Oracle® Applications

Installing Oracle Applications

Release 11*i*

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Installing Oracle Applications, Release 11*i*

Part No. A87333-01

Release 11*i*

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Send Us Your Comments

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Oracle Corporation welcomes your comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this document. Your input is an important part of the information used for revision.

- Did you find any errors?
- Is the information clearly presented?
- Do you need more information? If so, where?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?
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If you find any errors or have any other suggestions for improvement, please indicate the document title and part number, and the chapter, section, and page number (if available). You can send comments to us in the following ways:

- Electronic mail: apps_relgrp_us@oracle.com
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- Postal service:
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If you would like a reply, please give your name, address, telephone number, and (optionally) electronic mail address.

If you have problems with the software, please contact your local Oracle Support Services.

Preface

Installing Oracle Applications provides instructions for managing your installation of Oracle Applications products. Please note that the installation process uses Oracle Rapid Install, which automates many of the required steps and minimizes the time it takes to install Oracle Applications and the Oracle8*i* Enterprise Edition technology stack.

> **Note:** This manual, and any other documentation associated with this release, was current as of the time it was published and released. However, we make enhancements to Oracle Applications products and respond to user needs on a continuing basis. Always check Oracle*MetaLink* for the most up-to-date information. The *Oracle Applications Release Notes, Oracle Applications Installation Update Notes,* and *Oracle Applications NLS Release Notes* are available on Oracle*MetaLink*.

Audience

If you are responsible for installing Oracle Applications, it is important that you read and understand the information in *Oracle Applications Concepts* as well as the information in this guide. *Concepts* explains the technology, architecture, and terminology used here. The following people typically use these two guides:

- Database Administrator

  Installs and configures the Oracle database and maintains database access controls. This person provides consultation on performance and is responsible for monitoring growth and fragmentation of the production database and ensuring database backup and recovery.

- System Administrator

  Responsible for administering the development system. This person's responsibilities include:

  - Ensuring that hardware is correctly configured
  - Installing, configuring, and maintaining operating and development software
  - Ensuring that the system is backed up daily
  - Designing and maintaining system security — for example, establishing system accounts

  The system administrator provides first-line support for problems with the development system and ensures that faults are quickly rectified. They may perform the setup and initial maintenance of the production system or advise the client's operational staff on these tasks. The system administrator works with the project team to optimize system performance, install packaged applications environments, and convert data.

- Technical Specialist

  Responsible for designing, developing, unit testing, implementing, and maintaining the custom extensions for Oracle Applications. These extensions include, but are not limited to, interfaces, automated data conversions, reports, forms, and enhancements.

How to Use This Manual

Installing Oracle Applications contains these chapters and appendixes:

Chapter 1	Provides an overview of an installation of Oracle Applications using Rapid Install.
Chapter 2	Contains system requirements for your installation, user account logon information, and instructions on starting Rapid Install.
Chapter 3	Describes an installation of the database server and the Oracle Applications servers on a single node. *You should read this entire chapter before you proceed with your installation*.
Chapter 4	Describes an installation in which you install the various servers on two or more different nodes. *Read Chapter 3 before you perform the tasks in this chapter.*

Chapter 5 Describes how you use Rapid Install for an upgrade.

Chapter 6 Describes both required and optional tasks that you must perform to finish your installation.

Appendix A Lists the defaults that Rapid Install uses during installation.

This book also contains an index.

Related Documents

All Release 11*i* documentation is included on the *Oracle Applications Document Library* CD, which is supplied in your Release 11*i* CD Pack. You can download some soft-copy documentation from http://docs.oracle.com. Or, you can purchase hard-copy documentation from the Oracle Store at http://oraclestore.oracle.com.

> **Note:** The *Oracle Applications Release Notes, Oracle Applications Installation Update Notes,* and *Oracle Applications NLS Release Notes* are available only on Oracle*MetaLink.*

Specific documentation that you may need in addition to this manual includes:

If you are looking for...	see these documents...
New Application features	*Oracle Applications Product Update Notes* Oracle Applications User's Guides Oracle Applications Implementation Manuals *Multiple Organizations in Oracle Applications* *Multiple Reporting Currencies in Oracle Applications* *Supplemental CRM Installation Steps*
Database information	*Oracle8i Backup and Recovery* *Oracle8i Reference Guide* *Oracle8i Tuning Guide* *Oracle8i National Language Support Guide*
Installation and Upgrading information	*Upgrading Oracle Applications* *Maintaining Oracle Applications* *Oracle Applications Installation Updates* *Oracle Applications Release Notes* *Oracle Applications NLS Release Notes for Release 11i*
Information about custom development	*Oracle Applications Coding Standards* *Oracle Applications Developers' Guide*
Other information	*Oracle Applications Concepts* *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Manual* *Oracle Self-Service Web Applications Implementation Manual* *Oracle Workflow Guide* *Oracle Applications Character Mode to GUI Menu Path Changes*

Getting Help

Oracle Consulting Services and Oracle Support Services are the main sources of help for installing Oracle Applications.

Oracle Consulting Services

Oracle Consulting Services can help you:

- determine machine size and database size required by Oracle Applications
- install or upgrade Oracle Applications
- implement Oracle Applications products
- customize Oracle Applications products
- install and configure multiple language support
- develop custom applications for use with Oracle Applications
- train users of Oracle Applications

Oracle Support Services

The Oracle Support Services web site at http://www.oracle.com/support offers registered Oracle*MetaLink* customers self-service support technologies, available 24 hours, 7 days a week. Oracle*MetaLink* provides information, such as technical libraries and forums, and services, like patch set downloads, BUG searches and TAR entry. If you contact Oracle Support Services, have this information available:

- your CSI number
- the operating system and version
- the release of Oracle Applications you are installing and the versions of the Oracle Server and Oracle tools you are using
- the release of Oracle Applications you are upgrading from
- a description of the problem as well as specific information about any error messages you received
- whether you have dial-in capability
- the output of the AD Configuration utility, contained in the adutconf.lst file

  Additional Information: AD Configuration, *Maintaining Oracle Applications*

Conventions

We use the following typographical conventions in this manual.

Convention	Meaning
Monospace text	Represents command line text. Type this text exactly as shown.
< >	Text enclosed in angle brackets represents a variable. Substitute an appropriate value for the variable text. Do not type the brackets.
[ ]	Square brackets enclose optional items or indicate a function key. Do not type the brackets.
|	A vertical bar represents an *or* option among several options. You must enter only one of the options. Do not type the vertical bar.
/directory or \directory	A slash before a directory name indicates that it is a subdirectory. The path name may be either uppercase or lowercase.
$ or C:\>	Represents the command prompt. Your prompt may differ.
\	In examples of commands you type online, a backward slash at the end of the line of text signifies that you must type the entire command, including the portion on the second text line, on one command line. *Do not type the backslash.*

The following special notes alert you about important information:

Additional Information:	Refers to portions of this manual, another manual, or the online documentation.
Attention:	Highlights important information that will help you use the system.
Note:	Contains helpful hints and practical tips that can save time and make installation or other procedures easier.
Warning:	Warns you about actions which, if not carried out properly, could be damaging or destructive to your operations.

1

Installation Overview

This chapter describes Rapid Install — the Release 11*i* installation process. Before you begin your installation, you should have read and be familiar with the information in *Oracle Applications Concepts*. It explains the Release 11*i* Internet Computing Architecture, and may be used to supplement the information in this book.

> **Note:** The *Oracle Applications Release Notes*, the *Oracle Applications NLS Release Notes*, and the *Oracle Applications Installation Update Notes* are available on Oracle*MetaLink*. See the *Oracle Applications Release 11i Start Here* CD for links to these documents and all the port-specific documents.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- How Rapid Install Works
- Upgrading with Rapid Install

How Rapid Install Works

The Rapid Install wizard guides you through your installation or upgrade. From the initial screen, you select whether you want to install Oracle Applications for the first time, perform an upgrade of an existing Oracle Applications instance, or configure an existing Applications instance. The information you supply in the Rapid Install wizard is captured in a configuration file, which you store for use during the various stages of your installation or upgrade.

For example, to perform a new installation, you choose Install Oracle Applications on the initial screen. Then, you step through the screens to complete the

configuration information that Rapid Install needs to install your Oracle Applications products. Rapid Install saves this information in a configuration file, and uses it to complete the installation of your system components.

With Rapid Install, you can choose a single-node, a two-node, or a multi-node installation. A *single-node* installation installs all services on a single node. A *two-node* installation creates one node that contains a database service, concurrent processing service, and reports service, and one node that contains the forms service and the web service. A *multi-node* installation creates a set of servers you specify for each node.

Choosing an environment

It is possible to create as many as three types of Oracle Applications environments on the same server: production (PROD), test (TEST), or Vision Demonstration (VIS).

- A *production* environment is a fully configured Release 11*i* installation that could be used for live production purposes.
- A *test* environment is a mirror image of a production Release 11*i* installation. You use it to test your installation before you go live.
- You can use the *Vision Demo* environment to set up a Release 11*i* installation for demonstration purposes.

For each environment, you can choose a database type: a fresh install database, or a Vision Demo database. Or, you can choose to omit installing a database altogether.

Installed Products and Country-specific Functionality

In Release 11*i*, *all* products and country-specific functionality are installed in the database and contained in the file system, not just the ones whose files are necessary for the products you have licensed. They are also all maintained during patching regardless of their license status.

When using the Rapid Install wizard, you select the products you have licensed from Oracle. If you plan to use country-specific localizations in your installation, you will select them in the same way.

Selecting NLS Settings

Oracle Applications fresh database installations use American English (AMERICAN) as the base language with US7ASCII as the default character set. The default territory setting for the installation is America. You can select additional languages and modify the base language and the default territory settings during Rapid Install. Choosing additional languages will involve choosing an alternative

character set for the database and the APPL_TOP. Refer to *Oracle Applications Concepts* for additional information on selecting languages, character sets, and territory values.

> **Note:** If you change a recommended character set (by overwriting the default on the node-specific detail screens), be sure that the language you are installing is compatible with the character set you choose.

The Oracle Applications Vision Demonstration installation is configured to use American English as the base language with WE8ISO8859P1 as the default character set. America is the default territory setting. You cannot change the NLS configuration of the Vision Demonstration installation in Rapid Install.

Selecting the Location of Top-level Directories

After you have chosen your products and NLS settings, the Rapid Install wizard asks you to indicate mount points, directory paths, and ports for each instance you choose to install. It steps you through a series of windows where you make choices about the location of the various services by specifying the top-level directories and low-level directories, user accounts, and other information needed to configure your APPL_TOP.

Completing the Configuration

Once this information is complete, you indicate the name and location of your configuration file and tell Rapid Install to begin the installation.

Finishing Your Installation

When the execution phase is complete, you must perform some finishing steps. Some of these steps are required to run Oracle Applications, and some are optional, depending on the configuration of your installation.

Upgrading with Rapid Install

Release 11*i* uses Rapid Install exclusively to create all necessary file systems for both new installations and upgrades. For an upgrade, you use it to create the new file systems for your middle tier components (APPL_TOP and Applications technology stack ORACLE_HOME), and to create the new file system for your database service, if it is on a middle tier platform that is support by Oracle Applications.

You must continue to use AutoUpgrade (formerly AutoInstall) to perform the upgrade of the Oracle Applications database and product data.

Additional Information: *Upgrading Oracle Applications*

2

Starting Your Installation

This chapter contains requirements for installing Oracle Applications Release 11*i* and information about starting your installation. It contains the following sections:

- Release 11i System Requirements
- Creating Login Accounts
- Running Rapid Install

Release 11*i* System Requirements

There are some general hardware requirements for Oracle Applications Release 11*i*. You should determine the number of servers, CPUs, memory, and amount of diskspace before using Rapid Install to install Oracle Applications.

Minimum Certification Requirements

All the underlying technology stack components in Release 11*i* are new. The minimum certification requirements for this release are as follows:

- Oracle8*i* Enterprise Edition (8.1.6) with Oracle *interMedia* (previously Oracle Context) and Spatial
- Oracle Forms Server, Oracle Reports Server, Oracle Graphics (8.0.6 Oracle Home)
- Apache (1.3.9) (8.1.6 Oracle home) with JServ (1.1). NT users will require Apache (1.3.12)
- JRE (Java Runtime Environment) 1.1.8
- Discoverer Server (optional)

- JInitiator (1.1.7) on the PC client

These minimum requirements may different for certain platforms. See the Certify web page for the latest information on certification requirements.

Required Software for Relinking and Patching on NT

Oracle Applications Release 11*i* for Windows NT is enhanced to provide on-site linking. In the new "UNIX-like" model, re-linking (required by patches or upgrades) is done automatically at your site by AD utilities. The new model results in fewer changes to your environment and reduces the chances of a "bad" patch caused by unidentified dependencies. Prior to Release 11*i*, all NT executable programs were built by Oracle and shipped as linked executables.

If you are running Windows NT, you must acquire and install the following tools in order to perform release maintenance:

- Microsoft Visual C++ version 6.0 + Service Pack 3 or higher (http://www.microsoft.com)
- MKS Toolkit version 6.1a or higher (http://www.mks.com). You can use any of the Developer series (for Developers, for Professional Developers, or for Enterprise Developers)
- gnu make (Shareware) version 3.77 or higher (http://www.gnu.org)

> **Note:** Do not install these tools under the Oracle APPL_TOP. You will encounter problems relinking if the executables for any of these tools are in a /bin directory under any of your Oracle Applications product tops. Do not install the tools in directories that have spaces in the same, such as the *Program Files* directory. Make sure that each of the executables is in the path after installation.

CPU Requirements

The CPU requirements for running Oracle Applications depend on:

- the number of concurrent users and their usage profiles
- the number of concurrent manager processes and the types of jobs that they are running
- the load on the node for activities other than Oracle Applications
- the size of your database

- the number and types of tools (for example, Oracle Forms and Oracle Reports)
- desired response time
- evaluation of what is running on each node

Because there are different product combinations, different user profiles, and different configurations, there is no one sizing answer for all hardware platforms. The most reliable way to ensure that your hardware is sized appropriately is to install a test environment, and then do a benchmark with a configuration, product mix, and user load that simulates your own. The benchmark tests the result using real world conditions to verify that performance is satisfactory before you install a production environment.

If a benchmark is not feasible, find another Oracle Applications installation running a product mix and user profile similar to yours, and on your target platform. Oracle Consulting Services and your hardware vendor can help you in this search. Some hardware vendors have sizing worksheets that model the CPU and memory requirements of Oracle Applications on their hardware.

Because CPU speed will benefit all users, we recommend that you use the fastest available processors on the Forms node. You can expect to support approximately 70 users per CPU.

Memory Requirements

To calculate the memory requirements for the servers on your database tier, you should take into consideration the following:

- Oracle8*i* Server overhead
- size of system global areas (SGA)
- number of concurrent users
- other memory requirements

The Forms server node can be estimated using a guideline of 8 MB per user.

Disk Space

Rapid Install installs the file system and database files for all products regardless of their licensing status. The size of executable programs varies across platforms and

different versions of the database and tools. Check the installation update for your platform for disk space figures that include the size of linked executable programs.

> **Additional Information:** Disk Space Requirements, *Oracle Applications Installation Update*

A total disk space estimate must take into account the space required for files and directories other than the basic Oracle Applications product files. There are several types of files that are needed in the installed Oracle Applications.

Language Files

If you are installing or upgrading Oracle Applications in a language other than American English, you will need additional space for the language files. The breakdown of this space varies among languages, but a general approximation can be made.

Typically, unloading and uncompressing the Applications files requires about 4 GB per language. This space roughly breaks down as follows:

- 1.8 GB for forms source files and 1 GB for forms executables
- 600 MB for reports files
- 300 MB for online help files
- 300 MB for seed data and other translated files

The amount of space required for the NLS files on a given node in your installation depends on the number of servers installed on the node. For a concurrent processing server, you will need at least 600 MB of space for the Reports files. For a Forms server, you will need 1.8 GB of space for the Forms source files, plus an additional 1 GB of space for Forms executables.

Applications Log and Output Files

Many of the products installed by Rapid Install generate log and output files during runtime. The disk space you need for log and output files varies with the number of

users and usage, and it depends on how frequently you purge these files. Consult your product-specific documentation for information on these files.

> **Suggestion:** Log and output files are not automatically purged, so you should determine a strategy for archiving and purging these files after the installation. Closely monitor the disk space they consume to determine how much space you need on an ongoing basis.

Temporary Directories and Files

You should have at least 650 MB of free space in the system temporary directory.

> **Additional Information:** Purge Concurrent Request and / or Manager Data, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

Oracle Forms buffers records to disk and requires sufficient disk space before committing records. "Out of Record Buffer" messages indicate that the amount of disk space in the /tmp file system is insufficient, or the file limit is too small. File limits are set at the operating system level.

Staging Area

To install Oracle Applications using a staging area, you need to accommodate the unzipped size of the file system and the database files. For Release 11*i*, you will need 7500 MB for a fresh install file system — this includes enough space for the Vision Demo as well. See the appendix in this book for a list of the tablespace requirements for database files and indexes by product.

Tablespace Requirements

Estimates of the file system sizes in the data model for Release 11*i* are shown in Appendix A.

Patches

You also need disk space for applying patches, including maintenance packs and mini-packs (patch sets). These patches may create backup copies of files, which also require disk space. See *Maintaining Oracle Applications* for more information.

Other Files

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

- operating system software
- online backups
- custom Applications development files
- files for other applications that you use

Creating Login Accounts

Rapid Install installs both the Oracle8*i* Enterprise Edition technology stack and the Oracle Applications file system. Depending on which operating system you use to run the installation, you must create certain login accounts. Creating login accounts differs somewhat from UNIX machines to Windows NT machines. Follow the directions in the appropriate section before you begin to use Rapid Install.

Additional Information: *Oracle8i Installation Guide*

The oracle account

The technology stack account (typically the *oracle* account) owns the Oracle8*i* Enterprise Edition technology stack the Oracle8*i* database, and database file. Sample names for the technology stack account are *oracle*, *oravis*, and *oratst* for the production, Vision Demo, and test environments respectively.

The applmgr account

The Oracle Applications file system account (typically the *applmgr* account), owns everything else: APPL_TOP, shared technology stack components, 8.0.6 Oracle home, Developer 6*i* software, the shared technology components, and the iAS (Apache home). Sample names for the Oracle Applications file system account are *applmgr*, *applvis*, and *appltst* for the production, Vision Demo, and test environments respectively.

Login Accounts for UNIX Users

You can install Oracle Applications using a single user installation or a multi-user installation. The directions for setting up the accounts depend on which method you choose. Note that no matter which way you set up your login accounts, the group you select on the Rapid Install wizard screens determines how your

ORACLE_HOME executables are linked and which user group has privileged access (as in *dba*) to the Oracle database.

Single User Installation

Create an *oracle* user account and log in as *oracle*. Then, specify *oracle* as the owner for both your APPL_TOP and your ORACLE_HOME.

Multi-user Installation — user accounts in the same user group

- Create an *oracle* user account and an *applmgr* user account. Set up these two accounts in the same user group. We recommend, but do not require, that this group be *dba*.
- Log in as *root* and run Rapid Install. Specify *oracle* as the owner of your ORACLE_HOME and *applmgr* as the owner of your APPL_TOP.

Multi-user Installation — user accounts in different user groups

- Create the *oracle* user account and record its default group.
- Create the *applmgr* user account in a different default group than the *oracle* account.
- Add the *applmgr* user to the *oracle* default group.
- Log in as *root* and run Rapid Install. Specify *oracle* as the owner of your ORACLE_HOME and *applmgr* as the owner of your APPL_TOP. When Rapid Wizard prompts you for the dba group name, enter the *oracle* default group.

After you complete the installation, remove the *applmgr* user from the *oracle* default group. The result will be that all files owned by the *applmgr* user will belong to the default group for the *applmgr* user, and all the files owned by the *oracle* user will belong to the default group for the *oracle* user.

> **Note:** If you plan to use separate accounts for the technology stack and Oracle Applications file systems, or different accounts for your production, Vision Demo, or test environments, you must run the installation as the *root* user. For more information, refer to Running the Installation in Chapter 3.

Login account for Windows NT Users

Create a Windows NT account with system administrator privileges. This account will own the Oracle8*i* Enterprise Edition technology stack and the Oracle Applications file system. Log in to this account to run Rapid Install.

Running Rapid Install

You can run Rapid Install to start your installation either from the CDs in the *Oracle Applications Release 11i CD Pack* or from a staged area.

Installing Directly from CDs

There are several Rapid Install CDs in the release pack. To install directly from the CDs, you need at least 650 MB of temporary disk space to unload the files to your disk. The temporary directory is /tmp for UNIX users and C:/>temp for NT users.

To run Rapid Install:

1. Load Disk 1 (APPL_TOP - Disk 1) in the CD drive.
2. Change to the cdrom directory.

   For UNIX:
   ```
   $ cd /cdrom/rapidwiz
   ```

   For NT:
   ```
   C:\> cd \cdrom\rapidwiz
   ```

3. Start the Rapid Install wizard by typing *rapidwiz* at the prompt.
4. The Oracle Universal Installer prompts for location of CDs. Specify the CD drive.

Installing from a Stage Area

If you install using a stage area, each Release 11*i* server must be able to access the same area. This means you must either create the same stage area on each Release 11*i* server, or you must create the stage area on one server and make it available to the other servers through NFS-mounting (on UNIX platforms) or network drives (on Windows NT).

On UNIX platforms, if you do not have a single disk partition large enough to hold the entire stage area, you can use symbolic links to organize all the disk subdirectories under one stage area directory even if the disk subdirectories are located on different disk partitions. Create this stage area by copying the contents of every Rapid Install CD in your Release 11*i* software bundle to a directory on one of the Release 11*i* servers. The contents of each CD *must* be copied to a unique and specific subdirectory name.

The Rapid Install CDs in the Release 11*i* software bundle are labelled APPL_TOP, 8i, Tools, and Databases. Note that the number of CDs for each of these categories may be different for each platform, so the last disk of each category in the following table is referred to as Disk *x*.

Copy CDs labeled:	to this directory:
APPL_TOP - Disk 1 through Disk *x*	oraApps/Disk1 through oraApps/Disk*x*
8i - Disk 1 through Disk *x*	ora8i/Disk1 through ora8i/Disk*x*
Tools - Disk 1 through Disk *x*	oraiAS/Disk1 through oraiAS/Disk*x*
Databases - Disk 1 through Disk *x*	oraAppDB/Disk1 through oraAppDB/Disk*x*

For UNIX users:

If /cdrom is the mount point of the CD-ROM drive, and /u01/stage11i is the stage area directory, mount Rapid Install APPL_TOP - Disk 1 in the CD-ROM drive. Then:

```
$ cd /u01/stage11i
$ mkdir oraApps
$ cd oraApps
$ mkdir Disk1
$ cd Disk1
$ cp -r /cdrom/* .
```

Once that copy command has finished, mount Rapid Install APPL_TOP - Disk 2 in the CD-ROM drive, and:

```
$ cd ..
$ mkdir Disk2
$ cd Disk2
$ cp -r /cdrom/* .
```

Continue copying each disk in the Release 11*i* software bundle in this manner.

For NT users:

If F:\ is the CD-ROM drive, and D:\stage11i is the stage area directory, insert Rapid Install APPL_TOP - Disk 1 into the CD-ROM drive. Then:

```
C:\>d:
D:\>cd stage11i
D:\stage11i>md oraapps
D:\stage11i>cd oraapps
D:\stage11i\oraapps>md disk1
D:\stage11i\oraapps>cd disk1
```

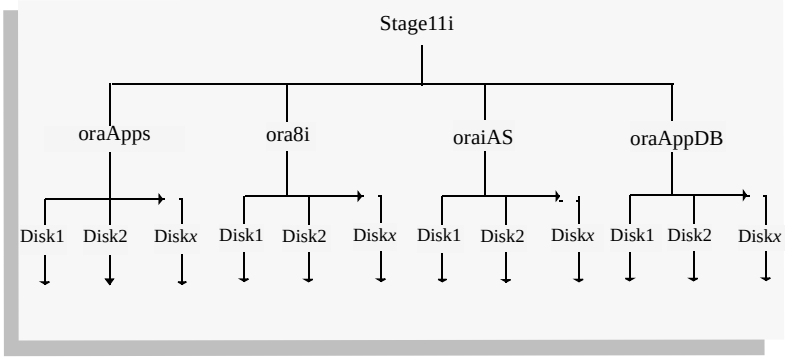
```
D:\stage11i\oraapps\disk1>xcopy /e f:\ .
```

Once that xcopy command has finished, insert Rapid Install APPL_TOP - Disk 2 in the CD-ROM drive and:

```
D:\stage11i\oraapps\disk1>cd ..
D:\stage11i\oraapps>md disk2
D:\stage11i\oraapps>cd disk2
D:\stage11i\oraapps\disk2>xcopy /e f:\ .
```

Continue copying CDs in this manner until all the CDs have been copied.

At this point, you no longer need the Rapid Install CDs. After creating the necessary directories and copying the files, your stage area will look like the following diagram:



You can now start Rapid Install from the new stage directory:

For UNIX:

```
$ cd /u01/stage11i/oraApps/Disk1/rapidwiz
$ rapidwiz
```

For NT:

```
C:\>d:\stage11i\oraapps\disk1\rapidwiz
D:\stage11i\disk1\rapidwiz\RapidWiz.cmd
```

3

Single-Node Installations

With a *single-node* installation, you install the database server and the Oracle Applications servers on a single node. All servers share the same Oracle8*i* Enterprise Edition technology stack and Oracle Applications file system. The Oracle8*i* Enterprise Edition technology stack, the Oracle Applications database, and the Oracle Applications file system are installed and owned by one user account in NT and two in UNIX (or one on UNIX, if single user).

Installation parameters such as the product file directories, database SID, and forms listener port numbers are predefined in a default configuration file. However, you must still go through the Rapid Install screens and accept default values, or, modify them to suit your purposes.

> **Note:** Review the predefined installation default settings listed in Appendix A. If these settings do not work for your installation, you can modify them.

Setting Up the Installation

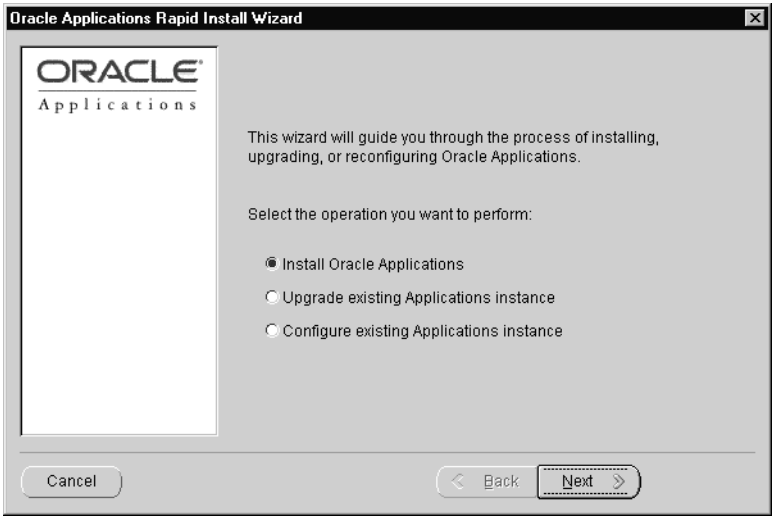
There are three default configurations in a single-node installation:

- Production with PROD as the default database name (SID).
- Test with TEST as the default database name (SID).
- Vision Demonstration database with VIS as the default database name (SID).

You can install in a single environment or a combination of production, Vision Demo, or test environments. As you step through the screens, you can choose the default configuration parameters or specify parameters specifically for your installation.

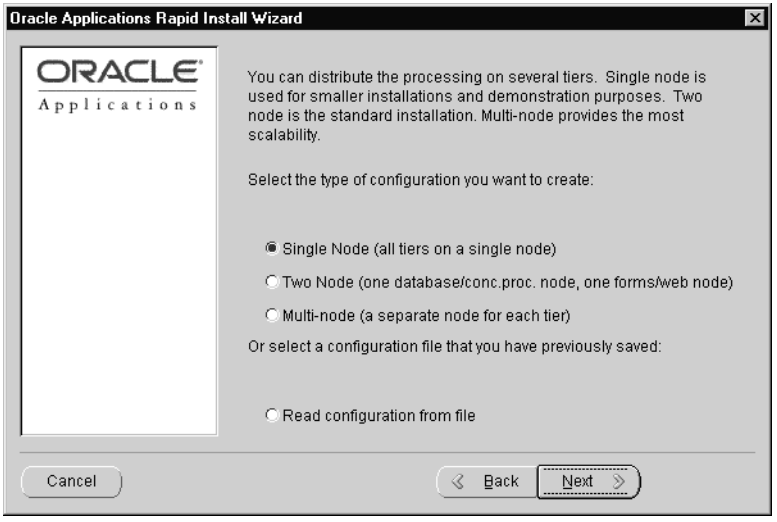
Step 1. Choose an installation process

Run Rapid Install and choose Install Oracle Applications. Then click Next.



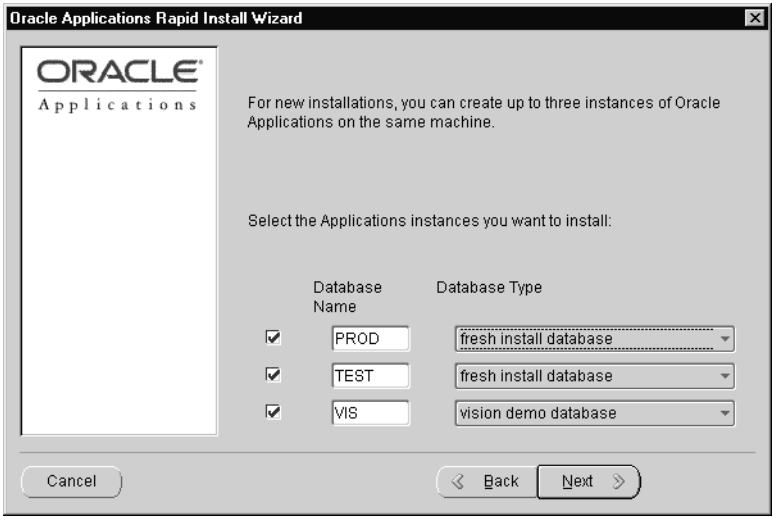
Step 2. Choose the type of configuration

Select the Single Node option to install all servers (database, concurrent processing, forms, and web) on a single node. Then click Next.

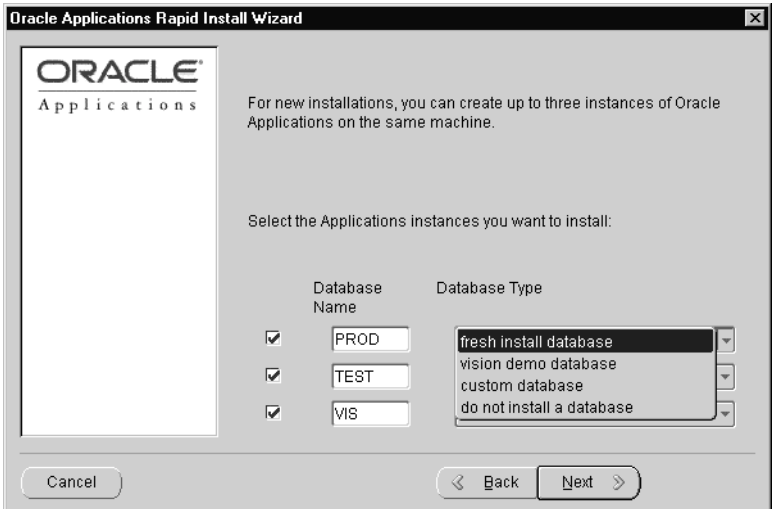


Step 3. Choose environments(s)

You can create a configuration file that installs up to three Oracle Applications instances: production, test, or Vision Demo.



If you want to change the name of your database, you should do it on this screen. Then, identify the type of database by selecting the appropriate entry from the drop down list.



You can create up to three combinations of an environment and a database type (*instance*) on each node and specify different sets of configuration parameters for each. You can make the following choices for the type of database you install:

- Fresh install database

  An empty fresh installation version of the Release 11*i* Oracle Applications database on Oracle8*i* Enterprise Edition 8.1.6.

- Vision Demo database

  The Vision Demonstration database for Oracle Applications 11*i* on Oracle8*i* Enterprise Edition 8.1.6.

- Do not install a database

  No database is installed, but all the configuration files are pointed at the SID that is supplied. Oracle Applications will not work until an applications database for Release 11*i* is located at this SID.

> **Note:** You can install a Vision Demo and a test environment on the same node. However, we strongly recommend that you do not install any other environments on the same node where you install your production environment.

Choose your database / database type combination(s) and click Next.

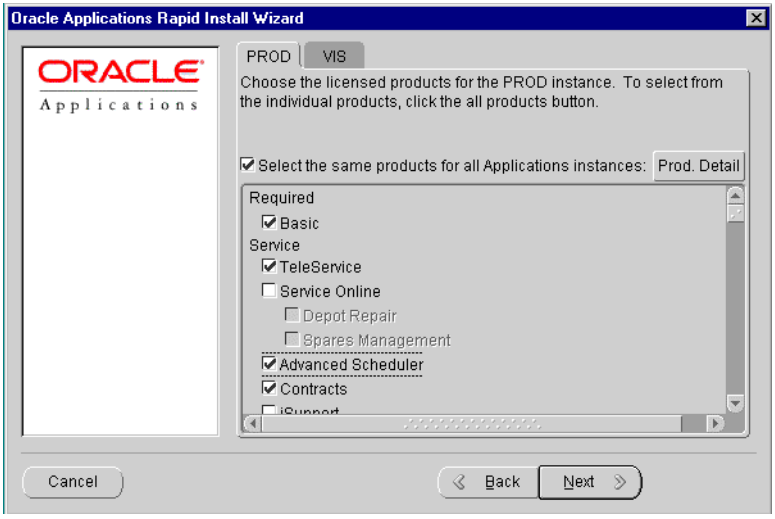
Step 4. Choose products to install

To select the products that you have licensed from Oracle Applications for Release 11*i*, you first select the product family(ies) for each instance.

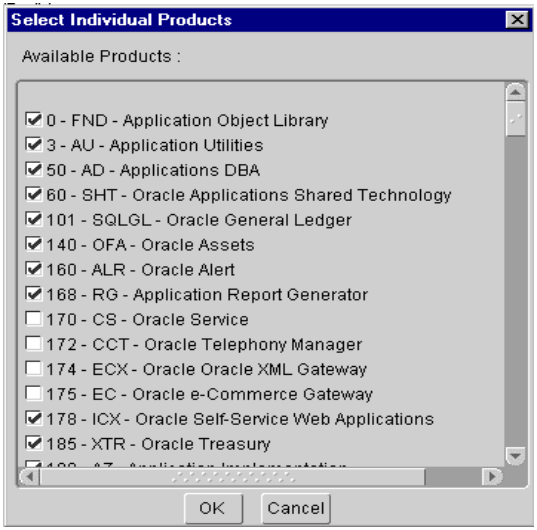
> **Note:** The product selection and country-specific functionality screens do not include a tab for the Vision Demo (VIS). The Vision Demo comes with a set of pre-installed products and country-specific functionality.

When you click a product family, Rapid Install selects the appropriate products for that family and places a check mark beside its name in the Select Individual Product window. If you have not, or do not plan to, license all products in a family, you can scroll down the list and uncheck the products that do not apply to your installation.

Click on each instance tab and choose the product family(ies) for that instance. To choose the same product families for both instances, click the Select the same Products for all Apps Instances check box.



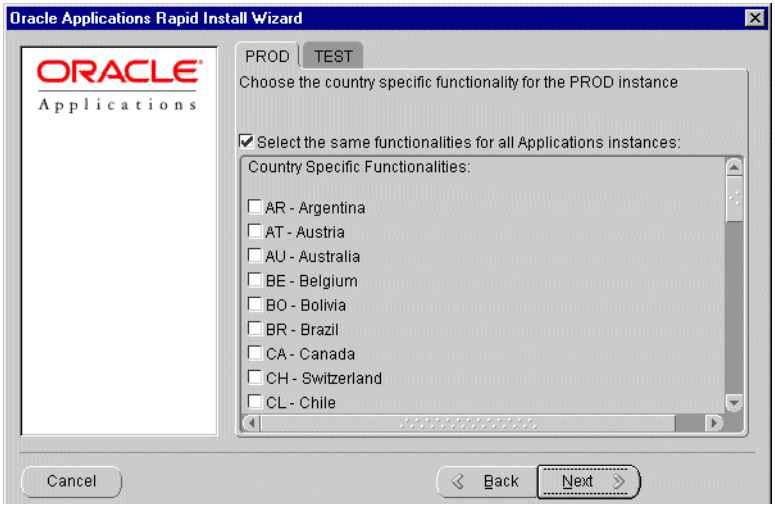
If you need to install individual products rather than all products of a product family, click on the Prod. Detail button to view the Select Individual Products window. Or, you can use this window to verify that the products you intended to install are checked correctly.



Additional Information: License Manager (LicenseMgr), *Maintaining Oracle Applications*

Step 5. Select country-specific functionality

You can install all country-specific information together. Your selections on these screens determine what country-specific functionality will be installed.



The default is to select the same countries for all instances. If you want to select different countries for each instance, uncheck the box and choose the countries for each instance. Click Next to continue.

Step 6. Select NLS settings

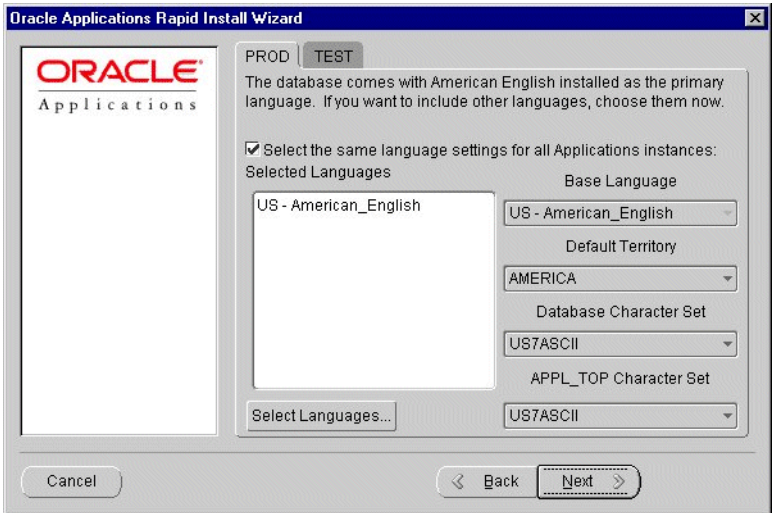
The fresh install database comes with American English (AMERICAN) installed as the default base language, AMERICA installed as the default territory, and US7ASCII as the default database character set and the default APPL_TOP character set. You can select additional languages and modify the base language and the default territory settings. Choosing additional languages will involve choosing an alternative character set for the database and the APPL_TOP. You

should note, however, that the conversion to a different character set could take several hours to complete.

Note: Release 11*i* does not support changing NLS settings for the Vision Demonstration database.

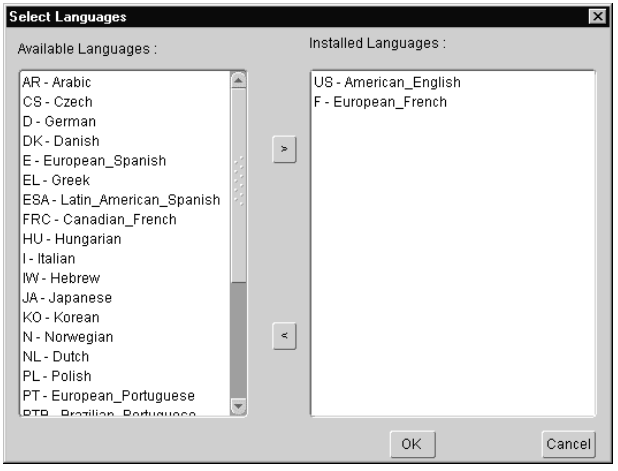
Additional Information: Refer to information in *Oracle Applications Concepts* on selecting languages, character sets, and territory values.

If you need to install other languages, choose them now by clicking Select Languages.

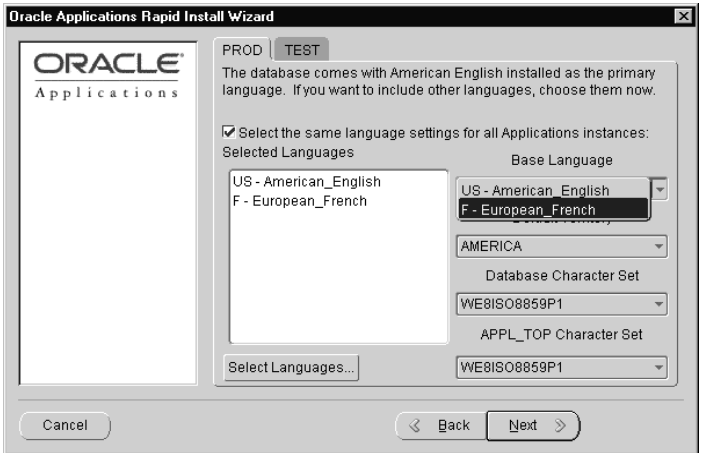


In this example, choose to install European French. Notice that the language name and code are supplied for you as a reference. To select a language, highlight it in the

Available Languages list and click the right-arrow to move it into the Installed Languages list.



When you are finished, click OK to return to the languages selection screen.

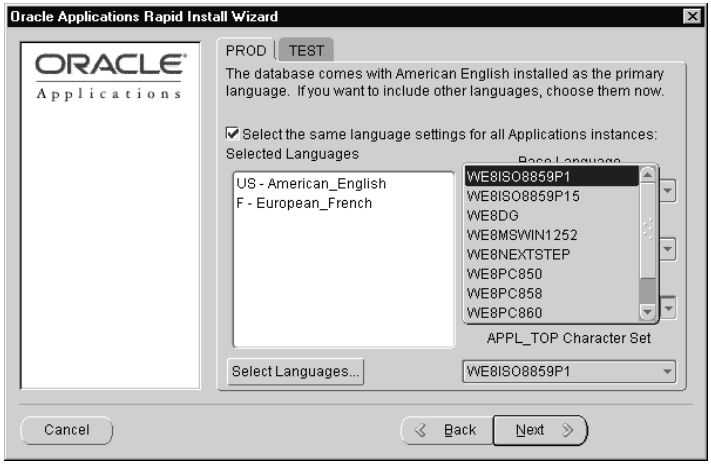


Notice that the Base Language list box now shows two languages as installed and the Database Character Set and APPL_TOP Character Set list boxes have defaulted to a character set that can be used by both languages.

If you want to change the database and APPL_TOP character set from the default shown, select it from the list box. It shows character sets that are recommended for the languages you chose.

> **Note:** If you change a recommended character set (by overwriting the default on the node-specific detail screens), be sure that the language (or languages) you are installing is compatible with the character set you choose.

For complete information about character sets to use for your Applications installation, see *Oracle Applications Concepts*.



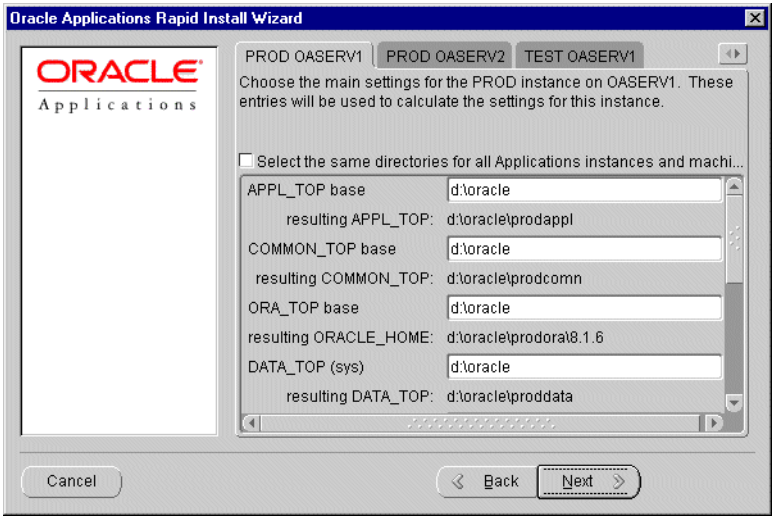
The default territory setting on this screen is used as the default user NLS territory setting for all users of the Applications installation. The base language setting is used as the default user NLS language setting. Choose an alternative territory setting from the list of NLS territories if you want to change the default territory setting.

You should note that installing a language through Rapid Install only registers the language selection. You will have to run AutoPatch after your installation to actually install the language-specific files.

Click Next to continue.

Step 7. Specify base locations and user accounts

Specify the base location of the various top-level directories and user accounts for your installation. The values you define here are used to calculate the settings for each instance and are carried over to subsequent screens where you define lower-level directories. Use the scroll bar to see the remaining fields on this screen.



Use the scroll bar to see a list of all the settings and the default values that Rapid Install will use. The following table contains all the settings on this screen.

APPL_TOP base	A default directory mount setting that appears on later Rapid Install screens for convenience. You can change this default directory mount on the later screens, if you choose, and thereby specify up to four different mount points or disks on which to distribute the APPL_TOP directories.
COMMON_TOP base	A default directory mount setting that appears on later Rapid Install screens for convenience. The common top directory is a subdirectory to COMMON_TOP base, and it in turn contains other directories for files that are used across products or in conjunction with other third-party products.
ORA_TOP base	The directory at the base of the Oracle8*i* installation. In an OFA_compliant Oracle installation, this is the directory two levels above ORACLE_HOME.
DATA_TOP (sys) base	This is a default directory mount setting that appears on later Rapid Install screens for convenience. The DATA_TOP (sys) directory that appears on later screens is this base directory by default. You can choose another directory mount for DATA_TOP (sys) on later screens.

DATA_TOP (logs) base	A default directory mount setting that appears on later Rapid Install screens for convenience. The DATA_TOP (logs) directory that appears on later screens is this base directory by default. You can choose another directory mount for DATA_TOP (logs) on later screens.
DATA_TOP (data) base	A default directory mount setting that appears on later Rapid Install screens for convenience. The DATA_TOP (data) directory that appears on later screens is this directory by default. You can choose another directory mount for DATA_TOP (data) on later screens.
Apps OS User (UNIX)	Owner of the Oracle Applications file system and technology stack.
Apps OS Group (UNIX)	Default OS (operating system) group for the Apps OS user.
Oracle OS User (UNIX)	Owner of the oracle account and the database.
Oracle OS Group (UNIX)	Default OS (operating system) group for the Oracle OS user.
NT User (Windows NT)	If you choose the Windows NT platform for running the Concurrent Processor server, this is the NT User that runs the concurrent managers.
NT Password (Windows NT)	If you choose the Windows NT platform for running the Concurrent Processor server, this is the password of the NT user that runs the concurrent managers.
DNS Domain Name	A subsection of the Internet. For example, the domain name for Oracle Corporation is oracle.com. In Rapid Install, the domain name indicates the domain where Oracle Applications is installed. The domain name is used to configure server-to-server HTTP communication.
DBA Group Name (UNIX)	The user that owns the Oracle database must belong to this group.

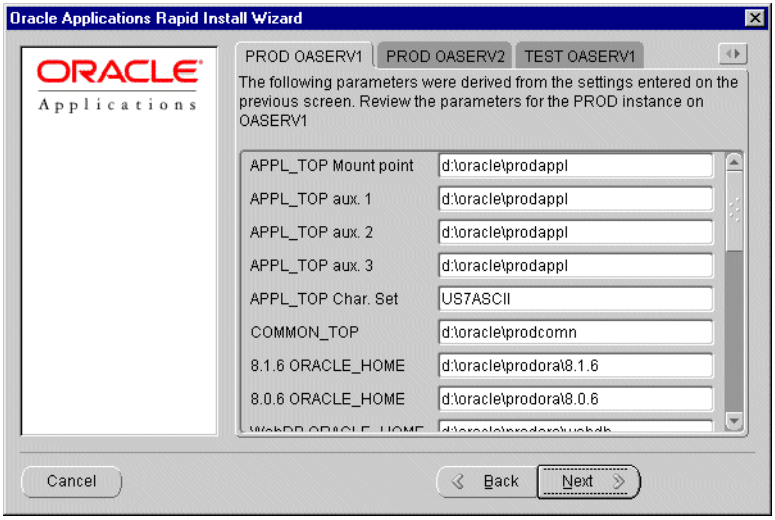
You can accept the default values or enter new ones. Rapid Install has created the defaults based on the directory information for the platform you are using for this installation and shows you an example of the directory path on your machine if you accept the defaults. To change the information, place your cursor in the appropriate field and type the correct paths. Or, simply click Next to continue.

If you make changes to the default paths, the examples reflect those changes. If you want the top-level mount points to be the same across all instances, choose Select the same Directories for all APPS instances and nodes.

Click Next to continue.

Step 8. Specify the locations for node-specific details

The mount point information is used as the default locations for your files on all nodes and for all environments in your configuration.



Use the scroll bar to see a list of all the settings and the default values that Rapid Install will use. The following table contains all the settings on this screen.

APPL_TOP Mount Point	The first APPL_TOP directory. You can install all Oracle Applications files in this directory, or you can distribute the files on up to four different mount points or disks. If you choose multiple mount points or disks, the grouping of products that are installed on each of these mount points is predetermined and fixed. If you distribute the file system, the Applications technology products are always installed on this main APPL_TOP. Although Rapid Install installs different products on different disks, it will not divide one product between two or more disks. If you plan to install the entire file system on one mount point or disk, all APPL_TOP auxiliary directories should have the same mount point or disk name. If you plan to install the file system on several mount points or disks, each APPL_TOP auxiliary directory should contain a different mount point or disk name. The APPL_TOP environment setting points to this first APPL_TOP directory. The Oracle Applications environment files are installed in this first APPL_TOP.
APPL_TOP aux 1	An auxiliary (second) node in a distributed Oracle Applications installation.
APPL_TOP aux 2	An auxiliary (third) node in a distributed Oracle Applications installation.
APPL_TOP aux 3	An auxiliary (fourth) node in a distributed Oracle Applications installation.

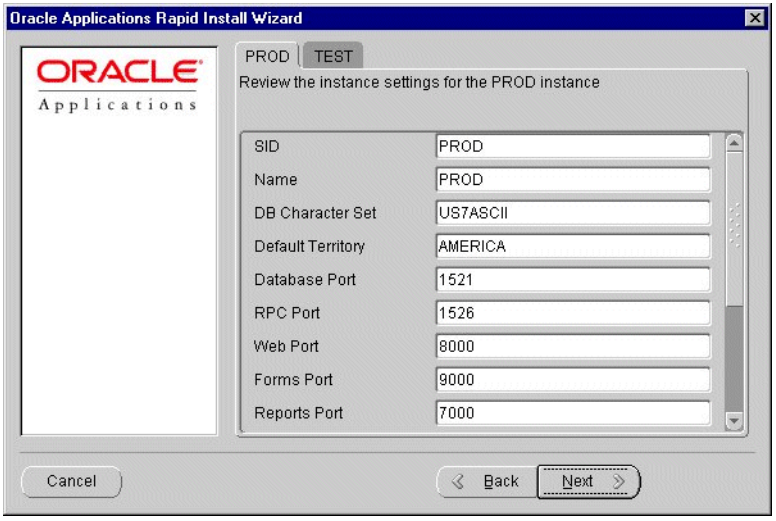
APPL_TOP Char. Set	The character set of the files within the file systems installed on the application tier by default. You can specify a different character set for each node, however, all character sets must be compatible with each other. Each node can only have one APPL_TOP and therefore only one application tier character set. If you choose a multi-node install, you can specify a different character set for each node in the application tier.
COMMON_TOP	The common top directory holds directories for files that are used across products or in conjunction with other 3rd-party products. It contains: ■ the Rapid Install admin directory. It contains directories for Oracle8*i* database trace and log files, concurrent manager log and out directories, the install directory (contains scripts used only during an install), and the scripts directory (contains scripts used for daily maintenance of the Oracle Applications instance). ■ the util directory. It contains the various utilities such as Apache, JInitiator, JRE,and UnZip. ■ the HTML_TOP directory. ■ the JAVA_TOP directory. ■ the temp directory.
8.1.6 ORACLE_HOME	The ORACLE_HOME directory installed on the database tier. It hosts the Oracle Applications database.
8.0.6 ORACLE_HOME	The ORACLE_HOME directory installed on each node of the application tier. This ORACLE_HOME hosts the various servers of the Release 11*i* technology stack. The applications tier file system is linked to this 8.0.6 ORACLE_HOME.
iAS ORACLE_HOME	This ORACLE_HOME should be installed on each node that acts as an HTTP server.
DATA_TOP (sys)	The directory on the database node that contains the data dictionary for the entire Oracle8*i* database. There is a separate DATA_TOP (sys) directory for each environment you install.
DATA_TOP (logs)	The directory on the database node that contains the redo log files used by Oracle8*i*. There is a separate DATA_TOP (logs) directory for each environment you install.
DATA_TOP (data)	The directory on the database node that contains the data tablespaces. Each product has its own data tablespace within this directory. There is a separate DATA_TOP (data) directory for each environment you install.
DATA_TOP (index)	The directory on the database node that contains the index tablespaces. Each product has its own index tablespace within this directory. There is a separate DATA_TOP (index) directory for each environment you install.
JAVA_TOP	Contains the Java files used by all Oracle Applications products. This directory is in the COMMON_TOP directory.
PORTAL_TOP	Contains the HTML files that appear after Rapid Install finishes the installation. These include the post-install steps and the configuration files, written as HTML files.

JRE_TOP	Contains the Java Runtime Engine files used by all Oracle Applications products. These include the Java platform core classes and supporting files.
Temp Directory	Contains directories for temp files.
Apps OS User (UNIX)	Owner of the Oracle Applications file system and technology stack.
Apps OS Group (UNIX)	Default OS (operating system) group for the Apps OS user.
Oracle OS User (UNIX)	Owner of the oracle account and the database.
Oracle OS Group (UNIX)	Default OS (operating system) group for the Oracle OS user.
NT User (Windows NT)	If you choose the Windows NT platform for running the Concurrent Processor server, this is the NT User that runs the concurrent managers.
NT Password (Windows NT)	If you choose the Windows NT platform for running the Concurrent Processor server, this is the password of the NT user that runs the concurrent managers.
DNS Domain Name	The domain the machine is assigned on the network.
DBA Group Name (UNIX)	The user that owns the Oracle database must belong to this group.

You can customize the locations or accept the defaults. Change the settings as needed and click Next.

Step 9. Review instance settings

Rapid Install uses the values specified on this screen to configure your services, such as the forms and web servers, as well as your listener services / processes. It creates all scripts necessary to start the web and forms servers, listeners, and other processes based on the values you enter here.



Use the scroll bar to see a list of all the settings and the default values that Rapid Install will use. The following table contains all the settings on this screen.

SID	Name of the database. It identifies a database instance associated with the Oracle executables.
Name	Name of the database.
DB Character Set	Character set of the Oracle8*i* database.
Default Territory	Defines the NLS territory.
Database Port	Oracle8*i* 8.1.6 Net8 listener port that listens for requests from the various servers for processing on the Oracle8*i* database.
RPC Port	Oracle Applications uses the Report Review Agent (an RPC server process). The RPC port is the TCP/IP port on the concurrent processing server node that listens for incoming Report Review Agent requests.
Web Port	HTTP port on the Apache HTTP server that listens for incoming requests from browsers or other servers.
Forms Port	TCP/IP port on the Forms server that listens for incoming requests from browsers or other servers.
Reports Port	TCP/IP port on the Reports server that listens for incoming requests from browsers or other servers.
Apache Servlet Port	Port on the Apache HTTP server that browsers connect to when invoking Java servlets.

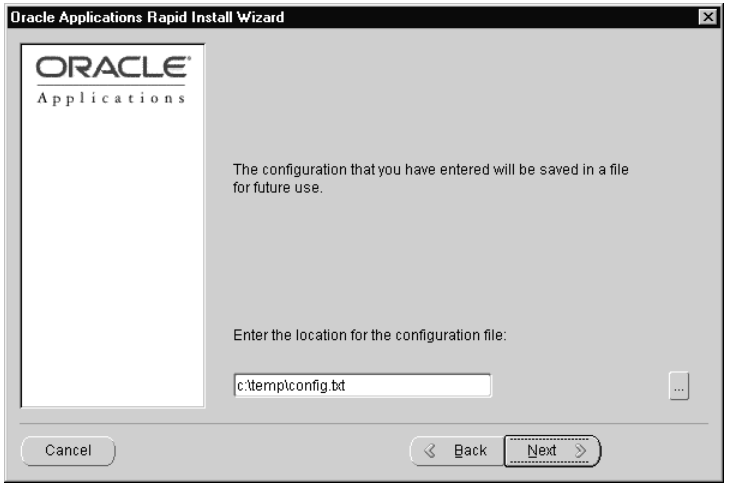
TCF Server Port	TCP/IP port on any HTTP server that picks up requests for the TCF server. The TCF server is a Java process that accepts incoming requests from clients and executes Java programs.
Metrics Server Data Port	TCP/IP port on which the Metrics Server listens for load data from Metrics Clients running on other machines.
Metrics Server Req. Port	TCP/IP port on which the Metrics Server listens for the "least-loaded host" requests from Forms clients.
Note: The wizard does validate the availability of the port or any other value.	

You can accept the defaults or enter new values. Click Next to continue.

Warning: The *interMedia* server external procedure uses the key word EXTPROC0 inside the Net8 listener configuration. Make sure the node you install the database server on does not already have a listener configured to use this keyword.

Step 10. Save the configuration file

You have now completed all the information Rapid Install needs to install your Oracle Applications products. The next screen asks you to save your installation settings in a configuration file.

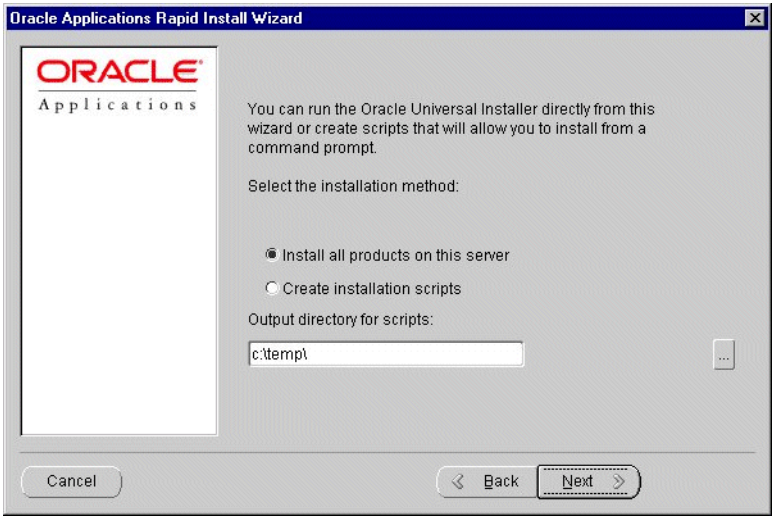


You must specify a specific directory for this file. *Do not* specify the system temporary directory, as files placed in this directory may be removed unexpectedly on UNIX platforms. If you need to log in as another user to complete your

installation, or if you need to reconfigure your installation in the future, Rapid Install will use the parameters you have saved in this file. Click Next to continue.

Running the Installation

Once you have defined and saved your configuration file, you are ready to initiate the actual installation process.



You can:

- Install all products on this server (default)

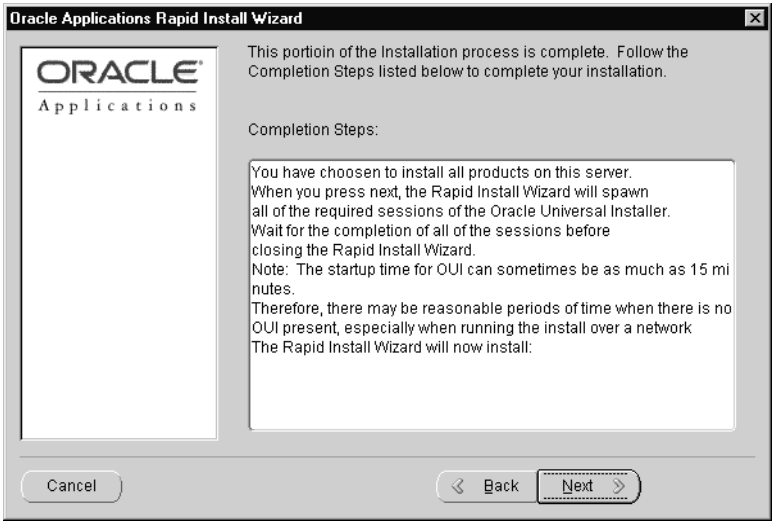
  Installs all required technology stack and Oracle Applications file system files as required on this server.

  > **Note:** On UNIX, if you chose different accounts for the technology stack and Oracle Applications file systems, or different accounts for your production, Vision Demo, or test environments, you must run the installation as the *root* user. Failure to do so will result in all installed files being owned by the user running the install. For more information refer to Creating Login Accounts on page 2-6.

- Create installation scripts

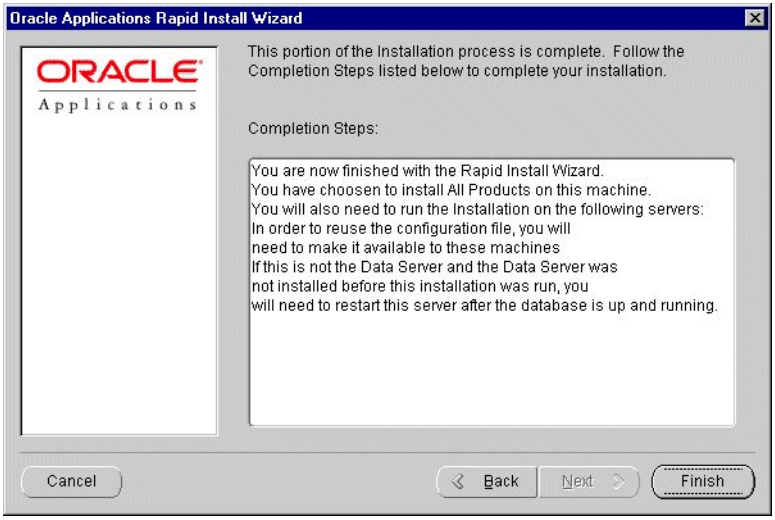
  Not supported in the current release.

Choose to Install all products on this server and click Next. Rapid Install displays the configuration file for your installation. This file stores your configuration options and tells you what actions Rapid Install will take next.



Click Next to continue. Rapid Install displays an alert screen and asks you to verify that you are ready to begin the installation. Click Yes to continue.

Rapid Install displays another status message that informs you of any further actions that you need to take to make sure your installation is successful.



Click Finish to begin the installation.

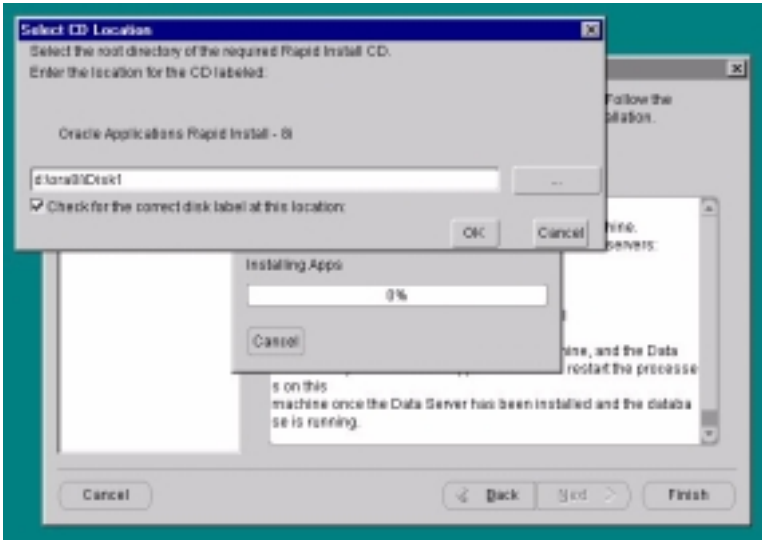
During the Installation

The installation process will take several hours. During that time, Rapid Install takes the following actions and displays associated prompts. Additional information about some of the prompts is included in this section.

Mount Release 11*i* Rapid Install CDs

You may be prompted to mount the Release 11i Rapid Install CDs at various points during your installation. Rapid Install displays a screen that indicates the label of the disks it needs, and a prompt for the path to the location of the associated disks. The first prompt will typically be for the CD disks labeled 8i.

> **Additional information:** See Installing from a Stage Area on page 2-8 for a list of the disk labels and a recommended directory structure for a stage install.



Enter the complete path to the *first* disk labeled 8i. In the example, the path is d:\ora8i\Disk1. Rapid Install accesses the first disk and then continues accessing the other 8i disks (Disk 2 – Disk x) without further action on your part.

However, when Rapid Install prompts for disks under another label, for example, the CD disks labeled Tools, it will indicate in the prompt that it needs the Tools disks, but it will continue to display the last directory path that you entered. You will *always* need to change the path to point to the location of the disks that match the label in the prompt. So, for example, if the prompt is for the disks labeled Tools, you would replace d:\ora8i\Disk 1 with d:\oraiAS\Disk1so that Rapid Install will find the first disk in the set of CDs labeled Tools.

Check Installation progress

The Rapid Install wizard displays a progress bar that indicates the current status of the overall installation as a percent. These percentages will give you an accurate idea of the progress of the installation. However, the Universal Installer progress bar, in some cases, may be completely filled in, when, in fact, the installation is not 100% complete. To be sure that the installation process has actually finished, wait until the progress bar indicator disappears from your screen.

Individual status bars

Numerous Universal Installer sessions will be automatically started, each one containing its own status bar. Do not interfere with the Universal Installer sessions while they are running. For the most part, they will complete on their own without user input.

> **Attention:** On UNIX platforms, the Universal Installer tells you to run various shell scripts at certain points. You must run the scripts as "root" and then acknowledge that each script has run to completion before the installation can proceed. Also, if this is the first time that the Universal Installer has been run on this machine, it will prompt you to enter the UNIX group of the UNIX user that owns the Oracle8*i* Enterprise Edition Release 2 (8.1.6) Oracle home that you specified previously during the interactive portion of the Rapid Install Wizard session.

If a Universal Installer session displays an error message, you must attempt to resolve the problem at the point when the error occurred. *Do not tell the Installer to ignore the error and continue*. If you do, the rest of the installation may be compromised.

When the installation is complete, proceed to Chapter 6 of this manual and perform the steps necessary to finish your installation.

Restarting your Installation

If the installation process terminated before completion, you can restart the process by running the Rapid Install wizard again. From the initial Rapid Install screen, select Install and click Next. Then, select Read Configuration from File and click Next. On the configuration file screen, make sure the file name and location of your existing configuration file is correct. Click Next.

Choose to Install All Products on this server. Click Next and run the installation again. Rapid Install processes through the installed components and automatically starts at the point where it was previously terminated.

Accessing the Rapid Install Portal

The Rapid Install Portal provides information and utilities to make it easy to administer and deploy Oracle Applications. It is a website created automatically during the Rapid Install process, customized to suit your environment.

After you have finished running Rapid Install, and you have rebooted your systems, you can access Rapid Install Portal with a standard browser using the following URL:

`http://<SERVER>.<domain>:<apache port>`

For example, if you have configured Rapid Install to install the apache service on a machine with a node name of R11WEB in the domain MYCOMPANY.COM, you will use the following URL to connect to the Rapid Install Portal:

`http://R11WEB.MYCOMPANY.COM:<apache port>`

Once connected, you will see the Rapid Install Portal webpage:

The current version of the Rapid Install Portal includes the links such as the Rapid Install Setup, logon, documentation, and server administration.

4

Multi-Node Installations

Rapid Install gives you installation options for both a two-node and a multi-node installation. Many of the steps involved are the same as for a single-node installation. *You should read and be familiar with the information in Chapter 3 of this manual before you begin a multi-node installation.*

The *two-node* is the simplest multi-node installation. This option accommodates the most commonly recommended multi-node configuration — installing a database server, a concurrent processing server, and an administration server on one machine, and a forms server and a web server on the other.

In a *multi-node* installation, the database server, administration server, concurrent processing server, and forms and web server may be installed on any number of nodes, on any number of different machines, in any combination. You might have the database and the concurrent processing server on one machine, and the administration server, forms and web server on a second. Or you might have each server on a separate machine.

> **Attention:** *The database node must be the first node installed in a multi-node installation.*

If two or more servers are on the same machine, they share the same technology stack products and Oracle Applications file system. Rapid Install keeps track of this. Once you provide the names of the machines for each server type, it determines which products should be installed on which machines.

Running the Installation

As with a single-node installation, the Rapid Install Wizard setup screens guide you through the steps to create a configuration file, which Rapid Install uses to run your

installation. This file contains information about the machines in your configuration and the location of directories and ports and other parameters such as Applications top directory, network port numbers, and database file directories for each server you designate as a host machine.

About multi-node configurations

To install more than one forms service, perform the following steps:

1. Copy the configuration file to your new forms server node.
2. Manually edit the configuration file to change the forms server node name (to match the current forms server node).
3. Change the value of the variable <Env Name>.FRM_HOST, where <Env Name> is the name of the environment you are editing (for example, PROD).

   Note: You must use exactly the same directory structure on your additional forms server nodes as on your original forms server node. If you do not the Metrics Server will not work correctly, and you will not be able to use it.

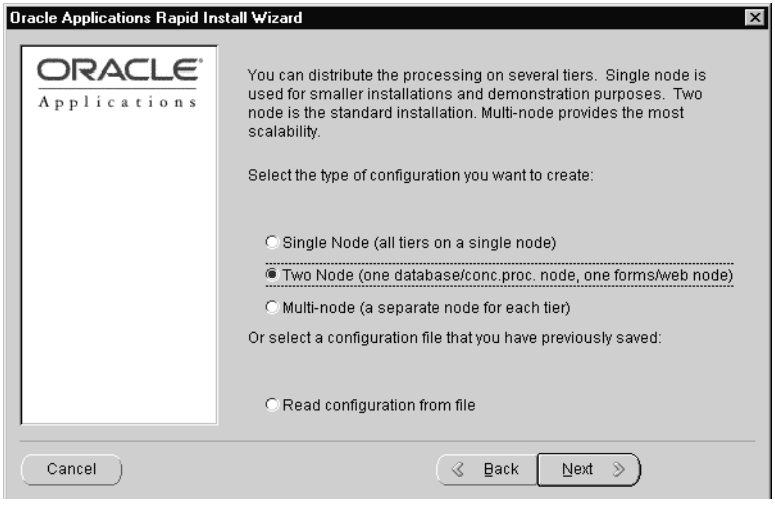
4. Run Rapid Install to install your additional forms server node.
5. Shut down all forms services on your additional forms server node. This includes the Forms Metrics server, the Forms Metrics client, and the Forms server.
6. Edit the Metrics client configuration to point to the Metrics server on your primary forms server node. The Metrics client configuration is located in the Forms Metrics client startup script adfmcctl.sh, located in the admin subdirectory under the scripts directory in your Common top directory.
7. Change the values of the variables FMS_HOST and FMS_DATA_PORT to point to the Metrics server on your primary forms server node.
8. Start the Forms service and Forms Metrics client services. There is no need to start the Forms Metrics service, as no forms metrics client will ever use it.
9. Repeat for each additional forms server you need.

Choose an installation type

Start the Rapid Install wizard and choose Install Oracle Applications from the initial screen and click Next. On the next screen, choose either the Two Node or the

Multi-Node installation option. In this example, we will choose to install on two nodes. This option requires the database server and concurrent processing server on one node, and the forms server and web server on the other.

> **Note:** If you need another arrangement of the servers in your installation, you need to choose Multi-node, which does not restrict the location of your servers.



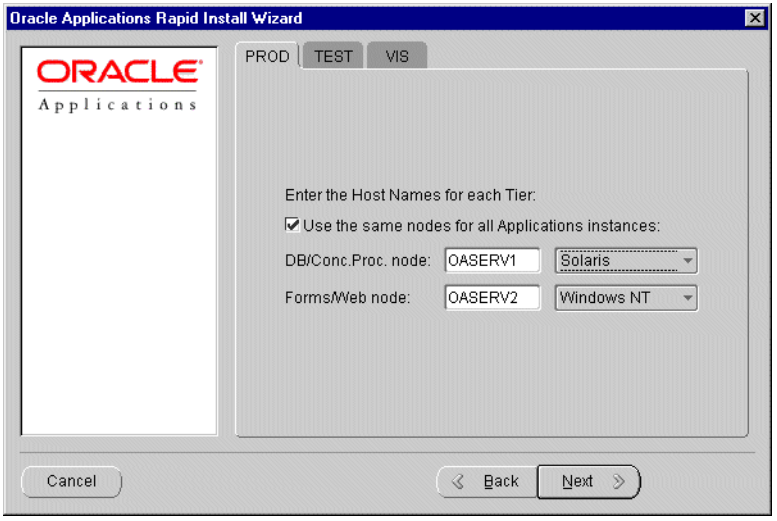
The Wizard takes you through the screens to choose your environments (database name / database type combinations), licensed products, and country-specific functionality just as you would have for a single-node installation. Complete the appropriate information and click Next after each screen.

Select the names of your host machines

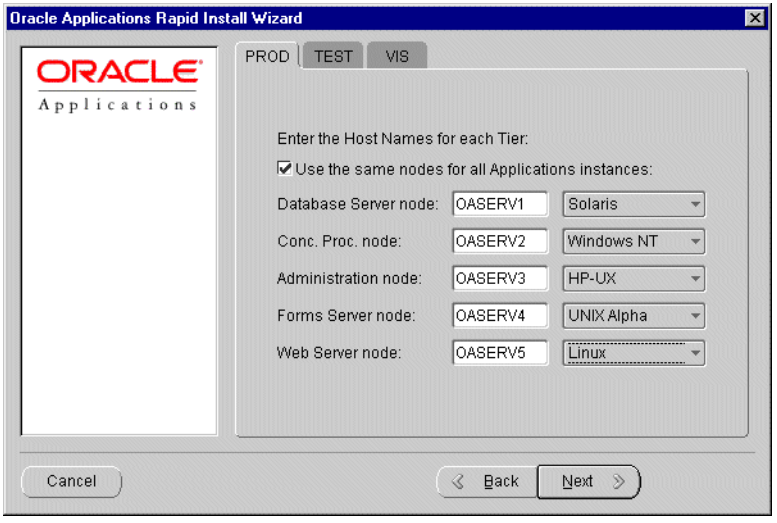
When you choose a two-node or multi-node install, the Rapid Install Wizard asks for the name of the host machines where you will install the servers for your installation. Note that you can choose to use the same nodes for all the environments you choose to install.

The following example illustrates a two-node installation, which will contain three environments — production, test, and Vision Demo. If you do not want the same configuration for all instances, uncheck the Use the Same Nodes for all Applications Instances check box and configure each instance under its respective tab.

You can also install servers on host machines running on different operating systems. For example, an installation with the database and concurrent processing servers on a Solaris operating system and the forms and web servers on a Windows NT operating system would be set up like this.



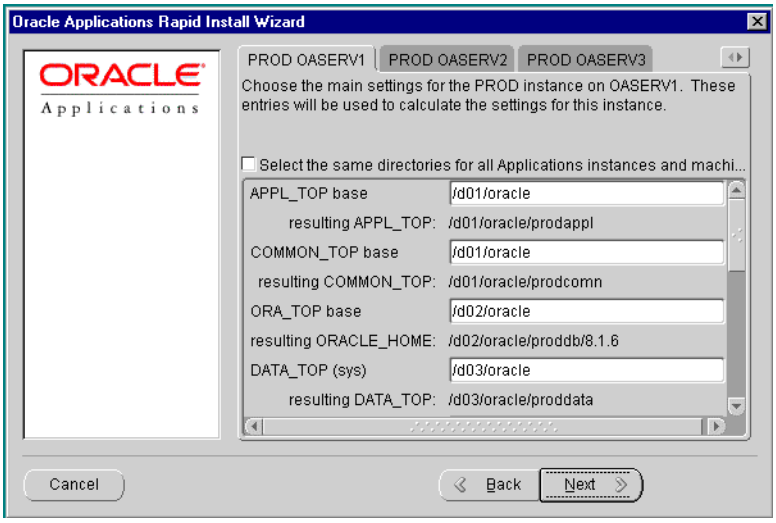
If you chose a Multi-node installation, the host selections might look like this.



Click Next to proceed with your installation.

Complete remaining configuration screens

Specify the base location of the various top-level directories for your installation and user accounts. (See the Single-node chapter for a list of definitions.) There is one tab for each instance / node combination and configuration. Use the horizontal scroll bar to access all the tabs. You complete the configuration details on each tab in exactly the same way you would for a single-node installation.



Click Next. You will now complete the directory details and port locations, as described in the Single-Node Installations chapter. If you do not want the same directories for all your environments, uncheck the appropriate check box. Rapid Install will present the appropriate screens on which to make your selections.

Save the configuration file and run the installation for database node

You have now completed all the information needed to install your Oracle Applications products. Save the configuration file information and start your installation. After you finish with the database node, transfer the configuration file

to each of your other nodes, and use this configuration file with Rapid Install for each node.

> **Note:** You *must* install the database node first. After it is installed, you can install the remaining nodes in any order. You can also install the remaining nodes simultaneously, but only after you install the database node.

1. Select Install Oracle Applications from the initial Rapid Install wizard screen.
2. On the next screen, click the box to read configuration from file.
3. Indicate the location of the configuration file on the screen that shows the directory path.
4. Select the configuration file and click Install.
5. Repeat this process on each node in your installation.

5

Upgrading Your Installation

Release 11*i* uses Rapid Install exclusively to create all necessary file systems for both new installations and upgrades. For an upgrade, you use it to create the new file systems for your middle tier components (APPL_TOP and Applications technology stack ORACLE_HOME), and to create the new file system for your database server, if it is on a platform that supports Oracle Applications on the middle tier.

You will continue to use AutoUpgrade (formerly AutoInstall) to perform the upgrade of the Oracle Applications database and data.

This chapter steps you through an upgrade process. It includes the following sections:

- How the Upgrade Process Works
- Upgrading with Rapid Install

How the Upgrade Process Works

You combine Rapid Install functionality, manual upgrade steps, and the AutoUpgrade and AutoPatch utilities to complete your upgrade. In general, you will need to perform the following tasks:

- Read and understand this manual and *Upgrading Oracle Applications* before you begin. You can obtain copies from the *Oracle Applications Documentation Library* CD.
- Complete the Category 1 steps listed in *Upgrading Oracle Applications*.
- Begin the Category 2 steps listed in *Upgrading Oracle Applications.* The first step is to run Rapid Install to upgrade an existing instance. This chapter contains screen shots and details about completing this process.
- Complete the remaining Category 2 steps, and the Category 3 steps.

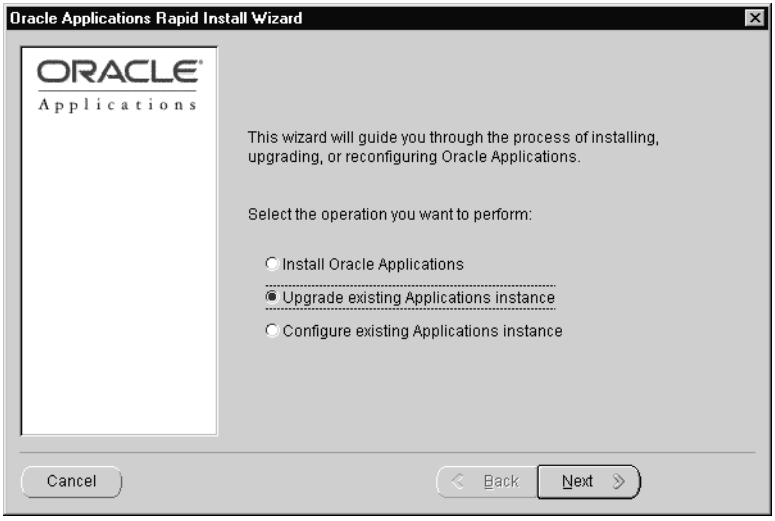
- Run AutoUpgrade and apply patches as directed in *Upgrading Oracle Applications.*
- Begin the Category 4 steps. When you begin the step to configure your APPL_TOP, choose to configure an existing Applications instance. Refer to this chapter for the screen shots and details.
- Complete remaining Category 4 steps.
- Complete Category 5 and 6 steps and the finishing steps.

Upgrading with Rapid Install

When the instructions in the chapter on Category 2 steps in *Upgrading Oracle Applications* direct you to do so, use Rapid Install to begin the upgrade process.

Step 1. Start Rapid Install

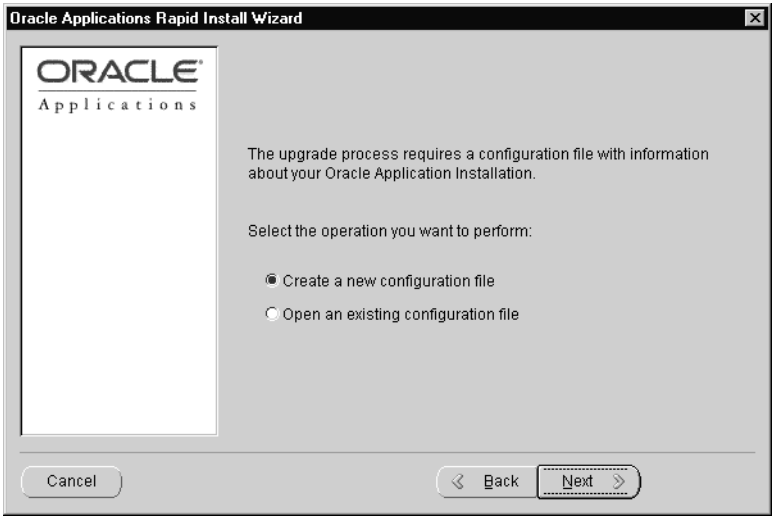
Before you begin, make sure you have performed the preliminary and setup steps in Chapter 2 of this manual. Then start Rapid Install and choose Upgrade Existing Applications Instance from the initial screen.



Click Next to continue.

Step 2. Create a configuration file

The upgrade process requires a file that contains information about your Oracle Applications installation. Choose to create a new configuration file and click Next.



Continue to click Next to move through the screens that ask you to select products, as well as the screens for territories, languages, and other country-specific functionality.

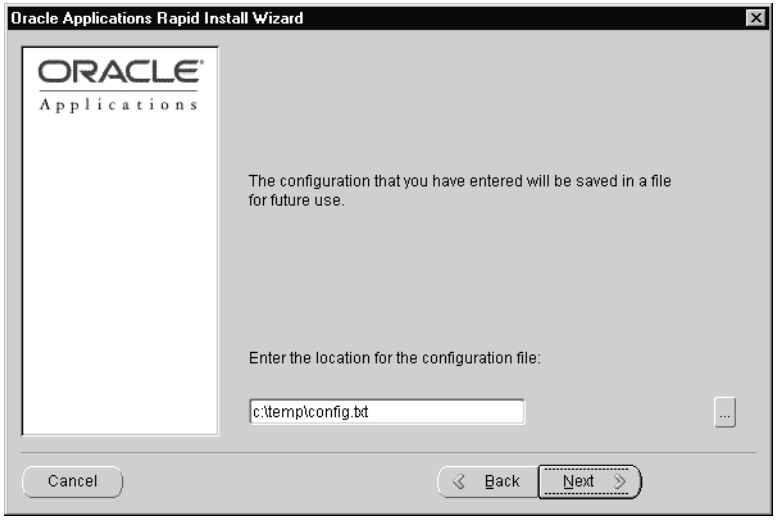
Step 3. Complete configuration information

Page through the screens that ask for base directory locations, user accounts, and node-specific information and complete the required information. (See details in Chapter 3 of this manual.) Be sure to enter the APPL_TOP character set that is currently set in your database and the correct ORACLE_SID.

On each of these screens, you should enter exactly the information you want to use to configure your APPL_TOP. Do not omit any fields. Some of the information will be used now, and other information will be used when you run Rapid Install again (after you run AutoUpgrade) to configure your APPL_TOP.

Step 4. Save the configuration file

When you click Next on the last set up screen, Rapid Install asks you to save your configuration details in a configuration file.



You must specify a specific directory for this file. *Do not* specify the system temporary directory, as files placed in this directory may be removed unexpectedly on UNIX platforms. If you need to log in as another user to complete your installation, or if you need to reconfigure your installation in the future, Rapid Install will use the parameters you have saved in this file. Click Next to continue.

Step 5. Run Rapid Install

Continue to click Next through the disclaimer screens and then click Yes to begin. Rapid Install runs, and pops up various messages. When it exits successfully, the result is a properly configured APPL_TOP and the corresponding technology stack components. Note that at this point, Rapid Install has not installed or upgraded your database.

Step 6. Set environment variables

Return to *Upgrading Oracle Applications* and the Category 2 steps. The first step is to set environment variables. Follow the instructions for your platform.

Step 7. Complete remaining pre-upgrade steps

Complete the remaining Category 2 and Category 3 steps for your Applications products.

Step 8. Migrate or upgrade your database

The last set of Category 3 steps includes important information about preparing your database for the upgrade process. It includes the instructions for migrating or upgrading your database to Oracle8*i* 8.1.6.1. It is important to note that if you move your dbf files, you should refer to the Oracle8*i* migration documentation set for more information.

Step 9. Run AutoUpgrade

Run AutoUpgrade to upgrade your products. After AutoUpgrade is finished, use AutoPatch to apply a database patch to bring your database to the full Release 11*i* level. There is no copy driver or generation driver. You need only run the database driver (dbupg11i.drv), which is located in the APPL_TOP, from the administration server. The patch may take as long as 11–17 hours to run, depending on your configuration.

Step 10. Install NLS translated software

If American English is the only active language in your installation, you can omit this step.

You must install your base language prior to logging on to Oracle Applications. If your base language is American English (AMERICAN), AutoUpgrade completes the language installation. If your base language is *not* American English, you must complete the steps for installing translated software as described in Chapter 6, Finishing Your Installation before you perform any other post upgrade steps.

Step 11. Gather database statistics for CBO

You need to gather database statistics to make sure your database queries are optimized. See Step 2 in the Category 4 Database Tasks section of *Upgrading Oracle Applications* for details.

Step 12. Reset ORACLE schema passwords

During the upgrade, the passwords that you set previously for your existing products are preserved. However, Rapid Install creates a new schema for each new product installed and sets up a default password derived from the product short name. To maintain system security, you should reset these default passwords now. Change the passwords using the Responsibilities window in Oracle Applications.

Step 13. Update configuration-related profile options

When you upgrade an Oracle Applications instance, Rapid Install creates a script that updates configuration-related profiles in your database, but does not run it for

you. Run adupdprf.sql from your primary forms server node (the forms server node on which the primary Forms Metrics server runs). For example:

For UNIX users:

```
$ cd $APPL_TOP/admin
$ sqlplus <APPS username>/<APPS password> @adupdprf.sql
```

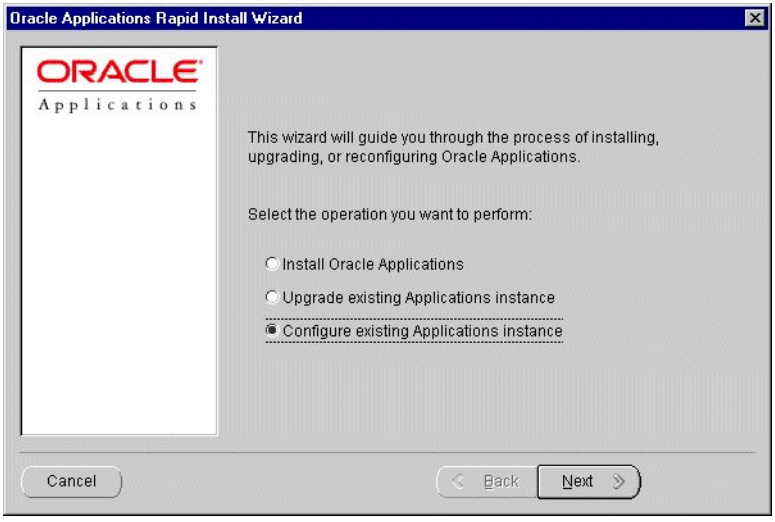
For NT users:

```
C:\> cd %APPL_TOP%\admin
C:\> sqlplus <APPS username>/<APPS password> @adupdprf.sql
```

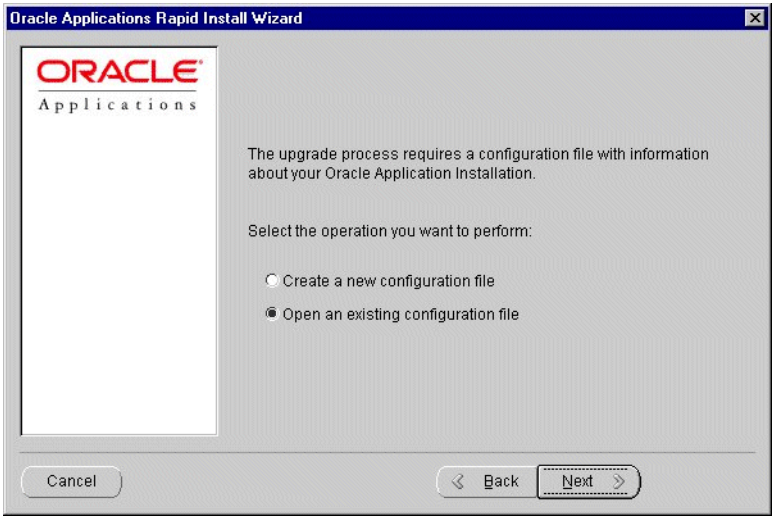
Step 14. Run Rapid Install to configure and start server processes

Run Rapid Install again to configure and start your server processes. On the initial Rapid Install screen, choose to configure the existing Oracle Applications instance. Rapid Install creates server process control scripts and starts all server processes, including the concurrent managers.

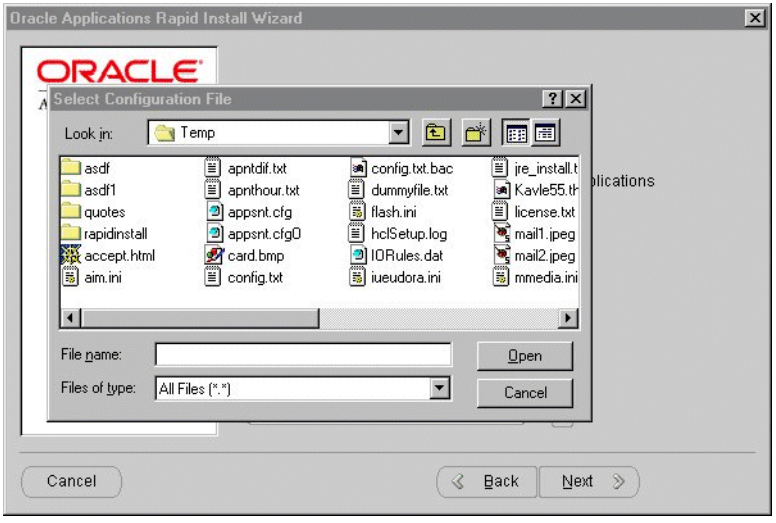
> **Additional Information:** Review Server Process Control Scripts, *Upgrading Oracle Applications*; *Maintaining Oracle Applications*



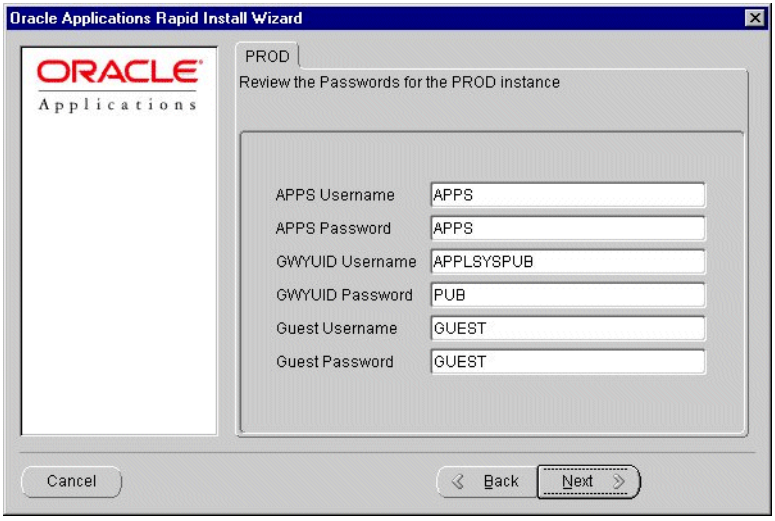
Click Next. Then, choose Open an Existing Configuration File.



Specify the configuration file you created in Step 4.



Page through the screens reviewing the configuration settings.



When you are sure the configuration details are correct, run Rapid Install as previously described.

Step 15. Complete upgrade steps

Return to Upgrading Oracle Applications and complete the remaining steps (in Categories 4, 5, and 6). When you complete the Finishing your Upgrade steps, your upgrade is complete.

6

Finishing Your Installation

This chapter describes the tasks that are required to finish your Rapid Install installation. Notice that some of the steps are required and some are optional, depending on the configuration of your installation.

> **Note:** If you are installing or upgrading an NLS database (with a language other than American English), prior to completing the steps in this chapter, review any steps or comments listed in *Oracle Applications NLS Release Notes for Release 11i* under the heading Finishing Your NLS Installation.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- Required Post-install Steps
- Configure Applications Client Software
- Start Oracle Applications
- Tasks Specific to your Configuration

Required Post-install Steps

All tasks in this section are *required*. After you run Rapid Install, you must complete *every* task in this section to run Oracle Applications or specific Oracle Applications products successfully.

Test Environment Setup Files

Based on your specific configuration, Rapid Install creates environment setup files that set up your Oracle8*i*, Oracle8-based technology stack, and Applications environments. The environment setup files are called <SID>.env (UNIX) or <SID>.cmd (NT) and are located in different directories based on how they are used.

For convenience, Applications provides one file APPSORA.env (UNIX) or APPSORA.cmd (NT) that sets up both the Applications and Oracle8-based technology stack environment. Each file, a description of the environment, the directory location, and the operating system user that executes it are included in the following table.

Setup File Name	Environment	Directory	O/S User
<SID>.env (UNIX) <SID>.cmd (NT)	Oracle8*i* Enterprise Edition (1)	8.1.6 ORACLE_HOME	oracle
<SID>.env (UNIX) <SID>.cmd (NT)	iAS (2)	Apache ORACLE_HOME	applmgr
<SID>.env (UNIX) <SID>.cmd (NT)	Oracle8-based technology stack (3)	8.0.6 ORACLE_HOME	applmgr
oracle.env (UNIX) oracle.cmd (NT)	Generic ORACLE setup called automatically by <SID>.env or <SID>.cmd	8.1.6, 8.0.6, and iAS(2)	NA
APPSORA.env (UNIX) APPSORA.cmd (NT)	Consolidated setup file (3)	APPL_TOP	applmgr
<SID>.env (UNIX) <SID>.cmd (NT)	Applications (3)	APPL_TOP	NA

(1) database server only
(2) web server only
(3) all servers except database server and web server

You should execute the APPSORA.env (UNIX) or APPSORA.cmd (NT) environment setup file before using any Oracle Applications utility. In addition, you should also set your TWO_TASK environment variable to your ORACLE_SID value. If you are performing maintenance operations on Oracle8*i*, iAS ORACLE_HOME, or the technology stack for Oracle8, you need only execute the <SID>.env (UNIX) or <SID>.cmd (NT) file located under the ORACLE_HOME (Oracle 8.1.6 or Oracle 8.0.6, respectively). Ensure you log in as the correct operating

system user for the maintenance operation (such as applmgr or oracle) before executing the environment setup file.

> **Note:** The server process control scripts (such as adcmctl.sh) automatically set up the appropriate environment so you do not have to perform this task beforehand.

Test each of these scripts now by logging in as the appropriate operating system user and executing the file for each server. For example, log in as oracle on your Oracle8*i* database server machine and run the appropriate script:

For UNIX Bourne shell users:

```
$ . <ORACLE_HOME>/<SID>.env
```

For NT users:

```
C:\> <ORACLE_HOME>/<SID>.cmd
```

> **Suggestion:** You can set up your login account so that it automatically executes the appropriate environment setup file.

We recommend you print the environment files to document how your installation is configured. Along with the information in Appendix A of this guide, the environment files are an important reference for future administration tasks.

Update APPLFULL and APPSHAR

To update APPLFULL and APPSHAR variables according to your installation configuration, recreate your Applications environment files on all relevant nodes. Use the Create Applications environment files option in adadmin to perform this task. To learn more about creating environment files with adadmin, see *Maintaining Oracle Applications*.

Identify/Create PL/SQL Log and Out Directories

Choose a temporary directory on your database server for log and output files from PL/SQL concurrent programs. If this directory does not exist, create it. Once you have chosen or created the directory, enter it as the value for utl_file_dir in init.ora for your database. Then, run adadmin and, when prompted for the PL/SQL log file

directory, select the directory location that you entered for utl_file_dir in init.ora (this location is the value of the APPLPTMP variable).

> **Note:** This variable name is APPLPTMP, which is similar to, but not the same as, APPLTMP.

To learn more about creating environment files with adadmin, see *Maintaining Oracle Applications*.

Define Printer (Windows NT users only)

Windows NT users need define to define at least one valid printer for Oracle Reports.

Review Installation Log Files

Rapid Install creates several log files during the installation. The actions performed when configuring the installation or when starting processes are recorded in these file with a .txt file extension. They can be found in the Common top directory under the /admin/install directory for UNIX, or the \admin\install directory for NT.

Review Server Process Control Scripts

Rapid Install configures and starts server processes during installation. It also stores a script for each process in the admin/scripts subdirectory in the Common top directory of your file system. You can use these scripts at any time after your installation to stop and start these processes manually. The scripts are provided as templates that you can customize as required. They include:

Script	UNIX name	NT Name	Owner
Forms Server Listener	adfroctl.sh	adfroctl.cmd	applications user
Forms Metrics Server	adfmsctl.sh	adfmsctl.cmd	applications user
Forms Metrics Client	adfmcctl.sh	adfmcctl.cmd	applications user
Report Review Agent	adalnctl.sh	adalnctl.cmd	applications user
Reports Server	adrepctl.sh	adrepctl.cmd	applications user
TCF SocketServer	adtcfctl.sh	adtcfctl.cmd	applications user
Concurrent Managers	adcmctl.sh	adcmctl.cmd	applications user

Script	UNIX name	NT Name	Owner
Net8 Listener for Oracle8i Enterprise Edition	addlnctl.sh	addlnctl.cmd	oracle user*
HTTP Server	adapcctl.sh	adapcctl.cmd	applications user
Oracle 8*i* database server	addbctl.sh	addbctl.cmd	oracle user*

* Located in the 8.1.6 ORACLE_HOME in the appsutil/scripts subdirectory.

> **Note:** If you need to manually start Windows NT control scripts, use the NT Service Control Panel. The .cmd name is shown to here only to illustrate consistency across platforms.

Please note that the Reports server shutdown script, adrepctl.sh, uses the SID name to identify active report processes. If you have a SID name that is not unique, all processes containing that name will be shut down. For example, if you have a SID named TEST, and a SID named TEST2, shutting down TEST will shut down TEST *and* TEST2 report servers. For information about using and modifying these scripts, refer to *Maintaining Oracle Applications*.

Change System Passwords

The default passwords for the SYS account and SYSTEM account of the Oracle Applications database are *change_on_install* and *manager*, respectively. To maintain database security and restrict access to these accounts, you must change these passwords.

> **Additional Information:** Managing User Privileges and Roles, *Oracle8i Administrator's Guide*

Back Up Oracle Applications

Your operating system administrator should back up the Oracle Applications product files, including the Common top area. Your database administrator should back up the Oracle Applications database and Oracle8*i*, 8.0.6, and iAS file system.

Install Unzip Utility

Applications patches and other Oracle utilities are frequently delivered in zip format. If you already have this utility installed on each machine, make sure it is in your PATH. If you do not have unzip installed, we have provided a copy of it in the unzip subdirectory under the util directory in the Common area of your file system. Follow the directions in the README.txt file in the unzip directory.

Configure Applications Client Software

This section describes how to configure your client software so that you can specify the use of the Oracle Java Virtual Machine (JVM) on a web client. In order to do this, you will need to create a digital signature and repackage JInitiator, then complete the setup so that the client software will be downloaded and installed the first time your users access Oracle Applications with a minimum of manual steps.

About Oracle JInitiator

When you access certain parts of the system (for example, those based on forms or Discoverer), you will need JInitiator to supply the Java virtual machine. The latest version of JInitiator that was available at the time of this product release is on the *Oracle Applications Rapid Install Server Technology* CD under the /util/jinitiator directory in the Common directory of your file system.

Implemented as a plug-in (Netscape Communicator) or ActiveX component (Microsoft Internet Explorer), Oracle JInitiator allows you to specify the use of the Oracle Java Virtual Machine (JVM) on web clients instead of having to use the browser's default JVM.

When it is needed, the browser attempts to load Oracle JInitiator. If Oracle JInitiator has not been previously installed, the browser downloads the necessary installation executable to the PC. Once installed, Oracle JInitiator runs the Oracle Forms Java applet and starts an Oracle Applications session.

Create a Digital Signature and Repackage JInitiator

Java applets that run on a desktop client, by default, can only perform a limited set of operations, for security purposes. Actions that are prohibited by standard applets include accessing the client's file system, or connecting to servers other than the one from which the applet was downloaded. If an applet is "trusted," however, Java will extend the privileges of the applet, allowing it to perform some of these operations. To indicate that an applet is trusted, it must be digitally signed using a digital certificate. Oracle Applications requires that its code run in this trusted mode, so all

Java archive files must be digitally signed. You must create your own digital certificate, which will be used to sign JAR files whenever they are updated and rebuilt through AutoPatch.

After you create the certificate, you must distribute it to all desktop clients so it can be imported into an "identity database" that is maintained by JInitiator. When a JAR file is downloaded, the owner of the digital signature is compared against the entry in the identity databases. If they match, the code contained in the archive is allowed to run in a trusted mode. Oracle Applications provides utilities to help you repackage JInitiator with your certificate, so that when users install Oracle JInitiator, the information in your digital certificate will automatically be installed as well.

Create your digital certificate

Perform this step *only once* when you install Oracle Applications 11*i* for the first time.

1. Sign on to the applmgr account on any web server.
2. Execute APPSORA.env (for UNIX) or APPSORA.cmd and (for NT) to set up your environment. Then run $APPL_TOP/ad/11.5.0/bin/adjkey using the -initialize flag.

   ```
   $ adjkey -initialize
   ```

   For NT, run %APPL_TOP%\ad\11.5.0\bin\adjkey.

   ```
   C:\> adjkey -initialize
   ```

   The program asks you a series of questions, such as what your identity name should be. For information on how javakey works, refer to http://java.sun.com/security/usingJavakey.html. Providing the -initialize option causes adjkey to do all the work for you.

   > **Note:** Currently, Applications allows the creation of only one certificate directive file for signing JAR files.

3. When finished, adjkey creates your certificate directive file in the admin directory of your APPL_TOP as a text file (adcert.txt). It contains the name of your certificate's identity for signing JAR files after patching them, and an identity database (identitydb.obj) in the Applications user's home directory.

   It also creates adsign.txt in the admin directory of your APPL_TOP. This file is used to pass arguments to the Java Release Infrastructure (JRI) for signing JAR

files. JRI is a framework used by Oracle Applications to develop, release, patch, and maintain Oracle Applications Java code.

If you have multiple web servers, you *must* copy the adsign.txt and identitydb.obj files to *each* web server. Use the ftp command. Consult the documentation for your operating system to see how to use ftp.

Attention: Be sure to copy these files from the first machine. DO NOT re-run the adjkey command on other web servers. All Applications Java code should be signed using one digital certificate, unique to your site. Running adjkey multiple times will produce multiple certificates, causing each web server to have JAR files with different signatures.

Repackage JInitiator with your digital certificate

This step modifies JInitiator so that it recognizes your digital signature as a trusted entity. You must perform this step after you first unload your Oracle Applications files, and again *every time* you get a new version of JInitiator.

1. Run the adjbuild.sh script. Do not supply any arguments unless instructed to do so by Oracle Support.

   Note: If you have created multiple digital certificates for your site — for example, a different certificate for your test and production instances — you should copy all the identity (*.cer) files to the admin directory under your APPL_TOP before you run adjbuild.sh. This ensures that all the necessary digital certificates are downloaded to the client machine, so you do not have to download them manually or repackage JInitiator an additional time.

   ---

2. When complete, adjbuild.sh creates a new, self-extracting archive called oajinit.exe. This is the file users will download to install and configure JInitiator.

   For example (UNIX users):

   ```
   $ adjbuild.sh
   ```

   Displays usage information for the program

   ```
   $ adjbuild.sh /d2/prodcomn/util/jinitiator \
     /d2/prodcomn/util/jinitiator/jinit11727.exe 1.1.7.27
   ```

Repackages the version of JInitiator in /d2/prodcomn/util/jinitiator using your digital signature and creates a new archive called oajinit.exe in the current working directory.

For example (NT users):

Run adjbuild.sh in a DOS command window that has the appropriate environment set up. To prepare the environment, run envshell.cmd (located in the APPL_TOP), which will open another DOS command window with all the environment variables set correctly. Then, from this window, run adjbuild.sh as follows:

```
C:\> sh adjbuild.sh D:\oracle\prodcomn\util\jinitiator \
     D:\oracle\prodcomn\util\jinitiator\jinit11727.exe 1.1.7.27
```

Repackages the version of JInitiator under D:\oracle\prodcomn \util\jinitiator using your digital signature and creates a new archive called oajinit.exe in the current working directory.

3. If you have write permission to the OA_HTML directory, adjbuild.sh copies the oajinit.exe archive to that directory. If you don't have write permission to OA_HTML, adjbuild.sh doesn't copy the archive, and you must manually copy oajinit.exe to OA_HTML after adjbuild.sh completes.

The new oajinit.exe archive *must* be copied to the OA_HTML directory so users can download it to their client machines. If it is not copied to this location, users cannot download the new version of JInitiator and must continue to use the old version.

Install Oracle JInitiator

Start the web browser and enter the following URL:

```
http://<web server host>:<web server port>/dev60cgi/f60cgi
```

You should see a small Oracle Applications logo. The installation procedure depends on which web browser that you currently use.

> **Note:** Oracle JInitiator works only on browsers running on the Microsoft Windows 95/98/NT/2000 platforms.

- Netscape Communicator Web Browser

  If you are using the Netscape browser, click on the plug-in icon (a piece of a puzzle). The Plug-in not Loaded window appears. Click Get the Plug-in.

In the Save As dialog window, you can designate the location of the executable to be downloaded. (This behavior may vary if you have set up your web browser differently). Save the JInitiator executable to any location on the client.

After the executable is saved, exit from all your web browser sessions. Go to the location where you downloaded the JInitiator executable and double-click the executable to run it.

InstallShield runs to install Oracle JInitiator. When prompted, click Yes and follow the instructions. You can use the default location for installing Oracle JInitiator. After InstallShield is complete, exit from all your web browser sessions to allow Netscape to load the plug-in properly upon restart.

- Microsoft Internet Explorer

  If you are using Internet Explorer, simply wait for the browser to load the signon HTML file (specifically, it first loads the Oracle JInitiator self-installing executable). Depending on the security settings of your browser, JInitiator may begin downloading automatically, or a Security Warning window may appear, prompting you to install Oracle JInitiator. If the Security Warning window is displayed, click Yes.

  InstallShield runs to install Oracle JInitiator. When prompted, click Yes and follow the instructions. You can use the default location for installing Oracle JInitiator. After InstallShield is complete, exit from all your web browser sessions to allow Microsoft Internet Explorer to load the Oracle Applications certificate that is needed for proper operation of the Applications.

  Note: Active Desktop is currently certified only with Windows 98 and Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0. You should verify the most current certification levels on Oracle*MetaLink*.

Start Oracle Applications

You start Oracle Applications and access all ERP, CRM, BIS, and Self-Service Web Applications products from the Oracle Applications Personal Homepage. To begin, go to the Self-Service Web Applications login page located at the following URL:

```
http://<apache hostname>.<domain name>:<web port>/OA_HTML/<LANGUAGE_CODE> \
/ICXINDEX.htm
```

For example:

```
http://oraapps1.oracle.com:8000/OA_HTML/US/ICXINDEX.htm
```

The system administrator should log in the first time using the sysadmin login account that is pre-configured in the Applications installation. Use the System Administrator responsibility to launch an Applications Forms session where the system administrator can complete the implementation steps.

Additional Information: Set Up the Personal Homepage Feature, Appendix F in the *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

Change Applications Passwords

To maintain database security, you must change the default passwords for the Applications product accounts of the production and test databases. You must log on to Applications as the System Administration responsibility. The *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide* and has specific instructions for changing passwords.

Tasks Specific to your Configuration

Depending on your installation, you may need to perform some or all of the tasks in this section.

Size your Database

You need to increase the size of your production database. The increase will depend on the products you have licensed and the additional features (such as multiple languages or multiple organizations) you configure in your installation. Refer to your product-specific documentation and *Maintaining Oracle Applications* for more information.

Set Up National Language Support (NLS)

This section describes the steps you need to install NLS software. Remember, you must have successfully completed all the installation steps described in this book *before* you perform the steps in this section.

Setting NLS_LANG

Rapid Install may not set your NLS_LANG correctly in the Oracle Home <SID>.env files. It should be AMERICAN_AMERICA.<APPL_TOP charset> in the <SID>.env files for the 8.0.6 Oracle Home and the webdb 2.5 home. It must be AMERICAN_AMERICA.<Database character set> in the <SID>.env file for the 8.1.6

Oracle Home. Note that the language and territory components of the NLS_LANG variable are set to AMERICAN and AMERICA regardless of your language configuration.

Choosing languages

If you did not choose languages at the appropriate time while running the Rapid Install wizard, you must do so now using License Manager.

> **Additional Information:** License Manager (LicenseMgr), *Maintaining Oracle Applications, Release 11i*

Installing NLS software

Complete the steps in the order listed to install translated software for your NLS installation.

1. Apply pre-NLS patches 1396020 and 1387438.

   These patches address various issues in the utilities used to install the translated software. They are available in the patch download area on Oracle*MetaLink*. Refer to the readme file in each patch for instructions.

2. Synchronize all Applications multilingual tables.

   Run AD Administration (adadmin) and choose "Maintain the multi-lingual tables" from the Maintain Applications Database Objects menu.

3. Install the translated NLS software for *each* active language.

   You must perform all the tasks in this step for each active language in your Applications installation. Note, the tasks are the same regardless of whether the language is the base language or a non-base language.

   - Copy nls11i.zip from the *Oracle Applications NLS Release 11i* CD to your patch directory and unzip it.
   - Apply the following patch drivers from the <Language> directory (unzipped from nls11i.zip). Use AutoPatch to apply the patch drivers that install the NLS software.

cpnls11i.drv	copies all translated files to the APPL_TOP. Apply this driver on all your servers.
dbnls11i.drv	uploads the translated seed data into the NLS database. It is used for both the base and non-base languages. Apply this driver only on the administration server.

Note: You may get some Unique Constraint Violation (ORA-00001) and No Data Found (ORA-01403) errors while applying dbnls11i.drv. You can safely ignore these errors.

4. Compile the flexfield data.

   Run AD Administration (adadmin) and select "Compile flex-field data in AOL tables" from the Maintain Applications Database Objects menu. Running this task is not mandatory, as flexflelds automatically compile the data when they are first used. But compiling ahead of time can alleviate a one-time runtime performance issue.

   If you run this step and receive a flexfield compiler error, answer Yes to continue with the compilation of the remaining flexfields while you determine the cause of the problem.

   Additional Information: *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*

5. Generate messages, forms and reports.

   Run AD Administration (adadmin) and select "Generate message files," "Generate form files," and "Generate report files" respectively from the Maintain Applications Files menu.

6. Remove the NLS software from your patch directory.

   Once you have verified that all steps have been successfully completed, you can remove the NLS software from your patch directory where you copied it prior to installing.

7. Modify ICXINDEX.htm.

   To successfully access the Personal Home page, modify ICXINDEX.htm in your OA_HTML and ICX_TOP for each active language in your Oracle Applications installation. In each file, replace INSERT_YOUR_ PLSQL_DAD_NAME_HERE with the actual DAD value.

   For example, on UNIX, if you have installed German Applications, update the following files: $OA_HTML/D/ICXINDEX.htm and $ICX_TOP/html/D/ICXINDEX.htm. Replace INSERT_YOUR_ PLSQL_DAD_NAME_HERE with the actual DAD value. For example:

   ```
   <FORM NAME="Logon0" ACTION="/PROD/oraclemypage.home" METHOD="POST" TARGET="_top">
   ```

8. Complete the remaining upgrade or installation tasks.

Set Up Business Intelligence System

Oracle Business Intelligence System (BIS) is a collection of enterprise business indicators (Reports), supported by a suite of analytical workbooks (Discoverer), all integrated with an alert mechanism to pro-actively communicate operational performance to the management team. To set up and begin using BIS, you need to perform the tasks outlined in the *BIS Implementation Guide*.

WARNING: Information about implementing Discoverer has changed. Refer to the updated instructions in Oracle*MetaLink* before you begin to install or set up any of the BIS components. If you do not follow the updated instructions, your BIS implementation may fail.

Convert Database to Multiple Organizations (Multi-Org)

The Rapid Install Vision Demo database is enabled for Multi-Org. However, the production and test databases are not. If you want Multi-Org architecture in the production or test environments, refer to the instructions for converting to Multi-Org in *Maintaining Oracle Applications*.

Additional Information: *Multiple Organizations in Oracle Applications*

Convert to Multiple Reporting Currencies (MRC)

The Rapid Install Vision Demo database is enabled for MRC. However, the production and test databases are not. If your production or test environment requires multiple reporting currencies, refer to the instructions for installing and implementing MRC in *Multiple Reporting Currencies in Oracle Applications*.

Note: If you plan to install MRC for your organization, you should turn on Invokers Rights to save tablespace, reduce dual maintenance, and increase security. See *Multiple Reporting Currencies in Oracle Applications* for complete information.

Understand System Administration Tasks

You should be completely familiar with the information in the *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*. It contains important information about Oracle Applications.

Set Up Printers

For details about setting up printers in your Oracle Applications installation, refer to the *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*.

Implement Product and Country-specific Functionality

Depending on which products or country-specific functionality you plan to use in your installation, you may need to perform additional tasks. Refer to the individual product or country-specific implementation manuals or user's guides for details.

Understand Oracle Applications Maintenance Tasks

You should be completely familiar with the information in *Maintaining Oracle Applications*. It contains important details about administration utilities, as well as manual maintenance tasks.

A

Installation Defaults

Rapid Install sets up and configures technology stack products for you during the installation process. This appendix contains specific configuration details that further describe this process. It includes the following information:

- Installation Default Settings
- Production and Test Databases
- Vision Demonstration Database
- Server Settings
- Profile Options
- Environment Variables

Installation Default Settings

The installation default settings used by Rapid Install are different for a production environment, a Vision Demo environment, and a test environment. The settings for these environments are listed in this section as a reference so you can review them before you begin your installation and verify that these values are sufficient for your installation. You can change these settings on the Rapid Install screens.

> **Note:** Rapid Install requires that the default directory, port, SID, and server name settings are not already used by another process or program. If any settings are already used, be sure to provide new values on the appropriate Rapid Install screens.

Production and Test Databases

The production and test database restored by Rapid Install is a fresh installation of an Oracle Applications Release 11*i* database created on Oracle8*i* Enterprise Edition Release 8.1.6. This database is OFA-compliant and minimally sized with 100% sizing factor. It was created with the US7ASCII character set and a database block size of 8192 bytes.

All Oracle Applications Release 11*i* base products are fully installed in the database, but only AOL is activated. The default database character set is US7ASCII. During the installation, you can change this character set and Rapid Install will convert your database to the appropriate character set.

The init.ora file for the database is in the dbs directory of your ORACLE_HOME and is named init<ORACLE_SID>.ora.

The database fully expands to about 8.0 GB and has system tablespace, rollback segment tablespace, and temp tablespaces. It has individual data and index tablespaces for each product.

Table A–1 Database tablespace size

Name	Description	Mount Point	Size
cntrl01.ctl	Control file 1	Directory 1	10 K
cntrl02.ctl	Control file 2	Directory 2	10 K
cntrl03.ctl	Control file 3	Directory 3	10 K
log01a.dbf	Log file 1 of Group 1	Directory 2	10 MB
log02a.dbf	Log file 2 of Group 1	Directory 2	10 MB
log01b.dbf	Log file 1 of Group 2	Directory 2	10 MB
log02b.dbf	Log file 2 of Group 2	Directory 2	10 MB
rbs01.dbf	Rollback data file 1	Directory 1	500 MB
system01.dbf	System data file 1	Directory 1	700 MB
system02.dbf	System data file 2	Directory 1	500 MB
system03.dbf	System data file 3	Directory 1	500 MB
system04.dbf	System data file 4	Directory 1	500 MB
system05.dbf	System data file 5	Directory 1	500 MB
temp01.dbf	Temp data file 1	Directory 1	100 MB
ctxd01.dbf	*interMedia* server	Directory 3	20 MB

Table A–1 Database tablespace size

Name	Description	Mount Point	Size
owa01.dbf	Web Cartridge packages	Directory 1	10 MB

Table A–2 shows the size of each Oracle Applications product data and index tablespace. All product data tablespaces are mounted on Directory 3, and all product index tablespaces are mounted on Directory 4.

Table A–2 Product data and index database files and size

Product data database files	Size	Product index database files	Size
abmd01.dbf	10 MB	abmx01.dbf	10 MB
akd01.dbf	150 MB	akx01.dbf	100 MB
alrd01.dbf	10 MB	alrx01.dbf	20 MB
amsd01.dbf	20 MB	amsx01.dbf	50 MB
amvd01.dbf	10 MB	amvx01.dbf	20 MB
apd01.dbf	50 MB	apx01.dbf	50 MB
applsysd01.dbf	500 MB	applsysx01.dbf	500 MB
applsysd02.dbf	250 MB	applsysx02.dbf	250 MB
ard01.dbf	50 MB	arx01.dbf	100 MB
asfd01.dbf	10 MB	asfx01.dbf	10 MB
asgd01.dbf	10 MB	asgx0l.dbf	10 MB
asod01.dbf	10 MB	asox01.dbf	10 MB
astd01.dbf	10 MB	astx01.dbf	10 MB
axd01.dbf	200 MB	axx01.dbf	100 MB
azd01.dbf	10 MB	azx01.dbf	10 MB
bend01.dbf	50 MB	benx01.dbf	100 MB
bicd01.dbf	20 MB	bicx01.dbf	10 MB
bild01.dbf	10 MB	bilx01.dbf	10 MB
bimd01.dbf	30 MB	bimx01.dbf	50 MB
bisd01.dbf	10 MB	bisx01.dbf	10 MB

Table A–2 Product data and index database files and size

Product data database files	Size	Product index database files	Size
bixd01.dbf	10 MB	bixx01.dbf	10 MB
bomd01.dbf	50 MB	bomx01.dbf	75 MB
bscd01.dbf	20 MB	bscx01.dbf	20 MB
cctd01.dbf	10 MB	cctx01.dbf	10 MB
ced01.dbf	10 MB	cex01.dbf	10 MB
cnd01.dbf	30 MB	cnx01.dbf	50 MB
crpd01.dbf	10 MB	crpx01.dbf	10 MB
cscd01.dbf	10 MB	cscx01.dbf	10 MB
csd01.dbf	30 MB	csx01.dbf	50 MB
csdd01.dbf	10 MB	csdx01.dbf	10 MB
csfd01.dbf	20 MB	csfx01.dbf	10 MB
cspd01.dbf	10 MB	cspx01.dbf	20 MB
csrd01.dbf	10 MB	csrx01.dbf	10 MB
cssd01.dbf	10 MB	cssx01.dbf	10 MB
cuad01.dbf	10 MB	cuax01.dbf	10 MB
cufd01.dbf	10 MB	cufx01.dbf	10 MB
cuid01.dbf	10 MB	cuix01.dbf	10 MB
cund01.dbf	10 MB	cunx01.dbf	10 MB
cupd01.dbf	10 MB	cupx01.dbf	10 MB
cusd01.dbf	10 MB	cusx01.dbf	10 MB
czd01.dbf	20 MB	czx01.dbf	25 MB
eaad01.dbf	10 MB	eaax01.dbf	10 MB
ecd01.dbf	100 MB	ecx01.dbf	20 MB
ecxd01.dbf	10 MB	ecxx01.dbf	10 MB
engd01.dbf	10 MB	engx01.dbf	10 MB
evmd01.dbf	10 MB	evmx01.dbf	10 MB

Table A–2 Product data and index database files and size

Product data database files	Size	Product index database files	Size
fad01.dbf	50 MB	fax01.dbf	50 MB
femd01.dbf	10 MB	femx01.dbf	10 MB
fiid01.dbf	10 MB	fiix01.dbf	10 MB
flmd01.dbf	10 MB	flmx01.dbf	10 MB
fptd01.dbf	10 MB	fptx01.dbf	20 MB
frmd01.dbf	10 MB	frmx01.dbf	10 MB
fvd01.dbf	10 MB	fvx01.dbf	10 MB
gld01.dbf	50 MB	glx01.dbf	50 MB
gmad01.dbf	10 MB	gmax01.dbf	10 MB
gmdd01.dbf	20 MB	gmdx01.dbf	10 MB
gmed01.dbf	10 MB	gmex01.dbf	10 MB
gmfd01.dbf	20 MB	gmfx01.dbf	10 MB
gmid01.dbf	20 MB	gmix01.dbf	20 MB
gmld01.dbf	30 MB	gmlx01.dbf	20 MB
gmpd01.dbf	10 MB	gmpx01.dbf	10 MB
gmsd01.dbf	10 MB	gmsx01.dbf	20 MB
grd01.dbf	20 MB	grx01.dbf	50 MB
hrd01.dbf	150 MB	hrx01.dbf	200 MB
hrid01.dbf	10 MB	hrix01.dbf	10 MB
hxcd01.dbf	10 MB	hxcx01.dbf	10 MB
hxtd01.dbf	10 MB	hxtx01.dbf	20 MB
ibad01.dbf	10 MB	ibax01.dbf	10 MB
ibed01.dbf	10 MB	ibex01.dbf	10 MB
ibpd01.dbf	10 MB	ibpx01.dbf	10 MB
ibud01.dbf	10 MB	ibux01.dbf	10 MB
ibyd01.dbf	10 MB	ibyx01.dbf	10 MB

Table A–2 Product data and index database files and size

Product data database files	Size	Product index database files	Size
icxd01.dbf	20 MB	icxx01.dbf	20 MB
iebd01.dbf	10 MB	iebx01.dbf	10 MB
iemd01.dbf	10 MB	iemx01.dbf	10 MB
ieod01.dbf	10 MB	ieox01.dbf	10 MB
iesd01.dbf	10 MB	iesx01.dbf	10 MB
ieud01.dbf	10 MB	ieux01.dbf	10 MB
iexd01.dbf	10 MB	iexx01.dbf	10 MB
igcd01.dbf	10 MB	igcx01.dbf	10 MB
igfd01.dbf	10 MB	igfx01.dbf	10 MB
igsd01.dbf	10 MB	igsx01.dbf	10 MB
igwd01.dbf	10 MB	igwx01.dbf	10 MB
invd01.dbf	50 MB	invx01.dbf	75 MB
ipad01.dbf	10 MB	ipax01.dbf	10 MB
iscd01.dbf	10 MB	iscx01.dbf	10 MB
jad01.dbf	10 MB	jax01.dbf	10 MB
jed01.dbf	10 MB	jex01.dbf	10 MB
jgd01.dbf	10 MB	jgx01.dbf	10 MB
jld01.dbf	30 MB	jldx01.dbf	30 MB
jtfd01.dbf	50 MB	jtfx01.dbf	50 MB
med01.dbf	10 MB	mex01.dbf	10 MB
mfgd01.dbf	10 MB	mfgx01.dbf	10 MB
mrpd01.dbf	20 MB	mrpx01.dbf	30 MB
mscd01.dbf	30 MB	mscx01.dbf	50 MB
msdd01.dbf	10 MB	msdx01.dbf	10 MB
msod01.dbf	10 MB	msox01.dbf	10 MB
mwad01.dbf	10 MB	mwax01.dbf	10 MB

Table A–2 Product data and index database files and size

Product data database files	Size	Product index database files	Size
oed01.dbf	20 MB	oex01.dbf	50 MB
okcd01.dbf	30 MB	okcx01.dbf	30 MB
oked01.dbf	10 MB	okex01.dbf	10 MB
oksd01.dbf	10 MB	oksx01.dbf	10 MB
okxd01.dbf	10 MB	okxx01.dbf	10 MB
ontd01.dbf	50 MB	ontx01.dbf	100 MB
opid01.dbf	10 MB	opix01.dbf	10 MB
osmd01.dbf	30 MB	osmx01.dbf	50 MB
otad01.dbf	10 MB	otax01.dbf	20 MB
owad01.dbf	10 MB	owax01.dbf	10 MB
ozfd01.dbf	10 MB	ozfx01.dbf	10 MB
ozpd01.dbf	10 MB	ozpx01.dbf	10 MB
ozsd01l.dbf	10 MB	ozsx01.dbf	10 MB
pad01.dbf	50 MB	pax01.dbf	75 MB
pjmd01.dbf	10 MB	pjmx01.dbf	10 MB
pmid01.dbf	10 MB	pmix01.dbf	10 MB
pnd01.dbf	10 MB	pnx01.dbf	20 MB
poad01.dbf	10 MB	poax01.dbf	10 MB
pod01.dbf	20 MB	pox01.dbf	50 MB
pomd01.dbf	10 MB	pomx01.dbf	10 MB
psad01.dbf	10 MB	psax01.dbf	10 MB
psbd01.dbf	20 MB	psbx01.dbf	30 MB
pspd01.dbf	10 MB	pspx01.dbf	20 MB
qad01.dbf	10 MB	qax01.dbf	10 MB
qpd01.dbf	10 MB	qpx01.dbf	10 MB
rgd01.dbf	10 MB	rgx01.dbf	20 MB

Table A–2 Product data and index database files and size

Product data database files	Size	Product index database files	Size
rhxd01.dbf	10 MB	rhxx01.dbf	10 MB
rlad01.dbf	10 MB	rlax01.dbf	10 MB
rlmd01.dbf	10 MB	rlmx01.dbf	10 MB
sspd01.dbf	10 MB	sspx01.dbf	10 MB
vead01.dbf	10 MB	veax01.dbf	10 MB
vehd01.dbf	10 MB	vehx01.dbf	10 MB
wipd01.dbf	20 MB	wipx01.dbf	20 MB
wmsd01.dbf	20 MB	wmsx01.dbf	20 MB
wpsd01.dbf	10 MB	wpsx01.dbf	10 MB
wshd01.dbf	10 MB	wshx01.dbf	20 MB
wsmd01.dbf	20 MB	wsmx01.dbf	10 MB
xdpd01.dbf	20 MB	xdpx01.dbf	20 MB
xlad01.dbf	10 MB	xlax01.dbf	10 MB
xncd01.dbf	10 MB	xncx01.dbf	10 MB
xnmd01.dbf	10 MB	xnmx01.dbf	10 MB
xnpd0l.dbf	10 MB	xnpx0l.dbf	20 MB
xnsd01.dbf	10 MB	xnsx01.dbf	10 MB
xtrd01.dbf	30 MB	xtrx01.dbf	50 MB

Vision Demonstration Database

You can also install the Vision Demonstration database with Rapid Install. It provides a sample set of transaction data for a fictitious company (Vision Corporation) that uses most Oracle Applications products. The Vision Demo shows how the products function and how this release uses Multi-Org and Multiple Reporting Currencies. It runs on Oracle8*i* Enterprise Edition, and, because it

simulates a real production installation configuration, it can be upgraded and patched.

> **Note:** The Vision Demo database character set is WE8ISO8859P1. Rapid Install does not convert the Vision database character set.

Rapid Install sets up the SYSTEM tablespace to hold the system schemas, using about 3 GB. It installs all the Oracle Applications data in the USER_DATA tablespace, using about 4.5 GB. And, it installs the indexes in the USER_IDX tablespace, using about 3 GB.

The init.ora file for the database is in the ORACLE_HOME/dbs directory and is named init<ORACLE_SID>.ora.

Table A–3 Vision Demo tablespace sizes

Name	Description	Mount Point	Size
sys1v2.dbf	SYSTEM file 1	Directory 1	900 MB
sys2v2.dbf	SYSTEM file 2	Directory 1	600 MB
sys3v2.dbf	SYSTEM file 3	Directory 1	600 MB
sys4v2.dbf	SYSTEM file 4	Directory 1	600 MB
sys5v2.dbf	SYSTEM file 5	Directory 1	600 MB
rbs1v2.dbf	Rollback file 1	Directory 1	500 MB
tmp1v2.dbf	Temporary file 1	Directory 1	500 MB
		Subtotal:	4300 MB
log1v2.dbf	Redo log file 1	Directory 2	10 MB
log2v2.dbf	Redo log file 2	Directory 2	10 MB
log3v2.dbf	Redo log file 3	Directory 2	10 MB
		Subtotal:	30 MB
dat1v2.dbf	USER_DATA file 1	Directory 3	1000 MB
dat2v2.dbf	USER_DATA file 2	Directory 3	1000 MB
dat3v2.dbf	USER_DATA file 3	Directory 3	1000 MB
dat4v2.dbf	USER_DATA file 4	Directory 3	1000 MB
dat5v2.dbf	USER_DATA file 5	Directory 3	500 MB

Table A–3 Vision Demo tablespace sizes

Name	Description	Mount Point	Size
		Subtotal:	4500 MB
idx1v2.dbf	USER_IDX file 1	Directory 4	800 MB
idx2v2.dbf	USER_IDX file 2	Directory 4	800 MB
idx3v2.dbf	USER_IDX file 3	Directory 4	800 MB
idx4v2.dbf	USER_IDX file 4	Directory 4	500 MB
		Subtotal:	2900 MB
		Total:	11730 MB

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

Table A–4 Vision Demo operating units

Operating Unit	Username/Password
Vision Operations	APPS / APPS
Vision Corporation	APPS / APPS
Vision Industries	APPS / APPS
Vision Services	APPS / APPS
Vision Project Manufacturing	APPS / APPS
Vision ADB	APPS / APPS

Note: There are several schemas in the Vision Demo that are not documented here. They are other accounts available to demonstrate Oracle Applications integration with other products.

Many Applications users are predefined in the Vision Demo. The following users have System Administrator responsibility:

- SYSADMIN / SYSADMIN
- MFG / WELCOME
- OPERATIONS / WELCOME

- SERVICES/WELCOME
- MRC/WELCOME
- HRMS/WELCOME

Server Settings

The default configuration settings used for the servers in an installation of Rapid Install are described in this section. You can customize these settings on the appropriate Rapid Install screens.

For information about manually re-configuring these settings after your installation is complete, see Re-configuring Technology Stack Products in the *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*.

Concurrent Manager

Default setting is for noprint. This means you can view results online, but can't send output to a printer until you set up a printer after the installation.

Forms Server

The Forms Server is installed in the 8.0.6 Oracle home by Rapid Install. It sets up the following configuration and base HTML file for the Forms Server:

On Unix:
$OA_HTML/bin/appsweb.cfg
$OA_HTML/US/appsbase.htm

On Windows NT:
%OA_HTML%\bin\appsweb.cfg
%OA_HTML%\US\appsbase.htm

Review the configuration and base HTML file for settings and default values assigned to the parameters by Rapid Install.

Reports Server

Rapid Install installs the Reports Server in the 8.0.6 Oracle home. It stores the Reports Server configuration information in the following file:

On Unix:
(ORACLE_HOME refers to the 8.0.6 Oracle home)

$ORACLE_HOME/reports60/server/REP60_<SID>.ora
$ORACLE_HOME/reports60/server/CGIcmd.dat

On Windows NT:
%ORACLE_HOME%\reports60\server\REP60_<SID>.ora
%ORACLE_HOME%\reports60\server\CGIcmd.dat

Review the configuration files for the Reports Server settings and the default values assigned to the parameters by Rapid Install.

Apache Server and Jserv

The Apache Server and Apache Jserv technology components are required by the Applications ERP and CRM products that use Java servlets and JavaServer Pages technology. The Apache components are installed by Rapid Install in the directory configured as the Apache Oracle home. The configuration files for the Server and Jserv components are located in the following directories:

On UNIX:
Apache Server: <Apache Oracle home>/Apache/conf

Apache Jserv: <Apache Oracle home>/Jserv/etc/conf

On Windows NT:
Apache Server: \Apache\Apache\conf
Apache Jserv: \Apache\Jserv\etc\conf

The general configuration settings for the Apache Server are stored in the httpds.conf file. The Apache Jserv configuration settings are stored in the following configuration files:

Jserv General Configuration file: jserv.conf
Jserv Property Settings file: jserv.properties
Jserv Servlet Zone Property file: zone.properties

Review the configuration files for additional information on the Apache Server and Jserv settings and the default values assigned to the parameters by Rapid Install.

Database Listener

Rapid Install sets up Net8 with the following configuration files:

On Unix:
$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/listener.ora (8.1.6 Oracle home)

$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/tnsnames.ora (8.1.6 Oracle home)

$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/listener.ora (8.0.6 Oracle home)

$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/tnsnames.ora (8.0.6 Oracle home)

$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/tnsnames.ora (iAS Oracle home)

On Windows NT:

%ORACLE_HOME%\network\admin\listener.ora (8.1.6 Oracle home)

%ORACLE_HOME%\network\admin\tnsnames.ora (8.1.6 Oracle home)

%ORACLE_HOME%\network\admin\listener.ora (8.0.6 Oracle home)

%ORACLE_HOME%\network\admin\tnsnames.ora (8.0.6 Oracle home)

%ORACLE_HOME%\network\admin\tnsnames.ora (iAS Oracle home)

Review the configuration files for the Net8 settings and the default values assigned to the parameters by Rapid Install. Besides providing database connectivity configuration information, these files also provide configuration information for services such as the Report Review Agent and Reports Server.

Self-Service Web Applications

Rapid Install configures the Self- Service Web Applications Sign-On HTML page with the Database Access Descriptor (DAD) specific to your installation:

On Unix:

$OA_HTML/US/ICXINDEX.htm

On Windows NT:

%OA_HTML%\US\ICXINDEX.htm

Applications Database Identification and Authentication File

The DBC file is contained on the web server and holds information to identify and authenticate with Application databases.

On Unix:

$FND_TOP/secure/<hostname_sid>.dbc

On Windows NT:

%FND_TOP%\secure\<hostname_sid>.dbc (Hostname is the data server hostname.)

Review this file for default values assigned to the settings by Rapid Install. .

Note: Your SID in the file name is translated to a lowercase value.

Profile Options

Rapid Install defines or sets the following profile options during the install process. The following table lists the profile options and their values. All profile options are set at the Site level.

Table A–5 Profile options

User Profile Option Name	Profile Option Name	Profile Value
Applications Help Web Agent	HELP_WEB_AGENT	http://<host name of servlet agent>:<port number of servlet agent>/OA_HT ML/jsp/fnd/fndhelp.jsp?dbc=<DBC file name>
Applications Web Agent	APPS_WEB_AGENT	http://<Web Server machine>:<Web Port>/pls/<ORACLE_SID>
ICX:Forms Launcher	ICX_FORMS_LAUNCHER	http://<Web Server machine>:<Web Port>/dev60cgi/f60cgi
ICX:Report Cache	ICX_REPORT_CACHE	http://<Web Server machine>:<Web Port>/CACHE
ICX:Report Format	ICX_REPORT_FORMAT	HTML
ICX:Report Images	ICX_REPORT_IMAGES	http://<Web Server machine>:<Web Port>/OA_MEDIA
ICX:Report Launcher	ICX_REPORT_LAUNCHER	http://<Web Server machine>:<Web Port>/dev60cgi/rwcgi60
ICX:Report Link	ICX_REPORT_LINK	http://<Web Server machine>:<Web Port>/<ORACLE_SID>
ICX:Report Server	ICX_REPORT_SERVER	REP60_<ORACLE_SID>
ICX:Requisition Server	ICX_REQ_SERVER	<Web Server machine>:<Web port>
ICX:Language	ICX_LANGUAGE	<Base Language>
ICX:Territory	ICX_TERRITORY	<Default Territory>
ICX:Discoverer End User Layer Schema	ICX_DEFAULT_EUL	EUL
ICX:Client IANA Encoding	ICX_CLIENT_IANA_ ENCODING	<Web server character set in IANA format>
TCF:HOST	TCF:HOST	http://<Web Server machine>
TCF:PORT	TCF:PORT	<TCF port>
Gateway User ID	GWYUID	applsyspub/pub
Two Task	TWO_TASK	<database ORACLE_SID>
Printer	PRINTER	noprint

Environment Variables

The table in this section defines the environment variables that Rapid Install defines for you during the installation and lists the default values. Some of these variable settings may be specific to certain platforms, and you may require additional settings for customizations (for example, LD_LIBRARY_PATH or CLASSPATH).

Note that in the File column, you will find the name of the environment file that defines the variable. The file APPLSYS.env, which may have a different name on your system, is in the APPL_TOP directory. The file fndenv.env is in the FND_TOP directory. You can find the value of an environment variable by typing:

For UNIX users:

```
$ echo $<variable>
```

For NT users:

```
C:\> echo %<variable>%
```

Table A–6 Environment Variables

Variable Name	What it Defines	Default Value	File
<PROD>_TOP	Product top applications directory, as in GL_TOP	(set on install)	APPLSYS.env
APPCPNAM	Controls whether concurrent manager log/output filenames are in DOS-compatible 8.3 format.	(set on install)	APPLSYS.env
APPLBIN	Subdirectory for binary executable files	bin	fndenv.env
APPLCSF	Optional common directory for log and output files	(none)	APPLSYS.env
APPLDCP	Whether parallel concurrent processing is off, on, or on with load-balancing (OSQ)	(set on install)	APPLSYS.env
APPLDOC	Location of on-line documentation files (copied to OAD_TOP)	docs	fndenv.env
APPLFENV	Name of main environment file (<dbname>.env, where <dbname> is the name of the database in which the current product group is installed.	(set on install)	<dbname>.env
APPLFRM	Subdirectory for form files	forms	fndenv.env
APPLFULL	Short names of fully installed products	(set on install)	<dbname>.env
APPLGRAF	Subdirectory for graph files	graphs	fndenv.env
APPLIMG	Subdirectory for image files	images	fndenv.env

Table A–6 Environment Variables

Variable Name	What it Defines	Default Value	File
APPLINC	Subdirectory for include files of custom applications	include	fndenv.env
APPLLIB	Subdirectory for C library files	lib	fndenv.env
APPLLOG	Subdirectory for log files	log	<dbname>.env
APPLMAIL	Mail product linked to Oracle Alert	(set on install)	<dbname>.env
APPLMSG	Subdirectory for message files	mesg	fndenv.env
APPLORB	Name of bitmap mode Oracle Report executable	none	fndenv.env
APPLORC	Name of character mode Oracle Reports executable	none	fndenv.env
APPLOUT	Subdirectory for output files	out	<dbname>.env
APPLPLS	Subdirectory for PL/SQL libraries	plsql	fndenv.env
APPLPTMP	Tells Concurrent Manager which directory on Database server temporary PL/SQL output files are written to	plsql	fndenv.env
APPLREG	Subdirectory for regression tests defined for custom applications	regress	fndenv.env
APPLREP	Subdirectory for Oracle Reports report files	reports	fndenv.env
APPLRGT	Subdirectory for files generated while running regression tests in compare mode	regress	fndenv.env
APPLRSC	(not used presently)	resource	fndenv.env
APPLSAV	Subdirectory for old regression tests	save	fndenv.env
APPLSHAR	Short names of shared products needed for relinking	(set on install)	<dbname>.env
APPLSQL	Subdirectory for SQL*Plus files	sql	fndenv.env
APPLTMP	Directory for Oracle Applications temporary files	/tmp or /usr/tmp	<dbname>.env
APPLUSR	Subdirectory for user exits	usrxit	fndenv.env
APPL_TOP	Applications top directory	(set on install)	<dbname>.env
APPL_CPLEX_LICDIR	Directory for 3rd-party products	(set on install)	<dbname>.env
CLASSPATH	List of directories and zip files to be scanned for Java class files needed at runtime	(varies)	adovars.env
FNDNAM	Name of main APPS schema	(set on install)	<dbname>.env
CNTL_BREAK	Variables used by Oracle Forms 6.0	(set on install)	<dbname>.env

Table A–6 Environment Variables

Variable Name	What it Defines	Default Value	File
FORMS60_APPSLIBS	Variables used by Oracle Forms 6.0	(set on install)	<dbname>.env
FORMS60_MAPPING	URL mapping for Oracle Forms 6.0 temp files (http://<machine_name>:<port>/OA_TEMP)<SID>.env		
FORMS60_MESSAGE_ENCRYPTION	Variables used by Oracle Forms 6.0	TRUE	<dbname>.env
FORMS60_OUTPUT	Variables used by Oracle Forms 6.0	APPLTMP	<dbname>.env
FORMS60_PATH	Path for Oracle Forms 6.0 files	(set on install)	<dbname>.env
FORMS60_SESSION	Variables used by Oracle Forms 6.0	TRUE	<dbname>.env
FORMS60_TMP	Directory for Oracle Reports 6.0 temp files	(set on install)	<dbname>.env
FORMS60_USER_DATE[TIME]_FORMAT	Date/time format	DD-MON-RRRR	<dbname>.env
FORMS60_WEB_CONFIG_FILE	Path for WebDB 2.2 file	(set on install)	<dbname>.env
GRAPHICS60_PATH	Path for Oracle Graphics 6.0 files set	(set on install)	<dbname>.env
GWYUID	ORACLE user ID for applications sign-on security form	APPLSYSPUB/PUB	<dbname>.env
JAVA_TOP	Directory where all Applications Java class files reside	(none)	adovars.env
LD_LIBRARY_PATH	List of directories to be scanned for dynamic library files needed at runtime	(varies by platform)	adovars.env
NLS_DATE_FORMAT	Format for dates	DD-MON-RR	<dbname>.env
NLS_LANG	Language, territory, and character set values	(set on install)	<dbname>.env
NLS_NUMERIC_CHARACTERS	Characters used as numeric separators	.,	<dbname>.env
NLS_SORT	Defines collating sequence for ORDER BY queries	BINARY	<dbname>.env
OAD_TOP	Directory for context-sensitive documentation (in HTML)	(none)	adovars.env
OAH_TOP	Directory for HTML files and CGI scripts (/bin)	(none)	adovars.env
OAM_TOP	Directory for Media files (GIF files, etc.)	JAVA_TOP/oracle/apps	adovars.env

Table A–6 Environment Variables

Variable Name	What it Defines	Default Value	File
OA_DOC, OA_HTML, OA_MEDIA	Equivalent to virtual directory mappings for HTML, Media, and context-sensitive documentation files	OAD_TOP/doc, OAD_TOP/html, OAD_TOP/media	adovars.env
OA_JRE_TOP	Location of Java Runtime Environment on your system.	(none)	adovars.env
ORACLE_ LOCALPREFERENCE	Directory where the Oracle Developer user preference file (prefs.ora) is stored	APPSORA.env <dbname>.env	8.0.6 Oracle Home
PATH	Path for executable files	(set on install)	<dbname>.env
PLATFORM	Computer platform	(varies)	<dbname>.env
REPORTS60_PATH	Path for Oracle Reports 6.0 file	(set on install)	<dbname>.env
REPORTS60_TMP	Directory for Oracle Reports 6.0 temporary files	(set on install)	<dbname>.env

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