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Install Oracle Database 10g Release 2

After downloading, as the oracle user on rac1, execute

```
rac1-> pwd  
/software/software/database  
rac1-> ./runInstaller █
```



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Select Installation Type
Oracle Database 10g 10.2.0.1.0

What type of installation do you want?

- Enterprise Edition (1.24GB)
Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition, the first database designed for the grid, is a self-managing database that has the scalability, performance, high availability and security features required to run the most demanding, mission critical applications.
- Standard Edition (1.24GB)
Oracle Database 10g Standard Edition is ideal for workgroups, departments and small-to-medium sized businesses looking for a lower-cost offering.
- Custom
Enables you to choose individual components to install.

Product Languages...

Help Installed Products... Back **Next** Install Cancel

Specify Home Details

Destination

Enter or select a name for the installation and the full path where you want to install the product.

Name:

Path: Browse...

Click Next

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Product-Specific Prerequisite Checks

The Installer verifies that your environment meets all of the minimum requirements for installing and configuring the products that you have chosen to install. You must manually verify and confirm the items that are flagged with warnings and items that require manual checks. For details about performing these checks, click the item and review the details in the box at the bottom of the window.

Check	Type	Status
Checking for proper system clean-up....	Automatic	<input type="checkbox"/> Succeeded
Checking for Oracle Home incompatibilities	Automatic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Succeeded
Checking Oracle Clusterware version ...	Automatic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Succeeded

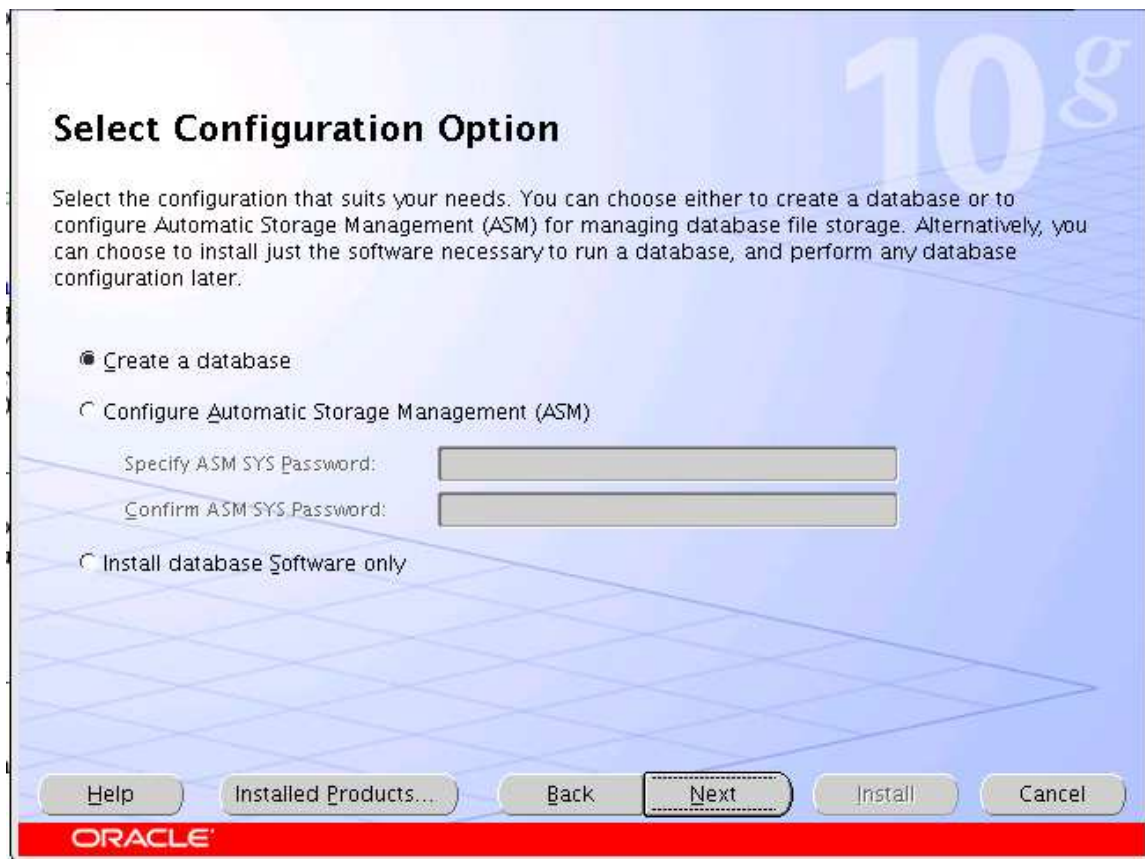
0 requirements to be verified.

Check complete. The overall result of this check is: Passed

Buttons: Help, Installed Products..., Back, **Next**, Install, Cancel

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Select Configuration Option

Select the configuration that suits your needs. You can choose either to create a database or to configure Automatic Storage Management (ASM) for managing database file storage. Alternatively, you can choose to install just the software necessary to run a database, and perform any database configuration later.

Create a database

Configure Automatic Storage Management (ASM)

Specify ASM SYS Password:

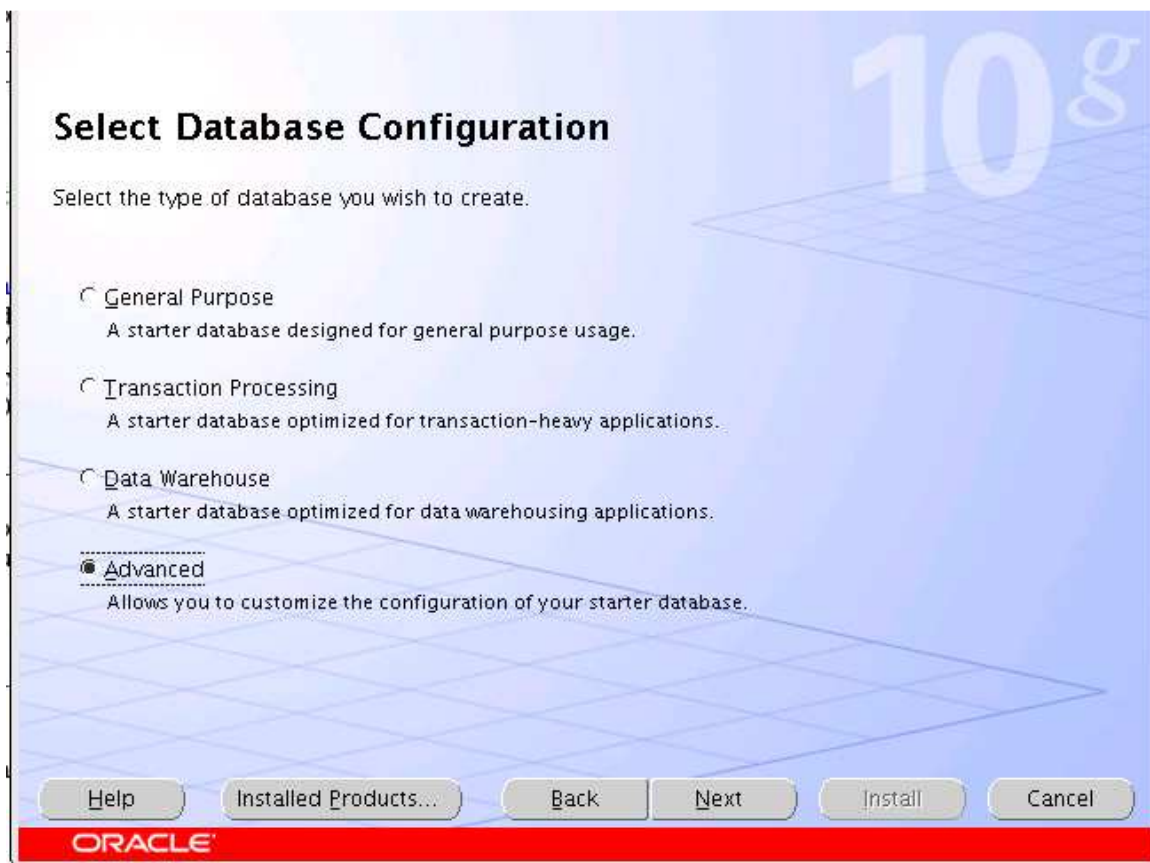
Confirm ASM SYS Password:

Install database Software only

Help Installed Products... Back **Next** Install Cancel

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Select Database Configuration

Select the type of database you wish to create.

General Purpose
A starter database designed for general purpose usage.

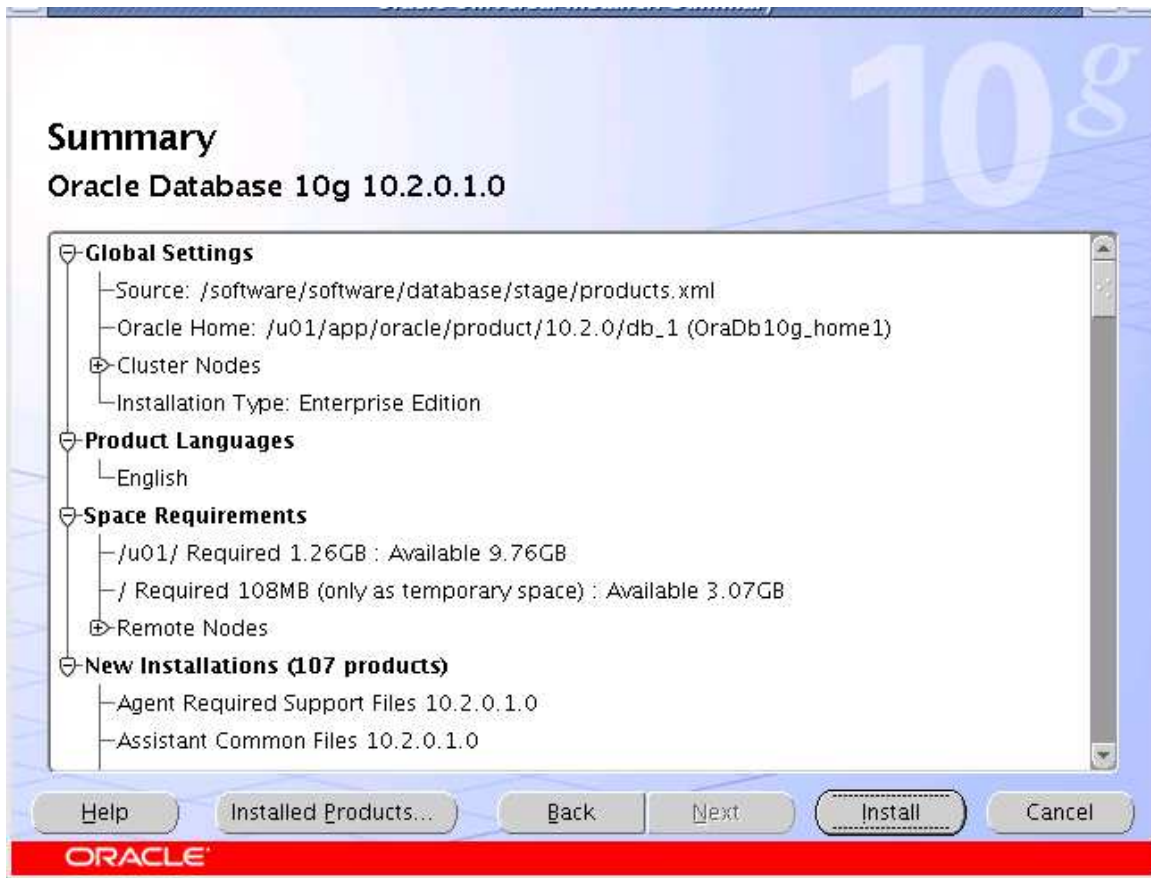
Transaction Processing
A starter database optimized for transaction-heavy applications.

Data Warehouse
A starter database optimized for data warehousing applications.

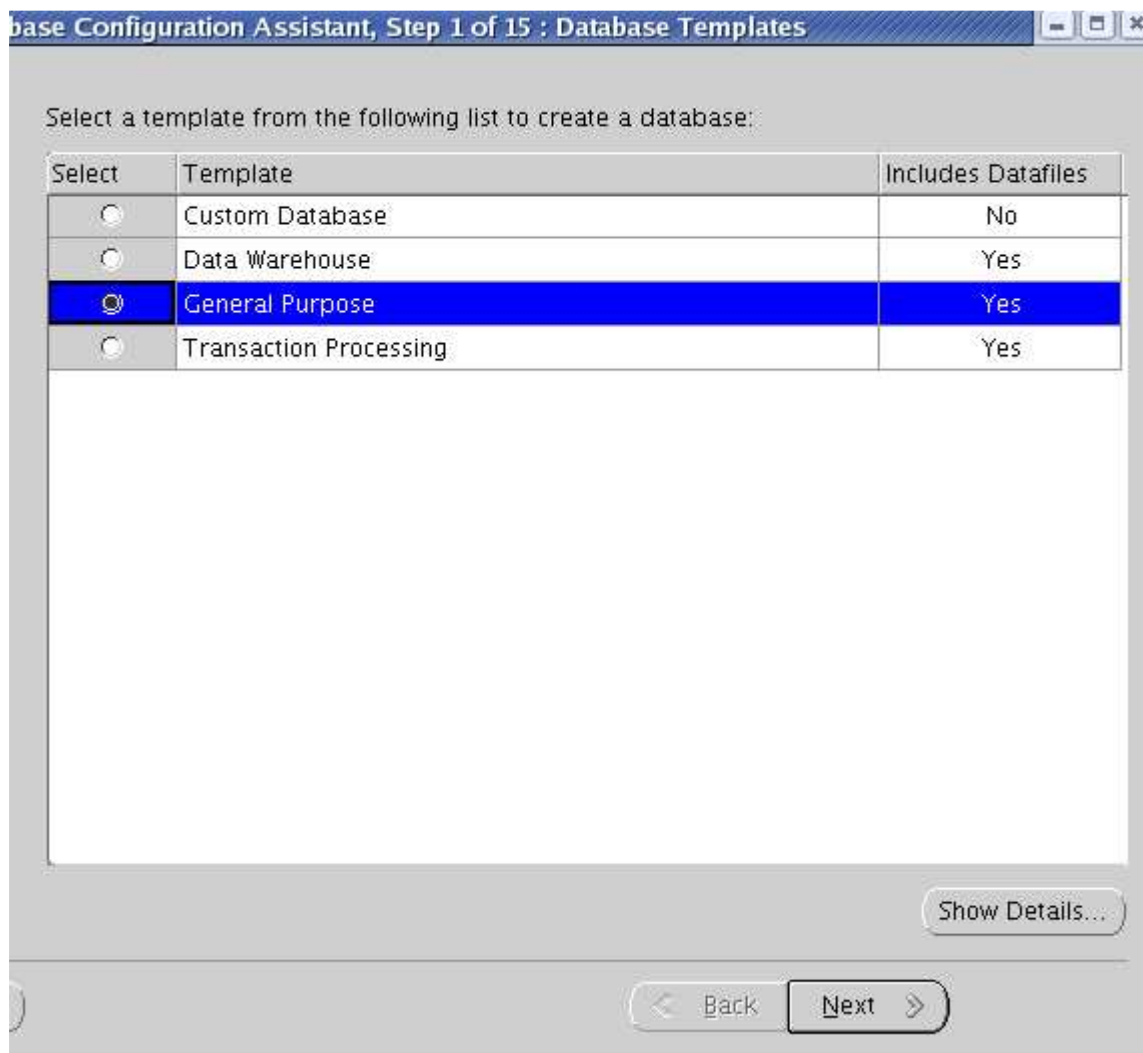
Advanced
Allows you to customize the configuration of your starter database.

Help Installed Products... Back Next Install Cancel

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An Oracle database is uniquely identified by a Global Database Name, typically of the form "name.domain".

Global Database Name:

A database is referenced by an Oracle instance on each cluster database node. Each instance is uniquely identified by an Oracle System Identifier (SID). For each cluster database instance, the SID is comprised of a common prefix for the database and a number for each instance that is automatically generated. A suggested SID prefix has been entered for you which you can accept or change to a value you prefer.

SID Prefix:

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Each Oracle database may be managed centrally using the Oracle Enterprise Manager Grid Control or locally using the Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control. Choose the management option that you would like to use to manage this database.

Configure the Database with Enterprise Manager

Use Grid Control for Database Management

Management Service:

Use Database Control for Database Management

Enable Email Notifications

Outgoing Mail (SMTP) Server:

Email Address:

Enable Daily Backup

Backup Start Time: AM PM

OS Username:

Password:

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Select the storage mechanism you would like to use for the database.

Cluster File System
Use cluster file system for database storage.

Automatic Storage Management (ASM)
Automatic Storage Management simplifies database storage administration and optimizes database layout for I/O performance. To use this option you must either specify a set of disks to create an ASM disk group or specify an existing ASM disk group.

Raw Devices
Raw partitions or volumes can provide the required shared storage for Real Application Clusters (RAC) databases if you do not use Automatic Storage Management and a Cluster File System is not available. You need to have created one raw device for each datafile, control file, and log file you are planning to create in the database.

Specify Raw Devices Mapping File

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In order to use Automatic Storage Management(ASM), you need to have an ASM instance running on your machine. There are no ASM instances running on this machine. Use this page to specify parameters for a new ASM instance which will be created when you click Next.

The default settings for creating an ASM instance work for most installations. If you would like to make changes to the defaults, use the ASM Parameters button.

ASM Parameters...

The new ASM instance has its own SYS user for remote management. Specify the password for that user.

SYS password:

Confirm SYS password:

Choose the type of parameter file that you would like to use for the new ASM instance.

Create initialization parameter file (FILE)

Initialization Parameter Filename:

Create server parameter file (SPFILE)

Server Parameter Filename:

< Back Next >

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Select one or more disk groups to be used as storage for the database. You can choose to create a new disk group or add disks to an existing disk group.

Available Disk Groups

Select	Disk Group Name	Size (MB)	Free (MB)	Redundancy	State
--------	-----------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-------

Note: Free (MB) reflects the free space available by taking mirroring into account.

Create diskgroups DG1 and RECOVERYDEST

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Create Disk Group ✕

Disk Group Name:

Redundancy

High Normal External

Select Member Disks

Show Candidates Show All

<input type="checkbox"/>	Disk Path	Header Status	ASM Name	Failure Group	Size (MB)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ORCL:VOL1	PROVISIONED			3067
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ORCL:VOL2	PROVISIONED			3067
<input type="checkbox"/>	ORCL:VOL3	PROVISIONED			2047

Note: If you don't see disks which you believe should be available, you may need to change the disk discovery path.

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Create Disk Group

Disk Group Name:

Redundancy

High Normal External

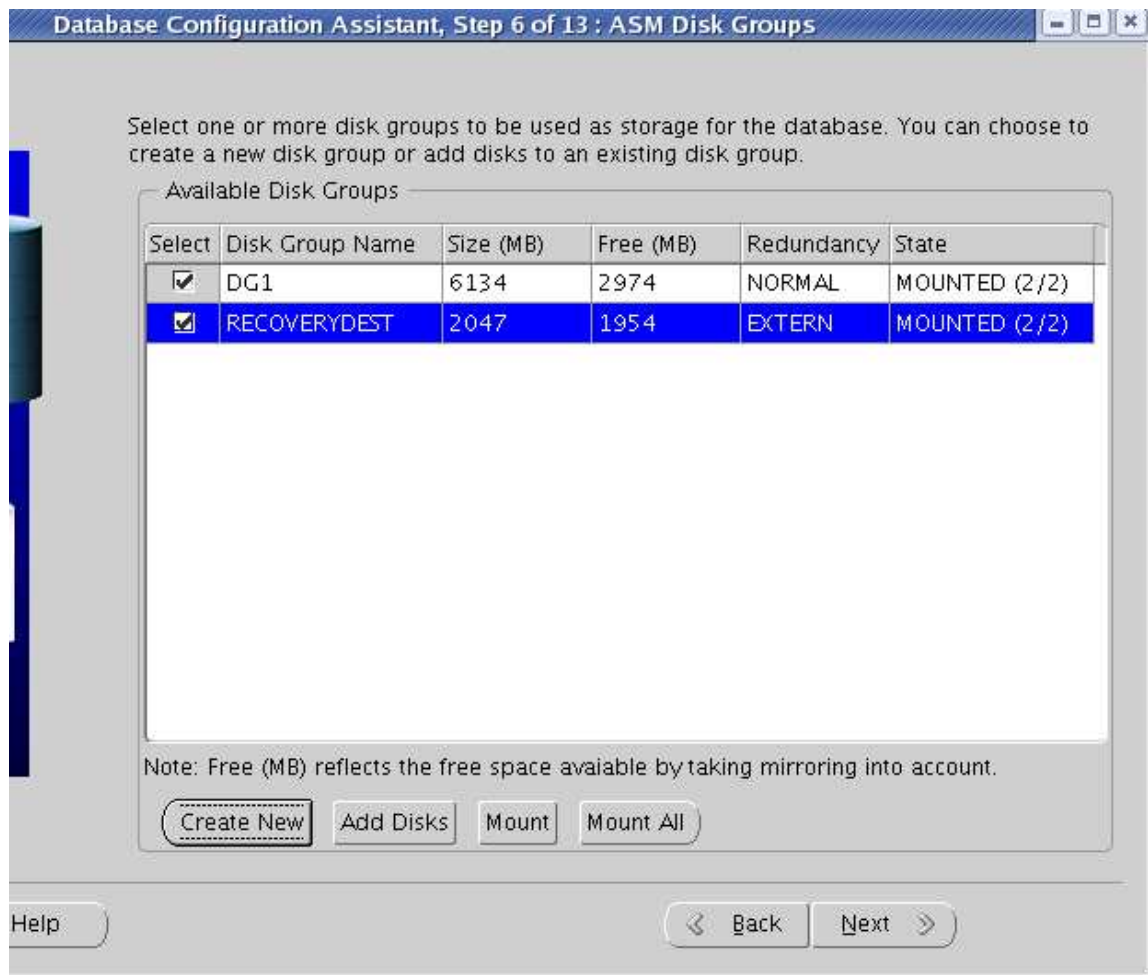
Select Member Disks

Show Candidates Show All

<input type="checkbox"/>	Disk Path	Header Status	ASM Name	Size (MB)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ORCL:VOL3	PROVISIONED		2047

Note: If you don't see disks which you believe should be available, you may need to change the disk discovery path.

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Configuration Assistant, Step 7 of 13 : Database File Locations

Specify locations for the Database files to be created:


Use Database File Locations from Template

Use Common Location for All Database Files

Database Files Location:

Use Oracle-Managed Files

Database Area:

 If you want to specify different locations for any database files, pick either of the above options and use the Storage page to specify each location.

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Choose the recovery options for the database:

Specify Flash Recovery Area

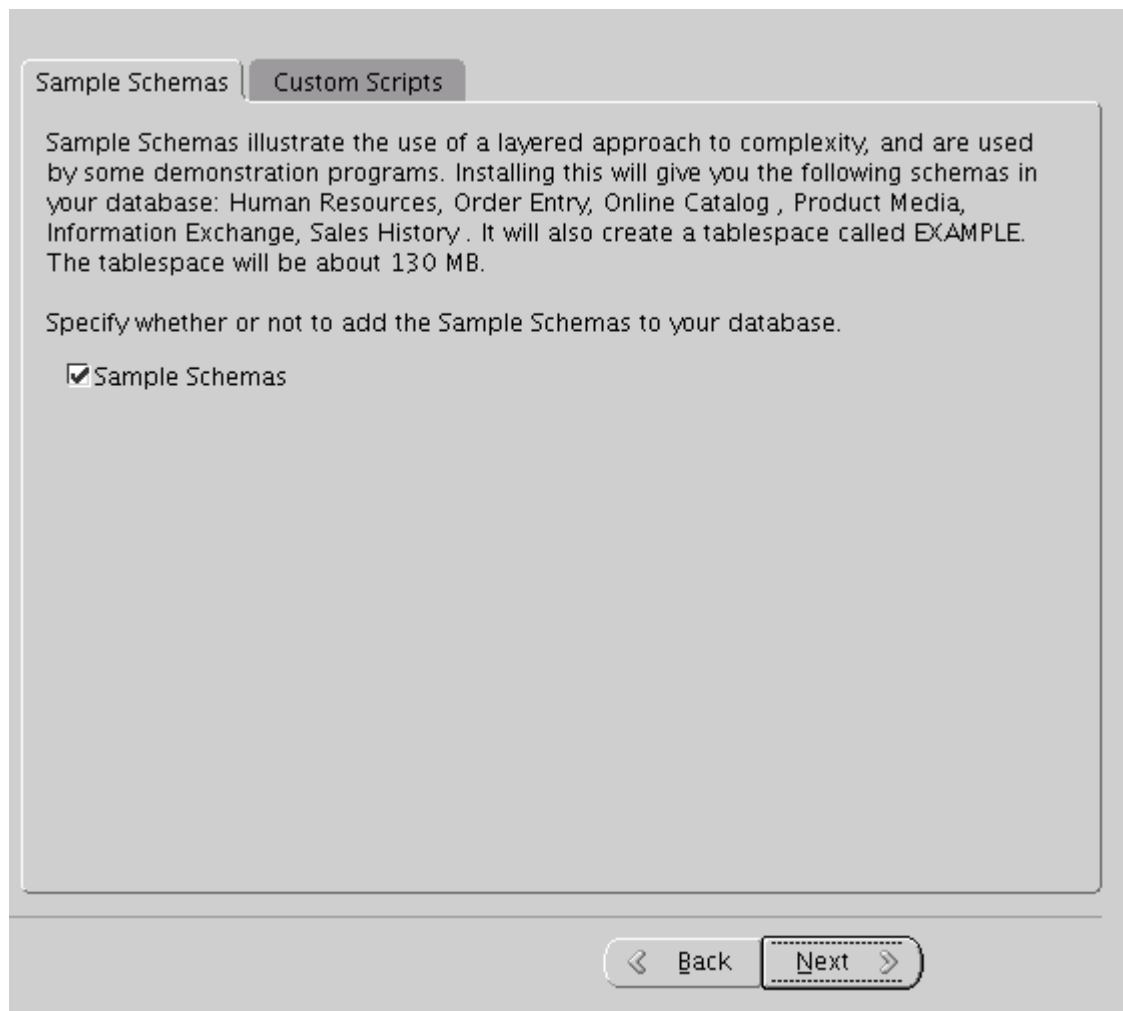
This is used as the default for all backup and recovery operations, and is also required for automatic backup using Enterprise Manager. Oracle recommends that the database files and recovery files be located on physically different disks for data protection and performance.

Flash Recovery Area:

Flash Recovery Area Size:

Enable Archiving

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Create New Service Name - RACSERVICE



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The screenshot displays the Oracle Enterprise Manager interface for configuring Database Services. On the left, under 'Database Services', a tree view shows 'devdb' expanded to 'RACSERVICE'. Below this are 'Add' and 'Remove' buttons. On the right, 'Details for RACSERVICE' is shown as a table with columns: Instance, Not Used, Preferred, and Available. The 'devdb2' row is selected and highlighted in blue. Below the table, the 'TAF Policy' is set to 'Basic' (selected), with 'None' and 'Pre-connect' as other options. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel', 'Help', 'Back', and 'Next' navigation buttons.

Instance	Not Used	Preferred	Available
devdb1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
devdb2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

TAF Policy: None Basic Pre-connect

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The screenshot shows the 'Memory' configuration screen in the Oracle EBS 11i database configuration wizard. The 'Memory' tab is selected, and the 'Typical' radio button is chosen. The 'Percentage' is set to 40, and the 'Show Memory Distribution...' button is visible. Under 'Custom', 'Shared Memory Management' is set to 'Automatic'. 'SGA Size' is 268 M Bytes and 'PGA Size' is 89 M Bytes. A note indicates that the total memory includes 40MB of Oracle Process Size. Navigation buttons for 'Back' and 'Next' are at the bottom.

Memory Sizing Character Sets Connection Mode

Typical - Allocate memory as a percentage of the total physical memory (996 MB)
Percentage: 40 Show Memory Distribution...

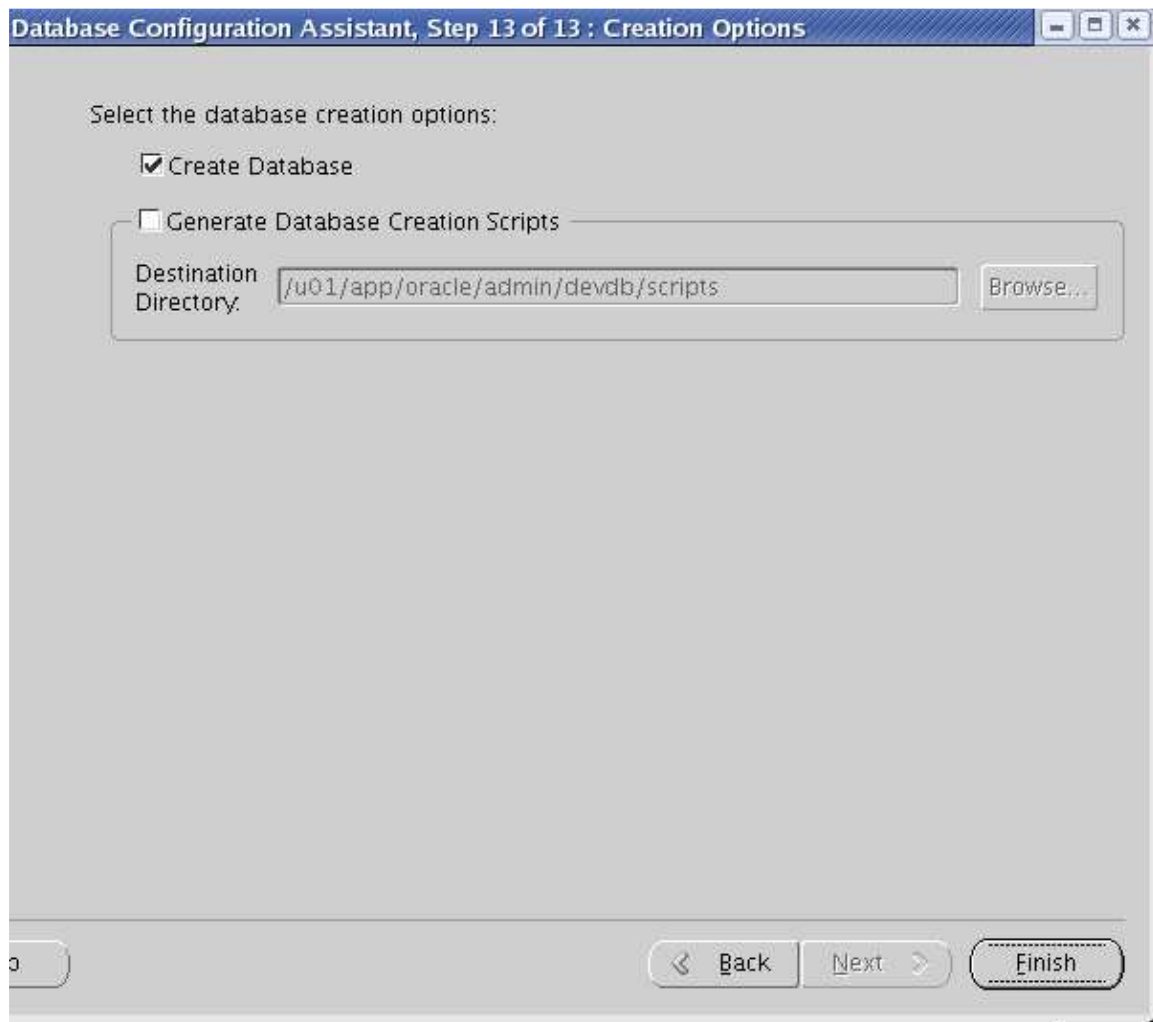
Custom
Shared Memory Management: Automatic Manual
SGA Size: 268 M Bytes
PGA Size: 89 M Bytes

.....
Total Memory for Oracle:
 Total memory includes 40MB of Oracle Process Size and the defaults for the empty parameters, if any.

All Initialization Parameters...

Back Next

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Execute Configuration scripts: Execute the scripts below as the root user.

Execute /u01/app/oracle/product/10.2.0/db_1/root.sh on rac1.

Execute /u01/app/oracle/product/10.2.0/db_1/root.sh on rac2.

Return to the Execute Configuration scripts screen on rac1 and click on **OK**.

End of Installation: Click on **Exit**