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Preface

This document, along with *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures* and *Oracle Applications Patching Procedures* make up the Maintaining Oracle Applications documentation set, which describes Oracle Applications utilities and associated procedures for maintaining the application file system and database. *Oracle Applications Maintenance Utilities* provides a general description of the utilities.

Audience

This book is intended for database administrators and system administrators who are responsible for performing the tasks associated with maintaining an Oracle Applications system.

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Related Documents

This book was current as of the time it was initially published. It is included in the *Oracle Applications Document Library*, which is supplied in the Release 12 software bundle. Later versions of this and other documents that have changed sufficiently between releases to warrant re-publishing are made available at the following URL:

<http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/applications.html>

A full list of documentation resources is also published on *Oracle MetaLink*. See *Oracle Applications Documentation Resources, Release 12* (Doc ID: 394692.1). You can also purchase hard-copy documentation from the Oracle Store at:

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

The following references are specifically related to maintenance tasks:

- *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*
- *Oracle Applications Maintenance Utilities*
- *Oracle Applications Patching Procedures*
- *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide — Configuration*
- *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide — Maintenance*
- *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide — Security*

Conventions

The following conventions are used in this book:

Convention	Meaning
UNIX: Windows:	Indicates platform-specific information. This guide contains information for both UNIX and Windows platforms. All instructions for UNIX platforms also apply to Linux platforms, unless otherwise noted.
\$ or C:\>	Represents the platform-specific command prompt. Your prompt may differ.
Monospace text	Represents command line text. Type this text exactly as shown.
< >	Text enclosed in angle brackets represents a variable. Substitute a value for the variable text. Do not type the brackets
[]	Encloses optional items or indicate a function key. Do not type the brackets.
	Represents an OR option among several options. You must enter only one of the options. Do not type the vertical bar.
\	In examples of commands you type online, a backslash at the end of a line signifies that you must type the entire command on one line. <i>Do not type the backslash.</i>
Special notes	Additional Information, Note, and Caution boxes alert you to particular information within the body of the book.

Getting Started

This chapter contains basic information about Oracle Applications maintenance utilities, both command line and web-based. It contains the following topics:

- [Oracle Applications Maintenance Utilities](#)
- [AD Command Line Utilities](#)
- [Using Parallel Processing](#)
- [OAM Web-based Utilities](#)

Oracle Applications Maintenance Utilities

You use Oracle Applications system maintenance utilities to perform a variety of operations from installing and upgrading Oracle Applications systems, to updating configuration parameters, to maintaining and patching your database and file system, to producing system reports. In this book, we have categorized these utilities by the way you access and use them: from the command line and from a web-based interface.

Note: As of Release 12, all information about patching and AutoPatch has been moved to a separate book, *Oracle Applications Patching Procedures*.

Command Line Utilities

The utilities generally referred to as AD utilities (AD is an abbreviation for Applications DBA) are started and run from the command line. They kick off processes that perform tasks such as applying and merging patches and initiating a variety of system maintenance tasks. As they run, the utilities prompt you for system-specific parameters necessary to perform the maintenance task. In addition, many of the utilities produce reports, which contain information such as job timing and file versions.

The AD utilities have similar interfaces, operation, input, and report formats. Many also share the ability to accept arguments, flags, and options, which you can use to refine the actions they perform. You add the argument on the command line when you start the utility. For example, to specify the number of workers that AutoPatch should run in parallel when applying a patch, you indicate the number of worker processes on the command line when you start AutoPatch. A list of commonly used command line arguments and flags, and a brief description of how to use them, begins on page 1-9 in this chapter.

Except as noted, the AD utilities in the following table are described in this book.

AD Utility Name	Executable	Description
AD Administration	adadmin	Performs maintenance tasks for Oracle Applications.
AD Check Digest	adchkdig	Checks the integrity of Oracle Applications patches downloaded from Oracle <i>MetaLink</i> .
AD Configuration	adutconf.sql	Reports standard information about the installed configuration of Oracle Applications.
AD Controller	adctrl	Manages parallel workers in AD Administration and AutoPatch.
AD File Identification	adident	Reports the version and translation level of an Oracle Applications file.
AD File Character Set Converter	adncnv	Converts a file from one character set to another.
AD Merge Patch*	admrgpch	Merges multiple patches into a single merged patch.
AD Relink	adrelink.sh	Relinks Oracle Applications executable programs with the Oracle server product libraries.
AD Splicer	adsplice	Adds off-cycle products.
AD Job Timing Report	adtimrpt.sql	Reports a summary of the timing for jobs run by parallel workers.
AutoPatch*	adpatch	Applies patches and other system updates.
Patch Application Assistant*	admsi.pl	Generates customized installation instructions for a patch.
Rapid Install**	rapidwiz	Provides a wizard for entering parameters that are specific to a new installation or an upgrade of an Oracle Applications system.

*See *Oracle Applications Patching Procedures* for complete information about patches and patch utilities.

**The basic operation of Rapid Install is described here. See *Oracle Applications Installation Guide: Using Rapid Install* for complete instructions on using it to install or upgrade an Oracle Applications system.

Web-based Utilities

Oracle Applications Manager (OAM) provides a web-based interface where system administrators can monitor system status, administer services, examine system configuration, manage Oracle Workflow, view applied patches, and measure system usage. It provides a concise overview of the state of your Oracle Applications system, and serves as a gateway to utilities for tasks such as managing system configuration, reviewing patch history, determining which patches will bring your system up to date, registering additional products and languages, and other maintenance activities.

Additional Information: See Oracle Applications Manager in *Oracle Applications Concepts*.

The web-based maintenance utilities are listed in the following table. Their operation is described fully in *Oracle Applications Patching Procedures* or the *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide – Configuration*.

OAM Utility Name	Description
Applied Patches**	Uses key patch information in the patch history database. You can search the database to create reports in several formats.

OAM Utility Name	Description
AutoConfig*	Use to view current context files, edit parameters contained in the context files, view previous context files, and compare current context files against previous ones.
File History**	Enables the viewing of files that have been updated by a patch.
License Manager*	Registers additional Oracle Applications products, country-specific functionalities, or languages. You can also use License Manager to change the base language for your system.
Patch Wizard**	Determines patches that have not been applied, but that should be applied to keep the system current. Downloads and merges patches from Oracle <i>Metalink</i> .
Register Flagged Files**	Used to record any files in which you have made customizations. Replaces the need to use <code>applcust.txt</code> , which contained the record for all customized files in previous releases.
Software Updates**	Provides an overview of all patching-related information for your system.
Timing Reports**	Helps you monitor jobs that are running or view statistics of completed AutoPatch and AD Administration maintenance sessions.

*See *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*.

**See *Oracle Applications Patching Procedures*.

Online Help

Both the AD utilities and the OAM utilities provide a help function.

Command Line Help

For the AD command line utilities, you can request a list of arguments by typing the utility executable (start command) and adding `help=y`. For example, to access help for AD Administration, type:

```
adadmin help=y
```

The arguments and options that you can use to refine the operation of a utility are listed, along with a brief description of how they work. Here's an excerpt from the command line help for AD Administration.

```
usage: adadmin [help=y]
```

```

adadmin
    [printdebug=y|n] [localworkers=<localworkers>]
    [flags=hidepw|trace]

adadmin Non-Interactive mode
    [defaultsfile=<${APPL_TOP}/admin/SID/defaultsfile>]
    [logfile=<logfile>] [interactive=y|n]
    [workers=<workers>] [menu_option=<TASK_NAME>] [restart=y|n]
```

where

- * <localworkers> = Used in Distributed AD. The number of workers to run on the local machine.
- * <flags> = Generic flags passed to AD utilities. The available values for Adadmin are `hidepw` and `trace`.
- * <defaultsfile> = The defaults file name that is located under `APPL_TOP/admin/SID/` directory.
- * <menu_option> = Skips the menu in Adadmin and executes the task

provided on the command line.
Valid values for the menu options are listed below.

RELINK	Relink Applications programs
GEN_MESSAGES	Generate message files
GEN_FORMS	Generate form files
GEN_REPORTS	Generate reports files
GEN_JARS	Generate product JAR files
VALIDATE_APPS	Validate APPS schema
CMP_INVALID	Compile APPS schema
CMP_MENU	Compile menu information
CREATE_GRANTS	Recreate grants and synonyms for APPS schema
CMP_FLEXFIELDS	Compile flexfield data in AOL tables
MAINTAIN_MLS	Maintain multi-lingual tables
CHECK_DUAL	Check DUAL table
RELOAD_JARS	Reload JAR files to database
COPY_FILES	Copy files to destinations
CHECK_FILES	Check for missing files
LIST_SNAPSHOTS	List snapshots
UPDATE_CURRENT_VIEW	Update current view snapshot
CREATE_SNAPSHOT	Create named snapshot
EXPORT_SNAPSHOT	Export snapshot to file
IMPORT_SNAPSHOT	Import snapshot from file
DELETE_SNAPSHOT	Delete named snapshot(s)
CONVERT_CHARSET	Convert character set
SCAN_APPLTOP	Scan the APPLTOP for exceptions
SCAN_CUSTOM_DIR	Scan a CUSTOM directory for exceptions
ENABLE_MAINT_MODE	Enable Maintenance Mode
DISABLE_MAINT_MODE	Disable Maintenance Mode

OAM Help

OAM Help is available for each window in the Oracle Applications Manager. Click the Help link in the top right-hand section of any page in the Oracle Applications Manager.



For example, from the Site Map, OAM displays page-specific help describing the features of the Site Map page.



Individual help topics may include topical essays, procedures, and page descriptions. The help associated with the utilities and features discussed in this book provides navigation paths, field definitions, and general information about using the page.

AD Command Line Utilities

The AD maintenance utilities were developed to perform specific Applications maintenance and reporting tasks from the command line. For example, you use AutoPatch to apply all types of patches to your system, and you use AD Administration to perform routine maintenance tasks.

However, even though the utilities each have a specialized function, they are designed to complement each other, therefore many (and often all) employ some similar operations. This section summarizes the operations that AD utilities have in common. Subsequent chapters describe each utility's unique characteristics in detail.

Additional Information: See *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures* for specific tasks performed using the AD utilities. See also *Oracle Applications Patching Procedures* for information about AutoPatch and AD Merge Patch.

Common AD Operations

Many AD utilities employ similar features and operations as they perform processing tasks. For example, most rely on prompts to gather values for system-specific processes, and all automatically create log files to record processing actions. This section describes some of these common operations.

Additional Information: See also *Oracle Applications Patching Procedures* for information about AD operations that apply to AutoPatch.

Prompts

Many AD utilities prompt for information necessary for completing a task. Prompts typically include a description of the information needed, and may include a default answer (in square brackets). For example:

```
The ORACLE username specified below for Application Object Library uniquely
identifies your existing product group: APPLSYS
```

```
Enter the ORACLE password of Application Object Library [APPS] :
```

Press [Return] to accept the default value, or type a new value after the colon and press [Return]. Read the prompts carefully to make sure you supply the correct information.

Interactive and Non-interactive Processing

The AD utilities perform processing tasks *interactively* by default. That means the utility prompts for system-specific information at the point where it needs it, making it necessary for you to be present during the entire operation in order to respond to the prompts.

AD Administration, AutoPatch, and AD Controller can run some file system and database tasks *non-interactively* — you store necessary information in a *defaults file*. The utility reads the information from this file rather than prompting you for the input you would typically supply when responding to prompts. Non-interactive processing is useful for scheduling routine tasks that require little or no user intervention.

Additional Information: See Performing Maintenance Tasks Non-interactively in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*. See also [Monitoring and Controlling Parallel Processes](#) in this chapter for information about running AD Controller non-interactively.

Log Files

All AD utilities record their processing actions and any errors that they encounter in log files. Many utilities prompt you for the name of the log file that will record the processing session.

```
<utility name> records your <utility name> session in a text file you specify.
Enter your <utility name> log file name or press [Return] to accept the default
name shown in brackets.
```

```
Filename [<utility name>.log] :
```

The default file name is <utility name>.log. For example, for AD Administration, the default log file is adadmin.log, and for AutoPatch, it is adpatch.log.

AD Administration (and AutoPatch) place the log file in the following directory, \$APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/log, where <SID> is the value of the ORACLE_SID or TWO_TASK variable (UNIX), or in %APPL_TOP%\admin\<SID>\log, where <SID> is the value of the LOCAL variable (Windows). Log files created by Rapid Install are located in the \$INST_TOP/logs and \$INST_TOP/admin/log directories. Log files created by AutoConfig are located in \$INST_TOP/admin/log/adconfig.log.

Other utilities may not prompt you for a log file name. Typically, they write the log file in the directory from which the utility was run.

Restart Files

Restart files contain information about what processing has already been completed. They are located in \$APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/restart (UNIX) or in %APPL_TOP%\admin\<SID>\restart (Windows).

If a utility stops during processing due to an error, or you use AD Controller (in the case of parallel processing) to shut down workers while they are performing processing tasks, you can restart the utility. If you do, it looks for restart files to determine if there was a previous session. If the files exist, the utility prompts you to continue where the processing left off, or to start a new process. If you choose to continue, it reads the restart files to see where the process left off, and continues the process from that point.

Caution: Do not modify or delete any manager or worker restart files unless specifically told to do so by Oracle Support Services.

By default, AD utilities delete their restart files when processing is complete, but leave backup versions with the extensions .bak, .bk2, or .bk3.

Caution: Restart files record passwords to your Oracle Applications products. You should restrict access to all restart files (located in \$APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/restart). If you are running a utility with *options=nohidepw*, the log files may also contain passwords on lines prefixed with HIDEPW.

Configuration and Environment Files

Most AD utilities require access to system parameters stored in various configuration and environment files when processing maintenance tasks. For example, it may be necessary to know the location of the iAS ORACLE_HOME or the RDBMS ORACLE_HOME.

Configuration and environment files are generated by AutoConfig during an installation or upgrade. You typically do not have to manually update or maintain the information in these files. They are updated when you run the AutoConfig script.

Additional Information: See AutoConfig in *Oracle Applications Concepts*. See also *Using AutoConfig to Manage System Configurations in Release 12* (Doc ID: 387859.1),

The following table lists configuration and environment files commonly used by the AD command line utilities, and in some cases, by the OAM web-based utilities. Note that <CONTEXT_NAME> defaults to <SID>_<hostname>.

File name	Location	Description
adconfig.txt	APPL_TOP/admin	Contains environment information used by all AD utilities. <i>Do not</i> update this file manually.
<CONTEXT_NAME>.env (UNIX)	SINST_TOP/ora/10.1.3	Used to configure the environment when performing maintenance operations on the iAS ORACLE_HOME.
<CONTEXT_NAME>.cmd (Windows)		

File name	Location	Description
<CONTEXT_NAME>.env (UNIX) <CONTEXT_NAME>.cmd (Windows)	RDBMS ORACLE_HOME	Used to configure the environment when performing maintenance operations on the database.
APPS<CONTEXT_NAME>.env (UNIX) APPS<CONTEXT_NAME>.cmd (Windows)	APPL_TOP	Named APPSORA in earlier releases, this file calls the environment files needed to set up the APPL_TOP and the Applications ORACLE_HOME.
<CONTEXT_NAME>.env (UNIX) <CONTEXT_NAME>.cmd (Windows)	APPL_TOP	Called by APPS<CONTEXT_NAME>.env (UNIX) or APPS<CONTEXT_NAME>.cmd (Windows) file to set up the APPL_TOP. (This file calls adovars.env or adovars.cmd.)
<CONTEXT_NAME>.env (UNIX) <CONTEXT_NAME>.cmd (Windows)	SINST_TOP/ora/10.1.2	Called by APPS<CONTEXT_NAME>.env (UNIX) or APPS<CONTEXT_NAME>.cmd (Windows) file to set up the Applications ORACLE_HOME.
adovars.env (UNIX) adovars.cmd (Windows)	APPL_TOP/admin	Called by the <CONTEXT_NAME>.env (UNIX) or <CONTEXT_NAME>.cmd (Windows) file located in the APPL_TOP. Used to set environment variables for Java and HTML.

The following configuration and environment files are also used by most AD utilities, but are not created by AutoConfig. Do not update these files manually.

File name	Location	Description
applora.txt	APPL_TOP/admin	Contains information about required init.ora parameters for runtime.
applorau.txt	APPL_TOP/admin	Contains information about required init.ora parameters for install and upgrade.
applprod.txt	APPL_TOP/admin	The AD utilities product description file, used to identify all products and product dependencies.
applterr.txt	APPL_TOP/admin	The AD utilities territory description file. It contains information on all supported territories and localizations.
fndenv.env	FND_TOP	Sets additional environment variables used by Oracle Application Object Library. The default values should be applicable for all customers.

Feature Versions

In order to use some AD Administration and AutoPatch features, the version number of the feature must be the same in both the file system and the database. There may be times when these feature versions do not match. For example, if a patch did not run successfully to completion, it may have updated the file system, but not the database. In this case, the file system version and the database version could be different.

When you start AD Administration or AutoPatch, an information matrix scrolls on the screen. It indicates the status (Active=<Yes or No>) and version numbers of the following features: CHECKFILE, PREREQ, CONCURRENT_SESSIONS, PATCH_HIST_IN_DB, PATCH_TIMING, and SCHEMA_SWAP.

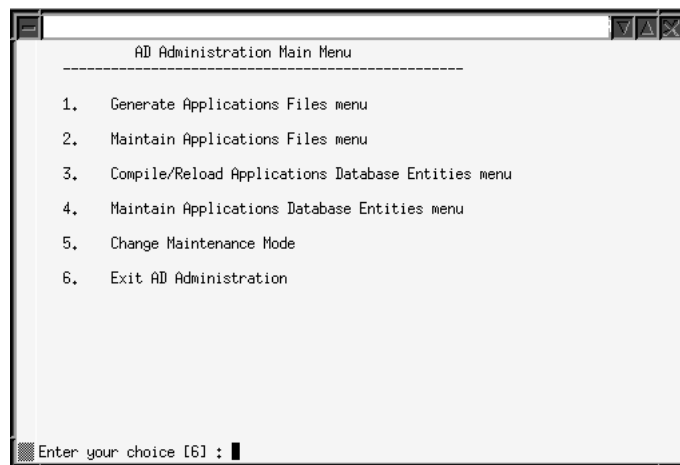
The matrix is for information only. No action is required unless the feature versions do not match. If they do not, you can use the OAM Applied Patches utility to determine which patches were applied successfully and verify the version level.

Additional Information: See Applied Patches Information in *Oracle Applications Patching Procedures*.

The AD Interface

Some AD utilities are designed to perform a single function. For example, you run AD Relink only to relink executable programs with the server product libraries. These utilities do not use menus or input screens. All user interaction is from the command line in the form of prompts.

However, other utilities have multiple functions, which are presented on menus or input screens. For example, when you run AD Administration, the first screen you see is the main menu.



From this screen, choose one of the submenus, and then from there, choose the process you want to run.

Command Line Arguments

You can direct the way the AD utilities operate by adding modifiers to the utility's start command. These modifiers may be in the form of arguments, flags, or options. They all refine the actions performed by a utility.

Command line arguments, flags, and options are in the "token=value" format, where *token* is the name of the modifier. You should enter both the argument and the value in lowercase type (the utility automatically converts the "token" portion to lowercase, but it cannot convert the "value").

For example:

```
$ adadmin LOGFILE=TEST.LOG
```

The token ("LOGFILE") will be converted to lowercase, but the value (TEST.LOG) is not recognized by the utility. The correct way to enter this command is:

```
$ adadmin logfile=test.log
```

You can enter more than one token=value argument on a single command line by separating them with one blank space as in the following AutoPatch command.

```
$ adadmin printdebug=y flags=hidepw
```

In some cases, you can include more than one value for a token. In this case, separate the values with commas. For example:

```
$ adadmin flags=nohidepw,trace
```

Comma-separated lists must not contain blank spaces. For example, this command is not valid:

```
$ adadmin flags=nohidepw, trace
```

Some command line arguments are used by several utilities and are listed in the following table. Other arguments are used only for a specific utility. For example, AutoPatch makes extensive use of command line arguments and options that are unique to that utility. They are listed and discussed in *Oracle Applications Patching Procedures*.

abandon	Description
Used by	AD Administration, AutoPatch
Purpose	Tells AD utilities to abandon an existing non-interactive session. Can be used only when interactive=n is also specified.
Values	y or n
Default	n, meaning that the last utility run non-interactively did not successfully complete the processing.
Example	adadmin interactive=n abandon=y

defaultsfile	Description
Used by	AD Administration, AutoPatch, AD Controller
Purpose	Specifies the defaults file which stores answers to interactive AD utility questions. Normally used non-interactively.
Values	A fully-qualified filename. Must be under the \$APPL_TOP/admin/<SID> directory.
Default	None, meaning that no defaults file is used.
Example	adctrl defaultsfile=/d1/apps/prodappl/admin/prod1/prod_def.txt

help	Description
Used by	All AD utilities
Purpose	Summarizes available command line options.
Values	y or n
Default	n
Example	adadmin help=y

interactive	Description
Used by	AD Administration, AutoPatch, AD Controller
Purpose	Tells AD utilities whether to run either interactively or non-interactively.
Values	y or n
Default	y, meaning that the utility runs interactively.

interactive	Description
Example	adadmin interactive=n

localworkers	Description
Used by	AD Administration, AutoPatch
Purpose	Specifies the number of workers to run on the primary node in a Distributed AD environment.
Values	1 to the maximum supported by your database, but not more than 999, inclusive
Default	Defaults to the value of the workers argument, which means all workers run on the primary node.
Example	adadmin workers=8 localworkers=3

logfile	Description
Used by	All AD Utilities
Purpose	Tells AD utilities what log file to use. Normally used when running a utility non-interactively.
Values	A file name (not a fully-qualified path name)
Default	None, meaning that the utility will prompt for the log file name.
Example	adctrl logfile=test.log

menu_option	Description
Used by	AD Administration, AD Controller
Purpose	When running one of these utilities non-interactively, used to connect the actions in a defaults file with a specific menu item.
Values	See list of menu options in the description of these utilities. Must be used with interactive=n and defaultsfile=<name of defaults file>.
Default	N/A
Example	adctrl interactive=n defaultsfile=\$APPL_TOP/admin/prod/ctrldefs.txt menu_option=SHOW_STATUS

parallel_index_threshold	Description
Used by	AD Administration, AutoPatch
Purpose	Specifies the number blocks in a table. If a table contains fewer blocks than the threshold setting, indexes are created with parallel workers and serial DML. If the table contains more blocks than the threshold setting, indexes are created with one worker and parallel DML.
Values	0 to 2147483647; if set to 0, indexes are created with parallel workers and serial DML
Default	20000; meaning a threshold of 20,000 blocks.
Example	adadmin parallel_index_threshold=15000

printdebug	Description
Used by	All AD Utilities
Purpose	Tells AD programs to display extra debugging information. In some cases, the amount of extra debugging information is substantial.
Values	y or n
Default	n
Example	adadmin printdebug=y

restart	Description
Used by	AD Administration, AutoPatch, AD Controller
Purpose	Tells AD utilities running non-interactively to restart an existing session. Only valid when interactive=n is also specified.
Values	y or n
Default	n, meaning that the utility running non-interactively will expect to run a completely new session.
Example	adadmin interactive=n restart=y

wait_on_failed_job	Description
Used by	AD Administration, AutoPatch
Purpose	Directs the utilities to wait for user input in a non-interactive session when a job fails.
Values	y or n
Default	n
Example	adadmin wait_on_failed_job=yes

workers	Description
Used by	AD Administration, AutoPatch
Purpose	Specifies the number of workers to run. Normally used when running the utility non-interactively.
Values	1 to the maximum supported by your database, but not more than 999
Default	No, meaning that the program prompts for the number of workers to run.
Example	adadmin workers=8

AD Flags

The *flags=* argument is used by all AD utilities. It passes one of several generic flags to the utility. Enter one flag or a comma-separated list of flags. The default is None.

hidepw	Description
Default	hidepw

hidepw	Description
Purpose	Directs the utilities to either hide or show passwords in AD Utility log files.
Comments	By default, lines in an AD utility log file containing passwords are modified to hide the passwords. When nohidepw is specified, each line containing hidden passwords is followed by a corresponding line prefixed with HIDEPW:, showing the original line with passwords.
Example	adadmin flags=nohidepw

logging	Description
Default	logging
Purpose	Tells the AD utility whether to create indexes using logging or nologging.
Comments	Using flags=nologging when creating indexes may increase performance. However, flags=nologging makes database media recovery incomplete and does not work with standby databases. Logging is the default in AutoPatch to support database media recovery and standby databases. We do not recommend using flags=nologging for production systems unless you make a complete backup both before and after running AutoPatch. flags=nologging affects indexes created through ODF only, not SQL scripts. The XDF utility always creates indexes with logging.
Example	adpatch flags=logging

trace	Description
Default	notrace
Purpose	Tells the AD utility whether to log all database operations to a trace file.
Comments	RDBMS trace files created while running an AD utility may aid debugging. The flags=trace option creates multiple trace files for the AD utility and the AD workers. A new trace file is created each time the AD utility or a worker reconnects to the database. Note that flags=trace only traces database operations internal to the AD utility itself. Database operations in SQL scripts or external programs run by the AD utility are not recorded by flags=trace.
Example	adadmin flags=trace

AD utilities accept other arguments. However, they should be used only when instructed to do so by Oracle Support Services.

Running AD Utilities

To run AD utilities, set the environment to define the system configuration parameters. For example, a utility may require the directory path to the Applications ORACLE_HOME. This parameter, and others, make up your system environment.

Note: Before setting the environment, Windows users must also configure Windows services.

Additional Information: See [Configuration and Environment Files](#) on page 1-7.

Once you have pointed the utility to the correct environment, you start it by entering the executable (start command).

Setting the Environment

To set the Applications environment, complete the following steps. See the *Oracle Installation and Upgrade Notes* for any additional platform-specific steps.

1. Log in as applmgr (Applications file system owner).
2. Run the environment (UNIX) or command (Windows) file for the current APPL_TOP and database.

UNIX:

The environment file is typically APPS<CONTEXT_NAME>.env, and is located under APPL_TOP. From a Bourne, Korn, or Bash shell, type the following:

```
$ . APPS<CONTEXT_NAME>.env
```

Windows:

Run %APPL_TOP%\envshell.cmd using either Windows Explorer or the Run command from the Start menu. This creates a Command Prompt window that contains the required environment settings for Oracle Applications. Run all subsequent commands in this Command Prompt window.

3. If you have made any changes to the environment, check that it is correctly set by typing the following commands:

UNIX:

```
$ echo $TWO_TASK
$ echo $ORACLE_HOME
$ echo $PATH
```

Windows:

```
C:\> echo %LOCAL%
C:\> echo %ORACLE_HOME%
C:\> echo %PATH%
C:\> echo %APPL_CONFIG%
```

For UNIX, the ORACLE_HOME must be set to the proper database directory, and TWO_TASK or LOCAL must identify the correct database. For Windows, APPL_CONFIG must be set to <CONTEXT_NAME>.

4. Ensure that there is sufficient temporary disk space.

You should have at least 50 MB in the temporary directories denoted by \$APPLTMP, \$APPLPTMP, and \$REPORTS60_TMP (UNIX) or %APPLTMP%, %APPLPTMP%, and %REPORTS60_TMP% (Windows). You should also have space in the operating system's default temporary directory, which is usually /tmp or /usr/tmp (UNIX) or C:\temp (Windows).

- If you are running an AD utility to relink or update Oracle Applications product files or modify Oracle Applications database objects, shut down the concurrent manager, Web server listeners, forms server listeners if the files are on a node that contains the associated servers. For example, if the files are on the node that contains the concurrent processing server, shut down the concurrent managers.

Additional Information: See *Administer Concurrent Managers in Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Configuration*

- Enable Maintenance mode if the maintenance task requires system downtime.

Additional Information: See [Changing Maintenance Mode in Chapter 4](#).

Configuring Windows Services

If you are running AD utilities on a Windows platform, you must first shut down all forms services, Web listener services, and concurrent manager services. In addition, you must verify that the database and database listeners are running.

To view and change the status of a service, follow these steps:

- Select Start > Settings > Control Panel, and double-click on Services.
- Highlight the appropriate service name and click Stop or Start as appropriate. The following table lists the services and status required when running an AD utility:

Service Type	Service Name	Status
Concurrent Manager Services	OracleConcMgr<CONTEXTNAME>	Stopped
Database Services	OracleService<SID>	Started
Database Listener	Oracle<SID>_<DB_VERS>_RDBMSTNSListener<SID>	Started

Starting a Utility

To start an AD utility, type the utility's executable name (start command) on the command line. For example, to start AD Administration, you would type:

```
$ adadmin
```

Additional Information: See [Command Line Utilities](#) on page 1-1 for a list of AD executables.

Exiting or Stopping a Utility

When menu-driven utilities complete a processing task, they return you to the main menu, where you either choose another process or Exit. AD Administration is an example. Other utilities do not use a menu format. In this case, the utility exits automatically when processing is complete. AutoPatch, AD Merge Patch, and File Character Set Converter are examples.

Before it begins processing tasks, you can stop a utility by typing *abort* at any prompt. You can use this command only for utilities that display prompts, and only when a prompt is displayed on the screen.

In some cases, a utility may begin the processing actions, but quits before the actions are complete (because of an error). Or, during a parallel processing session, you may decide to stop the processing actions by shutting down the workers.

Additional Information: See *Troubleshooting in Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures* for more information about shutting down and restarting workers.

Restarting a Utility

You can restart a utility by entering the executable on the command line. When you restart, the utility prompts you to enter a new log file, or to specify the log file from the interrupted session. When you reuse the log file from a previous session, the utility adds the message “Start of <utility name> session” to the end of the file and appends messages from the continued session as it generates them.

The utility prompts you to do one of the following:

- Continue Session (the default)

The utility checks the progress of the previous session in the restart files, and begins processing at the point where your last session stopped.

Note: We recommend that you choose Continue Session. Some actions from the first session may be voided or duplicated if you start a new session.

- Start New Session

The utility asks you to confirm your choice if you choose not to continue the previous session. It starts the process from the beginning.

If the process that stopped was running in parallel, a FND_INSTALL_PROCESSES table may exist. If it does, the utility asks if you want to drop the table. This message serves as a warning to make you aware of the existing AD session. Determine if any other utility is running in another session or on another node. If you are sure that the AD utility that is currently running is not needed, you can drop the FND_INSTALL_PROCESSES table and continue with the newer AD session that you started.

Additional Information: See [Restart Files](#) on page 1-7.

Using Parallel Processing

In order to make better use of system resources, and to reduce the time it takes to complete certain maintenance tasks, AutoPatch and AD Administration have been designed to process jobs concurrently. This *parallel processing* makes use of *managers*, which direct the actions of *worker* processes. The manager assigns each worker a processing job and monitors its progress. When a worker completes a job, the manager assigns it another, until all jobs are complete.

In addition, AD Administration and AutoPatch can be directed to distribute processing tasks across nodes in a multi-node system. This type of parallel processing operation is called *Distributed AD*. It further reduces time to complete a maintenance task by utilizing the processing capabilities of all the nodes in the system.

Note: You must have a shared application tier file system to use Distributed AD. See *Distributing Processing Tasks in Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*.

Processing Tasks in Parallel

Parallel processing is typically used by AD Administration and AutoPatch to:

- Compile invalid objects
- Run database driver tasks, such as SQL scripts
- Generate various kinds of files, such as forms, report, and message files

Workers complete processing tasks assigned to them by the manager. The utilities themselves determine the list of tasks to be performed and prioritize them for execution. They also prompt for the number of workers to perform the tasks. For example, when AutoPatch is applying a database driver, it creates a list of database tasks and prompts you to specify the number of workers that should run concurrently to execute these tasks.

Note: The worker processes are instances of the `adworker` program. This program can only be called by the manager processes, and cannot be run stand-alone.

Managers

The manager assigns each worker a unique ID and inserts a row for each worker in the `FND_INSTALL_PROCESSES` table. It creates this table to serve as a staging area for job information, and as a way to communicate with the worker. Communication is accomplished using two columns: `CONTROL_CODE` and `STATUS`.

The manager updates the table with a subset of the list of jobs, one job per worker. For example, if there are five workers, then the table holds five jobs (even though there may be 100 or more jobs involved in the complete action). The manager starts the workers and uses the `CONTROL_CODE` and `STATUS` columns to assign tasks. It polls these two columns continuously, looking for updates from the workers. As a worker finishes its assignment, the manager updates each row with the next task in the list, and leaves another message for the worker.

Once all jobs are complete, the manager tells the workers to shut down, and then drops the `FND_INSTALL_PROCESSES` table (after it is sure all workers have actually shut down).

Workers

Each worker updates the `STATUS` column, giving the manager a report on its progress. As the jobs are completed, the manager updates the table with the next job in the queue, and updates the `CONTROL_CODE` and `STATUS` columns telling the worker to start processing. If there is a failure, the worker reports a failed status.

For certain tasks, some worker processes spawn other *child processes* that do the actual work. The spawned child process returns a status code to the worker that spawned it. The worker interprets the code to determine if the job has been completed successfully. Examples of child processes are `SQL*Plus` and `FNDLOAD`.

Deferred Jobs

The first time a job fails, the manager automatically defers the job and assigns a new one to the worker. If the deferred job fails the second time it is run, the manager defers it again only if the total runtime of the job is less than ten minutes. If the deferred job fails a third time (or if the job's total runtime is not less than ten minutes the second time it is run) the job stays at failed status and the worker waits. At this point, you must address the cause of the failure, and then restart the job.

Additional Information: For information about restarting jobs, see [Running AD Controller Interactively](#) in this chapter. See also *Troubleshooting in Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*.

The deferred job feature uses the AD_DEFERRED_JOBS table. This table is created when the FND_INSTALL_PROCESSES table is created, and is dropped when the FND_INSTALL_PROCESSES table is dropped.

Determining Number of Workers

The AD utilities provide a default number of workers — two times the number of CPUs on the database server. We recommend you choose a number of workers between two times and four times the number of CPUs. For example, if there are four CPUs on the database server, you should choose from 8 to 16 workers.

The AD utilities calculate a maximum number of workers that your database can support (up to 999). You cannot enter a number of workers greater than the database can support.

Worker Log Files

In addition to the information recorded in the <utility name>.log file, utilities that process jobs in parallel write details about errors to worker log files. The adwork<number>.log files (adwork001.log, adwork002.log...) reside in the \$APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/log directory, where <SID> is the value of the ORACLE_SID or TWO_TASK variable (UNIX), or in %APPL_TOP%\admin\<SID>\log, where <SID> is the value of ORACLE_SID or LOCAL (Windows).

Concurrent requests run by AutoPatch and AD Administration create their own log files.

Additional Information: See Log and Output Filenames in *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Configuration*.

Worker Restart Files

Restart files are used to continue processing at the point where it stopped. Each worker may also have a restart file called adworkxxx.rf9. These files are stored in \$APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/restart (UNIX) or in %APPL_TOP%\admin\<SID>\restart (Windows). The worker creates the restart file when the manager assigns it a job, and deletes the restart file when it finishes the job.

Caution: Do not modify or delete any manager or worker restart files unless specifically told to do so by Oracle Support Services.

Additional Information: The Troubleshooting chapter in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures* discusses various error situations when running a utility and how to resolve them.

Parallel Support for Data Manipulation Language (DML)

To reduce downtime when creating indexes, the parallel_index_threshold argument for AD utilities is set to a default value of 20,000. This means that if a table contains less than 20,000 blocks, the AD utilities create indexes with parallel workers and serial DML (just as in earlier releases). If a table contains 20,000 blocks or more, indexes are now created with only one worker and parallel DML. You can adjust this threshold

value by specifying the `parallel_index_threshold` argument on the AD utility command line.

Monitoring and Controlling Parallel Processes

AD sessions that use parallel processing may run to completion without user intervention. However, it is often useful to determine how many jobs have been completed or whether processing has stopped for some reason. AD Controller is a utility that you can use to determine the status of AD Administration or AutoPatch workers and to control their actions. You can run AD Controller interactively or non-interactively.

Additional Information: See [Interactive and Non-interactive Processing](#) on page 1-6.

You choose options that display worker status, restart workers, or issue commands to the manager from the AD Controller main menu.

Note: Run this utility in its own window, not in the same window as AD Administration or AutoPatch.

Running AD Controller Interactively

Follow these steps to access AD Controller.

1. Log in as `applmgr` and set the environment as described in [Setting the Environment](#) in this chapter.
2. Start AD Controller with the `adctrl` command.

It prompts you to:

- Confirm the value of `APPL_TOP`.
- Specify an AD Controller log file (the default is `adctrl.log`). The AD Controller log file is written in the current working directory.
- Supply the Oracle Application Object Library user name and password.

3. Choose an option from the main menu.

Once you respond to the prompts, the main menu appears.

```

-----
AD Controller Menu
-----
1. Show worker status
2. Tell worker to restart a failed job
3. Tell worker to quit
4. Tell manager that a worker failed its job
5. Tell manager that a worker acknowledges quit
6. Restart a worker on the current machine
7. Exit

Enter your choice [1] :  |

```

Type a number to select an option. Press [Return] at any time to return to the AD Controller main menu.

Additional Information: See Troubleshooting in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures* for instructions on using each menu option.

Running AD Controller Non-interactively

You can run AD Controller without user intervention by creating a defaults file, which captures information you supply at the interactive prompts in a file that you can later use to run AD Controller without user intervention. Creating a defaults file and running AD Controller non-interactively works in much the same way as it does for AD Administration.

Additional Information: See Scheduling Non-interactive Maintenance in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*.

Like AD Administration, the same defaults file can be used to run different AD Controller commands — a single file can contain all your choices for the different menu options. In order to choose which task the defaults file will run, you add `menu_option= <menu choice>` to the utility start command. This overrides any menu-specific key stroke information stored in the defaults file initially, and allows you to use the defaults file for any of the AD Controller menu items. It also ensures that the menu option you intended for the defaults file is always valid, even if the menu items are renumbered or relocated in subsequent releases.

The available options are listed in the following table.

Note: The menu options for running AD Administration are listed in [Preparing for Non-interactive Processing](#) in [Chapter 4](#).

Menu Option	Corresponding Menu Choice
ACKNOWLEDGE_QUIT	Tell manager that a worker acknowledges quit
INFORM_FAILURE	Tell manager that a worker failed its job
RESTART_JOB	Tell worker to restart a failed job
SHOW_STATUS	Show worker status
SHUTDOWN_WORKER	Tell worker to quit
START_WORKER	Restart a worker on the current machine

The following is an example of running AD Controller non-interactively to show worker status:

```
$ adctrl interactive=n defaults_file=$APPL_TOP/admin/prod/ctrldefs.txt \
  logfile=adctr.log menu_option=SHOW_STATUS
```

Note: Using any menu option on the command line, except for `SHOW_STATUS`, requires that you also use the `worker_range=<range>` option. See the AD Controller command line help for details.

Distributing Processing Tasks Across Nodes

AD has expanded its existing manager/worker job system used in parallel processing to include *Distributed AD*. This parallel processing feature allows workers in the same

AD session to be started on multiple application tier servers to utilize all available resources. Because the AD workers create and update file system objects, as well as database objects, Distributed AD must be used only on systems that are using a shared application tier file system to ensure the files are created in a single, centralized location.

While running either AD Administration or AutoPatch on the primary node, you start an AD Controller session from any of the nodes in the shared application tier file system environment to perform any standard AD Controller operation, using both local and non-local workers.

Additional Information: See *Distributing Processing Tasks in Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*.

OAM Web-based Utilities

Oracle Applications Manager (OAM) is a web-based management tool that allows you to use and access many maintenance utilities that were formerly available only on the command line, and makes it possible to quickly retrieve and display system-specific information in a GUI format. Each utility in OAM is accessed from a main page, which contains links to multiple layers of details that quickly put you in touch with all aspects of your system data. For example, using the Patch Wizard utility, you can access a downloaded list of recommended patches and view the effect on your file system of applying any or all of the patches.

In addition to reporting results based on specific search criteria, many OAM utilities can be used to enter and save changes to your system configuration. For example, using License Manager, you can register products that were not active in your initial installation. Or, with AutoConfig, you can view current configuration parameters and modify the existing values.

Additional Information: See *Oracle Applications Manager in Oracle Applications Concepts*.

Common OAM Operations

The OAM web-based utilities are designed with the same look and feel, making extensive use of common operations such as uniform navigation tools and drill-down menus. For example, all pages present a Help link that opens a page-specific OAM help screen.

In addition, OAM utilities employ a powerful search feature, which displays the search results directly on the page where you initiated the search. There is no need to review log files or look in a file directory for the report. For example, using the Applied Patches utility, you can perform a simple search for all the patches that have been applied to your system. OAM displays the results on the Simple Search page.

The Applications Navigator and the OAM Dashboard and Site Map

You can access OAM functionality in several ways. You begin from the Navigator, which is the first page you encounter when you log in from OAM Welcome page. After you choose from the list of responsibilities that define your role for using Oracle Applications, the Navigator presents a list of options under several headings, based on your Applications user role. For example, the System Administration role provides a path to the several groups of options, including the Oracle Applications Manager and related utilities.

The Dashboard is the main OAM page. It provides a "snapshot" of your system activity and a drop-down list to provide quick access to some of the most commonly used OAM utilities and the OAM Site Map. In addition, it contains a link to the OAM Site Map, which displays links to all the OAM utilities, segregated on individual tabs by functionality.

Page Navigation

You navigate through OAM pages on the Applications Dashboard and the Site Map by clicking on a tab that displays a feature subset. On individual pages, you have navigation options, and, where appropriate, there are drop-down lists that provide links to related features. On pages with lengthy lists of items, OAM displays a subset of the items for easy access.

OAM Interface

The Oracle Applications Manager Dashboard presents a quick overview of the general status of your system. The Site Map provides access to all the utilities and features within the OAM framework.

Reviewing System Status

When you access the OAM Dashboard, you can see a general summary of your system activity.

The screenshot displays the Oracle Applications Manager dashboard. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Support Cart', 'Setup', 'Home', 'Logout', and 'Help'. Below this, the 'Applications Dashboard' is shown for 'atq12x12'. A 'Navigate to' dropdown menu is set to 'Application Services'. The dashboard is divided into several sections:

- Applications System Status:** A table showing the status of various components for host 'AP5274RT'.

Host	Platform	Host Status	Admin	Database	Concurrent Processing	Forms	Web
AP5274RT	LINUX Intel	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
- Configuration Changes (last 24 hours):** A table showing recent changes.

Configuration Changes (last 24 hours)	System Alerts
Patches Applied: 0	New Alerts: 65
Site Level Profile Options: 4	New Occurrences: 265
Applications Context Files Edited: 1	Open Alerts: 0
	Open Occurrences: 0
- Web Components Status:** A table showing the status of various web components.

Web Components Status	User Initiated Alerts
PL/SQL Agent: ✓ Up	New Alerts: 1
Servlet Agent: ✓ Up	New Occurrences: 2
JSP Agent: ✓ Up	Open Alerts: 0
Discoverer: ✗ Unmonitored	Open Occurrences: 0
Personal Home Page: ✓ Up	
TCF: ✓ Up	

A tip at the bottom states: "TIP The information shown above (with the exception of Web Components Status section) is retrieved from the system periodically. To retrieve up-to-the-minute data, please use the refresh icon for the desired section. Please see Help for more details."

It serves as an HTML console, where system administrators can check the status of the database, concurrent managers and other services, concurrent requests, and Oracle Workflow processes, as well as view configuration information, such as initialization parameters and profile options.

The Applications Dashboard is used in various ways, many of which are beyond the scope of this book. The *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide* contains more complete information.

Additional Information: See Oracle Applications Manager in *Oracle Applications Concepts*. See also *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide – Configuration*.

Accessing Maintenance Utilities

When you access the Dashboard, you can use the Navigate To: drop-down list for quick links. Open the list, make a selection, and click Go.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Applications Manager dashboard for site 'atg12x12'. The 'Navigate to' dropdown menu is open, showing options like Patch Wizard, Application Services, Configuration - Overview, Forms Sessions, Database Status, Applied Patches, Patch Wizard (highlighted), and Workflow Manager. Below the menu, there are three tables: Application Tier Hosts, Database Instances, and Activity.

Host Name	Database Sessions	Running Requests	Forms Sessions	Service Proc
AP6274RT	165	1	2	38
Total	165	1	2	38

Instance Name	Database Sessions	Running Requests	Forms Sessions
atg12x12	170	1	2
Total	170	1	2

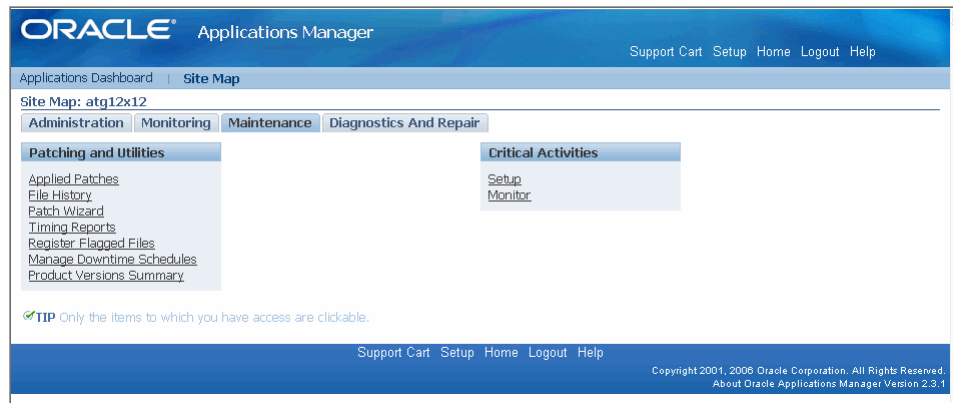
Activity	Count
Services Up	24
Services down	1
Unsent Workflow E-Mail	147

Or, for a more complete list of all the utilities and features included in OAM, click the Site Map link.

The screenshot shows the Site Map page for 'atg12x12'. It features tabs for Administration, Monitoring, Maintenance, and Diagnostics And Repair. The Maintenance tab is active, displaying a grid of utility categories: System Configuration, Application Services, Workflow, Concurrent Requests, Service Fulfillment Manager, and Others. A tip at the bottom states: 'TIP Only the items to which you have access are clickable.'

The Site Map page displays tabs for Administration, Monitoring, Maintenance, and Diagnostics and Repair. On individual tabs, there are links to utilities or functions under general groups. For example, on this page there are headings for System Configuration, Application Services, Workflow, and so on. Under the Maintenance tab, there are headings for Patching Utilities and Critical Activities.

To open the main page for a utility, find it under one of the headings and click the link. For example, to view information about patches that have already been applied to your system, click Applied Patches under the Patching and Utilities heading on the Maintenance tab.



Click any of the other tabs to access other functions. In this guide, all instructions for accessing OAM web-based utilities start from the Site Map.

Accessing OAM

Access the OAM Welcome page using the following URL:

`http:// <server:port>/OA_HTML/AppsLogin`



Enter your user name and password, and click Login. The system redirects you to the central login page (the Navigator). It displays a navigation pane that lists user responsibilities.

Click System Administration. A second navigation list appears to the right of the list of responsibilities.



In the System Administration section at the top of the second pane, click Oracle Applications Manager to access the Dashboard. Or, you can scroll down to the Oracle Applications Manager section, where the utilities are listed as separate links, and choose a utility (or the Dashboard) from that section.

All of the information in the Oracle Applications maintenance documentation assumes that you will start from the Dashboard > Site Map. The individual utility screens discussed pertain to patching your Applications system. Their functionality is described fully in *Oracle Applications Patching Procedures*.

Installation and Upgrade

This chapter describes the utilities you use to install a new Oracle Applications system and to upgrade an existing system to a new release version. It contains these sections:

- [About Installations and Upgrades](#)
- [Rapid Install](#)

About Installations and Upgrades

This section briefly describes the installation and upgrade process and summarizes the main features of Rapid Install — the command line utility you use to install a new Oracle Applications system. In addition to the installation utility, Rapid Install is also one of the utilities you use to set up and configure your system for an upgrade from an existing system to a new release level.

Installations

You install Oracle Applications systems using Rapid Install. It installs a new, fully configured system, including a complete set of Oracle Applications products, a certified database tier and application tier technology stack, all patches, minipacks, family packs, and other updates that are available at the time of the software release.

The *technology stack* consists of the components that are required to run the new system — those specific to both the database tier and the application tier. For example, a new installation includes a fresh database (and the associated Oracle homes) certified for a specific Oracle Applications version, as well as the latest application tier components.

All *products*, regardless of their licensed status, are installed. During the installation, you have an opportunity to flag the products you have licensed to register them as active in your system. This action marks them for inclusion in patching and other tasks required to update and maintain your system after the initial installation.

Additional Information: The installation process and the Rapid Install wizard are described in detail in *Oracle Applications Installation Guide: Using Rapid Install*.

Upgrades

As a part of an upgrade, you enter configuration parameters in the Rapid Install wizard and run Rapid Install as one of the pre-upgrade preparatory steps. Rapid Install uses the parameters to lay down the file system and install the new database tier and application tier technology stack. You migrate or upgrade your existing database to Oracle 10g as one of the pre-upgrade tasks.

In addition, you use AutoPatch at various times during the upgrade process to apply upgrade-related patches and to run the upgrade driver that brings your Oracle Applications system up to the full release level.

Additional Information: The upgrade process is described in detail in the *Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12*. AutoPatch functionality extends beyond the upgrade process. It is described in detail in *Oracle Applications Patching Procedures*.

Rapid Install

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 release.
- Lay down the file system and configure server processes for an upgraded system.
- Install a new database tier or application tier technology stack.

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

Note: Previous releases of Oracle Applications used a text file (config.txt) to store the configuration values you supply. Release 12 uses this file only to support restarts where the database has not yet been created.

If you run Rapid Install again, you typically point it to the stored information, so that it can use those details in operations such as creating the Oracle Applications file system, installing a fresh database, registering products, managing NLS requirements, configuring port connections, and creating and running the start and stop scripts for the database and listeners.

Storing the configuration enables you to perform a *distributed install* (repeat the process across multiple machines) without having to re-enter the system configuration information each time — for every run of the Rapid Install wizard. Storing the configuration details allows you to enter the information only once, and then use the same system configuration to run the install on all required machines.

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

AutoConfig also 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 (OAM) to update various system settings, and then run an AutoConfig script to populate the system configuration files with the new values.

Additional Information: See AutoConfig in *Oracle Applications Concepts*.

Installing New Systems

Rapid Install automatically supplies values for most of the many parameters your system needs. You do, however, have an 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 setting so 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 sample transaction data for a fictitious company, which you can use for training or demonstration purposes).

Installation Strategies and Terminology

The installation process for Oracle Applications Release 12 starts the evolution towards meeting the needs of a grid-style environment. To this end, the process has been streamlined, requiring fewer screens and decisions than in previous releases. It is becoming more common to start with a basic system and add machines to it, in order to meet growth or other deployment needs.

As you use Rapid Install, you should be familiar with these terms:

- *Server* is a process or group of processes that provides a particular functionality, often referred to as a *service*. For example, the HTTP server is a process that listens for and processes HTTP requests.
- *Node* is a logical grouping of servers, and therefore fundamentally a software concept rather than a hardware concept, although it can still be used to refer to a machine in the (common) case where all nodes are located on a single machine. For example, *application 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 application node.
- *Tier* is a logical grouping of services, potentially spread across more than one physical machine. The three-tier architecture that comprises an Oracle Applications installation is made up of the *database tier* (supports and manages the database), the *application tier* (supports and manages the various Applications components, and is sometimes known as a middle tier), and the *desktop tier* (provides the user interface by way of an add-on component to a standard web browser).

Additional Information: See *Oracle Applications Concepts* for more information about the Applications architecture in Release 12.

Distributed Installations

An installation of a distributed (multi-node) system by Rapid Install includes the setup of a *shared* application node file system and associated provision for *load balancing*.

As the default for nodes running the same operating system, Rapid Install creates a system that *shares* not only the APPL_TOP and COMMON_TOP file systems, but the application node technology stack as well. All application node files are installed on a single shared disk resource that is mounted from each application node machine, making it possible for any application node to be used to provide standard services,

such as serving forms or web pages, or concurrent processing. Load balancing distributes processing and communications activity evenly across networks, so that no single machine is overloaded.

Upgrading a Release 11i System to Release 12

As a 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 those parameters to lay down the file system and install the new technology stack. You must migrate or upgrade your existing database to the version certified for this release as one of the pre-upgrade tasks.

After you complete the pre-upgrade tasks, you run AutoPatch to apply the patches and run the drivers that upgrade your products and database to the most current release level. Then, you run Rapid Install a second time to configure and start the servers and services.

Additional Information: See *Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12* for more upgrade information.

Installing a New Technology Stack

You can upgrade an existing database tier or application tier node to a new technology stack (techstack) by running the Rapid Install wizard to install only the technology stack components. In addition to creating the relevant new ORACLE_HOMEs, this process uses AutoConfig to generate new configuration files for use with the updated technology stack.

Additional Information: You can install a new technology stack without upgrading products. See *Oracle Applications Installation Guide: Using Rapid Install* for more information.

The Rapid Install Interface

You start Rapid Install from the command line. However, its processing operations do not resemble the ones described in [AD Command Line Utilities](#) in [Chapter 1](#). Instead, it displays a Java-based screen flow called the Rapid Install wizard, which presents a series of screens that step you through the process of collecting configuration parameter values.

You indicate the screen flow you want to use. The wizard then displays default configuration values for that process. Using a combination of text input boxes and drop-down lists, you either accept the defaults or enter new values, based on type of operation you have chosen.

Input Fields and Drop-down Lists

In the Rapid Install interface, input fields and drop-down lists allow you to:

- Complete or accept the default shown in the input fields (provided they are not grayed out).
- Type information directly into input boxes, or select information from the list of valid options in the fields that have a drop-down menu.
- View all valid options for an input field (in drop-down lists). Click an option to select it.

- Replace an option in a drop-down list. Combo boxes give you the ability to replace an option on the list by typing a valid option in the box. Whenever this type of input is allowed, it is noted in the text.

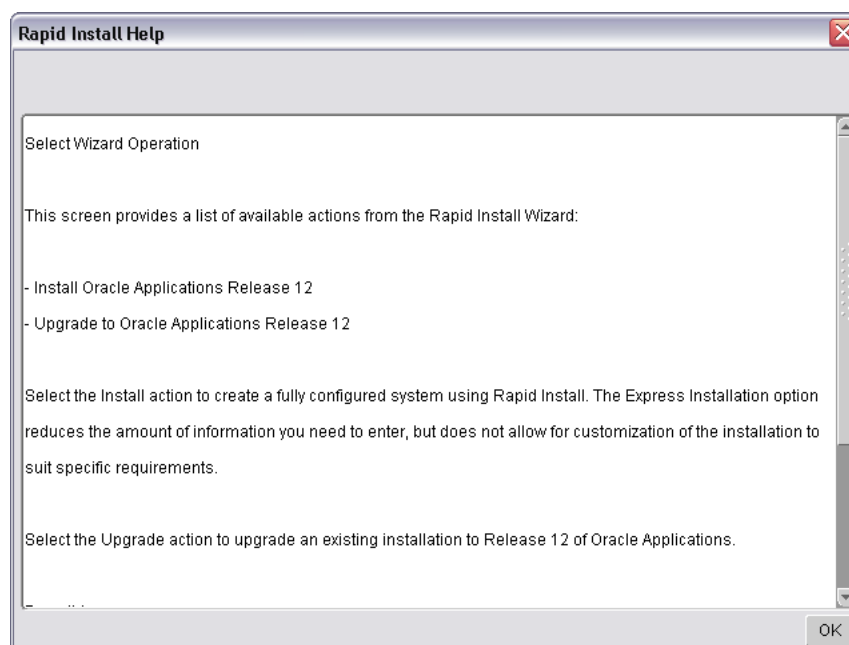
Buttons and Keys

Use the Rapid Install interface buttons and keys to:

- Select from mutually exclusive options by clicking the appropriate radio button.
- Move between options (with the Tab key or Up or Down Arrow keys).
- Cancel the Rapid Install process or move either Back to the previous screen or forward to the Next screen.
- Move hidden fields into view (with vertical and horizontal scroll bars).

Help

Most screens offer mouse-over help for individual fields by providing a description of the information that goes in the field 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. Here is an example of screen-level help:



Running Rapid Install

This section outlines only the basic start operation. For a complete description of Rapid Install, see *Oracle Applications Installation Guide: Using Rapid Install*.

1. Create operating system accounts

Create the operating system accounts that will be used in the installation of the database node and the application node file systems.

2. Perform other setup tasks.

The instructions may direct you to perform other setup tasks, such as installing additional software. If your platform is not UNIX or Windows, see *Oracle*

Applications Installation and Upgrade Notes (for your platform) for any additional requirements.

3. 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 software bundle to the appropriate location in the file system.

4. Start Rapid Install, using the following commands:

UNIX:

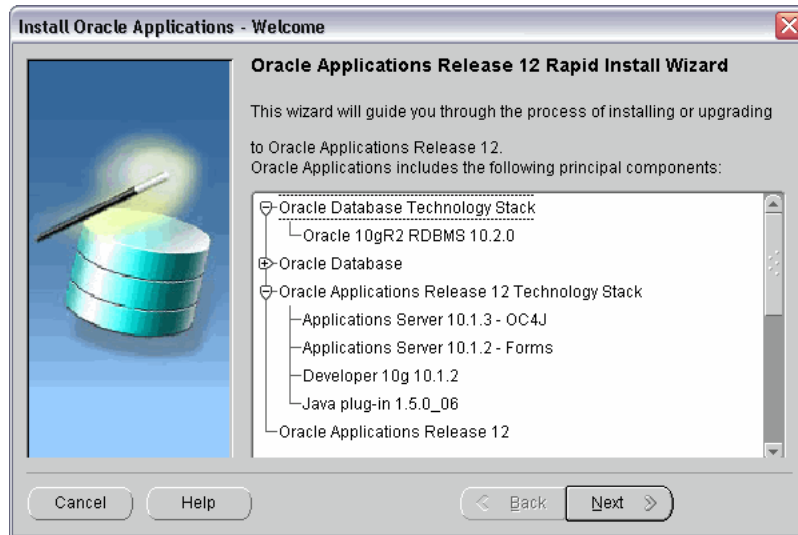
```
$ cd /u01/Stage12/startCD/Disk1/rapidwiz
$ ./rapidwiz
```

Windows:

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

5. Review installed components.

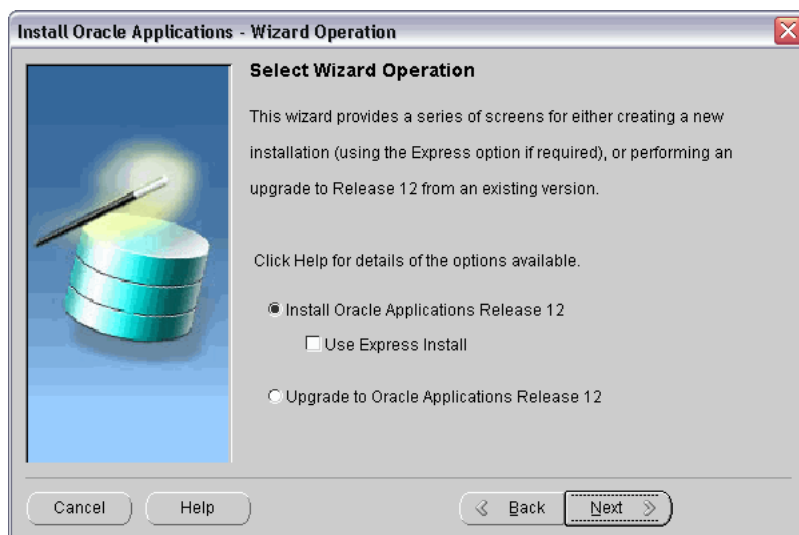
On the Welcome screen, Rapid Install lists the components to be installed for Release 12.



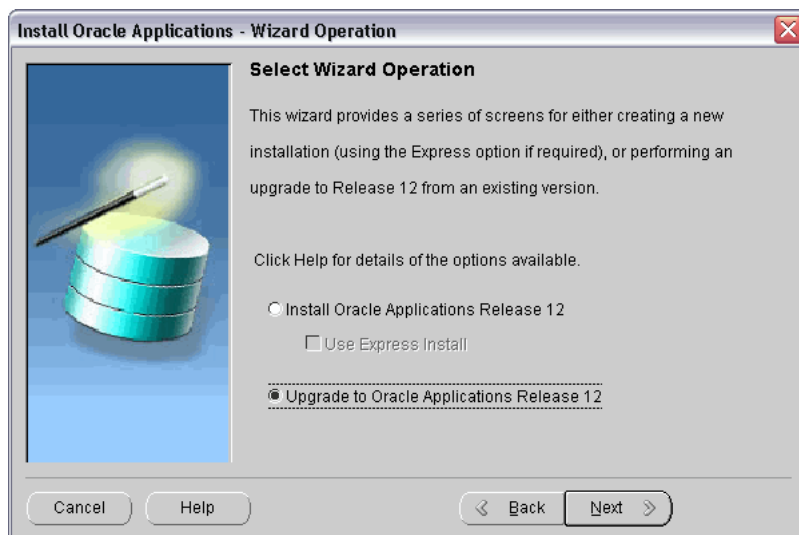
No action is required. Click Next to continue.

6. Choose the screen flow.

On the Wizard Operation screen, choose a screen flow. For example, to perform a Standard install, click Install Oracle Applications Release 12.



To perform an upgrade, click Upgrade to Oracle Applications Release 12.



Click Next. The wizard continues with the appropriate screen flow.

7. Complete the wizard screens.

The remaining wizard screens prompt for the parameters necessary to complete the installation or upgrade. Once you complete the wizard, Rapid Install verifies that all parameters necessary to create working environment are present, and begins to set up your system.

Configuration

During an installation or upgrade, your system is set up and configured based on the values you specify as a part of those processes. At various times after an installation or upgrade, you may need to reconfigure your system. Oracle Applications employs several utilities to aid you with this task. This chapter contains the following information about configuration utilities:

- [About System Configurations](#)
- [AD Splicer](#)
- [File Character Set Converter](#)

About System Configurations

During a new installation or an existing system upgrade, you define the configuration of your system by registering products and languages and supplying information such as database name, top-level directories and mount points, products and country-specific functionalities, NLS settings, and global network settings. These values are propagated to the individual system configuration files, and also stored in a central repository file called a context.

Your system configuration can be changed as needed by using one of several utilities designed to report on and manage the configuration information. Some of these utilities are accessed from the command line and some are web-based.

Web-based Configuration Utilities

The following utilities are web-based. You access them through the Oracle Applications Manager (OAM).

AutoConfig

System configuration parameters are stored and managed by AutoConfig. It is the main configuration engine used by Rapid Install, which supplies configuration information to AutoConfig, which, in turn, stores the configuration for each system node in a node-specific configuration file called a context file.

You can also use AutoConfig independently of a Rapid Install operation to view and edit the individual configuration parameters that define your system. At any time after the initial installation, you use the Configuration Editor in Oracle Applications Manager to update various system settings.

Additional Information: See AutoConfig in *Oracle Applications Concepts*.

License Manager

Products, country-specific functionalities (localized products), and languages that you license or begin to use after the initial installation must be registered as active in order to be included in various system maintenance tasks. Using License Manager, you can create reports about currently registered products and register additional products, country-specific functionalities (localized products).

Additional Information: See License Manager in *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide — Maintenance*.

Command Line Configuration Utilities

These AD utilities are run from the command line. They are more fully described later in this chapter.

AD Splicer

Splicing refers to the process of adding a product that was not included in a base release to the products in an existing system. AD Splicer modifies the APPL_TOP and database so that AutoPatch and AD Administration recognize the product as valid.

Additional Information: See [AD Splicer](#) in this chapter.

File Character Set Converter

This utility converts the character set of individual files — those not included in processing performed by AD Administration, AutoPatch, or Rapid Install — to the character set used in your system.

Additional Information: See [File Character Set Converter](#) in this chapter.

AD Splicer

AD Splicer performs the same product registration function as License Manager. However, it registers *off-cycle* products — those that are released between maintenance packs — as active in your system. This process of "splicing" modifies the APPL_TOP and database so that AutoPatch and AD Administration recognize the off-cycle product as a valid product for a specific release.

Note: You cannot use AD Splicer to add custom products.

Patches that contain off-cycle products also contain the control files that AD Splicer needs to register the product. The patch also contains a readme file that describes how to install the new product(s).

Control Files

There are two kinds of AD Splicer control files: *product definition and product configuration*. You must customize the product configuration file, then copy it and the product definition file to APPL_TOP/admin before you run AD Splicer.

Product Definition Files

There are two product definition files per spliced product: <prod>prod.txt and <prod>terr.txt. These files define the product and the associated language information

and must not be edited. For example, the product definition files for Oracle Sales Analyzer (zsa) are zsaprod.txt and zsaterr.txt.

Product Configuration

The newprods.txt file acts as a template to define necessary parameters for a spliced product. Here is an example of the product configuration file for Oracle Sales Analyzer (zsa):

```
product=zsa
base_product_top=*APPL_TOP*
oracle_schema=zsa
sizing_factor=100
main_tspace=*Product_Name*D
index_tspace=*Product_Name*X
temp_tspace=*Temporary_Tablespace*
default_tspace=*Product_Name*D
```

You may need to edit some of the values for the parameters in this file. Refer to the following table for more information. Do not change the order of the entries in the product configuration file — they must appear exactly as shown in the example.

Parameter	Description
product=	Do not edit this entry. The product abbreviation <prod> is already set, and must match the <prod>prod.txt and <prod>terr.txt control files for this product. Most internal references use <prod>.
base_product_top=	Identifies the base directory that contains the product's files. The default value, *APPL_TOP*, means the product's files are written in the directory your APPL_TOP environment is set to. If you want to write the product files to another directory, replace the *APPL_TOP* value with the full directory path.
oracle_schema=	Identifies the Oracle schema where database objects for the product are created. The default Oracle schema is the same as the product abbreviation. You can change this if you want to put the product's database objects in a different schema. Moving a product's objects from one schema to another involves export/import and updates to internal Oracle Applications tables, so choose your initial schema carefully.
sizing_factor=	Identifies the sizing factor Oracle Applications uses when creating tables and indexes for this product. The default value of 100 means 100%.The product's tables and indexes are created with the default sizes determined by Oracle. We recommend you accept the default sizing factor.

Tablespaces

Release 12 uses the Oracle Applications Tablespace Model (OATM), so you do not need to supply AD Splicer with parameters for identifying tablespaces.

Additional Information: See Tablespace Management in *Oracle Applications Concepts*.

The AD Splicer Interface

AD Splicer is a command line utility. It does not use menus or input screens.

Running AD Splicer

All the steps necessary to prepare for using this utility are described in Adding Off-cycle Products in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*. When instructed to do so, run AD Splicer as follows:

Step 1 Set the environment

You must set the environment in order to apply the environment variables that define your system. This task is common to many AD utilities. See [Setting the Environment](#) in [Chapter 1](#) for the basic steps.

Step 2 Start AD Splicer

Start AD Splicer with this command:

UNIX:

```
$ cd $APPL_TOP/admin
$ adsplice
```

Windows:

```
C:\> cd %APPL_TOP%\admin
C:\> adsplice
```

You must run AD Splicer for each APPL_TOP and database combination so that the Applications utilities recognize the product as being spliced properly into the database.

File Character Set Converter

The File Character Set Converter converts individual files (one at a time) from one character set to another. You may need to perform this task to convert text files you receive from Oracle to the character set used by your system. Examples of files you might need to convert include SQL*Plus scripts, PL/SQL scripts, loader files, driver files, ODF files, header files, and HTML files.

Typically, you don't need to run this utility manually because AD Administration, AutoPatch, and Rapid Install do all required character set conversion for you automatically.

Required Parameters

The following parameters are required for running the converter.

Parameter	Definition
source_file	Path and file name for the (source) file to be converted.
source_char_set	Character set for the file to be converted (source).
destination_file	Path and file name for the (destination) file after it is converted.
dest_char_set	Character set for the converted (destination) file.

The File Character Set Converter Interface

The File Character Set Converter is a command line utility. It does not use menus or input screens.

Running the File Character Set Converter

To run this utility, complete these steps:

Step 1 Set the environment

You must set the environment in order to apply the environment variables that define your system. This task is common to many AD utilities. See [Setting the Environment in Chapter 1](#) for the basic steps.

Step 2 Start the utility

Start the File Character Set Converter with this command:

```
adncnv <source_file> <source_char_set> <destination_file> <dest_char_set>
```

The path and file name for the source and the destination files can be the same if the source file's directory and the APPLTMP directory are on the same file system. In general, it is simpler and safer to use different source and destination file names.

Note: If you cannot convert to the same file name, convert to a different file name, or change APPLTMP to a directory on the same file system as the source file directory.

For example, to convert the file `afdct.ldt` from the `we8iso8859p1` character set to the `utf8` character set, you would type:

UNIX:

```
$ cd $FND_TOP/patch/115/import/<language>
$ cp afdct.ldt afdct.old
$ adncnv afdct.old we8iso8859p1 afdct.ldt utf8
```

Windows:

```
C:\> cd %FND_TOP%\patch\115\import\<language>
C:\> copy afdct.ldt afdct.old
C:\> adncnv afdct.old we8iso8859p1 afdct.ldt utf8
```

Maintenance

In order to ensure that your Oracle Applications system runs smoothly, you must perform routine maintenance tasks. This chapter discusses the AD utilities designed to help you perform those tasks. It contains these sections:

- [About System Maintenance](#)
- [AD Administration Overview](#)
- [Generating Applications Files](#)
- [Maintaining Applications Files](#)
- [Managing Database Entities](#)
- [Changing Maintenance Mode](#)
- [AD Relink](#)

About System Maintenance

After your system is installed, it will be necessary to perform certain maintenance tasks to keep it running smoothly. For example, you will generate form files, maintain snapshot information, relink executables, compile or validate the APPS schema, and so on. Some tasks are routine, and should be performed on a regular basis. Other tasks are performed more infrequently.

You run maintenance tasks from the command line using AD Administration. Once you start this utility, it presents the tasks in menu form, grouped generally by type of activity you will perform. For example, the tasks associated with compiling and reloading Applications database entities are grouped on the same menu.

In addition to the AD Administration maintenance tasks, this chapter describes AD Relink — a command line utility used to relink AD executables. While you can relink Oracle Applications product executables using AD Administration, you cannot relink AD utilities executables using AD Administration, so you must relink them manually using the command line utility AD Relink.

AD Administration Overview

AD Administration manages most of the maintenance tasks required for your Oracle Applications system. Currently, these maintenance tasks are grouped by types on the AD Administration main menu.

When you start AD Administration from the command line, it prompts you for the basic system-specific information it needs. For example, you need to supply a name for the log file where processing actions and error messages will be recorded.

Additional Information: See [Prompts](#) in [Chapter 1](#).

Once you respond to these prompts, AD Administration displays the main menu, which serves as the gateway to various submenus where you select the individual maintenance tasks. For example, on the Generating Applications Files menu, you can run tasks that generate message files, forms files, report files, message files, or product JAR files. These submenu tasks may also require you to respond to prompts to collect task-specific information. For example, some tasks require you to enter the number of workers you want to employ to process the jobs associated with the task.

Additional Information: See [Processing Tasks in Parallel](#) in [Chapter 1](#).

When you respond to AD Administration prompts, you are running the utility interactively. However, like AutoPatch and AD Controller, you can also run AD Administration non-interactively — specifying a previously created defaults file that contains the information necessary to run a specific maintenance task without user intervention.

Additional Information: See [Interactive and Non-interactive Processing](#) in [Chapter 1](#).

Prompts

In addition to the basic prompts described in [Chapter 1](#), AD Administration may require additional information that is specific to one of the submenu tasks. If so, it displays additional prompts. For example, when running the Generate Product JAR files task from the Generate Applications Files menu, AD Administration prompts you as follows:

```
Do you wish to force generation of all jar files? [No]:
```

The task-specific prompts are described more fully in the discussion of each task.

Preparing for Non-interactive Processing

A discussion of command line prompts assumes you are running AD Administration interactively — you respond to the standard prompts and those required for specific tasks you choose from the AD main menu and submenus. AD Administration can also run some tasks non-interactively by using the information you store in a defaults file, instead of requiring you to respond to prompts.

Additional Information: See [Interactive and Non-interactive Processing](#) on page 1-6. See also [Scheduling Non-interactive Maintenance](#) in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*.

Specifying a Menu Option in the AD Administration Defaults File

The same defaults file can be used to run different AD Administration tasks — a single file can contain all your choices for the different menu options. In order to choose which task the defaults file will run, you add `menu_option= <menu choice>` to the utility start command. This overrides any menu-specific key stroke information stored in the defaults file initially, and allows you to use the defaults file for any of the AD Administration menu items. It also ensures that the menu option you intended for the defaults file is always valid, even if the menu items are renumbered or relocated in subsequent releases.

The following table lists the menu options and the corresponding menu tasks:

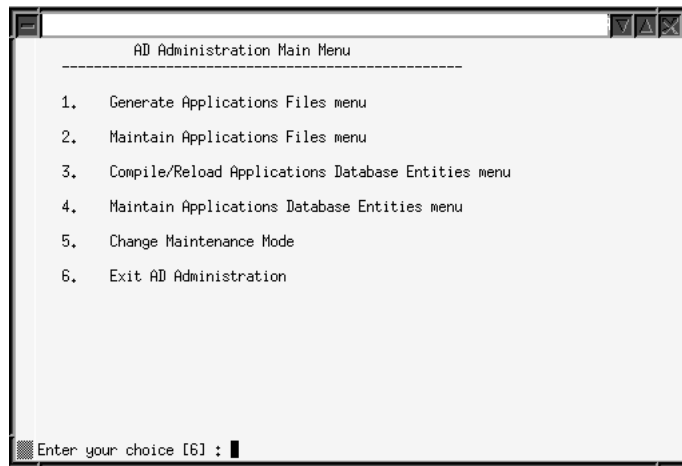
Menu Option	Corresponding AD Administration Menu Choice
GEN_MESSAGES	Generate message files
GEN_FORMS	Generate form files
GEN_REPORTS	Generate reports files
GEN_JARS	Generate product JAR files
RELINK	Relink Applications programs
COPY_FILES	Copy files to destinations
CONVERT_CHARSET	Convert character set
SCAN_APPLTOP	Scan the APPL_TOP for exceptions
SCAN_CUSTOM_DIR	Scan a CUSTOM directory for exceptions
LIST_SNAPSHOT	List snapshots
UPDATE_CURRENT_VIEW	Update current view snapshot
CREATE_SNAPSHOT	Create named snapshot
EXPORT_SNAPSHOT	Export snapshot to file
IMPORT_SNAPSHOT	Import snapshot from file
DELETE_SNAPSHOT	Delete named snapshot
CHECK_FILES	Check for missing files
CMP_INVALID	Compile APPS schema
CMP_MENU	Compile menu information
CMP_FLEXFIELDS	Compile flexfield data in AOL tables
RELOAD_JARS	Reload JAR files to database
VALIDATE_APPS	Validate APPS schema
CREATE_GRANTS	Recreate grants and synonyms for APPS schema
MAINTAIN_MLS	Maintain multi-lingual tables
CHECK_DUAL	Check DUAL table
ENABLE_MAINT_MODE	Enable Maintenance Mode
DISABLE_MAINT_MODE	Disable Maintenance Mode

The AD Administration Interface

You start AD Administration from the command line. However, all maintenance tasks are initiated from the AD Administration Main Menu. This section describes some of the common features used to run this utility.

Main Menu

After you start AD Administration and respond to the prompts, the AD Administration Main Menu appears.



This menu displays the submenus where the individual maintenance tasks are grouped. To choose a submenu, type the number of the menu at the prompt. To exit AD Administration, press [Return].

Option Numbers

The submenus for AD Administration may display slightly different option names and numbers from the ones shown here based on your system configuration.

Running AD Administration Interactively

Complete the steps in this section to display the AD Administration Main Menu and access the submenus and the maintenance tasks.

Step 1 Set the environment

You must set the environment in order to apply the environment variables that define your system. This task is common to many AD utilities. See [Setting the Environment](#) in [Chapter 1](#) for the basic steps.

Step 2 Start AD Administration

From any directory, start AD Administration with this command:

```
$ adadmin
```

The utility starts and displays the first prompt.

Step 3 Respond to prompts

Complete the information in the AD Administration prompts. The basic AD command line prompts are described in [Chapter 1](#). Prompts that are unique to options are described in this chapter in the section that describes the option.

When you complete the prompts, the Main Menu appears.

Step 4 Choose maintenance tasks

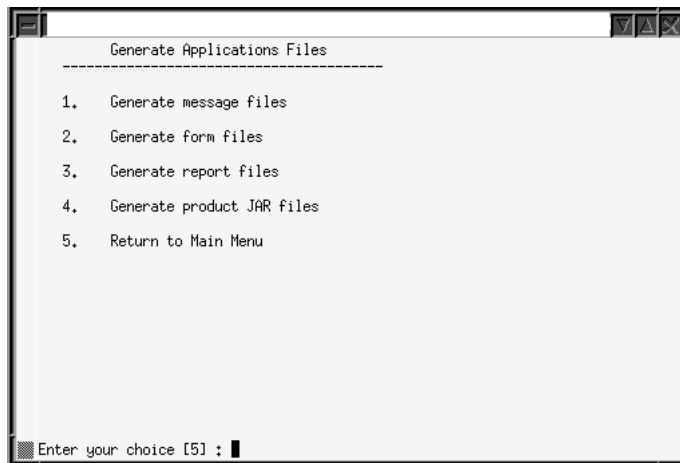
On the Main Menu, choose a submenu. The submenus and the options they display are described fully beginning with Generating Applications Files in the next section.

Step 5 Exit AD Administration

You can exit AD Administration from the Main Menu by choosing option 6 (Exit AD Administration) at the screen prompt. You can also choose to exit the utility at any prompt by typing *abort* on the command line. See [Restart Files](#) in [Chapter 1](#) for information about restarting AD utilities after using the *abort* command.

Generating Applications Files

You may need to generate Applications files from time to time during your Applications life cycle. You access the associated tasks from the Generate Applications Files menu.



If system users are having difficulty accessing messages, forms, or reports, you may be able to resolve the issue by generating the associated files. Or, when you apply a patch that adds or changes product functionality, you may want to generate the associated files after you apply the patch, instead of running the generate driver during the patching downtime. The generate files tasks may be performed on any server, as required.

Note: You do not have to shut down your system to generate files. However, users that access the files being generated (for example, for Human Resources forms) must log off.

Additional Information: See Generating Product Files in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*.

Generate Message Files

Oracle Applications uses these files to display messages. This task generates message binary files (extension .msb) from Oracle Application Object Library tables.

Caution: Run this task only when instructed to do so in a patch readme file, or by Oracle Support Services.

Generate Form and Report Files

These tasks operate in much the same way.

- Generate form files
Generates executable Oracle form files (extension .fmx) from the binary forms definition files (extension .fmb). The definition files are located under AU_TOP, and the executable files are stored under each product's directory.
- Generate report files
Generates the binary Oracle Reports report files (extension .rdf).

The prompts and behavior work in similar fashion, except as noted:

- Ask for the number of workers and generate selected objects for selected products in parallel.
- Display the current character set (from NLS_LANG) and ask if you want to generate form or report objects in this character set.
- Ask if you want to regenerate Oracle Forms PL/SQL library files, menu files, and executable files. (Form files only.)
- Ask for the products associated with the form or report objects.
- Ask if you want to generate specific form or report objects for each selected product.
- Display the current set of installed languages and ask if you want to generate form or report files in these languages.
- Create a list of all objects to generate.
- Display the list of objects to be generated. (Specific objects or all objects.)

Generate Product JAR Files

Generate Java archive (JAR) files whenever you upgrade the Developer technology stack or when recommended by Oracle Support Services. It signs JAR files (if on the Web server) and does the following:

- Generates product JAR files in JAVA_TOP and copies them to APPL_TOP.
- Generates other Java-related files under APPL_TOP and JAVA_TOP.
- Recreates Java libraries (appsborg.zip and appsborg2.zip) under APPL_TOP and JAVA_TOP.

When you run the task, it prompts:

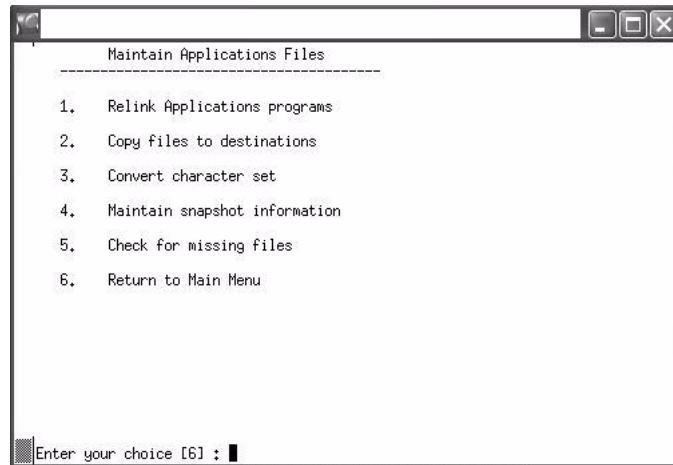
```
Do you wish to force generation of all jar files? [No]
```

If you choose No, it generates only JAR files that are missing or out-of-date. If you choose Yes, all JAR files are generated.

Note: If AD Administration displays a list of warnings or errors and objects that did not generate successfully and asks if you want to continue as if successful, review the log file to determine if the problems require attention. If you choose not to continue and restart your session at a later time, AD Administration attempts to regenerate only the files that did not generate successfully.

Maintaining Applications Files

Certain maintenance tasks are required to keep your Applications files up to date. For example, you may need to copy product files to a central location or convert files in the APPL_TOP to another character set. These tasks are grouped on the Maintain Applications Files menu.



You can run any of these tasks by choosing it from this menu. They may be performed on any server, as required.

Relink Applications Programs

Relinks Oracle Applications executable programs with the Oracle server libraries so that they function with the Oracle database. For each product, choose whether to link all executables or only specific ones.

Note: The default is to relink without debug information. Use the debug option only when requested to do so by Oracle Support Services.

Additional Information: AD Administration cannot link executables for AD products. See *Relinking AD Executables in Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*.

Copy Files to Destinations

Copies files from each product area to central locations where they can be easily referenced by non-Applications programs. This option uses revision-based copy logic to ensure that the destination file versions are the same as, or higher than, the source file versions.

Note: We recommend that you do not use the *force* option to overwrite existing files unless instructed by Oracle Support Services. Copying files with this option updates all JAR files. JInitiator then downloads required JAR files to each client again, causing runtime performance degradation.

The file types and their respective destinations are shown in the following table:

These files:	...are copied to (UNIX)	...are copied to (Windows)
Java files	\$JAVA_TOP	%JAVA_TOP%
HTML files	\$OAH_TOP	%OAH_TOP%
Media files	\$OAM_TOP	%OAM_TOP%

The directories for the variables are specified in the adovars.env file (UNIX) or the adovars.cmd file (Windows).

Note: When this option is used to copy reports or graphics files, the default destination is under AU_TOP.

Convert Character Set

Prepares the files in the APPL_TOP for conversion to another character set, and then performs the conversion.

Additional Information: See Internationalization Support in *Oracle Applications Concepts*.

When you choose this option, AD Administration presents another submenu, which contains options for scanning your files in preparation for the conversion. The scan searches for exceptions — files that will have incomplete (*lossy*) conversions — so that you can fix potential problems before you actually convert the character set. Choose one of the following scan options.

Note: Verify the compatibility of the database character set before converting the APPL_TOP character set.

1. Scan the APPL_TOP for exceptions.
Scans the APPL_TOP and creates three files in the admin\<<SID>\out directory.

File	Contents
admanifest_excp.lst	Lists files that will not be converted because of lossy conversion.
admanifest.lst	Lists files that can be converted.
admanifest_lossy.lst	Lists files with lossy conversions, including line by line detail.

Review the files listed in admanifest_excp.lst. Fix files that report lossy conversion before you convert the character set. Repeat this task until there are no entries in admanifest_excp.lst. If you need to see more detail, review admanifest_lossy.lst.

2. Scan a CUSTOM directory for exceptions.
Collects the same information as the first task, but scans custom Applications directories rather than the APPL_TOP directory.
3. Convert character set.
Run this task only if admanifest_excp.lst has no entries. It prompts you for the manifest file (admanifest.lst) created when you ran the scan option(s).

The utility backs up the product source files and the APPL_TOP/admin source files. It saves product files in the <PROD>_TOP directories in the format <prod>_s_<char_set>.zip. It saves admin source files in the APPL_TOP/admin directory in the format admin_s_<char_set>.zip

Maintain Snapshot Information

There are two types of snapshots: *APPL_TOP* snapshots and *global* snapshots. An *APPL_TOP* snapshot lists patches and versions of files in the *APPL_TOP*. A global snapshot lists patches and latest versions of files in the entire Applications system (that is, across all *APPL_TOP*s).

Both *APPL_TOP* snapshots and global snapshots may be either *current view* snapshots or *named view* snapshots. A current view snapshot is created once and updated when appropriate to maintain a consistent view. A *partial view* snapshot allows you to synchronize only selected files from a current view. A named view snapshot is a copy of the current view snapshot at a particular time (not necessarily the latest current view snapshot) and is not updated.

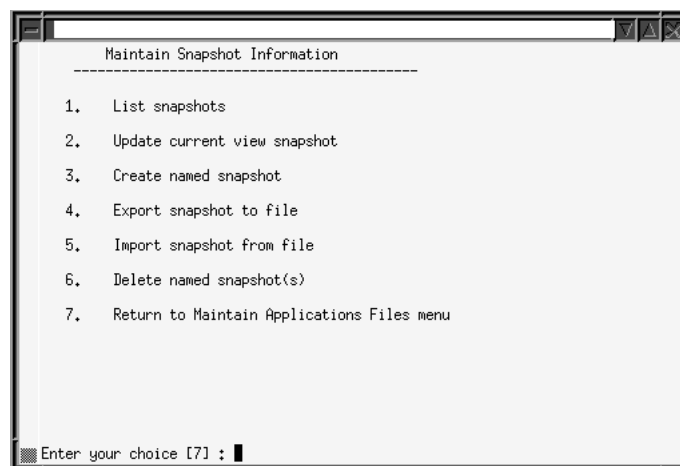
Patch Wizard uses the information contained in the global current view snapshot to determine which patches have already been applied. AutoPatch uses the *APPL_TOP* current view snapshot to determine if all prerequisite patches have been applied to that *APPL_TOP*. Snapshot information is stored in the *AD_SNAPSHOTS*, *AD_SNAPSHOT_FILES*, and *AD_SNAPSHOT_BUGFIXES* tables.

During a new installation, Rapid Install creates a current snapshot as a baseline. And, each time you run AutoPatch, it automatically creates a new (updated) snapshot so that the information is current as of the application of the patch.

To maintain snapshot information, go to the Maintain Applications Files menu.

1. Access the Maintain Snapshot Information menu.

Choose Maintain Snapshot Information from the Maintain Applications Files menu.



2. Choose an option.

From this menu, you can:

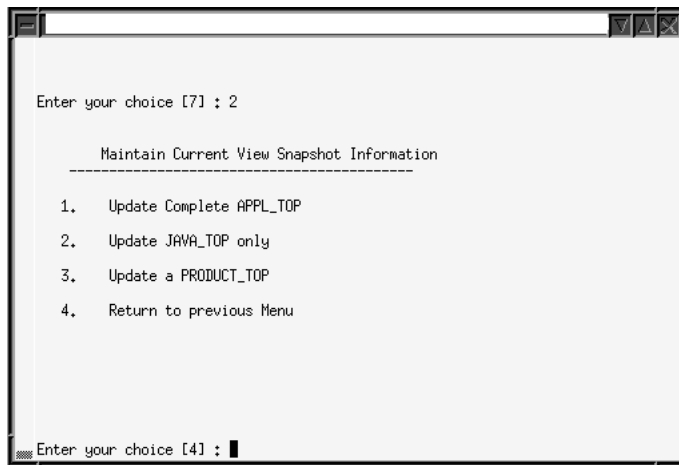
- List snapshots (stored in the system)
- Update current view snapshot (full or partial *APPL_TOP* and global)
- Create named snapshot (select a current view snapshot to copy and name)

- Export snapshot to file (select one to export to a text file)
- Import snapshot from (a text) file
- Delete named snapshot (select a snapshot for deletion)

Maintain current view snapshot information

When you maintain a current view snapshot, you can choose to synchronize selected files — maintaining a *partial* snapshot — instead of synchronizing all files for the entire APPL_TOP. Use this option when you have copied only a few files to the APPL_TOP.

1. Select the Update Current View Snapshot option from the Maintain Snapshot Information menu.



2. From the Maintain Current View Snapshot Information menu, select one of the following options:
 - Update Complete APPL_TOP

This is the original functionality of the Update Current View Snapshot option. It synchronizes all the files in your APPL_TOP.
 - Update JAVA_TOP only

Synchronizes only the files in the JAVA_TOP. At the prompt, enter the path to the JAVA_TOP subdirectory where the files were copied. If the files were copied to more than one directory, press Enter. AD Administration scans the entire JAVA_TOP and updates the information in both the current view and the global view snapshots.
 - Update a <PRODUCT>_TOP

Synchronizes only the files in a specific <PRODUCT>_TOP. Enter the product abbreviation, then provide the subdirectory information at the prompt.

Enter the path to a single subdirectory in the <PRODUCT>_TOP. If the files were copied to more than one directory in the <PRODUCT>_TOP, press Enter. AD Administration scans the entire <PRODUCT>_TOP and updates the information in both the current and the global view snapshots.

Check for Missing Files

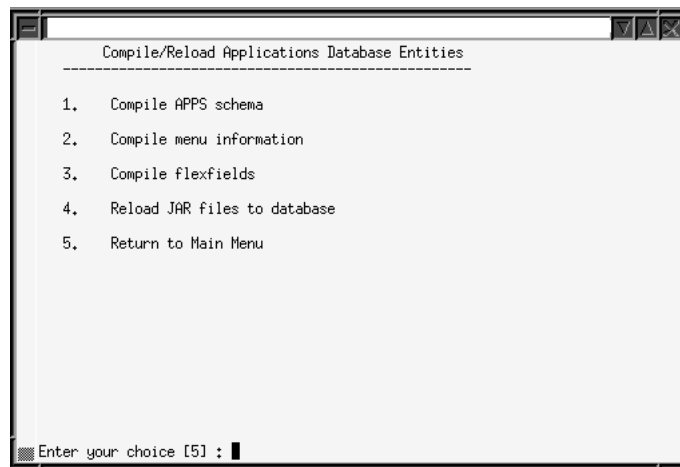
Verifies that all files needed to run Oracle Applications for the current configuration are in the current APPL_TOP. Choose this task if you suspect there are files missing in your APPL_TOP.

Managing Database Entities

Database entities are database objects or data in the database related to Oracle Applications. Tasks for managing entities are grouped into two options on the AD Administration Main Menu: one for compiling or reloading entities and one for verifying their integrity.

Compiling or Reloading Database Entities

To compile or reload database entities, choose the Compile/Reload Applications Database Entities Menu option from the AD Administration Main Menu.



You run the tasks on this menu any time you need to compile or reload database objects. For example, after you upload new menu entries or apply a patch that changes the setup of flexfields. Run these tasks *only* on the node where the core AD technology directories (the administration server) are located.

Compile APPS schema

Spawns parallel workers to compile invalid database objects in the APPS schema.

Note: The need for a separate MRC schema has been removed in this release, as has the associated prompt to run Invoker Rights.

Additional Information: See Compiling Invalid Objects in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*.

Compile menu information

Compiles menu data structures. Choose this task after you have uploaded menu entries to the FND_MENU_ENTRIES table, or if Compile Security concurrent requests submitted from the Menus form (after changing menu entries) fail for any reason.

AD Administration asks if you want to force compilation of all menus. If you choose the default (No), only menus with changes are compiled. If you enter Yes, all menus are compiled. Compiling all menus is generally not advised.

Compile flexfields

Compiles flexfield data structures in Oracle Application Object Library (FND) tables. Choose this task after you apply a patch that changes the setup of flexfields. Patches usually indicate when you should perform this step.

Flexfields automatically compile data when you use them for the first time, so running this task is not required. However, compiling flexfield data at a specific time (for example, when system use is low), rather than automatically at first use, can alleviate potential runtime performance issues.

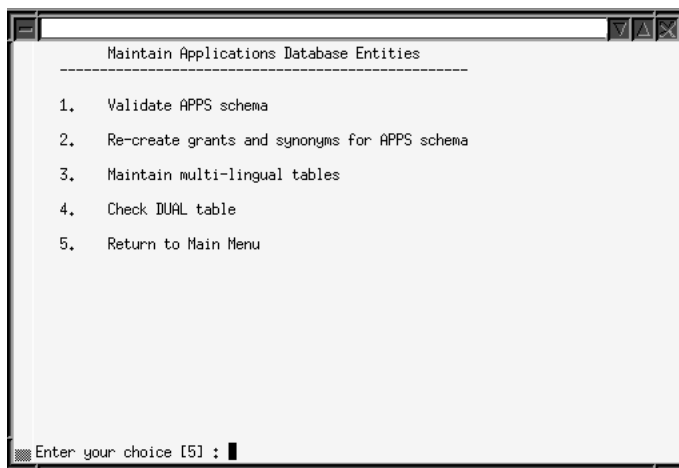
Reload JAR files to database

Reloads all appropriate Oracle Applications JAR files into the database. Choose this task if all Oracle Applications Java classes are removed from your database, for example, if the database Java Virtual Machine (JVM) is reloaded because of a corrupt database.

Maintaining Applications Database Entities

During normal system use, the integrity of your database can be compromised, for example through user error or after you apply a large patch. It's a good idea to verify the integrity of database entities as a regular maintenance procedure, or whenever the behavior of your system indicates that database entities may have been corrupted.

To perform these maintenance tasks, choose the Maintain Applications Database Entities Menu option from the AD Administration Main Menu.



Some tasks on this menu report on issues, or potential issues, with database entities, and others actually remedy the issues. Run these tasks *only* on the node where the core AD technology directories (the administration server) are located.

Validate APPS schema

Verifies the integrity of the APPS schema. It produces a report named <APPS schema name>.lst that lists issues and potential issues, grouped by the action required:

- Issues you MUST fix (not specific to the APPS schema)

- Issues you MUST fix (specific to the APPS schema)
- Issues you may want to address (specific to the APPS schema)

The report is located in \$APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/out (UNIX), where <SID> is the value of the ORACLE_SID or TWO_TASK variable, or in %APPL_TOP%\admin\<SID>\out (Windows), where <SID> is the value of the LOCAL variable. Each section of the file contains instructions for resolving the issues that are listed. Most issues can be fixed by either compiling invalid database objects or recreating grants and synonyms.

Additional Information: See Validating the APPS Schema in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*.

Recreate grants and synonyms for APPS schema

This task recreates grants and synonyms for the Oracle Applications public schema (APPLSYSPUB), recreates grants on some packages from SYSTEM to APPS, and spawns parallel workers to recreate grants and synonyms linking sequences and tables in the base schemas to the APPS schema.

Typically, you run this task after the Validate APPS schema task has reported issues with missing grants and synonyms.

Additional Information: See Creating Grants and Synonyms and Compiling Invalid Objects in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*.

Maintain multi-lingual tables

Run this task after you add a language. It prompts you for the number of workers, then updates all multilingual tables.

Check DUAL table

Some Oracle Applications products must access the DUAL table. It must exist in the SYS schema and contain *exactly* one row. This task verifies the existence of this table and the single row.

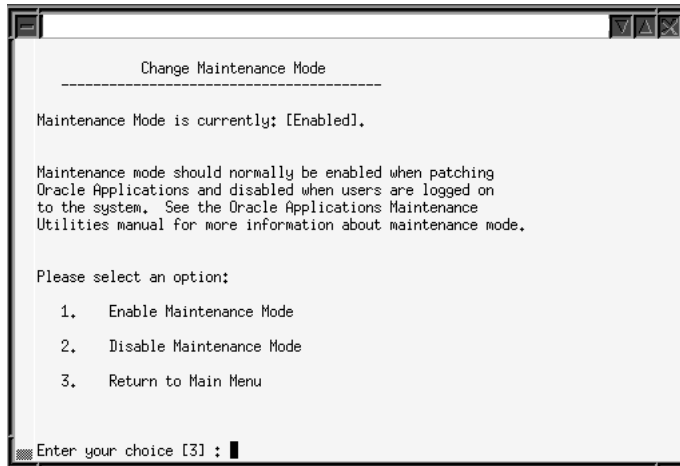
Caution: If the DUAL table does not exist, or if it does not contain only one row, the Applications products that access it will fail.

Changing Maintenance Mode

Maintenance mode controls the system downtime period by managing user logons. You toggle maintenance mode from *enabled* to *disabled* from the Change Maintenance Mode menu.

Additional Information: See Preparing your System for Patching in *Oracle Applications Patching Procedures*. See also Maintenance Mode in *Oracle Applications Concepts*.

Choose Change Maintenance Mode from the AD Administration Main Menu. The menu appears, displaying the current maintenance mode status at the top of the screen.



Select option 1 to enable maintenance mode or option 2 to disable it. Maintenance mode must be enabled before running AutoPatch and disabled during normal runtime operation.

AD Relink

You use AD Relink to relink AD executables with the Oracle server product libraries to keep them functioning properly with the Oracle database. While you link product executables using the Relink Applications Executables task on the AD Administration Maintain Applications Files submenu, you cannot use it to relink an AD executable. So, you must relink AD executables manually using AD Relink. You can relink multiple AD executables simultaneously.

Log Files

As you run AD Relink, it creates a log file (adrelink.log) where it records errors and messages. AD Relink appends information about the latest relink action to the end of the file. This file is located in APPL_TOP/admin/log. If an error occurs while you are using AD Relink, or if you are not sure that the relinking was successful, review this file to see what issues should be fixed.

Note: Relinking errors encountered during an AD Administration or an AutoPatch session are recorded in the main log files for those utilities. See [Log Files](#) in [Chapter 1](#).

To recover disk space, you can delete the adrelink.log file if you do not need the information. A new log file is created each time AD Relink runs.

Command Line Arguments

You can modify or refine the operation of AD Relink with the command line arguments in the following table. They are intended for use specifically for this utility.

force	Description
Purpose	indicates which executable programs to relink. This argument is required.

force	Description
Values	n, meaning relink only if the libraries or object files are more recent than the current executable program. y, meaning relink regardless of the status of the libraries or object files.
Default	none (you must enter either y or n)
Example	adrelink force=n

backup_mode	Description
Purpose	indicates whether you want to back up executables
Values	none, meaning do not back up any executables all, meaning back up all executables file, meaning back up files according to instructions in adlinkbk.txt
Default	backup_mode=file
Example	adrelink force=n backup_mode=all

Files that are critical to running Oracle Applications are listed in the adlinkbk.txt file, which is located in APPL_TOP/admin. Using the *backup_mode=file* argument directs AD Relink to back up only these files.

The AD Relink Interface

You run AD Relink from the command line. It does not use menus or input screens.

Running AD Relink

Run AD Relink as follows.

1. Set the environment.

You must set the environment to indicate the location of the configuration parameters that define your system. This task is common to many AD utilities. See [Setting the Environment](#) in [Chapter 1](#).

2. Relink files.

Run AD Relink with the following command:

UNIX:

```
S adrelink.sh force=n "ad <executable name>"
```

Windows:

```
C:\> sh adrelink.sh force=n "ad <executable name>"
```

Additional Information: See Relinking AD Executables in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures* for complete instructions for running this utility with the various command line arguments.

This chapter describes various reports and views of your system, including information about patches you have applied to your system, statistics for maintenance sessions and the time it takes to run them, and other important system information. It contains the following sections:

- [About Oracle Applications Reporting Tools](#)
- [AD Job Timing Report](#)
- [AD Configuration Report](#)
- [AD File Identification Report](#)
- [AD Check Digest](#)

About Oracle Applications Reporting Tools

As you use your Oracle Applications, you perform maintenance tasks that modify and enhance your system. Oracle Applications supplies numerous reports about system status. For example, you can generate a report about the version and translation level of your files. You can also generate reports that contain statistics about how many maintenance sessions are complete, number of jobs in each session, and the time it took to complete the session and individual jobs.

Many of the Oracle Applications reporting capabilities are related to patching. For complete details about those reports, see *Oracle Applications Patching Procedures*.

Reporting Tools

These AD utilities are run from the command line.

AD Job Timing Report

Produced automatically by AutoPatch and AD Administration to report on long-running processes, this report can be run manually from the command line to provide summary information about AD utility sessions.

AD Configuration Report

This report contains information about the installed configuration of Oracle Applications, including product group information, whether Multi-Org or MRC functionality is installed, base language and other installed languages, and so on.

AD File Identification Report

This report identifies the version and translation level of Oracle Applications files.

AD Job Timing Report

When you run AutoPatch or AD Administration, they automatically generate an AD Job Timing report (adt<session_id>.lst) that shows how long it takes to complete a parallel processing session, and provides information about the actions of workers as they process jobs during the session. These reports include timing statistics for the entire session, the phases in the session (AD Administration does not group jobs by phases), and individual jobs.

At any time during an AutoPatch or an AD Administration session, you can run a script to create an AD Job Timing report that shows the progress of the current session. Or, you can go to the APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/out directory to view an adt<session_id>.lst report from a previous session.

Note: For AutoPatch and AD Administration sessions, the adt<session_id>.lst report is very similar to the web-based Timing Report you access in Oracle Applications Manager. See Timing Reports in *Oracle Applications Patching Procedures*.

The AD Job Timing Report Interface

You can view job timing statistics from the Timing Reports page in Oracle Applications Manager. You can also run the AD Job Timing Report for AD Administration jobs from the command line. There are no menus or input screens. You enter the necessary parameters directly on the command line.

Running AD Job Timing Report

The <output file> in these commands should not have an extension. The adtimrpt.sql script creates two files: an .lst file, which is the timing report, and a .csv file, which is currently not used. The timing report is named adt<session_id>.lst and located in \$APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/out (UNIX) or %APPL_TOP%\admin\<SID>\out (Windows).

Step 1 Set the environment

Set the environment in order to apply the environment variables that define your system. This task is common to many AD utilities. See [Setting the Environment in Chapter 1](#) for the basic steps.

Step 2 Run AD Job Timing report

Run the report with this command, where <session_id> is the session of the timing statistics you want to see, and <output file> is the name of the file where the statistics will be written.

UNIX:

```
$ cd $APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/out
$ sqlplus <APPS username>/<APPS password> @$AD_TOP/admin/sql/adtimrpt.sql \
  <session id> <output file>
```

Windows:

```
C:\> cd %APPL_TOP%\admin\<SID>\out
C:\> sqlplus <APPS username>/<APPS password> @%AD_TOP%\admin\sql\adtimrpt.sql \
  <session id> <output file>
```

AD Configuration Report

The AD Configuration utility is a SQL script that reports standard information about the installed configuration of Oracle Applications. Run this task in order to debug or document the status of your installation. Running AD Configuration generates a report file (adutconf.lst) that contains the following:

- SQL*Plus PAUSE and NEWPAGE settings
- Rollback segment information
- Information about the product group
- Whether Multi-Org is installed and list of operating units
- Whether Multiple Reporting Currencies (MRC) functionality is installed
- List of registered products
- Information on all registered schemas
- Information about all installed products, including shared and dependent products
- Status of localization modules
- The base language and other installed languages
- NLS init.ora settings

The AD Configuration Report Interface

You run AD Configuration and supply the information it needs from the command line. There are no menus or input screens.

Running AD Configuration

Run this utility as follows:

Step 1 Set the environment

You must set the environment in order to apply the environment variables that define your system. This task is common to many AD utilities. See [Setting the Environment](#) in [Chapter 1](#) for the basic steps.

Step 2 Run AD Configuration report

Use the following commands. The report output file is written to adutconf.lst in the current working directory.

UNIX:

```
$ cd $APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/out
$ sqlplus <APPS schema username>/<APPS schema password> \
  @$AD_TOP/sql/adutconf.sql
```

Windows:

```
C:\> cd %APPL_TOP%\admin\<SID>\out
C:\> sqlplus <APPS schema username>/<APPS schema password> \
  @%AD_TOP%\sql\adutconf.sql
```

AD File Identification Report

The AD File Identification utility creates a report that identifies the version and translation level of Oracle Applications files. It is useful when collecting information about your site for Oracle Support Services.

Command Line Arguments

You may provide any number of file names as arguments on the command line. The `<file n>` arguments should be the name of any Applications text file, binary object file (extension `.o` for UNIX and `.obj` for Windows), library file (extension `.a` for UNIX and `.lib` for Windows), dynamic link library (`.dll` for Windows), or executable program (`.exe` for Windows).

When you give adident the name of a library file or executable, it lists all of the files that comprise the library or executable and their respective versions. For example:

UNIX:

```
$ adident Header $FND_TOP/lib/wfload.o $FND_TOP/lib/libfnd.a
```

```
wfload.o:
  wfload.oc          115.5.1100.3
libfnd.a:
  fdacon.lc         115.0
  fdatat.lc         115.0
  fdastr.lc         115.0
  fdaupd.lc         115.0.1100.2
  fdahmi.lc         115.0.1100.2
  fdacv.lc          115.0
  fdfutl.lc         115.4
  ....
```

Windows:

```
C:\> adident Header %FND_TOP%\lib\wfload.obj %FND_TOP%\lib\fndst.lib
```

```
wfload.obj:
  wfload.oc          115.5.1100.3
fndst.lib:
  fdacon.lc         115.0
  fdatat.lc         115.0
  fdastr.lc         115.0
  fdaupd.lc         115.0.1100.2
  fdahmi.lc         115.0.1100.2
  fdacv.lc          115.0
  fdfutl.lc         115.4
  ....
```

You can also use an asterisk (*) to identify all files in a directory (For example, `*.sql` to identify all SQL scripts).

The AD File Identification Report Interface

You run AD File Identification and supply the information it needs from the command line. There are no menus or input screens.

Running AD File Identification

Run this utility as follows:

Step 1 Set the environment

You must set the environment in order to apply the environment variables that define your system. This task is common to many AD utilities. See [Setting the Environment](#) in [Chapter 1](#) for the basic steps.

Step 2 Run AD File Identification

Use the following commands. The output is written to the screen.

UNIX:

```
$ adident Header <file 1> [ <file 2> <file 3> ... ]
```

Windows:

```
C:\> adident Header <file 1> [ <file 2> <file 3> ... ]
```

AD Check Digest

The AD Check Digest utility checks the integrity of downloaded patches. Oracle provides MD5 and SHA-1 digests for each Oracle Applications patch. The MD5 digest is a 128-bit string output that uniquely identifies the patch and the SHA-1 is a 160-bit string output. The patch digests are viewable from the Oracle *MetaLink* download page for a particular patch. Use AD Check Digest to verify whether the computed digests for the downloaded patch match the digests published on Oracle *MetaLink*.

The AD Check Digest Interface

You run AD Check Digest and supply the information it needs from the command line. There are no menus or input screens.

Parameters

The following parameters are used for running AD Check Digest.

Parameter	Definition
-file	Path and file name for the patch. This parameter is required. When the -file parameter is used without the -md5 and -sha1 parameters, AD Check Digest will compute the MD5 and SHA-1 digests for the patch.
-md5	The MD5 output from the Oracle <i>MetaLink</i> patch download page. When you use the -md5 parameter, AD Check Digest compares the MD5 value you provide with the MD5 digest computed for the patch file.
-sha1	The SHA-1 output from the Oracle <i>MetaLink</i> patch download page. When you use the -sha1 parameter, AD Check Digest compares the SHA-1 value you provide with SHA-1 digest computed for the patch file.

Running AD Check Digest

Run this utility as follows:

Step 1 Set the environment

You must set the environment in order to apply the environment variables that define your system. This task is common to many AD utilities. See [Setting the Environment](#) in [Chapter 1](#) for the basic steps.

Step 2 Run AD Check Digest

Use the following commands. The output is written to the screen.

UNIX:

```
$ adchkdig -file <File> [ -md5 <MD5_digest> -sha1 <SHA-1_digest> ]
```

Windows:

```
C:\> adchkdig -file <File> [ -md5 <MD5_digest> -sha1 <SHA-1_digest> ]
```

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