

# **Oracle Enterprise Linux 5.10 Installation on Virtual Box**

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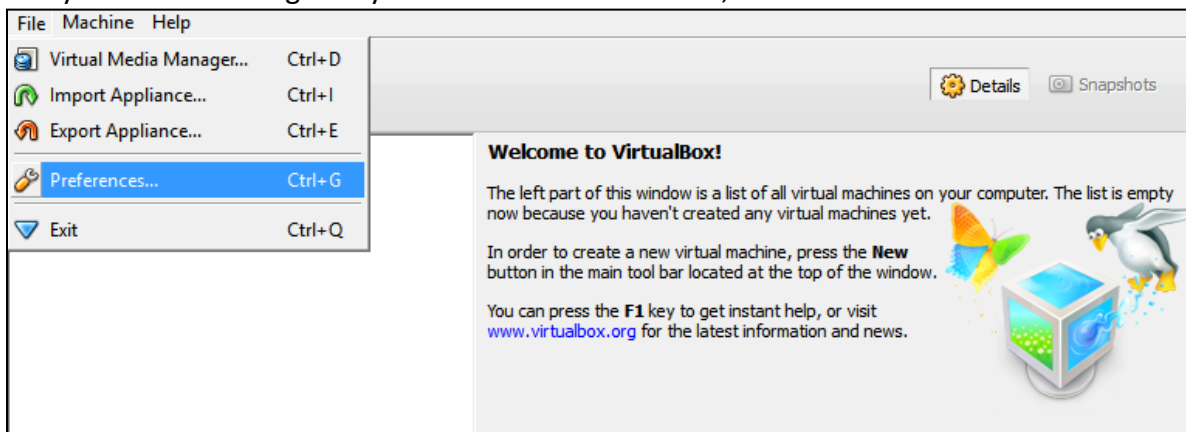
## Required Software

Oracle Linux 5.10	V40139-01.iso [Enterprise-R5-U10-Server-x86_64-dvd.iso]
Putty	putty.exe
Xming	Xming-6-9-0-31-setup.exe

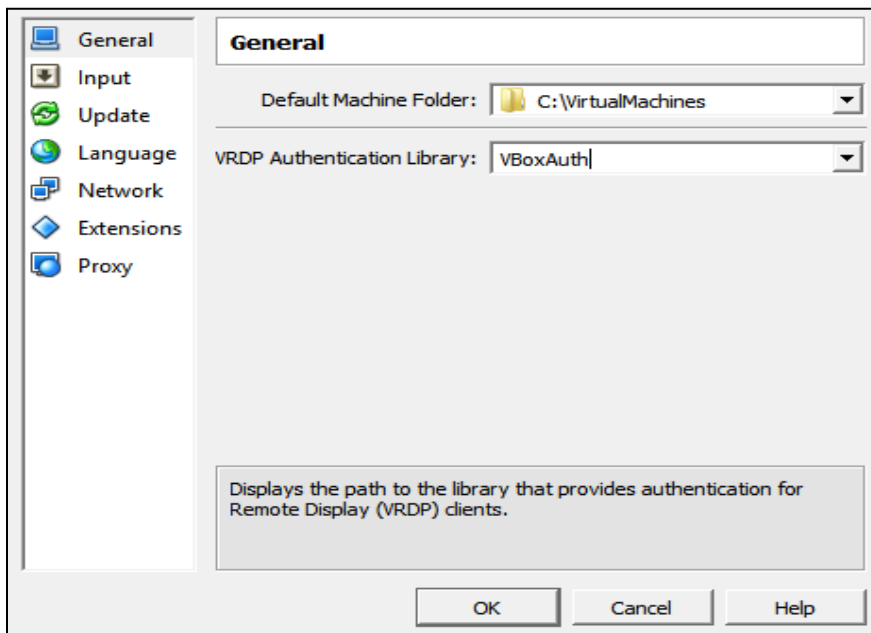
**Note:** We assume that; VirtualBox, Xming and Putty are already installed on the server, since their installation are straightforward.

## Linux Installation

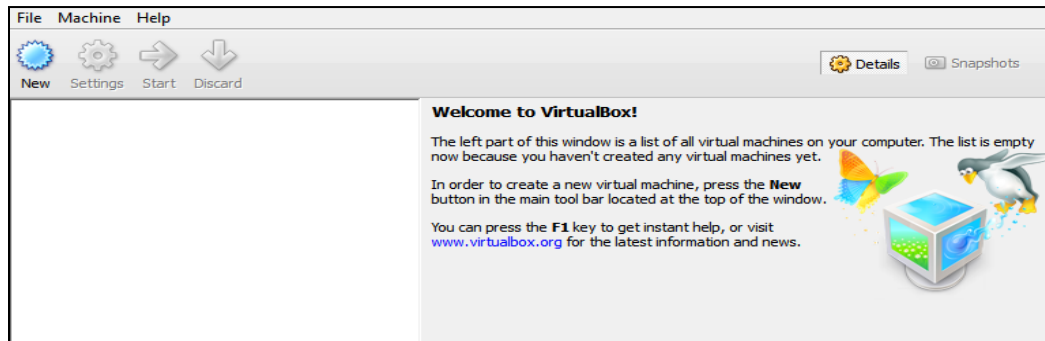
1. Download the Linux iso file and run the VirtualBox
2. If you haven't configured your virtual machine folder, do it now. Click File > Preferences



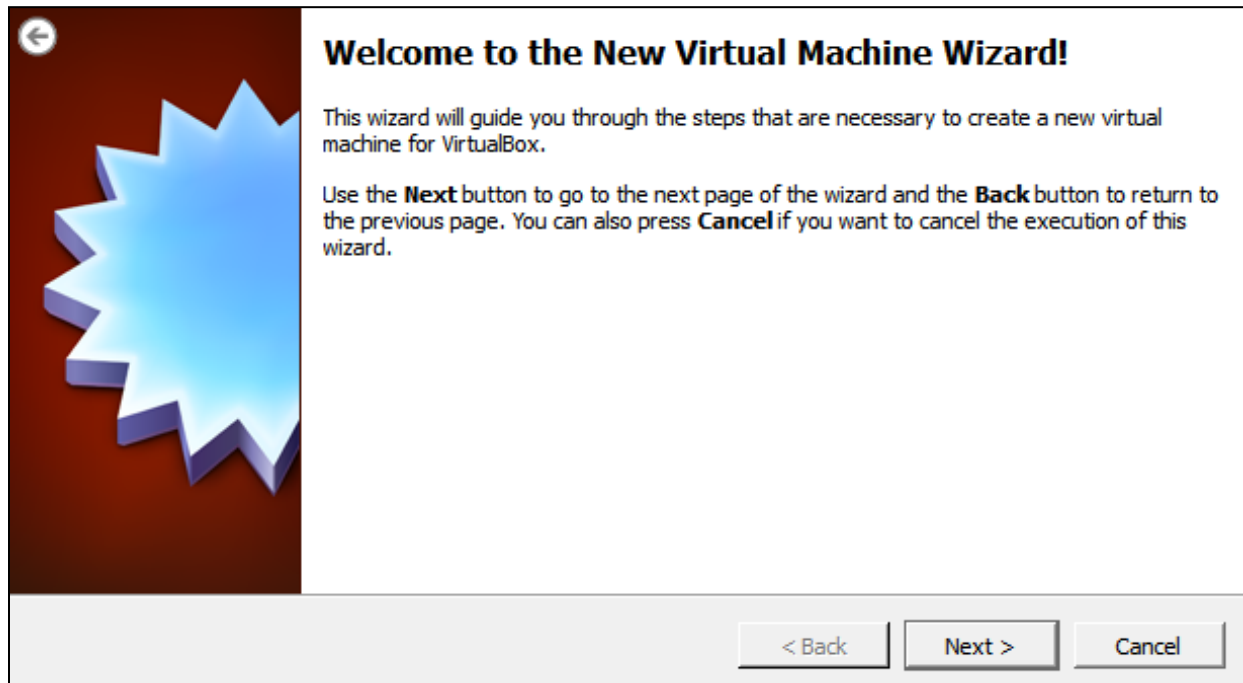
3. Select the folder for the virtual machines and click "OK"



#### 4. Click "New"



#### 5. Click "Next"



6. Give a name to the virtual machine, and select the OS Type as follows:

**VM Name and OS Type**

Enter a name for the new virtual machine and select the type of the guest operating system you plan to install onto the virtual machine.

The name of the virtual machine usually indicates its software and hardware configuration. It will be used by all VirtualBox components to identify your virtual machine.

Name

TestServer

OS Type

Operating System: Linux

Version: Oracle (64 bit)

< Back    Next >    Cancel

7. Adjust the memory and click “Next” [since this is a test server 2GB is sufficient]

**Memory**

Select the amount of base memory (RAM) in megabytes to be allocated to the virtual machine.

The recommended base memory size is **512 MB**.

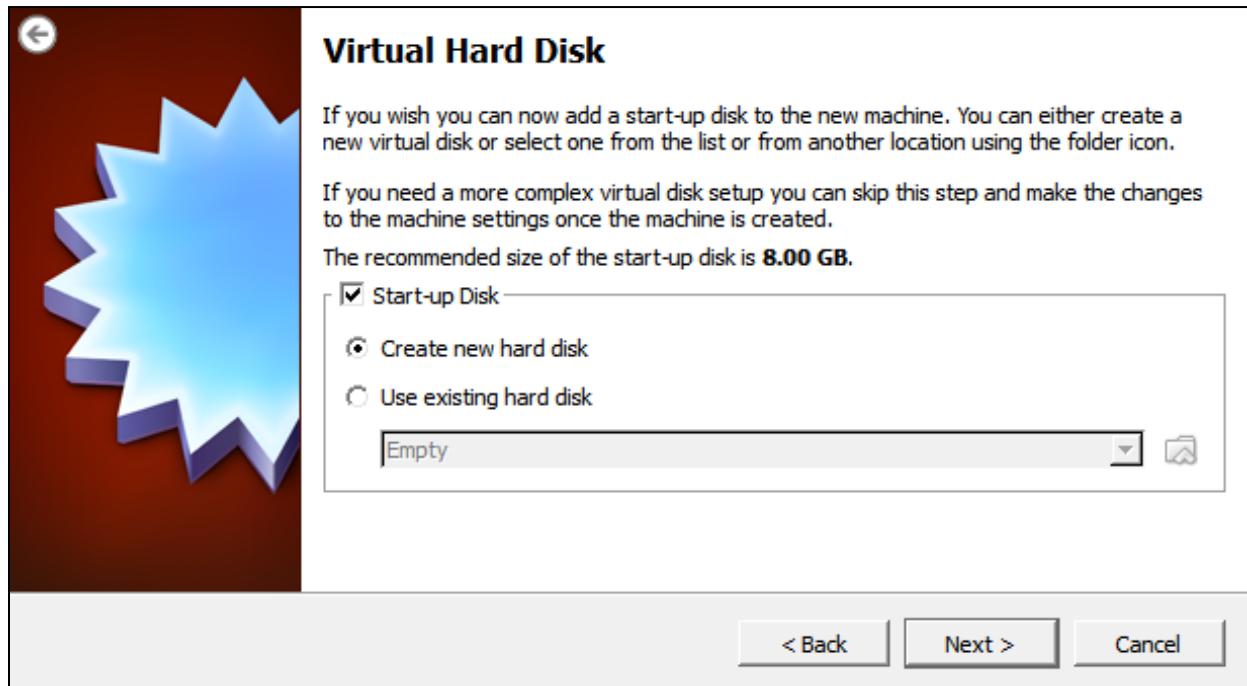
Base Memory Size

4 MB    16384 MB

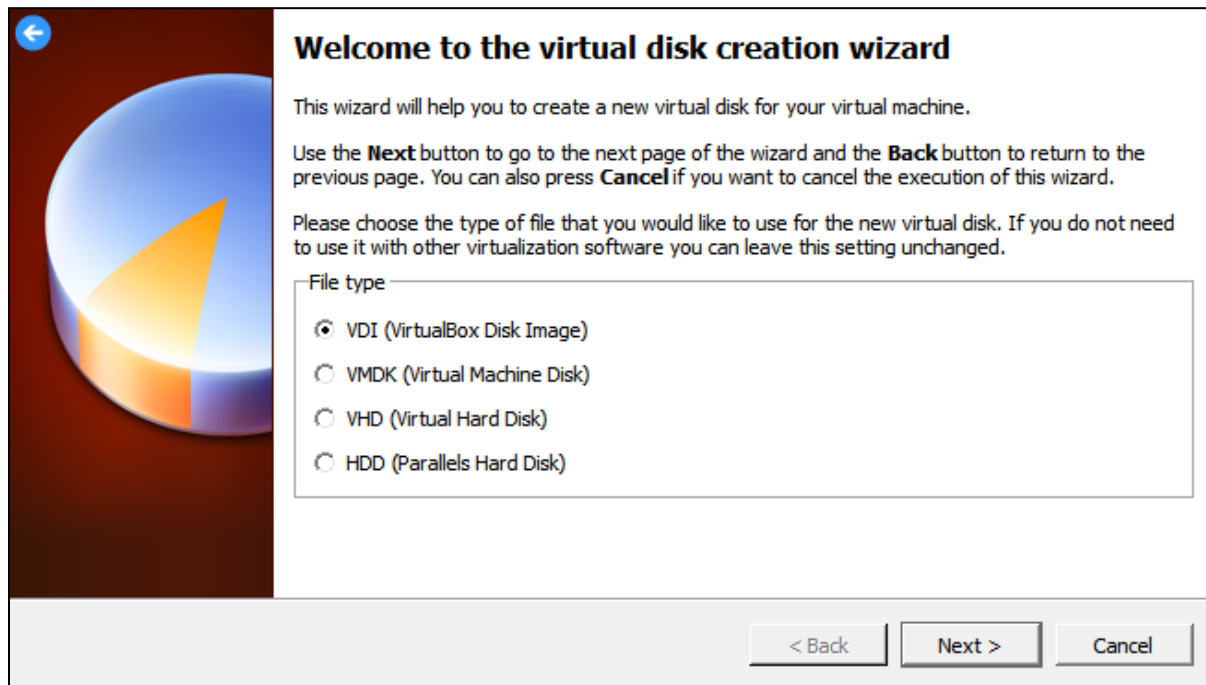
2048 MB

< Back    Next >    Cancel

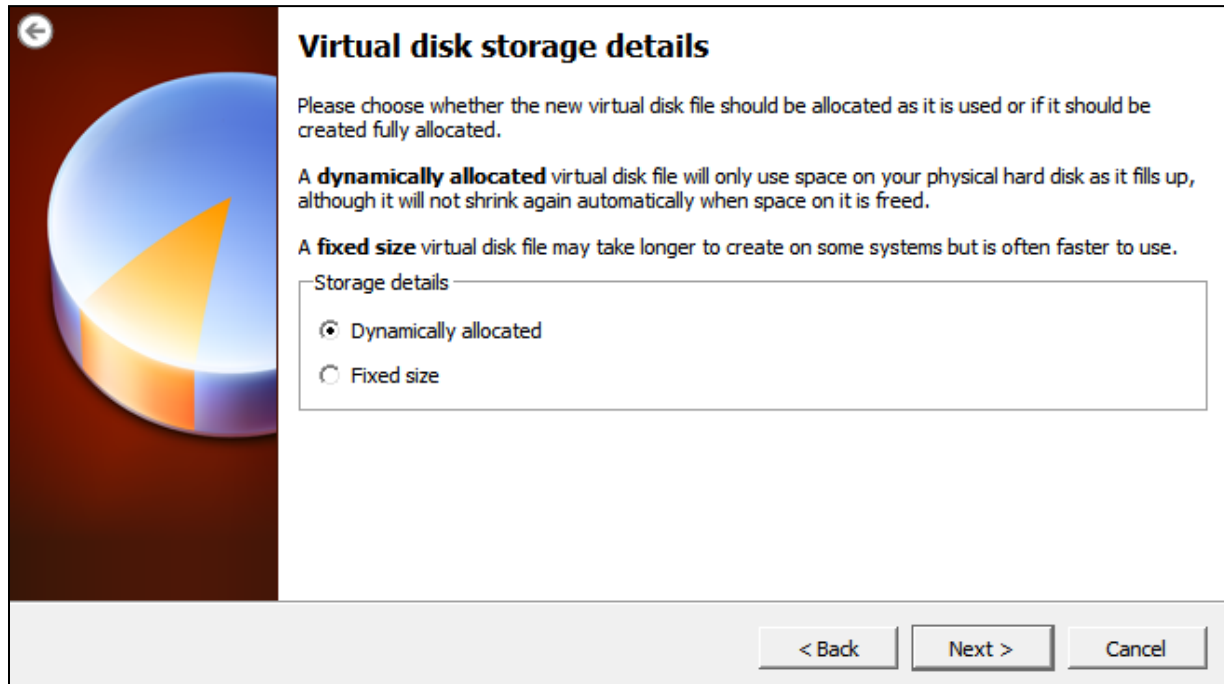
8. Choose "Create new hard disk" and click "Next"



9. Choose "VDI" and click "Next"



10. Click “Dynamically allocated” not to waste any space on the guest host. (Performance is not what we need here...) Click “Next”



**Virtual disk storage details**

Please choose whether the new virtual disk file should be allocated as it is used or if it should be created fully allocated.

A **dynamically allocated** virtual disk file will only use space on your physical hard disk as it fills up, although it will not shrink again automatically when space on it is freed.

A **fixed size** virtual disk file may take longer to create on some systems but is often faster to use.

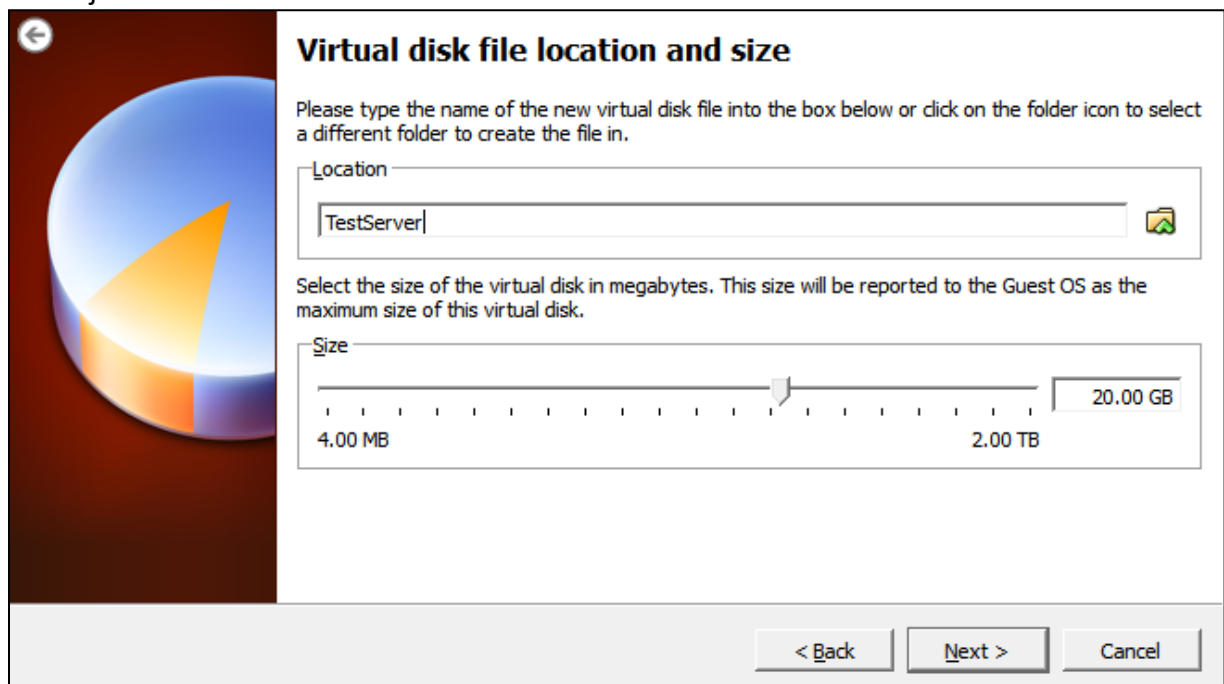
Storage details

Dynamically allocated

Fixed size

< Back    Next >    Cancel


11. Adjust the hdd size and click “Next”



**Virtual disk file location and size**

Please type the name of the new virtual disk file into the box below or click on the folder icon to select a different folder to create the file in.

Location

TestServer 

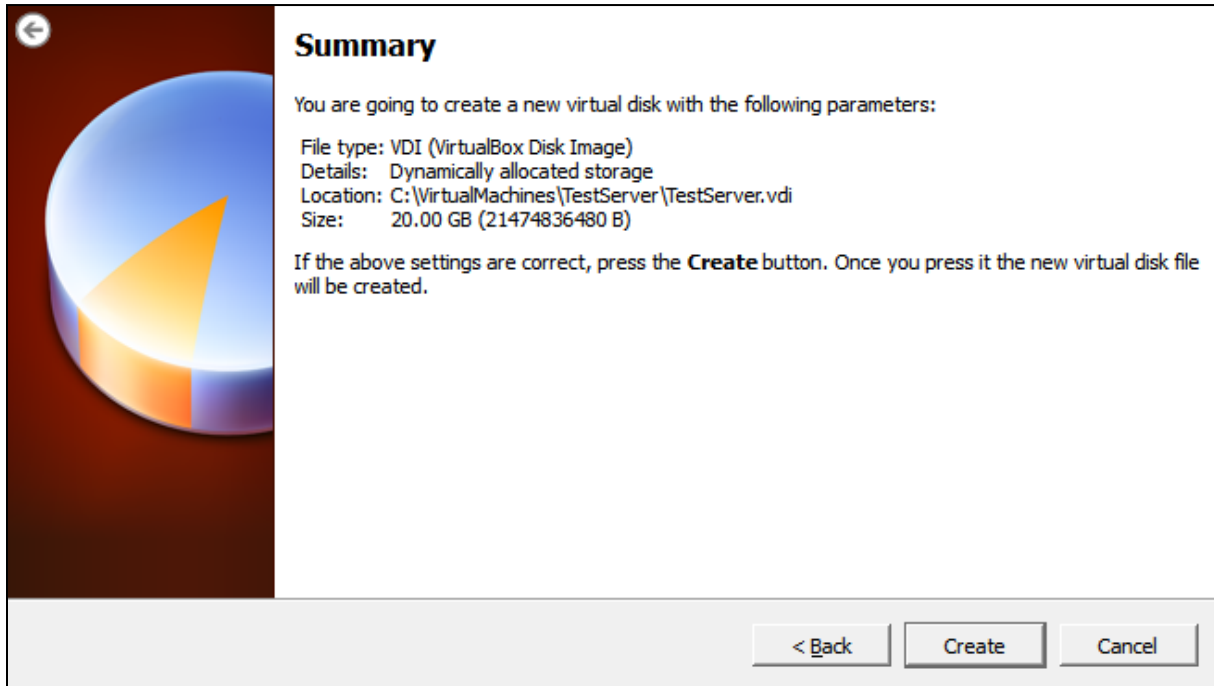
Select the size of the virtual disk in megabytes. This size will be reported to the Guest OS as the maximum size of this virtual disk.

Size

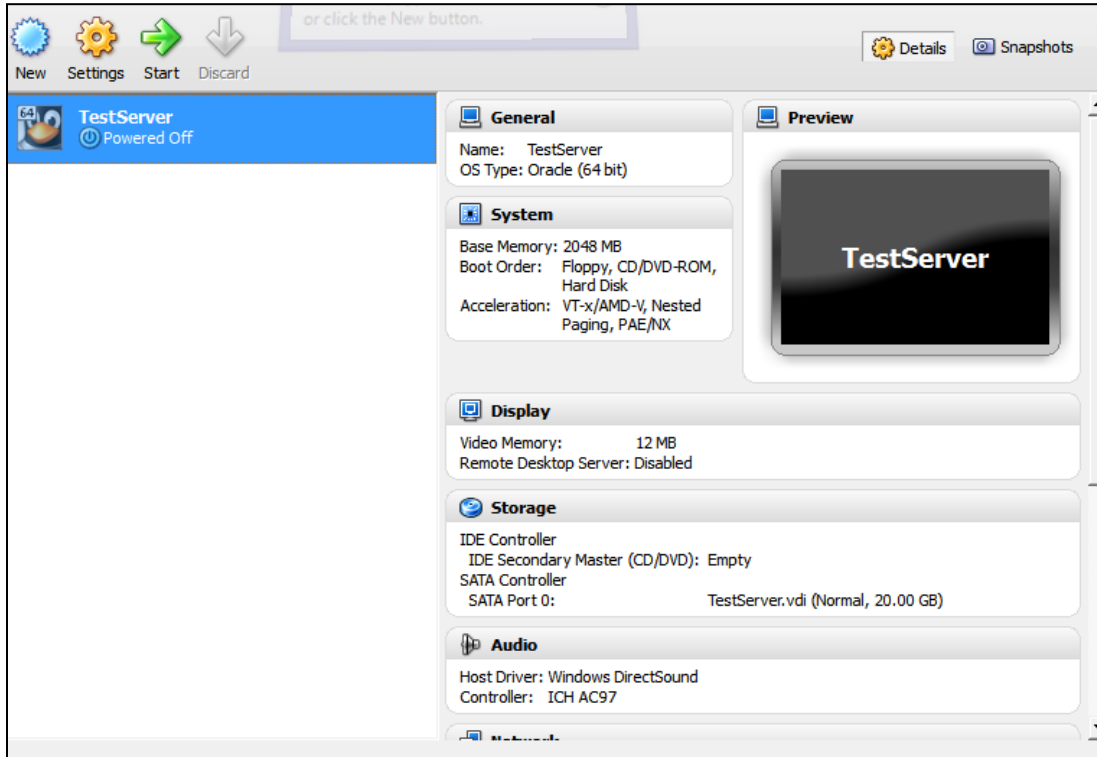
4.00 MB    20.00 GB    2.00 TB

< Back    Next >    Cancel

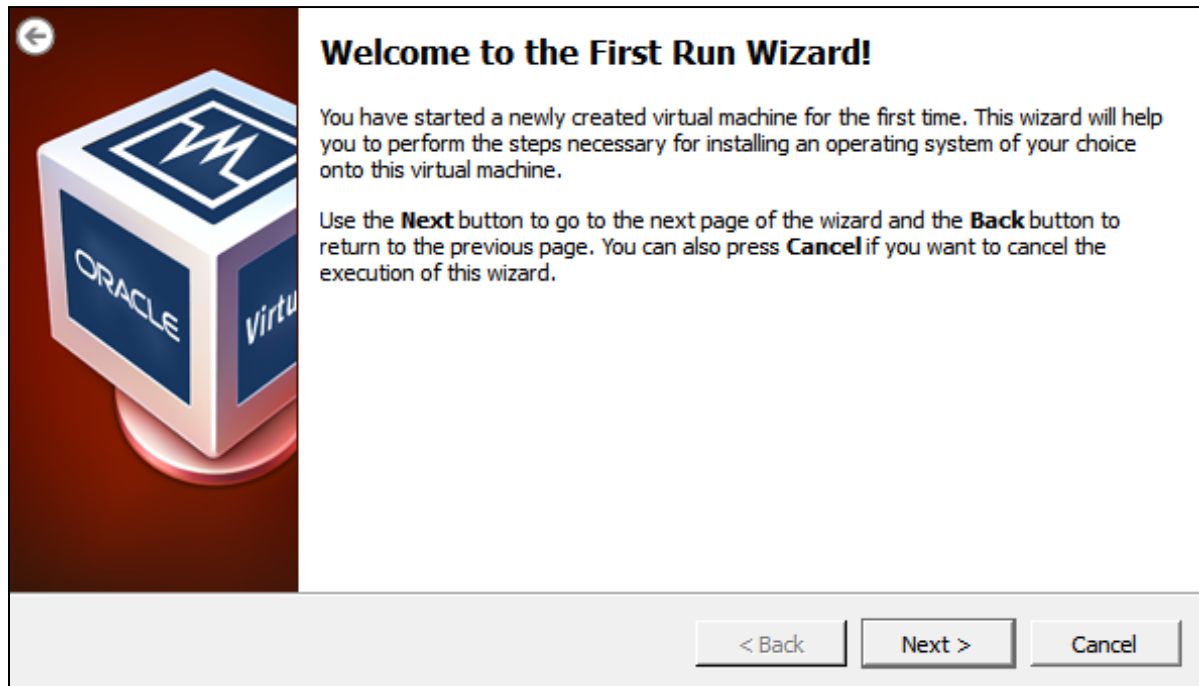
12. Click "Create"



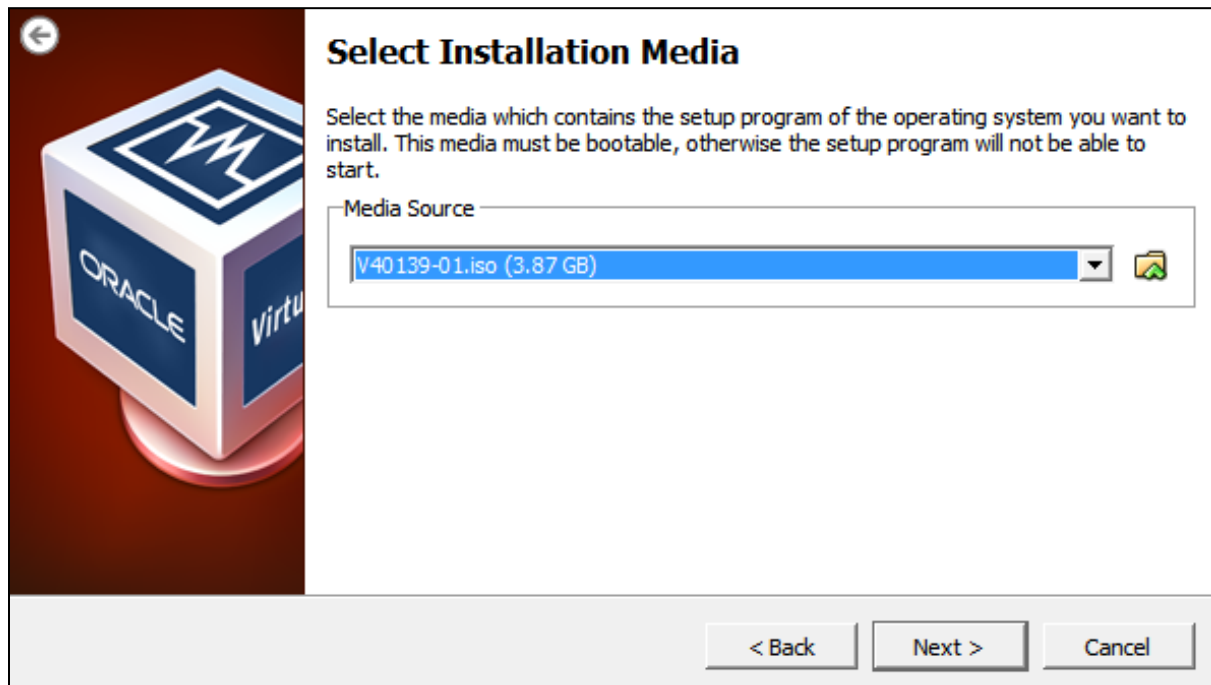
13. Click "Start"



14. Click Next

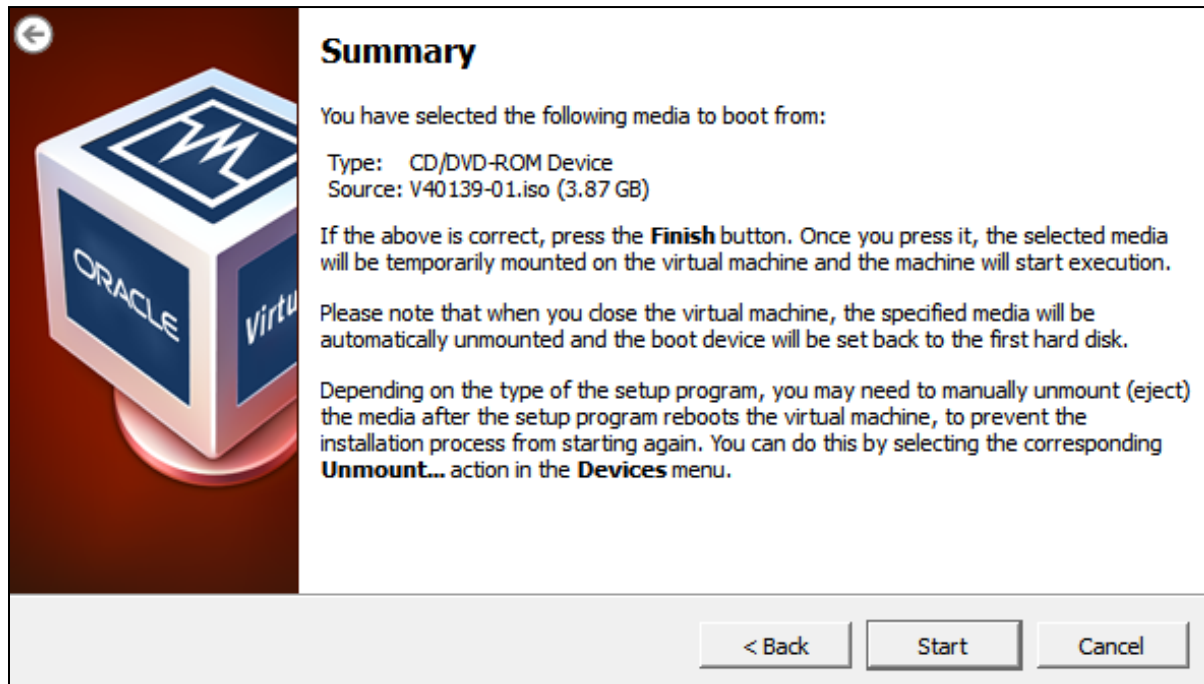


15. Select the media source -> V40139-01.iso and click "Next"

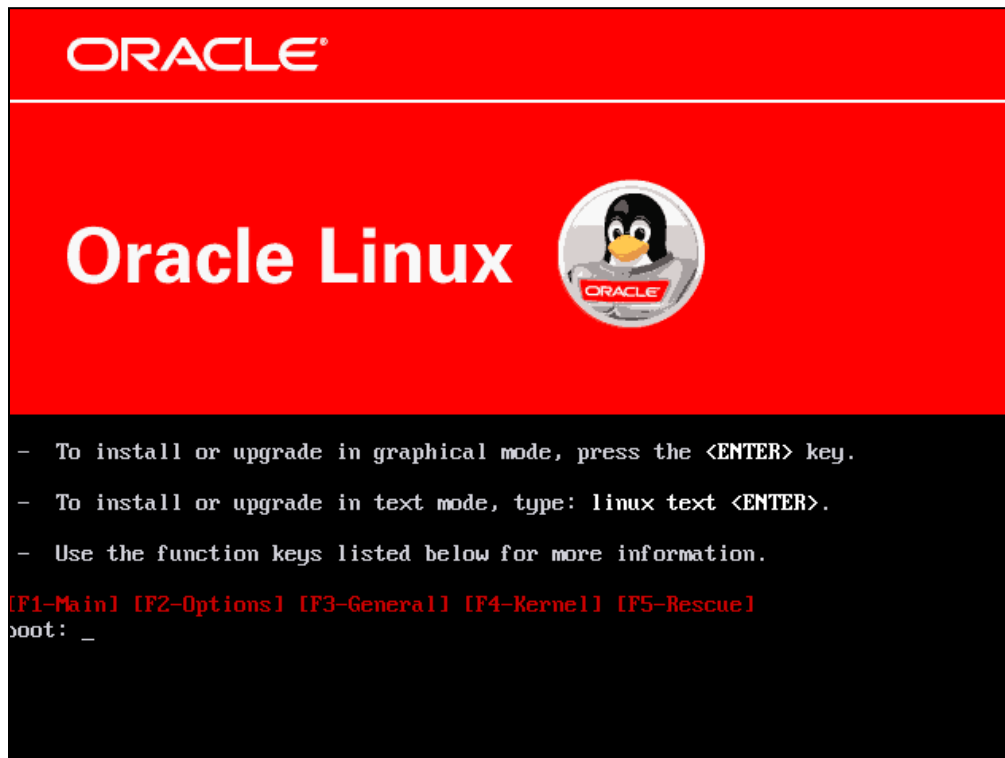




## 16. Click "Start"



## 17. Press "Enter"



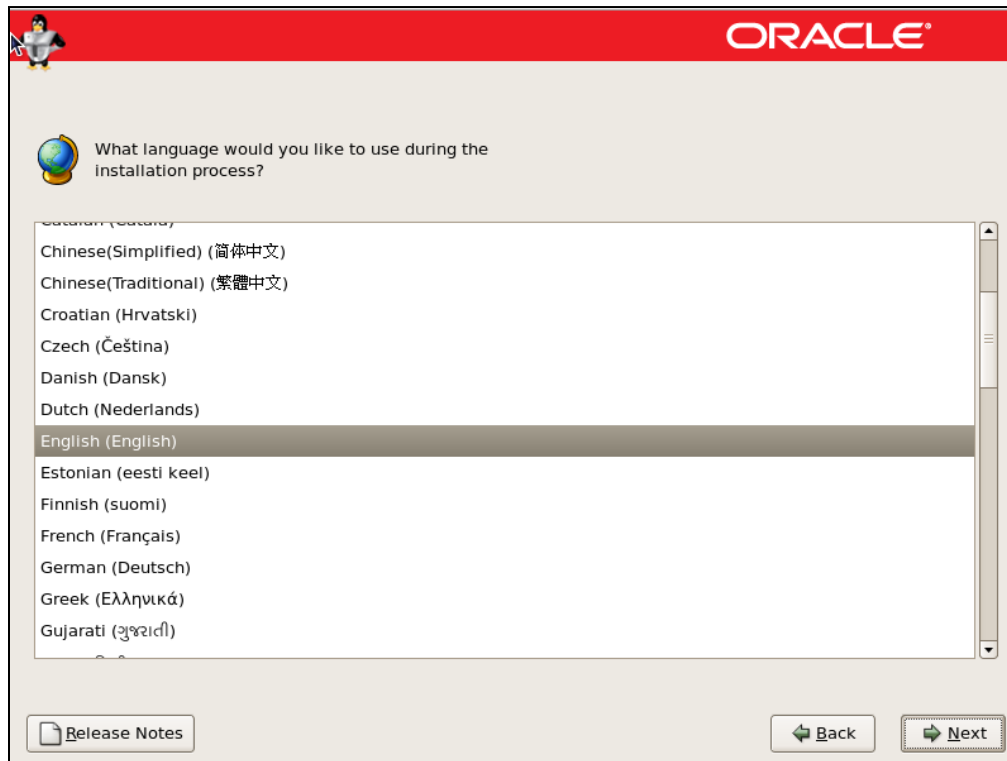
18. Click "Skip"



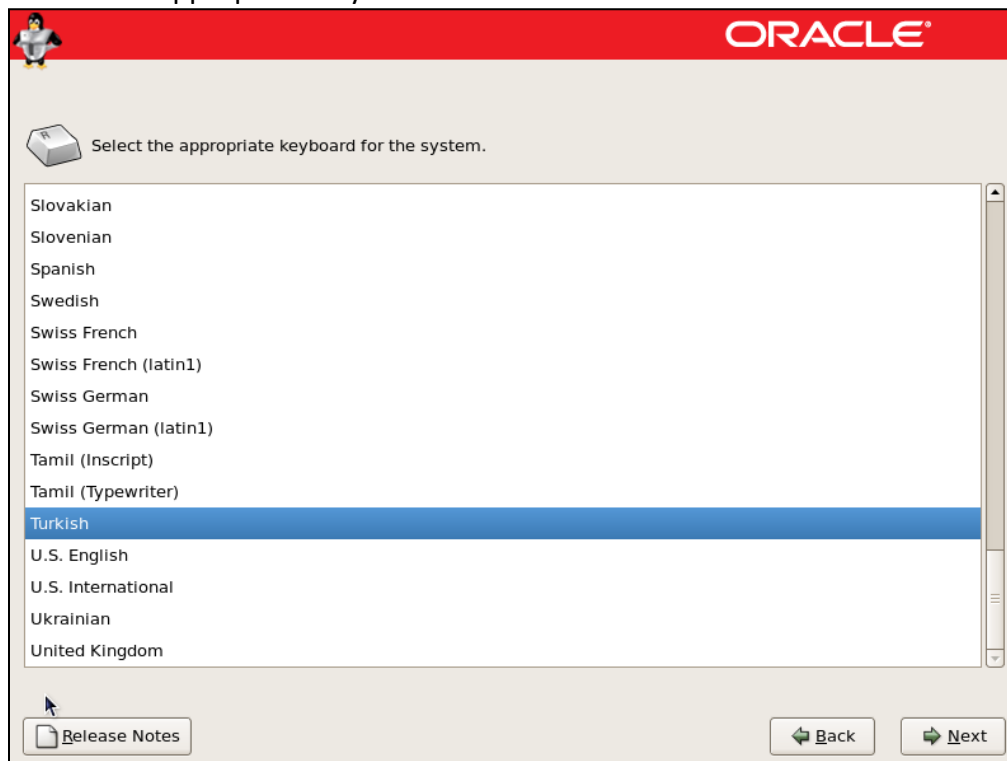
19. Click "Next"



## 20. Click "Next"



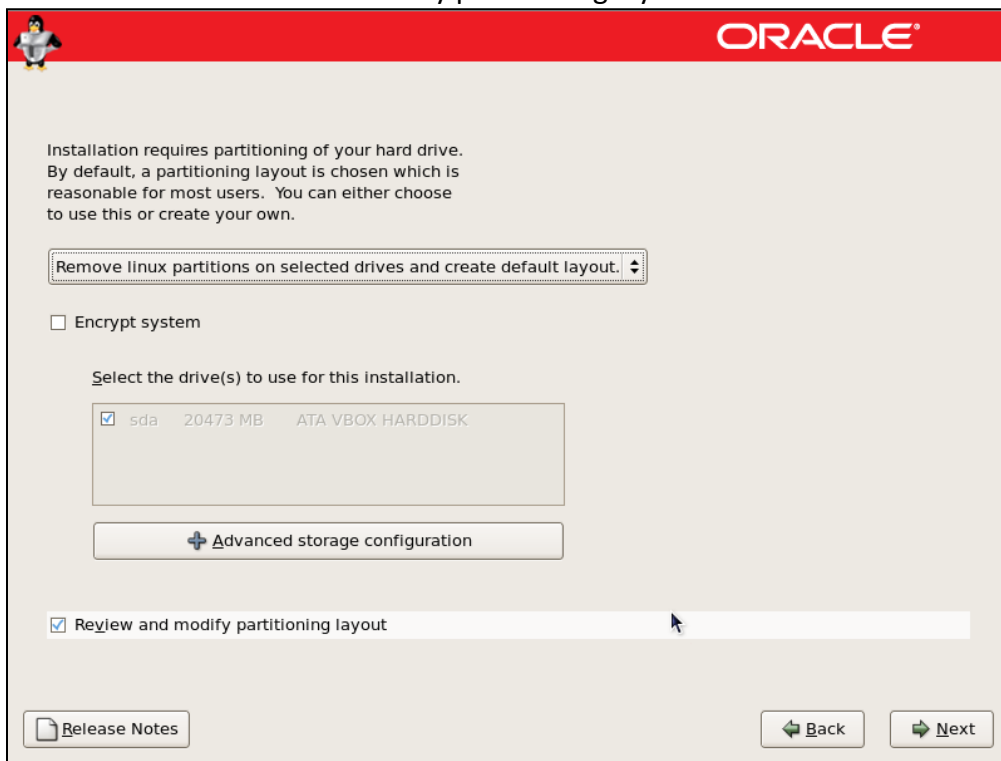
## 21. Choose appropriate keyboard and click "Next"



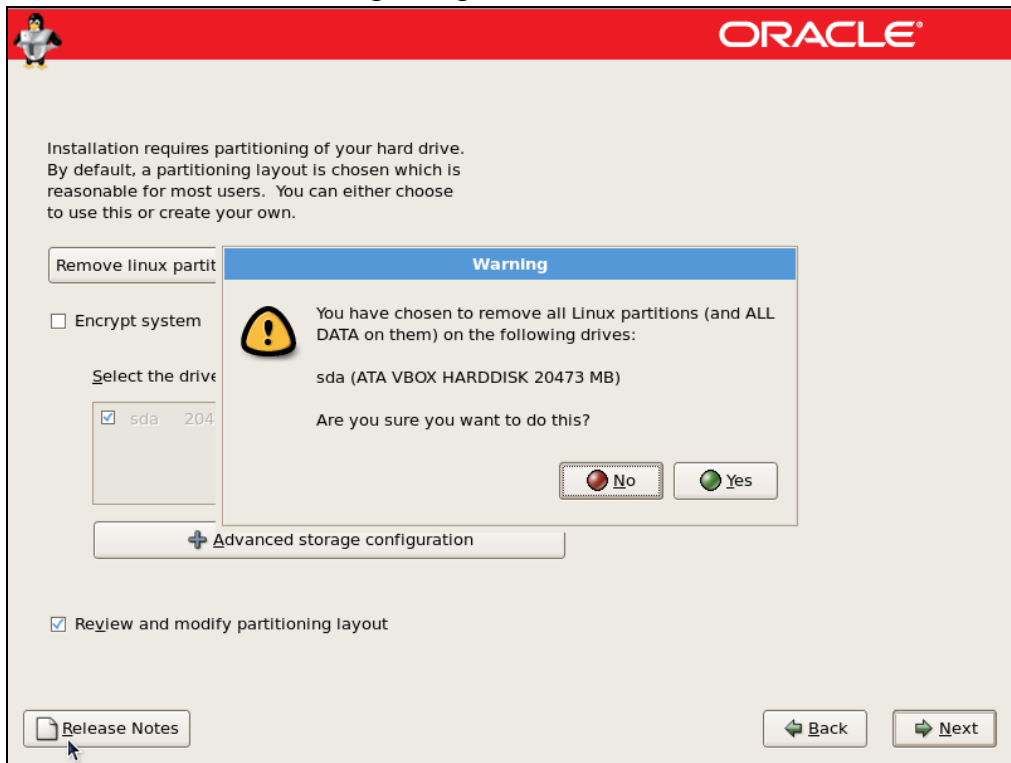
22. Click "Yes" in the warning dialog



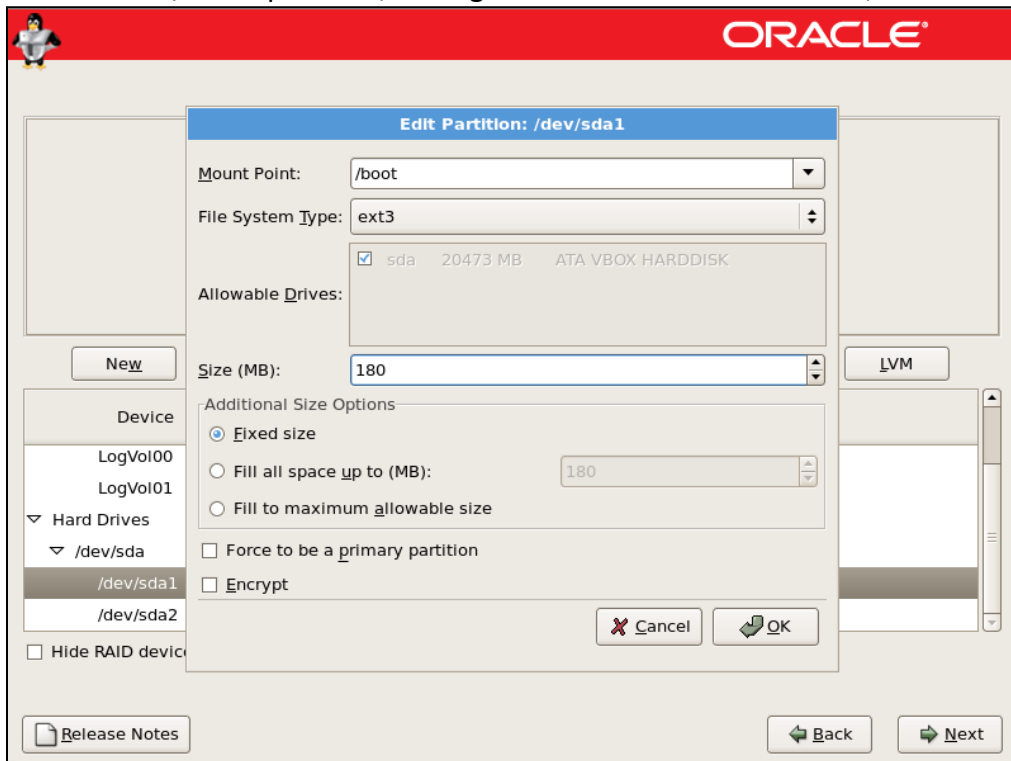
23. Check the "Review and modify partitioning layout" checkbox and click "Next"



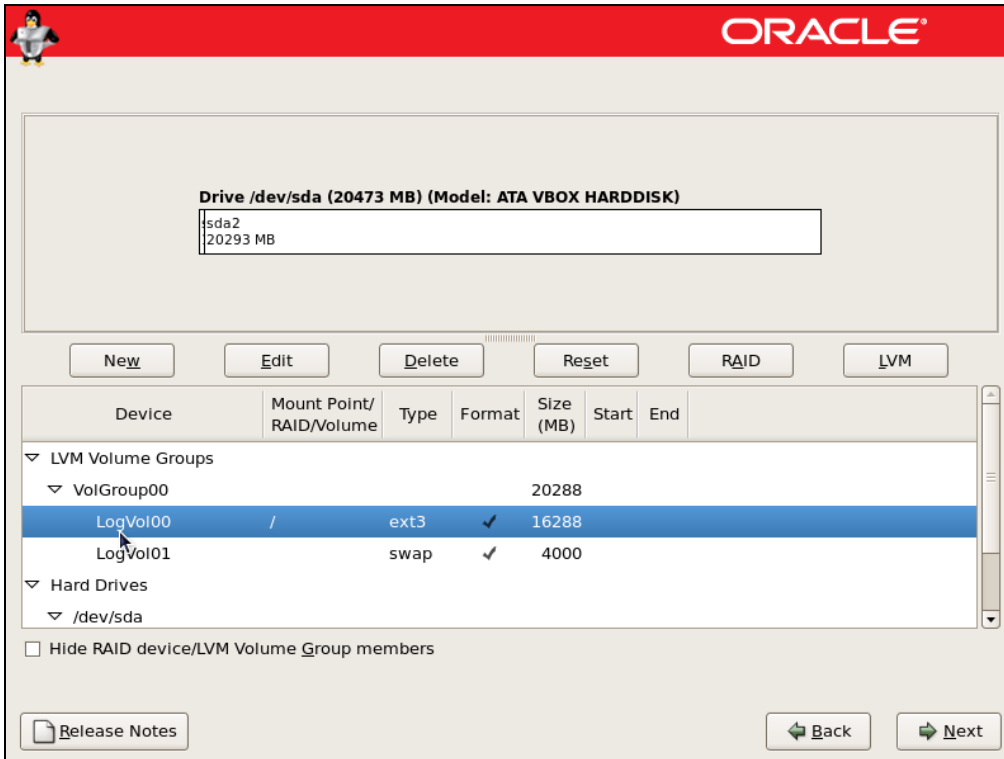
24. Click "Yes" in the warning dialog



25. Edit the "/boot" partition, setting it to "180M" and "Fixed size", then click the "OK" button



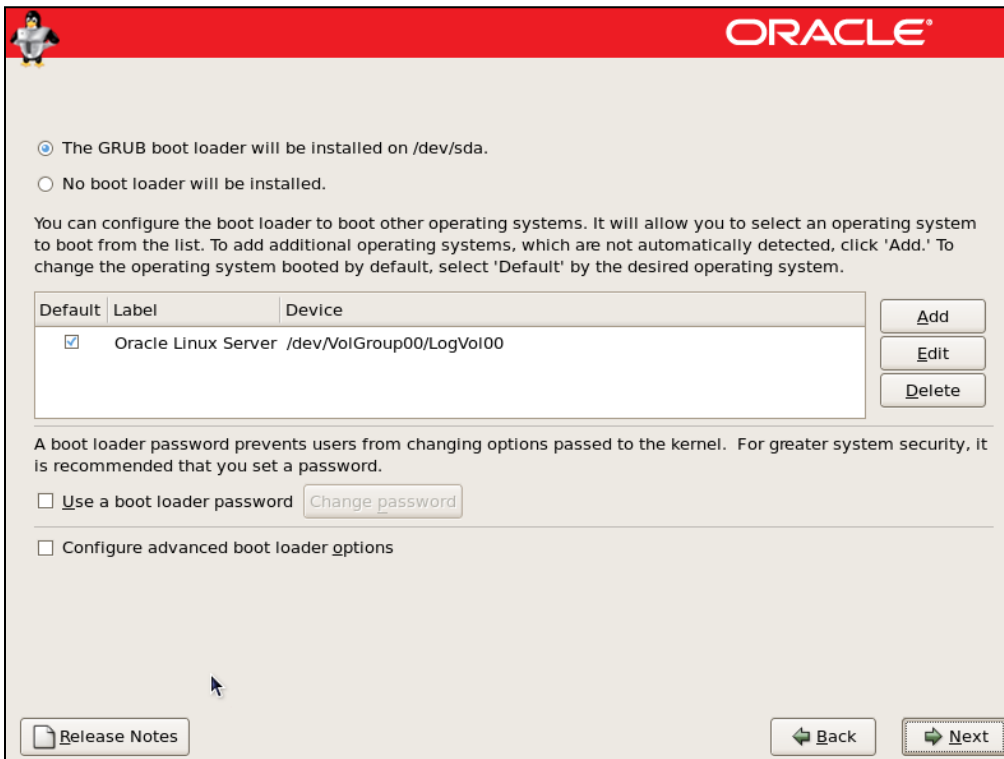
## 26. Click "Next"



The screenshot shows the Oracle VM Assistant Disk Configuration window. At the top, there is a red header with the Oracle logo and a penguin icon. Below the header, the drive information is displayed: "Drive /dev/sda (20473 MB) (Model: ATA VBOX HARDDISK)". A text box shows the partition details: "sda2" and "20293 MB". Below this, there are buttons for "New", "Edit", "Delete", "Reset", "RAID", and "LVM". A table lists the LVM Volume Groups and Hard Drives. The "LogVol00" row is highlighted in blue. At the bottom, there are buttons for "Release Notes", "Back", and "Next".

Device	Mount Point/RAID/Volume	Type	Format	Size (MB)	Start	End
LVM Volume Groups						
VolGroup00						
LogVol00	/	ext3	✓	16288		
LogVol01		swap	✓	4000		
Hard Drives						
/dev/sda						

## 27. Click "Next"



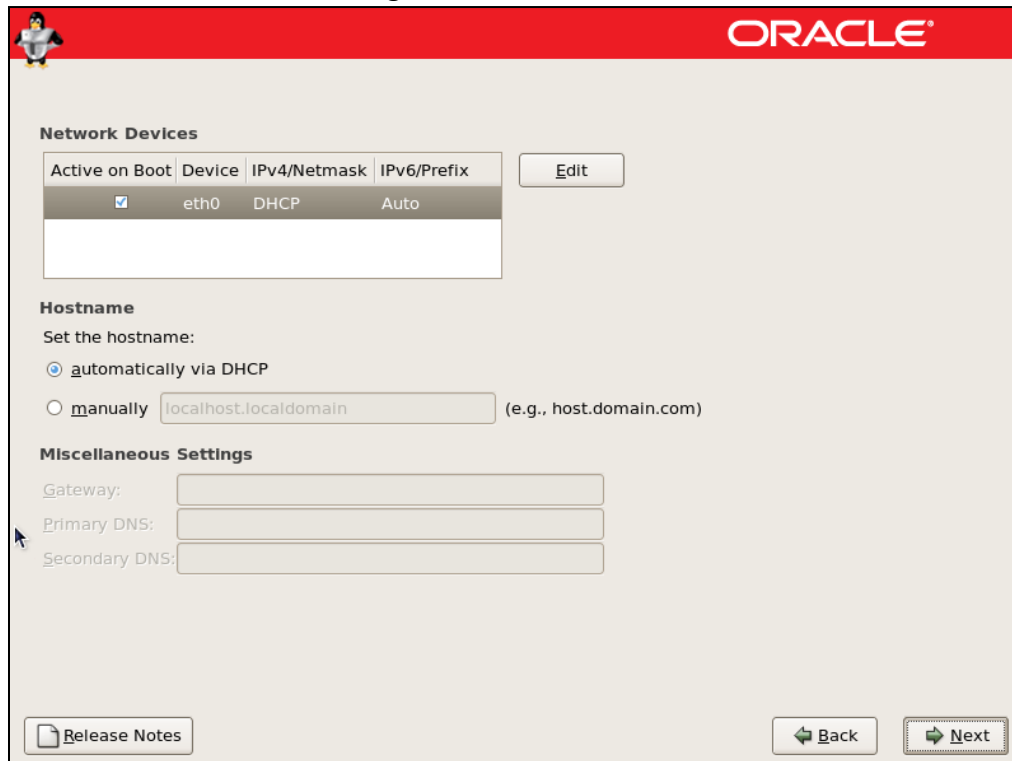
The screenshot shows the Oracle VM Assistant Boot Loader Configuration window. At the top, there is a red header with the Oracle logo and a penguin icon. Below the header, there are two radio buttons: "The GRUB boot loader will be installed on /dev/sda." (selected) and "No boot loader will be installed." Below this, there is a paragraph of text explaining the boot loader configuration. A table lists the boot loader entries. The "Oracle Linux Server" entry is selected. To the right of the table are buttons for "Add", "Edit", and "Delete". Below the table, there is a paragraph of text explaining the boot loader password. There are two checkboxes: "Use a boot loader password" (unchecked) and "Configure advanced boot loader options" (unchecked). At the bottom, there are buttons for "Release Notes", "Back", and "Next".

The GRUB boot loader will be installed on /dev/sda.  
 No boot loader will be installed.

You can configure the boot loader to boot other operating systems. It will allow you to select an operating system to boot from the list. To add additional operating systems, which are not automatically detected, click 'Add.' To change the operating system booted by default, select 'Default' by the desired operating system.

Default	Label	Device
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Oracle Linux Server	/dev/VolGroup00/LogVol00

28. Click "Next", we will configure this later



The screenshot shows the Oracle VM Agent Configuration Wizard. At the top, there is a red header with the Oracle logo and a penguin icon. The main content area is titled "Network Devices" and contains a table with columns: "Active on Boot", "Device", "IPv4/Netmask", and "IPv6/Prefix". The first row shows a checked box for "Active on Boot", the device "eth0", "DHCP" for IPv4, and "Auto" for IPv6. An "Edit" button is to the right of the table. Below the table, there is a "Hostname" section with the instruction "Set the hostname:". There are two radio buttons: "automatically via DHCP" (selected) and "manually" with a text input field containing "localhost.localdomain" and a note "(e.g., host.domain.com)". A "Miscellaneous Settings" section follows with three text input fields for "Gateway:", "Primary DNS:", and "Secondary DNS:". At the bottom, there is a "Release Notes" button on the left and "Back" and "Next" buttons on the right.

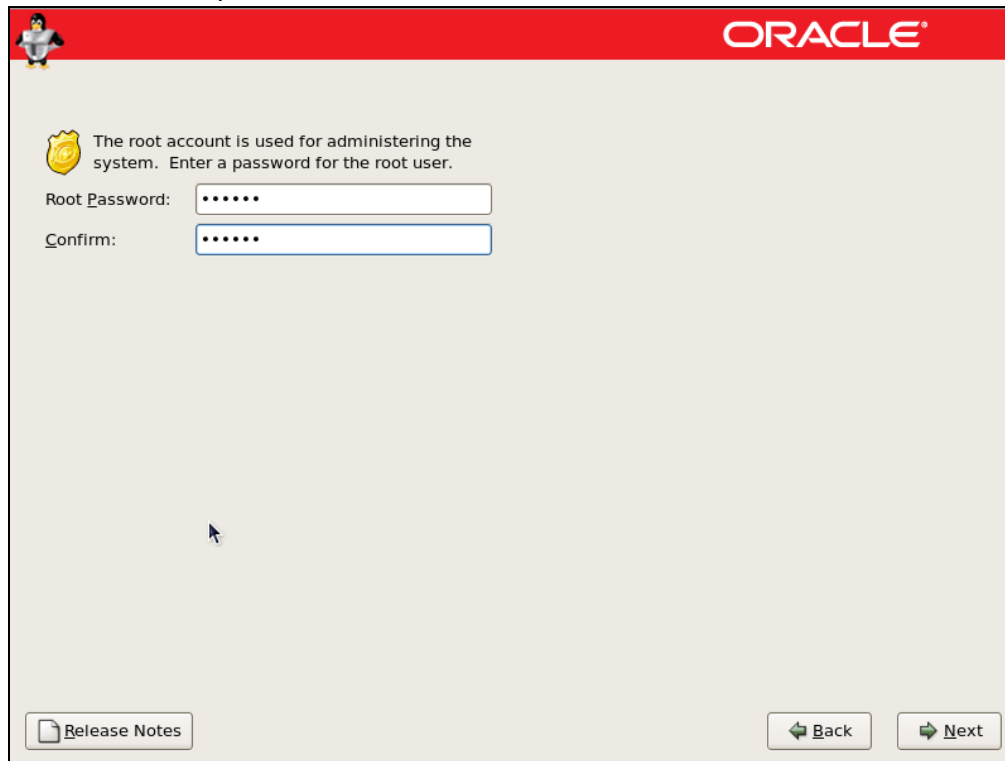
Active on Boot	Device	IPv4/Netmask	IPv6/Prefix
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	eth0	DHCP	Auto

29. Select your region/city and click "Next"



The screenshot shows the Oracle VM Agent Configuration Wizard. At the top, there is a red header with the Oracle logo and a penguin icon. The main content area is titled "Please click into the map to choose a region:". Below this is a world map with several green dots indicating available regions. A dropdown menu below the map shows "Europe/Istanbul" selected. Below the dropdown, there is a checked checkbox for "System clock uses UTC". At the bottom, there is a "Release Notes" button on the left and "Back" and "Next" buttons on the right.

30. Enter a root password, then click "Next"



The screenshot shows the Oracle Linux Server installation interface. At the top, there is a red header with the Oracle logo and a penguin icon. Below the header, a yellow shield icon with a keyhole indicates a security warning. The text reads: "The root account is used for administering the system. Enter a password for the root user." There are two input fields: "Root Password:" and "Confirm:", both containing six dots. At the bottom, there are three buttons: "Release Notes" (with a document icon), "Back" (with a left arrow), and "Next" (with a right arrow).

31. Select "Customize now" and click "Next"

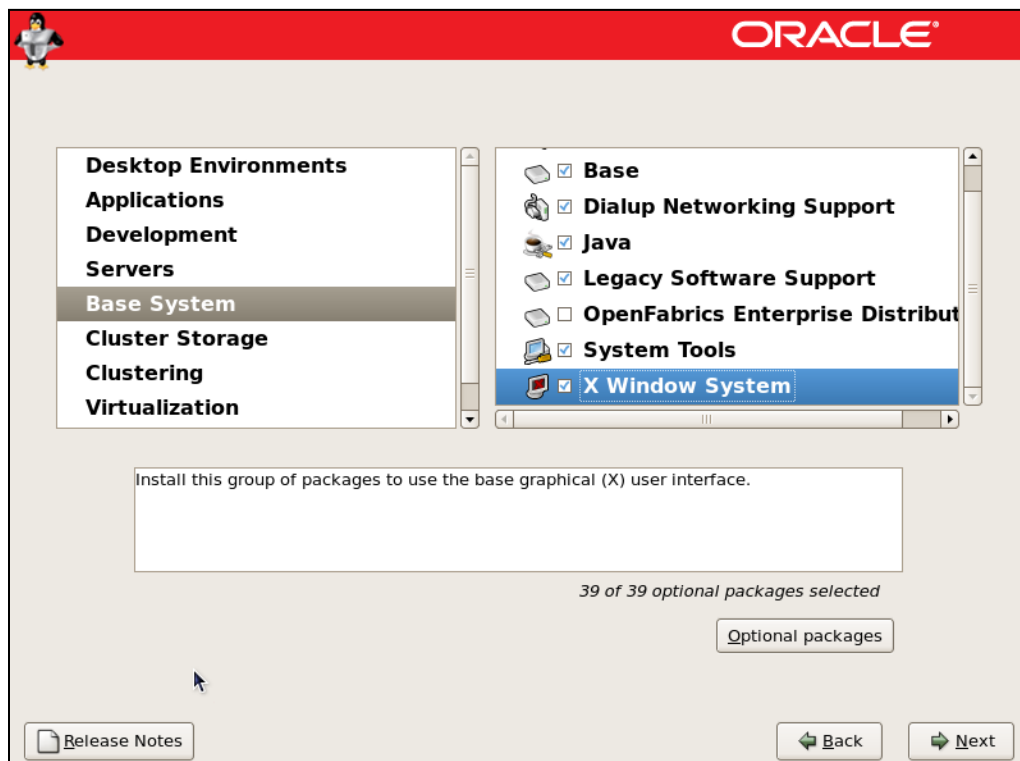


The screenshot shows the Oracle Linux Server installation interface for software selection. At the top, there is a red header with the Oracle logo and a penguin icon. Below the header, the text reads: "The default installation of Oracle Linux Server includes a set of software applicable for general internet usage. What additional tasks would you like your system to include support for?" There is a list of five options, each with an unchecked checkbox: "Software Development", "Web server", "Virtualization", "Clustering", and "Storage Clustering". Below the list, there is a paragraph: "You can further customize the software selection now, or after install via the software management application." There are two radio buttons: "Customize later" (unchecked) and "Customize now" (checked). At the bottom, there are three buttons: "Release Notes" (with a document icon), "Back" (with a left arrow), and "Next" (with a right arrow).

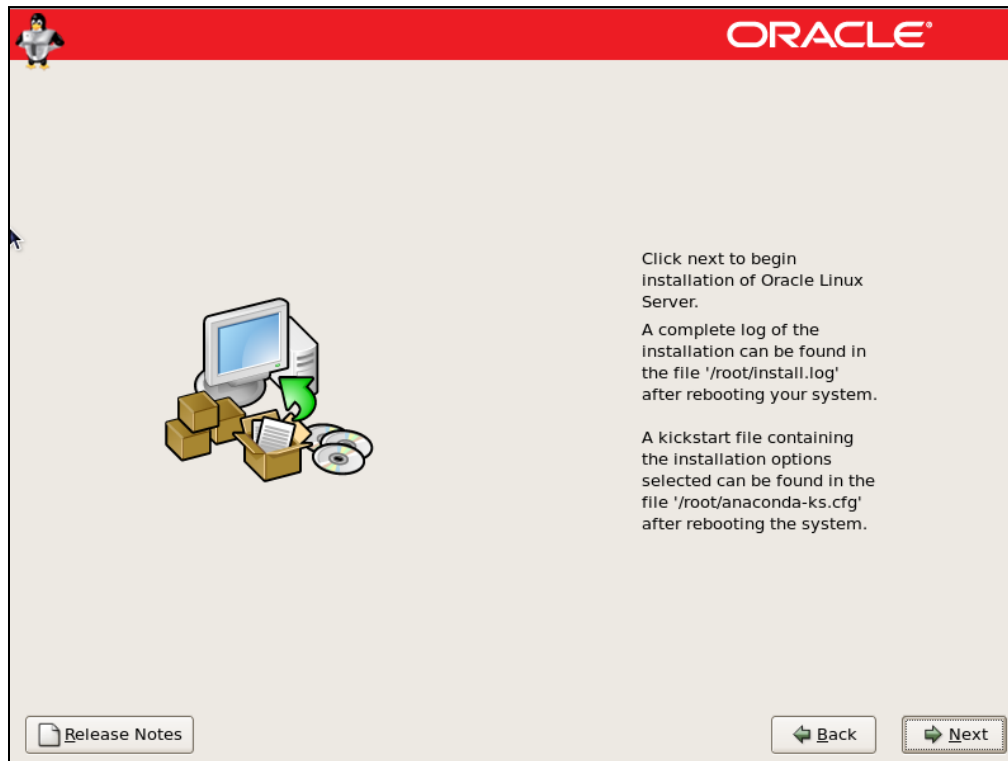


32. Enable the following package groups and click “Next”

- Desktop Environments > GNOME Desktop Environment
- Applications > Editors
- Applications > Graphical Internet
- Development > Development Libraries
- Development > Development Tools
- Servers > Server Configuration Tools
- Base System > Administration Tools
- Base System > Base
- Base System > System Tools
- Base System > X Window System



### 33. Click "Next"



### 34. Click "Reboot"



### 35. Click "Forward"

Welcome

There are a few more steps to take before your system is ready to use. The Setup Agent will now guide you through some basic configuration. Please click the "Forward" button in the lower right corner to continue.

Oracle Linux

Back Forward

### 36. Click "Forward"

License Agreement

ORACLE LINUX LICENSE AGREEMENT

We, us, our and Oracle refers to Oracle America, Inc. You and your refers to the individual o

We are willing to provide a copy of the Oracle Linux programs to you only upon the condition

1. Grant of Licenses to the Oracle Linux programs. Subject to the terms of this Agreement, O
2. Licenses to Additional Oracle Linux programs. Certain third-party technology (collectively
3. Ownership. The Oracle Linux programs and their components and the Additional Oracle Li
4. Trademark License. You are permitted to distribute unmodified Oracle Linux programs or u
5. Limited Warranty. THE ORACLE LINUX PROGRAMS AND ADDITIONAL ORACLE LINUX PROG
6. Limitation of Liability. IN NO EVENT SHALL WE BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, S
7. No Technical Support. Our technical support organization will not provide technical suppor
8. Relationship Between the Parties. The relationship between you and us is that of licensee/li

9. Entire Agreement. You agree that this Agreement is the complete Agreement for the Orac

Yes, I agree to the License Agreement

No, I do not agree

Back Forward

### 37. Disable firewall and click "Forward"

The screenshot shows the Firewall configuration window. On the left is a red sidebar with a menu: Welcome, License Agreement, Firewall (highlighted), SELinux, Kdump, Date and Time, Create User, Sound Card, and Additional CDs. The main window has a title bar with a computer icon and the word "Firewall". Below the title bar is a paragraph: "You can use a firewall to allow access to specific services on your computer from other computers and prevent unauthorized access from the outside world. Which services, if any, do you wish to allow access to?". Below this is a dropdown menu labeled "Firewall:" with "Disabled" selected. Underneath is a section titled "Trusted services:" with a list of services and checkboxes: FTP, Mail (SMTP), NFS4, SSH (checked), Samba, and Secure WWW (HTTPS). Below this list is a section titled "Other ports:" with a right-pointing arrow. At the bottom right are two buttons: "Back" and "Forward".

### 38. Disable "Selinux" and click "Forward"

The screenshot shows the SELinux configuration window. On the left is a red sidebar with a menu: Welcome, License Agreement, Firewall, SELinux (highlighted), Kdump, Date and Time, Create User, Sound Card, and Additional CDs. The main window has a title bar with a computer icon and the word "SELinux". Below the title bar is a paragraph: "Security Enhanced Linux (SELinux) provides finer-grained security controls than those available in a traditional Linux system. It can be set up in a disabled state, a state which only warns about things which would be denied, or a fully active state. Most people should keep the default setting.". Below this is a dropdown menu labeled "SELinux Setting:" with "Disabled" selected. At the bottom right are two buttons: "Back" and "Forward".

39. Click "Forward"

Welcome  
License Agreement  
Firewall  
SELinux  
Kdump  
Date and Time  
Create User  
Sound Card  
Additional CDs

## Kdump

Kdump is a kernel crash dumping mechanism. In the event of a system crash, kdump will capture information from your system that can be invaluable in determining the cause of the crash. Note that kdump does require reserving a portion of system memory that will be unavailable for other uses.

Enable kdump?

Total System Memory (MB): 2006

Kdump Memory (MB): 128

Usable System Memory (MB): 1878

Back Forward

40. Click "Forward"

Welcome  
License Agreement  
Firewall  
SELinux  
Kdump  
Date and Time  
Create User  
Sound Card  
Additional CDs

## Date and Time

Please set the date and time for the system.

Date & Time Network Time Protocol

Date

March 2015

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Time

Current Time : 21:51:43

Hour : 23

Minute : 51

Second : 35

Back Forward

41. Click "Forward" without creating user

Welcome  
License Agreement  
Firewall  
SELinux  
Kdump  
Date and Time  
▶ Create User  
Sound Card  
Additional CDs

## Create User

It is recommended that you create a 'username' for regular (non-administrative) use of your system. To create a system 'username,' please provide the information requested below.

Username:

Full Name:

Password:

Confirm Password:

If you need to use network authentication, such as Kerberos or NIS, please click the Use Network Login button.

Use Network Login...

Back Forward

42. Click "Forward"

Welcome  
License Agreement  
Firewall  
SELinux  
Kdump  
Date and Time  
Create User  
▶ Sound Card  
Additional CDs

## Sound Card

An audio device has been detected in your computer.

Click the "Play" button to hear a sample sound. You should hear a series of three sounds. The first sound will be in the right channel, the second sound will be in the left channel, and the third sound will be in the center.

The following audio device was detected.

Selected card

**Vendor:** Intel Corporation  
**Model:** 82801AA AC'97 Audio Controller  
**Module:** snd-intel8x0

Sound test

... Stopped ...  Repeat

Volume settings

Device settings

PCM device Intel 82801AA-ICH

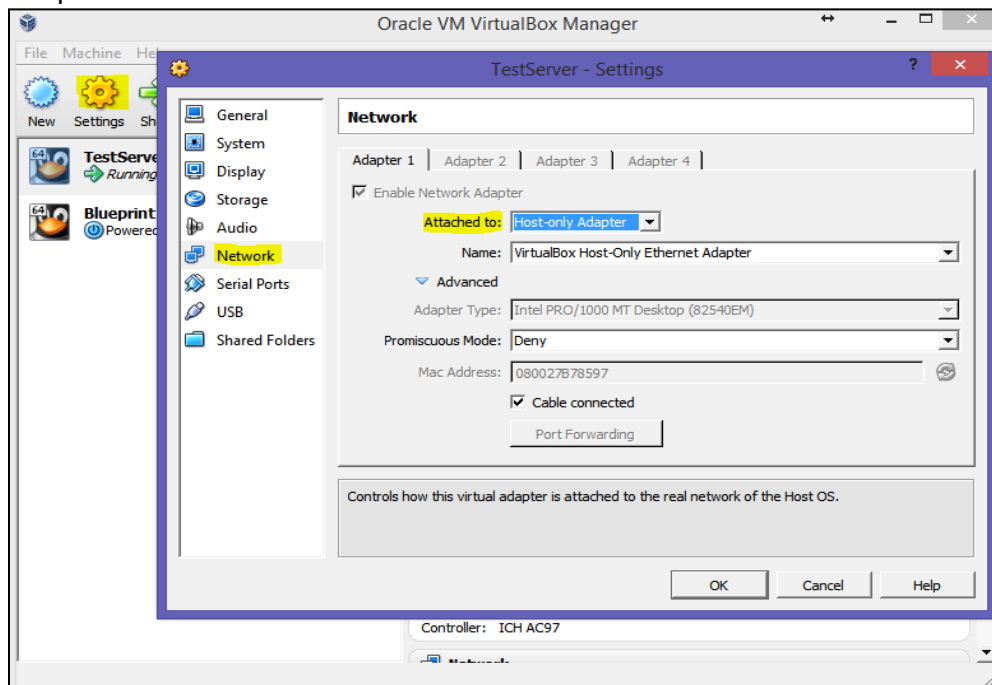
Back Forward

43. Click “Finish”

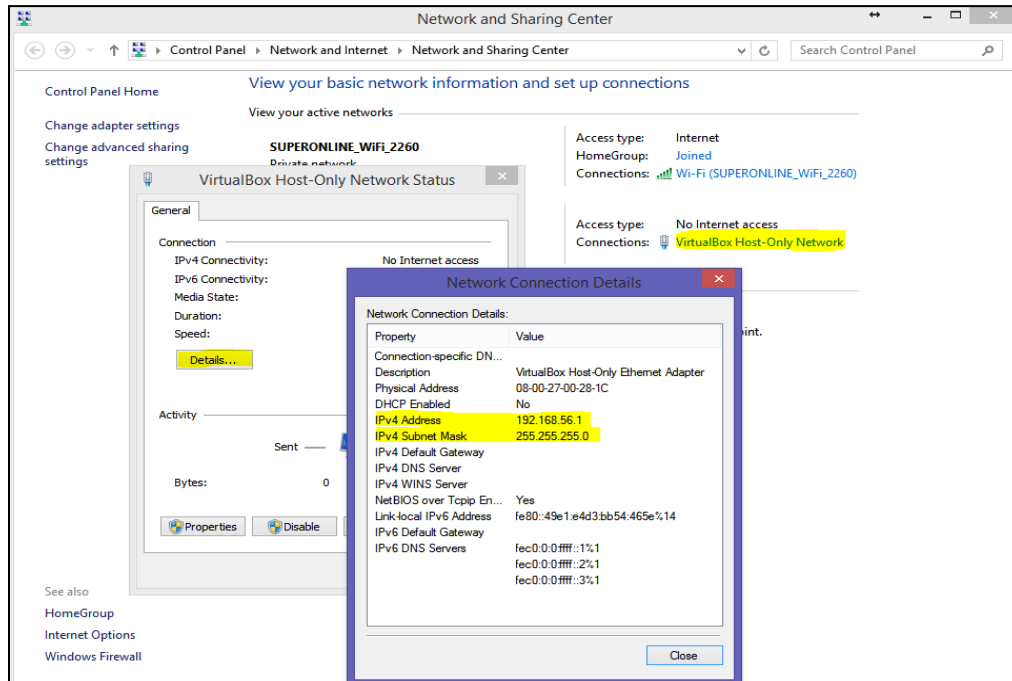


### Configure the network to be able to use putty

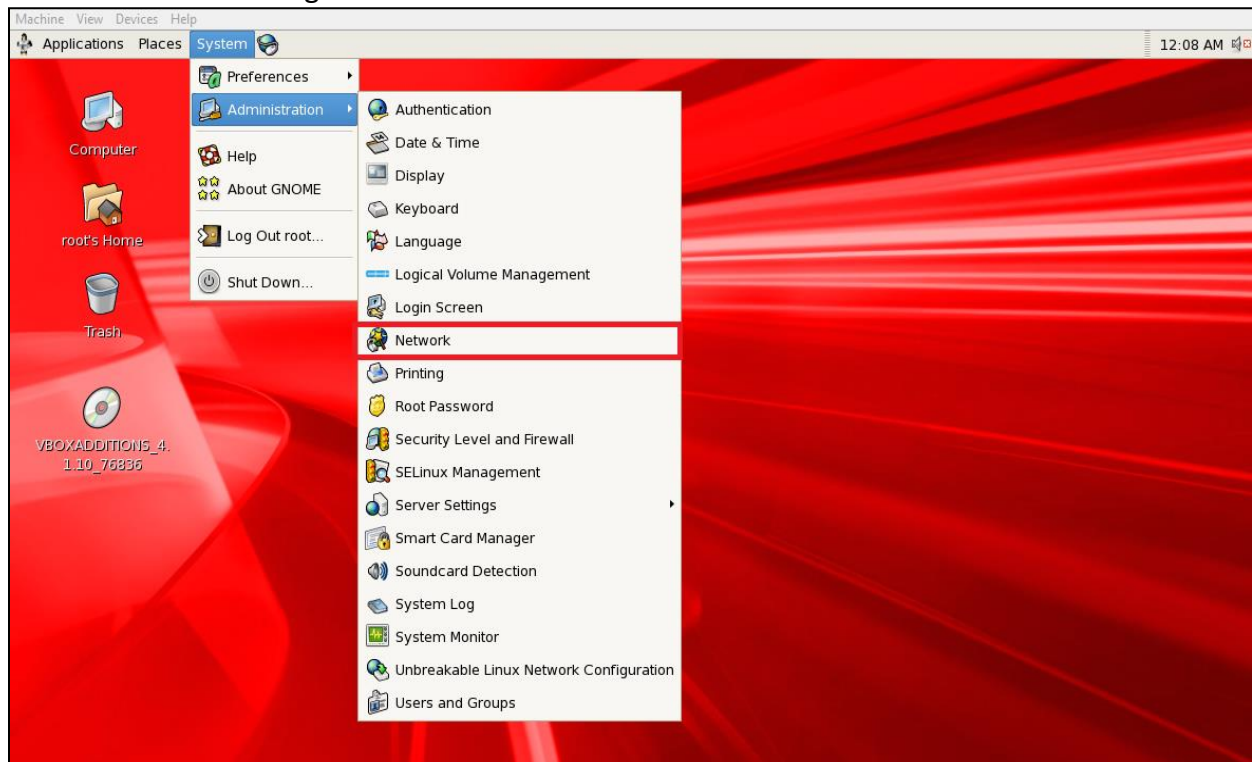
Enter the “Settings” screen of the virtual machine and change the network setting to “Host-only Adapter” as seen below. Click “OK” and reboot the Linux OS



Open Network and Sharing Center of the host (Windows) Note down the details of the Virtual Host-Only Network

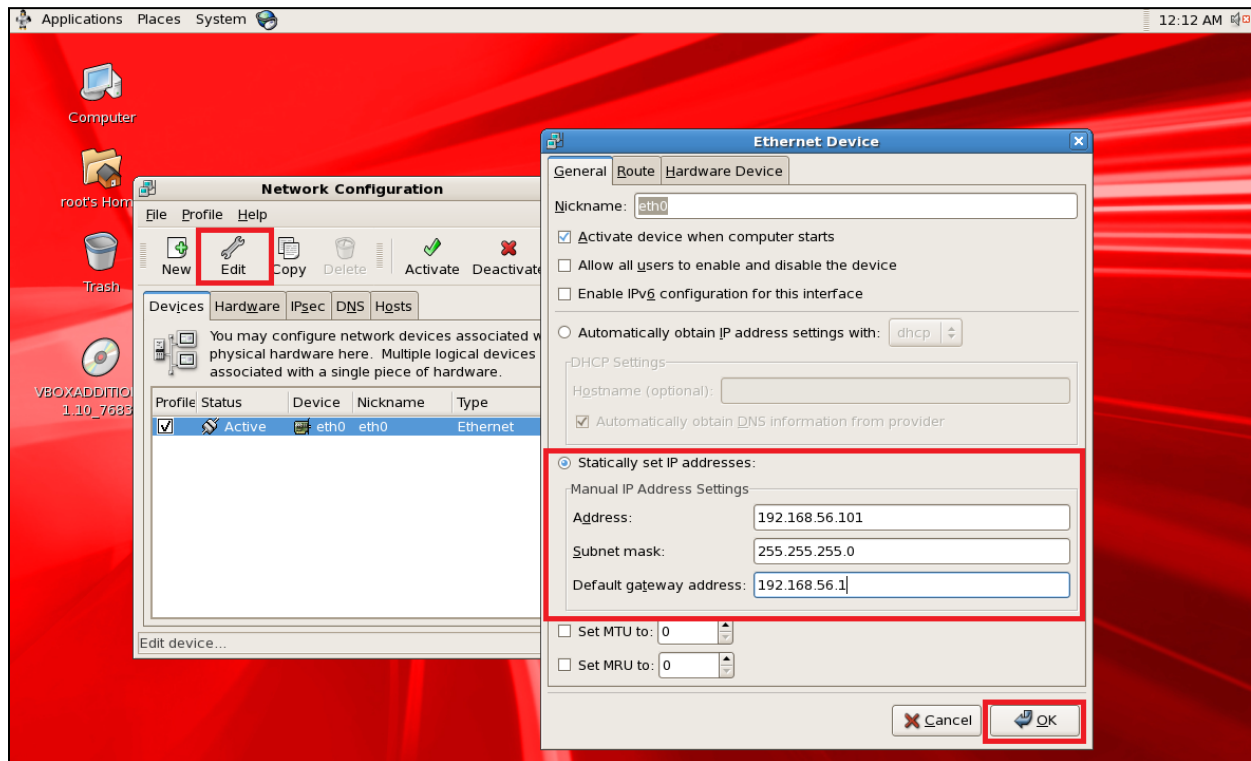


Edit the network settings of the Linux server:





Edit the network config. as shown below by considering the host gateway that was noted before. Click "OK" and then File > Save



Now, you can connect with Putty...