This guide describes how to quickly install Oracle Database Client on Linux x86-64 systems. It includes information about the following:

1. Reviewing Information About this Guide
2. Logging In to the System as root
3. Checking the Hardware Requirements
4. Checking the Software Requirements
5. Creating Required Operating System Group and User
6. Creating an Oracle Base Directory
7. Configuring the oracle User’s Environment
8. Mounting the Product Disc
9. Installing Oracle Database Client
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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 Linux x86-64 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 Linux x86-64*. 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 Oracle Database Client, 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.

---

- If you are installing the software from an X Window System workstation or X terminal, then:
  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.acme.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 - root
     password:
     #
     ```

- If you are installing the software from a PC or other system with X server software installed, then:
3 Checking the Hardware Requirements

The system must meet the following minimum hardware requirements:

- 256 MB of physical RAM
- The following table describes the relationship between installed RAM and the configured swap space requirement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RAM</th>
<th>Swap Space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 256 MB</td>
<td>3 times the size of RAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 257 MB and 512 MB</td>
<td>2 times the size of RAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 513 MB and 726 MB</td>
<td>1.5 times the size of RAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 726 MB</td>
<td>0.75 times the size of RAM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The minimum client installation \texttt{/tmp} space required is 115 MB. The minimum disk space requirement in the \texttt{/tmp} directory depends on the installation type you have selected. The following table lists the minimum disk space requirements for the \texttt{/tmp} directory in each type of installation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Installation Type</th>
<th>Disk Space Required for the /tmp Directory (MB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runtime</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom (all components selected)</td>
<td>765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instant</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Between 34 MB and 820 MB of disk space for the Oracle software, depending on the installation type.
To ensure that the system meets these requirements, follow these steps:

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

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

   If the size of the physical RAM installed in the system is less than the specified value, then you must install more memory before continuing.

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

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

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

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

   ```
   # df -k /tmp
   ```

   If there is less than 400 MB of 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 `TEMP` 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 your system administrator for information about extending file systems.

4. To determine the amount of free disk space available on the system, enter the following command:

   ```
   # df -k
   ```

   The following table shows the approximate disk space requirements for software files for each installation type:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Installation Type</th>
<th>Requirement for Software Files</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instant Client</td>
<td>120 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>1.15 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runtime</td>
<td>732 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom (maximum)</td>
<td>1.11 GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   **Note:** If you want to configure only the Instant Client Light component of Instant Client, then you need 34 MB of disk space to store the related files.

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

   ```
   # grep "model name" /proc/cpuinfo
   ```
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.

4 Checking the Software Requirements

The system must meet the following minimum software requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating system</td>
<td>One of the following operating system versions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0 (Update 4 or later)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0 (Update 1 or later)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8.0 with SP4 or later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9.0 with SP2 or later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kernel version</td>
<td>The system must be running the following kernel version (or a later version):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3.0:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.4.21-20.EL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: This is the default kernel version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4.0:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.6.9-11.EL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8.0:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.4.21-278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9.0:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.6.5-7.201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packages for Red Hat</td>
<td>The following packages (or later versions) must be installed:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise Linux 3.0</td>
<td>make-3.79.1-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>control-center-2.2.0.1-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gcc-3.2.3-47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gcc-c++-3.2.3-47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gdb-6.1.post-1.20040607.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glibc-2.3.2-95.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glibc-common-2.3.2-95.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glibc-devel-2.3.2-95.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glibc-devel-2.3.2-95.20 (32 bit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compat-db-4.0.14-5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compat-gcc-7.3-2.96.128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compat-gcc-c++-7.3-2.96.128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compat-libstdc++-7.3-2.96.128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compat-libstdc++-devel-7.3-2.96.128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gnome-libs-1.4.1.2.90-34.2 (32 bit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>libstdc++-3.2.3-47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>libstdc++-devel-3.2.3-47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>openmotif-2.2.3-3.RHEL3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sysstat-5.0.5-5.rhel3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>setarch-1.3-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>libaio-0.3.96-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>libaio-devel-0.3.96-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5
To ensure that the system meets these requirements:

1. To determine which version of the operating system is installed, enter the following command:

   ```
   # cat /etc/issue
   ```

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Packages for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4.0 | The following packages (or later versions) must be installed:
| | - binutils-2.15.92.0.2-10.EL4
| | - compat-db-4.1.25-9
| | - control-center-2.8.0-12
| | - gcc-3.4.3-9.EL4
| | - gcc-c++-3.4.3-9.EL4
| | - glibc-2.3.4-2
| | - glibc-common-2.3.4-2
| | - gnome-libs-1.4.1.2.90-44.1
| | - libstdc++-3.4.3-9.EL4
| | - libstdc++-devel-3.4.3-9.EL4
| | - make-3.80-5
| | - pdksh-5.2.14-30
| | - sysstat-5.0.5-1
| | - xscreensaver-4.18-5.rhel4.2
| Packages for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 | The following packages (or later versions) must be installed:
| | - gcc-3.3.3
| | - gcc-c++-3.3.3
| | - glibc-2.3.3
| | - libaio-0.3.102-1.2ia64
| | - libaio-devel-0.3.102-1.2ia64
| | - make-3.80
| PL/SQL native compilation, Pro*C/C++, Oracle Call Interface, Oracle C++ Call Interface, Oracle XML Developer’s Kit (XDK) | Intel C++ Compiler 8.1 or later and the version of GNU C and C++ compilers listed previously for the distribution are supported for use with these products.
| Note: | Intel C++ Compiler v8.1 or later is supported. However, it is not required for installation. On Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3, OCCI is supported with version 3.2 of the GNU C++ compiler. This is the default compiler version. OCCI is also supported with Intel Compiler v8.1 with gcc 3.2.3 standard template libraries.
| | Oracle XML Developer’s Kit is not supported with GCC on Red Hat Linux 4.0. It is supported only with Intel C++ Compiler (ICC).
| | On Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4.0, Oracle C++ Call Interface (OCCI) does not support GCC 3.4.3. To use OCCI on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4.0, you need to install GCC 3.2.3.
| Oracle JDBC/OCI Drivers | You can use the following optional JDK version with the Oracle JDBC/OCI drivers; however, it is not required for the installation:
| | - Sun JDK 1.4.2

See Also: If you plan to use GNU Compiler Collection as the primary compiler, then refer to Oracle Database Installation Guide for Linux Itanium for instructions on configuring the primary compiler.

To ensure that the system meets these requirements:

1. To determine which version of the operating system is installed, enter the following command:

   ```
   # cat /etc/issue
   ```
2. To determine whether the required kernel is installed, enter the following command:

```bash
# uname -r
```

The following is sample output obtained by running this command on a Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3.0 system:

```
2.4.21-20.EL
```

In this example, the output shows the kernel version (2.4.21) and errata level (20.EL) on the system.

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

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

```bash
# rpm -q package_name
```

If a package is not installed, or if the version is lower than the required version, then install it from your Linux distribution media or download the required package from your Linux vendor’s Web site.

5 Creating Required Operating System Group and User

The following local operating system group and user must exist on the system:

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

To determine if this group and user already exist, and if required, to create them, follow these steps:

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

```bash
# more var/opt/oracle/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/oracle/oraInventory
inst_group=oinstall
```

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

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

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

---

**Note:** Only the distributions and versions listed earlier in this section are supported. Do not install the software on other versions of Linux.
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:

```
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, then enter a command similar to the following, where the -g option specifies oinstall as the primary group and the -G option specifies any existing groups to which the oracle user belongs:
     
     ```
     # /usr/sbin/usermod -g oinstall -G dba oracle
     ```
   
   - If the oracle user does not exist, then 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
     - dba as an optional secondary group

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

```
# passwd oracle
```

6 Creating an Oracle Base Directory

---

**Note:** You need not perform this procedure if an Oracle base directory already exists on the system. If you determine that the oinstall group exists, then, typically, the Oracle base directory is the parent directory of the Oracle Inventory directory.

---

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:

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

   For example, if the mount point you identify is /u01 and oracle is the user name of the Oracle software owner, then the recommended Oracle base directory path is as follows:

   `/u01/app/oracle`

5. When you configure the oracle user's environment, set the ORACLE_BASE environment variable to specify the Oracle base directory that you have created.

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:

   ```bash
   $ xhost fully_qualified_remote_host_name
   ```

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:

     ```bash
     $ su - oracle
     ```

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

   ```bash
   $ echo $SHELL
   ```

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

---

**Note:** On Red Hat Linux, `.bash_profile` is the user startup file for the Bash shell.

---
• Bourne shell (sh), Bash shell (bash), or Korn shell (ksh):
  $ vi .bash_profile

• C shell (csh or tcsh):
  % 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:
     $ . ~/.bash_profile

   • Bourne or Korn shell:
     $ . ~/.profile

   • C shell:
     % source ~/.login

10. If you are not installing the software on the local system, then enter a command similar to the following to direct X applications to display on the local system:
    
    • Bourne, Bash, or Korn shell:
      $ DISPLAY=local_host:0.0 ; export DISPLAY

    • C shell:
      % setenv DISPLAY local_host:0.0

    In this example, local_host is the host name or IP address of the system that you want to use to display Oracle Universal Installer (your workstation or PC).

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:

       $ su - root
       # mkdir /mount_point/tmp
       # 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 Linux systems, the product disc mounts automatically when you insert it into the drive. If the disc does not mount automatically, follow these steps to mount it:

1. Switch user to root:

   $ su - root

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

   • Red Hat:
     # eject /mnt/dvd

   • SUSE:
     # eject /media/dvd

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

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

   - Red Hat:
     $ ls /mnt/dvd
   - SUSE:
     $ ls /media/dvd

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

   - Red Hat:
     # mount -t iso9660 /dev/dvd /mnt/dvd
   - SUSE:
     # mount -t iso9660 /dev/dvd /media/dvd

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

9 Installing Oracle Database Client

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

1. To start Oracle Universal Installer, enter the following command:

   $ /mount_point/client/runInstaller

   If Oracle Universal Installer does not start, then refer to Oracle Database Client Installation Guide for Linux x86-64 for information about how to troubleshoot X 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 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 Linux x86-64 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screen</th>
<th>Recommended Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Welcome</td>
<td>Click Next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select Installation Type</td>
<td>Select InstantClient, Administrator, or Runtime. Then,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>click Next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specify Home Details</td>
<td>Specify the name and directory path of the Oracle home.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10 What to Do Next?

After you have successfully installed Oracle Client, refer to Oracle Database Client Installation Guide for Linux x86-64 for information about required and optional postinstallation steps.

11 Documentation Accessibility

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