Oracle® Database

Quick Installation Guide

11*g* Release 1 (11.1) for AIX Based Systems

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

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 Basic 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 Basic 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
- Using alternative storage options such as Automatic Storage Management

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 AIX 5L Based Systems (64-Bit)*.
- If you want to perform a Oracle Real Application Clusters installation, then refer to *Oracle Clusterware Installation Guide for AIX Based Systems* and *Oracle Real Application Clusters Installation Guide for AIX Based Systems*. 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 installation media, and then select the **Documentation** tab.

2 Logging In to the System as root

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

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

- Following are the steps for installing the software from an X Window System workstation or X terminal:

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

```
$ xhost fully_qualified_remote_host_name
```

For example:

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

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

```
$ telnet fully_qualified_remote_host_name
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 Checking the Hardware Requirements

The system must meet the following minimum hardware requirements:

3.1 Memory Requirements

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

- At least 1 GB of physical RAM

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

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

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

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

Available RAM	Swap Space Required
Between 1024 MB and 2048 MB	1.5 times the size of RAM
Between 2049 MB and 8192 MB	Equal to the size of RAM
More than 8192 MB	0.75 times the size of RAM

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

```
# /usr/sbin/lsps -a
```

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

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

3.2 System Architecture

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

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

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

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

```
# bootinfo -K
```

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

Note: Oracle Database 11*g* supports 64-bit kernel and does not provide support for 32-bit kernel applications.

3.3 Disk Space Requirements

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

- 240 MB of disk space in the `/tmp` directory

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

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

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

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

- To determine the amount of free disk space on the system, enter the following command:

  - GPFS:

    ```
    # df -k
    ```

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

    ```
    # lslv lv_name
    ```

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

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

- The following table describes the disk space requirements for software files for each installation type:

Installation Type	Requirement for Software Files (GB)
Enterprise Edition	6.45
Standard Edition	6.18
Custom (maximum)	3.95

- The following table describes the disk space for data files for each installation type:

Installation Type	Disk Space for Data Files (GB)
Enterprise Edition	1.6
Standard Edition	1.6

Installation Type	Disk Space for Data Files (GB)
Custom (maximum)	1.81

Additional disk space, either on a file system or in an Automatic Storage Management disk group, is required for the flash 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 software are installed on the system.

- Operating System Requirements
- Compiler Requirements
- Patch Requirement
- Additional Software Requirements

4.1 Operating System Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

   ```
   # oslevel -s
   ```

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

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

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

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

3. To determine the supported kernel mode, enter a command similar to the following:

```
# getconf KERNEL_BITMODE
```

Note:

- The expected output of this command is 64. If you do not see the expected output, then you cannot install the software on this system.
- Oracle Database 11*g* supports 64-bit kernel and does not provide support for 32-bit kernel applications.

4.2 Compiler Requirements

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

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

You can download this software from the following link:

`http://www-1.ibm.com/support/`

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

`http://www-1.ibm.com/support/`

4.3 Patch Requirement

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

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

- Authorized Problem Analysis Reports (APARs) for AIX 5L v5.3:
  - IY89080
  - IY92037
  - IY94343
  - IZ01060 or efix for IZ01060
  - IZ03260, or efix for IZ03260

- If you use HACMP, then note the following additional requirements:
  - AIX: AIX 5.3 TL06 or newer (`bosrte.lvm` must be at least 5.3.0.60)
  - HACMP: Ensure the following versions are installed:

    HACMP v. 5.3 with PTFS (APAR:IY94307) and cluster.es.clvm installed

    HACMP APAR: IZ01809

APARs required for GPFS v3.1.0.10: None

The following procedure describes how to check these requirements:

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

  ```
  # /usr/sbin/instfix -i -k ""IY89080 IY92037 IY94343 Iz02060 Iz03260"
  ```

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

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

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

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

4.4 Additional Software Requirements

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

- Oracle JDBC/OCI Drivers
- ODBC Drivers
- Oracle Messaging Gateway
- Browser Requirements

4.4.1 Oracle JDBC/OCI Drivers

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

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

4.4.2 ODBC Drivers

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

4.4.3 Oracle Messaging Gateway

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

IBM WebSphere MQ V5.3, client and server:

```
mqm.Client.Bnd
mqm.Server.Bnd
```

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

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

4.4.4 Browser Requirements

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

- On Oracle Application Express:
  - Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 or later version
  - Firefox 1.0 or a later version
- On Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control:
  - Netscape Navigator 7.2
  - Netscape Navigator 8.1
  - Mozilla version 1.7
  - Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 SP2
  - Microsoft Internet Explorer 7.0
  - Firefox 1.0.4
  - Firefox 1.5
  - Firefox 2.0

5 Creating Required Operating System Groups and Users

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

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

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

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

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

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

   > **Note:** In Oracle documentation, Oracle Inventory group is called `oinstall`. However, it is not mandatory to use the same name, you can enter a different name for the group.

   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, for example `oinstall`.

2. To determine whether the `dba` group exists, enter the following command:

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

If the output from this commands shows the `dba` group name, then the group already 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` (for example) 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 Configure Shell Limits and System Configuration Parameters

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

Oracle recommends that you set shell limits and system configuration parameters as described in this section.

6.1 Configure Shell Limits

Verify that the shell limits shown in the following table are set to the values shown.

Shell Limit (As Shown in smit)	Recommended Value
Soft FILE size	-1 (Unlimited)
Soft CPU time	-1 (Unlimited) **Note:** This is the default value.
Soft DATA segment	-1 (Unlimited)
Soft STACK size	-1 (Unlimited)
Soft Real Memory size	-1 (Unlimited)

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

1. Enter the following command:

   ```
   # smit chuser
   ```

2. In the **User NAME** field, enter the user name of the Oracle software owner, for example `oracle`.
3. Scroll down the list and verify that the value shown for the soft limits listed in the previous table is -1.

   If necessary, edit the existing value.
4. When you have finished making changes, press F10 to exit.

6.2 Configure System Configuration Parameters

The following procedure describes how to verify and set the values.

- To verify that the maximum number of processes allowed per user is set to 2048 or greater, use the following steps:

  Note: For production systems, this value should be at least 128 plus the sum of the `PROCESSES` and `PARALLEL_MAX_SERVERS` initialization parameters for each database running on the system.

  1. Enter the following command:

     ```
     # smit chgsys
     ```

  2. Verify that the value shown for **Maximum number of PROCESSES** allowed per user is greater than or equal to 2048.

     If necessary, edit the existing value.
  3. When you have finished making changes, press **F10** to exit.
- To verify that long commands can be executed from shell, use the following steps:

Note: Oracle recommends that you set the `ncargs` system attribute to a value greater than or equal to 128. The `ncargs` attribute determines the maximum number of values that can be passed as command line arguments.

1. Enter the following command:

   ```
   # smit chgsys
   ```

2. Verify that the value shown for **ARG/ENV list size in 4K byte blocks** is greater than or equal to 128.

   If necessary, edit the existing value.

3. When you have finished making changes, press **F10** to exit.

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

     ```
     $ su - oracle
     ```

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

   ```
   $ echo $SHELL
   ```

5. Open the `oracle` user's shell startup file in any text editor:
   - Bash shell (`bash`):

     ```
     $ vi .profile
     ```

   - 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 shell, Bash shell, or Korn shell:

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

   - C shell:

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

10. If you are not installing the software on the local computer, then run the following command on the remote machine to set the DISPLAY variable:
    - Bourne, Bash or Korn shell:

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

    - C shell:

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

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

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

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

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

    ```
    $ xhost + fully_qualified_remote_host_name
    ```

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

    ```
    $ xclock_path
    ```

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

    See Also: PC-X Server or Operating System vendor documents for further assistance

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

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

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

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

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

Bourne, Bash, or Korn shell:

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

C shell:

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

12. Enter 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 these examples, `/u01/app/oracle` is the Oracle base directory that you created or identified earlier and `sales` is the name that you want to call the database (typically no more than five characters).

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.

9 Running the rootpre.sh Script

> **Note:** Do not run the `rootpre.sh` script if you have a later release of the Oracle Database software already installed on this system.

Run the `rootpre.sh` script:

1. Switch user to `root`:

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

2. Complete one of the following steps, depending on the location of the installation files:

   - If the installation files are on disc, enter a command similar to the following, where *`directory_path`* is the disc mount point directory or the path of the `db` directory on the DVD:

     ```
     # /directory_path/rootpre/rootpre.sh
     ```

   - If the installation files are on the hard disk, change directory to the `Disk1` directory and enter the following command:

     ```
     # ./rootpre.sh
     ```

3. Exit from the root account:

```
# exit
```

10 Mounting the Product Disc

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

1. Switch user to root:

```
$ su -
password:
```

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

```
# umount /dvd
```

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

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

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

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

   ```
   /dvd
   ```

11 Installing Oracle Database

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

1. Insert Oracle Database DVD and mount it.
2. 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 AIX 5L Based Systems (64-Bit)* for information about how to troubleshoot X Window display problems.
3. 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 Installation Guide for AIX 5L Based Systems (64-Bit)* for information about troubleshooting.

   Note:

   - If you have completed the tasks listed previously, then you can complete the installation by choosing the default values on most screens.
   - In Oracle documentation, Oracle Inventory group is called `oinstall`. However, it is not mandatory to use the same name, you can enter a different name for the group.

Screen	Recommended Action
Welcome	The Oracle Universal Installer guides you through the installation and configuration of various Oracle products. You can scan the installed products list and de-install the products if required. Click **Next** to proceed with the installaton.
Select Installation Method	The Basic Installation option is selected by default. Specify the directory path of the Oracle home. Ensure that the `oinstall` group (for example) is selected. If you want to create a starter database, then specify a name and password for it. Then, click **Next**.
Specify Inventory Directory and Credentials	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 **Next**.

Screen	Recommended Action
Product-Specific Prerequisite Checks	Verify that all of the prerequisite checks succeed, and then click **Next**. 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.
Oracle Configuration Manager	Enter the Customer Identification Number, My Oracle Support User Name, Country code, and Click **Next**. The new screen prompts you to accept the license agreement. Click **Accept license Agreement** to accept the agreement. If you decline this agreement, then Oracle Configuration Manager is installed but not configured.
Summary	Review the information displayed on this screen, and then click **Install**.
Install	This screen displays status information while the product is installed.
Configuration Assistants	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 **OK** to continue.
Execute Configuration Scripts	When prompted, read the instructions and then run the scripts mentioned on this screen. Click **OK** to continue.
End of Installation	The configuration assistants configure several Web-based applications, including Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control. This screen displays the URLs configured for these applications. Make a note of the URLs used. The port numbers used in these URLs are also recorded in the following file: *oracle_home*/install/portlist.ini To exit from Oracle Universal Installer, click **Exit** and then click **Yes**.

12 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
- Oracle Context Companion
- 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*.

13 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 11*g* installation.
- Refer to *Oracle Database Installation Guide for AIX 5L Based Systems (64-Bit)* for information about required and optional postinstallation tasks, depending on the products that you want to use.
- Refer to *Oracle Database Installation Guide for AIX 5L Based Systems (64-Bit)* 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.

14 Additional Information

This section contains information about the following:

Product Licenses

You are welcome to install and evaluate the products included in this media pack for 30 days under the terms of the Trial License Agreement. However, you must purchase a program license if you want to continue using any product after the 30 day evaluation period. See the following section for information about purchasing program licenses.

Purchasing Licenses, Version Updates, and Documentation

You can purchase program licenses, updated versions of Oracle products, and printed versions of Oracle documentation from the Oracle Store Web site:

`http://oraclestore.oracle.com`

Contacting Oracle Support Services

If you have purchased Oracle Product Support, you can call Oracle Support Services for assistance 24 hours a day, seven days a week. For information about purchasing Oracle Product Support or contacting Oracle Support Services, go to the Oracle Support Services Web site:

`http://www.oracle.com/support`

Locating Product Documentation

Documentation for Oracle products is available in both HTML and Adobe portable document format (PDF) formats from several locations:

- On discs in the media pack:
  - Platform-specific documentation is available on the product discs. To access this documentation, see the `welcome.htm` file located in the top-level directory of the installation media.
  - Generic product documentation is available in the Oracle Documentation Library.
- From the Oracle Technology Network Web site:

  `http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation`

To view PDF documents, download the free Adobe Acrobat Reader from the Adobe Web site, if necessary:

`http://www.adobe.com`

15 Documentation Accessibility

Our goal is to make Oracle products, services, and supporting documentation accessible to all users, including users that are disabled. To that end, our documentation includes features that make information available to users of assistive technology. This documentation is available in HTML format, and contains markup to facilitate access by the disabled community. Accessibility standards will continue to evolve over time, and Oracle is actively engaged with other market-leading technology vendors to address technical obstacles so that our documentation can be accessible to all of our customers. For more information, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program Web site at `http://www.oracle.com/accessibility/`.

Accessibility of Code Examples in Documentation

Screen readers may not always correctly read the code examples in this document. The conventions for writing code require that closing braces should appear on an otherwise empty line; however, some screen readers may not always read a line of text that consists solely of a bracket or brace.

Accessibility of Links to External Web Sites in Documentation

This documentation may contain links to Web sites of other companies or organizations that Oracle does not own or control. Oracle neither evaluates nor makes any representations regarding the accessibility of these Web sites.

Deaf/Hard of Hearing Access to Oracle Support Services

To reach Oracle Support Services, use a telecommunications relay service (TRS) to call Oracle Support at 1.800.223.1711. An Oracle Support Services engineer will handle technical issues and provide customer support according to the Oracle service request process. Information about TRS is available at `http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/consumerfacts/trs.html`, and a list of phone numbers is available at `http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/dro/trsphonebk.html`.

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