

# Table of Contents

<b>Install Oracle 10g Binaries.....</b>	<b>1</b>
Overview.....	1
Certification Issue.....	1
Get Oracle10g 10.1.0.4 binaries.....	2
Get Installation Scripts.....	2
Pre-installation tasks.....	2
Binaries Install.....	3
Environment Install.....	3
init.d scripts.....	4
Uninstall Oracle 10g binaries.....	4
References / Documentation.....	4

# Install Oracle 10g Binaries

## Overview

This note explains how to install Oracle 10g Database Server (Oracle10g) release 1 (patchset 10.1.0.3 or 10.1.0.4) on *Linux Red Hat Advanced Server 2.1* or on *Linux Red Hat Advanced Server 3.0* in case of 10.1.0.4 .

This document describes the installation process, step by step. At the end of this process, you will have the Oracle 10g Database Server binaries installed on your machine, and your oracle user configured to use it. It does not cover the creation of the database schemas themselves, which are application specific.

- Certification Issue
- Requirements
- How to get Oracle10g
- Pre-installation tasks
- Installation
- Documentation
- Contacts

## Certification Issue

NOTE: Oracle products are certified to work on specific platforms only. You can check which products are certified by Oracle on which platforms at <http://metalink.oracle.com> (see "Certify and Availability"). Current Linux platforms are RedHat Advanced Server (2.1 and 3.0) and United Linux 1.0. CERN IT/DB only supports installation on RedHat Advanced Server (2.1 and 3.0) ES/AS.

It means that if you install Oracle10g Database on another platform than RedHat Advanced Server, like CERN standard Linux for instance, you will only have limited support from Oracle or possible none at all in case of problems. Requirements on the machine

In order to simplify support matters, we recommend the following system configuration, based on CERN standard configurations.

- It should be a disk server with 10 RAID disks, mirrored, with at least 100GB total hard disk space, but 500GB is recommended.
- It should already have Redhat Enterprise Linux 2.1 (or 3.0 for 10.1.0.4) installed. Here is the configuration details that are used at CERN.
- It should also have 4 different partitions on 4 different mountpoints called
  - ◆ /ORA/dbs00
  - ◆ /ORA/dbs01
  - ◆ /ORA/dbs02
  - ◆ /ORA/dbs03

as recommended by the Oracle Flexible Architecture. All of the supplied installation and configuration scripts uses the CERN configured version of OFA. We recommend you use this structure, since that will mean you do not have to change any of the scripts.

- The oracle user should be defined on the machine, with sudo privileges. It's important to do all the installation/configuration steps as oracle.

## Get Oracle10g 10.1.0.4 binaries

The Oracle binaries can be found on AFS at `/afs/cern.ch/project/oracle/export/`. This contain binaries for Oracle 10g. It has the following contents:

```

rdbms/
  100/
    linux/
      oracle10g-linux-ship.db.cpio.gz
      PSR10103.zip
      ship.db.lnx32.cpio
      p4163362_10104_LINUX.zip
      ...

```

In order to install the Oracle 10.1.0.3, you will need the `oracle10g-linux-ship.db.cpio.gz` and `PSR10103.zip` files. To install the Oracle 10.1.0.4, you will need the `ship.db.lnx32.cpio` and `p4163362_10104_LINUX.zip` files. The Oracle version 10.1.0.4 is installed starting from `DatabaseBinaries10g-2.0.2`

## Get Installation Scripts

These are available from the File download section of Savannah. You need the `DatabaseBinaries_10g` tarball and the `init-oracle` rpm. Direct links:

DatabaseBinaries_10g	
HTTP:	<a href="http://wwwdb.web.cern.ch/wwwdb/savannah-files/ora-lcgt1/DatabaseBinaries_10g.pkg/2.0.2/DatabaseBinaries_10g.pkg">http://wwwdb.web.cern.ch/wwwdb/savannah-files/ora-lcgt1/DatabaseBinaries_10g.pkg/2.0.2/DatabaseBinaries_10g.pkg</a>
AFS:	<a href="/afs/cern.ch/project/dbgroup/www/savannah-files/ora-lcgt1/DatabaseBinaries_10g.pkg/2.0.2/DatabaseBinaries_10g.pkg">/afs/cern.ch/project/dbgroup/www/savannah-files/ora-lcgt1/DatabaseBinaries_10g.pkg/2.0.2/DatabaseBinaries_10g.pkg</a>

init-oracle	
HTTP:	<a href="http://wwwdb.web.cern.ch/wwwdb/savannah-files/ora-lcgt1/init-oracle.pkg/1.0.4/init-oracle-1.0.4-1.noarch.rpm">http://wwwdb.web.cern.ch/wwwdb/savannah-files/ora-lcgt1/init-oracle.pkg/1.0.4/init-oracle-1.0.4-1.noarch.rpm</a>
AFS:	<a href="/afs/cern.ch/project/dbgroup/www/savannah-files/ora-lcgt1/init-oracle.pkg/1.0.4/init-oracle-1.0.4-1.noarch.rpm">/afs/cern.ch/project/dbgroup/www/savannah-files/ora-lcgt1/init-oracle.pkg/1.0.4/init-oracle-1.0.4-1.noarch.rpm</a>

## Pre-installation tasks

Login to the machine on which you will install the database as oracle.

- Unpack the installation scripts.

You should get a directory structure as below :

```

/DatabaseBinaries10g-<VERSION>/
  binary-install/
    rsp_files/
  env-install/
  init-scripts/
  remove_oracle.sh (since version 2.0.0)

```

The files you should have inside the `binary-install` directory are

```

CERNorainstRoot.sh
create_oracle_DB_dirs.sh
install_oracle.sh
install_oracle_config.sh
install_oracle_functions.sh
root_preinstall.sh
link_asynch_io.sh (since version 1.0.1)

metascript_root.sh

```

```

rsp_files/
  bin_rsp_variables_to_change.txt
  enterprise.rsp
  patch_rsp_variables_to_change.txt
  oracle_patch10103.rsp (replaced by patchset.rsp since version 2.0.2)

```

The file `install_oracle_config.sh` contains all the variables you may want to change for your installation. So it is very important that you edit it and set the variables according to your configuration as it will be described in the installation section.

- Unpack the Oracle software files, provided as tarballs. You will need both the binary RDBMS and the patch set (for 10.1.0.3 `oracle10g-linux-ship.db.cpio.gz` and `PSR10103.zip`, for 10.1.0.4 `ship.db.lnx32.cpio` and `p4163362_10104_LINUX.zip`). The directory you unpack these into will be used in the installation to set the value of the `MEDIA_MOUNTPOINT` variable in the configuration file `install_oracle_config.sh`.

## Binaries Install

Firstly, go to the binary-install directory, and edit the configuration file `install_oracle_config.sh`. The following must be changed to suit your installation. Most of these have reasonable defaults, and only the ones marked (REQUIRED) are necessary to change.

```

MEDIA_MOUNTPOINT (REQUIRED)
    The location where you unpacked the basic Oracle RDBMS binary tarball
PATCH_MEDIA_NAME (REQUIRED when patch set is used)
    The location where you unpacked the Oracle patch set tarball, together with the root patchset
    directory 'Disk1' at the end of this path. It should be different from MEDIA_MOUNTPOINT (e.g.
DOMAIN (REQUIRED)
    name of the domain of the machine (ex: cern.ch)
ORACLE_USER
    must be set to the name of the oracle user at your site (defaults to oracle)
ORACLE_GROUP
    must be set to the name of the oracle group at your site (defaults to oracle)
DISPLAY
    If you are connected without forwarding of X11 connections, this must be set to the name of
    the machines you have your windows on
NFS_INSTALLATION
    Set to "true" or "false" depending if you are doing an installation over NFS or not. this
    defaults to "false", i.e. local install
MEDIA_HOST
    Name of the machine you are installing from (NFS install only)
MEDIA_REMOTE_MOUNTPOINT
    Directory you are installing from (NFS install only)

```

There is a script provided (`metascript_root.sh`) which will run coordinate all the individual scripts that need to be run. This should be run with root privileges in the following way::

```
$ sudo ./metascript_root.sh
```

This will take about 30 minutes to run. The installer will create logs of all it's actions which can be found in the directory: `$ORACLE_BASE/oraInventory/logs/`.

## Environment Install

Now go to the env-install directory. This contains scripts that will configure your `.bashrc` and `.cshrc` startup scripts, as well as `/etc/sysconfig/oracle`, which is used by the `init.d` scripts.

To do this, you simply run the env-install script. The usage is as follows:

## InstallOracle10gBinaries < PSSGroup < TWiki

```
usage: env-install [--base path] [--v]
```

### Options:

```
--base    path    The path to ORACLE_BASE. Defaults to
                "/ORA/dbs01/oracle"
--v                verbose mode
```

### Example:

```
./env-install --v
```

NOTE: The script needs to sudo in order to set permissions of the /etc/sysconfig/oracle file correctly.

Now run the .bashrc script to setup the environment:

```
. $HOME/.bashrc
```

## init.d scripts

These are supplied as an RPM (init-oracle), downloadable from the File download page. Simply install the RPM, and you will have startup/shutdown scripts available. It uses the /etc/sysconfig/oracle file that is created by the env-install script.

```
$ sudo rpm -Uvh init-oracle-1.0.4-1.noarch.rpm
```

You now have a complete binary install of Oracle Database 10g. The next step is deploy an application specific database onto the blank binary install. Please see the relevant application specific HOWTOs on how to do this.

## Uninstall Oracle 10g binaries

In case you want to uninstall the Oracle binaries, please run the remove\_oracle.sh scripts provided with the tarball:

```
. /DatabaseBinaries10g-<VERSION>/remove_oracle.sh
```

## References / Documentation

For further documentation, go directly to the Oracle Web Site: <http://otn.oracle.com> ("Oracle Technology Network").

For documentation in both pdf and html formats of Oracle 10g release 1 :  
<http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/database10g.html>.

On line manual for the installation of Oracle10g Database for Linux Advanced Server : Installation Guide  
Contacts

For help and support on Oracle products: <http://metalink.oracle.com>.

For any problems with the installation or more in general for RLS support contact :  
[physics-databases.support@cernNOSPAMPLEASE.ch](mailto:physics-databases.support@cernNOSPAMPLEASE.ch)

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This topic: PSSGroup > InstallOracle10gBinaries  
Topic revision: r4 - 2005-11-29 - unknown



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