extension with the Oracle Java Database Connectivity and Oracle Call Interface drivers. However, these are not mandatory for the database installation. Note that IBM JDK 1.5 is installed with this release.

4.5.3 Linux-PAM Library

Install the latest Linux-PAM (Pluggable Authentication Modules for Linux) library to enable the system administrator to choose how applications authenticate users.

4.5.4 Oracle Messaging Gateway

Oracle Messaging Gateway supports the integration of Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ) with the following software:

- IBM WebSphere MQ V7.0, client and server:

```
MQSeriesClient
MQSeriesServer
MQSeriesRuntime
```

- TIBCO Rendezvous 7.3

If you require a CSD for WebSphere MQ, then refer to the IBM website for download and installation information:

<http://www.ibm.com/>

4.5.5 Programming Languages

The following products are certified for use with:

- Pro* COBOL
 - Micro Focus Server Express 5.1

4.5.6 Browser Requirements

You do not require a web browser to install Oracle Database. However, browsers are required to access documentation, and if you intend to use Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control and Oracle Application Express. Web browsers must support JavaScript, and the HTML 4.0 and CSS 1.0 standards.

Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control supports the following browsers:

- Microsoft Internet Explorer 10.0 (supports Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control 11.2.0.3 and higher)
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 9.0
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 8.0
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 7.0 SP1
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 SP2
- Firefox 21.0 (supports Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control 11.2.0.4)
- Firefox 17.0.6 ESR (supports Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control 11.2.0.4)
- Firefox 3.6
- Firefox 3.5
- Firefox 3.0.7
- Firefox 2.0
- Safari 4.0.x
- Safari 3.2
- Safari 3.1
- Google Chrome 27.0 (supports Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control 11.2.0.4)
- Google Chrome 4.0
- Google Chrome 3.0
- Netscape Navigator 9.0
- Netscape Navigator 8.1

See Also: *Oracle Application Express Installation Guide*

5 Creating Required Operating System Groups and Users

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

- The Oracle Inventory group (typically, `oinstall`)
- The OSDBA group (typically, `dba`)
- The Oracle software owner (typically, `oracle`)
- The OSOPER group (optional. Typically, `oper`)

To determine whether these groups and users 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 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. To determine whether the `dba` group exists, enter the following command:

```
# grep dba /etc/group
```

If the output from this command shows the `dba` group name, then the group exists.

3. If necessary, enter the following commands to create the `oinstall` and `dba` groups:

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

4. 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)
```

5. 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.

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

```
# passwd oracle
```

6 Configuring Kernel Parameters and Resource Limits

Verify that the kernel parameters shown in the following table are set to values greater than or equal to the minimum value shown. The procedure following the table describes how to verify and set the values.

Note: The kernel parameter and shell limit values in this section are minimum values only. For production database systems, Oracle recommends that you tune these values to optimize the performance of the system. Refer to your operating system documentation for more information about tuning kernel parameters.

Parameter	Minimum Value	File
semmsl	250	/proc/sys/kernel/sem
semmns	32000	
semopm	100	
semmni	128	
shmall	2097152	/proc/sys/kernel/shmall
shmmax	Minimum: 536870912 Maximum: A value that is 1 byte less than the physical memory Recommended: More than half the physical memory See <i>My Oracle Support</i> Note 567506.1 for additional information about configuring shmmax.	/proc/sys/kernel/shmmax
shmmni	4096	/proc/sys/kernel/shmmni
file-max	6815744	/proc/sys/fs/file-max
ip_local_port_range	Minimum: 9000 Maximum: 65500	/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_local_port_range
rmem_default	262144	/proc/sys/net/core/rmem_default
rmem_max	4194304	/proc/sys/net/core/rmem_max
wmem_default	262144	/proc/sys/net/core/wmem_default
wmem_max	1048576	/proc/sys/net/core/wmem_max
aio-max-nr	1048576 Note: This value limits concurrent outstanding requests and should be set to avoid I/O subsystem failures.	/proc/sys/fs/aio-max-nr

Note: If the current value of any parameter is higher than the value listed in this table, then do not change the value of that parameter.

To view the current value specified for these kernel parameters, and to change them if necessary:

- Enter commands similar to the following to view the current values of the kernel parameters:

Note: Make a note of the current values and identify any values that you must change.

Parameter	Command
semmsl, semmns, semopm, and semmni	# /sbin/sysctl -a grep sem This command displays the value of the semaphore parameters in the order listed.
shmall, shmmax, and shmmni	# /sbin/sysctl -a grep shm
file-max	# /sbin/sysctl -a grep file-max
ip_local_port_range	# /sbin/sysctl -a grep ip_local_port_range
rmem_default	# /sbin/sysctl -a grep rmem_default
rmem_max	# /sbin/sysctl -a grep rmem_max
wmem_default	# /sbin/sysctl -a grep wmem_default
wmem_max	# /sbin/sysctl -a grep wmem_max

- If the value of any kernel parameter is different from the recommended value, then complete the following steps:
 1. Using any text editor, create or edit the `/etc/sysctl.conf` file, and add or edit lines similar to the following:

Note: Include lines only for the kernel parameter values to change. For the semaphore parameters (`kernel.sem`), you must specify all four values. However, if any of the current values are larger than the minimum value, then specify the larger value.

```
fs.aio-max-nr = 1048576
fs.file-max = 6815744
kernel.shmall = 2097152
kernel.shmmax = 536870912
kernel.shmmni = 4096
kernel.sem = 250 32000 100 128
net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range = 9000 65500
net.core.rmem_default = 262144
net.core.rmem_max = 4194304
net.core.wmem_default = 262144
net.core.wmem_max = 1048576
```

By specifying the values in the `/etc/sysctl.conf` file, they persist when you restart the system. However, on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server systems, enter the following command to ensure that the system reads the `/etc/sysctl.conf` file when it restarts:

```
# /sbin/chkconfig boot.sysctl on
```

2. Enter the following command to change the current values of the kernel parameters:

```
# /sbin/sysctl -p
```

Review the output from this command to verify that the values are correct. If the values are incorrect, edit the `/etc/sysctl.conf` file, then enter this command again.

3. Enter the command `/sbin/sysctl -a` to confirm that the values are set correctly.
4. On SUSE systems only, enter the following command to cause the system to read the `/etc/sysctl.conf` file when it restarts:

```
# /sbin/chkconfig boot.sysctl on
```

5. On SUSE systems only, you must enter the GID of the `oinstall` group as the value for the parameter `/proc/sys/vm/hugetlb_shm_group`. Doing this grants members of `oinstall` a group permission to create shared memory segments.

For example, where the `oinstall` group GID is 501:

```
# echo 501 > /proc/sys/vm/hugetlb_shm_group
```

After running this command, use `vi` to add the following text to `/etc/sysctl.conf`, and enable the `boot.sysctl` script to run on system restart:

```
vm.hugetlb_shm_group=501
```

Note: Only one group can be defined as the `vm.hugetlb_shm_group`.

6. After updating the values of kernel parameters in the `/etc/sysctl.conf` file, either restart the computer, or run the command `sysctl -p` to make the changes in the `/etc/sysctl.conf` file available in the active kernel memory.

Check Resource Limits for the Oracle Software Installation Users

For each installation software owner, check the resource limits for installation, using the following recommended ranges:

Table 1 Installation Owner Resource Limit Recommended Ranges

Resource Shell Limit	Resource	Soft Limit	Hard Limit
Open file descriptors	<code>nofile</code>	at least 1024	at least 65536
Number of processes available to a single user	<code>nproc</code>	at least 2047	at least 16384
Size of the stack segment of the process	<code>stack</code>	at least 10240 KB	at least 10240 KB, and at most 32768 KB

To check resource limits:

1. Log in as an installation owner.

2. Check the soft and hard limits for the file descriptor setting. Ensure that the result is in the recommended range. For example:

```
$ ulimit -Sn
4096
$ ulimit -Hn
65536
```

3. Check the soft and hard limits for the number of processes available to a user. Ensure that the result is in the recommended range. For example:

```
$ ulimit -Su
2047
$ ulimit -Hu
16384
```

4. Check the soft limit for the stack setting. Ensure that the result is in the recommended range. For example:

```
$ ulimit -Ss
10240
$ ulimit -Hs
32768
```

5. Repeat this procedure for each Oracle software installation owner.

If necessary, update the resource limits in the `/etc/security/limits.conf` configuration file for the installation owner. However, note that the configuration file is distribution specific. Contact your system administrator for distribution specific configuration file information.

Note: If the `grid` or `oracle` users are logged in, then changes in the `limits.conf` file do not take effect until you log these users out and log them back in. You must do this before you use these accounts for installation.

7 Creating Required Directories

Create directories with names similar to the following, and specify the correct owner, group, and permissions for them:

- The Oracle base directory
- An optional Oracle data file directory

The Oracle base directory must have 3 GB of free disk space, or 4 GB of free disk space if you choose not to create a separate Oracle data file directory.

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 -k
```

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/
```

8 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. If you are not logged in to the system where you want to install the software, then log in to that system as the `oracle` user.
4. If you are not logged in as the `oracle` user, then switch user to `oracle`:

```
$ su - oracle
```

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

```
$ echo $SHELL
```

6. To run the shell startup script, enter one of the following commands:

- Bash shell:

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

- Bourne or Korn shell:

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

- C shell:

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

7. If you are not installing the software on the local computer, then run the following command on the remote computer 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 to use to display Oracle Universal Installer.

Run the following command on the remote computer 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
```

In this 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.

See Also: PC-X Server or operating system vendor documents for further assistance

8. If you determined that the `/tmp` directory has less than 1 GB of free disk space, then identify a file system with at least 1 GB of free space and set the `TMP` and `TMPDIR` environment variables to specify a temporary directory on this file system:

- a. To determine the free disk space on each mounted file system use the following command:

```
# df -h /tmp
```

- 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
```

9. Enter commands similar to the following to set the ORACLE_BASE and ORACLE_SID environment variables:

- Bourne, Bash, or Korn shell:

```
$ ORACLE_BASE=/u01/app/oracle
$ ORACLE_SID=sales
$ export ORACLE_BASE ORACLE_SID
```

- C shell:

```
% setenv ORACLE_BASE /u01/app/oracle
% setenv ORACLE_SID sales
```

In this example, /u01/app/oracle is the Oracle base directory that you created or identified earlier and sales is the database name (typically no more than five characters).

10. 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
```

Note: If the ORACLE_HOME environment variable is set, then Oracle Universal Installer uses the value that it specifies as the default path for the Oracle home directory. However, if you set the ORACLE_BASE environment variable, then Oracle recommends that you unset the ORACLE_HOME environment variable and choose the default path suggested by Oracle Universal Installer.

9 Mounting the Product Disc

On most Linux systems, the disk mounts automatically when you insert it into the installation media. If the disk does not mount automatically, then follow these steps to mount it:

1. Enter a command similar to the following to eject the currently mounted disc, then remove it from the drive:

- Asianux, Oracle Linux, and Red Hat Enterprise Linux:

```
$ sudo eject /mnt/dvd
```

- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server:

```
# eject /media/dvd
```

In these examples, `/mnt/dvd` and `/media/dvd` are the mount point directories for the disc drive.

2. Insert the DVD into the disc drive.
3. To verify that the disc mounted automatically, enter a command similar to the following:

- Asianux, Oracle Linux, and Red Hat Enterprise Linux:

```
# ls /mnt/dvd
```

- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server:

```
# ls /media/dvd
```

4. If this command fails to display the contents of the disc, then enter a command similar to the following:

- Asianux, Oracle Linux, and Red Hat Enterprise Linux:

```
# mount -t iso9660 /dev/dvd /mnt/dvd
```

- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server:

```
# mount -t iso9660 /dev/dvd /media/dvd
```

In these examples, `/mnt/dvd` and `/media/dvd` are the mount point directories for the disc drive.

10 Installing Oracle Database

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

1. 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 Installation Guide for Linux* for information about how to troubleshoot X Window display problems.

2. 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 to choose an option that is not the default, then click **Help** for additional information.
- If you encounter errors while installing or linking the software, then refer to *Oracle Database Installation Guide for Linux* 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.

Screen	Recommended Action
Configure Security Updates	<p>Enter your e-mail address, preferably your My Oracle Support e-mail address or user name in the Email field.</p> <p>You can select the I wish to receive security updates via My Oracle Support check box to receive security updates.</p> <p>Enter your My Oracle Support password in the My Oracle Support Password field.</p> <p>Click Next.</p>
Download Software Updates	<p>Starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2), you can use the Software Updates feature to dynamically download and apply latest updates. Select one of the following options and click Next:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Use My Oracle Support credentials for download: Select this option to download and apply the latest software updates. Click Proxy Settings to configure a proxy for Oracle Universal Installer to use to connect to the Internet. Provide the proxy server information for your site, along with a user account that has access to the local area network through which the server is connecting. Starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.3), you can enter the Proxy Realm information if required. The proxy realm information is case-sensitive. Click Test Connection to ensure that your proxy settings are correctly entered, and the installer can download the updates. ■ Use pre-downloaded software updates: Select this option to apply previously downloaded software updates. ■ Skip Software Updates: Select this option if you do not want to apply any updates.
Apply Software Updates	<p>This screen is displayed if you select to download the software updates or provide the pre-downloaded software downloads location.</p> <p>If you selected Use My Oracle Support credentials for download in the previous screen, select Download and apply all updates, and then click Next.</p> <p>If you selected Use pre-downloaded software updates in the previous screen, select Apply all updates, and then click Next.</p>
Select Installation Option	<p>Select Create and configure a database from the following list of available options, then click Next:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Create and configure a database ■ Install database software only ■ Upgrade an existing database

Screen	Recommended Action
System Class	<p>Select Server Class from the following options to install the database, and click Next.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Desktop Class: Choose this option if you are installing on a laptop or desktop class system. ■ Server Class: Choose this option if you are installing on a server class system, such as what you would use when deploying Oracle in a production data center.
Grid Installation Options	<p>Select Single instance database installation for the type of database installation you want to perform, and click Next.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Single instance database installation: This option installs the database and the listener. ■ Real Application Clusters database installation: This option installs Oracle Real Application Clusters. ■ Oracle RAC One Node database installation: This option installs the Oracle RAC One Node database. <p>Note: Oracle RAC One Node is supported only with Oracle Clusterware.</p>
Select Install Type	<p>Select Typical Install as the installation type from the following options, and click Next:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Typical Install: This installation method is selected by default. It lets you quickly install Oracle Database using minimal input. ■ Advanced Install: This installation method enables to perform more complex installations.
Typical Install Configuration	<p>Enter the following information according to your requirements:</p> <p>Oracle base: The Oracle base path appears by default. You can change the path based on your requirement.</p> <p>Software location: In the Software Location section, accept the default value or enter the Oracle home directory path in which you want to install Oracle components. The directory path should not contain spaces.</p> <p>Storage Type: Select File System, or Oracle Automatic Storage Management as the database storage option.</p> <p>Database file location: If you select File System as your storage type, then click Browse and specify a database file location.</p> <p>ASMSNMP Password: If you select Oracle Automatic Storage Management as your Storage Type, then specify the password for the ASMSNMP user.</p> <p>Database edition: Select the database edition to install.</p> <p>OSDBA Group: The OSDBA group is selected by default. You can also select the OSDBA group from the list.</p> <p>Global database name: Specify the Global Database Name using the following syntax:</p> <p><i>database_name.domain</i></p> <p>For example, <i>sales.us.example.com</i></p> <p>Administrative password: Enter the password for the privileged database account.</p> <p>Confirm Password: Reenter, and confirm the password for the privileged database account.</p> <p>Click Next to continue.</p>
Create Inventory	<p>This screen is displayed only during the first installation of Oracle products on a system.</p> <p>Specify the full path of the Oracle Inventory directory. Ensure that the operating system group selected is <code>oinstall</code>. Click Next to continue.</p>

Screen	Recommended Action
Perform Prerequisite Checks	<p>Verify that all the prerequisite checks succeed, and then click Next.</p> <p>Oracle Universal Installer checks the system to verify that it is configured correctly to run Oracle software. If you have completed all the preinstallation steps in this guide, all the checks should pass.</p> <p>If a check fails, then review the cause of the failure listed for that check on the screen. If possible, rectify the problem and rerun the check. Alternatively, if you are satisfied that your system meets the requirements, then you can select the check box for the failed check to manually verify the requirement.</p> <p>Note: Oracle recommends that you use caution in checking the Ignore All option. If you check this option, then Oracle Universal Installer may not confirm if your system can install Oracle Database successfully.</p>
Summary	<p>Review the information displayed on this screen, and then click Install.</p> <p>Note: Starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2), you can save all the installation steps into a response file by clicking Save Response File. Later, this file can be used for a silent installation.</p>
Install Product	<p>This screen states the progress of a database installation. After the database is installed, you are prompted to execute some root configuration script for new inventory as the <code>root</code> user. Click Next.</p> <p>This screen then displays the status information for the configuration assistants that configure the software and create a database.</p> <p>Finally, a message is displayed at the end of Database Configuration Assistant process, and click OK.</p> <p>Execute the <code>root.sh</code> script as the <code>root</code> user to complete the installation and click OK.</p>
Finish	<p>This screen is shown automatically when all the configuration tools are successful.</p> <p>Click Close.</p>

11 Installing Oracle Database Examples

If you plan to use the following products or features, then download and install the products from the Oracle Database Examples media:

- Oracle JDBC Development Drivers
- Oracle Database Examples
- Various Oracle product demonstrations

For information about installing software and various Oracle product demonstrations from the Oracle Database Examples media, refer to *Oracle Database Examples Installation Guide*.

12 What to Do Next?

To become familiar with this release of Oracle Database, it is recommended that you complete the following tasks:

- Log in to Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control using a web browser.

Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control is a web-based application that you can use to manage a single Oracle Database installation. The default URL for Database Control is similar to the following:

```
http://host.domain:1158/em/
```

To log in, use the user name *SYS* and connect as *SYSDBA*. Use the password that you specified for this user during the Oracle Database 11g installation.

- Refer to *Oracle Database Installation Guide for Linux* for information about required and optional postinstallation tasks, depending on the products to use.
- Refer to *Oracle Database Installation Guide for Linux* for information about how to use Database Control to learn about the configuration of your installed database.
- To learn more about using Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control to administer a database, refer to *Oracle Database 2 Day DBA*.

This guide, designed for new Oracle DBAs, describes how to use Database Control to manage all aspects of an Oracle Database installation. It also provides information about how to enable e-mail notifications and automated backups, which you might not have configured during the installation.

13 Additional Information

This section contains information about the following:

- [Product Licenses](#)
- [Purchasing Licenses and Version Updates](#)
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Oracle Database Quick Installation Guide, 11g Release 2 (11.2) for Linux x86-64
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