

# 1 软件环境

安装环境包括VBox、Linux和Oracle 12c, 具体如下:

- VirtualBox 5.2
- Oracle Linux 6.5
- Oracle 12.1.0.2

## 2 主机设置

### 2.1 内存要求

安装独立服务器的Grid Infrastructure, 内存至少是4GB, 如果安装Grid和数据库, 建议内存是4GB以上。

### 2.2 磁盘空间要求

至少6.4GB。

### 2.3 设置主机名称

```
[root@strong ~]# vim /etc/hosts
```

```
127.0.0.1 localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4
::1 localhost localhost.localdomain localhost6 localhost6.localdomain6
192.168.56.102 strong.oracle.com
```

### 2.4 配置网络地址 (已配置)

```
[root@strong ~]# cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
HWADDR=08:00:27:31:FC:D8
TYPE=Ethernet
BOOTPROTO=none
```

```
IPADDR=192.168.56.102
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=192.168.56.1
DEFROUTE=yes
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=yes
IPV6INIT=no
NAME=eth0
UUID=e5bd4711-37e0-4517-addd-d195d56101af
ONBOOT=yes
LAST_CONNECT=1533975147
```

## 2.5 关闭防火墙

```
[root@strong ~]# service iptables stop
iptables: Setting chains to policy ACCEPT: filter      [ OK ]
iptables: Flushing firewall rules:                    [ OK ]
iptables: Unloading modules:                          [ OK ]
[root@strong ~]# chkconfig iptables off
[root@strong ~]# vim /etc/selinux/config
SELINUX=disabled
```

## 2.6 配置本地YUM源 (若安装Linux时已配置, 则不必配置)

配置本地YUM源, 为安装Oracle 12c所需的rpm做准备

```
[root@strong ~]# mount /dev/cdrom /mnt/
mount: block device /dev/sr0 is write-protected, mounting read-only
  确保光驱有Linux系统盘, 否则出错。
[root@strong ~]# cd /etc/yum.repos.d/
[root@strong yum.repos.d]# ls
packagekit-media.repo public-yum-ol6.repo
[root@strong yum.repos.d]# mv packagekit-media.repo packagekit-
media.repo.bak
[root@strong yum.repos.d]# mv public-yum-ol6.repo public-yum-ol6.repo.bak
[root@strong yum.repos.d]# vim server.repo
```

```
[server]
name=Oracle Linux
baseurl=file:///mnt/
gpgcheck=0
enabled=1
[root@strong yum.repos.d]# yum clean all
Loaded plugins: refresh-packagekit, security
Cleaning repos: server
Cleaning up Everything
[root@strong yum.repos.d]# yum list
```

## 2.7 安装Oracle 12c所需的Package

下面的Packages是安装Oracle 12c所需的，利用yum install 进行安装。

```
binutils-2.20.51.0.2-5.11.el6 (x86_64)
compat-libcap1-1.10-1 (x86_64)
compat-libstdc++-33-3.2.3-69.el6 (x86_64)
compat-libstdc++-33-3.2.3-69.el6 (i686)
gcc-4.4.4-13.el6 (x86_64)
gcc-c++-4.4.4-13.el6 (x86_64)
glibc-2.12-1.7.el6 (i686)
glibc-2.12-1.7.el6 (x86_64)
glibc-devel-2.12-1.7.el6 (x86_64)
glibc-devel-2.12-1.7.el6 (i686)
ksh
libgcc-4.4.4-13.el6 (i686)
libgcc-4.4.4-13.el6 (x86_64)
libstdc++-4.4.4-13.el6 (x86_64)
libstdc++-4.4.4-13.el6 (i686)
libstdc++-devel-4.4.4-13.el6 (x86_64)
libstdc++-devel-4.4.4-13.el6 (i686)
libaio-0.3.107-10.el6 (x86_64)
libaio-0.3.107-10.el6 (i686)
libaio-devel-0.3.107-10.el6 (x86_64)
libaio-devel-0.3.107-10.el6 (i686)
```

libXext-1.1 (x86\_64)  
libXext-1.1 (i686)  
libXtst-1.0.99.2 (x86\_64)  
libXtst-1.0.99.2 (i686)  
libX11-1.3 (x86\_64)  
libX11-1.3 (i686)  
libXau-1.0.5 (x86\_64)  
libXau-1.0.5 (i686)  
libxcb-1.5 (x86\_64)  
libxcb-1.5 (i686)  
libXi-1.3 (x86\_64)  
libXi-1.3 (i686)  
make-3.81-19.el6  
sysstat-9.0.4-11.el6 (x86\_64)

或者利用下面的方式进行安装:

```
yum -y install binutils compat-libcap1 compat-libstdc* gcc gcc-c++* glibc glibc-  
devel ksh libgcc libstdc libaio libaio-devel make elfutils-libelf-devel sysstat
```

## 2.8 创建用户和组

### 1) 安装组

```
[root@strong ~]# groupadd oinstall
```

### 2) 标准组

```
[root@strong ~]# groupadd dba
```

```
[root@strong ~]# groupadd oper
```

```
[root@strong ~]# groupadd asmdba
```

```
[root@strong ~]# groupadd asmoper
```

```
[root@strong ~]# groupadd asmadmin
```

### 3) 扩展组

backupdba、dgdba、kmdba、racdba

### 4) 用户

```
[root@strong ~]# useradd -g oinstall -G dba,asmdba,oper oracle
```

```
[root@strong ~]# passwd oracle
```

Changing password for user oracle.

New password:

Retype new password:

passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.

```
[root@strong ~]# useradd -g oinstall -G asmadmin,asmdba,asmoper,oper,dba grid
```

```
[root@strong ~]# passwd grid
```

Changing password for user grid.

New password:

Retype new password:

passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.

## 2.9 配置内核参数

在/etc/sysctl.conf文件末尾添加以下内容:

```
[root@strong ~]# vim /etc/sysctl.conf
```

```
fs.aio-max-nr = 1048576
```

```
fs.file-max = 6815744
```

```
kernel.shmni = 4096
```

```
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 = 1048576
```

```
[root@strong ~]# sysctl -p
```

在/etc/security/limits.conf末尾添加以下内容:

```
[root@strong ~]# vim /etc/security/limits.conf
```

```
grid soft nproc 2047
```

```
grid hard nproc 16384
```

```
grid soft nofile 1024
```

```
grid hard nofile 65536
```

```
oracle soft nproc 2047
```

```
oracle hard nproc 16384
```

```
oracle soft nofile 1024
```

```
oracle hard nofile 65536
```

## 2.10 创建目录

```
[root@strong ~]# mkdir -p /u01/app/grid
[root@strong ~]# mkdir -p /u01/app/oracle
[root@strong ~]# chown -R grid:oinstall /u01
[root@strong ~]# chmod -R 775 /u01/
[root@strong ~]# chown oracle:oinstall /u01/app/oracle/
[root@strong ~]# ll /u01/
total 20
drwxrwxr-x. 5 grid oinstall 4096 Aug  9 19:33 app
```

## 2.11 配置环境变量

### 1) 配置Grid用户环境变量

```
[root@strong ~]# su - grid
[grid@strong ~]$ vim .bash_profile --增加以下内容
ORACLE_BASE=/u01/app/grid
export ORACLE_BASE
ORACLE_SID=+ASM
export ORACLE_SID

export ORACLE_TERM=xterm
[grid@strong ~]$ . .bash_profile
[grid@strong ~]$ echo $ORACLE_SID
+ASM
```

### 2) 配置Oracle用户环境变量

```
[grid@strong ~]$ su - oracle
Password:
[oracle@strong ~]$ vim .bash_profile --增加以下内容
ORACLE_BASE=/u01/app/oracle
ORACLE_SID=orcl
```

```
export ORACLE_BASE ORACLE_SID
```

```
export ORACLE_TERM=xterm
```

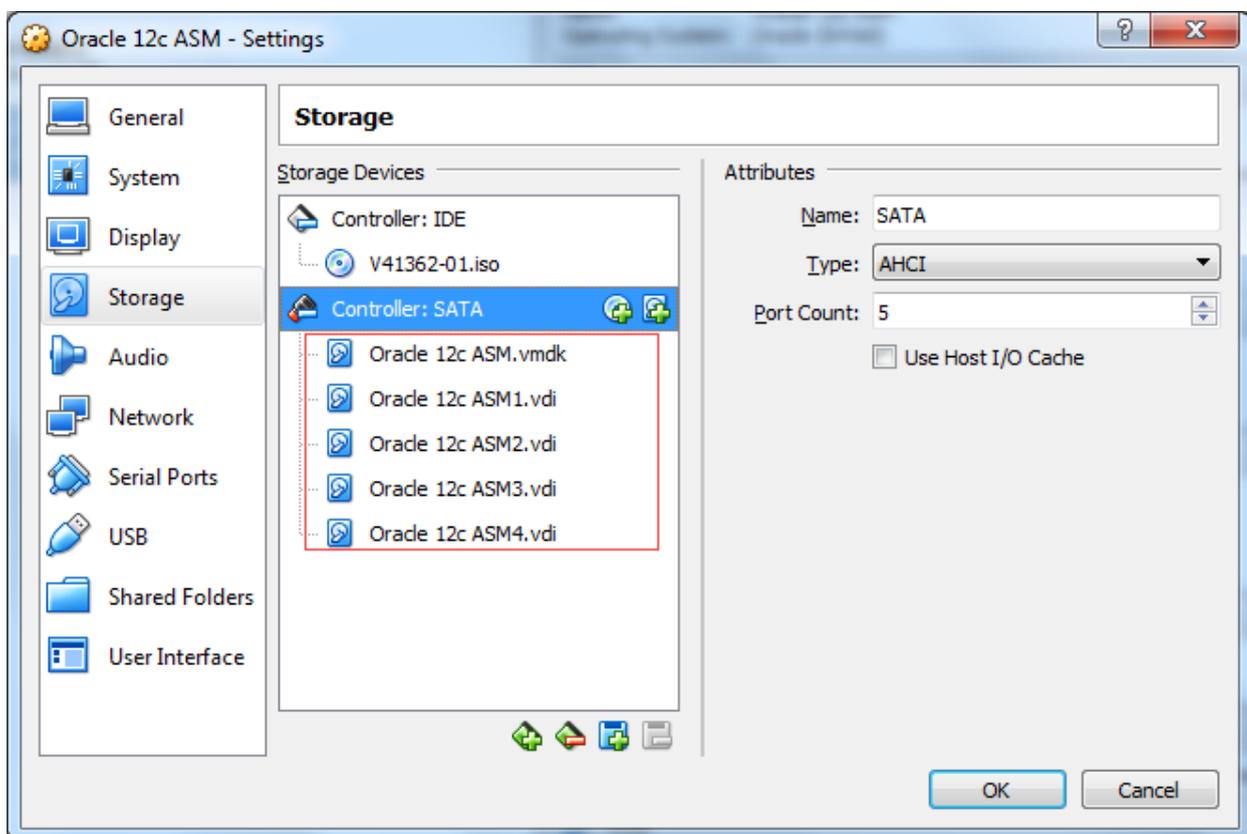
```
[oracle@strong ~]$ . .bash_profile
```

```
[oracle@strong ~]$ echo $ORACLE_BASE
```

```
/u01/app/oracle
```

## 3 ASM配置 (udev)

### 3.1 Linux系统关闭情况下增加4块硬盘



### 3.2 创建分区

1) 查看新增加的磁盘

```
[root@strong ~]# fdisk -l |grep /dev/sd
```

```
Disk /dev/sda: 53.7 GB, 53687091200 bytes
```

```
/dev/sda1      1      3917   31457280   83  Linux
```

```
/dev/sda2     3917     4439   4194304   82  Linux swap / Solaris
```

```
/dev/sda3    *     4439     6528   16776192   83  Linux
```

Disk /dev/sdb: 5368 MB, 5368709120 bytes  
Disk /dev/sdc: 5368 MB, 5368709120 bytes  
Disk /dev/sdd: 5368 MB, 5368709120 bytes  
Disk /dev/sde: 5368 MB, 5368709120 bytes

## 2) 对新增磁盘进行分区

```
[root@strong ~]# fdisk /dev/sdb
```

```
Device contains neither a valid DOS partition table, nor Sun, SGI or OSF disklabel  
Building a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x6028d66d.  
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.  
After that, of course, the previous content won't be recoverable.
```

```
Warning: invalid flag 0x0000 of partition table 4 will be corrected by w(rite)
```

```
WARNING: DOS-compatible mode is deprecated. It's strongly recommended to  
switch off the mode (command 'c') and change display units to  
sectors (command 'u').
```

```
Command (m for help): n
```

```
Command action
```

```
  e  extended
```

```
  p  primary partition (1-4)
```

```
p
```

```
Partition number (1-4): 1
```

```
First cylinder (1-652, default 1):
```

```
Using default value 1
```

```
Last cylinder, +cylinders or +size{K,M,G} (1-652, default 652):
```

```
Using default value 652
```

```
Command (m for help): w
```

```
The partition table has been altered!
```

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

```
Syncing disks.
```

同样方法对 /dev/sdc、/dev/sdd、/dev/sde创建分区

### 3) 查看磁盘分区后信息

```
[root@strong ~]# fdisk -l |grep /dev/sd
Disk /dev/sda: 53.7 GB, 53687091200 bytes
/dev/sda1      1      3917   31457280  83 Linux
/dev/sda2     3917     4439   4194304  82 Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda3 *   4439     6528  16776192  83 Linux
Disk /dev/sdb: 5368 MB, 5368709120 bytes
/dev/sdb1      1        652   5237158+  83 Linux
Disk /dev/sdc: 5368 MB, 5368709120 bytes
/dev/sdc1      1        652   5237158+  83 Linux
Disk /dev/sdd: 5368 MB, 5368709120 bytes
/dev/sdd1      1        652   5237158+  83 Linux
Disk /dev/sde: 5368 MB, 5368709120 bytes
/dev/sde1      1        652   5237158+  83 Linux
```

## 3.3 获取块设备信息

```
[root@strong ~]# /sbin/scsi_id -g -u /dev/sdb
1ATA_VBOX_HARDDISK_VB044e35a2-62feff97
[root@strong ~]# /sbin/scsi_id -g -u /dev/sdc
1ATA_VBOX_HARDDISK_VB92072249-6994abe2
[root@strong ~]# /sbin/scsi_id -g -u /dev/sdd
1ATA_VBOX_HARDDISK_VBbbfc2a57-2de2fe3a
[root@strong ~]# /sbin/scsi_id -g -u /dev/sde
1ATA_VBOX_HARDDISK_VBd659eac3-c6b255ce
```

## 3.4 创建配置文件

```
[root@strong ~]# vim /etc/scsi_id.config
```

```
options=-g
```

### 3.5 创建规则文件

```
[root@strong ~]# vim /etc/udev/rules.d/99-oracle-asmdevices.rules
```

```
KERNEL=="sd?1", BUS=="scsi", PROGRAM==" /sbin/scsi_id -g -u -d /dev/$parent",  
RESULT=="1ATA_VBOX_HARDDISK_VB044e35a2-62feff97", NAME="asm-disk1",  
OWNER="grid", GROUP="asmadmin", MODE="0660"  
KERNEL=="sd?1", BUS=="scsi", PROGRAM==" /sbin/scsi_id -g -u -d /dev/$parent",  
RESULT=="1ATA_VBOX_HARDDISK_VB92072249-6994abe2", NAME="asm-disk2",  
OWNER="grid", GROUP="asmadmin", MODE="0660"  
KERNEL=="sd?1", BUS=="scsi", PROGRAM==" /sbin/scsi_id -g -u -d /dev/$parent",  
RESULT=="1ATA_VBOX_HARDDISK_VBbbfc2a57-2de2fe3a", NAME="asm-disk3",  
OWNER="grid", GROUP="asmadmin", MODE="0660"  
KERNEL=="sd?1", BUS=="scsi", PROGRAM==" /sbin/scsi_id -g -u -d /dev/$parent",  
RESULT=="1ATA_VBOX_HARDDISK_VBd659eac3-c6b255ce", NAME="asm-disk4",  
OWNER="grid", GROUP="asmadmin", MODE="0660"
```

### 3.6 更新块分区

```
[root@strong ~]# /sbin/partprobe /dev/sdb1  
[root@strong ~]# /sbin/partprobe /dev/sdc1  
[root@strong ~]# /sbin/partprobe /dev/sdd1  
[root@strong ~]# /sbin/partprobe /dev/sde1
```

### 3.7 查看所有者和权限

```
[root@strong ~]# ll /dev/asm-disk*  
brw-rw---- 1 grid asmadmin 8, 17 Aug 11 16:31 /dev/asm-disk1  
brw-rw---- 1 grid asmadmin 8, 33 Aug 11 16:31 /dev/asm-disk2  
brw-rw---- 1 grid asmadmin 8, 49 Aug 11 16:31 /dev/asm-disk3  
brw-rw---- 1 grid asmadmin 8, 65 Aug 11 16:31 /dev/asm-disk4
```

## 4 Oracle ASM安装

## 4.1 上传并解压Grid软件

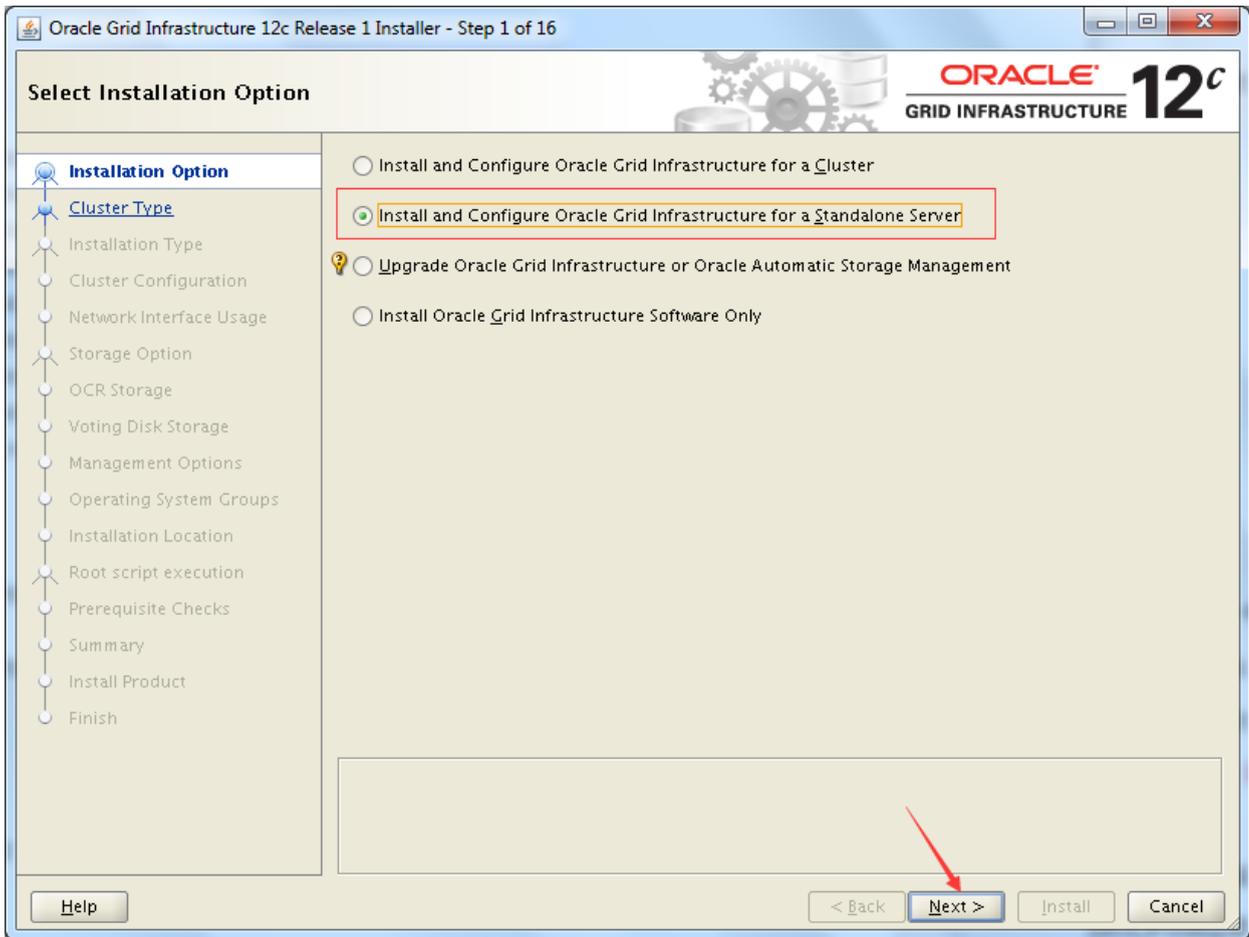
```
[root@strong ~]# su - grid
[grid@strong ~]$ cd /u01/app/grid/
[grid@strong grid]$ mkdir soft
[grid@strong grid]$ cd soft/
[grid@strong soft]$ ll -h
total 2.3G
-rw-r--r-- 1 grid oinstall 1.7G Aug 11 16:34 linuxamd64_12102_grid_1of2.zip
-rw-r--r-- 1 grid oinstall 618M Aug 11 16:33 linuxamd64_12102_grid_2of2.zip
[grid@strong soft]$ unzip linuxamd64_12102_grid_1of2.zip
[grid@strong soft]$ unzip linuxamd64_12102_grid_2of2.zip
```

## 4.2 切换到软件目录进行安装

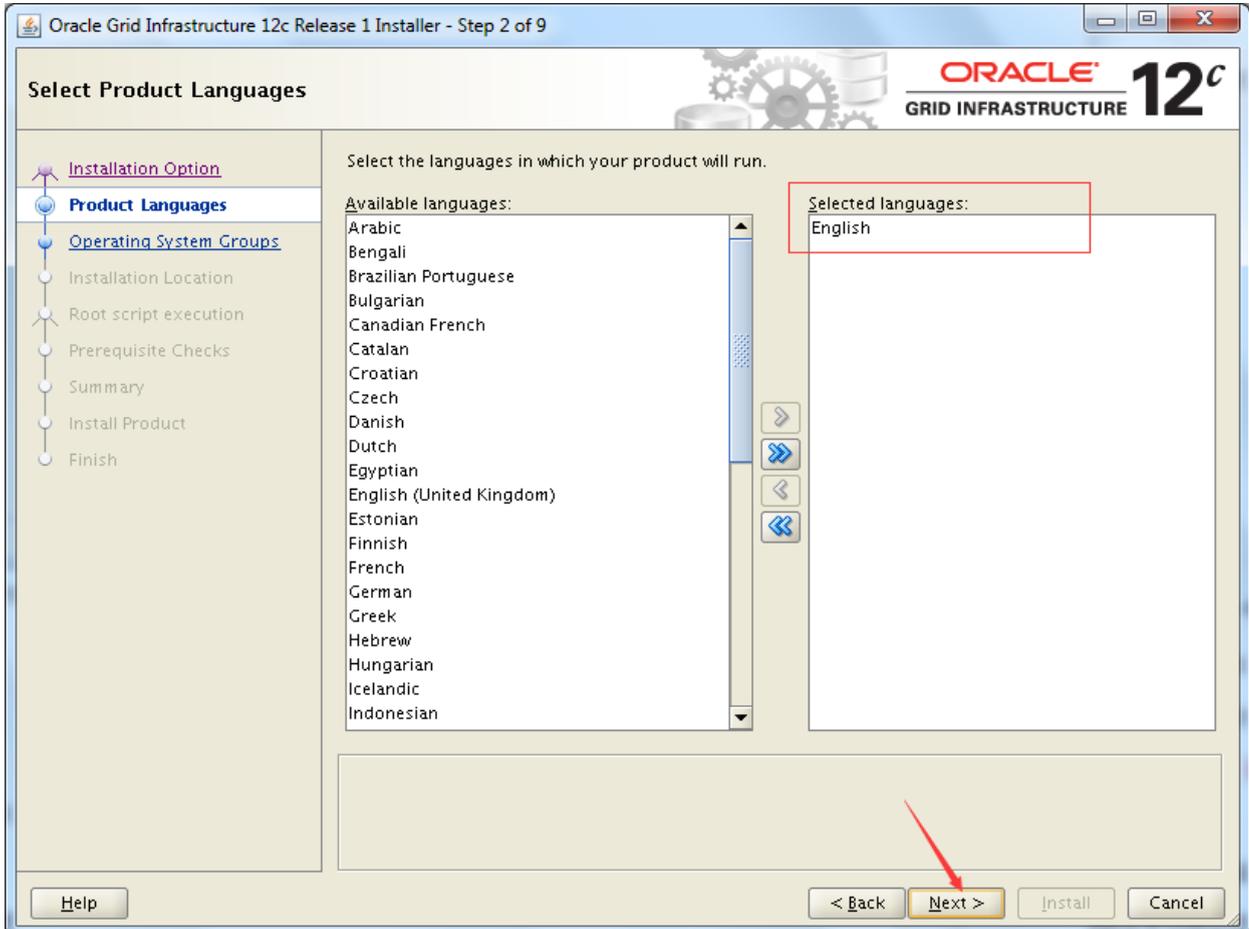
```
[grid@strong soft]$ cd grid/
[grid@strong grid]$ ll
total 44
drwxr-xr-x 4 grid oinstall 4096 Aug 11 16:35 install
drwxrwxr-x 2 grid oinstall 4096 Jul 7 2014 response
drwxr-xr-x 2 grid oinstall 4096 Jul 7 2014 rpm
-rwxr-xr-x 1 grid oinstall 5085 Dec 20 2013 runcluvfy.sh
-rwxr-xr-x 1 grid oinstall 8534 Jul 7 2014 runInstaller
drwxrwxr-x 2 grid oinstall 4096 Jul 7 2014 sshsetup
drwxr-xr-x 14 grid oinstall 4096 Jul 7 2014 stage
-rwxr-xr-x 1 grid oinstall 500 Feb 7 2013 welcome.html
[grid@strong grid]$ ./runInstaller
```

## 4.3 Grid 软件安装

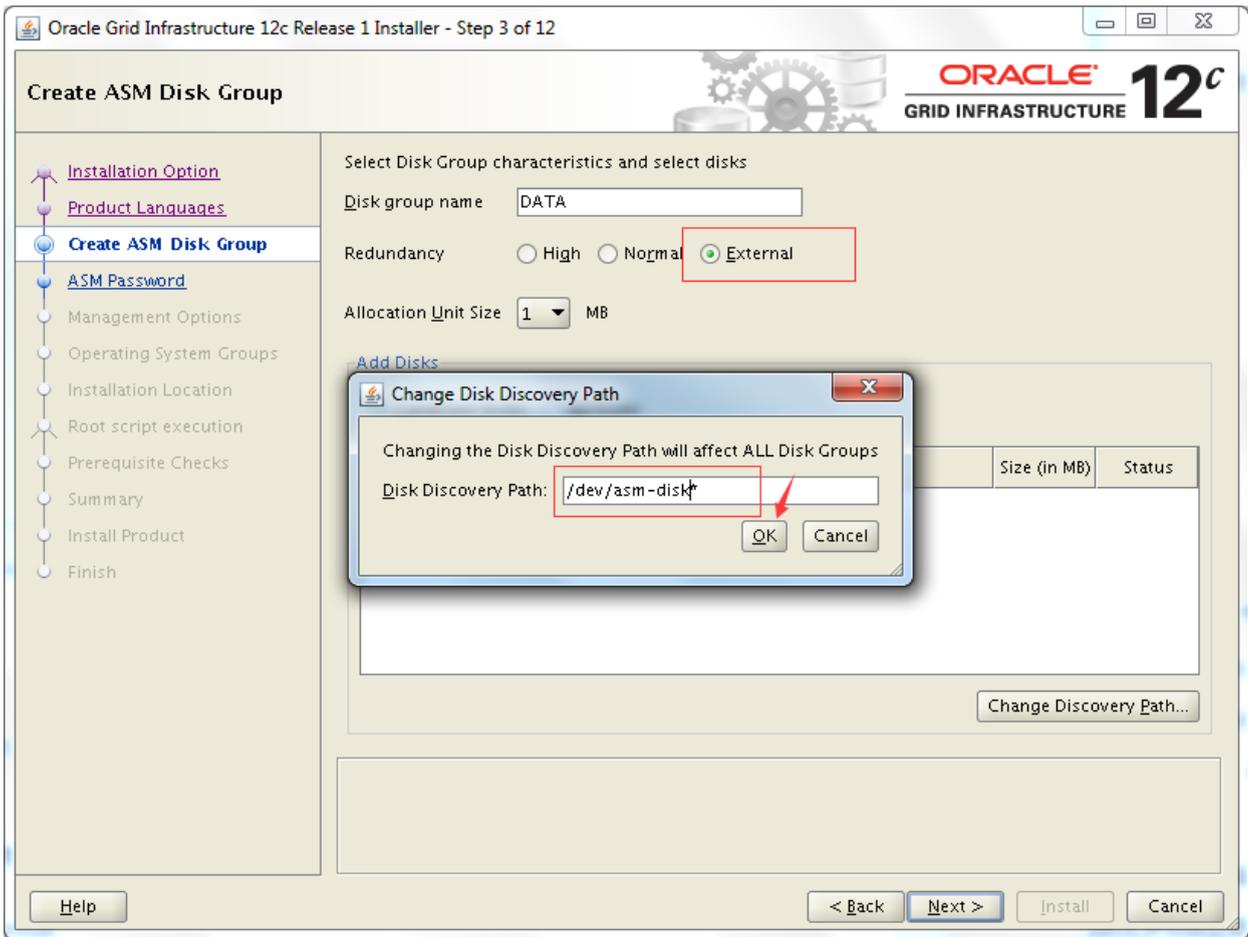
1) 选择安装选项，点击Next;

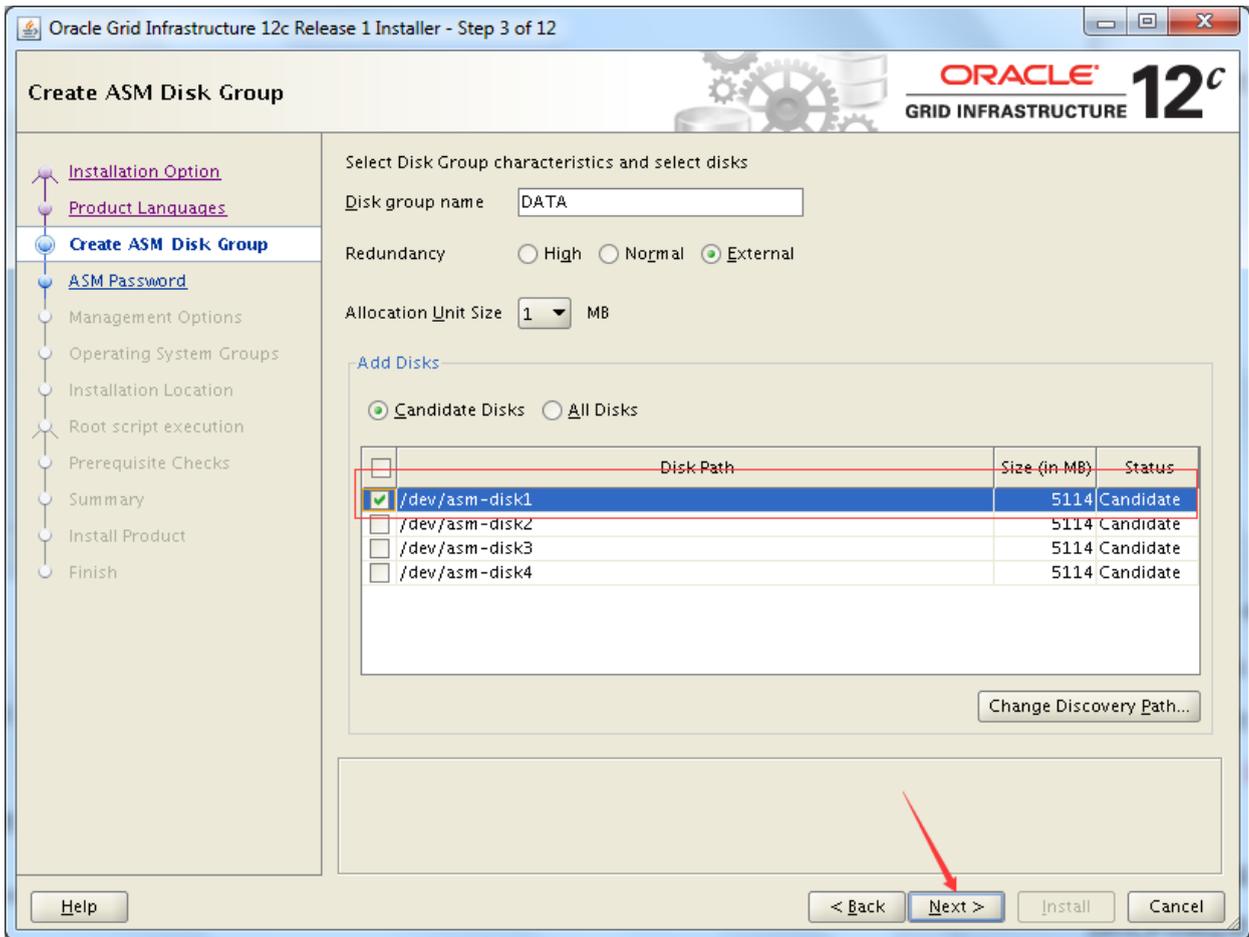


2) 选择产品语言，点击Next;

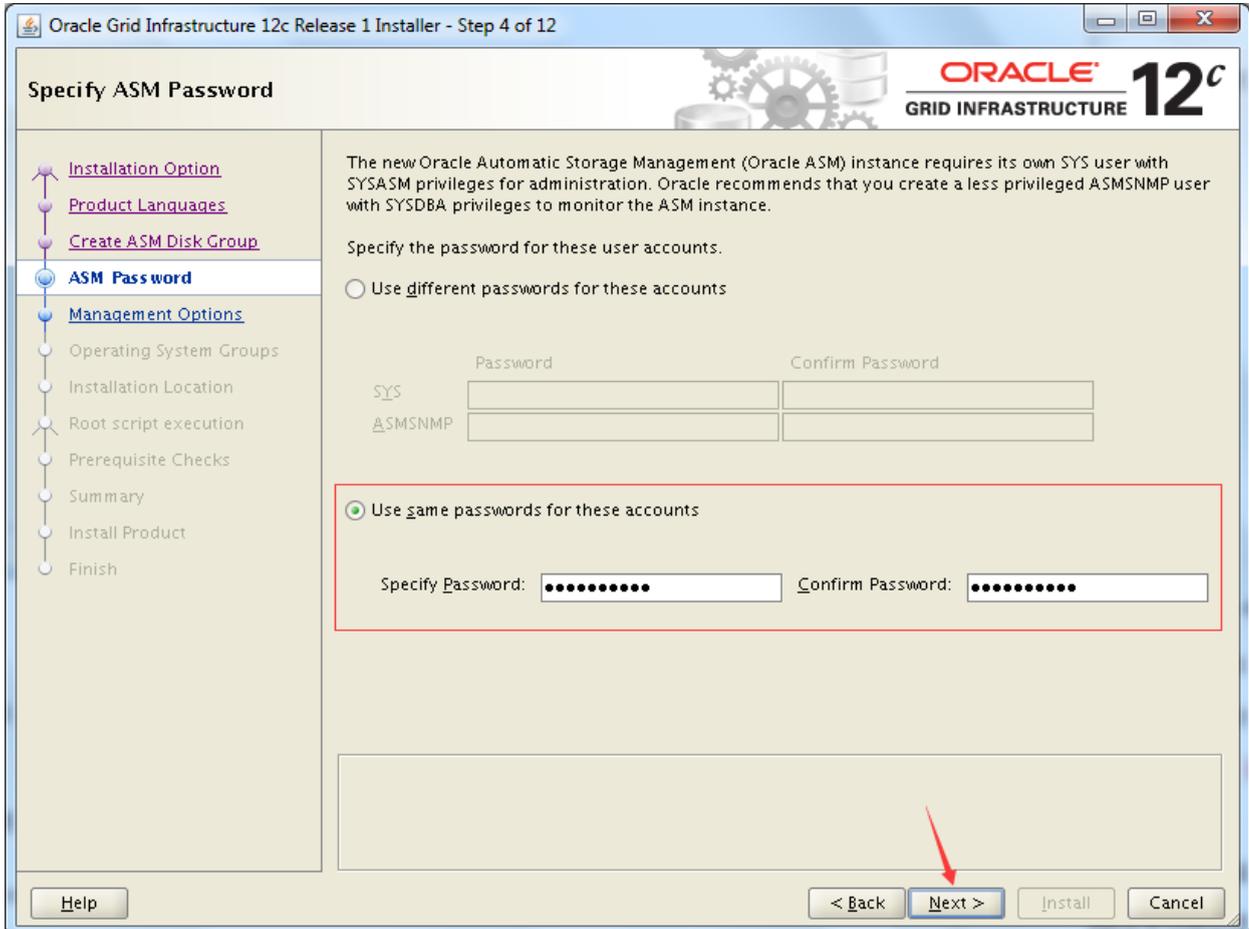


### 3) 创建ASM磁盘组;

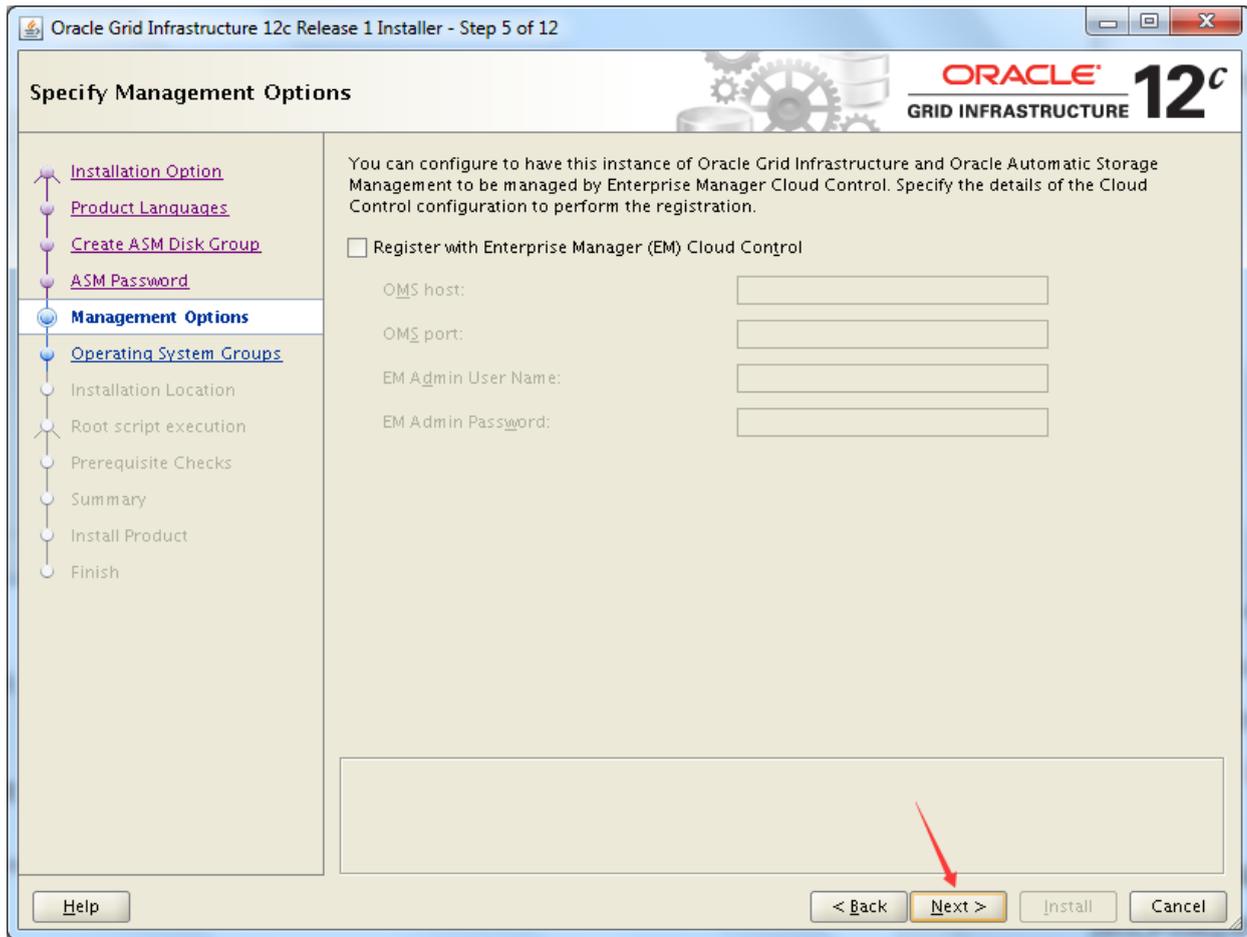




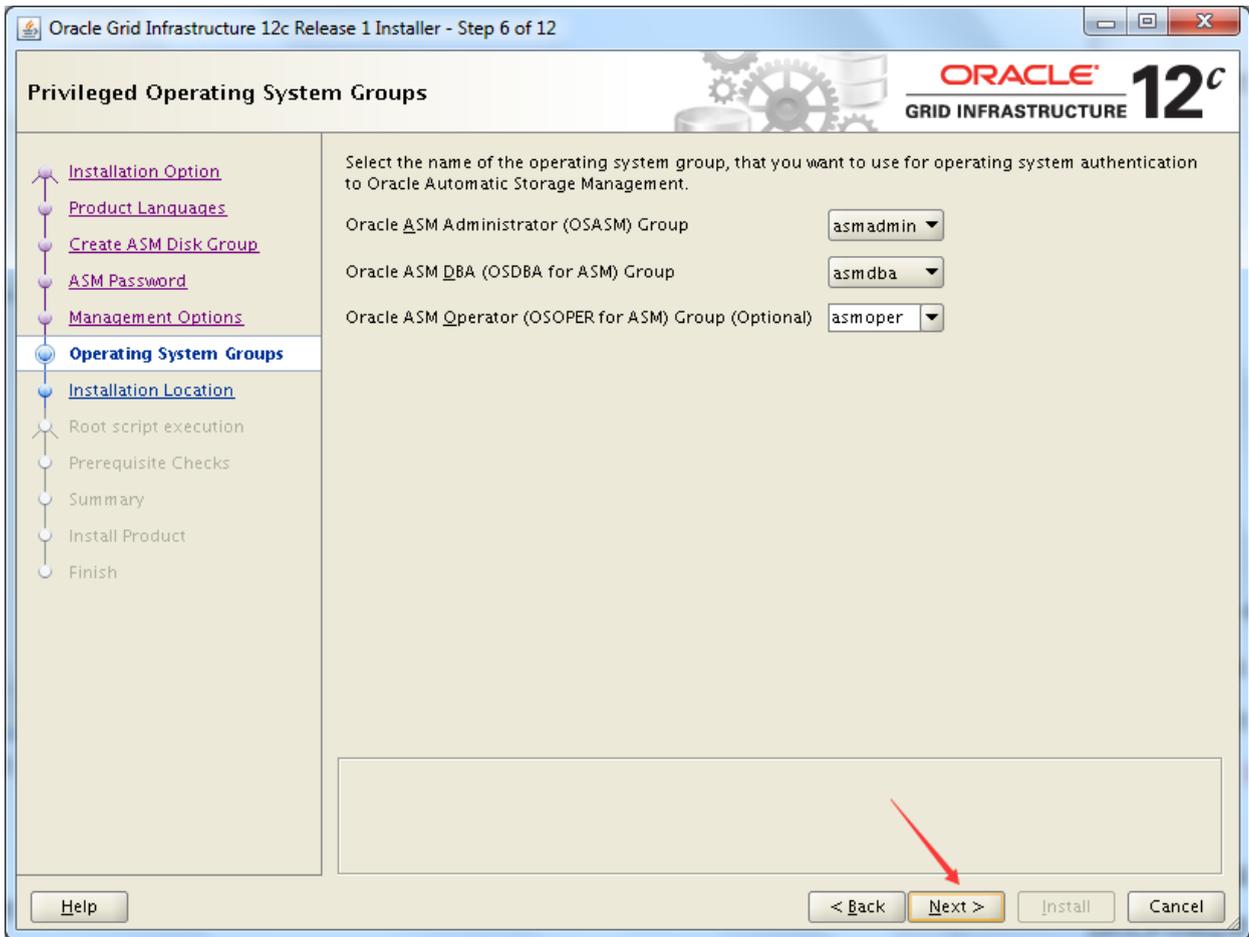
#### 4) 指定ASM密码;



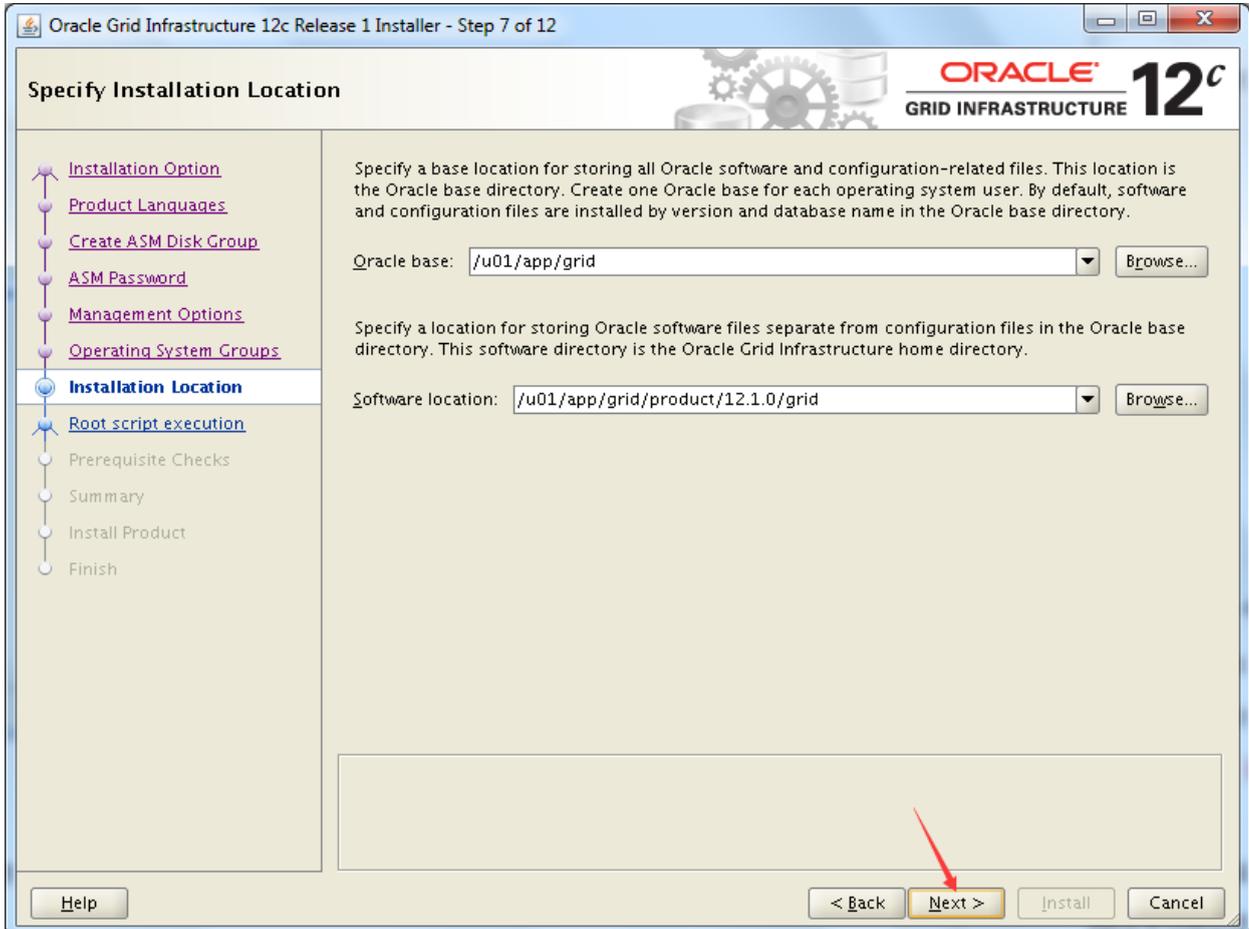
## 5) 指定管理选项:



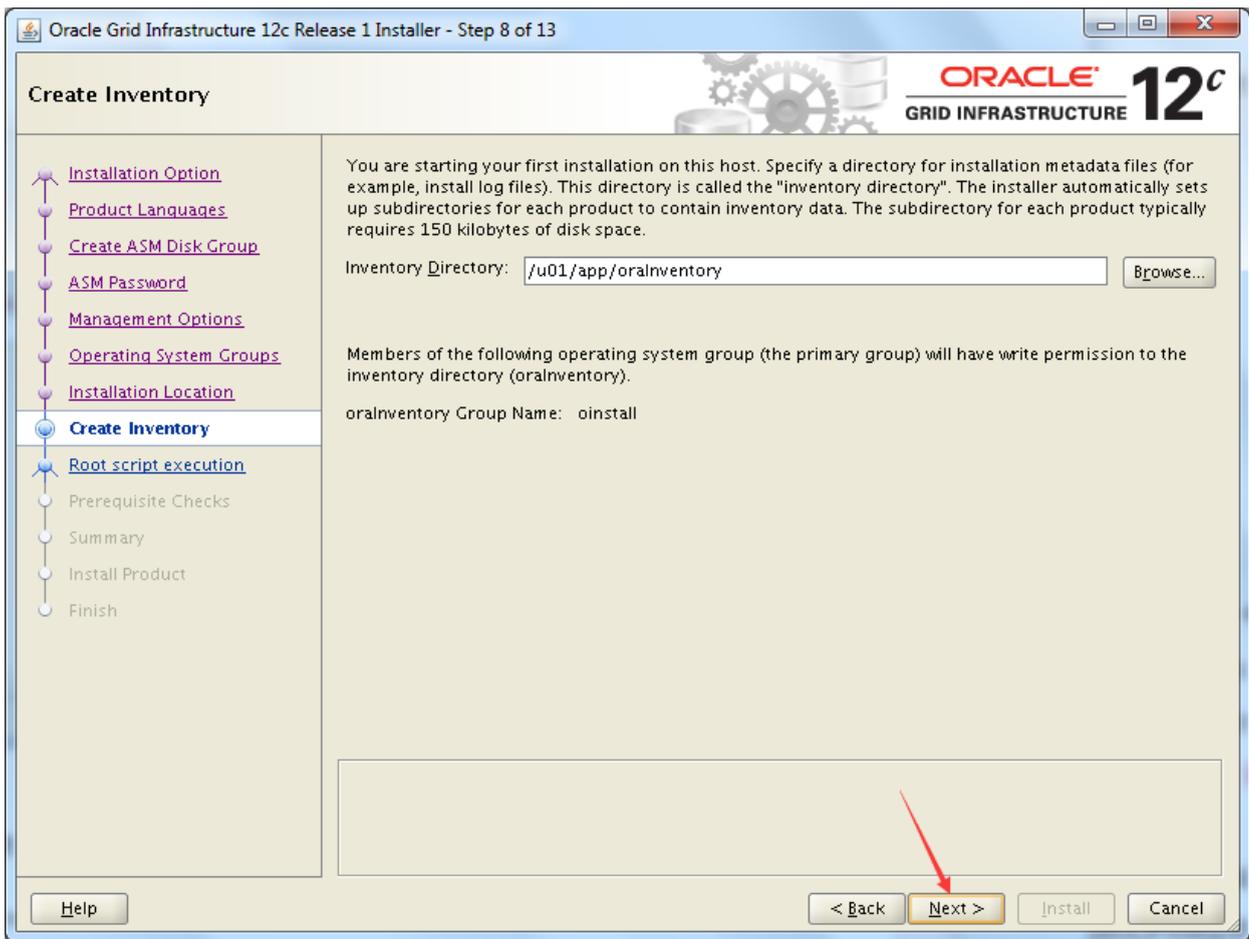
## 6) 授权的操作系统组;



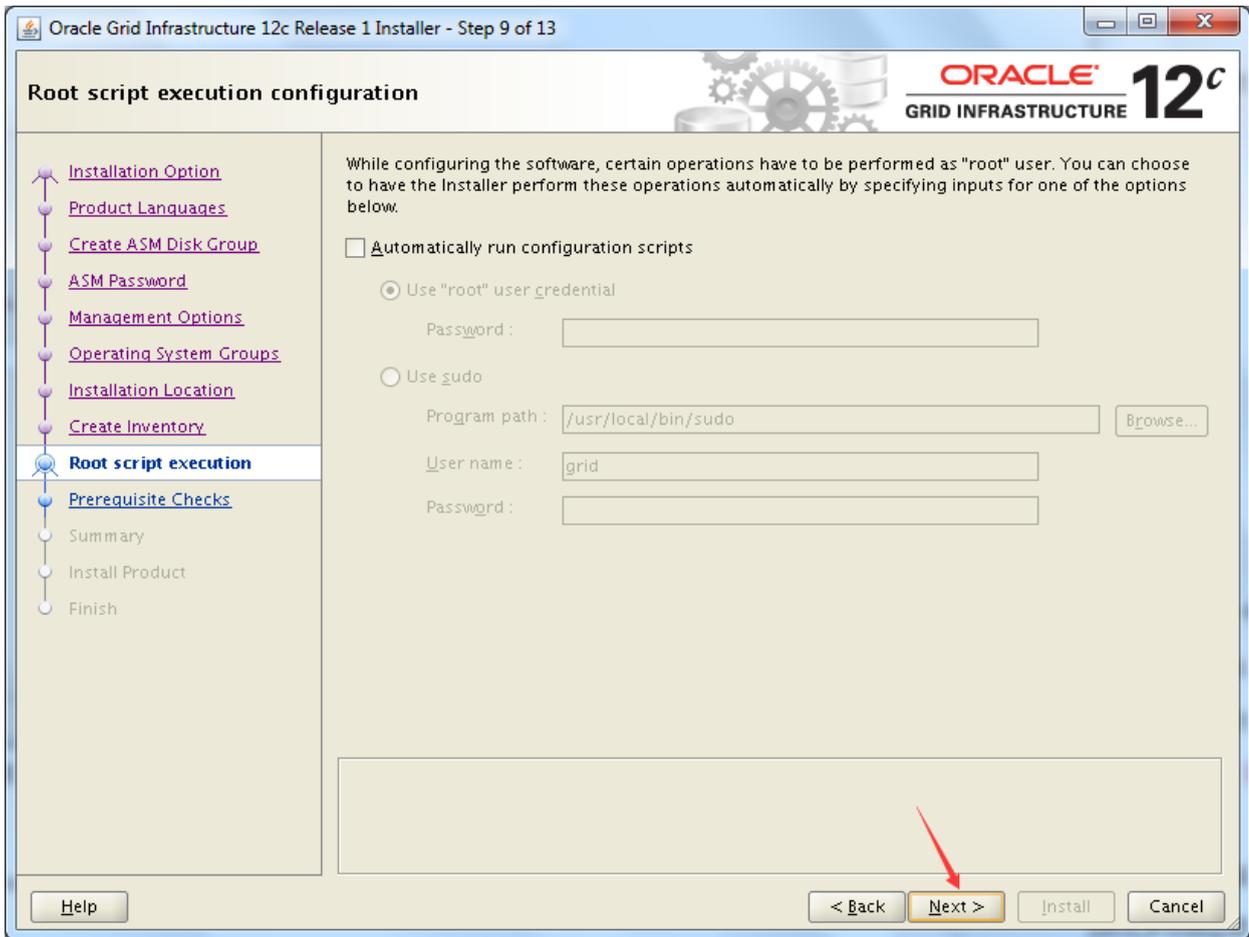
## 7) 指定安装位置;



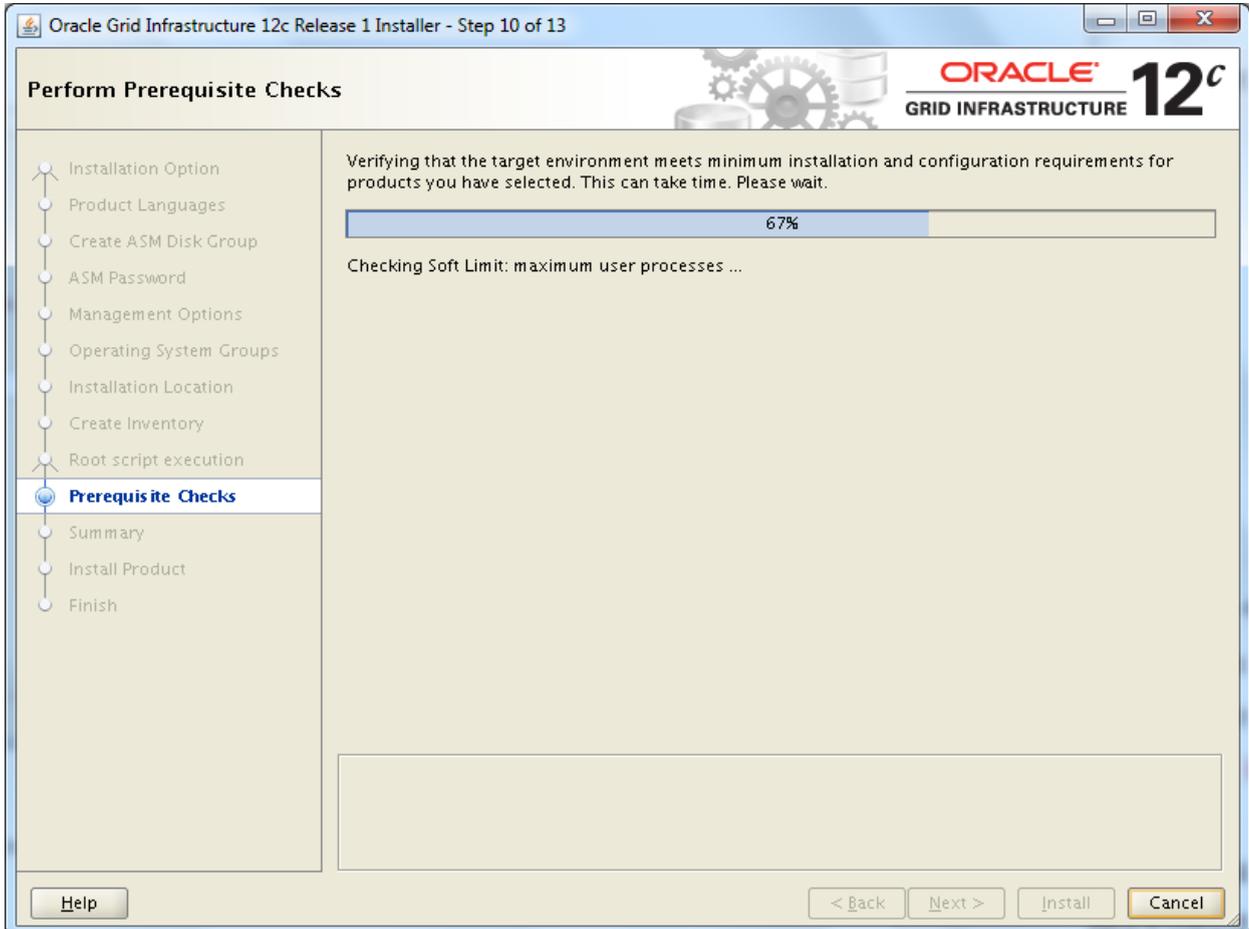
## 8) 创建安装库;



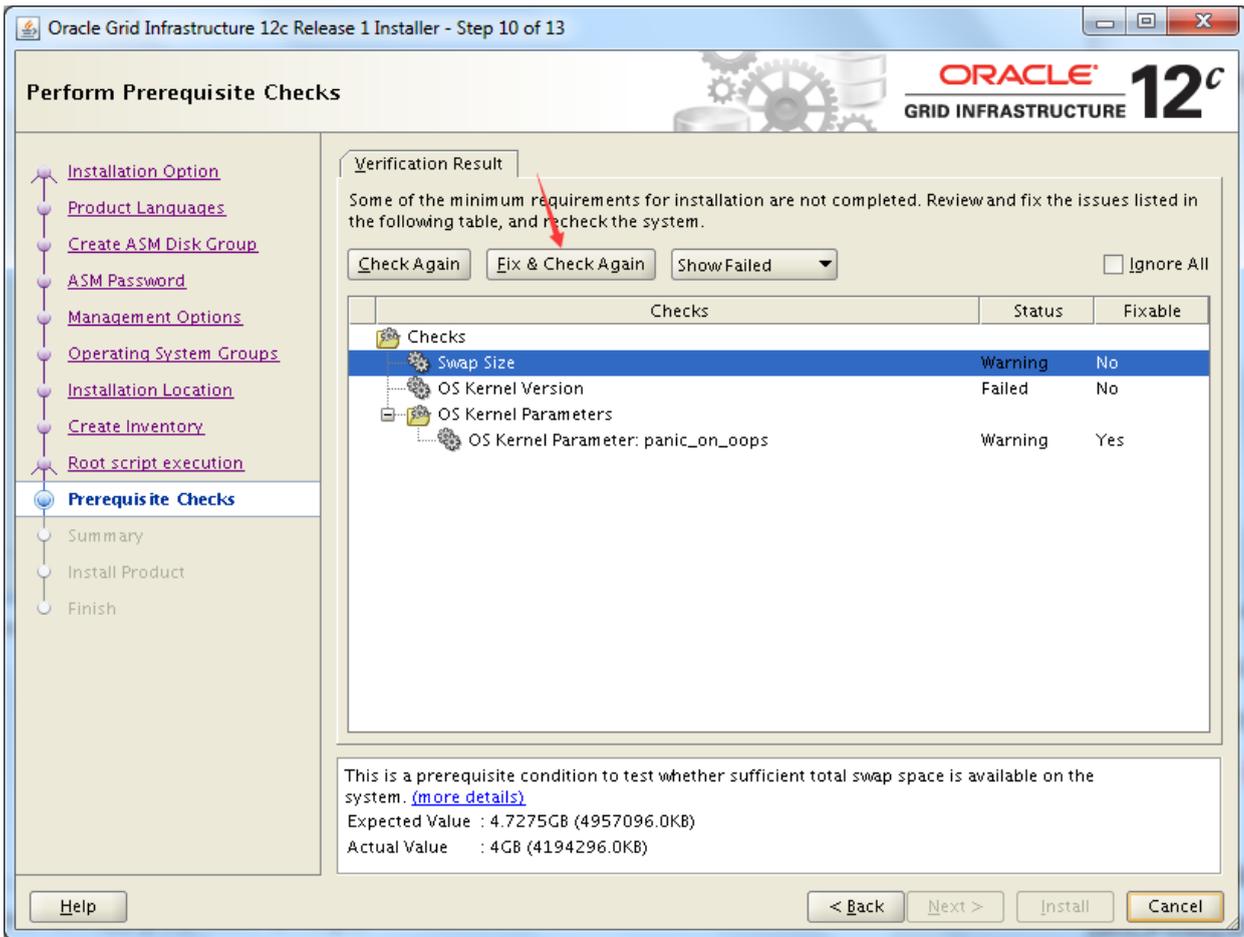
## 9) Root脚本执行配置;



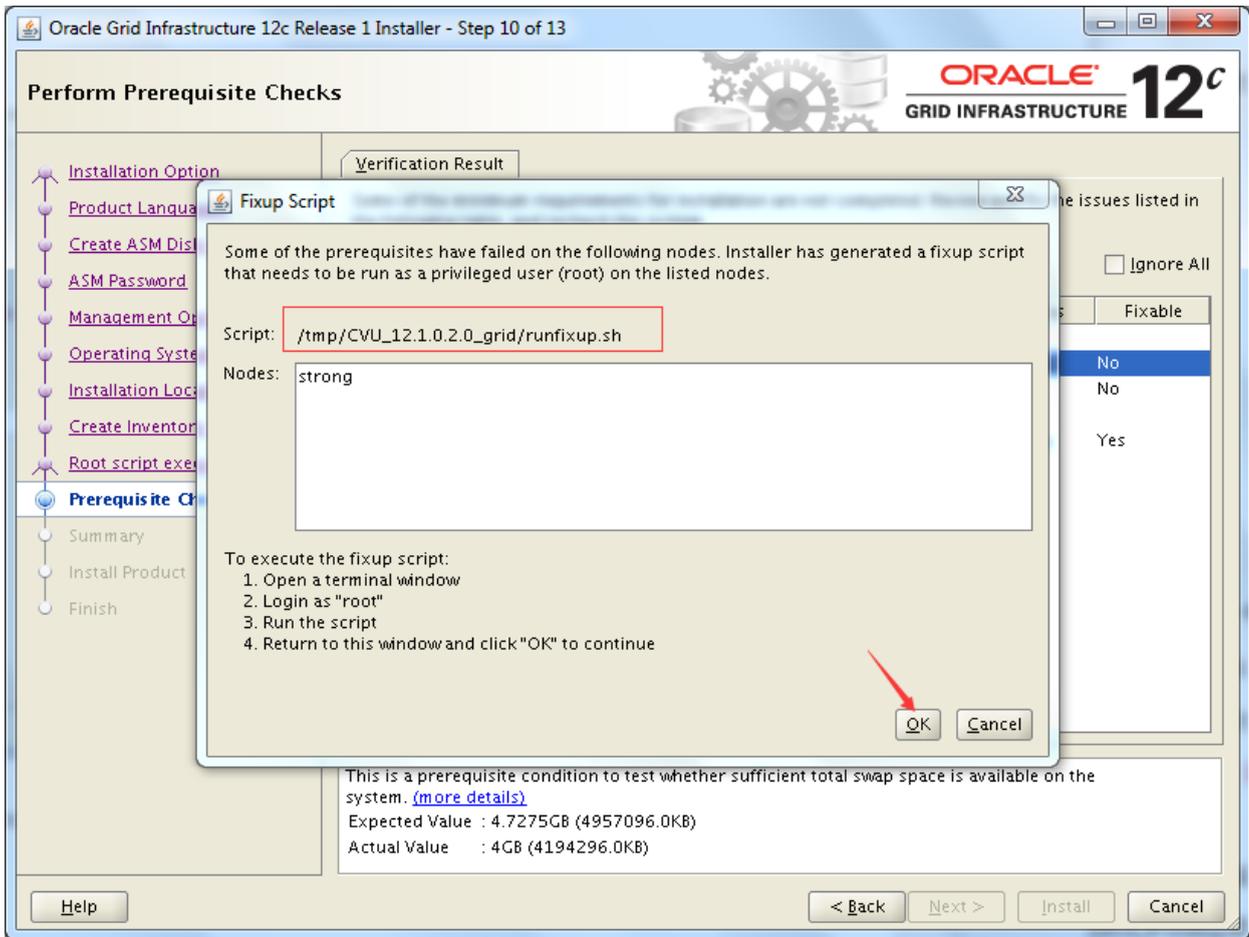
## 10) 执行检查;



出现检查不通过，点击Fix&Check Again;



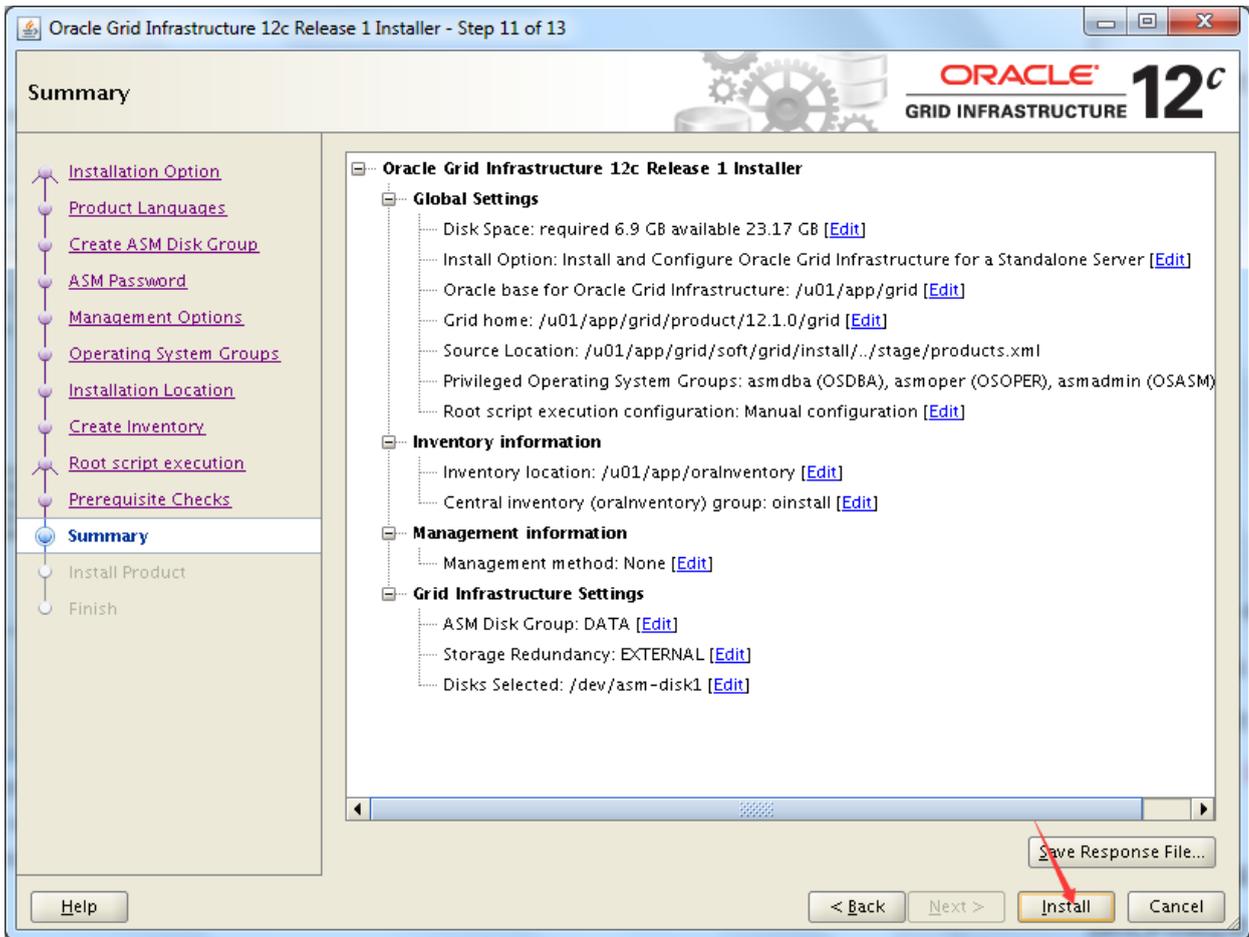
Root下执行修复脚本;



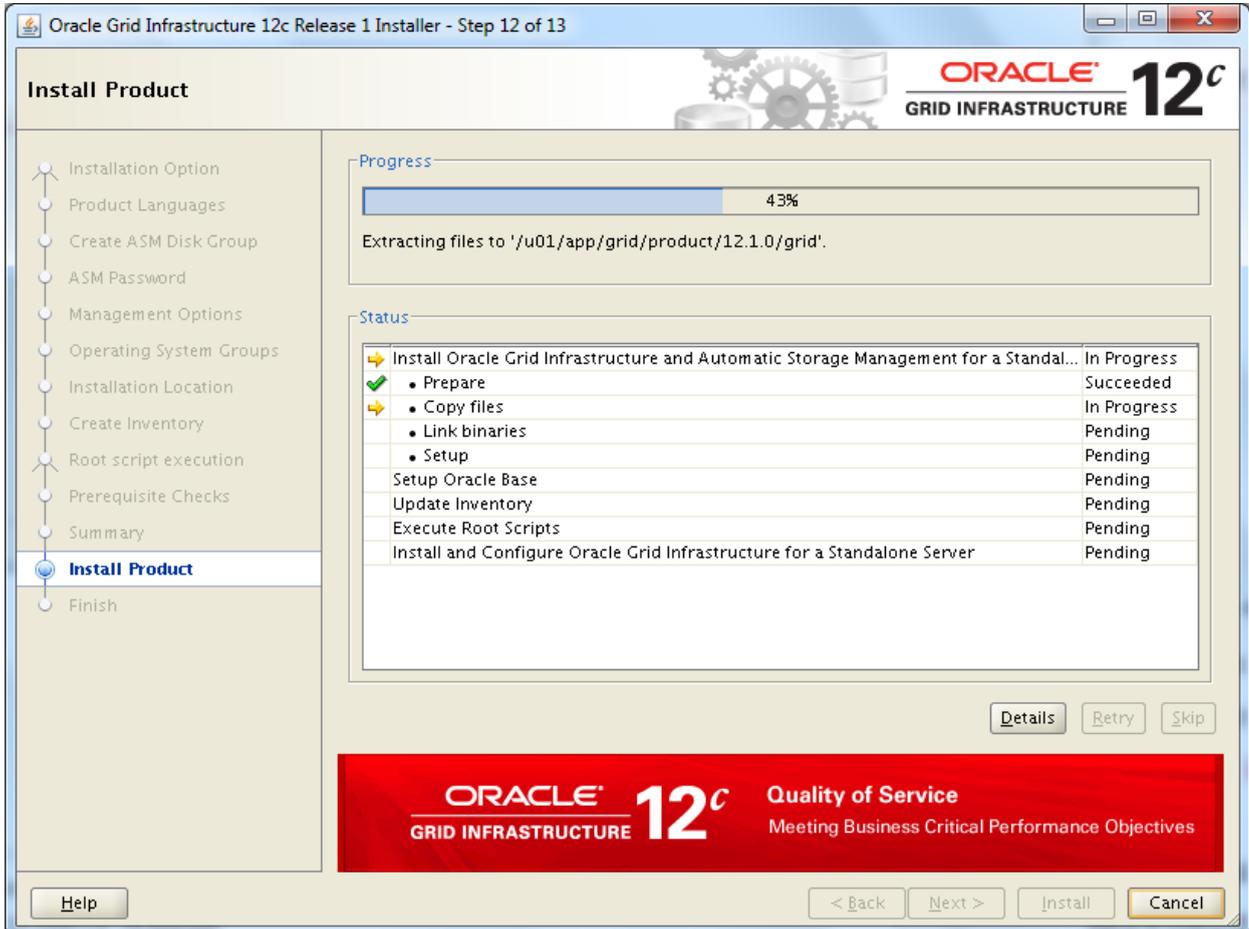
```
[root@strong ~]# /tmp/CVU_12.1.0.2.0_grid/runfixup.sh
```

All Fix-up operations were completed successfully.

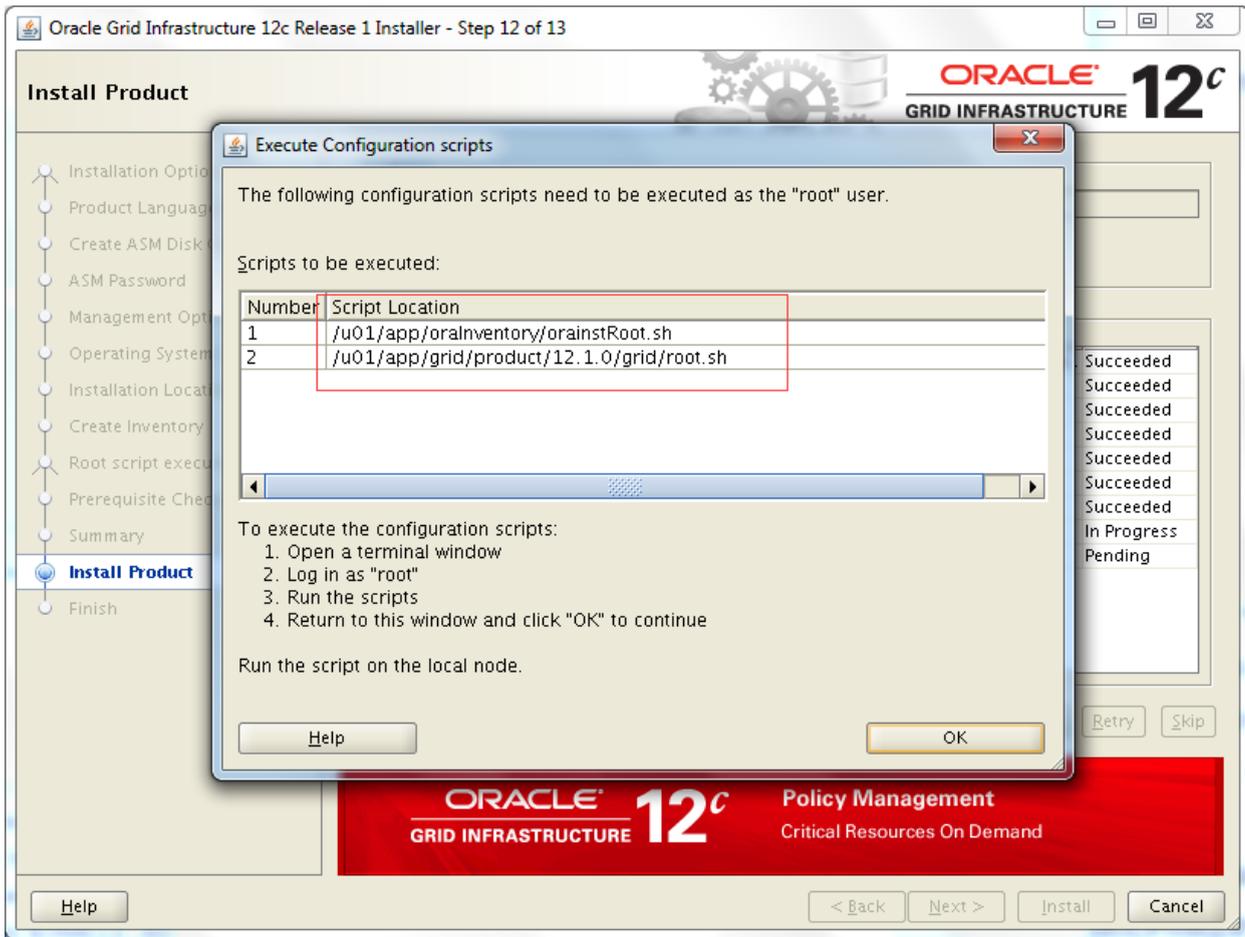
11) 检查通过，点击Install；



## 12) 安装产品;



### 13) 执行Root脚本;



```
[root@strong ~]# /u01/app/oralInventory/orainstRoot.sh
```

Changing permissions of /u01/app/oralInventory.

Adding read,write permissions for group.

Removing read,write,execute permissions for world.

Changing groupname of /u01/app/oralInventory to oinstall.

The execution of the script is complete.

```
[root@strong ~]# /u01/app/grid/product/12.1.0/grid/root.sh
```

Performing root user operation.

The following environment variables are set as:

```
ORACLE_OWNER= grid
```

```
ORACLE_HOME= /u01/app/grid/product/12.1.0/grid
```

Enter the full pathname of the local bin directory: [/usr/local/bin]:

Copying dbhome to /usr/local/bin ...

Copying oraenv to /usr/local/bin ...

Copying coraenv to /usr/local/bin ...

Creating /etc/oratab file...

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.

Using configuration parameter file:

/u01/app/grid/product/12.1.0/grid/crs/install/crsconfig\_params

LOCAL ADD MODE

Creating OCR keys for user 'grid', privgrp 'oinstall'..

Operation successful.

LOCAL ONLY MODE

Successfully accumulated necessary OCR keys.

Creating OCR keys for user 'root', privgrp 'root'..

Operation successful.

CRS-4664: Node strong successfully pinned.

2018/08/11 16:54:37 CLSRSC-330: Adding Clusterware entries to file 'oracle-ohasd.conf'

strong 2018/08/11 16:55:10

/u01/app/grid/product/12.1.0/grid/cdata/strong/backup\_20180811\_165510.olr 0

CRS-2791: Starting shutdown of Oracle High Availability Services-managed resources on 'strong'

CRS-2673: Attempting to stop 'ora.evmd' on 'strong'

CRS-2677: Stop of 'ora.evmd' on 'strong' succeeded

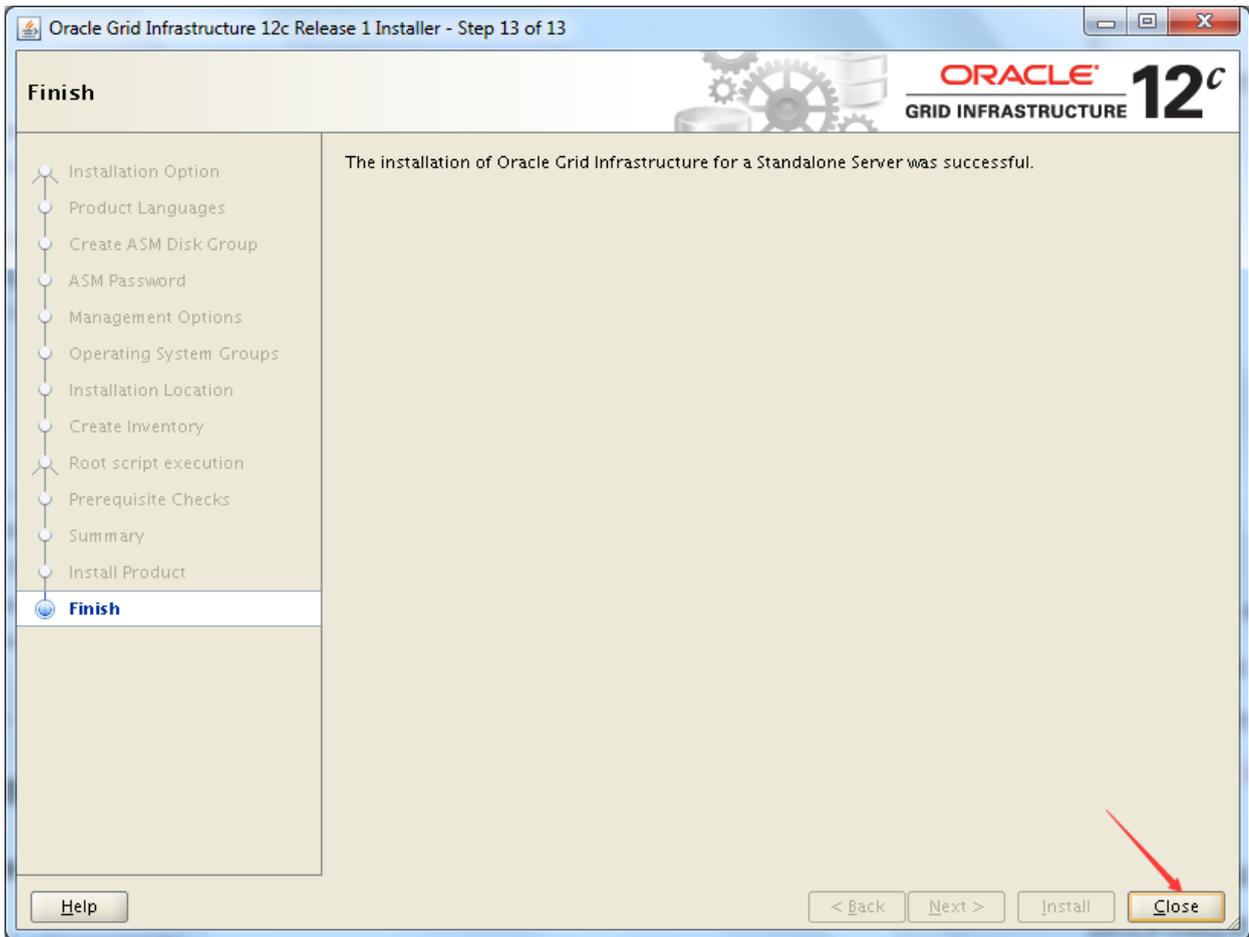
CRS-2793: Shutdown of Oracle High Availability Services-managed resources on 'strong' has completed

CRS-4133: Oracle High Availability Services has been stopped.

CRS-4123: Oracle High Availability Services has been started.

2018/08/11 16:57:38 CLSRSC-327: Successfully configured Oracle Restart for a standalone server

14) 安装完成;



15) 完善环境变量;

```
[grid@strong ~]$ vim .bash_profile (在该文件增加以下内容)
```

```
export ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/grid/product/12.1.0/grid
```

```
export PATH=$PATH:$ORACLE_HOME/bin
```

```
[grid@strong ~]$ . .bash_profile
```

```
[grid@strong ~]$ echo $ORACLE_SID
```

```
+ASM
```

至此，ASM安装完成。

## 5 安装Oracle数据库软件

### 5.1 上传并解压Oracle数据库软件

```
[oracle@strong ~]$ cd /u01/app/oracle/
```

```
[oracle@strong oracle]$ mkdir soft
```

```
[oracle@strong oracle]$ cd soft/
```

```
[oracle@strong soft]$ ll -h
```

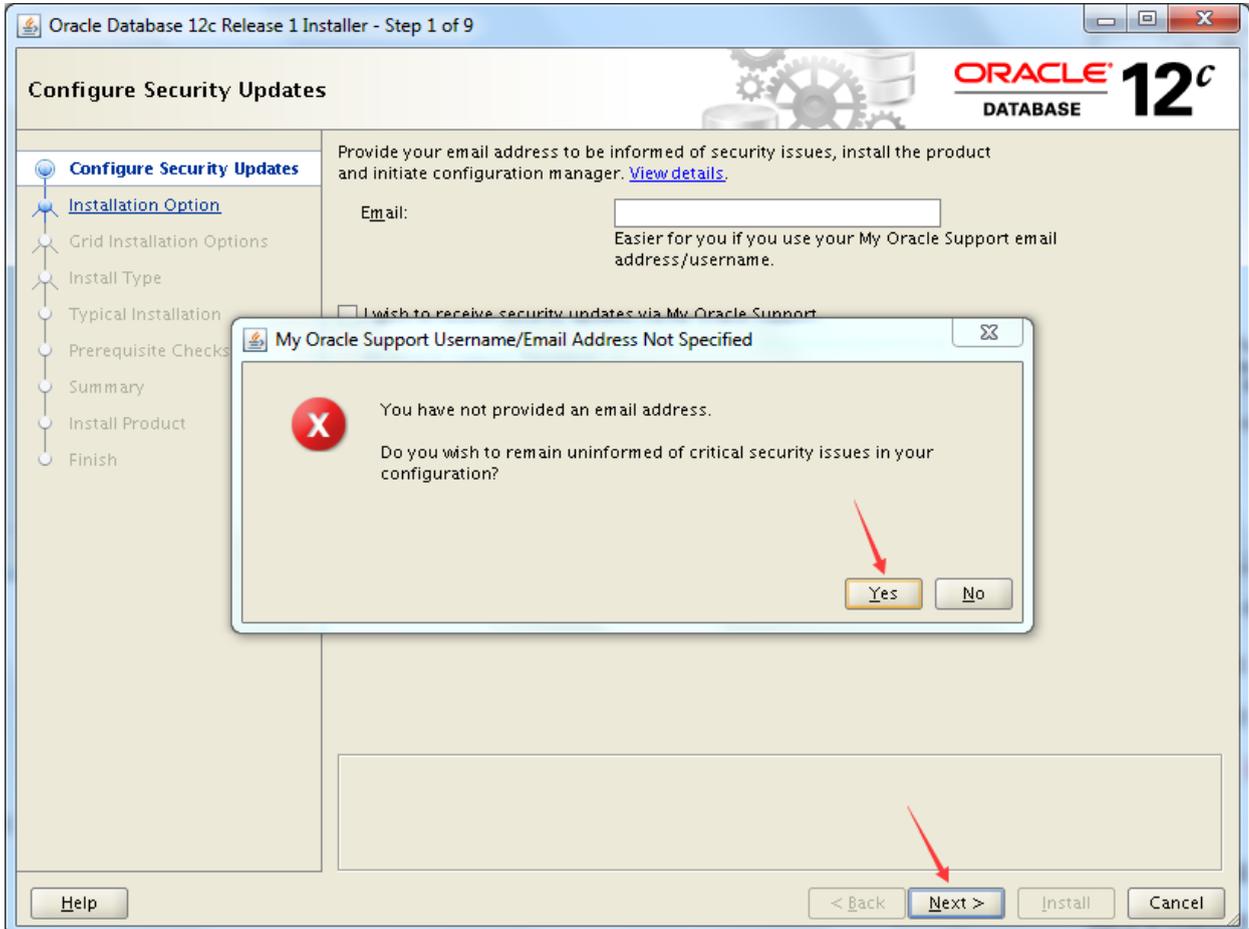
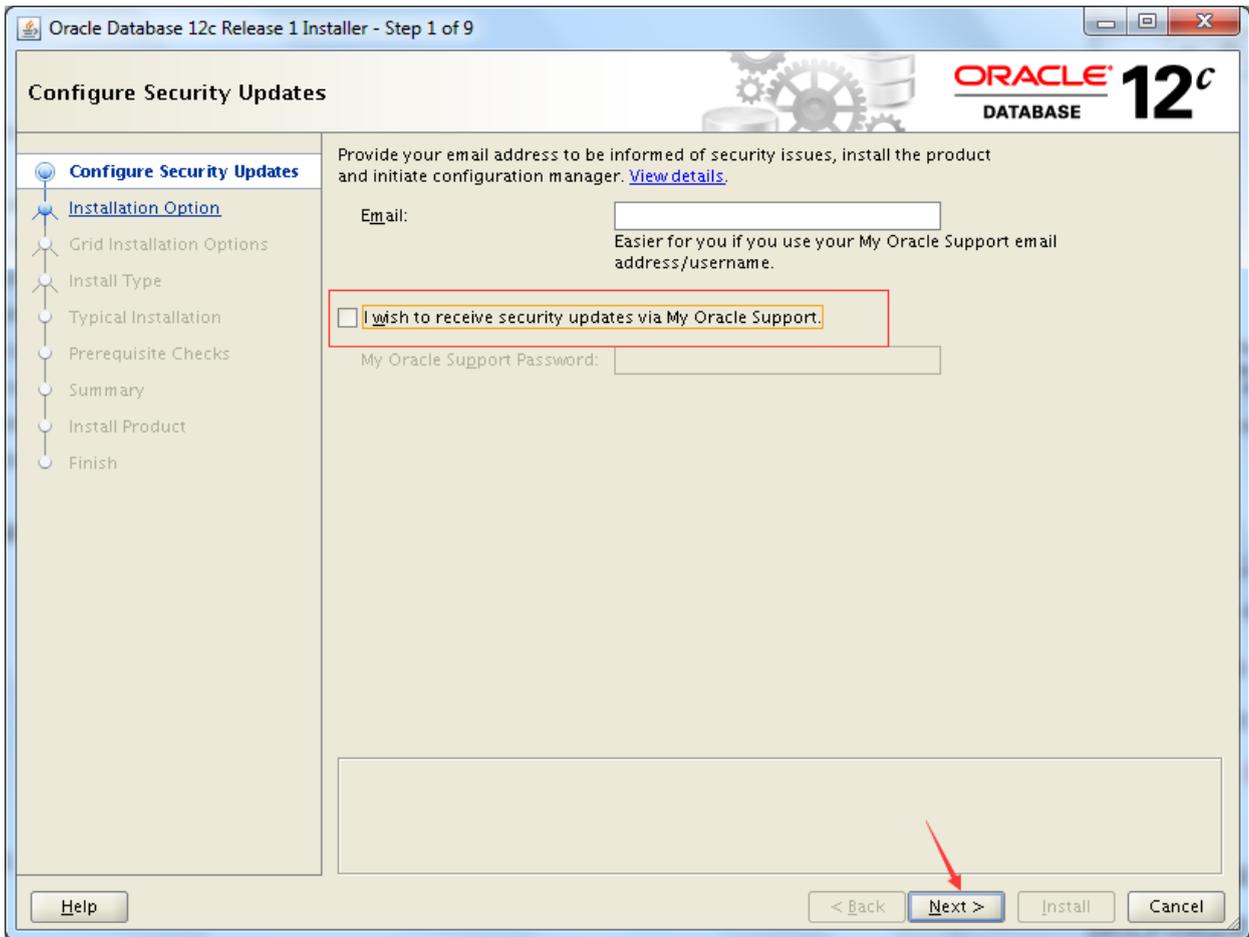
```
total 2.6G
-rw-r--r-- 1 oracle oinstall 1.6G Aug 11 17:07 linuxamd64_12102_database_1of2.zip
-rw-r--r-- 1 oracle oinstall 968M Aug 11 17:07
linuxamd64_12102_database_2of2.zip
[oracle@strong soft]$ unzip linuxamd64_12102_database_1of2.zip
[oracle@strong soft]$ unzip linuxamd64_12102_database_2of2.zip
```

## 5.2 进入软件目录，启动安装程序

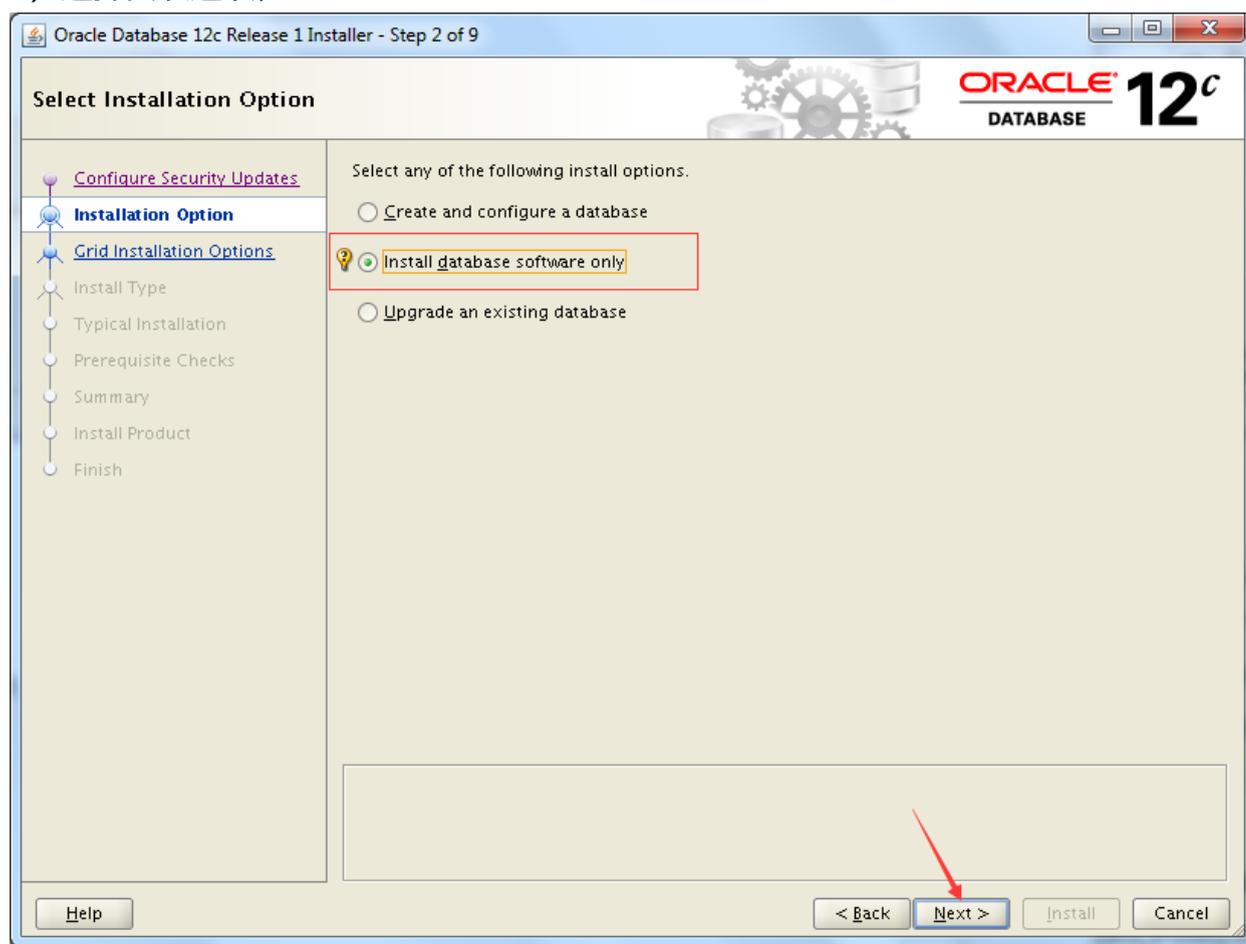
```
[oracle@strong soft]$ cd database/
[oracle@strong database]$ ll -h
total 36K
drwxr-xr-x 4 oracle oinstall 4.0K Aug 11 17:10 install
drwxrwxr-x 2 oracle oinstall 4.0K Jul 7 2014 response
drwxr-xr-x 2 oracle oinstall 4.0K Jul 7 2014 rpm
-rwxr-xr-x 1 oracle oinstall 8.4K Jul 7 2014 runInstaller
drwxrwxr-x 2 oracle oinstall 4.0K Jul 7 2014 sshsetup
drwxr-xr-x 14 oracle oinstall 4.0K Jul 7 2014 stage
-rwxr-xr-x 1 oracle oinstall 500 Feb 7 2013 welcome.html
[oracle@strong database]$ ./runInstaller
```

## 5.3 Oracle数据库软件安装

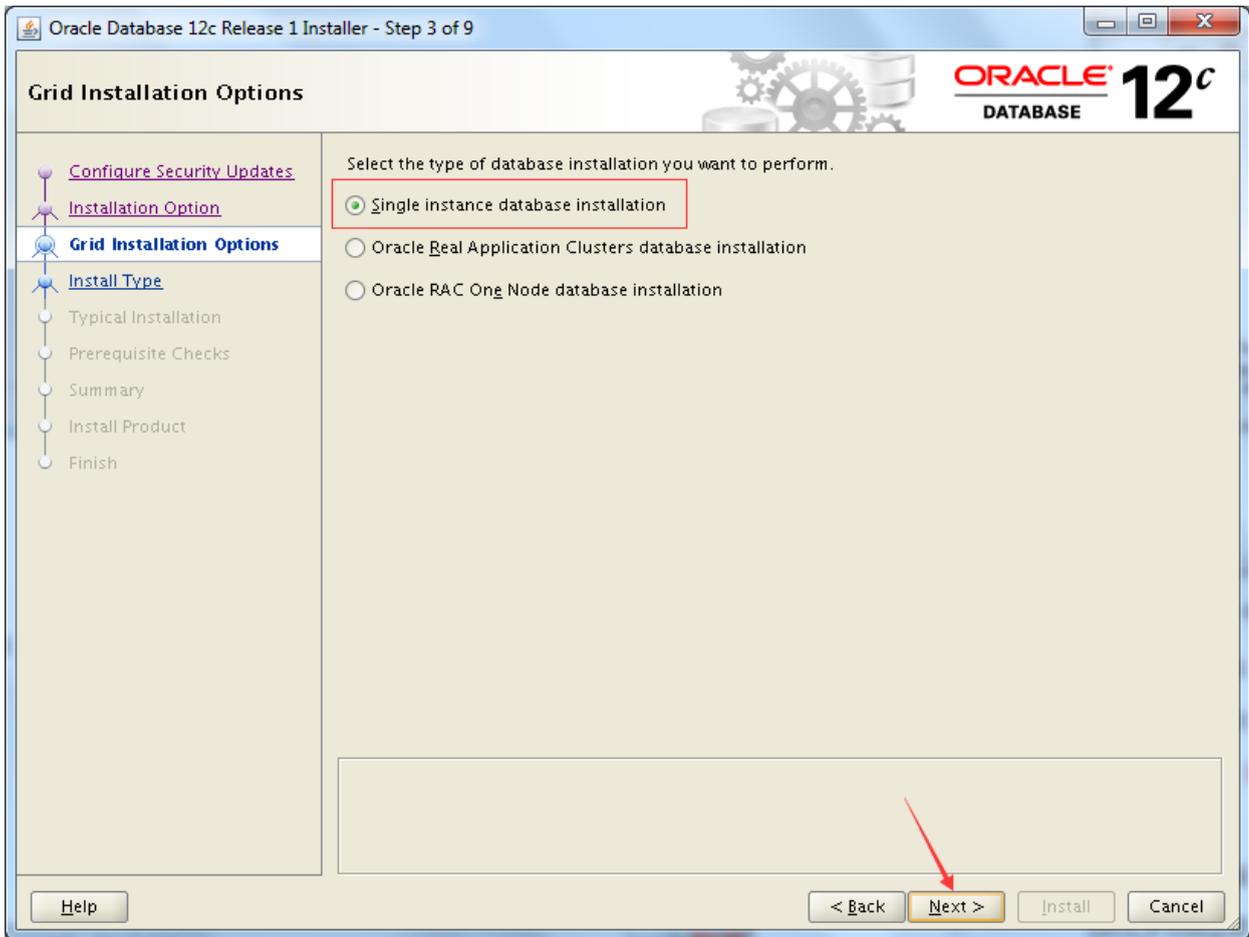
1) 配置安全更新;



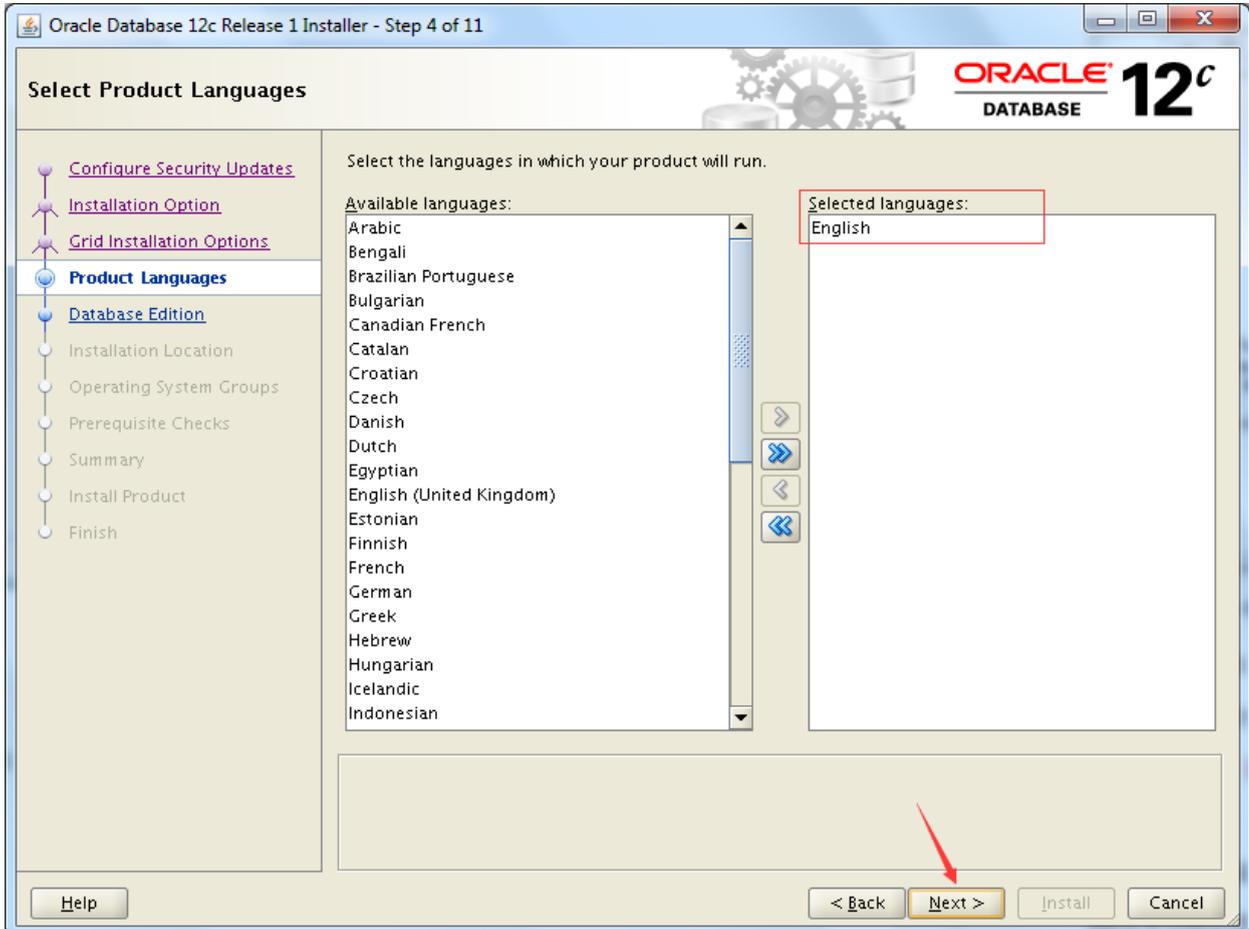
## 2) 选择安装选项;



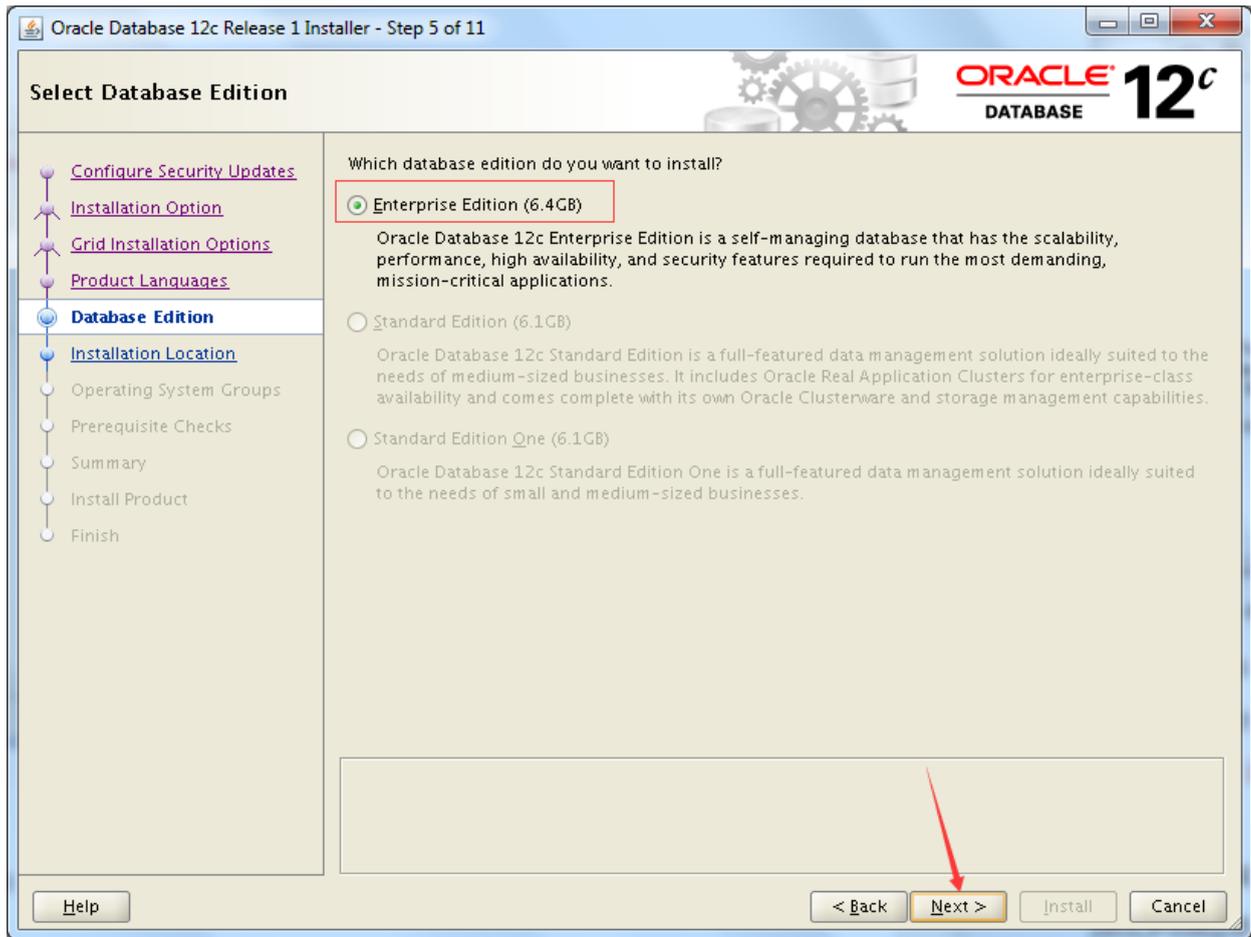
## 3) Grid配置选项;



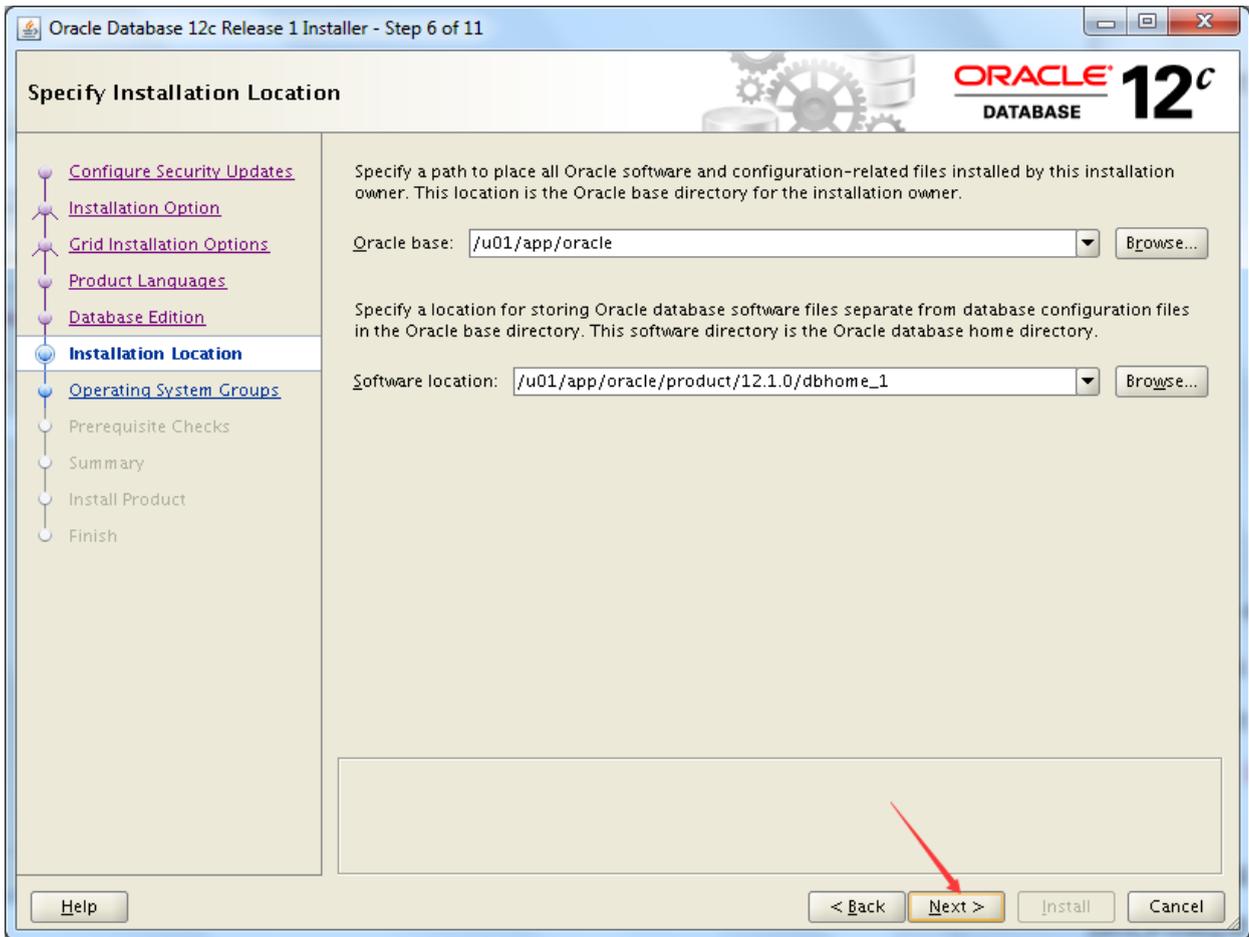
#### 4) 选择产品语言;



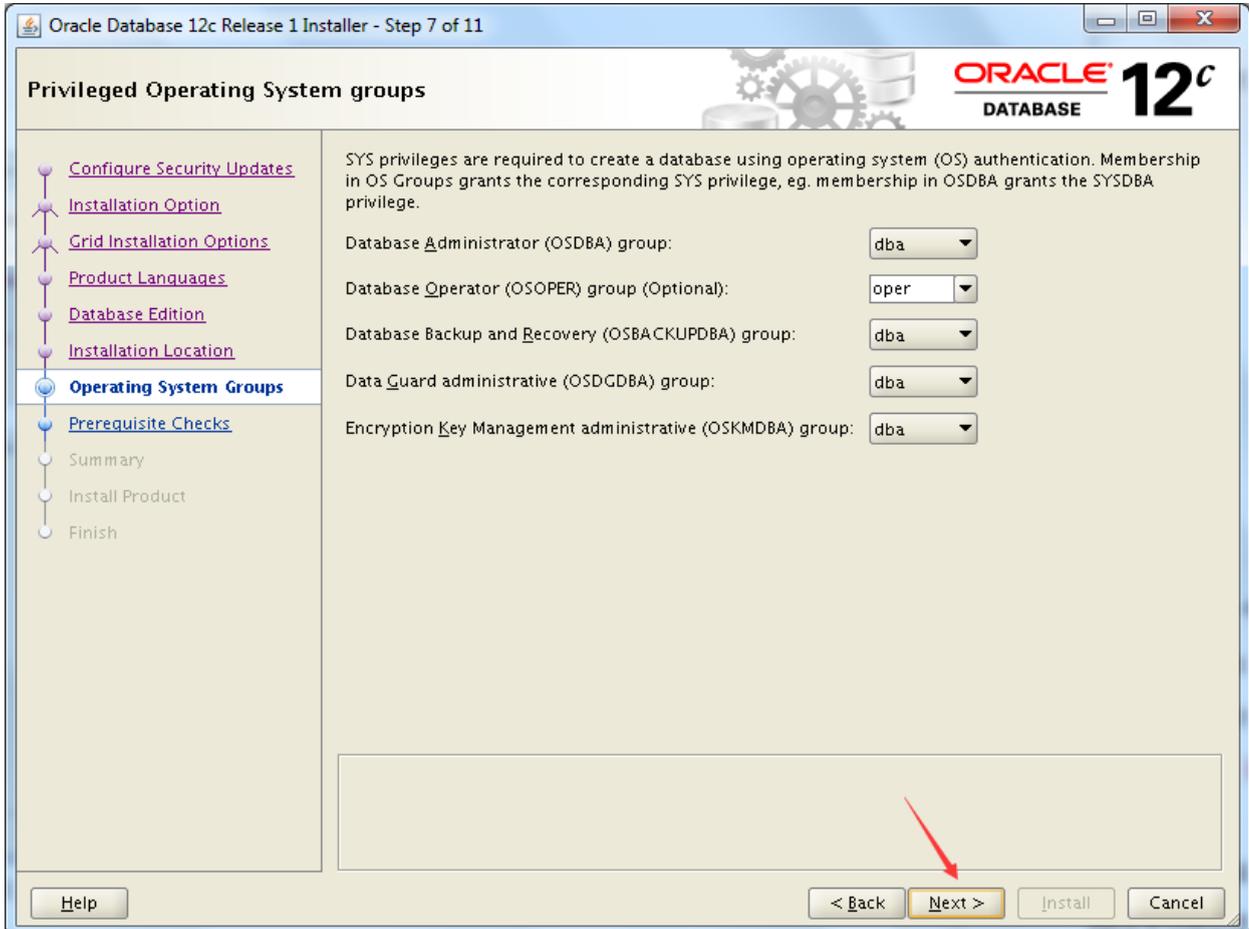
## 5) 选择数据库版本;



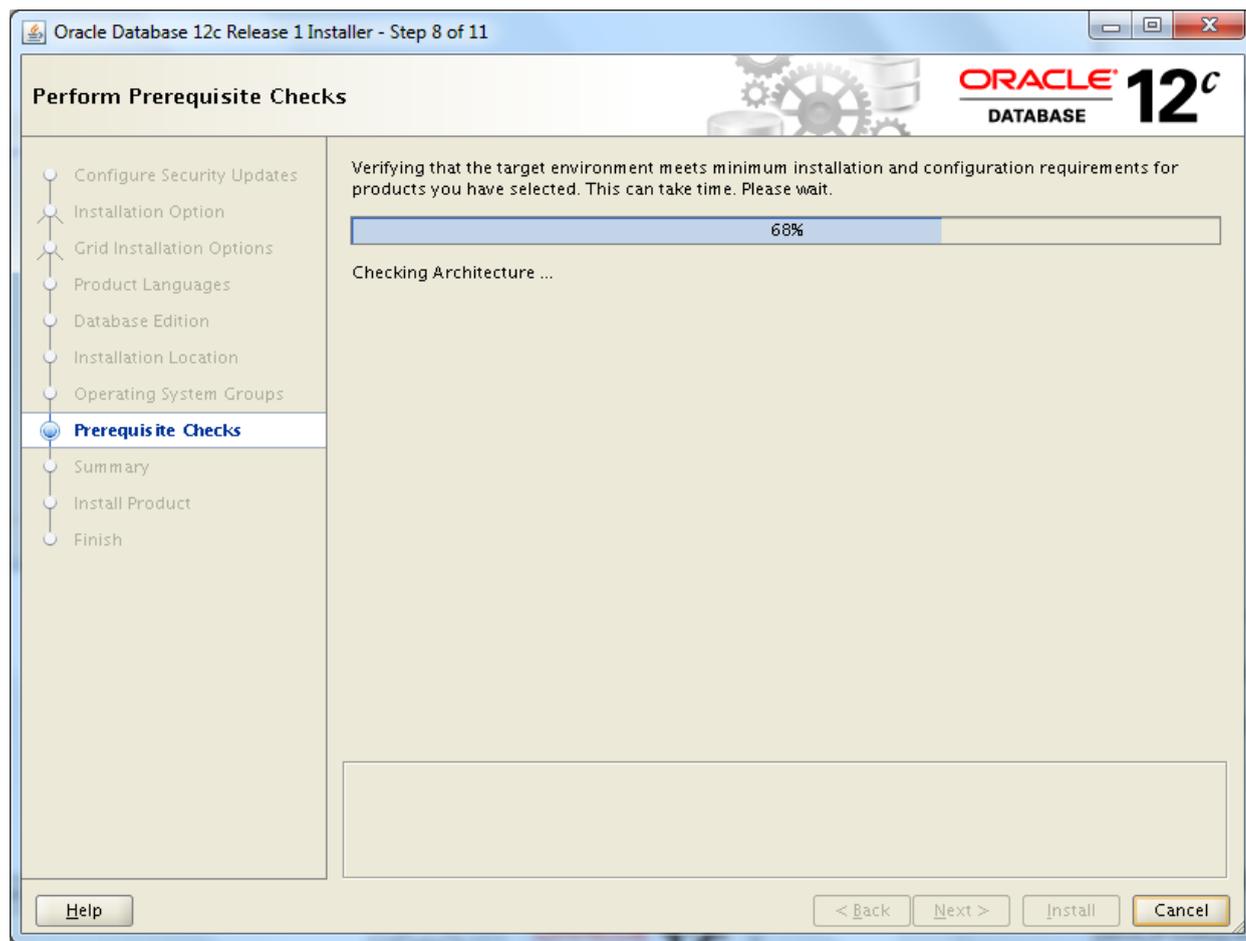
## 6) 指定安装位置;



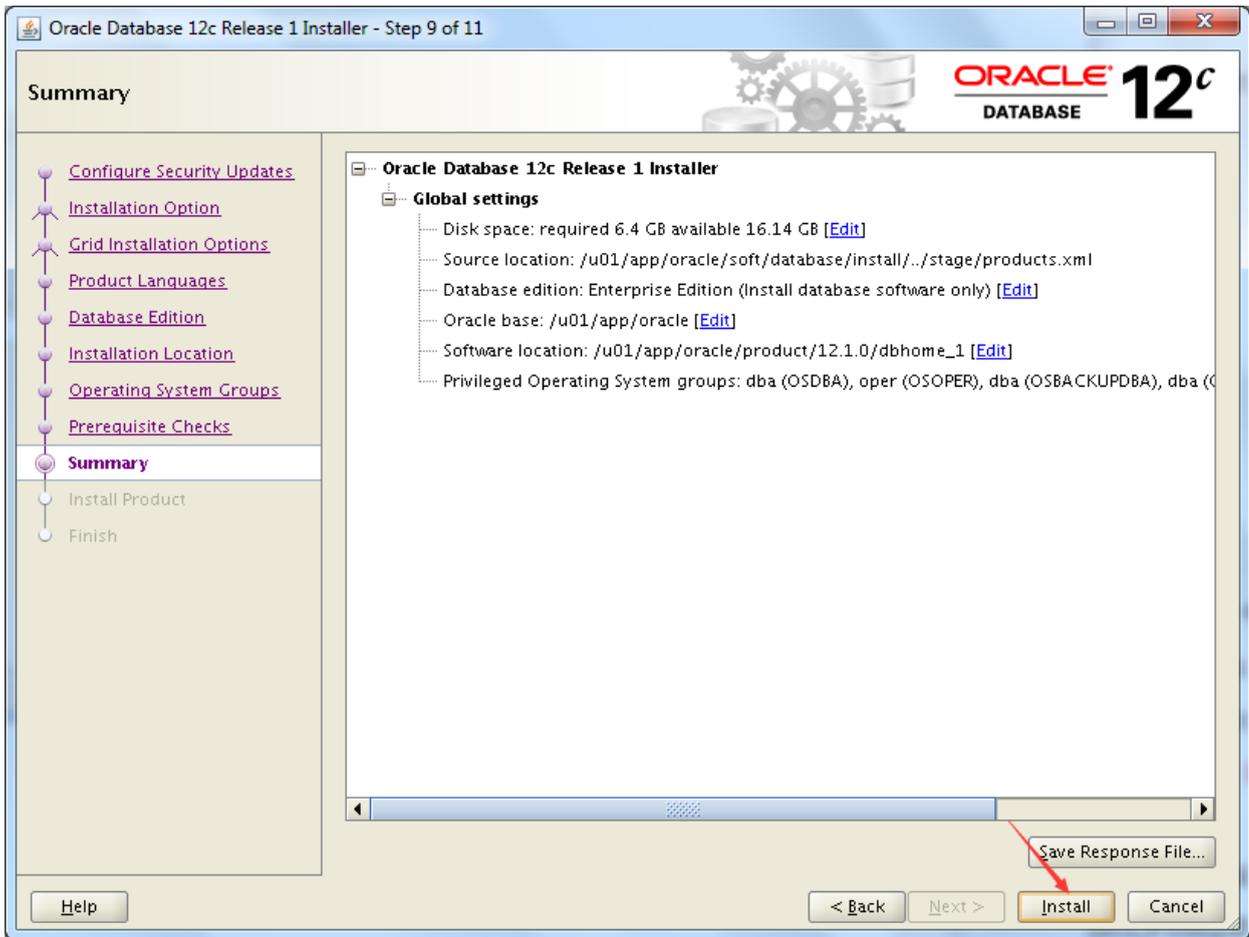
## 7) 授权的操作系统组;



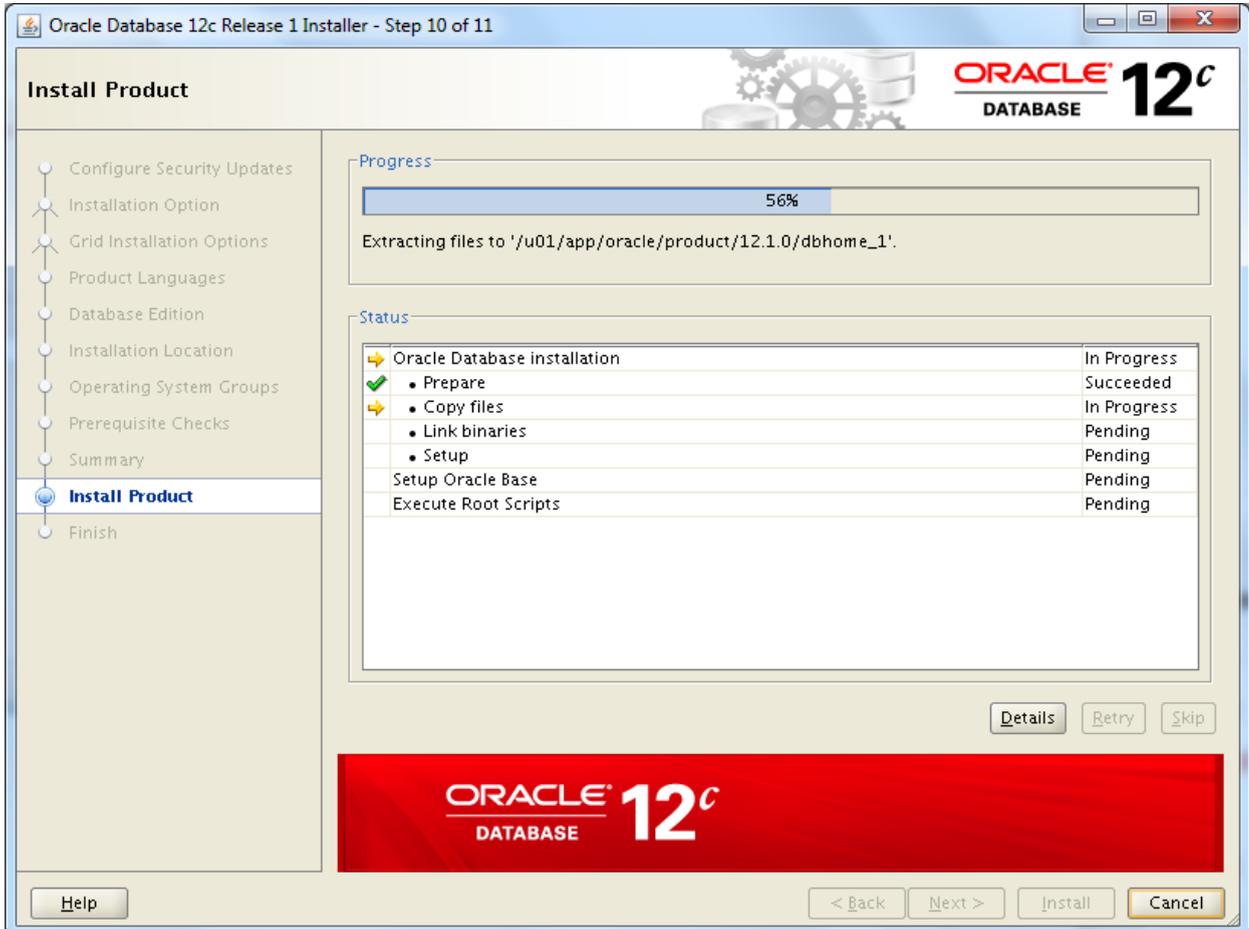
## 8) 先决条件检查;



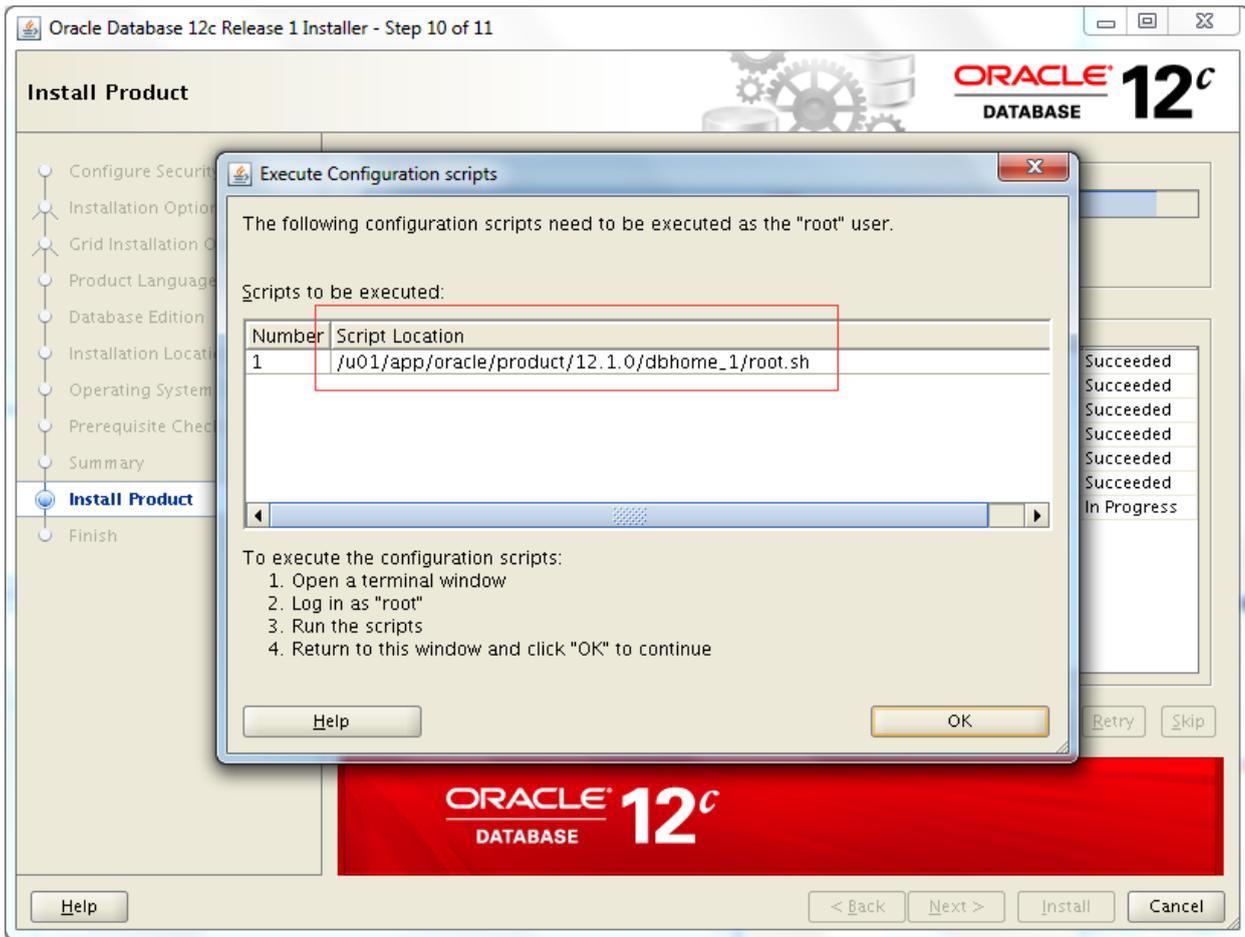
## 9) 检查通过;



## 10) 安装产品;



## 11) 执行Root脚本;



```
[root@strong ~]# /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0/dbhome_1/root.sh  
Performing root user operation.
```

The following environment variables are set as:

```
ORACLE_OWNER= oracle
```

```
ORACLE_HOME= /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0/dbhome_1
```

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.

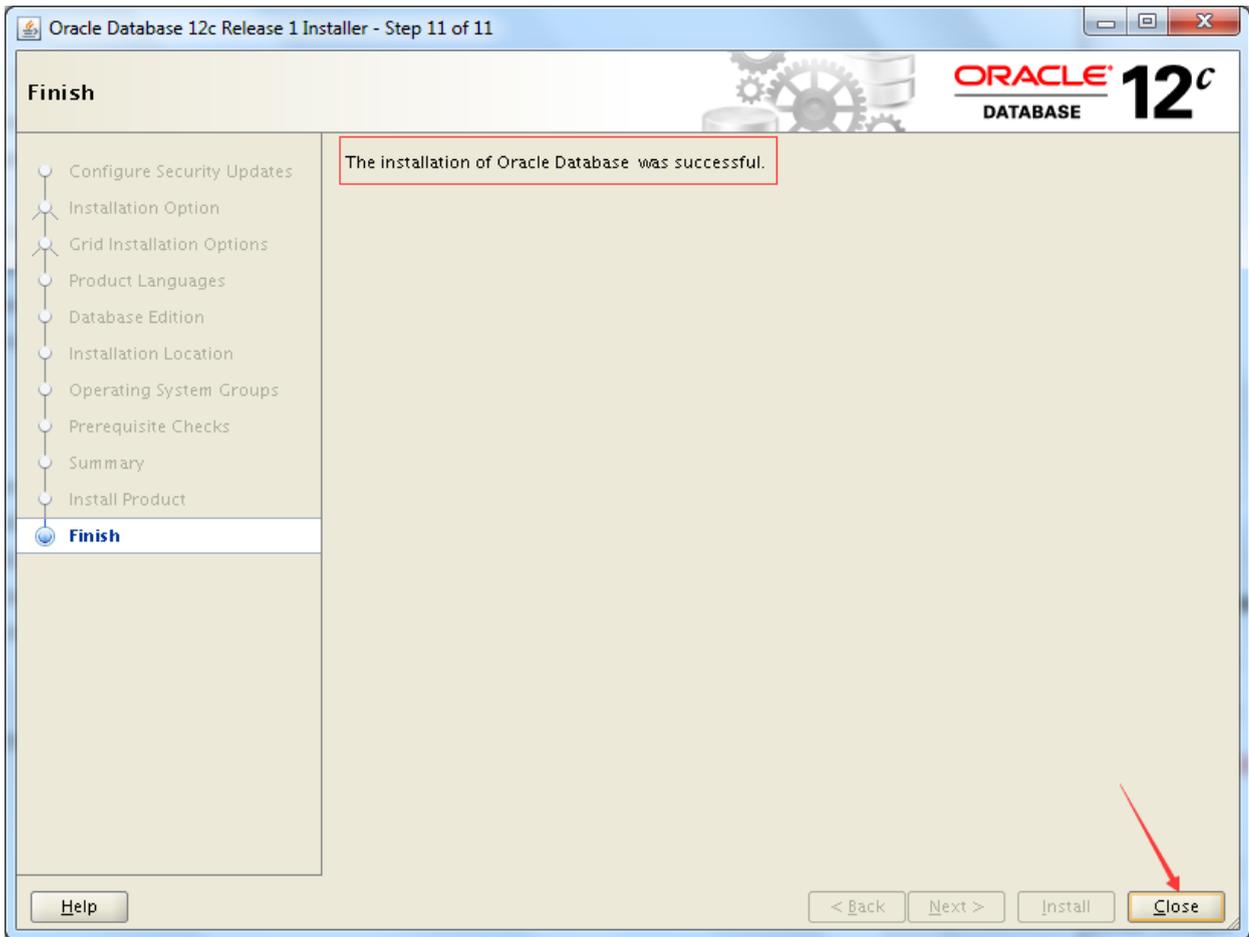
Entries will be added to the /etc/oratab file as needed by

Database Configuration Assistant when a database is created

Finished running generic part of root script.

Now product-specific root actions will be performed.

## 12) 安装完成;



13) 完善环境变量;

```
[oracle@strong ~]$ vim .bash_profile (在该文件增加如下内容)
```

```
export ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0/dbhome_1
```

```
export PATH=$PATH:$ORACLE_HOME/bin
```

```
[oracle@strong ~]$ . .bash_profile
```

```
[oracle@strong ~]$ echo $ORACLE_SID
```

```
orcl
```

至此，Oracle数据库软件安装完成。

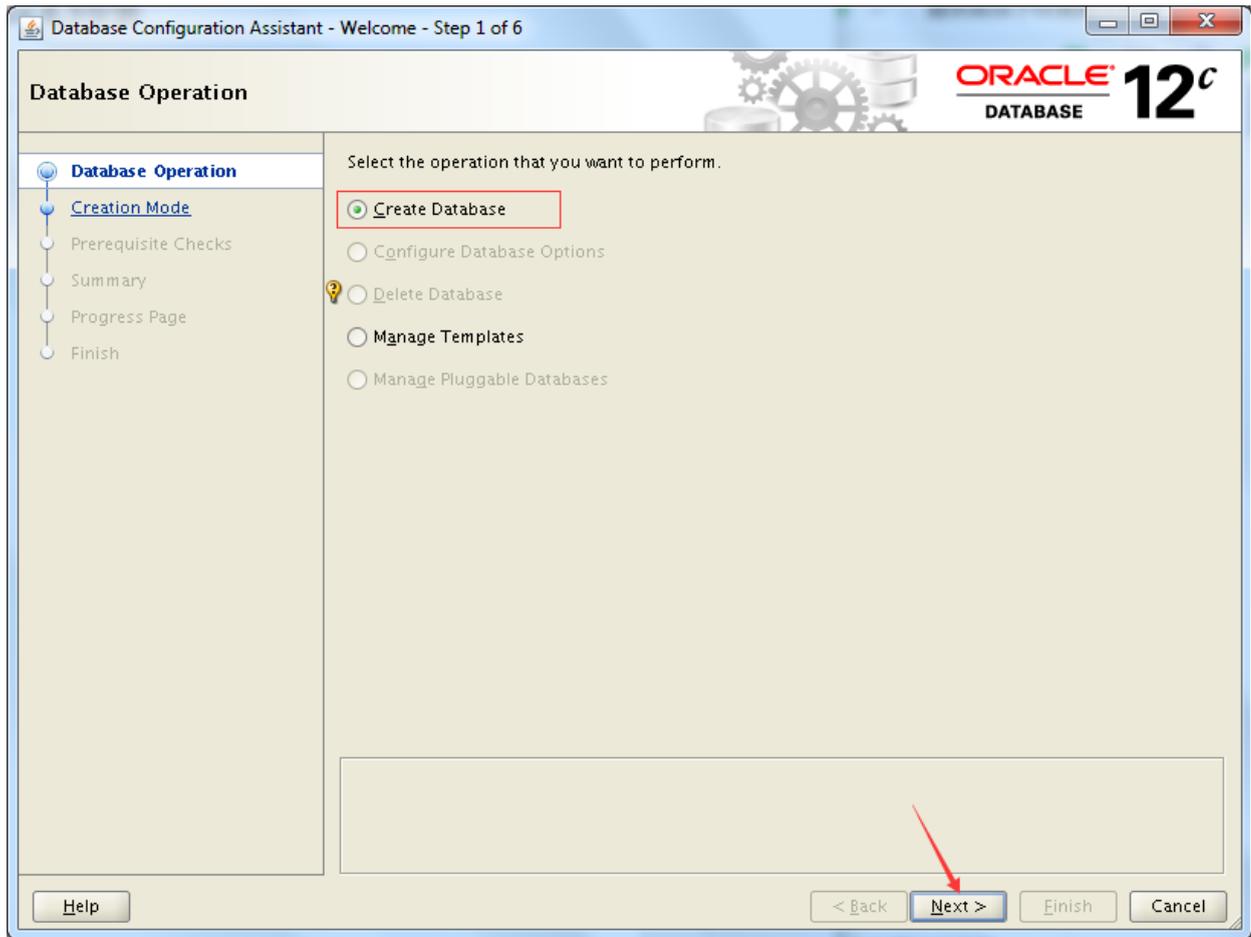
## 6 创建数据库

### 6.1 命令行启动dbca

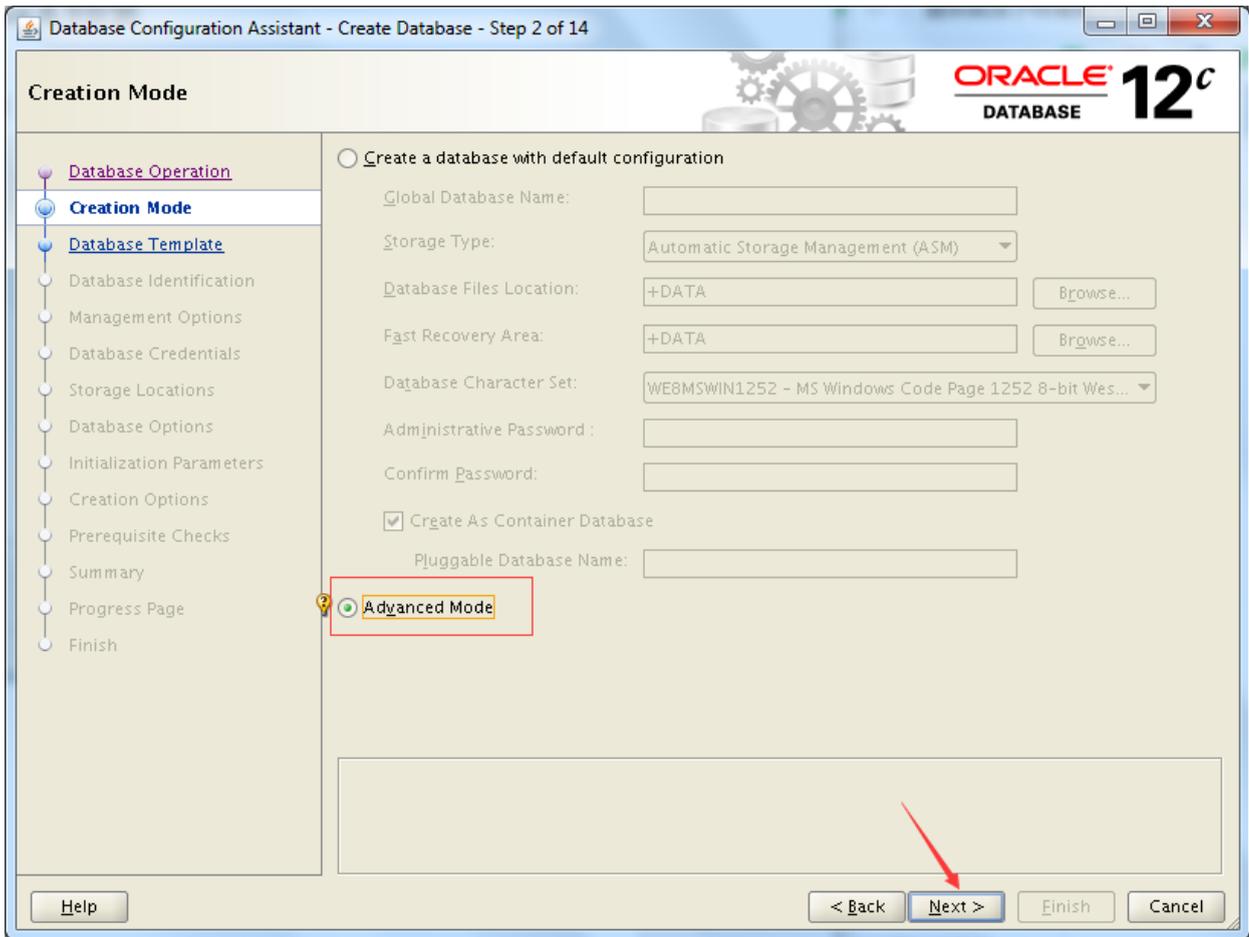
```
[oracle@strong ~]$ dbca
```

### 6.2 创建数据库

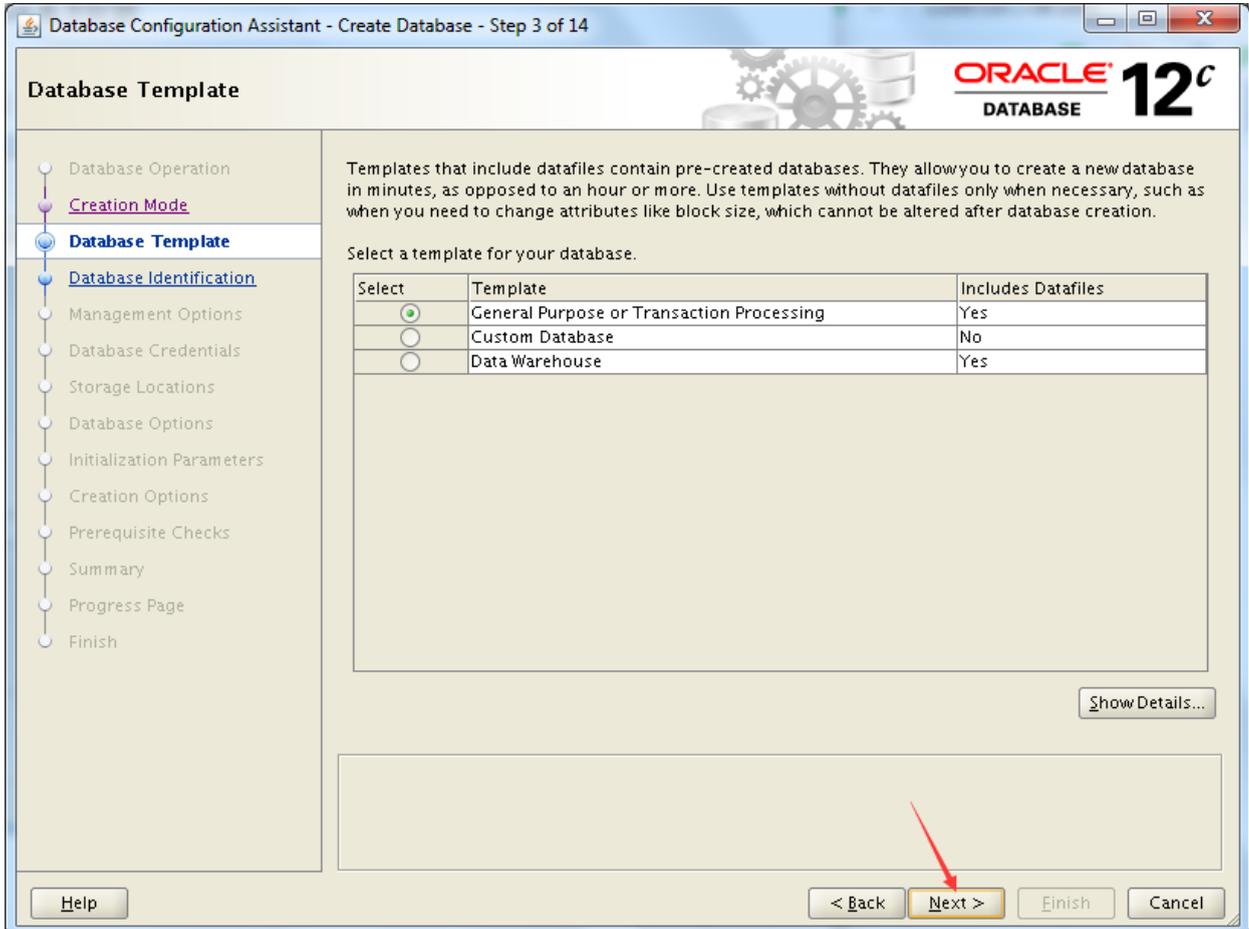
## 1) 数据库操作



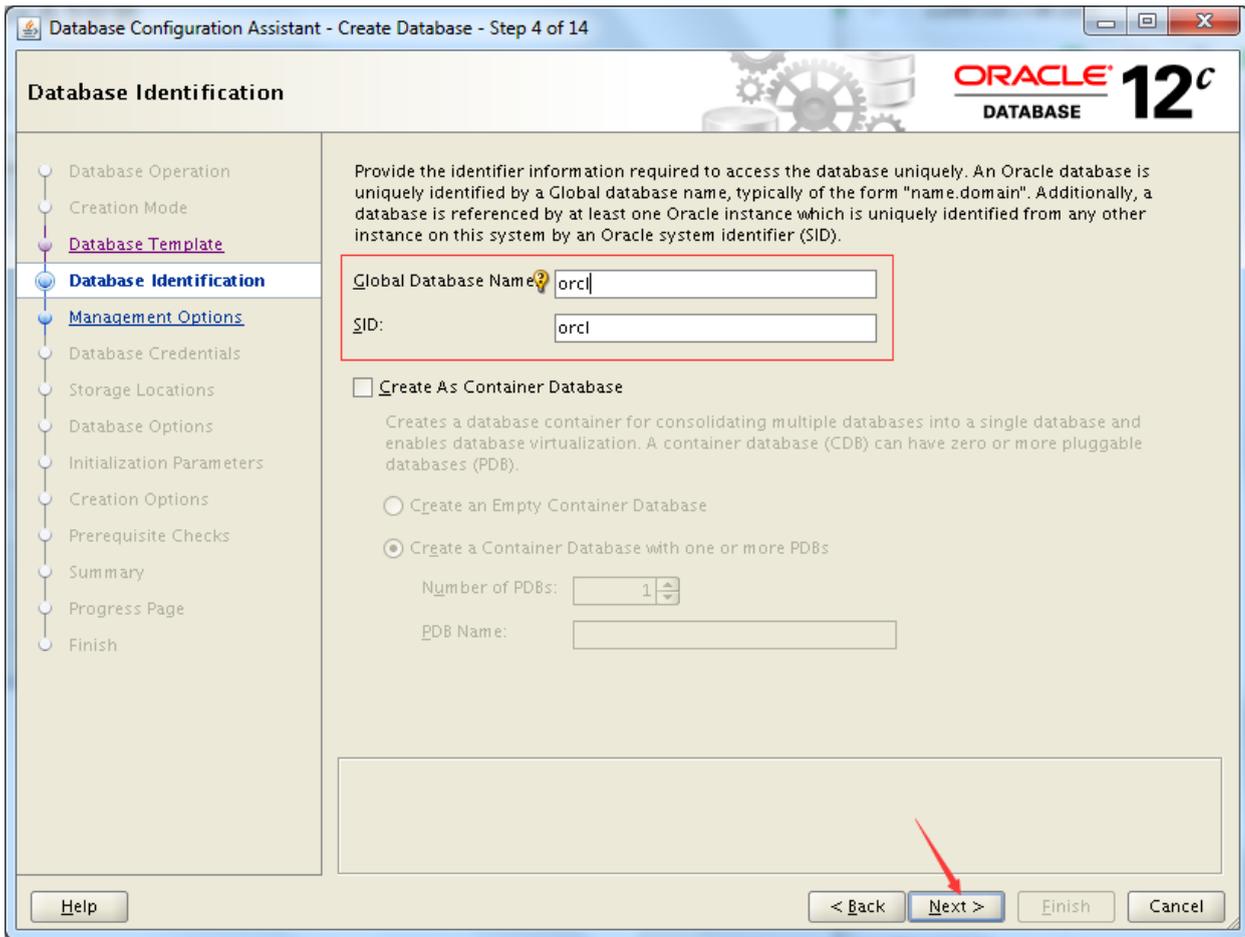
## 2) 创建模式



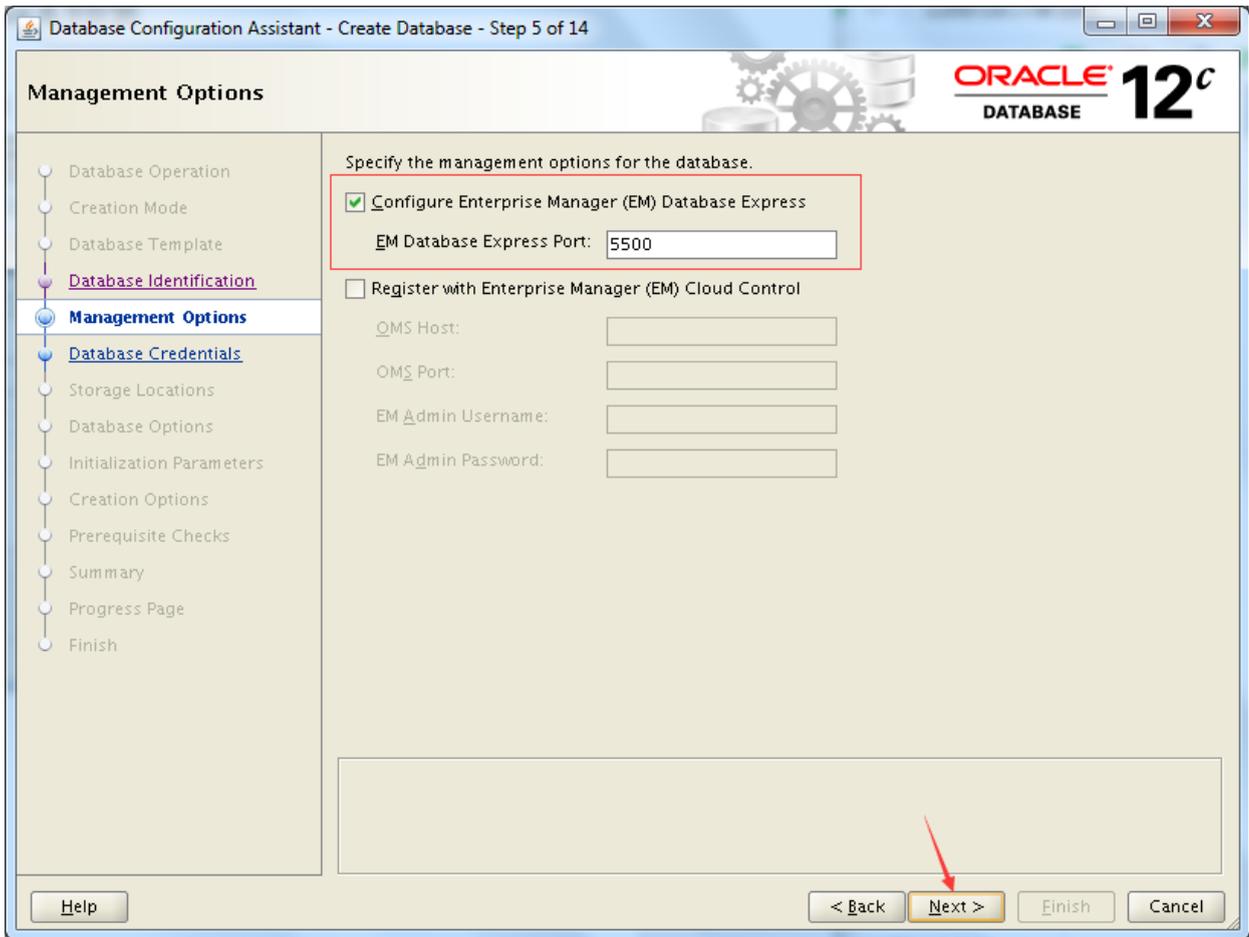
### 3) 数据库模板



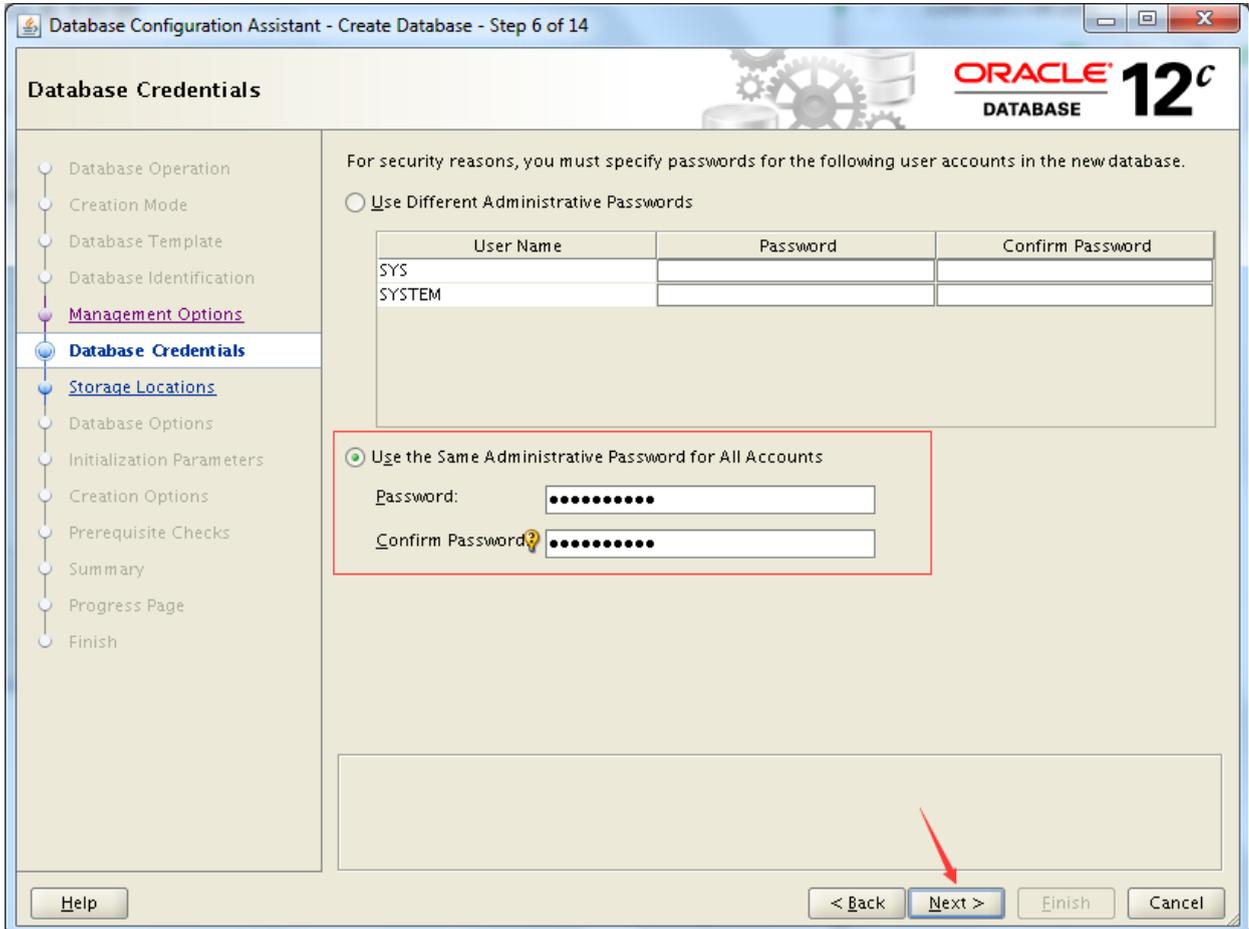
#### 4) 数据库识别符



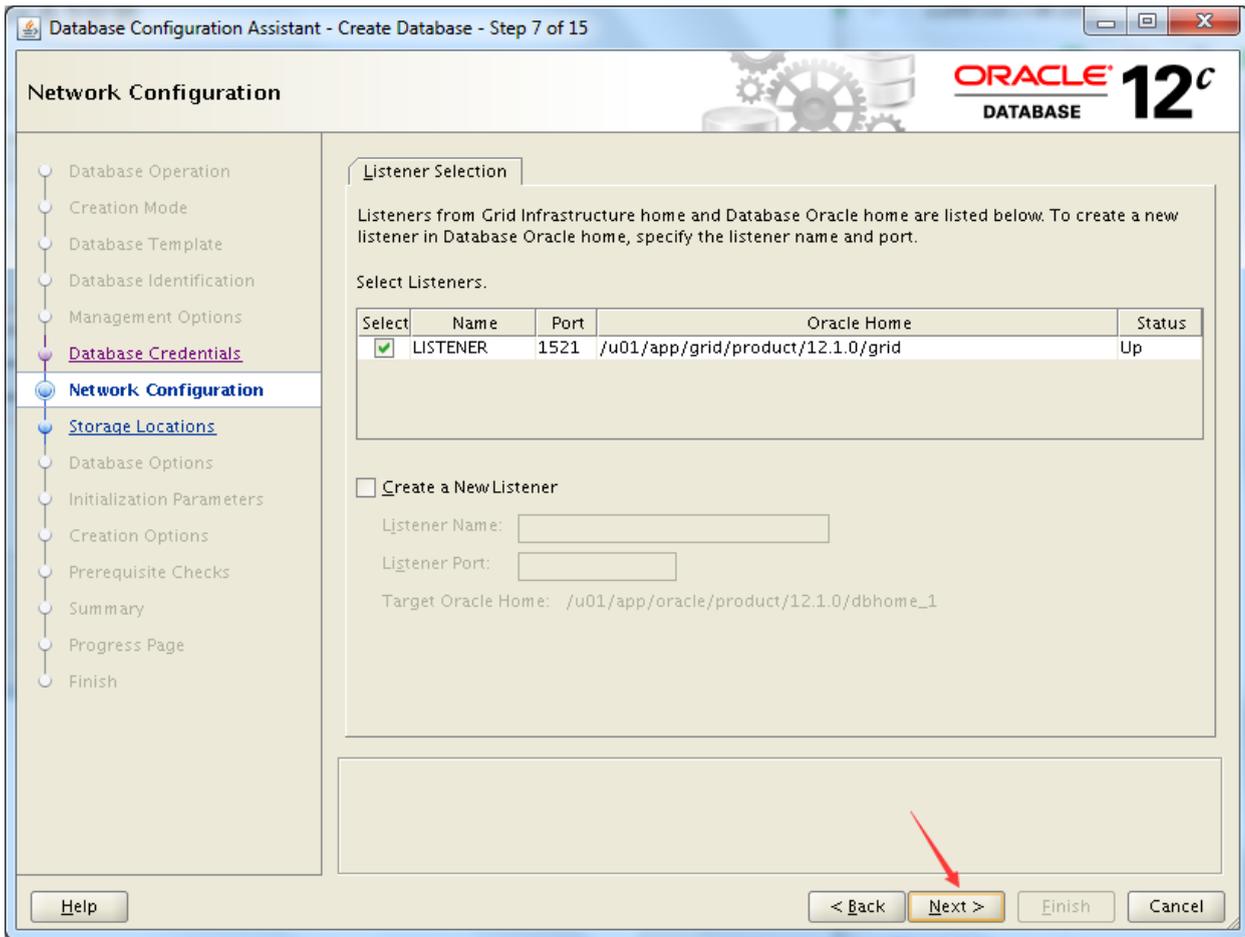
#### 5) 管理选项



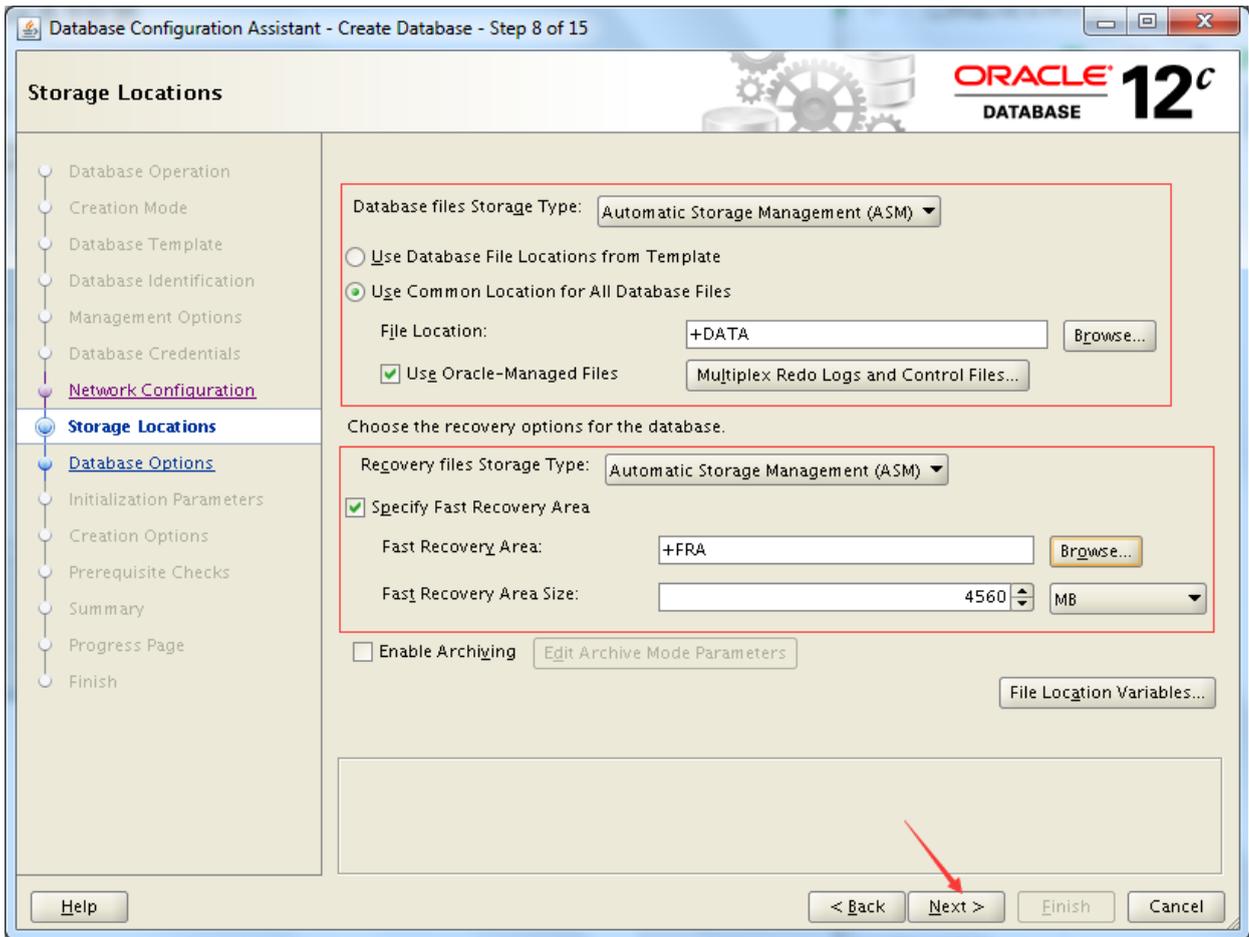
## 6) 数据库密码设置



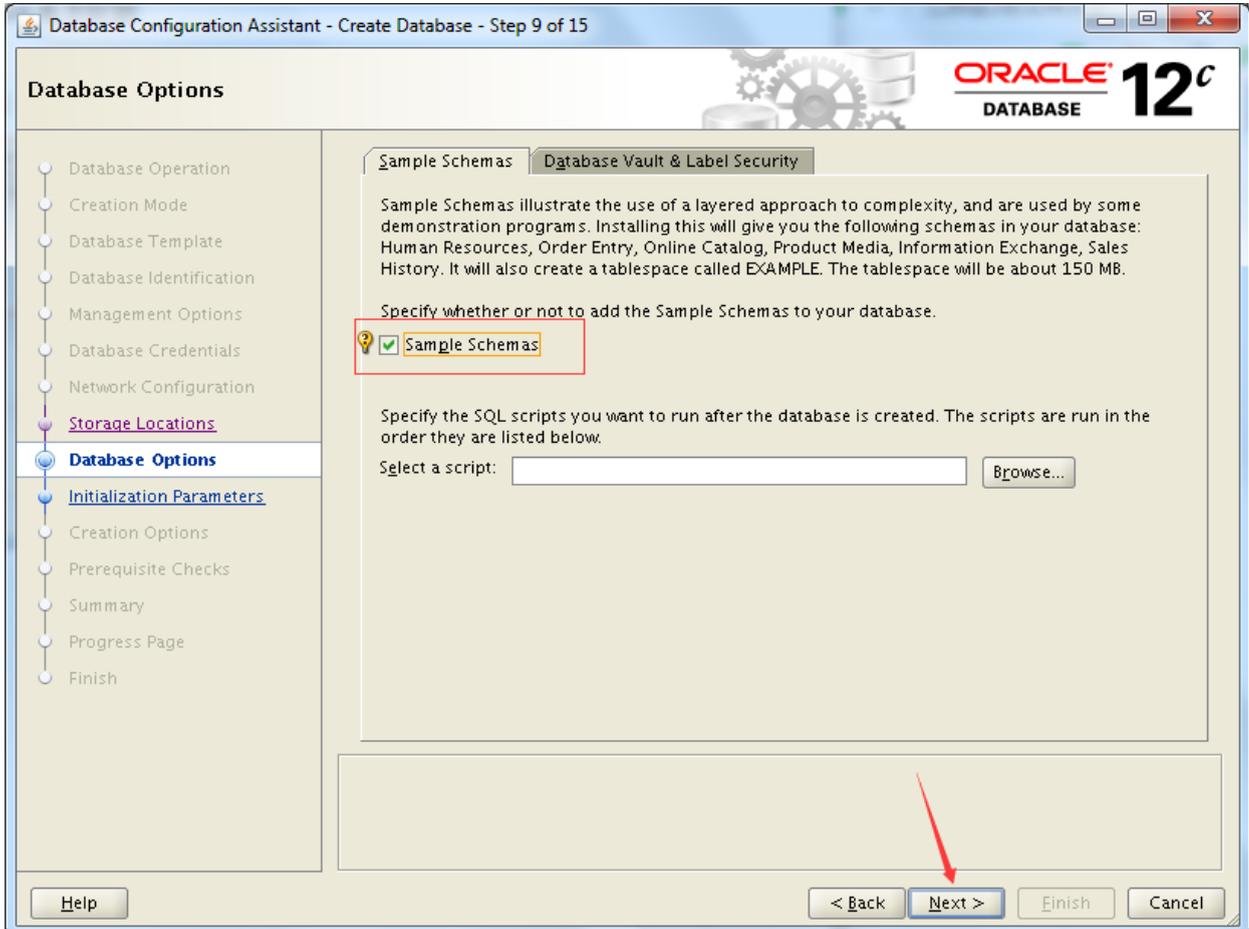
## 7) 网络配置



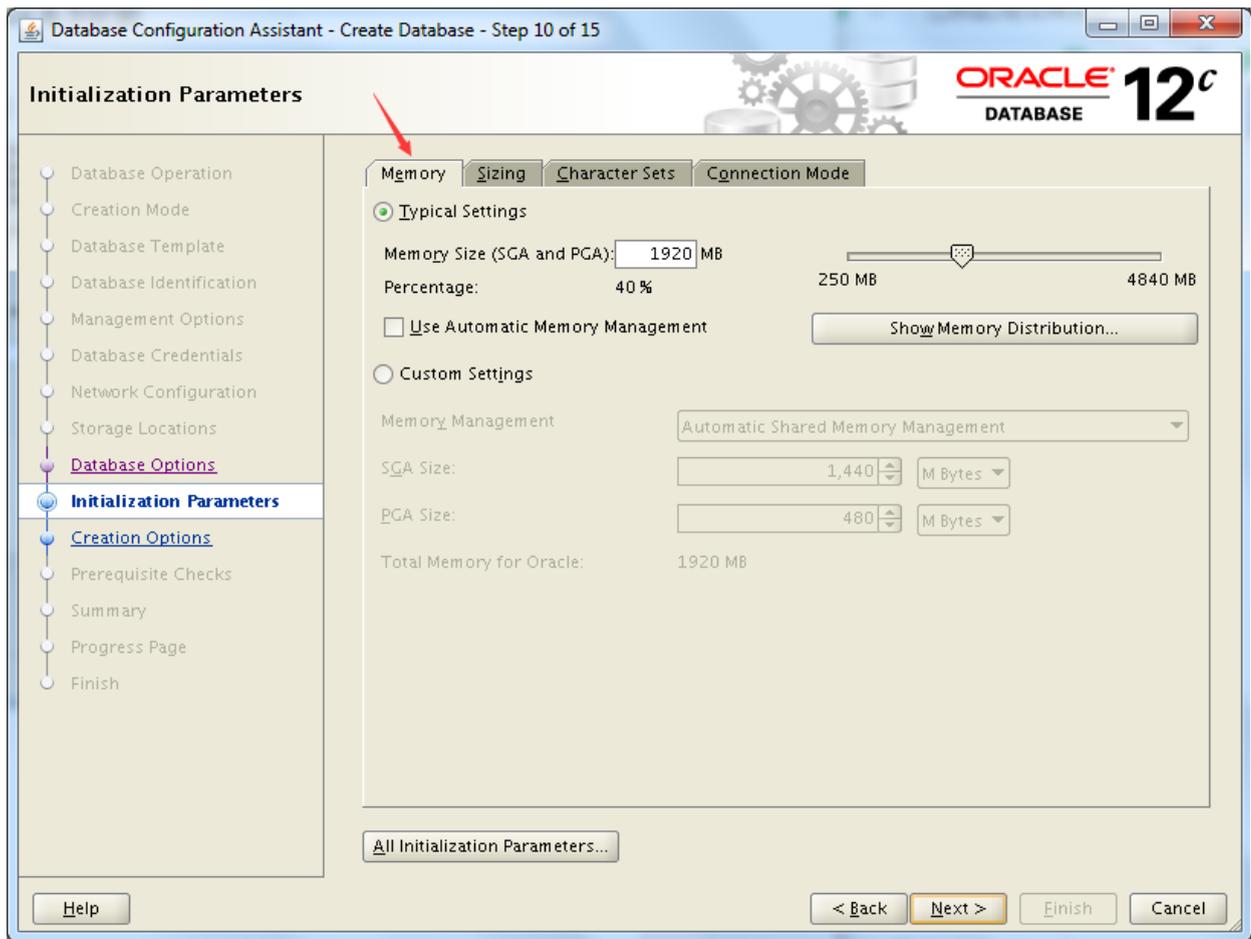
## 8) 存储位置



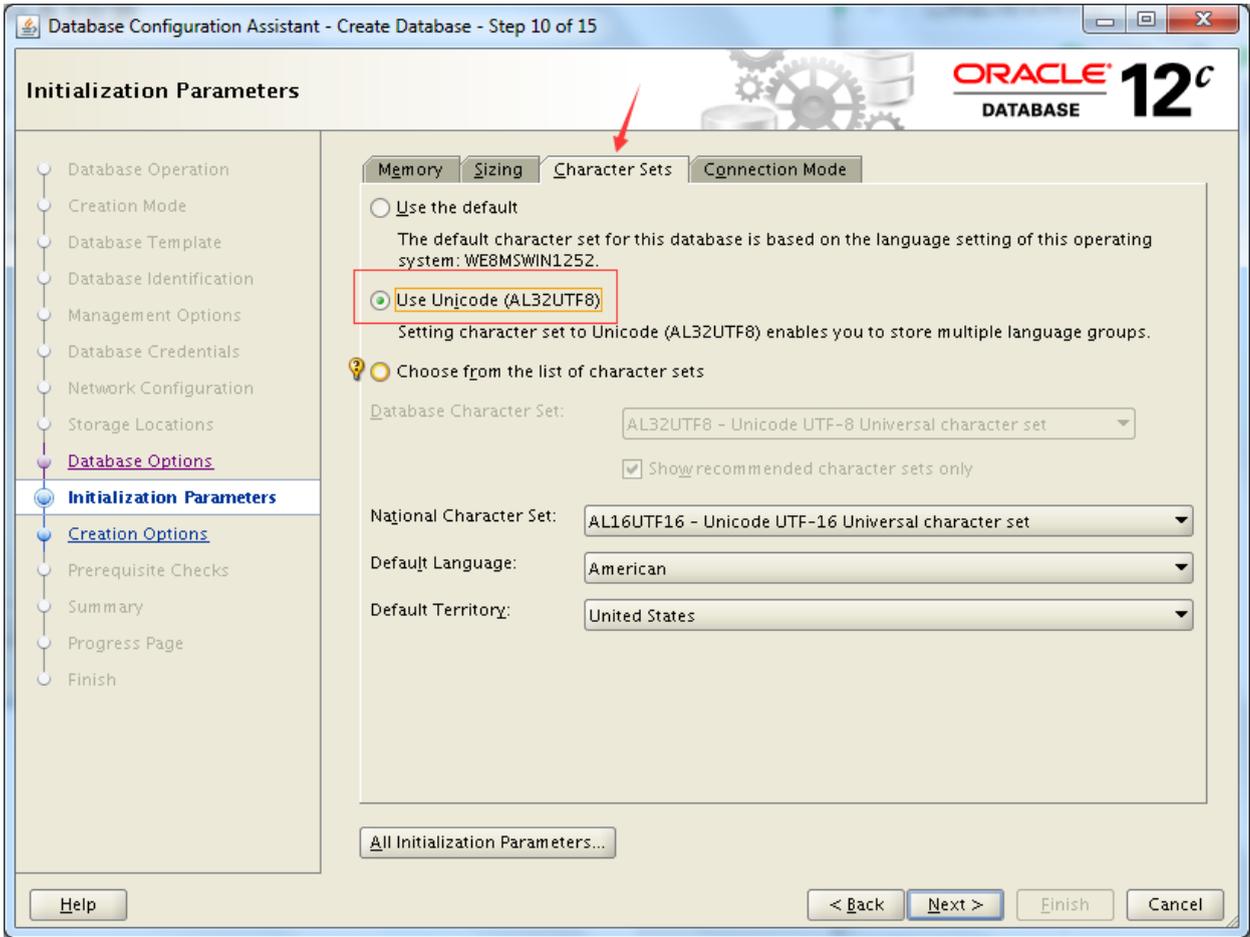
## 9) 数据库选项



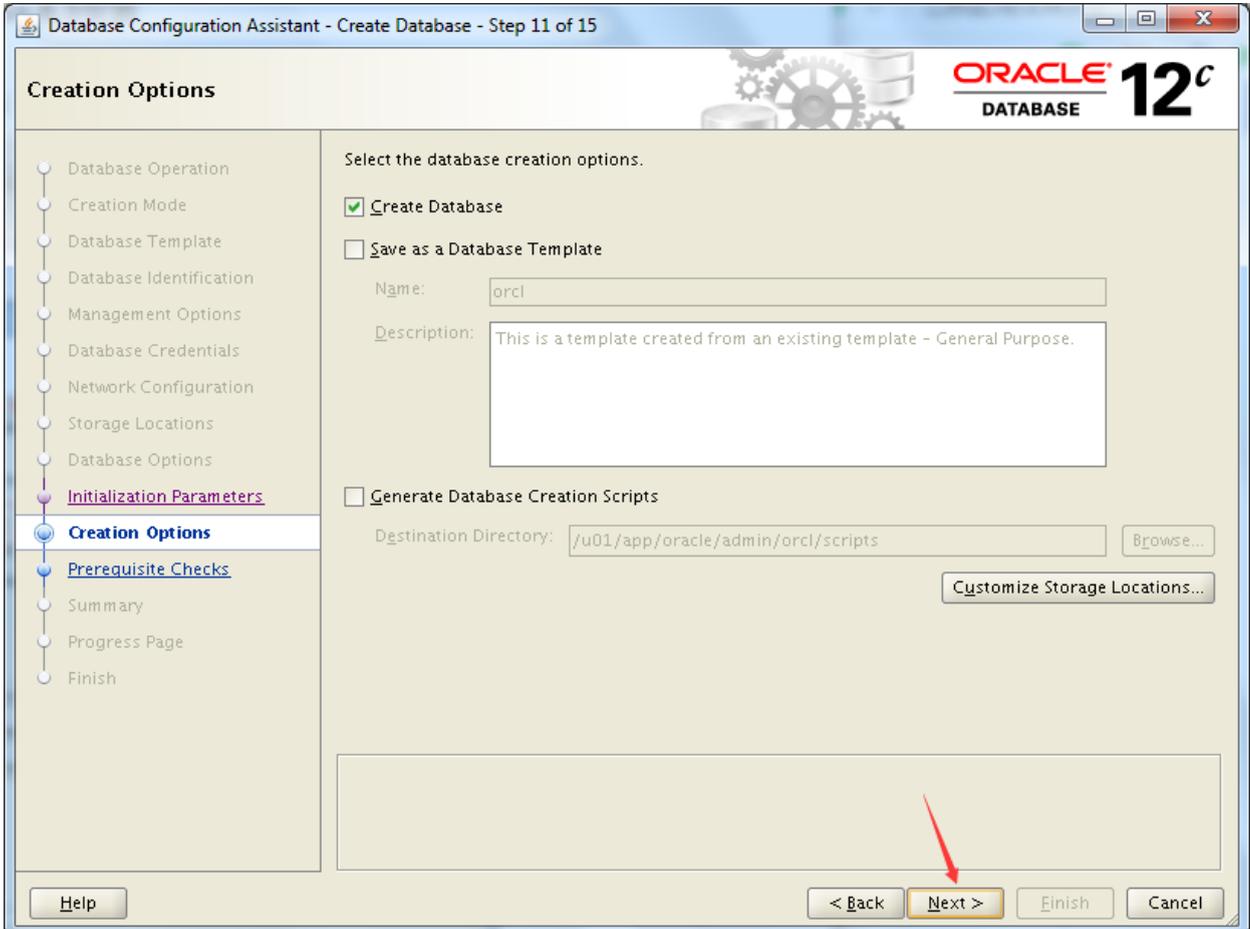
## 10) 初始化参数内存设置



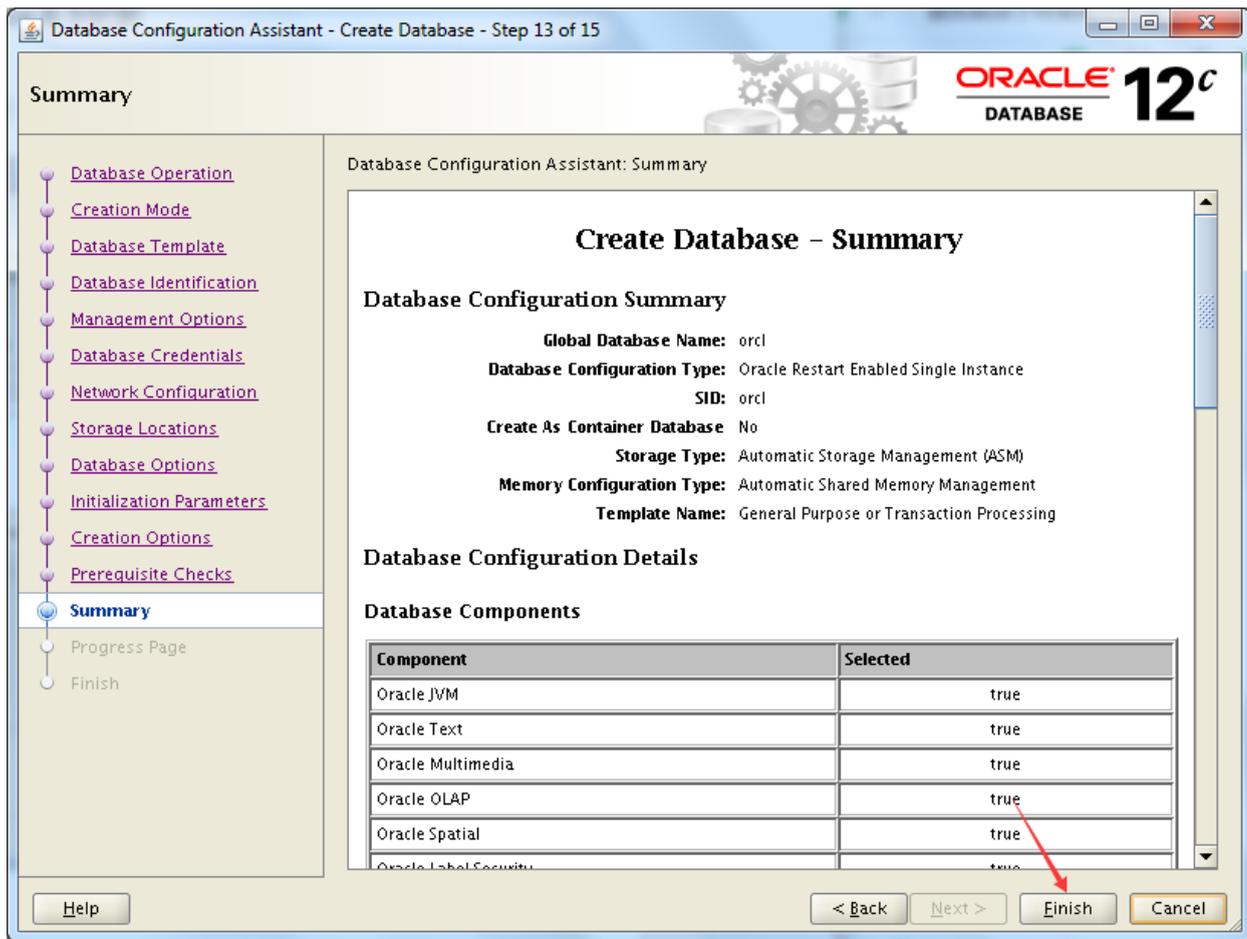
字符集选择



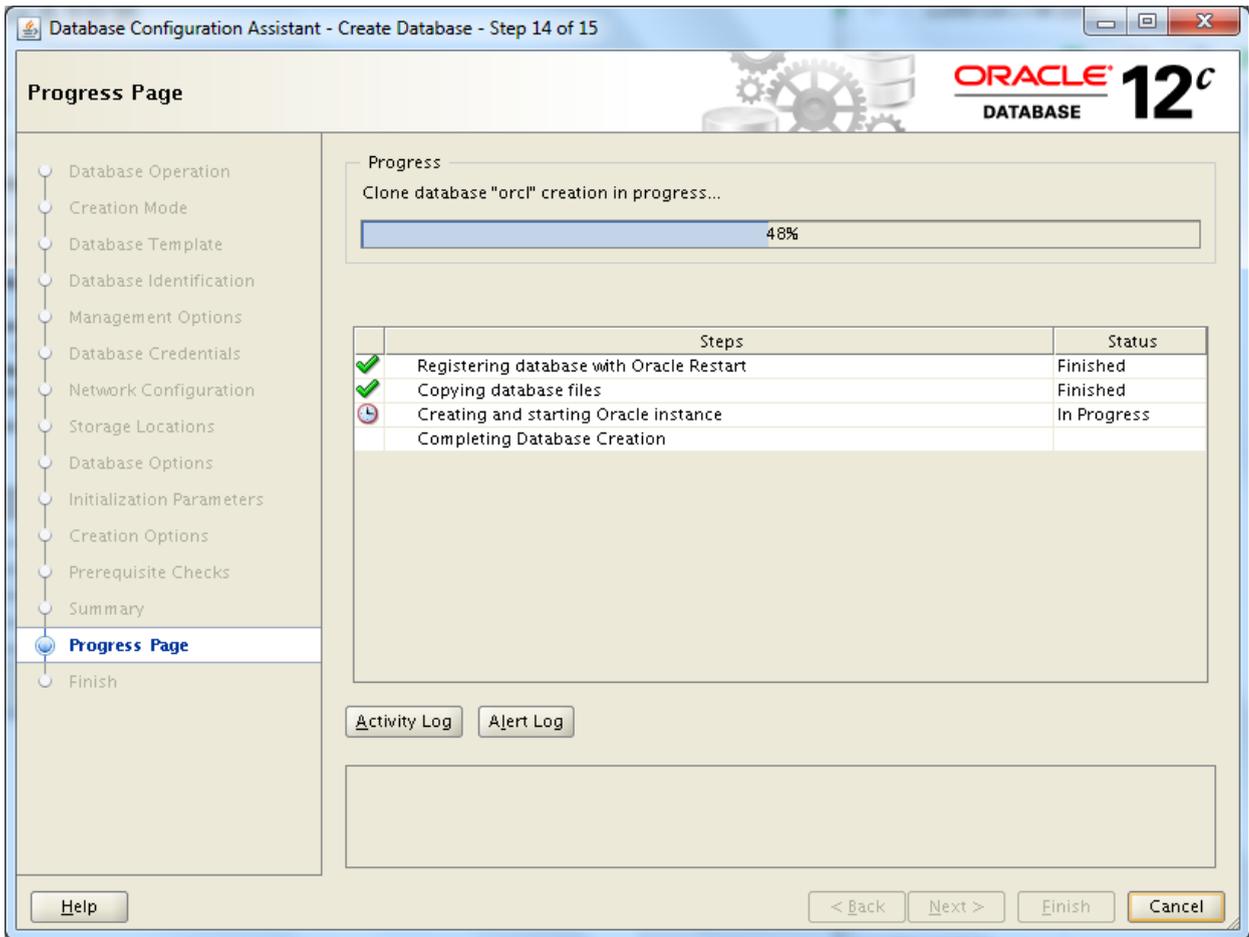
## 11) 创建选项



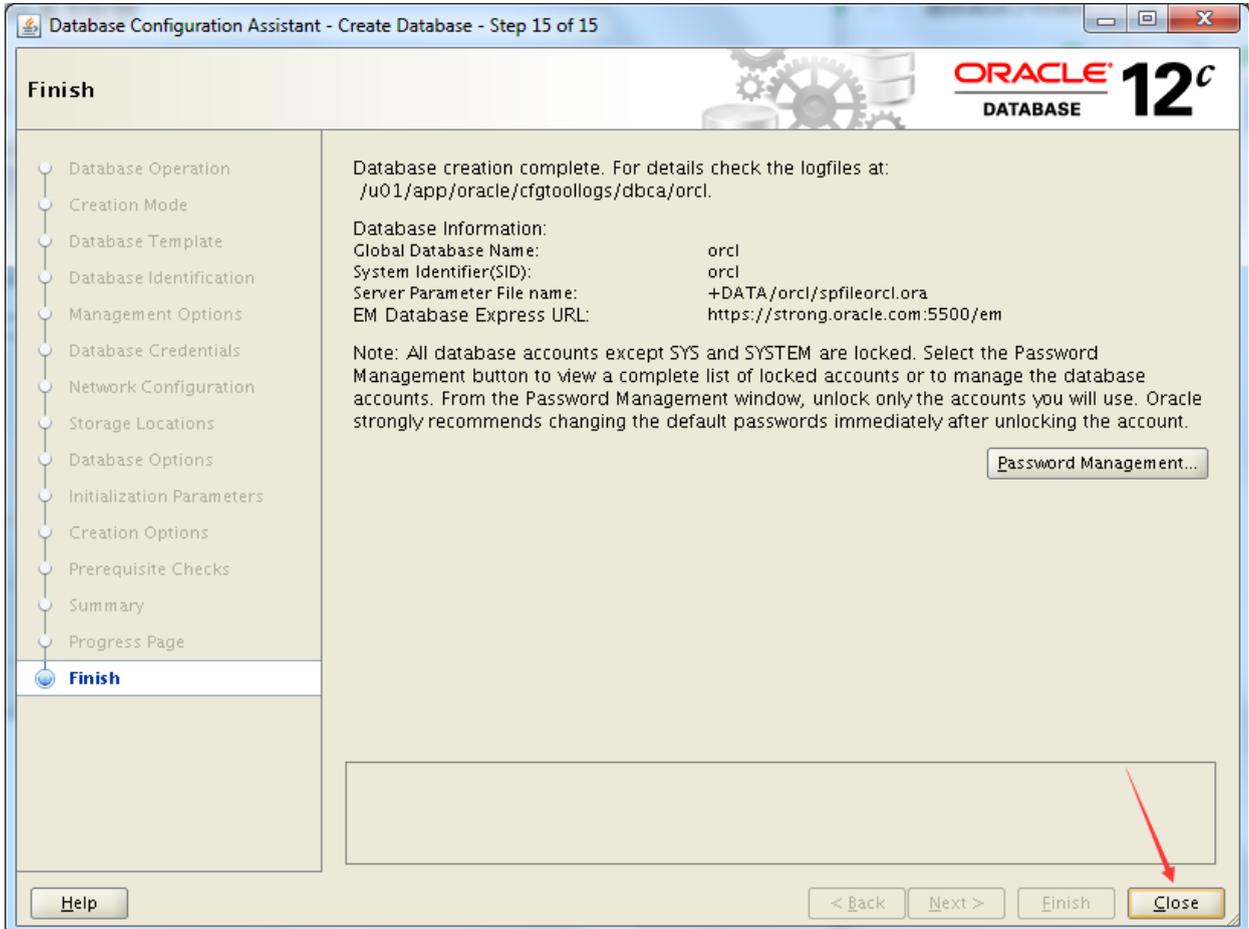
## 12) 先决条件检查完毕出现概要页



## 13) 安装进度页



## 14) 完成安装



## 15) 查看数据库状态

```
[oracle@strong ~]$ sqlplus /nolog
```

```
SQL*Plus: Release 12.1.0.2.0 Production on Sat Aug 11 18:18:08 2018
```

```
Copyright (c) 1982, 2014, Oracle. All rights reserved.
```

```
SQL> conn / as sysdba
```

```
Connected.
```

```
SQL> select instance_name,status from v$instance;
```

```
INSTANCE_NAME  STATUS
```

```
-----
```

```
orcl          OPEN
```

至此，整个Oracle ASM + Oracle 12c环境搭建完成。