

Articles from OracleOnLinux


一步一步在Linux上安装Oracle 11gR2 RAC (7)

2012-06-20 13:06:25 Asher

5 创建ASM磁盘组

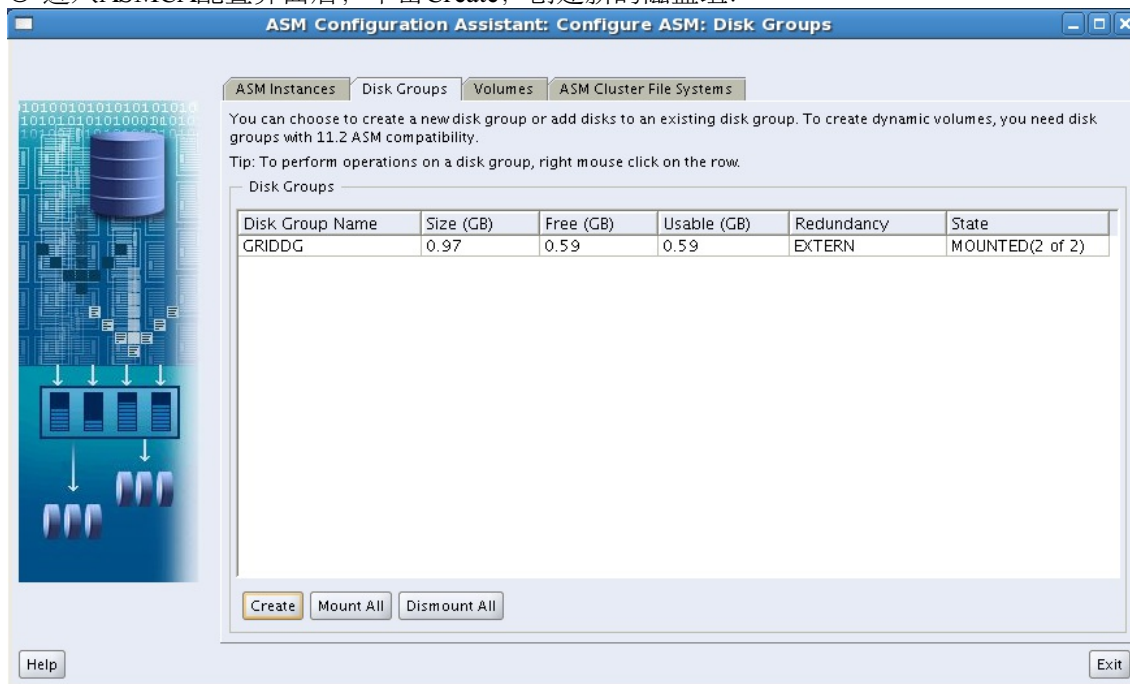
以grid用户创建ASM磁盘组，创建的ASM磁盘组为下一步创建数据库提供存储。

① grid用户登录图形界面，执行asmca命令来创建磁盘组：

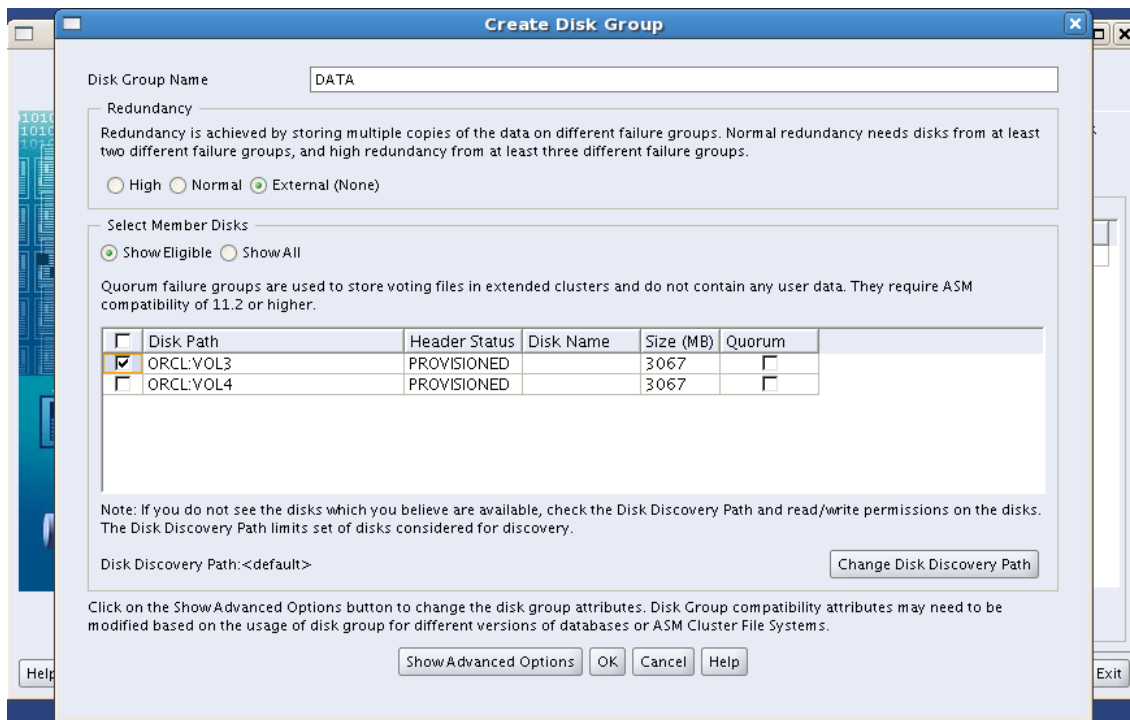


```
grid@node1:~  
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help  
node1-> id  
uid=1100(grid) gid=1000(oinstall) groups=1000(oinstall),1200(asmadmin),1201(asmdba),1202(asmoper),1300(dba)  
node1-> env|grep ORA  
ORACLE_SID=+ASM1  
ORACLE_BASE=/u01/app/grid  
ORACLE_TERM=xterm  
ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/11.2.0/grid  
node1-> asmca
```

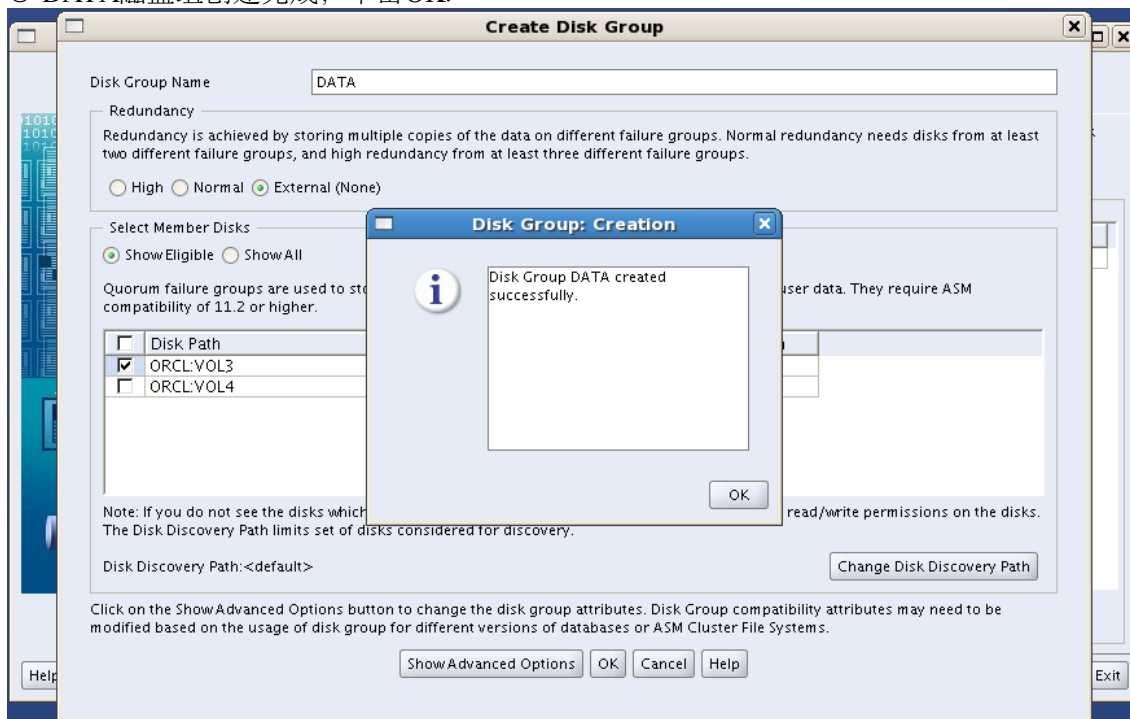
② 进入ASMCA配置界面后，单击Create，创建新的磁盘组：



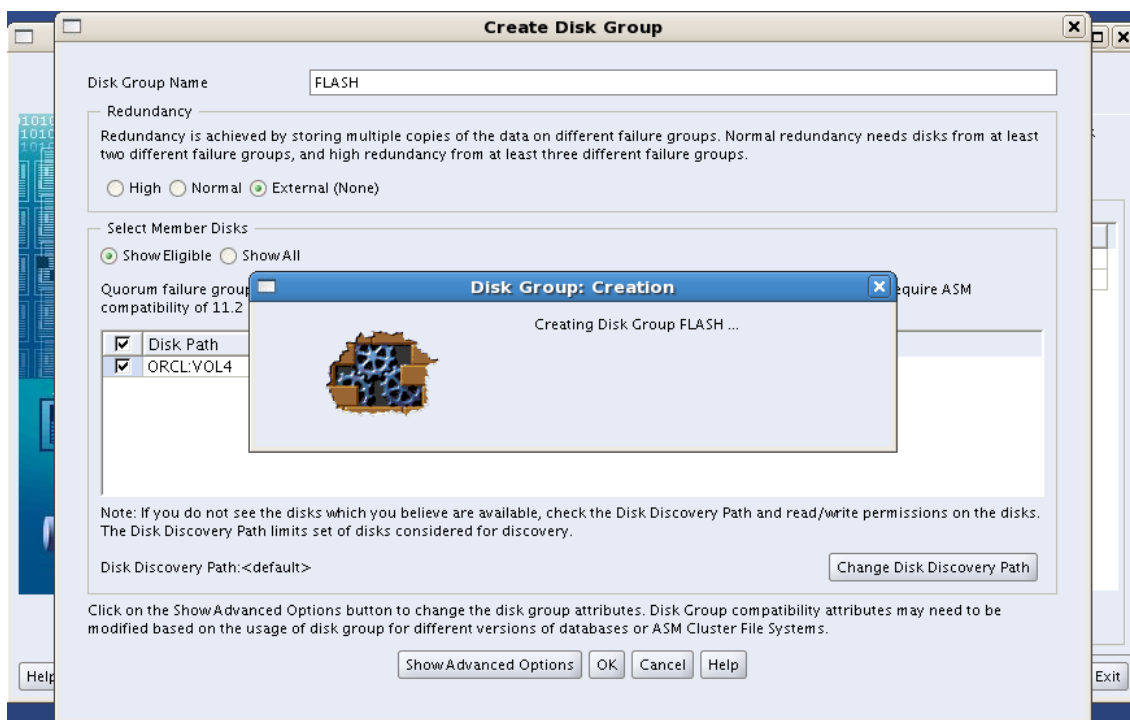
③ 输入磁盘组名 DATA，冗余策略选择External，磁盘选择ORCL:VOL3，单击OK：



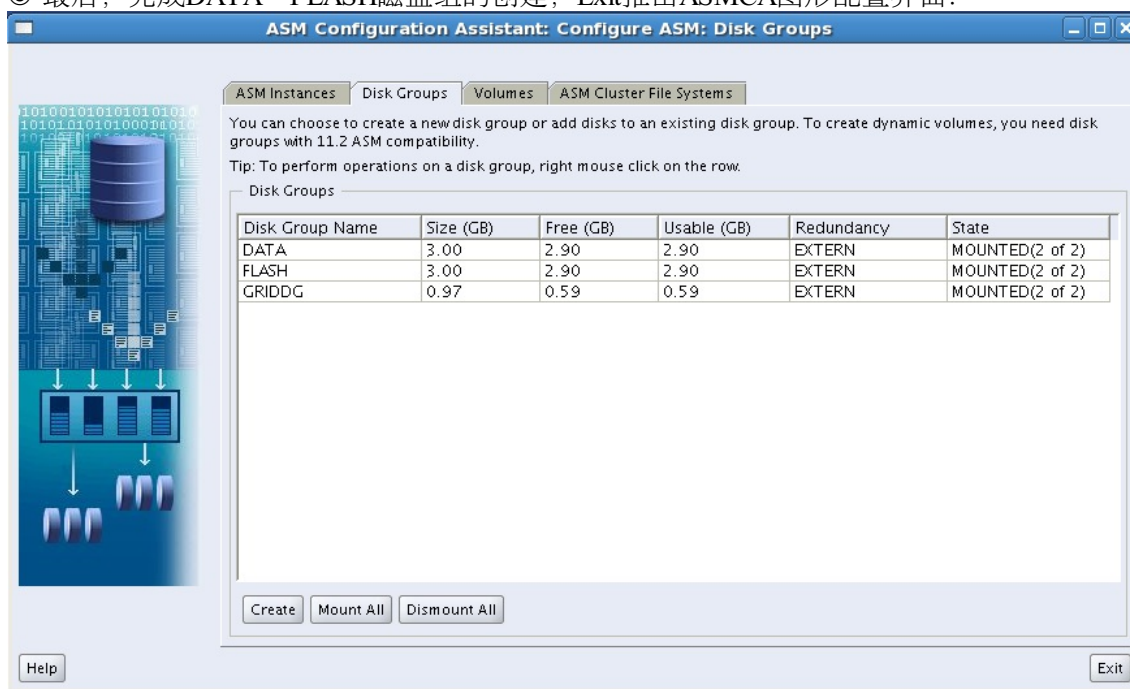
④ DATA磁盘组创建完成，单击OK:



⑤ 继续创建磁盘组，磁盘组名FLASH，冗余策略选择External，磁盘选择ORCL:VOL4:



⑥ 最后，完成DATA、FLASH磁盘组的创建，Exit推出ASMCA图形配置界面：

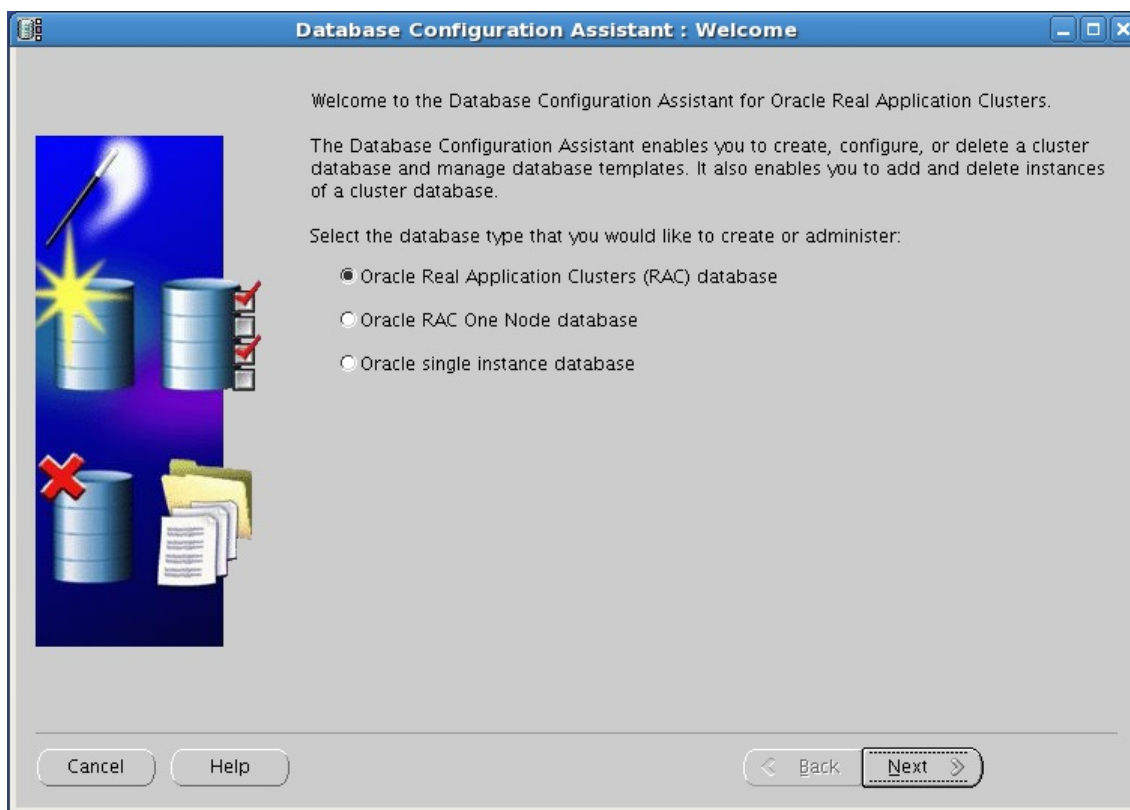


至此，利用ASMCA创建好DATA、FLASH磁盘组。且，可以看到连同之前创建的GRIDDG 3个磁盘组均已经被RAC双节点MOUNT。

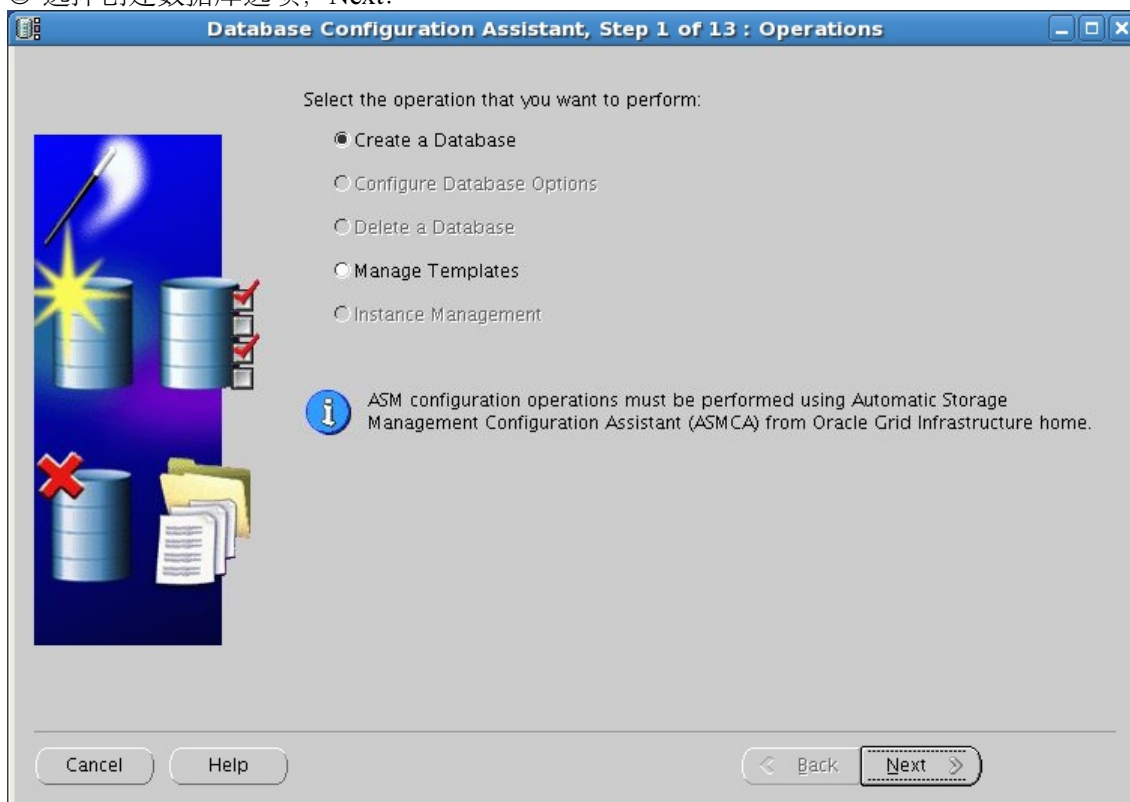
6 创建RAC数据库

接下来，使用DBCA来创建RAC数据库。

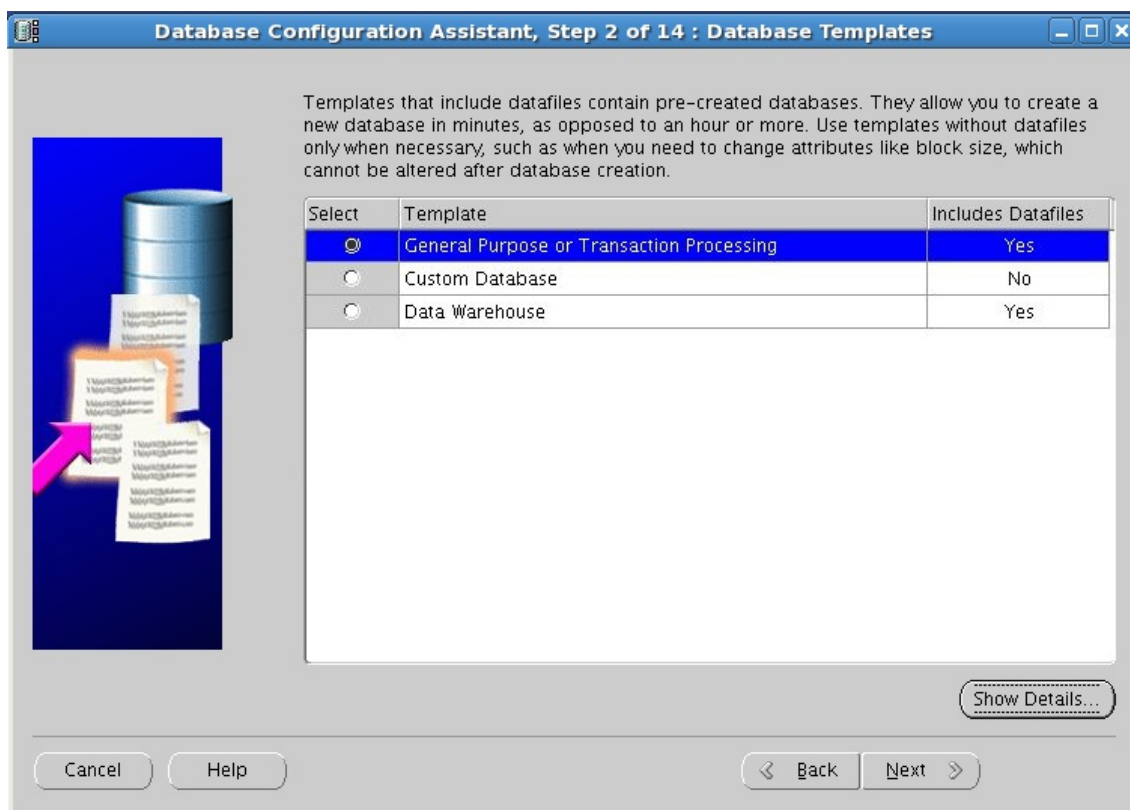
① 以oracle用户登录图形界面，执行dbca，进入DBCA的图形界面，选择第1项，创建RAC数据库：



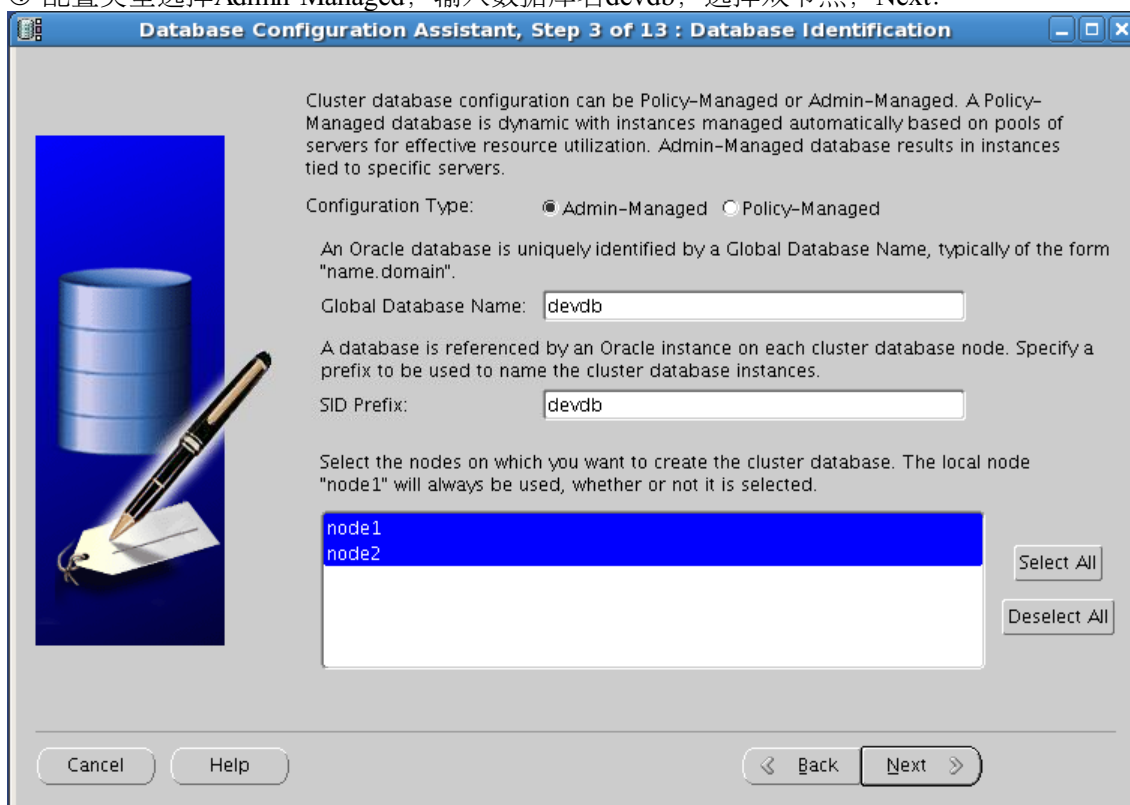
② 选择创建数据库选项，Next:



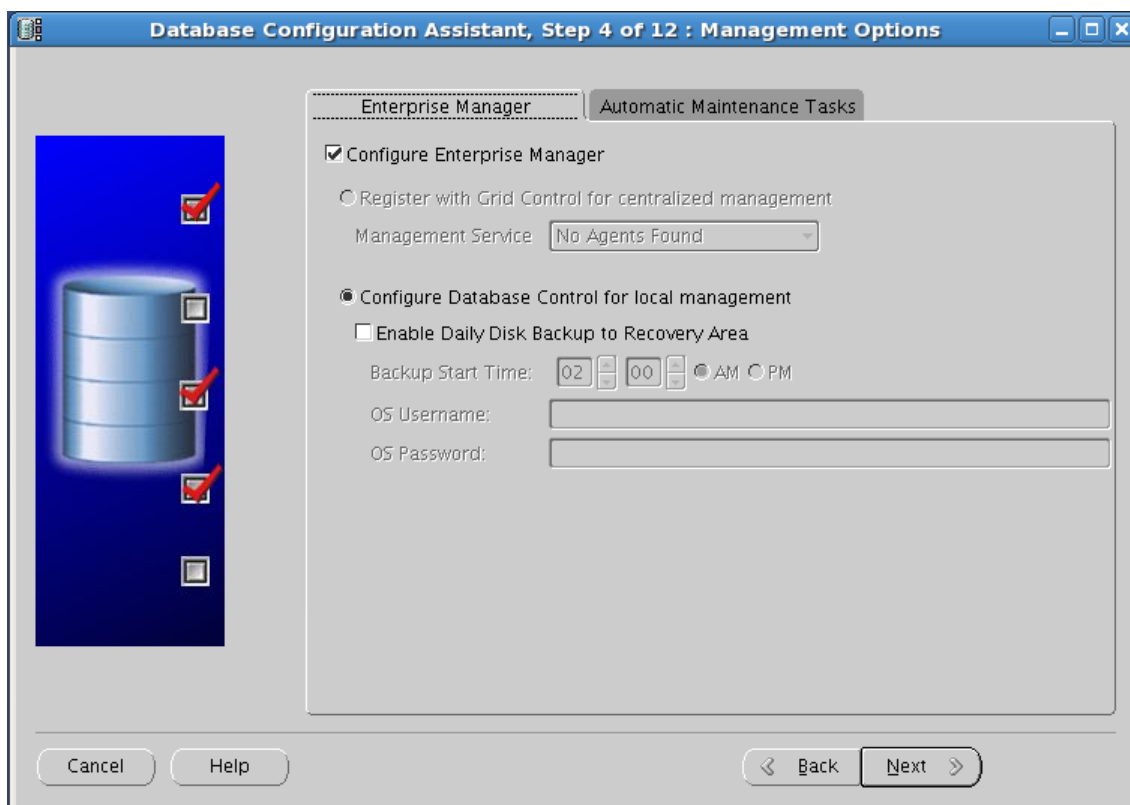
③ 选择创建通用数据库，Next:



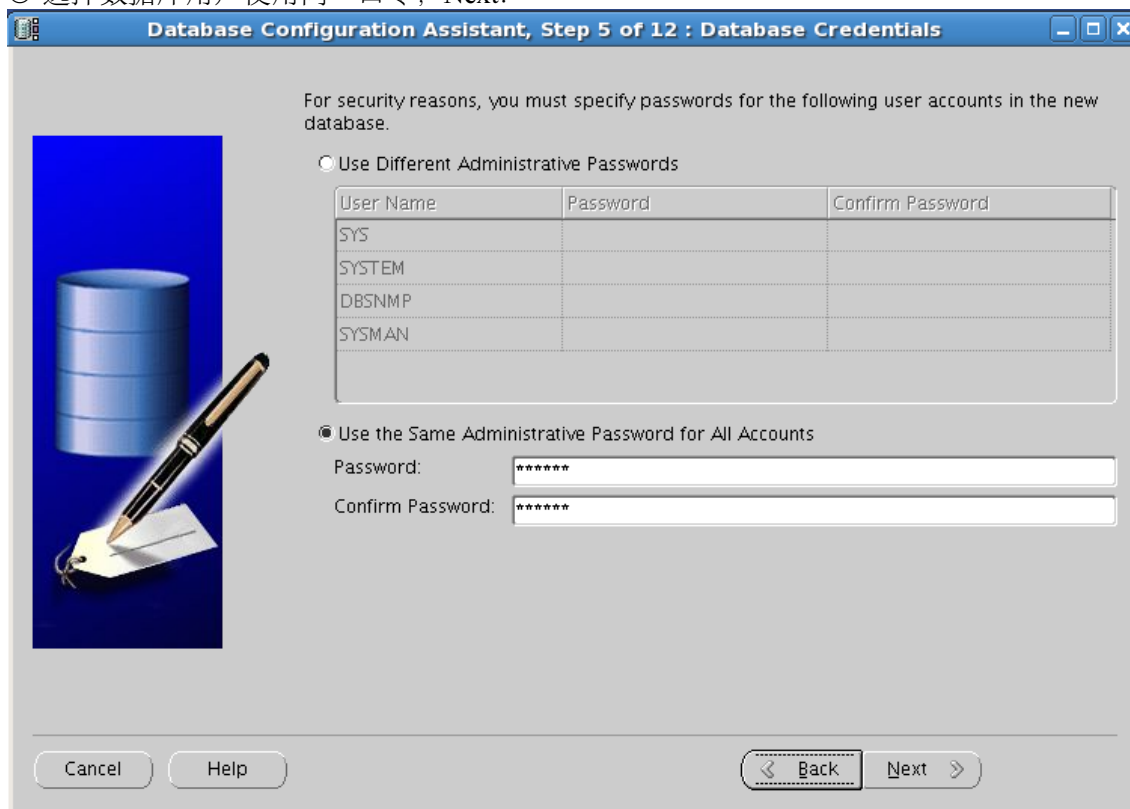
④ 配置类型选择Admin-Managed，输入数据库名devdb，选择双节点，Next:



⑤ 选择默认，配置OEM、启用数据库自动维护任务，Next:



⑥ 选择数据库用户使用同一口令，Next:



⑦ 数据库存储选择ASM，使用OMF，数据区选择之前创建的DATA磁盘组，Next:

Database Configuration Assistant, Step 6 of 12 : Database File Locations

Specify storage type and locations for database files.

Storage Type: Automatic Storage Management (ASM)

Storage Locations:

☐ Use Database File Locations from Template


☐ Use Common Location for All Database Files

Database Files Location: Browse...

☒ Use Oracle-Managed Files

Database Area: +DATA Browse...

Multiplex Redo Logs and Control Files...

 If you want to specify different locations for any database files, pick any of the above options except Oracle-Managed Files and use the Storage page later to customize each file location. If you use Oracle-Managed Files, Oracle automatically generates the names for database files, which can not be changed on the Storage page.

File Location Variables...

Cancel Help Back Next

⑧ 指定数据库闪回区，选择之前创建好的FLASH磁盘组，Next:

Database Configuration Assistant, Step 7 of 12 : Recovery Configuration

Choose the recovery options for the database:

☒ Specify Fast Recovery Area

This is used as the default for all disk based backup and recovery operations, and is also required for automatic disk based backup using Enterprise Manager. Oracle recommends that the database files and recovery files be located on physically different disks for data protection and performance.

Fast Recovery Area: +FLASH Browse...

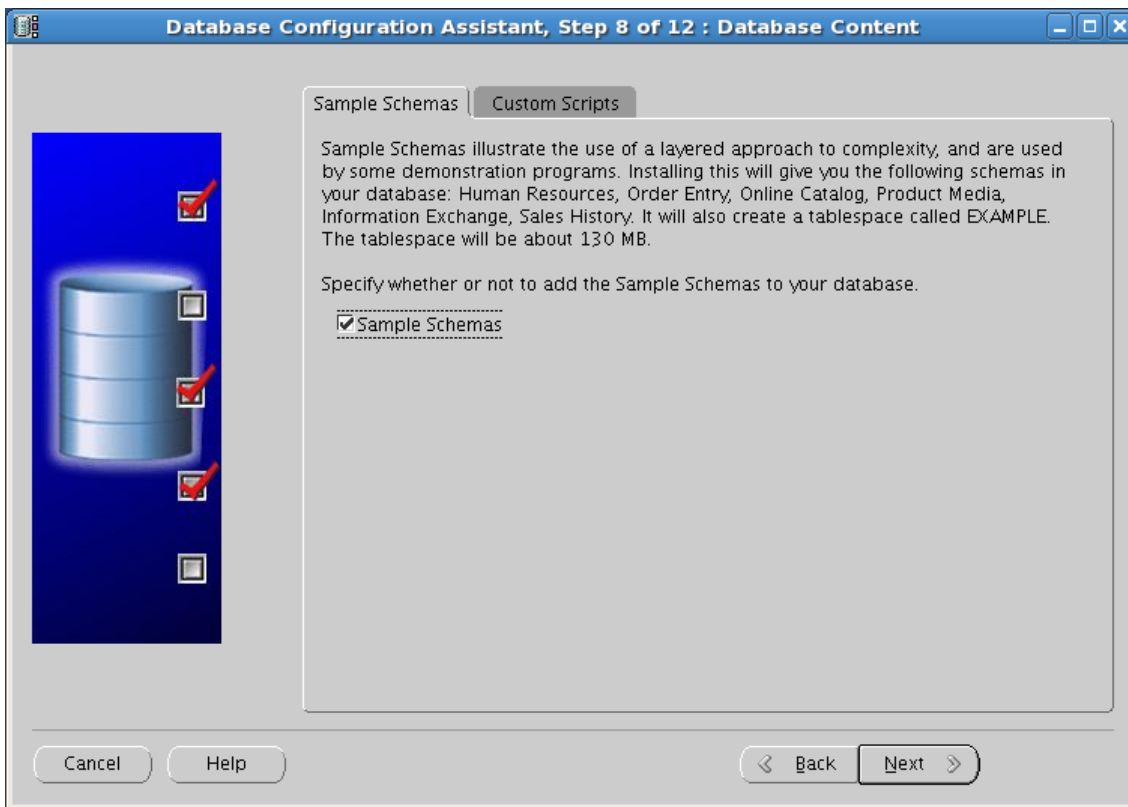
Fast Recovery Area Size: 4347 M Bytes

☐ Enable Archiving Edit Archive Mode Parameters...

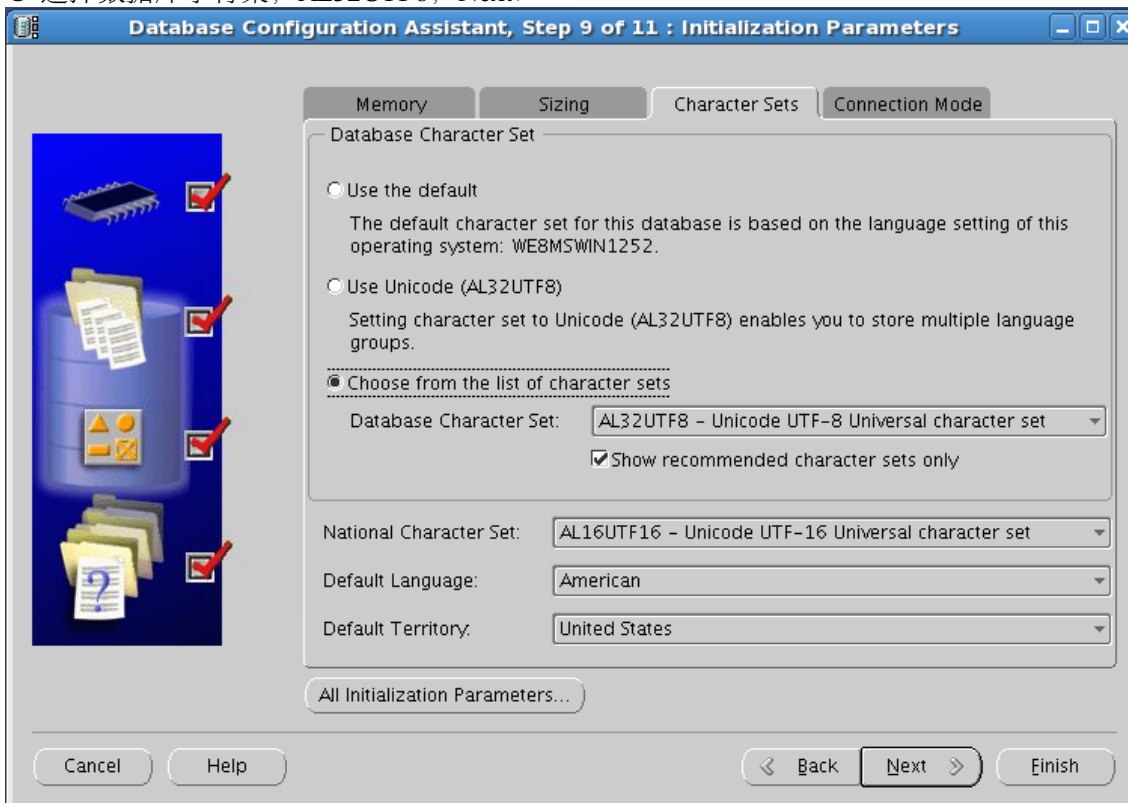
File Location Variables...

Cancel Help Back Next

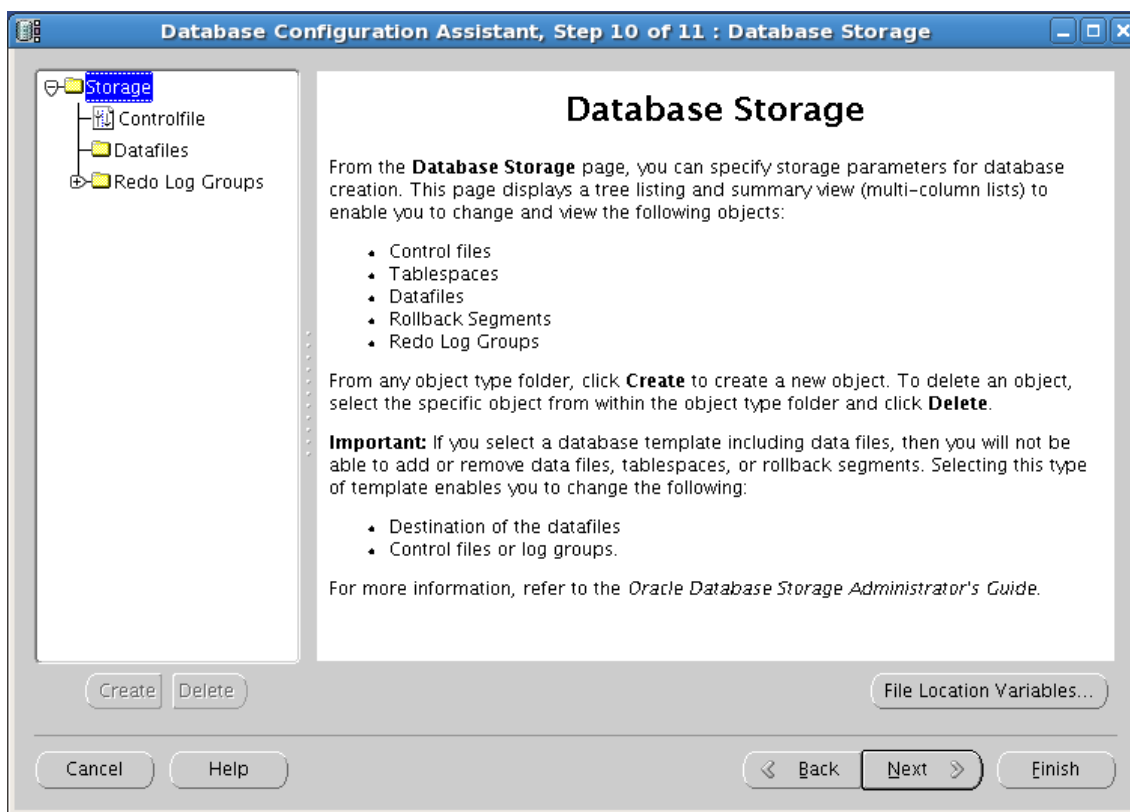
⑨ 选择创建数据库自带Sample Schema，Next:



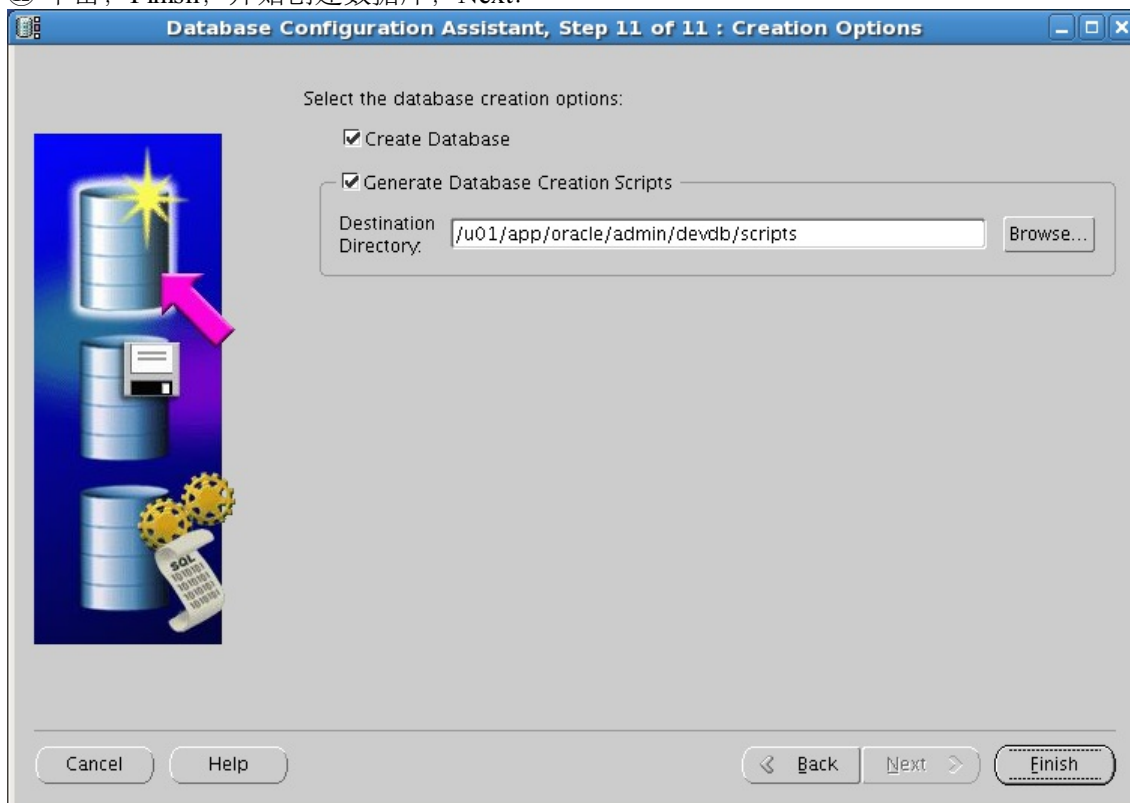
⑩ 选择数据库字符集，AL32UTF8，Next:



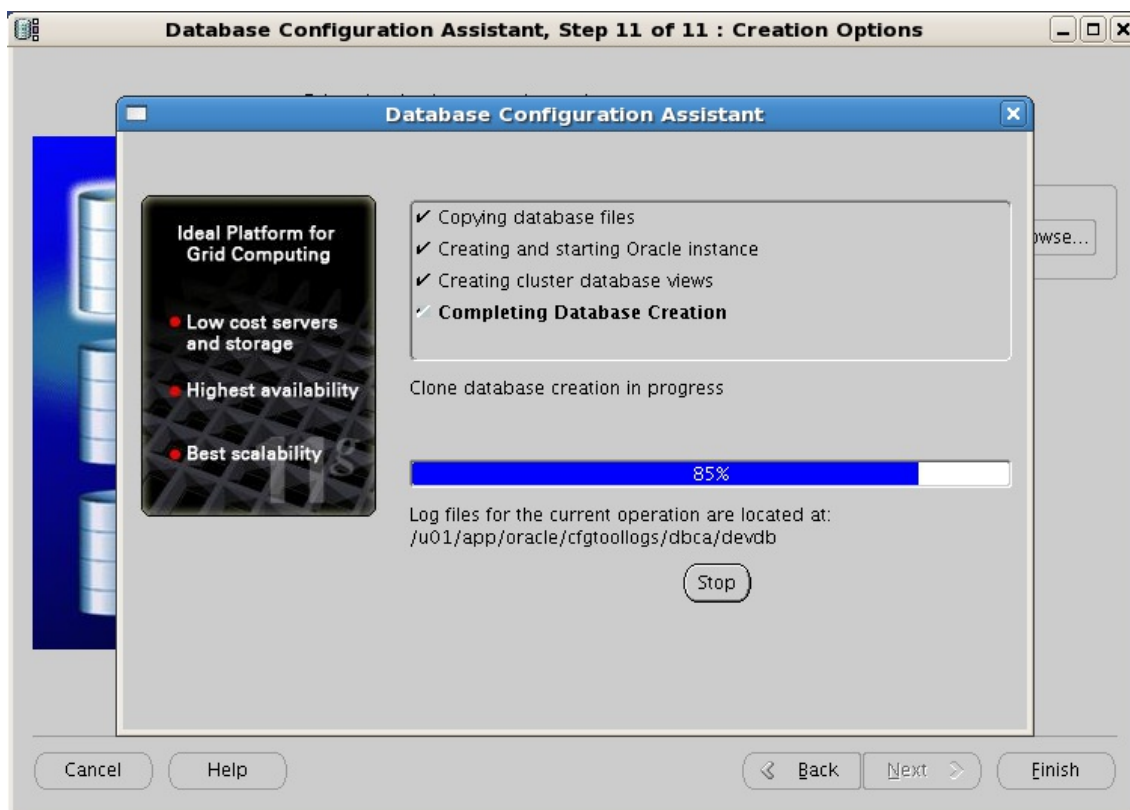
⑪ 选择默认数据库存储信息，直接Next:



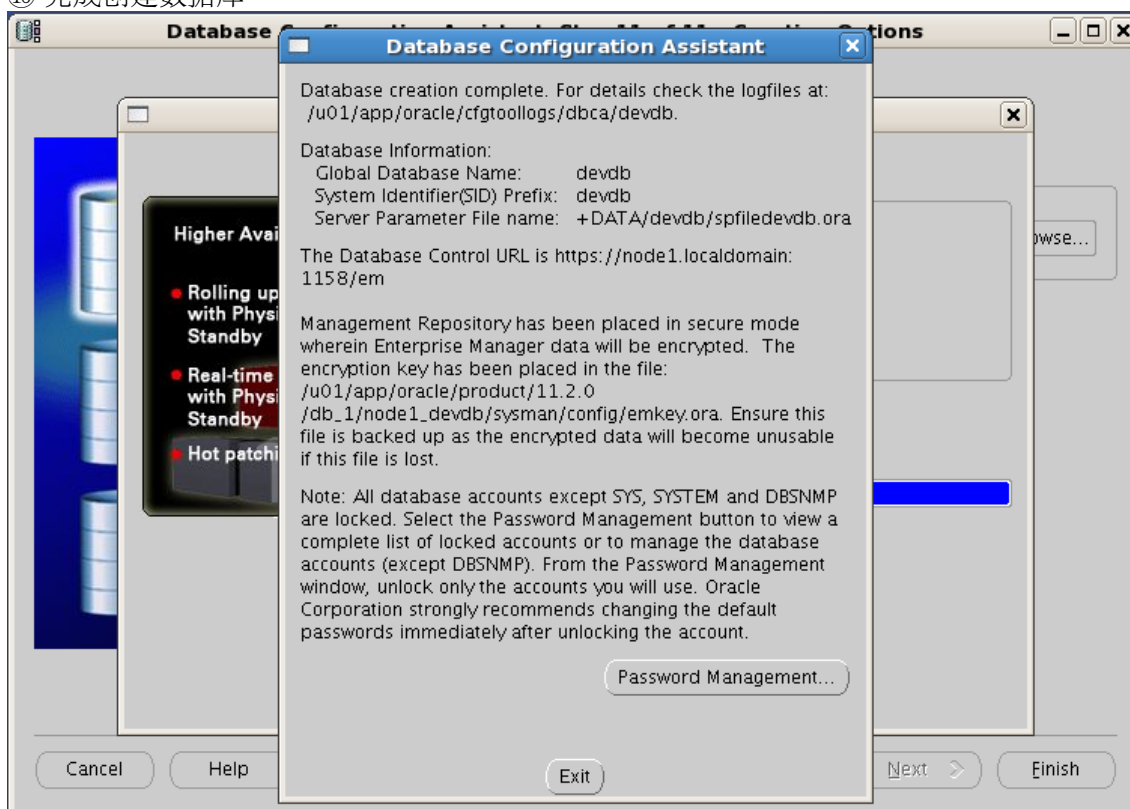
⑫ 单击，Finish，开始创建数据库，Next:



创建数据库可能持续时间稍长:



⑬ 完成创建数据库。



至此，我们完成创建RAC数据库！！

From OracleOnLinux, post [一步一步在Linux上安装Oracle 11gR2 RAC \(7\)](#)

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