



链滴

# Oracle 安装手册

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## 安装配置:

- 服务器环境: centos7
- 数据库信息: oracle 11gR2
- 服务器域名: sky.com
- 服务器地址: 192.168.1.100
- 服务器网关: 192.168.1.254
- 服务器HOSTNAME: sky.com

### 1.安装需要的安装包

```
># sudo yum install binutils-2.* compat-libstdc++-33* elfutils-libelf-0.* elfutils-libelf-devel-  
cc-4.* gcc-c++-4.* glibc-2.* glibc-common-2.* glibc-devel-2.* glibc-headers-2.* ksh-2* libaio-  
.* libaio-devel-0.* libgcc-4.* libstdc++-4.* libstdc++-devel-4.* make-3.* sysstat-7.* unixODBC  
2.* unixODBC-devel-2.* pdksh*
```

### 2.创建用户组和用户

```
groupadd oinstall  
groupadd dba  
useradd -g oinstall -g dba -m oracle // 创建oracle用户, 并加入到oinstall和dba用户组  
groups oracle // 查询用户组是否授权成功  
passwd oracle // 设置用户oracle的登陆密码(oracle_password)  
id oracle // 查看新建的oracle用户
```

### 3.配置系统内核参数

```
># sudo vi /etc/sysctl.conf  
  
#打开文件后检查或修改如下参数:  
net.ipv4.icmp_echo_ignore_broadcasts = 1  
net.ipv4.conf.all.rp_filter = 1  
#设置最大打开文件数  
fs.file-max = 6815744  
fs.aio-max-nr = 1048576  
#共享内存的总量, 8G内存设置: 2097152*4k/1024/1024  
kernel.shmall = 2097152  
#最大共享内存的段大小  
kernel.shmmax = 2147483648  
#整个系统共享内存端的最大数  
kernel.shmmni = 4096  
kernel.sem = 250 32000 100 128  
#可使用的IPv4端口范围  
net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range = 9000 65500  
net.core.rmem_default = 262144  
net.core.rmem_max = 4194304  
net.core.wmem_default = 262144  
net.core.wmem_max = 1048576
```

### 4.修改用户限制

```
># sudo vi /etc/security/limits.conf
```

在文件中加入以下内容:

```
oracle soft nproc 2047
oracle hard nproc 16384
oracle soft nofile 1024
oracle hard nofile 65536
```

## 5.关闭selinux防火墙

```
># sudo vi /etc/sysconfig/selinux
```

```
#SELINUX=enforcing
SELINUX=disabled
```

关闭防火墙

```
># systemctl stop firewalld.service
># systemctl status firewalld.service
```

## 6.创建安装目录并赋予权限

```
># mkdir -p /data/oracle // oracle数据库安装目录
># mkdir -p /data/oralInventory // oracle数据库配置文件目录
># mkdir -p /data/database // oracle数据库软件包解压目录
># cd /data
```

// ls检查一下后执行,设置目录所有者为oinstall用户组的oracle用户

```
># chown -R oracle:oinstall /data/oracle
># chown -R oracle:oinstall /data/oralInventory
># chown -R oracle:oinstall /data/database
```

## 7.修改OS系统标识

# oracle默认不支持CentOS系统安装

```
># vi /etc/redhat-release
```

```
redhat-7
```

## 8.切换为oracle用户

```
username: oracle
password: oracle_password
```

## 9.设置环境变量

进入oracle通过命令查询字符集

```
select userenv('language') from dual;
```

```
># vim /home/oracle/.bash_profile
```

# 增加配置内容如下:

```
export ORACLE_BASE=/data/oracle
#oracle数据库路径
export ORACLE_HOME=$ORACLE_BASE/product/db
#oracle启动数据库实例名
```

```
export ORACLE_SID=orcl
#xterm窗口模式安装
export ORACLE_TERM=xterm
#添加系统环境变量
export PATH=$PATH:$HOME/.local/bin:$HOME/bin:$ORACLE_HOME/bin:/usr/sbin:PATH
#添加系统环境变量
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/lib:/lib:/usr/lib
#防止安装过程出现乱码
export LANG=C
#设置Oracle客户端字符集(与安装时保持一致)
export NLS_LANG=AMERICAN_AMERICA.AL32UTF8
```

保存后使其生效:

```
># source /home/oracle/.bash_profile
```

使用命令查看环境变量

```
># env
```

## 10.获取安装包文件后解压安装包

```
># unzip linux.x64_11gR2_database_1of2.zip -d /data/database/ #解压文件1
># unzip linux.x64_11gR2_database_2of2.zip -d /data/database/ #解压文件2
># mv database/ /data/database/ #移动包到指定位置
># chown -R oracle:oinstall /data/database/database/
```

## 11.执行管理员的步骤

```
># chmod u+w /etc/sudoers
```

```
># vim /etc/sudoers
```

```
root ALL=(ALL) ALL (在这行下面添加)
```

```
oracle ALL=(ALL) ALL
```

```
># chmod u-w /etc/sudoers
```

## 12.注销用户，重新登录

```
># chmod -R 777 database
```

```
># ./runInstaller (可能会用问题)
```

## 13.安装过程

在installtion Option中选择

install database software only

在gird installation Option中选择

Single instance database installation

在databaseEdition中选择

Enterprise Edition

安装的最后界面需要用root执行2个脚本

## 14.配置netca (默认不会报错跳过此步骤，有时启动netca中监听会失败可查看下列配置)

```
# 查询当前主机的名称为sky.com
```

```
># hostname
```

```
# 得到主机IP为192.168.1.100
```

```
># ifconfig
# 查询到当前网关
># netstat -rn
```

```
># sudo vim /etc/hosts
```

```
127.0.0.1 localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4
::1 localhost localhost.localdomain localhost6 localhost6.localdomain6
192.168.1.100 sky sky.com
```

```
># sudo vim /etc/sysconfig/network
```

```
NETWORKING=yes
HOSTNAME=sky.com
GATEWAY=192.168.1.254
NOZEROCONF=yes
```

## 15.配置监听及本地网络服务

```
># cd /data/oracle/product/db/bin
./netca (如果报错 data/oracle/product/11.2.0/db_1/bin/netca: line 178: 8033 Aborted)
错误原因：安装操作系统是默认主机名localhost造成错误
cat /etc/sysconfig/network
# Created by anaconda
```

```
#增加HOSTNAME
vi /etc/sysconfig/network
# Created by anaconda
HOSTNAME=sky.com
```

## 16.配置选项

执行netca

- 1.选择listener configuration
- 2.选择ADD
- 3.默认名称: LISTENER
- 4.默认 (TCPS与IPC)

执行 dbca

- 1.create a Database
- 2.General Purpose or T...
- 3.填写Database Name: BAS5 ,填写SID : orcl
- 4.默认
- 5.选择使用密码(第二个)
- 6.默认
- 9.设置sizing为500, character sets中字符集为AL32UTF8

## 17.执行root命令

```
># cd /orcl/app/oracle/product/db
># ./root.sh
输入 /data/oracle/product/db/bin 目录
```

## 18.修改用户名称与密码

```
cd /data/oracle/  
sqlplus / as sysdba  
搜索用户  
select username from all_users;
```

### 修改用户密码

语法: alter user '用户名称' identified by '新密码';  
示例: alter user SYS identified by 123456;

### 创建用户

语法: create user 用户名 identified by 密码;  
示例: create user bas5 identified by bas5;

### 给新创建的用户授权(connect与resource)

```
grant connect,resource to bas5;
```

### 即可登陆bas5后创建表后列出表

```
select * from TAB
```

## 配置OAM参数

其中需要以下配置信息

```
Processes = 500  
open_cursors = 1600  
session_cached_cursors = 500  
aq_tm_processes = 1  
dml_locks = 3396  
job_queue_processes = 1000  
session_max_open_files = 50  
sessions = 772  
sga_target = 536879120  
pga_aggregate_target = 104857600  
sga_max_size = 4294967296
```

### 进入数据库

```
sqlplus / as sysdba
```

#### 1.检测Processes (500)

```
show parameter processes
```

```
alter system set processes=500 scope=spfile;
```

#### 2.检测open\_cursors (1600)

```
show parameter open_cursors
```

```
alter system set open_cursors=1600;
```

#### 3.检测session\_cached\_cursors (500)

```
show parameter session_cached_cursors
```

```
alter system set session_cached_cursors = 500 scope=spfile;
```

4.检测aq\_tm\_processes (1)

```
show parameter aq_tm_processes
```

5.检测dml\_locks (3396)

```
show parameter dml_locks
```

6.检测job\_queue\_processes (1000)

```
show parameter job_queue_processes
```

7.检测session\_max\_open\_files (50)

```
show parameter session_max_open_files
```

```
alter system set session_max_open_files = 50 scope=spfile;
```

8.检测sessions (772)

```
show parameter sessions
```

9.检测sga\_target (536879120)

```
show parameter sga_target
```

```
alter system set sga_target = 536879120 scope=spfile;
```

10.检测pga\_aggregate\_target (104857600)

```
show parameter pga_aggregate_target
```

```
alter system set pga_aggregate_target = 104857600 scope=spfile;
```

11.检测sga\_max\_size (4294967296)

```
show parameter sga_max_size
```

```
alter system set sga_max_size = 4294967296 scope=spfile;
```

12.重启

```
shutdown immediate
```

```
startup
```

13.修改系统的内存大小

```
sudo vim /etc/sysctl.conf
```

```
kernel.shmmax = 4294967296
```

```
vim /etc/fstab
```

```
/dev/mapper/centos-swap swap          swap defaults,size=5G    0 0
tmpfs          /dev/shm          tmpfs defaults,size=5G    0 0
```

```
mount -o remount,size=5G /dev/shm
```

#### 14.修改memory\_target

```
create pfile='/home/oracle/initorcl.ora' from spfile;
```

```
sqlplus / as sysdba
startup pfile='/home/oracle/initorcl.ora'
```

#### 15.由pfile创建spfile

```
mv initorcl.ora /data/oracle/product/db/dbs/
```

```
sqlplus / as sysdba
create spfile from pfile;
```

```
shutdown immediate
startup
```

```
lsnrctl start
```

## 重启oracle

### 1.修改listener.ora与tnsnames.ora 中的host

```
vim /data/oracle/product/db/network/admin/listener.ora
vim /data/oracle/product/db/network/admin/tnsnames.ora
```

### 2.检查lsnrctl status

```
lsnrctl status 得到没有问题
strace lsnrctl start 可以进行跟踪查看下
```

### 3.如果有问题可以执行下列语句 (IP地址变化)

```
># sqlplus /as sysdba
> strace lsnrctl start
> alter system set local_listener="(address=(protocol=tcp)(host=192.168.0.105)(port=1521))";
> alter system register
> show parameter local_lis
```

### 4.重启服务database

```
># lsnrctl start
># sqlplus / as sysdba
> shutdown immediate
> startup (重要)
```

### 5.关闭防火墙

```
># systemctl stop firewalld.service
># systemctl status firewalld.service
```



## 清理vmware空间

#查看磁盘的挂载点

```
sudo /usr/bin/vmware-toolbox-cmd disk list
```

#执行压缩磁盘命令

```
sudo /usr/bin/vmware-toolbox-cmd disk shrink /
```