

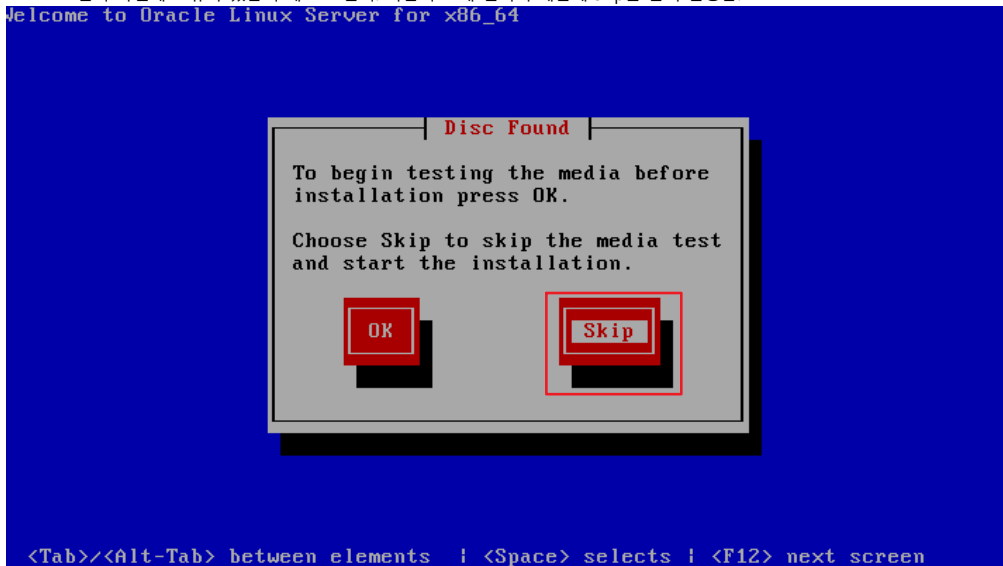
1. 설치 선택

1-1. 설치 메뉴 - 기본값인 가장 위의 값을 선택.



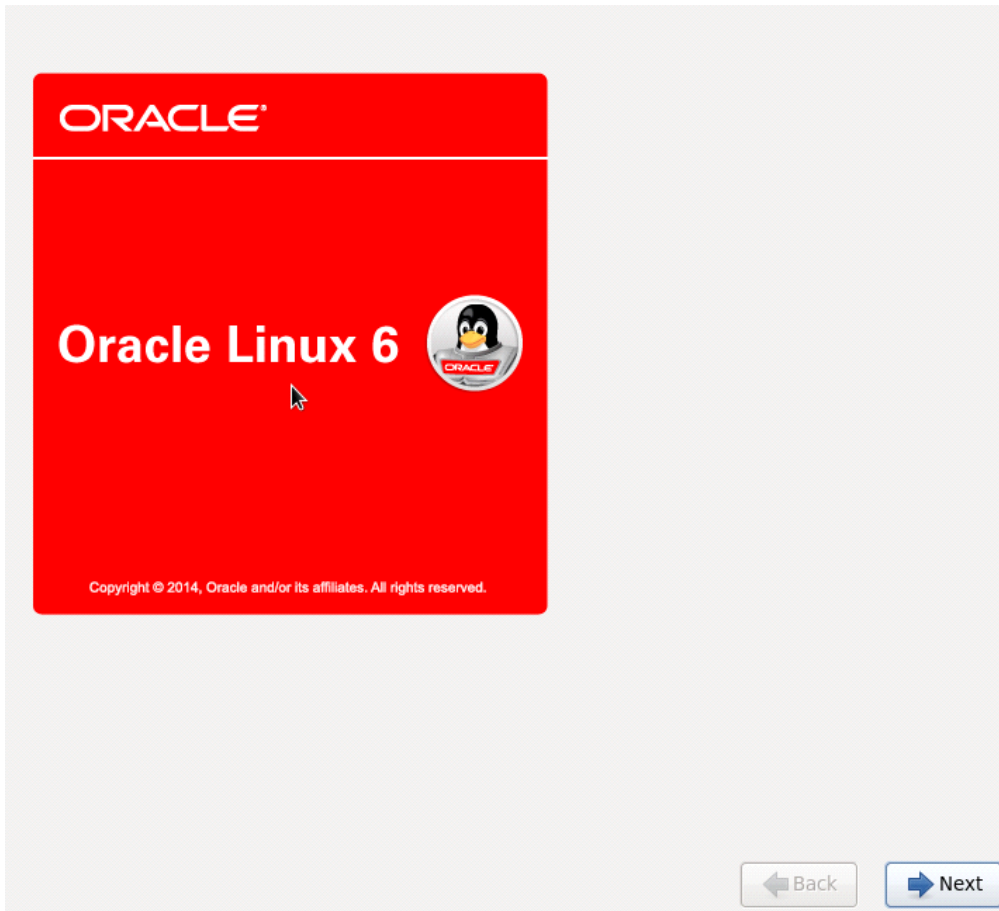
1-2. 설치 미디어 무결성 검사 - skip 선택

- 설치 파일에 오류가 있는지 테스트 실시. 시간이 오래 걸리기 때문에 skip을 눌러 진행함.



2. Oracle Linux 6 버전

2-1. Oracle Linux 6 로고가 보이면 next 클릭 후, 다음 단계로 이동



3. 언어 선택

3-1. 설치 시 사용할 언어 선택. (기본값 - English)



What language would you like to use during the installation process?

- Arabic (العربية)
- Assamese (অসমীয়া)
- Bengali (বাংলা)
- Bengali(India) (বাংলা (ভারত))
- Bulgarian (Български)
- Catalan (Català)
- Chinese(Simplified) (中文 (简体))
- Chinese(Traditional) (中文 (正體))
- Croatian (Hrvatski)
- Czech (Čeština)
- Danish (Dansk)
- Dutch (Nederlands)
- English (English)
- Estonian (eesti keel)
- Finnish (suomi)
- French (Français)
- German (Deutsch)
- Greek (Ελληνικά)
- Gujarati (ગુજરાતી)
- Hebrew (עברית)
- Hindi (हिन्दी)
- Hungarian (Magyar)
- Icelandic (Icelandic)
- Iloko (Iloko)
- Indonesian (Indonesia)
- Italian (Italiano)

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4. 사용할 키보드 형식 선택

4-1. U.S English 선택.



Select the appropriate keyboard for the system.

- Italian
- Italian (IBM)
- Italian (it2)
- Japanese
- Korean
- Latin American
- Macedonian
- Norwegian
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Russian
- Serbian
- Serbian (latin)
- Slovak (qwerty)
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish
- Swiss French
- Swiss French (latin1)
- Swiss German
- Swiss German (latin1)
- Turkish
- U.S. English**
- U.S. International
- Ukrainian
- United Kingdom

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5. 설치할 장치형식 선택.

5-1. 저장 장치를 선택 : 기본 저장 장치인 하드 디스크를 사용하는 방법을 선택.

*specialized Storage Devices : 기본 하드 디스크가 아닌 다른 장치를 선택하는 옵션.

What type of devices will your installation involve?

Basic Storage Devices

- Installs or upgrades to typical types of storage devices. If you're not sure which option is right for you, this is probably it.

Specialized Storage Devices

- Installs or upgrades to enterprise devices such as Storage Area Networks (SANs). This option will allow you to add FCoE / iSCSI / zFCP disks and to filter out devices the installer should ignore.



5-2. 선택 된 하드 디스크의 내용이 모두 지워진다는 경고문이 나오면 할당된 50G 하드 디스크에 있는 내용이 지워진다는 뜻으로 Yes를 누르고 진행.

* 현재 시스템이 사용 가능한 저장장치를 찾아서 그 정보를 표시. 새로운 시스템에 리눅스를 설치하는 것에 대한 안내 메시지.

Storage Device Warning

The storage device below may contain data.

ATA VBOX HARDDISK
51200.0 MB pci-0000:00:0d.0-scsi-0:0:0:0

We could not detect partitions or filesystems on this device.

This could be because the device is **blank, unpartitioned, or virtual**. If not, there may be data on the device that can not be recovered if you use it in this installation. We can remove the device from this installation to protect the data.

Are you sure this device does not contain valuable data?

Apply my choice to all devices with undetected partitions or filesystems

6. 호스트 이름 설정

6-1. 설치 할 리눅스 서버의 이름 입력.



Please name this computer. The hostname identifies the computer on a network.

Hostname:

[Configure Network](#)

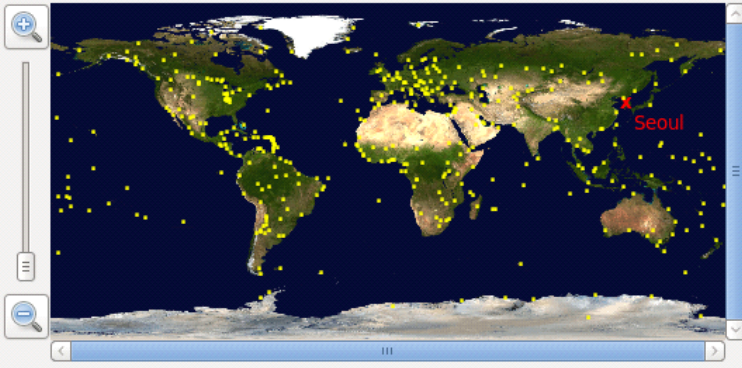
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7. 표준 시간대 선택.

7-1. 설치하는 시스템의 사용할 표준 시간대 선택. (현재 지역 기준으로 선택)

Please select the nearest city in your time zone:



Selected city: Seoul, Asia

System clock uses UTC

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8. root 계정 암호 설정.

8-1. 설치하는 시스템에서 사용할 root 계정 암호를 입력.

*루트 계정은 최상위 계정으로 시스템의 모든 권한을 가지게 된다.



The root account is used for administering the system. Enter a password for the root user.

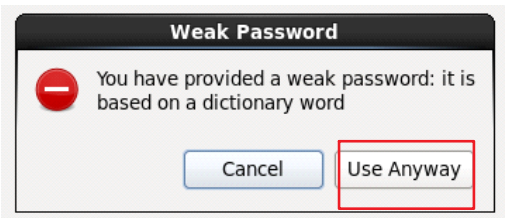
Root Password:

Confirm:

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Next →

8-2. root 암호는 반드시 유출되지 않아야 하기 때문에 취약한 암호를 입력한 경우 경고 메시지가 나타난다. 우선, Use Anyway 누르고 다음 단계 진행.



9. 설치 방식 선택.

9-1. 디스크 파티션을 설정하기 위해 마지막 옵션을 선택.

*디스크 파티셔닝: 큰 하나의 물리적 디스크를 논리적인 작은 디스크 조각으로 나누는 것을 의미. 속도나 사용상의 여러가지 편리함 제공.

Which type of installation would you like?

- Use All Space**
Removes all partitions on the selected device(s). This includes partitions created by other operating systems.
Tip: This option will remove data from the selected device(s). Make sure you have backups.
- Replace Existing Linux System(s)**
Removes only Linux partitions (created from a previous Linux installation). This does not remove other partitions you may have on your storage device(s) (such as VFAT or FAT32).
Tip: This option will remove data from the selected device(s). Make sure you have backups.
- Shrink Current System**
Shrinks existing partitions to create free space for the default layout.
- Use Free Space**
Retains your current data and partitions and uses only the unpartitioned space on the selected device(s), assuming you have enough free space available.
- Create Custom Layout**
Manually create your own custom layout on the selected device(s) using our partitioning tool.

Encrypt system
 Review and modify partitioning layout

← Back Next →

9-2. 아래와 같은 절차로 디스크 파티션 생성.

/ - 10000 <- root 라고 하고 시스템의 중요한 파일들이 설치 되는 공간.

/boot - 200 <- boot 관련된 중요한 파일들이 설치되는 공간.

- /var - 3000 <- 주요 시스템 로그나 메시지 등이 생성되는 공간.
- swap - 2000 <- 메모리가 부족할 경우 가상메모리로 사용되며 주로 RAM 의 1.5 배 에서 2배 정도 설정.
- /app - 20000 <- 이 디렉터리에 오라클을 설치.
- /home - 남은용량 <- 일반 사용자의 홈 디렉터리로 각 사용자의 자료가 생성.

Please Select A Device

Device	Size (MB)	Mount Point/ RAID/Volume	Type	Format
▼ Hard Drives				
▼ sda (/dev/sda)				
Free	51199			

Create Edit Delete Reset

← Back Next →

Create Storage

Create Partition

Standard Partition
General purpose partition creation

Create Software RAID Information

RAID Partition
Create a RAID formatted partition

RAID Device
Requires at least 2 free RAID formatted partitions

Create LVM Information

LVM Volume Group
Requires at least 1 free LVM formatted partition

LVM Logical Volume
Create a logical volume on selected volume group

LVM Physical Volume
Create an LVM formatted partition

Cancel Create

Add Partition

Mount Point: /

File System Type: ext4

Drive	Size	Model
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sda	51200 MB	ATA VBOX HARDDISK

Allowable Drives:

Size (MB): 10000

Additional Size Options

Fixed size

Fill all space up to (MB): 1

Fill to maximum allowable size

Force to be a primary partition

Encrypt

Cancel OK

* /home 의 경우 남은 용량을 모두 할당하기 위해 Fill to maximum allowable size 를 선택.

Add Partition

Mount Point: /home

File System Type: ext4

Drive	Size	Model
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sda	51200 MB	ATA VBOX HARDDISK

Allowable Drives:

Size (MB): 200

Additional Size Options

Fixed size

Fill all space up to (MB): 1

Fill to maximum allowable size

Force to be a primary partition

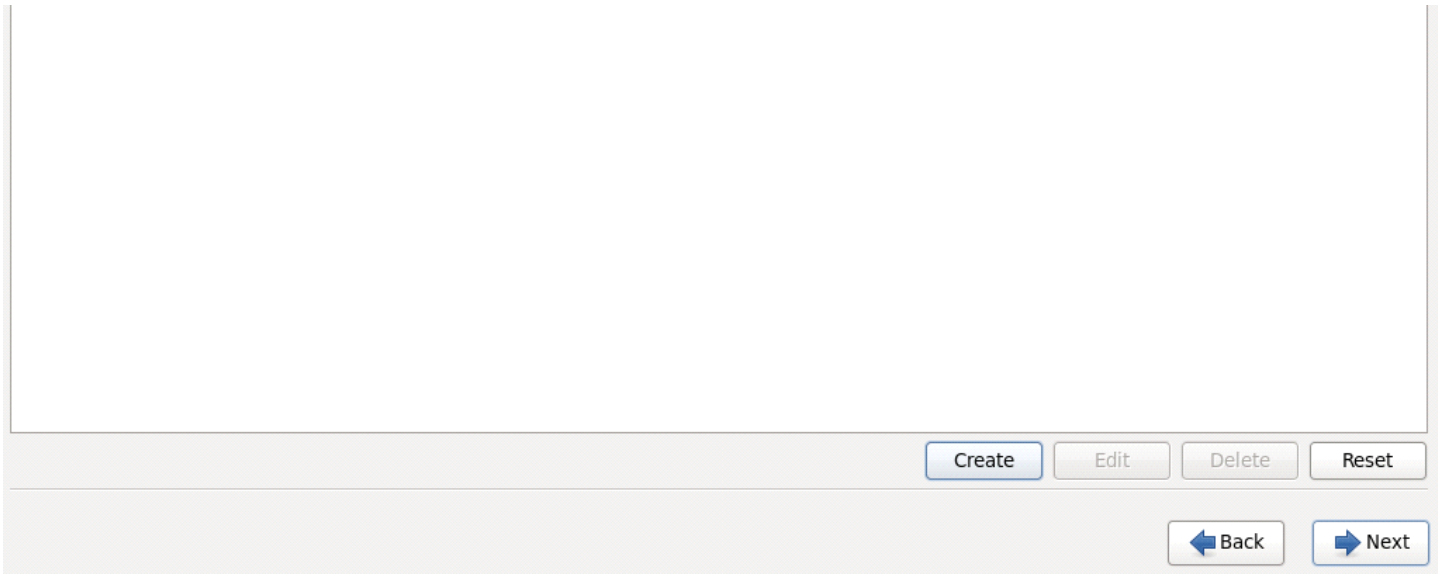
Encrypt

Cancel OK

* 설정 된 파티션을 확인.

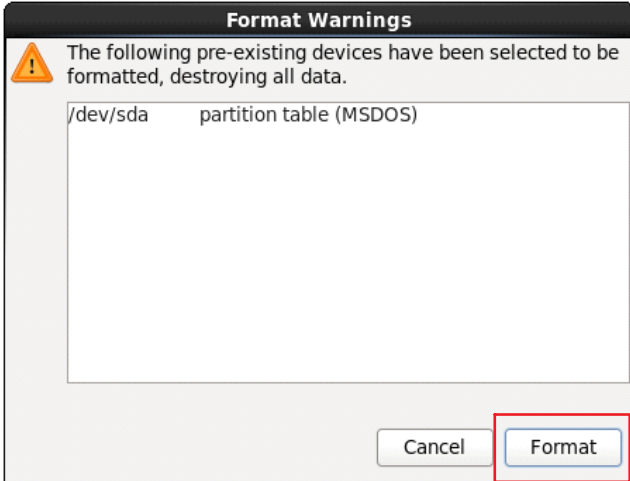
Please Select A Device

Device	Size (MB)	Mount Point/ RAID/Volume	Type	Format
Hard Drives				
sda (/dev/sda)				
sda1	200	/boot	ext4	✓
sda2	20000	/app	ext4	✓
sda3	10000	/	ext4	✓
sda4	20999		Extended	
sda5	3000	/var	ext4	✓
sda6	2000		swap	✓
sda7	15996	/home	ext4	✓

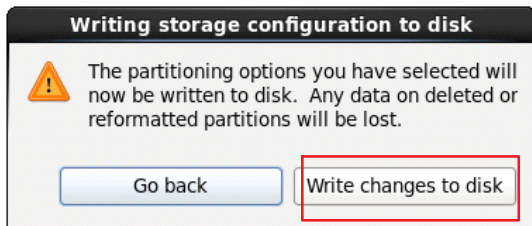


10. 디스크 데이터 소실 주의

10-1. 설정 한 파티션이 포맷 된다는 경고 메시지. Format 누르고 진행



10-2. 파티션을 설정한 사항이 디스크에 저장 된다는 메시지. Write changes to disk를 누르고 다음 단계 진행.



11. Boot loader 프로그램 설정. (기본값 사용)

Install boot loader on /dev/sda. [Change device](#)

Use a boot loader password [Change password](#)

Boot loader operating system list

Default	Label	Device
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Oracle Linux Server 6	/dev/sda3

[Add](#)
[Edit](#)
[Delete](#)

[← Back](#)

[Next →](#)

12. 설치할 소프트웨어 선택.

12-1. 설치 될 Software를 설정. Basic Server선택 후, 아래의 Customize now를 선택하여 Software를 직접 설정.

*Basic Server: 기본적인 서버 설치 이후에 필요한 소프트웨어들을 설치.

The default installation of Oracle Linux Server is a basic server install. You can optionally select a different set of software now.

- Basic Server
- Database Server
- Web Server
- Identity Management Server
- Virtualization Host
- Desktop
- Software Development Workstation
- Minimal

Please select any additional repositories that you want to use for software installation.

- High Availability
- Load Balancer
- Oracle Linux Server
- Resilient Storage

 Add additional software repositories

 Modify repository

You can further customize the software selection now, or after install via the software management application.

- Customize later
- Customize now**

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12-2.

Base system : Base / Compatibility libraries / Console Internet tools / Debugging Tools / Directory Client / Hardware Monitoring Tools / Java Platform / Large System Performance / Legacy Unix Compatibility / Network File system Client / Networking Tools / Performance Tools / Perl Support 선택.

- Base System**
- Servers
- Web Services
- Databases
- System Management
- Virtualization
- Desktops
- Applications
- Development
- UEK3 kernel repo
- Languages

- Backup Client
- Base
- Compatibility libraries
- Console internet tools
- Debugging Tools
- Dial-up Networking Support
- Directory Client
- FCoE Storage Client
- Hardware monitoring utilities
- Infiniband Support
- Java Platform
- Large Systems Performance
- Legacy UNIX compatibility
- Mainframe Access
- Network file system client
- Networking Tools**
- Performance Tools
- Perl Support

Tools for configuring and analyzing computer networks.

Optional packages selected: 2 of 17

Optional packages

← Back

Next →

Desktops: Desktop / Desktop Platform / Fonts / General Purpose Desktop / Graphic Administration Tools / Legacy X Window System Compatibility / Remote Desktop Clients / X window System 선택.

- Base System
- Servers
- Web Services
- Databases
- System Management
- Virtualization
- Desktops**
- Applications
- Development
- UEK3 kernel repo
- Languages

- Desktop
- Desktop Debugging and Performance Tools
- Desktop Platform
- Fonts
- General Purpose Desktop
- Graphical Administration Tools
- Input Methods
- KDE Desktop
- Legacy X Window System compatibility
- Remote Desktop Clients
- X Window System**

X Window System Support.

Optional packages selected: 10 of 13

Optional packages selected: 10 of 13

Optional packages

← Back

Next →

Development: 전부 선택

Base System

Servers

Web Services

Databases

System Management

Virtualization

Desktops

Applications

Development

UEK3 kernel repo

Languages

Additional Development

Desktop Platform Development

Development tools

Eclipse

Server Platform Development

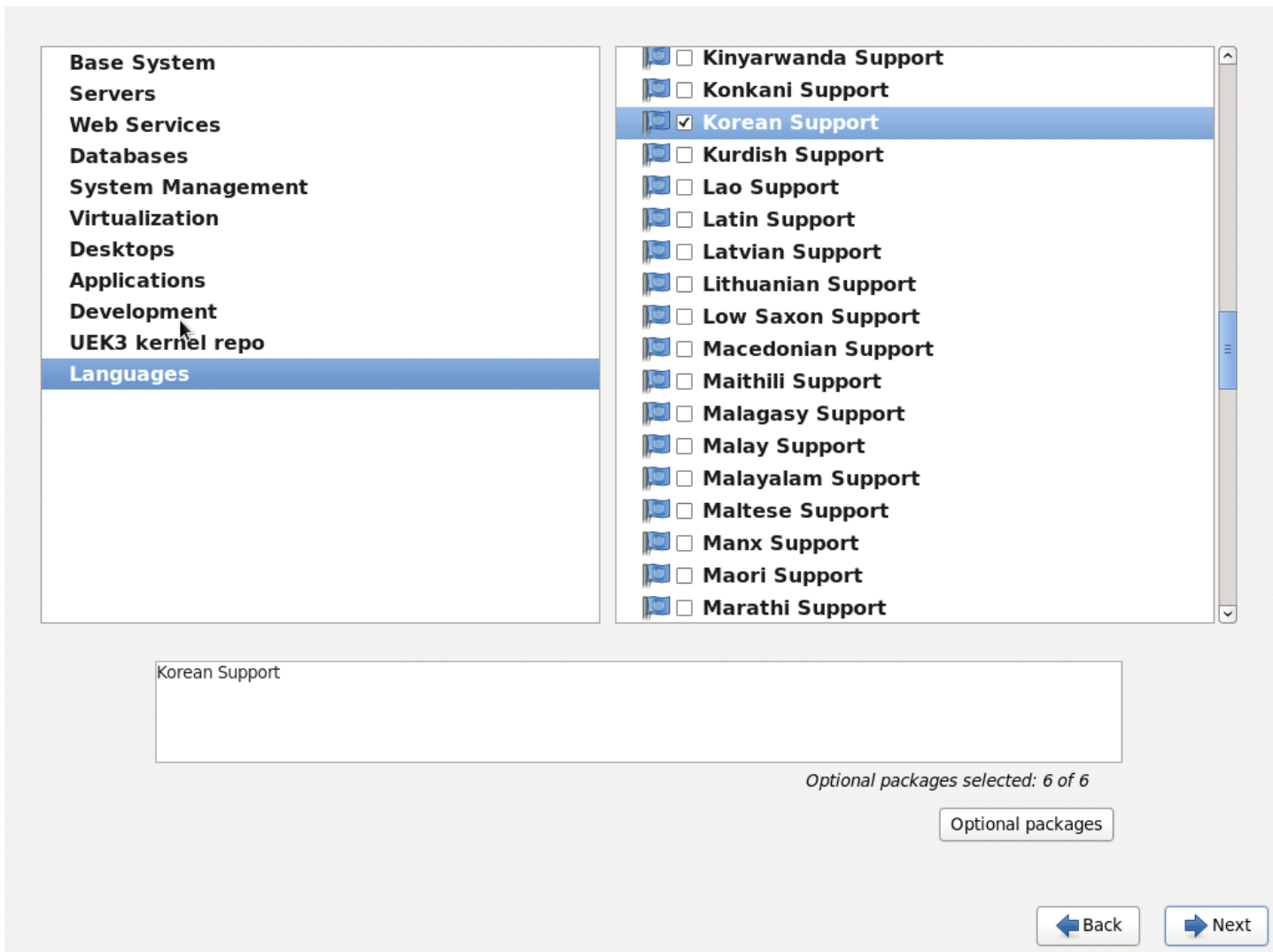
Development headers and libraries for developing applications to run on the Oracle Linux Server Platform.

Optional packages

← Back

Next →

Languages: Korean Support 선택



*Servers, Web Service, Databases, System Management, Virtualization, Applications 은 옵션을 선택하지 않음.

13. 설치 진행.

13-1. 패키지 간 의존성 체크 후 Oracle Linux의 설치 시작.

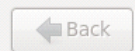


13-2. 모든 패키지 파일들의 설치가 완료되면 아래와 같은 설치 완료 화면 표시. Reboot 를 클릭하여 시스템을 새로 시작함.



Congratulations, your Oracle Linux Server installation is complete.

Please reboot to use the installed system. Note that updates may be available to ensure the proper functioning of your system and installation of these updates is recommended after the reboot.



14. Welcome 화면이 나오면 Forward를 눌러 설치를 진행.

- Welcome
- License Information
- Set Up Software Updates
- Create User
- Date and Time
- Kdump

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 6



Back

Forward

14-1. License 동의 화면에서 Yes 를 선택하고 Forward 클릭.

Welcome

› License Information

Set Up Software Updates

Create User

Date and Time

Kdump

License Information

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Yes, I agree to the License Agreement

No, I do not agree

Back

Forward

14-2. Software Update 여부 선택 : No, 선택 후 설치 진행.

Welcome
License
Information

› Set Up Software
Updates

Create User

Date and Time

Kdump

Set Up Software Updates

This assistant will guide you through connecting your system to Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN) for software updates, such as:

- Your Oracle Single Sign-On login
- A name for your system's Unbreakable Linux Network profile

Why Should I Connect to ULN? ...

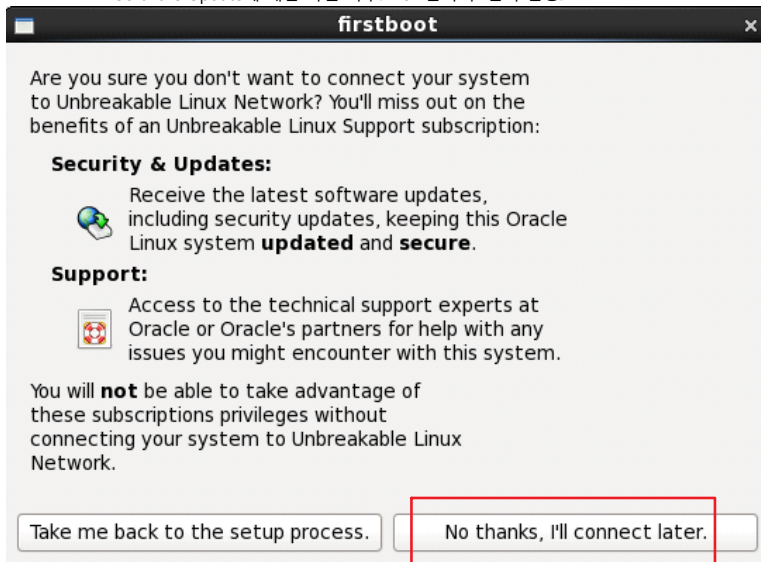
Would you like to register your system at this time? **(Strongly recommended.)**

- Yes, I'd like to register now.
- No, I prefer to register at a later time.

Back


Forward

*Software Update에 대한 확인 여부. No 선택 후 설치 진행.



Welcome
License
Information
› Set Up Software
Updates
Create User
Date and Time
Kdump

Finish Updates Setup

 Your system is not setup for software updates.

You won't be able to receive software updates, including security updates, for this system.

You may access the ULN registration tool by running **ULN Registration** in the **System > Administration** menu.

You may access the software update tool by running **Software Update** in the **System > Administration** menu.

Back

Forward

14-3. User 생성하는 화면. Forward 선택 후 설치 진행. (추후에 생성)

Welcome
License
Information
Set Up Software
Updates
› Create User
Date and Time
Kdump

Create User

You must create a 'username' for regular (non-administrative) use of your system. To create a system 'username', please provide the information requested below.

Username:

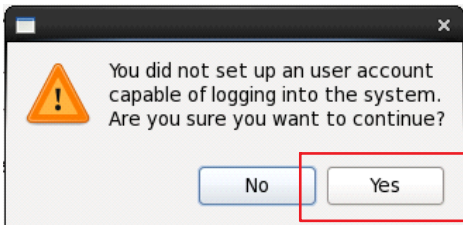
Full Name:

Password:

Confirm Password:

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

If you need more control when creating the user (specifying home directory, and/or UID), please click the Advanced button.



14-4. 현재 설치하는 서버의 날짜와 시간을 확인 후 Forward

Date and Time

Please set the date and time for the system.

Date and Time

Current date and time: Fri 03 Jun 2016 10:41:02 AM KST

Synchronize date and time over the network

Manually set the date and time of your system:

Date							Time																																																						
<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;"> < June > < 2016 > <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sun</th><th>Mon</th><th>Tue</th><th>Wed</th><th>Thu</th><th>Fri</th><th>Sat</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>1</td><td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>							Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	29	30	31	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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Hour :	10	Minute :	38	Second :	30
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat																																																							
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26	27	28	29	30	1	2																																																							
3	4	5	6	7	8	9																																																							

Back Forward

14-5. kdump 사용여부를 묻는데 체크하지 말고 Finish

-Kdump: 리눅스 커널의 한 부분. Kdump가 발생하면 디버깅 목적으로 분석될 수 있고 충돌의 원인을 결정할 수 있는 메모리 이미지(또한 vmcore라고도 알려진)를 익스포트.

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?

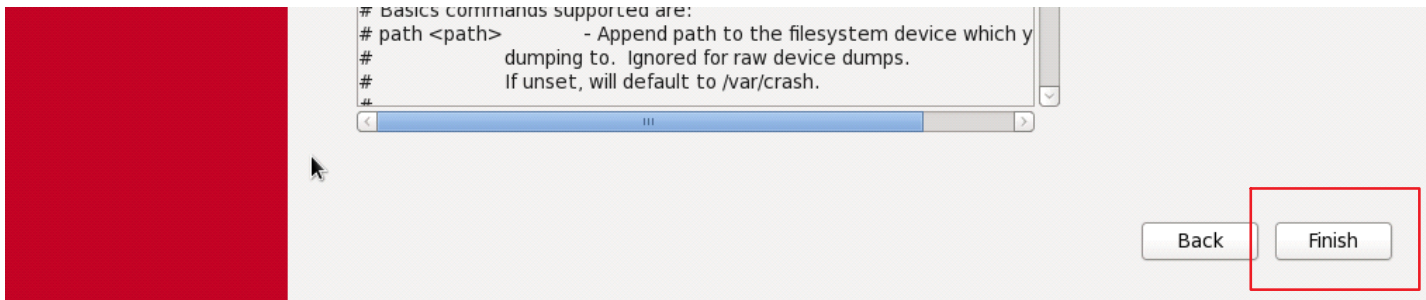
Total System Memory (MB): 2002

Kdump Memory (MB): 256

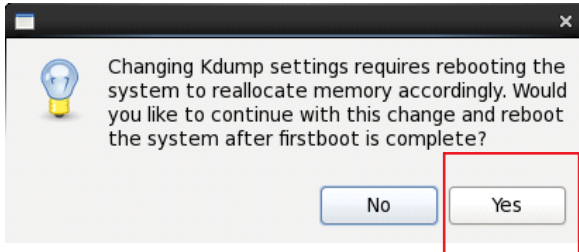
Usable System Memory (MB): 1746

Advanced kdump configuration

```
# Configures where to put the kdump /proc/vmcore files
#
# This file contains a series of commands to perform (in order) when a
# kernel crash has happened and the kdump kernel has been loaded. Di
# this file are only applicable to the kdump initramfs, and have no effect
# the root filesystem is mounted and the normal init scripts are proces
#
# Currently only one dump target and path may be configured at once
# if the configured dump target fails, the default action will be preforme
# the default action may be configured with the default directive below
# configured dump target succeeds
#
# Basics commands supported are:
# path <path> - Append path to the filesystem device which y
# dumping to. Ignored for raw device dumps.
# If unset, will default to /var/crash.
```

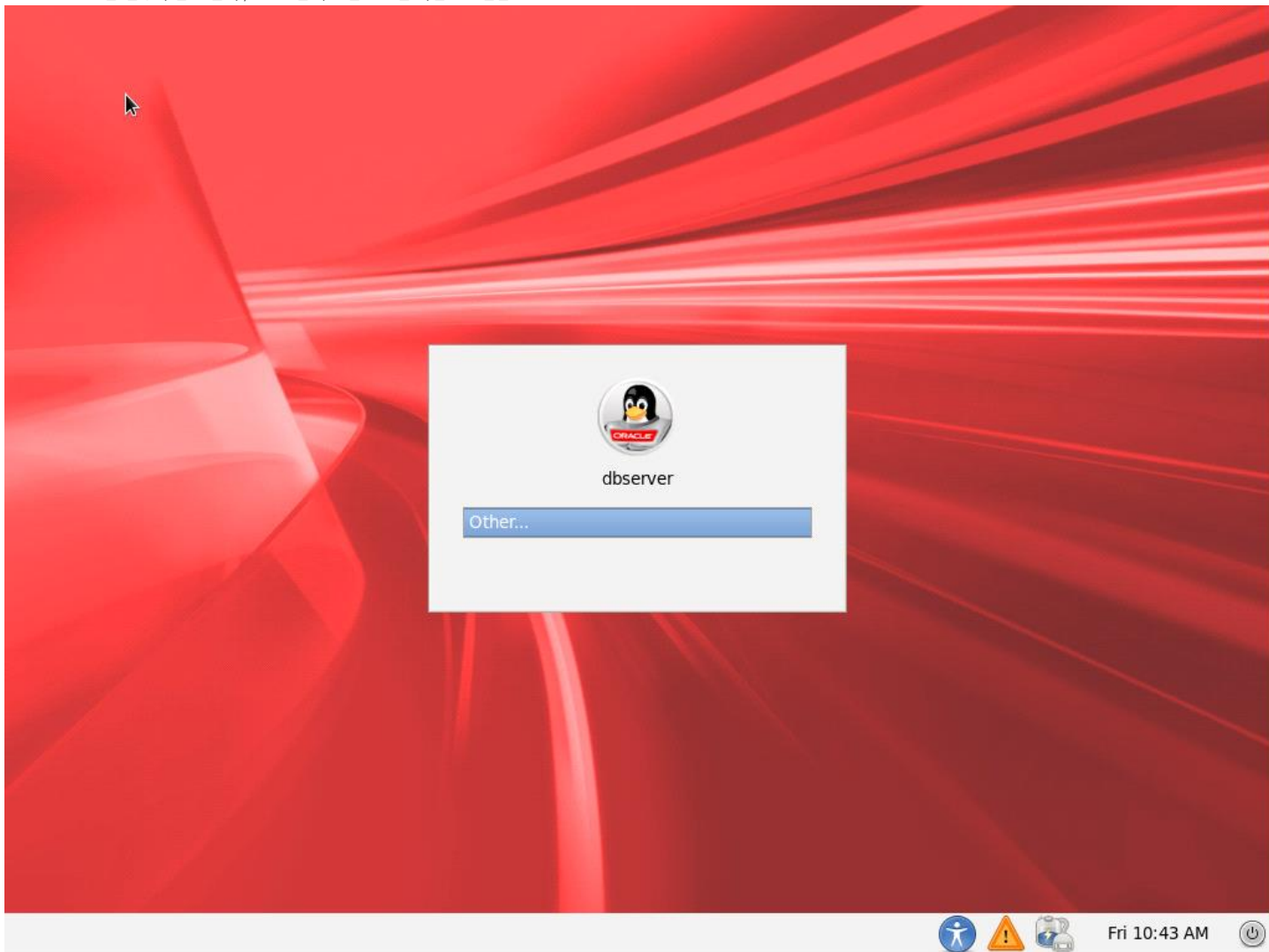


*Kdump 사용여부 경고 메시지. Yes를 누르고 진행.

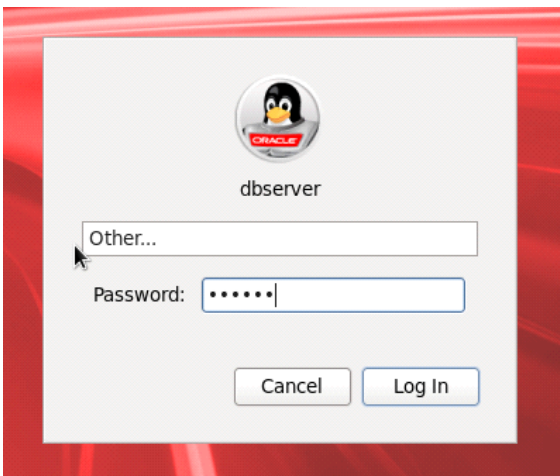
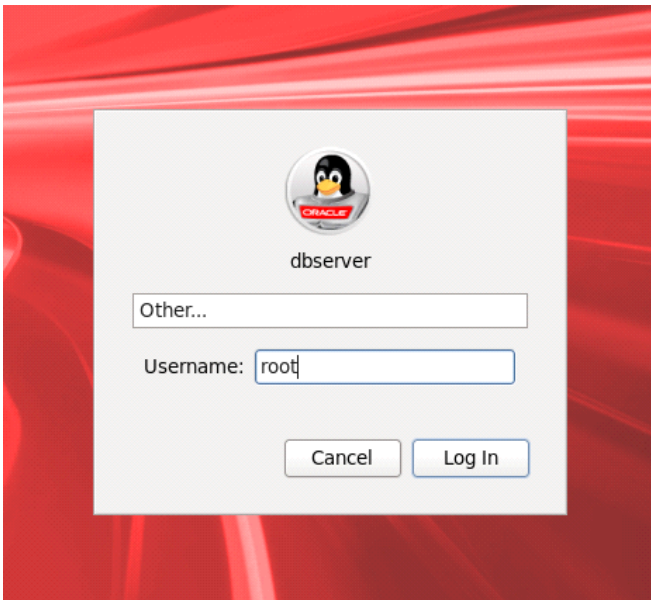


15. 설치 완료

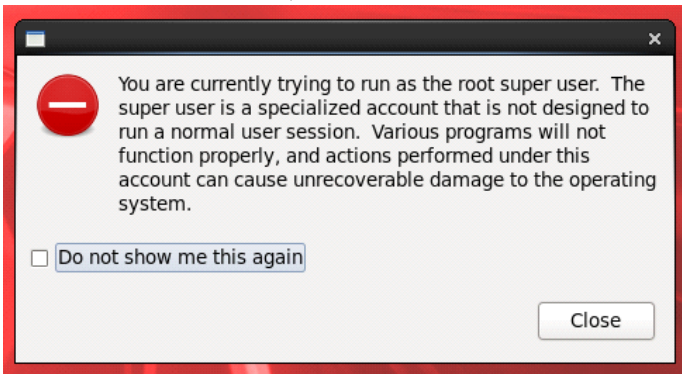
15-1. 모든 설정이 완료 된 후, Finish를 누르면 로그인 화면으로 전환.



15-2. 특정 user를 생성하지 않았기 때문에 other 클릭 후, root 로 로그인.



*Root 계정으로 로그인 할 경우, 위험하다는 경고 메시지가 나타남. close 클릭



15-3. Log in이 완료된 화면.

