Oracle Database Server 11g Single Instance Installation on OEL5.10

Oracle Database Server 11.2.0.4 Single Instance Installation on Oracle Enterprise Linux 5.10 using ASM [Virtual Box]

Oracle Database 11g [11.2.0.4] Installation on Oracle Linux 5.10 using ASM Storage – VirtualBox

Required Software

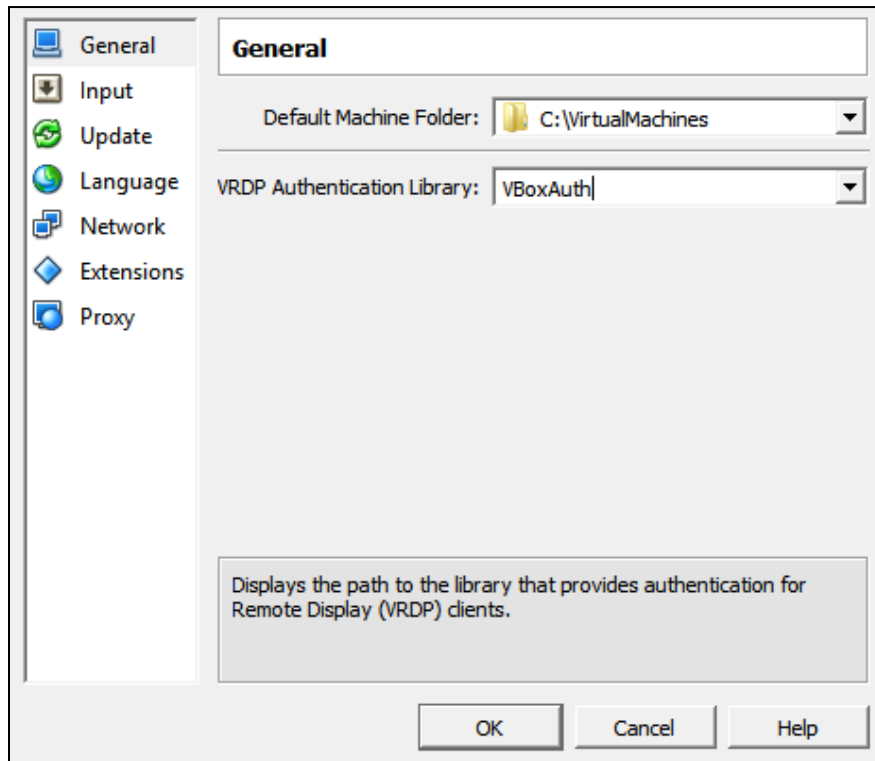| Oracle Linux 5.10	V40139-01.iso [Enterprise-R5-U10-Server-x86_64-dvd.iso]
Oracle Database & Grid Software	p13390677_112040_Linux-x86-64_1of7.zip p13390677_112040_Linux-x86-64_2of7.zip p13390677_112040_Linux-x86-64_3of7.zip
Putty	putty.exe
Xming	Xming-6-9-0-31-setup.exe

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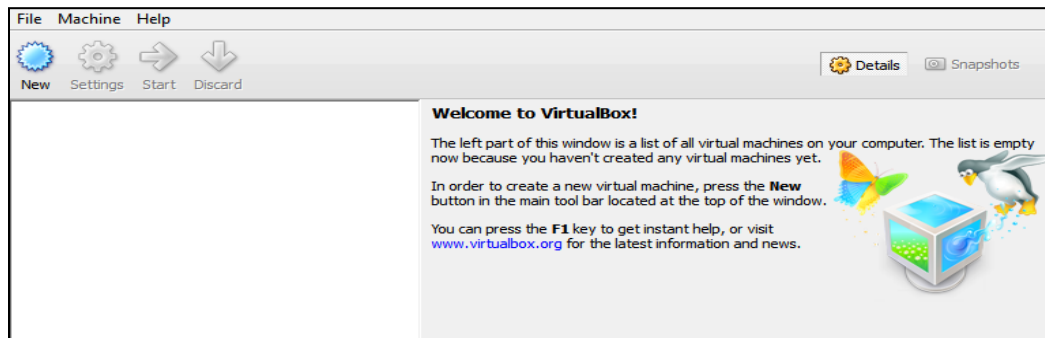
Linux Installation

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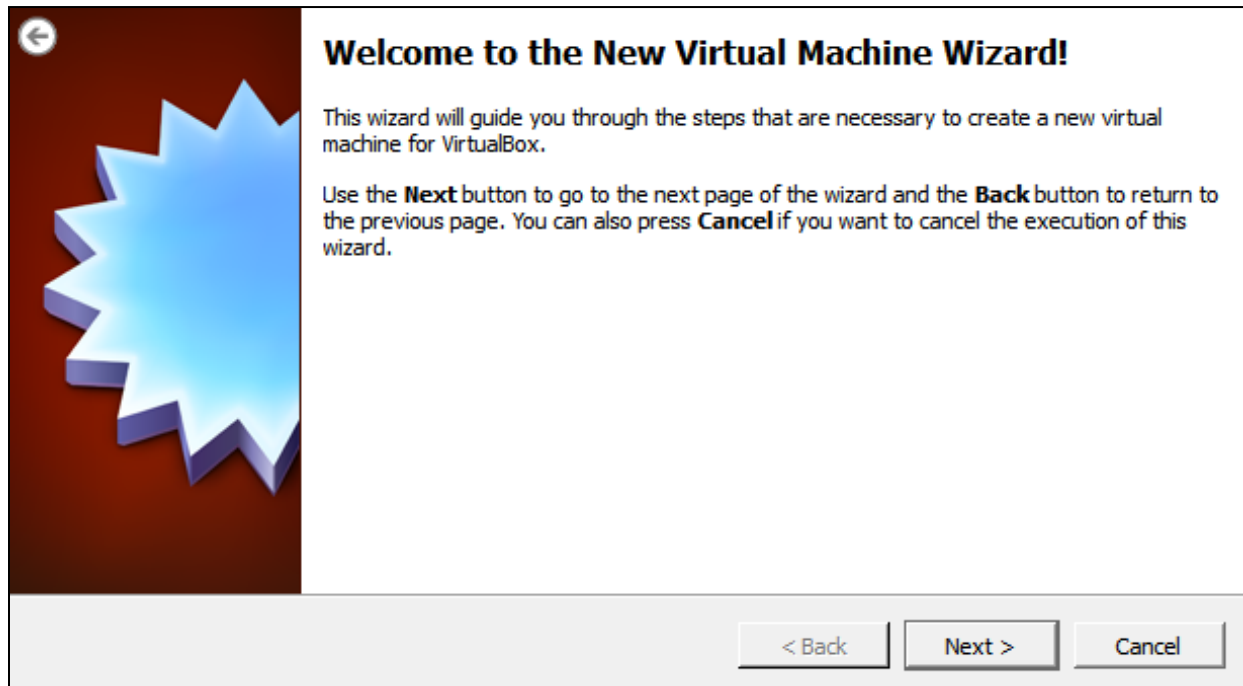
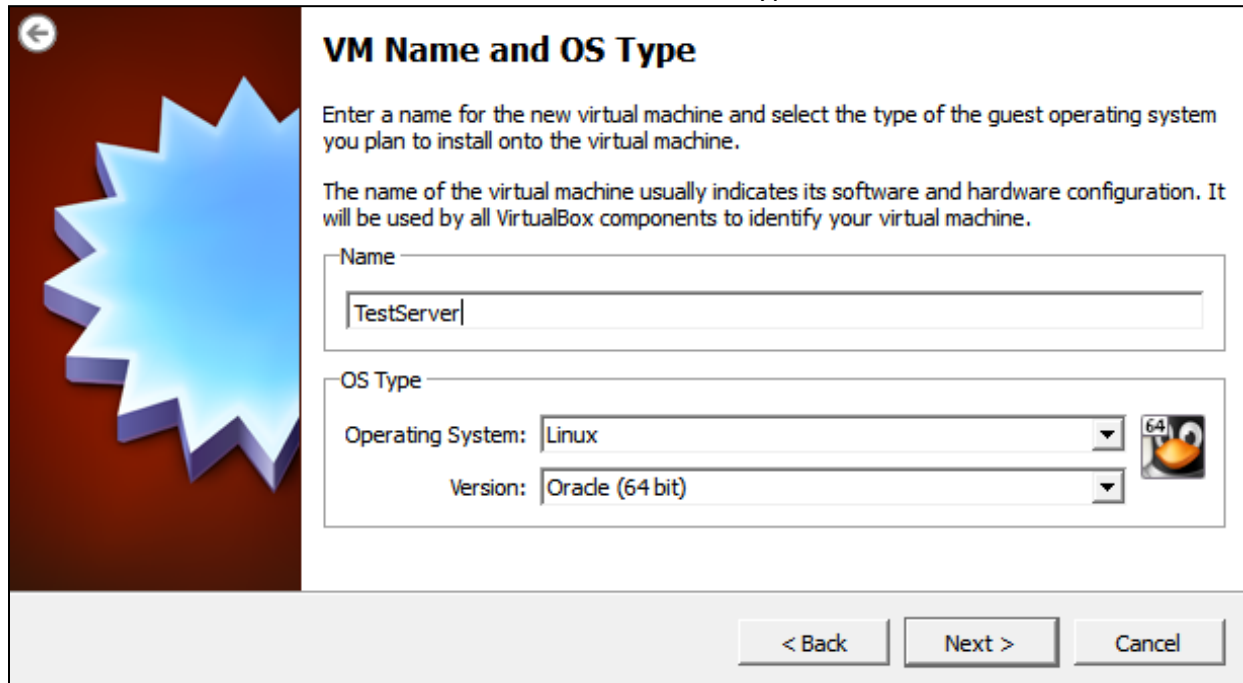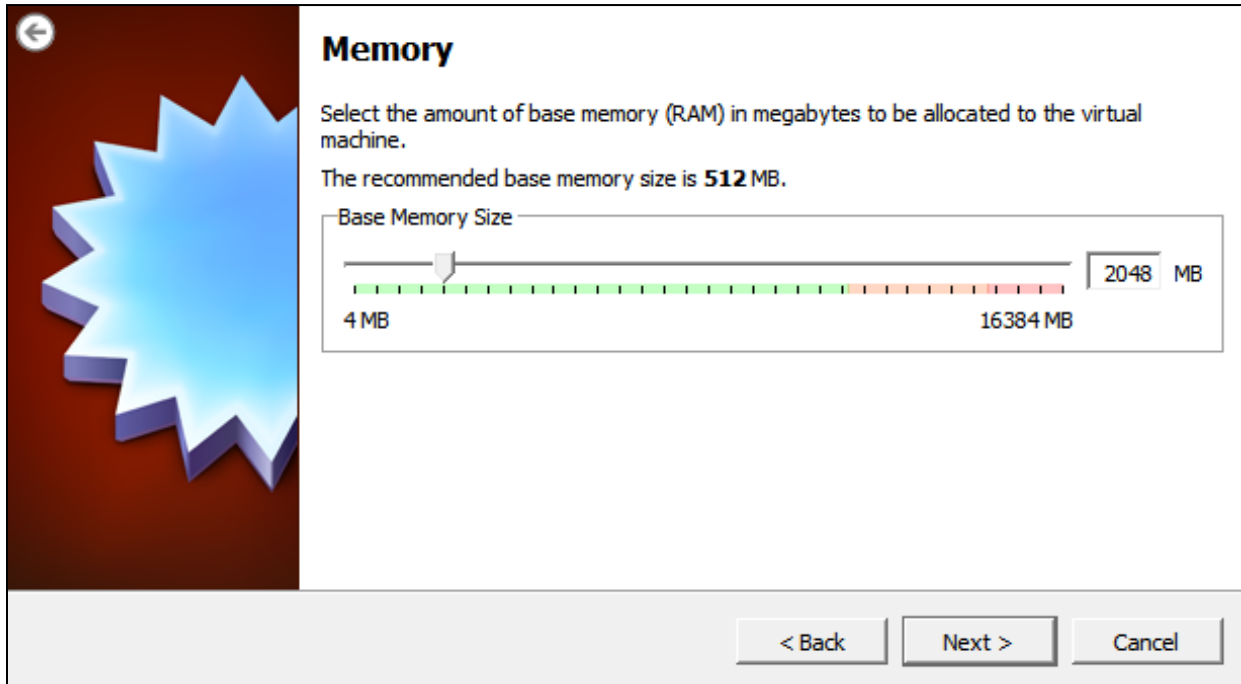3. Select the folder for the virtual machines and click "OK"

4. Click "New"

5. Click "Next"

Welcome to the New Virtual Machine Wizard!

This wizard will guide you through the steps that are necessary to create a new virtual machine for VirtualBox.

Use the **Next** button to go to the next page of the wizard and the **Back** button to return to the previous page. You can also press **Cancel** if you want to cancel the execution of this wizard.

< Back   Next >   Cancel

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

2048 MB

4 MB   16384 MB

< Back   Next >   Cancel

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

Virtual Hard Disk

If you wish you can now add a start-up disk to the new machine. You can either create a new virtual disk or select one from the list or from another location using the folder icon.

If you need a more complex virtual disk setup you can skip this step and make the changes to the machine settings once the machine is created.

The recommended size of the start-up disk is **8.00 GB**.

☑ Start-up Disk

⦿ Create new hard disk

○ Use existing hard disk

Empty

< Back   Next >   Cancel

9.Choose "VDI" and click "Next"
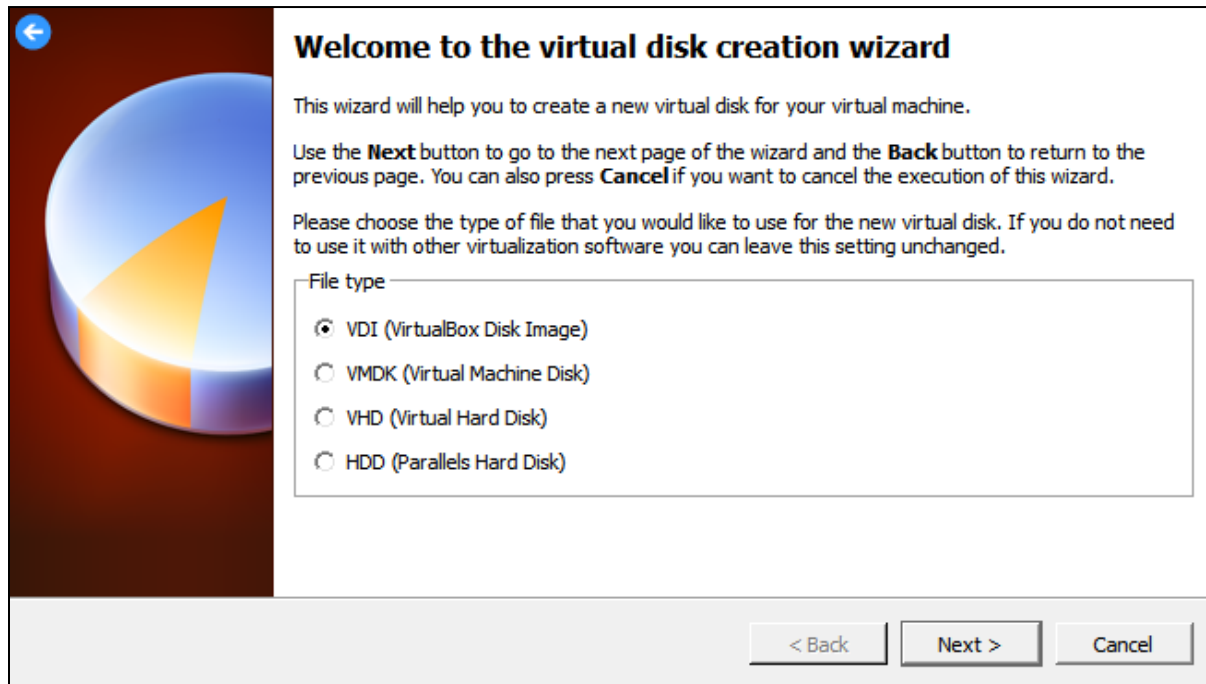
10. Click "Dynamically allocated" not to waste any space on the guest host. (Performance is not what we need here…) Click "Next"
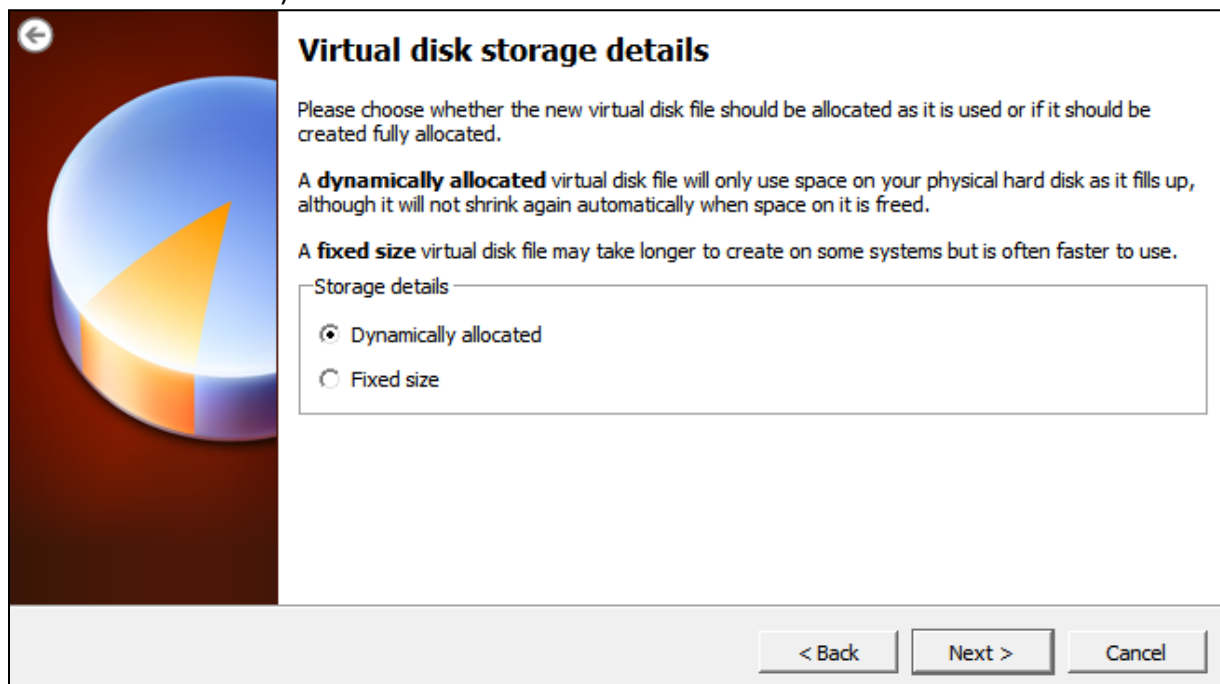
11. Adjust the hdd size and click "Next"

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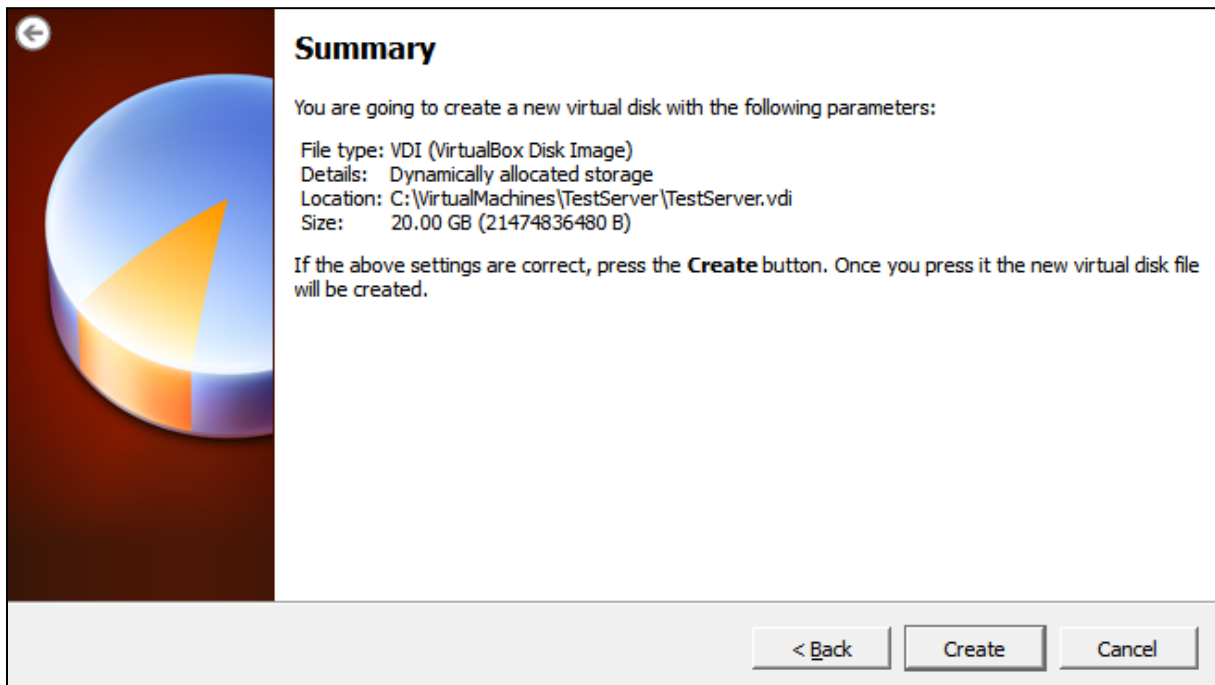
Select the size of the virtual disk in megabytes. This size will be reported to the Guest OS as the maximum size of this virtual disk.

Size

20.00 GB

4.00 MB   2.00 TB

< Back   Next >   Cancel

12. Click "Create"

Summary

You are going to create a new virtual disk with the following parameters:

File type: VDI (VirtualBox Disk Image)
Details: Dynamically allocated storage
Location: C:\VirtualMachines\TestServer\TestServer.vdi
Size: 20.00 GB (21474836480 B)

If the above settings are correct, press the **Create** button. Once you press it the new virtual disk file will be created.

< Back   Create   Cancel

13. Click "Start"
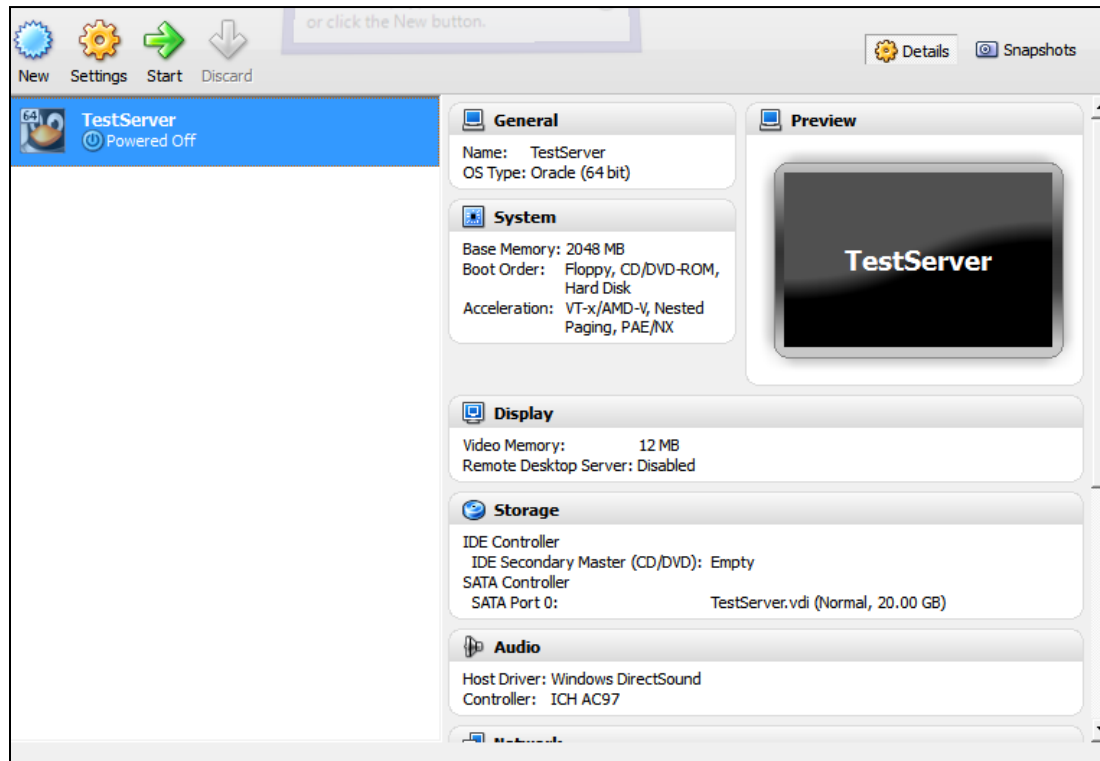
14. Click Next
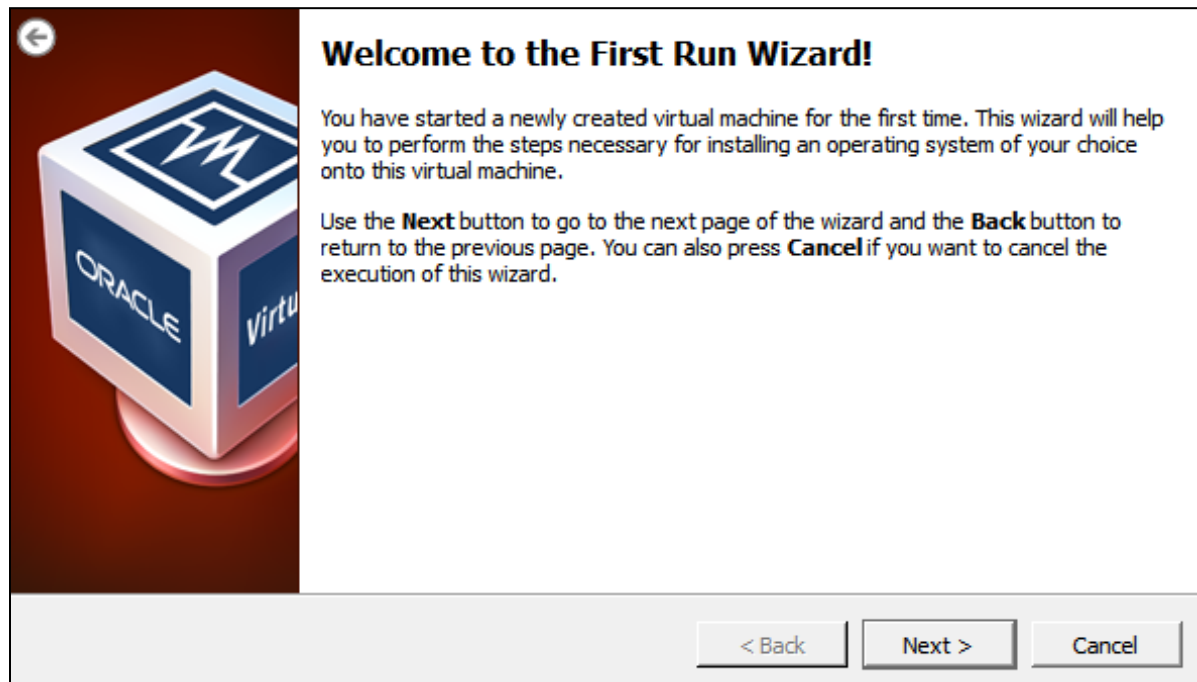
15. Select the media source -> V40139-01.iso and click "Next"

Select Installation Media

Select the media which contains the setup program of the operating system you want to install. This media must be bootable, otherwise the setup program will not be able to start.

Media Source

V40139-01.iso (3.87 GB)

< Back   Next >   Cancel

16. Click "Start"

Summary

You have selected the following media to boot from:

Type: CD/DVD-ROM Device
Source: V40139-01.iso (3.87 GB)

If the above is correct, press the **Finish** button. Once you press it, the selected media will be temporarily mounted on the virtual machine and the machine will start execution.

Please note that when you close the virtual machine, the specified media will be automatically unmounted and the boot device will be set back to the first hard disk.

Depending on the type of the setup program, you may need to manually unmount (eject) the media after the setup program reboots the virtual machine, to prevent the installation process from starting again. You can do this by selecting the corresponding **Unmount...** action in the **Devices** menu.

< Back   Start   Cancel

17. Press "Enter"

18. Click "Skip"

19. Click "Next"

20. Click "Next"
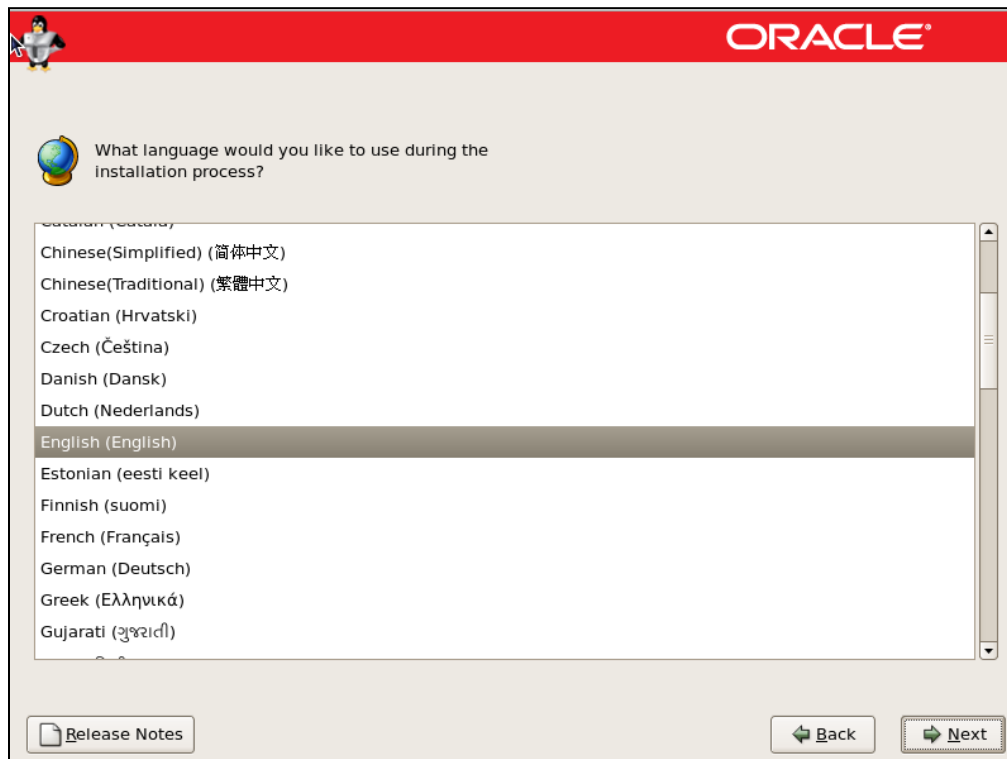
21. Choose appropriate keyboard and click "Next"
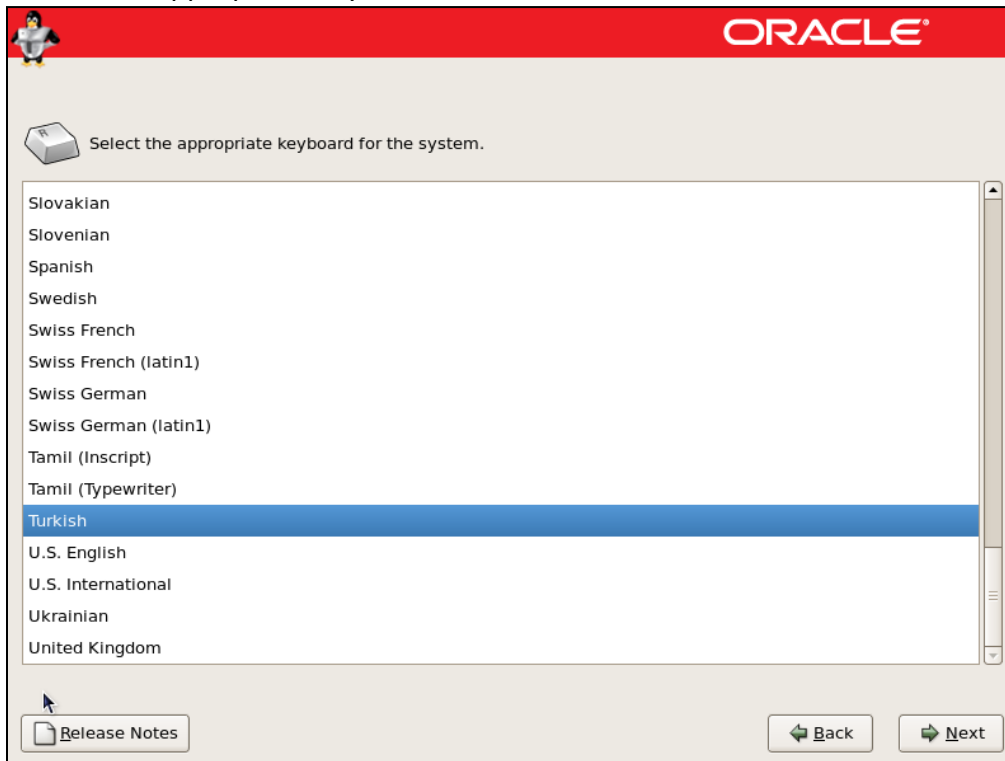
22. Click "Yes" in the warning dialog

23. Check the "Review and modify partitioning layout" checkbox and click "Next"
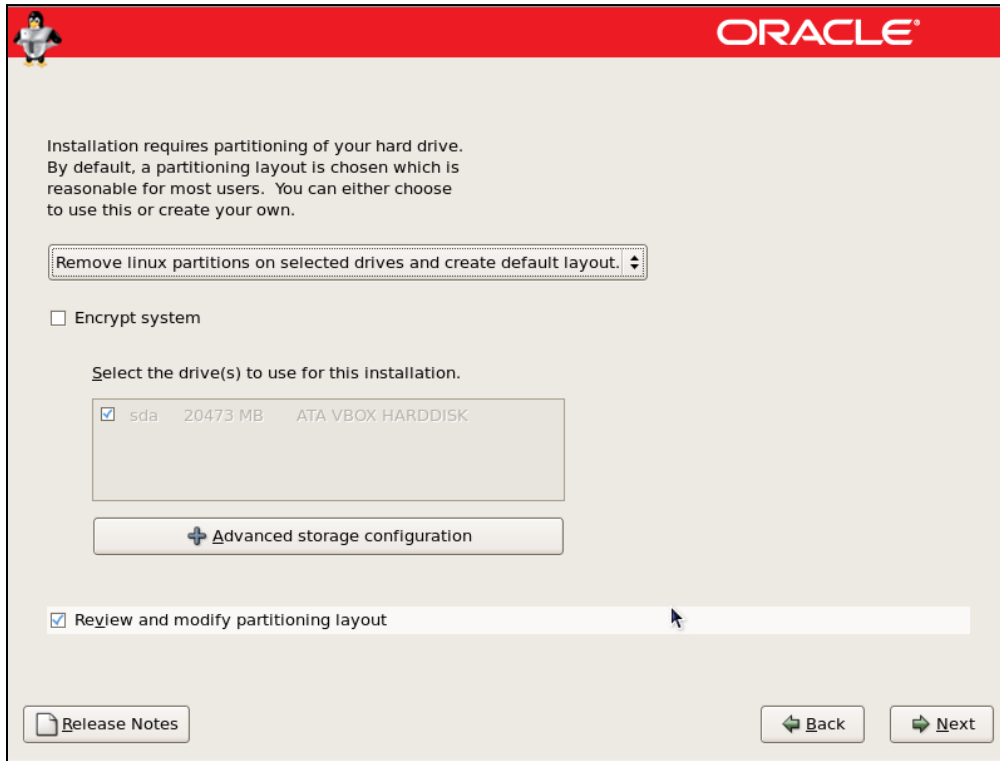
24. Click "Yes" in the warning dialog
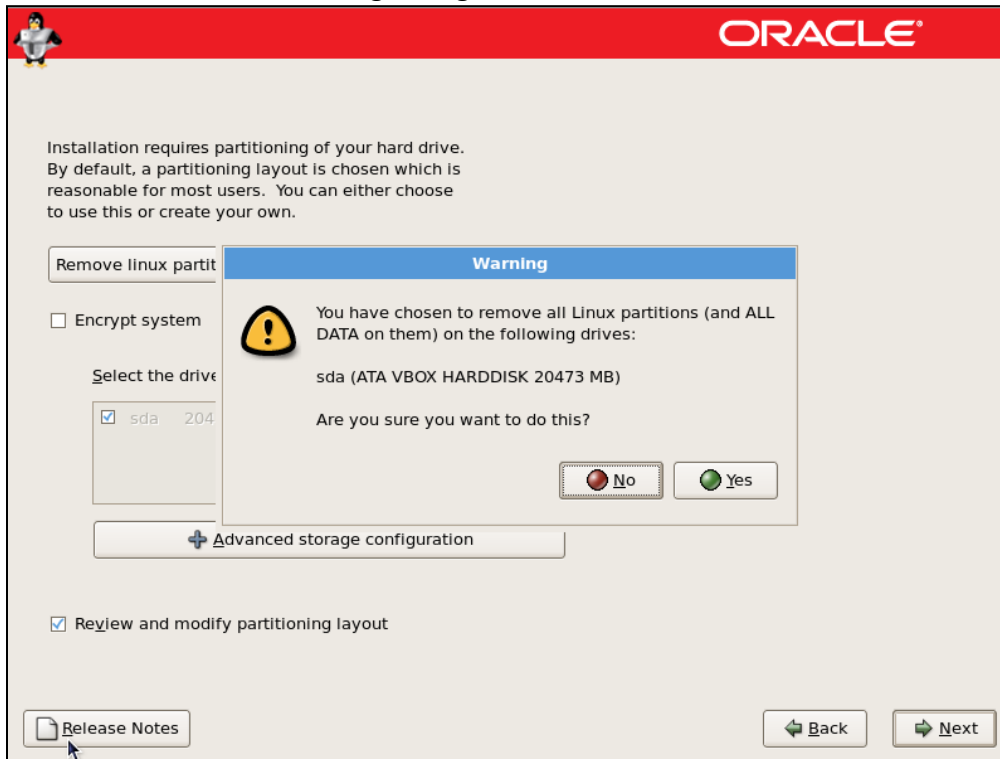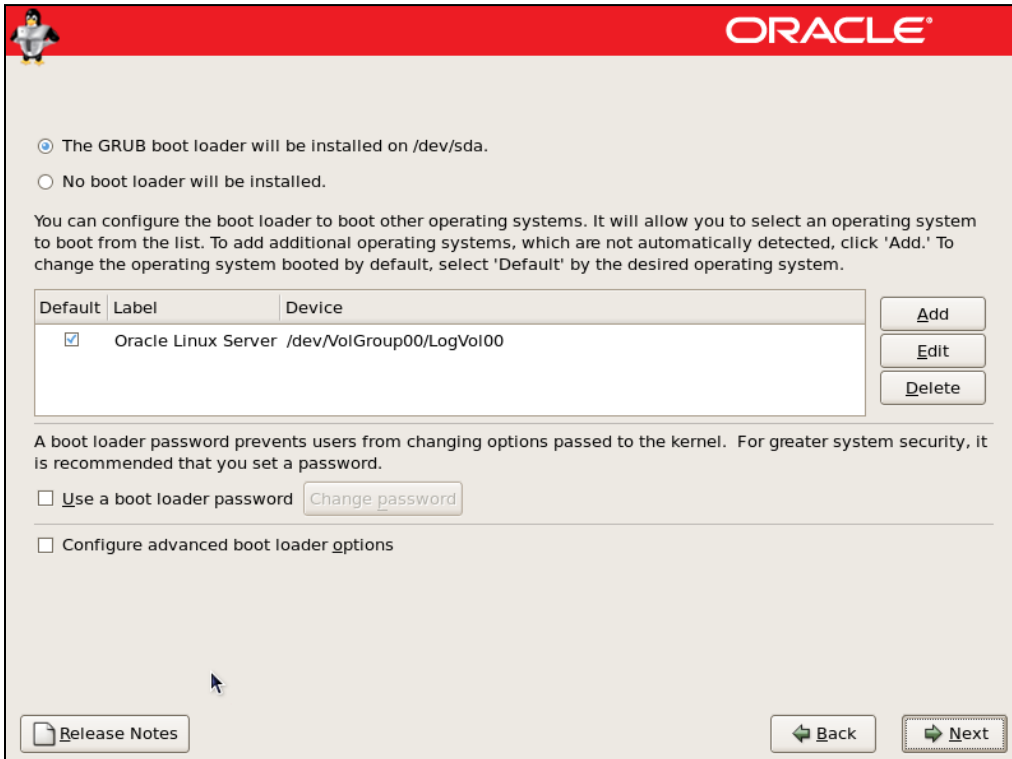
25. Edit the "/boot" partition, setting it to "180M" and "Fixed size", then click the "OK" button
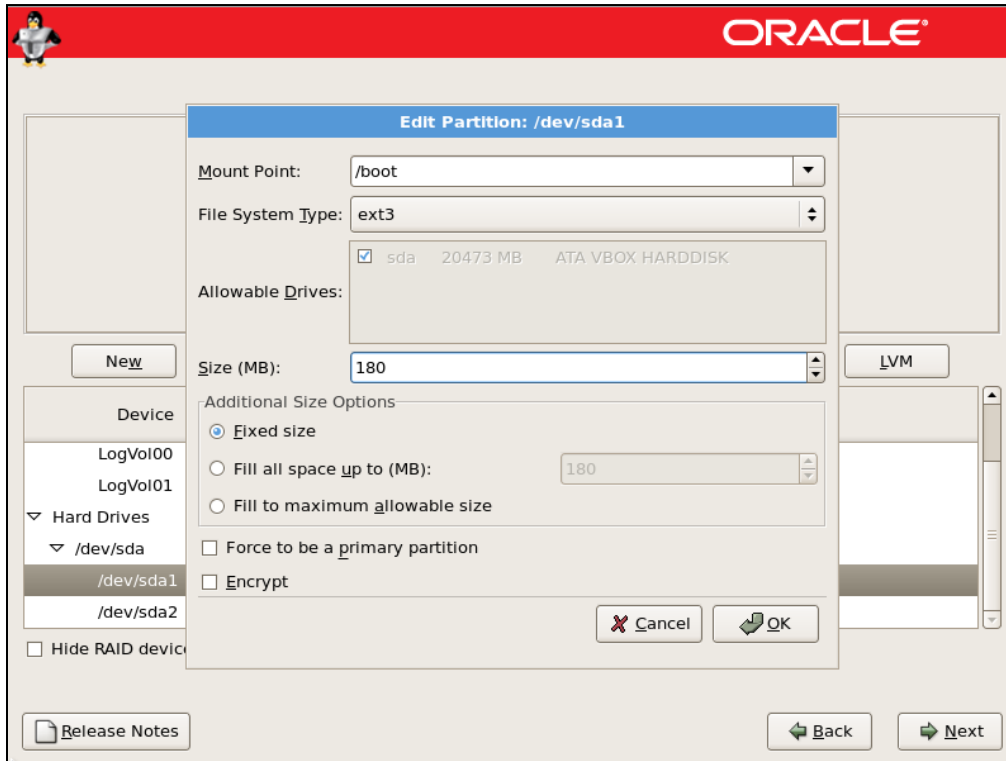
26. Click "Next"

27. Click "Next"

28. Click "Next", we will configure this later
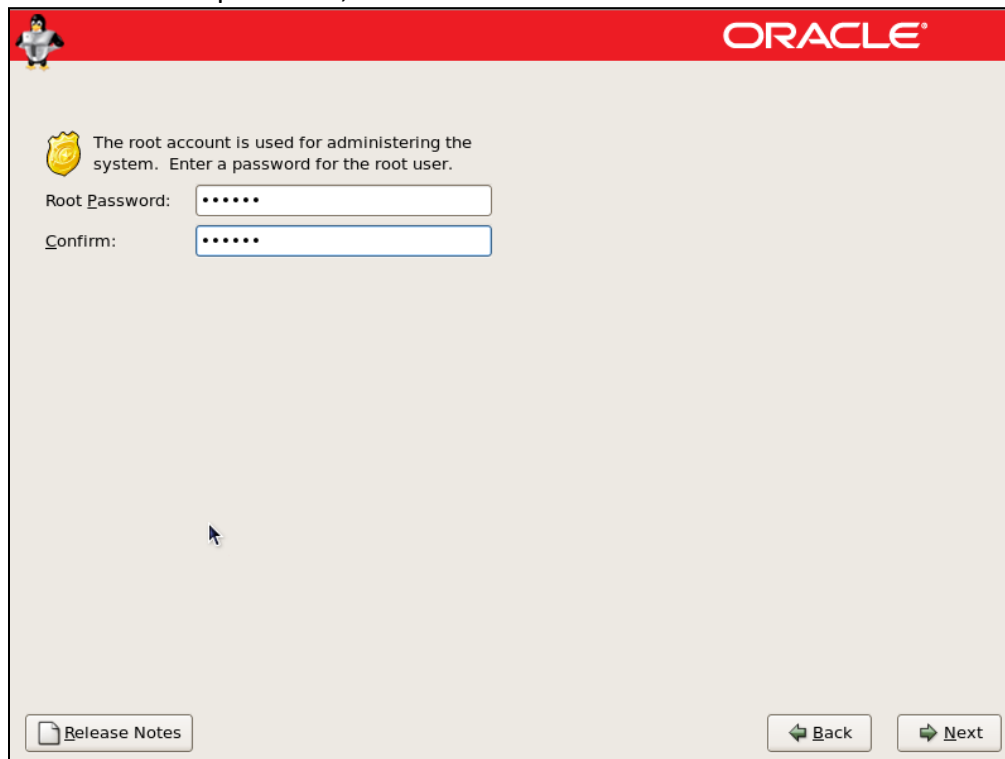
29. Select your region/city and click "Next"

30. Enter a root password, then click "Next"
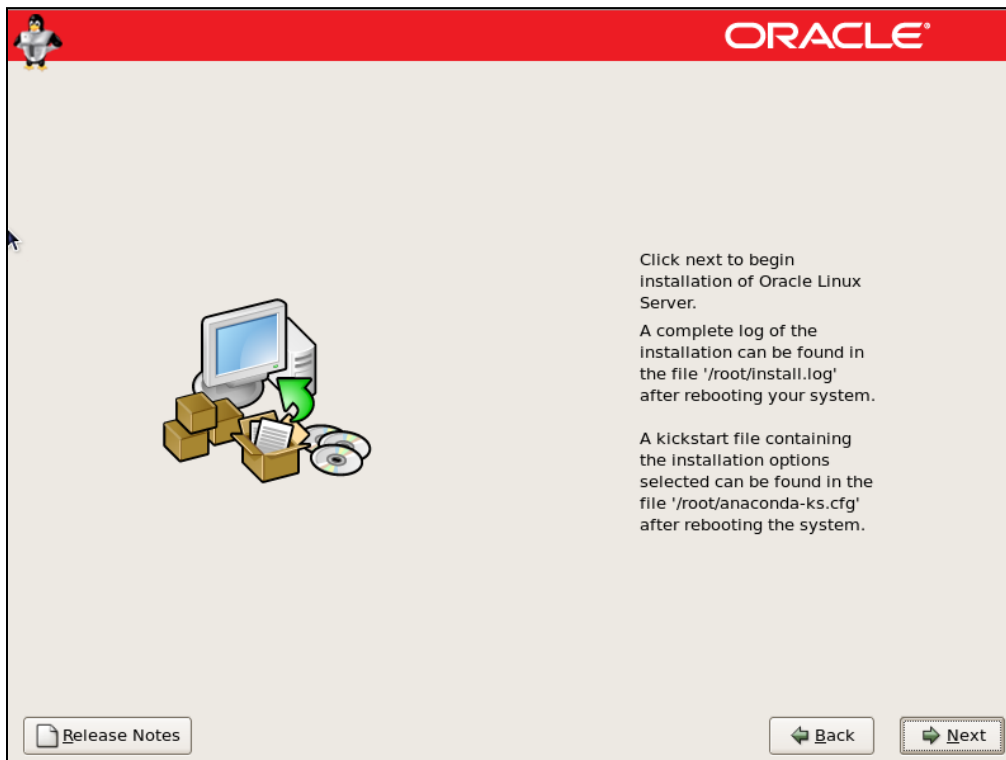
31. Select "Customize now" and click "Next"

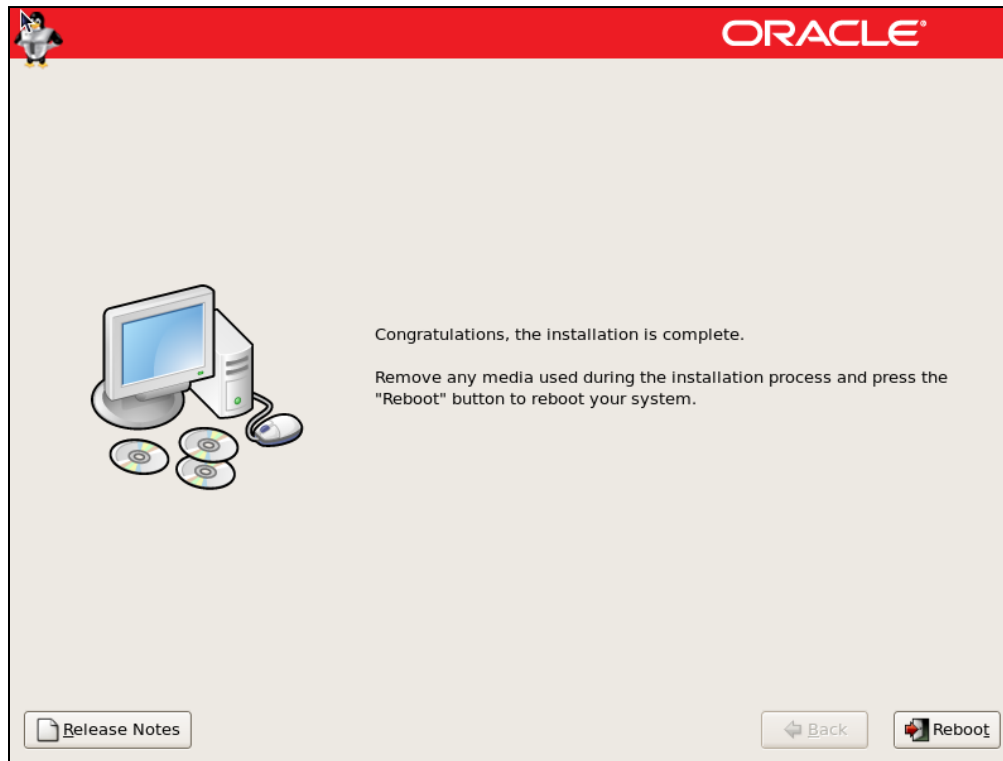32. Enable the following package groups and click "Next"

- 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
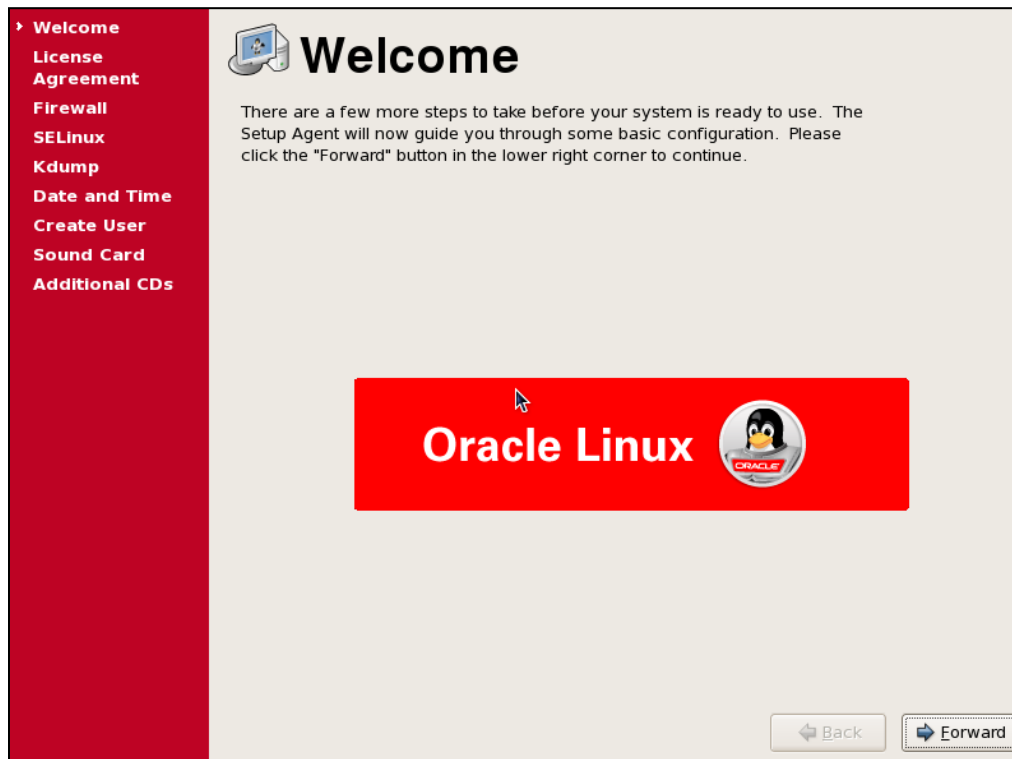- Base System > X Window System

33. Click "Next"

Click next to begin installation of Oracle Linux Server.

A complete log of the installation can be found in the file '/root/install.log' after rebooting your system.

A kickstart file containing the installation options selected can be found in the file '/root/anaconda-ks.cfg' after rebooting the system.

34. Click "Reboot"

Congratulations, the installation is complete.

Remove any media used during the installation process and press the "Reboot" button to reboot your system.

Release Notes   Back   Reboot

35. Click "Forward"

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

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"

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

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 PROGR

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"

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

Firewall

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?

Firewall: | Disabled |

Trusted services:
☐ FTP
☐ Mail (SMTP)
☐ NFS4
☑ SSH
☐ Samba
☐ Secure WWW (HTTPS)

▷ Other ports

⬅ Back   ➡ Forward

38. Disable "Selinux" and click "Forward"

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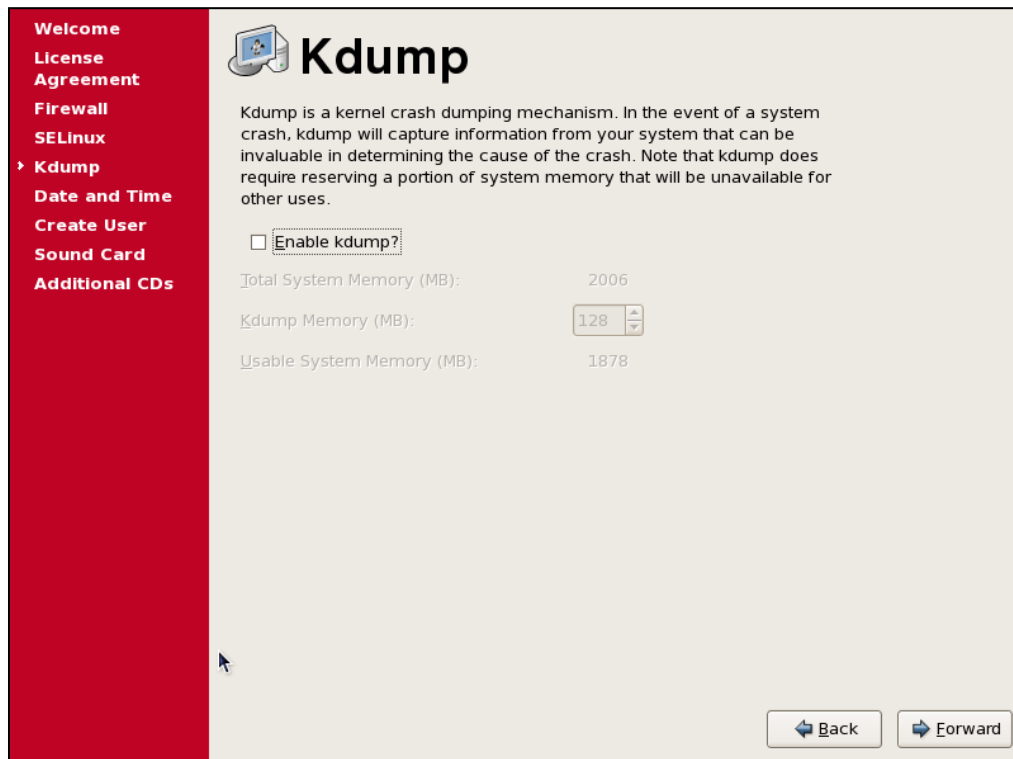Date and Time
Create User
Sound Card
Additional CDs

SELinux

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.

SELinux Setting: | Disabled |

◀ Back   ➡ 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"

41. Click "Forward" without creating user

42. Click "Forward"

43. Click "Finish"

Linux configurations for Oracle Database

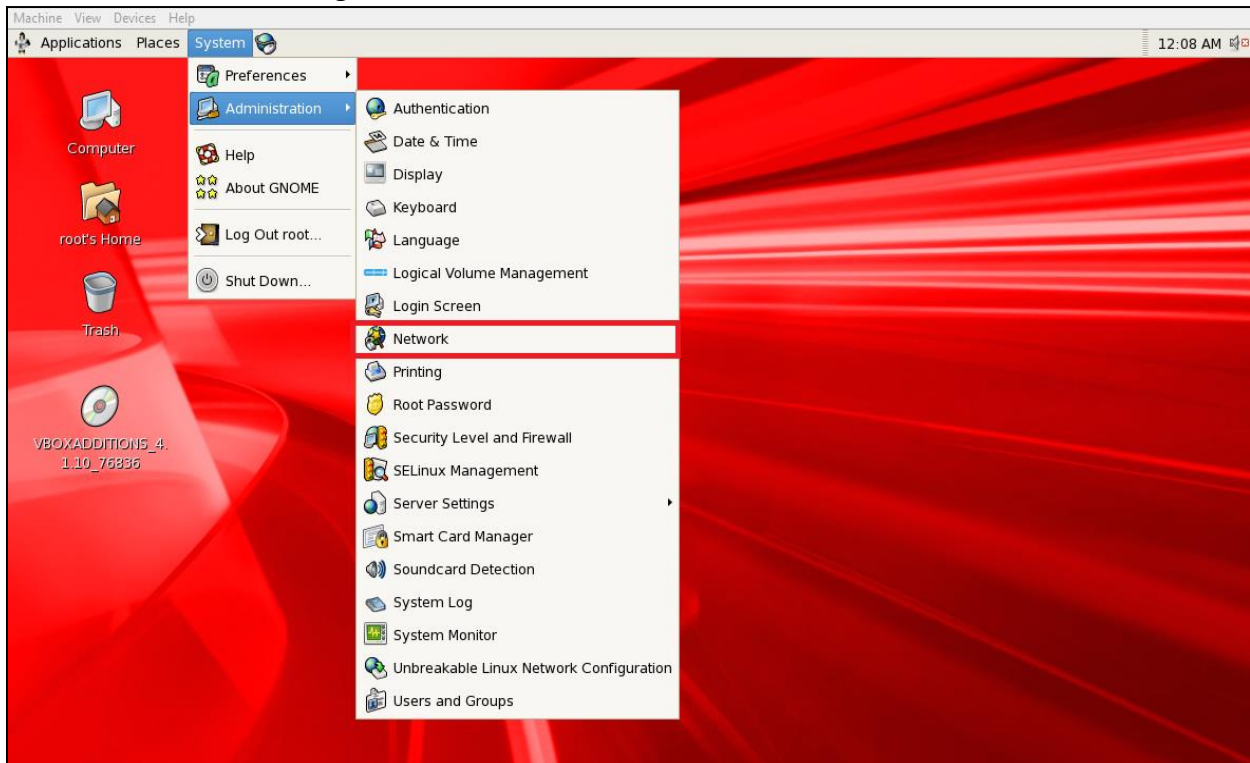1. Configure the network to be able to use putty

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
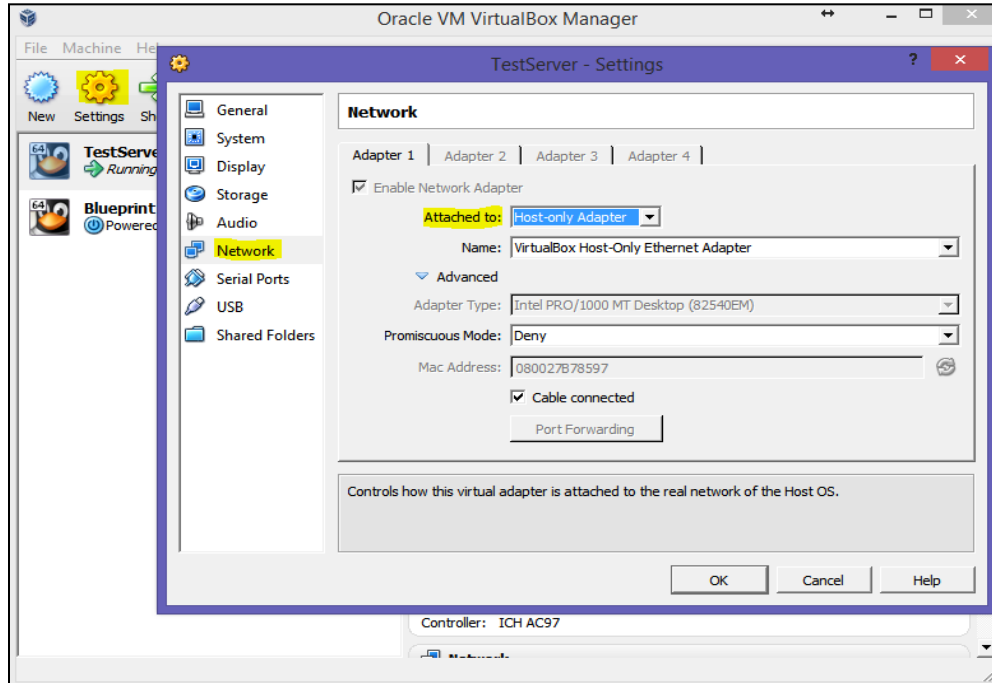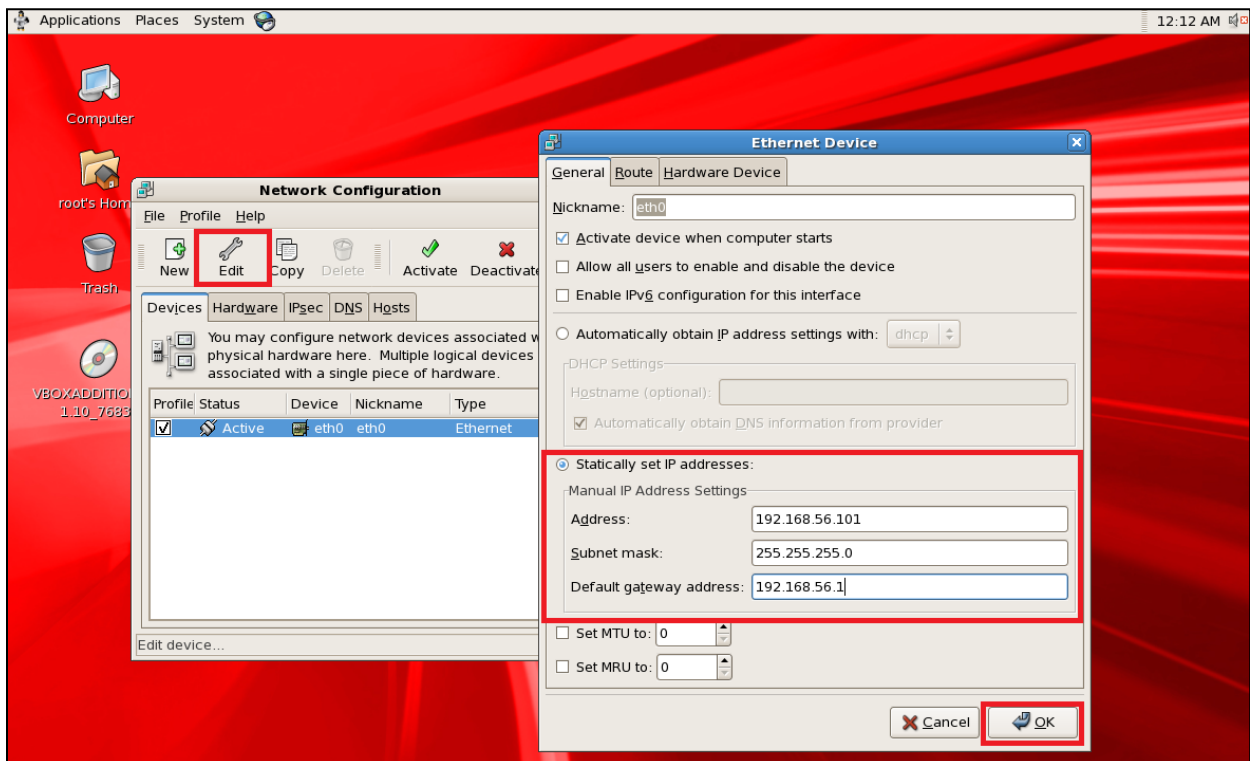

2. Open Network and Sharing Center of the host (Windows) Note down the details of the Virtual Host-Only Network
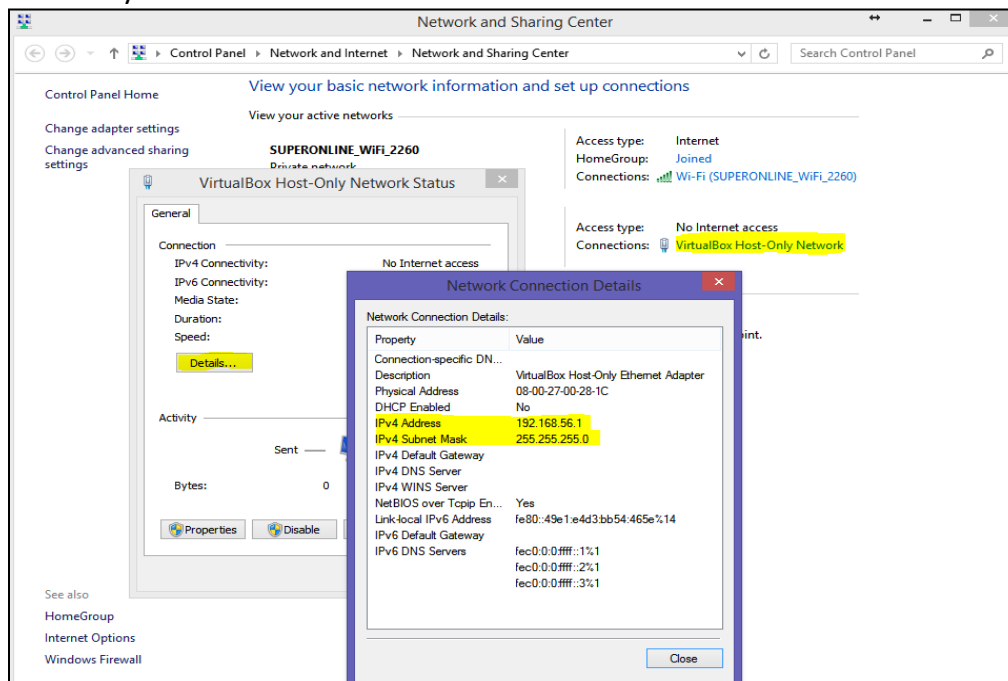
3. Edit the network settings of the Linux server:

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

4. Linux Kernel & Limits Settings

Edit "/etc/sysctl.conf "and add the following lines:

```
fs.suid_dumpable = 1
fs.aio-max-nr = 1048576
fs.file-max = 6815744
kernel.shmall = 2097152
kernel.shmmax = 2076276736
kernel.shmmni = 4096
# semaphores: semmsl, semmns, semopm, semmni
kernel.sem = 250 32000 100 128
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=1048586
```

Then issue the following command:

```
sysctl -p
```

Edit "/etc/security/limits.conf" and add the following lines:

```
oracle hard memlock 50000000
oracle soft memlock 50000000
oracle soft core unlimited
oracle hard core unlimited
oracle soft nproc 2047
oracle hard nproc 16384
oracle soft nofile 4096
oracle hard nofile 65536
oracle soft stack 10240

grid hard memlock 50000000
grid soft memlock 50000000
grid soft core unlimited
grid hard core unlimited
grid soft nproc 2047
grid hard nproc 16384
grid soft nofile 4096
grid hard nofile 65536
grid soft stack 10240
```

Mount the Linux installation iso as a CD-ROM device. If something is already mounted to the CD-ROM, unmount it (eject) first…
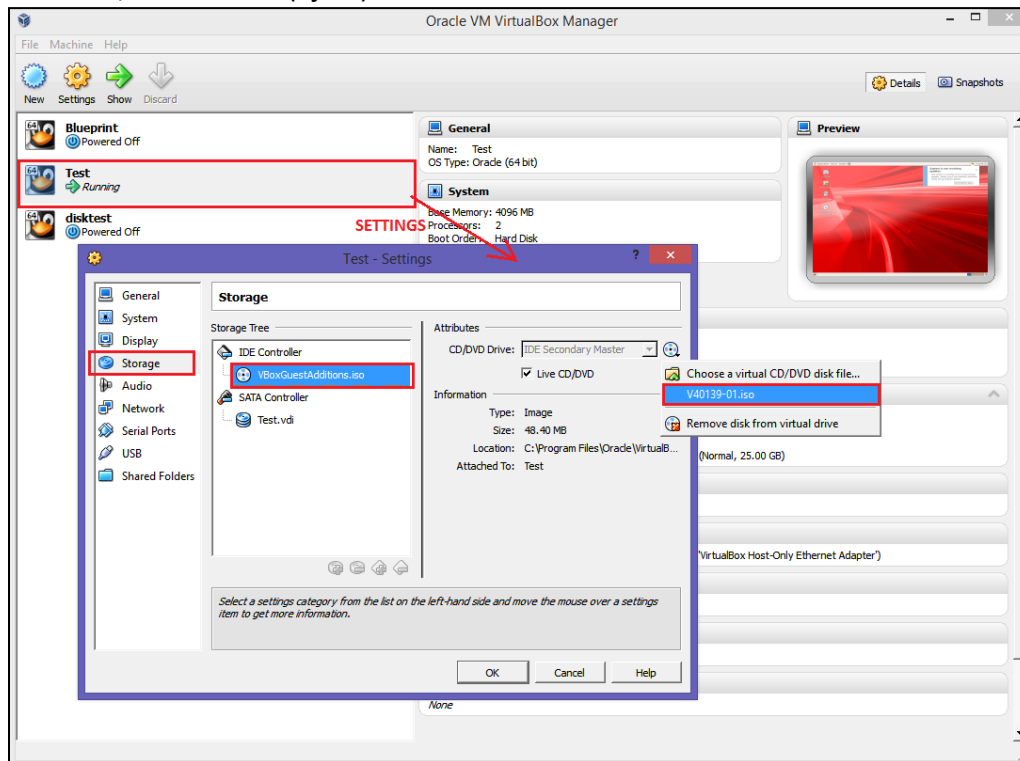
Install the following RPM packages:

```
cd /media/OL5.10\ x86_64\ dvd\ 20131002/Server

rpm -Uvh binutils-2.*
rpm -Uvh compat-libstdc++-33*
rpm -Uvh compat-libstdc++-33*.i386.rpm
rpm -Uvh elfutils-libelf*
rpm -Uvh gcc-4.*
rpm -Uvh gcc-c++-4.*
rpm -Uvh glibc-2.*
rpm -Uvh glibc-common-2.*
rpm -Uvh glibc-devel-2.*
rpm -Uvh glibc-headers-2.*
rpm -Uvh ksh*
rpm -Uvh libaio-0.*
rpm -Uvh libaio-devel-0.*
rpm -Uvh libgomp-4.*
rpm -Uvh libgcc-4.*
rpm -Uvh libstdc++-4.*
rpm -Uvh libstdc++-devel-4.*
rpm -Uvh make-3.*
rpm -Uvh sysstat-7.*
rpm -Uvh unixODBC-libs-2.2.11-10.el5.*
rpm -Uvh unixODBC-2.*
rpm -Uvh unixODBC-devel-2.*
rpm -Uvh numactl-devel-*
```

Create oracle groups and user:

```
groupadd oinstall
groupadd asmadmin
groupadd asmdba
groupadd dba

useradd -g oinstall -G asmadmin,asmdba,dba grid
useradd -g oinstall -G dba,asmdba oracle
```

Path Architecture

PATH	ENV	OWNER	MOD
/u01/app/grid	ORACLE_BASE	grid:oinstall	755
/u01/app/11.2.0/grid	ORACLE_HOME	grid:oinstall	755
/u02/app/oracle	ORACLE_BASE	oracle:oinstall	755
/u02/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/db_home	ORACLE_HOME	oracle:oinstall	755

Create paths [with root user]

```
mkdir -p /u01/app/grid
mkdir -p /u01/app/11.2.0/grid
mkdir -p /u02/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/db_home

chown -R grid:oinstall /u01
chown -R oracle:oinstall /u02

chmod -R 755 /u01
chmod -R 755 /u02
```

Edit /etc/hosts

```
127.0.0.1       localhost.localdomain      localhost
::1                  localhost6.localdomain6    localhost6
192.168.56.101    testserver.taysi.com.tr     testserver
```

BASH_PROFILES
For the ease of use, not to set the env. Variables everytime we log in to the system let's set some bash profile variables…

Login as **oracle** user and edit the bash profile: vi .bash_profile -> add the following lines:

```
# Oracle Settings
TMP=/tmp;export TMP
TMPDIR=$TMP;export TMPDIR

ORACLE_HOSTNAME=testserver.taysi.com.tr;export ORACLE_HOSTNAME
ORACLE_UNQNAME=TESTDB;export ORACLE_UNQNAME
ORACLE_BASE=/u02/app/oracle;export ORACLE_BASE
ORACLE_HOME=/u02/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/db_home;export ORACLE_HOME
```

```
ORACLE_SID=TESTDB;export ORACLE_SID
ORACLE_TERM=xterm;export ORACLE_TERM
BASE_PATH=/usr/sbin:$PATH;export BASE_PATH
PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/bin:$BASE_PATH;export PATH

LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/lib:/lib:/usr/lib; export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
CLASSPATH=$ORACLE_HOME/JRE:$ORACLE_HOME/jlib:$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib;export CLASSPATH

if [ $USER = "oracle" ]; then
 if [ $SHELL = "/bin/ksh" ]; then
 ulimit -p 16384
 ulimit -n 65536
 else
 ulimit -u 16384 -n 65536
 fi
fi
```

Login as **grid** user and edit the bash profile: vi .bash_profile -> add the following lines:

```
# Grid Settings
TMP=/tmp;export TMP
TMPDIR=$TMP;export TMPDIR

ORACLE_HOSTNAME=testserver.taysi.com.tr;export ORACLE_HOSTNAME
ORACLE_BASE=/u01/app/grid;export ORACLE_BASE
ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/11.2.0/grid;export ORACLE_HOME
ORACLE_SID=+ASM;export ORACLE_SID
ORACLE_TERM=xterm;export ORACLE_TERM
BASE_PATH=/usr/sbin:$PATH;export BASE_PATH
PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/bin:$BASE_PATH;export PATH
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/lib:/lib:/usr/lib; export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
CLASSPATH=$ORACLE_HOME/JRE:$ORACLE_HOME/jlib:$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib;export CLASSPATH

if [ $USER = "grid" ]; then
 if [ $SHELL = "/bin/ksh" ]; then
 ulimit -p 16384
 ulimit -n 65536
 else
 ulimit -u 16384 -n 65536
 fi
fi
```

Add Disk for ASM

After shutting down the virtual machine… Select "Add Hard Disk"
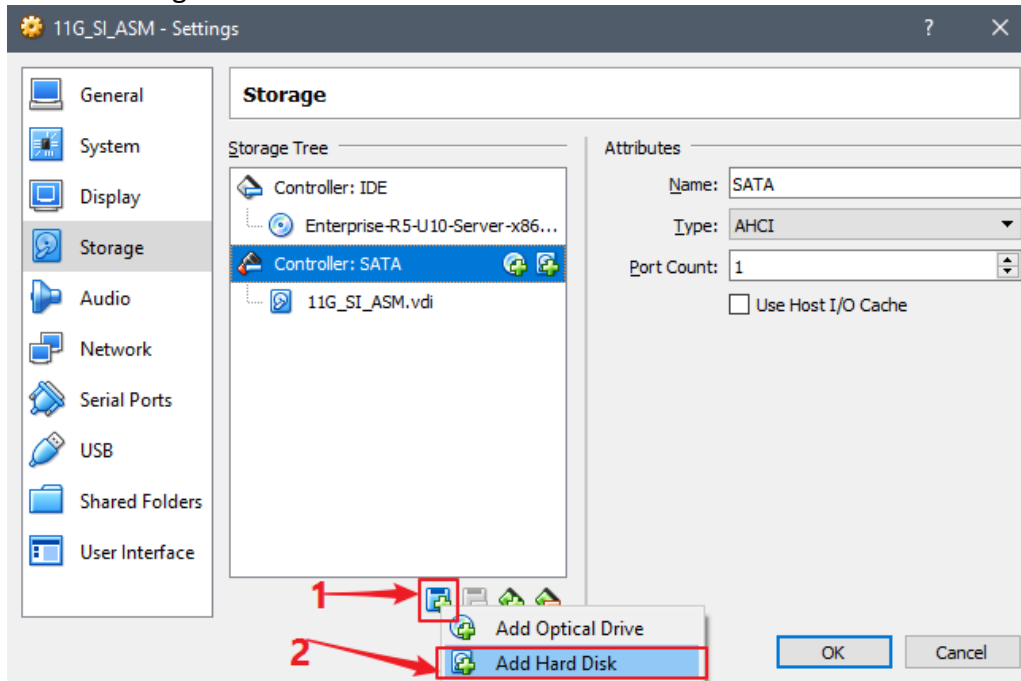
Select "Create new disk"
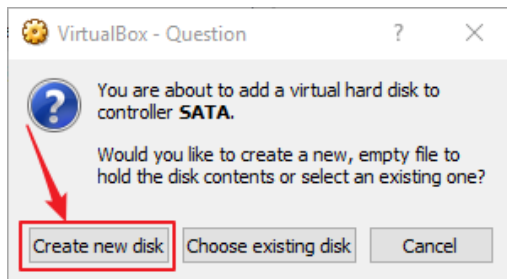
Select "VDI" and click "Next"
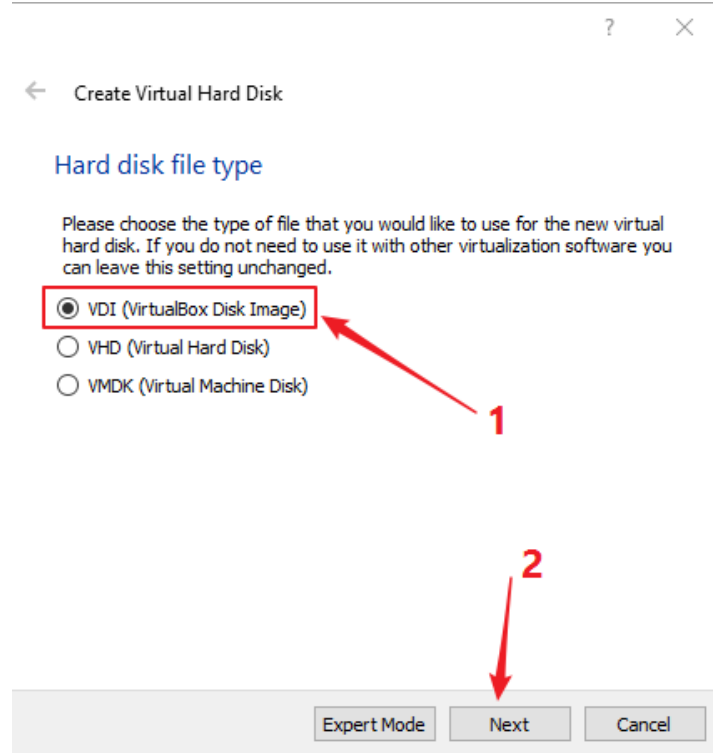
Select "Dynamically allocated" and click "Next"
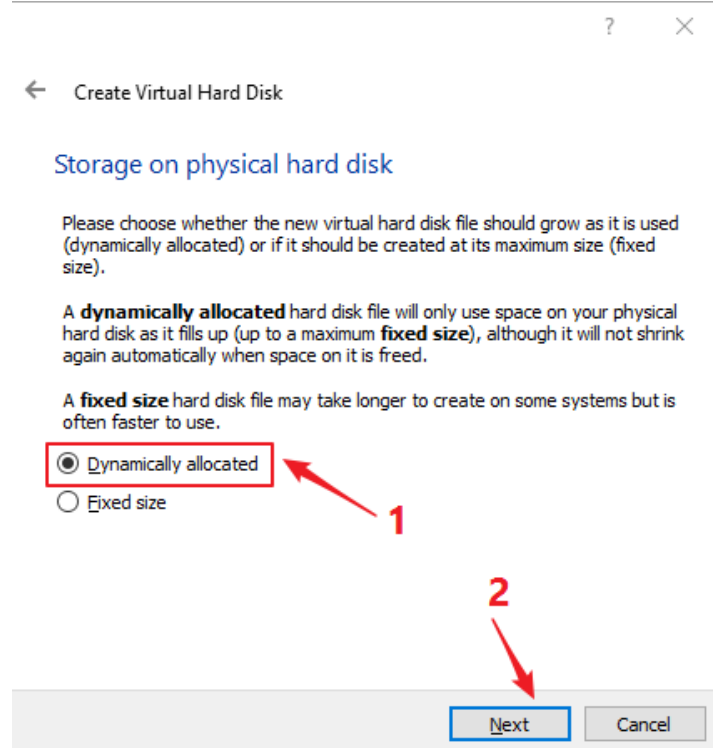
Name the disk, allocate 10GB (more than enough) and click "Create"
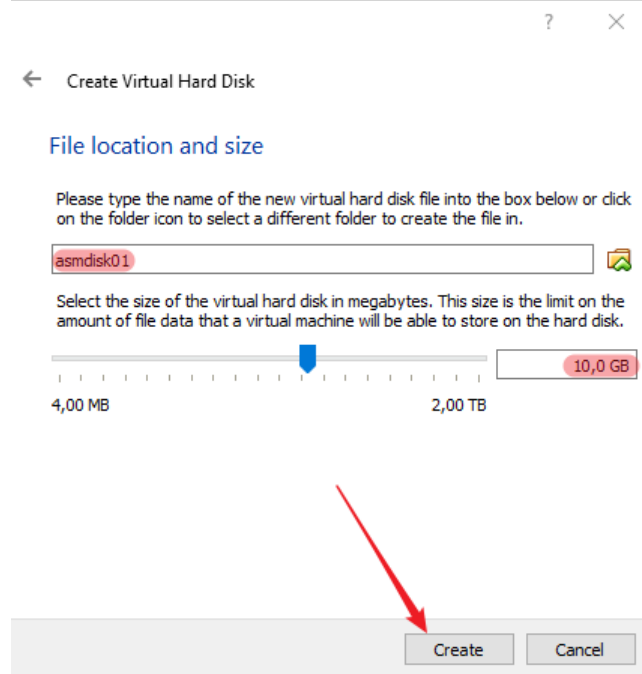
Note: This is a test installation so we'll be creating only one disk group named +DATA and put all our data files in here. If it were a more serious environment we'd be creating seperate disk groups like +RECO (for archive logs) +REDO (for redo logs) maybe +FRA and so on... In fact, in a production environment, usually enterprise (mid-range or high-end) disk array solutions are used like EMC Unity or VNX, or Netapp Fas, IBM Storwize etc. and storage admin is responsible for supplying the storage...
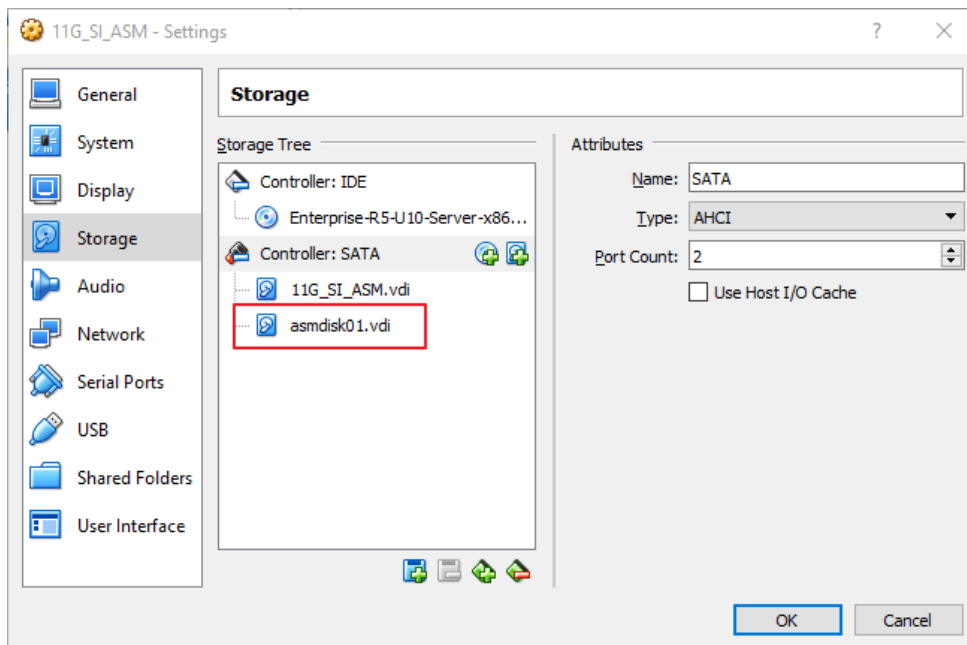
FDISK

Start the virtual machine and see the newly added disk:

```
$> ls -ltrh sd*
brw-r----- 1 root disk 8,  1 Jun 21 10:42 sda1
brw-r----- 1 root disk 8,  2 Jun 21 13:42 sda2
brw-r----- 1 root disk 8,  0 Jun 21 13:42 sda
brw-r----- 1 root disk 8, 16 Jun 21 13:42 sdb
```

Start FDISK (partition the disk...)

```
$>  fdisk /dev/sdb
Device contains neither a valid DOS partition table, nor Sun, SGI or OSF disklabel
Building a new DOS disklabel. Changes will remain in memory only,
until you decide to write them. After that, of course, the previous
content won't be recoverable.


The number of cylinders for this disk is set to 1305.
There is nothing wrong with that, but this is larger than 1024,
and could in certain setups cause problems with:
1) software that runs at boot time (e.g., old versions of LILO)
2) booting and partitioning software from other OSs
   (e.g., DOS FDISK, OS/2 FDISK)
Warning: invalid flag 0x0000 of partition table 4 will be corrected by w(rite)


Command (m for help): u
Changing display/entry units to sectors


Command (m for help): n
Command action
   e   extended
   p   primary partition (1-4)

p

Partition number (1-4): 1
First sector (63-20971519, default 63):
Using default value 63
Last sector or +size or +sizeM or +sizeK (63-20971519, default 20971519):
Using default value 20971519


Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered!

Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.
```

Select the following commands in order:
u, n, p, 1, <enter>, <enter>, w

UDEV Configuration for ASM

For the ASM to be able to use disks, it needs to identify the disks consistently and the permissions should be set properly. Sometimes ASMLIB can be used for this purpose but it has never been a popular choice among the DBAs. ASMLIB does not allow – or some complex methoology is required to allow multipath configurations… So our choice here and in production environments will be UDEV.

UDEV >> apply the rules defined in *"/etc/udev/rules.d"* directory >> to device nodes listed in *"/dev"*

Identify the disk (Linux 5)

```
$> /sbin/scsi_id -g -u -s /block/sdb

SATA_VBOX_HARDDISK_VBa28b8dc2-8f59a268_
```

Make the SCSI devices trusted by adding the following line to "/etc/scsi_id.config" file.

```
options=-g
```

Create UDEV Rule

```
$> vi /etc/udev/rules.d/99-oracle-asmdevices.rules

KERNEL=="sdb1", BUS=="scsi", PROGRAM=="/sbin/scsi_id -g -u -s /block/$parent",
RESULT=="SATA_VBOX_HARDDISK_VBa28b8dc2-8f59a268_", NAME="asmdisk01", OWNER="grid",
GROUP="oinstall", MODE="0660"
```

Load Updated Block Device Partitions

```
$> /sbin/partprobe /dev/sdb1
```

Test the UDEV

```
$> udevtest /block/sdb/sdb1

main: looking at device '/block/sdb/sdb1' from subsystem 'block'
udev_rules_get_name: add symlink 'disk/by-id/scsi-SATA_VBOX_HARDDISK_VBa28b8dc2-8f59a268-part1'
udev_rules_get_name: add symlink 'disk/by-path/pci-0000:00:0d.0-scsi-1:0:0:0-part1'
run_program: '/lib/udev/vol_id --export /dev/.tmp-8-17'
run_program: '/lib/udev/vol_id' returned with status 4
run_program: '/sbin/scsi_id -g -u -s /block/sdb'
run_program: '/sbin/scsi_id' (stdout) 'SATA_VBOX_HARDDISK_VBa28b8dc2-8f59a268_'
run_program: '/sbin/scsi_id' returned with status 0
udev_rules_get_name: rule applied, 'sdb1' becomes 'asmdisk01'
udev_device_event: device '/block/sdb/sdb1' already in database, validate currently present symlinks
udev_node_add: creating device node '/dev/asmdisk01', major = '8', minor = '17', mode = '0660', uid = '501', gid = '500'
```

```
udev_node_add: creating symlink '/dev/disk/by-id/scsi-SATA_VBOX_HARDDISK_VBa28b8dc2-8f59a268-part1' to '../../asmdisk01'
udev_node_add: creating symlink '/dev/disk/by-path/pci-0000:00:0d.0-scsi-1:0:0:0-part1' to '../../asmdisk01'
main: run: 'socket:/org/kernel/dm/multipath_event'
main: run: 'socket:/org/kernel/udev/monitor'
main: run: '/lib/udev/udev_run_devd'
main: run: 'socket:/org/freedesktop/hal/udev_event'
main:  run:  '/sbin/pam_console_apply  /dev/asmdisk01  /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-SATA_VBOX_HARDDISK_VBa28b8dc2-8f59a268-part1
/dev/disk/by-path/pci-0000:00:0d.0-scsi-1:0:0:0-part1'
```

Restart UDEV

```
$> /sbin/udevcontrol reload_rules
$> /sbin/start_udev
```

Check the ownership and permissions

```
$>  ls -ltrh /dev/asmdisk01

brw-rw---- 1 grid oinstall 8, 17 Jun 21 12:47 /dev/asmdisk01
```

Grid Installation

Create a temp setup path and copy the database install files in here with root user

```
$> mkdir /setup
$> chmod 777 /setup/

$> chown grid:oinstall p13390677_112040_Linux-x86-64_3of7.zip
$> chown oracle:oinstall p13390677_112040_Linux-x86-64_2of7.zip
$> chown oracle:oinstall p13390677_112040_Linux-x86-64_1of7.zip

# login with grid user and unzip the p13390677_112040_Linux-x86-64_3of7.zip file

$> cd /setup
$> unzip p13390677_112040_Linux-x86-64_3of7.zip
```

If you are using X emulation enable X11 forwarding of Putty.
Run Xming server and export your display (test with xclock)

```
$> export DISPLAY=127.0.0.1:10.0
```

If you are having with the Xming and display setting please have a look at web sites like:
http://www.straightrunning.com/xmingnotes/trouble.php

Run the installation with the grid user

```
./runInstaller.sh
```

Click "Next"
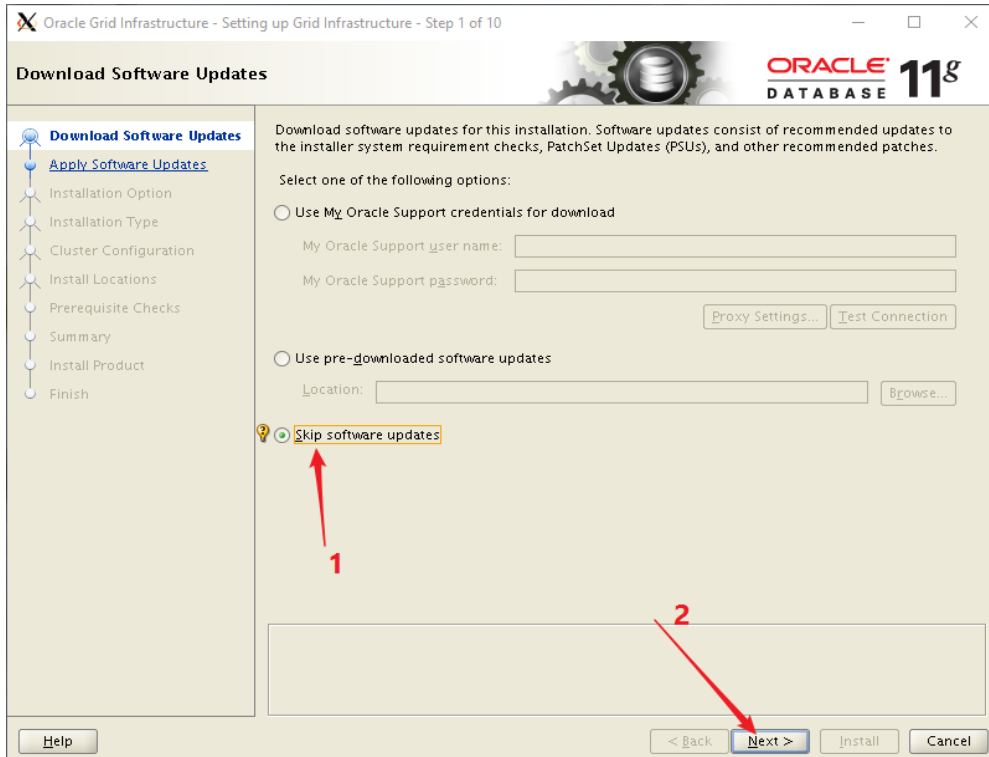
Since this is a single instance installation, choose as follows and click "Next"
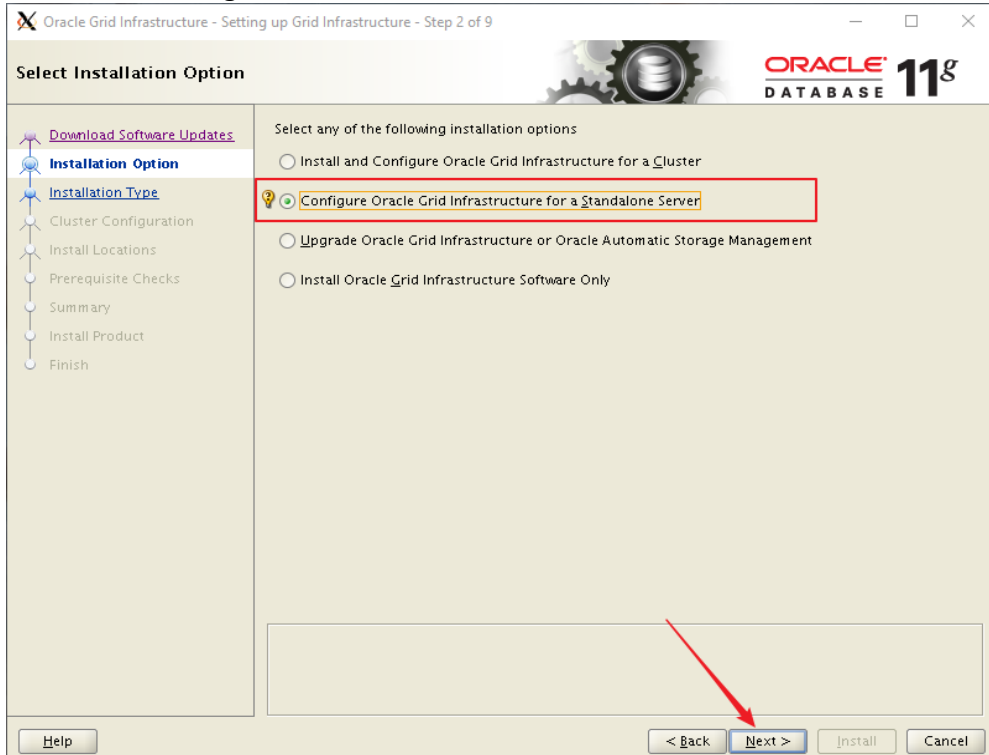
Click "Next"
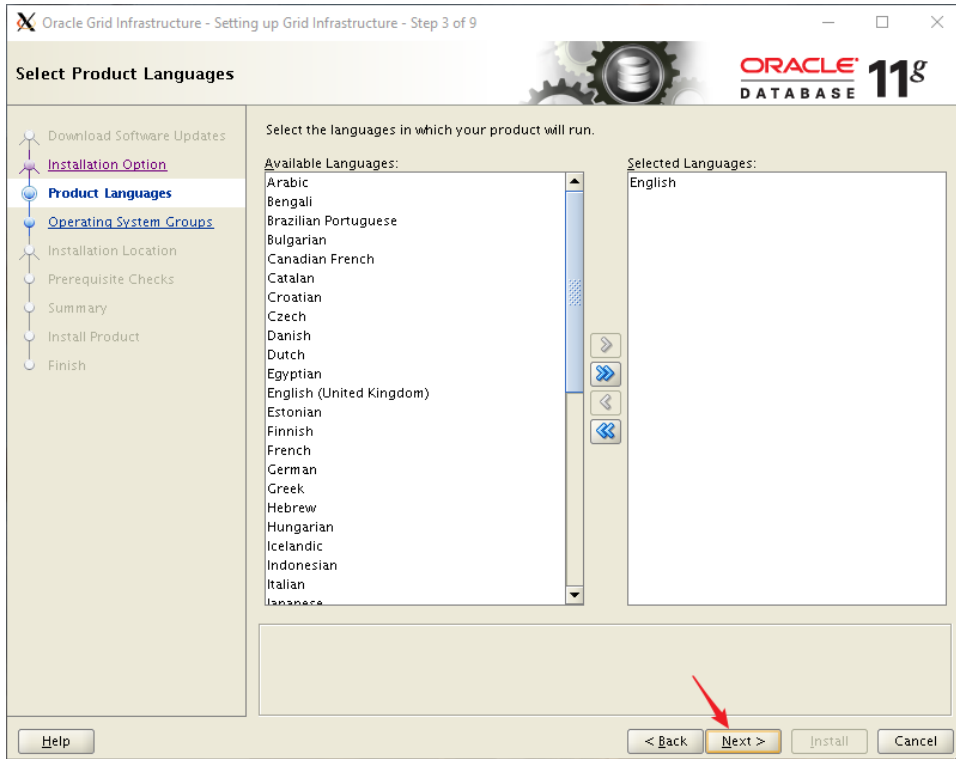
Change the discovery path to reash our candidate disk for ASM as follows
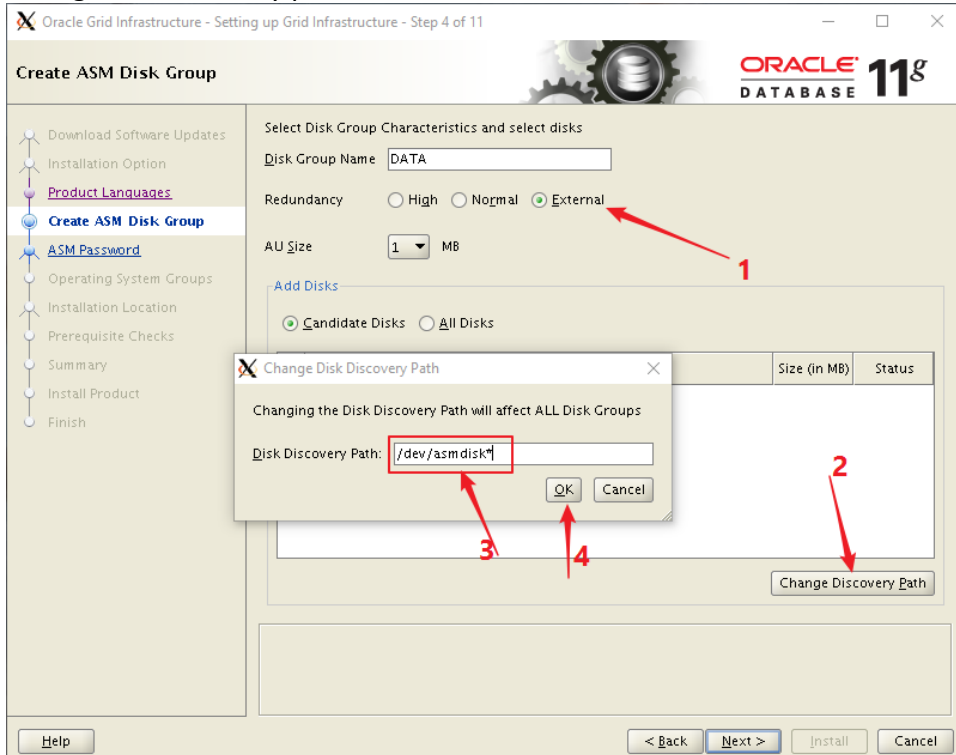
Select the disk and click "Next"

Choose a password and click "Next"

Choose oinstall as the group owners and then click "Next"
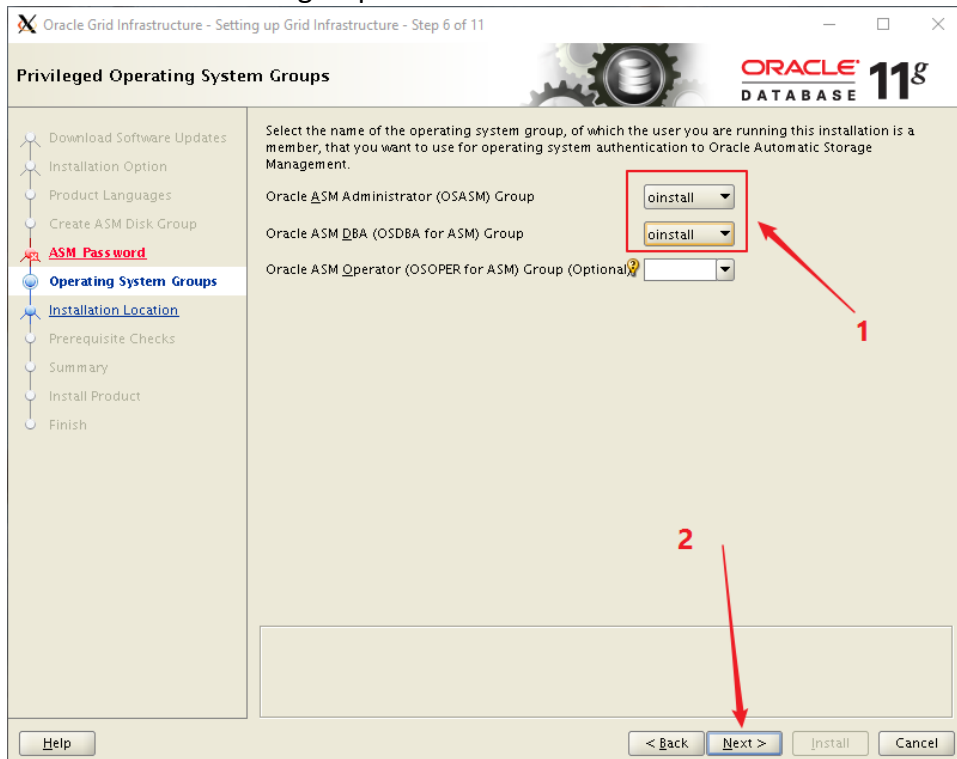
Base and home variables are automatically filled from the env. variables...
Click "Next"

Click "Next"
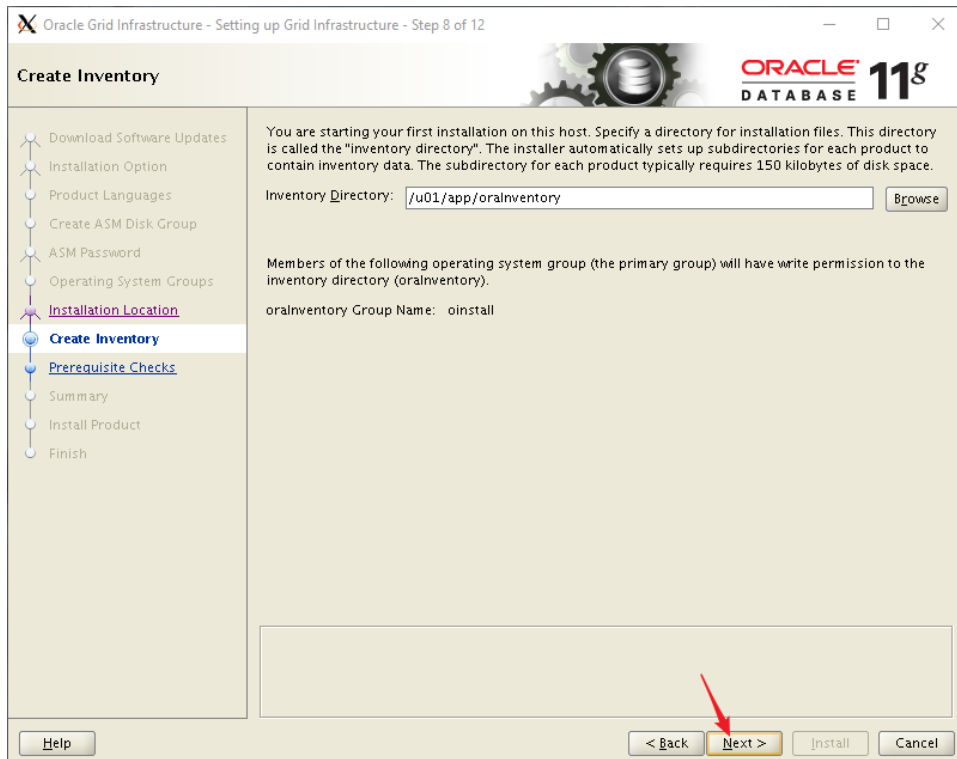
Click "Install"
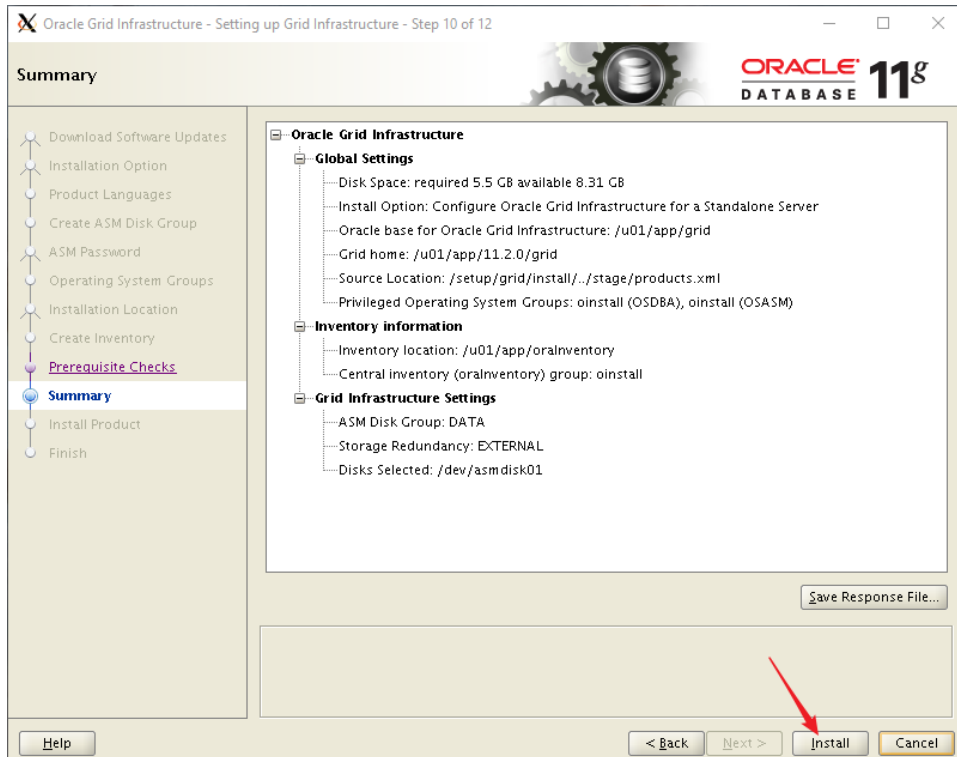
Execute the scripts as root user and then click "OK":
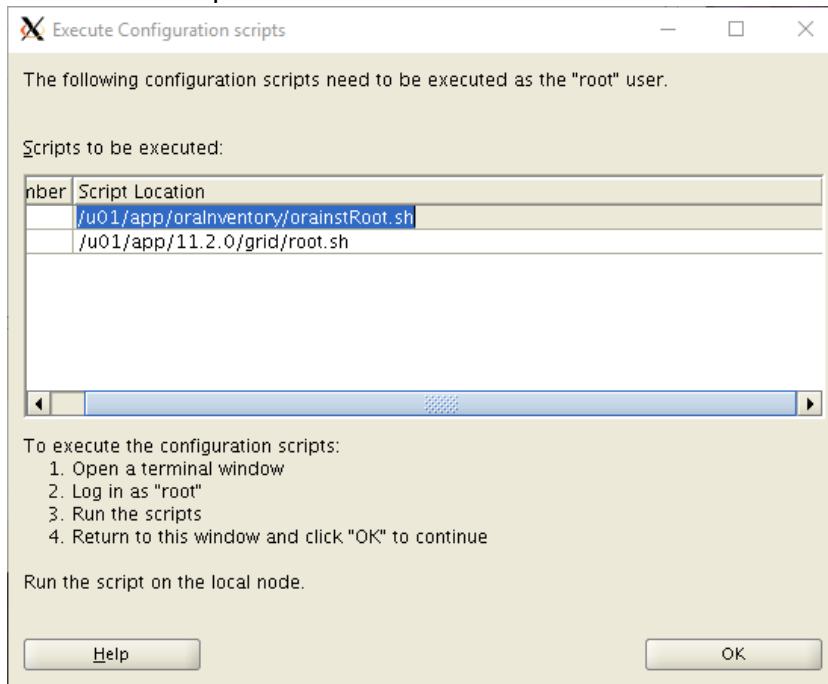
Grid Installation is done.
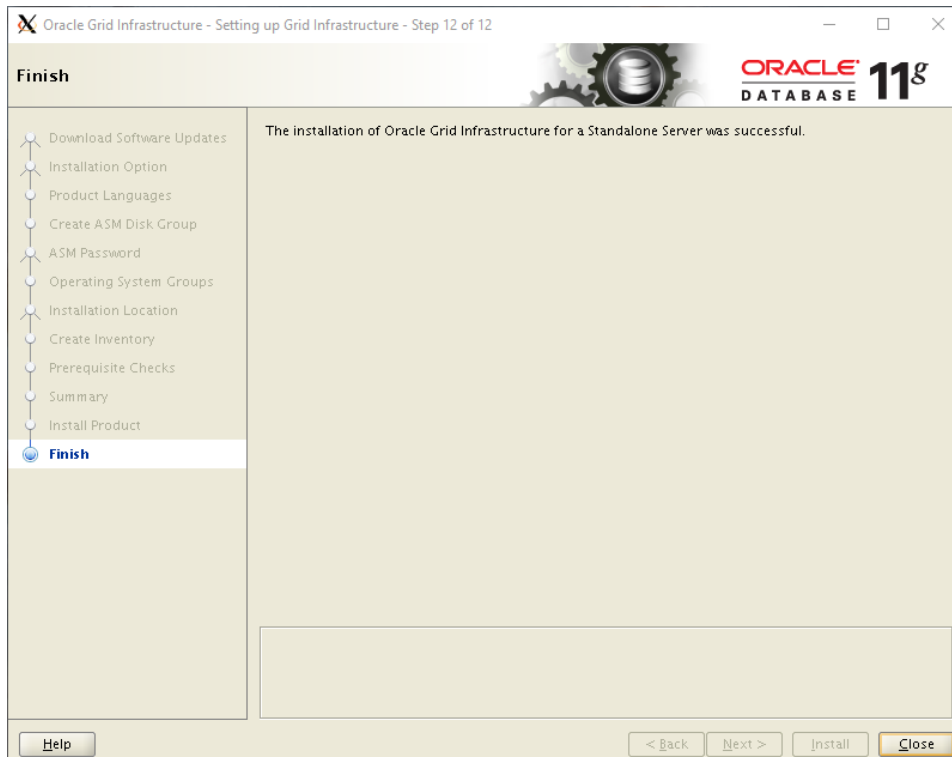
Oracle Database Software Installation

Unzip the installation files and start th installation:

```
[oracle@testserver setup]$ unzip p13390677_112040_Linux-x86-64_1of7.zip
[oracle@testserver setup]$ unzip p13390677_112040_Linux-x86-64_2of7.zip
[oracle@testserver database]$ ./runInstaller
```

Click "Next"

Click "Next"

Choos "Install database software only" and click "Next"
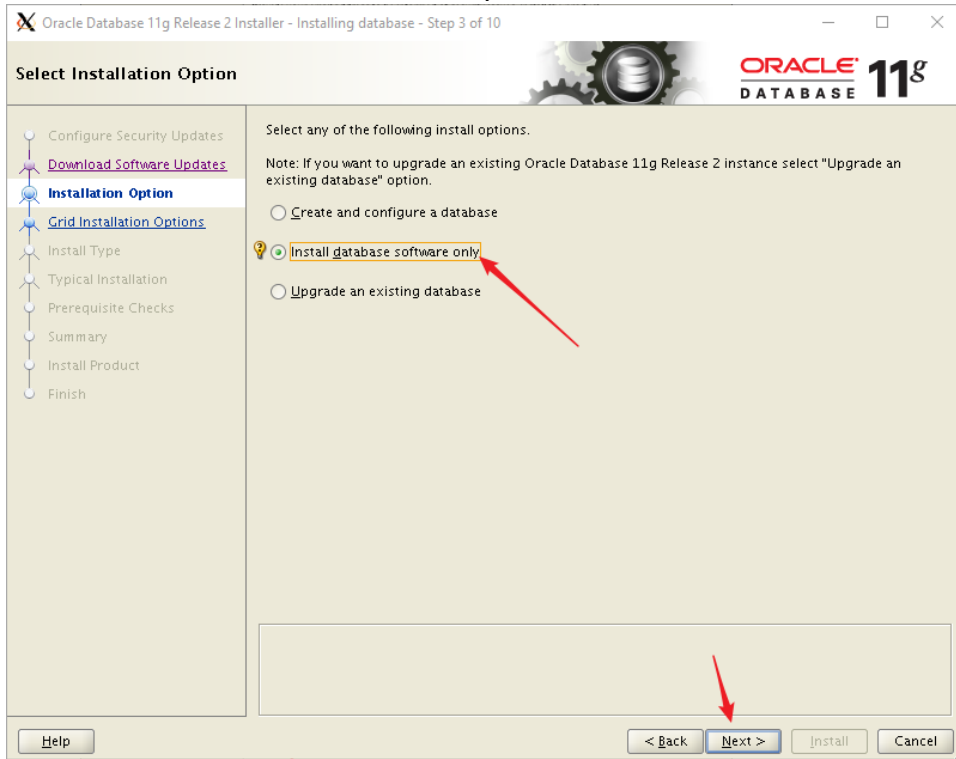
Click "Next"
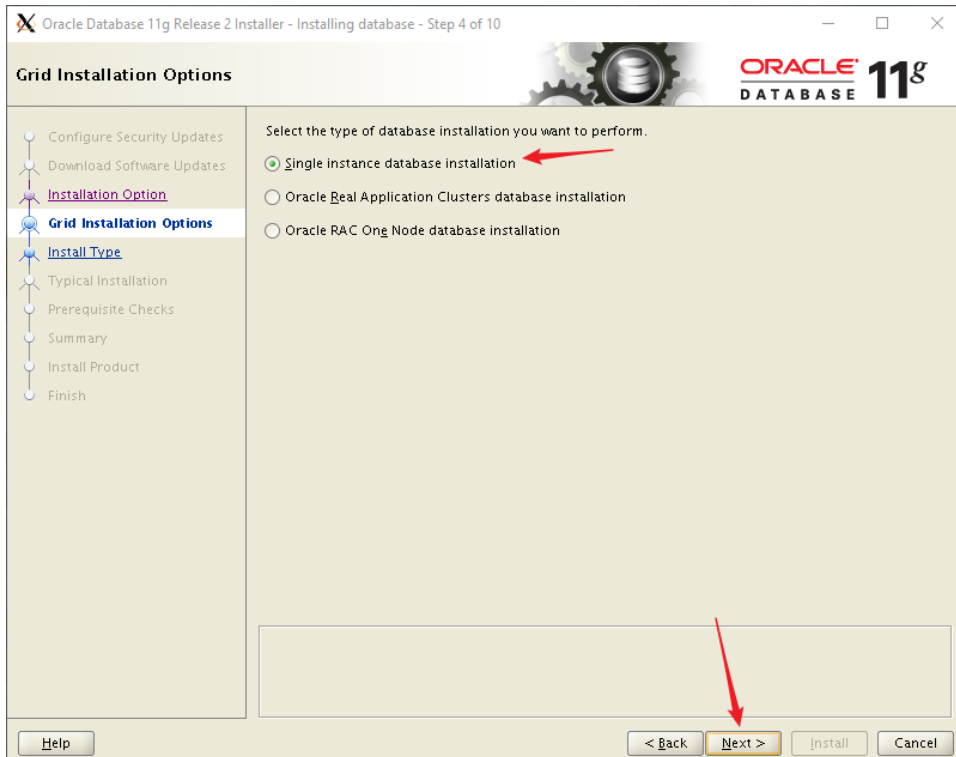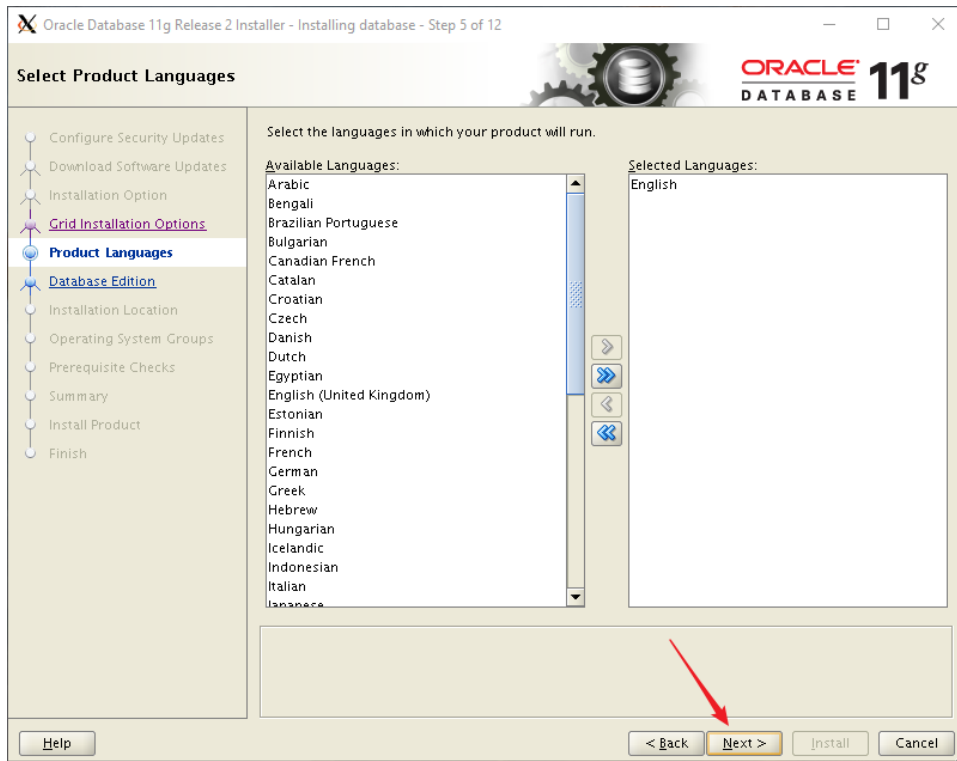
Click "Next"
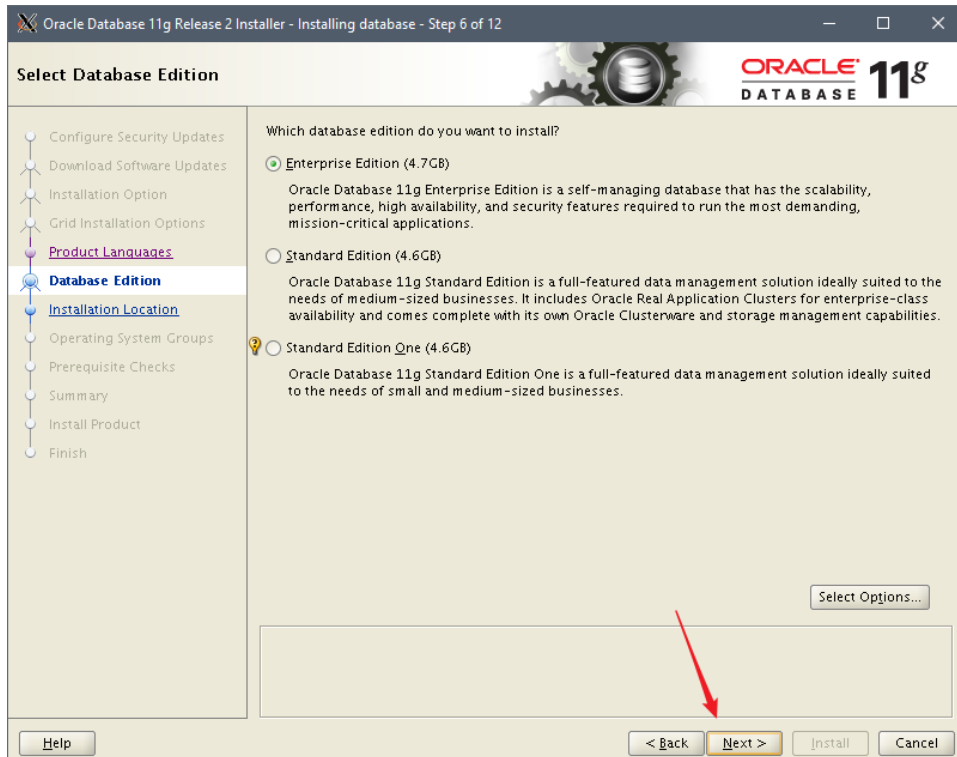
Click "Next"

Control the HOME and BASE and then click "Next"
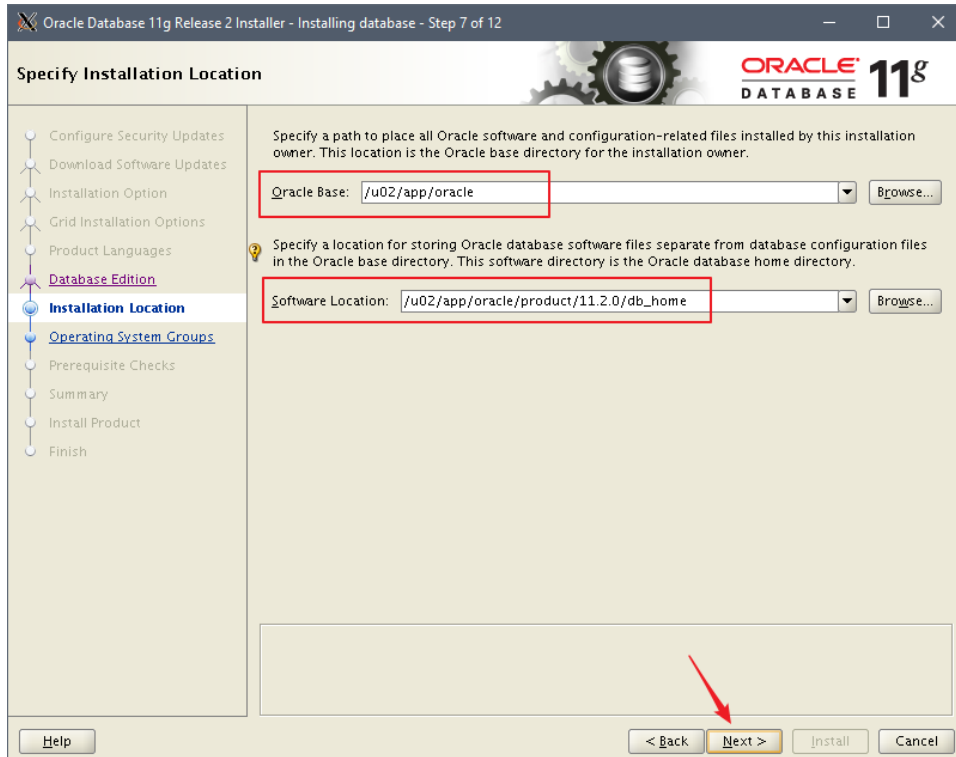
Clcik "Next"
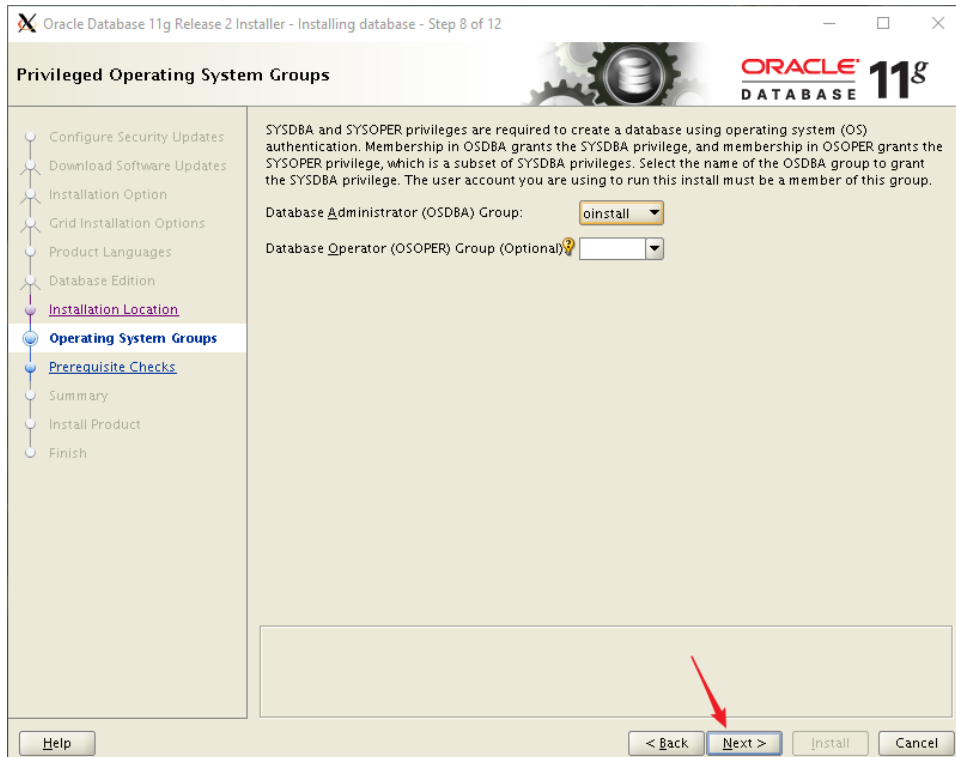
Click "Next"
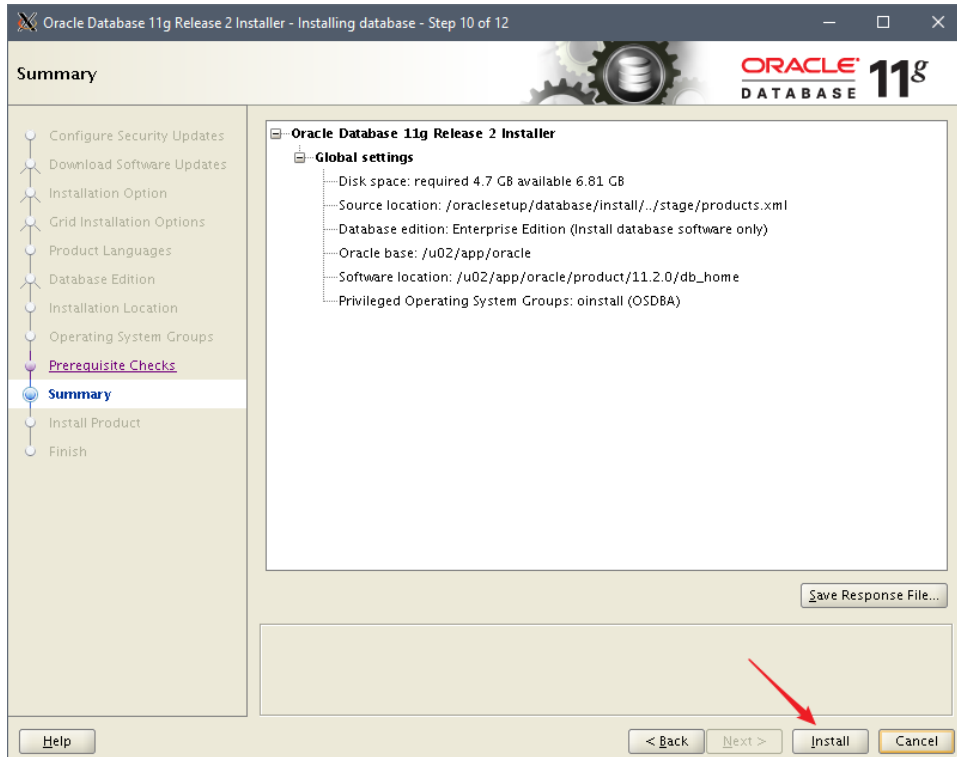
Run the script as root use and then click "OK"
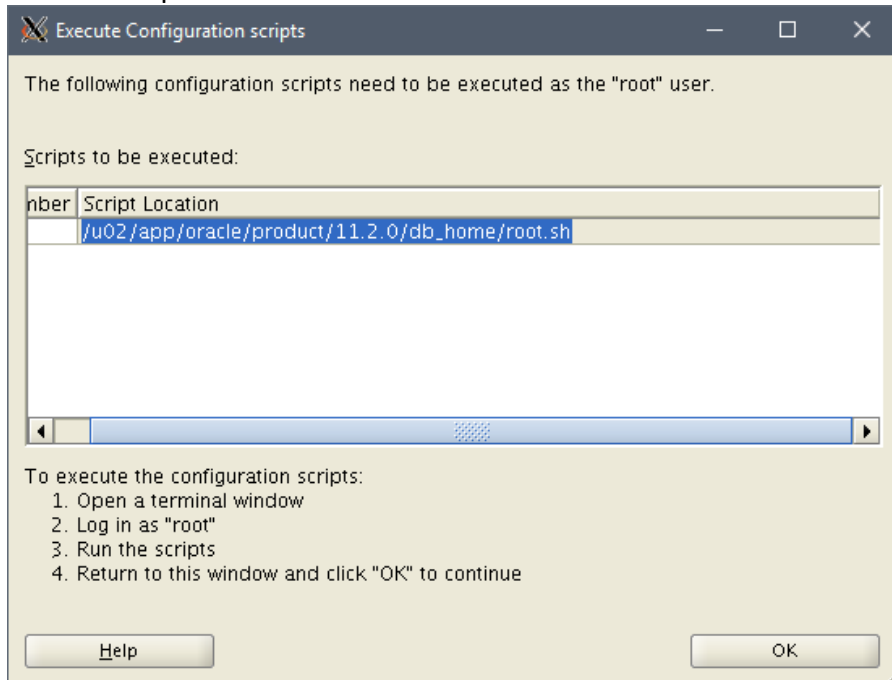
```
[root@testserver /]# /u02/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/db_home/root.sh
Performing root user operation for Oracle 11g

The following environment variables are set as:
    ORACLE_OWNER= oracle
    ORACLE_HOME=  /u02/app/oracle/product/11.2.0/db_home

Enter the full pathname of the local bin directory: [/usr/local/bin]:
The contents of "dbhome" have not changed. No need to overwrite.
The contents of "oraenv" have not changed. No need to overwrite.
The contents of "coraenv" have not changed. No need to overwrite.

Entries will be added to the /etc/oratab file as needed by
Database Configuration Assistant when a database is created
Finished running generic part of root script.
Now product-specific root actions will be performed.
Finished product-specific root actions.
[root@testserver /]#
```

Install the Database using DBCA

[oracle@testserver database]$ dbca

Click "Next"

Click "Next"

Click "Next"

Enter the SID in the bash_profile: TESTDB as the database name and SID
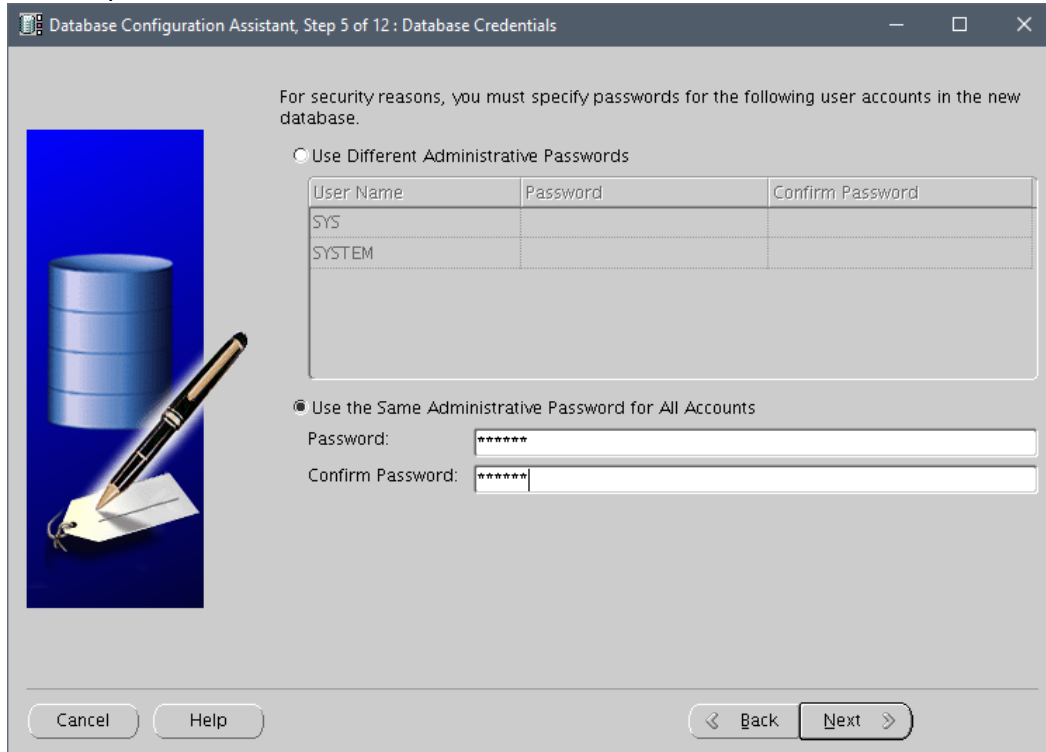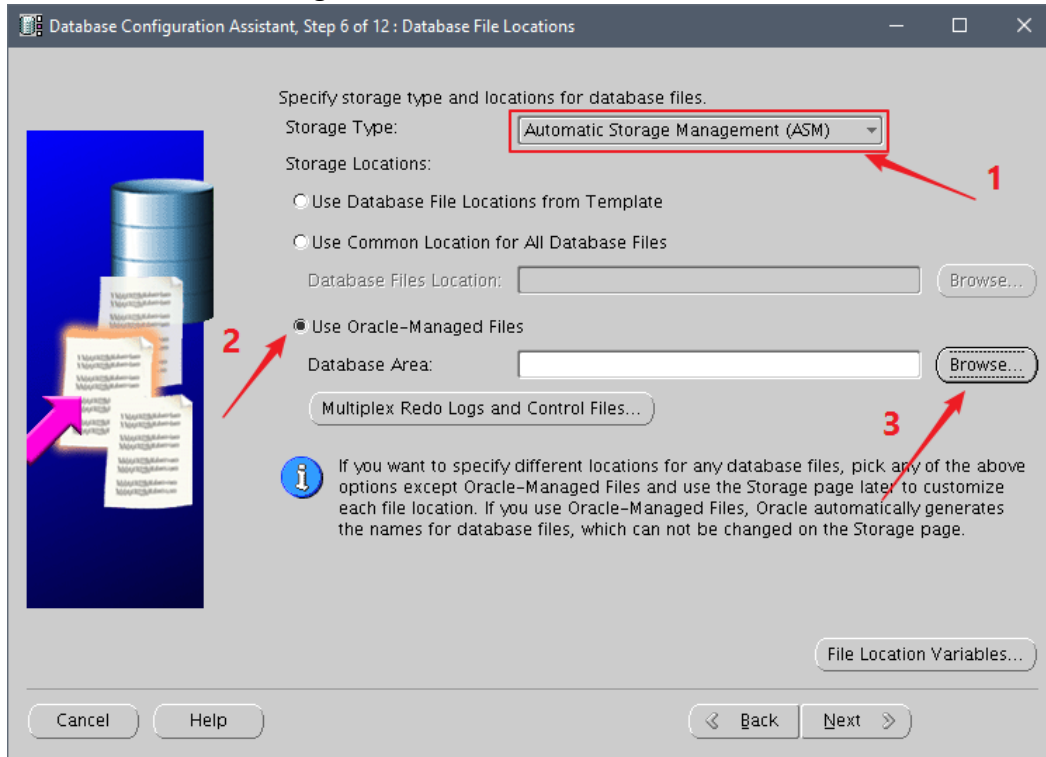
Enterprise Manager is unnecessary at this point… So uncheck and click "Next"
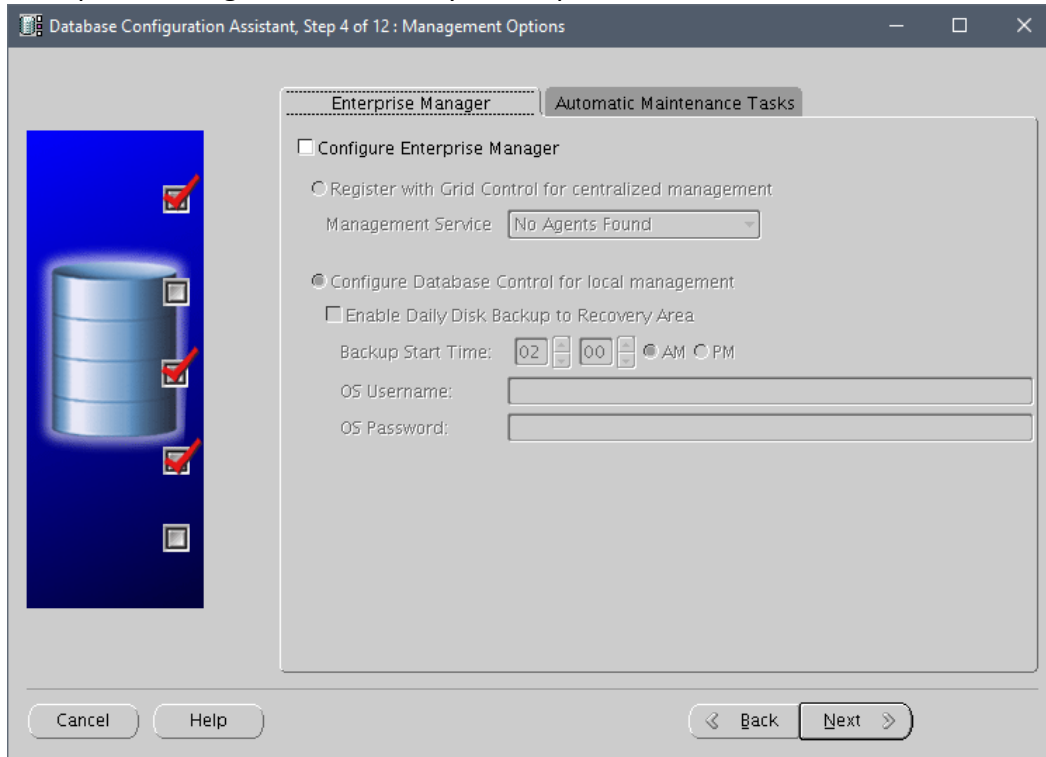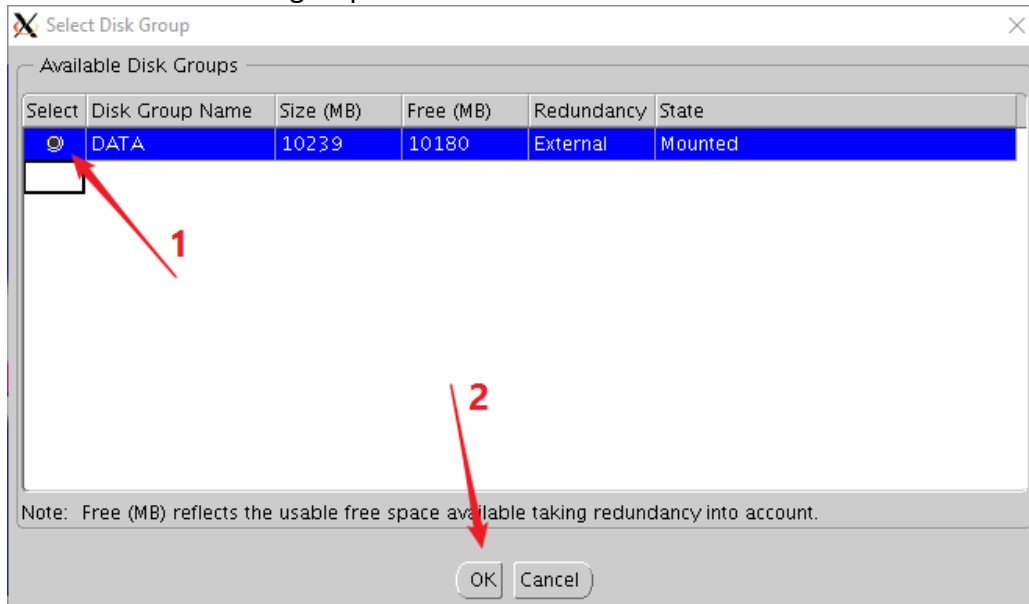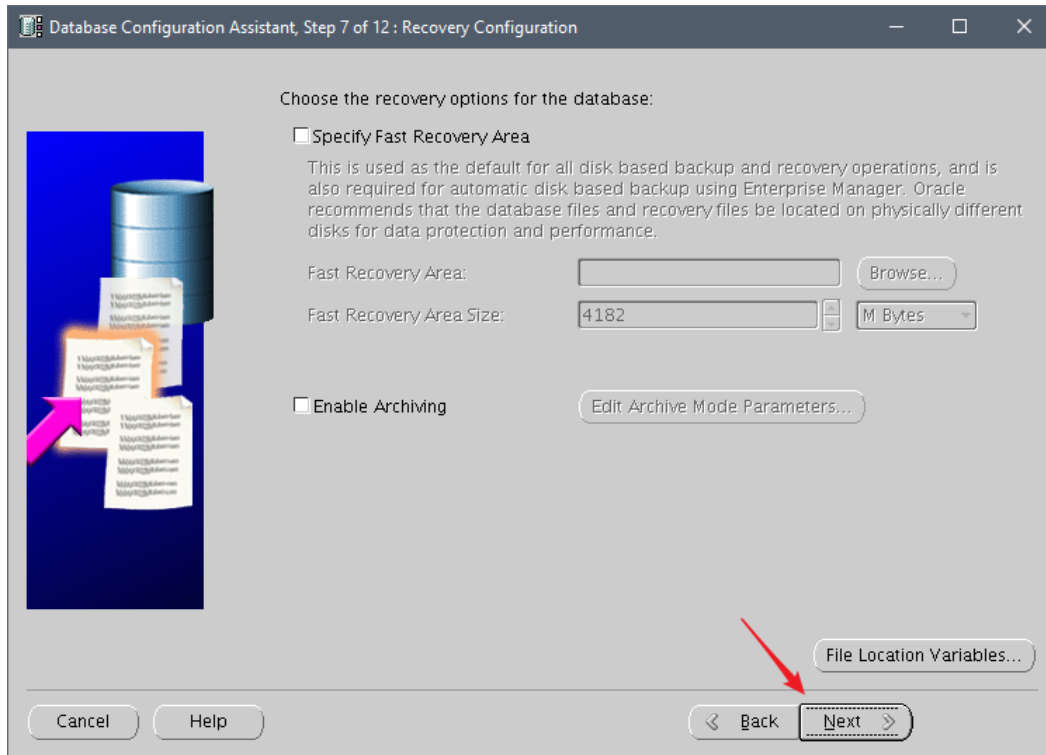

Enter a password and click "Next"

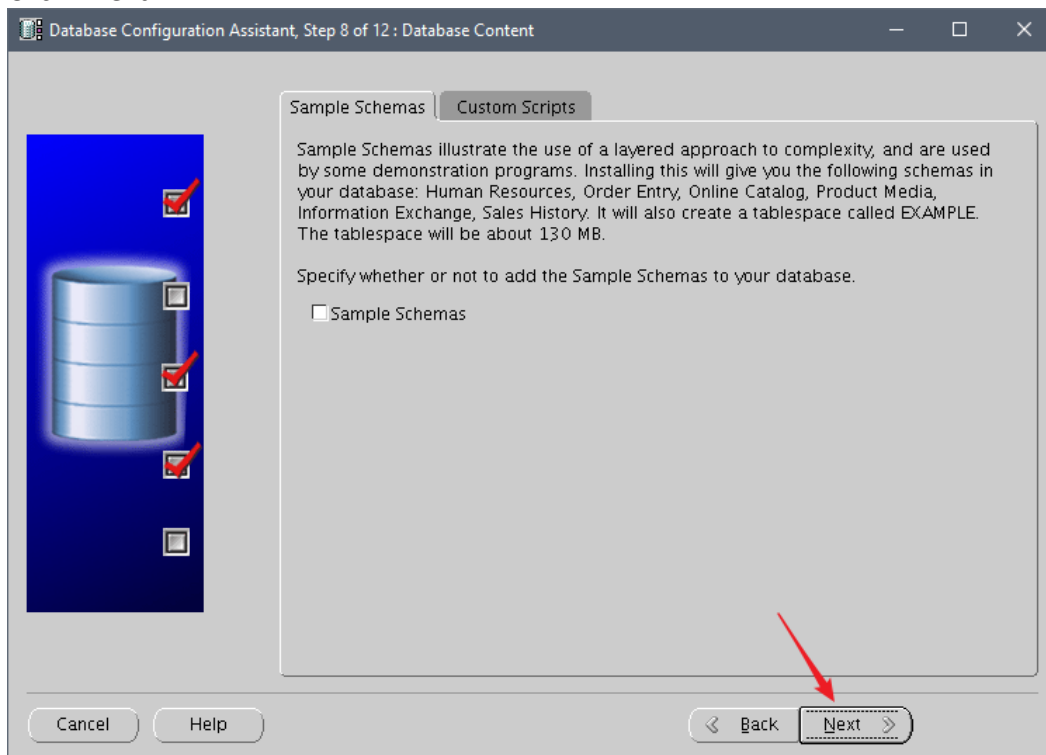Select ASM as the storage, choose OMF and click browse to choose the ASM diskgroup

Select the +DATA diskgroup and click "OK"… Then Click "Next"

This is a test purpose database so we can leave the archiving disabled for now. We can enable it later on… Click "Next"
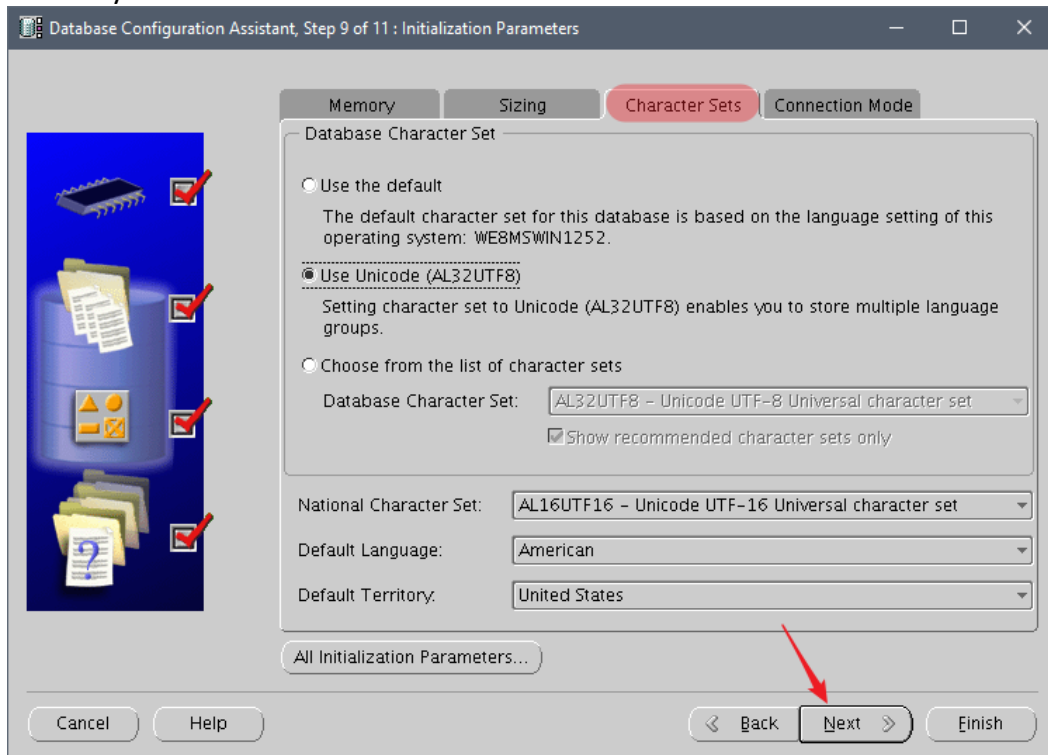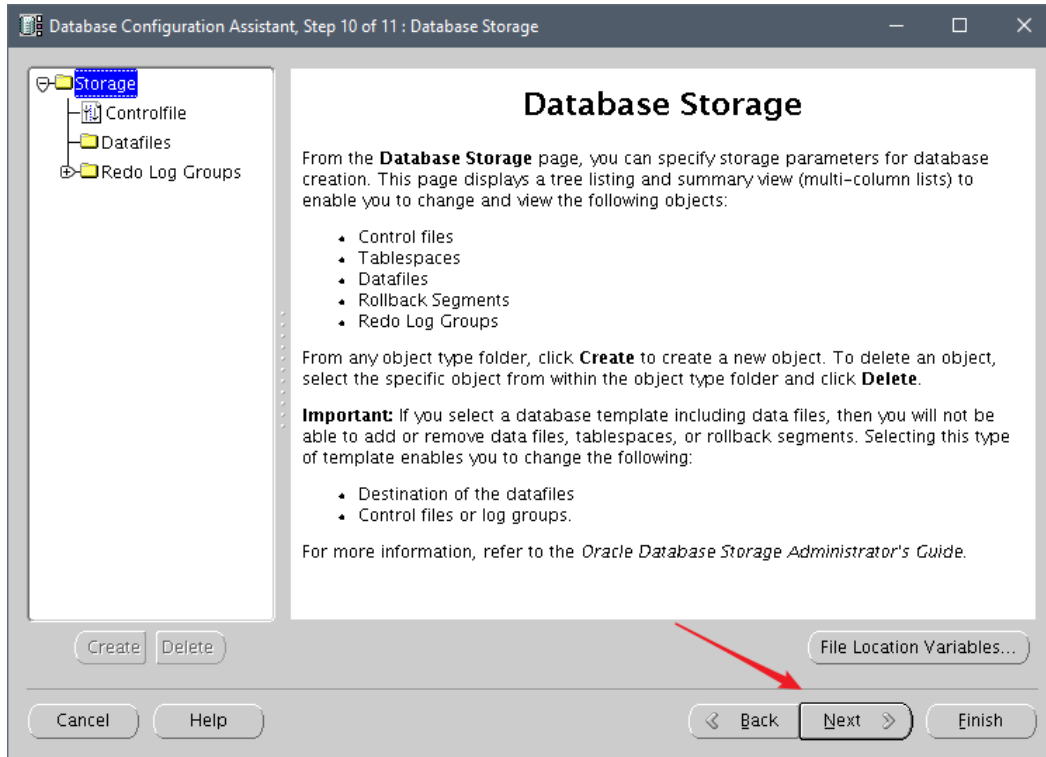

Click "Next"

I usually prefer "Automatic Shared Memory Management" because the "Automatic Memeory Management" is not compatible with Linux huge pages. This is not relevant in this simple installation
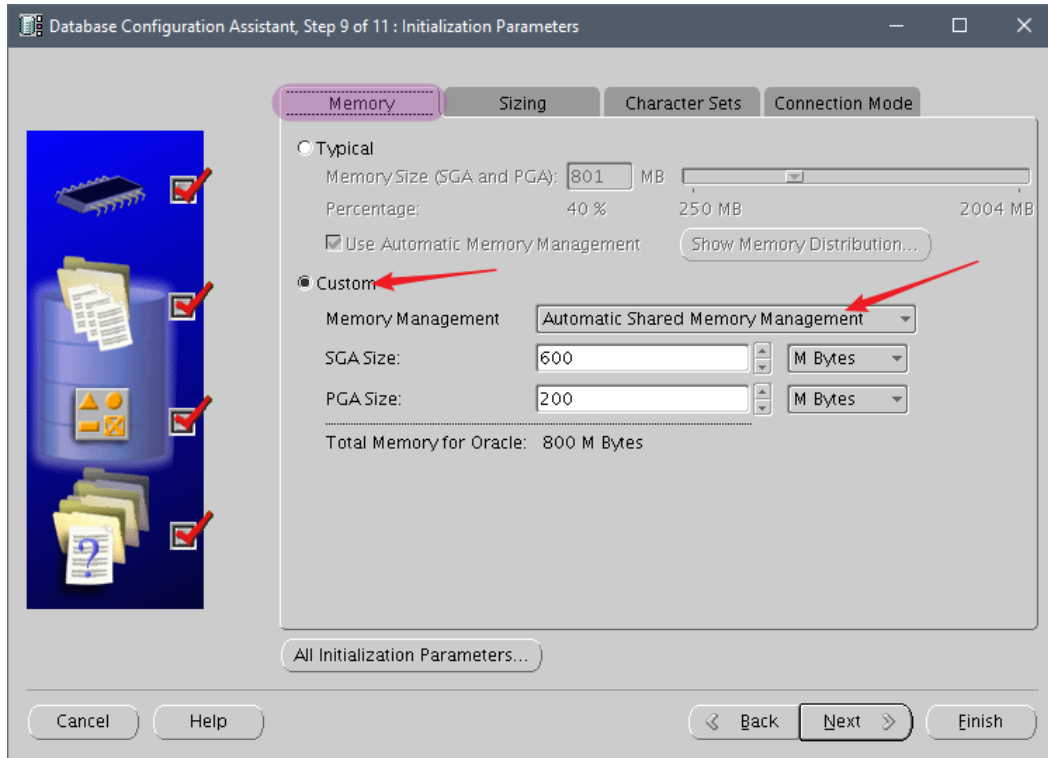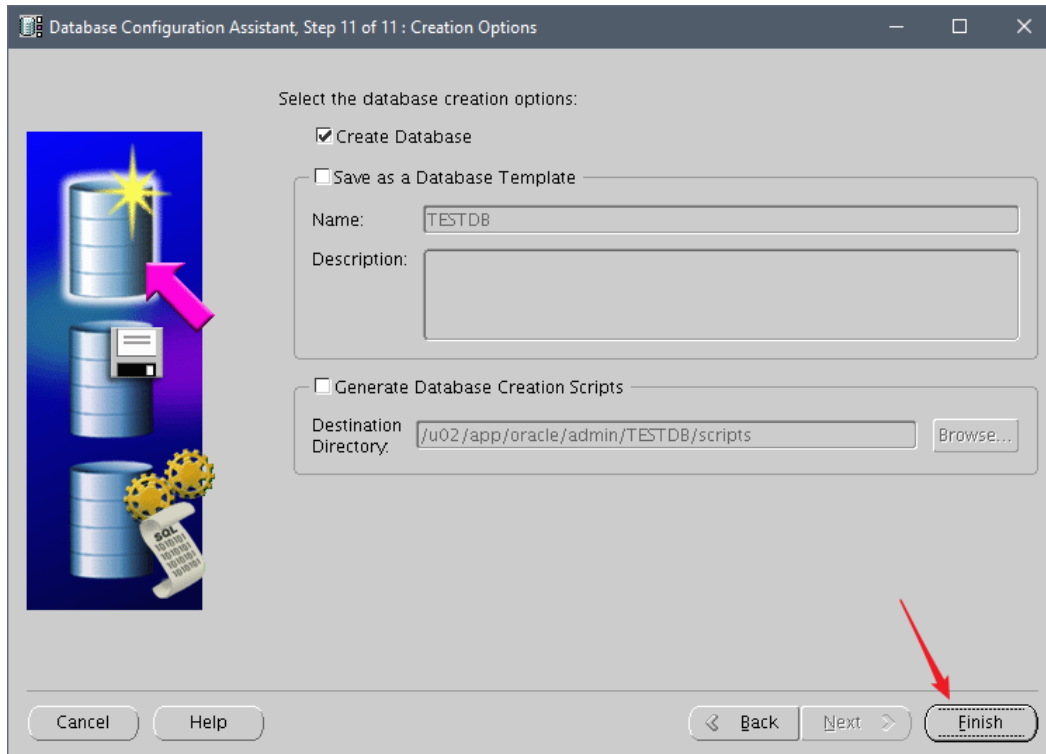

Choose your "Character Sets" and click "Next"

Click "Next"

Click "Finish"

Click "OK"