

Oracle_linux7.6+19.13 图形化安装

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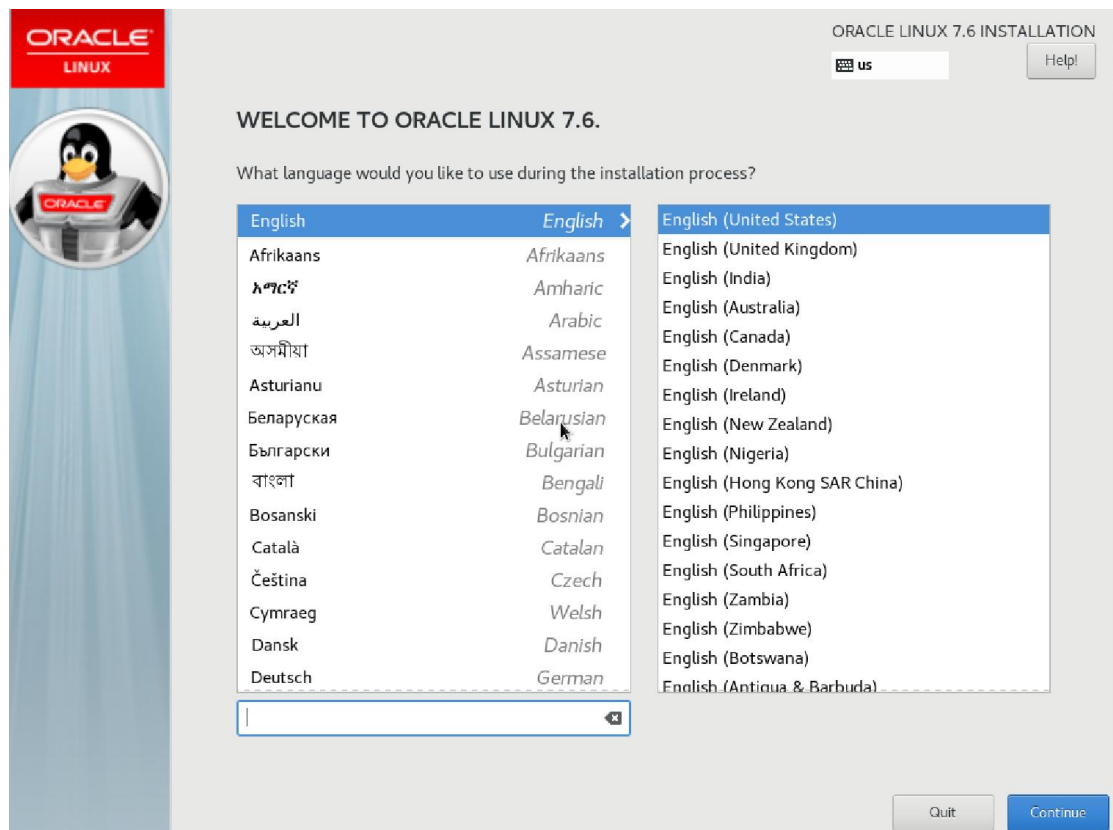
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一、oracle_linux7.6 安装

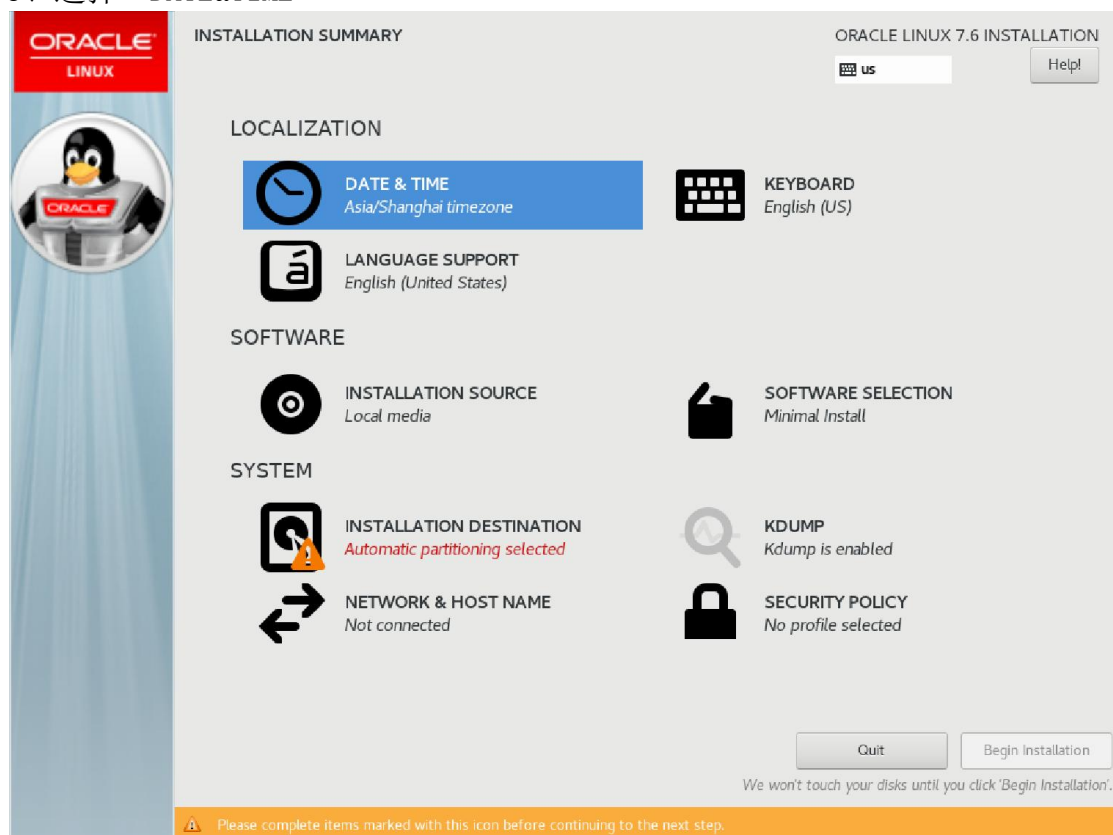
1、加载镜像，选择 Install Oracle Linux 7.6 回车



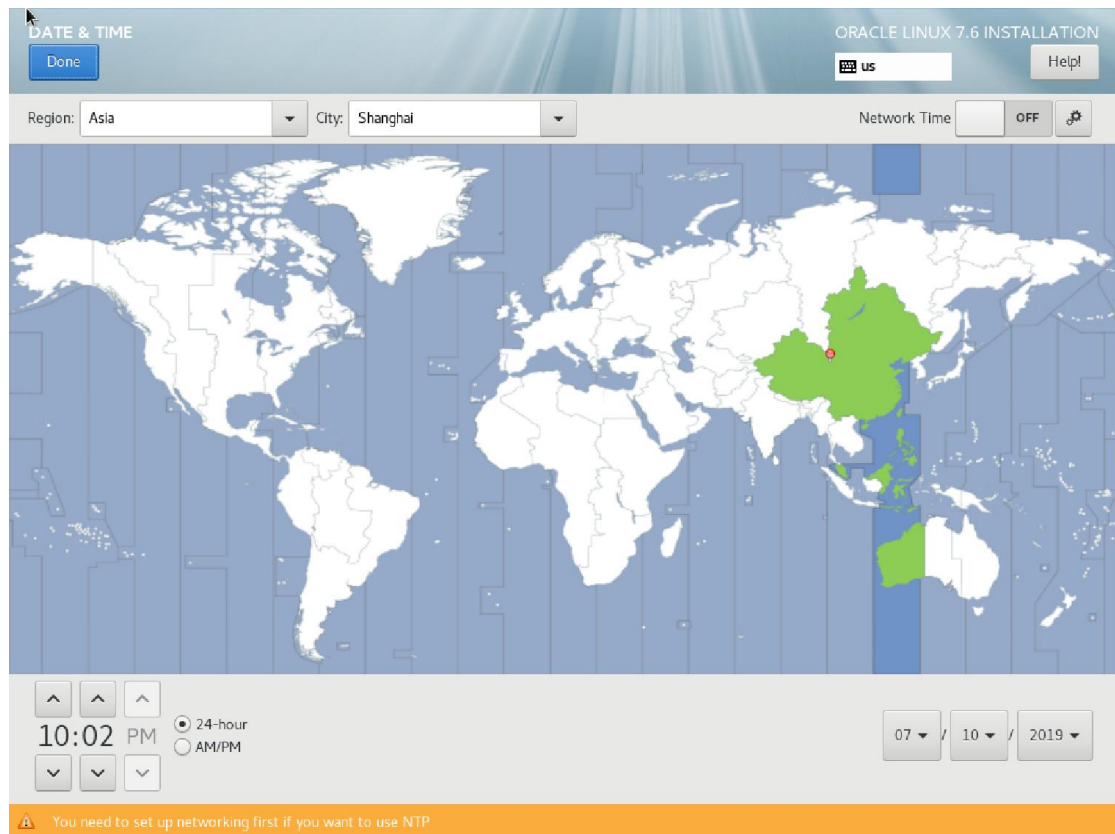
2、默认点击 continue



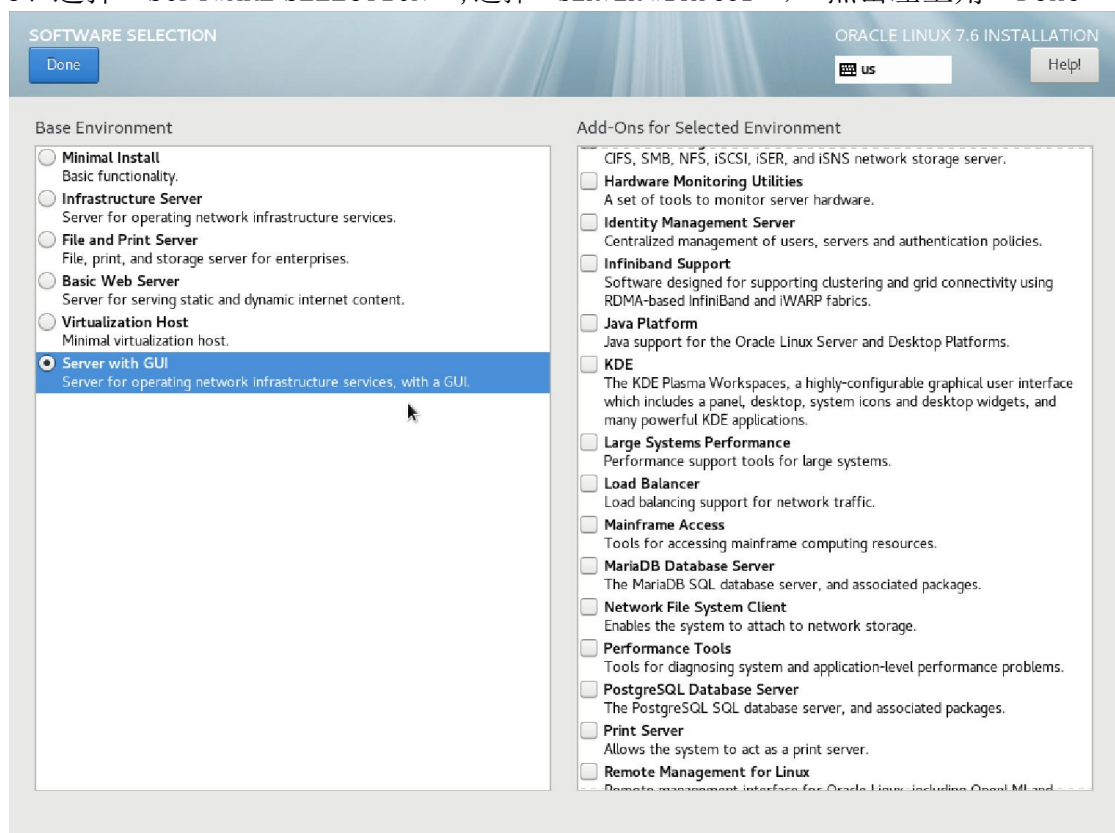
3、选择 ‘DATE&TIME’



4、选择 ‘Asia-Shanghai’ ， 点击左上角 ‘Done’



5、选择 ‘SOFTWARE SELECTION’，选择 ‘SERVER WITH GUI’， 点击左上角 ‘Done’



6、点击 ‘INSTALLATION DESTINATION’，选择 ‘I will configure partitioning’

INSTALLATION DESTINATION

Done

ORACLE LINUX 7.6 INSTALLATION

us

Help

Device Selection

Select the device(s) you'd like to install to. They will be left untouched until you click on the main menu's "Begin Installation" button.

Local Standard Disks

100 GiB



ATA VBox Harddisk

sda / 992.5 KiB free

Disks left unselected here will not be touched.

Specialized & Network Disks

Add a disk...

Disks left unselected here will not be touched.

Other Storage Options

Partitioning

☐ Automatically configure partitioning.

☒ I will configure partitioning.

☐ I would like to make additional space available.

Encryption

☐ Encrypt my data. You'll set a passphrase next.

[Full disk summary and boot loader...](#)

1 disk selected; 100 GiB capacity; 992.5 KiB free [Refresh...](#)

7、选择 ‘Standard Partition’，点击 ‘+’

MANUAL PARTITIONING

Done

ORACLE LINUX 7.6 INSTALLATION

us

Help

New Oracle Linux 7.6 Installation

You haven't created any mount points for your Oracle Linux 7.6 installation yet. You can:

- [Click here to create them automatically.](#)
- Create new mount points by clicking the '+' button.

New mount points will use the following partitioning scheme:

LVM

+

-

C

AVAILABLE SPACE

100 GiB

TOTAL SPACE

100 GiB

[1 storage device selected](#)

Reset All

When you create mount points for your Oracle Linux 7.6 installation, you'll be able to view their details here.

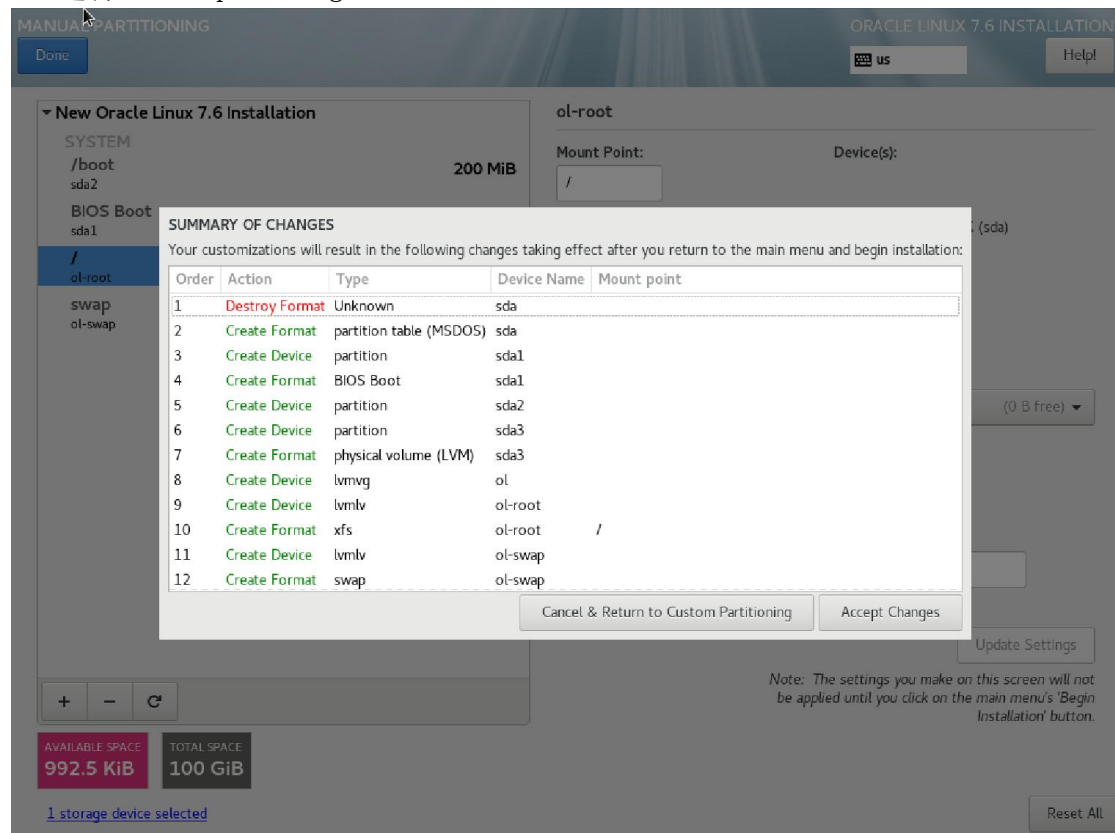
8、选择挂载点，填写期望容量，如果本地磁盘容量足够的情况下，按照如下划

分

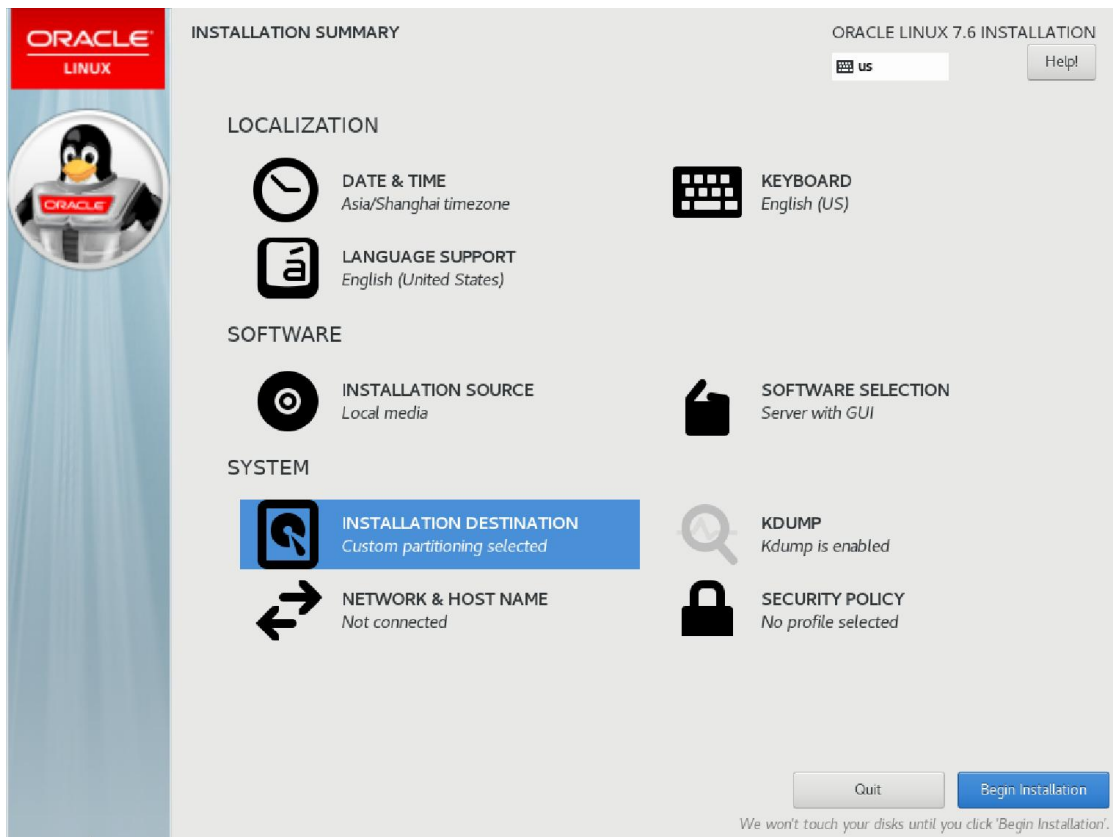
根据实际情况来划分：（确保有如下几个分区）

- ◆ /boot 1024Mb
- ◆ / 100Gb
- ◆ swap: 【memory<=16G, swap=memory*2】
【60G>memory>16G, swap=memory】
【memory>=60G, swap=60G】
- ◆ /oracle:400Gb
- ◆ biosboot:200Mb
- ◆ /data: 剩余全部空间

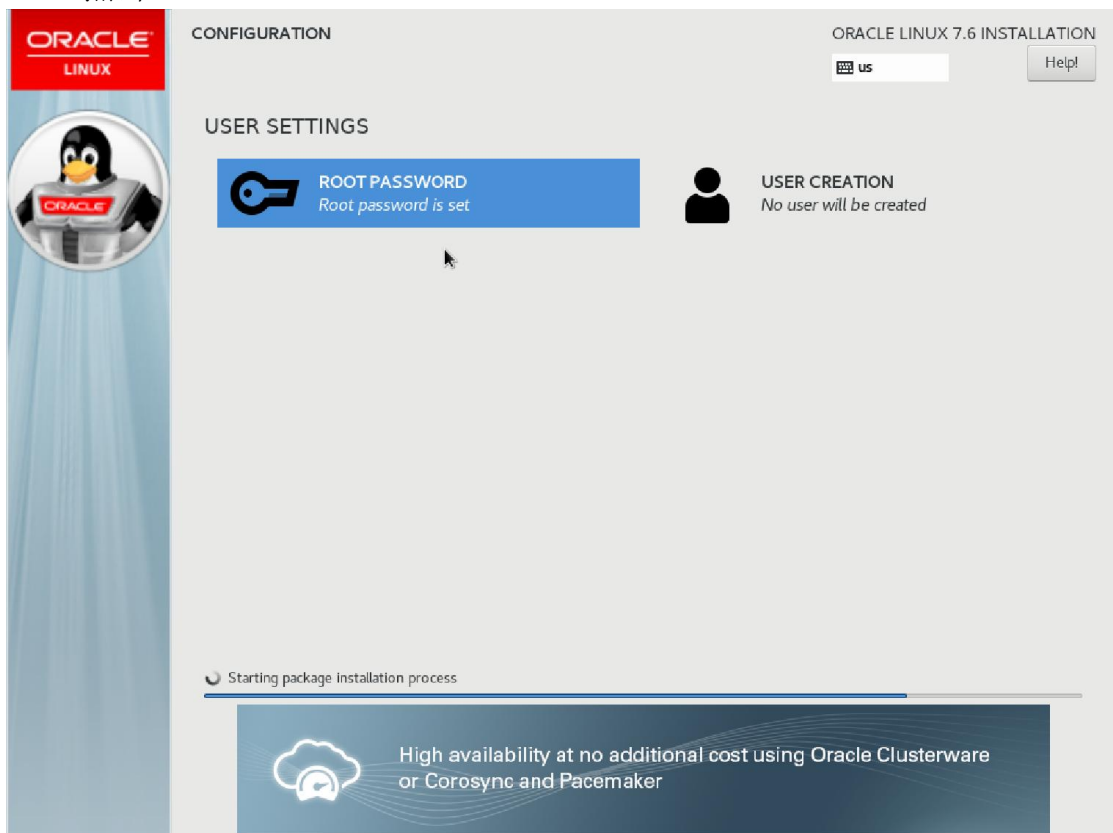
9、选择 ‘Accept Changes’



10、点击 ‘Begin Installion’



11. 点击 ‘ROOT PASSWORD’



12. 输入密码，点击 ‘Done’

ROOT PASSWORD

ORACLE LINUX 7.6 INSTALLATION

Done

us

Help

The root account is used for administering the system. Enter a password for the root user.

Root Password:

Confirm:

Weak

The password you have provided is weak. The password fails the dictionary check - it is based on a dictionary word. You will have to press Done twice to confirm it.

13、等待安装完成，点击‘Reboot’

ORACLE
LINUX

CONFIGURATION

ORACLE LINUX 7.6 INSTALLATION

us

Help



ROOT PASSWORD

Root password is set

USER CREATION

No user will be created

Complete!

Oracle Linux is now successfully installed and ready for you to use!
Go ahead and reboot to start using it!

Reboot

Use of this product is subject to the license agreement found at `/usr/share/oraclelinux-release/EULA`

二、操作系统配置以及一些用户参数设定

1. 配置主机名

```
#hostnamectl --static set-hostname synway (修改主机名为 synway)
#vi /etc/hosts
添加如下内容
10.1.1.99 (实际 ip 地址)    synway (实际主机名)
```

2. 配置网卡 IP

```
#cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts
#vi ifcfg-enp0s3 (不同的机器网卡名称不一样, 具体 IP 以业务为准)
增加或修改如下内容, 主要是红色字体部分
TYPE=Ethernet
NAME=enp0s3
UUID=593d4a83-01f7-4c07-8874-678ecf3ae6bf
DEVICE=enp0s3
BOOTPROTO=static
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=10.1.1.99
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=10.1.1.254
```

重启网络服务

```
#systemctl restart network
```

查看网卡配置

```
#ip addr show
```

3. 关闭防火墙

```
#systemctl stop firewalld (关闭防火墙)
#systemctl disable firewalld (禁止防火墙启动)
#firewall-cmd --state (查看防火墙状态)
```

4. 关闭 **selinux**

```
#cd /etc/selinux
#vi config
修改 SELINUX=disabled
```

5. 配置 **/dev/shm**

```
#vi /etc/fstab
添加如下内容
tmpfs /dev/shm tmpfs defaults,size=物理内存(取整, 例如 100G) 0 0
#mount -o remount /dev/shm
```

6. 配置 **yum**, 上传 **OS** 镜像文件 (**OLE7.6.iso**)

```
#mkdir /mnt/cdrom
#mount -o loop /usr/OLE7.6.iso /mnt/cdrom
#cd /etc/yum.repos.d
#mv public-yum-ol7.repo public-yum-ol7.repobak
#vi local.repo
增加如下内容:
[local_server]
name=this is a local repo
baseurl=file:///mnt/cdrom
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-oracle
gpgcheck=1
enabled=1
```

7. 配置完成, 重启操作系统

三、安装 Oracle 19C database

1. 配置 os 内核参数（直接使用 oraclelinux 配置脚本）

```
# yum install oracle-database-preinstall-18c
```

2. 修改 oracle 用户密码并创建相关目录

```
#passwd oracle(设置 oracle 用户密码)
#mkdir -p /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1
#mkdir /oraInventory
#chown -R oracle:oinstall /oracle
#chown -R oracle:oinstall /oraInventory
#chmod -R 775 /oracle
#chmod -R 775 /oraInventory
```

3. 编辑 oracle 环境变量

```
#su - oracle
$vi .bash_profile
添加如下内容
export ORACLE_BASE=/oracle
export ORACLE_HOME=$ORACLE_BASE/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1
export ORACLE_SID=ocm（请根据实际项目需要填写）
export PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/bin:$PATH:$HOME/bin
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
export NLS_LANG=american_america.AL32UTF8
```

4. 安装 Oracle 软件

图形化输出设定

```
#xhost +
```

账号密码登录 oracle 用户

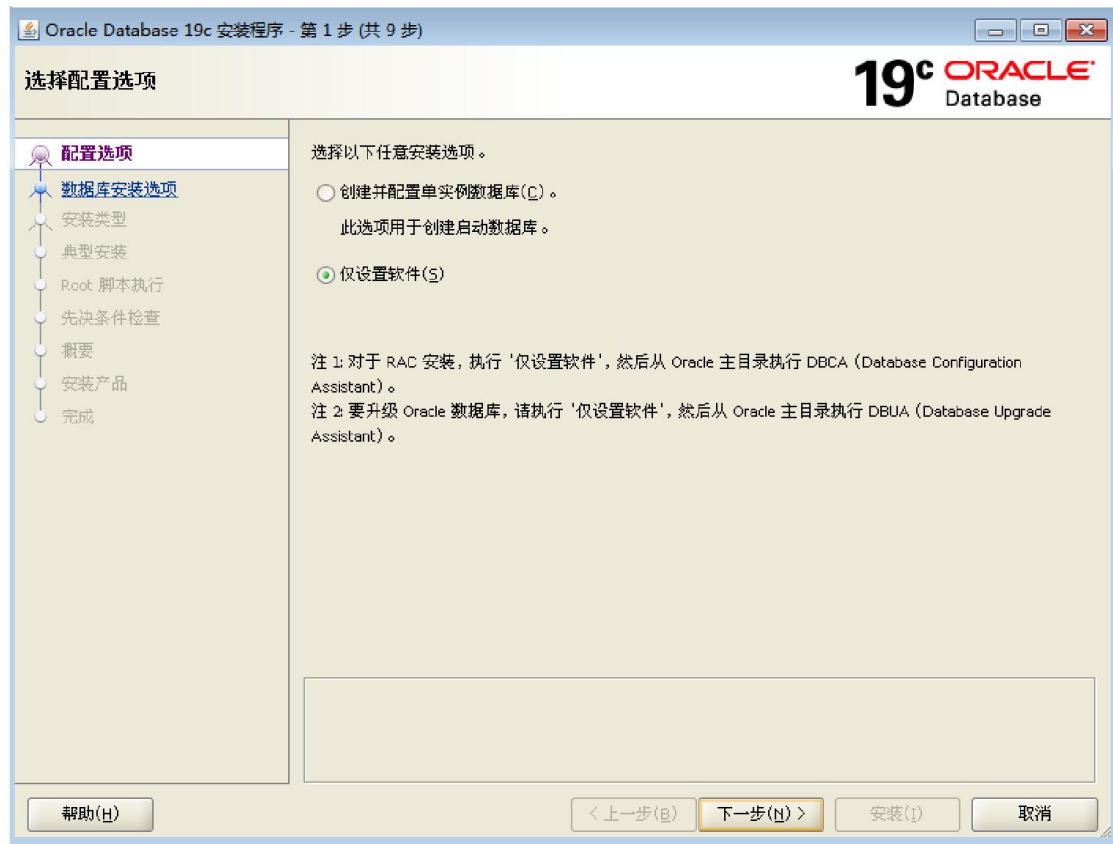
```
$export DISPLAY=:0.0(显示器直连)
```

```
$export DISPLAY=ip:0.0(远程连接，请使用客户端 ip)
```

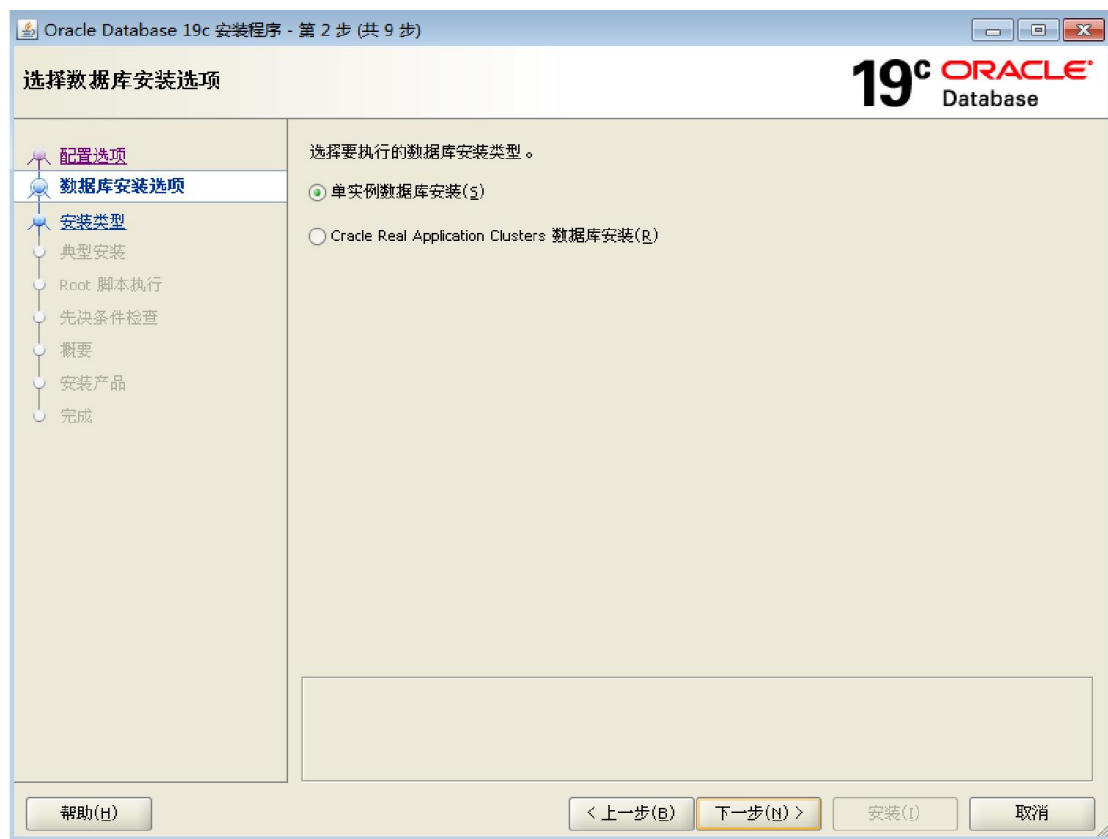
上传 LINUX.X64_193000_db_home.zip 到 /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1 目录

```
$cd /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1
$unzip LINUX.X64_193000_db_home.zip
$./runInstaller
```

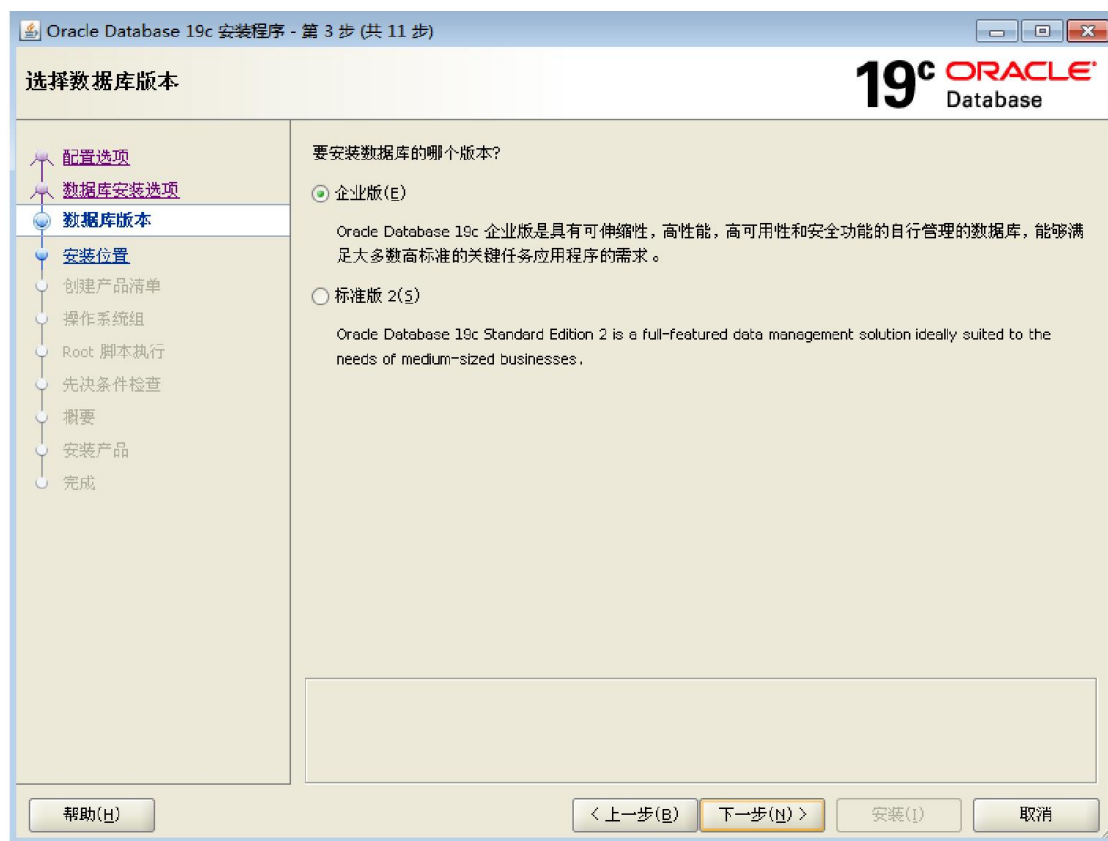
第一步：选择仅设置软件，点击‘下一步’



第二步：选择单实例数据库安装，点击‘下一步’



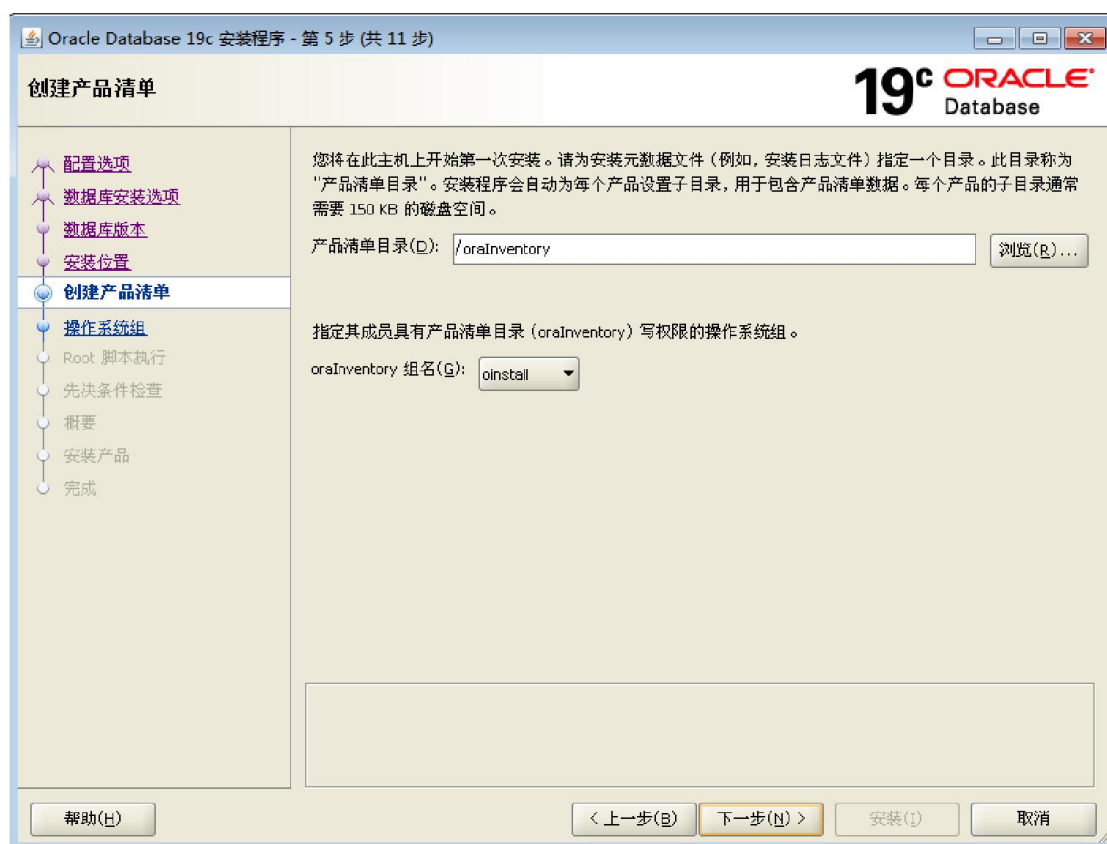
第三步：默认选择企业版，点击‘下一步’



第四步：默认，选择‘下一步’



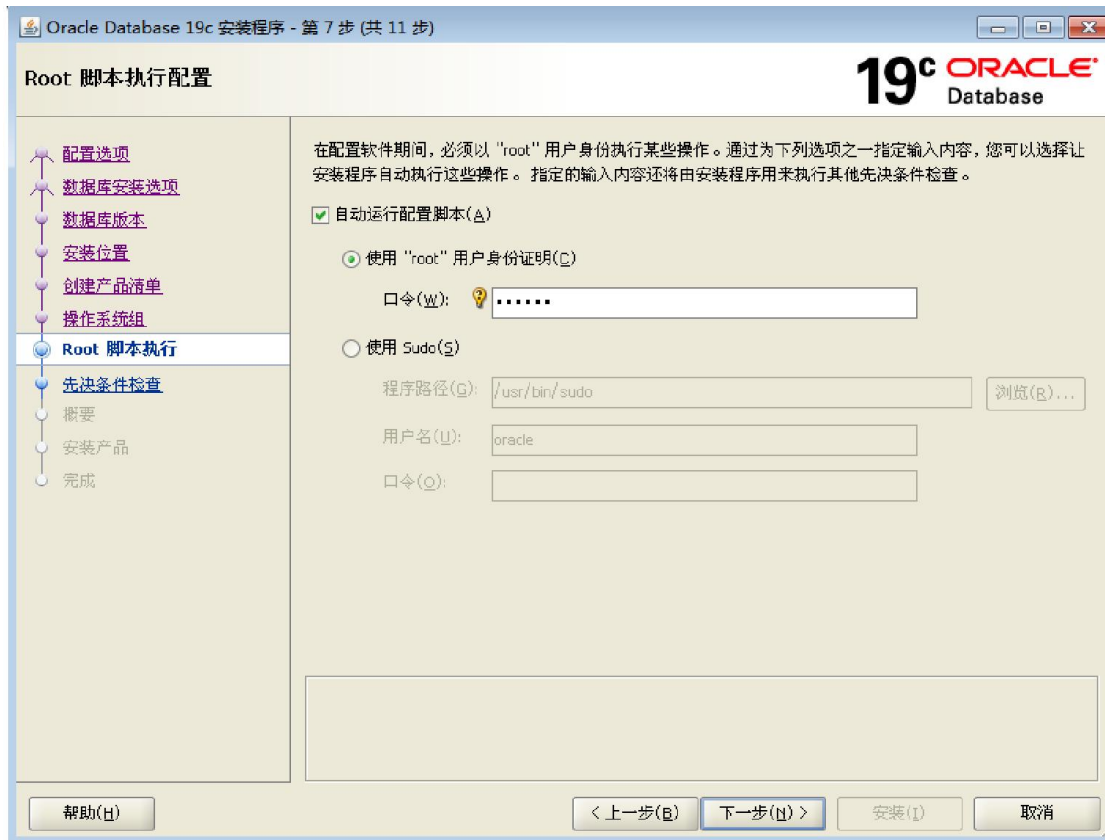
第五步：默认，选择‘下一步’



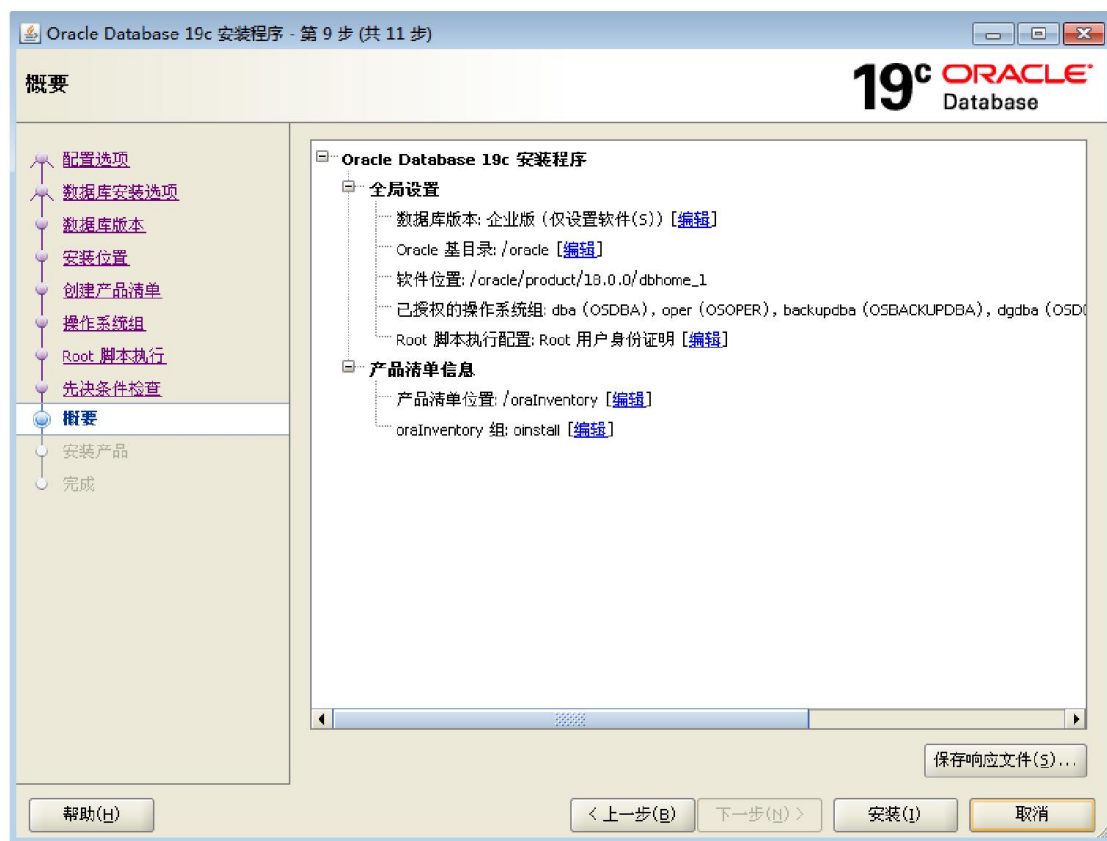
第六步：默认，选择‘下一步’



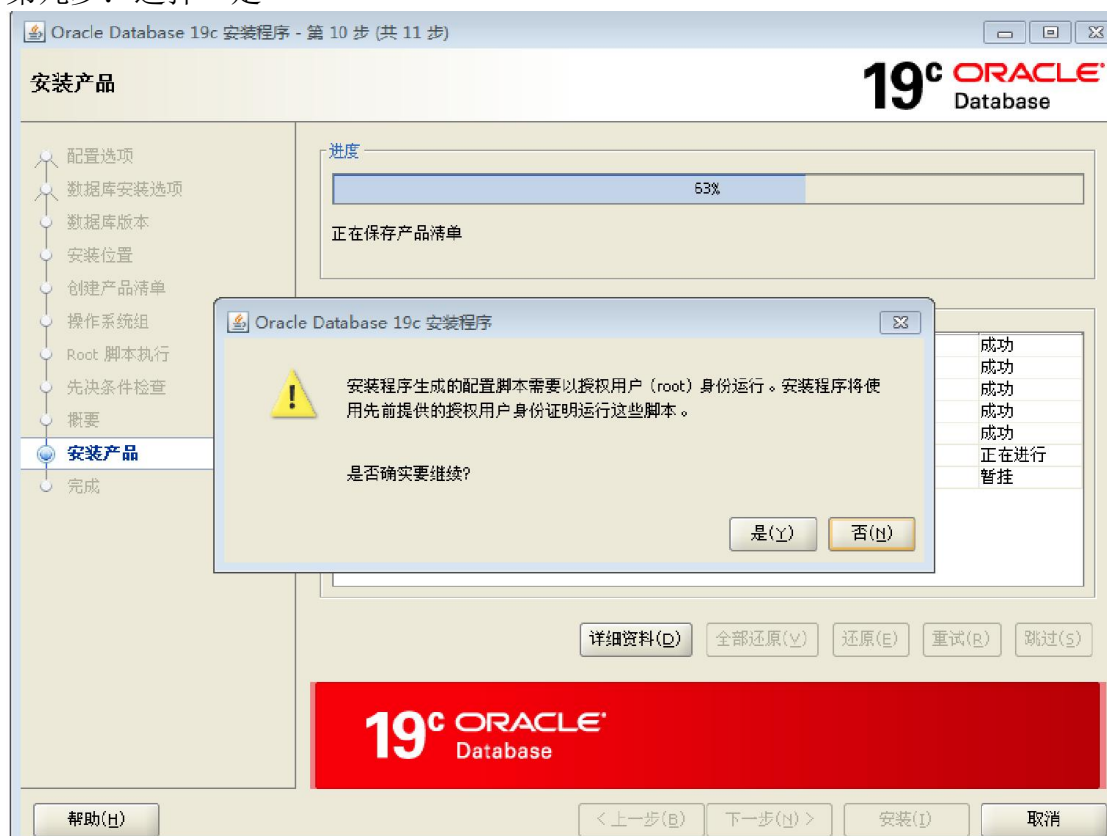
第七步：勾选‘自动运行配置脚本’，输入 root 用户口令，然后选择‘下一步’



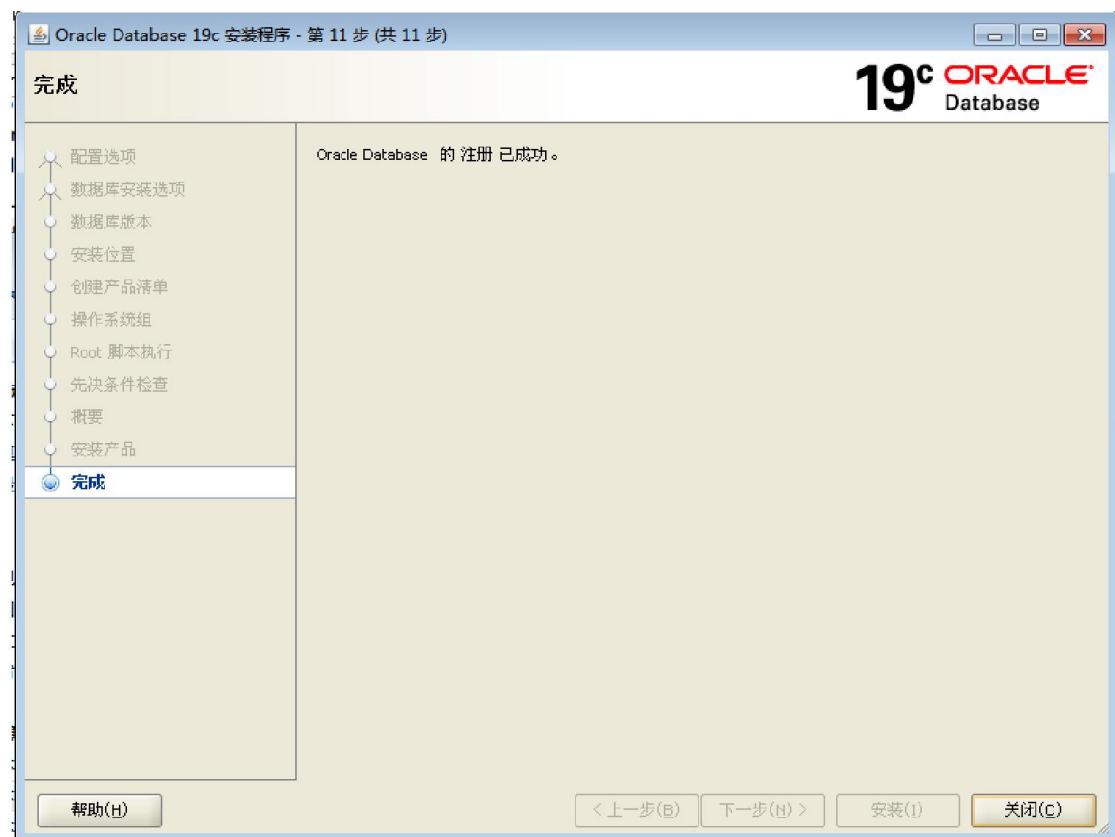
第八步：点击‘安装’



第九步：选择‘是’



第十步：完成，并关闭。



四、升级 19.13.0.0

应用 33192793 这个包

- 1、`cd $ORACLE_HOME`
- 2、`[oracle@dg1 dbhome_1]$ mv OPatch opatch.bak`
- 3、上传 `p6880880_210000_Linux-x86-64.zip` 和 `p33248420_1913_Linux-x86-64.zip` 到 home 目录
- 4、`[oracle@dg1 dbhome_1]$ unzip p6880880_210000_Linux-x86-64.zip`
- 5、`[oracle@dg1 dbhome_1]$ unzip p33248420_1913_Linux-x86-64.zip`
- 6、`[oracle@dg1 dbhome_1]$ cd 33248420/33192793`
- 7、`[oracle@dg1 33192793]$ /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/OPatch/opatch version`，结果：

```
[oracle@dg1 33192793]$ /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/OPatch/opatch version
OPatch Version: 12.2.0.1.28

OPatch succeeded.
```
- 9、`[oracle@dg1 33192793]$ /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/OPatch/opatch prereq CheckConflictAgainstOHWithDetail -ph ./`

```
[oracle@dg1 33192793]$ /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/OPatch/patch prereq CheckConflictAgainstOHWithDetail -ph ./
Oracle Interim Patch Installer version 12.2.0.1.28
Copyright (c) 2021, Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

PREREQ session

```
Oracle Home      : /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1
Central Inventory : /oraInventory
  from            : /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/oraInst.loc
OPatch version    : 12.2.0.1.28
OUI version       : 12.2.0.7.0
Log file location : /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/cfgtoollogs/patch/patch2021-12-02_10-07-24AM_1.log
```

Invoking prereq "checkconflictagainstohwithdetail"

Prereq "checkConflictAgainstOHWithDetail" passed.

OPatch succeeded.

10、 无报错后，继续执行

[oracle@dg1 33192793]\$ /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/OPatch/patch apply 等待之后输入两次 Y

```
[oracle@dg1 33192793]$ /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/OPatch/patch apply
Oracle Interim Patch Installer version 12.2.0.1.28
Copyright (c) 2021, Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

```
Oracle Home      : /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1
Central Inventory : /oraInventory
  from            : /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/oraInst.loc
OPatch version    : 12.2.0.1.28
OUI version       : 12.2.0.7.0
Log file location : /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/cfgtoollogs/patch/patch2021-12-02_10-16-38AM_1.log
```

Verifying environment and performing prerequisite checks...

Start OOP by Prereq process.

Launch OOP...

```
Oracle Interim Patch Installer version 12.2.0.1.28
Copyright (c) 2021, Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

```
Oracle Home      : /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1
Central Inventory : /oraInventory
  from            : /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/oraInst.loc
OPatch version    : 12.2.0.1.28
OUI version       : 12.2.0.7.0
Log file location : /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/cfgtoollogs/patch/patch2021-12-02_10-19-34AM_1.log
```

显示如下，就表示成功啦

```
Patching component oracle.jdk, 1.8.0.201.0...
Patch 33192793 successfully applied.
Sub-set patch [30557433] has become inactive due to the application of a super-set patch [33192793].
Please refer to Doc ID 2161861.1 for any possible further required actions.
Log file location: /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/cfgtoollogs/patch/patch2021-12-02_10-19-34AM_1.log
```

OPatch succeeded.

应用 33192694 这个包

11、 Cd \$ORACLE_HOME/33248420/33192694(注意跟上面不是一个目录，看仔细)

执行

```
/oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/OPatch/patch prereq CheckConflictAgainstOHWithDetail
-ph ./
```

```
[oracle@dg1 33192694]$ /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/OPatch/patch prereq CheckConflictAgainstOHWithDetail -ph ./
Oracle Interim Patch Installer version 12.2.0.1.28
Copyright (c) 2021, Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

PREREQ session

```
Oracle Home      : /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1
Central Inventory : /oraInventory
  from            : /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/oraInst.loc
OPatch version    : 12.2.0.1.28
OUI version       : 12.2.0.7.0
Log file location : /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/cfgtoollogs/patch/patch2021-12-02_13-12-49PM_1.log
```

Invoking prereq "checkconflictagainstohwithdetail"

Prereq "checkConflictAgainstOHWithDetail" passed.

OPatch succeeded.

```
[oracle@dg1 33192694]$ /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/OPatch/patch prereq CheckConflictAgainstOHWithDetail -ph ./
Oracle Interim Patch Installer version 12.2.0.1.28
Copyright (c) 2021, Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

PREREQ session

```
Oracle Home      : /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1
Central Inventory : /oraInventory
  from            : /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/oraInst.loc
OPatch version    : 12.2.0.1.28
OUI version       : 12.2.0.7.0
Log file location : /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/cfgtoollogs/patch/patch2021-12-02_13-12-49PM_1.log
```

Invoking prereq "checkconflictagainstohwithdetail"

Prereq "checkConflictAgainstOHWithDetail" passed.

OPatch succeeded.

12、继续执行/oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/OPatch/patch apply(等待之后输入两次y)

```
y
User Responded with: Y
All checks passed.
```

Please shutdown Oracle instances running out of this ORACLE_HOME on the local system.
(Oracle Home = '/oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1')

Is the local system ready for patching? [y|n]

```
y
User Responded with: Y
Backing up files...
Applying interim patch '33192694' to OH '/oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1'
```

Patching component oracle.javavm.server, 19.0.0.0.0...

Patching component oracle.javavm.server.core, 19.0.0.0.0...

Patching component oracle.rdbms.dbscripts, 19.0.0.0.0...

Patching component oracle.rdbms, 19.0.0.0.0...

Patching component oracle.javavm.client, 19.0.0.0.0...

Patch 33192694 successfully applied.

Log file location: /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/cfgtoollogs/patch/patch2021-12-02_13-21-00PM_1.log

OPatch succeeded.

5、配置数据库监听

```
$ netca
```

点击‘下一步’



选择添加，点击‘下一步’



默认，点击‘下一步’



默认, 选择 ‘下一步’



默认, 选择 ‘下一步’



默认，选择‘下一步’直到‘完成’



7、创建数据库实例

```
$ dbca
```

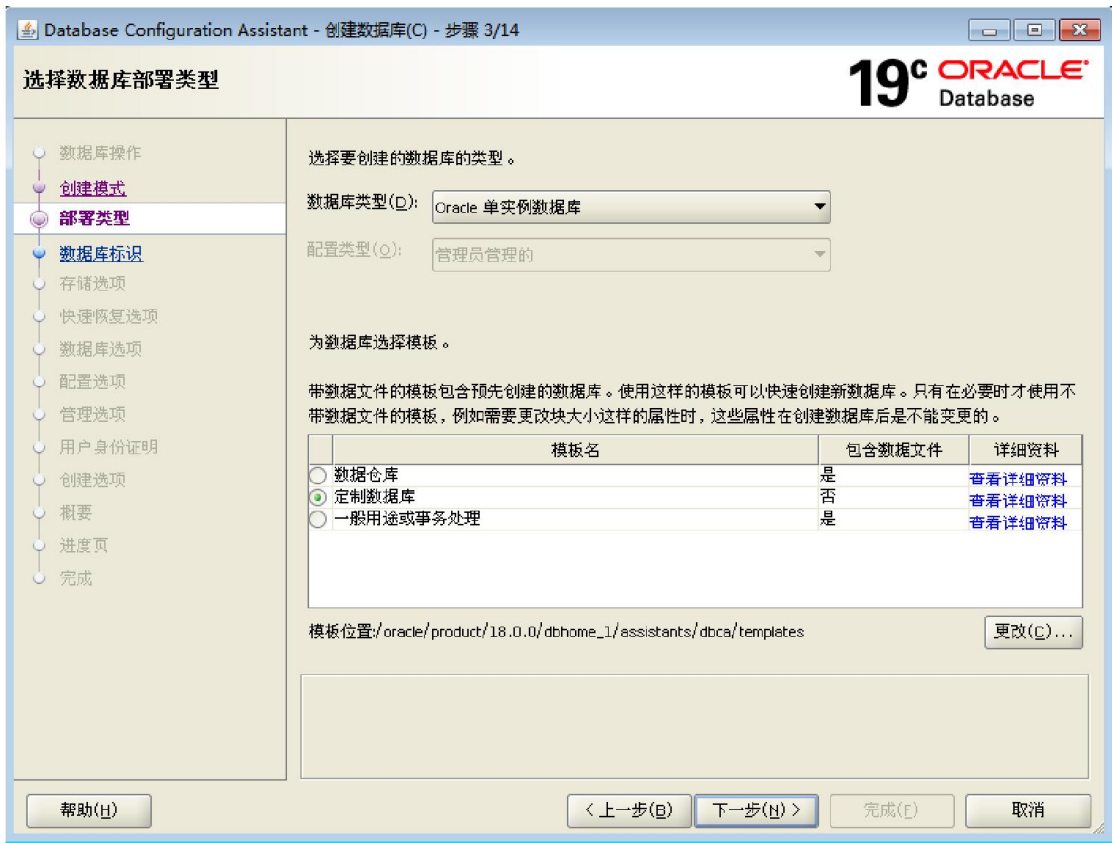
第一步：选择‘创建数据库’



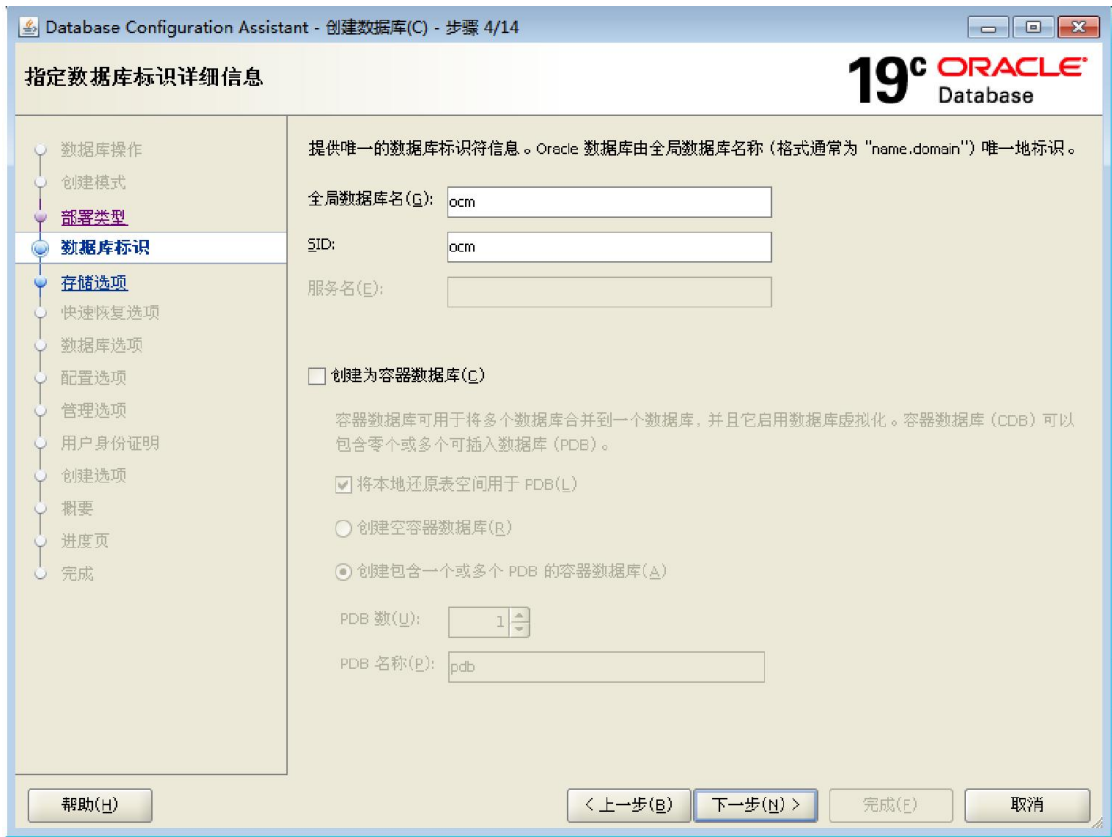
第二步：选择‘高级配置’



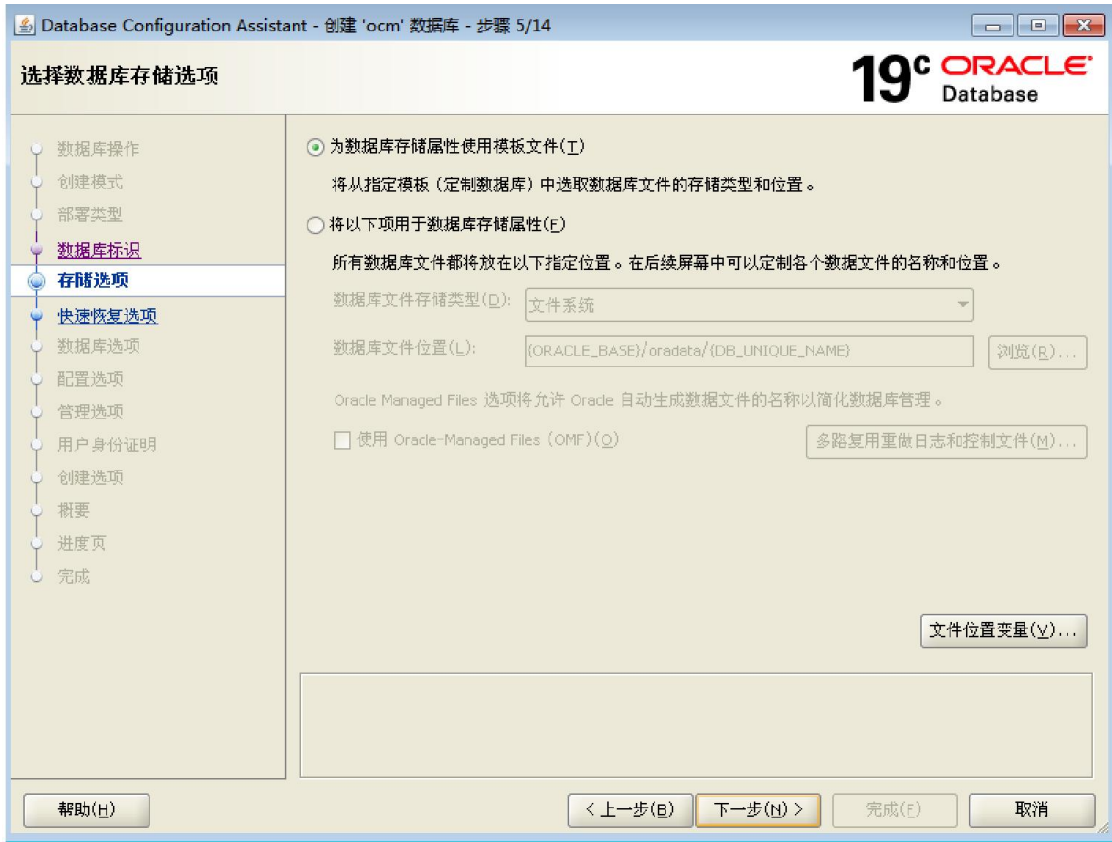
第三步：选择‘定制数据库’



第五步：设置 SID, 取消‘创建为容器数据库’前的勾，如下图：



第六步：默认，选择‘下一步’



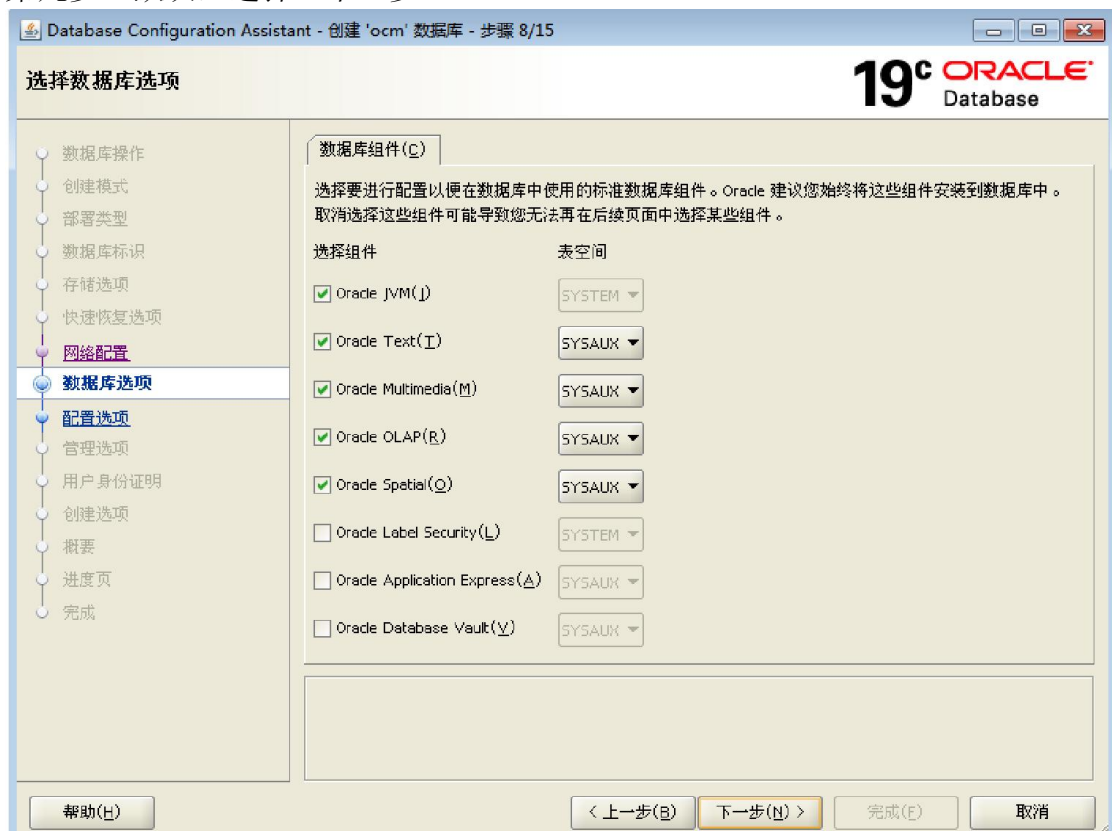
第七步：勾选‘指定快速恢复区’，点击‘下一步’



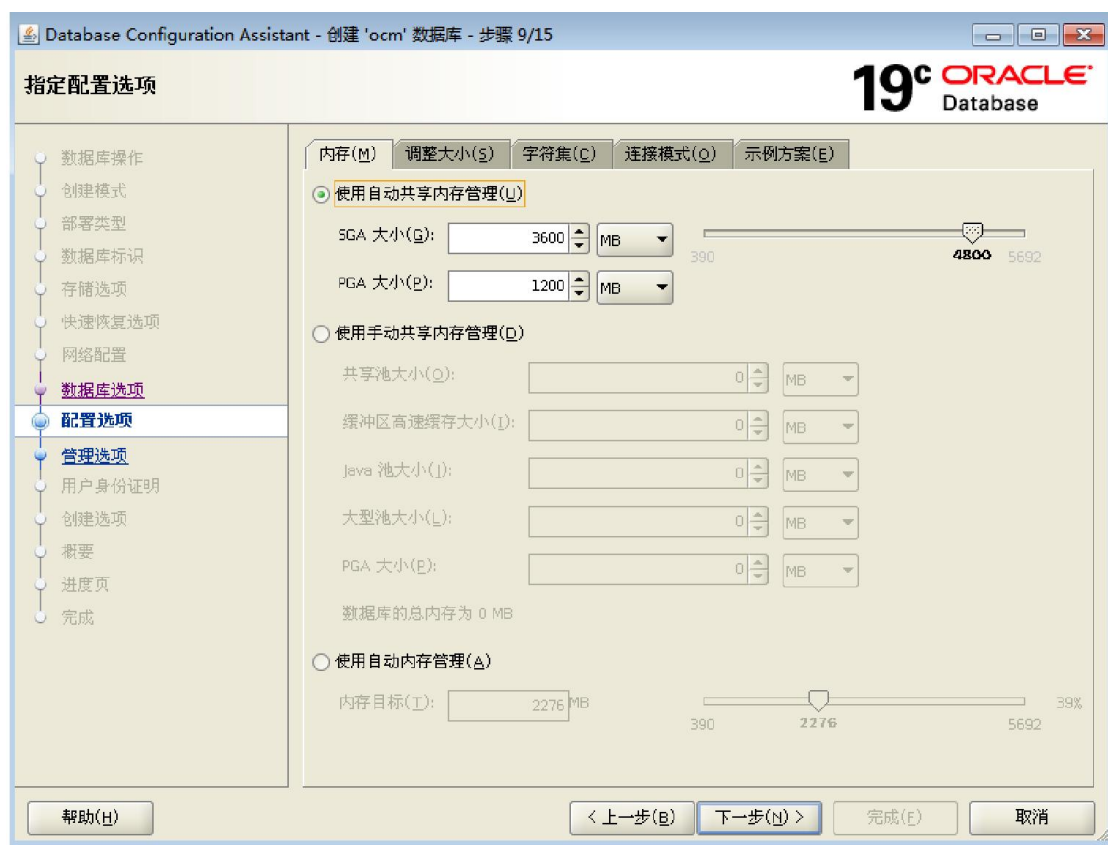
第八步：默认，选择‘下一步’



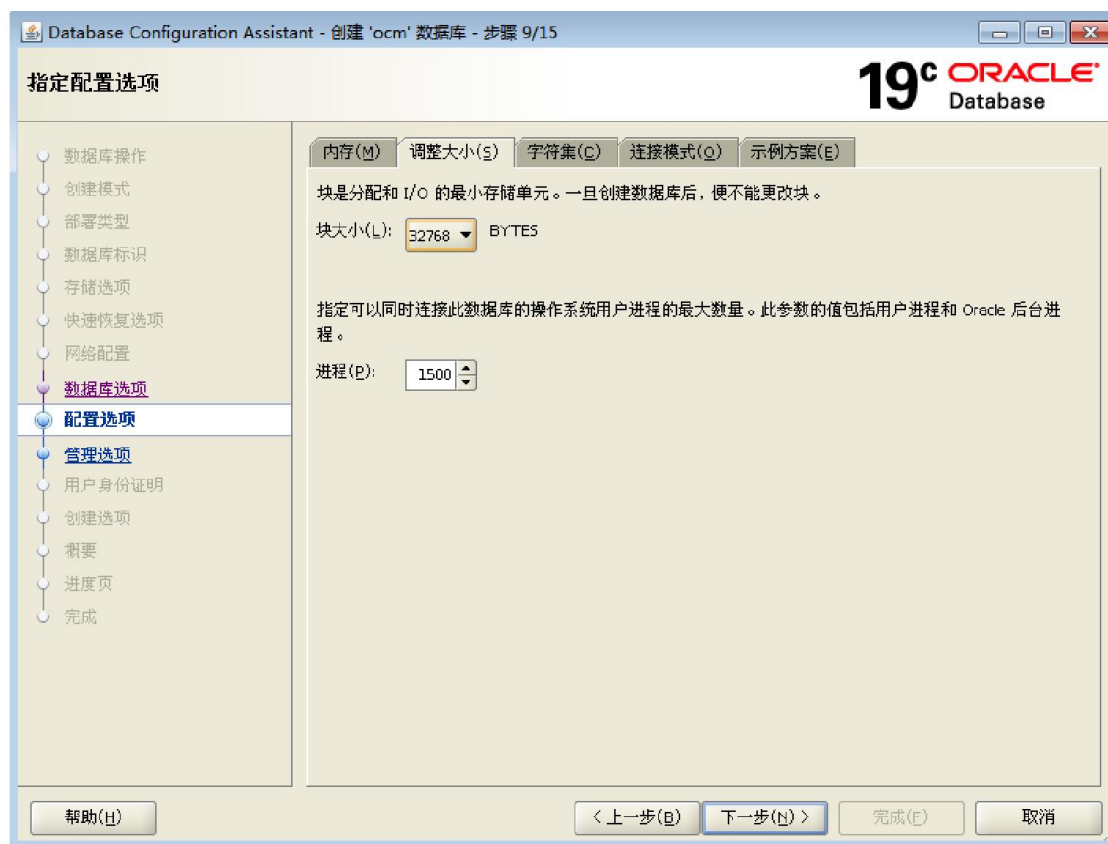
第九步：默认，选择‘下一步’



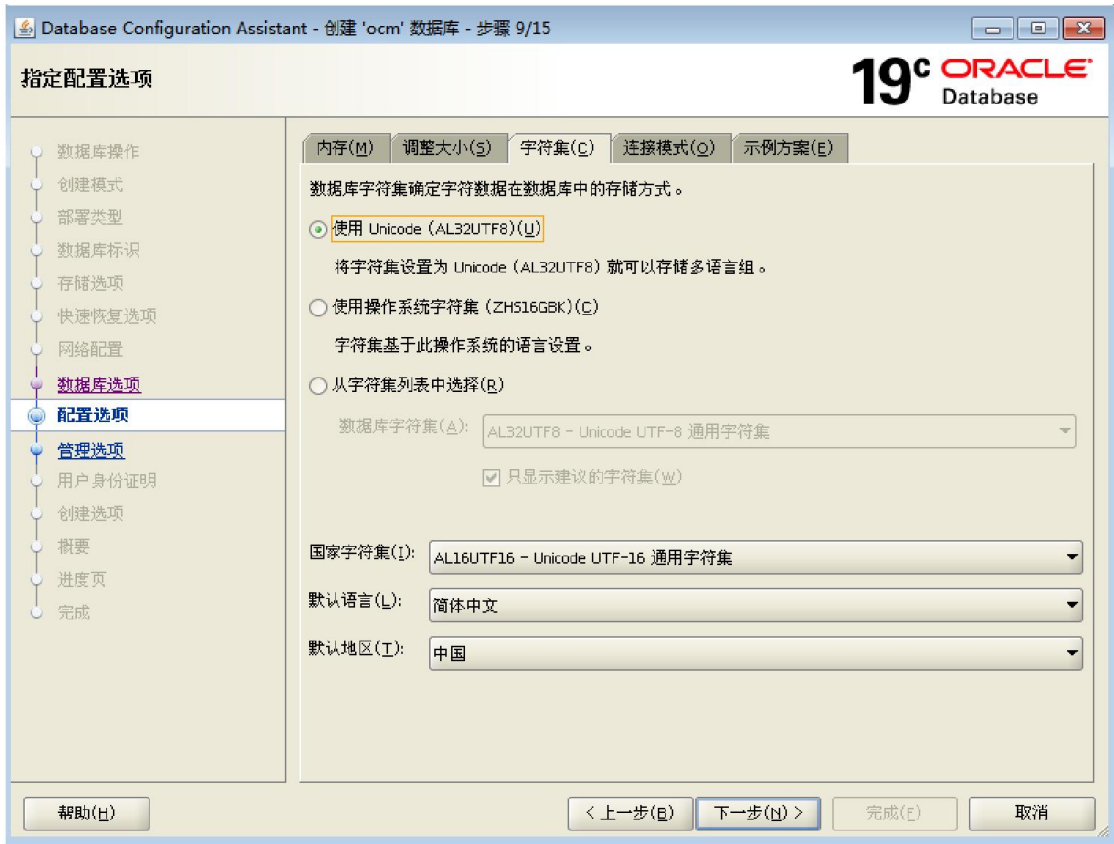
第十步：内存管理-选择‘使用自动共享内存管理’，SGA=物理内存*50%、PGA=物理内存*20%



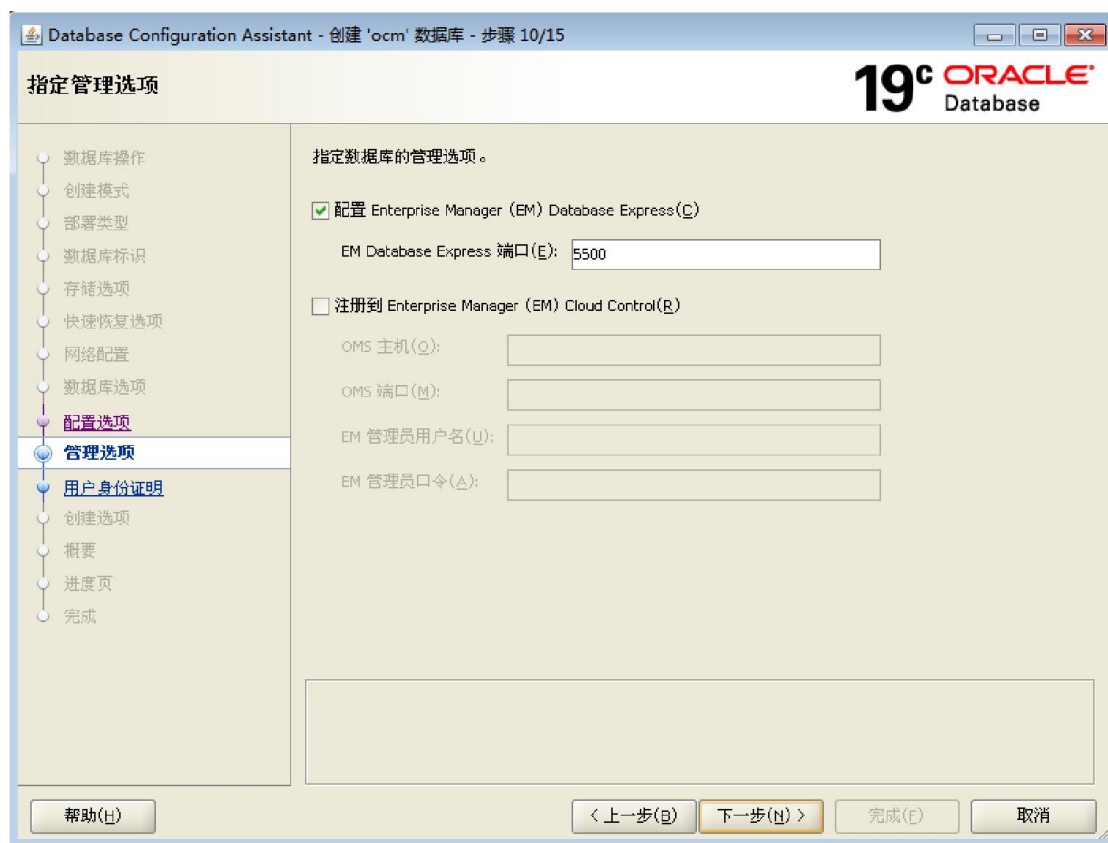
第十一步：调整大小- ‘块大小’ 选择 32768，‘进程’ 选择 1500



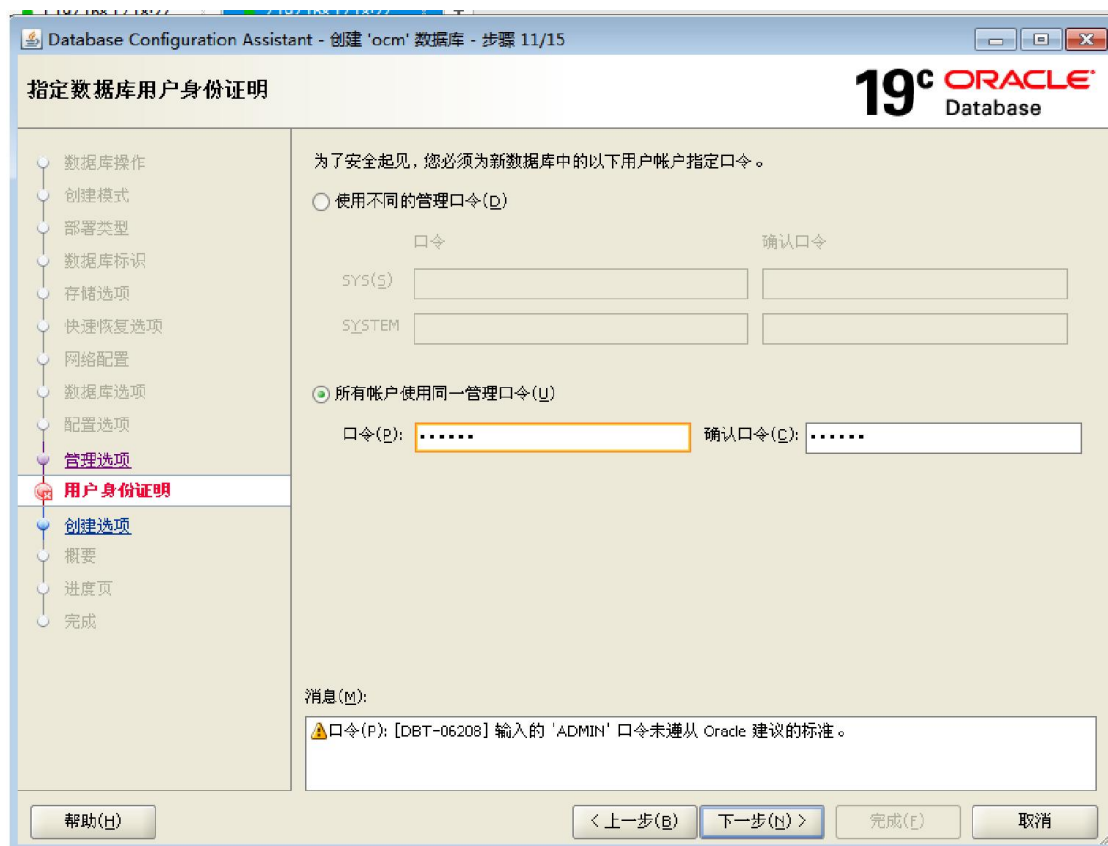
第十二步：字符集，默认选择 UTF-8，如果项目组有要求，请使用指定字符集，点击‘下一步’



第十三步：默认，选择‘下一步’



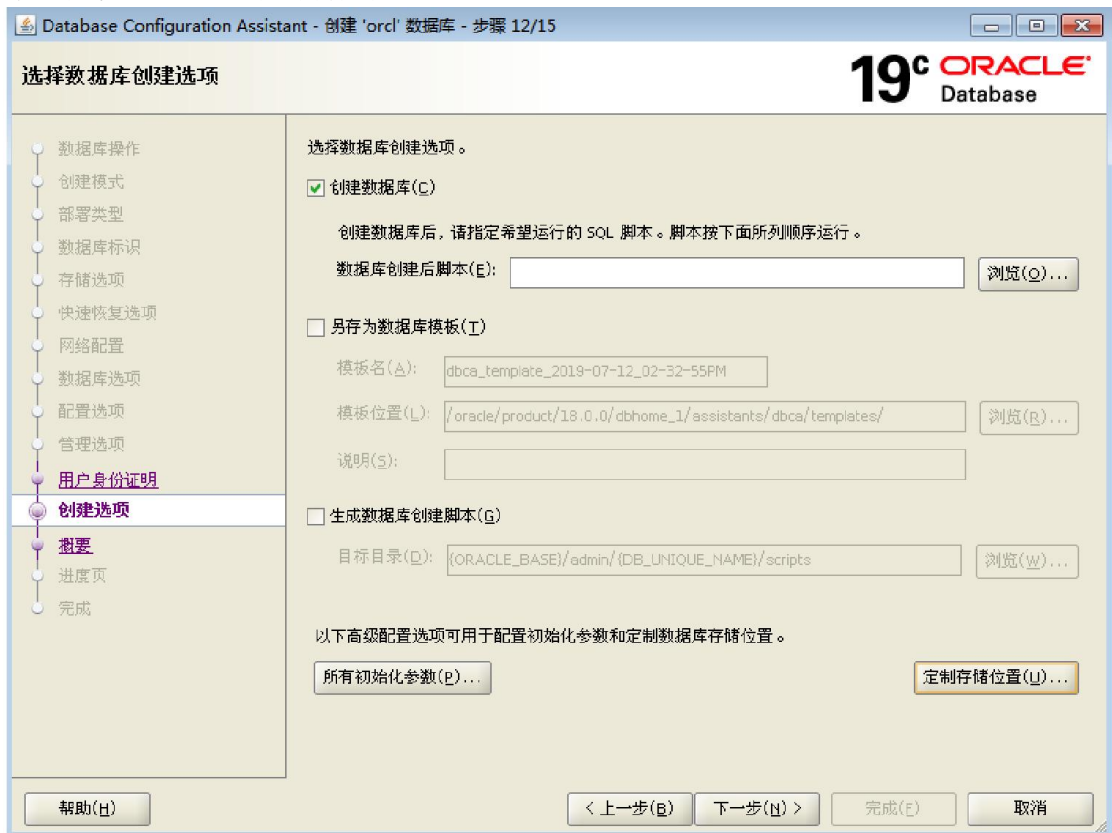
第十四步:，选择‘所有账户使用同一管理口令’，输入密码，点击‘下一步’



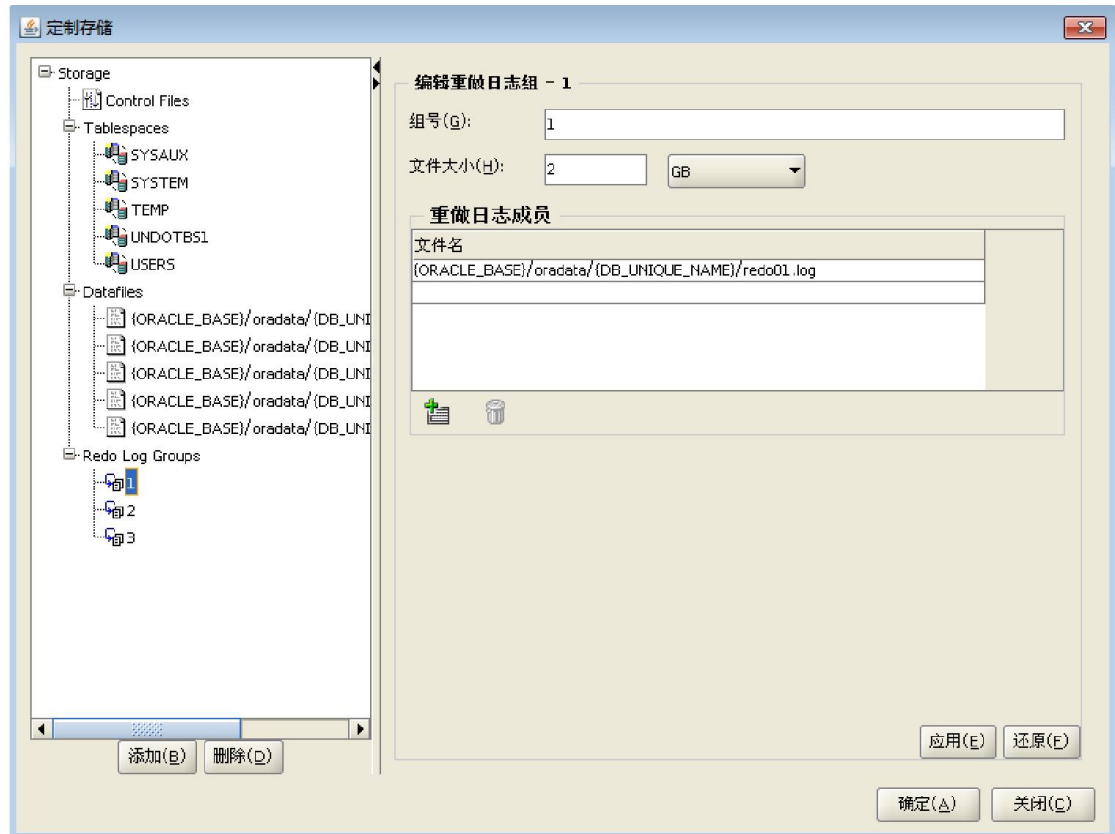
第十五步: 选择‘是’



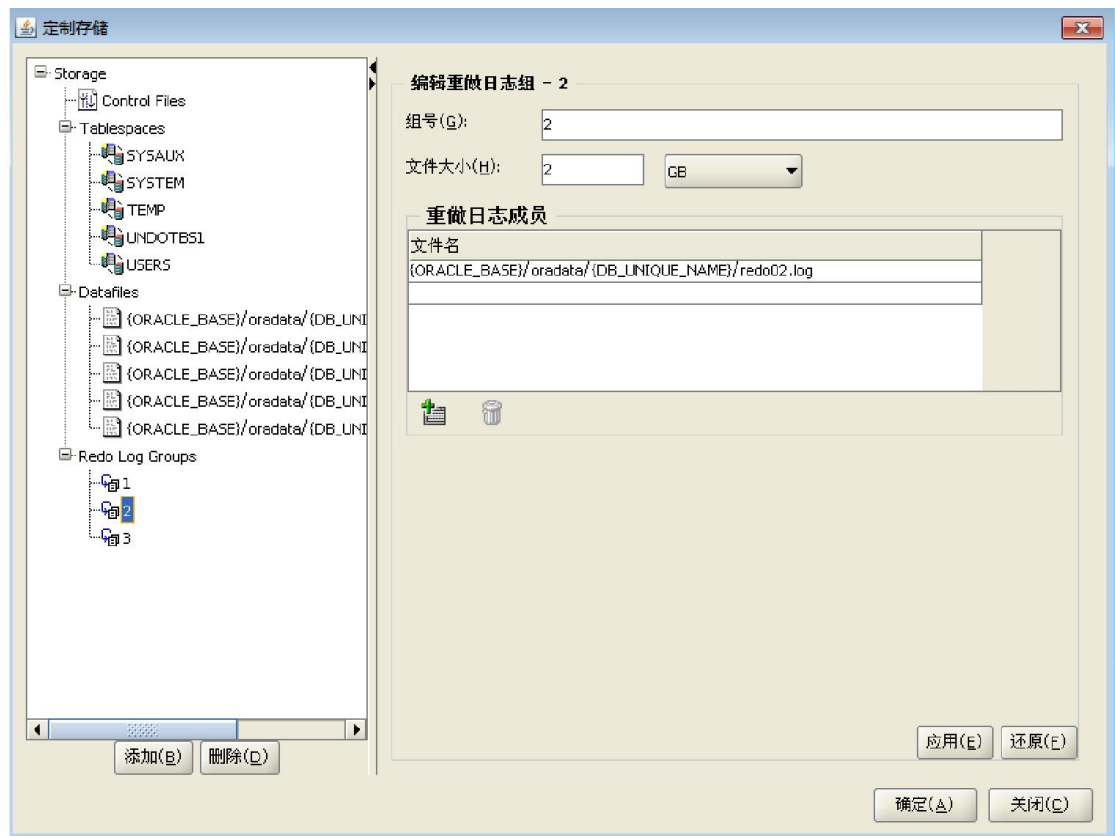
第十八步：选择‘定制存储位置’



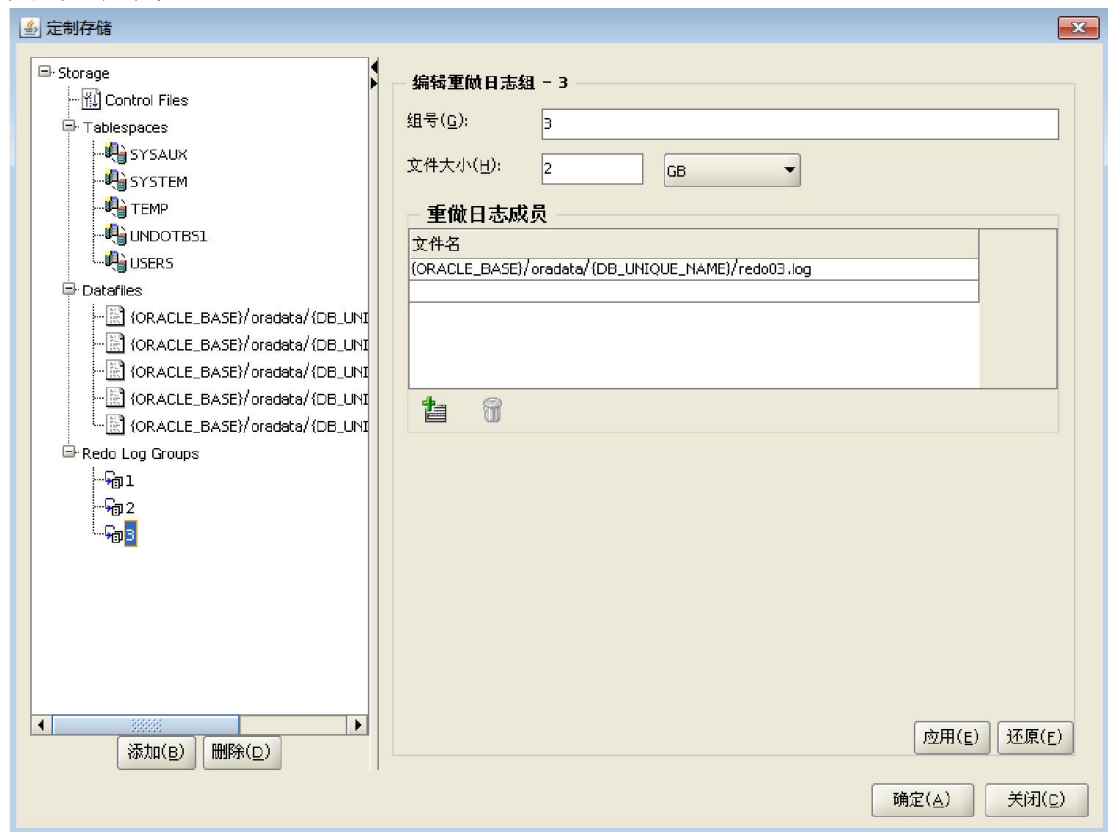
第十九步：选择‘redo log groups’-1，编辑重做日志组-1，修改为 2GB，点击‘应用’



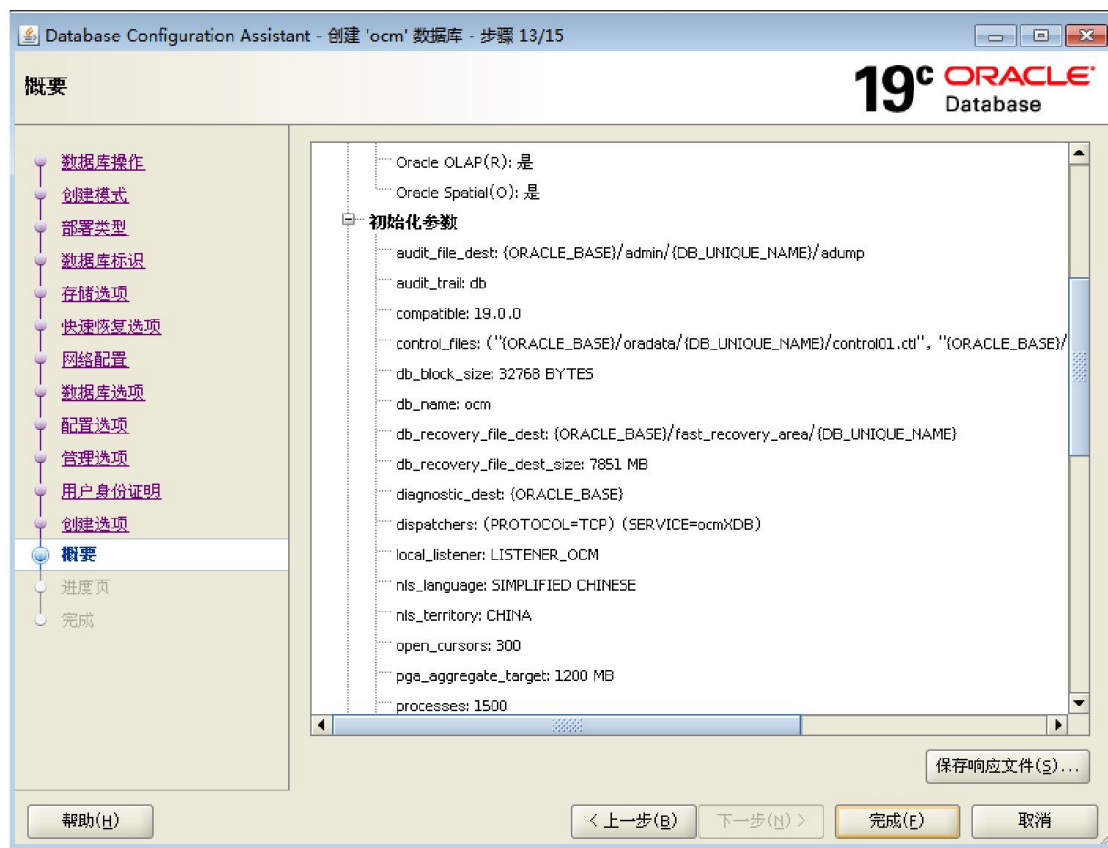
第二十步：选择 ‘redo log groups’ -2，编辑重做日志组-2，修改为 2GB，点击 ‘应用’



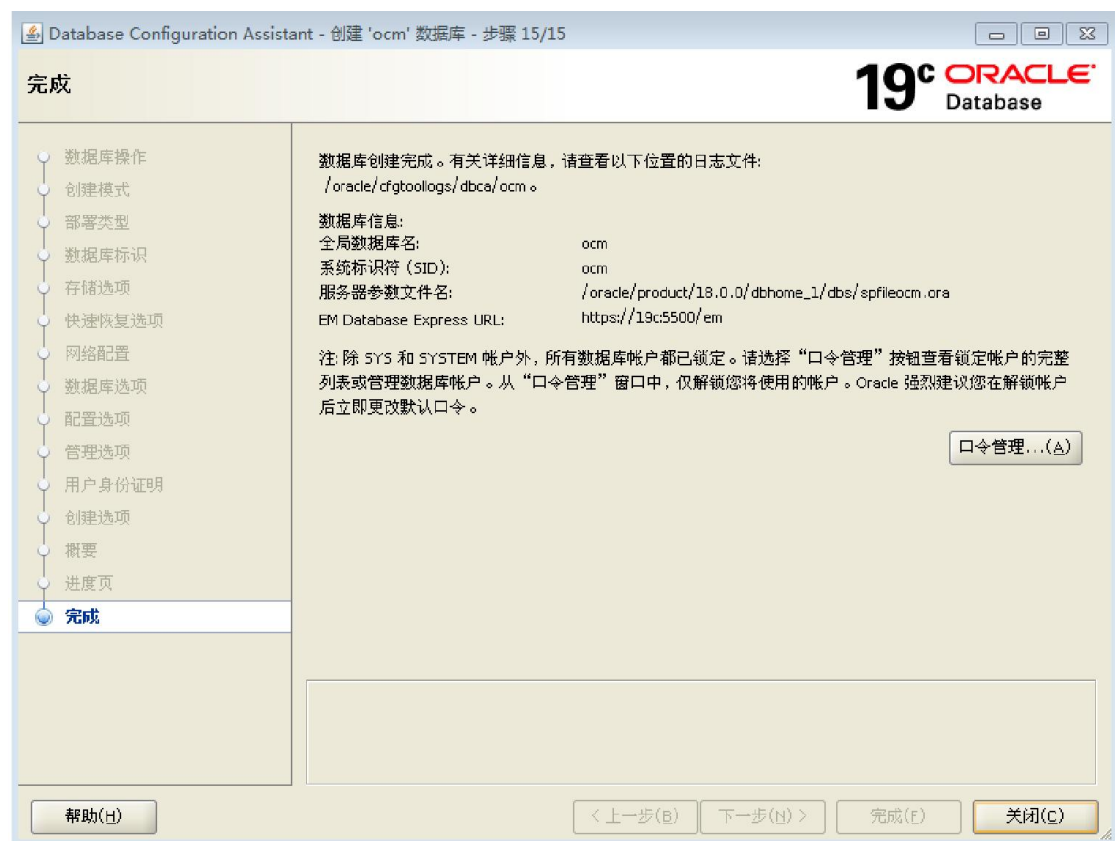
第二十一部：选择 ‘redo log groups’ -3，编辑重做日志组-3，修改为 2GB，点击 ‘应用’



第二十二部：点击 ‘完成’，进行安装，等待安装完成。



第二十三步：数据库创建成功，点击‘关闭’



8. 配置 sqlnet.ora 兼容 oracle10g 客户端

```
$cd /oracle/product/19.0.0/dbhome_1/network/admin
```

```
$vi sqlnet.ora
```

添加如下内容：

```
SQLNET.ALLOWED_LOGON_VERSION_SERVER=8
```

```
SQLNET.ALLOWED_LOGON_VERSION_CLIENT=8
```

四、配置数据库实例（一定要执行）

1、修改用户密码永不过期

```
$sqlplus /nolog
```

```
SQL>conn /as sysdba
```

```
SQL>ALTER PROFILE DEFAULT LIMIT PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME UNLIMITED;
```

2、修改空表不分配存储空间

```
SQL> alter system set deferred_segment_creation=false;
```

3、修改 db_files 参数值

```
SQL> alter system set db_files=10000 scope=spfile;
```

4、重新启动数据库

关闭

```
SQL>shutdown immediate
```

启动

```
SQL>startup
```

五、修改系统运行级别为 3(multi-user.target)

1、查看系统的运行级别

```
[root@19c ~]# systemctl get-default
```

2、修改系统运行级别为 3（multi-user.target）

```
[root@19c ~]# systemctl set-default multi-user.target
```

4、查看系统运行级别

```
[root@19c ~]# systemctl get-default
```

```
multi-user.target
```

3、然后重启系统（起来之后没有桌面）