This guide describes how to quickly install Oracle Database Client on Solaris x86 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
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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 Solaris Operating System (x86) 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 Solaris Operating System (x86)*.

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:
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 - root
   password:
   #

### 3 Checking the Hardware Requirements

The system must meet the following minimum hardware requirements:

- 512 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 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 TMP space required is 115 MB. The minimum disk space requirement in the /tmp directory depends on the installation type you have selected. The following table lists the minimum disk space requirements for the /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>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runtime</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom (all components selected)</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instant</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Between 34 MB and 1.9 GB 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:

```
# /usr/sbin/prtconf | grep "Memory size"
```

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:

```
# /usr/sbin/swap -s
```

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 `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 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 (MB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instant Client</td>
<td>110 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>1.2 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runtime</td>
<td>800 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom (maximum)</td>
<td>1.6 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:

```
# /bin/isainfo -kv
```
The command returns the following output:

32-bit i386 kernel modules

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:

- The operating system version must be Solaris 10.
- The following packages (or later versions) must be installed:

SUNWarc
SUNWbtool
SUNWhea
SUNWlibm
SUNWlibsms
SUNWsprot
SUNWtoo
SUNW1lof
SUNW1ics
SUNW1iccs
SUNWxwfnt

Note: You might also require additional font packages for Java, depending on your locale. Refer to the following Web site for more information:

http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/font-requirements.html

For the Oracle products that you want to install, the system must meet the following product-specific requirements:

- PL/SQL native compilation, Pro*C/C++, Oracle Call Interface, Oracle C++ Call Interface, and Oracle XML Developer’s Kit (XDK)
  - Sun ONE Studio 10 (C and C++ 5.5)
  - gcc 3.4.2
- Pro*FORTRAN
  Sun ONE Studio 8 (Fortran 95)
- Oracle JDBC/OCI Drivers

You can use the following versions of JDK with the Oracle JDBC/OCI drivers:

- Sun Java 2 SDK Standard Edition 1.3.1_11 and the JNDI extension
- Sun Java 2 SDK Standard Edition 1.2.2_17 and the JNDI extension

Note: JDK 1.4.2_08 is installed with this release.

To ensure that the system meets these requirements:

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

   # uname -r
In this example, the version shown is Solaris 10 (5.10). If necessary, refer to your operating system documentation for information about upgrading the operating system.

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

   ```bash
   # pkginfo -i SUNWarc SUNWbtool SUNWhea SUNWlibm SUNWlibms SUNWsprot \ 
   SUNWsprox SUNWtoo SUNW1of SUNW15cs SUNW15ws SUNWxwfnt
   ```

   If a package is not installed, then install it. Refer to your operating system or software documentation for information about installing packages.

   In addition, you need to verify that the following patches are installed on the system. The procedure following this list describes how to check these requirements.

   ---
   **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.
   ---

   - For all installations on Solaris 10, the following patches are required:
     - 118345-03: SunOS 5.10_x86: ld & libc.so.1 Patch
     - 119961-01: SunOS 5.10_x86, x64, Patch for assembler
   - For PL/SQL native compilation and installation of Pro*C/C++, Oracle Call Interface, Oracle C++ Call Interface, or Oracle XML Developer’s Kit (XDK) on Solaris 10, the following patches:
     - 117837-05 Optimizer compiler patch for C++ compiler
     - 117846-08 Optimizer Compiler patch for C++ compiler
     - 118682-01: Patch for SS10_x86 debuginfo handling

   To determine whether an operating system patch is installed, enter a command similar to the following:

   ```bash
   # /usr/sbin/patchadd -p | grep patch_number
   ```

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

   [http://sunsolve.sun.com](http://sunsolve.sun.com)

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:

   # more /var/opt/oracle/oraInst.loc

   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:

   # /usr/sbin/groupadd oinstall

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

   # id -a 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 -r files oracle

6 Creating an Oracle Base Directory

Create an Oracle base directory with a name similar to the following, and specify the correct owner, group, and permissions for it:

/u01/app/oracle

The Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA) guidelines recommend that you use a path similar to the following for the Oracle base directory:

/mount_point/app/oracle_sw_owner
To determine where to create this directory:

1. Enter the following command to display information about all mounted file systems:
   
   ```
   # df -k
   ```

   This command displays information about all of 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 a file system that has sufficient disk space.

3. Note the name of the mount point directory for the file system that you identified.

To create the required directory and specify the correct owner, group, and permissions for it, follow these steps:

---

**Note:** In the following procedure, replace `/u01` with the appropriate mount point directory that you identified in Step 3 previously.

---

1. Enter the following command to create subdirectories in the mount point directory that you identified for the Oracle base directory:

   ```
   # mkdir -p /u01/app/oracle
   ```

2. Change the owner and group of the directory that you created to the `oracle` user and the `oinstall` group:

   ```
   # chown -R oracle:oinstall /u01/app/oracle
   ```

3. Change the permissions on the directory that you created to 775:

   ```
   # chmod -R 775 /u01/app/oracle
   ```

When you configure the `oracle` user’s environment later during the installation, 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:

   $ 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:

     $ 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:

   ■ 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=localhost:0.0 ; export DISPLAY

    ■ C shell:

     % setenv DISPLAY localhost: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 the /tmp directory does not have sufficient free disk space, then enter the following commands to set the TMP and TMPDIR environment variables. Specify a directory on a file system with sufficient free disk space.

   - 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 commands similar to the following to set the ORACLE_BASE environment variable:

   - Bourne, Bash, or Korn shell:
     
     ```
     $ ORACLE_BASE=/u01/app/oracle
     $ export ORACLE_BASE
     ```

   - C shell:
     
     ```
     % setenv ORACLE_BASE /u01/app/oracle
     ```

In these examples, /u01/app/oracle is the Oracle base directory that you created earlier.

13. 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
     ```

14. 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 Solaris 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:
   
   # eject

3. Insert the appropriate disc into the disc drive.

4. To verify that the disc mounted automatically, enter a command similar to the following:
   
   $ ls /dvd/dvd0

5. If this command fails to display the contents of the disc, then enter a command similar to the following:
   
   # /usr/sbin/mount -r -F hsfs /dev/dsk/cxtydza2 /dvd

   In this example, /dvd is the disc mount point directory and /dev/dsk/cxtydza2 is the device name for the disc device, for example /dev/dsk/c0t6d0s2.

6. If Oracle Universal Installer is displaying the Disk Location dialog box, enter the disc mount point directory path, for example:
   
   - Disc mounted automatically:
     
     /dvd/dvd0

   - Disc mounted manually:
     
     /dvd

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, complete one of the following steps depending on the location of the installation files:

   - If the installation files are on disc, enter commands similar to the following, where directory_path is the path of the db directory on the DVD:
     
     $ cd /tmp
     $ /directory_path/runInstaller

   - If the installation files are on the hard disk, change directory to the db directory and enter the following command:
     
     $ ./runInstaller

   If Oracle Universal Installer does not start, then refer to Oracle Database Client Installation Guide for Solaris Operating System (x86) 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 Solaris Operating System (x86)* 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>Select Installation Method</td>
<td>The Basic Installation option is selected by default. Specify the directory path of the Oracle home. Ensure that the UNIX DBA group oinstall is selected. If you want to create a starter database, then specify a name and password for it. Then, click <strong>Next</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specify Inventory Directory and Credentials</td>
<td>This screen is displayed only during the first installation of Oracle products on a system. Specify the full path of the Oracle Inventory directory. Ensure that the operating system group selected is oinstall. Then, click <strong>Next</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product-Specific Prerequisite Checks</td>
<td>Verify that all of the prerequisite checks succeed, then click <strong>Next</strong>. Oracle Universal Installer checks the system to verify that it is configured correctly to run Oracle software. If you have completed all of the preinstallation steps in this guide, all of the checks should pass. 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>Review the information displayed on this screen, and then click <strong>Install</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install</td>
<td>This screen displays status information while the product is being installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration Assistants</td>
<td>This screen displays status information for the configuration assistants that configure the software and create a database. When the message is displayed at the end of this process, click <strong>OK</strong> to continue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execute Configuration Scripts</td>
<td>When prompted, read the instructions and then run the scripts mentioned on this screen. Click <strong>OK</strong> to continue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10 What to Do Next?

After you have successfully installed Oracle Client, refer to Oracle Database Client Installation Guide for Solaris Operating System (x86) for information about required and optional postinstallation steps.

11 Documentation Accessibility

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