

Installare Oracle 9.2.0.4 su Slack 10

Dopo aver consultato alcuni HowTo:

http://www.idevelopment.info/data/Oracle/DBA_tips/Linux/LINUX_8.shtml

<http://www.puschitz.com/InstallingOracle9i.shtml>

<http://www.redhat.com/docs/manuals/rhea/RHEA-5.0-Manual/install-guide/install-prereqs.html>

http://www.akadia.com/services/ora_linux_install_9i.html

http://gentoo-wiki.com/HOWTO_Install_Oracle_10g

occorre assicurarsi di avere un hardware adeguato:

Hardware Requirements

Requirement	Minimum Value
Physical memory (RAM)	512 MB (524288 KB)
Swap space	1 GB (1048576 KB)
Disk space in /tmp	400 MB (409600 KB)
Disk space for software files *	2.5 GB (2621440 KB)
Disk space for database files	1.2 GB (1258290 KB)

* This value includes 1 GB (1048576 KB) of disk space required to install the Oracle Database 10g Products from the Companion CD (optional, but recommended)

Iniziamo la Configurazione Pre-Installazione:

Configuriamo i parametri del kernel:

Creare un file /etc/sysctl.conf come segue:

```
# Kernel Parameters for Oracle 10.1.0 e Oracle 9.2.0.4 # this is a
comment
kernel.shmall = 2097152
kernel.shmmax = 2147483648
kernel.shmmni = 4096
kernel.sem = 250 32000 100 128
fs.file-max = 65536
net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range = 1024 65000
```

e lanciare il comando

```
sysctl -p
```

Controllare che siano settate le variabili relative alle directory temporanee:

```
export TEMP=/your_temp_directory      # used by Oracle
export TMPDIR=/your_temp_directory    # used by Linux programs like
the linker "ld"
```

Creare un user account oracle:

[N.B. - Se chi gestisce il software oracle e chi gestisce i db sn persone diverse occorre creare sia un gruppo dba (gestione DB) che un gruppo orainstall (gestione software) - nel nostro caso nn è necessario creare orainstall quindi si procede con il solo dba]

```
groupadd dba
```

```
useradd -c "Oracle Software Owner" -g dba oracle
-d /opt/oracle
```

Creo le directory necessarie:

```
mkdir -p /opt/oracle/product/9.2.0.4
chown -R oracle:dba /opt/oracle
chmod -R 755 /opt/oracle/
```

Imposto le variabili necessarie con il seguente file:

```
oracle@db:~$ cat /etc/profile.d/oracle.sh

#!/bin/sh
if [ $USER = "oracle" ]; then
#       if [ $SHELL = "/bin/ksh" ]; then
#           ulimit -p 16384
#           ulimit -n 63536
#       else
#           ulimit -u 16384 -n 63536
#       fi

# Set the LD_ASSUME_KERNEL environment variable only for Red Hat 9
and
# for Red Hat Enterprise Linux Advanced Server 3 (RHEL AS 3) !!
# Use the "Linuxthreads with floating stacks" implementation instead
of NPTL:

        export LD_ASSUME_KERNEL=2.4.1

# Setup ORACLE environment

        ORACLE_HOME=/opt/oracle/product/9.2.0; export ORACLE_HOME
        ORACLE_BASE=/opt/oracle; export ORACLE_BASE
        ORACLE_SID=IDOLO; export ORACLE_SID
        ORACLE_TERM=xterm; export ORACLE_TERM
        ORACLE_OWNER=oracle; export ORACLE_OWNER
        TNS_ADMIN=/opt/oracle/config/9.2.0; export TNS_ADMIN
        NLS_LANG=AMERICAN_AMERICA.WE8ISO8859P1; export NLS_LANG
        ORA_NLS33=$ORACLE_HOME/ocommon/nls/admin/data; export
ORA_NLS33
        CLASSPATH=$ORACLE_HOME/jdbc/lib/classes111.zip
        LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/lib; export LD_LIBRARY_PATH

### see JSDK: export CLASSPATH

# Set up JAVA and JSDK environment:

        #export JAVA_HOME=/usr/local/jdk
        #export JSDK_HOME=/usr/local/jsdk
        CLASSPATH=$CLASSPATH:$JAVA_HOME/lib:$JSDK_HOME/lib/jsdk.jar
        export CLASSPATH

        # Set up the search paths:

        PATH=$POSTFIX/bin:$POSTFIX/sbin:$POSTFIX/sendmail
        PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/jre/bin:/usr/local/jdk/bin:/bin:/sbin:/
usr/bin:/usr/sbin
        PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/bin:
$ORACLE_HOME/bin:/usr/local/jsdk/bin
        PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/bin/X11:/usr/X11R6/bin:/root/
bin
        PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/samba/bin
        export PATH

fi
```

[NB - Purtroppo nn ho trovato il modo di modificare alcuni parametri come specificato negli howto - parametri ulimit x utente oracle - cmq sembra che nn siano necessari]

Adesso estraggo i file dagli archivi compressi come segue:

```
# Uncompress
gunzip lnx_920_disk1.cpio.gz lnx_920_disk2.cpio.gz
lnx_920_disk3.cpio.gz Linux9i_Disk3.cpio.gz

# Unpack the downloaded files:
cpio -idmv < lnx_920_disk1.cpio
cpio -idmv < lnx_920_disk2.cpio
cpio -idmv < lnx_920_disk3.cpio
```

Oppure uso i cd originali

Lancio da utente oracle la modalità grafica (startx) [Mi devo loggare come oracle]

disinstallare

```
gcc-3.3.4-i486-1
gcc-g++-3.3.4-i486-1
gcc-g77-3.3.4-i486-1
gcc-gnat-3.3.4-i486-2
gcc-java-3.3.4-i486-1
gcc-objc-3.3.4-i486-1
```

e installare [dalla versione 9.1]

```
gcc-3.2.3-i486-2.tgz
gcc-g++-3.2.3-i486-1.tgz
gcc-g77-3.2.3-i486-1.tgz
gcc-gnat-3.2.3-i486-1.tgz
gcc-java-3.2.3-i486-1.tgz
gcc-objc-3.2.3-i486-1.tgz
```

Finita l'installazione è necessario tornare alla configurazione originale (con la versione 3.3.4)

In entrambi i casi poi lancio il file /PERCORSO/runInstaller

Initializing Java Virtual Machine from
/tmp/OraInstall2004-05-02_08-45-13PM/jre/bin/java. Please wait...

Screen Name	Response
Welcome Screen:	Click "Next"
Inventory Location:	Click "OK"
UNIX Group Name:	Use "dba"
Root Script Window:	Open another window, login as the root userid, and run <code>"/tmp/orainstRoot.sh"</code> . When the script has completed, return to the dialog from the Oracle Installer and hit Continue.
File Locations:	Leave the "Source Path" at its default setting. For the Destination name, I like to use "OraHome920". You can leave the Destination path at it's default value which should be <code>"/opt/oracle/product/9.2.0"</code> .
Available Products:	Select "Oracle9i Database 9.2.0.4.0" and click "Next"
Installation Types:	Select "Standard Edition (2.84GB)" and click "Next"
Database Configuration:	Select "Software Only" and click "Next"
Summary:	Click "Install"

When the "Link" phase is complete, you will be prompted to run the \$ORACLE_HOME/root.sh script as the "root" user account.

Errori riscontrati:

Error: You do not have sufficient privileges to write to the specified path. in component Database Configuration Assistant 9.2.0.1.0. Installation cannot continue for this component.
O Stop installation of all products
O Stop installation of this component only

Soluzione: Definire ed effettuare l'export della variabile \$ORACLE_BASE

ERRORE:
error in invoking target install of makefile
/opt/oracle/9.2.0/sqlplus/lib/ins_sqlplus.mk

Soluzione:

disinstallare

gcc-3.3.4-i486-1
gcc-g++-3.3.4-i486-1
gcc-g77-3.3.4-i486-1
gcc-gnat-3.3.4-i486-2
gcc-java-3.3.4-i486-1
gcc-objc-3.3.4-i486-1

e installare [dalla versione 9.1]

gcc-3.2.3-i486-2.tgz
gcc-g++-3.2.3-i486-1.tgz
gcc-g77-3.2.3-i486-1.tgz
gcc-gnat-3.2.3-i486-1.tgz
gcc-java-3.2.3-i486-1.tgz
gcc-objc-3.2.3-i486-1.tgz

Finita l'installazione è necessario tornare alla configurazione originale (con la versione 3.3.4)

Qui si trova anche la patch x la 9.2.0.5 [ma nn l'ho applicata perché nn so se la licenza ci copre e se ci sn problemi di import

<ftp://195.2.117.116/pub/Oracle/RDBMS/Linux/9.2/>

le info x installarla....

Install the Oracle 9.2.0.5.0 Patchset

Once you have completed installing of the Oracle9i (9.2.0.4.0) RDBMS software, you should now apply the 9.2.0.5.0 patchset.

NOTE: The details and instructions for applying the 9.2.0.5.0 patchset in this article is not absolutely necessary. I provide it here simply as a convenience for those how do want to apply the latest patchset.

The 9.2.0.5.0 patchset can be downloaded from Oracle Metalink:

Patch Number:	3501955
Description:	ORACLE 9i DATABASE SERVER RELEASE 2 - PATCH SET 4 VERSION 9.2.0.5.0
Product:	Oracle Database Family
Release:	Oracle 9.2.0.5
Select a Platform or Language:	Linux x86
Last Updated:	26-MAR-2004
Size:	313M (328923077 bytes)

Use the following steps to install the Oracle10g Universal Installer and then the Oracle 9.2.0.5.0 patchset.

1. To start, let's unpack the Oracle 9.2.0.5.0 to a temporary directory:

```
% cd orapatch
% unzip p3501955_9205_LINUX.zip
% cpio -idmv < 9205_lnx32_release.cpio
```

2. Next, we need to install the Oracle10g Universal Installer into the same \$ORACLE_HOME we used to install the Oracle9i RDBMS software.

NOTE: Using the old Universal Installer that was used to install the Oracle9i RDBMS software, (OUI release 2.2), cannot be used to install the 9.2.0.5.0 patchset and higher!

Starting with the Oracle 9.2.0.5.0 patchset, Oracle requires the use of the Oracle10g Universal Installer to apply the 9.2.0.5.0 patchset and to perform all subsequent maintenance operations on the Oracle software \$ORACLE_HOME.

Let's get this thing started by installing the Oracle10g Universal Installer. This must be done by running the **runInstaller** that is included with the 9.2.0.5.0 patchset we extracted in the above step:

```
% cd orapatch/Disk1
% ./runInstaller -ignoreSysPrereqs
Starting Oracle Universal Installer...
```

Checking installer requirements...

Checking operating system version: must be
redhat-2.1, UnitedLinux-1.0, redhat-3, SuSE-7 or
SuSE-8

Failed <<<<

>>> Ignoring required pre-requisite failures.
Continuing...

Preparing to launch Oracle Universal Installer from /
tmp/OraInstall2004-08-30_07-48-15PM. Please wait ...
Oracle Universal Installer, Version
10.1.0.2.0 Production
Copyright (C) 1999, 2004, Oracle. All rights
reserved.

- Use the following options in the Oracle Universal Installer to install the Oracle10g OUI:

Screen Name	Response
Welcome Screen:	Click "Next"
File Locations:	The "Source Path" should be pointing to the products.xml file by default. For the Destination name, choose the same one you created when installing the Oracle9i software. The name we used in this article was "OraHome920" and the destination path should be "/u01/app/oracle/product/9.2.0".
Select a Product to Install:	Select "Oracle Universal Installer 10.1.0.2.0" and click "Next"
Summary:	Click "Install"

- Exit from the Oracle Universal Installer.

- Correct the runInstaller symbolic link bug. (Bug 3560961)

After the installation of Oracle10g Universal Installer, there is a bug that does NOT update the \$ORACLE_HOME/bin/runInstaller symbolic link to point to the new 10g installation location. Since the symbolic link does not get updated, the runInstaller command still points to the old installer (2.2) and will be run instead of the new 10g installer.

To correct this, you will need to manually update the \$ORACLE_HOME/bin/runInstaller symbolic link:

```
% cd $ORACLE_HOME/bin
% ln -s -f $ORACLE_HOME/oui/bin/runInstaller.sh
runInstaller
```

- We now install the Oracle 9.2.0.5.0 patchset by executing the newly installed 10g Universal Installer:

```
% cd
% runInstaller -ignoreSysPrereqs
Starting Oracle Universal Installer...
```

Checking installer requirements...

Checking operating system version: must be redhat-2.1, UnitedLinux-1.0, redhat-3, SuSE-7 or SuSE-8

Failed <<<<

```
>>> Ignoring required pre-requisite failures.
Continuing...
```


Preparing to launch Oracle Universal Installer from /
tmp/OraInstall2004-08-30_07-59-30PM. Please wait ...
Oracle Universal Installer, Version
10.1.0.2.0 Production
Copyright (C) 1999, 2004, Oracle. All rights
reserved.

Here is an overview of the selections I made while
performing the 9.2.0.5.0 patchset install:

Screen Name	Response
Welcome Screen:	Click "Next"
File Locations:	The "Source Path" should be pointing to the products.xml file by default. For the Destination name, choose the same one you created when installing the Oracle9i software. The name we used in this article was "OraHome920" and the destination path should be "/u01/app/oracle/product/9.2.0".
Select a Product to Install:	Select "Oracle 9iR2 Patchsets 9.2.0.5.0" and click "Next"
Summary:	Click "Install"

7. Running root.sh script.

When the *Link* phase is complete, you will be prompted to run the \$ORACLE_HOME/root.sh script as the "root" user account. Go ahead and run the root.sh script.

8. Exit Universal Installer

Exit from the Universal Installer and continue on to the Post Installation section of this article.

```
Per creare un DB:
Loggarsi come oracle
startx
dbca
.
.
Seguire la procedura Grafica
.
.
La procedura crea l'init file nel posto sbagliato:
cp
$ORACLE_BASE/product/9.2.0/admin/"nomeistanza"/pfile/init"nomeistanza
".ora."numeri"
$ORACLE_BASE/product/9.2.0/dbs/init"nomeistanza".ora
```

Nel file oratab si definiscono le istanze che devono partire quando si lancia lo script dbstart

```
Code: /etc/oratab
NAME_OF_YOUR_INSTANCE:/opt/oracle/product/9.2.0:Y
```

Listener.ora:

```
# LISTENER.ORA Network Configuration File: /opt/oracle/product/9.2.0/
network/admin/listener.ora
# Generated by Oracle configuration tools.
```

```
LISTENER =
  (DESCRIPTION_LIST =
    (DESCRIPTION =
      (ADDRESS_LIST =
        (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP) (HOST = db.casa.local) (PORT =
1521))
      )
      (ADDRESS_LIST =
        (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = IPC) (KEY = EXTPROC))
      )
    )
  )
```

```
SID_LIST_LISTENER =
  (SID_LIST =
    (SID_DESC =
      (SID_NAME = PLSExtProc)
      (ORACLE_HOME = /opt/oracle/product/9.2.0)
      (PROGRAM = extproc)
    )
  )
```

tnsnames.ora:

```
# The following is the general syntax for any entry in
# a tnsnames.ora file. There could be several such entries
# tailored to the user's needs.
```

```
IDOLO =
  (DESCRIPTION =
    (ADDRESS_LIST =
      (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP) (HOST = db.casa.local) (PORT = 1521))
    )
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SID = IDOLO)
      (GLOBAL_NAME = IDOLO)
    )
  )
```