

Oracle® Developer Suite

Installation Guide

10g Release 2 (10.1.2) for Solaris, Windows and Linux x86

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Oracle Developer Suite Installation Guide 10g Release 2 (10.1.2) for Solaris, Windows and Linux x86

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Preface

This guide describes the installation process for Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2) for Windows, Linux, and Solaris platforms.

This preface contains these topics:

- [Audience](#)
- [Documentation Accessibility](#)
- [Related Documents](#)
- [Conventions](#)

Audience

This installation guide is intended for developers, database administrators, and others responsible for installing Oracle products. You should be familiar with client/server architecture and relationships, and database concepts.

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. Accessibility 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 more information, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program Web site at

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Related Documents

For more information, see these Oracle resources:

- Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library
- Oracle Developer Suite Platform Specific Documentation on the Oracle Developer Suite Disk 1 CD-ROM, the Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library CD-ROM, or the Oracle Developer Suite DVD.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
<i>italic</i>	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
<code>monospace</code>	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

Installation Concepts

This chapter provides conceptual information about installing Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2) and describes the available installation options. The topics include:

- [Section 1.1, "Oracle Developer Suite Installation Overview"](#)
- [Section 1.2, "About the Installation Process"](#)
- [Section 1.3, "About Installing Oracle Developer Suite Components"](#)
- [Section 1.4, "What's New in the Installation"](#)

1.1 Oracle Developer Suite Installation Overview

The Oracle Developer Suite product installation has the following options:

- **J2EE Development:** Provides a lightweight installation that allows you to develop Java and Enterprise Edition (J2EE) applications using Java, HTML, XML, and SQL. This option includes testing capability with Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE (OC4J), and allows you to extend applications with business intelligence using Oracle Business Intelligence Beans (also referred to as "OracleBI Beans").
- **Complete:** Select this option to install Oracle Forms Developer, Oracle Designer, Oracle Reports Developer, and Oracle10g JDeveloper. This option also installs Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE (OC4J) and the relevant Oracle Application Server runtime services (Oracle Application Server Forms Services and Oracle Application Server Reports Services), and configures OC4J as the default listener for testing purposes.

On UNIX, only Oracle10g JDeveloper, Oracle Forms Developer, and Oracle Reports Developer are available. This option also installs Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE (OC4J) and the relevant Oracle Application Server runtime services (Oracle Application Server Forms Services and Oracle Application Server Reports Services), and configures OC4J as the default listener for testing purposes.

The Oracle Developer Suite hardware and software requirements are listed in [Chapter 2, "Getting Started"](#).

Step-by-step installation instructions are provided in [Chapter 3, "Installation"](#).

Descriptions of individual Oracle Developer Suite components are provided in [Appendix B, "Components"](#).

[Table 1-1](#) lists the Oracle Developer Suite Windows install options, and the components that are installed with each option. [Table 1-2](#) lists the Oracle Developer Suite install options for Linux and Solaris, and the components that are installed with each option.

Table 1–1 Oracle Developer Suite Install Options and Components (Windows)

Component	J2EE Development	Complete
Oracle10g JDeveloper (including Oracle Business Intelligence Beans, and UIX and Bali subcomponents)	YES	YES
Oracle Reports Developer	no	YES
Oracle Forms Developer	no	YES
Oracle Designer	no	YES

Table 1–2 Oracle Developer Suite Install Options and Components (Linux and Solaris)

Component ¹	J2EE Development	Complete
Oracle10g JDeveloper (including Oracle Business Intelligence Beans, and UIX and Bali subcomponents)	YES	YES
Oracle Reports	no	YES
Oracle Forms	no	YES

¹ To provide complete Oracle Developer Suite functionality, the Linux and Solaris distribution pack includes the full Windows distribution pack as well.

1.2 About the Installation Process

The Oracle Developer Suite installation process has the following phases:

- **Preinstallation:** Perform preinstallation tasks before installing Oracle Developer Suite, and then start Oracle Universal Installer to begin installation. See [Section 2.9, "Preinstallation Tasks"](#) and [Section 2.11, "Preparing to Start the Installer"](#) for details.
- **Installation:** Follow the instructions given by the installer to install Oracle Developer Suite. See [Chapter 3, "Installation"](#) for details.
- **Postinstallation:** Perform postinstallation and configuration tasks after successfully installing Oracle Developer Suite. See [Section 3.2, "Postinstallation Tasks"](#) for details.

Note: If you are migrating or upgrading from a previous version, make sure you review [Appendix A, "Upgrade Notes"](#) before you start your installation.

1.3 About Installing Oracle Developer Suite Components

Oracle Universal Installer installs the Oracle Developer Suite components with default configuration values, as well as configures basic network elements that are required for accessing local or remote server products.

Oracle Developer Suite does not require a separate Oracle Application Server (OracleAS) installation to run or test applications. Depending on the installation options you select, Oracle Developer Suite provides the relevant OracleAS runtime services (OC4J, Oracle Application Server Forms Services, and Oracle Application Server Reports Services) for testing applications. However, Oracle recommends that you also test your applications in actual deployment environments.

Some Oracle Developer Suite components have features that require specific OracleAS components. For information about individual component requirements, see the appropriate component chapter in [Appendix B, "Components"](#).

During installation, you are asked to provide an Oracle home name and path. For information about the coexistence of Oracle products in one Oracle home directory, and guidelines for installing multiple Oracle products on one computer, see [Section 2.7, "Coexistence in One Oracle Home"](#).

1.3.1 Compatibility with Other Releases

Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2) can be installed into the same ORACLE_HOME *only* with 10.1.2.0.2 versions of:

- Oracle Application Server
- Oracle Developer Suite
- Oracle Business Intelligence
- Oracle Business Intelligence Tools
- Oracle Application Server Forms and Reports Services

1.4 What's New in the Installation

This section describes new features in the installation.

To see a list of new features in the product itself, visit the Oracle Technology Network site (<http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/ids/>).

The topics include:

- [Section 1.4.1, "Installation from Oracle E-Delivery"](#)
- [Section 1.4.2, "Installation from DVD"](#)
- [Section 1.4.3, "Solaris 8 and 9 Supported"](#)
- [Section 1.4.4, "New Operating System Patches Required"](#)
- [Section 1.4.5, "Space in /var/tmp No Longer Required During Installation \(Linux and Solaris Only\)"](#)
- [Section 1.4.6, "More Prerequisite Checks"](#)
- [Section 1.4.7, "Configuration Assistant Enhancements"](#)
- [Section 1.4.8, "Removed Restrictions"](#)

1.4.1 Installation from Oracle E-Delivery

Oracle Developer Suite and Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library are now available through Oracle E-Delivery at <http://edelivery.oracle.com/>.

1.4.2 Installation from DVD

Oracle Developer Suite and Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library are available on a DVD-ROM disk. They are also still available on CD-ROMs. A benefit of installing from the DVD is that you do not have to swap disks during installation, unlike installing from CD-ROM.

1.4.3 Solaris 8 and 9 Supported

Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2) is certified to run on Solaris 8 (2.8) and Solaris 9 (2.9).

Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2) does not support earlier versions of the Solaris operating environment.

1.4.4 New Operating System Patches Required

Oracle Developer Suite ships with Java SDK 1.4.2.

These new versions of the Java SDK may require new and updated patches for the supported operating systems. See [Section 2.4, "Operating Environment Software Requirements"](#) for a list of required patches.

1.4.5 Space in /var/tmp No Longer Required During Installation (Linux and Solaris Only)

In the Linux and Solaris versions of Oracle Developer Suite, the installer no longer requires any disk space in the `/var/tmp` directory. Some components may still write to `/var/tmp` while they are running.

1.4.6 More Prerequisite Checks

In Oracle Developer Suite, the installer performs more prerequisite checks to ensure that your computer meets the minimum requirements. See [Section 2.11.2, "Installer Prerequisite Checks"](#) for a list of the checks.

1.4.7 Configuration Assistant Enhancements

The Configuration Assistants now have these features:

- The assistants now write log files to a central location.
- The assistants now write more understandable messages to the log files.

For more information about these features, see [Section F.3, "Troubleshooting Oracle Developer Suite Configuration Assistants"](#).

1.4.8 Removed Restrictions

The following restriction in Oracle Developer Suite has been removed:

- X Windows is no longer required for silent or non-interactive installations. It is still required for interactive installations (Linux and Solaris only).

Getting Started

This chapter describes the Oracle Developer Suite and Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library hardware and software requirements. The topics include:

- [Section 2.1, "Obtaining Software from Oracle E-Delivery"](#)
- [Section 2.2, "Hardware Requirements"](#)
- [Section 2.3, "Supported Operating Environments"](#)
- [Section 2.4, "Operating Environment Software Requirements"](#)
- [Section 2.5, "Certified Software"](#)
- [Section 2.6, "Online Documentation Requirements"](#)
- [Section 2.7, "Coexistence in One Oracle Home"](#)
- [Section 2.8, "Directories Used by the Installer"](#)
- [Section 2.9, "Preinstallation Tasks"](#)
- [Section 2.11, "Preparing to Start the Installer"](#)

2.1 Obtaining Software from Oracle E-Delivery

You can obtain Oracle products from Oracle E-Delivery at <http://edelivery.oracle.com/>. Oracle products are distributed as "E-Packs". An E-Pack is an electronic version of the software that is also available to Oracle Customers on CD ROM or DVD ROM.

2.1.1 Finding and Downloading the Oracle Developer Suite 10g E-Pack

Refer to the CD/Media Pack description or the list of products that you purchased on your Oracle Ordering Document. Then, view the License List to help you decide which Product Pack you need to select in order to search for the appropriate E-Pack(s) to download. Prior to downloading, verify that the product you are looking for is in the License and Options section of the E-Pack Read Me. Oracle recommends that you print the Read Me to reference.

2.1.2 Finding Required and Optional Downloads

Refer to the Read Me link that is on each E-Pack Download page. In addition to listing the licensable products and options contained in the pack, the Read Me lists downloadable files that are required to run each product and which downloadable files are optional. Oracle recommends that you print the Read Me to reference.

2.1.3 Disk Space Requirements

In addition to having the required disk space necessary to install and run your Oracle software, you'll need to have sufficient disk space to download all the required software files and have enough disk space to extract them.

After extracting the software from the Zip files, you can burn them onto CD-ROM and install from them, or install from your computer's hard drive.

2.1.4 Extracting Software from the Zip Files

All Oracle E-Delivery files have been archived using Info-ZIP's highly portable Zip utility. After downloading one or more of the archives, you will need the UnZip utility (for UNIX or Windows platforms) or the WinZip utility (for Windows platforms) to extract the files.

You must unzip the archive on the platform for which it was intended. For example, if you download the file for the Solaris Operating System (SPARC) version of Oracle Developer Suite, you must unzip the file on a Solaris Operating System (SPARC) computer. If you unzip the file on a Windows computer, and then move the stage area to a Solaris Operating System (SPARC) machine, the stage area files will be corrupted because Windows will not preserve the case sensitivity or the permission bits of UNIX file names.

2.1.5 Burning Files to CD-ROM

Verify that the file size of your downloaded file matches the file size displayed on E-Delivery. Unzip each Zip file to its own temporary directory, and create a separate CD from the contents of each. Do not burn a CD containing the Zip file itself; you need the unzipped contents of the Zip files to do the installation. For example, create a directory structure called oraDS10g on your hard drive:

```
c:\oraDS10g
```

Then create a new directory for each Zip file you downloaded, regardless whether you are going to burn it to CD-ROM or install it from your computer's hard drive:

```
c:\oraDS10g\Disc1
```

```
c:\oraDS10g\Disc2
```

etc.

When you burn the files to CD-ROM, the contents of each disc must be at the root of the CD image.

To install from CD-ROM or from your hard drive, see [Section 2.11.4, "Starting the Installer"](#).

2.2 Hardware Requirements

Table 2–1 contains the basic hardware requirements for Oracle Developer Suite.

Table 2–1 Oracle Developer Suite Hardware Requirements

Hardware Item	Requirements
CPU	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A Pentium or compatible processor (500 MHz recommended) ■ A SPARC processor (200 MHz recommended)
Memory	128 MB ¹
Disk Space ²	J2EE Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Windows: 508 MB ■ Solaris: 528 MB ■ Linux: 700 MB Business Intelligence (Windows only) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 636 MB Rapid Application Development (Windows only) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 943 MB Complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Windows - 943 MB ■ Solaris - 865 MB ■ Linux: 920 MB
Total Pagefile Size, TMP, or Swap Space ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Windows: 384 MB ■ Linux, and Solaris: 500 MB
Video	The computer must be capable of displaying a minimum of 256 colors.

¹ Minimum required to install. This is not the minimum for all Oracle Developer Suite components. See Table 2–2 for individual component memory requirements.

² Disk space required for installing English language only. The actual disk space required depends on the languages selected for installation. Additional temporary disk space of 50 MB, typically on the C drive, is also required.

³ If you are using Oracle JDeveloper 10g in a multiuser Linux or Solaris environment, you should use 1 GB swap space.

Table 2–2 contains the memory requirements for each Oracle Developer Suite component.

Table 2–2 Memory Requirements for Oracle Developer Suite Components

Component	Memory
Oracle10g JDeveloper (including Oracle Business Intelligence Beans, and UIX and Bali subcomponents)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minimum: 256 MB ■ Recommended: 512 MB
Oracle Reports Developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minimum: 128 MB ■ Recommended: 256 MB
Oracle Business Intelligence Discoverer Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minimum: 128 MB ■ Recommended: 256 MB
Oracle Business Intelligence Discoverer Desktop	128 MB
Oracle Forms Developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minimum: 128 MB ■ Recommended: 256 MB
Oracle Designer	256 MB

2.3 Supported Operating Environments

Oracle Developer Suite is available for the Microsoft Windows 2000/XP Professional, Sun Solaris, and Linux x86 operating environments. Table 2–3 lists the operating environments and the Oracle Developer Suite components that are installed with each environment.

Note: In this document, the term "Linux" refers to Linux x86 operating environments.

Table 2–3 Operating Environments and Oracle Developer Suite Components

Component	2000/XP Professional	Solaris	Linux
Oracle10g JDeveloper (including Oracle Business Intelligence Beans, and UIX and Bali subcomponents)	YES	YES	YES
Oracle Reports Developer	YES	YES	YES
Oracle Business Intelligence Discoverer Administrator (formerly Discoverer Administration Edition) including Oracle Business Intelligence Discoverer Desktop	YES	no	no
Oracle Forms Developer	YES	YES	YES
Oracle Designer	YES	no	no

Linux and Solaris Notes:

- The following Linux and Solaris desktops have been certified for JDeveloper:
 - Solaris/CDE
 - Linux/GNOME
 - Linux/KDE2

2.4 Operating Environment Software Requirements

This section lists the operating environment requirements for Windows, Linux and Solaris.

2.4.1 Windows Operating Environment

Table 2–4 contains the Windows operating environment software requirements for Oracle Developer Suite.

Table 2–4 Oracle Developer Suite Windows Software Requirements

Software Item	Requirement
Windows Operating Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Microsoft Windows 2000 Service Pack 3 or greater ■ Microsoft Windows XP Professional Edition Service Pack 2 or greater

Note: Newer versions of Windows allow you to use a system drive other than C. This guide refers to the system drive as the "system default drive." You are not limited to using C as the system default drive.

Most examples in this guide use C as the system default drive.

2.4.2 Solaris Operating Environment for Sun SPARC workstations

For Solaris running on Sun SPARC workstations, Oracle Developer Suite requires either Solaris 8 (2.8) or Solaris 9 (2.9). Table 2–5 contains the Solaris patchset requirements for Oracle Developer Suite. You can download the patches from

<http://sunsolve.sun.com/pub-cgi/show.pl?target=patches/J2SE>.

Note: Oracle10g JDeveloper running on Solaris requires the CDE windows manager.

Table 2–5 Solaris Operating Environment Patchset Requirements

Software Item	Requirement
Solaris 8 (2.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 108652-82: X11 6.4.1: Xsun ■ 108921-21: CDE 1.4: dtwm ■ 108940-62: Motif 1.2.7 and 2.1.1: Runtime library patch ■ 112003-03 Unable to load fontset in 64-bit Solaris 8 iso-1 or iso-15 ■ 108773-18: IIIM and X input & output method ■ 112138-01: usr/bin/domainname patch ■ 111310-01 /usr/lib/libdhcagent.so.1 ■ 109147-28 linker ■ 111308-04 /usr/lib/libmtmalloc.so.1 ■ 112438-03 /kernel/drv/random ■ 108434-17: 32-bit shared library patch for C++ ■ 111111-04 /usr/bin/nawk ■ 112396-02 /usr/bin/fgrep ■ 110386-03 RBAC Feature ■ 111023-03 /kernel/fs/mntfs, /kernel/fs/sparcv9/mntfs ■ 108987-13 Patch for patchadd and patchrm ■ 108528-29: kernel update ■ 108989-02 /usr/kernel/sys/acctctl, /usr/kernel/sys/exacctsyst ■ 108993-36 LDAP2 client, libc, libthread and libnsl libraries
Solaris 9 (2.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 113096-03: X11 6.6.1: OWconfig ■ 112785-35 X11 6.6.1: Xsun

[Table 2–6](#) contains the Solaris 8 (2.8) and Solaris 9 (2.9) package requirements for Oracle Developer Suite. To verify that an operating system package is installed on your computer, run the `pkginfo` command with the name of the package. Do this for each package listed. The syntax for `pkginfo` is:

```
pkginfo package_name
```

For example:

```
prompt>pkginfo SUNWarc
```

If your computer is missing a package, contact your system administrator.

Table 2–6 Solaris Operating Environment Package Requirements

Software Item	Requirement
Solaris 8 (2.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ SUNWarc ■ SUNWbtool ■ SUNWhea ■ SUNWlibm ■ SUNWlibms ■ SUNWsprout ■ SUNWsprrox ■ SUNWtoo ■ SUNWi1of ■ SUNWxwfont ■ SUNWi1cs ■ SUNWi15cs
Solaris 9 (2.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ SUNWarc ■ SUNWbtool ■ SUNWhea ■ SUNWlibm ■ SUNWlibms ■ SUNWsprout ■ SUNWsprrox ■ SUNWtoo ■ SUNWi1of ■ SUNWxwfont ■ SUNWi1cs ■ SUNWi15cs

2.4.3 Linux Operating Environment

Depending on your distribution of Linux, see one of the following sections for information on checking the software requirements:

- [Section 2.4.3.1, "Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1 Systems"](#)
- [Section 2.4.3.2, "Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0 Systems"](#)
- [Section 2.4.3.3, "Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0 Systems"](#)
- [Section 2.4.3.4, "Software Requirements for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 Systems"](#)
- [Section 2.4.3.5, "Software Requirements for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 Systems"](#)

Oracle does not support customized kernels or modules not supported by the Linux vendor.

You can install Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2) on a Linux system that is not on a network.

2.4.3.1 Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1 Systems

Table 2-7 lists the software requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1 systems and the procedure that follows the table describes how to ensure your system meets these requirements and any additional requirements for installing Oracle Developer Suite.

Note: Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2) is certified with the following operating system specific software. For the most current list of supported operating system specific software, for example JDK version, operating system version, check *OracleMetaLink* (<http://metalink.oracle.com>).

Table 2-7 Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1 Systems

Item	Requirements
Operating System	Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1 For more information on Red Hat, see: http://www.redhat.com
Red Hat Update	Update 5
Red Hat Patches	Errata 49 kernel or a higher errata patch approved by Red Hat For example, one of the following, depending on the type of Red Hat installation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ kernel-2.4.9-e.49 ■ kernel-smp-2.4.9-e.49 ■ kernel-enterprise-2.4.9-e.49
Software packages (check that these versions or higher versions are installed)	glibc-2.2.4-32.17 glibc-common-2.2.4-32.17 gcc-2.96-128.7.2 gcc-c++-2.96-128.7.2 pdksh-5.2.14-22 openmotif-2.1.30-12 sysstat-4.0.1-15.2.1as compat-glibc-6.2-2.1.3.2 compat-libstdc++-6.2-2.9.0.16 libstdc++-2.96-128.7.2 gnome-libs-1.2.13-16 binutils-2.11.90.0.8-12.4 make-3.79.1-8 db1-1.85-7 db3-3.3.11-5

To ensure that the system meets all the requirements, follow these steps:

1. Log in as the root user.
2. To determine which distribution and version of Linux is installed, enter the following command:

```
# cat /etc/issue
Red Hat Linux Advanced Server release 2.1AS/\m (Pensacola)
```

Note: Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1, 3.0, 4.0, and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 and 9 are certified and supported. For the most current list of supported Linux Operating Systems, check *OracleMetaLink* (<http://metalink.oracle.com>).

3. To check that Update 5 is installed:

```
# cat /etc/redhat-release
Red Hat Linux Advanced Server release 2.1AS/\m (Pensacola Update 5)
```

If Update 5 is installed, errata 49 is installed and all the required software packages are installed.

4. To determine which version of the Linux kernel is installed, enter the following command

```
# uname -r
kernel-smp-2.4.9-e.49
```

In this example, the version shown is 2.4.9 with errata 49. If necessary, see your operating system documentation for information on upgrading the kernel.

For more information on Red Hat patches, see:

<http://www.redhat.com>

5. To determine whether any other package is installed, enter a command similar to the following:

```
# rpm -q package_name
```

If a package is missing, download it and install it using the following command:

```
# rpm -i package_name
```

When installing a package, make sure you are using the correct architecture and optimization rpm file. To check the architecture of an rpm file, run the following command:

```
# rpm -q package_name --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
```

In the following example, the glibc rpm file is suitable for an Intel architecture

```
# rpm -q glibc --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
i686
```

2.4.3.2 Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0 Systems

[Table 2–8](#) lists the software requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0 systems and the procedure that follows the table describes how to ensure your system meets these requirements and any additional requirements for installing Oracle Developer Suite.

Note: Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1, 3.0, 4.0, and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 and 9 are certified and supported. For the most current list of supported Linux operating systems, check *OracleMetaLink* (<http://metalink.oracle.com>).

Table 2–8 Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0 Systems

Item	Requirements
Operating System	<p>Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0</p> <p>For more information on Red Hat, see: http://www.redhat.com</p> <p>The minimum supported kernel versions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ kernel-2.4.21-20.EL ■ kernel-smp-2.4.21-20.EL ■ kernel-hugemem-2.4.21-20.EL
Red Hat Update	Update 3
Software packages (check that these versions or higher versions are installed)	<p>glibc-2.3.2-95.27 glibc-common-2.3.2-95.27 binutils-2.14.90.0.4-35 compat-glibc-7.x-2.2.4.32.6 compat-libstdc++-7.3-2.96.128 compat-libstdc++-devel-7.3-2.96.128 gcc-3.2.3-42 gcc-c++-3.2.3-42 libstdc++-3.2.3-42 libstdc++-devel-3.2.3-42 openmotif21-2.1.30-8 pdksh-5.2.14-21 setarch-1.3-1 make-3.79.1-17 gnome-libs-1.4.1.2.90-34.1 sysstat-4.0.7-4.EL3.3 compat-db-4.0.14-5</p> <p>Note: For Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0, the equivalent version of openmotif 2.1.30-8 is openmotif21-2.1.30-8. The openmotif21-2.1.30-8 package can be installed from disk number 3 of the Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0 distribution by entering:</p> <pre>\$ rpm -ivh openmotif21-2.1.30-8</pre>

To ensure that the system meets all the requirements, follow these steps:

1. Log in as the root user.
2. To determine which distribution and version of Linux is installed, enter the following command:

```
# cat /etc/issue
Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS release 3 (Taroon)
```

Note: Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1, 3.0 and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 and 9 are certified and supported. For the most current list of supported Linux operating systems, check *OracleMetaLink* (<http://metalink.oracle.com/>).

3. To check that Update 3 is installed:

```
# cat /etc/redhat-release
Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS release 3 (Taroon Update 3)
```

4. To determine whether any other package is installed, enter a command similar to the following:

```
# rpm -q package_name
```

If a package is missing, download it and install it using the following command:

```
# rpm -i package_name
```

When installing a package, make sure you are using the correct architecture and optimization rpm file. To check the architecture of an rpm file, run the following command:

```
# rpm -q package_name --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
```

In the following example, the glibc rpm file is suitable for an Intel architecture

```
# rpm -q glibc --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
i686
```

5. If the hugemem kernel is used, set the architecture using following command:

```
prompt> setarch i386
```

2.4.3.3 Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0 Systems

lists the software requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0. The procedure that follows the table describes how to ensure that your system meets these requirements and any additional requirements for installing Oracle Application Server.

Note: Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1, 3.0, 4.0 and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 and 9 are certified and supported. For the most current list of supported Linux Operating Systems, check OracleMetaLink (<http://metalink.oracle.com/>).

Table 2–9 Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0 Systems

Item	Requirements
Operating System	Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0 For more information on Red Hat, see http://www.redhat.com/ . The minimum supported kernel versions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ kernel-2.6.9-11.EL ■ kernel-smp-2.6.9-11.EL ■ kernel-hugemem-2.6.9-11.EL
Red Hat Update	Update 1

Table 2–9 (Cont.) Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0

Item	Requirements
Software packages (check that these versions or higher versions are installed)	glibc-2.3.4-2.9 glibc-common-2.3.4-2.9 binutils-2.15.92.0.2-13 compat-libstdc++-296-2.96-132.7.2 gcc-3.4.3-22.1 gcc-c++-3.4.3-22.1 libstdc++-3.4.3-22.1 libstdc++-devel-3.4.3-22.1 openmotif21-2.1.30-11.RHEL4.4 pdksh-5.2.14-30 setarch-1.6-1 make-3.80-5 gnome-libs-1.4.1.2.90-44.1 sysstat-5.0.5-1 compat-db-4.1.25-9 control-center-2.8.0-12 xscreensaver-4.18-5.rhel4.2
64-bit Certification	For latest status on Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0 (64-bit) certification on AMD64 and Intel EM64T, check the Certification status on Oracle <i>MetaLink</i> (http://metalink.oracle.com/).

To ensure that the system meets all the requirements, follow these steps:

1. Log in as the root user.
2. To determine which distribution and version of Linux is installed, enter the following command:


```
# cat /etc/issue
Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS release 4 (Nahant Update 1)
```
3. To check that Update 1 is installed:


```
# cat /etc/redhat-release
Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS release 4 (Nahant Update 1)
```
4. To determine whether any other package is installed, enter a command similar to the following:

```
# rpm -q package_name
```

If a package is missing, download it and install it using the following command:

```
# rpm -i package_name
```

When installing a package, make sure you are using the correct architecture and optimization rpm file. To check the architecture of an rpm file, run the following command:

```
# rpm -q package_name --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
```

In the following example, the glibc rpm file is suitable for an Intel architecture

```
# rpm -q glibc --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
i686
```

5. If the hugemem kernel is used, set the architecture using following command:

```
prompt> setarch i386
```

2.4.3.4 Software Requirements for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 Systems

Table 2–10 lists the software requirements for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 systems and the procedure that follows the table describes how to ensure your system meets these requirements and any additional requirements for installing Oracle Application Server.

Note: Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2) is certified with the following operating system specific software. For the most current list of supported operating system specific software, for example JDK version, operating system version, check Oracle *MetaLink* (<http://metalink.oracle.com/>).

Table 2–10 Software Requirements for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 Systems

Item	Requirements
Operating System	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 For more information on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, see: http://www.suse.com/ SP3 is certified for Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2). For SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 SP3, the minimum supported kernel versions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ k_smp-2.4.21-138 ▪ k_deflt-2.4.21-138 ▪ k_psmpl-2.4.21-138
Software packages (check that these versions or higher versions are installed)	glibc-2.2.2-124 gcc-3.2.2-38 gcc-c++-3.2.2-38 pdksh-5.2.14 openmotif-2.1.30MLI4 sysstat-4.0.3 libstdc++-3.2.2 make-3.79.1-407 binutils-2.12.90.0.15-50 compat-2003.1.10-0

To ensure that the system meets all the requirements, follow these steps:

1. Log in as the root user.
2. To determine which distribution and version of Linux is installed, enter the following command:

```
# cat /etc/issue
Welcome to SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 (i586) - Kernel \r (\l)
```

Note: Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1, 3.0 and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 and 9 are certified and supported. For the most current list of supported Linux operating systems, check *OracleMetaLink* (<http://metalink.oracle.com/>).

3. To determine the service pack version, enter the following command:

```
# uname -r
k_smp-2.4.21-138
```

If the kernel version contains the string 2.4.21, SP3 is installed. SP3 is certified for Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2).

4. To determine whether any other package is installed, enter a command similar to the following:

```
# rpm -q package_name
```

If a package is missing, download it and install it using the following command:

```
# rpm -i package_name
```

When installing a package, make sure you are using the correct architecture and optimization rpm file. To check the architecture of an rpm file, run the following command:

```
# rpm -q package_name --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
```

In the following example, the glibc rpm file is suitable for an Intel architecture

```
# rpm -q glibc --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
i686
```

5. Create the following symbolic link for the Perl executable if it does not already exist:

```
# ln -sf /usr/bin/perl /usr/local/bin/perl
```

6. Create the following symbolic link for the fuser executable if it does not already exist:

```
# ln -sf /bin/fuser /sbin/fuser
```

7. If the `orarun` package was installed on a SUSE Linux Enterprise Server system, complete the following steps as the `oracle` user to reset the environment:

- a. Enter the following commands:

```
prompt> cd /etc/profile.d
prompt> mv oracle.csh oracle.csh.bak
prompt> mv oracle.sh oracle.sh.bak
prompt> mv alljava.sh alljava.sh.bak
prompt> mv alljava.csh alljava.csh.bak
```

- b. Use any text editor to comment out the following line from the `$HOME/.profile` file:

```
. ./oracle
```

- c. Log out of the `oracle` user account.

- d. Log into the `oracle` user account for the changes to take effect.

8. If any Java packages are installed on the system, unset the Java environment variables, for example JAVA_HOME.

Note: Oracle recommends that you do not install any of the Java packages supplied with the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server distribution.

2.4.3.5 Software Requirements for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 Systems

Table 2–11 lists the software requirements for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 systems and the procedure that follows the table describes how to ensure your system meets these requirements and any additional requirements for installing Oracle Developer Suite.

Note: Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2) is certified with the following operating system specific software. For the most current list of supported operating system specific software, for example JDK version, operating system version, check *OracleMetaLink* (<http://metalink.oracle.com/>).

Table 2–11 Software Requirements for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 Systems

Item	Requirements
Operating System	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 For more information on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, see: http://www.suse.com/ For SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9, the minimum supported kernel versions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ kernel-bigsmmp-2.6.5-7.97 ■ kernel-default-2.6.5-7.97 ■ kernel-smp-2.6.5-7.97
Software packages (check that these versions or higher versions are installed)	glibc-2.3.3-98.28 gcc-3.3.3-43.24 gcc-c++-3.3.3-43.24 libstdc++-3.3.3-43.24 libstdc++-devel-3.3.3-43.24 openmotif21-libs-2.1.30MLI4-119.1 pdksh-5.2.14-780.1 make-3.80-184.1 gnome-libs-1.4.1.7-671.1 gnome-libs-devel-1.4.1.7-671.1 sysstat-5.0.1-35.1 binutils-2.15.90.0.1.1-32.5 db1-1.85-85.1 compat-2004.7.1-1.2

To ensure that the system meets all the requirements, follow these steps:

1. Log in as the `root` user.
2. To determine which distribution and version of Linux is installed, enter the following command:

```
# cat /etc/issue
Welcome to SuSE Linux 9.0 (i686) - Kernel \r (\l).
```

Note: Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1, 3.0 and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 and 9 are certified and supported. For the most current list of supported Linux operating systems, check *OracleMetaLink* (<http://metalink.oracle.com/>).

3. To determine the kernel version, enter the following command:

```
# uname -r
kernel-bigsmmp-2.6.5-7.97
```

4. To determine whether any other package is installed, enter a command similar to the following:

```
# rpm -q package_name
```

If a package is missing, download it and install it using the following command:

```
# rpm -i package_name
```

When installing a package, make sure you are using the correct architecture and optimization rpm file. To check the architecture of an rpm file, run the following command:

```
# rpm -q package_name --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
```

In the following example, the `glibc` rpm file is suitable for an Intel architecture

```
# rpm -q glibc --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
i686
```

5. Create the following symbolic link for the Perl executable if it does not already exist:

```
# ln -sf /usr/bin/perl /usr/local/bin/perl
```

6. Create the following symbolic link for the `fuser` executable if it does not already exist:

```
# ln -sf /bin/fuser /sbin/fuser
```

7. If the `orarun` package was installed on a SUSE Linux Enterprise Server system, complete the following steps as the `oracle` user to reset the environment:

- a. Enter the following commands:

```
prompt> cd /etc/profile.d
prompt> mv oracle.csh oracle.csh.bak
prompt> mv oracle.sh oracle.sh.bak
prompt> mv alljava.sh alljava.sh.bak
prompt> mv alljava.csh alljava.csh.bak
```

- b. Use any text editor to comment out the following line from the `$HOME/.profile` file:


```

      . ./oracle
      
```
 - c. Log out of the `oracle` user account.
 - d. Log into the `oracle` user account for the changes to take effect.
8. If any Java packages are installed on the system, unset the Java environment variables, for example `JAVA_HOME`.

Note: Oracle recommends that you do not install any of the Java packages supplied with the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server distribution.

2.5 Certified Software

You can view a complete list of certified software for Oracle Developer Suite on *OracleMetaLink*, at:

<http://metalink.oracle.com/>.

2.6 Online Documentation Requirements

The Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library contains online documentation in HTML and Adobe PDF formats. See [Appendix C, "Installing the Documentation Library"](#) for instructions on installing and viewing the contents of the Documentation Library.

[Table 2–12](#) contains the tools and disk space requirements for the Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library.

Table 2–12 Online Documentation Requirements

Item	Requirements
Online Readers	Requires one of the following: HTML <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Netscape 7.2 ▪ Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 SP 2 ▪ Mozilla 1.7 ▪ Firefox 1.0.4 ▪ Safari 1.2 PDF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acrobat Reader 3.0 or higher ▪ Acrobat Reader+Search 3.0 or higher ▪ Acrobat Exchange 3.0 or higher ▪ PDFViewer Web browser plug-in 1.0 or higher
Disk Space	130 MB

2.7 Coexistence in One Oracle Home

This section provides information about the coexistence of Oracle products in one Oracle home, and guidelines for installing multiple Oracle products on one computer.

2.7.1 Oracle Home Considerations

Your Oracle home is the top-level directory in which you install Oracle software.

- Oracle Developer Suite *cannot* share the same Oracle home with its previous versions (Oracle Developer Suite 10g (9.0.4), Oracle9iDS Release 2 (9.0.2) or Oracle Internet Developer Suite Release 1.0.2.x).
- Oracle Developer Suite *cannot* share the same Oracle home with any Oracle databases, including Oracle Database 10g.
- Oracle Developer Suite *cannot* share the same Oracle home with a Oracle Application Server Forms and Reports Services 10g standalone server instance.
- Oracle Developer Suite can coexist in the same Oracle home with any installation of Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.2), with the exception of Oracle Application Server Infrastructure.

Note: This does *not* apply to any other version of Oracle Application Server.

- **For Linux and Solaris only:** If there are existing Oracle homes set on the computer where you are installing Oracle Developer Suite, refer to [Section 2.9.5.1.1, "Preventing Conflicts With Other Oracle Homes"](#).

In this guide, directory paths may contain the placeholder text DevSuiteHome, which represents the path to your actual Developer Suite directory.

Note: If you install Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2) and Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.2.0.2) to the same Oracle home, do not try to start Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE (OC4J) on port 8888 from ORACLE_HOME\j2ee\home. If you do, the OC4J instance will fail.

2.7.2 Performing Multiple Installations of Oracle Developer Suite

The following guidelines apply to installing multiple instances of Oracle Developer Suite on the same computer. The guidelines also apply to installing Oracle Developer Suite on a computer that has existing installations of Oracle9iDS or Oracle Internet Developer Suite:

1. Make sure you reboot the computer after you install Oracle Developer Suite the first time.
2. Make sure you have sufficient disk space to handle all of your installations. See [Table 2–1](#) to determine the disk space requirements.
3. Install subsequent instances into a *different* Oracle home from the previous one.
4. Reboot the computer after the last installation is completed (Windows only).

2.7.3 Oracle Developer Suite Installation and Oracle Databases

Note: Oracle Developer Suite cannot share an Oracle home with an Oracle database.

When you install Oracle Developer Suite, and you have either already installed an Oracle database on the same computer, or plan to install an Oracle database on the same computer:

- Make sure you have sufficient disk space to handle both installations. See the specific Oracle database installation guide and [Table 2–1](#) in this guide to determine the total disk space requirements.
- **Windows only:** If you have not installed the Oracle database, install it first, then reboot the computer after the database installation is completed.
- Install Oracle Developer Suite into a *different* Oracle home from the Oracle database.
- **Windows only:** Reboot the computer after you have installed Oracle Developer Suite.

2.8 Directories Used by the Installer

The installer writes files to the following directories:

Table 2–13 *Directories Used by the Installer*

Directory	Description
Oracle home directory	This directory contains Oracle Developer Suite files. You specify this directory when you install Oracle Developer Suite. For more information, see Section 2.7.1, "Oracle Home Considerations" .
Inventory directory	The installer uses this directory to keep track of Oracle products that are installed on the computer. In subsequent installations, the installer uses the same inventory directory. For more information, see Section 2.11.3, "The Installer Inventory Directory" .
Linux and Solaris only: /var/opt/oracle or /etc directories.	This directory contains information about locations of Oracle homes on your Linux or Solaris computer. For more information, see Section 2.11.3, "The Installer Inventory Directory" . Note: On a Windows computer, this information is stored in the Windows Registry.
Linux and Solaris only: /tmp directory	The installer writes files needed only during installation to a temporary directory. By default, the temporary directory is /tmp. To specify a different directory, set the TMP environment variable.
Windows only: temp directory	The installer writes files needed only during installation to a temporary directory. The installer uses the directory specified in the %TEMP% system environment variable.

2.9 Preinstallation Tasks

Before installing Oracle Developer Suite, review the Oracle Developer Suite Release Notes, which are available in the Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library. To view them, see [Section C.3.1, "Viewing the Release Notes from Disk"](#). The latest Release Notes and Release Notes Addendum are also available on Oracle Technology Network at

<http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/ids/>.

The preinstallation tasks for Oracle Developer Suite are divided into the following parts:

- [General Checklist](#)
- [Setting the Locale](#)
- [Using Assistive Technologies \(Windows only\)](#)
- [Installing Java Access Bridge \(Windows only\)](#)
- [Setting Environment Variables \(Linux and Solaris only\)](#)
- [Creating Linux and Solaris Accounts and Groups](#)
- [Information Needed During Installation](#)
- [Migration or Upgrading](#)

2.9.1 General Checklist

General tasks:

- If you have Windows 2000 or XP Professional, ensure that you are logged on to your computer as a member of the Administrators group.
- On Linux or Solaris, ensure that you are not logged in as the `root` user; otherwise, you will not be able to run the installer. See [Section 2.9.6, "Creating Linux and Solaris Accounts and Groups"](#) for more information.
- Ensure that your `PATH`, `CLASSPATH`, `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` environment variable values do not exceed 1,024 characters. Variable values greater than 1,204 characters will generate errors such as "Word too long" during installation.
- Stop all Oracle services and Oracle processes, and close all other open applications.

2.9.2 Setting the Locale

The installer user interface language is based on settings in the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) locale, which is based on the operating environment locale. To run the installer with a particular locale, set the locale for your operating environment before you start the Oracle Universal Installer.

The installer supports the locale languages listed in [Table 2–14](#):

Table 2–14 Languages Displayable by the Installer

Language	ISO-639 Language Code
English	en
French	fr
German	de
Italian	it
Japanese	ja
Korean	ko
Brazilian Portuguese	pt_BR
Simplified Chinese	zh_CN
Traditional Chinese	zh_TW

If your locale is not listed in this table, the installer appears in English.

2.9.3 Using Assistive Technologies (Windows only)

If you use assistive technologies such as screen readers to work with Java-based applications and applets, run `access_setup.bat` *before* starting your screen reader.

The file `access_setup.bat` is located on your CD-ROM Disk 1, or on your DVD:

Media	Location of File
CD-ROM	<code>\install\win32</code>
DVD	<code>\developer_suite\install\win32</code>

2.9.4 Installing Java Access Bridge (Windows only)

If you use assistive technologies such as screen readers to work with Java-based applications and applets, the Windows-based computer where you are installing Oracle Developer Suite must have Sun's Java Access Bridge installed in all the Java virtual machine locations on the computer.

If you use assistive technologies, you should perform one of the following steps:

- **If you don't have JDK/JRE 1.4.2 installed on your computer:**

Proceed with your installation. After you have finished installing Oracle Developer Suite, ensure that you have Java Access Bridge 1.2 installed in all your JDK/JRE locations. This will ensure that all your applications that require assistive technologies work correctly.

- **If you do have JDK/JRE 1.4.2 on your computer:**

You must install the production version of Java Access Bridge 1.2 in the JDK/JRE 1.4.2 location on your computer before you install Oracle Developer Suite.

To download and install Java Access Bridge 1.2:

1. Download the Zip file for Java Access Bridge 1.2 from <http://java.sun.com/products/accessbridge/>.
Refer to the Java Access Bridge documentation available from the Web site for installation instructions and other information.
2. After downloading the file, extract the contents to a folder; for example, `accessbridge_home`.
3. Install Java Access Bridge by running `install.exe` from the `accessbridge_home\installer` folder, where `accessbridge_home` is the folder you created in the previous step.
4. Confirm that you want to install the Java Access Bridge into each of the Java virtual machines displayed in the dialog.
5. Click **OK** when you see the Installation Completed message.

2.9.5 Setting Environment Variables (Linux and Solaris only)

The tasks in this section are required on Linux and Solaris platforms only.

2.9.5.1 DevSuiteHome

`DevSuiteHome` is an environment variable (UNIX) or registry key (Windows) that indicates the directory where Developer Suite is installed. It is similar to `ORACLE_HOME`.

2.9.5.1.1 Preventing Conflicts With Other Oracle Homes

To prevent a conflict between the software in an existing Oracle home and the Oracle Developer Suite installation, you must remove all references to the existing `ORACLE_HOME` in your environment. Follow these steps to remove these references.

1. Unset your existing `ORACLE_HOME` variable by using the following command.

C shell	Bourne/Korn shell
<code>prompt> unsetenv ORACLE_HOME</code>	<code>prompt> ORACLE_HOME=; export ORACLE_HOME</code>

2. In your `PATH`, `CLASSPATH`, and `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` environment variables, remove any references to the environment variable `ORACLE_HOME`.

2.9.5.2 DISPLAY

Setting the `DISPLAY` environment variable allows you to run the installer remotely and view the installer user interface from your local computer.

On the remote computer, set `DISPLAY` to the system name or IP address of your local computer.

Note: A PC X emulator can be used to run the install if it supports a `PseudoColor` color model or `PseudoColor` visual. Set the PC X emulator to use a `PseudoColor` visual, and then start the installer. Refer to the X emulator documentation for instructions on how to change the color model or visual settings.

If you get an Xlib error similar to "Failed to connect to server", "Connection refused by server", or "Can't open display" when starting the installer, then run the following commands on your local computer:

Shell Types	On the remote computer	On your local computer
C shell	prompt> setenv DISPLAY hostname:0.0	prompt> xhost + server_name
Bourne or Korn shell	prompt> DISPLAY=hostname:0.0; export DISPLAY	prompt> xhost + server_name

2.9.5.3 TMP

During installation, the installer uses a temporary directory for swap space. You must ensure that this directory meets the hardware requirements listed in [Table 2-1](#) before you start your installation. The installation may fail if you do not have sufficient space. The installer checks for the TMP environment variable to locate the temporary directory. If this environment variable does not exist, then the installer uses the /tmp directory.

The following are instructions for setting the TMP environment variable.

C shell	Bourne/Korn shell
prompt> setenv TMP full_path	prompt> TMP=full_path; export TMP

2.9.5.4 TNS_ADMIN

TNS_ADMIN points to the directory where network configuration files are stored.

If TNS_ADMIN is set to an existing directory on your computer, there will be conflicts between that directory and the directory where the Oracle Developer Suite network configuration files are created. There will also be conflicts if the configuration files are in a common directory outside of the Oracle home for your other Oracle products. For example, your computer may use /var/opt/oracle/tnsnames.ora for database aliases.

To prevent conflicts between the network configuration files for different Oracle products, copy the existing configuration files from either the existing TNS_ADMIN directory or the common directory to the other product's ORACLE_HOME/network/admin and unset TNS_ADMIN using the following command:

C shell	Bourne/Korn shell
prompt> unsetenv TNS_ADMIN	prompt> TNS_ADMIN=;export TNS_ADMIN

2.9.6 Creating Linux and Solaris Accounts and Groups

The tasks in this section are required on Linux and Solaris platforms only.

2.9.6.1 Group Name for the Installer Inventory

Create a group that has read and write privileges in the oraInventory directory. The installer uses the oraInventory directory to keep track of the Oracle products installed on a computer. You can allow a user to install Oracle products to the computer by granting write access to oraInventory. To do this, make all the users members of the same group. This guide refers to the group as the devsuitegrp group.

Use operating system environment utilities to create the group. For example:

- On Solaris, use the `admintool` or `groupadd` utility.
- On Linux x86, use `/usr/sbin/groupadd` and `/usr/sbin/useradd`.

These utilities are described in your operating environment documentation.

The `devsuitegrp` group will own the installer's `oraInventory` directory. Any user account that runs an Oracle installation must be a member of the `devsuitegrp` group.

2.9.6.2 User for Oracle Software

If this is the first time you are installing Oracle software on this computer, Oracle recommends that you start by creating a new user. Use this user specifically for installing and administering Oracle software.

Create the user with the properties listed in [Table 2–15](#).

Table 2–15 Oracle Account Properties

Variable	Property
name	Specifies the Oracle user name. This guide uses the name <code>oracle</code> .
Group Identifier	Specifies the <code>devsuitegrp</code> group.
Home directory	Specifies a home directory consistent with other user home directories. The home directory of the <code>oracle</code> account does not have to be the same as the Oracle home directory.
Login Shell	Specifies the default shell: C, Bourne, or Korn shell.

Note: Use this user only for installing and maintaining Oracle software. Never use it for purposes unrelated to the installer. Do not use `root` for the Oracle user.

2.9.7 Information Needed During Installation

The installer guides you through the installation screens. Depending on your operating environment and the installation options you select, you will need the information listed in [Table 2–16](#).

Table 2–16 Information Needed During Installation

Item	Installation Type	Example
Oracle home name and path for Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2) ¹	All (for Windows, Linux, and Solaris)	Name: <code>DevSuiteHome</code> Path: <code>C:\DevSuiteHome</code> or <code>/private/DevSuiteHome</code>
Linux and Solaris group name	All (Linux and Solaris only)	<code>devsuitegrp</code>
Outgoing mail server name	Business Intelligence, Rapid Application Development, Complete (all platforms). Used only by Oracle Application Server Reports Services.	<code>mysmtp01.mycorp.com</code>

¹ See [Section 2.7.1, "Oracle Home Considerations"](#) for more details.

2.9.8 Migration or Upgrading

Review [Appendix A, "Upgrade Notes"](#) if you are migrating or upgrading from:

- Oracle Developer Suite 10g (9.0.4)
Oracle9iDS Release 2 (9.0.2)
- Oracle Internet Developer Suite release 1, version 1.0.2.x (the former version of Oracle9i Developer Suite)
- A 9.0.3 or earlier version of any Oracle Developer Suite component (for instance, Oracle JDeveloper, Oracle Repository, and so forth)

2.10 Component-Specific Pre-Installation Tasks

The following section contains information about pre-installation tasks:

- [Section 2.10.1, "OracleBI Beans"](#)

2.10.1 OracleBI Beans

OracleBI Beans supports data stored in the Oracle Database. However, only particular releases and patchsets are supported. You can install the database and required patchsets as either a pre-installation task or a post-installation task. The instructions are discussed with post-installation tasks, in [Section 3.2.3.1, "Database Considerations"](#).

2.11 Preparing to Start the Installer

This section introduces Oracle Universal Installer and provides information that you should know before you start the installation.

2.11.1 About Oracle Universal Installer

Oracle Developer Suite uses Oracle Universal Installer to install components and to configure environment variables. The installer guides you through each step of the installation process.

Oracle Universal Installer automates the tasks of:

- Providing installation options for products, based on the target computer's operating environment
- Detecting pre-set environment variables and configuration settings
- Setting environment variables and configuration during installation
- Deinstalling products

2.11.2 Installer Prerequisite Checks

The installer does an automatic prerequisite check on your computer before starting the installation. The following tables list the prerequisite checks that the installer performs.

[Table 2-17](#) lists the automatic prerequisite checks for Windows:

Table 2–17 *Installer Prerequisite Checks for Windows*

Prerequisite Checks	See Also
Verify the computer can display a minimum of 256 colors	Table 2–1, "Oracle Developer Suite Hardware Requirements"
Verify the minimum CPU speed	Table 2–1, "Oracle Developer Suite Hardware Requirements"
Verify the operating system requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Table 2–3, "Operating Environments and Oracle Developer Suite Components" ▪ Table 2–4, "Oracle Developer Suite Windows Software Requirements"

[Table 2–18](#) lists the automatic prerequisite checks for Solaris on Sun SPARC computers:

Table 2–18 *Installer Prerequisite Checks for Solaris*

Prerequisite Checks	See Also
Verify the computer can display a minimum of 256 colors	Table 2–1, "Oracle Developer Suite Hardware Requirements"
Verify that the minimum swap space is available	Table 2–1, "Oracle Developer Suite Hardware Requirements"
Verify the minimum CPU speed	Table 2–1, "Oracle Developer Suite Hardware Requirements"
Verify operating system requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Table 2–3, "Operating Environments and Oracle Developer Suite Components" ▪ Table 2–5, "Solaris Operating Environment Patchset Requirements" ▪ Table 2–6, "Solaris Operating Environment Package Requirements"

[Table 2–19](#) lists the automatic prerequisite checks for Linux x86:

Table 2–19 *Installer Prerequisite Checks for Linux*

Prerequisite Checks	See Also
Verify that the minimum swap space is available	Table 2–1, "Oracle Developer Suite Hardware Requirements"
Verify the minimum CPU speed	Table 2–1, "Oracle Developer Suite Hardware Requirements"
Verify operating system requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Table 2–3, "Operating Environments and Oracle Developer Suite Components" ▪ Table 2–7, "Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1 Systems" ▪ Table 2–8, "Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0 Systems" ▪ Table 2–10, "Software Requirements for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 Systems" ▪ Table 2–11, "Software Requirements for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 Systems"

2.11.3 The Installer Inventory Directory

The installer creates the inventory directory the first time it runs on your computer. The inventory directory keeps a record of the products that the installer has installed, as well as other installation information. If you have previously installed Oracle products on your computer, then you may already have an inventory directory.

Review the following information about the inventory directory:

For Windows Users:

- Do not delete or alter the inventory directory or its contents. Doing so can prevent the installer from locating products that you have installed on your computer.
- For Windows, the installer automatically creates the inventory directory as `system_default_drive:\Program Files\Oracle\Inventory` when you install the first Oracle product on your computer. The value of `system_default_drive` is normally "C:", and is set in the Windows Registry.

For Linux and Solaris Users:

- For Linux and Solaris, the default directory location is listed in the file `/var/opt/oracle/oraInst.loc` on Solaris, and `/etc/oraInst.loc` on Linux. The first time you install an Oracle product on your computer, the installer prompts you for an existing directory to use as the inventory directory. The installer then creates `oraInst.loc` and lists your inventory directory in it.
- If you specify a Linux or Solaris group name during installation, you are granting any user that belongs to that group the permission to write to the `oraInventory` directory. Later on, if another user attempts to run the installer, then they must have user-level permission to write to the `oraInventory` directory, or they must belong to the group you specified. If they do not have permission, then the installation fails.

The installer writes a log of its actions to a file in the directory `system_default_drive:\Program Files\Oracle\Inventory\logs` (Windows) or `inventory_location/logs` (Linux and Solaris). The log file name has the form

`installActionsyear-date_time.log`.

2.11.4 Starting the Installer

Follow these instructions to start the installer:

2.11.4.1 For Windows Users

Note: If you encounter a Windows System Files error during installation, click **OK** to close the error dialog. Then follow the instructions for running the Windows System Files installation later in this section.

1. Stop all Oracle services such as an Oracle database.
2. **CD-ROM:** Insert the Oracle Developer Suite CD-ROM labeled "Disk 1" into your computer's CD-ROM drive.

DVD: Insert the Oracle Developer Suite DVD labeled "Oracle Developer Suite and Documentation" into your computer's DVD drive.

3. **CD-ROM:** If you are not using the autorun feature, locate the program `setup.exe` in the root directory of the CD-ROM. Start the installer by running this program.
DVD: If you are not using the autorun feature, locate the program `setup.exe` in the directory `\developer_suite` under the root directory of the DVD. Start the installer by running this program.
4. If you are using the autorun feature, the installer will start automatically. Click **Install Oracle Developer Suite** to start your installation.
5. **For users of Windows assistive technologies:** To disable the autorun feature, hold down the Shift key after inserting the CD-ROM or DVD. Alternatively, if the autorun window appears, press ALT-F4 to close the window. Then do one of the following:
 - a. **CD-ROM:** To install Oracle Developer Suite, locate the program `setup.exe` in the root directory of the CD-ROM. Start the installer by running this program.
DVD: To install Oracle Developer Suite, locate the program `setup.exe` in the directory `\developer_suite` under the root directory of the DVD. Start the installer by running this program.
 - b. To browse the CD-ROM or DVD contents, use Windows Explorer.
 - c. To learn about Oracle Developer Suite, point your browser to the file `\doc\welcome\index.htm` on the CD-ROM, or `\developer_suite\doc\welcome\index.htm` on the DVD.

Proceed to [Section 3.1, "Installing Oracle Developer Suite"](#) to continue.

2.11.4.1.1 Windows System Files Installation

Oracle Developer Suite requires several files to be present in your Windows system directory. During the Oracle Developer Suite installation, files already present on your computer are examined to ensure that they meet the requirements for Oracle Developer Suite. If a file is not present or is present but outdated, the installer installs the required file.

If an outdated file is in use by another process at the time of installation, then the installer will stop and display an error dialog. This is because Windows needs to restart for the updated file to take effect. The installer cannot automatically shut down and then start up again after a system restart.

Oracle Developer Suite includes a supplementary installation for the required Windows system files. This installation will automatically reboot the computer if necessary when it is finished.

If you encounter the Windows System Files error during the Oracle Developer Suite installation, click **OK** to close the error dialog, then use the following instructions to start the Windows System Files installation. You cannot proceed with the Oracle Developer Suite installation if you do not run the Windows System Files installation.

To start the Windows System Files installation:

1. Click **Exit** to quit the installer.
2. Change to the root directory on the CD-ROM, or to the directory `\developer_suite` under the root directory of the DVD.

3. Run `wsf.exe`.

The Windows System Files installer attempts to find an existing Oracle home. If the installer does not find one, it displays a **File Locations** dialog. Select your Oracle home from the dialog.

Windows restarts automatically, if it is required; otherwise, the Windows System Files installation ends without displaying the Installation Finished dialog.

4. After Windows restarts, or when the Windows System Files installation finishes, restart the Oracle Developer Suite installation.

2.11.4.2 For Linux and Solaris Users

Note: You need access to the `root` account.

For operating environments that do not support automatic mounting, you must manually mount the installation CD-ROM or DVD. You must have `root` privileges to mount or unmount a CD-ROM or DVD. Be sure to unmount a CD-ROM or DVD before removing it from the drive.

Note: The Oracle Developer Suite installation CD-ROM is in RockRidge format. The Oracle Developer Suite and Documentation DVD is in DVD-ROM format.

To mount the installation CD-ROM or DVD:

1. Stop all Oracle processes such as the Oracle database.
2. Read the section for your operating environment to get detailed mounting instructions:
 - [Section 2.11.4.2.1, "Mounting CD-ROMs and DVDs to Solaris"](#)
 - [Section 2.11.4.2.2, "Mounting CD-ROMs and DVDs to Linux"](#)

2.11.4.2.1 Mounting CD-ROMs and DVDs to Solaris

If your computer is set up for auto mounting, then the CD-ROM or DVD is mounted automatically to the directory specified in your auto mount configuration when you insert the disk into the drive.

If your computer is not set up for auto mounting, then you must mount the CD-ROM or DVD manually.

Follow these steps to mount the CD-ROM or DVD manually:

1. Insert the Oracle Developer Suite Disk 1 CD-ROM or the Oracle Developer Suite and Documentation DVD into the drive.
2. Log in as the `root` user.
3. Ensure that you have a mount point directory for the CD-ROM or DVD. For example, you can create the directory `/cdrom`:

```
# mkdir /cdrom
```

4. Mount the CD-ROM or DVD drive to the mount point directory. For example, if your mount point directory is `/cdrom`, enter the following command:

```
# mount -r -F hsfs device_name /cdrom
```

5. Log out as the `root` user.
6. Proceed to [Section 2.11.4.2.3, "Running the Installer"](#).

2.11.4.2.2 Mounting CD-ROMs and DVDs to Linux

If your computer is set up for CD-ROM or DVD auto mounting, then the CD-ROM or DVD is mounted automatically to the directory specified in your auto mount configuration when you insert the disk into the drive.

If your computer is not set up for auto mounting, then you must mount the CD-ROM or DVD manually.

Follow these steps to mount the CD-ROM or DVD manually:

1. Insert the Oracle Developer Suite Disk 1 CD-ROM or the Oracle Developer Suite and Documentation DVD into your drive.
2. Log in as the `root` user.
3. Ensure that you have a mount point directory for the CD-ROM or DVD. For example, you can create the directory `/mnt/cdrom`:

```
# mkdir /mnt/cdrom
```

4. Ensure that the following line for `/dev/cdrom` is in `/etc/fstab`:

```
/dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom iso9660 noauto,owner,kudzu,ro 0 0
```

Note: The file `/etc/fstab` must contain this line exactly as it appears in the text. Replace any other form of the line with the line in the text.

5. Mount the CD-ROM or DVD drive to the mount point directory by entering the following command:

```
# /bin/mount /mnt/cdrom
```

This command mounts the CD-ROM or DVD to the mount point directory `/mnt/cdrom`.

6. Log out as the `root` user.
7. Proceed to [Section 2.11.4.2.3, "Running the Installer"](#).

2.11.4.2.3 Running the Installer

After you mount the installation CD-ROM or DVD, you can start the installer.

To start the installer from the CD-ROM or DVD:

Note: Be sure you are *not* logged in as the `root` user when you start the installer. If you are, you will receive an error message and the installer will stop.

1. Log in with the user that you created for installing Oracle products (see [Section 2.9.6.2, "User for Oracle Software"](#)).
2. Change to a directory other than the mount point directory or its subdirectories. For example, if your mount point directory is `/mnt/cdrom`, change to a directory other than `/mnt/cdrom` or its subdirectories.
3. **CD-ROM:** Start the installer by entering:

```
prompt> mount_point_directory/runInstaller
```

DVD: Start the installer by entering:

```
prompt> mount_point_directory/developer_suite/runInstaller
```

This starts the installer. Proceed to [Section 3.1, "Installing Oracle Developer Suite"](#) for further instructions.

2.11.4.3 Running the Installer in Silent or Non-Interactive Mode

See [Appendix D, "Silent and Non-Interactive Installation"](#).

Before you proceed with your installation, make sure you have reviewed and performed the preinstallation tasks described in [Chapter 2, "Getting Started"](#).

This chapter provides detailed installation steps and basic postinstallation tasks. The topics include:

- [Section 3.1, "Installing Oracle Developer Suite"](#)
- [Section 3.2, "Postinstallation Tasks"](#)
- [Section 3.3, "Starting a Component"](#)

3.1 Installing Oracle Developer Suite

For instructions on starting the installer, see [Section 2.11.4, "Starting the Installer"](#).

Note:

- **(For Windows only)** If you encounter a Windows System Files error during installation, click **OK** to close the error dialog. Then follow the instructions in [Section 2.11.4.1.1, "Windows System Files Installation"](#).
 - The installer appears in the language specified in the current locale.
-
-

The installer first does automatic prerequisite checks. These run in a command line window which appears before the installer displays the Welcome screen. If a prerequisite check fails, the installer displays an error message and then stops. [Section 2.11.2, "Installer Prerequisite Checks"](#) describes the installer's automatic prerequisite checks.

Next, the installer displays the Welcome screen.

1. Review the Welcome screen and click **Next**.

The Welcome screen provides information about Oracle Universal Installer.

The following buttons appear on the Welcome screen and all installation screens that follow it:

- **Help:** Provides detailed information about the functionality of each screen.
- **Installed Products:** Displays currently installed products and deinstall products.

- **Back:** Returns to the previous screen. This button is disabled on the Welcome screen.
- **Next:** Advances to the next screen. This button may be disabled on some screens.
- **Install:** Begins installing the files

Note: The Install button is disabled until you reach the Summary screen.

- **Cancel:** Terminates the installation process and exits the installer.

The Welcome screen has two additional buttons. They are:

- **Deinstall Products:** Deinstalls individual products or all products.
- **About Oracle Universal Installer:** Displays the version of the installer you are using.

For more detailed information about the **Installed Products** and **Deinstall Products** options, see [Section 4.1.1, "Deinstalling Using the Installer"](#).

2. If this is the first time you have installed an Oracle product on this computer, the installer creates the inventory directory for installation-related files (see [Section 2.11.3, "The Installer Inventory Directory"](#) for more information about this directory). The creation process differs between Windows, Linux, and Solaris:
 - **Windows:** The installer creates the directory `system_default_drive\Program Files\Oracle\Inventory`, where `system_default_drive` is the drive where you installed Windows, usually C.
 - **Linux and Solaris:** The Specify Inventory Directory screen appears. You must enter an existing directory as the location for the inventory directory. For example, you might use
`/private1/oraInventory`.
To navigate through the file system to select the inventory directory, use the **Browse** button.
To continue the installation process, click **OK**.
3. **For Linux and Solaris only:** (First time installation) At the UNIX Group Name screen, enter a group name.
The UNIX Group Name screen only appears when you run the installer for the first time on a computer. You use this screen to specify a group that has permission to read from and write to the inventory directory. For more information, refer to [Section 2.9.6, "Creating Linux and Solaris Accounts and Groups"](#).
UNIX Group Name: Enter the group name. This group should have read and write access to the inventory directory. The user that you are using to run the installer should be a member of this group.
When you have finished, click **Next** to continue.
4. **For Linux and Solaris only:** The installer displays a screen that prompts you to run the shell script `oraInstRoot.sh`. You must run this script with `root` privileges. You may need to execute the shell script by typing `./` before `oraInstRoot.sh`.

The screen lists the location of the shell script file. The script creates pointers to the components as the installer installs them in the computer so that they can be identified later in the installation procedure. The script creates the file `/var/opt/oracle/oraInst.loc` on Solaris, and `/etc/oraInst.loc` on Linux. This file provides a pointer to your inventory directory.

After you have run the script, return to this screen and click **Continue** to continue.

5. At the Specify File Locations screen, verify the source and destination paths and enter or select an Oracle home name.

The Specify File Locations screen lets you enter the full path for the source and destination locations for your installation.

- **Source:** This is the full path to the `products.jar` file from which the product will be installed. The installer detects and uses the default values of the `products.jar` file of the installation program. *Do not change the path.*
- **Destination:** This is the name and full path to the Oracle home where the product will be installed.

You may use the default name and path provided or select another name. See [Section 2.7.1, "Oracle Home Considerations"](#) if you need more information.

Note: The Oracle home path must be a real, absolute path. It cannot contain environment variable names or spaces.

Do not install Oracle Developer Suite into an existing:

- Oracle Developer Suite 10g (9.0.4) home directory
- Oracle9iDS Release 2 (9.0.2) home directory
- Oracle Internet Developer Suite home directory (former version of Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.0))
- *Any* Oracle Database home directory

For more information about Oracle homes, see [Section 2.7, "Coexistence in One Oracle Home"](#).

- **Browse:** To navigate through the file system to find source and destination locations, click the **Browse** button.

When you have finished entering the information, click **Next** to continue.

6. If the computer you are installing on is part of a hardware cluster, the Specify Hardware Cluster Installation Mode screen may appear. Choose the option **Single Node or Cold Failover Cluster Installation**, which performs the installation on the current install node only (The **Active Failover Cluster Installation** option is not supported in this release).
7. At the Select Installation Types screen, select the type of installation you want to perform and the product languages to install. The available install options are:
 - **J2EE Development:** Select this option to install Oracle10g JDeveloper and its subcomponents (Oracle Business Intelligence Beans, UIX, Bali, and XDK), and Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE (OC4J). This option configures OC4J as the default listener for testing purposes.

Note: OracleBI Beans is a component of JDeveloper. To use OracleBI Beans, install the J2EE Development option as well.

- **Complete:** Select this option to install all Oracle Developer Suite components. This option installs Oracle Forms Developer, Oracle Reports Developer, and Oracle10g JDeveloper. This option also installs OC4J, Oracle Application Server Reports Services, and Oracle Application Server Forms Services, and configures OC4J as the default listener for testing purposes.

Not all components are available on Linux and Solaris. See [Table 2-3, "Operating Environments and Oracle Developer Suite Components"](#) for the Oracle Developer Suite components that are installed on Linux and Solaris.

- **Product Languages:** To select the languages that Oracle Developer Suite will run in, click the **Product Languages** button to display the Language Selection screen. You can install multiple languages and then switch between languages by changing the `NLS_LANG` environment variable. At runtime, if translations are available for the language specified in `NLS_LANG`, the component will display in the specified language, otherwise the product will run in English.

At the Language Selection screen, select the languages you want the installed product to run in. If you are running the installer in a locale that uses English, only English will be selected. If you are running the installer in a locale that uses another language, English and the locale's default language will be selected.

The Language Selection screen lets you select multiple languages to be installed. Do the selection by shuttling languages from the **Available Languages** list to the **Selected Languages** list. To do this:

- Select a language or languages from the **Available Languages** list. To select more than one language, select one language and then hold down the CTRL key and select additional languages. Note that selecting languages here does not affect the language of the installation program itself.
- After making your selections, click the right arrow button to move the selected languages to the **Selected Languages** list.
- To select all the languages, click the double right arrow button.
- To deselect a language, click the language and click the left arrow button to move the selected language back to the **Available Languages** list. To deselect all the languages, click the double left arrow button.
- When you have finished selecting languages, click **OK** to continue.

When you have selected the type of installation you want to perform, and you have selected the product languages you want, click **Next** to continue.

8. For the Complete installation type, the installer displays the Provide Outgoing Mail Server Information screen. This screen lets you enter a name for the outgoing mail server that Oracle Application Server Reports Services (Reports Services) uses to distribute reports and send job success notifications through e-mail.

An example of a outgoing mail server name is `mysmtp01.mycorp.com`.

If you do not wish to use this feature, leave the name blank. You can change or configure it later.

When you have finished, click **Next** to continue.

9. Verify the information in the Summary screen and click **Install** to begin installing the files.

The Summary screen lets you review the selections you have made before the actual installation starts. The Summary list includes the source and destination locations, installation type, product languages, space requirements, and the components to be installed.

To make changes to any of the selections, click **Back** to return to the appropriate screen.

Note: Insufficient disk space is indicated in red under **Space Requirements**.

10. The Install screen appears and the installer begins copying the required files for Oracle Developer Suite. Installation operations include executing actions such as file copy and linking, and execution decision points and calculations. At the Install screen, you can:
 - Monitor the installation process.
 - See the full path of the installation log. For more information about the installation log, see [Section 2.11.3, "The Installer Inventory Directory"](#).
 - Click **Stop Installation...** to discontinue the installation process. You can then choose to stop the installation of the entire product (default) or an individual component. Oracle recommends that you stop the entire product installation. If you choose to stop the installation of an individual component, associated components in the product may not function properly.
11. The Configuration Assistants screen may appear while the Oracle Net Configuration Assistant is running. This assistant configures basic network components and creates the `tnsnames.ora` and `sqlnet.ora` files for you. The Oracle Net Configuration Assistant tool is started by the installer. Click **Help** on the Oracle Net Configuration Assistant Welcome screen if you need information on how to use the tool.

Once you are finished with this screen, click **Next** to continue.

Note: The configuration assistant may run in silent mode, which means that its user interface will not be visible while it is running. The user interface may also appear only briefly before the assistant finishes. If the user interface appears and the installation pauses, the assistant has encountered an error.

At the Configuration Assistants screen, you can:

- Monitor the configuration process.
- Click **Stop** to quit a configuration tool.
- View the configuration settings that have been made by a configuration tool. Click a configuration tool name to display the configuration details in the display window.
- Click **Retry** to execute the configuration tool again, if the tool failed to complete the configuration successfully.

For users of Windows assistive technologies: If you are using assistive technologies and you encounter a problem with the screen reader at this stage of the installation, follow these instructions:

- a. Press ALT-F4 to cancel the Net Configuration Assistant, then exit the installer. This does not affect the Oracle Developer Suite installation; it only stops the Net Configuration Assistant tool.
- b. Install Java Access Bridge 1.2 into the JVM locations on your computer. See [Section 2.9.4, "Installing Java Access Bridge \(Windows only\)"](#) for information on downloading and installing Java Access Bridge 1.2.
- c. Set the following environment variable if it has not been set:

```
ORACLE_OEM_CLASSPATH=program_drive:\Program Files\Oracle\jre\1.4.2\lib\access-bridge.jar;program_drive:\Program Files\Oracle\jre\1.4.2\lib\jaccess.jar
```

where *program_drive* is the drive that contains the directory Program Files.

- d. Restart your screen reader.
- e. Restart the Net Configuration Assistant tool on the Windows Start Menu as follows:

Start | Programs | Oracle - DevSuiteHome | Configuration and Migration Tools | Net Configuration Assistant

12. If the installer is still displaying the Configuration Assistants screen, click **Next** to continue.
13. After installing the product, the installer displays the End of Installation screen.

To exit the installation program, click **Exit**. A message dialog appears, prompting you to confirm that you want to exit the installation program. Click **Yes** to exit; click **No** to continue with the installation program.

After successfully installing the product, proceed to [Section 3.2, "Postinstallation Tasks"](#) for further instructions.

3.2 Postinstallation Tasks

The postinstallation tasks for Oracle Developer Suite are divided into the following parts:

- [Section 3.2.1, "General Checklist"](#)
- [Section 3.2.2, "Completing Component-specific Postinstallation Tasks"](#)
- [Section 3.3, "Starting a Component"](#)

Note: Unless otherwise noted, `DevSuiteHome` denotes the Oracle Developer Suite home directory you used during installation.

3.2.1 General Checklist

Review the following general postinstallation checklist and perform the tasks that apply to your installation and environment.

3.2.1.1 Updates

Once you have completed your installation, you should check for the latest certification and software updates on Oracle *Metalink* (<http://metalink.oracle.com>). Oracle *Metalink* provides access to technical information and assistance from Oracle Support Services, including information about:

- product availability
- certification
- product alerts
- bug information
- patches
- technical solutions
- service request logging

Oracle Technology Network (<http://www.oracle.com/technology/>) also provides services and resources that developers can use to build, test, and deploy applications using Oracle products and industry-standard technologies.

3.2.1.2 NLS

You may have to perform some postinstallation tasks to enable NLS support for the components you have installed.

3.2.1.2.1 Component Languages

You can display the user interface for Oracle Developer Suite components (except for BI Beans) in any language you selected during installation. To do this, you set the NLS_LANG environment variable.

NLS_LANG controls the language, territory dependent conventions, and character set used by the component. Until you change NLS_LANG to a different value, all Oracle Developer Suite components will use its settings.

NLS_LANG has three parts: language, territory, and character set. They are set with the format

```
<language>_<territory>.<character_set>
```

For example, the value `Japanese_Japan.JA16EUC` sets NLS_LANG so that components run in Japanese, use Japanese cultural conventions, and use the EUC character set for data manipulation.

Refer to the *Oracle Application Server Globalization Support Guide* (included in the Oracle Application Server Documentation Library) for more documentation about NLS_LANG.

3.2.1.2.2 Additional Fonts

When you choose a set of product languages during installation, the installer automatically installs fonts so that the JDK can display the languages correctly. The fonts are installed in the directory `DevSuiteHome/jdk/jre/lib/fonts`.

Later, you may need to display text in a language that you did not choose during installation. If you are using a Java-dependent component, such as Oracle JDeveloper, UIX, or Oracle Reports Developer, you will not have the font that Java needs. To fix this, you can install the font manually.

The following [Table 3–1](#) describes the fonts that are included with Oracle Developer Suite.

Table 3–1 NLS Fonts included with Oracle Developer Suite

File Name	Description
ALBANWTJ.TTF	Albany WT Japanese font
ALBANWTK.TTF	Albany WT Korean font
ALBANWTS.TTF	Albany WT Simplified Chinese font
ALBANWTT.TTF	Albany WT Traditional Chinese font
ALBANYWT.TTF	Albany WT font for non-English languages other than Japanese, Chinese, or Korean.

To install a font, choose the appropriate font name from the table, then install it by performing the following steps:

- CD-ROM:** Mount the Oracle Developer Suite CD-ROM labeled Disk 2. For instructions on how to mount the CD-ROM for your platform, see [Section 2.11.4, "Starting the Installer"](#).
DVD: Mount the Oracle Developer Suite DVD labeled "Oracle Developer Suite and Documentation." For instructions on how to mount the DVD for your platform, see [Section 2.11.4, "Starting the Installer"](#).
- If the installer starts up, close it. You will not use it to install the fonts.
- CD-ROM:** Navigate to the root directory of the CD-ROM, then navigate to the subdirectory `/extras/fonts`.
DVD: Navigate to the root directory of the DVD, then navigate to the subdirectory `/developer_suite/extras/fonts`.
- Copy the font file to `DevSuiteHome/jdk/jre/lib/fonts`.

3.2.1.3 TNS Names

Depending on the installation type selected, the `tnsnames.ora` and `sqlnet.ora` files may be installed in the `DevSuiteHome\network\admin` folder (Windows) or `DevSuiteHome/network/admin` directory (Linux and Solaris). You can update the files manually using a text editor, or use the configuration tool, Oracle Net Configuration Assistant. For more information about the configuration tool, refer to *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator's Guide* in the Oracle database documentation library.

3.2.1.4 Port Numbers

The installer automatically assigns ports to Oracle Developer Suite components that require them. If the installer detects a port conflict while installing a component, it chooses an alternate port in the port number range allocated to the component. After installation, the installer creates a file that shows the port assignments it has made. You should review the port assignments to make sure that they are acceptable.

The port assignment file is called `portlist.ini`. It is located in the `DevSuiteHome\install` folder (Windows) or `DevSuiteHome/install` directory (Linux and Solaris). This file lists component entries as "port name = port value". For example:

Oracle Java Object Cache port = 7000
 Oracle Intelligent Agent = 1748, 1754, 1808, 1809

Table 3–2 lists the default port numbers for each component, and the port number range that the installer uses if it detects a conflict:

Table 3–2 Port Numbers

Components	Default Port Number	Port Number Range
OC4J for Oracle Forms and Oracle Reports testing	■ HTTP Listener: 8888	8888-8907
	■ RMI: 23910	23910-23929
	■ JMS: 9240	9240-9259
OC4J for JDeveloper testing	■ HTTP Listener: 8888	8888-8907

If you choose an installation type that installs both OC4J instances, then the installer sets port numbers that do not conflict with each other or with other port numbers.

3.2.1.5 OC4J Instance for Oracle Developer Suite

- To start and stop Oracle Developer Suite OC4J instances for Oracle Forms and Oracle Reports testing, do the following:
 - **Linux and Solaris:** use the scripts located in the `DevSuiteHome/j2ee/DevSuite` directory:
 - `startinst.sh`
 - `stopinst.sh`
 - **Windows:** use the scripts located in the `DevSuiteHome\j2ee\DevSuite` directory:
 - `startinst.bat`
 - `stopinst.bat`

or use the Start Menu to access the scripts, using one of the following:

Start | Programs | Oracle Developer Suite - *DevSuiteHome* | Forms Developer

Start | Programs | Oracle Developer Suite - *DevSuiteHome* | Reports Developer

and then selecting

- **Start OC4J Instance** to start an OC4J instance
- **Shutdown OC4J Instance** to stop an OC4J instance

3.2.1.6 Assistive Technologies (Windows only)

If you use assistive technologies such as screen readers to work with Java-based applications and applets, the Windows-based computer where you have installed Oracle Developer Suite must have Sun's Java Access Bridge installed in all the Java virtual machine locations on the computer.

Use the steps below to make sure the Java Access Bridge files are set up properly.

To verify that Java Access Bridge files are installed:

These instructions assume that you have downloaded the Java Access Bridge 1.2 zip file, extracted the contents of the Zip file into a temporary directory named `accessbridge_home`, and installed Java Access Bridge 1.2. (See [Section 2.9.4, "Installing Java Access Bridge \(Windows only\)"](#) for more information.)

1. Confirm that the following files have been installed in the `<DevSuiteHome>\jdk\jre\lib\ext` directory, or copy them from `<accessbridge_home>\installer\installerFiles`:
 - `access-bridge.jar`
 - `jaccess-1_3.jar`
 - `jaccess-1_4.jar`
 - `JavaAccessBridge.dll`
 - `JAWTAccessBridge.dll`
 - `WindowsAccessBridge.dll`
2. Confirm that `JavaAccessBridge.dll`, `JAWTAccessBridge.dll`, and `WindowsAccessBridge.dll`, are added to the `Windows\System32` folder. This ensures that the files are in the system path.
3. Ensure that the `PATH` environment variable has been updated to include the directory where the `.DLL` files are installed, `<DevSuiteHome>\jdk\jre\lib\ext`.
4. Ensure that the file `accessibility.properties` is in the folder `<DevSuiteHome>\jdk\jre\lib`. If necessary, copy the file from `accessbridge_home\installer\installerFiles`.
5. Ensure that the file `accessibility.properties` includes the following lines:

```
assistive_technologies=com.sun.java.accessibility.AccessBridge
AWT.EventQueueClass=com.sun.java.accessibility.util.EventQueueMonitor
AWT.assistive_technologies=com.sun.java.accessibility.AccessBridge
```
6. Start your screen reader.
7. Start the Developer Suite component.

3.2.2 Completing Component-specific Postinstallation Tasks

Review the component-specific postinstallation checklist and perform any required tasks.

3.2.2.1 Oracle JDeveloper 10g (10.1.2)

To effectively use Oracle10g JDeveloper, follow the instructions in this section. For information about supported deployment environments, see [Section B.1, "Oracle10g JDeveloper"](#).

3.2.2.1.1 Migrating User Settings from Previous Releases

You can migrate user settings from the production release of JDeveloper (9.0.2) or JDeveloper (9.0.4), to JDeveloper (10.1.2). To learn how to do this, see [Section A.2.1, "Migrating JDeveloper User Settings from Release 9.0.2 to Release 10.1.2"](#).

Oracle does not support direct migration from Oracle JDeveloper version 3.2.3 to 9.0.4 or 10.1.2.

3.2.2.1.2 Enabling JDeveloper Extensions

Before you can use an extension in JDeveloper, you first need to download it from Oracle Technology Network. Some example extensions in JDeveloper include:

- JUnit
- WebDAV
- iSQL*Plus

To automatically download and install an extension:

1. Start JDeveloper.
2. From the JDeveloper main menu, select **Help | Check for Updates**.
This menu option lists extensions that you don't have, lists newer versions of ones you have, and installs them after you select them.

To manually download an extension:

1. Go to the Oracle Technology Network page for JDeveloper extensions, <http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/jdev/>.
2. Select an extension.
3. Follow the instructions to download the Zip file.

To manually install an extension:

1. Shut down any instances of JDeveloper that are currently running on your computer.
2. Verify if there are additional installation instructions in the extension archive.
3. Unzip the downloaded Zip file into the directory
`DevSuiteHome\jdev\lib\ext`.
4. Restart JDeveloper to use the extension.

For more information about JDeveloper extensions, see the JDeveloper online help.

3.2.2.1.3 Enabling Source Code Control (Windows only)

A connection to an Oracle Software Configuration Manager (Oracle SCM) repository is required to perform source code control using Oracle SCM from JDeveloper. The repository resides within an Oracle database and must be precreated. Install the Rapid Application Development or Complete option, then use the Repository Administration Utility in Oracle SCM to create the repository in the database. For instructions on creating the repository, see the *Oracle SCM Repository Installation Guide*, which is available from the **Start** menu of the Oracle SCM client.

3.2.2.1.4 Font Problems on Linux and Solaris Computers

If you see an error similar to:

```
Font specified in font.properties not found
[--symbol-medium-r-normal--*-%d-*-*p-*--adobe-fontspecific]
```

when starting JDeveloper on a Linux and Solaris computer, your JDK is not configured to use the listed font. By default, JDeveloper uses the information in the file `font.properties` included with each JDK. If this file refers to fonts that are not available on your computer, you will see the error or one like it. To fix this, you either need to install a new font, or change your `font.properties` file. For information on installing new fonts on your computer, contact your vendor.

For information on updating the `font.properties` file, see your JDK vendor's documentation or Sun's Font Overview documentation at

<http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.3/docs/guide/intl/addingfonts.html>

3.2.2.1.5 Hosting Documentation

If you have set the IDE option to use hosted documentation, JDeveloper is pre-configured to use documentation hosted on Oracle Technology Network. The URL to the documentation set is:

http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/hosted_doc/jdev/jdeveloper/

When you start the hosted help system for the first time, it may take several minutes to initialize.

In addition to this site, you can set up your own host for serving hosted documentation. You may want to do this if you are behind a firewall, or you find network access times slow, or if you want to add information to the JDeveloper documentation. If you want to extend the JDeveloper documentation, refer to the Oracle Help for Java (OHJ) documentation, which is included with JDeveloper.

To host JDeveloper documentation:

- Uncompress the jar files located in `DevSuiteHome/jdev/doc/ohj` onto your Web server. If you have the base install, you will have to download the documentation from Oracle Technology Network. Each Jar file should be uncompressed into its own directory.
- Modify the `jdeveloper.hs` file to point to the correct URL for each of the subhelpsets on your server. Look at the file `jdeveloper-hosted-example.xml` in `DevSuiteHome/jdev/doc/ohj/jdeveloper.jar` for an example of how to configure this file.

Once you have done that, your users will have to set their copies of JDeveloper to use your new server. To do this:

1. From the JDeveloper main menu, select **Tools | Preferences**.
2. Navigate to **Documentation**.
3. Select the **Use Hosted Documentation** radio button.
4. Provide the URL to the `jdeveloper.hs` file on your server. This URL should include the port number, even if you are using the default port (80).

3.2.2.1.6 Using JDeveloper in a Terminal Server/Multiuser Environment

You can install JDeveloper in Microsoft Terminal Server or Citrix WinFrame environment, allowing many clients to access one installation of JDeveloper. In all cases, users can save their projects locally.

When you install and configure JDeveloper for a multiuser environment, you need to consider usage and resources, such as number of users and power of the server, so that you can provide the best performance.

Installing JDeveloper on a Citrix MetaFrame Server or a Microsoft Terminal Server

You need to have administrative privileges to install JDeveloper.

- To install JDeveloper on a Citrix or Microsoft Server:
 - Install JDeveloper by selecting the J2EE Development installation type as described earlier.
 - Define the user home directory environment variable (see below).

Configuring User Home Directories in a Multiuser Environment

Although the following information is written for Windows, the configurations apply to Linux and Solaris as well.

Before you start JDeveloper in a terminal server environment, you must define the user home environment variable, and set its value for each user, so that JDeveloper can correctly identify individual user home directories. If the variable is not defined and set, JDeveloper uses the `DevSuiteHome\jdev` as the home directory for all users. Using this directory for all users may cause unstable behavior in JDeveloper.

- **To define the name of the user home environment variable:**
 1. Open the file `DevSuiteHome\jdev\bin\jdev.conf` in a text editor. Use an editor that recognizes Linux and Solaris end-of-line characters, such as WordPad.
 2. Find the entry:

```
SetUserHomeVariable JDEV_USER_DIR
```

This is the default variable that JDeveloper will look for at startup. As the terminal server's administrator, you may change the name of this variable to follow your computer's naming conventions.
 3. Save the file. If you are using WordPad, it will warn you that it is about to save the file in text-only format. You can ignore this warning.
- **To set the environment variable:**

Note: Every user of JDeveloper on a multiuser computer must follow this procedure.

1. From the Windows Start menu, choose **Control Panel | System**.
2. Select the **Advanced tab**, then **Environment tab**.
3. In the **User Variables** section, click **New**.
4. Add `JDEV_USER_DIR`, or the name you chose for `SetUserHomeVariable`, as a user-level environment variable.
5. Set its value to your home directory (e.g., `N:\users\jdoe`) and click **OK**.
6. To check your variable setting, open a command shell and enter

```
set
```

You should see output similar to the following:

```
JDEV_USER_DIR=N:\users\jdoe
```

7. Launch JDeveloper.

JDeveloper will ask if you would like your user home directory to be created. Select **Yes**.

8. Choose **H**elp | **A**bout to verify that the value of `ide.user.dir` is set to your user home directory.

Configuring Terminal Server Clients for Running JDeveloper

These topics assume that you have already installed a Citrix WinFrame or Microsoft Terminal Server client locally and that JDeveloper has been installed and configured by the System Administrator.

To configure a terminal server client for JDeveloper:

1. Verify that the color resolution of the terminal server client has been set to a minimum of 256 colors. This minimum resolution is required by the JDK.

2. Log on to your terminal server.

3. Verify that the user home environment variable has been defined: Ask your System Administrator for the naming convention that is used on your computer. The default variable is `JDEV_USER_DIR`.

4. Set the user home environment variable:

- From the Windows Start menu, choose **Control Panel | System**.
- Select the **Advanced** tab, then click **Environment Variables**.
- Add the variable to your User Variables and click **OK**. For example, you can define `JDEV_USER_DIR` as the variable containing the path to the user's home directory.
- To check the correct variable settings, open a command shell and enter:

```
set
```

You should see output similar to the following:

```
JDEV_USER_DIR=n:\users\jdoe
```

5. Launch JDeveloper.

6. JDeveloper will ask if you would like your user home directory to be created. Select **Yes**.

7. Choose **H**elp | **A**bout to verify that the value of `ide.user.dir` is set to your user home directory.

If you run JDeveloper in a multiuser environment and you see the error

The system DLL `ole32.dll` was relocated in memory. The application will not run properly. The relocation occurred because the DLL Dynamically Allocated Memory occupied an address range reserved for Windows NT system DLLs. The vendor supplying the DLL should be contacted for a new DLL.

you need to update the `DevSuiteHome\jdev\bin\jdev.conf` file by adding the line:

```
AddVMOption -Xheapbase1000000
```

Use an editor, such as WordPad, that recognizes Linux and Solaris end-of-line characters. You may have to change the number if you still get the error when starting JDeveloper. When you save the file, WordPad will warn you that it is about to save the file in text-only format. Disregard this warning.

In addition, you will need to set the same option with the same value in **Project | Default Project Settings | Runner | Java options**.

To make this setting available to all users, exit JDeveloper, log on as an administrator and then copy the file

```
DevSuiteHome\jdev\multi\system\DefaultWorkspace\Project1.jpr
```

to

```
userhome\system\DefaultWorkspace\Project1.jpr
```

3.2.2.1.7 Using OC4J in Non-Embedded Mode with JDeveloper

The J2EE Development installation includes a fully functioning version of Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE (OC4J). If you use JDeveloper to test your applications, you are using the embedded version of OC4J, and you do not have to make any modifications to your configuration. If you would like to use the same configuration for your server, you can use the version included with JDeveloper.

To configure the OC4J server for non-embedded mode:

1. At the command line, in `DevSuiteHome/j2ee/home` run the command


```
java -jar oc4j.jar -install
```

The server will auto-unpack several jars. You will then be prompted to enter an admin password.
2. Enter a password and press **Enter**. Confirm the password by typing it again and press **Enter**.

Write down the password. You need this password to administer and stop the OC4J server.

The OC4J server is now installed and configured. You can now start the server.

Note: The administrative username is now `admin`, and the administrative password is the password you just entered. Use this username and password to administer and stop the server.

To start the OC4J server for use in non-embedded mode:

- **For Windows:** Navigate to the directory `DevSuiteHome\jdev\bin`:
 - To start the server, run `start_oc4j.bat`:


```
DevSuiteHome\jdev\bin\start_oc4j.bat
```
 - To stop the server, run `stop_oc4j.bat`:


```
DevSuiteHome\jdev\bin\stop_oc4j.bat
```
- **For Linux and Solaris:** Navigate to the directory `DevSuiteHome/jdev/bin`:
 - To start the server, run `start_oc4j`:


```
DevSuiteHome/jdev/bin/start_oc4j
```

- To stop the server, run `stop_oc4j`:

DevSuiteHome/jdev/bin/stop_oc4j

Several jar files are auto-deployed and the server displays the following line:

```
Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE 10g (10.1.2.0.2) initialized
```

For more information on fine tuning the OC4J server, see the OC4J documentation in the Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library.

Note: The server must be running when you deploy projects to it.

Using the included server will have no impact on using JDeveloper for testing and running your projects.

3.2.2.1.8 Using Assistive Technologies with JDeveloper (Windows only)

First, follow the steps in [Section 3.2.1.6, "Assistive Technologies \(Windows only\)"](#) to make sure the Java Access Bridge files have been installed properly. Then use the following instructions to make sure JDeveloper works with Java Access Bridge:

1. Start your screen reader.
2. Start JDeveloper.

A console window that contains error information (if any) will open first and then the main JDeveloper window will appear, once JDeveloper has started. Then the main JDeveloper window will appear once JDeveloper has started. Any message that appears will not affect the functionality of JDeveloper.

3.2.3 OracleBI Beans

Complete the post-installation tasks that are appropriate for your site. Note that:

- Before you can install the OracleBI Beans Catalog, you need access to a database user with DBA role privileges.
- Before you can connect to data in JDeveloper, you must install and configure Oracle Database.

3.2.3.1 Database Considerations

BI Beans supports data stored in the Oracle9i Release 2 Database or Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition. However, only particular releases and patchsets are supported as described in [Section B.3.1, "Database Requirements for Oracle Business Intelligence Tools"](#).

Consult the following sections, based on the database version to which BI Beans applications will connect:

- [Section 3.2.3.1.1, "Preparing an Oracle9i Release 2 Database for Use with BI Beans"](#)
- [Section 3.2.3.1.2, "Preparing Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition for Use with BI Beans"](#)

3.2.3.1.1 Preparing an Oracle9i Release 2 Database for Use with BI Beans Complete the following tasks to run against Oracle9i Release 2 Database:

1. If you have not already done so, install the Oracle9i Release 2 Database.
 - For instructions, download the Oracle9i installation guide for the appropriate platform from Oracle Technology Network:
<http://www.oracle.com/technology/>
 - See [Section B.3.1, "Database Requirements for Oracle Business Intelligence Tools"](#) for information on which database versions are supported.

Note: When you install the database client, be sure to install it into a separate Oracle home directory.
2. Configure the database, following the configuration settings shown in *Best Practices for Tabular Cube Aggregation and Query Operations*. To access this document, download patch set 2529822. You must follow these configuration settings *exactly* to ensure that BI Beans works correctly and performs well. Because this document is updated as needed, check for a new version whenever you download a new patch set.
3. Define the appropriate OLAP metadata, as described in the *Oracle9i OLAP Release 2 - User's Guide*. This book is available on Oracle Technology Network (<http://www.oracle.com/technology/>). If you do not define appropriate metadata, then you will not be able to create OLAP queries. Use one of the following tools to define the metadata:
 - The OLAP management tool of Oracle Enterprise Manager. See the Help system for Oracle Enterprise Manager for information.
 - OracleBI Warehouse Builder. See the *OracleBI Warehouse Builder User's Guide* for information.

3.2.3.1.2 Preparing Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition for Use with BI Beans To run against Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition, complete the following tasks:

1. If you have not already done so, install Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition.
 - For instructions, download the Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition installation guide for the appropriate platform from Oracle Technology Network:
<http://www.oracle.com/technology/>
 - See [Section B.3.1, "Database Requirements for Oracle Business Intelligence Tools"](#) for information on which database versions are supported.

Note: When you install the database client, be sure to install it into a separate Oracle home directory.
2. Configure the database, following the configuration settings shown in *Best Practices for Tabular Cube Aggregation and Query Operations*. To access this document, download patch set 3760779. You must follow these configuration settings *exactly* to ensure that BI Beans works correctly and performs well. Because this document is updated as needed, check for a new version whenever you download a new patch set.

3. Define the appropriate OLAP metadata, as described in the *Oracle OLAP Application Developer's Guide*. This book is available on Oracle Technology Network (<http://www.oracle.com/technology>). If you do not define appropriate metadata, then you will not be able to create OLAP queries. Use one of the following tools to define the metadata:
 - The OLAP management tool of Oracle Enterprise Manager. See the Help system for Oracle Enterprise Manager for information.
 - OracleBI Warehouse Builder. See the *OracleBI Warehouse Builder User's Guide* for information.
 - Analytic Workspace Manager. See the *Oracle OLAP Application Developer's Guide* for information.

3.2.3.2 Additional Tasks

In addition to preparing the database, perform the following tasks, as appropriate for your site:

- See [Appendix E, "Migrating Existing BI Beans Projects"](#) for migration information.
- By default, JDeveloper expects the JDK to be in the `.. \ . . \jdk` directory. If your JDK is not in the default location, then you must edit `BIT_DevSuiteHome/jdev/bin/jdev.conf` to change the setting of the `SetJavaHome` option.
- During design with JDeveloper, your analyses are saved in your project. However, if you or your end users want to be able to share analyses and objects with other developers and end users, then you must install and configure the BI Beans Catalog, as described in the Help topic "Installing and Configuring the BI Beans Catalog."
- To test your applications, you must install your chosen deployment environment. For more information, see the Help topic, "Requirements for the Deployment Environment."
- BI Beans includes a utility that examines and reports on the configuration of your client environment. The purpose of the configuration diagnostic utility is to gather information about your configuration in order to diagnose problems. It displays information such as the release numbers for BI Beans, JDeveloper, and the Oracle Database, and it runs diagnostic tests against the OLAP Catalog metadata.

For complete information, see the "Verifying a BI Beans Client Configuration" topic in the BI Beans Help system.

3.2.4 Oracle Reports Developer

- To enable Oracle Application Server Portal integration, see *Oracle Application Server Reports Services Publishing Reports to the Web* in the Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library.
- If you plan to create reports of multidimensional data from Oracle Express Server, review the instructions for configuring the Express data source in the Oracle Reports Builder online help. Search for the topic "Configuring the Express Data Source." Oracle Reports Developer release notes also contain important information about preparing connections to the Oracle Express Server.

Note: Note: The Oracle Reports connection to Oracle Express Server is not supported on Linux.

- To start and stop Reports Services, see *Oracle Application Server Reports Services Publishing Reports to the Web* in the Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library.
- You can change the outgoing e-mail server in the Reports Server configuration file, *reports_server_name.conf*, located in the `DevSuiteHome\reports\conf` directory (Windows) or `DevSuiteHome/reports/conf` directory (Linux and Solaris).
- Any reports that use the Merant JDBC drivers supplied with Oracle Application Server must be deployed with Oracle Application Server only. If you wish to deploy reports with JDBC queries against another application server, you must license the Merant drivers or use other JDBC drivers for development and deployment.

To use the Merant JDBC drivers supplied with Oracle Application Server, install the J2EE and Web Cache install option of Oracle Application Server into the Oracle home where you installed Oracle Developer Suite. Then modify the `DevSuiteHome\reports\conf\jdbcpds.conf` file (Windows) or `DevSuiteHome/reports/conf/jdbcpds.conf` file (Linux and Solaris) to specify the driver information of the Merant JDBC drivers.

The driver information is typically the driver name, connect string format, and the driver class.

For example, an entry for the Merant driver for Sybase would look like:

```
<driver name = "sybase-merant"
  sourceDatabase = "sybase"
  subProtocol = "merant:sybase"
  connectString = "jdbc:subProtocol://databaseName"
  class = "com.merant.datadirect.jdbc.sybase.SybaseDriver">
</driver>
```

where:

`name` is any unique name by which you want to refer to a specific JDBC driver you use in Oracle Reports Developer.

`sourceDatabase` is the name of the database you want to access.

`subProtocol` is a driver-specific name that you can find in the driver documentation. For example, for the Merant driver to the Sybase database, `subProtocol` is `merant:sybase` and for `sql-server` database it is `sqlserver`.

`connectString` is the format of the connect string of the driver.

In the example,

`jdbc:subProtocol://databaseName` specifies the format.

`class` is the main Java class file name of the driver. This value is specific to each driver; you can find it in the driver documentation. For example, the driver class name for the Merant driver to the Sybase database is `com.merant.datadirect.jdbc.sybase.SybaseDriver` and, for `sql-server` database, it is `com.merant.datadirect.jdbc.sqlserver.SQLServerDriver`.

For more information, see the chapter "Configuring and using JDBC PDS" of the *Oracle Application Server Reports Services Publishing Reports to the Web* manual in the Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library. More guidelines on configuring the custom drivers are given in the `DevSuiteHome\reports\conf\jdbcpds.conf` file (Windows) or `DevSuiteHome/reports/conf/jdbcps.conf` file (Linux and Solaris). You can also refer to the section "JDBC PDS" in the Oracle Reports Developer online help.

3.2.5 Oracle Forms Developer

- Before you can work with stored Java objects in Oracle Forms Developer 10g (10.1.2.0.2, Oracle Forms), you must install the necessary Java classes and PL/SQL package to the Oracle10g database. Follow these steps to install the Java Object support in Oracle Forms Developer:

1. Locate the installation scripts in the `DevSuiteHome\dbs` directory (Windows) or `DevSuiteHome/dbs` directory (Linux and Solaris). You will need the following files to install Java Object support:

`dejamins.sql`

`dejavaux.sql`

`derefls.plb`

`dereflb.plb`

`dedbjava.jar`

2. Run SQL*Plus from the same directory where the scripts are located.

3. Log in as `SYSTEM`.

If the installation is correct, then you will see the `ORA_DE_REFLECTION` package (`derefls.plb` and `dereflb.plb`) under the schema `SYSTEM`.

- See *Oracle Application Server Forms Services Deployment Guide* in the Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library for information about deploying Oracle Forms Developer applications to the Web using Oracle Application Server.
- See *Oracle Forms Developer and Forms Services Migrating Forms Applications from Forms6i* in the Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library for information that developers, system administrators, and DBAs need to know in order to migrate Oracle Forms Developer applications from Forms6i to Oracle Forms Developer 10g.
- See the Oracle Forms Developer online help for the steps you need to take to configure source control management and the debugger, if you plan to use these features.
- To configure a database for TranslationHub, use the Schema Manager. For information on using the Schema Manager, see the TranslationHub online help.

3.3 Starting a Component

Before you start an Oracle Developer Suite component, make sure you have completed the general and component-specific postinstallation steps described in previous sections. Also, if you are upgrading from a previous version of a component, make sure you perform the necessary upgrade steps. Each component's upgrade procedure is documented in [Appendix A, "Upgrade Notes"](#).

For starting a component in a Linux86-64 environment, see Chapter 1, "Certification" in *Oracle Developer Suite Release Notes*.

Once you have completed a component's postinstallation and upgrade steps you can start the component, as follows:

3.3.1 Oracle10g JDeveloper and Oracle Business Intelligence Beans

Windows: To start JDeveloper, run the program `DevSuiteHome\jdev\bin\jdevw.exe`. To see a console window that displays diagnostic information, run the program `DevSuiteHome\jdev\bin\jdev.exe`.

Linux and Solaris: To start JDeveloper, run the program `DevSuiteHome/jdev/bin/jdev`.

Oracle Business Intelligence Beans is available as part of JDeveloper.

3.3.2 Oracle Reports Developer

Windows: To start Reports Builder, from the Taskbar choose **Start | Programs | Oracle Developer Suite - DevSuiteHome | Oracle Reports Developer | Reports Builder**.

Linux and Solaris: To start Oracle Reports Developer, navigate to the `DevSuiteHome/bin` directory, then run `rwbuilder.sh`.

3.3.3 Oracle Forms Developer

Windows: To start Forms Builder, choose **Start | Programs | Oracle Developer Suite - | Oracle Forms Developer | Forms Builder**.

Linux and Solaris: To start Oracle Forms Builder, navigate to your `DevSuiteHome/bin` directory, then run `frmblld.sh`.

3.3.4 Oracle Designer

Windows: To start Oracle Designer, choose **Start | Programs | Oracle Developer Suite - | Designer | Oracle Designer**

Deinstallation and Reinstallation

This chapter guides you through the deinstallation and reinstallation processes for Oracle Developer Suite. They are described in the following topics:

- [Section 4.1, "Deinstallation"](#)
- [Section 4.2, "Reinstallation"](#)

4.1 Deinstallation

The following section guides you through the deinstallation process.

4.1.1 Deinstalling Using the Installer

1. For Windows, terminate all Oracle services before starting the deinstallation process. For Linux and Solaris, you should kill all Oracle processes before starting the deinstallation process.
2. Start the installer. See [Section 2.11.4, "Starting the Installer"](#), if you need instructions.

Note: The installer displays all Oracle products and components installed in all Oracle homes on this computer. You can deinstall as many products as you wish. These instructions only cover the deinstallation of Oracle Developer Suite.

You cannot deinstall individual components of Oracle Developer Suite. If you select one component of Oracle Developer Suite and attempt to deinstall it, the installer will remove all of Oracle Developer Suite.

Once the installer starts, it displays the Welcome screen. Click **Deinstall Products**.

The Welcome screen provides you with two ways to deinstall products:

- **Deinstall Products:** Click this to deinstall individual products.
 - **Installed Products:** Click this to view currently installed products and deinstall products.
3. Review the list of installed products in the Inventory screen, then select **Oracle Developer Suite**.

The Inventory screen appears when you click **Deinstall Products** on the Welcome screen, or **Installed Products** on any screen.

Note: The "+" sign before a name indicates that there are more components and files installed within that particular name.

Click the "+" sign to view dependent components and files.

The inventory screen consists of one or two tabbed panes.

The **Contents** pane always appears. It displays the Oracle products currently installed on the computer and offers the following buttons and product information:

- **Location:** Click this to display the full location path of the selected product or component.
- **Show Empty Homes:** Click this to toggle the display of installed products. If this checkbox is set, the display includes directory information for each DevSuiteHome that does not currently have a product installed in it.
- **Remove:** Click this to deinstall all checked products from the DevSuiteHome. A Confirmation screen appears.
- **Help:** Click this to access detailed information about the functionality of the Inventory screen.
- **Save As:** Click this to save the inventory list as text. A file browser dialog appears when you click **Save As**. Enter a file name, click **Save**, and the inventory list will be written to this file as text.
- **Close:** Click this to quit the Inventory screen.

The **Environment** pane appears on Windows platforms. It displays the path and environment variables currently set for each DevSuiteHome that is installed on this computer. It offers the following buttons and product information:

- **Central Inventory Location:** This is directory that contains information about each DevSuiteHome that is installed on this computer.
- **Oracle homes list:** This is a list of each ORACLE_HOME (including DevSuiteHomes) installed on this computer. The name and directory path are listed for each Oracle home.
- **Path:** This is the current value of the Windows PATH environment variable.
- **Apply:** Click this to add Oracle home directories to the PATH environment variable. To use this, select one or more ORACLE_HOME (or DevSuiteHome) instances from the list, then click **Apply** to add them to the PATH variable. You can change the order in which Oracle home directories are listed in the PATH variable by using the up and down arrows at the right side of the Oracle homes list.
- **Help:** Click this to access detailed information about the functionality of the Inventory screen.
- **Save As:** Click this to save the directory information as text. A file browser dialog appears when you click **Save As**. Enter a file name. The complete list of Oracle homes and the value of the PATH variable will be logged into this file as text.
- **Close:** Click this to quit the Inventory screen.

4. Write down the full location path of Oracle Developer Suite that is displayed in the **Location** box. You will need this information when you manually delete files and folders after the installer has completed.

5. When you are ready to proceed, click **Remove...**

6. At the Confirmation screen, verify your choice and click **Yes**.

The Confirmation screen appears when you click **Remove** on the Inventory screen.

The Confirmation screen lists all the products selected for deinstallation. Scroll down the screen to verify the list.

The following buttons appear on the Confirmation screen:

- **Help:** Click this to get help for the Confirmation screen.
- **Yes:** Click this to start deinstalling the list of selected products.
- **No:** Click this to return to the Inventory screen. The list of selected products is not removed from the Oracle home.

Click **Yes** to start the deinstallation.

7. Monitor the deinstallation process.

The Remove Progress Bar screen appears when you click **Yes** on the Confirmation screen. The installer detects and removes all selected components of Oracle Developer Suite.

The following button appears on the Remove Progress Bar screen:

- **Cancel:** Click this to discontinue the deinstallation process. A message dialog appears, prompting you to confirm that you want to stop the deinstallation process. Click **Yes** to stop the deinstallation process; click **No** to continue deinstalling.

8. At the end of deinstallation, the Inventory screen appears again. Click **Close** to exit this screen and return to the Welcome screen.

9. At the Welcome screen, click **Cancel** to exit the installer, then click **Yes** to confirm that you wish to exit.

10. You must manually delete any remaining files and folders. Navigate to the location you noted in the previous step, and delete the files and folders.

11. **For Windows only:** Reboot the computer.

You have successfully deinstalled Oracle Developer Suite.

4.2 Reinstallation

The installer lets you upgrade an existing installation of Oracle Developer Suite with additional components. To do this, start the installer again and select the install type that contains the components you want. The installer will not overwrite existing component installations.

To completely reinstall Oracle Developer Suite by overwriting an existing installation, deinstall and then reinstall the product.

See Also: [Section 4.1, "Deinstallation"](#).

Upgrade Notes

This appendix provides basic information about migrating or upgrading from a previous version of Oracle Developer Suite. The following topics are included:

- [Section A.1, "Oracle Developer Suite"](#)
- [Section A.2, "Oracle10g JDeveloper"](#)
- [Section A.3, "Oracle Business Intelligence Beans"](#)
- [Section A.4, "Oracle Reports Developer"](#)
- [Section A.5, "Oracle Business Intelligence Discoverer"](#)
- [Section A.6, "Oracle Forms Developer"](#)
- [Section A.8, "Additional Documentation"](#)

A.1 Oracle Developer Suite

The previous versions of Oracle Developer Suite were Oracle Developer Suite 10g (9.0.4), Oracle 9iDS Developer Suite Release 2 (9.0.2), and Oracle Internet Developer Suite version 1.0.2.4.x. Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2) uses new versions of all components, as listed in [Table A-1](#).

Table A-1 Updated Oracle Developer Suite Components

Component	Release 1 Version 1.0.2.4.1	Release 2 (9.0.2) Version	10g (9.0.4) Version	10g (10.1.2.0.2) Version
Oracle JDeveloper (including Oracle Business Intelligence Beans, and UIX and Bali subcomponents)	3.2.3 ¹	9.0.2.x	9.0.4.x	10.1.2.1.0
Oracle Reports Developer	6i Release 2	9.0.2.x	9.0.4.x	10.1.2.0.2
Oracle Business Intelligence Discoverer (formerly Discoverer Administration Edition) including Discoverer Desktop	4.1.37	9.0.2.39	9.0.4.x	
Oracle Warehouse Builder	2.1.1.34.11 & 9.0.2.56.0	9.0.2.x	N/A ²	N/A ³
Oracle Forms Developer	6i Release 2, Patch 4a	9.0.2.x	9.0.4.0.4	10.1.2.0.2
Oracle Designer	6i Release 4	9.0.2.80.11	9.0.4.x	10.1.2.0.2

¹ Oracle9i Business Intelligence Beans was first released in Oracle9iDS Release 2 (9.0.2)

² Oracle9i Warehouse Builder Release 2 (9.0.4) is now available separately from Oracle Developer Suite.

³ Oracle9i Warehouse Builder Release 2 (9.0.4) is now available separately from Oracle Developer Suite.

Some components were also released individually. For example, Oracle9i JDeveloper was released as version 9.0.3, after the release of Oracle9i Developer Suite Release 2 (9.0.2). The version history for each component is documented in the component's specific instructions in this guide, and also in the component's release notes.

To successfully migrate from Oracle Internet Developer Suite version 1.0.2.x to Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2), you must install Oracle Developer Suite into a new Oracle home. See [Section 2.7, "Coexistence in One Oracle Home"](#) for information about installing Oracle Developer Suite over the former version.

After installing Oracle Developer Suite and performing the required postinstallation tasks, refer to the following subsections for migration information about each component.

A.2 Oracle10g JDeveloper

You can migrate user settings from the production release of JDeveloper 9.0.2 or JDeveloper 9.0.4 to JDeveloper 10.1.2.1.0. Your system settings, libraries, and connections will be migrated.

Oracle does not support direct migration from version 3.2.3 to 10.1.2.1.0.

A.2.1 Migrating JDeveloper User Settings from Release 9.0.2 to Release 10.1.2

Note: Any time you use the following procedure to migrate user settings from another installation of JDeveloper, you lose any settings that you have made in the current installation.

To migrate your user settings:

1. Start JDeveloper from a command line or shell prompt with the `-migrate` flag:

```
jdev -migrate
```

JDeveloper displays the **Migrate User Settings** dialog.

2. Select a version of JDeveloper to migrate.

If the **Version** dropdown list is empty, click **Browse** to search for a version. Select the directory `previous_install_home\jdev\system` (for Windows) or `previous_install_home/jdev/system` (for Linux and Solaris), where `previous_install_home` is the home directory of the JDeveloper installation from which you want to migrate.

3. Select the settings and customizations you want to migrate. Oracle recommends that you select all the options.
4. Click **OK**. JDeveloper migrates your user settings.

A.2.2 Additional Migration Issues

For more information about migration issues, see the topic "Ways to Migrate to Oracle10g JDeveloper" in the JDeveloper online help section *Getting Started with JDeveloper*.

A.3 Oracle Business Intelligence Beans

If you are upgrading OracleBI Beans from a previous release, then you must migrate existing OracleBI Beans projects from the previous release. For information on migrating, see [Appendix E, "Migrating Existing BI Beans Projects"](#).

A.4 Oracle Reports Developer

- If you want to reuse the 6i Reports server persistent file and server configuration file, you can copy them to the Oracle Reports Server 10g 10.1.2.0.2 (Reports Server) directory. Reports Server will automatically convert your 6i files to the Reports Server 10g 10.1.2.0.2 format. To do this, copy the following files:

For Windows:

```
- 6i_oracle_home\reports60\server\report_server_name.ora
to
10g_oracle_home\reports\conf\report_server_name.ora
- 6i_oracle_home\reports60\server\report_server_name.dat
to
10g_oracle_home\reports\server\report_server_name.dat
```

For Linux and Solaris:

```
- 6i_oracle_home/reports60/server/report_server_name.ora
to
10g_oracle_home/reports/conf/report_server_name.ora
- 6i_oracle_home/reports60/server/report_server_name.dat
to
10g_oracle_home/reports/server/report_server_name.dat
```

- After opening a .rdf file from an earlier version of Oracle Reports, you must recompile the PL/SQL.

A.5 Oracle Business Intelligence Discoverer

If you have an earlier version of Discoverer Administrator (formerly Discoverer Administration Edition) on your computer, you need to upgrade the End User Layer before you can use Oracle Business Intelligence Discoverer to perform administration tasks (unless you have version 10.1.2.0.0 or later, in which case no EUL upgrade is required).

To upgrade an EUL, follow the instructions in Chapter 24 "Upgrading from earlier versions of Discoverer" of the *Oracle Business Intelligence Discoverer Administration Guide* in the Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library.

A.6 Oracle Forms Developer

Review the guide *Oracle Forms Migrating Forms Applications From Forms 6i* in the Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library.

A.7 Oracle SCM Repository

If you are upgrading from a release 6i or later repository, follow the instructions for upgrading a release 6i or later repository in the *Oracle SCM Repository Installation Guide*, which is available from the **Start** menu of the SCM client.

A.8 Additional Documentation

All components have online help that is installed with the product. Some components provide additional documentation that is available on the Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library CD-ROM or, for the DVD, from the subdirectory `/doc_library`. For information on viewing and installing the Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library, see [Appendix C, "Installing the Documentation Library"](#).

For release notes and further component-specific information on postinstallation and configuration tasks, refer to the release notes and the component-specific administration or configuration guide in the documentation library.

For Windows users, you can access release notes and Getting Started information from the Start Menu as follows:

- **Start > Programs > Oracle Developer Suite - DevSuiteHome > Release Notes**
- **Start > Programs > Oracle Developer Suite - DevSuiteHome > Documentation > Getting Started**

You can also point your browser to the file

`DevSuiteHome/doc/welcome/index.htm`.

For documentation updates, white papers, or other collateral, visit the Oracle Technology Network at

<http://www.oracle.com/technology/>.

Components

Oracle Developer Suite combines leading Oracle application development and business intelligence tools into a single, integrated product. Built on Internet standards such as Java and XML, Oracle Developer Suite provides a complete and highly productive development environment for building applications for Oracle Application Server and Oracle Database 10g.

This appendix briefly describes the development tools available in Oracle Developer Suite. The following topics are included:

- [Section B.1, "Oracle10g JDeveloper"](#)
- [Section B.2, "Oracle Reports Developer"](#)
- [Section B.3, "Oracle Business Intelligence Tools"](#)
- [Section B.4, "Oracle Forms Developer"](#)
- [Section B.5, "Additional Documentation"](#)

B.1 Oracle10g JDeveloper

Oracle10g JDeveloper is a J2EE and XML development environment with end-to-end support for developing, debugging, and deploying business applications and Web Services. To maximize developer productivity, JDeveloper provides a comprehensive set of integrated tools to support the complete development life-cycle, including the industry's fastest Java debugger and the innovative profiler and CodeCoach tools for code performance analysis and improvement. JDeveloper simplifies J2EE development by providing wizards, editors, visual design tools, and deployment tools to create high-quality, standard J2EE components including applets, JavaBeans, JavaServer Pages, servlets, and Enterprise JavaBeans.

To simplify the development of scalable, high-performance J2EE applications, JDeveloper offers an open and extensible J2EE framework called Business Components for Java (BC4J). BC4J is an object-relational mapping tool that implements Sun's J2EE design patterns, allowing developers to quickly build sophisticated J2EE applications.

B.1.1 Supported Deployment Environments

JDeveloper can be used to deploy applications in a variety of environments. JDeveloper is based on Sun Java SDK 1.4.1, and the applications or components that you create may be deployed on any J2EE certified platform running that SDK version.

Although JDeveloper and clients developed with JDeveloper may work in other environments, this version of JDeveloper has been specifically certified for the following environments:

- **Browser**

- Netscape Navigator 4.79 and higher
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.5, 6.0
- Java WebStart

- **Application Server**

For additional information about these supported application server platforms, see http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/jdev/collateral/papers/10g/as_supportmatrix.html.

- Oracle Application Server versions 10g (10.1.2), 10g (9.0.4.1);
- Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE 10g (10.1.2);
- WebLogic 8;
- Apache Tomcat 4.1.30, 5.x;
- JBoss 4.x, 3.2.x;
- WebSphere 6, 5.1

- **Client Runtime Platforms** (platforms for applications, WebStart, and JSPs created with JDeveloper and deployed to an appropriate Application/Database Server)

- Windows 2000/XP
- Linux x86, with either KDE2 or GNOME desktop

- **JDBC**

- Oracle Thin JDBC
- Oracle JDBC-OCI8
- Oracle Lite JDBC
- Sun JDBC-ODBC Bridge

- **Database** (this lists the data sources you can connect to and develop against)

- Oracle Database 10g
- Oracle9i RDBMS v9.0.1 and v9.2.0.2
- Oracle8i RDBMS v8.1.7.1 and v8.1.7.2

For information about supported Oracle databases for OracleBI Beans, see [Section B.3.1, "Database Requirements for Oracle Business Intelligence Tools"](#).

B.1.2 Oracle Business Intelligence Beans

OracleBI Beans is a set of standards-based JavaBeans™ that provides analysis-aware application building blocks designed for Oracle OLAP. Using Oracle JDeveloper and OracleBI Beans, you can build Web applications quickly and easily. These applications expose the advanced analytic features of the Oracle database both to casual information viewers and to high-end users who require complete ad hoc query and analysis functionality.

Note: If you are installing BI Beans, you must install Oracle JDeveloper 10g (10.1.2.1) on the same computer. During the installation of BI Beans, you must specify the path of the JDeveloper root directory. Without it, the installer does not install BI Beans.

The key components of OracleBI Beans are the following:

- Presentation beans: Graph, Crosstab, and Table
- OLAP (data) beans: QueryBuilder, CalcBuilder, and Dimension List
- BI Beans Catalog and associated persistence services
- HTML-client applications based on business intelligence UIX components (servlets) or JSP tags

For information, consult the following:

- "Getting Started with BI Beans" -- a topic in the JDeveloper Help system; includes links to tutorials.
- OracleBI Beans API Reference -- accessible from the JDeveloper Help system; look under Reference in the table of contents.
- OracleBI Beans samples -- designed to assist you in coding common application tasks. They are published on the Oracle Business Intelligence Web site:
<http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/bi/index.html>
- [Appendix E, "Migrating Existing BI Beans Projects"](#) -- provides information on migrating OracleBI Beans applications from the previous release.
- [Section B.3.1, "Database Requirements for Oracle Business Intelligence Tools"](#) -- provides information on database versions for OracleBI Beans..

B.1.3 UIX

Integrated UIX technology components in JDeveloper enable you to rapidly build HTML-based clients which utilize Servlets and JSPs. UIX is an open framework for building J2EE-compliant Web applications. UIX includes Java class libraries, APIs, parsers, and other software for creating Web applications with page-based navigation, such as an online shopping application. Although UIX is server-based and implemented in the Java programming language, Java is not required on the client. All you need to view a UIX application is a browser. UIX supports a variety of clients, including HTML-compliant browsers and mobile devices. The UIX technologies are located in the `oracle.cabo` package and its subpackages.

B.1.4 Bali

Integrated Bali technology components in JDeveloper enable you to rapidly build traditional Java-based clients such as Java applets and applications. Bali is a set of technologies that constitute a framework for building the presentation layer of your Java-based client applications. Bali technologies build upon the JFC (Java Foundation Classes) framework and provide an Oracle Look and Feel implementation. Oracle Help for Java is also available as a component for integration into any Java-based product. All of the Bali technologies are implemented in 100% Java code and located in the `oracle.bali` package and its subpackages.

B.2 Oracle Reports Developer

Oracle Reports Developer enables you to build and publish high-quality Web and paper reports based on dynamic data. All reports developed using Oracle Reports Developer can be deployed seamlessly on Oracle Application Server. Using Oracle Reports Developer makes publishing information easy because it allows you to access any data, and publish it in any format, and send it anywhere. For example, you can publish data from sources such as SQL databases, OLAP databases, XML feeds, and JDBC-enabled data sources.

Through Oracle Application Server, you can publish your reports in a variety of widely used formats, including HTML, PDF, delimited text, RTF, PostScript, PCL, and XML. You can also extend your HTML reports pages by embedding your own data-driven Java components or Oracle Reports Developer custom JSP tags into the HTML document via a wizard interface. The use of wizards expedites major tasks in report production, while the use of report templates and a live data pre-viewer allows for easy customization of the report structure.

B.3 Oracle Business Intelligence Tools

Oracle Business Intelligence Tools (comprising Discoverer Administrator, Discoverer Desktop, Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java, BI Beans, Spreadsheet Add-in, and Reports Developer) is available on the Oracle Business Intelligence Tools CD. The Oracle Business Intelligence Tools CD is a separate CD in the Developer Suite CD pack. To install Oracle Business Intelligence Tools, follow the instructions in the Oracle Business Intelligence Tools Installation Guide (available in the \doc subdirectory of the Oracle Business Intelligence Tools CD).

In addition, two of the components of Oracle Business Intelligence Tools (BI Beans and Reports Developer) can also be installed by selecting the Business Intelligence Option when installing Developer Suite.

Documentation for Oracle Business Intelligence Tools is available on the Developer Suite Documentation CD.

B.3.1 Database Requirements for Oracle Business Intelligence Tools

Oracle Business Intelligence Tools 10.1.2.1 supports the following versions for the database that contains the data on which you want to report:

- Oracle9i Release 2 Database (9.2.0.6 and higher)
- Oracle Database 10g Release 1 (10.1.0.4 and higher)
- Oracle Database 10g Release 2 (10.2.0.1 and higher); certification is planned

Note the following:

- When performing multidimensional analysis, you must use Oracle Database Enterprise Edition with the OLAP Option.
- When performing relational analysis, you can use Oracle Database Standard Edition or Oracle Database Enterprise Edition. You must use Oracle Database Enterprise Edition if you want to take advantage of materialized views, analytic functions, and the Advanced Security Option (ASO) and Transparent Application Failover (TAF) database features.

The latest information on supported versions is on the Certify application on <http://metalink.oracle.com/>.

B.3.2 Downloading the Most Recent OLAP Patch

When querying a multidimensional data source, only particular database releases and patches are supported. Use the following procedure to ensure that you have the latest OLAP patch.

To access the latest OLAP patches:

1. Log into *OracleMetalink* at <http://metalink.oracle.com/>.
2. Click **Patches**.
3. Click **Advanced Search**.
4. In the Advanced Search screen, fill in the fields as follows:
 - **Product or Product Family:** Click the Search icon, and from the Search In field, choose **Database & Tools**. Click **View All**. From the resulting list, click **Oracle OLAP**.
 - **Release:** Select the appropriate release number from the drop-down list.
 - **Patch Type:** Choose **Any**.
 - **Platform or Language:** Select the platform for your site.
 - Leave the remaining fields blank.

Click **Go** to display a list of patches. You can identify the OLAP patches because they include "OLAP" in the patch name.

B.4 Oracle Forms Developer

Oracle Forms Developer is a rapid application development tool that provides a highly productive, end-to-end development environment for building enterprise-class, database-centric Internet applications with a rich Java interface. The integrated set of builders, re-entrant wizards, and property palettes enable you to quickly develop sophisticated, multi-lingual, and interactive forms and business logic with minimal coding effort. Applications developed using Oracle Forms Developer can be instantly deployed to the Internet using the Forms Servlet and Forms Listener Servlet, which are included with Oracle Application Server.

Oracle Forms Developer includes a subcomponent to help manage the translation of Oracle Forms and Oracle Reports files into different languages. This subcomponent, called TranslationHub, is available on Windows only and enables you to make efficient, consistent translations.

B.5 Additional Documentation

All components have online help systems that are installed with the product. Some components provide additional documentation that is available in the Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library.

For information on viewing and installing the Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library, see [Appendix C, "Installing the Documentation Library"](#).

B.5.1 Oracle on the Web

Oracle provides a number of resources on the Web. These are some sites you may find helpful:

- Corporate Site
<http://www.oracle.com/>
- Oracle10g JDeveloper
http://www.oracle.com/tools/jdev_home.html/
- Oracle Technology Network
<http://www.oracle.com/technology/>
- JDeveloper on Oracle Technology Network
<http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/jdev/>
- JDeveloper Oracle Technology Network discussion forum (click **Discussions**)
<http://forums.oracle.com/forums/forum.jspa?forumID=83>
- Oracle Forms
<http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/forms/>
- Oracle Reports
<http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/reports/>
- Oracle Business Intelligence Beans
<http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/bib/index.html/>
- Oracle Business Intelligence Discoverer
<http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/discoverer/>
- Worldwide Customer Support
<http://www.oracle.com/support/>

Installing the Documentation Library

All components provide online help systems that are installed with the product. The Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library contains additional documentation for some components only. Most documentation in the Documentation Library is available in both HTML and PDF formats.

The following topics describe the contents of the Documentation Library and provides instructions for installing and viewing the documentation:

- [Section C.1, "Documentation Library Titles"](#)
- [Section C.2, "Installing the Documentation Library"](#)
- [Section C.3, "Viewing the Documentation Library"](#)

C.1 Documentation Library Titles

The Documentation Library titles are listed in the following tables. Most titles are available as printed and bound manuals from the Oracle Store at <http://store.oracle.com>.

Table C-1 Getting Started

Part Number	Title
B16012-04	<i>Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2) Installation Guide for Windows, Linux, and Solaris</i>
B16013-01	<i>Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2) Quick Installation Guide for for Windows, Linux, and Solaris</i>
B16010-05	<i>Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2) Release Notes for Windows, Linux, and Solaris</i>

Table C-2 J2EE & Internet Applications

Part Number	Title
B15572-01	<i>Oracle Forms Migrating Forms Applications from Forms 6i to 10g (10.1.2.0.2) for Windows and UNIX</i>
B14032-03	<i>Oracle Application Server Forms Services Deployment Guide 10g (10.1.2.0.2) for Windows and UNIX</i>
B14033-01	<i>Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide</i>
B10789-01	<i>Oracle XML API Reference</i>
B12024-03	<i>Oracle XML Java API Reference</i>
B14011-02	<i>Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE User's Guide</i>

Table C-2 (Cont.) J2EE & Internet Applications

Part Number	Title
B14361-02	<i>Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE Standalone User's Guide</i>
B14012-02	<i>Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE Services Guide</i>
B14013-02	<i>Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE Security Guide</i>
B14014-02	<i>Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE Support for JavaServer Pages Developer's Guide</i>
B14015-02	<i>Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE Support for JavaServer Pages API Reference</i>
B14016-02	<i>Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE JSP Tag Libraries and Utilities Reference</i>
B14017-02	<i>Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE Servlet Developer's Guide</i>
B15505-03	<i>Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE Enterprise JavaBeans Developer's Guide</i>
B19163-01	<i>Oracle Application Development Framework Case Manual</i>
B14362-02	<i>Oracle Application Development Framework Guidelines Manual</i>

Table C-3 Business Intelligence Tools

Part Number	Title
B13919-03	<i>Oracle Business Intelligence Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java User's Guide</i>
B13917-03	<i>Oracle Business Intelligence Discoverer Desktop User's Guide</i>
B13916-04	<i>Oracle Business Intelligence Discoverer Administration Guide</i>
B16378-01	<i>Oracle Business Intelligence Concepts Guide</i>
B14364-01	<i>Oracle Reports Tutorial</i>
B13895-01	<i>Oracle Reports Building Reports</i>
B14048-02	<i>Publishing Reports to the Web</i>
B14049-01	<i>Oracle Reports Java API Reference</i>

C.2 Installing the Documentation Library

You can install the Documentation Library from CD-ROM or DVD in one of the following ways:

- Copy the files from the disk to your local computer.
- Use the installer.

C.2.1 File Copy Installation Method

The simplest installation method is to directly copy the files from the Oracle Documentation Library CD-ROM or Oracle Developer Suite and Documentation DVD to your computer. Use the operating environment commands to copy the contents of the `doc` directory on the CD-ROM or the `/doc_library/doc` directory on the DVD to the appropriate installation directory on your computer.

For consistency with installations performed by the installer, Oracle recommends that you copy the contents to the Oracle home where Oracle Developer Suite is installed, and that you name the directory `doc/d1`.

To copy the documentation from the CD-ROM or DVD to your Oracle home directory, do the following:

Note: This method may overwrite files if the destination directory already exists.

For Windows, enter the following command:

CD-ROM:

```
prompt> xcopy /s cdrom_drive\doc DevSuiteHome
```

DVD:

```
prompt> xcopy /s dvd_drive\doc_library\doc DevSuiteHome
```

For Linux and Solaris, enter the following command:

CD-ROM:

```
prompt> cp -r mount_point/doc DevSuiteHome
```

DVD:

```
prompt> cp -r mount_point/doc_library/doc DevSuiteHome
```

C.2.2 Installer Method

The installer can also install the documentation to your computer from the CD-ROM or DVD.

Note: To use the installer, you must already have the installer or an Oracle product that uses the installer (i.e., Oracle Developer Suite) on your computer.

The following instructions describe how to install the documentation with the installer:

1. Launch the installer from your computer, from the Oracle Developer Suite Disk 1 CD-ROM, or from the Oracle Developer Suite and Documentation DVD. This is the same disk used to install Oracle Developer Suite.

See Also: [Section 2.11.4, "Starting the Installer"](#).

2. At the Welcome screen, click **Next**.
3. At the File Locations screen, do the following:
 - a. If you are using the Disk 1 CD-ROM, eject it and replace it with the Documentation Library CD-ROM. If you are using the DVD, do not eject it.

C.3.1 Viewing the Release Notes from Disk

To view the release notes from the Documentation Library CD-ROM or DVD:

1. Use your browser to open the `index.htm` file from the `doc` directory on the CD-ROM, or the `/doc_library/doc` directory on the DVD.
2. Click the **Getting Started** tab. This page displays links to release notes for Oracle Developer Suite and for the individual components.

Silent and Non-Interactive Installation

This chapter describes the silent and non-interactive installation of Oracle Developer Suite. The topics include:

- [Section D.1, "Introduction"](#)
- [Section D.2, "Requirements"](#)
- [Section D.3, "Preinstallation"](#)
- [Section D.4, "Working with Response Files"](#)
- [Section D.5, "Starting the Installation"](#)
- [Section D.6, "Postinstallation"](#)

D.1 Introduction

Oracle Developer Suite features two methods of non-interactive installation:

- Silent Installation
- Non-Interactive Installation

Both methods are available for both Windows and for Linux and Solaris platforms.

D.1.1 Silent Installation

To do a silent installation of Oracle Developer Suite, you supply the installer with a response file and specify the `-silent` flag on the command line. The response file is a text file.

The installer uses the variables and parameter values in the response file to provide answers to all of the installation prompts. You include responses for all of the installation prompts in the response file. Silent installation does not display graphical output.

Use silent installation when you want to do similar installations to more than one computer. You can also use silent installation to install from a remote location using the command line. With silent installation, you do not need to monitor your installation because you do not need to enter information and you do not have a graphical user interface to watch.

D.1.2 Non-Interactive Installation

You can also do a non-interactive installation of Oracle Developer Suite. You do this by supplying the installer with a response file, but you do not specify the `-silent` flag on the command line. The installer uses the variables and parameter values contained in the response file to provide answers to some or all of the user prompts. The installer displays its graphical user interface as in a normal installation, and if you choose not to provide responses to all of the prompts, you can enter information during the installation.

Use non-interactive installation when you want to see specific installation screens, or you want to enter some information interactively.

You can also use non-interactive installation from a remote location using the command line.

D.2 Requirements

For a complete list of installation requirements, refer to [Chapter 2, "Getting Started"](#).

D.3 Preinstallation

Before you install, do the following:

1. Complete the preinstallation tasks listed in [Section 2.9, "Preinstallation Tasks"](#).
2. **Windows XP only:** Ensure that you have performed the Windows System Files (WSF) installation. For instructions on starting the installation, see [Section 2.11.4.1.1, "Windows System Files Installation"](#).
3. **Linux and Solaris only:** Create the installer's inventory directory. To do this, navigate to the Oracle home directory you plan to use, and create a subdirectory such as `DevSuiteHome/oraInventory`. For more information about the inventory directory, see [Section 2.11.3, "The Installer Inventory Directory"](#).
4. **Linux and Solaris only:** If this is the first Oracle installation on your computer, create a file that points to the inventory directory. To do this:
 - a. Log in as the `root` user.
 - b. Create the directory `/var/opt/oracle` (except for Linux x86).
 - c. In the `/var/opt/oracle` directory (or for Linux x86, the `/etc` directory), create a file `oraInst.loc` and insert the following lines:

```
inventory_loc=DevSuiteHome/inventory_directory  
inst_group=inventory_owner_group
```

where

- `DevSuiteHome` is the Oracle home directory
- `inventory_directory` is the inventory directory.
- `inventory_owner_group` is a group that has write permission for `inventory_directory` (see [Section 2.9.6.1, "Group Name for the Installer Inventory"](#))

For example, you might enter the following lines:

```
inventory_loc=/private1/oracle/oraInventory  
inst_group=devsuitegrp
```

Note: On Linux x86, create `/etc/oraInst.loc` instead of `/var/opt/oracle/oraInst.loc`.

D.4 Working with Response Files

To supply information to the installer in a silent or non-interactive installation, you provide a response file.

As a starting point, use the response file templates supplied in the `stage\Response` directory (for Windows) or `stage/Response` directory (for Linux and Solaris) on Disk 1 of your Oracle Developer Suite product CD-ROM. On the DVD, this directory is `\developer_suite\stage\Response` (for Windows) or `/developer_suite/stage/Response` (for Linux and Solaris). Response file templates are available for all of the Oracle Developer Suite install types:

Table D-1 Response file names for install Types

Install Type	Response File Template Name
J2EE Development	<code>oracle.ids.toplevel.development.J2EE.rsp</code>
Complete	<code>oracle.ids.toplevel.development.Complete.rsp</code>

You can find definitions of the response file parameters in the template files.

Note: The installer will fail if you attempt to do a silent installation using an incorrectly configured response file. Oracle recommends that you specify either "true" or "false" for Boolean parameters.

D.4.1 Example Response Files for Oracle Developer Suite Installations

To improve readability, the template file examples listed here do not contain comment lines describing the parameters. You can look at the comment lines in the template files on the CD-ROM or DVD.

D.4.1.1 Business Intelligence (Windows only)

This listing shows an example of a response file for a silent installation of the Business Intelligence install type. You must replace the suggested values (shown in *italics*) with your desired responses:

```

RESPONSEFILE_VERSION=2.2.1.0.0
FROM_LOCATION="../stage/products.jar"
FROM_LOCATION_CD_LABEL="Oracle Developer Suite 10g"
LOCATION_FOR_DISK2="../Disk2"
ORACLE_HOME="C:\DevSuiteHome"
ORACLE_HOME_NAME="DevSuiteHome"
TOPLEVEL_COMPONENT={"oracle.ids.toplevel.development", "9.0.4.0.0"}
DEINSTALL_LIST={"oracle.ids.toplevel.development", "9.0.4.0.0"}
SHOW_SPLASH_SCREEN=true
SHOW_WELCOME_PAGE=false
SHOW_COMPONENT_LOCATIONS_PAGE=false
SHOW_CUSTOM_TREE_PAGE=false
SHOW_SUMMARY_PAGE=true
SHOW_INSTALL_PROGRESS_PAGE=true
SHOW_REQUIRED_CONFIG_TOOL_PAGE=true

```

```

SHOW_CONFIG_TOOL_PAGE=true
SHOW_RELEASE_NOTES=true
SHOW_END_SESSION_PAGE=true
SHOW_EXIT_CONFIRMATION=true
NEXT_SESSION=false
NEXT_SESSION_ON_FAIL=true
SHOW_DEINSTALL_CONFIRMATION=true
SHOW_DEINSTALL_PROGRESS=true
ACCEPT_LICENSE_AGREEMENT=true
RESTART_SYSTEM=true
COMPONENT_LANGUAGES={"en"}
INSTALL_TYPE="BI"
b_olite_install=true
mailServerName="servername.domainname"
oracle.wsf.verification:PROD_HOME="C:\DevSuiteHome"
oracle.wsf.install:PROD_HOME="C:\DevSuiteHome"
oracle.swd.jre:PROD_HOME="C:\DevSuiteHome"

```

D.4.1.2 Complete Install (Windows)

This listing shows an example of a response file for a silent installation of the Complete install type for Windows. You must replace the suggested values (shown in italics) with your desired responses:

```

RESPONSEFILE_VERSION=2.2.1.0.0
FROM_LOCATION=" ../stage/products.jar"
FROM_LOCATION_CD_LABEL="Oracle Developer Suite 10g"
LOCATION_FOR_DISK2=" ../.. /Disk2"
ORACLE_HOME="C:\DevSuiteHome"
ORACLE_HOME_NAME="DevSuiteHome"
TOPLEVEL_COMPONENT={"oracle.ids.toplevel.development", "9.0.4.0.0"}
DEINSTALL_LIST={"oracle.ids.toplevel.development", "9.0.4.0.0"}
SHOW_SPLASH_SCREEN=true
SHOW_WELCOME_PAGE=false
SHOW_COMPONENT_LOCATIONS_PAGE=false
SHOW_CUSTOM_TREE_PAGE=false
SHOW_SUMMARY_PAGE=true
SHOW_INSTALL_PROGRESS_PAGE=true
SHOW_REQUIRED_CONFIG_TOOL_PAGE=true
SHOW_CONFIG_TOOL_PAGE=true
SHOW_RELEASE_NOTES=true
SHOW_END_SESSION_PAGE=true
SHOW_EXIT_CONFIRMATION=true
NEXT_SESSION=false
NEXT_SESSION_ON_FAIL=true
SHOW_DEINSTALL_CONFIRMATION=true
SHOW_DEINSTALL_PROGRESS=true
ACCEPT_LICENSE_AGREEMENT=true
RESTART_SYSTEM=true
COMPONENT_LANGUAGES={"en"}
INSTALL_TYPE="Complete"
b_olite_install=true
mailServerName="servername.domainname"
oracle.wsf.verification:PROD_HOME="C:\DevSuiteHome"
oracle.wsf.install:PROD_HOME="C:\DevSuiteHome"
oracle.repository.ocxpack90:PROD_HOME="C:\DevSuiteHome"
oracle.swd.jre:PROD_HOME="C:\DevSuiteHome"

```

D.4.1.3 Complete Install (Linux and Solaris)

This listing shows an example of a response file for a silent installation of the Complete install type for Linux and Solaris. You must replace the suggested values (shown in italics) with your desired responses:

```
RESPONSEFILE_VERSION=2.2.1.0.0
UNIX_GROUP_NAME=devsuitegrp
FROM_LOCATION="./stage/products.jar"
FROM_LOCATION_CD_LABEL="Oracle Developer Suite 10g"
LOCATION_FOR_DISK2="../../Disk2"
ORACLE_HOME="/private/DevSuiteHome"
ORACLE_HOME_NAME="DevSuiteHome"
TOPLEVEL_COMPONENT={"oracle.ids.toplevel.development", "9.0.4.0.0"}
DEINSTALL_LIST={"oracle.ids.toplevel.development", "9.0.4.0.0"}
SHOW_SPLASH_SCREEN=true
SHOW_WELCOME_PAGE=false
SHOW_COMPONENT_LOCATIONS_PAGE=false
SHOW_CUSTOM_TREE_PAGE=false
SHOW_SUMMARY_PAGE=true
SHOW_INSTALL_PROGRESS_PAGE=true
SHOW_REQUIRED_CONFIG_TOOL_PAGE=true
SHOW_CONFIG_TOOL_PAGE=true
SHOW_RELEASE_NOTES=true
SHOW_ROOTSH_CONFIRMATION=true
SHOW_END_SESSION_PAGE=true
SHOW_EXIT_CONFIRMATION=true
NEXT_SESSION=false
NEXT_SESSION_ON_FAIL=true
SHOW_DEINSTALL_CONFIRMATION=true
SHOW_DEINSTALL_PROGRESS=true
ACCEPT_LICENSE_AGREEMENT=true
RESTART_SYSTEM=false
COMPONENT_LANGUAGES={"en"}
INSTALL_TYPE="Complete"
b_olite_install=true
mailServerName="servername.domainname"
PROD_HOME="/private/DevSuiteHome"
```

D.5 Starting the Installation

To use the response file at install time, start the installer from a command prompt. The form of the command depends on the platform you are installing to, and whether you wish to do a silent installation or a non-interactive installation.

D.5.1 Starting the Installer for a Silent Installation

To start the installer for a silent installation, enter the following at the command prompt:

- Windows:


```
setup -silent -responseFile absolute_path_and_filename
```
- Linux and Solaris:


```
./runInstaller -silent -responseFile absolute_path_and_filename
```

D.5.2 Starting the Installer for a Non-Interactive Installation

To start the installer for a non-interactive installation, enter the following at the command prompt:

- Windows:

```
setup -responseFile absolute_path_and_filename
```

- Linux and Solaris:

```
./runInstaller -responseFile absolute_path_and_filename
```

D.6 Postinstallation

The installer logs the result of a non-interactive or silent installation in the file `installActions.log`. For a silent installation, the installer also creates the file `silentInstall.log`. The log files are created in the inventory directory.

After the installation finishes, follow the postinstallation steps described in [Section 3.2, "Postinstallation Tasks"](#)

Migrating Existing BI Beans Projects

This appendix provides instructions for migrating existing BI Beans projects from Oracle9i JDeveloper (9.0.4). If you must migrate projects from an earlier version of BI Beans 10.1.2, then consider performing the optional task that is described in [Section E.5, "Post-Migration Task for the BI Beans Catalog \(Optional\)"](#). This appendix includes the following topics:

- [Section E.1, "Migrating the Oracle OLAP Instance \(Optional\)"](#)
- [Section E.2, "Migrating the BI Beans Catalog"](#)
- [Section E.3, "Migrating User Settings from Previous Releases"](#)
- [Section E.4, "Migrating the BI Beans Workspaces"](#)
- [Section E.5, "Post-Migration Task for the BI Beans Catalog \(Optional\)"](#)

E.1 Migrating the Oracle OLAP Instance (Optional)

BI Beans 10.1.2 applications can run against Oracle9i Release 2 or Oracle Database 10g Release 1 or Release 2 Enterprise Edition. Before performing other migration steps, you must decide which database version to use, as described in the following list:

- If you want to upgrade BI Beans applications to run against Oracle9i Release 2 Enterprise Edition and the applications currently run against an earlier version of the database, then you must upgrade the database before migrating the applications. For information, see *Oracle9i OLAP Release 2 - Installation Guide*.
- If you want to upgrade BI Beans applications to run against Oracle Database 10g Release 1 Enterprise Edition, and the applications currently run against an earlier version of the database, then you must upgrade the database before migrating the applications. For complete migration information for Oracle OLAP, refer to the *Oracle OLAP Application Developer's Guide* for the Oracle Database 10g Release 1 Enterprise Edition.

See [Section B.3.1, "Database Requirements for Oracle Business Intelligence Tools"](#) for information on the supported database versions.

E.2 Migrating the BI Beans Catalog

To migrate a remote BI Beans Catalog, run the upgrade utility that is delivered with BI Beans. The utility is named `bi_upgradecatalog.bat` and is located in the `JDEV_HOME\bibeans\bin` director, where `JDEV_HOME` is the directory into which JDeveloper is installed:

Important: You can only use the utility to upgrade from BI Beans version 9.0.3 or version 9.0.4 to BI Beans version 10.1.2. Always run the utility that is delivered with the most recent version of BI Beans.

For complete information about the Catalog migration utility, see the Help topic that is called "BI Beans Catalog Upgrade Utility" in the BI Beans Help system.

E.2.1 Additional Step for Migration to Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition Release 2

In addition to running the upgrade utility to migrate an existing BI Beans Catalog to Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition Release 2 (10.2.0.1 and higher), you must also update a PL/SQL package on the database server by performing the following procedure:

1. Install the patch as follows:
 - a. Locate the `bidatasvr.jar` in the BI Beans installation directory.
 - b. Extract the `bibcoreb.pls` file from `bidatasvr.jar` to a local directory. The jar has packing scope and will be extracted into the `oracle\dss\persistence\storagemanager\bi\scripts` directory.
2. Apply the patch as follows:
 - a. At the command prompt, enter:

```
cd oracle\dss\persistence\storagemanager\bi\scripts
```
 - b. Open a `sqlplus` session. For example, enter:

```
sqlplus BIBCAT/BIBCAT@mydb
```

where `mydb` is the connect string and `BIBCAT/BIBCAT` is the username/password of the owner of the schema that hosts the BI Beans Catalog.
 - c. At the `sqlplus` prompt, enter:

```
SQL> @bibcoreb.pls
```

This step displays the following output:

```
Package body created.
Commit complete.
```
3. Ensure that the package is valid as follows:
 - a. Reopen the `sqlplus` session.
 - b. Enter the following SQL commands:

```
SQL> column OBJECT_NAME format a30;
SQL> column STATUS format a10;
SQL> select object_name, status from user_objects where object_name='BISM_CORE';
```

The following display indicates that the patch has been applied successfully:

OBJECT_NAME	STATUS

BISM_CORE	VALID
BISM_CORE	VALID

E.3 Migrating User Settings from Previous Releases

You can migrate user settings from the production release of Oracle9i JDeveloper (9.0.4) to Oracle JDeveloper10g. When you open Oracle JDeveloper10g for the first time, you are prompted to migrate your user settings from the previous version. By default, all settings are marked for migration. You should allow the user settings to be upgraded, especially the database connections. If those connections are not migrated, then you must re-create any connections that are referenced by BIDesigners that exist in any of the workspaces that you will migrate.

Oracle does not support direct migration from Oracle JDeveloper version 3.2.3 to Oracle9i JDeveloper (9.0.4) or later.

See [Section A.2.1, "Migrating JDeveloper User Settings from Release 9.0.2 to Release 10.1.2"](#) for more information about migrating user settings.

E.4 Migrating the BI Beans Workspaces

Perform the following steps in order to migrate the projects:

1. Before migrating any workspaces, create backup copies of those workspaces.
2. If you did not automatically migrate database connections as described in [Section E.3, "Migrating User Settings from Previous Releases"](#), then migrate those connections before proceeding. In Oracle JDeveloper10g, display the Connection Navigator, right-click Database, and choose **Import Connections**.

Ensure that you complete this step before opening a BIDesigner that uses a connection from Oracle9i JDeveloper (9.0.4).

3. Allow JDeveloper to migrate the project.

You should migrate a workspace that was created in Oracle9i JDeveloper (9.0.4) or a project that was created in Oracle9i JDeveloper (9.0.4) that you are now adding to a workspace in Oracle JDeveloper10g. If you start Oracle JDeveloper10g and open an BI Beans workspace from Oracle9i JDeveloper (9.0.4), then you will see the Migration wizard. This wizard can perform many migration steps automatically. For example, the wizard updates the workspace to the correct Oracle JDeveloper10g version. You can allow other options to run automatically, such as the update of the UIX Installables and the data binding syntax in HTML applications, as appropriate.

You should allow the wizard to migrate any local Catalogs automatically. In the wizard, you can also specify whether to back up the Catalogs before migrating. If you do not want to migrate certain local Catalogs, then you can deselect them in the wizard. Refer to [Section E.2, "Migrating the BI Beans Catalog"](#) for information on upgrading remote Catalogs.

4. After the automatic upgrade completes, turn on Deprecation Warnings in the Compiler options, compile the application code to identify any deprecated classes or tags that you need to replace, and fix the errors that you see.
5. Edit the project settings by removing the following line to ensure that this option is not set. If this option is set, then JDeveloper uses the older version of JDBC rather than the newer version.

```
-Djava.ext.dirs=C:\Jdev\JDev904_2.7.5.32.1\jdev\lib\patches
```

6. If the application contains a presentation and if you use the thin QueryBuilder to edit that presentation, then you might notice that the Start With page has no measures selected. To resolve this issue, complete the following steps:

- a. Edit the presentation in JDeveloper.
 - b. Using the **Items** panel in the Presentation Editor, click **OK** or **Apply**.
 - c. Redeploy the application from the design-time Catalog to the runtime Catalog.
7. Perform the appropriate steps that are described in the following sections, depending on the kind of application that you have:
 - [Section E.4.1, "Manual Migration Steps for BI Beans JSP Applications"](#)
 - [Section E.4.2, "Manual Migration Steps for BI Beans UIX Applications"](#)
 - [Section E.4.3, "Manual Migration Steps for BI Beans Java-Client Class Applications"](#)
 - [Section E.4.4, "Manual Migration Steps for BI Beans Java Servlet Applications"](#)

Tip: See the *Oracle Business Intelligence Tools Release Notes* for the latest information on manual migration steps.

E.4.1 Manual Migration Steps for BI Beans JSP Applications

Perform the manual migration steps that are described in the following sections for JSP applications.

E.4.1.1 Updating the Namespace

Edit the namespace in the initial line of code in each page. Append `/jsp` to the existing namespace as shown in the following example:

Before edit:

```
<%& taglib uri="http://xmlns.oracle.com/bibeans" prefix="orabi" %>
```

After edit:

```
<%& taglib uri="http://xmlns.oracle.com/bibeans/jsp"  
prefix="orabi" %>
```

E.4.1.2 Accessing New BI JSP Tag Functions

If you want to access the JSP tag functions that are new to this release of BI Beans, then you must perform the following steps:

1. Add the following text to the top of all the JSP pages in the migrated application:

```
<%@ taglib uri="http://java.sun.com/jstl/core" prefix="c"%>
```
2. Ensure that the JSTL tag libraries are in the project, by performing the following steps:
 - a. Check the `<project>\public_html\WEB-INF\lib` directory to see if it contains the `standard.jar` file. If it does not, then perform Steps b and c.
 - b. Open any JSP page in the migrated project. In the Component Palette, select JSTL Core. Drag the "out" tag to the page. Choose OK in the tag editor.
 - c. In the JSP page, locate the `<c:out></c:out>` tag and remove it.

Check the `<project>\public_html\WEB-INF\lib` directory again. The `standard.jar` file should be there.

E.4.1.3 Updating the <body> Tag

Update the HTML <body> tag in each page that contains a BIThinSession tag. After you edit the namespace, you *must* update the BIBody tag and the InitBITags tag. You can simply drag and drop the BIBody tag on the page when it is displayed in the Visual Editor. You can drag and drop the InitBITags tag as the first child of the form.

If the drag-and-drop technique is not effective, then you can edit the tags manually, as described in the following steps:

1. Remove the <body> tag and in its place insert the following required BI tags: BIBody (before the HTML <form> tag) and InitBITags (after the HTML <form> tag).
2. Set the action attribute of the <form> to the name of the JSP page.
3. Set the method attribute to POST.
4. Set the parentForm attribute of InitBITags to the name of the <form>.

The following code shows an example of these tags in a page named "biexplorerdetail.jsp":

```
<orabi:BIBody>
<form name="BIForm" method="POST" action="biexplorerdetail.jsp" >
<orabi:InitBITags parentForm="BIForm" />
```

Note: Ensure that there are no slashes in the specification for the name of the JSP page. In addition, replace the end tag </body> with </orabi:BIBody>

E.4.1.4 Updating Code that Accessed a Presentation

If your application contains a scriptlet in the JSP page or has Java code that accessed the presentation through its ID and cast it to a ThinDataviewCommon, then you must cast it to a Presentation bean and get the data view from the bean.

To accomplish this, change a line of code such as the following one:

```
ThinDataviewCommon dataView = (ThinDataViewCommon)pageContext.findAttribute
("biuntitled1_pres1");
```

to read like this:

```
ThinDataviewCommon tdvc = null;
Presentation p = (Presentation)pageContext.findAttribute
("biuntitled1_pres1");
if (p != null)
    tdvc = p.getView();
```

Add the following import to access the new Presentation bean:

```
oracle.dss.thin.beans.dataView.Presentation;
```

E.4.1.5 Updating the SaveButton JSP Tag

The SaveButton JSP tag has been replaced by the SaveLink tag. If your application uses the SaveButton JSP tag, then you can update the application by performing the following steps:

1. In the BIThinSession, locate a SaveButton tag that is similar to the following one:

```
<orabi:SaveButton id="analyze1_SaveButton1"
presentationId="analyze1_Presentation1"
saveConfirmationPage="saveconf1.jsp"
saveConfirmationId="saveconf1_SaveConfirmation1" />
```

Modify the SaveButton tag to use the SaveLink tag, as shown in the following example:

```
<orabi:SaveLink id="analyze1_SaveButton1" mode="Save"
presentationId="analyze1_Presentation1" />
```

2. Modify the Render tag for the SaveButton tag. For example, suppose that you have a Render tag that is similar to the following one:

```
<orabi:Render targetId="analyze1_SaveButton1" parentForm="BIForm"/>
```

Edit the Render tag so that it is similar to the following one:

```
<orabi:Button text="Save" onClick="${analyze1_SaveButton1_data.showDialog}"/>
```

When users click the **Save** button, they will see the internal save page.

E.4.2 Manual Migration Steps for BI Beans UIX Applications

Perform the manual migration steps that are described in the following sections for UIX applications. These steps assume that you used the UIX application that the BI Beans generated as the basis for your custom application.

E.4.2.1 Updating the Path of Images

If a workspace contains images, then you must copy the images and update the path of the images in the BIPageTemplate UIT file and in the login UIX file, as described in the following steps:

1. Update the source path for all the images in the BIPageTemplate UIT file and on the login UIX pages. In Oracle9i JDeveloper (9.0.4), the images are stored in the `public_html\cabo\images\<app_name>` directory. In Oracle JDeveloper10g, the images are stored in the `public_html\<app_name>` directory.

For example, the specification for this directory is made in a tag such as the following one in the UIT file:

```
<images source="cabo\images\<app_name>\required.gif">
```

Modify this tag to read as follows:

```
<images source="<app_name>\required.gif">
```

2. If the application uses custom images, then copy the images to the appropriate directory for Oracle JDeveloper10g, as specified in Step 1.

E.4.2.2 Updating the Error Page

While migrating, you might receive a message that describes a problem with the error page in the UIX application. To resolve this problem, you can take one of the following actions:

- If you want to use the default error page that is supplied automatically by BI Beans 10.1.2, then remove the previously existing error page before migrating the project to BI Beans 10.1.2.
- If you have customized the default error page and do not want to lose your modifications, then before migrating, edit the `<bibeans:biPageTemplate>` element and remove the `renderLogoutButton` attribute. For example, the element might read as follows:

```

<bibeansTemplate:biPageTemplate
  xmlns="http://xmlns.oracle.com/uix/ui"
  xmlns:data="http://xmlns.oracle.com/uix/ui"
  xmlns:ctrl="http://xmlns.oracle.com/uix/controller"
  renderLogoutButton="false"
  renderOpenButton="false"
  pageTitle="BI uiXML Application Error">

```

Simply edit the element to remove the text that reads:

```
renderLogoutButton="false"
```

After editing the element, modify the web.xml file. The error page entry reads as follows:

```

<init-param>
  <param-name>oracle.cabo.servlet.errorPage</param-name>
  <param-value>cabo/bi/uix/error</param-value>
</init-param>

```

Change the value `cabo/bi/uix/error` to point to your customized error page.

E.4.2.3 Adding an Element for Partial Page Rendering

You must edit template pages that use partial page rendering (PPR) functions. Add a `<body>` element to the application code, as shown in the following example:

```

<contents>
  <body>
    <contents>
      <form name="form1" method="POST">
        <contents>

```

Ensure that you add a `</body>` tag at the appropriate location.

E.4.2.4 Adding Code for Each dialogLinkDef Element

In Oracle JDeveloper10g, to bind a `dialogLink` to the `onClick` attribute of a button, a link, or an image, you must bind to the `dataObject` of the `dialogLink` through the key, "showDialog". For example, assume that the id of a `dialogLink` is `dlgLnk1`, and it is defined in the `BIThinSession`, `bisession1`.

In Oracle9i JDeveloper (9.0.4), the code looks like this:

```
<button onClick="${bibeans:data().bisession1.dlgLnk1}"/>
```

In Oracle JDeveloper10g, the code looks like this:

```
<button onClick="${bibeans:data().bisession1.dlgLnk1_
data.showDialog}"/>
```

E.4.2.5 Updating Code that Accessed a Presentation

If your application contains Java code that accesses the presentation through its ID and casts it to a `ThinDataViewCommon`, then you now must cast it to a `Presentation` bean and get the data view from the bean.

To accomplish this, change a line of code such as the following one:

```
ThinDataViewCommon dataview =
  (ThinDataViewCommon) pageObjects.get("<parameter>");
```

to read like this:

```
Presentation presentation =  
    (Presentation) pageObjects.get("<parameter>");  
ThinDataViewCommon dataview = null;  
if (presentation !=null)  
    dataview=presentation.getView();
```

In the Java code for the previous version of the UIX application, there are two instances in which you must make this code change.

Add the following import to access the new Presentation bean:

```
oracle.dss.thin.beans.dataView.Presentation;
```

E.4.2.6 Updating the SaveDef UIX Tag

In the current release, the saveConfirmation tag has been deprecated and replaced by the SaveDef UIX tag. You should use the internal save dialog page, which is supplied automatically, rather than the saveConfirmation page.

For example, the original lines of code might look similar to the following ones:

```
<bibeans:saveDef id="saveBtn1"  
presentationId="pres1"  
saveConfirmationPage="SaveConfirm1.uix"  
saveConfirmationId="saveConf1" />
```

Rewrite the code so that it looks similar to the following line:

```
<bibeans:saveDef id="saveBtn1" presentationId="pres1"  
mode="Save" />
```

When users click the **Save** button, they will see the internal save page.

E.4.3 Manual Migration Steps for BI Beans Java-Client Class Applications

Perform the manual migration steps that are described in the following sections for applications that use the Java-client class:

E.4.3.1 Graph Code Changes

If you use a graph in the application, then you must make the following code change. Change the following line of code:

```
((GraphLayout) layout).setGraph((UIGraph) dv);
```

to read like this:

```
((GraphLayout) layout).setGraph((Graph) dv);
```

E.4.4 Manual Migration Steps for BI Beans Java Servlet Applications

Before migrating a servlet application, consider whether you have added many custom pages or functionality. If you have not added substantial customizations, then you can generate a JSP or UIX application and recreate any customizations there. By switching to a JSP or UIX application, you can easily take advantage of the powerful new features that are available in BI Beans.

If you want to migrate a servlet application, then perform the manual migration steps that are described in the following sections:

E.4.4.1 Updating the Installables in the Cabo Directory For Servlet Applications

When you migrate a JSP or UIX application, the installables in the `cabo` directory are updated automatically. These installables are not updated automatically for servlet applications. The `cabo` directory contains the UIX and BI Beans images, style sheet, and Javascript files, which have been updated between Oracle9i JDeveloper (9.0.4) and Oracle JDeveloper10g. Perform the following steps to update the installables in the `cabo` directory for servlet applications:

1. Navigate to the `public_html` directory of the project to be upgraded.
2. Rename the `cabo` directory to `cabo.9.0.4`.
3. Create a new UIX or JSP page using the same BIDesigner as in the servlet application.

When the page is generated, it creates a new `cabo` directory for the project.

4. If your old directory (`cabo.9.0.4`) contained any other files (for example, if you created a new style sheet or `.xss` file or application-specific image files), then you must copy those files to the new `cabo` directory
5. (Optional) You can safely delete the new page that was created.

E.4.4.2 Consulting Samples for Servlet Applications

BI Beans ships with a set of servlet application samples. Consult these samples for best practices in handling servlet applications in Oracle JDeveloper10g. For example, see the code that affects the ViewToolbar and modify your application code accordingly. The ViewToolbar is not backward compatible.

E.5 Post-Migration Task for the BI Beans Catalog (Optional)

After migrating the Catalog, you might want to perform a post-migration task to improve performance.

E.5.1 Conditions when Catalog Post-Migration is Beneficial

If all of the following conditions are present, then consider performing the optional post-migration task:

- Use of an application that was migrated to BI Beans 10.1.2 from BI Beans 9.0.3 or BI Beans 10g (9.0.4).
- Use of a migrated BI Beans Catalog that is running on Oracle Database 10g.
- Detection of the following warning message in the standard ErrorHandler log while running the application:

BIB-9549: The query has had missing level information inserted. You may wish to resave this query and its associated calculations and saved selections. (This message is followed by a list of the objects that had missing level information.)

Note: The Catalog post-migration task might also be beneficial to a BI Beans 10.1.2.1 application that was previously migrated from BI Beans 10g (9.0.4).

E.5.2 Reason for Message BIB-9549

Starting with the BI Beans 10.1.2 release, hierarchy and level information are stored for each dimension member reference within each query and its associated calculations and saved selections in the Catalog. Whenever an application requests the loading of an object that does not have this information stored in the Catalog, the query must search for the required information before it can complete the load operation. Message BIB-9549 indicates that the load operation was delayed while the query searched for missing information.

E.5.3 Post-Migration Task

To avoid a delay each time that an object with missing information is loaded, you can perform a one-time operation of loading and resaving each object in the Catalog using BI Beans 10.1.2.

Complete the following steps to load and resave objects:

1. In Oracle JDeveloper10g, under Local Catalog, double-click each object. This action opens the object.
2. Resave each object.
3. Copy each object to the remote Catalog.

Troubleshooting

This appendix lists some methods for troubleshooting your Oracle Developer Suite installation. It includes the following topics:

- [Section F.1, "Before You Begin"](#)
- [Section F.2, "Troubleshooting the Installation"](#)
- [Section F.3, "Troubleshooting Oracle Developer Suite Configuration Assistants"](#)

F.1 Before You Begin

Oracle recommends that you review the following before you attempt to fix problems in your Oracle Developer Suite installation:

- [Section F.1.1, "Verify Hardware and Preinstallation Requirements"](#)
- [Section F.1.2, "Read the Release Notes"](#)

F.1.1 Verify Hardware and Preinstallation Requirements

First, review the Oracle Developer Suite hardware and software requirements and preinstallation tasks:

- Ensure that your computer meets the hardware requirements specified in [Section 2.2, "Hardware Requirements"](#).
- Ensure that your software operating environment is supported by Oracle Developer Suite 10g (9.0.4). For a list of supported operating environments, see [Section 2.3, "Supported Operating Environments"](#).
- Ensure that your supported software operating environment meets the software requirements specified in [Section 2.4, "Operating Environment Software Requirements"](#).
- Ensure that you have completed all the product-level preinstallation requirements specified at the beginning of [Section 2.9, "Preinstallation Tasks"](#).

F.1.2 Read the Release Notes

Oracle recommends reading the *Oracle Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2) Release Notes for Windows and UNIX* prior to installing. These documents contain product-level and component-level release notes for Windows, Linux and Solaris platforms. This manual is available in the Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library. To display the manual, see [Section C.3.1, "Viewing the Release Notes from Disk"](#). The manual is also available on Oracle Technology Network (<http://www.oracle.com/technology/>).

Your platform-specific documentation may include release notes for your platform. Platform-specific release notes are also available on Oracle Technology Network (<http://www.oracle.com/technology/>).

F.2 Troubleshooting the Installation

If you encounter an error while installing Oracle Developer Suite, follow these steps:

- Do not exit the installer. You can find the installation log files more easily if you leave the installer running.
- **Incorrect Information:** If you think you have entered incorrect information on one of the installation screens, return to that screen by clicking **Back** until you see the screen, correct the information, then proceed with your installation.
- **Copy or Link Errors:** If the installer reports an error while copying or linking files, do the following:
 1. Note the error, then review the installation logs for causes. The installation logs are in your Oracle inventory directory in the subdirectory `\logs` (for Windows) or `/logs` (for Linux and Solaris) and have the following file names:

For Windows:

- `oracle_inventory\logs\installActionstimestamp.log`
- `oracle_inventory\logs\oraInstalltimestamp.err`
- `oracle_inventory\logs\oraInstalltimestamp.out`

For Linux and Solaris:

- `oracle_inventory/logs/installActionstimestamp.log`
- `oracle_inventory/logs/oraInstalltimestamp.err`
- `oracle_inventory/logs/oraInstalltimestamp.out`

The string *timestamp* is a value that the installer adds to the file name at the start of the installation. The form of *timestamp* is `yyyy-mm-dd_hh-mm-ss[AM|PM]` where:

- `yyyy` is the current year, for example 2003
- `mm` is the current month number, for example 07 for July
- `dd` is the current day number, for example 15 for the fifteenth
- `hh`, `mm`, and `ss` are the hour, minute, and second at which the installation started
- `[AM/PM]` is either AM or PM, depending on when the installation started

The location of the `oracle_inventory` directory is specified during the first installation of an Oracle product on your computer. To learn more about the directory and how to find it, refer to [Section 2.8, "Directories Used by the Installer"](#).

2. Remove the failed installation by following the instructions in [Chapter 4, "Deinstallation and Reinstallation"](#).
3. Correct the problem that caused the error.
4. Start the Oracle Developer Suite installation again.

F.3 Troubleshooting Oracle Developer Suite Configuration Assistants

To troubleshoot an installation error that occurs when the configuration assistants are running:

- Review the installation log files listed in [Section F.2, "Troubleshooting the Installation"](#).
- Review the configuration assistant log files located in the `DevSuiteHome/cfgtoollogs` directory for a specific Oracle Developer Suite configuration assistant. [Table F-2](#) also lists any other log file locations for a specific configuration assistant. Try to fix the issue that caused the error.
- If you see a "Fatal Error. Reinstall" message, try to find the cause of the problem by analyzing the log files. Refer to [Section F.3.3, "Handling Fatal Errors"](#) for further instructions.

F.3.1 Determining Configuration Assistant Execution Status

Oracle Developer Suite configuration assistant failures are noted at the bottom of the installation screen. The configuration assistant interface displays additional information, if applicable. The configuration assistant's execution status will be identified by the result. The result codes are listed in [Table F-1](#):

Table F-1 Configuration Assistant Result Codes

Status	Result Code
Configuration Assistant Succeeded	0
Configuration Assistant Failed	1
Configuration Assistant Cancelled	-1

This result code is written to the following log file:

`oraInventory/logs/installActionstimestamp.log`

F.3.2 Fixing Configuration Assistant Failures

During installation, configuration assistants run when the Configuration Assistants screen appears. If a configuration assistant fails, try the following procedure to correct the problem:

1. Review the installation log files for this installation session.
2. Review the log files for each configuration assistant located in the `DevSuiteHome/cfgtoollogs` directory. Default log file locations are described in [Table F-2](#).
3. Refer to the section describing the configuration assistants in [Table F-2](#):
 - a. If the failing configuration assistant has any dependencies, then run the dependencies again. You must do this even if the dependency completed successfully.
 - b. If an optional configuration assistant fails, and it does not have any dependencies, run the remaining configuration assistants. Uncheck the cancelled optional configuration assistant, highlight and check the next listed configuration assistant, and click **Retry**.
 - c. Run the failing configuration assistant again. If you are using the installer, select the configuration assistant and click **Retry**.

Note: If the description of a configuration assistant in [Table F-2](#) includes an "Initial Tasks" section, you must perform these tasks before running the configuration assistant.

F.3.3 Handling Fatal Errors

Some configuration assistant failures are *fatal errors*. You cannot recover from a fatal error by correcting the problem and continuing. You must remove the current installation and reinstall Oracle Developer Suite. The following tasks describe the recovery procedure:

1. Deinstall the failed installation using the procedure described in [Section 4.1, "Deinstallation"](#).
2. Correct the cause of the fatal error.
3. Reinstall Oracle Developer Suite.
4. If the fatal error reoccurs, then you must remove all Oracle installations from your computer using the procedure in [Section 4.1.1, "Deinstalling Using the Installer"](#).

F.3.4 Oracle Developer Suite Configuration Assistant Descriptions

[Table F-2](#) lists the configuration assistants that run during Oracle Developer Suite installation. Different installation types may use different configuration assistants.

Note: Some configuration assistants run in silent mode, which means that their user interfaces are not visible.

Table F-2 Oracle Developer Suite Configuration Assistant Descriptions

Configuration Assistant	Description	Log File Location
Oracle Net Configuration Assistant	The Oracle Net Configuration Assistant configures the database listener and configures the mid-tier Oracle Application Server instances to use LDAP naming by default.	STDOUT / STDERR (all messages appear in the installer window)

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