

How to: Oracle 10g installation on RHEL5

Oracle 10g v10.2.0, RHEL 5.3, kernel 2.6.18-128.1.1.el5xen

Software requirements

After standard system installation and updating, install the following packages:

- compat-libstdc++
- libXp
- libXtst
- gcc
- gcc-c++
- glibc-devel

Users and groups

If the user oracle already exists but you could not use it (e.g., you are using a company Kerberos), you can use different user name. You can also add the user in more groups (-G argument), or set another home.

```
# groupadd dba # groupadd oinstall # useradd -g oinstall -d /home/oracle -G dba oracle # passwd oracle
```

Set system limits

To view current limits use `sysctl -a`. The used values are required minimums.

shmall should be 2097152, shmni 4096, shmmax half the size of physical memory (in bytes). These requirements are usually met by default.

```
sysctl -w kernel.sem="250 32000 100 128" net.core.rmem_default=262144 net.core.rmem_max=262144 net.core.wmem_default=2
```

Shell profile

Suggested changes to `.bashrc`:

```
export PATH=/opt/oracle/product/10.2.0/bin/:$PATH export ORACLE_OWNER=oracle export ORACLE_BASE=/opt/oracle export O
Relogin for the changes to take effect.
```

OS Version

Pretend that you are somebody else in `/etc/redhat-release`:

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Red Hat Enterprise Linux ES release 4 (Nahant Update 6)

GUI Installer

```
gunzip 10201_database_linux_x86_64.cpio.gz cpio -idvm < 10201_database_linux_x86_64.cpio rm 10201_database_linux_x86_64
```

Choose Advanced Installation, go with Enterprise Edition, you can let it create general purpose database.

Post Installation

You can login as SYSDBA, create a user and grant them some privileges.

```
CREATE USER myuser IDENTIFIED BY password DEFAULT TABLESPACE users; GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES TO myuser;
```