Configure Forms Socket Mode.................................................................................................................. 5-7
Set Up National Language Support (NLS).................................................................................................. 5-7
Set Up Unicode Character Sets.................................................................................................................. 5-9
Complete Workflow Notification Mailer Configuration............................................................................... 5-9
Set Up and Implement Oracle Embedded Data Warehouse (EDW)........................................................... 5-10
Set Up and Implement Discoverer End User Layer (EUL)......................................................................... 5-10
Set Up Demand Planning............................................................................................................................ 5-10
Convert to a Public Sector, Education, or Not-for-Profit System................................................................. 5-11
Convert Database to Multiple Organizations............................................................................................. 5-11
Back Up Oracle Applications....................................................................................................................... 5-11

A Configuration Details

Rapid Install Configuration Parameters..................................................................................................... A-1
Database Parameters..................................................................................................................................... A-1
Applications Node Parameters.................................................................................................................... A-2
Global System Settings................................................................................................................................. A-4
Log Files.......................................................................................................................................................... A-5

Requirements for a New Production Database........................................................................................ A-5
Vision Demonstration Database Requirements.......................................................................................... A-8

Index
Send Us Your Comments

Oracle Applications Installation Guide: Using Rapid Install, Release 12
Part No. B31295-02

Oracle welcomes customers' comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this document. Your feedback is important, and helps us to best meet your needs as a user of our products. For example:

- Are the implementation steps correct and complete?
- Did you understand the context of the procedures?
- Did you find any errors in the information?
- Does the structure of the information help you with your tasks?
- Do you need different information or graphics? If so, where, and in what format?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?

If you find any errors or have any other suggestions for improvement, then please tell us your name, the name of the company who has licensed our products, the title and part number of the documentation and the chapter, section, and page number (if available).

Note: Before sending us your comments, you might like to check that you have the latest version of the document and if any concerns are already addressed. To do this, access the new Applications Release Online Documentation CD available on Oracle MetaLink and www.oracle.com. It contains the most current Documentation Library plus all documents revised or released recently.

Send your comments to us using the electronic mail address: appsdoc_us@oracle.com

Please give your name, address, electronic mail address, and telephone number (optional).

If you need assistance with Oracle software, then please contact your support representative or Oracle Support Services.

If you require training or instruction in using Oracle software, then please contact your Oracle local office and inquire about our Oracle University offerings. A list of Oracle offices is available on our Web site at www.oracle.com.
Preface

Intended Audience


This guide assumes you have a working knowledge of the following:

- The principles and customary practices of your business area.
- Computer desktop application usage and terminology

If you have never used Oracle Applications, we suggest you attend one or more of the Oracle Applications training classes available through Oracle University.

This book provides instructions for using the Rapid Install program to install Oracle Applications Release 12, or as part of an upgrade from Release 11i to Release 12 of Oracle Applications products.

This book is intended for use by anyone who is responsible for installing or upgrading Oracle Applications.

See Related Information Sources on page xi for more Oracle Applications product information.

TTY Access to Oracle Support Services

Oracle provides dedicated Text Telephone (TTY) access to Oracle Support Services within the United States of America 24 hours a day, seven days a week. For TTY support, call 800.446.2398.

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

Accessibility of Code Examples in Documentation

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

Accessibility of Links to External Web Sites in Documentation

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

Structure

1 Getting Started
This chapter contains basic information about using Rapid Install to install or upgrade an Oracle Applications system; a general description of the Rapid Wizard interface; and a description of the setup steps you must complete before you begin an installation or upgrade.

2 Performing an Installation
To set up a new Applications system, follow the appropriate screens in the Rapid Install wizard.

3 Performing an Upgrade
Rapid Install is used in both the pre-upgrade and post-upgrade processing during an upgrade from Oracle Applications Release 11i to Release 12. This chapter gives an overview of the upgrade process, and then describes in detail the upgrade steps that rely on Rapid Install.

4 Installing Technology Stack Components
You use Rapid Install to install new or updated software components as a part of a technology stack upgrade. This chapter describes the procedures involved, and the associated Rapid Install screen flow.

5 Finishing Tasks
Certain tasks are necessary to finish a new installation, an upgrade, or a technology stack installation for Oracle Applications Release 12. There are also other tasks that may be required only for systems with specific functionality. This chapter discusses required
and conditional tasks.

A Configuration Details
This appendix contains details of the fields in the various screens of the Rapid Install wizard. It pays special attention to the configuration values that are not visible in the sample screen shots, and also discusses additional system requirements.

Related Information Sources
This book is included on the Oracle Applications Documentation Library, which is supplied in the Release 12 Media Pack. You can download soft-copy documentation as PDF files from the Oracle Technology Network at http://otn.oracle.com/documentation, or you can purchase hard-copy documentation from the Oracle Store at http://oraclestore.oracle.com. The Oracle Applications Release 12 Documentation Library contains the latest information, including any documents that have changed significantly between releases. If substantial changes to this book are necessary, a revised version will be made available on the "virtual" documentation library on Oracle MetaLink.

For a full list of documentation resources for Oracle Applications Release 12, see Oracle Applications Documentation Resources, Release 12, OracleMetaLink Document 394692.1.

If this guide refers you to other Oracle Applications documentation, use only the Release 12 versions of those guides.

Online Documentation
All Oracle Applications documentation is available online (HTML or PDF).

• Online Help - Online help patches (HTML) are available on OracleMetaLink.

• PDF Documentation - See the Oracle Applications Documentation Library for current PDF documentation for your product with each release. The Oracle Applications Documentation Library is also available on OracleMetaLink and is updated frequently.

• Oracle Electronic Technical Reference Manual - The Oracle Electronic Technical Reference Manual (eTRM) contains database diagrams and a detailed description of database tables, forms, reports, and programs for each Oracle Applications product. This information helps you convert data from your existing applications and integrate Oracle Applications data with non-Oracle applications, and write custom reports for Oracle Applications products. The Oracle eTRM is available on Oracle MetaLink.

Related Guides
You should have the following related books on hand. Depending on the requirements of your particular installation, you may also need additional manuals or guides.

Oracle Alert User's Guide
This guide explains how to define periodic and event alerts to monitor the status of your Oracle Applications data.

**Oracle Applications Concepts**

This book is intended for all those planning to deploy Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12, or contemplating significant changes to a configuration. After describing the Oracle Applications architecture and technology stack, it focuses on strategic topics, giving a broad outline of the actions needed to achieve a particular goal, plus the installation and configuration choices that may be available.

**Oracle Applications CRM System Administrator's Guide**

This manual describes how to implement the CRM Technology Foundation (JTT) and use its System Administrator Console.

**Oracle Applications Developer's Guide**

This guide contains the coding standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff. It describes the Oracle Application Object Library components needed to implement the Oracle Applications user interface described in the *Oracle Applications User Interface Standards for Forms-Based Products*. It also provides information to help you build your custom Oracle Forms Developer forms so that they integrate with Oracle Applications.

**Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide**

This guide provides flexfields planning, setup, and reference information for the Oracle Applications implementation team, as well as for users responsible for the ongoing maintenance of Oracle Applications product data. This guide also provides information on creating custom reports on flexfields data.

**Oracle Application Framework Developer's Guide**

This guide contains the coding standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff to produce applications built with Oracle Application Framework. This guide is available in PDF format on OracleMetaLink and as online documentation in JDeveloper 10g with Oracle Application Extension.

**Oracle Application Framework Personalization Guide**

This guide covers the design-time and run-time aspects of personalizing applications built with Oracle Application Framework.

**Oracle Application Server Adapter for Oracle Applications User's Guide**

This guide covers the use of OracleAS Adapter in developing integrations between Oracle applications and trading partners.

Please note that this guide is in the Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.3.1) Documentation Library.

**Oracle Applications Supportability Guide**

This manual contains information on Oracle Diagnostics and the Logging Framework for system administrators and custom developers.
Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide Documentation Set

This documentation set provides planning and reference information for the Oracle Applications System Administrator. Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Configuration contains information on system configuration steps, including defining concurrent programs and managers, enabling Oracle Applications Manager features, and setting up printers and online help. Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance provides information for frequent tasks such as monitoring your system with Oracle Applications Manager, managing concurrent managers and reports, using diagnostic utilities, managing profile options, and using alerts. Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Security describes User Management, data security, function security, auditing, and security configurations.

Oracle Applications User's Guide

This guide explains how to navigate, enter data, query, and run reports using the user interface (UI) of Oracle Applications. This guide also includes information on setting user profiles, as well as running and reviewing concurrent requests.

Oracle Applications User Interface Standards for Forms-Based Products

This guide contains the user interface (UI) standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff. It describes the UI for the Oracle Applications products and how to apply this UI to the design of an application built by using Oracle Forms.

Oracle e-Commerce Gateway User's Guide

This guide describes the functionality of Oracle e-Commerce Gateway and the necessary setup steps in order for Oracle Applications to conduct business with trading partners through Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). It also contains how to run extract programs for outbound transactions, import programs for inbound transactions, and the relevant reports.

Oracle e-Commerce Gateway Implementation Manual

This guide describes implementation details, highlights additional setups for trading partner, code conversion, and Oracle Applications as well as provides the architecture guidelines for transaction interface files. This guide also contains troubleshooting information and how to customize EDI transactions.

Oracle Integration Repository User's Guide

This guide covers the employment of Oracle Integration Repository in researching and deploying business interfaces to produce integrations between applications.

Oracle Report Manager User's Guide

Oracle Report Manager is an online report distribution system that provides a secure and centralized location to produce and manage point-in-time reports. Oracle Report Manager users can be either report producers or report consumers. Use this guide for information on setting up and using Oracle Report Manager.

Oracle iSetup User Guide

This guide describes how to use Oracle iSetup to migrate data between different
instances of the Oracle E-Business Suite and generate reports. It also includes configuration information, instance mapping, and seeded templates used for data migration.

**Oracle Web Applications Desktop Integrator Implementation and Administration Guide**

Oracle Web ADI brings Oracle E-Business Suite functionality to a spreadsheet where familiar data entry and modeling techniques can be used to complete Oracle E-Business Suite tasks. You can create formatted spreadsheets on your desktop that allow you to download, view, edit, and create Oracle E-Business Suite data that you can then upload. Use this guide to implement Oracle Web ADI and for information on defining mappings, layouts, style sheets, and other setup options.

**Oracle Workflow Administrator's Guide**

This guide explains how to complete the setup steps necessary for any product that includes workflow-enabled processes. It also describes how to manage workflow processes and business events using Oracle Applications Manager, how to monitor the progress of runtime workflow processes, and how to administer notifications sent to workflow users.

**Oracle Workflow Developer's Guide**

This guide explains how to define new workflow business processes and customize existing Oracle Applications-embedded workflow processes. It also describes how to define and customize business events and event subscriptions.

**Oracle Workflow User's Guide**

This guide describes how users can view and respond to workflow notifications and monitor the progress of their workflow processes.

**Oracle Workflow API Reference**

This guide describes the APIs provided for developers and administrators to access Oracle Workflow.

**Oracle XML Gateway User's Guide**

This guide describes Oracle XML Gateway functionality and each component of the Oracle XML Gateway architecture, including Message Designer, Oracle XML Gateway Setup, Execution Engine, Message Queues, and Oracle Transport Agent. The integrations with Oracle Workflow Business Event System and the Business-to-Business transactions are also addressed in this guide.

**Oracle XML Publisher Report Designer's Guide**

Oracle XML Publisher is a template-based reporting solution that merges XML data with templates in RTF or PDF format to produce a variety of outputs to meet a variety of business needs. Using Microsoft Word or Adobe Acrobat as the design tool, you can create pixel-perfect reports from the Oracle E-Business Suite. Use this guide to design your report layouts.

**Oracle XML Publisher Administration and Developer's Guide**
Oracle XML Publisher is a template-based reporting solution that merges XML data with templates in RTF or PDF format to produce a variety of outputs to meet a variety of business needs. Outputs include: PDF, HTML, Excel, RTF, and eText (for EDI and EFT transactions). Oracle XML Publisher can be used to generate reports based on existing E-Business Suite report data, or you can use Oracle XML Publisher’s data extraction engine to build your own queries. Oracle XML Publisher also provides a robust set of APIs to manage delivery of your reports via e-mail, fax, secure FTP, printer, WebDav, and more. This guide describes how to set up and administer Oracle XML Publisher as well as how to use the Application Programming Interface to build custom solutions.

Integration Repository

The Oracle Integration Repository is a compilation of information about the service endpoints exposed by the Oracle E-Business Suite of applications. It provides a complete catalog of Oracle E-Business Suite’s business service interfaces. The tool lets users easily discover and deploy the appropriate business service interface for integration with any system, application, or business partner.

The Oracle Integration Repository is shipped as part of the E-Business Suite. As your instance is patched, the repository is automatically updated with content appropriate for the precise revisions of interfaces in your environment.

Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle Applications Data

Oracle STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that you never use SQL*Plus, Oracle Data Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle Applications data unless otherwise instructed.

Oracle provides powerful tools you can use to create, store, change, retrieve, and maintain information in an Oracle database. But if you use Oracle tools such as SQL*Plus to modify Oracle Applications data, you risk destroying the integrity of your data and you lose the ability to audit changes to your data.

Because Oracle Applications tables are interrelated, any change you make using an Oracle Applications form can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle Applications data using anything other than Oracle Applications, you may change a row in one table without making corresponding changes in related tables. If your tables get out of synchronization with each other, you risk retrieving erroneous information and you risk unpredictable results throughout Oracle Applications.

When you use Oracle Applications to modify your data, Oracle Applications automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle Applications also keeps track of who changes information. If you enter information into database tables using database tools, you may store invalid information. You also lose the ability to track who has changed your information because SQL*Plus and other database tools do not keep a record of changes.
This chapter contains basic information about using Rapid Install to install or upgrade an Oracle Applications system; a general description of the Rapid Wizard interface; and a description of the setup steps you must complete before you begin an installation or upgrade.

This chapter covers the following topics:

• How Rapid Install Works
• Installed Components and System Requirements
• Before You Install
• Starting Rapid Install
• Gathering Configuration Information
• What To Do Next

How Rapid Install Works

With Rapid Install, you can perform the following tasks:

• Install a new, fully configured Oracle Applications system, including the latest certified Oracle Applications technology stack and all patches, minipacks, family packs, and other updates available at the time of this Applications release.

• Lay down the file system and configure server processes for an upgraded system.

• Install a new database node or Applications node technology stack.

Rapid Install employs a wizard that guides you through the screens used to carry out the selected task. On the wizard screens, you enter configuration values for your system; these will typically be saved in the Applications database for later use.

Previous releases of Oracle Applications only used a text file, config.txt, to store the supplied configuration values. Release 12 still utilizes this file in cases where database
has not yet been created, perhaps because of some interruption to install processing.

On Release 12 the name of this configuration file has changed, and it now includes the database SID, to give a file name of conf_<SID>.txt (for example, conf_PROD.txt). This file stores the information collected by Rapid Install for all database and Applications nodes.

Rapid Install stores the same conf_<SID>.txt file in three separate locations:

- **Database 10g R2 <ORACLE_HOME>/appsutil**: This copy is used on database nodes, on Applications nodes in multi-node installs, and in upgrades. It is permanently stored and not deleted.

- **$INST_TOP**: This copy is used on Applications nodes in multi-node installs, and in upgrades. It is permanently stored and not deleted.

- **/tmp/<time stamp>**: This copy is used by Rapid Install during the installation run. It is deleted when the installation is completed.

The configuration file is also employed in multi-node (distributed) installs, where you want to repeat the install on multiple machines (nodes). In such a case, you can copy the configuration file from one machine to another to avoid having to re-enter the information on each machine. Re-entering the information would be time-consuming and prone to error. Storing the configuration details allows you to enter the information only once, and then use same system configuration to run the install on all required machines.

If you are installing in an environment where different machines are used to support the database and Applications tiers (as is typically the case), you run Rapid Install on each machine in turn, starting with the database machine. For example, you might have three machines: one for the database tier and two for the Applications tier. So you would run Rapid Install a total of three times, once on each machine. The order in which you run Rapid Install on the Applications tier machines does not matter, but you cannot run it on more than one machine in an Applications system at once.

The main configuration engine used by Rapid Install is called **AutoConfig**. Rapid Install supplies the configuration information to AutoConfig, which stores the configuration for each node in a node-specific configuration file called a **context file**.

**Important:** AutoConfig is delivered with, and required by, a new installation of Oracle Applications Release 12.

AutoConfig simplifies and standardizes the management of your system configuration; at any time after the initial installation, you can use the **Configuration Editor** in Oracle Applications Manager to update various system settings, and then run an AutoConfig script to populate the system configuration files with new values.

**Note:** For further details of AutoConfig operation, see AutoConfig in
Installing New Systems

Rapid Install automatically supplies values for most of the many parameters your Applications system will need. You do, however, have a initial choice to make: you can either supply a number of your own parameters and carry out a Standard install, or you can opt for an Express install and let Rapid Install supply default values for nearly all the parameters.

A Standard install gives you more flexibility to configure your system to meet particular requirements for your site, while an Express install is useful if you know that the default settings will suffice, or you wish to set up a test system where the settings do not matter.

Both types offer the option of installing either a fresh database (one that is fully configured but contains no transaction data), or a Vision Demo database (one that contains example transaction data for a fictitious company, to use for training or demonstration purposes).

Installation Strategies and Terminology

The installation process for Oracle Applications Release 12 has started to evolve towards meeting the needs of grid-style environments. To this end, the process has been streamlined, requiring fewer screens and decisions; this is possible because of the lessening of the traditional requirement to carry out an installation on a fixed system, which would change little over the course of its working life. Now, it is much more common to start with a basic system and add machines to it, in order to meet growth or other deployment needs.

You will see how this affects the individual steps of the installation process in due course. For now, it is important to note the following changes to the terminology used.

A server is the traditional term for a process that provides a particular functionality. This term, in the sense of a denoting a single process, is less appropriate for some components of the Release 12 architecture. Where applicable, the replacement term of service is used.

A node is a logical grouping of servers, and therefore fundamentally a software concept rather than a hardware concept, although it is often also used to refer to the machine on which a particular node is installed. For example, an Applications node is a combination of a specific configuration, node file system, and instance file system, which together support the services needed for it to act as an Applications node. This book will also refer to the primary Applications node (which may be the only Applications node), and the database node, which supports the Oracle database server.

A tier is a logical grouping of services, potentially spread across more than one physical machine. The three-tier architecture that comprises an Oracle E-Business Suite
installation is made up of the database tier, which supports and manages the Oracle database; the Applications tier, which supports and manages the various Applications components, and is sometimes known as the middle tier; and the desktop tier, which provides the user interface via an add-on component to a standard web browser.

**New Installation (Standard)**

In a new Standard installation, you define many aspects of the configuration. You will need to choose where to install the required nodes (database node and primary Applications node).

For simpler installations, the database node and the Applications node can be installed on the same machine. This type of installation is generally used for small systems or for demonstration purposes. More commonly, the database node is installed on one machine, and the Applications node on another machine. This provides improved manageability, scalability, and performance.

Applications tier processing can be distributed across multiple Applications nodes. You can also specify additional Applications nodes if you wish to scale up the Applications tier; typically, the additional nodes will be located on their own machines, to help increase availability and flexibility of your system.

Oracle Applications Release 12 only supports a unified APPL_TOP, i.e. the APPL_TOP is no longer separated into different parts (Concurrent Processing, Forms, Web). However, although all Applications nodes use a unified APPL_TOP, different sets of services can be specified on different nodes. This allows you to create specialized nodes, for example to support Concurrent Processing or Web serving.

*Note:* See *Oracle Applications Concepts* for more information about the Applications architecture and file system.

**New Installation (Express)**

In an Express installation, you set up a fully configured, single-user/single-machine system using a few basic configuration parameters, such as database type and name, top-level installation directory, and port pool choice. The remaining directory specifications and mount points are supplied by Rapid Install using default values. An Express installation includes a set of core products and uses the US7ASCII character set.

**Managing Distributed Installations**

With Oracle Applications Release 12, installation of a distributed (multi-node) system by Rapid Install includes the setup of a shared Applications node file system and associated provision for load balancing.

**Shared file system**

A traditional multi-node installation of Release 11i required each Applications tier to
maintain its own file system, consisting of the APPL_TOP file system (APPL_TOP, COMMON_TOP, and a few related directories) and the Applications tier technology stack file system (8.0.6 ORACLE_HOME and iAS ORACLE_HOME). Later, the Release 11.5.10.2 Rapid Install introduced support for a shared file system.

In Release 12, Rapid Install creates a system that shares not only the APPL_TOP and COMMON_TOP file systems, but the Applications node technology stack file system as well. Rapid Install sets up this configuration as the default for nodes that are running the same operating system. These files make up the Applications node file system, and can be shared across multiple Applications nodes (provided they are running the same operating system).

**Important:** A shared file system configuration is currently not supported on Applications nodes running Windows.

With a shared Applications node file system, all Applications node files are installed on a single shared disk resource that is mounted under the same name from each Applications node machine. Any Applications node can be used to provide standard services, such a serving forms or Web pages, or concurrent processing.

There are several important benefits of this configuration:

- Most administration, patching, and maintenance tasks need be performed only once, on a single Applications node
- Changes made to the shared file system are immediately accessible on all Applications nodes
- Distributes processing tasks to run in parallel on multiple nodes (Distributed AD)
- Reduces overall disk requirements
- Makes adding additional Applications nodes easier

**Note:** See Shared Application Tier File System in Oracle Applications Concepts. See also OracleMetaLink Note 384248.1, Sharing the Application Tier File System in Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.

**Load Balancing**

Load balancing distributes processing and communications activity evenly across networks so that no single machine is overloaded.

**Note:** For further details, see Load Balancing in Oracle Applications Concepts. See also Using Load-Balancers with Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12, OracleMetaLink Note 380489.1.
Upgrading a Release 11i System to Release 12

As part of an upgrade from Release 11i to Release 12, you enter configuration parameters in the Rapid Install wizard and run Rapid Install as one of the pre-upgrade tasks. Rapid Install uses the parameters to lay down the file system and install the new Applications technology stack. You must also migrate or upgrade your existing database to Oracle 10g Release 2 as one of the pre-upgrade tasks.

Note: See Performing an Upgrade, page 3-1 in this book. See also Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12.

Installing a New Technology Stack

You can upgrade an existing database or Applications node to a new technology stack by running the Rapid Install wizard to install only the technology stack components (without upgrading products). As well creating the relevant new ORACLE_HOMEs, this process uses AutoConfig to generate new configuration files for use with the updated technology stack.

Note: See Installing Technology Stack Components, page 4-1.

Installed Components and System Requirements

This section lists the certified components installed with Rapid Install, and the system requirements for an Oracle Applications Release 12 installation.

Technology Stack Components

Rapid Install automatically installs and configures the required technology stack components for both the database node and the Applications node.

The database node technology stack for a new Oracle Applications Release 12 installation consists of an Oracle 10g R2 ORACLE_HOME for both new installations and upgrades.

The Applications node technology stack includes, among other components:

- Oracle Developer 10i, which includes:
  - Oracle Forms
  - Oracle Reports
- Oracle 10g Application Server 10.1.2
• Oracle 10g Application Server 10.1.3 (includes Oracle HTTP Server)

The following components are optional, and not delivered by Rapid Install:

• Oracle Discoverer 10g (10.1.2.0.2)
• Oracle Portal 10g (10.1.4)
• Oracle Single Sign-On 10g (10.1.2.0.2)
• Oracle Internet Directory 10g (10.1.2.0.2)

Detailed, product-specific notes on Oracle MetaLink (http://www.metalink.oracle.com) describe use of these optional components with Oracle Applications Release 12.

See the Certify web page for the latest certification information, including version options for applicable components. You can access Certify from Oracle MetaLink. Click the Check Certify & Availability button on the main page.

Note: In Release 12, Java Development Kit (JDK) 5.0 is automatically installed by Rapid Install. You do not need to install the JDK separately, as was the case with some platforms in earlier Applications releases.

System Software Requirements

The following maintenance tools must be installed on all machines, and their locations specified both in the PATH of the account that runs the wizard, and in the PATH of the accounts that will own the database tier and Applications tier file systems.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>Required Maintenance Tools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solaris (SPARC)</td>
<td>ar, ld, make, X Display Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux</td>
<td>ar, gcc, g++, ld, ksh, make, X Display Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>Microsoft C++, MKS Toolkit *, GNU make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP-UX</td>
<td>ar, cc, aCC, make, X Display Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP-UX (Itanium)</td>
<td>ar, cc, aCC, make, X Display Server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Operating System | Required Maintenance Tools
--- | ---
IBM AIX | ar, cc, ld, linkxlc, make, X Display Server

* Free software from Cygwin [http://www.cygwin.com] also provides the UNIX scripting commands needed for the AD utilities, and can be used instead of MKS Toolkit to maintain Oracle Applications Release 12. However, Oracle recommends MKS Toolkit for all critical production and test systems.

**CPU Requirements**

Because there are different product combinations, different user profiles, and different configurations, there is no one sizing answer for all hardware platforms. Some hardware vendors have sizing worksheets that model the CPU and memory requirements of Oracle Applications on their hardware.

The most reliable strategy to ensure that the hardware is sized appropriately is to install a test environment, and then set a benchmark with a configuration, product mix, and user load that simulates your own current and expected workloads. These "actual" conditions can help verify performance before you install your production-ready environment. If such a benchmark is not feasible, Oracle Consulting Services and your hardware vendor can help you find another Oracle Applications system running a product mix and user profile similar to yours.

As installing Oracle Applications moves towards a Grid-type model, there will be more scope for easily scaling hardware to meet additional needs, with the relevant software components being deployed automatically on new machines according to the machines' designated functions.

CPU requirements for running Oracle Applications depend on:

- Number of concurrent users and their usage profiles
- Number of concurrent manager processes and the types of jobs that they are running
- Load for activities other than Oracle Applications
- Size of the database
- Desired response time
Memory Requirements

RDBMS

To calculate the memory requirements on the machine where the RDBMS is installed, consider the following:

• Oracle database overhead

• Size of System Global Area (SGA)

• Number of concurrent users

• Any non-Oracle software that has to run on the machine (this is not recommended)

In carrying out the above calculations, you should aim to allow for any expected growth in usage over the planned lifetime of this Applications system, although the increasing usage of Real Application clusters and related technologies means that it is now easier to scale a system to meet additional requirements, typically by adding another machine.

Disk Space Requirements

Rapid Install installs the file system and database files for all products, regardless of their licensed status. The approximate file system requirements in a standard installation are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node:</th>
<th>Space Required:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applications node file system (includes AS 10.1.2 ORACLE_HOME, AS 10.1.3 ORACLE_HOME, COMMON_Top, APPL_TOP, and INST_TOP)</td>
<td>28 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database node file system (Fresh install)</td>
<td>45 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database node file system (Vision Demo database)</td>
<td>133 GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total space required for a standard system, not including the stage area, is 73 GB for a fresh install with a production database, and 161 GB for a fresh install with a Vision Demo database.

**Note:** The database node disk space requirements for both the production database and the Vision Demo database include database
files (.dbf) and the 10g R2 database ORACLE_HOME.

Stage area

For a production database install, running Rapid Install from a stage area requires at least 33 GB to accommodate the file system and database files in the stage area.

**Note:** See Set Up the Stage Area, page 1-13.

Applications log and output files

Many Oracle Applications products generate log and output files during runtime. The disk space needed varies with the number of users and transactions, and depends on how frequently you purge these files. Consult the product-specific documentation for more information.

**Tip:** Log and output files are not automatically purged. Determine a strategy for archiving and purging these files after the installation, and monitor the disk space they consume to determine how much space you may need in the future.

Temporary directories and files

For installation time temporary disk space, Rapid Install uses the temporary directory defined by the TMPDIR variable (on UNIX) or TEMP and TMP variables (on Windows).

**Important:** You should ensure there is at least 500 MB of free temporary space when carrying out an installation.

At runtime, Oracle Applications requires temporary disk space. For example, each concurrent manager writes temporary parameter files, Oracle Reports writes temporary format files, and Oracle Forms writes temporary buffer records. Rapid Install sets the temporary directory based on the value you supply on node-specific settings screens.

Updates and patches

You will need disk space for applying updates, patches, maintenance packs, family packs, and minipacks, and for any backup files that may be created.

**Note:** See AutoPatch in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Utilities*. See also Patching Your System in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*, and *Oracle Applications Patching Procedures* (new for Release 12).
Other files

The total disk space estimate must account for the requirements of files other than those directly related to Oracle Applications. For example:

- Operating system software
- Online backups
- Custom Applications development files
- Files for any other software that you use

Before You Install

You must follow all the relevant steps in this section before you begin the installation.

Rapid Install handles the details of the installation or upgrade actions based on the information you enter on the Rapid Install screens. If you collect the necessary information before you begin, the installation or upgrade will be completed more rapidly.

In addition to meeting the prerequisites described in this book and in the platform-specific notes, you should also ensure you understand the licensing agreement for your organization.

Review Associated Documentation

Before running Rapid Install, you should read the relevant Oracle Applications platform-specific notes, available on OracleMetaLink.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Install Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun Solaris (SPARC)</td>
<td>402312.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux</td>
<td>402310.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Windows</td>
<td>402311.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP-UX (PA-RISC)</td>
<td>402308.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP-UX (Itanium)</td>
<td>402307.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM AIX 5L</td>
<td>402306.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition, you should refer to Oracle MetaLink Note 405565.1, Oracle Applications Release 12 Installation Guidelines, for any important supplementary information on Rapid Install that may have become available since this book was created.

Create Operating System Accounts

Before running Rapid Install, you must create the operating system accounts that will be used in the installation of the database node and Applications node file systems. Details of this process depend on whether you are using a UNIX system or Windows system. Consult the appropriate operating system documentation as required.

For UNIX users

The operating system user that owns the database node file system and starts the database node services is called the oracle user. The operating system user that owns the Applications node file system and starts the Applications node services is called the applmgr user. The names of these accounts must be the same on all nodes in an Applications system.

Note: The term "UNIX" refers to all variants of that operating system, including Linux.

Single-user UNIX installations

In order to prepare for a single-user installation, you must first create an oracle user account and log in as the oracle user to run Rapid Install. The account should be created with a default shell that is compatible with the Bourne shell.

Multi-user UNIX installations

In order to prepare for a multi-user installation, you must first create an oracle user account and an applmgr user account. Both should be created with a default shell that is compatible with the Bourne shell. Log in as root to run Rapid Install. Then specify the oracle user as the Oracle OS user, and the applmgr user as the Apps OS user.

The oracle user is the account that owns the database node technology stack (10g R2 ORACLE_HOME) and the database files. The default name for the oracle user is ora<SID>. For example, for a production (PROD) environment, the default Oracle OS username might be oraprod.

The applmgr user is the account that owns the Applications node technology stack (APPL_TOP, COMMON_TOP, 10.1.2 ORACLE_HOME, and 10.1.3 ORACLE_HOME). The default name is appl<SID>. For example, for a Vision Demo (VIS) environment, the default Apps OS username might be applvis.

On machines containing multiple nodes, you can assign one user account to be the owner of the database node file system, and another to be the owner of the Applications node file system. For this type of install, Rapid Install can install both nodes in one run if the install is started by the root user. If you are installing on a machine with only one
node to install, or with all nodes sharing the same user, you can run the install as either the root user or the specific user for those nodes.

For Windows users

On Windows, the user who runs Rapid Install owns the file system for all components (both the database file system and the Oracle Applications file system). The Windows installation is therefore equivalent to the UNIX single-user installation.

Before you install Oracle Applications, make sure the user account for the installation has full local administrative privileges, and permission to print to either local or network printers. We recommend that you create a new domain-level account (for example, oracle) and make it a member of these groups:

- Administrators (local user)
- Domain Users (domain user)

This account does not need to be a member of any other group, and must not be a member of the GUEST group. Refer to Windows Help for information on creating accounts and assigning accounts to groups.

Set Up the Stage Area

As preparation for running Rapid Install, you must run a Perl script that creates the install directory and copies the contents of the Release 12 software bundle to the appropriate location in the file system.

**Note:** For information on using Oracle Electronic Delivery to download Rapid Install software, see *Oracle Applications Release Notes*.

Software Components

Your installation software comes in DVD format. The individual disks included in the Release 12 software bundle are labeled as follows:

- Start Here - Disk 1
- APPL_TOP - Disk n
- RDBMS - Disk n
- Tools - Disk n
- Databases - Disk n
Creating the Stage Area Directory

To create the stage area directory, run the adautostg.pl script. If the script cannot create the directories, or if there are other system parameters that require modification, it prompts you to amend the parameters. You must fix any problems before you continue with the setup process.

Follow these steps to set up a stage area installation:

1. Log in as the operating system user with sufficient privileges to mount, unmount, and eject the DVD. This user must also have write privileges to the stage area that you set up.

2. Insert the Start Here disk in the DVD-ROM drive.

3. Mount the DVD (conditional).
   If your system runs on a UNIX platform, and if you do not use AutoMount, you must mount the Start Here disk now.

4. Verify software version (perl).
   You must have perl 5.0053 or higher installed, and it must be in your PATH. Use the following commands to identify the perl version and its location. The command is the same for both UNIX and Windows platforms:
   perl -v
   If perl is not installed, you may download it from http://www.perl.com.

   Important: For Windows users, the perl shipped by MKS is not certified: instead, use ActivePerl, which you can also download from www.perl.com.

5. On UNIX, set the environment variable DISPLAY to an active and authorized display.

6. Run the adautostg.pl script.
   UNIX:
   $ cd
   $ perl /mnt/cdrom/Disk1/rapidwiz/adautostg.pl

   Windows:
   C:\> perl d:\mnt\cdrom\Disk1\rapidwiz\adautostg.pl
   The stage script message informs you that you may either stage all the Rapid Install components, or selected components only.

7. Set up the stage area directory.
At the prompt for the stage directory, enter the name of the system top-level directory. The Rapid wizard stage12 directory will be created in this path. For example, if you enter /u01 as the top-level directory, the resulting directory path will be /u01/stage12.

8. Indicate the components to be staged.
   The script prompts you to choose the components that you want to stage:
   1. Oracle Applications
   2. Oracle Database technology stack (RDBMS)
   3. Oracle Applications database (Databases)
   4. Oracle Applications technology stack (Tools)
   5. APPL_TOP

   Enter one or more components, separating each one with a space. You can indicate that you want to stage only the database technology stack, only the APPL_TOP, and so on.

   If you choose 1 (the default), all the main components will be staged.

9. Insert the Rapid Install DVD.
   Insert the relevant DVD, as required in the prompt. The system message lists the files it has copied and their location in the stage area directory.

**Stage Area Directory Structure**

The stage area created by adautostg.pl looks like this: a top-level directory <Stage12>, with subdirectories startCD, oraApps, oraDB, oraAS, and oraAppDB.
Starting Rapid Install

Once the stage directory is created, start Rapid Install as described in the following section.

UNIX:

Example
$ cd /u01/Stage12/startCD/Disk1/rapidwiz
$ ./rapidwiz

Windows:

Example
C:\>f:
F:\>cd Stage12\startCD\Disk1\rapidwiz
F:\Stage12\startCD\Disk1\rapidwiz> rapidwiz.cmd

Special Startup Options

If required, you can add parameters to the Rapid Install startup command to change its behavior.

Using an Alias For the Host Machine

If you want to use an alias (not the actual name of the host machine), use the -servername parameter when you start Rapid Install.
UNIX:

Example
$ rapidwiz -servername <myhost>

Windows:

Example
D:\RAPIDWIZ> Rapidwiz.cmd -servername <myhost>

Restarting the Installation

If the installation process terminates before completion, you can use the `-restart` parameter to run Rapid Install again.

UNIX:

Example
$ rapidwiz -restart

Windows:

Example
D:\RAPIDWIZ> Rapidwiz.cmd -restart

See Restart the Installation, page 2-32 in Standard Installations, page 2-1 for more information.

The configuration file, conf_<SID>.txt, plays an important role in restarts. It is stored in the operating system’s temporary directory, and utilized if the user wishes to restart an install in which Rapid Install did not get as far as creating the database.

Installing a New Technology Stack

Rapid Install can install a new technology stack for the database tier (Oracle10g R2) or the Applications node (Oracle Application Server 10g) in an existing system. To access the Rapid Install screen flow for a technology stack installation, use the `-techstack` parameter when you start Rapid Install.

UNIX:

Example
$ rapidwiz -techstack

Windows:

Example
D:\RAPIDWIZ> Rapidwiz.cmd -techstack

Note: See Installing Technology Stack Components, page 4-1 for details about upgrading the technology stack.
Gathering Configuration Information

The Rapid Install wizard provides input screens to gather system-specific values for configuring a new or upgraded system.

**Important:** You should be familiar with system requirements, resources, and product licensing agreements before you run Rapid Install. You should also have a adequate understanding of Oracle DBA and system administrator responsibilities.

Top-level Directories and Mount Points

Rapid Install needs to be told the locations of the top-level directories and mount points on the database node, and the Applications node(s). It derives subdirectories from these top-level directories.

Products and Country-specific Functionalities

During the installation, Rapid Install automatically installs all products, country-specific functionalities (localized products), and required shared products in the database and in the file system, regardless of license status. *Licensed products* are those specified in your licensing agreement with Oracle.

However, you must indicate on the Rapid Install wizard screens which products and country-specific functionalities you have licensed to register them as being active in your system. This active flag is important during any patching and other system-wide maintenance tasks that are performed after the initial installation or upgrade.

NLS Settings

Release 12 provides multilingual support for text parts of Oracle Applications, and for product data. Because it offers support for the Unicode (UTF8) character set, you can, if required, run a number of languages in a single instance. You choose the character set for both the database and the Applications products when you run Rapid Install.

**Important:** The choice of character sets should be made carefully. It is possible to convert from some character sets to others at a later stage, but there are restrictions. For example, you can convert from US7ASCII to UTF8, but not from UTF8 to US7ASCII.

The profile options for language and territory are configured at the site level when you run Rapid Install. The language you choose as the base language is used for the language profile. The default settings for date and number formats are derived from the territory profile setting.
Note: For an introduction to NLS and related subjects, see Globalization Support in Oracle Applications Concepts. For an in-depth discussion of globalization issues, see Oracle MetaLink Note 393861.1, Oracle Applications Globalization Guide (Release 12).

Port Pool

The various features and components of Oracle Applications require the availability of a large number of ports on your system. To simplify deployment and management of the various ports, Oracle Applications includes the concept of a port pool. The port pool concept includes a mechanism for determining a default base value for each type of port; formatted values, which often contain multiple ports; and a mechanism for determining a unique value for each pool. The net result of this is that there are 100 different port pools (sets), which are guaranteed to contain non-overlapping values. You simply specify the pool you want to use, and a consistent set of port values are chosen for all the required ports.

Navigating in the Wizard

The Rapid Install input screens are in the form of a wizard, which prompts you for the information needed to install a new Applications system or upgrade an existing one. The following conventions apply to navigating in the wizard.

Input Fields and Drop-down Lists

- Complete or accept the default in input fields (provided they are not grayed out).
- Type information directly into input boxes, or select information from the list of valid options in fields that have a drop-down menu.
- Drop-down lists present all the valid options for an input field. Click an option to select it.
- Combo boxes also present valid options in the form of a drop-down list. They also allow you to replace an option on the list by typing in a valid option. When this type of input is allowed, it is noted in the text.

Buttons and Keys

- You can select from mutually exclusive options by clicking the appropriate radio button.
- On each screen, you can click the Tab key or press the Up or Down Arrow keys to move between options.
• There are buttons at the bottom of each screen that allow you to Cancel the Rapid Install process or move either Back to the previous screen or forward to the Next screen.

• Vertical and horizontal scroll bars make it possible to move hidden fields into view.

Help
Most screens offer mouse-over help for individual fields: a description of the information that goes in the field appears in a small text box when you move the mouse over the field.

In addition, most screens display a Help button. Click it to see screen-level help — a general description of the screen, and a summary of the input fields that it displays. Once you have reviewed the information on a help screen, clicking OK returns you to the wizard screen from where you requested the help.

What To Do Next
Start Rapid Install and begin the installation by choosing one of the following paths:

• If you want to create a new Oracle Applications Release 12 system on a single machine or a group of machines, follow the steps in Standard Installations, page 2-1.

• If you want to upgrade an Oracle Applications system from Release 11i, follow the steps in Performing an Upgrade, page 3-1.

• If you only want to install a new technology stack for an existing Applications system, follow the steps in Installing Technology Stack Components, page 4-1.

When you have completed the steps in the chapter that applies to your system, read and follow the instructions in Finishing Tasks, page 5-1 to finish the installation or upgrade.
Performing an Installation

To set up a new Applications system, follow the appropriate screens in the Rapid Install wizard.

This chapter covers the following topics:

• Standard Installations
• Express Installations
• What To Do Next

Standard Installations

Rapid Install offers two options for a new installation: a standard installation, which involves creating a new system using system-specific configuration parameters, and an Express installation, where Rapid Install supplies default values for many parameters, requiring only a few to be supplied by the user carrying out the install.

Important: You need to carry out the relevant steps on each node that will be part of your Applications system, for example a database node and two Applications nodes. Where applicable, operations should be carried out on the database node first.

This section describes the setup steps for a standard installation, where the user supplies various system-specific parameters. An Express installation is described in Setting Up an Express Installation, page 2-35.

Follow the instructions in the section Before You Begin, page 1-11 in Getting Started, page 1-1. Then complete the following tasks, which are grouped into logical sections.

Describe System Configuration:

1. Start the Rapid Install wizard

Start the wizard from the command line by entering rapidwiz at the prompt. The
Welcome screen lists the database and the technology stack components that are installed with Oracle Applications.

This screen lists the components that are included in, or supported by, this release of Oracle Applications. You can expand the component lists, using the scroll bar to bring all the components into view.

Notice that a new installation contains a fresh Oracle 10g Release 2 RDBMS. For an upgrade, Rapid Install installs an Oracle 10g RDBMS ORACLE_HOME without a database. You can use this ORACLE_HOME to upgrade or migrate your existing database to Oracle 10g.


This screen is for information only. No decisions need to be made. When you have reviewed the information, click Next to continue.

2. Select a wizard operation

Use the Select Wizard Operation screen to indicate the action you want Rapid Install to perform. You begin both new installations and upgrades from this screen. Based on the action you choose, the Rapid Install wizard continues with the appropriate screen flow.
The available actions are as follows:

- **Install Oracle Applications Release 12**
  
  This action sets up a new, fully configured system, with either a fresh database or a Vision Demo database. The configuration is derived from the system-specific configuration parameters you will enter in the Rapid Install wizard and save in the Applications database (conf_<SID>.txt file initially, until the database has been created).

- **Express Configuration**
  
  This install option sets up a fully configured, single-user system with either a fresh database or Vision Demo database. You supply a few basic parameters, such as database type and name, top-level install directory, and choice of port pool. The remaining directories and mount points are supplied by Rapid Install using default values.

  **Note:** The steps in Setting Up an Express Installation, page 2-35 in this chapter describe this option.

- **Upgrade to Oracle Applications Release 12**
  
  Choose this option to indicate that you are upgrading your E-Business Suite products to the current version of Oracle Applications. The wizard screen flow presents two paths: one that lays down the file system and installs the new technology stack, and one that configures servers and starts services.
Note: See Performing an Upgrade, page 3-1 to learn how Rapid Install works during a system upgrade.

Using the following steps, you will set up a new installation. Choose Install Oracle Applications Release 12 and then click Next to continue.

3. Choose Oracle Configuration Manager options

Oracle Connection Manager (OCM) is an optional component that is designed to facilitate support for your Oracle products. The initial OCM screen appears as part of a Rapid Install run. You must click on either Accept or Decline to proceed or not proceed with deploying OCM.

Important: Use of Oracle Configuration Manager is recommended, but optional. If you choose Decline, you simply continue your Rapid Install run.

OCM provides continuous tracking of key Oracle and system statistics of the machine it is running on. Data collected by the configuration manager is sent via secured HTTPS back to Oracle Support, who can thereby maintain an updated view of your Oracle instance.

A lightweight agent that consumes minimal CPU resources, OCM supports automatic discovery of installed components and configuration information, helping to reduce the time needed for resolution of support issues and facilitating pro-active problem avoidance.

Note: For further details of OCM, log on to OracleMetaLink, select the tab Oracle Configuration Manager, select Download Collector, and see the links under the heading Before Getting Started.
If you choose the Oracle-recommended option of *Accept*, you are presented with another OCM screen:
On this screen, you are required to enter your *Customer Support Identifier* (CSI), your *Oracle MetaLink* account details, and your country. Optionally, you can enable use of a proxy server for use with Oracle Configuration Manager. If you choose to do so, you must specify the server name and port number you want to use.

4. Identify configuration file

On the Configuration Choice screen, you indicate whether you will be using previously saved configuration details.
If you choose Create a new configuration, Rapid Install saves the configuration parameters you enter on the wizard screens in the Applications database, and in a configuration file (conf_<SID>.txt), which is stored in your system temporary directory until the installation is completed.

If you choose Load the following saved configuration, the database connect string field becomes active. For a configuration stored in the database, this field is made up of <hostname>:<SID>:<database port>, for example appserv2.company.com:VIS:1521.

Important: The host name must include the domain.

Enter the appropriate database connect string (or conf_<SID>.txt file location, if applicable) to point Rapid Install to a stored configuration whose parameters you wish to use. Typically, you would choose this option when performing a multi-node install, or when restarting Rapid Install after an interruption to the installation process.

Note: See Restart the Installation, page 2-32.

Because this is a new installation, choose Create a new configuration, then click Next to continue.

5. Specify Global System Settings

On the Global System Settings screen, you indicate whether you want to accept the
default port values. You can specify a *port pool* setting to enable multiple Applications environments to co-exist on the same machine.

For example, if you select an increment of 3 from the Port Pool list, the values in the Derived Port Settings will reflect this choice. Use the scroll bar or click Advanced Edit to see the Port Values screen.

The default value of the Port Pool set is zero, but you can customize it by selecting another value from the drop-down list in the Port Pool field. There are 100 port pool selections: if you select an increment of 3, the default values are increased by that value. The Database Port (1521) becomes 1524, the RPC Port (1626) becomes 1629, and so on.

At this point, you can simply accept the values for the chosen Port Pool (and therefore individual ports) by clicking *Next*. This will suffice for many installations.

Otherwise, you can add an extra level of sophistication by specifying *individual* port values to meet particular site-specific requirements, over and above the basic use of the Port Pool mechanism described above. For example, you might wish to avoid using a particular port for some reason, perhaps because it will be needed by some other software. Clicking on the *Edit Ports* button will open a screen that allows you to specify the values of any ports you wish.
When finished on this screen, click OK to return to the Global System Settings screen, and click Next on that screen.

6. Define Database Node Configuration

On the Database Node Configuration screen, indicate the kind of database you want to install in the new system, the name you will use to identify it, the machine on which it will run, and that machine’s domain name. You then need to confirm the operating system shown on the drop-down list is correct, specify the Oracle user's operating system account name and group, and finally specify the base directory under which the installation is to take place.
You can install either a fresh database or a Vision Demo database.

- **A fresh database** is fully configured and ready to be used for a new implementation. This type of database is suitable for any type of system that requires a fresh database, such as a production system or test system. The default name for a production database is PROD. If you are installing a database for another use, for example as a test system or a backup system, choose the Fresh Database option and enter a database name that reflects its purpose, for example TEST.

- **A Vision Demo** database is used for demonstration or training purposes. It contains a fully configured Oracle Applications system that has been implemented and populated with a set of transactions for a fictitious company. The Vision Demo database is set up for multiple-organization use. It is installed with the UTF8 character set to maximize the support for character sets in this release. The default database name is VIS.

In this example, use the Database Type drop-down list to select a fresh database. Accept the default database name or type in another name (alphanumeric, not to exceed 8 characters in length, with no spaces) for the local instance. This name is often referred to as the database SID.

The Database Install Information screen prompts you for information Rapid Install needs to set up and install the database.

- The *Base directory* field defaults to a sample directory name, using the operating system syntax for the machine where you started the Rapid Install wizard. This directory is the top-level directory that Rapid Install uses to derive the mount
points associated with the RDBMS.

The Database OS User is the account that will own the database technology stack and file system. Enter the name of the Database OS Group. The Database OS User may belong to other groups, but it must belong to this group.

If you wish to search the file system for a suitable base directory, click Browse to open a navigation window.

On this screen, click on a suitable folder, or type a path in the Directory field. Click OK to confirm your choice and return to the Database Node Configuration screen, or click Cancel to return without making a selection.

After returning to the parent screen, then click Next to continue with the install.

7. Select product license type (Fresh Database installation only)

When installing a fresh database (not a Vision demo database), the wizard prompts you to indicate the type of licensing agreement you have purchased from Oracle. It then presents the appropriate licensing screen.

Completing a licensing screen does not constitute a license agreement. It simply registers your products as active. The only way to set up a license agreement is to purchase
Applications products through the Oracle Store or an Oracle sales representative. You should have complete information about your product license before you complete the licensing screens.

Rapid Install installs all products regardless of their licensed status. However, you must register products you have licensed so that they are flagged in the system as active. An active flag marks products for inclusion in patching and other tasks that you will perform to update and maintain your system after the initial installation.

**Note:** Rapid Install automatically installs and registers shared and dependent products for you.

You can register products using either the *Suite license model* or the *Component license model*. Complete only one of these licensing screens, to match your licensing agreement.

If you clicked the Suite licensing option on the Suite Selection screen, the Licensing Page for that option appears.
This licensing model allows wide access to Applications functionality. By choosing it, you tell Rapid Install to automatically register all products included in the Applications price bundle. The products that are checked and grayed are licensed automatically as a part of the suite. The ones that are not must be registered separately as additional products — they are not part of the E-Business Suite price bundle. Place a check mark next to any additional products you have licensed and want to register.

If you clicked the Component licensing option on the Suite Selection screen, the Licensing Page for that option appears.
Choose this option if your licensing agreement is for individual Applications component products. These products are licensed based on the number of authorized users or on the number of business transactions processed. All individual products are listed on this screen. Products that are grayed out cannot be selected unless the "parent" component is selected.

**Note:** To register additional products after the initial installation, use the License Manager component of Oracle Applications Manager. For more details, see License Manager in *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance*.

Complete the appropriate licensing screen and click *Next* to continue.

8. **Select Country-Specific Functionality (Fresh Database installation only)**

Some systems require the country-specific functionality of a localized Applications product. For example, if your company operates in Canada, products such as Human Resources require additional features to accommodate the Canadian labor laws and codes that differ from those in the United States. You register the name of the region associated with the localized product on the Select Country-specific Functionalities screen.

If your company operates only in the United States, you can bypass this screen. If you begin doing business in another country at a later date, you can use License Manager to register the associated region at any time after the original installation or upgrade.
All the country-specific functionalities that Oracle supports are listed on this screen, arranged alphabetically. Double-click a region in the Available Regions box to move it into the Selected Regions box or highlight it and click the right arrow (>). To deselect a region, highlight it and double-click or click the left arrow (<) to remove it from the Selected Regions box.

For example, if you select Canada, the screen would look like this.
To select or deselect all the regions and move them between boxes in a single action, use the relevant double arrows, >> or <<.

After making your selection, click Next to continue.

9. Select Internationalization Settings (Fresh Database installation only)

American English is the only language installed in your system by default. However, Oracle Applications supports numerous other languages. These can be activated using License Manager (part of Oracle Applications Manager), and installed after the initial Release 12 installation is complete.

**Note:** For further details, refer to Adding and Maintaining Languages in Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures.
The languages you select determine help to the available options for the other NLS-related configuration parameters (such as territory and character set) that your system requires and can support.

**Note:** See Globalization Support in *Oracle Applications Concepts*.

Double-click a language in the Available Languages box to move it into the Selected Languages box or highlight it and click the right arrow (>). Highlight a language in the Selected Languages box and click the left arrow (<) to remove it. The example shows Canadian French selected as an additional language. To select or deselect all languages in a single action, use the double arrows, >> or <<.

**Note:** You cannot remove American English from the Selected Languages box.

Languages are no longer licensed using Rapid Install; instead, use License Manager (part of Oracle Applications Manager) to license languages. To install new languages after Rapid Install is complete, refer to Adding and Maintaining Languages section in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*.

Click Next to continue.

The NLS language and territory settings are stored as profile options in the database. They are configured at the site level when you run Rapid Install. The base language is used for the default language setting and the default territory is used for the territory profile option. Users inherit these values the first time they log on.
to Oracle Applications using the E-Business Suite Home Page.

The base language defaults to American English. If you choose additional languages on the Select Additional Languages screen, they appear in the Selected Languages box. In this example, the choices are American English and Canadian French.

Rapid Install does not set RDBMS date and numeric formats during installation. It uses default formats based on the territory profile setting (as derived from NLS_LANG). The Default Territory is AMERICA at the site level. Enter a new value, as needed, based on your user requirements.

The "Database character set" and the "APPL_TOP character set" drop-down menus initially show US7ASCII as the default character set. Other compatible character sets are listed as well.

**Note:** UTF8 is the default character set for the Vision Demo database and the APPL_TOP. You cannot convert either of these character sets. Additional setup steps may be required for systems with fresh install databases that will use UTF8. See Set Up Unicode Character Sets, page 5-9 in Finishing Tasks, page 5-1 for details.

However, because you selected Canadian French as an additional language, the character set choices have changed and now include only those that are compatible with both American English and Canadian French.

If you want to change the character set in either the database or the APPL_TOP, select a new value from the drop-down list.

**Caution:** Any languages you plan to install after Rapid Install is complete must be compatible with the character set of your Applications system.

The IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority) character set is the Internet-assigned standard character set name used by the Web server. See http://www.iana.org/assignments/character-sets for more information.

You can change this value, as needed. Complete the appropriate fields on this screen, and click Next to continue.

10. Enter Primary Applications Node Information

You have already specified the top-level directory for the RDBMS. Now you must specify top-level directory and subdirectories associated with the Applications nodes.
The default sample directories use the syntax of the operating system where you started Rapid Install. In addition, some of the fields are operating system-specific.

The above example shows this screen for a Linux system, where you need to complete the information for Apps OS User (the account that owns the Applications tier file system and technology stack) and Apps OS Group (the group to which the Apps OS User belongs). Accept the defaults, or enter new values.

On Windows, the equivalent screen looks like this:
The UNIX Toolkit directory and Visual Studio directories are specific to Windows. Enter the appropriate values in these fields, or accept the defaults if applicable.

On all these equivalent Primary Applications Node Configuration screens, the **Base directory** is the top-level directory that Rapid Install will use to derive the mount points for the Applications nodes. You can accept the default or enter a new value.

Clicking the **Edit Services** button enables you to choose which services are enabled on this Applications node. Categories are: Root Service Group, Web Entry Point Services, Web Application Services, Batch Processing Services, and Other Service Group.
These services define the set of processes that will be started on each Applications node, and can be activated or deactivated according to the function the node is to perform.

**Note:** In Release 12, all the APPL_TOPs on a multi-node system contain the same files, regardless of a particular node’s role (as defined by the currently activated services).

The services provide the following functionality, which differs significantly from Release 11i and also uses new terminology:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>This Service Group:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Supports:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Root Service Group</td>
<td>• Oracle Process Manager (OPMN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Entry Point Services</td>
<td>• HTTP Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This Service Group:</td>
<td>Supports:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Application Services</td>
<td>• OACORE OC4J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Forms OC4J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• OAFM OC4J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batch Processing Services</td>
<td>• Applications TNS Listener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Concurrent Managers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fulfillment Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Service Group</td>
<td>• Oracle Forms Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Oracle MWA Service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The scripts for these services are located in $INST_TOP/admin/scripts.

Applications nodes should have services enabled as follows:

- **Web node:** Root Service Group, Web Entry Point Services, Web Application Services
- **Forms node:** Root Service Group, Web Application Services, Other Service Group
- **Concurrent Processing node:** Root Service Group, Batch Processing Services

As an example of this, consider a two-node installation where you wish to deploy the Applications database and concurrent processing services on Server A, and Web and Forms services on Server B.

- On Server A, you would select Root Service Group and Batch Processing Services.
- On Server B, you would select Root Service Group, Web Entry Point Services, Web Application Services, and Other Service Group.

In terms of ORACLE_HOME creation, the result will be that:
• Server A has an ORACLE_HOME for the 10g R2 Applications database, plus an ORACLE_HOME for Application Server 10.1.2, and an ORACLE_HOME for Application Server 10.1.3.

• Server B has an ORACLE_HOME for Application Server 10.1.2, and an ORACLE_HOME for Application Server 10.1.3.

The Edit Paths button opens a window where you can specify a new value for one or more of the Applications node paths.

![Application Tier Mount Points](image)

You can use the Browse button to navigate to a new directory path for each category, and double-click the path to select it. After specifying values to suit your site, click Next to continue.

11. Review Node Information
At this stage, you have specified details for the database node and the primary Applications node. For simple environments, you may only want a single Applications node, in which case you simply click Next to bypass the next step.

If you do want to specify details for additional Applications nodes, proceed to the next step.

12. Provide Details of Additional Applications Nodes

To provide details of additional Applications nodes, click the Add Server button. This opens the following window.
Here, you specify details of the first additional Applications node. You can either accept the defaults and suggested values, or edit them as needed.

The buttons on this screen fulfill the same roles as their counterparts on the Primary Applications Node screen. The Browse button allows you to search the file system for a suitable location to use as the Base directory. The Edit Paths button opens a window where you can specify a new value for one or more of the Applications node paths. Clicking the Edit Services button enables you to choose which services are enabled on this Applications node.

An important feature on this screen is the Shared Filesystem checkbox and associated drop-down list. By checking the box and selecting a node from the existing Applications nodes that appear on the drop-down list, you enable the node being added on this screen to share the Applications tier file system with the node selected from the drop-down list.

The following example shows the addition of a second Applications node, testsrv3, which is to share its file system with an existing Applications node, testsrv2.
When you have finished providing details for the first additional Applications node, click OK to return to the Primary Applications Node screen. If you want to add further Applications nodes, click on Add Server again and repeat the process.

The following screen shows the result of adding a total of two further Applications nodes, over and above the Primary Applications node.
You will see that two additional actions are available for the new Applications nodes: the icons to their left enable you to edit their details and delete them, respectively.

If you click on the wastebasket icon to delete a node, a popup window appears to request confirmation. You cannot delete either the Database Node or the Primary Applications node.

13. Review Pre-Install Checks

Rapid Install performs a series of system tests to validate the configuration specified. The System Check Status screen checks port availability.
The Validate System Configuration screen now appears, to indicate whether various pre-install requirements for the installation have been met.
The parameters that Rapid Install validates and reports on this screen include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This test:</th>
<th>Checks:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port Availability</td>
<td>The ports you selected are available for use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS User and Group Check</td>
<td>The OS user account and group exist, and the user account is a member of the group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Uniqueness</td>
<td>There are no duplicate defined ports for server processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Systems</td>
<td>The specified file systems exist and have correct privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Space</td>
<td>The specified file systems have sufficient space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host/Domain</td>
<td>The host and domain names are valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results of each test are labeled with icons. There are three result types:
- Check (tick) mark

The test succeeded. Click the mark to get details of the test performed.
• Exclamation mark (!)

The configuration requires review. Click the ! to get information about the system test review. Click Yes to continue, or No if you are going to resolve the issues. Rapid Install displays an alert if you continue without resolving the issues.

• An x mark

All issues marked x must be resolved before you continue with the installation. Click the x to see the errors. If you can resolve an issue by altering the values provided on one of the wizard screens, click Back until you reach the appropriate screen, and re-enter the values. Some tests must be resolved in the operating system. In that case, you may have to restart the Rapid Install wizard after the problem has been fixed.

**Note:** See Restart the Installation, page 2-32 in this chapter.

If problems are identified, a pop-up window will appear:

![Oracle Applications Rapid Install Wizard Alert](image)

When you have resolved any issues, click Next on the Validate System Configuration screen to continue with the installation.

14. Begin the Installation

On the Component Installation Review screen, Rapid Install lists the components it will install, based on the system parameters you entered in the wizard.
Click Next. Rapid Install now displays another alert screen asking you to verify that you are ready to begin the installation. Click Yes.

Monitor Installation Progress:
1. Check progress bars

During an installation, Rapid Install displays a main progress bar and an individual progress bar. The main progress bar reports on the completion percentage of the installation as a whole. The individual progress bar reports on the progress of each individual step. The installation is not complete until all the progress bars disappear from your screen.
Restart the Installation (if required):

If the installation process terminates abnormally before completion, you can restart it and carry on, after correcting any problems.

1. Re-run the Rapid Install wizard, adding the `-restart` option to the `rapidwiz` command.

   When the initial Rapid Install screen appears, select the same operation you chose originally, then click Next.

   Rapid Install has stored the configuration in the Applications database (or `conf_<SID>.txt` file), so choose "Load the following saved configuration". This avoids having to complete the wizard screens a second time. After accepting or specifying the configuration details, click Next.
2. Continue with the install

Rapid Install moves through the installed components and automatically starts at the point where it previously stopped. Previously completed actions start and complete rapidly as the wizard determines that there is nothing additional to do.

**Note:** You may see validation warnings (for example, port already in use) if your database was already installed before the restart process. You can safely ignore these messages.

**Review Post-Installation Tests:**
After the installation is complete, Rapid Install automatically validates the installed Applications environments. Tests include database availability, correctly configured environment files, and functioning listeners.
Post-installation tests include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This test</th>
<th>Checks that:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Database Availability</td>
<td>Database is running and allows users to log on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment File</td>
<td>Environment file has been delivered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>HTTP listener is working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login Page</td>
<td>Login Page is working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBC File</td>
<td>DBC file has been created</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSP</td>
<td>JavaServer pages are working</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Review the information from the tests Rapid Install has completed
   
   If there is an "!" or "x" icon, click it to see the details. If any of the checks fail, refer to the Rapid Install log files to determine the reason, and resolve each problem before continuing. When the errors are fixed, click Retry to perform the post-install validation again.

2. Click Next if there are no errors
Rapid Install informs you of the components that it installed on the Finish screen.

If you wish to review the Post-install Checks screen, click Back. If you want to log on to Oracle Applications now, click Connect to Oracle Applications 12 to access the Oracle Applications Login page. Otherwise, click Finish to complete the Rapid Install session.

**Note:** See Log On to Oracle Applications, page 5-1 in Finishing Tasks, page 5-1 for more information.

**Express Installations**

An *Express installation* sets up a fully configured single-user/single-machine system with either a fresh database or Vision Demo database. You specify basic configuration parameters, such as database type and name, top-level installation directory, and port increments. The remaining directories and mount points are supplied by Rapid Install using default values.

This type of installation contains (by default) a set of core Applications products. It also contains the US7ASCII character set (for a fresh install) and the UTF8 character set for a (Vision Demo install), in both the database and the APPL_TOP. You can easily register additional products (according to your Oracle licensing agreement) after the installation is complete, by using License Manager. However, converting the character set may be time-consuming, and is best avoided if possible.
1. Start Rapid Install

On the Select Wizard Operation screen, select Install Oracle Applications Release 12 and then check Use Express Configuration.

![Select Wizard Operation](image)

Click Next to continue.

2. Choose Oracle Configuration Manager options

*Oracle Connection Manager* (OCM) is an optional component that is designed to facilitate support for your Oracle products. The initial OCM screen appears as part of a Rapid Install run. You must click on either Accept or Decline to proceed or not proceed with deploying OCM.

**Important:** Use of Oracle Configuration Manager is recommended, but optional. If you choose Decline, you simply continue your Rapid Install run.

OCM provides continuous tracking of key Oracle and system statistics of the machine it is running on. Data collected by the configuration manager is sent via secured HTTPS back to Oracle Support, who can thereby maintain an updated view of your Oracle instance.

A lightweight agent that consumes minimal CPU resources, OCM supports...
Performing an Installation

automatic discovery of installed components and configuration information, helping to reduce the time needed for resolution of support issues and facilitating pro-active problem avoidance.

**Note:** For further details of OCM, log on to OracleMetaLink, select the tab *Oracle Configuration Manager*, select *Download Collector*, and see the links under the heading *Before Getting Started*.

If you choose the Oracle-recommended option of *Accept*, you are presented with another OCM screen:
On this screen, you are required to enter your Customer Support Identifier (CSI), your Oracle MetaLink account details, and your country. Optionally, you can enable use of a proxy server for use with Oracle Configuration Manager. If you choose to do so, you must specify the server name and port number you want to use.

3. Enter Configuration Values

The Express Configuration Information screen prompts for minimal configuration values. Default values are provided for all fields except Domain.

This example screen is for Windows:
In the Database Type field, use the drop-down list to choose either a Vision Demo database or a fresh database, and then either accept VIS or enter another name in the Database SID field. On Windows (as shown in the example above), enter the path to the UNIX Toolkit directory and Visual Studio directory, or click Browse and navigate to the desired path for each of these. On UNIX systems, the DISPLAY environment variable must be set to an active and authorized display.

Enter a valid domain name. This value, when combined with a host (machine) name, must produce a fully qualified domain name (FQDN). For example, a host name of apps1 and domain name of company.com make up an FQDN of apps1.company.com.

In the Base Directory field, enter the top-level directory path you want Rapid Install to use to create the derived mount points for the database node and all Applications nodes. Alternatively, click Browse and navigate to the desired path.

**Note:** The fields on this screen are fully described in Node-specific Configuration Information, page A-3 in Configuration Details, page A-1.

Click Next to continue.

4. Start Installation Process

Rapid Install displays the pre-install tests as it performs them. When it is complete, the Pre-install Checks screen appears.
If there is an exclamation mark (!) or x icon shown, click on it to see the details stored during the check process. For example, if you see an exclamation mark beside File Space Check, clicking on it may display a screen such as this:
Resolve any issues you need to fix, and then click OK to return to the Pre-install Checks screen.

If you decide to continue the installation without fixing the flagged issues, Rapid Install displays the following warning when you click Next.

Click Yes to continue or No to stop the installation. If you click No, you must go back to the appropriate screen and re-enter the incorrect or incompatible parameter. Click Back to return to a previous screen.

5. Continue Installation

The remaining screens in the Rapid Install flow for an Express installation are the
same as for a standard installation.

**What To Do Next**

Once the installation is complete, there are some finishing steps that are required for all users, and some that are required for specific types of installations. For example, all users must configure the client software, but some users may also need to set up NLS support. Go to Finishing Tasks, page 5-1, and perform the tasks that apply to your system.
Performing an Upgrade

Rapid Install is used in both the pre-upgrade and post-upgrade processing during an upgrade from Oracle Applications Release 11i to Release 12. This chapter gives an overview of the upgrade process, and then describes in detail the upgrade steps that rely on Rapid Install.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- How an Upgrade Works
- Creating the Upgrade File System
- Configuring and Starting Server Processes
- What To Do Next

How an Upgrade Works

As part of a system upgrade, you enter configuration parameters in the Rapid Install wizard and run Rapid Install as one of the pre-upgrade tasks. It uses the parameters to lay down the file system and install the new technology stack. You must also migrate or upgrade your existing database to Oracle10g Release 2 as one of the pre-upgrade tasks.

After you complete the pre-upgrade tasks, you run AutoPatch to apply the upgrade driver that updates the database to the most current release level. After you have completed the database upgrade, you run Rapid Install a second time, to configure and start the servers and services.

**Note:** The instructions in this chapter apply only to an upgrade from Oracle Applications Release 11i. If you are using an earlier release, you must upgrade to Release 11i before you can upgrade to Release 12.

In general, you must perform the following tasks as described in the associated documentation:

- Read and understand all the documentation associated with the current release,
including Oracle Applications Release Notes, Oracle Applications NLS Release Notes, Oracle Applications Installation Update Notes, Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12, and this book. All documentation is available either in the Oracle Applications Documentation Library or from OracleMetaLink.

- Review the functional changes information in the appendixes of the Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12, plus the suggestions for reducing downtime and validating your upgraded data.

- Complete the pre-upgrade steps listed in Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12.

- When instructed to do so, run Rapid Install using the Create Upgrade File System option as described in this chapter. Rapid Install creates the new Applications file system, the new ORACLE_HOME for the RDBMS, and installs the other technology stack components.

- After you complete the pre-upgrade tasks in the Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide, continue with the instructions in Chapter 3 to apply any required pre-upgrade patches, and then run the upgrade driver to upgrade your products.

- Continue with the post-upgrade instructions in the Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide. When instructed to do so, run return to this chapter for instructions on running Rapid Install a second time to configure and start the server processes.

- Complete any remaining tasks in the Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide.

Creating the Upgrade File System

When the instructions in Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12 direct you to do so, run Rapid Install as described below. The main description is followed by further details of a multi-node upgrade, including an example.

Set Up the Configuration:

As described in the previous section, Rapid Install performs two functions during an upgrade. This section describes the first of these functions, specifying the configuration values that Rapid Install needs to lay down a new file system and install the new technology stack.

Note: See the Applications File System chapter in Oracle Applications Concepts.

Follow the instructions in the Before You Begin, page 1-11 section in Getting Started, page 1-1. Then complete the following tasks.
1. Start the Rapid Install wizard

Start the wizard by entering the command `rapidwiz` at the command prompt. The Welcome screen appears.

![Welcome screen](image)

This screen lists the components that are included in, or supported by, this release of Oracle Applications. Use the scroll bar to bring all the components into view.

For an upgrade, Rapid Install installs an Oracle 10g R2 (10.2.0.2) RDBMS ORACLE_HOME without a database. You can use this Oracle Home to upgrade or migrate your existing database to Oracle 10g R2.

This screen is for information only. No action is required. Click Next to continue.

2. Select a wizard operation

Use the Select Wizard Operation screen to indicate the action you want Rapid Install to perform. You begin both new installations and upgrades from this screen. Based on the action you choose, the Rapid Install wizard continues with the appropriate screen flow.
The available actions are as follows:

- **Install Oracle Applications Release 12**
  
  This action sets up a new, fully configured system, with either a fresh database or a Vision Demo database. The configuration is derived from the system-specific configuration parameters you enter in the Rapid Install wizard and save in the configuration file (conf_<SID>.txt).

  **Note:** The steps in Standard Installations, page 2-1 describe a new installation.

- **Express Configuration**
  
  This action sets up a fully configured, single-user, single machine system with either a fresh database or Vision Demo database. You supply a few basic parameters, such as database type and name, top-level install directory, and increments for port settings. The remaining directories and mount points are supplied by Rapid Install using default values.

  **Note:** The steps in Setting Up an Express Installation, page 2-35 in Standard Installations, page 2-1 describe this option.

- **Upgrade to Oracle Applications Release 12**
  
  Choose this option to indicate that you are upgrading your Applications
products to the current version of Oracle Applications. The wizard screen flow presents two paths: one that lays down the file system and installs the new technology stack, and one that configures servers and starts services.

In subsequent steps, you will enter information in the wizard for upgrading a system. Select Upgrade to Oracle Applications Release 12. Then click Next to continue.

3. Choose Oracle Configuration Manager options

*Oracle Connection Manager* (OCM) is an optional component that is designed to facilitate support for your Oracle products. The initial OCM screen appears as part of a Rapid Install run. You must click on either Accept or Decline to proceed or not proceed with deploying OCM.

**Important:** Use of Oracle Configuration Manager is recommended, but optional. If you choose Decline, you simply continue your Rapid Install run.

OCM provides continuous tracking of key Oracle and system statistics of the machine it is running on. Data collected by the configuration manager is sent via secured HTTPS back to Oracle Support, who can thereby maintain an updated view of your Oracle instance.

A lightweight agent that consumes minimal CPU resources, OCM supports automatic discovery of installed components and configuration information, helping to reduce the time needed for resolution of support issues and facilitating pro-active problem avoidance.

**Note:** For further details of OCM, log on to OracleMetaLink, select the tab *Oracle Configuration Manager*, select Download Collector, and see the links under the heading Before Getting Started.
If you choose the Oracle-recommended option of Accept, you are presented with another OCM screen:
On this screen, you are required to enter your Customer Support Identifier (CSI), your OracleMetaLink account details, and your country. Optionally, you can enable use of a proxy server for use with Oracle Configuration Manager. If you choose to do so, you must specify the server name and port number you want to use.

4. Choose upgrade option

On the Select Upgrade Action screen, you can choose to create an upgrade file system for your upgraded system, or configure the upgraded instance.
The actions associated with an upgrade are performed in separate Rapid Install sessions, as follows:

- **Create Upgrade File System**

  You choose this option when prompted to run Rapid Install as a pre-upgrade step in the Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide. In the screen flow associated with this option, the wizard collects configuration parameters for your system and stores them in the Applications database. When you run Rapid Install, AutoConfig uses these values to lay down the file system structure and technology stack components for your configuration. When it runs, it also creates a context file (\<CONTEXT_NAME\>.xml) that contains all the parameters that describe your system. This context file is created and managed by AutoConfig.

- **Configure Upgraded Release 12 Instance**

  You choose this option when prompted to run Rapid Install as a post-upgrade task in the Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide. In the associated screen flow, you specify the name of the context file (\<CONTEXT_NAME\>.xml) that AutoConfig created when you initially ran Rapid Install. This time, AutoConfig uses the values in the context file to configure the servers and start the services.

Choose Create Upgrade File System and click Next

5. Specify Global System Settings

On the Global System Settings screen, you indicate required port usage for your
system, selecting the port pool and (if required) individual port values.

![Global System Settings](image)

After making your selections, click Next to continue.

6. Specify database node configuration

On the Database Node Configuration screen, describe your existing database.
Enter the name that you want Rapid Install to use to identify your existing database in the Database SID field. The name must be alphanumeric, not exceed eight characters in length, not start with a number, and contain no spaces. Rapid Install records this name in the Net Services configuration and in the init.ora file.

Enter a valid domain name. This value, when combined with a host (machine) name, must produce a fully qualified domain name (FQDN). For example, a host name of apps1 and domain name of company.com make up an FQDN of apps1.company.com

After completing all required details, click Next to continue.

7. Review username and password information

The Review Application User Information screen lists usernames and the default passwords assigned by the wizard for the Applications user.

**Important:** Record the actual passwords for your existing system before you continue.
As shown on the screenshot, the usernames and their respective default passwords are: APPS Username (APPS), APPS password (APPS), GWYUID username (APPLSYS PUB), GWYUID Password (PUB), Guest username (GUEST), and Guest password (ORACLE).

Complete the text fields to change all the passwords on this screen to match those in your existing system. The wizard stores this information in the configuration file.

**Warning:** Failing to record this information accurately could compromise the upgrade.

Click **Next** to continue.

8. Specify Internationalization settings (conditional)

The Select Internationalization Settings screen displays settings for systems that require NLS functionality.
The languages you select determine the available options for the other NLS-related configuration parameters (such as base language, territory, and character set) that your system requires.

Double-click a language in the Available Languages box to move it into the Selected Languages box or highlight it and click the right arrow (>). Highlight a language in the Selected Languages box and click the left arrow (<) to remove it. To select or deselect all languages in a single action, use the double arrows, >> or <<.

**Note:** You cannot remove American English from the Selected Languages box.

You may need to perform additional tasks to finish the language installation. See Oracle Applications NLS Release Notes for details. You can register additional languages any time after the initial installation or upgrade. See Registering Languages in Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide - Configuration.

This screen displays Rapid Install defaults, as described in the following paragraphs.

**Selected Languages:** If you have other active languages in your existing system, you can change the default, and add languages to reflect the existing database character set.

**Default Territory:** This field is set to AMERICA, and should remain so during the upgrade. Your system administrator can change this value after the upgrade, if necessary.
**Database character set** and **APPL_TOP character set**: Defaults to a common character set that is compatible with the active languages indicated on the Select Additional Languages screen. If they are not the character sets in your existing system, select the correct ones from the drop-down list.

**IANA character set**: The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority character set is the Internet-assigned standard used by the Web server. For more information, see http://www.iana.org/assignments/character-sets.

If necessary, change this value to indicate the one used in your existing system. Click Next to continue.

9. Enter Primary Applications Node information

You have already specified the top-level directory and the mount points for the RDBMS. Now you must specify top-level directory and subdirectories associated with the primary Applications node.

The default directories use the syntax of the operating system on which you are running Rapid Install. You can either accept the defaults, or enter new values.

Some of the fields are operating system dependent: for example, the UNIX Toolkit directory and Visual Studio directory are specific to Windows. If using a Windows platform, enter the location of the MKS (or Cygwin) tools in the UNIX Toolkit directory field, and the location of the Visual C/C++ executables and DLLs in the Visual Studio directory field. If using a UNIX system, complete the information for the Apps OS User (the account that owns the Applications node file system and technology stack) and Apps OS Group (the group to which the Apps OS User belongs).
The **Base directory** is the top-level directory that Rapid Install will use to derive the mount points for the Applications node. You can accept the default or enter a new value. Click Browse to navigate to a new path, and double-click the required directory to select it.

The **Instance directory** (new in Release 12) stores instance-specific files, including runtime generated files, log files, and configuration files. It can be a local directory (for better access speed). It does not have to be in a shared location.

Clicking the **Edit Services** button enables you to choose which services are enabled on this Applications node. Clicking the **Edit Paths** button opens a window where you can specify a new value for one or more of the Applications node paths.

10. **Review global settings**

Rapid Install uses the values specified on the Global Settings screen to identify a qualified domain name and to derive port settings that your system will use to connect services and listeners.

![Image of Install Oracle Applications - Node Information](image)

Click on the **Add Server** button, supply details of any other Applications nodes you wish to add, and click **Next** when complete.

11. **Review pre-install test results**

Rapid Install begins to validate the configuration described by your configuration file. It lists the tests performed on the Pre-Install Checks screen and marks each one with an indication of whether it succeeded or failed.
### This test:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Checks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port Availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS User and Group Check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Uniqueness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host/Domain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The parameters that Rapid Install validates include:

The results of each test are labeled using an icon. There are three types:

- Check (tick) mark

  The test succeeded. Click the mark to obtain details of the test performed.
• Exclamation mark (!)
  The configuration requires review. Click the ! to obtain information from the
  system test review. Rapid Install alerts you if you continue without resolving
  the issues.

• An x mark
  All issues marked x must be resolved before you continue with the installation.
  Click the x to see the errors. If you can resolve an issue by fixing the values
  provided on the settings screen(s), click Back until you reach the appropriate
  screen, and re-enter the values. Some tests must be resolved in the operating
  system. In that case, you may have to restart the Rapid Install wizard after the
  problem has been fixed.

  **Note:** See Restart the Installation, page 2-32 in Standard
  Installations, page 2-1.

When there are no further issues to resolve, click Next to continue.

12. Run Rapid Install
  Rapid Install lists the actions it will take during the installation process. The content
  of the list varies, depending on your installation choices.
Click Next to continue. Rapid Install displays another alert screen asking you to verify that you are ready to begin the installation. Click Yes to continue.

Rapid Install creates the new file systems for the Applications tier and the 10g R2 ORACLE_HOME for the database.

**Monitor Installation Progress:**

1. Check progress bars

   During an installation, Rapid Install displays a main progress bar and an individual progress bar. The main progress bar reports on the completion percentage of the installation as a whole. The individual progress bar reports on the progress of each individual step.

   **Important:** The installation is not complete until all progress bars have disappeared from your screen.
2. Review post-install checks

When the processing is complete, Rapid Install displays the Post-install Checks screen.

If the test does not succeed, review the errors listed on the screen. Click the Back button to return to the appropriate screens and make corrections as needed. Then click the Retry button.

If there are no errors, click Next. Rapid Install displays a Finish screen that lists the components that it has installed, and describes any steps you need to perform to complete the upgrade. Review the information on this screen, and click Finish to exit Rapid Install.
Restart the Upgrade (only if required):

If the installation process terminates before completion, you can restart it and carry on, after correcting any problems.

1. Run the Rapid Install wizard from the command line, adding `-restart` to the rapidwiz command

   When the initial Rapid Install screen appears, select the same operation you chose originally, then click Next.

   Rapid Install has stored the configuration in the Applications database and `conf_<SID>.txt` file, so on the Load Configuration screen, choose Load configuration file. There is no need to complete the wizard screens a second time.

Continue the Upgrade Tasks:

Return to the Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide and complete any remaining pre-upgrade, upgrade, and post-upgrade tasks for each machine in your system. When instructed to run Rapid Install to configure and start the server processes, follow the instructions in the next section.

Multi-Node Upgrade Procedure:

If you want to upgrade a Release 11i system that has more than one Applications node (for example, Web Entry Services and Batch Processing Services located on different servers), you have to enter the information for the Database and Application Nodes for the first server, then add the additional nodes by clicking on the Add Server button on the Applications node information screen.

The following example illustrates the upgrade of a three-server system, running services as shown:

- **Server A: Database Node**

- **Server B: Primary Applications node**: Root Service Group, Batch Processing Services, Other Service Group

- **Server C: Additional Applications Node**: Web Entry Point Services, Web Application Services, Other Service Group

1. Run Rapid Install on Server A (Database Node), and select the Upgrade File System option:
2. Enter the required information for Server A:
3. Enter the required information for the primary Applications node (Server B). Since this node resides on a different machine, modify the hostname accordingly:
4. Click on the *Edit Services* button to enable the required services for Server A. In this example, you will need to enable Root Service Group, Batch Processing Services, and Other Service Group:
5. On the Applications node information screen, add another Applications node by clicking the Add Server button:
6. Enter the information for the additional Applications node, Server C:
7. Click on the *Edit Services* button to enable the required services for Server C. In this example, you will need to enable Root Service Group, Web Entry Point Services, Web Application Services, and Other Service Group:
8. Continue the Rapid Install run:
The result on Server A’s file system will be a Database 10g R2 ORACLE_HOME. No Applications components will be installed on this server at this point.

9. Using ftp, copy the `<10g ORACLE_HOME>/appsutil/conf_<SID>`.txt configuration file to each Applications node (i.e. Server B and Server C).

10. Run Rapid Install on Server B as follows:

    rapidwiz -silent -config <configuration file>

    For example:

    rapidwiz -silent -config /u01/PROD/conf_PROD.txt

    Server B’s file system will then contain top-level directories for Application Server 10.1.2, Application Server 10.1.3, APPL_TOP, COMMON_TOP, and INST_TOP.

11. Run Rapidwiz on Server C as follows:

    rapidwiz -silent -config <configuration file>

    For example:

    rapidwiz -silent -config /u01/PROD/conf_PROD.txt

    Server C’s file system will then contain top-level directories for Application Server 10.1.2, Application Server 10.1.3, APPL_TOP, COMMON_TOP, and INST_TOP.

To upgrade a two-node system (database node and a single Applications node) you would carry out a similar procedure, omitting Steps 5, 6, 7, and 11.
Tip: If for some reason, conf_<SID>.txt is no longer available, you can run Rapid Install again on the additional Application Nodes, and enter different hostnames for Servers A, B and C.

Configuring and Starting Server Processes

You will now run Rapid Install to configure and start all server processes.

Configure an Existing Instance:
When you ran Rapid Install previously, it created and stored an instance-specific context by replacing system variables you entered on the wizard screens with the specific values you saved in the configuration file (config.txt). In this section, you point Rapid Install to the Applications context file, so that it can use the values there to complete the process of configuring your system.

First, ensure that the database and Net Services listeners are started. Then start Rapid Install as instructed in Start the Rapid Install wizard, page 3-3.

1. Configure server processes

   On the Select Wizard Operation screen, choose the Upgrade to Oracle Applications 12 option to indicate you are performing an upgrade. This displays the Select Upgrade Action screen.
On this screen, select **Configure Upgraded Release 12 Instance** to indicate that you want to configure and start the servers for the upgraded database.

2. **Indicate name and location of context file**

When you ran Rapid Install previously, it configured your system by replacing system variables you entered on the wizard screens with the specific values you saved in the configuration file (config.txt). It stored this information as an Applications context file named `<CONTEXT_NAME>.xml`.

**Note**: See AutoConfig in *Oracle Applications Concepts*.

Complete the directory path to point Rapid Install to the Applications context file. It is located in `<APPL_TOP>/admin/<CONTEXT_NAME>.xml`. Enter the path directly in the box, or click Browse and highlight the path in the directory.

Click **Next** to continue.

3. **Begin the configuration process**

For security reasons, the APPS password is not saved in the context file, so you will be prompted to re-enter it on the Review Application User Information screen. See Enter passwords, page 3-10 for details. Click **Next**.

Rapid Install notifies you of the components and processes it will configure and start. Click **Next** to continue. At the prompt about beginning the installation now, click **Yes**.

Rapid Install creates server process control scripts and starts all server processes,
including the current managers. When this process is complete, it displays a screen that shows you the steps completed. Click Finish to exit Rapid Install. This phase of the upgrade is complete.

**What To Do Next**

You now need to carry out required post-upgrade tasks.

1. After you have completed the steps in this chapter, return to *Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12* and complete the remaining steps.

2. Return to this book and carry out all the actions in Finishing Tasks, page 5-1 that apply to your upgraded system.
You use Rapid Install to install new or updated software components as a part of a technology stack upgrade. This chapter describes the procedures involved, and the associated Rapid Install screen flow.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Upgrading an Existing Technology Stack
- Database and Applications Tier Procedures

**Upgrading an Existing Technology Stack**

You can use a special Rapid Install startup option to upgrade an existing database node or Applications node to a new technology stack, without having to perform a complete system upgrade. With this option, you can install new ORACLE_HOMEs and generate configuration files (using AutoConfig) that will switch your existing system to use the upgraded components.

In addition to running Rapid Install, there are additional tasks associated with a complete technology stack upgrade. These steps are documented in the OracleMetaLink notes referenced in this chapter.

**Note:** For the initial release of Oracle Applications Release 12, no technology stack upgrade options are applicable, since the latest core components have been included as part of the release. Options to upgrade will be provided as new components become available and are certified.

**Database and Applications Tier Procedures**

**Database Tier Installations:**

You can use Rapid Install to install the new ORACLE_HOME for an upgrade to a later
version of the Oracle database.

1. Start the Rapid Install wizard

When instructed to do so, start the Rapid Install wizard by entering the following command (the same syntax is used for both UNIX and Windows):

$ rapidwiz -techstack

The Select Technology Stack screen appears.

![Select one of the following Technology Stack components](image)

This screen lists the Technology Stack components that the wizard can install. To install a new ORACLE_HOME for an Oracle10g R2 database, select Database Technology Stack (10g R2 RDBMS). Click Next.

2. Provide details for the RDBMS Technology Stack

On the RDBMS Inputs Page, you provide the information the wizard needs to install a new ORACLE_HOME for the Oracle 10g database.
Complete the information on this screen as follows:

- **Database Port**: The port setting for the Net Services Listener port that receives requests from the various servers for processing on the RDBMS.

- **Database SID**: The name for the local database instance. This name must be alphanumeric, not exceed eight characters in length, and not contain any spaces.

- **Domain Name**: The fully-qualified domain name (FQDN) for the machine.

- **Base directory**: The top-level directory that Rapid Install uses to install the RDBMS. Subdirectories (mount points) associated with the RDBMS are derived from this directory.

- **Database OS User**: The operating system account that will own the Oracle files. Typically called `oracle`.

- **Database OS Group**: The operating system group to which the Database OS User must belong. Typically called `DBA`.

- **Database Character Set**: initially shows US7ASCII as the default. Use the drop-down list to choose a new value if you want to specify a different character set.

Click *Next* to continue.
3. Begin the Technology Stack upgrade

The Component Installation Review screen lists the components that the wizard will install.

If this information is correct, click Next to start the installation. The wizard prompts you to begin. Click Yes to continue. Rapid Install begins the installation and displays a progress bar to inform you of the status.

Once the components are installed, Rapid Install displays the Post-Install Checks screen.
This screen verifies that the configuration is correct. Click Next to continue. The finishing screen lists the components installed.
Click Finish to end the Rapid Install session.

4. Complete the database upgrade

You must now perform the remaining tasks necessary to complete the database upgrade. They may include applying patches and verifying initialization parameters.

Refer to Interoperability Notes: Oracle Applications Release 11i with Oracle Database 10g Release 2 (10.2.0) (OracleMetaLink Note 362203.1), and complete the following sections and subsections:

- Section 1: Complete the Database Upgrade and After the Database Upgrade subsections.

- Section 2: Complete all the steps in this section.

**Applications Tier Installations:**

You can upgrade an existing Applications tier node to utilize Oracle 10g Application Server. This is accomplished by running Rapid Install to install only the technology stack components, as follows.

1. Complete the pre-install steps

   Follow the relevant instructions in OracleMetaLink Note 376811.1, Installing Oracle Application Server 10g with Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.

2. Start the Rapid Install wizard
When instructed to do so, start the Rapid Install wizard by entering the command `rapidwiz -techstack` at the command prompt. The Select Tech Stack screen appears.

![Select Tech Stack components](image)

This screen lists the Technology Stack components that the wizard can install. To install a new Applications node Technology Stack, select AS 10.1.2 AS 10.1.3. Click Next.

3. Select the context file

As a part of the Technology Stack installation, you must add new parameters to the Applications tier context file. Use the Read Application Context File screen to identify the context file that Rapid Install is to use.
AutoConfig has previously stored configuration parameters in a context file. To modify this configuration, you need to change the parameters so that they point to the new ORACLE_HOMEs.

Enter the path and file name directly in the text box, or click Browse and navigate to the file. Highlight the file and click OK to return to the Read Application Context File screen. Click Next to continue.

4. Enter locations for Oracle Homes

On the Define New Oracle Home Locations screen, provide the location of the ORACLE_HOMEs associated with the updated Applications tier technology stack.
Enter the location for the new ORACLE_HOMES that will be associated with the upgraded AS technology stack and stored in the regenerated context file.

- **Web (10.1.3) ORACLE_HOME** - Enter the directory path to specify the new 10.1.3 ORACLE_HOME.

- **Tools (10.1.2) ORACLE_HOME** - Enter the directory path to specify the new 10.1.2, ORACLE_HOME.

Click Next to continue.

5. **Start the installation**

The Component Installation Review screen lists the components that the wizard will install.
If this information is correct, click **Next** to start the installation. The wizard prompts you to begin. Click **Yes** to continue. Rapid Install begins the installation and displays a progress bar to inform you of the status.

Once the components are installed, Rapid Install displays the Post-Install Checks screen.
This screen verifies that the configuration is correct. Click Next to continue. The Finish screen displays the components installed.
Click *Finish* to end the Rapid Install session.

6. Complete the post-install steps

After the installation is complete, complete the remaining Applications tier installation steps. These may include applying patches and updating context file parameters. Return to Oracle *MetaLink* Note 376811.1, *Installing Oracle Application Server 10g with Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12*, and follow the applicable instructions.
Certain tasks are necessary to finish a new installation, an upgrade, or a technology stack installation for Oracle Applications Release 12. There are also other tasks that may be required only for systems with specific functionality. This chapter discusses required and conditional tasks.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Required Tasks for All New Installations
- Conditional Tasks for New Installations
- Back Up Oracle Applications

**Required Tasks for All New Installations**

The tasks in this section are required to complete the installation process that was started by running Rapid Install. You must complete every task in this section.

**Log On to Oracle Applications**

You log in to Oracle Applications using a web browser from the Applications Login page URL.

*Important:* The Rapid Install Portal is obsolete. Its features are all still available via other routes; for example, you can access Oracle Applications Manager (OAM) functions by selecting the System Administrator responsibility.

**Oracle Applications Login page**

From the Oracle Applications Login page, you can access the E-Business Suite Home Page, which provides a single point of access to HTML-based applications, forms-based applications, and Business Intelligence applications. You access the Oracle Applications
Login page from the following URL:

**Example**
http://<host name>.<domain name>:<HTTP port>/OA_HTML/AppsLogin

For example:

**Example**
http://apps1.company.com:8000/OA_HTML/AppsLogin

Once the connection has been made, the Applications Login page appears. Enter your username and password.

After your credentials have been validated, the E-Business Suite Home Page appears. You can use this page to access responsibilities for any of the individual Oracle Applications products that your organization has licensed.
The system administrator should log in the first time using the sysadmin login account that is pre-configured in the Applications installation. Use the System Administrator responsibility to launch an Applications Forms session where the system administrator can complete the implementation steps.

**Note:** See *Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide - Security* for details.

### Change Default Passwords

The default passwords for the SYSTEM and SYS Oracle Applications database accounts are *manager* and *change_on_install*, respectively. To maintain database security and restrict access to these accounts, you should change these passwords without delay, ensuring that your choices meet your organization’s security requirements. The password for both SYS and SYSTEM in the Vision Demo is *manager*.

You should also change the default passwords for the Applications product accounts of the production and test databases.
Configure Database Initialization Parameters

The current init.ora settings allow for a total of 100 connections. However, after the standard setup is complete, only a few users can be connected because of the connections used by the concurrent managers, AQ workers, and job queues.

The relevant database initialization parameters are listed in OracleMetaLink Note 396009.1, Database Initialization Parameters for Oracle Applications Release 12. Refer to this note when planning to update parameter settings to meet the requirements of your system.

Review Security Practices


In particular, if you have any computers that require direct access to the Applications database, but are not registered nodes in AutoConfig (such as OAM clients), you must explicitly grant access as described in the Oracle TNS Listener Security chapter of that document.

Update PL/SQL Log and Out Directory

The temporary directory on your database server for log and output files from PL/SQL concurrent programs is set to /usr/tmp (UNIX) or C:\TEMP (Windows) by default. This value is specified in the utl_file_dir parameter of the database initialization file, and assigned to the APPLPTMP environment variable. As the temporary files placed in this directory may contain sensitive information, it should have suitably restricted access, such as read and write access for the account that owns the database.

Enter your choice of directory as the new value for utl_file_dir in the database initialization parameter file. Then use the edit AutoConfig parameters feature of Oracle Applications Manager to update the APPLPTMP variable in the Applications context file with the new utl_file_dir directory location. Finally, run AutoConfig to recreate the environment files.

Implement Product and Country-Specific Functionality

Depending on which products or country-specific functionality you plan to use in your installation, you may need to perform additional tasks or apply additional patches. Refer to the individual product or country-specific implementation manuals, user's guides, or OracleMetaLink for details.
Check Client Software For Use With Forms Applet

The connection between the client and the E-Business Suite forms is provided through an applet in the client Web browser.

**Note:** For a list of Web browsers supported for use with Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12, see OracleMetaLink Note 389422.1, Recommended Browsers for Oracle Applications 12.

Instead of using the browser’s own JVM, Oracle Applications Release 12 uses the *Sun J2SE Native Plug-in*, which is invoked when a user chooses to access functions that require it, such as running a form. J2SE replaces Oracle JInitiator, which was used in Release 11i. If the J2SE Plug-in has not been installed, the browser prompts the user to download the required installation executable.

**Note:** For further details of using the Sun J2SE Native Client with Oracle E-Business Suite, see OracleMetaLink Note 393931.1, Upgrading Sun J2SE (Native Plug-in) with Oracle Applications 12 for Windows Clients.

Set Up Printers

To register printers in the Printers form of Oracle Applications, the system administrator must know each printer’s operating system name. To determine the names, do the following:

**UNIX:**

At the command prompt, enter:

**Example**

```shell
$ lpstat -p
```

**Windows:**

Click on *Printers and Faxes* in the Start menu.

Enabling Printers on Windows Systems

The concurrent manager starts by default under the internal SYSTEM account. This account does not have access to network printing devices. To run reports using the concurrent manager, complete the following steps:

1. Log in to a user account that has administrative privileges.

2. From the Services menu, highlight the Oracle Concurrent Manager service (OracleConcMgr<SID>, where <SID> is the database SID), and click Startup. In the
Log in As section, select This Account, and enter the username and password used to start the concurrent manager. Then click OK.

3. Repeat the actions in Step 2 for the Oracle TNS Listener service.

4. Using the Add Printer option, define a printer for the account that was used in Steps 2 and 3.

5. Reboot the system to allow the changes to take effect.

Note: For more information about setting up printers, see Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide - Configuration.

Understand System Administration Tasks
You should be familiar with all the relevant sections of the three-volume Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide. This set of books contains important information about Oracle Applications.

Understand Oracle Applications Maintenance Tasks
You should be familiar with the information in Oracle Applications Maintenance Utilities and Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures. Both these books contain important information about administration utilities and maintenance tasks. In addition, you should refer to Oracle Applications Patching Procedures for details of recommended patching strategies and practices.

Conditional Tasks for New Installations
You may need to carry out some of the tasks in this section to meet site or product-specific requirements. Perform all that apply to your newly installed Oracle Applications system.

Resize the Database
You will need to increase the size of your database to meet the specific requirements of your system. The increase will in part depend on the products you have licensed and the additional features (such as multiple languages or multiple organizations) you configure in your installation.

Configure Parallel Concurrent Processing
Parallel Concurrent Processing allows you to distribute concurrent managers across multiple nodes. If you chose to enable load balancing for Concurrent Processing servers
during the Rapid Install process, you must complete additional setup steps. See "Managing Parallel Concurrent Processing" in Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide — Configuration for further information.

**Configure Forms Socket Mode**

By default, Release 12 supports Forms 10g in servlet mode, which facilitates use of firewalls, load balancing, proxies, and other networking options. The use of socket mode is also supported, however, and can be enabled by following the instructions in Oracle MetaLink Note 384241.1, Using Forms Socket Mode in Oracle Applications Release 12.

**Set Up National Language Support (NLS)**

In Release 12, Rapid install only installs American English. If you plan to use languages other than American English in your installation, read the information in the Oracle Applications NLS Release Notes, and complete the necessary steps for installing the translated software.

**Important:** You must complete the tasks in the Oracle Applications NLS Release Notes before using your Applications products in a language other than American English.

To use additional languages, you must first activate the additional languages via the License Manager utility (within Oracle Applications Manager), and, if required, change the base language.

After this, the multilingual tables must be updated for the activated languages. Go to the AD Administration main menu, choose the 'Maintain Applications Database Entities' submenu, and run the 'Maintain Multi-lingual Tables' task.

You now need to install the relevant Release 12 NLS software for all the active languages, to lay down the NLS translated files into the APPL_TOP.

After this, you should use the Translation Synchronization Patch Utility to synchronize the languages with the American English patch level. This step is needed in case any American English patches were applied after Rapid Install was run.

**Note:** For further details of using additional languages, see Oracle MetaLink Note 393320.1, Internationalization Update Notes for Release 12.

For details of running the AD Administration utility, see Oracle Applications Maintenance Utilities.

As standard, Oracle Applications Release 12 supports the following languages and associated language codes:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Language Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>AR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian Portuguese</td>
<td>PTB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian French</td>
<td>FRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatian</td>
<td>HR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech</td>
<td>CS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish</td>
<td>DK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finnish</td>
<td>SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>EL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>IW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungarian</td>
<td>HU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>JA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>KO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin American Spanish</td>
<td>ESA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>PL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>PT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finishing Tasks

Set Up Unicode Character Sets

Regardless of the languages installed, you may need to complete additional steps if you use a Unicode character set, such as UTF8, in the database tier.

With Release 12, UTF8 and AL32UTF8 are both supported Unicode character sets in the database. However, supplementary characters are not supported.

If you customize seed data, your changes may be overwritten during an upgrade. This also applies to any changes to translations of seed data made using the globe icon.


Complete Workflow Notification Mailer Configuration

Before you can send Oracle Workflow email notifications and Oracle Alert email alerts, you must complete the Workflow Notification Mailer configuration, using the Notification Mailer configuration wizard in Oracle Applications Manager.

1. From the Applications Dashboard of Oracle Applications Manager, select Workflow
Manager from the "Navigate to" pull-down menu, and click on the Go button.

2. In the Workflow System region, click the Notification Mailers status icon to navigate to the Service Components page for notification mailers. At this point, the Notification Mailers status icon should be showing the status Down.

3. In the Service Components page, select the Workflow Notification Mailer service component and click the Edit button to navigate to the Notification Mailer configuration wizard.

4. In the Outbound Email Account (SMTP) region, enter the name of the outbound SMTP mail server.

5. If you want to enable inbound email processing, select the Inbound Processing parameter in the Inbound Email Account (IMAP) region, and enter the name of the inbound IMAP mail server, the username and password of the email account that the Notification Mailer uses to receive email messages, and the reply-to address of the email account that receives incoming messages, to which notification responses should be sent.

6. Click Apply.

7. Return to the Service Components page, and verify that the status of the Workflow Notification Mailer service component is now Running.

   Note: For more information, see: Notification Mailers in Oracle Workflow Administrator's Guide.

---

**Set Up and Implement Oracle Embedded Data Warehouse (EDW)**

If you have licensed Oracle Embedded Data Warehouse (EDW), you must complete additional setup and implementation steps before using this product.

---

**Set Up and Implement Discoverer End User Layer (EUL)**

To set up and implement the Discoverer End User Layer, follow the instructions documented in OracleMetaLink Note 373634.1, Using Discoverer 10.1.2 with Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.

---

**Set Up Demand Planning**

To set up and begin using Demand Planning, you must perform the implementation tasks outlined in the Oracle Demand Planning Installation and Configuration Guide.
Convert to a Public Sector, Education, or Not-for-Profit System

Rapid Install sets up products for commercial or for-profit use. To convert your system to use public sector, education, or not-for-profit products after the installation is complete, use License Manager to register public sector or not-for-profit products. See Oracle Applications Maintenance Utilities for information on registering products.

Convert Database to Multiple Organizations

The Rapid Install Vision Demo database is enabled for Multiple Organizations. However, the production and test databases are not. If you want the Multiple Organizations architecture in the production or test environments, refer to the instructions for converting to Multiple Organizations in Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures.

Note: See Multiple Organizations in Oracle Applications and Multiple Organization Architecture in Oracle Applications Concepts.

Back Up Oracle Applications

After installation is complete, your operating system administrator should back up the Oracle Applications product files, including the Application Server technology stack components. Your database administrator should back up the Oracle Applications database components.

Subsequently, you should establish a backup policy that meets your organization's needs, balancing the overhead of carrying out the chosen backup type and frequency against the need to be able to recover from a variety of types of system failure. The backup procedures should be tested periodically.
Configuration Details

This appendix contains details of the fields in the various screens of the Rapid Install wizard. It pays special attention to the configuration values that are not visible in the sample screen shots, and also discusses additional system requirements.

This appendix covers the following topics:

• Rapid Install Configuration Parameters
• Requirements for a New Production Database
• Vision Demonstration Database Requirements

Rapid Install Configuration Parameters

This section lists and defines configuration parameters on the Database Install Information screen, the node-specific configuration information screens, and the Global Settings screen in the Rapid Install wizard. Rapid Install uses these values during an installation or upgrade to set up and configure your system.

Note: See Applications File System in Oracle Applications Concepts for more information about the directories and subdirectories discussed in this section.

Database Parameters

This section lists and describes the values you enter on the database install information screen in the Rapid Install wizard. Rapid Install uses this information to set up the top-level directory and the subdirectories on the database node.
### Database Install Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Field Name</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Database OS User (UNIX)</td>
<td>The operating system user that owns the Oracle technology stack (including the database).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database OS Group (UNIX)</td>
<td>The Oracle OS user must belong to this group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Install directory</td>
<td>The top-level directory that Rapid Install uses to install the RDBMS. All subdirectories (mount points) associated with the RDBMS are derived from this directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Home</td>
<td>The location of the 10g R2 ORACLE_HOME (database home), which contains files for running and maintaining the RDBMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Top (SYS)</td>
<td>Derived from the Base Install directory, this is the mount point for all database system files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Top (LOG)</td>
<td>Derived from the Base Install directory, this is the mount point for all database log files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Top (TXN)</td>
<td>Derived from the Base Install directory, this is the mount point for all transaction data and index files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Top (ARCHIVE)</td>
<td>Derived from the Base Install directory, this is the mount point for all archive, media, advanced queue, summary, and undo files.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** See Tablespace Management in *Oracle Applications Concepts* for further details.

### Applications Node Parameters

This section lists and describes the fields on the Applications node screens in the Rapid Install wizard. You enter configuration details for these nodes (one or more) on the Primary Applications Node Configuration screen.
### Applications Node Install Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Field Name</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Display (UNIX)</td>
<td>This display must always be accessible during runtime. Set it to an active and authorized X Windows display, pointing to a machine that is always available to the instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIX Toolkit Directory (Windows)</td>
<td>Location of MKS tools. Used for relinking executables and DLLs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual Studio Directory (Windows)</td>
<td>Location of the Visual C/C++ executables and DLLs. Used for linking executables or DLLs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apps OS User (UNIX)</td>
<td>The operating system user that owns the Oracle Applications file system and Applications node technology stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apps OS Group (UNIX)</td>
<td>The group to which the Apps OS User belongs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Install directory</td>
<td>The top-level directory that Rapid Install uses to install the Applications node technology stack. All subdirectory names are derived from this directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instance directory</td>
<td>The top-level directory for an Applications instance. This directory is referred to as the Instance Home, and denoted by the environment variable $INST_TOP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Input Field Name Definition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Field Name</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| COMMON_TOP       | Holds directories for files used across products or in conjunction with third-party products. It contains the following subdirectories:  

- admin - contains several subdirectories used for concurrent manager log and out directories, scripts used during installation, and scripts used for daily maintenance of the instance.  

- html - contains files used by html-based products such as JSP files, java scripts, xml files, and style sheets.  

- java - location of all JAR files. Also holds third-party Java files and other zip files.  

- portal - contains Rapid Install Portal files. The Rapid Install Portal is a web page that provides access to post-installation tasks, Server Administration scripts, installation documentation, and online help.  

- temp - used for caching by certain processes such as Oracle Reports.  

- util - contains third-party utilities such as JDK, JRE, and Unzip. |
| Tools ORACLE_HOME | The AS 10.1.2 ORACLE_HOME directory, used for the Developer 10i products (Forms and Reports). Sometimes also referred to as the C ORACLE_HOME. |
| Web ORACLE_HOME   | The AS 10.1.3 ORACLE_HOME directory, used for the Oracle HTTP Server. Sometimes also referred to as the Java ORACLE_HOME. |
| Temp Directory    | Contains temporary files. This directory is not used during installation. |

### Global System Settings

This section lists and describes the fields on the Global Settings screen in the Rapid
Install wizard. Rapid Install uses them to identify the fully qualified domain name, and derive port settings that your system will use to connect all services and listeners.

**Global Settings Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Field Name</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domain Name</td>
<td>A valid domain name used when configuring Oracle Applications for the network. This value, when combined with a host (machine) name, must produce a fully qualified domain name (FQDN). For example, a host name of apps1 and domain name of company.com make up an FQDN of apps1.company.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Pool</td>
<td>A list of increment settings that you can choose to make the preset port numbers unique. For example, choosing 3 from the list changes port 1521 to 1524.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database Port</td>
<td>Net Services Listener port that receives requests from the various servers for processing on the RDBMS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Log Files**

Rapid Install saves the log files associated with the installation or upgrade. They are located in the following directories:

- **Database tier log files**
  
  `<APPS_BASE>/db/tech_st/10.2.0/appsutil/log/<CONTEXT_NAME>/<timestamp>.log`

- **Applications tier log files**
  
  `<APPS_BASE>/inst/apps/<CONTEXT_NAME>/logs/<timestamp>.log`

**Requirements for a New Production Database**

The fresh database installed by Rapid Install is Oracle 10g R2 (10.2.0.2). It can be used for any purpose, such as a production system or a test system. It is minimally sized, with 100% sizing factor. The default character set is US7ASCII, and the default database block size is 8192 bytes.

**Warning:** Oracle Applications Release 12 requires a database block size of 8K. No other size may be used.

All Oracle Applications Release 12 base products are fully installed, but only basic technology products are automatically registered as being licensed and active. You
register all the products in your Oracle licensing agreement using the Rapid Install wizard. During the process of entering initial configuration values on the wizard screens, you can change the character set, and Rapid Install will convert your database accordingly.

The database utilizes the Oracle Applications Tablespace Model (OATM). This streamlined model consists of locally managed tablespaces based on the objects’ input/output characteristics. OATM also provides support for implementing Oracle RAC on Linux.

**Note:** For further details of OATM, see *Oracle Applications System Administrator’s Guide - Configuration*.

The init.ora file for the database is in the $ORACLE_HOME/dbs directory, and is called init<SID>.ora.

**Note:** The sizes shown in the table are approximate, and may vary from platform to platform.

### Production Database Tablespace Sizes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tablespace</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Size (MB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_ARCHIVE</td>
<td>Tables that contain archived purge-related data</td>
<td>866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_INTERFACE</td>
<td>Interface and temporary data and indexes</td>
<td>1041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_MEDIA</td>
<td>Multimedia objects, such as text, video, sound, graphics, and spatial data</td>
<td>1446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_NOLOGGING</td>
<td>Materialized views not used for summary management and temporary objects</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_QUEUES</td>
<td>Advanced Queuing and dependent tables and indexes</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_SEED</td>
<td>Reference and setup data and indexes</td>
<td>2956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tablespace</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Size (MB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_SUMMARY</td>
<td>Summary management objects, such as materialized views, fact tables, and other objects that record summary information</td>
<td>1146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_TOOLS</td>
<td>Tools tablespace</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_TX_DATA</td>
<td>Tables that contain transactional data</td>
<td>4136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_TXIDX</td>
<td>Indexes on transaction tables</td>
<td>6124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_UNDOTS1</td>
<td>Automatic Undo Management (AUM) tablespace. UNDO segments are same as ROLLBACK segments when AUM is enabled</td>
<td>1642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTXD</td>
<td>Oracle interMedia</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORTAL</td>
<td>Single Sign-On SDK</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODM</td>
<td>Oracle Data Mining</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLAP</td>
<td>OLAP</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWAPUB</td>
<td>Oracle Application Server</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORTAL</td>
<td>Oracle Portal</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSAUX</td>
<td>Stores auxiliary database metadata related to Oracle options and features</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>System tablespace used by the Oracle database</td>
<td>12221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMP</td>
<td>Temporary tablespace</td>
<td>2124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The above list of tablespaces is not exhaustive.
Vision Demonstration Database Requirements

The Vision Demo database provides a sample set of transaction data for a fictitious company (Vision Corporation). It uses most Oracle Applications products and is configured for multi-node systems. It is installed with the UTF8 (universal) character set to maximize the number of supported languages.

The init.ora file for the database is in the $ORACLE_HOME/dbs directory, and is called init<SID>.ora.

Note: The sizes shown in the table are approximate, and may vary from platform to platform.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tablespace</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Size (MB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_ARCHIVE</td>
<td>Tables that contain archived purge-related data</td>
<td>1151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_INTERFACE</td>
<td>Interface and temporary data and indexes</td>
<td>5061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_MEDIA</td>
<td>Multimedia objects, such as text, video, sound, graphics, and spatial data</td>
<td>2816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_NOLOGGING</td>
<td>Materialized views not used for summary management and temporary objects</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_QUEUES</td>
<td>Advanced Queuing and dependent tables and indexes</td>
<td>2246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_SEED</td>
<td>Reference and setup data and indexes</td>
<td>4462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_SUMMARY</td>
<td>Summary management objects, such as materialized views, fact tables, and other objects that record summary information</td>
<td>14056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_TOOLS</td>
<td>Tools tablespace</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_TX_DATA</td>
<td>Tables that contain transactional data.</td>
<td>39668</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Tablespace Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tablespace</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Size (MB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_TX_IDX</td>
<td>Indexes on transaction tables</td>
<td>24803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_UNDOTS1</td>
<td>Automatic Undo Management (AUM) tablespace. UNDO segments are identical to ROLLBACK segments when AUM is enabled</td>
<td>1267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTXSYS</td>
<td>Oracle interMedia</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORTAL</td>
<td>Single Sign-On SDK</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODM_DATA</td>
<td>Oracle Data Mining</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWAPUB</td>
<td>Oracle Application Server</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNCERVER</td>
<td>Mobile Server</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>System tablespace used by the Oracle database</td>
<td>16153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMP</td>
<td>Temporary tablespace</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Vision Demo database uses the Multiple Organizations feature. The following table shows the operating units in the database. Responsibilities connect to one of these operating units.

#### Vision Demo Database Operating Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating Unit</th>
<th>Username/Password</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vision Operations</td>
<td>APPS/APPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision Corporation</td>
<td>APPS/APPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision Industries</td>
<td>APPS/APPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision Services</td>
<td>APPS/APPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision Project Manufacturing</td>
<td>APPS/APPS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: There are several schemas in the Vision Demo database for other accounts, which are used to demonstrate Oracle Applications integration with other products. These schemas are not documented here.

Many Applications users are predefined in the Vision Demo database. The following username/password pairs have System Administrator responsibility:

- SYSADMIN/sysadmin
- MFG/welcome
- OPERATIONS/welcome
- SERVICES/welcome
- MRC/welcome
- HRMS/welcome
Index

A

active flag
  description of, 2-12
  setting, 1-18
adautoostg.pl
  running, 1-14
additional products
  installing, 2-13
Advanced Edit screen
  using, 2-8
alias
  startup option for, 1-16
APPL_TOP
  character set, 2-18
  character set (upgrade), 3-13
Applications node
  definition, 1-3
  file system owner, 1-12
  sharing APPL_TOP and COMMON_TOP for, 1-5
Applications tier
  sharing technology stack file system for, 1-5
  technology stack, 1-6
applmgr user
  setting up, 1-12
Apps OS Group
  definition of, A-3
Apps OS User
  definition of, A-3
AutoConfig
  about, 1-2

B

backup
  system, 5-11
base directory
  setting, 2-10
Base directory
  definition, 3-14
base install directory
  definition of, A-2
  setting (tech stack upgrade), 4-3

C

certification information
  where to find, 1-7
character sets
  compatible, 2-18, 3-13
  express installation, 1-4
client software
  configuring, 5-5
COMMON_TOP
  definition of, A-4
Component Applications
  license model, 2-13
Component Installation Review screen
  using, 2-30, 4-4
conf_<SID>.txt
  configuration file, 1-2
Configuration Editor, 1-2
  configuration file
purpose, 2-7
configuration parameters
  list of, A-1
custom file
  AutoConfig, 1-2
  in an upgrade, 3-8
  locating in an upgrade, 3-29
country-specific functionality
  implementation steps, 5-4
  selecting, 2-14
CPU
  requirements, 1-8
Customer Support Identifier, 2-6, 2-38, 3-7

D
database
  character set, 2-18
  character set (technology Stack upgrade), 4-3
  character set (upgrade), 3-13
  choosing for installation, 2-10
  in an upgrade, 3-3
  parameters, A-1
  resizing, 5-6
database availability
  validating, 2-34
Database Install Information screen
  using, 2-10
Database Name
  choosing, 2-10
  choosing (tech stack upgrade), 4-3
  choosing (upgrade), 3-10
database node
  file system owner, 1-12
Database Node Configuration screen
  using, 2-9
  using in an upgrade, 3-9
database OS Group
  description of, 2-11
database OS User account
  description of, 2-11
Database Port
  definition of, A-5
database tier
  technology stack, 1-6
  upgrading Technology Stack for, 4-1
Data Top (ARCHIVE)
  definition of, A-2
Data Top (LOG)
  definition of, A-2
Data Top (SYS)
  definition of, A-2
Data Top (TXN)
  definition of, A-2
DBC file
  validating, 2-34
default territory
  choosing, 2-18
  choosing in an upgrade, 3-12
Demand Planning
  setting up, 5-10
distributed install
  defined, 1-2
  use of configuration file in, 2-7
Domain Name
  definition of, A-5
Domain user
  in Windows installations, 1-13

E
E-Business Suite
  license model, 2-12
Embedded Data Warehouse
  implementing, 5-10
End User Layer
  implementing, 5-10
evironment file
  validating, 2-34
Express Configuration Information screen
  using, 2-38
Express install
  definition, 1-3
  express installation
    description of, 2-3
    setting up, 2-35
Express installation
  description of, 1-4, 3-4

F
file space
  validation, 2-29, 3-15
file system
  creating for upgrade, 1-6, 3-8
sharing for Applications node, 1-4
file systems
  validation, 2-29, 3-15
Finish screen
  using, 2-35
forms applet
  using, 5-5
fresh database
  description of, 1-3, 2-10, A-5

G
Global Settings screen
  using, 3-14
global system settings
  list of, A-4
Global System Settings
  using, 2-7
Global System Settings screen
  using, 3-8
GUEST group
  for Windows login accounts, 1-13

H
host/domain
  validation, 2-29, 3-15
HTTP file
  validating, 2-34

I
IANA
  character set, 2-18
  character set (upgrade), 3-13
init.ora
  location of, A-6
  settings, 5-4
initialization parameters
  about, 5-4
installation operation
  choosing, 2-2
Instance directory, 3-14

J
JSP
  validating, 2-34

L
languages
  installing, 2-16
  software translations for, 5-7
  supported, 5-7
License Manager
  using, 2-14
license type
  selecting, 2-11
licensing agreements
  setting up, 2-11
Licensing Page
  using for Component Applications, 2-13
  using for E-Business Suite, 2-12
load balancing
  definition of, 1-5
Load Configuration screen
  using, 2-6
  using to restart, 2-32, 3-19
local user
  in Windows installations, 1-13
log directory
  updating for PL/SQL, 5-4
log files
  Applications tier, A-5
  database tier, A-5
disk space, 1-10
  location of, A-5
  purging, 1-10

M
maintenance tasks
  importance of, 5-6
MKS Directory
  definition of, A-3
mount points
  Applications tier, 3-13
database tier, 2-10
description of, 1-18
  express installation, 2-3, 2-35, 3-4
  Express installation, 2-39
  in Express installation, 1-4
MSDEV Directory
  definition of, A-3
Multiple Organizations
converting database to, 5-11
in Vision Demo, A-9
multi-user installations
creating accounts for, 1-12

N
new installation
description of, 2-3, 3-4
new Standard installation
description of, 1-4
new technology stack
startup option for, 1-17
NLS
settings, 1-18, 2-17
supported languages, 5-7
node-specific parameters screen
in an upgrade, 3-13

O
operating system accounts
creating, 1-12
Oracle Applications Login page
using, 5-1
Oracle Connection Manager, 2-4, 2-36, 3-5
Oracle Home
definition of, A-2
oracle user
setting up, 1-12
OS User and Group
validation, 2-29, 3-15
other files
disk space, 1-11
out directory
updating for PL/SQL, 5-4
output files
disk space, 1-10
purging, 1-10

P
passwords
changing upgrade defaults, 3-11
for system upgrade, 3-10, 3-29
in Vision Demo, A-10
system security, 5-3
patches
disk space, 1-10
perl
version of, 1-14
PHP
validating, 2-34
port availability
validation, 2-29, 3-15
port pool
defined, 1-19
specifying, 2-8
Port Pool
definition of, A-5
port pool set
default value, 2-8
ports
setting increments for, 2-8
setting values, 4-3
port uniqueness
validation, 2-29, 3-15
Port Values screen
using, 2-8
Post-install Checks screen
using in an upgrade, 3-18
using in a Technology Stack upgrade, 4-4
Pre-install Checks screen
using, 2-39
using in an upgrade, 3-14
printers
enabling for Windows, 5-5
setting up, 5-5
products
registering, 1-18, 2-11
shared and dependent, 2-12
progress bars
description of, 2-31, 3-17
Public Sector, Education, or Non-Profit
converting to, 5-11

R
Rapid Install Portal
obsolescence in Release 12, 5-1
RDBMS
memory requirements, 1-9
RDBMS Inputs page
using, 4-2
restarting
an installation, 2-32
command line option, 1-17
in an upgrade, 3-19
Review Application User Information screen
using, 3-10

S
security practices
reviewing, 5-4
Select Country-specific Functionalities screen
using, 2-14
Select Internationalization Settings screen
using in an upgrade, 3-11
Select Technology Stack screen
using, 4-2
Select Upgrade Action screen
using, 3-7
Select Wizard Operation screen
using, 2-2, 2-36, 3-3
using in an upgrade, 3-28
server processes
configuring in an upgrade, 3-28
shared file system
definition of, 1-5
SID
database name, 2-10
database name (in a tech stack upgrade), 4-3
single-user installations
creating accounts for, 1-12
sizing
suggestions, 1-8
software bundle
contents, 1-13
software requirements
all platforms, 1-7
stage area
components, 1-15
creating, 1-13
directory, 1-14
directory structure, 1-15
disk space for, 1-10
Standard install
definition, 1-3
startup options
Rapid Install, 1-16
specialized, 1-16
Suite Selection screen
using, 2-11
Sun J2SE Native Plug-in, 5-5
SYS account password
default for, 5-3
SYSTEM account password
default for, 5-3
system administration tasks
importance of, 5-6
System Check Status screen
using, 2-27
system configuration files
populating, 1-2
T
tablespace models
about, A-6
technology stack
installing, 1-6
required components, 1-6
reviewing components, 2-2, 3-3
upgrading, 4-1
temporary directories
disk space, 1-10
temporary files
disk space, 1-10
top-level directory
Applications node, 2-18
description of, 1-18
RDBMS, 2-10, 3-13
Translation Synchronization Patch Utility, 5-7
U
upgraded installation
description of, 1-6, 2-3, 3-4
upgrade operations
choosing, 2-2, 3-3
upgrades
configuring server processes, 3-28
classifying servers, 3-8
Oracle home, 3-3
user accounts
for Windows installations, 1-13
UTF8 character set
in Vision Demo, A-8
utl_file_dir parameter, 5-4
validation warnings
during restart, 2-33
Vision Demo
predefined users, A-10
Vision Demo database
character set in, 2-18
description of, 1-3, 2-10, A-8
NLS settings in, 2-18
passwords, A-10
using Multiple Organizations, A-9

Welcome screen
using, 2-2, 3-3
wizard
buttons and keys, 1-19
description, 1-1
help, 1-20
input fields, 1-19
navigating in, 1-19
Workflow Notification Mailer
configuring, 5-9

X DISPLAY
definition of, A-3