

Oracle® Database

Quick Installation Guide

11g Release 1 (11.1) for HP-UX Itanium

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This guide describes how to quickly install Oracle Database 11g on HP-UX Itanium systems. It includes information about the following:

- [Reviewing Information About This Guide](#)
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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 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 HP-UX*.
- If you want to perform a Oracle Real Application Clusters installation, then refer to *Oracle Clusterware Installation Guide for HP-UX* and *Oracle Real Application Clusters Installation Guide for HP-UX*. 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.

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

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

3 Checking the Hardware Requirements

The system must meet the following minimum hardware requirements:

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

3.1 Memory Requirements

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

- At least 1 GB of RAM

To determine the RAM size, enter the following command:

```
# /usr/contrib/bin/machinfo | grep -i Memory
```

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/swapinfo -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:

```
# /bin/getconf KERNEL_BITS
```

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.

3.3 Disk Space Requirements

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

- Between 150 and 400 MB of disk space in the `/tmp` directory

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

```
# bdf /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:
bdf
- Between 1.5 GB and 3.5 GB of disk space for the Oracle software, depending on the installation type. The following table describes the disk space requirements for software files for each installation type:

Installation Type	Requirement for Software Files (GB)
Enterprise Edition	6.89
Standard Edition	6.09
Custom (maximum)	6.89

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

Installation Type	Disk Space for Data Files (GB)
Enterprise Edition	1.69
Standard Edition	1.48
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 are the operating system requirements for Oracle Database 11g Release 1:

- HP-UX 11i v2 (11.23)
- HP-UX 11i v3 (11.31)

To determine the distribution and version of HP-UX installed, enter the following command:

```
# uname -a
```

```
HP-UX hostname B.11.23 ia64 109444686 unlimited-user license
```

In this example, the version of HP-UX 11i is 11.23.

To determine whether a bundle, product, or fileset is installed, enter a command similar to the following, where *level* is bundle, product, or fileset:

```
# /usr/sbin/swlist -l level | more
```

If a required bundle, product, or fileset is not installed, then you must install it. Refer to your operating system or software documentation for information about installing products.

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

4.2 Compiler Requirements

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

- HP C/ANSI C Compiler (A.06.14)
HP ANSI C compiler (C.06.10) - June 2006 (AR0606) release
- HP aC++ Compiler (A.06.14)
C++ (aCC) compiler (C.06.10) - June 2006 (AR0606) release

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.

The following are operating system patches for HP-UX on Itanium:

For HPIA 11.23 (Mar '07 Patch bundle for HP-UX 11iV2- B.11.23.0703):

- Mar '07 Patch bundle for HP-UX 11iV2 (B.11.23.0703)
- PHKL_35478: s700_800 11.23 shmget(2) cumulative patch
- PHCO_36673: s700_800 11.23 libc cumulative patch
- PHKL_36853: s700_800 11.23 pstat patch
- PHSS_37958: 11.23 Libcl patch

Note: HP Serviceguard is supported with Oracle Database 11g Release 1 only if the HP-UX Serviceguard patch PHSS_34824 is not installed.

If you have an existing HP-UX 11.23 installation with patch PHSS_34824 installed, then you must deinstall this patch before installing or upgrading to Oracle Database 11g Release 1. If you do not remove this patch, then Oracle Database installation fails.

For HPIA 11.31:

- PHKL_35900: 11.31 evacd performance, kvaddr leak panic
- PHKL_36248: 11.31 esctl cumulative patch
- PHKL_36249: 11.31 esdisk cumulative patch
- PHKL_35936: 11.31 call to read(2) or write(2) may incorrectly return -1
- PHKL_38038: ABORT CORRUPTION HANG OTHER PANIC
- PHSS_37959: 11.31 Libcl patch

Refer to the following Web site for information about additional java patches:

<http://www.hp.com/products1/unix/java/patches/index.html>

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

```
# /usr/sbin/swlist -l patch | grep PHSS_28880
```

Alternatively, to list all installed patches, enter the following command:

```
# /usr/sbin/swlist -l patch | more
```

If a required patch is not installed, then download it from the following Web site and install it:

<http://itresourcecenter.hp.com>

If the Web site shows a more recent version of the patch, then download and install that version.

4.4 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](#)
- [Oracle Messaging Gateway](#)
- [Browser Requirements](#)

4.4.1 Oracle ODBC Drivers

If you intend to use ODBC, then you should build and install the most recent ODBC Driver Manager. You can download and install the Driver Manager from the following link:

<http://www.unixodbc.org>

You do not require ODBC Driver Manager to install Oracle Database.

To use ODBC, you must also install `gcc 3.4.5` or later

4.4.2 Oracle JDBC/OCI Drivers

You can use Java SDK 5.0 as an optional software with the Oracle JDBC/OCI drivers. However, this is not required for the installation.

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 V6.0, client and server:

```
MQSERIES.MQM-CL-HPUX
MQSERIES.MQM-SERVER
```

- TIBCO Rendezvous 7.2

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 browsers meet these requirements:

- 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 /var/opt/oracle/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, `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` 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` (for example) 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 Kernel Parameters

Note: The kernel parameter 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.

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

Parameter	Recommended Formula or Value
ksi_alloc_max	(nproc*8)
executable_stack	0
max_thread_proc	1024
maxdsiz	1073741824 (1 GB)
maxdsiz_64bit	2147483648 (2 GB)
maxssiz	134217728 (128 MB)
maxssiz_64bit	1073741824 (1 GB)
maxuprc	((nproc*9)/10)
msgmni	(nproc)
msgtql	(nproc)
ncsize	(8*nproc+3072)
nfile	(15*nproc+2048)
nflocks	(nproc)
ninode	(8*nproc+2048)
nkthread	((nproc*7)/4)+16)
nproc	4096
semnmi	(nproc)
semnms	(semnmi*2)
semnmu	(nproc-4)
semvmx	32767
shmmax	The size of memory or 1073741824 (0X40000000), whichever is greater.

Note: To avoid performance degradation, the value should be greater than or equal to the size of the available memory.

Parameter	Recommended Formula or Value
shmmni	4096
shmseg	512
vps_ceiling	64

Note: If the current value for any parameter is higher than the value listed in this table, then do not change the value of that parameter. The following kernel parameters are obsolete HP_UX 11.31. You need not specify values for these parameters:

- msgmax
 - msgssz
 - msgmap
 - msgseg
-
-

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

1. Enter the following command to start the `kcweb` application:

```
# /usr/sbin/kcweb -F
```

2. Check the value or formula specified for each of these parameters and, if necessary, modify that value or formula.

If necessary, refer to the `kcweb` online Help for more information about completing this step.

Note: If you modify the value of a parameter that is not dynamic, then you must restart the system.

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
```

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 /mount_point/oradata
# chown oracle:oinstall /mount_point/oradata
# chmod 775 /mount_point/oradata
```

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 on Red Hat:


```
$ . ~/.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 Mounting the Product Disc

On most HP-UX on Itanium 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 the following command to unmount the currently mounted disc, then remove it from the drive:

```
# /usr/sbin/umount /SD_DVD
```

In this example, `/SD_DVD` is the mount point directory for the disc drive.

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

```
# /usr/sbin/mount -F cdfs -o rr /dev/dsk/cxydz /SD_DVD
```

In this example, `/SD_DVD` is the disc mount point directory and `/dev/dsk/cxydz` is the device name for the disc device, for example `/dev/dsk/c0t2d0`.

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

```
/SD_DVD
```

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 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 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.
 - 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
Select a Product to Install	This screen enables you to install any one for the following products: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oracle Database 11g ■ Oracle Client ■ Oracle Clusterware Click Next .
Select Installation Method	The Basic Installation option is selected by default. Specify the directory path of the Oracle home. Ensure that the <code>oinstall</code> group 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 <code>oinstall</code> . Then, click Next .
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 (Oracle <i>Metalink</i>) 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.

Screen	Recommended Action
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: <code>oracle_home/install/portlist.ini</code> To exit from Oracle Universal Installer, click Exit and then click Yes .

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
- 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*.

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 HP-UX* for information about required and optional postinstallation tasks, depending on the products that you want to use.
- Refer to *Oracle Database Installation Guide for HP-UX* 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, Version Updates, and Documentation](#)
- [Contacting Oracle Support Services](#)
- [Locating Product Documentation](#)

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.

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 - Generic product documentation is available in the Oracle Documentation Library.
- From the Oracle Technology Network Web site:

<http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation>

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14 Documentation Accessibility

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Oracle customers have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit <http://www.oracle.com/support/contact.html> or visit <http://www.oracle.com/accessibility/support.html> if you are hearing impaired.

Oracle Database Installation Guide, 11g Release 1 (11.1) for HP-UX Itanium
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