

oracle 安装

```
1 1.关闭防火墙
2 systemctl status firewalld;
3
4 systemctl stop firewalld;
5
6
7 2. 增加交换空间
8 dd if=/dev/zero of=swapfile bs=1024 count=500000
9          #500000+0 records in
10
11          #500000+0 records out
12
13          #512000000 bytes (512 MB) copied, 1.67013 s, 307 MB/s
14 mkswap swapfile
15          #Setting up swapspace version 1, size = 499996 KiB
16
17          #no label, UUID=c5e355eb-e73e-4aa0-b882-cb6d1f88e6bc
18 swapon swapfile
19          #swapon: /swapfile: insecure permissions 0644, 0600 suggested.
20
21 free
```

1.解压文件到当前目录

```
1 unzip linux.x64_11gR2_database_1of2.zip
2 unzip linux.x64_11gR2_database_2of2.zip
3 如果unzip命令不能使用，依次执行如下命令：
4 yum list | grep zip/unzip.
5 yum install zip
6 yum install unzip
7 mv database/software/
8 cd /software
```

2.关闭selinux

```
1 vim /etc/selinux/config
2 SELINUX=disabled
```

3.安装Oracle 11g依赖包

```
1 yum install gcc make binutils gcc-c++ compat-libstdc++-33elfutils-libelf-devel elfutils-  
libelf-devel-static ksh libaio libaio-develnumactl-devel sysstat unixODBC unixODBC-  
devel pcre-devel -y  
2  
3  
4 添加安装用户和用户组  
5 groupadd oinstall  
6 groupadd dba  
7 useradd -g oinstall -G dba oracle  
8 passwd oracle  
9 id oracle
```

4.修改内核参数配置文件

vi /etc/sysctl.conf

```
1 fs.aio-max-nr = 1048576  
2 fs.file-max = 6815744  
3 kernel.shmall = 33554432 #运行内存的一半*262144  
4 kernel.shmmax = 137438953472 #运行内存的一半*1024*1024*1024-1  
5 kernel.shmmni = 4096  
6 kernel.sem = 250 32000 100 128  
7 net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range = 9000 65500  
8 net.core.rmem_default = 262144  
9 net.core.rmem_max = 4194304  
10 net.core.wmem_default = 262144  
11 net.core.wmem_max = 1048576  
12 #修改后运行sysctl -p 命令使得内核改变立即生效。
```

5.修改用户的限制文件

vi /etc/security/limits.conf

```
1 oracle soft nfile 65536  
2 oracle hard nfile 65536  
3 oracle soft nproc 16384  
4 oracle hard nproc 16384
```

vi /etc/pam.d/login

```
1 session required /lib64/security/pam_limits.so  
2 session required pam_limits.so
```

6.修改配置文件

vi /etc/profile

source /etc/profile

```
1 #oracle配置
2 if [ $USER = "oracle" ]; then
3     if [ $SHELL = "/bin/ksh" ]; then
4         ulimit -p 16384
5         ulimit -n 65536
6     else
7         ulimit -u 16384 -n 65536
8     fi
9 fi
```

7.创建数据存储目录并授权

```
1 mkdir -p /data/oracle/product/11.2.0
2
3 mkdir /data/oracle/oradata
4
5 mkdir /data/oracle/inventory
6
7 mkdir /data/oracle/fast_recovery_area
8
9 chown -R oracle:oinstall /data/oracle
10
11 chmod -R 775 /data/oracle
12
```

8.切换用户至oracle 添加,bash_profile

su - oracle

```
1 vi .bash_profile
2
3
4
5 ORACLE_BASE=/home/oracle
6
7 ORACLE_HOME=$ORACLE_BASE/product/11.2.0
8
9 ORACLE_SID=ywddb
10
```

```
11 PATH=$PATH:$ORACLE_HOME/bin
12
13 export ORACLE_BASE ORACLE_HOME ORACLE_SID PATH
14
15
16 source .bash_profile
```

9.编辑静默安装响应文件

```
1 cp -R /home/software/database/response/ .
2 cd response/
3 vi db_install.rsp
```

```
1 oracle.install.option=INSTALL_DB_SWONLY
2
3 ORACLE_HOSTNAME=CentOS
4
5 UNIX_GROUP_NAME=oinstall
6
7 INVENTORY_LOCATION=/data/oracle/inventory
8
9 SELECTED_LANGUAGES=en,zh_CN
10
11 ORACLE_HOME=/data/oracle/product/11.2.0
12
13 ORACLE_BASE=/data/oracle
14
15 oracle.install.db.InstallEdition=EE
16
17 oracle.install.db.DBA_GROUP=dba
18
19 oracle.install.db.OPER_GROUP=dba
20
21 DECLINE_SECURITY_UPDATES=true
```

```
1 cd /home/software/database/
2 ./runInstaller -silent -responseFile /home/oracle/response/db_install.rsp -ignorePrereq
```

10.安装完成后打开终端，退出到root身份登录，执行脚本：

```
1 sh /data/oracle/inventory/orainstRoot.sh
2 sh /data/oracle/product/11.2.0/root.sh
```

11切换回oracle 以静默方式配置监听

```
1 su - oracle
2
3 netca /silent /responseFile /home/oracle/response/netca.rsp
4
5 成功运行后，在/home/oracle/product/11.2.0/network/admin中生成listener.ora和sqlnet.ora
6 通过netstat命令可以查看1521端口正在监听。
7
8 Yum安装netstat软件，软件包是在net-tools中。
9
10 yum install net-tools
11 #查看监听端口
12 netstat -tnulp |grep 1521
13
```

12.配置oracle启动脚本

vi /home/oracle/response/dbca.rsp

```
1 # oracle版本，不能更改
2 RESPONSEFILE_VERSION = "11.2.0"
3
4 # Description : Type of operation
5 OPERATION_TYPE = "createDatabase"
6
7 [CREATEDATABASE]
8
9 # Description : Global database name of the database
10 # 全局数据库的名字=SID+主机域名# 第三方工具链接数据库的时候使用的service名称
11 GDBNAME = "orcl.test"
12
13 # Description : System identifier (SID) of the database
14 # 对应的实例名字
15 SID = "orcl"
16
17 # Description : Name of the template
```

```
18 # 建库用的模板文件
19 TEMPLATENAME = "General_Purpose.dbc"
20
21 # Description : Password for SYS user
22 # SYS管理员密码
23 SYSPASSWORD = "njupt@123"
24
25 # Description : Password for SYSTEM user
26 # SYSTEM管理员密码
27 SYSTEMPASSWORD = "123456"
28
29 # Description : Password for SYSMAN user
30 # SYSMAN管理员密码
31 SYSMANPASSWORD = "123456"
32
33 # Description : Password for DBSNMP user
34 # DBSNMP管理员密码
35 DBSNMPPASSWORD = "123456"
36
37 # Description : Location of the data file's
38 # 数据文件存放目录
39 DATAFILEDESTINATION = /data/oracle/oradata
40
41 # Description : Location of the data file's
42 # 恢复数据存放目录
43 RECOVERYAREADESTINATION=/data/oracle/fast_recovery_area
44
45 # Description : Character set of the database
46 # 字符集, 重要!!! 建库后一般不能更改, 所以建库前要确定清楚。
47 # (CHARACTERSET = "AL32UTF8" NATIONALCHARACTERSET= "UTF8")
48 CHARACTERSET = "ZHS16GBK"
49
50 # Description : total memory in MB to allocate to Oracle
51 # oracle内存1638MB, 物理内存*80% 硬盘空间G*1024*0.8
52 TOTALMEMORY = "655360"
53
```

进行静默配置:

```
1 dbca -silent -responseFile /home/oracle/response/dbca.rsp
```

```
2
3 #检查数据库
4
5 ps -ef | grep ora_ | grep -v grep
6 #检查监听
7
8 lsnrctl status
9
10 -- 登入oracle
11 sqlplus / as sysdba
```