

Oracle® Fusion Middleware

Installing and Configuring Oracle Business Intelligence

12c (12.2.1)

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Documentation for installers and system administrators that describes how to install and configure Oracle Business Intelligence.

Oracle Fusion Middleware Installing and Configuring Oracle Business Intelligence, 12c (12.2.1)

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Preface

This document describes how to install and configure Oracle Business Intelligence.

Audience

This document is intended for system administrators or application developers who are installing and configuring Oracle Business Intelligence. It is assumed that readers are familiar with web technologies and have a general understanding of Windows and UNIX platforms.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc>.

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> or visit <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs> if you are hearing impaired.

Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents in the 12c (12.2.1) documentation set:

- *Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware*
- *Installing and Configuring the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure*
- *System Administrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition*
- *User's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher*
- *User's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition*
- *High Availability Guide*

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

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

Understanding Oracle Business Intelligence Installation

This section helps you understand the standard installation for Oracle Business Intelligence by explaining the standard topologies for this product.

Review the following topics thoroughly to ensure that you do not encounter problems during or after installing the product or configuring the domain.

1.1 About Installing a Production Environment

This guide describes how to use Oracle Business Intelligence distribution to install and configure a standard installation topology as a starting point for a production environment.

To install Oracle Business Intelligence in a production environment, Oracle recommends that you download, install, and configure an Oracle Business Intelligence environment on a single host, using this guide.

For more information about scaling out your deployment to multiple Managed Servers and multiple hosts such as in a typical production environment, see *Developer's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition* for Oracle BI EE and *Developer's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher* for Oracle BI Publisher.

1.2 Using the Standard Installation Topology as a Starting Point

The standard installation topology is a flexible topology that you can use in production environments.

The information in this guide helps you to create a standard installation topology for Oracle Business Intelligence. You can later extend the standard installation topology to create a secure and highly available production environment.

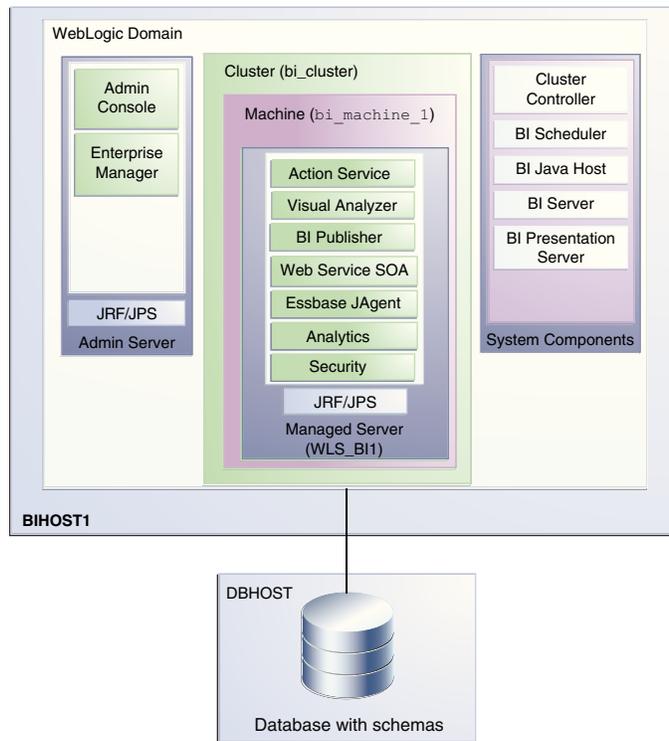
The standard installation topology represents a sample topology for this product. It is not the only topology this product supports. For more information, see "Understanding the Standard Installation Topology" in *Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware*.

1.2.1 Understanding the Business Intelligence Standard Installation Topology

This topology represents a standard WebLogic Server domain that contains an Administration Server and a cluster containing two Managed Servers.

The following figure shows the standard installation topology for Business Intelligence.

See [Table 1-1](#) for information on elements of this topology.



1.2.2 Understanding the Elements in the Standard Installation Topology Illustration

The standard installation topology typically includes common elements.

Table 1-1 describes all elements of the topology illustration.

Table 1-1 Description of the Elements in the Standard Installation Topologies

Element	Description and Links to Additional Documentation
APPHOST	A standard term used in Oracle documentation to refer to the machine that hosts the application tier.
DBHOST	A standard term used in Oracle documentation to refer to the machine that hosts the database.
WebLogic Domain	A logically related group of Java components (in this case, the Administration Server, Managed Servers, and other related software components). For more information, see "What is an Oracle WebLogic Server Domain" in <i>Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .
Administration Server	The central control entity of a domain which maintains the configuration objects for that domain and distributes configuration changes to the Managed Servers. For more information, see "What is the Administration Server" in <i>Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Description of the Elements in the Standard Installation Topologies

Enterprise Manager	The Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control is a primary tool used to manage a domain. For more information, see "Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control" in <i>Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .
Cluster	A collection of multiple WebLogic Server instances running simultaneously and working together. For more information, see "Understanding Managed Servers and Managed Server Clusters" in <i>Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .
Machine	A logical representation of the computer that hosts one or more WebLogic Server instances (servers). Machines are also the logical glue between the Managed Servers and the Node Manager. The Managed Servers must be associated with a machine in order to start or stop them using a Node Manager.
Managed Server	A host for your applications, application components, web services, and their associated resources. For more information, see "Understanding Managed Servers and Managed Server Clusters" in <i>Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .
Infrastructure	Collection of services that include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metadata repository (MDS) Contains metadata for Oracle Fusion Middleware components, such as the Oracle Application Developer Framework. For more information, see "What is the Metadata Repository" in <i>Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware</i>. • Oracle Application Developer Framework (Oracle ADF) • Oracle Web Services Manager (OWSM)

1.3 Using this Document to Extend an Existing Domain

Steps in this document describe how to create a new domain. The assumption is that no other Oracle Fusion Middleware products are installed on your system. All instructions for installation and domain creation are based on this assumption.

If you already have other Oracle Fusion Middleware products installed on your system (for example, you already have Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure installed with a domain that is up and running), you can use the same instructions to extend your existing domain. If you choose to do this, be sure to read "Installing Multiple Products in the Same Domain" in *Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware* for important information.

If you are creating a new domain but your needs do not match the instructions in the procedure, be sure to make your selections accordingly and see supporting documentation for more details.

1.4 Using this Document in an Upgrade Scenario

Upgrade from the 11g environment to the 12c environment is an out-of-place migration, where you would basically migrate the Business Intelligence metadata and configuration from the Oracle 11g instance to the new 12c instance. Migration requires a separate 12c configuration. For the migration procedure, see Migration Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence.

Preparing to Install and Configure Oracle Business Intelligence

To prepare for your Oracle Business Intelligence installation, verify that your system meets the basic requirements. Then obtain the correct installation software and complete the procedures in this chapter.

2.1 Roadmap for Installing and Configuring the Standard Installation Topology for Oracle Business Intelligence

When you run the Oracle Business Intelligence 12c installer and select **BI Platform Distribution**, a foundation is laid for performing various lifecycle tasks. For example, binary files to configure the system are installed. When you run the Oracle Business Intelligence 12c Configuration Assistant to configure your 12c system, system components, service instance, and other binary files used to start system components, and administer the 12c system are created.

This guide contains the complete information required to install and configure the standard topology for Oracle Business Intelligence. The guide also refers to additional information that you can use if you want to create a modified version of this topology. [Table 2-1](#) lists the steps required to install and configure the standard topology for Oracle Business Intelligence:

Table 2-1 Standard Installation Roadmap

No.	Task	Description	Documentation
Planning and Preparing			
1	Verify your system environment.	Before beginning the installation, verify that the minimum system and network requirements are met.	See Roadmap for Verifying Your System Environment .
2	Obtain the following Oracle distributions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oracle Fusion Middleware 12c Infrastructure (12.21.) Oracle Business Intelligence 12c (12.2.1) 	Download the Oracle Fusion Middleware 12c Infrastructure and Oracle BI (12.2.1) distributions from any of the following locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oracle Technology Network or Oracle Software Delivery Cloud. 	See Understanding and Obtaining the Product Distributions .

Table 2-1 (Cont.) Standard Installation Roadmap

No.	Task	Description	Documentation
3	Determine your installation directories.	Verify that the installer can access or create the installer directories that it must access or create. Also, verify that the directories exist on systems that meet the minimum requirements.	See Understanding Directories for Installation and Configuration .

Installing Software

Table 2-1 (Cont.) Standard Installation Roadmap

No.	Task	Description	Documentation
4	Install prerequisite software.	Install the Java Development Toolkit (JDK) and the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure to create Oracle home, and to install the Oracle Fusion Middleware software directory for further installations.	For installing the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure, see <i>Installing and Configuring the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure</i> .

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Table 2-1 (Cont.) Standard Installation Roadmap

No.	Task	Description	Documentation
5	Install the Oracle Business Intelligence software.	Run the Oracle BI installer to install Oracle BI software in the same Oracle home where you installed the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure infrastructure.	See Installing Oracle Business Intelligence .
6	Verify the installation.	Check the directory structure and the logs to verify whether the installation is successful.	

Configuring the Domain

Table 2-1 (Cont.) Standard Installation Roadmap

No.	Task	Description	Documentation
7	Configure the BI domain.	Run the Oracle Business Intelligence 12c Configuration Assistant tool to configure the BI domain.	For more information on Repository Creation Utility, see <i>Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility</i> .

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Table 2-1 (Cont.) Standard Installation Roadmap

No.	Task	Description	Documentation
8	Verify the domain configuration.	Verify that all the links detailed in the summary page of the Configuration Assistant are accessible and you are able to log in. Also, verify whether all the required processes are active by running the status.sh cmd script.	status.sh cmd is located at Domain_Home/bitools/bin/status.(sh cmd). See Verifying the Configuration .
Next Steps			
9	Administer and prepare your domain for high availability	Discover additional tools and resources to administer your domain and configure your domain to be highly available.	See Next Steps After Configuring the Domain .

2.2 Roadmap for Verifying Your System Environment

You must read and understand the important information in [Table 2-2](#) before you begin the installation and configuration process. It identifies important tasks and checks to be performed to ensure that your environment is properly prepared for installing and configuring the Oracle Business Intelligence.

Table 2-2 Roadmap for Verifying Your System Environment

Task	Description	Documentation
Verify certification and system requirements	Verify that your operating system is certified and properly configured for installation and configuration.	See Verifying Certification, System Requirements, and Interoperability .
Identify a proper installation user	Verify that the installation user has the proper permissions to install and configure the software.	See Selecting an Installation User .
Select the installation and configuration directories on your system	Verify that you can create the necessary directories for installation and configuration, according to the recommended directory structure.	See Understanding Directories for Installation and Configuration .
Install a certified JDK	The installation program for the distribution requires a certified JDK present on your system.	See Understanding JDK Requirements for an Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation .
Install and configure a database for mid-tier schemas	To configure your WebLogic domain, you must have access to a certified database that is properly configured for schemas required by Oracle Business Intelligence.	See Understanding Database Requirements for an Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation .

2.2.1 Verifying Certification, System Requirements, and Interoperability

Oracle recommends that you use the certification matrix and system requirements documents in conjunction with each other to verify that your environment meets the necessary requirements for installation.

1. Verifying your environment meets certification requirements

Make sure that you are installing your product on a supported hardware and software configuration. For more information, see the certification document for your release on the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations* page.

Oracle has tested and verified the performance of your product on all certified systems and environments; whenever new certifications occur, they are added to the proper certification document right away. New certifications can occur at any time, and for this reason the certification documents are kept outside of the documentation libraries and are available on Oracle Technology Network.

2. Using the system requirements document to verify certification

Oracle recommends that you use the *Oracle Fusion Middleware System Requirements and Specifications* document to verify that the certification requirements are met. For example, if the certification document indicates that your product is certified for installation on 64-Bit Oracle Linux 6.5, this document should be used to verify that your Oracle Linux 6.5 system has met the required minimum specifications, like disk space, available memory, specific platform packages and patches, and other operating system-specific items. System requirements may change in the future. Therefore, the system requirement documents are kept outside of the documentation libraries and are available on Oracle Technology Network.

3. Verifying interoperability among multiple products

The *Oracle Fusion Middleware Understanding Interoperability and Compatibility* document defines interoperability and compatibility, and describes how multiple Fusion Middleware products from the same release or mixed releases may be used with each other. You should read this document if you are planning to install multiple Fusion Middleware products on your system.

2.2.2 Selecting an Installation User

This section contains important information about the permissions and privileges of the user who is performing the installation and configuration on your system.

This section includes the following topics:

- [Understanding User Permissions](#)
- [Understanding Non-Default User Permissions on UNIX Operating Systems](#)
- [Verifying the Installation User has Administrator Privileges on Windows Operating Systems](#)

2.2.2.1 Understanding User Permissions

The user who installs a Fusion Middleware product owns the files and has certain permissions on the files.

The user who installs a Fusion Middleware product has the following permissions on them:

- Read and write permissions on all non-executable files (for example, `.jar`, `.properties`, or `.xml`). All other users in the same group as the file owner have read permissions only.
- Read, write, and execute permissions on all executable files (for example, `.exe`, `.sh`, or `.cmd`). All other users in the same group as the file owner have read and execute permissions only.

This means that someone other than the person who installs the software can use the installed binaries in the Oracle home to configure a domain or set of Fusion Middleware products.

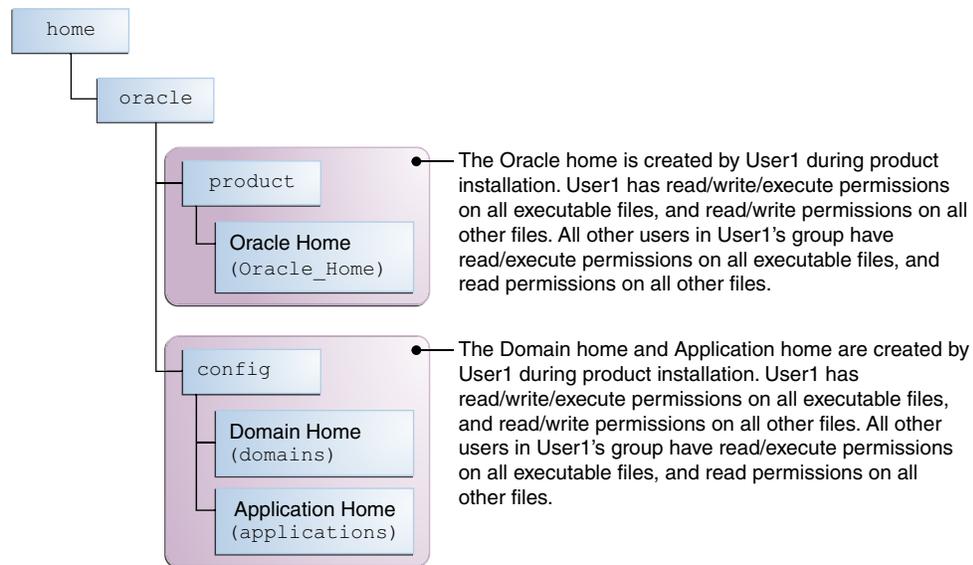
During configuration, the files generated by the configuration process are owned by the user who ran the Configuration Wizard, with the same permissions as described above for the installation user. However, security-sensitive files are not created with group permissions. Only the user that created the domain has read and write permissions and can administer the domain.

Consider the following examples:

- **Example 1: A Single User Installs the Software and Configures the Domain**

This example shows the permissions if the same user installs the software and configures the domain.

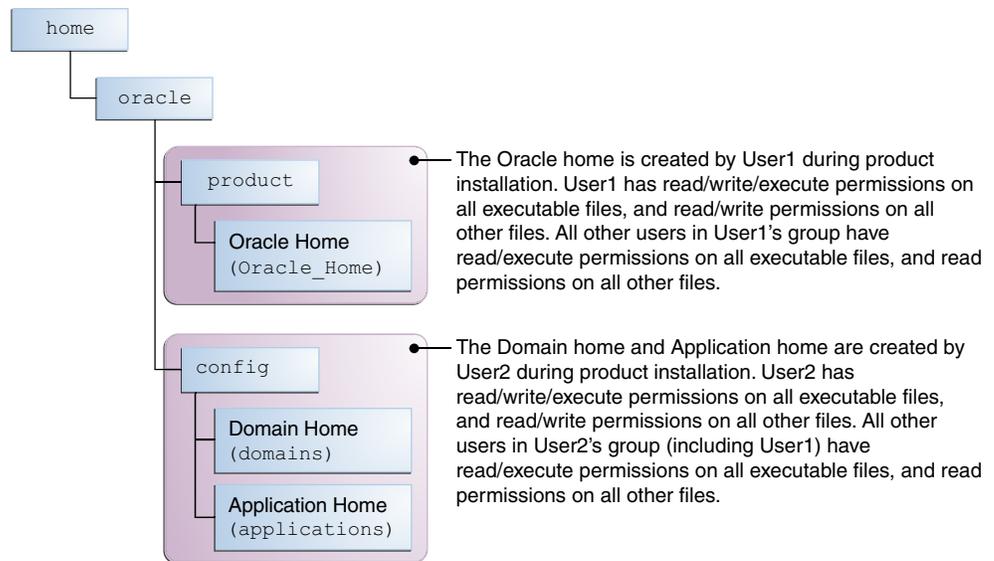
To ensure the proper permissions and privileges for all files, Oracle recommends that the same owner perform both tasks: install the Oracle Fusion Middleware product and configure the WebLogic Server domain using the Configuration Wizard.



If domain creation must be performed by a different user than the one who installed the software, then both users should be from the same group to have the necessary permissions, as shown in the next example.

- **Example 2: The Oracle Home and Domain are Created by Different Users**

This example shows the permissions if the Oracle home is created by one user, but the domain is configured by another user.



Note: Certain domain files do not have group permissions. For example, `cwallet.sso`.

Below are some additional considerations to make prior to running the installer:

- On UNIX operating systems, Oracle recommends that you set the `umask` to `027` on your system prior to installation. This ensures that file permissions are set properly during installation. Use the following command:


```
umask 027
```

 You must enter this command in the same terminal window from which you plan to run the product installer.
- On UNIX operating systems, do not run the installation program as the `root` user. The installer startup validation will fail and you will not be able to continue.
- When managing a product installation (for example, applying patches, or starting Managed Servers), you must use the same user ID as was used to perform the initial product installation.
- On Windows operating systems, the user performing the installation must have Administrator privileges. See [Verifying the Installation User has Administrator Privileges on Windows Operating Systems](#) for more information.

2.2.2.2 Understanding Non-Default User Permissions on UNIX Operating Systems

Changing default permissions settings reduces the security of the installation and possibly your system.

Oracle does not recommend changing default permissions settings. If other users require access to particular files or executables, consider using the UNIX `sudo` command (or other similar command) in lieu of changing file permissions.

Refer to your UNIX operating system Administrator's Guide or contact your operating system vendor if you need further assistance.

2.2.2.3 Verifying the Installation User has Administrator Privileges on Windows Operating Systems

The user performing the installation on Windows operating systems must have Administrator privileges to update the Windows Registry.

By default, members of the Administrator's group log in to the system with regular privileges, but may request elevated permissions to perform administrative tasks.

To perform a task with elevated privileges:

1. Find the Command Prompt item, either from the Start menu or the Windows icon in the lower-left hand corner.
2. Right-click Command Prompt and select **Run as administrator**.

This opens a new command prompt window, and all actions performed in this window will be done with administrator privileges.

Note: If you have User Access Control enabled on your system, you may see an additional window asking you to confirm this action. Confirm and continue with this procedure.

3. Perform the desired task.

For example, to start the product installer:

For a jar file, enter:

```
java -jar distribution_name.jar
```

For an executable (.exe, .bin, or .sh file):

- On UNIX, enter:

```
./distribution_name.bin
```

- On Windows, enter:

```
distribution_name.exe
```

2.2.3 Understanding Directories for Installation and Configuration

During the installation and domain configuration process, you must plan on providing the locations for the following directories:

- Oracle Home
- Domain Home

This section contains information that will help you decide where you want to create these directories.

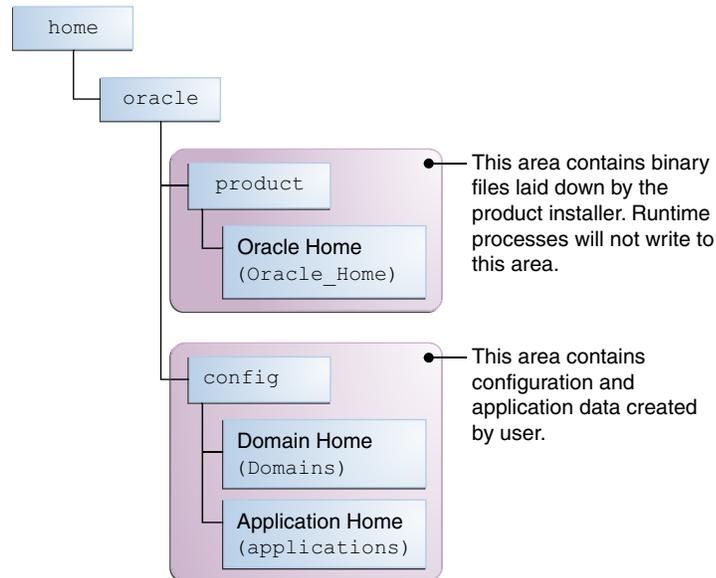
- [Understanding the Recommended Directory Structure](#)
- [About the Oracle Home Directory](#)
- [About the Domain Home Directory](#)
- [Preparing for Shared Storage](#)

2.2.3.1 Understanding the Recommended Directory Structure

Oracle recommends specific locations for the Oracle Home, Domain Home, and Application Home.

Oracle recommends a directory structure similar to the one shown in [Figure 2-1](#).

Figure 2-1 Recommended Oracle Fusion Middleware Directory Structure



A base location (Oracle base) should be established on your system (for example, `/home/oracle`) and from there, two separate branches should be created. The `product` directory should contain the product binary files and all of the Oracle home directories. The `config` directory should contain your domain and application data.

Oracle recommends that you do not keep your configuration data anywhere underneath the Oracle home; if you upgrade your product to another major release, you will be required to create a new Oracle home for binaries. You must also make sure that your configuration data exist in a location to which the binaries in the Oracle home have access.

The `/home/oracle/product` (for the Oracle home) and `/home/oracle/config` (for the application and configuration data) directories are used in examples throughout the documentation; be sure to replace these directories with the actual directories on your system.

2.2.3.2 About the Oracle Home Directory

When you install any Oracle Fusion Middleware product, you must enter an Oracle home directory.

This directory is a repository for common files that are used by multiple Fusion Middleware products installed on the same machine. For this reason, you can consider the Oracle home directory *central support directory* for all Oracle Fusion Middleware products installed on your system.

Files in the Oracle home directory are essential to ensuring that Fusion Middleware operates correctly on your system. They facilitate checking of cross-product dependencies during installation.

Fusion Middleware documentation refers to the Oracle home directory as `ORACLE_HOME`.

Oracle Home Considerations

Keep the following in mind when creating the Oracle home directory and installing Fusion Middleware products:

- Do not include spaces in the name of your Oracle home directory; the installer gives you an error message if your Oracle home directory path contains spaces.
- You can install only one instance of each Oracle Fusion Middleware product in a single Oracle home directory. If you need to maintain separate versions of a product on the same machine, each version must be in its own Oracle home directory.

Although you can have several different products in a single Oracle home, only one version of each product can be in the Oracle home.

Multiple Home Directories

Although in most situations, a single Oracle home directory is sufficient, it is possible to create more than one Oracle home directory. For example, you need to maintain multiple Oracle home directories in the following situations:

- You prefer to maintain separate development and production environments, with a separate product stack for each. With two directories, you can update your development environment without modifying the production environment until you are ready to do so.
- You want to maintain two different versions of a Fusion Middleware product at the same time. For example, you may want to install a new version of a product while keeping your existing version intact. In this case, you must install each product version in its own Oracle home directory.
- You need to install multiple products that are not compatible with each other. See *Oracle Fusion Middleware Understanding Interoperability and Compatibility* for more information.

Note: If you create more than one Oracle home directory, you must provide non-overlapping port ranges during the configuration phase for each product.

2.2.3.3 About the Domain Home Directory

The Domain home is the directory where domains that you configure are created.

The default Domain home location is `ORACLE_HOME/user_projects/domains/domain_name`. However, Oracle strongly recommends that you do not use this default location. Put your Domain home *outside* of the Oracle home directory, for example, in `/home/oracle/config/domains`. The `config` directory should contain domain and application data. Oracle recommends a separate domain directory so that new installs, patches, and other operations update the `ORACLE_HOME` only, *not* the domain configuration.

See [Understanding the Recommended Directory Structure](#) for more on the recommended directory structure and locating your Domain home.

Fusion Middleware documentation refers to the Domain home directory as `DOMAIN_HOME` and includes all folders up to and including the domain name. For

example, if you name your domain `exampledomain` and locate your domain data in the `/home/oracle/config/domains` directory, the documentation would use `DOMAIN_HOME` to refer to `/home/oracle/config/domains/exampledomain`.

2.2.3.4 Preparing for Shared Storage

Oracle Fusion Middleware enables you to configure multiple Oracle WebLogic Server domains from a single Oracle home. This allows you to install the Oracle home in a single location on a shared volume and reuse the Oracle home for multiple hosts installations.

If you plan to use shared storage in your environment, see "Using Shared Storage" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware High Availability Guide* for more information.

2.2.4 Understanding JDK Requirements for an Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation

Most Fusion Middleware products are in .jar file format. These distributions do *not* include a JDK. To run a .jar distribution installer, you must have a certified JDK already installed on your system.

Make sure that the JDK is installed *outside* of the Oracle home. If you install the JDK under the Oracle home, you will encounter problems when you try to perform tasks in the future. Oracle Universal Installer validates that the Oracle home directory is empty; the install will not progress until you specify an empty directory. Oracle recommends that you locate your JDK installation in the `/u01/oracle/products/jdk` directory. You can then use the `java -jar` command to run the installer JAR file.

The BI distribution is a **platform-specific distribution**. Platform-specific distributions have a .bin (for UNIX operating systems) or .exe (for Windows operating systems) installer; in these cases, a platform-specific JDK is in the distribution and you do not need to install a JDK separately. However, you may need to upgrade this JDK to a more recent version, depending on the JDK versions that are certified.

Always verify the required JDK version by reviewing the certification information on the [Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations](#) page.

To download the required JDK, navigate to the following URL and download the Java SE JDK:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html>

2.2.5 Understanding Database Requirements for an Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation

Many Oracle Fusion Middleware products require database schemas prior to domain configuration. If you do not already have a database where you can install these schemas, you must install and configure a certified database.

To find a certified database for your operating system, see the certification document for your release on the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations* page.

To make sure your database is properly configured for schema creation, see "Verifying Requirements for Oracle Repository Creation Utility" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware System Requirements and Specifications* document.

Note:

For 12c (12.2.1), only a certified Oracle database can be used for the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure standard installation topology.

After your database is properly configured, you can create your product schemas.

Note: The Configuration Assistant supports creation of product schemas only for Oracle database. However, if you are using DB2 or SQL Server as your database, you must create the product schemas using the Repository Creation Utility (RCU).

- The RCU is the tool used to create schemas in your database. This tool is available by installing the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure. For more information, see *Installing and Configuring the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure*.
- Refer to *Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility* for more information about the Repository Creation Utility.

2.3 Understanding and Obtaining the Product Distributions

You create the initial Oracle Business Intelligence domain using the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure distribution. This distribution contains both the Oracle WebLogic Server software and the Oracle JRF software in one distribution.

The Oracle JRF software consists of Oracle Web Services Manager, Oracle Application Development Framework (Oracle ADF), Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control, the Repository Creation Utility (RCU), and other libraries and technologies required to support the Oracle Fusion Middleware products.

The distributions for Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure is available as a “.jar” file and the distribution for Oracle Business Intelligence is available as “.bin | exe” file. You must have a certified JDK installed on your system to install and configure this distribution.

For more information about product distributions, see "Understanding and Obtaining Product Distributions" in *Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware*.

2.4 Verifying the Installation Checklist

The installation process requires specific information from you.

[Table 2-3](#) lists important items that you must know before, or decide during, Oracle Business Intelligence installation.

Table 2-3 Installation Checklist

Information	Example Value	Description
<code>JAVA_HOME</code>	<code>/home/Oracle/Java/jdk1.8.0_40</code>	Environment variable that points to the Java JDK home directory.
Database hostname	<code>examplehost.exampledomain</code>	Name and domain of the host where the database is running.

Table 2-3 (Cont.) Installation Checklist

Information	Example Value	Description
Database port	1521	Port number that the database listens on. The default Oracle database listen port is 1521.
Database service name	orcl	Oracle databases require a unique service name. The default service name is orcl.
DBA username	SYS	Name of user with database administration privileges. The default DBA user on Oracle databases is SYS.
DBA password	ExamplePassword1	Password of the user with database administration privileges.
<i>ORACLE_HOME</i>	/home/Oracle/product/ ORACLE_HOME	Directory you will install your software in. This directory will include Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure and Oracle Business Intelligence, as needed.
WebLogic Server hostname	examplehost.exampledomain.com	Hostname for Oracle WebLogic Server and Oracle Business Intelligence consoles.
Console port	7001	Port for Oracle WebLogic Server and Oracle Business Intelligence consoles.
<i>DOMAIN_HOME</i>	/home/Oracle/config/ domains/bi_domain	Location in which your domain data is stored.
<i>APPLICATION_HOME</i>	/home/Oracle/config/ applications/bi_domain	Location your application data is stored in.
Administrator user name for your WebLogic domain	weblogic	Name of user with Oracle WebLogic Server administration privileges. The default administrator user is weblogic.
Administrator user password	ExamplePassword1	Password of the user with Oracle WebLogic Server administration privileges.

Table 2-3 (Cont.) Installation Checklist

Information	Example Value	Description
RCU utility	<code>ORACLE_HOME/ oracle_common/bin</code>	Path to the Repository Creation Utility (RCU).
RCU schema prefix	BI	Prefix for names of database schemas used by Oracle Business Intelligence.
RCU schema password	ExamplePassword1	Password for the database schemas used by Oracle Business Intelligence.
Config utility	<code>ORACLE_HOME/ oracle_common/ common/bin</code>	Path to the configuration wizard for domain creation and configuration.

2.5 Installing the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure in Preparation for Installing Oracle Business Intelligence

You must install the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure to create an Oracle home directory and install supporting software for installing Oracle Business Intelligence. Follow the procedures in this section to locate and install a certified JDK, install the Oracle Fusion Middleware infrastructure, and check the directory structure.

To install the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure:

1. [Install the supported JDK.](#)
2. [Start the infrastructure installer.](#)
3. [Review the log files.](#)
4. [Check the directory structure.](#)

2.5.1 Installing a Supported JDK

Oracle Fusion Middleware requires that a certified Java Development Kit (JDK) is installed on your system.

To find a certified JDK, see the certification document for your release on the [Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations](#) page. After you identify the Oracle JDK for the current Oracle Fusion Middleware release, you can download an Oracle JDK from the following location on Oracle Technology Network:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/index.html>.

Be sure to navigate to the Download section for the Java SE JDK.

Install the JDK in the following locations:

- On the shared storage device, where it will be accessible from each of the application tier host computers.
- On the local storage device for each of the Web tier host computers.

The Web tier host computers, which reside in the DMZ, do not necessarily have access to the shared storage on the application tier.

To install the latest supported JDK:

1. Change directory to the location where you downloaded the JDK archive file.

```
cd download_dir
```

2. Unzip the archive into the JDK home directory.

```
tar -xzvf jdk-8u40-linux-x64.tar.gz
```

3. Move the JDK directory to the recommended location in the directory structure:

For example:

```
mv download_dir/jdk1.8.0_40 /u01/oracle/products/jdk
```

4. Define the *JAVA_HOME* and *PATH* environment variables for running Java on the host computer.

For example:

```
export JAVA_HOME=/u01/oracle/products/jdk
```

```
export PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH
```

5. Run the following command to verify that the appropriate Java executable is in the path and your environment variables are set correctly:

```
java -version
```

You see the output such as the following:

```
java version "1.8.0_40"  
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_40-b19)  
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.40-b23, mixed  
mode)
```

You have successfully installed a supported JDK on your system.

2.5.2 Starting the Infrastructure Installer

After installing the supported JDK, you must install the infrastructure to create a WebLogic domain in preparation to install Oracle BI.

To start the installation program:

1. Log in to the host.
2. Go to the directory where you downloaded the installation program.
3. Launch the installation program by invoking the java executable from the JDK directory on your system, as shown in the following example:

```
JAVA_HOME/bin/java [-d64] -jar distribution_file_name.jar
```

Note: Use the “-d64” flag only if you are using the HP-UX Itanium system.

In this example:

- Replace JAVA_HOME with the environment variable or actual JDK location on your system
- Replace distribution_file_name with the actual name of the distribution jar file

Note: If you download the distribution from the Oracle Technology Network, then the jar file is typically packaged inside a downloadable ZIP file. To install the software required for the initial Infrastructure domain, the distribution you want to install is **fmw_12.2.1.0.0_infrastructure.jar**.

When the installation program appears, you are ready to begin the installation. See [Navigating the Installation Screens](#) for a description of each installation program screen.

2.5.3 Navigating the Installation Screens

This topic helps you to understand the installer screens as you proceed with the installation.

The installation program displays a series of screens, in the order listed in [Table 2-4](#):

If you need additional help with any of the installation screens, click the screen name.

Table 2-4 Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure Install Screens

Screen	Description
Installation Inventory Setup	On UNIX operating systems, this screen appears if this is the first time you are installing any Oracle product on this host. Specify the location where you want to create your central inventory. Make sure that the operating system group name selected on this screen has write permissions to the central inventory location. For more information about the central inventory, see "Understanding the Oracle Central Inventory" in <i>Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer</i> .
Welcome	This screen introduces you to the product installer.
Auto Updates	Use this screen to automatically search My Oracle Support for available patches or automatically search a local directory for patches that you have already downloaded for your organization.
Installation Location	Use this screen to specify the location of your Oracle home directory.

Table 2-4 (Cont.) Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure Install Screens

Screen	Description
Installation Type	<p>Use this screen to select the type of installation and consequently, the products and feature sets you want to install.</p> <p>For this topology, select Fusion Middleware Infrastructure.</p> <hr/> <p>Note: The topology in this document does not include server examples. Oracle strongly recommends that you do not install the examples into a production environment.</p> <hr/>
Prerequisite Checks	<p>This screen verifies that your system meets the minimum necessary requirements.</p> <p>If there are any warning or error messages, refer to the Oracle Fusion Middleware System Requirements and Specifications document on the Oracle Technology Network (OTN).</p>
Security Updates	<p>If you already have an Oracle Support account, use this screen to indicate how you would like to receive security updates.</p> <p>If you do not have one and are sure you want to skip this step, clear the check box and verify your selection in the follow-up dialog box.</p>
Auto Updates - Patch Selection	<p>This screen appears if the both of the following statements are true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You searched for available patches earlier in the installation session, using the Auto Updates screen. • The Auto Updates feature located one or more application patches that must be applied to the Oracle home you are creating in this installation session. <p>This screen lists the patches that were found by the Auto Updates feature. Select one or more patches and click Next to apply the selected patches to the Oracle home.</p>

Table 2-4 (Cont.) Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure Install Screens

Screen	Description
Installation Summary	<p>Use this screen to verify the installation options you selected. If you want to save these options to a response file, click Save Response File and provide the location and name of the response file. Response files can be used later in a silent installation situation.</p> <p>For more information about silent or command line installation, see "Using the Oracle Universal Installer in Silent Mode" in <i>Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer</i>.</p>
Installation Progress	<p>This screen shows the installation progress.</p> <p>When the progress bar reaches 100% complete, click Finish to dismiss the installer or click Next to see a summary.</p>
Installation Complete	<p>Review the summary information on this screen, then click Finish to dismiss the installer.</p>

2.5.4 Reviewing the Installation Log Files

Review the contents of the installation log files to make sure that no problems were encountered. By default, the installer writes logs files to the `Oracle_Inventory_Location/logs` (on UNIX operating systems) or `Oracle_Inventory_Location\logs` (on Windows operating systems) directory.

For a description of the log files and where to find them, see "Installation Log Files" in *Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer*.

2.5.5 Checking the Directory Structure

After you install the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure and create the Oracle home, you should see the following directory and sub-directories. The contents of your installation vary based on the options you selected during the installation.

To check the directory structure:

1. Change directory to the `ORACLE_HOME` directory.
2. Enter the following command:

```
ls -l
```

The directory structure on your system should match the structure shown in the following example:

```
/u01/oracle/products/fmw1221/

cfgtoollogs
coherence
em
install
inventory
OPatch
```

```
oracle_common  
oraInst.loc  
oui  
root.sh  
wlserver
```

For more information about the directory structure after the installation complete, see "What are the Key Oracle Fusion Middleware Directories?" in *Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware*.

Installing Oracle Business Intelligence

Use the following sections to install the Oracle Business Intelligence software on your system.

3.1 Starting the Installation Program

You can start Oracle BI installation program after successfully creating and verifying the directory structure of Oracle home.

To start the installation program:

1. Log in to the host system.
2. Go to the directory where you downloaded the installation program.
3. Launch the installation program by invoking the executable as shown in the following example:

```
./bi_platform-12.2.1.0.0_linux64.bin
```

Note: Replace the filename with the actual distribution filename on your system.

When the installation program appears, you are ready to begin the installation. See [Navigating the Installation Screens](#) for a description of each installation program screen.

3.2 Navigating the Installation Screens

This topic helps you to understand the installer screens as you proceed with the BI installation.

The installation program displays a series of screens, in the order listed in [Table 3-1](#):

If you need additional help with any of the installation screens, click the screen name.

Table 3-1 *Oracle Business Intelligence Install Screens*

Table 3-1 (Cont.) Oracle Business Intelligence Install Screens

Screen	Description
Installation Inventory Setup	<p>On UNIX operating systems, this screen appears if this is the first time you are installing any Oracle product on this host. Specify the location where you want to create your central inventory. Make sure that the operating system group name selected on this screen has write permissions to the central inventory location.</p> <p>For more information about the central inventory, see "Understanding the Oracle Central Inventory" in <i>Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer</i>.</p>
Welcome	This screen introduces you to the product installer.
Auto Updates	<p>Use this screen to automatically search My Oracle Support for available patches or automatically search a local directory for patches that you've already downloaded for your organization</p>
Installation Location	<p>Use this screen to specify the location of your Oracle home directory.</p>
Installation Type	<p>Use this screen to select the type of installation and consequently, the products and feature sets you want to install.</p> <p>For this topology, select BI Platform Distribution with Samples.</p>
Prerequisite Checks	<p>This screen verifies that your system meets the minimum necessary requirements.</p> <p>If there are any warning or error messages, refer to the Oracle Fusion Middleware System Requirements and Specifications document on the Oracle Technology Network.</p>
Installation Summary	<p>Use this screen to verify the installation options you selected. If you want to save these options to a response file, click Save Response File and provide the location and name of the response file. Response files can be used later in a silent installation situation.</p> <p>For more information about silent or command line installation, see "Using the Oracle Universal Installer in Silent Mode" in <i>Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer</i>.</p>
Installation Progress	This screen shows the installation progress.
Installation Complete	<p>This screen appears when the installation is complete. Review the information on this screen, then click Finish to dismiss the installer.</p>

3.3 Checking the Directory Structure

The contents of your installation vary based on the options you selected during the installation.

After you install Oracle Business Intelligence, you should see the following directory and sub-directories.

```
/u01/oracle/products/fmw1221/bi
```

```
bi-epm-registry  
bifoundation  
bin  
clients  
common  
endpointmanager  
file_templates  
jlib  
lib  
migration-tool  
modules  
nls  
oracore  
plugins  
products  
schema  
vcredist_x64.exe  
vcredist_x86.exe  
xsd
```

Configuring Oracle Business Intelligence

This chapter walks you through a step by step process to configure Oracle BI standard topology using Oracle Business Intelligence 12c Configuration Assistant.

4.1 Overview: Oracle Business Intelligence 12c Configuration Assistant

Oracle Business Intelligence 12c Configuration Assistant is a multi-functional utility that helps you to create database schemas, specify port range, and create system components, and start the application servers in addition to configuring the BI standard topology. Oracle strongly recommends you to use the Configuration Assistant to configure the BI domain.

4.2 Before Starting the Configuration Assistant

It is important to make sure that you meet the criteria listed in this topic for a smooth, error-free domain configuration using the Configuration Assistant.

Use the following checklist to verify whether the required conditions are met:

- You have correctly installed the BI product binary files
- You have the latest supported JDK installed on your system
- You have access to the any one of the Oracle certified database: Oracle, DB2, SQLServer, or RAC
- (Optional) You have connection details of existing RCU schema prefix (STB) and you have already created BIPLATFORM, OPSS, MDS, and WLS schemas in a single session

Note: You can, alternatively, generate a schema prefix (STB) and create the BIPLATFORM, OPSS, MDS, and WLS schemas while running the BI Configuration Assistant, provided you have the DBA credentials.

Using RCU in advance gives you an additional option to choose and manage tablespaces. The RCU is available in the following directory:

`ORACLE_HOME/oracle_common/bin`

See *Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility* for the procedure to create database schema using the RCU.

Note: The database schemas are required to store internal housekeeping information. These schemas are different from any data sources which you plan to analyze using Oracle BI.

4.3 Running the Oracle Business Intelligence 12c Configuration Assistant

The Oracle BI 12c Configuration Assistant is a .sh (Unix) or .bat (Windows) file. Start the Configuration Assistant by launching the config executable from the `bi/bin` directory inside the Oracle home. Follow the procedure in this topic to complete the configuration step-by-step.

Important: Oracle recommends you to use the Oracle BI 12c Configuration Assistant to configure your 12c system.

To configure the BI standard topology:

Note: Context-sensitive help is available on each screen as you navigate through the Configuration Assistant. Click **Help** to seek more information about the elements on that screen.

1. Go to the `bin` directory using the following commands based on your operating system:

Unix command:

```
cd ORACLE_HOME/bi/bin
```

Windows command:

```
cd ORACLE_HOME\bi\bin
```

2. Start the Configuration Assistant using the following commands based on your operating system:

Unix command:

```
./config.sh
```

Windows command:

```
config.bat
```

The Configuration Assistant starts and the Welcome screen is displayed.

3. Select the components to install and click **Next**.

Note: The Configuration Assistant automatically adjusts your selection to ensure that consistent set of suites are deployed.

- Essbase: Includes components such as Essbase Server, Cube Deployment Server, and Analytic Provider Services.
- Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition: Includes components such as Presentation Services, Visual Analyser, BI Composer, web services, proactive intelligence (Delivers and Actions), Web Services for SOA (WS4SOA), and Mobile Application Designer.
- Business Intelligence Publisher: Includes Oracle BI Publisher.

The Prerequisite Checks screen is displayed.

4. On the Prerequisite Checks screen, after the prerequisite checks conclude with no errors, click **Next**.

If any of the prerequisite checks fail, then a short error message appears at the bottom of the screen. Fix the error and click **Rerun** to try again. If you want to ignore the error or warning messages and continue with the installation, then you click **Skip**, although this approach is not recommended.

Note: The configuration might not function normally if you continue without resolving the issue that caused an error or warning message during the prerequisite checks.

The Define New Domain screen is displayed.

5. On the Define New Domain screen, specify the following, and click **Next**:

Field	Description
Domains Directory	Specify the path where you want to setup the domain directory.
Domain Name	Specify domain.
Domain Home	It is self derived from the Domains Directory and cannot be edited.
Username	Specify a username for the System Administrator.
	<hr/> <hr/> <p>Note: This user is created in the embedded LDAP and is granted WebLogic Administrator permissions.</p> <hr/> <hr/>
Password	Specify a password for the System Administrator.
Confirm Password	Confirm the password by reentering it.

The Database Schema screen is displayed.

6. On the Database Schema screen, choose either to create a new schema or use an existing schema by clicking the appropriate option.

If you choose to create a new schema, the Configuration Assistant creates a schema for you. Specify the following and click **Next**:

Field	Description
Schema prefix	Specify a unique schema prefix.
Schema password	Specify a password for your schema.
Confirm password	Confirm the password by reentering it.
Database type	Choose the database you are using from the dropdown menu.

Username	Enter the privileged username to create the schema.
Password	Enter the password for the above username.
Simple connect string	Specify the connect string in the form of hostname:port:servicename for the database. For example: host1.example.com:1521:pdborcl.example.com

If you choose to use an existing schema, you must create STB, BIPLATFORM, MDS, OPSS, and WLS schemas using the RCU. Specify the following and click **Next**:

Field	Description
Database type	Choose the database you are using from the dropdown menu.
Simple connect string	Specify the connect string in the form of hostname:port:servicename for the database. For example: host1.example.com:1521:pdborcl.example.com
Prefix	Specify the prefix for the STB schema you created using the RCU.
Password	Enter the password you specified while creating the STB schema using the RCU.

The Port Range screen is displayed.

7. On the Port Range screen, specify the port range and click **Next**.

Note: The default, allocated port range is from 9500 to 9999, both inclusive. You may choose to keep the default values or specify different values within this range.

The Initial Application screen is displayed.

8. On the Initial Application screen, choose one of the following options as per your requirement, and click **Next**:
 - Oracle sample application (SampleAppLite)
 - Your own existing BI Application from export bundle (.jar)

Note: This option is applicable if you are migrating from Oracle BI 11g to 12c. For more information on migrating from 11g to 12c, see Migration Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence.

- Clean Slate (no predefined application)

The Summary screen is displayed.

9. On the Summary screen, verify the values you specified on each screen.

Click **Save** to generate a response file used for silent installation (optional).

Click **Configure**.

The configuration process starts and the Configuration Progress screen is displayed.

10. After the configuration concludes without any errors, click **Next** to go to the Configuration Complete screen.

11. On the Configuration Complete screen, review the configuration summary.

Click **Save** to save the information on this screen in a file.

Click **Finish** to exit the Configuration Assistant.

The BI Application opens in the browser. Use the login credentials you specified while configuring to log in to the BI application home.

The standard BI topology is configured.

4.4 Verifying the Configuration

To verify that the domain is configured properly, see [Performing Basic Administrative Tasks](#). You should familiarize yourself with the tasks this section describes and perform them to verify that your domain is properly configured.

Next Steps After Configuring the Domain

The topics in this section describe common tasks you might want to perform on a newly created product domain.

5.1 Performing Basic Administrative Tasks

Administering an Oracle Business Intelligence system involves the following tasks:

Task	Description
Configuring a system for deployment after installation	Configuring metadata and content, general preferences, and default system settings.
Starting and stopping the system when required	Bringing the system up and down during system maintenance tasks.
Configuring security	Securing access to the Oracle Business Intelligence system, metadata, and data, configuring Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) and Single Sign-On (SSO), and integration with identity management systems.
Scaling out and configuring for high availability	Configuring the Oracle Business Intelligence system for linear scale-out (increasing capacity with more components on a machine) and identifying and removing single points of failure (adding more machines).
Managing performance and availability	Monitoring service levels and tuning performance.
Managing and resolving issues	Diagnosing errors and establishing resolutions.
Moving a system from test to production	Managing the steps for moving from a test to a production environment.
Backing up and recovering data	Preparing for and recovering from unexpected events.

For more information, see "Getting Started with Managing Oracle Business Intelligence" in *System Administrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition*.

5.2 Performing Additional Domain Configuration Tasks

[Table 5-1](#) lists additional tasks you will likely want to perform on your new domain.

Table 5-1 Additional Domain Configuration Tasks

Table 5-1 (Cont.) Additional Domain Configuration Tasks

Task	Description	More Information
Adding a Web Tier front-end to your domain	Oracle Web Tier hosts Web pages (static and dynamic), provides security and high performance along with built-in clustering, load balancing, and failover features. In particular, the Web Tier contains Oracle HTTP Server.	To install and configure Oracle HTTP Server in the WebLogic Server domain, see <i>Installing and Configuring Oracle HTTP Server</i> . Also, see "Installing Multiple Products in the Same Domain" in <i>Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> for important information.

5.3 Preparing Your Environment for High Availability

Table 5-2 lists tasks to perform if you want to scale out your standard installation environment for high availability.

Table 5-2 Tasks Required to Prepare Your Environment for High Availability

Task	Description	More Information
Scaling out to multiple host computers	To enable high availability, it is important to provide failover capabilities to another host computer. That way, if one computer goes down, your environment can continue to serve consumers of your deployed applications.	See "Scaling Your Deployment" in <i>System Administrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition</i> .
Configuring high availability for Web Tier components	If you added a Web Tier front-end, you must configure it for high availability, and the WebLogic Server software.	See "Configuring High Availability for Web Tier Components" in <i>High Availability Guide</i> .
Configuring high availability for Oracle BI components	To configure Oracle BI for high availability, you must ensure that the system has no single points of failure by scaling out the Oracle BI Server, Presentation Services, and the JavaHost so that you have at least two of each component type, distributed across at least two computers.	See "Deploying Oracle Business Intelligence for High Availability" in <i>System Administrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition</i> .
Setting up a front-end load balancer	You can use a load balancer to distribute requests across servers more evenly.	See "Server Load Balancing in a High Availability Environment" and "Configure Load Balancer" in <i>High Availability Guide</i> .

Table 5-2 (Cont.) Tasks Required to Prepare Your Environment for High Availability

Task	Description	More Information
Managing performance tuning and query caching	For Oracle BI Server database queries to return quickly, the underlying databases must be configured, tuned, and indexed correctly. The BI Server can store query results for reuse by subsequent queries. Query caching can dramatically improve the apparent performance of the system for users, particularly for commonly used dashboards, but it does not improve performance for most ad-hoc analysis.	See "Managing Performance Tuning and Query Caching" in <i>System Administrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition</i> .
Configuring Node Manager	Node Manager enables you to start, shut down, and restart the Administration Server and Managed Servers from a remote location. The Configuration Assistant creates a per domain Node Manager.	For information on advanced Node Manager configuration options and features, see <i>Administering Node Manager for Oracle WebLogic Server</i> .

Deinstalling Oracle Business Intelligence

This section describes how to deinstall or reinstall Oracle Business Intelligence.

You should always use the instructions in this section to remove the software. If you try to remove the software manually, you may encounter problems when you try to reinstall the software again at a later time. Following the procedures in this section ensures that the software is properly removed.

This section contains the following topics:

- [Understanding Product Deinstallation](#)
- [Removing Your Database Schemas](#)
- [Deinstalling the Software](#)
- [Removing the Oracle Home Directory Manually](#)
- [Removing the Program Shortcuts on Windows Operating Systems](#)
- [Removing Your Domain and Application Data](#)
- [Reinstalling the Software](#)

6.1 Understanding Product Deinstallation

The Oracle Fusion Middleware deinstaller removes the software from the Oracle home directory that it starts from. [Table 6-1](#) summarizes the procedure and has links to supporting documentation.

Table 6-1 Roadmap for Product Deinstallation

Task	Description	Documentation
Stop Oracle Fusion Middleware	All servers and processes in your domain should be stopped before running the deinstaller.	See "Stopping Oracle Business Intelligence Component Processes in a Domain" in <i>System Administrator's Guide for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition</i>
Remove your database schemas	Run Repository Creation Utility to remove your database schemas.	See Removing Your Database Schemas .

Table 6-1 (Cont.) Roadmap for Product Deinstallation

Task	Description	Documentation
Remove the software	Run the product deinstaller to remove Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure. Note that if your Oracle home contains multiple products, you must run the deinstaller multiple times, once for each product.	See Deinstalling the Software .
Remove the Oracle home directory	The deinstaller does not remove all files and folders from the Oracle home directory. After the deinstaller is finished, you must manually remove the Oracle home to complete your product removal.	See Removing the Oracle Home Directory Manually .
Remove your domain and application data	The deinstaller does not remove data contained in your Domain home or Application home directories, even if they are located inside the Oracle home. You must remove these directories manually.	See Removing Your Domain and Application Data .

6.2 Removing Your Database Schemas

Before you remove the Oracle home, Oracle recommends that you run Repository Creation Utility to remove database schemas associated with this domain.

Each domain has its own set of schemas, uniquely identified by a custom prefix (see "Understanding Custom Prefixes" in *Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility*). This set of schemas cannot be shared with any other domain (see "Planning Your Schema Creation" in *Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility*).

If there are multiple sets of schemas on your database, be sure to identify the schema prefix associated with the domain you are removing.

For schema removal steps, see "Dropping Schemas" in *Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility*.

6.3 Deinstalling the Software

Follow the instructions in this section to start the product deinstaller and remove the software.

- [Starting the Deinstallation Program](#)
- [Selecting the Product to Deinstall](#)
- [Navigating the Deinstallation Screens](#)

If you want to perform a silent (command-line) deinstallation, see "Running the Oracle Universal Installer for Silent Deinstallation" in *Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer*.

6.3.1 Starting the Deinstallation Program

To start the deinstaller:

- **On Unix**

Go to the `ORACLE_HOME/oui/bin` directory and enter the following command:

```
./deinstall.sh
```

- **On Windows**

Do one of the following:

- Use a file manager window to go to the `ORACLE_HOME\oui\bin` directory and double click on `deinstall.cmd`.
- From the command line, go to the `ORACLE_HOME\oui\bin` and enter the following command:

```
deinstall.cmd
```

- From the **Start** menu, select **All Programs**, then select **Oracle**, then select **OracleHome**, and then select **Uninstall Oracle Middleware**.

6.3.2 Selecting the Product to Deinstall

Because multiple products exist in the Oracle home, ensure that you are deinstalling the correct Oracle home.

After you run the deinstaller, the Distribution to Uninstall screen opens. From the drop-down list, select **Select What Variable for Deinstallation?** and click **Uninstall**. The deinstallation program shows the screens listed in [Navigating the Deinstallation Screens](#).

Note:

You can deinstall Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure after you deinstall Oracle Business Intelligence software by running the deinstallation wizard again. You will not encounter the Distribution to Deinstall screen if no other software depends on Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure.

6.3.3 Navigating the Deinstallation Screens

The deinstallation program shows a series of screens in an order listed in [Table 6-2](#).

If you need more help with a deinstallation screen, click the screen name or click **Help** on the screen.

Table 6-2 *Deinstall Screens and Descriptions*

Screen	Description
Welcome	This screen introduces you to the product deinstaller.

Table 6-2 (Cont.) Deinstall Screens and Descriptions

Screen	Description
Deinstallation Summary	<p>This screen shows the Oracle home directory and its contents that will be deinstalled. Verify that this is the correct directory.</p> <p>If you want to save these options to a response file, click Save Response File and enter the response file location and name. You can use response file later during a silent deinstallation. For more on silent or command line deinstallation, see "Running the Oracle Universal Installer for Silent Deinstallation" in <i>Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer</i>.</p> <p>Click Deinstall to begin removing the software.</p>
Deinstallation Progress	Shows the deinstallation progress.
Deinstallation Complete	This screen appears when the deinstallation is complete. Review the information on this screen, then click Finish to dismiss the deinstaller.

6.4 Removing the Oracle Home Directory Manually

After the deinstaller is finished, you must manually remove your Oracle home directory and any existing sub-directories that the deinstaller didn't remove.

For example, if your Oracle home directory was `/home/Oracle/product/ORACLE_HOME` on a UNIX operating system:

```
cd /home/Oracle/product
rm -rf ORACLE_HOME
```

On a Windows operating system, if your Oracle home directory was `C:\Oracle\Product\ORACLE_HOME`, use a file manager window and navigate to the `C:\Oracle\Product` directory, then right-click on the `ORACLE_HOME` folder and select **Delete**.

6.5 Removing the Program Shortcuts on Windows Operating Systems

On Windows operating systems, you must also manually remove the program shortcuts; the deinstaller does not remove them for you.

Go to the `C:\Program Data\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Oracle\Oracle Home\Product` directory. If you only have one product installed in your Oracle home, you can remove the `Oracle Home` directory. If you have multiple products installed in your Oracle home, you must remove all products before removing the `Oracle Home`.

6.6 Removing Your Domain and Application Data

To remove your domain and application data:

1. Manually remove your Domain home directory.

For example, if your Domain home directory was `/home/Oracle/config/domains/bi_domain` on a UNIX operating system:

```
cd /home/Oracle/config/domains
rm -rf bi_domain
```

On a Windows operating system, if your Domain home directory was `C:\Oracle\Config\domains\bi_domain`, use a file manager window and navigate to the `C:\Oracle\Config\domains` directory, then right-click on the `bi_domain` folder and select **Delete**.

2. Manually remove your Application home directory.

For example, if your Application home directory was `/home/Oracle/config/applications/bi_domain` on a UNIX operating system:

```
cd /home/Oracle/config/applications
rm -rf bi_domain
```

On a Windows operating system, if your Application home directory was `C:\Oracle\Config\applications\bi_domain`, use a file manager window and navigate to the `C:\Oracle\Config\applications` directory, then right-click on the `bi_domain` folder and select **Delete**.

3. Backup the `domain_registry.xml` file in your Oracle home, then edit the file and remove the line associated with the domain you are removing. For example, to remove the `bi_domain`, find the following line and remove it:

```
<domain location="/home/Oracle/config/domains/bi_domain"/>
```

Save and exit the file when you are finished.

6.7 Reinstalling the Software

You can reinstall your software into the same Oracle home as a previous installation only if you deinstalled the software by following the instructions in this section, including manually removing the Oracle home directory.

When you reinstall, you can then specify the same Oracle home as your previous installation.

Consider the following cases where the Oracle home is not empty:

- Installing in an existing Oracle home that contains the same feature sets.

The installer warns you that the Oracle home you specified during installation already contains the same software you are trying to install.

- Select a different Oracle home directory.

- Installing in an existing, non-empty Oracle home.

For example, suppose that you chose to create your Domain home or Application home somewhere inside your existing Oracle home. This data is not removed during the deinstallation process, so if you try to reinstall into the same Oracle home, the installer does not allow it. Your options are to:

1. Deinstall your software from the Oracle home (as this section describes) and then remove the Oracle home directory. After this is complete, you can reinstall and reuse the same Oracle home location. Any domain or application data that was in the Oracle home must be re-created.

2. Select a different Oracle home directory.