Oracle9*i* Application Server

Release Notes Addendum

Release 2 (9.0.2.0.1) for Microsoft Windows

Part No. A90336-10

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Oracle9*i* Application Server Release Notes Addendum, Release 2 (9.0.2.0.1) for Microsoft Windows

Part No. A90336-10

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Preface

This preface contains these topics:

Documentation Accessibility

Our goal is to make Oracle products, services, and supporting documentation accessible, with good usability, to the disabled community. To that end, our documentation includes features that make information available to users of assistive technology. This documentation is available in HTML format, and contains markup to facilitate access by the disabled community. Standards will continue to evolve over time, and Oracle is actively engaged with other market-leading technology vendors to address technical obstacles so that our documentation can be accessible to all of our customers. For additional information, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program Web site at

`http://www.oracle.com/accessibility/`

Accessibility of Code Examples in Documentation

JAWS, a Windows screen reader, may not always correctly read the code examples in this document. The conventions for writing code require that closing braces should appear on an otherwise empty line; however, JAWS may not always read a line of text that consists solely of a bracket or brace.

Accessibility of Links to External Web Sites in Documentation

This documentation may contain links to Web sites of other companies or organizations that Oracle does not own or control. Oracle neither evaluates nor makes any representations regarding the accessibility of these Web sites.

Related Documentation

For more information, see these Oracle resources:

- Oracle9*i* Application Server Documentation Library
- Oracle9*i* Application Server Platform-Specific Documentation on Oracle9*i* Application Server Disk 1

Printed documentation is available for sale in the Oracle Store at

http://oraclestore.oracle.com

To download free release notes, installation documentation, white papers, or other collateral, please visit the Oracle Technology Network (OTN). You must register online before using OTN; registration is free and can be done at

http://otn.oracle.com/membership

If you already have a username and password for OTN, then you can go directly to the documentation section of the OTN Web site at

http://otn.oracle.com/docs

Conventions

This section describes the conventions used in the text and code examples of this documentation set. It describes:

- Conventions in Text
- Conventions in Code Examples
- Conventions for Microsoft Windows Operating Systems

Conventions in Text

We use various conventions in text to help you more quickly identify special terms. The following table describes those conventions and provides examples of their use.

Convention	Meaning	Example
Bold	Bold typeface indicates terms that are defined in the text or terms that appear in a glossary, or both.	When you specify this clause, you create an **index-organized table**.
Italics	Italic typeface indicates book titles or emphasis.	*Oracle9i Database Concepts* Ensure that the recovery catalog and target database do *not* reside on the same disk.
`UPPERCASE monospace (fixed-width) font`	Uppercase monospace typeface indicates elements supplied by the system. Such elements include parameters, privileges, datatypes, RMAN keywords, SQL keywords, SQL*Plus or utility commands, packages and methods, as well as system-supplied column names, database objects and structures, usernames, and roles.	You can specify this clause only for a `NUMBER` column. You can back up the database by using the `BACKUP` command. Query the `TABLE_NAME` column in the `USER_TABLES` data dictionary view. Use the `DBMS_STATS.GENERATE_STATS` procedure.

Convention	Meaning	Example
lowercase monospace (fixed-width) font	Lowercase monospace typeface indicates executables, filenames, directory names, and sample user-supplied elements. Such elements include computer and database names, net service names, and connect identifiers, as well as user-supplied database objects and structures, column names, packages and classes, usernames and roles, program units, and parameter values. **Note:** Some programmatic elements use a mixture of UPPERCASE and lowercase. Enter these elements as shown.	Enter `sqlplus` to open SQL*Plus. The password is specified in the `orapwd` file. Back up the datafiles and control files in the `/disk1/oracle/dbs` directory. The `department_id`, `department_name`, and `location_id` columns are in the `hr.departments` table. Set the `QUERY_REWRITE_ENABLED` initialization parameter to `true`. Connect as `oe` user. The `JRepUtil` class implements these methods.
lowercase italic monospace (fixed-width) font	Lowercase italic monospace font represents placeholders or variables.	You can specify the *parallel_clause*. Run `U`*old_release*`.SQL` where *old_release* refers to the release you installed prior to upgrading.

Conventions in Code Examples

Code examples illustrate SQL, PL/SQL, SQL*Plus, or other command-line statements. They are displayed in a monospace (fixed-width) font and separated from normal text as shown in this example:

```
SELECT username FROM dba_users WHERE username = 'MIGRATE';
```

The following table describes typographic conventions used in code examples and provides examples of their use.

Convention	Meaning	Example
[ ]	Brackets enclose one or more optional items. Do not enter the brackets.	`DECIMAL (`*digits* `[ ,` *precision* `])`
{ }	Braces enclose two or more items, one of which is required. Do not enter the braces.	`{ENABLE | DISABLE}`
|	A vertical bar represents a choice of two or more options within brackets or braces. Enter one of the options. Do not enter the vertical bar.	`{ENABLE | DISABLE}` `[COMPRESS | NOCOMPRESS]`
. . .	Horizontal ellipsis points indicate either: ■ That we have omitted parts of the code that are not directly related to the example ■ That you can repeat a portion of the code	`CREATE TABLE ... AS` *subquery*`;` `SELECT` *col1*`,` *col2*`, ... ,` *coln* `FROM employees;`
. . .	Vertical ellipsis points indicate that we have omitted several lines of code not directly related to the example.	
Other notation	You must enter symbols other than brackets, braces, vertical bars, and ellipsis points as shown.	`acctbal NUMBER(11,2);` `acct CONSTANT NUMBER(4) := 3;`

Convention	Meaning	Example
Italics	Italicized text indicates placeholders or variables for which you must supply particular values.	`CONNECT SYSTEM/system_password` `DB_NAME = database_name`

`UPPERCASE`	Uppercase typeface indicates elements supplied by the system. We show these terms in uppercase in order to distinguish them from terms you define. Unless terms appear in brackets, enter them in the order and with the spelling shown. However, because these terms are not case sensitive, you can enter them in lowercase.	`SELECT last_name, employee_id FROM employees;`
		`SELECT * FROM USER_TABLES;`
		`DROP TABLE hr.employees;`

`lowercase`	Lowercase typeface indicates programmatic elements that you supply. For example, lowercase indicates names of tables, columns, or files.
	Note: Some programmatic elements use a mixture of UPPERCASE and lowercase. Enter these elements as shown.
		`SELECT last_name, employee_id FROM employees;`
		`sqlplus hr/hr`
		`CREATE USER mjones IDENTIFIED BY ty3MU9;`

Conventions for Microsoft Windows Operating Systems

The following table describes conventions for Microsoft Windows operating systems and provides examples of their use.

Convention	Meaning	Example
Choose Start >	How to start a program.	To start the Oracle Database Configuration Assistant, choose Start > Programs > Oracle - *HOME_NAME* > Configuration and Migration Tools > Database Configuration Assistant.
File and directory names	File and directory names are not case sensitive. The following special characters are not allowed: left angle bracket (<), right angle bracket (>), colon (:), double quotation marks ("), slash (/), pipe (|), and dash (-). The special character backslash (\) is treated as an element separator, even when it appears in quotes. If the file name begins with \\, then Windows assumes it uses the Universal Naming Convention.	`c:\winnt"\"system32` is the same as `C:\WINNT\SYSTEM32`
`C:\>`	Represents the Windows command prompt of the current hard disk drive. The escape character in a command prompt is the caret (^). Your prompt reflects the subdirectory in which you are working. Referred to as the *command prompt* in this manual.	`C:\oracle\oradata>`

Convention	Meaning	Example

	The backslash (\) special character is sometimes required as an escape character for the double quotation mark (") special character at the Windows command prompt. Parentheses and the single quotation mark (') do not require an escape character. Refer to your Windows operating system documentation for more information on escape and special characters.	`C:\>exp scott/tiger TABLES=emp QUERY=\"WHERE job='SALESMAN' and sal<1600\"`
		`C:\>imp SYSTEM/`*`password`*
		`FROMUSER=scott TABLES=(emp, dept)`

HOME_NAME	Represents the Oracle home name. The home name can be up to 16 alphanumeric characters. The only special character allowed in the home name is the underscore.	`C:\> net start Oracle`*`HOME_NAME`*`TNSListener`
ORACLE_HOME and *ORACLE_BASE*	In releases prior to Oracle8*i* release 8.1.3, when you installed Oracle components, all subdirectories were located under a top level *ORACLE_HOME* directory that by default used one of the following names: ▪ `C:\orant` for Windows NT ▪ `C:\orawin95` for Windows 95 ▪ `C:\orawin98` for Windows 98 This release complies with Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA) guidelines. All subdirectories are not under a top level *ORACLE_HOME* directory. There is a top level directory called *ORACLE_BASE* that by default is `C:\oracle`. If you install Oracle9*i* release 1 (9.0.1) on a computer with no other Oracle software installed, then the default setting for the first Oracle home directory is `C:\oracle\ora90`. The Oracle home directory is located directly under *ORACLE_BASE*. All directory path examples in this guide follow OFA conventions. Refer to *Oracle9i Database Getting Starting for Windows* for additional information about OFA compliances and for information about installing Oracle products in non-OFA compliant directories.	Go to the *ORACLE_BASE*`\`*ORACLE_HOME*`\rdbms\admin` directory.

1

What's New in the Oracle9*i* Application Server Release Notes Addendum?

This chapter provides a brief description of new topics introduced with this version of the Oracle9*i* Application Server Release Notes Addendum. The new topics are:

- Chapter 3, "Oracle9i Application Server"
- Chapter 5, "Oracle HTTP Server"

1.1 Chapter 3, "Oracle9*i* Application Server"

- Section 3.1.12, "Deinstallation of 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 Instances from a Computer that Also Contains Release 2 (9.0.4) Instances"

1.2 Chapter 5, "Oracle HTTP Server"

- Section 5.4.3, "Incorrect Information in Release Notes for iASOBF and SSO Wallet Support"

Part I

General Oracle9*i* Application Server Issues

This part discusses general Oracle9*i* Application Server issues. These include issues that are common to all installation types or multiple components. It contains the following chapter:

2

Introduction

This chapter discusses the following topics:

2.1 Purpose of this Document

This addendum notes information that is missing from the *Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes* for Release 2 (9.0.2.0.1). It is intended to be used in conjunction with the Release Notes.

Oracle will periodically update these notes as new information becomes available. The latest version can be found at Oracle Technology Network at

`http://otn.oracle.com/products/ias`

2.2 Accessibility Information

Our goal is to make Oracle products, services, and supporting documentation accessible to the disabled community. Oracle9*i*AS, Release 2 (9.0.2.0.1), supports accessibility features. To make best use of these accessibility features, Oracle Corporation recommends the following software configuration:

- Windows NT 4.0 with Service Pack 6 or Windows 2000
- Sun Java Access Bridge 1.0.2
- JAWS 3.70.87
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.5 or above

Additional accessibility information for Oracle products can be found at:

`http://www.oracle.com/accessibility`

For the latest configuration information, and for information on addressing accessibility and assistive technology issues, see the Oracle Accessibility FAQ at:

`http://www.oracle.com/accessibility/faq.html`

2.3 Certification Information

You can access the most recent certification information for Oracle9*i*AS on Oracle*MetaLink* at:

`http://metalink.oracle.com`

2.4 Best Practices

Oracle provides a Best Practices white paper. This document describes common practices around development and deployment of Oracle9*i*AS, common errors, and scenarios for using the product.

You can find the white paper on OTN at:

`http://otn.oracle.com/products/ias/ohs/collateral/r2/bp-core-v2.PDF`

3

Oracle9*i* Application Server

This chapter discusses the following topics:

3.1 General Issues and Workarounds

This section describes general issues and their workarounds for Oracle9*i*AS.

3.1.1 Install Fails if wininet.dll is Not Found on Machine

On Windows NT, if Internet Explorer is deinstalled after applying SP6a, `wininet.dll` may get deleted. Oracle9*i*AS install checks for SP6a, but does not verify if `wininet.dll` has been removed. The SQLPlus executable has a direct dependency on `wininet.dll` and will generate a windows-specific exception if it cannot find `wininet.dll`.

3.1.2 GETVALUE Error Occurs if a Browser is Not Installed and Registered

You might get a `GETVALUE` error during installation if you do not have a browser installed and registered. Click on "Continue" to proceed with the installation.

3.1.3 setmsn.exe Utility Not Required

You do not need to run the `setmsn.exe` utility after installation as its functionality has been incorporated into the install. After Oracle9*i*AS is installed, all files in the Oracle home have their permission set so that only members of the administrators group on Windows can read and write to them.

3.1.4 Oracle9*i*AS Does Not Support Changing Host Name After Installation

Oracle9*i*AS, Release 2 (9.0.2.0.1), does not support changing host name after installation.

3.1.5 Domain Name Must Start With an Alphabetical Character

If you install Oracle9*i*AS on a machine that uses a number as the first character for the domain, instead of a letter, the install fails with the following error:

```
Invalid database domain name. The database domain name must start with an
alphabetical character.
```

Keep the following in consideration when naming your host:

- No blank or space characters are permitted as part of a domain name.
- No distinction is made between upper and lower case.
- The first character must be an alpha character.
- The last character must not be a minus sign or period.
- A host which serves as a GATEWAY should have "`-GATEWAY`" or "`-GW`" as part of its name. Hosts which do not serve as Internet gateways should not use "`-GATEWAY`" and "`-GW`" as part of their names.

3.1.6 Information about Portal and Wireless Instance Passwords

If you install Portal and Wireless installation on one machine and deinstall it, and then install Portal and Wireless on a separate machine, then the password of the second installation will not work if both the Portal and Wireless installations were pointing to the same infrastructure.

Consider the following scenario:

Infrastructure is installed on machine A and Portal and Wireless is installed on machine B, pointing to the infrastructure on machine A. Portal and Wireless instance password is `instance1`. Then the Portal and Wireless instance is deinstalled from machine B.

Now Portal and Wireless is installed on machine C, pointing to the infrastructure on machine A. The instance password is `instance2`. Here, it is not possible to login to portal using the latest instance password, `instance2`. It is possible to login by the first Portal and Wireless instance password, `instance1`, which is connected to the infrastructure.

3.1.7 Information about Concurrent Portal and Wireless Installations

Multiple middle tiers of Portal and Wireless install type can be installed concurrently against the same infrastructure, the only requirement being that the first middle tier be installed with no other middle tier installation occurring against the infrastructure simultaneously. From then on, as in from the second middle tier onwards, any number of middle tiers can be installed at the same time.

3.1.8 Demo Deployments Missing in Oracle9*i*AS and Oracle*i*DS Coexistence

If you install Oracle9*i*AS in the same Oracle home as Oracle*i*DS, then the following demos do not get deployed and the corresponding demo URLs are broken:

- `SQLJ`
- `OJSP`
- `JAZNDEMO`

Currently, there is no workaround for this issue.

3.1.9 Install Upgrades Do Not Update oracle_apache.conf File

In case of an incremental install for upgrading from J2EE without SSO to Business Intelligence and Forms, or Portal and Wireless, the `oracle_apache.conf` file does not get updated. Perform the following steps to upgrade this file with the missing entries:

1. Verify that `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` contains `<`*`ORACLE_HOME`*`>/lib`.
2. You will need to run the `dcmctl` command so verify that *`ORACLE_HOME`* environment variable is set to the Oracle home directory from which you will run that command.
3. Stop OPMN from the "Services" panel.
4. Add the following entries as per the install in *`<ORACLE_HOME>`*`\Apache\Apache\oracle_apache.conf` file:

   For Portal and Wireless:

   ```
   include "<ORACLE_HOME>\ultrasearch\webapp\config\ultrasearch.conf"
   include "<ORACLE_HOME>\portal\conf\portal.conf"
   ```

   For Business Intelligence and Forms:

   ```
   # Oracle Forms 9i
   include "<ORACLE_HOME>\forms90\server\forms90.conf"
   include "<ORACLE_HOME>\click\conf\click-apache.conf"
   ```

5. Run the following command:

   ```
   <ORACLE_HOME>\dcm\bin\dcmctl resyncInstance
   ```

3.1.10 Use Domains to Access Files on a Mapped Drive

For users of Oracle9*i*AS with Windows NT and Windows 2000 operating systems, you must use the mapped drive domain to access files on the mapped drive in your network.

Accessing the files on the mapped drive using domains has the following restrictions:

- Both the Oracle9*i*AS system, and the system with the drive that Oracle9*i*AS is trying to access must be members of the same Windows domain. Note that this is different than a DNS domain, and requires a Windows system known as a Domain Controller. Either of the two systems, or a third system also in that domain, can function as the Domain Controller, as long as the systems are server installs and not workstation installs. This procedure is related to the way Windows configures systems. Refer to your Microsoft documentation for additional information.
- The OPMN service must be configured to run as a domain user in the Windows domain. This is completed using the Windows services menu. This procedure is related to the way Windows configures systems. Refer to your Microsoft documentation for additional information.
- `httpd.conf` must be configured so that Oracle HTTP Server also runs as the domain user. The configuration can be completed using Oracle Enterprise Manager, or by manually editing the file. Refer to the *Oracle HTTP Server Administration Guide* for more information.
- The domain user must have access to the network drives. The permissions for the share on the system on which the network drive is local must be set for the domain user. Refer to your Microsoft documentation for additional information.

3.1.11 Force Oracle Universal Installer to Use a Single CPU in a Multiple CPU Environment

Forcing Oracle Universal Installer to use a single CPU in a multiple CPU environment may be necessary in cases where the installation of the Oracle9*i*AS Release 2 (9.0.2.0.1) Infrastructure hangs during use of the Database Creation Assistant (DBCA) and fails to create the Oracle9*i*AS Metadata Repository.

To use a single CPU in a multiple CPU environment go to Oracl*eMetalink* at:

`http://metalink.oracle.com`

Enter 229478.1 in the Search field to obtain the note that documents the procedures to use a single CPU in a multiple CPU environment.

3.1.12 Deinstallation of 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 Instances from a Computer that Also Contains Release 2 (9.0.4) Instances

If you have 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 and Release 2 (9.0.4) instances on the same computer, and you want to deinstall a 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 instance, perform these steps:

1. Apply patch 3234681 to your 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 instances. You can download the patch from Oracle*MetaLink* (http://metalink.oracle.com).
2. Stop all processes associated with the instance you want to deinstall.
3. Run the installer to deinstall the 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 instance. Make sure you run the installer for the 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 instance.

   For 9.0.2 and 9.0.3 instances, the installer is located in the `oui/install` directory at the same level as the Oracle home directory. For example, if the 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 Oracle home is `/opt/oracle/orahome902`, then the installer would be `/opt/oracle/oui/install/runInstaller`.

3.1.12.1 Issue: Release 2 (9.0.4) Instance Must Not Contain the Active Oracle Enterprise Manager

If you have multiple 9.0.2 and/or 9.0.3 instances on the same computer, these instances share an Oracle Enterprise Manager. This is the "active Oracle Enterprise Manager". When you deinstall the instance that contains the active Oracle Enterprise Manager using the installer, the installer needs to switch the active Oracle Enterprise Manager to one of the remaining instances. If there is only one remaining instance, then the installer automatically makes it the active Oracle Enterprise Manager. If more than one instance remain, the installer prompts you to select the instance to contain the active Oracle Enterprise Manager.

Unlike 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 instances, Oracle9*i* Application Server Release 2 (9.0.4) instances on the same computer do not share an Oracle Enterprise Manager. Each Release 2 (9.0.4) instance has its own Oracle Enterprise Manager.

Because Release 2 (9.0.4) instances do not share an Oracle Enterprise Manager, you must not select a Release 2 (9.0.4) instance to contain the active Oracle Enterprise Manager. You must select a 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 instance to contain the active Oracle Enterprise Manager.

If you select a Release 2 (9.0.4) instance, or if the installer automatically switches the active Oracle Enterprise Manager to a remaining instance that happens to be a Release 2 (9.0.4) instance, the installer overwrites files in the Release 2 (9.0.4) Oracle home with files from the 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 home. This causes Oracle Enterprise Manager to stop working.

The patch prevents the installer from automatically switching the active Oracle Enterprise Manager to a Release 2 (9.0.4) instance in the case where the only remaining instances are Release 2 (9.0.4) instances. It also prevents the installer from displaying Release 2 (9.0.4) instances in the list where you select the instance to contain the active Oracle Enterprise Manager.

3.1.12.2 If a Release 2 (9.0.4) Instance Becomes the Active Oracle Enterprise Manager

If a Release 2 (9.0.4) instance becomes the active Oracle Enterprise Manager, Oracle Enterprise Manager will stop working.

To fix this, perform these steps in the Release 2 (9.0.4) Oracle home:

1. Shut down the Oracle Enterprise Manager Application Server Control.

   ```
   prompt> emctl stop iasconsole
   ```

2. Rename the following files. Do not delete the files, because you might need them in step 5. You can rename them with an "`active`" suffix (for example, `iasadmin.properties.active`):

   - `ORACLE_HOME/sysman/config/iasadmin.properties`
   - `ORACLE_HOME/sysman/emd/targets.xml`
   - `ORACLE_HOME/sysman/j2ee/config/jazn-data.xml`
   - `ORACLE_HOME/sysman/webapps/emd/WEB-INF/config/consoleConfig.xml`

3. Copy the backup files for the files listed in the preceding step.

   The backup files are in the same directory as the listed files. The names of the backup files are suffixed with a digit (for example, `iasadmin.properties.1`).

Check the timestamp, or check the content, of the backup files to determine the most recent backup file.

4. Start the Oracle Enterprise Manager Application Server Control.

```
prompt> emctl start iasconsole
```

5. If you have remaining 9.0.2/9.0.3 instances on the computer, you need to designate one of them to contain the active Oracle Enterprise Manager.

   a. Copy the files listed in step 2 (which you renamed with the `active` suffix) to the 9.0.2/9.0.3 instance's Oracle home. Rename them back to the original names (that is, remove the `active` suffix).

   b. Edit `/var/opt/oracle/emtab` to set the `DEFAULT` property to refer to the new active Oracle Enterprise Manager.

3.2 Configuration Issues and Workarounds

This section describes configuration issues and their workarounds for Oracle9*i*AS.

3.2.1 Infrastructure Install Fails if Database Registration Failed in a Previous Install

If you choose the infrastructure install option, and DBCA fails, then the database registration does not take place. However, the schema configuration assistant creates an entry under "*i*AS Infrastructures" for the database that was never created. This entry indicates that an infrastructure database was successfully created and registered with OID, although in reality the database creation had failed.

Now if you start a second install against the same OID, then the query `getInfraDB` tries to collect database details from each infrastructure database registered with that OID. Since it does not find a `dn` entry for the failed database mentioned in the installation above, the query fails with the following error message:

```
A runtime exception occured while setting s_seeddb_dbSidnull in component Oracle
9iAS Infrastructure database 9.0.2.0.15.
```

Thus, when you are installing Oracle9*i*AS, you must manually delete the infrastructure database entry of any failed database. You can do so by logging into OID and deleting the entry for the failed database under `cn=Entry Management,cn=oracleContext,cn=products,cn=ias,cn=iAS infrastructure databases`. The entry you should delete is the last made entry since any install after a failed entry will not be possible.

3.2.2 Setting _JAVA_OPTIONS Causes Install Tool to Fail

If you set `_JAVA_OPTIONS` to the system properties environment, *`ORACLE_HOME`*`\jdk\bin\java` prints out "`Print up _JAVA_OPTIONS:...`." to the error stream and the Infrastructure `mod_ossl` configuration assistant fails.

You can ignore this error if there are no other failures in the configuration assistant.

3.2.3 Error Occurs While Accessing Oracle9*i*AS Portal Components From Different Machines

When you access Oracle9*i*AS Portal components such as "Provider Builder" or "Ultrasearch" from machines other than the machine where Oracle9*i*AS Portal and the middle tier are installed, you get the following HTTP error:

```
403: ACCESS FORBIDDEN ERROR
```

As a workaround, set the `ossoIpCheck` parameter in *<ORACLE_HOME>*`/Apache/Apache/conf/mod_osso.conf` file to "off" on the machine where Oracle9*i*AS Portal and the middle tier are installed, and restart the server.

3.2.4 Deinstalling Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure After Business Intelligence and Forms Installation

Business Intelligence and Forms installation requires an Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure. However, you can choose to deinstall the Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure after Business Intelligence and Forms is installed.

Consider the following before deinstalling Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure:

- After deinstallation, if you want to use Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure and its benefits, you will have to reinstall Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure and Business Intelligence and Forms.
- Forms and Reports patches can still be installed on top of the Business Intelligence and Forms installation after you have deinstalled Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure.
- After Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure is deinstalled, Oracle9*i*AS Forms Services, Oracle9*i*AS Reports Services (non-secure), Oracle HTTP Server, OC4J, and Oracle Enterprise Manager are functional.

  Oracle9*i*AS Reports Services must be used in non-secure mode after Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure is deinstalled.

  To place Oracle9*i*AS Reports Services into non-secure mode:

  a. Locate your *ORACLE_HOME*`/reports/conf/<servername>.conf` file

  b. Locate the job element in the `<servername>.conf` file. For example:

  ```
  <job jobType="report" engineId="rwEng" securityId="rwSec"/>

  <job jobType="report" engineId="rwEngURL" securityId="rwSec"/>
  ```

  c. Remove the security id attributes from the job element specifications.

Perform the following steps to deinstall Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure:

1. Stop all Business Intelligence and Forms processes.
2. As the root user, execute the following command on the machine hosting Business Intelligence and Forms to disassociate from the Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure:

   ```
   <ORACLE_HOME>/dcm/bin/dcmctl leaveFarm
   ```

3. Rename *<ORACLE_HOME>*`/j2ee/home/config/jazn.xml` to `jazn.xml.orig` to serve as a back up of your files.
4. In the same directory, create `jazn.xml` and add the following line:

   ```
   <jazn provider="XML" location="<ORACLE_HOME>/j2ee/home/config/jazn-data.xml"/>
   ```

to point `jazn` to your Oracle9*i*AS middle-tier installation instead of Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure.

5. Stop all processes running on Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure, and deinstall Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure using instructions provided in *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide*.

3.3 Administration Issues and Workarounds

This section describes administration issues and their workarounds for Oracle9*i*AS.

- Do Not Use dcmctl and EMD Concurrently to Manage an Instance
- Additional Information for Oracle9iAS Backup and Recovery
- Run DCM Commands as User That Installed Oracle9iAS

3.3.1 Do Not Use dcmctl and EMD Concurrently to Manage an Instance

You should use either `dcmctl` or EMD to manager your Oracle9*i*AS installation, not both concurrently. Concurrency issues arise when both `dcmctl` and EMD are used to manage the same Oracle9*i*AS instance.

On Windows, EMD is started automatically as a service so you may need to stop it prior to using `dcmctl`.

3.3.2 Additional Information for Oracle9*i*AS Backup and Recovery

Additional information regarding Oracle9*i*AS backup and recovery is available from the white paper "Oracle9*i* Application Server: Backup and Recovery".

There is also an associated Oracle9*i*AS Backup and Recovery tool. The tool requires Oracle9*i*AS Release 2 (9.0.2.1.0) or later.

The white paper and tool can be found at Oracle Technology Network:

`http://otn.oracle.com/products/ias/hi_av/content.html`

3.3.3 Run DCM Commands as User That Installed Oracle9*i*AS

In order to run DCM commands you must log in to your operating system as the user that installed Oracle9*i*AS.

3.4 Documentation Errata

This section describes known errors in the following documentation:

- Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide
- Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide
- Oracle9i Application Server Performance Guide
- Migrating from Oracle9iAS Release 1 (v1.0.2.2) to Release 2 (v9.0.2)

3.4.1 *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide*

Following are the known issues regarding the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide*:

3.4.1.1 Incorrect Instructions for Starting and Stopping Reports Server

The "Starting and Stopping the Application Server" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* should include Oracle9*i*AS Reports Services under "About Components that Cannot Be Started or Stopped".

By default, after installation, Oracle9*i*AS Reports Services is configured almost identically to Forms. It is part of `OC4J_BI_FORMS` instance, and is brought "up" and "down" with that OC4J instance. In OEM, it displays an "up" status if it can successfully contact the Reports server, and a "down" status otherwise.

However, you can reconfigure the Reports server using the report servlet configuration file so that the Reports server will not be started automatically when OC4J is brought up. If you have done this, you will need to start and stop the Reports server manually. In this case, the instructions currently provided in the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* for starting and stopping the Reports server as a standalone process, either via OEM or the command line, are correct.

3.4.1.2 Incorrect Information in the "About Infrastructure Association" Section

Scenario 1, step 3 of the "About Infrastructure Association" section of the "Concepts for Administrators" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* incorrectly states the following:

Install J2EE and Web Cache on Host B. If you choose to use an infrastructure, it will automatically use the infrastructure on **Host B**.

It should instead say:

Install J2EE and Web Cache on Host B. If you choose to use an infrastructure, it will automatically use the infrastructure on **Host A**.

3.4.1.3 Incorrect Information in the "Using SSL for Your Production Environment" Section

Step 6b in the "Using SSL for Your Production Environment" of the "Introduction to Administration Tools" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* incorrectly states the following:

Enter the following `emctl` command:

```
emctl set ssl test
```

It should instead say:

Enter the following `emctl` command:

```
emctl set ssl on
```

3.4.1.4 Updated Information for "Relocating Metadata Respository Datafiles to a Different Directory" Section

The following note should be added to the "Relocating Metadata Respository Datafiles to a Different Directory" section of the "Managing the Infrastructure" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide*:

"Note that this procedure may only be used to move data files, that is, files in the data dictionary view `DBA_DATA_FILES` and the dynamic performance view `V$DATAFILE`. This procedure may not be used to move temporary files, that is, files in the `DBA_TEMP_FILES` and `V$TEMPFILE` views. This is because the database does not support renaming of temporary files."

3.4.1.5 Incorrect Definition for DCM

The text in the Architecture section of Chapter 14, "Application Server Clustering", incorrectly refers to DCM as Dynamic Configuration Management. DCM refers to Distributed Configuration Management.

3.4.2 *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide*

Following are the known issues regarding the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide*:

3.4.2.1 Memory and Swap Space Recommendations

The following memory and swap space recommendations augment the minimums identified in the "Getting Started" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide*.

These recommendations are characterized by install type. They are based upon starting all components within each specific install type and running typical sample and demo applications.

While considering your hardware requirements, please note, optimal sizing for an Oracle9*i*AS installation is unique based upon:

- the profile of your Oracle9*i*AS installation (which components are configured and utilized)
- the size of your applications (such as the number of EJBs, Servlets, JSPs, Forms, Reports, Portlets and how big they are)
- the nature of your applications (largely transactional in nature vs. primarily read-only)
- user load (number of concurrent users)
- pattern of usage (peak usage vs. low usage)
- performance goals

> **Note:** *Oracle9i Application Server Performance Guide* for information about performance monitoring and tuning.

Table 3–1 contains memory and swap space recommendations for running the middle-tier and infrastructure on a single machine.

Table 3–1 Memory and Swap Space Recommendations

Middle-Tier Install Type	Memory	TMP/Swap Space
J2EE and Web Cache	512 MB RAM	1 GB
Wireless and Portal	1 GB RAM	1 GB
Business Intelligence and Forms	1 GB RAM	1 GB

Table 3–2 contains memory and swap space recommendations for running the middle-tier and infrastructure on separate machines.

Table 3–2 Memory and Swap Space Recommendations

Middle-Tier Install Type	Memory	TMP/Swap Space
J2EE and Web Cache	256 MB RAM	512 MB

Table 3–2 (Cont.) Memory and Swap Space Recommendations

Middle-Tier Install Type	Memory	TMP/Swap Space
Wireless and Portal	512 MB RAM	1 GB
Business Intelligence and Forms	1 GB RAM	1 GB
Infrastructure	512 MB RAM	1 GB

3.4.2.2 Incorrect Information in "Oracle9*i*AS Components" Table About Oracle UDDI Enterprise Web Services Registry

Footnote 2 for table 3-2 "Oracle9*i*AS Components" in the "Oracle9*i* Application Server"chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide* incorrectly states the following:

Oracle9*i*AS Portal installs Oracle Ultra Search and Oracle9iAS Syndication Server.

It should instead say the following:

Oracle9*i*AS Portal installs Oracle Ultra Search, Oracle9iAS Syndication Server, and Oracle UDDI Enterprise Web Services Registry.

3.4.2.3 Incorrect Information for "Existing Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On Screen"

Chapter "Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure" in the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide* contains incorrect information for screen 4-4 "Existing Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On". Currently, it says:

"One of the following two screens may appear based on your configuration choices on the "Select Configuration Options Screen", (Figure 4-3):

- **Existing Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On**: This screen appears if you have unchecked the configuration of Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On on the Component Configuration and Startup screen.
- **Existing Oracle Internet Directory**: This screen appears if you have unchecked the configuration of Oracle Internet Directory on the Component Configuration and Startup screen.

  a. Existing Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On

  Enter the host name and port number for the existing instance of Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On that you wish to use with this installation of Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure and click **Next**.

  If you do not have Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On installed, return to the Component Configuration and Startup screen and select the default configuration option for Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On.

  b. Existing Oracle Internet Directory

  Enter the host name and port number for the existing instance of Oracle Internet Directory that you wish to use with this installation of Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure and click **Next**. "

  It should instead say:

  "The Existing Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On screen will not appear during Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure installation if you deselect Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On on the Component Configuration screen. The Existing Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On screen appears if you just select installation of the Oracle9*i*AS Metadata Repository on the Component Configuration screen.

To use Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On with Oracle Internet Directory, choose one of the following configurations:

- Select Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On and Oracle Internet Directory on the Component Configuration screen for configuration on the same host.
- Install Oracle Internet Directory and Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On on different hosts:

a. Select Oracle Internet Directory and deselect Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On on the Component Configuration screen for configuration on Host 1.

b. Select Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On and deselect Oracle Internet Directory on the Component Configuration screen for configuration on Host 2.

c. Point the Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On configuration on Host 2 to the Oracle Internet Directory configuration on Host 1 (Oracle Universal Installer will prompt you for the location of your existing Oracle Internet Directory.)"

3.4.2.4 Incorrect Recommendation for Processor

The Recommended Processor description in Appendix B, Table B-1 is incorrect. Instead of recommending a Pentium I 266 the recommendation is for a Pentium U 266.

3.4.2.5 Incorrect Screen Name

In Appendix C, Section C.5.1, page C-36, there is an incorrect screen reference in Step 1. Instead of Available Products Screen it should read Install Type Screen.

3.4.3 *Oracle9i Application Server Performance Guide*

Following is the known issue regarding the *Oracle9i Application Server Performance Guide*:

3.4.3.1 Screen Shot Must be Updated

Figure "Setting Java Heap Size for an OC4J Instance Using Oracle Enterprise Manager" in the "Optimizing J2EE Applications In OC4J" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Performance Guide* is outdated. The OEM screen does not contain the configuration file path fields.

3.4.4 *Migrating from Oracle9i*AS *Release 1 (v1.0.2.2) to Release 2 (v9.0.2)*

Following are the known issues regarding *Migrating from Oracle9i*AS *Release 1 (v1.0.2.2) to Release 2 (v9.0.2)*:

3.4.4.1 Clarification for default_subscriber_dn Parameter in Wireless Migration Instructions

In *Migrating from Oracle9i*AS *Release 1 (v1.0.2.2) to Release 2 (v9.0.2)*, all occurrences of `subscriber_name`, `mySubscriberName`, etc. are synonomous with `default_subscriber_dn` as defined below:

`default_subscriber_dn` is the OID Subscriber Name specified at installation time. This, by default, is the DNS domain name of the machine on which Oracle9*i*AS is installed. For example, if the hostname is `myhost.us.oracle.com`, the `default_subscriber_dn` is:

"`dc=us, dc=oracle, dc=com`"

3.4.4.2 DCMCTL Replaces OPMNCTL In Wireless Migration Instructions

In *Migrating from Oracle9i*AS *Release 1 (v1.0.2.2) to Release 2 (v9.0.2)*, all references to `OPMNCTL` should be replaced by `DCMCTL`.

3.4.4.3 Correction to Instructions for Migrating User Classes

In Oracle9*i* Application Server Migrating from Oracle9*i*AS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) to Release 2 (9.0.2) guide, the instructions in Step 2 of "Migrating Oracle9*i*AS SOAP" referred to a 'classes' directory, which may or may not exist in a Oracle9*i*AS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) instance. There is no strict rule or convention on the location of user-written class files; Step 2 should read as shown below (referring to a sub-section on "Migrating User-written Classes"):

Migrating Oracle9*i*AS SOAP

This section describes how to migrate SOAP applications from Oracle9*i*AS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) to Oracle9*i*AS Release 2 (9.0.2).

SOAP is implemented as a servlet. A servlet delegates service invocations to user supplied implementation classes. In Oracle9*i*AS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x), JServ was the default servlet engine. In Oracle9*i*AS Release 2 (9.0.2), OC4J is the servlet engine. To migrate SOAP applications, you must copy and re-packaging the service implementation classes and descriptors, and also consider the configuration aspects of the JServ and OC4J containers.

> **See Also:** "Migrating Oracle9*i*AS SOAP" for more information on JServ and OC4J configuration

Oracle9*i*AS Release 2 (9.0.2) contains empty (that is, containing no services) SOAP application and web application archives ready to install. These files are named `soap.ear` and `soap.war`, and are located in *`ORACLE_HOME`*`\soap\webapps\soap.ear`. The `soap.war` file is a copy of the WAR file contained in the `soap.ear` file.

The SOAP migration process involves inserting Oracle9*i*AS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) files into a copy of the empty SOAP application, and then deploying the application in OC4J. Files can be "inserted" in one of two ways:

- Using `jar -x` to unpack the `soap.ear` and `soap.war` files into component directories, copying old files to the corresponding directories, then using `jar -c` to create new .ear and .war files.
- Using `jar -u` to update the contents of the .war and .ear files without unpacking them.

Below are the steps in the migration process.

1. Copy *`ORACLE_HOME_2`*`\soap\webapps\soap.ear` and *`ORACLE_HOME_2`*`\soap\webapps\soap.war` to a convenient work directory (workdir, in this example).
2. Copy all user-written class files for the SOAP services to `soap.war`.

   > **See Also:** ""Migrating User-written Classes" section for an approach to handling user-written classes.

3. Insert all jar files except `soap.jar` and `samples.jar` from *`ORACLE_HOME_1`*`\soap\webapps\soap\WEB-INF\lib` into `workdir\soap.war`.

4. If you are sure that the old configuration file, *ORACLE_HOME_1*\soap\webapps\soap\WEB-INF\config\soapConfig.xml was never changed, go to step 6.
5. Make a copy of the old configuration file, *ORACLE_HOME_1*\soap\webapps\oap\WEB-INF\config\soapConfig.xml, renaming it to soap.xml.
6. Edit the file, examining the class attribute of the providerManager and serviceManager elements.

   Note: The providerManager and serviceManager interfaces have changed from Release 1, so if you supplied the class, you must change and recompile your code, then insert it in workdir\soap.war. The location in soap.war is directly in WEB-INF, not WEB-INF\config. The SOAP javadocs on the Oracle9*i*AS documentation CD detail the changes.

   If you did not supply the class, delete the class attribute from the soap.xml file (the line containing class =). Replace the soap.xml file in workdir\soap.war with the new soap.xml.

   All of the code to be migrated is now in workdir\soap.jar.
7. Insert the new workdir\soap.jar into workdir\soap.ear.
8. Deploy the .ear file in OC4J.
9. Activate the installed SOAP services as described in the *Oracle9iAS Web Services Developer's Guide*.

Migrating User-written Classes

The directory structures in Oracle9*i*AS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) do not correspond directly to those in Oracle9*i*AS Release 2 (9.0.2). Specifically, soap.ear is a SOAP sample application that runs in a SOAP server instance. It no longer contains soap.jar (which is in the OC4J system classpath).

For this reason, to migrate, it might be easiest to create a new .ear file (using soap.ear as a guide) for the services you want to deploy.

To migrate user-written classes from Release 1 to Release 2, follow these steps:

1. Identify and locate the user-written class files by examining the JServ configuration files and/or *ORACLE_HOME_1*\soap\webapps\soap\WEB-INF\config\soap.properties files.
2. Create an .ear file with a WEB-INF\classes directory that contains the class files that implement the services you want to deploy.
3. Create a .war file that contains:
   - .jar or class files (under WEB-INF/lib or WEB-INF/classes) the application requires.
   - web.xml (under WEB-INF), the web application deployment descriptor. This file contains the SOAP servlet configuration and the servlet mapping set. You must specify oracle.soap.server.http.SOAPServlet as the servlet class, but the servlet name and mapping can be any names you choose. You must specify the initial parameter for the SOAP configuration file. To use the default location, copy the init-param from web.xml in the soap.ear file.

- `soap.xml` (under WEB-INF), the SOAP servlet configuration file. You can start with the `soap.xml` file in `soap.ear`, and modify it as needed.
- `index.html`, the index file specific to the application.

4. Include the application `.war` file in the `.ear` file, and an `application.xml` file under WEB-INF. The `application.xml` file is not specific to SOAP; it contains application deployment information. (For required file entries, see the `application.xml` file in `soap.ear`.)

3.4.4.4 Temporary Directory Creation Missing From Wireless Migration Instructions

In *Oracle9i Application Server: Migrating from Oracle9i Application Server 1.x*, guide the instructions should include creation of a temporary directory, as shown below:

In-place Migration

....

Both Installations on Same Computer

1. .....
2. .....
3. Create a temporary directory called `temp` at the root of the drive on which *`ORACLE_HOME_2`* is installed. For example:

   ```
   d:\temp
   ```

4. Run the script `ptgUpgrade.bat` in the *`ORACLE_HOME_2`*`\wireless\upgrade` directory, supplying the Oracle9*i*AS Wireless Release 1 (1.0.2.2.0) Oracle home, Oracle9*i*AS Wireless Release 1 (1.0.2.2.0) connect string, and Oracle9*i*AS Wireless Release 2 (9.0.4) Oracle home.

3.4.4.5 Correct Information Regarding Setting Environmental Variables in OC4J

Section "Setting Environment Variables in OC4J"in Chapter 3 "Migrating Internet Applications Components" of the *Oracle9i Application Server: Migrating from Oracle9i Application Server 1.x* contains the following incorrect statement:

"Use `<java-bin>` to specify a path to the Java executable. If this element is not specified, the *`ORACLE_HOME`*`/jdk/bin/javai"`

It should be:

"Use `<java-bin>` to specify a path to the Java executable. If this element is not specified, the *`ORACLE_HOME`*`\jdk\bin\java` is used by default."

3.4.5 Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE User's Guide

Following are the known issues regarding *Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE User's Guide*:

The text in the Architecture section of Chapter 9, "Oracle9*i*AS Clustering", incorrectly refers to DCM as Dynamic Configuration Management. DCM refers to Distributed Configuration Management.

4

Changing the IP Address of an Oracle9*i*AS Host

This chapter describes how to change the IP address of a host that has Oracle9*i*AS Release 2 (9.0.2.1.0) installed on it.

It describes how to change the static IP address only. It does not describe how to configure DHCP or change the hostname.

It contains the following topics:

4.1 How to Use This Chapter

The following table describes how to use this chapter:

If you...	Do this...
Want to change the IP address of a host with **one** Oracle9*i*AS installation	1. Read Section 4.2, "Things to Know Before You Start". 2. Follow the procedure in Section 4.3, "Changing the IP Address of a Host with One Oracle9iAS Installation".

If you...	Do this...
Want to change the IP address of a host with **more than one** Oracle9*i*AS installation	You have two options: Option 1 (Supported) The following procedure is fully supported by Oracle: 1. Read Section 4.2, "Things to Know Before You Start". 2. Deinstall all but one Oracle9*i*AS installation on the host. 3. Follow the procedure in Section 4.3, "Changing the IP Address of a Host with One Oracle9iAS Installation". 4. Reinstall the rest of the Oracle9*i*AS installations. Option 2 (Beta support) The following procedure is under test and has been used successfully by beta sites: 1. Read Section 4.2, "Things to Know Before You Start". 2. Follow the procedure in Section 4.4, "Changing the IP Address of a Host with Multiple Oracle9iAS Installations".
Attempted to change the IP address of a pre-9.0.2.1.0 release and had problems	Refer to Section 4.5, "Recovering From a Failed IP Address Change".

4.2 Things to Know Before You Start

Please review this entire section before you start the IP address change procedure.

It contains the following topics:

- Which Versions Are Supported?
- Which Install Types Are Supported?
- Are There Any Special Requirements for Hosts That Are Part of a Farm?
- Can I Change Multiple Hosts in Any Order?

4.2.1 Which Versions Are Supported?

The following table describes which Oracle9*i*AS Release 2 versions are supported for an IP address change. All Oracle9*i*AS installations on your host must be at a supported version level.

Oracle9*i*AS Release 2 Version	Supported?
9.0.2.0.0 and 9.0.2.0.1	No. You must upgrade to 9.0.2.1.0 before you perform the IP address change. If you have attempted an IP address change on 9.0.2.0.0 or 9.0.2.0.1 and have failed, refer to Section 4.5, "Recovering From a Failed IP Address Change" for tips on how to recover.
9.0.2.1.0 and all subsequent 9.0.2.x versions	Yes.

To determine the version number of an installation:

1. Run Oracle Universal Installer:

Select **Start > Programs > Oracle Installation Products > Universal Installer**

2. Click **Installed Products** and view the version number for the Oracle home of the Oracle9*i*AS installation.

4.2.2 Which Install Types Are Supported?

The following table describes which Oracle9*i*AS Release 2 install types are supported for an IP address change. You must make sure that all install types on your host are supported. If you have an install type that is not supported, you must deinstall it, perform the IP address change, and reinstall it.

Oracle9*i*AS Release 2 Install Type	Supported?
J2EE and Web Cache (May or may not be associated with an infrastructure; may or may not be clustered)	Yes
Portal and Wireless	Yes
Business Intelligence and Forms	Yes
Infrastructure	Yes
OC4J Standalone (This is the OC4J Standalone release that can be downloaded from OTN)	No
Developer Kits	No

4.2.3 Are There Any Special Requirements for Hosts That Are Part of a Farm?

Yes. If your host contains an installation that is part of a farm, and other members of the farm exist on other hosts, you must:

- Make sure that all Oracle9*i*AS installations in the farm (even those on other hosts) are at a version that supports an IP address change (9.0.2.1.0).
- Make sure that all members of the farm that exist on other hosts are up and running during the IP address change

This is because during the procedure you will run a command that updates all members of the farm with the new IP address information. So all members of the farm must be running and must be at a supported version level so they can register the new IP address.

More Information About Farms

A farm is a group of Oracle9*i*AS installations that use the same metadata repository. Often, the members of a farm are spread across different hosts. For example, all of these installations are in the same farm:

- Host A: Infrastructure containing a metadata repository
- Host B: J2EE and Web Cache installation that uses the metadata repository on Host A
- Host C: Portal and Wireless installation that uses the metadata repository on Host A

In order to change the IP address on any of these hosts, you need to make sure the installations on the other two hosts are up and running.

You can determine if an installation is part of a farm by running the following command in the Oracle home of the installation:

```
ORACLE_HOME\dcm\bin\dcmctl listInstances
```

This will list all Oracle9*i*AS installations that are in the same farm.

4.2.4 Can I Change Multiple Hosts in Any Order?

Yes. If you intend to change the IP address of more than one Oracle9*i*AS host, you may do so in any order. Be sure to completely finish changing the address of one host before moving on to the next.

4.3 Changing the IP Address of a Host with One Oracle9*i*AS Installation

This section contains the steps to change the IP address of a Windows NT or Windows 2000 host with exactly one Oracle9*i*AS installation. Oracle recommends you review all steps before starting.

Note: Arrange for system downtime before you begin, since this procedure includes shutting down Oracle9*i*AS and rebooting the host.

---

1. Verify the Oracle9*i*AS installation is at a supported version level (9.0.2.1.0).

   See Also: Section 4.2.1, "Which Versions Are Supported?"

2. Verify the Oracle9*i*AS installation is a supported install type.

   See Also: Section 4.2.2, "Which Install Types Are Supported?"

3. Determine if the installation is part of a farm. If it is, and any members of the farm exist on other hosts:

   - Make sure they are running a supported version level (9.0.2.1.0).
   - Make sure they are up and running when you perform the IP address change procedure. This is because you will run a command that updates all members of the farm, so they all must be up and running.

     See Also: Section 4.2.3, "Are There Any Special Requirements for Hosts That Are Part of a Farm?"

4. Stop the Enterprise Manager Web site:

   ```
   ORACLE_HOME\bin\emctl stop
   ```

   This command will prompt you for the `ias_admin` password.

5. Shut down the majority of Oracle9*i*AS:

   ```
   ORACLE_HOME\dcm\bin\dcmctl shutdown -v
   ```

6. In the Services Control Panel, stop any running Oracle9*i*AS services in the following order (skip over any services you do not have or are not running):

   a. `Oracle<ORACLE_HOME_NAME>Discoverer`

b. `Oracle<ORACLE_HOME_NAME>WebCacheAdmin`

c. `Oracle<ORACLE_HOME_NAME>WebCache`

d. The process in this step should already by shut down at this point. If it is not, be sure to shut it down now.

`Oracle<ORACLE_HOME_NAME>ProcessManager`

e. `Oracle<ORACLE_HOME_NAME>Agent`

Note: If you have an infrastructure, DO NOT shut down any of the following:

- `Oracle<ORACLE_HOME_NAME>InternetDirectory_iasdb`
- `Oracle<ORACLE_HOME_NAME>TNSListener`
- `OracleServiceIASDB`

---

7. If the following file exists:

WINDOWS_HOME`\system32\drivers\etc\hosts`

and it contains the host's IP address, update it with the new IP address. It is not necessary (or recommended) to modify this file if it doesn't contain an entry for the host.

8. Update the host with the new IP address.

On Windows NT:

a. Open the Network Control Panel.

b. Select the **Protocols** tab.

c. Select **TCP/IP Protocol** and click **Properties**.

Be sure to select the TCP/IP Protocol associated with your Oracle9*i*AS installation. Check `ORACLE_HOME\opmn\conf\ons.conf` for an IP address match, if necessary.

d. Select the **IP Address** tab and replace the existing IP address with the new one. You may also need to update the subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS information.

e. Click **OK**. Windows will immediately, dynamically change the IP address of your host.

On Windows 2000:

a. Open the Network and Dial-up Connections Control Panel.

b. Right-click **Local Area Connection**. Select **Properties**.

Note that **Local Area Connection** is the default connection - you may have changed the name of the connection. Be sure to click the connection associated with your Oracle9*i*AS installation. Check *ORACLE_HOME*`\opmn\conf\ons.conf` for an IP address match, if necessary.

c. Select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)**. Click **Properties**.

d. Replace the existing IP address with the new one. You may also need to update the subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS information.

e. Click **OK**. Windows will immediately, dynamically change the IP address of your host.

9. Verify that the new IP address is working. (Do not reboot your host or restart Oracle9*i*AS yet).

   a. Make sure DNS or the `hosts` file on other Oracle9*i*AS hosts in your network are updated with the new IP address. Again, please note that if the Windows NT/2000 hosts do not already have an entry in their `hosts` file for the host whose IP address you are changing, there is no need to add one.

      See Also: Section 4.6, "Troubleshooting Tips"

   b. Verify that you can ping the host from another host in your network. Be sure to ping using the hostname, not the new IP address, to verify that the host name is resolved properly. Verify that other Oracle9*i*AS hosts that are in the same farm can ping the host.

10. Run the following command to register the new IP address. You only need to run this command on the host on which you are changing the IP address; it will automatically update any other members of the farm on other hosts. Make sure all members of the farm on other hosts are up (specifically, that DCM is up) when you run this:

    ```
    ORACLE_HOME\dcm\bin\dcmctl resetHostInformation -v
    ```

11. Wait approximately one minute and then verify that DCM has propagated the new IP address to all members of the farm.

    You can do this by checking the following file in the Oracle home of each Oracle9*i*AS installation in the farm. Verify that the file contains the new IP address and that the old IP address is no longer present:

    ```
    ORACLE_HOME\opmn\conf\ons.conf
    ```

    You must verify this file in the Oracle home on the host whose IP address you are changing, **as well as any Oracle homes on other hosts that are part of the farm**.

    Do not proceed to the next step until the file has been updated in each Oracle home.

12. If you have an infrastructure:

    Unless you have already created and added a startup item to start Oracle Internet Directory, start Oracle Internet Directory manually with the following command:

    ```
    ORACLE_HOME\bin\oidctl server=oidldapd inst=1 start
    ```

13. Verify that all Oracle9*i*AS services have started properly. You should be able to access all of your Oracle9*i*AS applications.

14. Perform the following step if you have configured a proxy plug-in for the host whose IP address you changed.

    - If you configured your proxy plug-in to route requests to the Oracle9*i*AS host using the *hostname*, restart your iPlanet or IIS server so that the new IP address will get resolved correctly.
    - If you configured your proxy plug-in to route requests to the Oracle9*i*AS host using the *IP address*, reconfigure your proxy plug-in to use the new IP address and restart your iPlanet or IIS server.

4.4 Changing the IP Address of a Host with Multiple Oracle9*i*AS Installations

This section contains the steps to change the IP address of a Windows NT or Windows 2000 host with more than one Oracle9*i*AS installation. Oracle recommends you review all steps before starting.

> **Note:** Arrange for system downtime before you begin, since this procedure includes shutting down Oracle9*i*AS and rebooting the host.

1. Verify that all Oracle9*i*AS installations on the host are at a supported version level (9.0.2.1.0).

   See Also: Section 4.2.1, "Which Versions Are Supported?"

2. Verify that all Oracle9*i*AS installations on the host are a supported install type.

   See Also: Section 4.2.2, "Which Install Types Are Supported?"

3. If any Oracle9*i*AS installations are part of a farm:
   - Make sure the Oracle9*i*AS installations are running a supported version level (9.0.2.1.0).
   - Make sure the Oracle9*i*AS installations are up and running when you perform the IP address change procedure.

     All Oracle9*i*AS installations must be up and running so that updates occur to all members of the farm.

     See Also: Section 4.2.3, "Are There Any Special Requirements for Hosts That Are Part of a Farm?"

4. Stop the Enterprise Manager Web site by running the following command in the primary Oracle home:

   ```
   ORACLE_HOME\bin\emctl stop
   ```

   This command will prompt you for the `ias_admin` password.

5. Shut down the majority of Oracle9*i*AS by running the following command in **each** Oracle home:

   ```
   ORACLE_HOME\dcm\bin\dcmctl shutdown -v
   ```

6. In the Services Control Panel, stop all Oracle9*i*AS installations services in the following order (ignore any listed Oracle9*i*AS services that you do not have):
   a. `Oracle<ORACLE_HOME_NAME>Discoverer`
   b. `Oracle<ORACLE_HOME_NAME>WebCacheAdmin`
   c. `Oracle<ORACLE_HOME_NAME>WebCache`
   d. The process listed in this step should already by shut down at this point. If it is not, be sure to shut it down now.

      `Oracle<ORACLE_HOME_NAME>ProcessManager`

   e. `Oracle<ORACLE_HOME_NAME>Agent`

Note: If you have an infrastructure, DO NOT shut down any of the following services:

- `Oracle<ORACLE_HOME_NAME>InternetDirectory_iasdb`
- `Oracle<ORACLE_HOME_NAME>TNSListener`
- `OracleServiceIASDB`

---

7. If the following file exists:

   WINDOWS_HOME`\system32\drivers\etc\hosts`

   and it contains the host's IP address, update it with the new IP address. It is not necessary (or recommended) to modify this file if it doesn't contain an entry for the host.

8. Update the host with the new IP address.

   On Windows NT:

   a. Open the Network Control Panel.

   b. Select the **Protocols** tab.

   c. Select **TCP/IP Protocol** and click **Properties**.

      Be sure to select the TCP/IP Protocol associated with your Oracle9*i*AS installation. Check *ORACLE_HOME*`\opmn\conf\ons.conf` for an IP address match, if necessary.

   d. Select the **IP Address** tab and replace the existing IP address with the new one. You may also need to update the subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS information.

   e. Click **OK**. Windows will immediately, dynamically change the IP address of your host.

   On Windows 2000:

   a. Open the Network and Dial-up Connections Control Panel.

   b. Right-click **Local Area Connection**. Select **Properties**.

      Note that **Local Area Connection** is the default connection - you may have changed the name of the connection. Be sure to click the connection associated with your Oracle9*i*AS installation. Check *ORACLE_HOME*`\opmn\conf\ons.conf` for an IP address match, if necessary.

   c. Select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)**. Click **Properties**.

   d. Replace the existing IP address with the new one. You may also need to update the subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS information.

   e. Click **OK**. Windows will immediately, dynamically change the IP address of your host.

9. Verify that the new IP address is working.

   a. Make sure DNS or the `hosts` file on other Oracle9*i*AS hosts in your network are updated with the new IP address.

Note: If the Windows NT/2000 hosts do not already have an entry in their `hosts` file for the host IP address you are changing, then there is no need to add one.

---

b. Again, please note that

See Also: Section 4.6, "Troubleshooting Tips"

c. Verify that you can ping the host from another host in your network. Be sure to ping using the hostname, not the new IP address, to verify that the host name is resolved properly. Verify that other Oracle9*i*AS hosts that are in the same farm can ping the host.

10. In this step you will register the new IP address. You will run a command in each Oracle9*i*AS Oracle home on the host whose IP address you are changing and it will automatically update any members of the farm that are on other hosts.

Before you perform this step, make sure that all Oracle9*i*AS instances are down on the host whose IP address you are changing, and all instances are up (specifically, DCM) on the other hosts.

Note: You must only run the following command on the host IP address you are changing

---

Run the following command in **each** Oracle home on the host whose IP address you are changing:

```
ORACLE_HOME\dcm\bin\dcmctl resetHostInformation -v
```

Note: Run the command in each Oracle home in the order shown.

If you have an infrastructure on this host:

a. Run it in the infrastructure Oracle home first.

b. Run it in all middle-tier Oracle homes, in any order.

c. Run it in the infrastructure Oracle home again.

If you don't have an infrastructure on this host:

a. Choose any mid-tier Oracle home and run it there first.

b. Run it in the other mid-tier Oracle homes.

c. Run it again in the Oracle home you chose in step a.

11. Wait approximately one minute and then verify that DCM has propagated the new IP address to all members of the farm.

Check the `ons.conf` file in the Oracle home of each Oracle9*i*AS installation in the farm to verify that the file contains the new IP address and that the old IP address is no longer present. The `ons.conf` file is located at:

```
ORACLE_HOME\opmn\conf\ons.conf
```

You must verify this file in the Oracle home on the host whose IP address you are changing, **as well as any Oracle homes on other hosts that are part of the farm**.

Do not proceed to the next step until the file has been updated in each Oracle home.

12. If you have an infrastructure:

    Unless you have added a startup item to start Oracle Internet Directory, start Oracle Internet Directory manually with the following command:

    ```
    ORACLE_HOME\bin\oidctl server=oidldapd inst=1 start
    ```

13. Verify that all Oracle9*i*AS services have started properly. You should be able to access all of your Oracle9*i*AS applications.
14. Perform the following step if you have configured a proxy plug-in for the host whose IP address you changed.
    - If you configured your proxy plug-in to route requests to the Oracle9*i*AS host using the *hostname*, restart your iPlanet or IIS server so that the new IP address will get resolved correctly.
    - If you configured your proxy plug-in to route requests to the Oracle9*i*AS host using the *IP address*, reconfigure your proxy plug-in to use the new IP address and restart your iPlanet or IIS server.

4.5 Recovering From a Failed IP Address Change

If you attempted to change the IP address on an unsupported Oracle9*i*AS version (eg: 9.0.2.0.1) and failed, you can recover as follows:

1. Change the IP address back to the original IP address.
2. Make sure Oracle9*i*AS is working properly using the original IP address.
3. Upgrade to 9.0.2.1.0.
4. Go back to the beginning of this chapter and follow the steps for changing an IP address on 9.0.2.1.0.

If you cannot change the IP address back to the original because the network is no longer available, you can either reinstall Oracle9*i*AS or make the network available, whichever is the most cost-effective solution.

4.6 Troubleshooting Tips

This section contains possible IP change problems and their solutions. It features the following topics:

4.6.1 Web Cache Ports Are Not Accessible After a Restart

Problem

You cannot access your Web Cache ports after a restart.

Solution

Check your Event Viewer's application log for any errors. If errors exist, it is likely that the `hosts` file was improperly modified.

To correct the problem:

1. Check the following file and make sure that it contains the correct, new IP address for the host:

   WINDOWS_HOME\system32\drivers\etc\hosts

   The file most likely contains an incorrect IP address.

2. If the file contains an incorrect IP address, update the file with the correct IP address (the IP address should match the Windows machine settings).

3. Save the file and start Web Cache from the Services Control Panel. A reboot should not be necessary.

4.6.2 The ons.conf File Was Not Updated in Every Oracle Home

Problem

After you finish the IP change procedure, the new IP address does not appear in all `ons.conf` files in your farm.

Solution

This problem typically happens because all members of the farm that exist on other hosts did not have DCM running while you performed the IP address change procedure.

To correct the problem:

1. Review the IP address change procedure and make sure you followed all steps completely and in the proper order. If not, try repeating the procedure.

2. If you followed the procedure correctly, try the following:

   a. Make sure DCM is up and running in all members of the farm on all hosts.

   b. Run the following command in each Oracle home whose `ons.conf` file did not get updated:

      ORACLE_HOME\dcm\bin\dcmctl resetHostInformation -v

4.6.3 Getting DCM Error ADMN-100999 On Any Hosts in the Farm

Problem

You have received the following DCM error on any host in the same farm as the host whose IP address you changed.

```
ADMN-100999

See base exception for details.

Base Exception:
oracle.ias.repository.schema.SchemaException: Unable to connect to Directory
Server:javax.naming.CommunicationException:<HOST.DOMAIN>:<OID_PORT>[Root exception
is java.net.ConnectException: Connection refused: connect]
```

Solution

This typically occurs due to one of the following issues (in order of likelihood):

1. The steps were not performed in the proper sequence.

   Verify that all steps were followed in order, especially step 9 "Verify that the new IP address is working."

2. Your host cannot resolve the hostname of the infrastructure host.

   Try to ping the infrastructure host from the host whose IP address you changed. Make sure to ping using the short and long hostname:

   a. `ping` *`hostname`*

   b. `ping` *`fully_qualified_hostname`*

   If either fails, you can either:

   a. Resolve your DNS issue.

   b. Modify the `hosts` file appropriately to reflect the new IP address information.

3. Oracle Internet Directory is not started or not running correctly.

   Run the following command in the Oracle9*i*AS Oracle home where you are seeing the error:

   ```
   ORACLE_HOME\bin\ldapbind -p OID_port -h OID_host
   ```

   If you don't know the values for *`OID_port`* and *`OID_host`*, look for the following entries in *`ORACLE_HOME`*`\config\ias.properties`:

   - `OIDhost`
   - `OIDport`

   If the bind fails, your are having an LDAP problem with the Oracle Internet Directory server.

   Unless you have already created and added a startup item to start Oracle Internet Directory, start Oracle Internet Directory manually with the following command:

   ```
   ORACLE_HOME\bin\oidctl server=oidldapd inst=1 start
   ```

   Verify that `ldapbind` is working.

Part II

J2EE and Web Cache Install Type

This part discusses issues associated with the J2EE and Web Cache components. It contains the following chapters:

5 Oracle HTTP Server

This chapter discusses the following topics:

5.1 General Issues and Workarounds

This section describes general issues and their workarounds for Oracle HTTP Server.

5.1.1 SSO Wallet Not Supported

Oracle9*i*AS, Release 2 (9.0.2.0.1) for Windows does not support SSO wallet. You should use the `SSLWalletPassword` directive in `httpd.conf` instead.

Although SSO wallet is not supported, if you choose to use it, you have to change the owner of Oracle Process Manager service. Use the account that you enabled the SSO wallet with, instead of the default `SYSTEM` owner.

5.2 Configuration Issues and Workarounds

This section describes configuration issues and their workarounds for Oracle HTTP Server.

5.2.1 Use a Full or Partial Host Name in Oc4jMount Syntax in mod_oc4j.conf File

While using the following `Oc4jMount` syntax in `mod_oc4j.conf` file:

```
Oc4jMount /path/* instance://[hostname]:<ias_instance>:<oc4j_instance>
```

- Be aware that the host name is optional. It is only necessary to specify it when there are some standalone Oracle9*i*AS instances installed on different hosts that have identical Oracle9*i*AS instance names, which is rare.

- When host name is specified, be sure to test with both a partially qualified host name as well as a fully qualified host name to see which one works. The host name that works matches the host name stored in the OC4J registration event.

5.2.2 Configuring a Virtual Host Improperly Can Cause DADs to Break

After installation, if you wish to configure virtual hosts in the `httpd.conf` file, or by using the 'advanced' section of the EMD console, or by using a text editor on the `httpd.conf` file, use the following guidelines:

1. Ensure that the server definitions for `VirtualHosts` are provided *after* the `Port`, `Listen` and `ServerName` directives. A simple example of a correctly set virtual host section might be as follows:

```
#
# these are set at the end of the httpd.conf file after the IAS installation
occurs
#
Port 7778
ServerName someServer.mycompany.com
Listen 7779
#
# these lines were added manually to create a virtualHost
#
NameVirtualHost 1.2.3.4
<VirtualHost 1.2.3.4>
    DocumentRoot /u01/app/oracle/product/iAS9020_portal/Vhost1.htdocs
    ServerName Vhost1.mycompany.com
</VirtualHost>
```

2. Ensure that if you use a regular text editor to make changes to the file, you use the following `dcmctl` utility to update your changes.

```
<ORACLE_HOME>/dcm/bin/dcmctl updateConfig
```

   This is automatically done for you if you edit the file through the EMD console.

5.2.3 Oracle HTTP Server (1.0.2.2.x) Cannot Be Used with Oracle9*i*AS (9.0.2.x)

Oracle Corporation does not support using the Oracle HTTP Server component that is supplied with Oracle9*i*AS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) as a front end to the Containers for J2EE (OC4J) component supplied with Oracle9*i*AS Release 2 (9.0.2.x), that is, you must not use the mod_Proxy module to route data between these two components.

Always use the mod_oc4j module to route data to and from the OC4J component supplied with Oracle9*i*AS Release 2 (9.0.2.x). Use the mod_proxy module to route data between the HTTP Server component supplied with Oracle9*i*AS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) and the OC4J component supplied with Oracle9*i*AS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x).

5.3 Administration Issues and Workarounds

This section describes administration issues and their workarounds for Oracle HTTP Server.

- Stop and Start Oracle HTTP Server After Adding a SSL-Enabled Virtual Host

5.3.1 Stop and Start Oracle HTTP Server After Adding a SSL-Enabled Virtual Host

In Oracle9*i*AS, Release 2 (9.0.2.0.1), when you add a ssl-enabled virtual host to Oracle HTTP Server, you must stop and then start Oracle HTTP Server for this virtual host to function. Simply restarting Oracle HTTP Server will not enable the virtual host and may cause Oracle HTTP Server to crash, depending on your configuration. Virtual hosts that specify a wallet file but no wallet password will cause Oracle HTTP Server to crash on restart.

5.4 Documentation Errata

This section describes documentation issues and their workarounds for Oracle HTTP Server.

5.4.1 Incorrect Information in the "Configuring the IIS Listener for Single Sign-On" Section

Step 6 in the "Configuring the IIS Listener for Single Sign-On" section of the "Using Oracle9*i*AS Proxy Plug-in" appendix of the *Oracle HTTP Server Administration Guide* incorrectly states the following:

Restart IIS (stop and then start the IIS Server), ensuring that the `oproxy` filter is marked with a green up-pointing arrow.

It should say:

Restart IIS (stop and then start the IIS Server), ensuring that the `osso` filter is marked with a green up-pointing arrow.

5.4.2 LoginServerFile Example Gives Incorrect Syntax

In the "Using Single Sign-On with the Plug-in" section of appendix A of the *Oracle HTTP Server Administration Guide*, the "OSSO Configuration File Examples" incorrectly presents the syntax for the `LoginServerFile` directive with double quotes around the value.

The correct syntax is:

```
LoginServerFile = /path/config/sso_conf
```

5.4.3 Incorrect Information in Release Notes for iASOBF and SSO Wallet Support

Oracle HTTP Server Release Notes state the following:

IASOBF and SSO Wallet Support is User-dependent

To run the Oracle HTTP Server with SSL server correctly after installation, you should create a wallet and have the certificates contained within it signed by the proper Certificate Authorities. Make sure that the `SSLWallet` directive in `httpd.conf` points to this new wallet rather than the default wallet provided by the installation. Oracle HTTP Server will not start if you fail to do one of the following:

- Obfuscate this new wallet's password by running:

  ```
  osslpassword -p password LocalSystem
  ```

  and place this obfuscated password in `httpd.conf` file using the Wallet Password directive (for example "`WalletPassword obfuscatedPassword`"). You can always choose to put the wallet password in `httpd.conf` in clear text but this is not recommended by Oracle.

- Make this new wallet an SSO wallet as the root user.

  See Also: *Oracle9i Application Server Security Guide*

In the above issue, the command to obfuscate the new wallet's password should be changed to the following:

```
osslpassword -p password System
```

5.4.4 *Oracle9i Application Server mod_plsql User's Guide*

The *Oracle9i Application Server mod_plsql User's Guide* contains the following documentation errata:

- In Section 2.6.8, "Direct BLOB Download", Step 2, the example:

  ```
  procedure download_blob(varchar2 name) is
  ```

  should be:

  ```
  create or replace procedure download_blob(name in varchar2) is
  ```

- In Section 2.6.8, "Direct BLOB Download", Step 2b, the example:

  ```
  htp.p('Content-Length: ' || dbms_lob.get_length(myblob))
  ```

  should be:

  ```
  htp.p('Content-Length: ' || dbms_lob.getlength(myblob));
  ```

6

Oracle9*i*AS Containers for J2EE (OC4J)

This chapter discusses issues with Oracle9*i*AS Containers for J2EE (Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE). It includes the following topics:

6.1 JSP, Tag Library, and Demo Release Notes

The following release note applies to OC4J JSP, JSP tag libraries, and related demo applications.

6.1.1 Miscellaneous JSP, Tag Library, and Demo Release Notes

The following release notes apply to JSP tag libraries and related demo applications as of Oracle9*i*AS release 9.0.2:

- Due to differences in browser functionality, some of the JSP file-access tag demos might fail under older versions of Netscape (4.x) in a Microsoft Windows environment. If you encounter this, try Internet Explorer or upgrade to Netscape 6.x.
- The `default-charset` attribute of the `<orion-web-app>` element in `global-web-application.xml` or `orion-web.xml`, documented in the *Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Servlet Developer's Guide*, is not yet supported by the OC4J JSP container in Oracle9*i*AS Release 2 (9.0.2). The default character set is `ISO-8859-1`. (The `default-charset` attribute *is* supported in the servlet layer, as documented.)

  In the OC4J JSP 9.0.2 implementation, you can use `/WEB-INF/ojsp-global-include.xml` to achieve functionality similar to that of the `default-charset` attribute for a JSP page. Following is an example.

  In the file `/WEB-INF/ojsp-global-include.xml`:

```
<ojsp-global-include>
  <include file="/WEB-INF/setshiftjis.jsp" position="top">
    <into directory="/shift_jis/" />
  </include>
</ojsp-global-include>
```

  In the file `/WEB-INF/setshiftjis.jsp`:

```
<%@ page contentType="text/html;charset=Shift_Jis" %>
```

Given these file contents, all JSP pages under the `/shift_jis` directory will have the default character set `Shift_Jis`.

See the *Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Support for JavaServer Pages Developer's Guide* for general information about global includes.

6.2 Release Notes for JMS

The following release note describes issues for Java Message Service (JMS).

6.2.1 OC4J/JMS Should Not Be Used in Oracle9*i*AS Releases 1.0.2.2, 9.0.2, and 9.0.3

In releases 1.0.2.2, 9.0.2, and 9.0.3, OC4J contains a default Java Message Service (JMS) provider called OC4J/JMS (sometimes referred to as OrionJMS). Because OC4J/JMS is not fully JMS 1.02-compliant and was not used to achieve J2EE 1.3 compatibility, we recommend using the Oracle JMS (OJMS) implementation, which is provided. This JMS provider leverages Advanced Queueing (AQ) from the Oracle9*i* Database and is integrated into Oracle9*i*AS by means of a resource provider interface. In Oracle9*i*AS release 2 (9.0.3), OJMS is JMS 1.0 compliant and was used to achieve J2EE 1.3 compatibility.

6.3 Release Notes for Servlets

The following release note describes issues for servlets.

6.3.1 Failover Requires load-on-startup

For failover to work properly in Oracle9*i*AS release 2 (9.0.3), you must specify the attribute setting `load-on-startup="true"` in the `<web-app>` subelement of the `<web-site>` element of the Web site XML file (such as `default-web-site.xml` or `http-web-site.xml`). For general information about `load-on-startup`, refer to the *Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Servlet Developer's Guide*.

6.4 Documentation Errata

This section describes known errors in the documentation.

6.4.1 OC4J Services Guide Errata

Note the following errata in the *Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Services Guide*.

6.4.1.1 deployconnector Switch Not Supported

According to the "Deploying Stand-Alone Resource Adapter Archives" section of Chapter 12, one can deploy a stand-alone resource adapter (RAR) that is compliant with J2EE Connector Architecture using the `-deployconnector` switch in `admin.jar`. This switch is not in fact supported in the 9.0.2 implementation.

6.4.1.2 Incorrect Name for HTTP Client

Chapter 14 describes the support that `HTTPClient` provides for the `java.net.URL` class. The following text appears:

If the `java.net.URL` framework is used, then set the `java.protocol.handler.pkgs` system property to select the `HTTPSConnection` package as a replacement for the JDK client as follows:

```
java.protocol.handler=HTTPClient
```

The preceding contains the following errors:

- The package that replaces the JDK HTTP client should be `HTTPClient`, not `HTTPSConnection`.
- The property setting example is incorrect. It should be:

  ```
  java.protocol.handler.pkgs=HTTPClient
  ```

7

Web Services

This chapter discusses the following topic:

7.1 General Issues and Workarounds

This section describes general issues and their workarounds for Oracle9*i*AS Web Services.

7.1.1 Running Stateless EJB Provider Sample Program for Oracle9*i*AS SOAP

There are errors in the `bat` script, located at

`ORACLE_HOME/soap/samples/statelessejb/testit.bat`, because:

- It incorrectly echos that it is deploying *`stateful`* ejb provider and *`stateful`* EJB service.
- The client side program `samples.statelessejb.ejbtest` is invoked twice with the incorrect number of arguments.

To fix these problems, use the following procedures replacing *`stateful`* with *`stateless`* in the script to modify the echo statements.

- Replace line 9:

  ```
  echo Deploying the stateful EJB provider...
  ```

  with:

  ```
  echo Deploying the stateless EJB provider...
  ```

- Replace line 12:

  ```
  echo Deploying the stateful ejb service...
  ```

  with:

  ```
  echo Deploying the stateless ejb service...
  ```

- Remove lines 18 and 19:

  ```
  echo  Running test while maintaining session between invocations
  ```

```
java JAXP samples.statelessejb.ejbtest SOAP_URL helloword true
```

- Replace line 22:

```
java JAXP samples.statelessejb.ejbtest SOAP_URL helloword false
```

  with:

```
java %JAXP% samples.statelessejb.ejbtest %SOAP_URL% helloword
```

7.1.2 Readme for SOAP Stock Quote Sample is Out Dated

The README for Oracle9*i*AS SOAP stock quote sample is out dated. Keep in mind of the following information when working with this sample.

- You can also start OC4J using `dcmctl`.
- Replace `orion.jar` with `oc4j.jar`.

To run stock quote sample behind the firewall:

- If starting OC4J with `dcmctl`, define `proxyHost` and `proxyPort` in `j2ee/home/config/oc4j.properties` by adding the following lines:

```
proxyHost=<proxy host>
proxyPort=<proxy port>
```

- If starting OC4J on command line, define the proxy properties with the following information:

```
java -DproxyHost=<proxy host> -DproxyPort=<proxy port> -jar oc4j.jar
```

7.1.3 Client Programs for Oracle Soap's Stored Proc Demo Need to be Modified

The following client programs for the Oracle SOAP Stored Procedure sample demo need to modified before compilation in order to run:

```
<ORACLE_HOME>\soap\samples\sp\company\ChangeSalary.java
<ORACLE_HOME>\soap\samples\sp\company\GetAddress.java
<ORACLE_HOME>\soap\samples\sp\company\GetEmp.java
<ORACLE_HOME>2\soap\samples\sp\company\GetEmpInfo.java
<ORACLE_HOME>\soap\samples\sp\company\RemoveEmp.java
```

All these programs use `java.math.BigDecimal` as one of the input parameters of the SOAP call. Any reference to `java.math.BigDecimal.class` should be changed to `int.class`.

8

Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache

This chapter discusses the following topic:

- Section 8.1, "HTTP Authentication"

8.1 HTTP Authentication

By default, Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache caches all `*.htm` and `*.html` pages. Since caching rules override HTTP headers in determining cacheability, HTML pages that contain HTTP authentication response headers are cached. To avoid pages that support basic HTTP authentication from being cached, modify the caching rules to not include pages that require authentication.

Part III

Portal and Wireless Install Type

This part discusses issues associated with the Portal and Wireless components. It contains the following chapters:

9

Oracle9*i*AS Portal

This chapter discusses the following topics:

9.1 General Issues and Workarounds

This section describes general issues and their workarounds for Oracle9*i*AS Portal.

9.1.1 Problems Logging in to Oracle Portal when a DB Characterset Other than the Default is Used

If you install the infrastructure with a DB Characterset other than the default (UTF8), the following error may occur when you login to Oracle Portal:

```
??: servlet ??????????java.io.IOException: Unsupported character encoding: "Error"
```

The workaround is as follows:

1. Open $IAS_HOME/Apache/modplsql/dads.conf
2. After the line `PlsqlNLSLanguage AMERICAN_AMERICA.UTF8` , add the following line:

   ```
   PLsqlCGIEnvironmentList REQUEST_IANA_CHARSET=<language>
   ```

   For example, Simplified Chinese:

   ```
   PLsqlCGIEnvironmentList REQUEST_IANA_CHARSET=GBK
   ```

   For example, Korean:

   ```
   PLsqlCGIEnvironmentList REQUEST_IANA_CHARSET=EUC-KR
   ```

3. Clear the cache directories:

   ```
   $cd $IAS_HOME/Apache/modplsql/cache/session
   $ rm -r *
   $cd cd $IAS_HOME/Apache/modplsql/cache/plsql
   $ rm -r *
   ```

4. Restart all the Oracle9*i*AS services on the middle tier, i.e. `opmn`.
5. Clear your Browser cache, i.e. delete both objects and files.

9.1.2 Installing Multiple Mid-tiers for a Single Portal Repository

If you want to install multiple mid-tiers to connect to a single Portal repository, you must perform some additional steps to achieve the configurations involving Load Balancers as described in the Oracle Portal Configuration Guide.

The Oracle Portal Configuration Guide, section "**Configuring Multiple Middle-Tiers to Use the Same Infrastructure, Oracle9*i*AS Portal and OID**" indicates that:

"Every Oracle9iAS Portal middle-tier installation drops and recreates the Portal users in OID. This means that the Oracle9i Application Server instance password of the last run middle-tier installation should be used for Portal runtime access."

This is no longer correct, i.e. the mid-tier installation does not drop the entries in OID before attempting to install them. This provides a precaution against inadvertently losing data that should not be deleted. This may result in benign errors indicating that the LDAP server raised constraint violations when attempting to add the new entries. A side effect of this, is that the password for the portal application entry in OID (stored in the Portal repository) gets updated to a new random value, but the entry will not have been created in OID. As a result, the passwords will need to be re-synchronized after running the subsequent middle-tier installations.

Note: In a multiple mid-tier configuration, the Portal runtime access password is the Oracle*i*AS instance password of the first mid-tier installation.

To synchronize the passwords:

1. Connect to the Portal schema from SQL*Plus.
2. Run the script $ORACLE_HOME/portal/admin/plsql/wwc/secappwd.sql

   This script takes two parameters:

   - OID administrator's Distinguished Name - pass in as "cn=orcladmin"
   - OID administrator's password - the password with which the administrator can connect to the OID server.

For example, you can run it as

```
@secappwd "cn=orcladmin" welcome1
```

On successful completion the following message is displayed: "The application password has been synchronized".

After running this script, please click the "Account Info" link to make sure the problem has been fixed. You should be able to see the logged in user's account information.

9.1.3 Getting the Portal Schema Password

As mentioned above, the script must be run in the Portal schema. This requires the Portal schema password and it can be obtained via the following query into OID using the ldapsearch command line utility:

```
ldapsearch -h oidhost -p oidport -D 'cn=orcladmin' -w orcladmin_password -b
'cn=IAS Infrastructure Databases,cn=IAS,cn=Products,cn=OracleContext' -s sub
'(&(objectclass=orclResourceDescriptor)(orclresourcename=PORTAL))'orclpasswordattr
ibute
```

This returns the dn and orclpasswordattribute of the Portal schema entry. Use the orclpasswordattribute value to log into the Portal schema and run the password synchronization script.

9.1.4 Real Application Cluster (RAC) Installation

After installing the Portal Repository into a Real Application Cluster (RAC), the database must be restarted for Portal to work correctly. If you do not restart the database, you may see errors reported by modplsql of the form:

```
ORA-00942: table or view does not exist.
```

10

Oracle9*i*AS Wireless

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- Section 10.1, "Configuration Issues and Workarounds"

10.1 Configuration Issues and Workarounds

This section describes configuration issues and their workarounds for Oracle9*i*AS Wireless.

10.1.1 Oracle9*i*AS Wireless Process Status Unavailable for Multiple ORACLE_HOMEs with External Repository

When installing both middle and infrastructure tiers on the same machine and changing the Wireless schema from the Enterprise Manager console to point to a schema other than the one available as part of the infrastructure install, the Wireless process status changes are not displayed on the Enterprise Manager console. This problem occurs on all platforms.

Here is the workaround for this problem:

From the ORACLE_HOME of the middle-tier for which the schema has been changed, copy the following fragment from the file

```
<middle-tier ORACLE_HOME>/config/iasschema.xml
```

and paste it over (overwrite) the corresponding entry in the infrastructure `ORACLE_HOME` file

```
<infrastructure ORACLE_HOME>/config/iasschema.xml
<SchemaConfigData>
<ComponentName>Wireless</ComponentName>
      <BaseName>WIRELESS</BaseName>
      <Override>true</Override>
      <SchemaName>the new schema name</SchemaName>
      <DBConnect>the new DB connect string</DBConnect>
@      <Password>the new DB password (encrypted)</Password>
  </SchemaConfigData>
```

Restart Enterprise Manager after this is done.

10.1.2 Setting the Wireless Logging Directory

This is a mandatory step for Wireless when installing multiple middle-tiers against the same infrastructure.

If you install more than one middle-tier against the same infrastructure, perform the steps below on all the middle-tiers except the first one.

1. From the EM console, navigate to the middle-tier in question and click on the Wireless link.
2. Under the *Administration* section, click on the *Logging directory* link.
3. Modify the value of the *Logging Directory* to `<ORACLE_HOME>/wireless/logs`
4. Restart Enterprise Manager on this machine.

Part IV

Business Intelligence and Forms Install Type

This part discusses issues associated with the Business Intelligence and Forms components. It contains the following chapter:

- Chapter 11, "Oracle9iAS Personalization"
- Chapter 12, "Oracle9iAS Clickstream Intelligence"
- Chapter 13, "Oracle9iAS Discoverer"
- Chapter 14, "Oracle9iAS Reports Services"

Note: There are no additional issues in this document for the following component:

- Oracle9*i*AS Forms Services

11

Oracle9*i*AS Personalization

This chapter addresses the following topics:

11.1 General Issues and Workarounds

This section describes general issues and their workarounds for Oracle9*i*AS Personalization.

11.1.1 Supported Windows Platforms

The OP release notes, in the section "Supported Windows Platforms," contains two errors:

- The release notes state that Windows XP is a supported platform. This is incorrect; OP is not certified to run on Windows XP.
- The release notes state that the service pack for the supported Windows NT 4.0 platform is SP5. This is incorrect; users should refer to the *i*AS documentation for the supported Windows platforms and the required service packs.

11.1.2 NLS_LANG Setting

Oracle9*i*AS Personalization is certified against UTF8 only. If NLS_LANG is set to Japanese_Japan.JA16EUC, MTR tables are not successfully created in the target DB, the login to the OP Admin home page therefore fails, and error messages result.

There is no workaround currently.

11.1.3 Cannot Reuse an RE Name after Deleting

An RE name that has been deleted should be available for reuse; instead, reuse of the name results in an error message saying that RE names must be unique in an RE farm.

The workaround is to click the **Apply** button after deleting the RE and before creating a new RE with the same name.

11.1.4 Leaving the "Send Notification to" Field Blank

After building and deploying a package or creating a report, leaving the "Send notification to" field blank results in the following error in the message log:
`java.lang.NullPointerException`

There is no workaround currently.

11.1.5 Database Alias Cannot Exceed 30 Bytes

When creating an MTR database connection or a new RE Farm, the user must enter an alias for the database. If the alias exceeds 30 bytes, it is rejected with an error message that says "Database alias cannot be more than 30 bytes."

Workaround: Limit the database alias to 30 bytes.

11.1.6 Syntax Problem with opconfig.bat on NT

When running `opconfig.bat` on NT, the following error message is displayed at the end: "The syntax of the command is incorrect." You can ignore this message.

11.1.7 Bad Email Address in "Send Us Your Comments" Form

In the documentation for Oracle9*i*AS Personalization and for Oracle9*i* Data Mining, the email address provided for sending comments on the "Send Us Your Comments" form is given as DARWINDOC@us.oracle.com; this is incorrect. The correct email address is DARWINDOC_US@oracle.com.

11.1.8 Running Config File with Relative Pathname

Instructions for running the configuration wizard do not work as given on page 3-3 of the administrator's guide. You must be in the `$ORACLE_HOME\dmt\admin` directory, from which you run `opconfig.bat`. to install successfully.

11.1.9 Messages re Users Cannot Be Dropped

If you are installing OP for the first time, you may see error messages announcing that various users cannot be dropped. You can safely ignore these messages. For example, you may see a message that the user OPWFBASE cannot be dropped. This user does not exist and therefore cannotbe dropped

11.1.10 Sample Program Not Found

The *Oracle9iAS Personalization Programmer's Guide* Release 2 (v 9.0.2), page A-1 refers to a sample program named `ProxyTest.java` that is not installed in the directory indicated. The program is presented in that document, starting on page A-1. You can cut and paste the program from the HTML version of the document.

11.2 Administrative Issues

This section describes administrative issues for Oracle9*i*AS Personalization.

11.2.1 Local Naming Should Be Consistent

If you are using the local naming method to identify connect descriptors for database services within your network, the net service names (aliases) provided in the `tnsnames.ora` file on each client must be identical. You can ensure this by copying the properly configured `tnsnames.ora` and `sqlnet.ora` files to the same locations on the other clients.

12

Oracle9*i*AS Clickstream Intelligence

This chapter discusses the following topics:

12.1 General Issues and Workarounds

This section describes general issues and workarounds.

12.1.1 Clickstream Intelligence Runtime Administrator Error

Following installation of Oracle9*i* Application Server, an error may appear when the user clicks the Clickstream Runtime Administrator link for the first time. The error message "No Response from Application Server" does not indicate that the Application server is down. If this error message appears, the user should click the Internet browser's **Refresh/Reload** button several times and then log in to the Clickstream Runtime Administrator with the appropriate username and password.

12.2 Documentation Errata

This section describes corrections to errata in the Oracle9*i*AS Clickstream Intelligence documentation set.

12.2.1 Launching the Database Installation Wizard

This correction applies to Appendix B, "Installing a Dedicated Clickstream Database," in the *Oracle9iAS Clickstream Intelligence Administrator's Guide*.

For Windows operating systems, the command used to launch the Database Configuration Wizard should be written as follows:

```
(Windows)  ORACLE_HOME/click/bin/clkinstall.bat "--click-home=ORACLE_HOME/click"
```

In the expression above, *ORACLE_HOME* represents the location in which the dedicated Clickstream database was installed.

12.2.2 Configuring the Standalone Collector Agent

This correction applies to Appendix C, "Installing a Standalone Collector Agent," in the *Oracle9iAS Clickstream Intelligence Administrator's Guide*.

Users need to modify only one file when configuring the default parameters for the standalone Collector Agent. All configurable attributes, including those previously

found in the `collector-agent.properties` file, are now located in the `agent.xml` file.

13

Oracle9*i*AS Discoverer

This chapter discusses the following topics:

13.1 Configuration Issues and Workarounds

This section describes general issues and their workarounds for Oracle9*i*AS Discoverer.

13.1.1 Configuration of the Discoverer Plus Communication Protocol

The *Oracle9iAS Discoverer Configuration Guide* describes how to use Oracle Enterprise Manager (OEM) to specify the communication protocol that the Discoverer Plus applet and the Discoverer servlet use to communicate. The protocol you specify in OEM is saved in the plus_config.xml file.

However, in this release you cannot use OEM to specify the communication protocol. Instead, you must use a text editor (or an XML editor) to modify the plus_config.xml file directly, as follows:

1. Open plus_config.xml in a text editor.

   The file is located in:

   ```
   <ORACLE_HOME>\j2ee\OC4J_BI_Forms\applications\discoverer\web\plus_files\xsl
   ```

2. Locate the following line in the file:

   <transport name = "protocol_option"/>

   where "protocol_option" is one of the following:

   - "jrmp" (the default)
   - "http"
   - "https"

   Note: Do not change the line <transport name = "codebase"/>

3. Change the value of "protocol_option" as required.
4. Save the changes you have made and close the file.
5. Use OEM to stop and restart the OC4J_BI_FORMS system component.

Notes

The above protocol options are referred to in the *Oracle9iAS Discoverer Configuration Guide* as follows:

- jrmp is referred to as the 'Default' option
- http is referred to as the 'Tunneling' option
- https is referred to as the 'Secure Tunneling' option

The *Oracle9iAS Discoverer Configuration Guide* includes detailed descriptions of the different protocol options. For convenience, the following is a summary of the options:

- If transport is set to "jrmp", Discoverer will first attempt to make a direct connection using RMI. A direct connection will only work within a firewall. If a direct connection cannot be established, Discoverer will automatically attempt to use HTTP or HTTPS.
- If transport is set to "http", Discoverer will use the same protocol to communicate with the Discoverer servlet as was originally used to download the applet itself (i.e. either HTTP or HTTPS depending on the URL). This method supports access via firewalls.
- If transport is set to "https", Discoverer will always use HTTPS tunneling. This method only supports secure access via firewalls.

13.1.2 Migration of Discoverer Preferences

The *Oracle9iAS Migration Guide* explains how to migrate Discoverer preferences from Discoverer 4*i* (installed as a component of Oracle9*i*AS 1.0.2.x) to Oracle9*i*AS Discoverer 9.0.2 when the two versions of Oracle9*i*AS are installed on the same machine. The additional information below explains how to migrate Discoverer preferences when the two versions of Oracle9*i*AS are installed on different machines:

1. On the machine where Oracle9*i*AS 1.0.2.x is installed:
   a. Run the Windows Regedit program.
   b. In Regedit, select the following registry key:

      HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Oracle\WebDisco 4

   c. Select Registry | Export Registry File to export the registry key to a file.
   d. Specify a name for the registry export file (e.g. disco41prefs.reg).
2. Copy the registry export file from the machine where Oracle9*i*AS 1.0.2.x is installed to the machine where Oracle9*i*AS 9.0.2 is installed.
3. On the machine where Oracle9*i*AS 9.0.2 is installed:
   a. Run the Windows Regedit program.
   b. In Regedit, select Registry | Import Registry File.
   c. Specify the name of the registry export file to import (e.g. disco41prefs.reg).
4. Migrate the preferences by issuing the following command:

   ```
   <ORACLE_HOME>\Discoverer902\util\migrateprefs.bat
   ```

13.1.3 Starting the Discoverer Windows service for a manual Oracle9*i*AS configuration

When you install Oracle9*i*AS, the Discoverer Windows service is created and called Oracle<*ORACLE_HOME*>Discoverer (e.g. if the name of the *ORACLE_HOME* directory is OraHome1, the name of the Discoverer Windows service is OracleOraHome1Discoverer).

During Oracle9*i*AS installation, you are given the option to configure and automatically start the Oracle9*i*AS components:

- If you choose to configure and automatically start Discoverer at install time, the Discoverer Windows service is started and its Startup property is set to Automatic (i.e. the service will start automatically whenever the machine is started).
- If you choose not to configure and automatically start Discoverer at install time, the Discoverer Windows service is not started. Before you can use Discoverer, follow the instructions below:

  1. Configure Discoverer through Enterprise Manager (for more information, refer to Chapter 2 'Using Discoverer with Oracle Enterprise Manager' of the *Oracle9iAS Discoverer Configuration Guide*).
  2. Use the Windows Control Panel to start the Discoverer service (for more information, refer to Section 4.2 'Starting and stopping the Discoverer Windows service' of the *Oracle9iAS Discoverer Configuration Guide*).

     Hint: If you always want the Discoverer service to start automatically, set the service's Startup property to Automatic.
  3. Use the Windows Control Panel to stop and start the Oracle<*ORACLE_HOME*>ProcessManager Windows service.

13.1.4 Multiple Oracle Home installation

When installing Oracle9*i*AS Discoverer into multiple Oracle Homes on the same machine, you might see the following error:

O/S Error in starting service Oracle<ORACLE_HOME>Discoverer

This error is due to a conflict in the port number allocation for the OSAGENT component. The workaround is as follows:

1. Ignore the error message and continue with the installation.

   The Discoverer service will not be started at the end of the install. The Discoverer Configuration Assistant will also fail.
2. Edit the Windows Registry as follows:

   a. Run the Windows Regedit program.

   b. Locate the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ORACLE\Home<n>\DC902_OSAGENT_PORT registry variable, where n is the instance number of the second Oracle Home.

   c. Change the value of the DC902_OSAGENT_PORT registry variable to a value different to its current value but still within the range 16001 to 16020.

      For example, if the value of DC902_OSAGENT_PORT under HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ORACLE\Home0 (i.e. the first Oracle Home) is 16001, you might change the value of DC902_OSAGENT_PORT under HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ORACLE\Home1 (i.e. the second Oracle Home) to 16002.

Note: The value you specify for DC902_OSAGENT_PORT must be between 16001 to 16020.

3. Unregister the session of the second Discoverer install as follows:
   a. At the command prompt, change directory to the <ORACLE_HOME>\discoverer902\util directory in the second Oracle Home.
   b. At the command prompt, type the following:

```
unregistersession.bat -nopause
```

4. In the second Oracle Home, change the value of DC902_OSAGENT_PORT in the following files to the new value you specified for the registry variable:
   - OC4J_BI_FORMS.properties
   - oc4j.properties
   - registersession.bat
   - unregistersession.bat
5. Register the session of the second Discoverer install as follows:
   a. At the command prompt, change directory to the <ORACLE_HOME>\discoverer902\util directory in the second Oracle Home.
   b. At the command prompt, type the following:

```
registersession.bat -nopause
```

6. Connect to Oracle Enterprise Manager and choose to configure Oracle9*i*AS Discoverer.

13.1.5 Migration of scheduled workbooks from Discoverer 4.1.x to 9.0.2

Migration of scheduled workbooks from Discoverer 4.1.x to 9.0.2 happens automatically when you upgrade the End User Layer (EUL). There is no need to use the dis4sch.exe executable that was provided with Discoverer 4.1.x

Below is an overview of the migration process:

- Using Discoverer Administrator, you upgrade your EUL from 4.1.x to 9.0.2. The metadata for scheduled workbooks is automatically migrated.

  Note the following:

  - The scheduled workbook result sets will not be migrated. In other words, the details of the workbooks to be scheduled will be migrated, but the actual results will not be populated in the upgraded EUL. The results will only be available after the scheduled workbooks are next run.
  - Only scheduled workbooks that repeat will be migrated.
- When the **owner** of a scheduled workbook next opens the Scheduled Workbook dialog in Discoverer Plus or Discoverer Desktop, a new scheduled job will be created.
- After the previous step and after the next run of the scheduled workbook (depending on the time of execution specified in the Scheduled Workbook dialog), the scheduled workbook will be visible.

13.1.6 Case sensitivity of the End User Layer (EUL) name when creating public connections

When you use Oracle Enterprise Manager to create Discoverer public connections, you specify connection details on the 'General Discoverer' configuration page.

Note that the field in which you enter the EUL name is case sensitive. In other words, the EUL name you specify must match the case of the name given to the EUL when it was created. Typically, EUL names are all uppercase, so you will usually use uppercase characters to specify the EUL name when creating a new public connection.

13.2 Documentation Errata

This section describes known errors in the documentation.

13.2.1 Location of plus_config.xml file

The location of the plus_config.xml file as documented in the *Oracle9iAS Discoverer Configuration Guide* should be:

<ORACLE_HOME>\j2ee\OC4J_BI_Forms\applications\discoverer\web\plus_files\xsl

13.2.2 Name of Discoverer service

The name of the Discoverer Windows service as documented in the *Oracle9iAS Discoverer Configuration Guide* should be:

Oracle<ORACLE_HOME_Name>Discoverer

For example, if the name of the ORACLE_HOME directory is OraHome1, the name of the Discoverer Windows service is OracleOraHome1Discoverer.

The *Oracle9iAS Discoverer Configuration Guide* incorrectly gives the name of the Discoverer Windows service as either Oracle<ORACLE_HOME_Name>Discoverer902 or as Disco9.0.2Service.

13.2.3 Valid values for the ExcelVersion user preference

Please remove Excel2000 from the list of valid values for the ExcelVersion user preference given in section 7.7 of the *Oracle9iAS Discoverer Configuration Guide*.

13.2.4 OEM option to display the Discoverer Services Configuration page

Section 2.5 (step 3) and section 13.5.2 (step 4) of the *Oracle9iAS Discoverer Configuration Guide* instruct you to select the OC4J_BI_Forms link in Oracle Enterprise Manager (OEM) to display the Discoverer Services Configuration page.

However, the OC4J_BI_Forms link is not the correct link to use to display the Discoverer Services Configuration page. Instead, select the System Component name for Discoverer (e.g. myserver.hostname_Discoverer).

14

Oracle9*i*AS Reports Services

This chapter discusses the following topics:

14.1 General Issues and Workarounds

This section describes general issues and their workarounds for Oracle9*i*AS Reports Services.

14.1.1 Reports Configuration Assistant Fails during Installation

During installation, if the Reports Configuration Assistant fails and gives the following message:

```
Process destroyed exception (in the installer configuration palette)
```

then perform the following procedures:

Remove Security Page:

1. Log on to Oracle9*i*AS Portal.
2. Click **Builder**.
3. Click **Navigator**.
4. Click **Contents** for the Portal Design-Time Pages page group.
5. Click **Pages**.
6. Click **Delete** for the Oracle Reports Security page.

Remove Security Provider:

1. Log on to Oracle9*i*AS Portal.
2. Click **Builder**.
3. Go to the Build tab by clicking **Build**.
4. In the Providers portlet, type ORACLE REPORTS SECURITY in the name field.
5. Click **Delete**.

Run rwaddpag.sql:

1. Log on to the Oracle Internet Directory and obtain the Oracle9*i*AS Portal user database password.

2. Log on to the metadata repository as the Oracle9*i*AS Portal user and run the following script:

   ```
   ORACLE_HOME/portal/admin/plsql/wwd/rwaddpag.sql
   ```

   This creates the Reports portlet in Oracle9*i*AS Portal.

Alternatively, you can create a `tnsnames` entry and execute the script as the Oracle9*i*AS Portal user with the user password obtained from the Oracle Internet Directory in Step 1.

14.1.2 Running JSP Reports from Oracle9*i*AS Portal

When you run JSP reports from Oracle9*i*AS Portal, you need to have a complete path for the CSS file because Oracle9*i*AS Reports Services and Oracle9*i*AS Portal have different virtual directories. For example, if you use `css/my.css` for a JSP report in Oracle9*i*AS Portal, the browser will construct the URL as follows:

```
http://<server>:<port>/<portal-path>/css/foo.css
```

This URL will not work. The URL needs to be as follows, which requires you to enter a fully qualified path in the JSP report:

```
http://<server>:<port>/reports/css/foo.css
```

Part V

Infrastructure Install Type

This part discusses issues associated with the infrastructure components. It contains the following chapter:

- Chapter 15, "Oracle Enterprise Manager"
- Chapter 16, "Oracle Internet Directory"

Note: There are no additional issues in this document for the following components:

- Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On

15

Oracle Enterprise Manager

This chapter discusses the release notes for:

- The Oracle Enterprise Manager Web site, which is installed with all Oracle9*i*AS installation types and provides a management interface for Oracle9*i*AS farms, clusters, instances, and individual components.
- The Oracle Enterprise Manager Console, which is installed optionally as part of the Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure installation and includes the Oracle Management Server and Intelligent Agent software

15.1 Incorrect Message When Attempting to Delete Default OC4J Instances

If you try to delete the default OC4J instances (OC4J_home or OC4J_Demos), Enterprise Manager displays a message asking you to confirm that you want to delete the instance. If you click **OK**, you receive an error message.

In fact, you cannot delete the OC4J_home or the OC4J_Demos instance. These instances are required by the Oracle9*i*AS software.

15.2 Clarification on Supported Browsers

Oracle Enterprise Manager displays a warning message if your browser does not meet a minimum version requirement for using the management Home Pages. However, you will not receive a warning message from Enterprise Manager if your Netscape browser is 4.76 on Windows or 4.77 on Apple Macintosh or Sun Solaris, even though Oracle9*i*AS is certified for use only with Netscape Navigator 4.79 or higher.

Similarly, you will not receive a warning message if your Microsoft Internet Explorer browser is Version 5.0, even though Oracle9*i*AS is certified for use only with Internet Explorer 5.0.1 or higher.

15.3 Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache CPU Utilization Shown as Unavailable

When the Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache CPU Utilization is zero, the value appears correctly on the Oracle9*i*AS Instance Home page, but it appears as "unavailable" on the Web Cache Home Page. When the CPU Utilization is greater than zero, the value is displayed correctly on both pages.

15.4 Fully Qualified Host Name Required in TARGETS.XML File

If the metrics displayed in the Oracle9*i*AS Enterprise Manager Home Pages are showing up as "unavailable," the problem may be caused by the format of the host name in the targets.xml file.

To find out if the host name is causing the problem:

1. Locate the `targets.xml` file, which is installed in the following directory:

   ```
   <ORACLE_HOME>\sysman\emd\
   ```

2. Using your favorite text editor, open the `targets.xml` file and confirm that the name of the host computer uses the fully-qualified name, including the domain.

   The following example shows the incorrect and correct references to the host name in `targets.xml`:

   Incorrect:

   ```
   <Target TYPE="host" NAME="system12" VERSION="1.0">
   ```

   Correct:

   ```
   <Target TYPE="host" NAME="system12.xyz.company" VERSION="1.0">
   ```

15.5 Resetting the Administrator Password

The Enterprise Manager Web Site will enforce use of the current Administrator (`ias_admin`) password when you log in to Enterprise Manager, stop the Enterprise Manager Service, or change the `ias_admin` password. If you have forgotten your `ias_admin` password then you must reset it using the following procedure while you are logged on to your PC as the person who installed Oracle9*i*AS:

1. Edit the following file and locate the line that defines the credentials property for use the ias_admin user:

   ```
   %ORACLE_HOME%/sysman/j2ee/config/jazn-data.xml
   ```

   The following example shows the section of `jazn-data.xml` with the credentials entry in boldface type:

   ```
   <realm>
   <name>enterprise-manager</name>
   <users>
   <user>
   <name>ias_admin</name>
   <credentials>rJqp85BkhFwAyw9ddl0PnFlUBVaWzbfT</credentials>
   </user>
   .
   .
   .
   ```

2. Remove the entire line that contains the `<credentials>` property from `jazn-data.xml`.

3. Enter the following command from DOS Command window:

   ```
   %ORACLE_HOME%\bin\emctl set password reset <new password>
   ```

4. Restart your PC.

After the restart, the Enterprise Manager Web Site will be using your new Administrator (`ias_admin`) password.

15.6 Hidden Password Dialog Box When Stopping the Enterprise Manager Web Site Service

When you attempt to stop the Oracle Enterprise Manager Web site using the Services control panel, you are prompted to enter your administration (ias_admin) password. However, on Windows 2000 systems, sometimes the password dialog box displays behind other windows on the screen. To bring the password dialog box to the front of the other windows, click the password dialog box entry in the Windows 2000 task bar.

If you do not enter the password, after a few minutes, an error message will display stating that the service was not stopped.

For more information about starting and stopping the Enterprise Manager Web site service, see the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide*.

15.7 Location of Manual Edits in HTTPD.CONF

If you modify the configuration of the Oracle HTTP Server by editing the contents of the `httpd.conf` configuration file, you must take care to be sure other settings in the file do not override your entries.

For example, suppose you click **Advanced Server Properties** on the HTTP Server Home page and then edit the `httpd.conf` file to add a new virtual host. If you define a default port for the server, be sure to check that the port is not overridden by another Port directive later in the file.

Note: When you make your changes using the Server Properties page, the entries are automatically entered so they cannot be overridden by other settings in the file.

15.8 Administrator Password Not Validated During Deinstallation

If you have installed two instances Oracle9*i*AS on a single host and you attempt to deinstall the first instance that you installed, Oracle Universal Installer prompts you for the Administrator (ias_admin) password so it can stop the current Enterprise Manager Web site service.

However, the password you enter here is not validated. As a result, if you enter the wrong password, the Enterprise Manager Web site service will not be stopped.

As a workaround, stop the Enterprise Manager Web site service before you begin a deinstallation of an Oracle9*i*AS instance. For information about starting and stopping the Enterprise Manager Web site, see the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide*.

15.9 Issues with the Oracle Enterprise Manager Online Help

The following sections describe known problems in the Oracle Enterprise Manager Web site online help.

15.9.1 OC4J Deployment Wizard Online Help Error

The online help for the URL Mapping page of the OC4J Application Deployment Wizard incorrectly explains that the URL binding must begin with the "l" character. In fact, the URL binding must begin with a slash (/).

For example:

```
/callerInfo
```

15.9.2 Problem with Links to External Web Sites from the Online Help

The Oracle Enterprise Manager Web site online help topics provide some hyperlinks to external Web sites and documentation on the Oracle Technology Network (OTN). However, some of these links do not work properly.

Specifically, links to the Apache Software Foundation in the Oracle HTTP Server online help do not function properly. For more information about the Apache Web server, open a new browser window and enter the following URL:

```
http://www.apache.org/
```

In addition, links to the Tahiti online documentation Web site in the OC4J online help display the wrong pages. To display the main page of the Oracle Online Documentation Web site, open a new browser window and enter the following URL:

```
http://tahiti.oracle.com/
```

15.10 Incompatibility with Microsoft .NET Framework

If you have installed the Microsoft .NET Framework SDK on your Windows 2000 computer, you may experience problems starting and using the Oracle Enterprise Manager Web site and its related technologies. Specifically, when you check for processes on the **Processes** tab of the Windows Task Manager, you may find multiple `nmupm.exe` processes are using 100 percent of the system CPU.

To work around this problem, remove the .NET Framework SDK from your system, or disable the `CorperfmonExt.dll` extensible counter dynamic link library (DLL).

Article `Q152513` in the Microsoft Knowledge Base on the Microsoft Web site includes instructions for using the Microsoft Registry Editor to disable extensible counter DLLs such as `CorperfmonExt.dll`.

16

Oracle Internet Directory

This chapter discusses the following topics:

16.1 Administration Issues and Workarounds

This section describes administration issues and their workarounds for Oracle Internet Directory.

16.1.1 Stopping the Oracle Directory Service from the Control Panel Does Not Stop the Oracle Directory Server Processes

To stop the Oracle directory server processes, you must use the OIDCTL utility. However, if you stop the Oracle directory processes by using the OIDCTL utility, then you cannot start them automatically from the control panel. To start the directory server processes, you must use the OIDCTL utility.

16.1.2 Log File oidldap00.log Can Be Ignored

When you access the LDAP main page of EMD, the Oracle directory server may log extra information in a log file named oidldap00.log. This log file can be ignored.

16.2 Documentation Errata

This section describes known errors in the documentation.

In the Oracle Internet Directory Release Notes, Release 9.0.2.1.0, Section 2.4, "Instructions for Manually Deploying the Delegated Administration Service" should read as follows:

The Delegated Administration Service is deployed when the infrastructure is installed. In some situations, there may be a requirement to deploy it on a host other than that on which the infrastructure is deployed. To deploy the Delegated Administration Service on a computer where the middle tier is installed, perform the following steps:

1. Verify that the computer has at least the core installation installed and the installation is pointing to an existing Oracle Internet Directory/SSO.
2. Navigate to the *ORACLE_HOME*/dcm/bin directory.
3. Create a new component by using the following command:

```
dcmctl createcomponent -verbose -debug -ct oc4j -co OC4J_DAS
```

4. Start the component by using the following command:

```
dcmctl start -verbose -debug -co OC4J_DAS
```

5. Deploy the Delegated Administration Service ear file by using the following command:

```
dcmctl deployApplication -debug -verbose -a oiddas -f
ORACLE_HOME/ldap/das/oiddas.ear -co OC4J_DAS
```

6. Perform the following steps to add the LD_LIBRARY_PATH and DISPLAY environment variables to the opmn.xml file:

   - Navigate to the *ORACLE_HOME*/opmn/conf directory and open opmn.xml in a text editor.
   - Add the following lines in the OC4J_DAS section of opmn.xml:

```
<environment>
   <prop name="PATH" value="%ORACLE_HOME%\bin"/>
</environment>
```

   - Replace *ORACLE_HOME* with the appropriate value.

     Note the placement of the section <environment> in the following example.

```
<oc4j maxRetry="3" instanceName="OC4J_DAS" gid="OC4J_DAS" numProcs="1">
   <config-file path="C:\home\ias902\j2ee\OC4J_DAS/config/server.xml"/>
   <oc4j-option value="-properties"/>
   <port ajp="3001-3100" jms="3201-3300" rmi="3101-3200"/>
   <environment>
      <prop name="DISPLAY" value="sandal:0.0"/>
      <prop name="PATH" value="C:\home\ias902\bin"/>
   </environment>
</oc4j>
```

7. Navigate to the *ORACLE_HOME*/dcm/bin directory.
8. Save the changes to the repository by using the following command:

```
dcmctl updateconfig -verbose -debug -ct opmn
```

9. Restart OPMN by using the following command:

```
dcmctl restart -verbose -ct opmn
```

10. Stop and start the OC4J_DAS instance by using the following commands:

```
dcmctl stop -verbose -debug -ct oc4j -co OC4J_DAS
dcmctl start -verbose -debug -ct oc4j -co OC4J_DAS
```

Part VI

Developer Kits

Note: There are no additional issues in this document for the following component:

- Oracle9*i* XML Developer Kits

Part VII

Integration and Client Components

This part discusses issues associated with the integration and client components. It contains the following chapters:

- Chapter 17, "Oracle9iAS InterConnect"

Note: There are no additional issues in this document for the following components:

- Oracle Workflow
- Oracle9*i* Application Server Client

17

Oracle9*i*AS InterConnect

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- Section 17.1, "General Issues and Workarounds"
- Section 17.2, "Configuration Issues and Workarounds"
- Section 17.3, "Documentation Errata"

17.1 General Issues and Workarounds

This section describes general issues and their workarounds for Oracle9*i*AS InterConnect.

17.1.1 Reinstalling the HTTP Adapter After Deinstalling the HTTP Adapter Component

When reinstalling the HTTP adapter after deinstalling the HTTP adapter component, the `oaiservlet` application must be undeployed. If this step is not completed, the reinstallation of the HTTP adapter fails.

To workaround this issue, undeploy `oaiservlet` using the following commands:

```
%dcmctl undeployApplication -a oaiservlet -co OC4J_OAI
```

where `dcmctl` is in the *`ORACLE_HOME`*`/dcm/bin` directory.

17.1.2 Using iStudio to Deploy Metadata to Oracle Workflow from iStudio May Generate an Error Message

When using iStudio to deploy metadata to Oracle Workflow and the service name is longer then 30 characters, the following error message may display:

```
"BES Error: Could not connect to Messenger service: OMB or Oracle AQ is down"
```

Complete the following steps as the workaround for this issue:

1. Shut down iStudio and the repository.
2. Run SQL*Plus and connect to the hub database using the following:

   ```
   @ - sqlplus oaihub902/<hubuser_password>@tnsname
   ```

3. Replace `<service_name_truncated_to_30_characters>` with your service name truncated to 30 characters.
4. Run the following SQL*Plus command:

   ```
   - update lookup set value = '<service_name_truncated_to_30_characters>' where
   key = 'SYSTEM';
   ```

For example:

```
update lookup set value = 'IASDB.SKCHATTE_PC.US.ORACLE.CO' where key =
'SYSTEM';
```

17.1.3 Oracle9*i*AS InterConnect Installer Copies the oaiservice.ini File Incorrectly

The Oracle9*i*AS InterConnect installer copies the `oaiservice.ini` file incorrectly. Complete the following steps for the Oracle9*i*AS InterConnect Oracle Management Server (OMS) plug-ins to function correctly.

1. Shutdown OMS.

   See Also: *Oracle Management Server User Guide*

2. Access the *ORACLE_HOME*`\oai\9.0.2\console\` directory and open the `oaiservice.ini` file.
3. Replace all instances of '`\`' with '`\\`' in this file.
4. Re-start OMS.

17.1.4 The OMSExternalRegistry File Is Incorrectly Copied When Installing Oracle9*i*AS InterConnect

When installing Oracle9*i*AS InterConnect, the `OMSExternalRegistry.registry` file is incorrectly copied. This causes the Oracle Management Server (OMS) plug-ins for Oracle9*i*AS InterConnect to function incorrectly.

To workaround this issue, complete the following steps:

1. Shutdown OMS.

   See Also: *Oracle Management Server User Guide*

2. Access the *ORACLE_HOME*`\sysman\config\` directory and open the `OMSExternalRegistry.registry` file.
3. Replace all instances of '`\`' with '`\\`' in this file.

   This will affect the following lines:

   ```
   /com/oracle/sysman/em/oms/services/external/oaiservice/args=<make changes here>
   ```

   and:

   ```
   /com/oracle/sysman/em/oms/services/external/oaiservice/service_classpath=<make
   changes here>
   ```

4. Re-start OMS.

17.2 Configuration Issues and Workarounds

This section describes configuration issues and their workarounds for Oracle9*i*AS InterConnect.

17.2.1 CICS Adapter Post Installation Step for the SNA Protocol

This issue applies only for the CICS adapter when using Universal Client for ECI. The configuration uses the SNA protocol to communicate to the ECI server, therefore, the path to SNA binaries should be added to the `service_path` in the `adapter.ini` file.

The path to Universal Client should have been added to the `service_path` by the Oracle9*i*AS InterConnect installer. But, because the installer gives precedence to Universal Client if both UC and SNA clients are found on the same machine, this manual step is necessary.

17.3 Documentation Errata

This section describes known errors in the documentation.

17.3.1 Missing Post Installation Step for Browsing PeopleSoft System Through iStudio

To browse PeopleSoft in iStudio, the path to PeopleSoft client binaries must be added to the `PATH` variable in `iStudio.bat` file.

To update the PATH variable, edit the `iStudio.bat` file and add the location of PeopleSoft client binaries to the `PATH` variable. For example, if your PeopleSoft client is installed under the `C:t750` directory, add `C:t750\bin\CLIENT\WINX86` to the `PATH` variable.

17.3.2 Starting the SAP Adapter

The user starting the adapter in an NT service must use the credentials of the user that installed the adapter. At runtime, use the credentials of the NT user that installed the adapter and not the system user. If the agents are running as NT services, make sure that in the Startup for that service, the **Log on As This Account** is checked and contains the credentials of the NT user account used to install the adapter.