



# N1 Grid Service Provisioning System User's Guide and Release Notes for the Oracle Database Plug-In 1.0

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# Preface

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This book explains how to use the N1™ Grid Service Provisioning System (N1 Grid SPS) software to capture and deploy Oracle Database applications and files.

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## Who Should Use This Book

The main audience for the *N1 Grid Service Provisioning System User's Guide and Release Notes for the Oracle Plug-In 1.0* includes system administrators and operators of N1 Grid SPS software who want to be able to incorporate Oracle Database functionality with N1 Grid SPS software. These users are expected to be familiar with the following:

- The N1 Grid SPS product
- Standard UNIX® and Windows commands and utilities
- The general concepts and management features available in the Oracle Database product

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## Before You Read This Book

If you are not already familiar with using the N1 Grid SPS software, read the following books:

- *N1 Grid Service Provisioning System 5.0 System Administration Guide*
- *N1 Grid Service Provisioning System 5.0 Operation and Provisioning Guide*
- *N1 Grid Service Provisioning System 5.0 Release Notes*

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## How This Book Is Organized

[Chapter 1](#) provides an overview of the plug-in solution.

[Chapter 2](#) contains any late-breaking news or known issues for this plug-in.

[Chapter 3](#) explains how to install and configure the plug-in.

[Chapter 4](#) explains how to capture and deploy applications and files through the plug-in and describes the specific component types that are provided with the plug-in.

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## Related Third-Party Web Site References

Third-party URLs are referenced in this document and provide additional, related information.

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## Documentation, Support, and Training

| Sun Function  | URL   | Description  |
|---------------|---|--|
| Documentation | <a href="http://www.sun.com/documentation/">http://www.sun.com/documentation/</a> | Download PDF and HTML documents, and order printed documents |

| Sun Function         | URL   | Description   |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Support and Training | <a href="http://www.sun.com/supporttraining/">http://www.sun.com/supporttraining/</a> | Obtain technical support, download patches, and learn about Sun courses |

## Typographic Conventions

The following table describes the typographic changes that are used in this book.

TABLE P-1 Typographic Conventions

| Typeface or Symbol | Meaning   | Example   |
|--------------------|---|---|
| AaBbCc123          | The names of commands, files, and directories, and onscreen computer output | Edit your <code>.login</code> file.<br>Use <code>ls -a</code> to list all files.<br><code>machine_name% you have mail.</code>   |
| <b>AaBbCc123</b>   | What you type, contrasted with onscreen computer output                     | <code>machine_name% su</code><br>Password:  |
| <i>AaBbCc123</i>   | Command-line placeholder: replace with a real name or value                 | The command to remove a file is <code>rm filename</code> .  |
| <i>AaBbCc123</i>   | Book titles, new terms, and terms to be emphasized                          | Read Chapter 6 in the <i>User's Guide</i> .<br>Perform a <i>patch analysis</i> .<br>Do <i>not</i> save the file.<br>[Note that some emphasized items appear bold online.] |

## Shell Prompts in Command Examples

The following table shows the default system prompt and superuser prompt for the C shell, Bourne shell, and Korn shell.

**TABLE P-2** Shell Prompts

| <b>Shell</b>                                 | <b>Prompt</b> |
|--|---------------|
| C shell prompt                               | machine_name% |
| C shell superuser prompt                     | machine_name# |
| Bourne shell and Korn shell prompt           | \$            |
| Bourne shell and Korn shell superuser prompt | #             |



# Overview of the Oracle Database Plug-In

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This chapter explains general information about using N1 Grid Service Provisioning System (N1 Grid SPS) to provision Oracle database software.

The chapter includes the following information:

- “Purpose of the Oracle Database Plug-In” on page 9
- “What the Oracle Database Plug-In Includes” on page 10
- “Requirements for Using the Oracle Database Plug-In” on page 10
- “For More Information About the Oracle Database Software” on page 10

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## Purpose of the Oracle Database Plug-In

The N1 Grid SPS software provides enhanced capabilities in out-of-the-box support for Oracle 9i and 10g database software. You can provision Oracle database software and databases. The Oracle database support is packaged in a Java™ Archive (JAR) file that loads into an N1 Grid SPS environment. The Oracle database plug-in simplifies the process of deploying Oracle 9i and 10g database software throughout your enterprise.

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**Note** – This release of the Oracle database plug-in only supports Oracle database software in single-instance environments. Support for Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) is not included.

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## What the Oracle Database Plug-In Includes

The Oracle database plug-in enables you to perform the following main functions:

- Install the support scripts needed for creating Oracle database configurations.
- Install Oracle database software across your enterprise.
- Create an Oracle database.

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## Requirements for Using the Oracle Database Plug-In

The Oracle database plug-in supports Oracle 9i and Oracle 10g database software that runs on Linux and Solaris™ systems. Detailed requirements for using the Oracle database software are provided in the Oracle documentation. To use the plug-in, you need to additionally meet these requirements:

- Have a licensed copy of the Oracle 9i Release 2 or 10g Database software
- Have an installed N1 Grid SPS environment
- Intend to run the Oracle database software on one of the following configurations:
  - Oracle 10g database on Redhat Linux AS 3.0
  - Oracle 10g database on Redhat Linux AS 2.1
  - Oracle 10g database on Solaris 9 for SPARC or x86
  - Oracle 9i Release 2 database on Redhat Linux AS 3.0
  - Oracle 9i Release 2 database on Redhat Linux AS 2.1
  - Oracle 9i Release 2 database on Solaris 9 for SPARC

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## For More Information About the Oracle Database Software

Using this plug-in presumes that you are familiar with the Oracle Database software. For more information about this product, see the following Oracle information:

- General Information about Oracle Database  
(<http://www.oracle.com/database/index.html>)

- Documentation for Oracle Database 9i  
(<http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/oracle9i.html>)
- Documentation for Oracle Database 10g  
(<http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/database10g.html>)



# Release Notes for Oracle Database Plug-In

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This chapter describes late-breaking news and known issues for the Oracle database plug-in.

- “Installation Issues” on page 13
- “Runtime Issues” on page 15

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## Installation Issues

The following issues are known to exist when installing the Oracle database plug-in.

### Oracle 9i Depends on Oracle 10g (6229179)

You might see the following message when importing the Oracle 9i plug-in:

```
Unable to install plug-in "com.sun.oracle9i_DB" version 1.0. This plug-in has a dependency on another plug-in "com.sun.oracle10g_DB" version 1.0, which was not found. You may need to install the missing plug-in first before re-trying to install this plug-in. (604010)
```

**Workaround:** Import the Oracle 10g database plug-in first. Both Oracle database plug-ins depend on the common OraSpt component. This component is part of the Oracle 10g plug-in, therefore you must import the 10g database plug-in first.

### Uninstall of Oracle 9i on Linux Plan Fails (6227857)

You see the following error message when you run the uninstall plan for Oracle 9i on a RedHat Linux system:

```
"unexpected signal 11" (SIGSEGV) in /lib/ld-linux.so.2 during the call to the Oracle Universal Installer with the options "--silent -deinstall".
```

**Workaround:** Manually remove the files.

## Incomplete Oracle 10g Uninstall Operation on Linux AS 3.0 Causes Re-Install Operation to Fail (6254511)

**Workaround:** Manually remove the files. Follow these steps:

1. Remove the /opt/app/\* Oracle directories.
2. Remove the Oracle directory in which you installed the prep-OS scripts.
3. Delete the oracle user.
4. Delete the oinstall group.
5. Delete the dba group.
6. Remove any Oracle-related files in the /etc directory.
7. Remove init.cssd files in the /etc/init.d directory.
8. Remove CSS files in the /etc/rc5.d directory.

Steps will be similar to the following example.

```
# /bin/rm -rf /opt/app/*
# /bin/rm -rf /oracle
# /usr/sbin/userdel oracle
# /usr/sbin/groupdel oinstall
# /usr/sbin/groupdel dba

[root@booger SUNWn1sps]# cd /etc
[root@booger etc]# ls -l ora*
-rw-rw-r-- 1 oracle oinstall          55 Apr 13 08:48 oraInst.loc
-rw-rw-r-- 1 oracle root              760 Apr 13 10:43 oratab

oracle:
total 8
-rw-r--r-- 1 oracle oinstall          92 Apr 13 10:43 ocr.loc
drwxr-xr-x 3 root   root             4096 Apr 13 08:53 scls_scr

# /bin/rm -fr ora*

# cd /etc/init.d

# /bin/rm -rf init.cssd

# cd /etc/rc5.d
[root@booger rc5.d]# ls *css*
K96init.cssd S96init.cssd
# /bin/rm -rf K96init.cssd S96init.cssd
```

---

## Runtime Issues

There are no issues that are known to exist when provisioning Oracle database software.





## Installing and Configuring the Oracle Database Plug-In

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This chapter explains how to install and configure the Oracle Database plug-in.

The chapter contains the following information:

- “Acquiring the Oracle Database Plug-In” on page 17
- “Adding the Oracle Database Plug-In to N1 Grid SPS” on page 18
- “Customizing the Solution for Your Environment” on page 19

---

### Acquiring the Oracle Database Plug-In

The Oracle Database solution is packaged as a *plug-in* to the N1 Grid SPS software. Plug-ins are packaged in Java™ Archive (JAR) files. The plug-in files for the Oracle Database solution are available from the N1 Grid Service Provisioning System Supplement CD or from the Sun Download Center.

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# Adding the Oracle Database Plug-In to N1 Grid SPS

---

**Note** – Two separate JAR files support the Oracle 9i and 10g databases. However, several common components are packaged in the Oracle 10g plug-in. As a result, you must install the Oracle 9i and the Oracle 10g plug-ins to support Oracle 9i. To support Oracle 10g, you have to install only the Oracle 10g plug-in JAR file.

---

To make a given plug-in known to the N1 Grid SPS product, you need to import the plug-in. To import the Oracle plug-in files, follow these steps as explained in detail in Chapter 5, “Plug-In Administration,” in *N1 Grid Service Provisioning System 5.0 System Administration Guide*.

1. In the Administrative section of the main window, click Plug-ins.
2. In the Action column of the Plug-ins page, click Import.
3. Browse to the location where you downloaded the `com.sun.oracle10g_DB_1.0.jar` file.

4. Click the Continue to Import button.

When the import completes successfully, a plug-in details page appears that shows you the objects that the plug-in provides.

5. In the Action column of the Plug-ins page, click Import.
6. Browse to the location where you downloaded the `com.sun.oracle9i_DB_1.0.jar` file.

7. Click the Continue to Import button.

When the import completes successfully, a plug-in details page appears that shows you the objects that the plug-in provides.

You can also import the plug-in archive files from the command line. Use the following commands:

```
% cr-cli -cmd plg.p.add -path com.sun.oracle10g_DB_1.0.jar -u username -p password
% cr-cli -cmd plg.p.add -path com.sun.oracle9i_DB_1.0.jar -u username -p password
```

---

# Customizing the Solution for Your Environment

## Remote Agent Requirements

When you install the provisioning software remote agent (RA), be sure to set the RA to run as `root`. Most of the Oracle installation runs as user `oracle`; however, some scripts that are generated during the installation process need to run as `root`.

## Shared Memory and Semaphore Settings for Linux Systems

For Linux systems, the following semaphore and shared memory settings apply:

```
kernel.shmmax = 1073741824
kernel.shmall = 536870912
kernel.sem = 250 32000 100 128
net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range = 32768 65000
```

---

**Note** – These values are set during installation. You do not have to set them.

The actual value for `kernel.shmmax` differs, depending on the amount of memory in the target host. This value adjusts itself dynamically when the `OraSpt` plan runs.

---

## Shared Memory and Semaphore Settings for Solaris Systems

For Solaris systems, you need to create semaphore and shared memory settings similar to those mentioned above for Linux systems. You should set these values before you install the Oracle database software. See the Oracle documentation for details.

## Solaris Patches for Oracle 9i on SPARC Systems

To run Oracle 9i on Solaris SPARC systems, download three Solaris patches from the SunSolve web site and install them on your system:

- 112785-45

- 112963-17
- 113096-03

---

**Note** – The patch list might have changed since the release of this document. Check the Oracle web site and SunSolve for the latest patches that apply to Oracle on Solaris systems.

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## Using the Oracle Database Plug-In

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The Oracle Database plug-in provides specific components and functions for working with Oracle 9i and 10g single-instance database software. This chapter describes the following information:

- “Oracle Database Plug-In Process Overview” on page 21
- “Oracle Support Scripts” on page 22
- “Oracle Single-Instance Software” on page 23
- “Creating and Working with the Database” on page 29
- “Components” on page 32
- “Troubleshooting” on page 32

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### Oracle Database Plug-In Process Overview

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**Note** – This release of the Oracle database plug-in only supports Oracle database software in single-instance environments. Support for Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) is not included.

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Working with the Oracle database plug-in is a multi-step process.

1. Procure the Oracle database software for use on individual nodes.
2. Define the directory structure in which you want your Oracle installation to reside.
3. Download any required patches from the Oracle web site.

---

**Note** – At present, the known Oracle patch applies to Oracle 9i for Linux systems. In addition, to run Oracle 9i on Solaris SPARC systems, install the Solaris patches mentioned in [“Solaris Patches for Oracle 9i on SPARC Systems”](#) on page 19.

---

4. Define the directory structure that you want applied to your target Oracle installations.
5. For Oracle 9i:
  - Ensure that the `syspass` session variable is set.
  - Install Oracle 9i software and support scripts, as explained in [“How to Install Oracle Single-Instance Software for Oracle Database 10g”](#) on page 23.
  - Create the Oracle 9i database, as explained in [“How to Create the Oracle 9i Database”](#) on page 29.
6. For Oracle 10g:
  - Install Oracle 10g software and support scripts, as explained in [“How to Install Oracle Single-Instance Software for Oracle Database 10g”](#) on page 23.
  - Create the Oracle 10g database, as explained in [“How to Create the Oracle 10g Database”](#) on page 30.

---

## Oracle Support Scripts

The Oracle support scripts primarily perform steps such as creating appropriate Oracle users, defining shared memory, and creating and semaphore settings. These scripts are contained in the OraSpt component. The support scripts are installed when you install the single-instance software.

## Oracle Users and Groups

The OraSpt component creates one OS user and two OS groups:

- User: `oracle`
- Group: `oinstall`
- Group: `dba`

If a group exists in NIS or LDAP, the support scripts append “n1” to the group name. Thus, if a group `dba` exists, the plug-in creates a user `n1dba`.

---

# Oracle Single-Instance Software

The SingleInst component encapsulates and deploys files for the single-node Oracle database software.

## ▼ How to Set Session Variables

Before you install the Oracle database software or create any databases, you must set the session variable `sysPass`. This variable acts as the default password for the database users `SYS` and `SYSTEM`.

---

**Note** – The password that you define here is also the password that you use to run SQL\*Plus.

---

To set the session variable in the N1 Grid SPS browser interface, follow these steps.

- Steps**
1. **At the top of the window in the N1 Grid SPS browser interface, click Session Variables.**
  2. **In the Session Variable field, type `syspass`.**
  3. **In the Password column, check the box.**
  4. **In the Value field, type the password to use for the database users `SYS` and `SYSTEM`.**  
The password encrypts as you type.
  5. **In the Action column, click Create.**
  6. **Provide the appropriate password when prompted.**

## ▼ How to Install Oracle Single-Instance Software for Oracle Database 10g

- Steps**
1. **In the Common Tasks section of the N1 Grid SPS browser interface, select Oracle Database 10g.**
  2. **On the Oracle Database 10g Common Tasks page, click Install.**

3. On the Plans Details page, click Run.
4. Choose variables to use for the Oracle support scripts.
  - To use an existing variables set, select a name from the drop-down menu in the OraSpt component row of the Plan Parameters table.
  - To create a new variables set, click Select from List in the OraSpt component row of the Plan Parameters table.
    - a. Click Create Set.
    - b. Type a name for the variables set.
    - c. In the field for installPath, provide the full path to the location into which you want the support scripts installed.  
For example, /var/tmp/Ora\_Spt.
    - d. In the field for installerHome, provide the full path to the location of the Oracle software files.  
For example, /mnt/Ora10gR1.  
This path can point to a CD or to some other location in which you have placed the appropriate files. For Oracle 10g, the installerHome variable points to the top directory of the software CD, which is the parent directory above the Disk1 directory.
    - e. For single-instance support files, verify that the racInstall field is set to **FALSE**.
    - f. Save the variables set.
    - g. Select the variables set that you just saved from the drop-down menu in the OraSpt component row of the Plan Parameters table.
5. Choose variables to use for the single-instance software.
  - To use an existing variables set, select a name from the drop-down menu in the SingleInst component row of the Plan Parameters table.
  - To create a new variables set, click Select from List in the SingleInst component row of the Plan Parameters table.
    - a. Click Create Set.
    - b. Type a name for the variables set.
    - c. In the field for installPath, provide the full path to the location where you want to place the Oracle silent response file.  
For example, /var/tmp/Oracle10g.



- d. If a component already exists on this host for which the default value for `ORACLE_HOME_NAME` is used, define a value for the variable `ORACLE_HOME_NAME`.

---

**Note** – Two components installed in the same physical host cannot have the same `ORACLE_HOME_NAME`.

---

- e. In the field for `installerHome`, provide the full path to the location of the Oracle software files.

For example, `/mnt/Ora10gR1`.

This path can point to a CD or to some other location in which you have placed the appropriate files. The `installerHome` variable points to the top directory of the software, which is the parent directory above the `Disk1` directory.

- f. In the field for `ORACLE_BASE`, provide the path to the root directory into which you want the Oracle software to be installed.

For example, `/opt/app/oracle`.

- g. To run the Oracle listener on this host, set the value for `crListener` to `TRUE`.

---

**Note** – You should run only one Oracle listener per physical host.

---

- h. Verify that the `softGroup` and `dbaGroup` variables are correct.

i. On the target host, type the following command: `id -a oracle`.

ii. Note the group names that were created for the `oracle` user.

iii. If the group names are different from the default names in the `softGroup` or `dbaGroup` fields, change those values as appropriate.

- i. Verify that the `TOPLEVEL_COMPONENT` variable exactly matches the version of Oracle to install.

For example, if you intend to install 10.1.0.3.0, you must change the value of the `TOPLEVEL_COMPONENT` variable from its default of `10.1.0.2.0` to `10.1.0.3.0`.

- j. Change other variables as appropriate.

---

**Note** – For the `oraPrflFile` variable, the environment file must be either a Bourne shell, Korn shell, or bash profile. C shell is not supported.

---

k. Save the variables set.

1. Select the variables set that you just saved from the drop-down menu in the SingleInst component row of the Plan Parameters table.

6. To select the target host, click Select from List next to the Target Host field on the Plans Details Run page.

---

**Note** – Although the plug-in enables you to install this component into a host set, host sets are more likely to make sense for a RAC install rather than a single-instance install.

---

7. To install the software, click Run Plan (includes preflight).

## ▼ How to Install Oracle Single-Instance Software for Oracle Database 9i

- Steps**
1. In the Common Tasks section of the N1 Grid SPS browser interface, select Oracle Database 9i.
  2. On the Oracle Database 9i Common Tasks page, click Install.
  3. On the Plans Details page, click Run.
  4. Choose variables to use for the Oracle support scripts.
    - To use an existing variables set, select a name from the drop-down menu in the OraSpt component row of the Plan Parameters table.
    - To create a new variables set, click Select from List in the OraSpt component row of the Plan Parameters table.
      - a. Click Create Set.
      - b. Type a name for the variables set.
      - c. In the field for installPath, provide the full path to the location into which you want the support scripts installed.  
For example, /var/tmp/Ora\_Spt.
      - d. In the field for installerHome, provide the full path to the location of the Oracle software files.  
For example, /mnt/Ora9iR2.  
The installerHome variable points to the top directory of the software, which is the parent directory above the Disk1 directory. For Oracle 9i on Linux,

the `installerHome` variable points to the directory that contains Oracle Patch No. 3006854.

---

**Note** – The Oracle database plug-in does not support changing CDs during the installation process. Because Oracle 9i has three physical CDs, you should copy the CDs to a single location from which all information can be accessed.

---

- e. To run Oracle 9i on Linux, set the `oracleRel` variable to `9iR2`.
- f. For single-instance support files, verify that the `racInstall` field is set to **FALSE**.

---

**Note** – This release of the Oracle database plug-in only supports Oracle database software in single-instance environments. Support for Oracle RAC (Real Application Clusters) is not included. As a result, the `racInstall` variable must remain set to `FALSE`.

---

- g. Save the variables set.
  - h. Select the variables set that you just saved from the drop-down menu in the `OraSpt` component row of the `Plan Parameters` table.
5. Choose variables to use for the single-instance software.
- To use an existing variables set, select a name from the drop-down menu in the `SingleInst` component row of the `Plan Parameters` table.
  - To create a new variables set, click `Select from List` in the `SingleInst` component row of the `Plan Parameters` table.
    - a. Click `Create Set`.
    - b. Type a name for the variables set.
    - c. In the field for `installPath`, provide the full path to the location where you want to place the Oracle silent response file.  
For example, `/var/tmp/Oracle9iR2`.
    - d. If a component already exists on this host for which the default value for `ORACLE_HOME_NAME` is used, define a value for the variable `ORACLE_HOME_NAME`.

---

**Note** – Two components installed in the same physical host cannot have the same ORACLE\_HOME\_NAME.

---

- e. **In the field for `installerHome`, provide the full path to the location of the Oracle software files.**

For example, `/mnt/Ora9iR2`.

The `installerHome` variable points to the top directory of the software, which is the parent directory above the `Disk1` directory. For Oracle 9i on Linux, the `installerHome` variable points to the directory that contains Oracle Patch No. 3006854.

---

**Note** – The Oracle database plug-in does not support changing CDs during the installation process. Because Oracle 9i has three physical CDs, you should copy the CDs to a single location from which all information can be accessed.

---

- f. **In the field for `ORACLE_BASE`, provide the path to the root directory into which you want the Oracle software to be installed.**

For example: `/opt/app/oracle9`

- g. **To run the Oracle listener on this host, set the value for `crListener` to `TRUE`.**

---

**Note** – You should run only one Oracle listener per physical host.

---

- h. **Verify that the `softGroup` and `dbaGroup` variables are correct.**

i. **On the target host, type the following command: `id -a oracle`.**

ii. **Note the group names that were created for the `oracle` user.**

iii. **If the group names are different from the default names in the `softGroup` or `dbaGroup` fields, change those values as appropriate.**

- i. **Verify that the `TOPLEVEL_COMPONENT` variable exactly matches the version of Oracle to install.**

- j. **Change other variables as appropriate.**

---

**Note** – For the oraPrflFile variable, the environment file must be either a Bourne shell, Korn shell, or bash profile. C shell is not supported.

---

k. **Save the variables set.**

1. **Select the variables set that you just saved from the drop-down menu in the SingleInst component row of the Plan Parameters table.**

6. **To select the target host, click Select from List next to the Target Host field on the Plans Details Run page.**

---

**Note** – Although the plug-in enables you to install this component into a host set, host sets are more likely to make sense for a RAC install rather than a single-instance install.

---

7. **To install the software, click Run Plan (includes preflight).**

---

## Creating and Working with the Database

### About the Database

The Oracle database comes in three flavors:

- General purpose – General use database for mixed transactions
- Data warehouse – Database optimized for responding to long-running and “ad hoc” queries
- Transaction processing – Transaction-oriented database intended for handling many short transactions and canned queries

### ▼ How to Create the Oracle 9i Database

- Steps**
1. **In the Common Tasks section of the N1 Grid SPS browser interface, select Oracle Database 9i.**
  2. **On the Oracle Database 9i Common Tasks page, click Create.**

3. On the Plans Details page, click Run.
4. On the Plan Details Run page, select the target host on which you want to create the database.
5. On the Plan Details Run page, provide plan variables information.
  - a. Change the name of the Oracle Service, if needed.  
For Oracle 9i, the service name should be `or9i`.
  - b. To make this service the default service, click the checkbox.
  - c. Type the name of the database template to apply to this database.  
By default, the database template is `General_Purpose`. This template implies that the database will be used for a mixture of transaction types. The other possible templates are:
    - `Data_Warehouse` – Database optimized for responding to long-running and “ad hoc” queries
    - `Transaction_Processing` – Transaction-oriented database intended for handling many short transactions and canned queries
  - d. If needed, change the character set to use for the database.  
By default, the character set is Western European (ISO 8859). For more information about character sets in Oracle, see the Oracle documentation.
6. Click Run Plan (includes preflight).

## ▼ How to Create the Oracle 10g Database

- Steps**
1. In the Common Tasks section of the N1 Grid SPS browser interface, select Oracle Database 10g.
  2. On the Oracle Database 10g Common Tasks page, click Create.
  3. On the Plans Details page, click Run.
  4. On the Plan Details Run page, select the target host on which you want to create the database.
  5. On the Plan Details Run page, provide plan variables information.
    - a. Change the name of the Oracle Service, if needed.  
For Oracle 10g, the service name should be `or10g`.
    - b. To make this service the default service, click the checkbox.
    - c. Type the name of the database template to apply to this database.

By default, the database template is `General_Purpose`. This template implies that the database will be use for a mixture of transaction types. The other possible templates are:

- `Data_Warehouse` – Database optimized for responding to long-running and “ad hoc” queries
- `Transaction_Processing` – Transaction-oriented database intended for handling many short transactions and canned queries

d. **Choose the storage type to use for this database.**

- **By default, the storage type is FS (file system).**
- **ASM (Automatic Storage Management) provides support for a highly-available (RAID) solution.**  
See the Oracle documentation for more information and additional user setup that you would need to perform.  
To use the ASM storage type, you need to provide additional information in four fields.

- i. **Type a list of raw disks to use for ASM.**
- ii. **Choose the type of ASM redundancy to provide.**
- iii. **Type the name of the disk group to use for ASM.**
- iv. **Type the password to use for ASM management.**

- **RAW provides no support for file system utilities.**

e. **Choose whether to manage your enterprise from a local web site or a central web site.**

If you choose to manage from a central web site, provide the URL.

---

**Note** – To use centralized management, you must install the management agent on the target before you create the database. You can choose to use local management now and change to centralized management later.

---

f. **If needed, change the character set to use for the database.**

By default, the character set is Western European (ISO 8859). For more information about character sets in Oracle, see the Oracle documentation.

g. **(Optional) To enable Flash backups, type the path to the backup directory.**

6. **Click Run Plan (includes preflight).**

## Using Oracle 9i and 10g on the Same Host

Once you have installed the software and created the databases, you need to combine Oracle net services configuration to run both versions of the software on a single host. Essentially, you should combine net service names and listener information into a single listener on the host. For more information, see the Oracle documentation.

---

## Components

The Oracle Database Plug-In includes two components:

- OraSpt
- SingleInst

### OraSpt Component

The OraSpt component provides support files for the Oracle database.

### SingleInst Component

The SingleInst component encapsulates and deploys files for the single-node Oracle database software.

---

## Troubleshooting

**Problem:** You encounter an error when installing the database software.

**Solution:** Check the value of your installerHome variable. The variable automatically appends certain information to the installerHome value. For example, if the Oracle software is in the directory `/appsrc/Disk1/runInstaller`, set the installerHome variable to just `/appsrc`. When needed, the plug-in appends `Disk1/...` to the path defined in the installerHome variable.

**Problem:** You encounter a failure when deploying a component.

**Solution:** Follow these steps:

1. Remove any files deployed in the path specified by either the `installPath` or the `ORACLE_BASE` variable.



2. Remove the file `oraInst.loc` in the `/etc` directory on Linux systems or in the `/var/opt/oracle` directory on Solaris systems.
3. Kill any processes that the `oracle` user owns.
4. Try the deployment again.



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