JD Edwards EnterpriseOne
Application Pack for Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
Implementation Guide
Release 9.1
E26776-05

October 2015
Describes the implementation of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Pack for Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control.
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Preface

Welcome to the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Pack for Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Implementation Guide*.

**Note:** This guide has been updated for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Release 9.1 Update 4. For details on documentation updates, refer to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Net Change for Tools Documentation Library.

**Audience**

This guide is intended for system administrators and managers who are responsible for monitoring enterprise management systems.

**Documentation Accessibility**


**Access to Oracle Support**

Oracle customers that have purchased support have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit [http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info](http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info) or visit [http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs](http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs) if you are hearing impaired.

**Conventions**

The following text conventions are used in this document:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>boldface</strong></td>
<td>Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>italic</em></td>
<td>Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>monospace</strong></td>
<td>Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Pack for Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control, which hereafter in this document referred to as the JDE AppPack and Cloud Control, respectively.

The JDE AppPack allows you to use the graphical user interface of Cloud Control to monitor and manage your JD Edwards Server products. This product leverages the existing JD Edwards Server Manager functionality that monitors all entities constituting an EnterpriseOne installation. For example, Server Manager collects real time data for user sessions, Java memory usage, JDBC connection cache, EnterpriseOne kernel specific metrics, and prepared statement configurations.

Examples include:

- Service level management
- History and trending (usage, server metrics, uptime)
- Enhanced graphics and dashboards for administrators
- Reporting capabilities
- Single view of an organization's complete system topology, including JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, database, operating systems, non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications
- Enhanced alerts for CPU and memory usage on a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server, database usage, and overall application server usage
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Kernel Specific Metrics

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 1.1, "Additional Information"
- Section 1.2, "Certifications (formerly known as Minimum Technical Requirements)"
- Section 1.3, "JDE AppPack Installer Versions"
- Section 1.4, "Obtaining Oracle Software Components from the Oracle Software Delivery Cloud"
- Section 1.5, "Compatible JDE AppPack and Cloud Control Versions"
- Section 1.6, "Overview Server Manager for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne"
- Section 1.7, "Features at a Glance"
- Section 1.8, "Features of Server Manager That Are Not Supported by Cloud Control"
1.1 Additional Information

The JDE AppPack runs within the framework of Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control. Therefore, as you install and use the features of Cloud Control, you may require additional information outside of what is provided in this guide.

1.1.1 Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control

Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control is Oracle's single, integrated solution for managing all aspects of the Oracle Grid and the applications running on it. Cloud Control also allows you to manage single instances of Oracle Database, Application Server, or Collaboration Suite using standalone consoles. For documents related to Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Patch Sets, such as Patch Set Notes and Bug List, refer to My Oracle Support.

The complete suite of Cloud Control guides is available at this link:

http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B16240_01/doc/nav/portal_booklist.htm

1.1.2 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Server Manager Guide

Server Manager for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne is a web based application used to manage the complete lifecycle of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server products, specifically including the installation, configuration, and management of JD Edwards server products.

To access the Server Manager Guide for Tools Release 9.1, refer to the Install library at this link on the Oracle Technology Network:

http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=jde91&id=allreleases

1.2 Certifications (formerly known as Minimum Technical Requirements)

Customers must conform to the supported platforms for the release as detailed in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Minimum Technical Requirements. In addition, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne may integrate, interface, or work in conjunction with other Oracle products. Refer to the following link for cross-reference material in the Program Documentation for Program prerequisites and version cross-reference documents to assure compatibility of various Oracle products.

http://www.oracle.com/corporate/contracts/index.html

The JD Edwards Application Management Pack and Agent are supported on the same platforms where Oracle Enterprise Manager 11g is released and supported. Refer to certification information in the Oracle Enterprise Manager 11g Cloud Control Certification Checker on My Oracle Support. Patch sets are available on My Oracle Support or Oracle Technology Network.

For additional information on using Certifications, refer to this document on My Oracle Support (https://support.oracle.com):

- Certifications FAQ for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne [Article ID 1525328.1]
1.3 JDE AppPack Installer Versions

Releases and versioning of the installer for the JDE AppPack are scheduled to closely follow the releases and versions of Cloud Control; however, the releases of cumulative patches will occur with each update release of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. A full installer is provided for each version of the JDE AppPack.

When you install the full JDE AppPack, or upgrade it with a cumulative patch, you must ensure that your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Server Manager is at the same release level as the JDE AppPack.

1.4 Obtaining Oracle Software Components from the Oracle Software Delivery Cloud

All Oracle software components are downloaded from the Oracle Software Delivery Cloud at this link:

https://edelivery.oracle.com

1.5 Compatible JDE AppPack and Cloud Control Versions

The JDE AppPack for Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control 12c depends on and coincides with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 8.98.4 or greater of Server Manager. The JDE AppPack is scheduled to be versioned with new versions of Cloud Control.

1.6 Overview Server Manager for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne

Server Manager for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne is a web based application used to manage the complete lifecycle of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server products. The JDE AppPack leverages the existing JD Edwards Server Manager functionality. Server Manager is required for all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne installations running Tools Release 8.97 and later.

For the JD Edwards domain, only the combination of Server Manager 8.98.4 or greater and Tools Release 8.98.4 or greater is fully certified to support the JDE AppPack. Although not certified, it is expected that the JDE AppPack (running Server Manager and Tools Release 8.98.4 or greater) will also be functional with downstream targets running JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Release 8.97. However, due to changes in configuration settings and some internal structures between releases, there may be some functionality that is not common or supported across targets running JD Edwards Tools Releases 8.97, 8.98, and 9.1.

Tip: Server Manager must be used for the daily administration of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne servers. This is especially true in the area of runtime and configuration settings because Server Manager natively presents these settings in a different (user-friendly) manner than what can be displayed by the JDE AppPack. That is, although the native settings are translated into user-friendly settings by Server Manager, they are passed to Cloud Control untranslated. You can use the Server Manager Guide Appendix B: Reference - Server Configuration Settings to determine the correlation between a literal configuration setting and that displayed by the Server Manager user interface.
1.7 Features at a Glance

   The JDE AppPack:
   ■ Discovers and registers JD Edwards EnterpriseOne targets.
   ■ Monitors metrics for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne targets.
   ■ Displays configuration data in a graphical user interface that is driven by metadata.
   ■ Creates a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system in Cloud Control that enables you to see how all the targets in the system are related to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application database.
   ■ Allows the user to create a graphical topology that displays the relationships between targets and allows you to execute selected actions on targets from this view.
   ■ Allows the user to create a service that simulates a transaction, such as login and logout, to monitor the availability of an application. Using the Cloud Control Service Level Monitoring feature, you can also check the availability of a system or a feature of an application.
   ■ Additional Cloud Control functions can be added or referenced. Refer to the Cloud Control Advanced Configuration Guide at this link:

   http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B16240_01/doc/em.102/e10954/toc.htm

1.8 Features of Server Manager That Are Not Supported by Cloud Control

Below is a listing of a subset of Server Manager functionality that is beyond the scope of standard functionality supported by Enterprise Manager Cloud Control. That is, while this information is captured and displayed within Server Manager, there might be an equivalent capture and display from within Cloud Control depending on the targets types available to your grid installation.

1.8.1 jdelog.properties Logging

The display of logging for jdelog.properties is not supported in Cloud Control for any JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server.

1.8.2 Java Environment

The display of Java Environment properties is not supported in Cloud Control for these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne servers:

   ■ HTML Server
   ■ DAS Server

Note: Although not available in the base installations of Cloud Control, this feature could be exposed depending on what Management Packs or Plug-ins are installed in Cloud Control. For example, the Diagnostics Pack for Oracle Middleware and the Diagnostic Pack for Oracle Database. Also various Host Server Packs and Plug-ins are available depending on host type.
1.8.3 Kernel Ranges

The display of Kernel Ranges is not supported in Cloud Control for this JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server:

- Enterprise Server

1.8.4 Disk Space Usage

The display of Disk Space Usage is not supported in Cloud Control for this JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server:

- Enterprise Server

Note: Although not available in the base installations of Cloud Control, this feature could be exposed depending on what Management Packs or Plug-ins are installed in Cloud Control. For example, the Diagnostics Pack for Oracle Middleware and the Diagnostic Pack for Oracle Database. Also various Host Server Packs and Plug-ins are available depending on host type.

1.9 Limitations

1.9.1 Cloud Control Web App Services

In order to provide complete functionality, Cloud Control assumes an Management Agent is installed on each target. The function of the agent enables a wide range of Cloud Control-defined services and functionality to run within the Cloud Control framework. However, for the JDE AppPack, since the Management Agent is not required to be installed on each JD Edwards EnterpriseOne target, only a subset of Cloud Control Services is supported. That subset is confined to the Web App Services of Cloud Control.

1.9.2 Microsoft Windows Collection

The initial release of the JDE AppPack was developed and certified on the Linux platform. While the design goal is for complete compatibility on Microsoft Windows systems, it is possible that some metric collection issues may be encountered when Cloud Control and the JDE AppPack are run on Microsoft Windows systems.

1.10 Network Performance Considerations

If your network uses DHCP servers to manage network IP addresses, and your Cloud Control and Server Manager machines are not on the same local subnet, for performance reasons you may want to consider adding explicit IP addresses into the IP address mapping is available in the DNS database, the Hosts or Lmhosts file, or the WINS database. You may need to reboot any machine on which you modify an IP address file.

1.11 Glossary of Terms

This section describes common terms used in this guide.
1.11.1 Administrator Account

Administrator accounts provide users permission to perform administrative tasks and access administrative information. You can set up each administrator account to have its own roles, privileges, and notification rules. There are two types of administrator accounts: Super Administrator and Administrator.

1.11.2 Alerts

Indicates a potential problem; either a warning or critical threshold for a monitored metric has been crossed. An alert can also be generated for various target availability states. Cloud Control provides various options to respond to alerts. Administrators can be automatically notified when an alert triggers and can set up corrective actions to resolve an alert condition automatically.

1.11.3 Beacon

A special target installed on an agent that runs a defined service test and reports the results to the Oracle Management Service to determine the status and performance of a service.

1.11.4 Corrective Actions

Corrective actions allow you to specify automated responses to alerts and policy violations.

1.11.5 Dashboard

Presents information using intuitive icons and graphics that let you spot recent changes and quickly identify and respond to problems.

1.11.6 Discovery Process

The discovery process identifies and registers targets in Cloud Control so that they can be monitored and managed from the Cloud Control console. Targets are discovered one host at a time.

1.11.7 Enterprise Manager Cloud Control 12c

The Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control 12c is a web-based user interface for centrally managing your entire computing environment. From the Cloud Control, you can monitor and administer your entire computing environment from one location on the network. All the services within your enterprise, including hosts, databases, listeners, application servers, HTTP Servers, and Web applications, are easily managed as one cohesive unit.

1.11.8 Management Agent

The Management Agent is responsible for monitoring all targets on the host, for communicating that information to the middle-tier Management Service, and for managing and maintaining the host and its targets.

1.11.9 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne System

A group of targets that are associated with one JD Edwards EnterpriseOne domain.
1.11.10 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Global Unique Identifier (GUID)

A unique identifier that ties each target together and defines it as a system. The GUID is generated and resides at the database layer. During the discovery process, the application server connects to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application database and retrieves the GUID.

1.11.11 Managed Targets

Management Agents monitor and perform administrative functions on managed targets in your enterprise. Targets include but are not limited to Databases, Application Servers, Listeners, and Third-party Applications.

1.11.12 Management Repository

This is an Oracle database that contains all the available information about administrators, targets, and applications managed within Cloud Control. Captured data is uploaded to the repository through the Oracle Management Service. The Repository organizes the data and makes it available for data retrieval—allowing the data to be shared between any administrators accessing the Cloud Control console.

1.11.13 Oracle Management Agent (OMA)

A process deployed as binaries on each of the monitored hosts. It is responsible for monitoring all targets in the host, communicating the information to the middle-tier management service, and managing and maintaining the host and its targets.

The Oracle Management Agent on a host collects host configuration information for the host and database configuration information for the Oracle Databases on the host and client configuration information and communicates that information over HTTPS to the Oracle Management Service, which stores it in the Oracle Management Repository.

1.11.14 Oracle Management Service (OMS)

A web application (J2EE-compliant) that renders the user interface for the Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control console. It works with all JDE AppPack Agents to process monitoring and job information, and uses the Management Repository as its data store. The Oracle Management Service resides in the layer above an Oracle WebLogic Server. Therefore, when the Oracle Management Service is installed, it also installs the application server.

1.11.15 Policies

Define the desired behavior or characteristics of systems. By using preconfigured or custom policies, automated assessments of systems and applications are performed. Through alerts, you are notified of any deviations, such as inappropriate settings or incorrect system configurations.

1.11.16 Preferred Credentials

Simplify access to managed targets by storing target login credentials in the Management Repository. With preferred credentials set, users can access a target that recognizes those credentials without being prompted to log in to the target’s host machine. Preferred credentials are set on a per user per target basis, thus ensuring the security of the environment.
1.11.17 Roles
Enable you to group Cloud Control system and target privileges, and grant these to administrators or to other roles. Privileges give the administrator rights to perform management actions within Cloud Control. Creating roles is an easy way to grant a predefined set of privileges to a group of administrators. If you change a role, the changes are automatically propagated to all administrators who are assigned that role.

1.11.18 Service
An entity that models a business process or application. Examples of services are CRM applications, online banking, and email services. You can define services by creating one or more service tests that simulate common end-user functions. Using these service tests, you can measure the performance and availability of critical business functions, receive alerts when there is a problem, identify common issues, and diagnose causes of failures.

1.11.19 System
A set of targets (hosts, databases, application servers, and so on) that function together to host one or more applications or services.

1.11.20 Super Administrator Account
Can manage all other administrator accounts and set up all administrator credentials. In addition, the super administrator can:
- Create privileges and roles
- Perform the initial setup of Cloud Control
- Add targets to Cloud Control
- Perform actions on targets in the system

Note: Cloud Control is installed with a default super administrator account named SYSMAN. You use the SYSMAN account for the initial login to Cloud Control. Then, create new super administrator accounts as needed in your system.

1.11.21 Topology Viewer
Enables you to view the relationships between targets within the context of a system. You can perform some management actions from this view.

1.12 Deployment Architecture
This architectural diagram shows a conceptual view of the deployment architecture for the various operational components required to integrate existing JD Edwards EnterpriseOne functionality of Server Manager with Cloud Control:
Figure 1–1 Deployment Architecture Example
Install the Database for Enterprise Manager

This chapter shows an example of a new installation of Enterprise Manager. For existing installations, refer to the Caution below. After you have reviewed the Caution, existing installations of Enterprise Manager can proceed to Chapter 5, "Import the JD Edwards Application Pack OPAR".

An Oracle database must be installed that is configured expressly for use by Enterprise Manager (see Caution below). For reference purposes, this chapter shows an example of installing the Oracle database for use by Enterprise Manager. However, Oracle strongly recommends that you use the OEM Oracle database installation software instructions under the direction of an Oracle DBA.

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**Caution:** Both new and existing installation of the Oracle database must perform the procedures in the section of this chapter entitled: Section 2.2, "Post Installation Required Database Configuration".

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This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 2.1, "Running the Oracle Database Installer"
- Section 2.2, "Post Installation Required Database Configuration"

## 2.1 Running the Oracle Database Installer

**Note:** This procedure assumes you have obtained the software component for the Oracle database as described in the chapter of this guide entitled: Section 1.4, "Obtaining Oracle Software Components from the Oracle Software Delivery Cloud".

On the machine where you have downloaded the Oracle 11g database installer:

1. Change directory to directory where you downloaded the installer. For example:

   `cd /u01/downloads/db11gr2/database`

2. Launch the installer using this command:

   `./runInstaller`
3. On Configure Security Updates, in order to be informed of security issues you must either provide an email address or choose to receive security updates via My Oracle Support. If you have an Oracle Support account, it will be easier if click the checkbox to choose to receive security updates via My Oracle Support.

4. Click the Next button.
5. On Select Installation Option, click this radio button: Create and configure a database
6. Click the Next button.
7. On System Class, click this radio button to install on a server class system.

   **Server Class**

   This option allows for more advanced configuration options.

8. Click the Next button.
9. On Node Selection, choose this radio button:
   Single instance database installation
10. Click the Next button.
11. On Select Install Type, click this radio button:
   Typical Install
12. Click the Next button.
13. On Typical Install Configuration, complete these fields:

- **Oracle base**
  
  Enter your Oracle base location. For example:
  
  `/u01/app/oracle`

- **Software location**
  
  Enter or browse to the location of your Oracle base folder. This location must exist and be empty. For example:
  
  `/u01/app/oracle/oradata`

- **Global database name**
  
  Enter the global database name. For example:
  
  `emrep`

- **Administrative Password**
  
  Enter the administrative password for the global database.

- **Confirm Password**
  
  Reenter the administrative password for the global database.

14. Click the **Next** button.
15. On Create Inventory, if this is your first installation on this host, you are prompted to enter an Inventory Directory. The installer automatically sets up subdirectories for each product to contain inventory data. The subdirectory for each product typically requires 150 KB of disk space. Optionally you can also choose between the available values in the **oraInventory Group Name** pulldown. For example, your inventory directory might be:

    /u01/app/oraInventory

**Note:** This directory must exist and be empty.

16. Click the **Next** button.
The installer begins the prerequisite check and displays the progress as it verifies that the target environment meets the minimum installation and configuration requirements for products you have selected.
When the requisites check completes, the Summary screen is displayed.

17. On Summary, review the contents. Optionally you can click the **Save Response File...** button to save the contents of the Summary screen.

18. Click the **Finish** button to begin the actual installation.
The installer displays a progress bar of In Progress and Pending tasks.
After the point in the installation when the database is successfully created, the installer displays an Xterm window for the Database Configuration Assistant.

**Note:** All database accounts except SYS, SYSTEM, DBSNMP, and SYSMAN are locked. Optionally, you can click the Password Management... button to view a complete list of locked accounts or manage the database accounts (except DBSNMP and SYSMAN). From the Password Management window, unlock only the accounts you will use. Oracle Corporation strongly recommends changing the default passwords immediately after unlocking the account.

19. If you clicked the Password Management... button this Xterm window for Password Management is displayed:
20. On Password Management, you can Lock or unlock database user accounts and/or change the default passwords.

If you choose to change accounts settings or passwords, click the OK button. Otherwise, click Cancel to return to the Database Configuration Assistant Xterm window.

21. On Database Configuration Assistant, click the OK button to resume the remaining installer tasks.
22. On the Xterm window for Execute Configuration scripts, you must execute the configuration scripts as the "root" user. To execute the configuration scripts:
   ■ Open a terminal window.
   ■ Log in as 'root'.
   ■ Run the scripts and verify that they ran successfully.
   ■ Return to this window.

23. On Execute Configuration Scripts, after you have executed the scripts as described in the preceding step, click the OK button to continue.

24. On Finish, verify the installation of the Oracle Database was successful and click the Close button.

2.2 Post Installation Required Database Configuration

After you install a new Oracle database for exclusive use by Cloud Control 12c, the Cloud Control documentation recommends you configure your database using this procedure.

1. Drop the management repository using this line command:
   ```
   emca -deconfig dbcontrol db -repos drop
   ```
   A sample of the resulting console session is shown below.
2. Per requirements for Cloud Control, you must change the Oracle database init parameters.

Connected to the Oracle database as `sysdba`, use this command sequence:

```sql
alter system set session_cached_cursors=200 scope=spfile;
alter system set remote_login_passwordfile=SHARED scope=spfile;
alter system set aq_tm_processes=1 scope=spfile;
alter system set processes=500 scope=spfile;
alter system set log_buffer=10485760 scope=spfile;
shutdown immediate
startup
```
Install Enterprise Manager Cloud Control

This chapter shows an example of a new installation of Enterprise Manager Cloud Control with Advanced Configuration. The other installation option is to install with a Simple Configuration (for details refer to the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Documentation at this link on the Oracle Technology Network:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24628_01/index.htm

If you are using an existing Cloud Control installation, you can proceed to Chapter 5, "Import the JD Edwards Application Pack OPAR".

An Oracle database must be installed expressly for use by Cloud Control prior to installing Cloud Control. For reference purposes, this chapter shows an example of installing the Oracle database for use by Enterprise Manager. However, Oracle strongly recommends that you use the OEM Oracle database installation software instructions under the direction of an Oracle DBA.

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**Note:** This procedure assumes you have obtained the software component for the Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control as described in the chapter of this guide entitled: Section 1.4, "Obtaining Oracle Software Components from the Oracle Software Delivery Cloud".

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**Note:** Oracle recommends you to run the EM Prerequisite Kit before invoking the installer to ensure that you meet all the repository requirements beforehand. Even if you do not run it manually, the installer anyway runs it in the background while installing the product. However, running it manually beforehand sets up your Management Repository even before you can start the installation or upgrade process. For information on the kit, to understand how to run it, and to know about the prerequisite checks it runs, see the applicable appendix in the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Documentation at this link on the Oracle Technology Network:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24628_01/index.htm

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To install Enterprise Manager Cloud Control with advanced configuration, follow these steps:
1. **Invoke the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Installation Wizard.**

   Invoke the installation wizard as a user who belongs to the oinstall group.

   **Note:** For additional details on managing the oinstall group, refer to the applicable chapter in the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Documentation at this link on the Oracle Technology Network:

   http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24628_01/index.htm

   ```
   <Software_Location>/runInstaller
   ```

   In this command, `<Software_Location>` is either the DVD location or the location where you have downloaded the software kit.

   **Note:**
   - Ensure that there are no white spaces in the name of the directory where you download and run the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control software from. For example, do not download and run the software from a directory titled `EM Software` because there is a white space between the two words of the directory name.
   - When you invoke `runInstaller`, if the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Installation Wizard does not appear, then it is possible that you do not have read and write access to the `/stage` subdirectory, which is a subdirectory in the `Disk1` directory of the Enterprise Manager software.

   There is a classpath variable that the installation wizard computes for OPatch as `../stage/Components/`, and when the TEMP variable is set to `/tmp`, the installation wizard tries to look for the opatch JAR file in the `/tmp/..../stage` directory, which is equivalent to `/stage`. However, if you do not have read and write permission on `/stage`, then the installation wizard can hang. Under such circumstances, verify if you have read and write access to the `/stage` directory. If you do not have, then set the TEMP variable to a location where the install user has access to, and then relaunch the installation wizard.

2. **Enter My Oracle Support Details (Optional).**
(Optional) On the My Oracle Support Details screen, enter your My Oracle Support credentials to enable Oracle Configuration Manager. If you do not want to enable Oracle Configuration Manager now, proceed to the next step in this procedure.

If the host from where you are running the installation wizard does not have a connection to the Internet, then enter only the e-mail address and leave the other fields blank. After you complete the installation, manually collect the configuration information and upload it to My Oracle Support.

3. Click the Next button.

4. Install Software Updates.
On the Software Updates screen, select one of the following sources from where the software updates can be installed while the installation of the Enterprise Manager system is in progress. If you do not want to apply them now, then select the **Skip** radio button.

**Note:** For instructions to manually download the software updates, refer to *Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Advanced Installation and Configuration Guide*, which is located in the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Documentation at this link on the **Oracle Technology Network**:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24628_01/index.htm

5. Click the **Next** button.

If Enterprise Manager Cloud Control is the first Oracle product you are installing on the host that is running on UNIX operating system, then the Oracle Inventory screen appears. You can proceed to the next step in this procedure. Otherwise, the Check Prerequisites screen appears and you can proceed to Step 8 in this procedure.

6. **Enter Oracle Inventory Details.**

On the Oracle Inventory screen, do the following. You will see this screen only if this turns out to be your first ever installation of an Oracle product on the host.
a. Enter the full path to a directory where the inventory files and directories can be placed.

**Note:** The central inventory location you enter must **NOT** be on a shared file system. If it is already on a shared file system, then switch over to a non-shared file system by following the instructions outlined in *My Oracle Support* Document ID 1092645.1

- If this is the first Oracle product on the host, then the default central inventory location is `<home directory>/oraInventory`. However, if you already have some Oracle products on the host, then the central inventory location can be found in the `oraInst.loc` file. The `oraInst.loc` file is located in the `/etc` directory for Linux and AIX, and in the `/var/opt/oracle` directory for Solaris, HP-UX, and Tru64.

b. Select the appropriate operating system group name that will own the Oracle inventory directories. The group that you select must have write permissions on the Oracle Inventory directories.

7. Click the **Next** button.

8. Check **Prerequisites**.
On the Prerequisite Checks screen, check the status of the prerequisite checks run by the installation wizard, and verify whether your environment meets all the minimum requirements for a successful installation.

The installation wizard runs the prerequisite checks automatically when you come to this screen. It checks for the required operating system patches, operating system packages, and so on.

The status of the prerequisite check can be either Warning, Failed, or Succeeded.

If some checks result in Warning or Failed status, then investigate and correct the problems before you proceed with the installation. The screen provides details on why the prerequisites failed and how you can resolve them. After you correct the problems, return to this screen and click Rerun to check the prerequisites again.

**Note:** You can choose to ignore the checks with Warning status by clicking Ignore. However, all package requirements must be met or fixed before proceeding any further.

9. Click the Next button.

10. Select Installation Type.

On the Installation Types screen, select Create a New Enterprise Manager System, then select Advanced.

11. Click the Next button.
12. Enter Installation Details.

On the Installation Details screen, do the following:

a. Enter or validate the Middleware home where you want to install the OMS and other core components.
Note: If you have Oracle WebLogic Server and Java Development Kit already installed, then ensure that they are of the supported releases—Oracle WebLogic Server 11g Release 1 (10.3.5) and JDK 1.6 v24+. If you have the supported releases, the installer automatically detects them and displays the absolute path to the Middleware home where they are installed. In this case, validate the Middleware home. If the location is incorrect, then enter the path to the correct location. Ensure that the Middleware home you select or enter is a Middleware home that does not have any Oracle homes for Oracle Management Service and Oracle Management Agent.

- If you do not have Oracle WebLogic Server 11g Release 1 (10.3.5) and JDK 1.6 v24+, then the installer automatically installs them for you while installing the Enterprise Manager system. In this case, enter the absolute path to a directory where you want to have them installed. For example, /oracle/software/. Ensure that the directory you enter does not contain any files or subdirectories.

- If you manually install Oracle WebLogic Server 11g Release 1 (10.3.5), then follow the guidelines outlined in the Before You Begin chapter of in the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Documentation at this link on the Oracle Technology Network:
  
  http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24628_01/index.htm

b. Enter the absolute path to the agent base directory, a location outside the Oracle Middleware home where the Management Agent can be installed. For example, /oracle/agent. Ensure that this location is empty and has write permission. Also ensure that it is always maintained outside the Oracle Middleware home.

c. Validate the name of the host where you want to configure the OMS.

The host name appears as a fully qualified name. The host name can also appear as a virtual host name if your host is configured with virtual machine.

You can choose to accept the default host name and proceed with the installation. Alternatively, you can change the name if it is incorrect, or enter another host name for this host. Ensure that the host name you enter is accessible from other hosts in the network (other hosts must be able to ping this host).

13. Click the Next button.

On the Plug-In Deployment screen, select the optional plug-ins you want to install from the software kit (DVD, downloaded software) while installing the Enterprise Manager system.

The pre-selected rows are mandatory plug-ins that will be installed by default. Select the optional ones you want to install.

**Note:** During installation, if you want to install a plug-in that is not available in the software kit, then refer to Advanced Installer Options for the point that describes how you can install additional plug-ins.

**15.** Click the Next button.

**16.** Enter WebLogic Server Configuration Details.
On the WebLogic Server Configuration Details screen, enter the credentials for the WebLogic Server user account and the Node Manager user account, and validate the path to the Oracle Management Service instance base location.

**Note:** Ensure that your password contains at least 8 characters without any spaces, begins with a letter, and includes at least one numeric value.

By default, the WebLogic Domain name is GCDomain, and the Node Manager name is nodemanager. These are non-editable fields. The installer uses this information for creating Oracle WebLogic Domain and other associated components such as the admin server, the managed server, and the node manager. A Node Manager enables you to start, shut down, or restart an Oracle WebLogic Server instance remotely, and is recommended for applications with high availability requirements.
Note: If you are installing in an NFS-mounted location, and if you see an error message prompting you not to enter an NFS-mounted location for the OMS instance base location, then click Back repeatedly to reach the Software Updates screen. On the Software Updates screen, select an appropriate option to search and apply the patch 14145094. For more information, click Help on that screen.

The patch converts the error message to a warning that you can ignore. The installer exits automatically, applies the patch, and invokes itself again for you to proceed with the installation. Once the installation ends, move the lock file location from the NFS-mounted location to a local file system location. Modify the lock file location in the httpd.conf file to map to the location on the local file system. For instructions, refer to the After You Install chapter in the Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Documentation at this link on the Oracle Technology Network:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E24628_01/index.htm

17. Click the Next button.

18. Enter Database Connection Details.

On the Database Connection Details screen, do the following:
a. Provide details of the existing, certified database where the Management Repository needs to be created. If you have already created a database instance with a preconfigured Management Repository using the database templates offered by Oracle, then provide details about that database instance.

The installer uses this information to connect to the existing database for creating the SYSMAN schema and plug-in schemas. If you provide details of a database that already has a preconfigured Management Repository, then the installer only creates plug-in schemas.

**Note:**
- If you connect to a database instance that was created using the database template offered by Oracle, then note that the password assigned to the user accounts SYSMAN_MDS, SYSMAN_APM, and SYSMAN_OPSS, which were created while preconfiguring the Management Repository, are automatically reset with the SYSMAN password you enter on the Repository Configuration Details screen (as described in Step 20).
- Oracle Real Application Cluster (Oracle RAC) nodes are referred to by their virtual IP (vip) names. The `service_name` parameter is used instead of the system identifier (SID) in `connect_data` mode, and failover is turned on. For more information, refer to *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide*.

b. Select the deployment size from the **Deployment Size** list to indicate the number of targets you plan to monitor, the number Management Agents you plan to have, and the number of concurrent user sessions you plan have. The following table describes each deployment size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deployment Size</th>
<th>Targets Count</th>
<th>Management Agents Count</th>
<th>Concurrent User Session Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Up to 999</td>
<td>Up to 99</td>
<td>Up to 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Between 1000 and 9999</td>
<td>Between 100 and 999</td>
<td>Between 10 and 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>10,000 or more</td>
<td>1000 or more</td>
<td>Between 25 and 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information on deployment sizes, the prerequisite checks that are run, the database parameters that are set, and how you can modify the deployment size after installation, refer to *Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Advanced Installation and Configuration Guide*.

19. Click the **Next** button.
**Note:** If you connect to a database instance that was created using the database template offered by Oracle, then you will be prompted that the database parameters need to be modified to suit the deployment size you selected. This is because the templates are essentially designed for simple installation, and the database parameters are set as required for simple installation. Since it is used for advanced installation, the parameters must be set to different values. You can confirm the message to proceed further. The installation wizard will automatically set the parameters to the required values.

- If you are connecting to an Oracle RAC database, and if you have specified the virtual IP address of one of its nodes, then the installation wizard prompts you with a Connection String dialog and requests you to update the connection string with information about the other nodes that are part of the cluster. Update the connection string and click **OK**. If you want to test the connection, click **Test Connection**.

- If your Oracle RAC database is configured with Single Client Access Name (SCAN) listener, then you can enter a connection string using the SCAN listener.

- Oracle Real Application Cluster (Oracle RAC) nodes are referred to by their virtual IP (vip) names. The service_name parameter is used instead of the system identifier (SID) in connect_data mode, and failover is turned on. For more information, refer to *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator’s Guide*.

- If you see an error stating that the connection to the database failed with ORA-01017 invalid user name/password, then follow these steps to resolve the issue:
  1. Verify that SYS password provided is valid.
  2. Verify that the database initialization parameter `REMOTE_LOGIN_PASSWORDFILE` is set to Shared or Exclusive.
  3. Verify that password file with the file name `orapwSID` exists in the `<ORACLE_HOME>/dbs` directory of the database home. If it does not, create a password file using the `ORAPWD` command.

---

20. Enter Repository Configuration Details.
On the Repository Configuration Details screen, do the following:

a. For **SYSMAN Password**, enter a password for creating the SYSMAN user account. The SYSMAN user account is used for creating the SYSMAN schema, which holds most of the relational data used in managing Enterprise Manager Cloud Control. SYSMAN is also the super administrator for Enterprise Manager Cloud Control.

**Note:**
- Ensure that your password contains at least 8 characters without any spaces, begins with a letter, and includes at least one numeric value.
- If you connect to a database instance that was created using the database template offered by Oracle, then note that the password assigned to the user accounts SYSMAN_MDS, SYSMAN_APM, and SYSMAN_OPSS, which were created while preconfiguring the Management Repository, are automatically reset with the SYSMAN password you enter on this screen.

b. For **Registration Password**, enter a password for registering the new Management Agents that join the Enterprise Manager system.
**Note:** Ensure that your password contains at least 8 characters without any spaces, begins with a letter, and includes at least one numeric value.

c. For **Management Tablespace**, enter the full path to the location where the data file for management tablespace (mgmt.dbf) can be stored. The installer uses this information for storing data about the monitored targets, their metrics, and so on. Ensure that the specified path leads up to the file name.

d. For **Configuration Data Tablespace**, enter the full path to the location where the data file for configuration data tablespace (mgmt_ecm_depot1.dbf) can be stored. This is required for storing configuration information collected from the monitored targets. Ensure that the specified path leads up to the file name. For example:

\[ /u01/oracle/prod/oradata/mgmt_ecm_depot1.dbf \]

e. For **JVM Diagnostics Data Tablespace**, enter the full path to a location where the data file for JVM Diagnostics data tablespace (mgmt_ad4j.dbf) can be stored. Ensure that the specified path leads up to the file name. Enterprise Manager Cloud Control requires this data file to store monitoring data related to JVM Diagnostics and Application Dependency Performance (ADP). For example:

\[ /u01/oracle/prod/oradata/mgmt_ad4j.dbf \]

**Note:** If you are configuring the Management Repository on a database that uses Oracle Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM) for storage, then when you enter the data file location, only the disk group is used for creating the tablespaces. For example, if you specify +DATA/a.dbf, then only +DATA is used for creating the tablespaces on Oracle ASM, and the exact location of the data file on the disk group is decided by Oracle Managed Files.

21. Click the **Next** button.

22. Customize Ports.
On the Port Configuration Details screen, customize the ports to be used for various components.

**Note:** If all the ports on this screen appear as -1, then it indicates that the installer is unable to bind the ports on the host. To resolve this issue, exit the installer, verify the host name and the IP configuration of this host (ensure that the IP address of the host is not being used by another host), restart the installer, and try again.

You can enter a free custom port that is either within or outside the port range recommended by Oracle.

To verify if a port is free, run the following command:

```
netstat -an | grep <port no>
```

However, the custom port must be greater than 1024 and lesser than 65535. Alternatively, if you already have the ports predefined in a staticports.ini file and if you want to use those ports, then click **Import staticports.ini File** and select the file.
23. Click the Next button.

24. Review and Install.

On the Review screen, review the details you provided for the selected installation type.

- If you want to change the details, click Back repeatedly until you reach the screen where you want to make the changes.
- After you verify the details, if you are satisfied, click Install to begin the installation process.

25. Track the Progress.

On the Install Progress screen, view the overall progress (in percentage) of the installation and the status of each of the Configuration Assistants. Configuration Assistants are run for configuring the installed components of Enterprise Manager Cloud Control.

Note: If a configuration assistant fails, the installer stops and none of the subsequent configuration assistants are run. Resolve the issue and retry the configuration assistant.

For more information, see the appendix on troubleshooting tips in the Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Advanced Installation and Configuration Guide.

- If you accidently exit the installer before clicking Retry, then do NOT restart the installer to reach the same screen; instead, invoke the runConfig.sh script from the OMS home to rerun the Configuration Assistant in silent mode.

```bash
$<OMS_HOME>/oui/bin/runConfig.sh ORACLE_HOME=<absolute_path_to_OMS_home> MODE=perform ACTION=configure COMPONENT_XML={encap_oms.1_0_0_0_0.xml}
```

If the runConfig.sh script fails, then clean up your environment and redo the installation.

26. Run Scripts.

Once the software binaries are copied and configured, you are prompted to run the allroot.sh script, and the oraInstRoot.sh script if this is the first Oracle product installation on the host. Open another window, log in as root, and manually run the scripts.
If you are installing on Microsoft Windows operating system, then you will NOT be prompted to run this script. You will directly reach the Finish screen as described in the following step of this procedure.

27. End the Installation.

On the Finish screen, you should see information pertaining to the installation of Enterprise Manager. Review the information and click Close to exit the installation wizard.

For more information about this installation, refer to the following file available in the OMS home:

$<OMS_HOME>/install/setupinfo.txt

---

**Note:** If the installation fails for some reason, review the log files listed in *Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Advanced Installation and Configuration Guide*.

---

**Note:** If you have run the installation wizard and let the installation wizard take corrective actions to correct the repository settings, and if you have exited the wizard without completing the installation process, then remember that the repository settings might not reset to their original values because you abruptly ended the installation. In this case, before invoking the installation wizard again, run the following command to manually reset the values.

```
<Software_Location>/install/requisites/bin/emprereqkit
-executionType install -prerequisiteXMLLoc <prereq_xml_location> -connectString <connect_string> -dbUser SYS -dbPassword <db_password> -reposUser sysman -reposPassword <repo_user_password> -dbRole sysdba -runPrerequisites -runPostCorrectiveActions -useHistory
```
Set Up the Software Library within Cloud Control

This section describes the procedure to set up the software library into Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control. This step is required before you can import the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Pack, which is described in the next chapter of this guide entitled: Chapter 5, "Import the JD Edwards Application Pack OPAR".

To set up the Software Library within Cloud Control:

1. From the Cloud Control Home Page, navigate Grid > Provisioning and Patching > Software Library.
2. On Software Library, navigate Actions > Administration.

3. On Software Library: Administration, click the Add button.

4. On the Add OMS Shared Filesystem Location, complete these fields:
   - **Name**
     Provide a name for the Software Library. For example:
     `swlib1`
   - **Location**
     Provide a file system location. The location should be accessible from all Oracle Management Service (OMS) instances. For example:
5. Click the OK button and wait for the processing to finish. When complete, the new software library is displayed with Status of Active as shown in the below example.
Import the JD Edwards Application Pack OPAR

This section describes the procedure to set up the software library and then import and deploy the JD Edwards Application OPAR into Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control and to the Management Agent.

**Note:** This procedure assumes you have obtained the JD Edwards Application Pack OPAR for Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control as described in the chapter of this guide entitled: Section 1.4, "Obtaining Oracle Software Components from the Oracle Software Delivery Cloud".

This procedure also assumes you have already set up the Software Library as described in the preceding chapter of this guide entitled: Chapter 4, "Set Up the Software Library within Cloud Control".

To import the JD Edwards Application Pack OPAR, use this sequence of line commands:

1. Change to the `oms/bin` directory of your Cloud Control installation. For example:
   ```bash
cd /u01/app/emgc12/oms/bin/
   ```

2. Enter this command to set up the import of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Pack into Cloud Control:
   ```bash
   ./emcli setup -url=https://denlx01:7799/em -username=sysman -password=Oracle123 -trustall
   ```

3. Verify the console display indicates the command was successful as shown in this example:
   ```bash
   Emcli setup successful
   ```

4. Run this command to perform the import of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Pack OPAR into Cloud Control:
   ```bash
   ./emcli import_update -file=/u01/app/AddOnDevKitWork/jde_plugin/plugin_opar/12.1.0.2.0_oracle.apps.jded_2000_0.opar -omslocal
   ```
5. Verify the console display indicates the command was successful as shown in this example:

Processing update: Plug-in - Oracle Jdehwards EnterpriseOne Plugin consists of monitoring and management for Oracle Jdehwards EnterpriseOne system. Operation completed successfully. Update has been uploaded to Enterprise Manager. Please use the Self Update Home to manage this update.

At this point the import of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Pack OPAR into Cloud Control is complete.
Deploy the JDE App Pack into the Management Server

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 6.1, "Prerequisites to Deploying the JDE AppPack into the Management Server"
- Section 6.2, "Deploy the JDE AppPack into the Management Server"

See Also:
- Chapter 9, "Undeploy JDE AppPack Components"

6.1 Prerequisites to Deploying the JDE AppPack into the Management Server

You can install the JDE AppPack to the Enterprise Manager Management Server after you have installed:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Server Manager 8.98.1
  Refer to Section 1.6, "Overview Server Manager for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne" in this guide.
- Oracle Database for Cloud Control Repository
  An Oracle database must be installed for exclusive use by Cloud Control. Refer to Chapter 2, "Install the Database for Enterprise Manager" in this guide.
- Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
  Refer to Section 1.1.1, "Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control" and Chapter 3, "Install Enterprise Manager Cloud Control" in this guide.

---

**Caution:** SJD Edwards Tool Release 9.1 Update 4. As a post installation step, you must also follow the solution instructions on My Oracle Support in Document ID 1565988.1. In that document, refer to Issue #2, JDE Application Pack Deployment Issue in Windows EM12C (Bug 16492405).

---

Additionally you must have already set up a Software Library as described in the chapter of this guide entitled: Chapter 4, "Set Up the Software Library within Cloud Control".
Further, you must have already imported the JDE AppPack as described in the chapter of this guide entitled: Chapter 5, "Import the JD Edwards Application Pack OPAR". The JDE AppPack is deployed using Cloud Control. As a prerequisite, you must have an existing Cloud Control and Oracle database installation. The JDE AppPack must be deployed into each existing Cloud Control Management Server.

### 6.2 Deploy the JDE AppPack into the Management Server

You should follow the steps in this section to deploy the JDE AppPack into the Management Server (also called OMS).

1. In Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control, navigate Setup > Extensibility > Plugins

2. On the list of plugs, locate this item in the Name column:
   **Oracle JD Edwards EnterpriseOne**
Cloud Control displays an icon in the **Downloaded** column if an item has not been deployed. If the icon exists, its hover text displays this message:

![Icon showing a message](image)

You can only deploy a plugin if the above icon is displayed.

3. With the undeployed plugin highlighted, right click and choose **Deploy On** > **Management Servers**...
4. On Deploy Plug-in on Management Servers, General, enter the password for the SYS user of the EM repository.

5. Click the **Continue** button.
A progress panel is displayed showing that the prerequisite checks are running.

6. On Deploy Plug-in on Management Servers, Pre-requisite Checks, verify the checks completed successfully and click the **Next** button.
On Deploy Plug-in on Management Servers, Review, the panel warns that deployment of the plug-in on the Management Server will require downtime. All currently connected users will get disconnected from the Enterprise Manager. During the downtime period, users will not be able to connect to Enterprise Manager and Enterprise Manager will not monitor any targets.

7. Oracle recommends that you backup the repository or ensure appropriate recovery plans are in place prior to deploying the plug-in. Before you can proceed, you must click this checkbox:

**Have you backed up the repository?**

8. Click the **Deploy** button.

9. On Deploy Plug-in on Management Servers, Confirmation, click the **Show Status** button. This Confirmation screen indicates that the deployment is started.
The EM interface shows the beginning progress of the deployment.

However, since OMS is shut down during the deployment process, after a certain point in the deployment you cannot use the EM user interface to check the status and verify that it is complete and that OMS is backup.

To determine simple status and whether OMS is up or down, use this line command:

```
./emctl status oms
```

To view the deployment details, you can append the `-details` flag using this line command:

```
./emctl status oms -details
```

**Note:** Any time you issue the check status command with the `-details` flag you will be prompted to provide the SYS user password for the EM database as shown in the sample below.

As the deployment progresses and you check status, a series of steps are performed. The step that indicates the deployment is complete is called Starting OMS, as shown in the sample below.
Deploy the JDE AppPack into the Management Server

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Start Time</th>
<th>End Time</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Submitted</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:08 PM MDT</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:08 PM MDT</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copying bits</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:16 PM MDT</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:16 PM MDT</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initializing</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:35 PM MDT</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:35 PM MDT</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software only install</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:35 PM MDT</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:40 PM MDT</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre deployment sanity check</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:40 PM MDT</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:40 PM MDT</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plugin custom pre configuration</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:40 PM MDT</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:40 PM MDT</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check mandatory patches for plugin</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:40 PM MDT</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:40 PM MDT</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extract patches for plugin</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:40 PM MDT</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:40 PM MDT</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metadata SQL generation</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:40 PM MDT</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:46 PM MDT</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre repository configuration</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:46 PM MDT</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:46 PM MDT</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stopping OMS</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:49:46 PM MDT</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:50:05 PM MDT</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repository configuration</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:50:05 PM MDT</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:52:32 PM MDT</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middletier configuration</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:52:32 PM MDT</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:53:52 PM MDT</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registering plugin metadata</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:53:52 PM MDT</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:53:54 PM MDT</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plugin custom post configuration</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:53:54 PM MDT</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:53:54 PM MDT</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updating inventory</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:53:54 PM MDT</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:53:55 PM MDT</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting OMS</td>
<td>8/9/11 2:53:55 PM MDT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At this point OMS is being started. This means that deployment is complete and that the EM console should be available very soon, depending on how long the actual startup takes to complete.
7

Deploy the JDE AppPack into the Management Agent

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 7.1, "Prerequisites to Deploying the JDE AppPack into the Management Agent"
- Section 7.2, "Deploy the JDE AppPack into the Management Agent"

See Also:
- Chapter 9, "Undeploy JDE AppPack Components"

7.1 Prerequisites to Deploying the JDE AppPack into the Management Agent

You can deploy the JDE AppPack to the Enterprise Manager Management Agent after you have:

- Imported the JDE AppPack, as described in the preceding chapter of this guide entitled: Chapter 5, "Import the JD Edwards Application Pack OPAR"
- Deployed the JDE AppPack into the Management Server (OMS) as described in the chapter of this guide entitled: Chapter 6, "Deploy the JDE App Pack into the Management Server"

7.2 Deploy the JDE AppPack into the Management Agent

You should follow the steps in this section to deploy the JDE AppPack into the Management Agent.
1. In Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control, navigate Setup > Extensibility > Plugins.

2. With the undeployed plugin highlighted, right click and choose Deploy On > Management Agent...
3. On Deploy Plug-in on Management Agent, General, in the Selected Management Agent section, click the Add button to add the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne target.

4. On Search and Select: Targets - Oracle Enterprise Manager, highlight the target which is automatically found by Enterprise Manager and click the Select button.
5. On Deploy Plug-in on Management Agent, General, verify the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne target machine is added and click the Next button.
On Deploy Plug-in on Management Agent, Review, a warning is displayed indicating that the deployment of the plug-in on a managed host will restart the agent.

6. Click the **Deploy** button.

7. On Deploy Plug-in on Management Servers, Confirmation, click the **Show Status** button. This Confirmation screen indicates that the deployment is started on selected hosts.
Deploy the JDE AppPack into the Management Agent

The EM interface shows the progress of the deployment. Once the status indicates the agent is being started, the deployment is complete, depending on how long the actual startup takes to complete and that the Cloud Control session will soon be available.
Chapter 8: Using Cloud Control with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 8.1, "Additional Information for Cloud Control"
- Section 8.2, "Using Cloud Control for the First Time"
- Section 8.3, "Accessing the Cloud Control Console"
- Section 8.4, "Cloud Control Home Page"
- Section 8.5, "Targets"
- Section 8.6, "Adding the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain"
- Section 8.7, "JDE EnterpriseOne Domain Home Page"
- Section 8.8, "Members of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain"
- Section 8.9, "Updating the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain (Refresh Discovery)"
- Section 8.10, "Configuration Topology"
- Section 8.11, "System Monitoring Dashboard"
- Section 8.12, "Monitoring Configuration"
- Section 8.13, "Latest Configuration Data"
- Section 8.14, "Runtime Metrics (Status, User Count, and Performance)"
- Section 8.15, "Configuration Metrics for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne"
- Section 8.16, "Accessing Server Manager from Cloud Control"
- Section 8.17, "Removing the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain"
- Section 8.18, "Starting and Stopping Components of Enterprise Manager Environments"

8.1 Additional Information for Cloud Control

For additional information, refer to these Cloud Control resources:

- Enterprise Manager Documentation
  http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E11857_01/index.htm

The above Oracle web site includes HTML and PDF versions of these documents:
8.2 Using Cloud Control for the First Time

The Cloud Control console provides support for creating and managing Cloud Control administrator accounts. The Cloud Control administrators you create and manage in the Cloud Control console are granted privileges and roles to log in to the Cloud Control console and to manage specific target types and to perform specific management tasks.

During installation, these tasks are performed automatically:

- A default Super Administrator SYSMAN account is created with the password you specified.
- The SYSMAN account is automatically configured to receive email notifications, if you provided the email notification settings at installation time. Email notifications are set up with default Notification Rules for the critical conditions.

After installation, you can immediately log in to the Cloud Control console with the SYSMAN username and your password to perform management tasks. The next step is to create a new Super Administrator account to monitor and manage the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne targets.

**Note:** The SYSMAN account owns the database schema containing the Management Repository and should *not* be used after the initial log in.

8.3 Accessing the Cloud Control Console

To access Cloud Control, use the syntax of one of these URLs to log in to the Cloud Control console:

https://<Oracle Management Service_hostname>.<domain>:<port>/em

For example:

https://machine_host.company.com:1159/em

8.4 Cloud Control Home Page

On Select Enterprise Manager Home, you can choose a grid home page from the options shown on this screen. If these options do not match your job profile or role, you can use Setup > My Preferences to make any other page in Enterprise Manager as your home page. For instructions on making the JD Edwards Domain your home page in Enterprise Manager, refer to the Tip in the section in this chapter entitled: Section 8.7, "JDE EnterpriseOne Domain Home Page".
8.5 Targets

To view all existing Cloud Control targets, select the Targets pulldown control. This control displays rows that further define targets by type, such as groups, systems, services, hosts, databases, middleware (application servers), and composite applications.
8.6 Adding the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain

**Caution:** JD Edwards Tool Release 9.1 Update 4. In order for the discovery of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Pack to succeed, you must also follow the solution instructions on My Oracle Support in Document ID 1565988.1. In that document, refer to Issue #1, entitled: JDE Server Manager Discovery Issue. This refers to Bug 14734720 which is fixed for the Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control. The backport to EM12cR2 (tracked as BLR bug 14753429) is available on ARU. Search for Patch Request 15585007.

To add the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne domain to Cloud Control:

1. On **Targets > Systems**, use the domain selection pulldown menu to select this domain:
   JDE EnterpriseOne Domain
2. On Systems, with the JDE EnterpriseOne Domain selected, click the Add button.

3. On Add JDE EnterpriseOne Domain, complete these fields:

   - **EnterpriseOne Domain Target Name**
     Enter the name of the domain for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. The name of the Server Manager host will be appended to this name if you do not specify it.
     For example, your target name might be `dev_env`.

   - **Enterprise Manager Agent Host Machine**
     Enter the machine name on which the Enterprise Manager agent is installed.
     For example, your machine name might be: `denlx01`.

     Note: It is recommended that you type the machine name in the field instead of using the search button to locate the machine name.

   - **Server Manager Host**
     Enter the fully qualified machine name of your Server Manager host. For example, your machine name might be: `denv030.mlab.jdedwards.com`.

   - **Server Manager HTTP Port**
     Enter the HTTP port that will be used to connect to Server Manager. The default value is 8999.

   - **Server Manager JMX Port**
     Enter the JMX port that will be used to connect to Server Manager. The default value is 14501.

   - **Server Manager Admin User**
     The default value, which should not be changed, is `jde_admin`. 
- **Server Manager Admin Password**

  Enter a valid value for the password of your Server Manager administrator.

4. Click the **OK** button to add the domain.

5. As it adds the JD Edwards Domain and associated targets, Cloud Control performs these functions:

   - Discovering: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain
   - Creating: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain target
   - Saving: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain targets discovered

After the processing is complete the home page for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain is displayed, as shown below.
8.7 JDE EnterpriseOne Domain Home Page

1. On Targets > Systems, select the row where the Type column is JDE EnterpriseOne Domain.
2. On Systems, with the JDE EnterpriseOne Domain row highlighted, click the Edit button to display the Home page of the JDE EnterpriseOne Domain, as shown below.

Tip: If your server is not listed, it may be because the Enterprise Manager default for the maximum number of servers to be shown in this list is 10. Refer to the Enterprise Manager documentation to customize this value.

3. Another way to navigate to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain Home page is on Systems, on the row with the JDE EnterpriseOne Domain, click the hyperlink in the Name column where the Type column is JDE EnterpriseOne Domain. This is shown in the example below.
4. Optionally you can set the JD Edwards Domain as your Cloud Control home page, with the JD Edwards Domain page as the current page in your Cloud Control session, navigate **Setup > My Preferences > Set Current Page as My Home** (see below figure).

8.8 **Members of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain**

To display members of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain:
1. With the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain displayed, in the upper left hand portion of the Cloud Control display, choose the Custom Menu pulldown, and then Members and Show All.

2. Cloud Control displays a list of members as shown in the following example:
8.9 Updating the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain (Refresh Discovery)

To update the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne domain to Cloud Control, you will use Refresh Discovery as described below.

1. On the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain Home Page, navigate Custom Menu > Refresh Discovery.
2. Cloud Control displays this warning page:

![Warning page](image)

3. On the Warning screen for refreshing the JD Edwards Enterprise Domain, verify the target and click the Yes button to complete the refresh action.
The Cloud Control system processes the refreshing of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain and associated targets. When the process is complete, you are returned to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain Home Page.

8.10 Configuration Topology

There are several methods to display the configuration topology of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain.
1. On the JD EnterpriseOne Domain home page, in the upper left hand portion of the Cloud Control display, choose either of these navigations:

   Custom Menu > Members > Topology

   Custom Menu > Configuration > Topology
2. Cloud Control displays a topology graphic as shown in the following example:
8.11 System Monitoring Dashboard

Use the System Dashboard to view the health of managed targets within a group or system in real time. The System Dashboard presents information using intuitive icons and graphics that let you spot recent changes and quickly identify and respond to problems. You can:

- Customize the display attributes to match information requirements of managed targets.
- Monitor status for recent problems.

To access the System Monitoring Dashboard, navigate Custom Menu > Members > Dashboard. Below is an example of the dashboard for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain.
8.12 Monitoring Configuration

Cloud Control automatically sets up the monitoring configuration for the JDE EnterpriseOne targets.

1. To confirm, with a JDE target selected (for example, the HTML Server), navigate Custom Menu > Target Setup > Monitoring Configuration.
In the Monitoring section of the screen that indicates that monitoring is automatically enabled for this target’s availability and performance, so no further monitoring configuration is necessary. You can edit the metric thresholds from the target’s home page.

8.13 Latest Configuration Data

Use this procedure to obtain the latest configuration data for members of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain. This allows you to see configuration information that is in such files as the jde.ini and jas.ini. In addition to viewing the configuration information, you can Export or Detach it.

1. With a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne target selected, navigate Target > Configuration > Last Collected.
2. Cloud Control displays the latest configuration for the selected Target. Below is an example of the latest configuration for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne HTML Server.

Below is an example of the latest configuration for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Enterprise Server.
3. To display additional configuration details, expand the node for the Target and click the subnode.

Below is an example of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne HTML Server with the JDE EnterpriseOne Configuration subnode expanded.
8.14 Runtime Metrics (Status, User Count, and Performance)

You can use Cloud Control to monitor the status of all members of the JD Edwards domain. Cloud Control can also monitor the performance of these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne servers:

- Enterprise Server
- HTML Web Server

1. On Members for JDE EnterpriseOne Domain, for each member you can view:
   - Status
   - Alerts
   - Policy Violations

2. For member Types EnterpriseOne Enterprise Server and EnterpriseOne HTML Server, you can view this type of performance data:
   - Home tab
     - User Count
   - Performance tab
     - Call Object Kernel Average Execute Time
   - Java Heap
   - Call Object Kernel Timeout Errors

Following are examples for each JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Server Type (Enterprise Server and HTML Server, respectively).
8.15 Configuration Metrics for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne

You can view all configuration metrics for these JDE EnterpriseOne member Types:

- Section 8.15.1, "All Metrics for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Enterprise Server"
- Section 8.15.2, "All Metrics for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne HTML Server"
8.15.1 All Metrics for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Enterprise Server

Use this procedure to view all metrics for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Enterprise Server.

1. On Members for JDE EnterpriseOne Domain (or also from the Dashboard for the JDE EnterpriseOne Domain), click the link for the **Name** for the **EnterpriseOne Enterprise Server**.

2. With the JDE EnterpriseOne target displayed in Cloud Control, navigate **Target > Monitoring > All Metrics**.
3. On All Metrics, you can view any of the metrics that are available for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Enterprise Server. These metrics include:

- Average CPU % Used by All Kernels
- Enterprise Server Process Manager
- Kernel Process
- Kernel Thread
- Network Process
- Response
- Total JDB Table Cache Count
- Total JDE Cache
- Total Number of DB Connections
- Total Number of Incoming Network Connections
- Total Number of Outstanding Requests
- Total Number of Users
- Other collected items

4. You can expand a metric node to view subnodes. The following screen is a sample of the metrics when you click on the **Average Execution Time** node.
5. You can also click on subnodes to display additional information. The following screen is a sample of the metrics shown when you click on the CallObj Avg Time subnode of the Average Execution Time node.

8.15.2 All Metrics for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne HTML Server

Use this procedure to view all metrics for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne HTML Server.
1. On Members for JDE EnterpriseOne Domain, click the link for the Name for the EnterpriseOne HTML Server.

2. With the JDE EnterpriseOne target displayed in Cloud Control, navigate Target > Monitoring > All Metrics.
3. On All Metrics, you can view any of the metrics that are available for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Enterprise Server. These metrics include:

- Average Execution Time
- Cache Group
- Call Object (BSFN) Stats
- Current number of open applications (All Users)
- Database Datasource
- General System Info and Uptime
- JDB Service Cache
- JDBj Cache Prepared Statement
- JDBj Connection Manager
- JDBj Connection Pool
- JDENET Connection Manager
- JDENET Connection Pool Socket
- JDENET Head/Port Connection Pool
- Java Heap Memory Used
- OVL Virtual Detail
- Response
- Total Number of System Errors
- Total Number of Timeout Errors
- Total number of current users
- User Sessions
- Other collected items
You can expand a metric node to view subnodes. The following screen is a sample of the metrics when you click on the Call Object (BSFN) Stats node.

You can also click on subnodes to display additional information. The following screen is a sample of the metrics shown when you click on the Application Errors subnode of the Call Object (BSFN) Stats node.
8.16 Accessing Server Manager from Cloud Control

You can directly access the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Server Manager used in this installation of Enterprise Manager. On the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain Home Page, navigate Custom Menu > Server Manager.
You will be redirected to the Server Manager login page with this URL syntax:

http://SM_Host:SM_Port/manage/home

where *SM_Host* and *SM_Port* are retrieved from the monitoring configuration. For example, the URL might be:

http://globalwin2.mlab.jdedwards.com:8999/manage/home

The Server Manager target machine is derived from the values in these fields on Monitoring Configuration:

- Server Manager Hostname
- Server Manager HTTP Port

For example:
Below is the Server Manager login page that is displayed when you are redirected.

After you enter valid credentials for this Server Manager, the Server Manager Home page is displayed as shown in the following example:
8.17 Removing the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain

1. On Targets > Systems, with the JDE EnterpriseOne Domain selected, click the Remove button.

2. Cloud Control displays a Warning and lists the Domain target and associated EnterpriseOne targets that will be deleted.
3. As shown in the screen sample below, click the Yes button to confirm the deletion.

After you click the Yes button, Cloud Control displays the below progress screen indicating the deletion of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne targets.
After the processing is complete for deleting the system domain target, Cloud Control returns to the All Targets page as shown in example below.

8.18 Starting and Stopping Components of Enterprise Manager Environments

This section discusses:

- Section 8.18.1, "Starting Enterprise Manager Environment Components"
- Section 8.18.2, "Stopping Enterprise Manager Environment Components"

8.18.1 Starting Enterprise Manager Environment Components

Use these commands to start Enterprise Manager environment components:

- Start database
  sqlplus '/as sysdba'
  sql> startup

- Start Database Listener
  /u01/app/oracle/home/bin/lsnrctl start

- Start WebLogic Node Manager
  Stop ADMIN SERVER from console in case it is running without Node Manager
  /u01/app/emgc12/wlserver_10.3/server/bin/setWLSEnv.sh
  /u01/app/emgc12/wlserver_10.3/server/bin/startNodeManager.sh

- Start OMS
  /u01/app/emgc12/oms/bin/emctl start oms
8.18.2 Stopping Enterprise Manager Environment Components

Use these commands to stop Enterprise Manager environment components:

- **Stop Agent**
  
  `/u01/app/emgc12/agent/agent_inst/bin/emctl stop agent`

- **Stop OMS (this stops the OMS Server)**
  
  `/u01/app/emgc12/oms/bin/emctl stop oms`

- **Stop Database Listener**
  
  `/u01/app/oracle/home/bin/lsnrctl stop`

- **Stop Database**
  
  `sqlplus '/as sysdba'
  sql> shutdown immediate`
Undeploy JDE AppPack Components

The proper sequence for undeploying JD Edwards AppPack Components is to undeploy from the Management Agent first, and then undeploy from Management Servers.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 9.1, "Undeploy the JD Edwards AppPack from the Management Agent"
- Section 9.2, "Undeploy the JD Edwards AppPack from Management Servers"

9.1 Undeploy the JD Edwards AppPack from the Management Agent

Use this procedure to undeploy the JD Edwards AppPack from the Management Agent.

**Caution:** You should do this step prior to undeploying the JD Edwards AppPack from Management Servers, which is described in the next section of this guide entitled: Section 9.2, "Undeploy the JD Edwards AppPack from Management Servers".
1. In Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control, navigate Setup > Extensibility > Plugins

2. With the undeployed plugin highlighted, right click and choose Undeploy From > Management Agent...
3. On Undeploy Plug-in on Management Agent, General, click the Continue button to undeploy the auto-detected Management Agent.

4. On Undeploy Plug-in on Management Agent, Review, the panel warns that deployment of the plug-in on the Management Server will restart the agent.
5. Click the **Undeploy** button.

6. On Undeploy Plug-in on Management Agent, Confirmation, click the **Show Status** button. This Confirmation screen indicates that the undeployment is started on selected agents.

7. The undeployment is complete when the status shows a green check mark on this Deployment Step:

   **Deconfiguring Plugin from Agent**
9.2 Undeploy the JD Edwards AppPack from Management Servers

Use this procedure to undeploy the JD Edwards AppPack from Management Servers.

**Caution:** Prior to undeployment the JD Edwards AppPack from Management Servers, you should undeploy it from the Management Agent. Refer to the previous section of this guide entitled: Section 9.1, "Undeploy the JD Edwards AppPack from the Management Agent".

1. In Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control, navigate Setup > Extensibility > Plugins
2. With the undeployed plugin highlighted, right click and choose Undeploy From > Management Servers...

3. On Undeploy Plug-in from Server, General, enter the password for the SYS user of the EM repository.

4. Click the Continue button.
5. On Undeploy Plug-in from Server, Review, the panel warns that deployment of the plug-in on the Management Server will require downtime. All currently connected users will get disconnected from the Enterprise Manager. During the downtime period, users will not be able to connect to Enterprise Manager and Enterprise Manager will not monitor any targets.

Oracle recommends that you backup the repository or ensure appropriate recovery plans are in place prior to deploying the plug-in. Before you can proceed, you must click this checkbox:

**Have you backed up the repository?**

6. Click the Undeploy button.
7. On Undeploy Plug-in from Server, Confirmation, verify the undeployment is in progress and click the OK button.

8. On Plug-ins, the Recent Deployment Activities indicates that the undeployment of the Management Service has begun.

However, since OMS is shut down during the undeployment process, after a certain point in the deployment you cannot use the EM user interface to check the status and verify that it is complete and that OMS is backup.

To determine simple status and whether OMS is up or down, use this line command:

```
./emctl status oms
```
To view the deployment details, you can append the `-details` flag using this line command:

```
./emctl status oms -details
```

**Note:** Any time you issue the check status command with the `-details` flag you will be prompted to provide the SYS user password for the EM database as shown in the sample below.

When the message appears indicating that OMS is being started it means that undeployment is complete and that the EM console should be available very soon, depending on how long the actual startup takes to complete.
Undeploy the JD Edwards AppPack from Management Servers
10

Deinstall the Oracle Database and Cloud Control

If you only want to remove the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain, refer to the chapter of this guide entitled: Section 8.17, "Removing the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Domain".

To undeploy the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Pack components, refer to the chapter of this guide entitled: Chapter 9, "Undeploy JDE AppPack Components".

This chapter discusses these topics:

- Section 10.1, "Stop the Agent, OMS, and Database Using Line Commands"
- Section 10.2, "Deinstall the Oracle Database and Cloud Control Using OUI"

10.1 Stop the Agent, OMS, and Database Using Line Commands

You should these commands, in this sequence, to stop the Enterprise Manager Agent, the OMS, and the Oracle database using by Enterprise Manager prior to deinstalling any product.

1. On the machine where the database that is being used by Enterprise Manager is running, stop the database using these commands:

   sqlplus '/as sysdba'
   shutdown immediate

2. On the machine where the database that is being used by Enterprise Manager is installed, stop the database listener using the lsnrctl stop command. This command is run from the /oracle/home/bin directory. For example, your /oracle/home/bin directory and command line might be:

   /u01/app/oracle/home/bin/lsnrctl stop

3. Stop OMS using the stop oms command, which stops both the Admin Server and the OMS Server. This command is run from the oms/bin directory. For example, your oms/bin directory and command line might be:

   /u01/app/emgc12/oms/bin/emctl stop oms

4. Stop the Management Agent using the stop Agent command. This command is run from the bin directory of the agent installation directory. For example, your /bin directory and command line might be:

   /u01/app/emgc12/agent/agent_inst/bin/emctl stop agent

5. Verify there no additional Oracle processes are running using this command:

   sqlplus '/as sysdba'
   show processes

   sqlplus '/as sysdba'
   shutdown immediate
ps -r | grep oracle

**Note:** A likely example of an Oracle process that might be running is for the **WebLogic Server Node Manager**.

6. Kill any Oracle-based java process which are listed as results from the above command.

### 10.2 Deinstall the Oracle Database and Cloud Control Using OUI

You use the Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) to deinstall the Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control. This section provides an example deinstall based on the install examples described in the chapters of this guide entitled:

- Chapter 2, "Install the Database for Enterprise Manager"
- Chapter 3, "Install Enterprise Manager Cloud Control"

To deinstall the Oracle database and Cloud Control using OUI:

1. Change to the `oui/bin` directory and run the OUI `runInstaller.sh` script. For example, your `oui/bin` and command line might be:

   `/u01/app/oracle/home/oui/bin/runInstaller.sh`

2. On Oracle Universal Installer: Welcome, click the **Deinstall Products...** button.
3. On Inventory, check every checkbox except the checkbox for the Oracle Database Home. For example, do not select this checkbox:

OraDB11g_home1

4. Click the Remove button.

5. On Confirmation, click the Yes button to deinstall all Oracle components except the database home, which cannot be deinstalled until all other components are first deinstalled.
Deinstall the Oracle Database and Cloud Control Using OUI

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Application Pack for Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control

The Remove dialog shows the progress of the deinstallation actions.

6. On Inventory, verify the only remaining Oracle products is the Oracle database home. For example:
   OraDB11g_home1

7. On Inventory, select the checkbox for the Oracle database home and click the Remove button.
8. A Warning displays this text:

   Please run the command '/u01/app/oracle/home/deinstall/deinstall' to deinstall this Oracle home.

9. As instructed in the Warning, open a UNIX console window and issue these commands to change to the /oracle/home/deinstall directory and run the deinstall.sh script:

   [oracle@denlx01 deinstall]$ cd /u01/app/oracle/home/deinstall
   [oracle@denlx01 deinstall]$ ./deinstall

10. The deinstall.sh script launches the Oracle Deinstall and Deconfiguration Tool and displays the following console, where the **bolded** sections are user prompts. This console listing shows users responses that are applicable for this example. If no response is shown in the console session, then the default action is assumed as triggered by the user input pressing of the Enter key. You should refer to the Oracle OEM documentation and provide user responsibilities applicable to your installation.

   [oracle@denlx01 deinstall]$ cd /u01/app/oracle/home/deinstall
   [oracle@denlx01 deinstall]$ ./deinstall
   Checking for required files and bootstrapping ...
   Please wait ...
   Location of logs /tmp/deinstall2011-08-09_06-54-51-PM/logs/

   ############ ORACLE DEINSTALL & DECONFIG TOOL START ############

   ################################ CHECK OPERATION START ################################

   Install check configuration START

   Checking for existence of the Oracle home location /u01/app/oracle/home
   Oracle Home type selected for de-install is: SIDB
   Oracle Base selected for de-install is: /u01/app/oracle
   Checking for existence of central inventory location /u01/app/oraInventory

   Install check configuration END

   Network Configuration check config START

   Network de-configuration trace file location: /tmp/deinstall2011-08-09_06-54-51-PM/logs/netdc_check6212736737944149450.log

   Specify all Single Instance listeners that are to be de-configured [LISTENER]:
Deinstall the Oracle Database and Cloud Control Using OUI

Network Configuration check config END

Database Check Configuration START

Database de-configuration trace file location: /tmp/deinstall2011-08-09_06-54-51-PM/logs/databasedc_check5639182693098634058.log

Use comma as separator when specifying list of values as input

Specify the list of database names that are configured in this Oracle home [emrep]:

######## For Database 'emrep' ########

Single Instance Database
The diagnostic destination location of the database: /u01/app/oracle/diag/rdbms/emrep
Storage type used by the Database: FS
Database file location: /u01/app/oracle/oradata/emrep,/u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/emrep
Flash recovery area location: /u01/app/oracle/flash_recovery_area/EMREP
database spfile location: /u01/app/oracle/home/dbs/spfileemrep.ora

The details of database(s) emrep have been discovered automatically. Do you still want to modify the details of emrep database(s)? [n]:

Database Check Configuration END

Enterprise Manager Configuration Assistant START

EMCA de-configuration trace file location: /tmp/deinstall2011-08-09_06-54-51-PM/logs/emcadc_check.log

Checking configuration for database emrep
Enterprise Manager Configuration Assistant END

Oracle Configuration Manager check START

OCM check log file location : /tmp/deinstall2011-08-09_06-54-51-PM/logs//ocm_check1704.log

Oracle Configuration Manager check END

######################################## CHECK OPERATION END ########################################

######################################## CHECK OPERATION SUMMARY ########################################

Oracle Home selected for de-install is: /u01/app/oracle/home
Inventory Location where the Oracle home registered is: /u01/app/oraInventory
Following Single Instance listener(s) will be de-configured: LISTENER
The following databases were selected for de-configuration : emrep
Database unique name : emrep
Storage used : FS
No Enterprise Manager configuration to be updated for any database(s)
No Enterprise Manager ASM targets to update
No Enterprise Manager listener targets to migrate
Checking the config status for CCR
Oracle Home exists and CCR is configured
CCR check is finished
Do you want to continue (y - yes, n - no)? [n]: y
A log of this session will be written to: '/tmp/deinstall2011-08-09_06-54-51-PM/logs//ocm_check1704.log

Oracle Configuration Manager check END

Oracle Configuration Manager check END

Enterprise Manager Configuration Assistant END

EMCA de-configuration trace file location: /tmp/deinstall2011-08-09_06-54-51-PM/logs/emcadc_check.log

Checking configuration for database emrep
Enterprise Manager Configuration Assistant END

Oracle Configuration Manager check START

OCM check log file location : /tmp/deinstall2011-08-09_06-54-51-PM/logs//ocm_check1704.log

Oracle Configuration Manager check END

######################################## CHECK OPERATION END ########################################
Deinstall the Oracle Database and Cloud Control Using OUI

06-54-51-PM/logs/deinstall_deconfig2011-08-09_06-55-33-PM.out'
Any error messages from this session will be written to:
'/tmp/deinstall2011-08-09_06-54-51-PM/logs/deinstall_deconfig2011-08-09_06-55-33-PM.err'

################################ CLEAN OPERATION START ################################

Enterprise Manager Configuration Assistant START

EMCA de-configuration trace file location: /tmp/deinstall2011-08-09_06-54-51-PM/logs/emcadc_clean.log

Updating Enterprise Manager ASM targets (if any)
Updating Enterprise Manager listener targets (if any)
Enterprise Manager Configuration Assistant END

Database de-configuration trace file location: /tmp/deinstall2011-08-09_06-54-51-PM/logs/databasedc_clean4559434184925448083.log
Database Clean Configuration START emrep
This operation may take few minutes.
Database Clean Configuration END emrep

Network Configuration clean config START

Network de-configuration trace file location: /tmp/deinstall2011-08-09_06-54-51-PM/logs/netdc_clean6305675544518456018.log

De-configuring Single Instance listener(s): LISTENER

De-configuring listener: LISTENER
  Stopping listener: LISTENER
  Warning: Failed to stop listener. Listener may not be running.
  Deleting listener: LISTENER
  Listener deleted successfully.
  Listener de-configured successfully.

De-configuring Naming Methods configuration file...
Naming Methods configuration file de-configured successfully.

De-configuring backup files...
Backup files de-configured successfully.

The network configuration has been cleaned up successfully.

Network Configuration clean config END

Oracle Configuration Manager clean START
OCM clean log file location: /tmp/deinstall2011-08-09_06-54-51-PM/logs//ocm_clean1704.log
Oracle Configuration Manager clean END

Oracle Universal Installer clean START

Detach Oracle home '/u01/app/oracle/home' from the central inventory on the local node: Done

Oracle Universal Installer clean END

Oracle install clean START

Clean install operation removing temporary directory '/tmp/install' on node
'denlx01'

Oracle install clean END

################################################## CLEAN OPERATION END ##################################################

################################################## CLEAN OPERATION SUMMARY ##################################################
Successfully de-configured the following database instances: emrep
Following Single Instance listener(s) were de-configured successfully: LISTENER
Cleaning the config for CCR
Cleaning the CCR configuration by executing its binaries
CCR clean is finished
Successfully detached Oracle home '/u01/app/oracle/home' from the central inventory on the local node.
Failed to delete directory '/u01/app/oracle/home' on the local node.
Successfully deleted directory '/u01/app/oraInventory' on the local node.
Failed to delete directory '/u01/app/oracle' on the local node.
Oracle Universal Installer cleanup completed with errors.

Run 'rm -rf /etc/oraInst.loc' as root on node(s) 'denlx01' at the end of the session.

Oracle install successfully cleaned up the temporary directories.

################################################## ORACLE DEINSTALL & DECONFIG TOOL END ##################################################