Oracle® Internet Directory

Installation Guide

Release 2.1.1   for Windows NT

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Oracle Internet Directory Installation Guide, Release 2.1.1 for Windows NT

Part No. A87557-01

Contents

4 Postinstallation Configuration Tasks

5 Deinstalling Oracle Components

Index

List of Tables

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Oracle Internet Directory Installation Guide, Release 2.1.1 for Windows NT

Part No. A87557-01

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

Preface

The *Oracle Internet Directory Installation Guide* describes how to install the Oracle Internet Directory product.

This preface contains these topics:

- Audience
- Organization
- Related Documentation
- Conventions

Audience

This release of *Oracle Internet Directory Installation Guide* is for anyone responsible for the installation of the Oracle Internet Directory, Release 2.1.1 on Windows NT. This Oracle Internet Directory installation is bundled with Oracle9*i* Application Server, Release 1.0.2.1.

This guide assumes that you are already familiar with the Windows NT operating system. Use the Oracle Universal Installer to install Oracle Internet Directory and all Oracle8*i*-related products.

Organization

This document contains:

Chapter 1, "System Requirements"

This chapter describes the requirements for installing Oracle Internet Directory on Windows NT and any restrictions with this release.

Chapter 2, "Preinstallation Requirements"

This chapter explains how to prepare your system for installing Oracle Internet Directory.

Chapter 3, "Installation"

This chapter describes how to start the Oracle Universal Installer and install Oracle Internet Directory on your system.

Chapter 4, "Postinstallation Configuration Tasks"

After completing the Oracle Universal Installer session, you must perform certain post-installation steps and configure Oracle Internet Directory. This chapter describes the required steps, as well as some optional ones.

Chapter 5, "Deinstalling Oracle Components"

This chapter describes how to deinstall Oracle components, using the Oracle Universal Installer. It also discusses manual deinstallation techniques for correcting system problems.

Related Documentation

For more information, see these Oracle resources:

- *Oracle Internet Directory Administrator's Guide*

- *Oracle Internet Directory Application Developer's Guide*

In North America, printed documentation is available for sale in the Oracle Store at

```
http://oraclestore.oracle.com/
```

Customers in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa (EMEA) can purchase documentation from

```
http://www.oraclebookshop.com/
```

Other customers can contact their Oracle representative to purchase printed documentation.

To download free release notes, installation documentation, white papers, or other collateral, please visit the Oracle Technology Network (OTN). You must register online before using OTN; registration is free and can be done at

```
http://technet.oracle.com/membership/index.htm
```

If you already have a username and password for OTN, then you can go directly to the documentation section of the OTN Web site at

```
http://technet.oracle.com/docs/index.htm
```

For additional information, see:

- Chadwick, David. *Understanding X.500—The Directory.* Thomson Computer Press, 1996.

- Howes, Tim and Mark Smith. *LDAP: Programming Directory-enabled Applications with Lightweight Directory Access Protocol.* Macmillan Technical Publishing, 1997.

- Howes, Tim, Mark Smith and Gordon Good, *Understanding and Deploying LDAP Directory Services.* Macmillan Technical Publishing, 1999.

- Internet Assigned Numbers Authority home page, `http://www.iana.org`, for information about object identifiers

- Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) documentation, especially:

  - `http://www.ietf.org` for the IETF home page

  - `http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/ldapext-charter.html` for the ldapext charter and LDAP drafts)

  - `http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/ldap-charter.html` for the LDAP charter and drafts

  - http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2254.txt, "The String Representation of LDAP Search Filters"

  - http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1823.txt, "The LDAP Application Program Interface"

- The OpenLDAP Community, `http://www.openldap.org`

Conventions

This section describes the conventions used in the text and code examples of this documentation set. It describes:

- Conventions in Text
- Conventions in Code Examples

Conventions in Text

We use various conventions in text to help you more quickly identify special terms. The following table describes those conventions and provides examples of their use.

Convention	Meaning	Example
Bold	Bold typeface indicates terms that are defined in the text or terms that appear in a glossary, or both.	The C datatypes such as **ub4**, **sword**, or **OCINumber** are valid.
		When you specify this clause, you create an **index**-**organized table**.
Italics	Italic typeface indicates book titles or emphasis.	*Oracle8i Concepts*
		Ensure that the recovery catalog and target database do *not* reside on the same disk.

Convention	Meaning	Example
UPPERCASE monospace (fixed-width font)	Uppercase monospace typeface indicates elements supplied by the system. Such elements include parameters, privileges, datatypes, RMAN keywords, SQL keywords, SQL*Plus or utility commands, packages and methods, as well as system-supplied column names, database objects and structures, usernames, and roles.	You can specify this clause only for a NUMBER column. You can back up the database by using the BACKUP command. Query the TABLE_NAME column in the USER_TABLES data dictionary view. Use the DBMS_STATS.GENERATE_STATS procedure.
lowercase monospace (fixed-width font)	Lowercase monospace typeface indicates executables, filenames, directory names, and sample user-supplied elements. Such elements include computer and database names, net service names, and connect identifiers, as well as user-supplied database objects and structures, column names, packages and classes, usernames and roles, program units, and parameter values. **Note:** Some programmatic elements use a mixture of UPPERCASE and lowercase. Enter these elements as shown.	Enter sqlplus to open SQL*Plus. The password is specified in the orapwd file. Back up the datafiles and control files in the /disk1/oracle/dbs directory. The department_id, department_name, and location_id columns are in the hr.departments table. Set the QUERY_REWRITE_ENABLED initialization parameter to true. Connect as oe user. The JRepUtil class implements these methods.
lowercase monospace (fixed-width font) italic	Lowercase monospace italic font represents placeholders or variables.	You can specify the parallel_clause. Run Uold_release.SQL where old_release refers to the release you installed prior to upgrading.

Conventions in Code Examples

Code examples illustrate SQL, PL/SQL, SQL*Plus, or other command-line statements. They are displayed in a monospace (fixed-width) font and separated from normal text as shown in this example:

```
SELECT username FROM dba_users WHERE username = 'MIGRATE';
```

The following table describes typographic conventions used in code examples and provides examples of their use.

Convention	Meaning	Example
[ ]	Brackets enclose one or more optional items. Do not enter the brackets.	`DECIMAL (digits [ , precision ])`
{ }	Braces enclose two or more items, one of which is required. Do not enter the braces.	`{ENABLE	DISABLE}`
|	A vertical bar represents a choice of two or more options within brackets or braces. Enter one of the options. Do not enter the vertical bar.	`{ENABLE	DISABLE}` `[COMPRESS	NOCOMPRESS]`
...	Horizontal ellipsis points indicate either:	
	■ That we have omitted parts of the code that are not directly related to the example	`CREATE TABLE ... AS subquery;`
	■ That you can repeat a portion of the code	`SELECT col1, col2, ... , coln FROM employees;`
. . .	Vertical ellipsis points indicate that we have omitted several lines of code not directly related to the example.	
Other notation	You must enter symbols other than brackets, braces, vertical bars, and ellipsis points as shown.	`acctbal NUMBER(11,2);` `acct     CONSTANT NUMBER(4) := 3;`
Italics	Italicized text indicates placeholders or variables for which you must supply particular values.	`CONNECT SYSTEM/system_password` `DB_NAME = database_name`

UPPERCASE	Uppercase typeface indicates elements supplied by the system. We show these terms in uppercase in order to distinguish them from terms you define. Unless terms appear in brackets, enter them in the order and with the spelling shown. However, because these terms are not case sensitive, you can enter them in lowercase.	`SELECT last_name, employee_id FROM employees;`
		`SELECT * FROM USER_TABLES;`
		`DROP TABLE hr.employees;`

lowercase	Lowercase typeface indicates programmatic elements that you supply. For example, lowercase indicates names of tables, columns, or files.
	
	Note: Some programmatic elements use a mixture of UPPERCASE and lowercase. Enter these elements as shown.
		`SELECT last_name, employee_id FROM employees;`
		`sqlplus hr/hr`
		`CREATE USER mjones IDENTIFIED BY ty3MU9;`

1

System Requirements

This chapter describes the requirements for installing Oracle Internet Directory on Windows NT. It also discusses restrictions associated with this release. Before starting the installation, verify that your system meets the requirements described in this chapter.

This chapter contains these topics:

- Supported Operating Systems
- System Requirements for Oracle Internet Directory, FAT, and NTFS

Supported Operating Systems

Oracle8*i* server and client software operates on a personal computer (PC) running one of the Microsoft operating systems identified in Table 1–1.

Table 1–1   Microsoft Operating Systems That Support Oracle8i

Operating System	Oracle Internet Directory Server Software	Oracle Internet Directory Client Software
Windows NT 4.0, including:		
▪ Windows NT Workstation 4.0	Yes	Yes
▪ Windows NT Server 4.0	Yes	Yes
▪ Windows NT Server Enterprise Edition 4.0	Yes	Yes
Windows 2000, including:	Yes	Yes
▪ Windows 2000 Professional	Yes	Yes
▪ Windows 2000 Server	Yes	Yes
▪ Windows 2000 Advanced Server	Yes	Yes
▪ Windows 2000 Datacenter	Yes	Yes
Windows 95	No	Yes
Windows 98	No	Yes

See Also: *Oracle8i Release Notes for Windows NT* for information on Oracle8*i* support for Windows Terminal Server

System Requirements for Oracle Internet Directory, FAT, and NTFS

Table 1–2 lists system requirements for Oracle Internet Directory and the file systems File Allocation Table (FAT) and NT File System (NTFS). The values required were obtained from installations on 2 GB partitions for a FAT file system with a default block size of 32K and an NTFS file system with a default block size of 2K. Because of the difference in space allocation on both file systems, the hard disk requirements vary.

> **Important:** Review the FAT and NTFS system requirements listed in this section to determine if you have enough hard disk space for installation. These values are more accurate than the hard disk values reported by the Oracle Universal Installer *Installation Types* window and *Summary* window. These windows do not include:
>
> - Accurate FAT disk space values
> - The space required to create a database
> - The size of compressed files that are expanded on the hard drive

Table 1–2   System Requirements for Oracle Internet Directory Version 2.1.1

Component	Requirement
Operating System	Windows NT 4.0 or Windows 2000
Windows NT 4.0 Service Pack	Certified with 5.0 or 6.0a
Minimal Processor	Pentium 166
Processor	Pentium II 300
UNIX Emulation Utility	Cygwin 1.0. Visit: `http://sourceware.cygnus.com/cygwin/`
	or
	MKS Toolkit 5.1 or 6.0. Visit: `http://www.datafocus.com/products/`
RAM	96MB

Table 1–2   (Cont.) System Requirements for Oracle Internet Directory Version 2.1.1

Component	Requirement
FAT file system:	
■ Oracle home drive	1.30 GB
■ System drive	34 MB
NTFS file system:	
■ Oracle home drive	1.21 GB with database; 300 MB without database
■ System Drive	34 MB

> **Note:**   Oracle8*i* database release 8.1.7 is only compatible with Oracle Internet Directory release 2.1.1 (both on the component CD-ROM). Oracle Internet Directory releases prior to 2.1.1 are not compatible with release 8.1.7. You must upgrade a 2.0.6 release of Oracle Internet Directory to release 2.1.1 in order to work with Oracle8*i* database release 8.1.7. See "Upgrading Oracle Internet Directory" on page 3-7.

2

Preinstallation Requirements

After you have verified that your system meets the requirements described in Chapter 1, "System Requirements", use this chapter when you prepare your system for installing Oracle Internet Directory.

The chapter discusses the following topics:

- Installation Differences Between Windows NT and UNIX

- Keyboard Navigation

- Preinstallation Tasks

- Preinstallation Requirements for Oracle Internet Directory

Installation Differences Between Windows NT and UNIX

Database administrators experienced with installing Oracle components in UNIX environments must note that many manual setup tasks required on UNIX are not required on Windows NT. For example, on Windows NT, you *do not need* to manually:

- Set environmental variables
- Create a UNIX DBA group for database administrators
- Create a UNIX group for users running Oracle Universal Installer
- Create a UNIX account solely dedicated to installing and upgrading Oracle components

All preinstallation tasks required on Windows NT are described in this chapter.

Keyboard Navigation

Windows operating systems include a series of keyboard commands that can be used with Oracle Universal Installer. For example, the tab key enables you to navigate from item to item in a window. Oracle Universal Installer includes several windows that require navigation through components in a hierarchical tree. These windows include:

- *Available Product Components* window (lists the components available for installation)
- *Summary* window (lists the components about to be installed)
- *Inventory* window (lists the installed components)

Table 2–1 describes how to navigate these windows with keyboard commands.

Table 2–1   Keyboard Commands for Oracle Universal Installer

To...	Use The...
Move up and down a list of components	Up and down arrows
Open an expandable tree of components	Right arrow
Close an expanded tree of components	Left arrow
Select or deselect a component	Space bar

> **See Also:**   The Microsoft Web site for information on standard keyboard navigational commands:
>
> `http://www.microsoft.com`

Preinstallation Tasks

Perform the following tasks before installing Oracle components.

To perform preinstallation tasks:

1. Start your operating system.

2. If you are installing on Windows NT, log on as a member of the Administrators group to the computer on which to install Oracle components.

    > **Note:**   Do not manually set ORACLE_HOME in the environment. This is automatically done in the registry. Setting ORACLE_HOME in the environment is not necessary or recommended and prevents multiple Oracle home environments from functioning properly. See Chapter 3, "Multiple Oracle Homes and Optimal Flexible Architecture" of the *Oracle8i Administrator's Guide for Windows NT* for more information.

3. Ensure that you have backed up any databases to migrate or upgrade.

4. If applicable, install and test your network hardware and software.

5. Stop all Oracle services (if any are running) for the Oracle home into which you want to install Oracle components:

    a. Choose Start > Settings > Control Panel > Services.

    b. If any Oracle services (their names begin with Oracle) exist and have the status *Started*, select the service and choose Stop. In particular, ensure that the Oracle listener service (named Oracle*HOME_NAME*TNSListener for 8.1 databases, OracleTNSListener80 for 8.0 databases, or OracleTNSListener for 7.3 databases) is stopped.

    c. Choose Close to exit the *Services* window.

6. Insert the component CD-ROM into your CD-ROM drive.

7. From the DOS prompt, enter the following:

```
DRIVE_LETTER: \SETUP.EXE
```

Note: You can also launch the executable file by navigating through Windows Explorer and then double-clicking on `setup.exe`

Preinstallation Requirements for Oracle Internet Directory
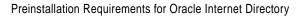
Table 2–2 identifies requirements that must be met before installation.

Table 2–2   Preinstallation Requirements for Oracle Internet Directory

Issue	Requirement	See Also...
Upgrading	If you are upgrading Oracle8*i* database release 8.1.6 and Oracle Internet Directory release 2.0.6 to releases 8.1.7 and 2.1.1, respectively, ensure that you:	Chapter 3 of Oracle Internet Directory Administrator's Guide
	■ Stop the Oracle listener service, Oracle database service, and Oracle Internet Directory service	
	■ Know the system identifier (SID), Oracle directory server (ODS) user password, and Oracle Internet Directory administrator password of the Oracle8*i* database to upgrade	
	■ Perform a complete backup prior to upgrade	
	There is no network downtime during Oracle Internet Directory upgrade in a multinode replication environment. The other nodes are available while the upgrade of one node is in progress. In a replicated environment, Oracle Internet Directory 2.1.1 running on one node can coexist with other nodes running Oracle Internet Directory 2.0.6. Review all guidelines for upgrading a multinode replication network before upgrading.	
	Note: LDAP Data Interchange Format (LDIF)-based manual upgrading is available as an alternative to automatically upgrading Oracle Internet Directory through Oracle Universal Installer.	

Table 2–2   (Cont.) Preinstallation Requirements for Oracle Internet Directory

Issue	Requirement	See Also...
Upgrading	If you installed Oracle8*i* database 8.1.6 and Oracle Internet Directory 2.0.6 during separate installation sessions, do not upgrade them together during the same installation session. Instead, upgrade them during separate installation sessions. First, upgrade the Oracle8*i* database to release 8.1.7 (for example, by selecting the database server's Typical installation type). Oracle Universal Installer prompts you to automatically upgrade your Oracle8*i* database to release 8.1.7. After database upgrade is complete, upgrade Oracle Internet Directory to release 2.1.1 through the Oracle Internet Directory installation type. Enter the SID of the just-upgraded database when prompted. Oracle Universal Installer only upgrades Oracle Internet Directory.	Chapter 3 of Oracle Internet Directory Administrator's Guide
Currently installed Oracle8*i* database	If you have an Oracle8*i* database, release 8.1.7, configured with a UTF8 character set installed, you can install Oracle Internet Directory 2.1.1 in the same Oracle home. To do so, ensure that both the database and listener are running.	Chapter 3, "Installation"
Downgrading	You cannot downgrade Oracle Internet Directory 2.1.1 to 2.0.6.	
UTF8 character set	Oracle Internet Directory requires the Oracle8*i* database to use the UTF8 character set. If an Oracle8*i* database is not currently installed, Oracle Corporation recommends that you create one as part of the Oracle Internet Directory installation type. If you have a database already, make sure that it uses the UTF8 character set.	Chapter 3, "Installation"

3

Installation

This chapter guides you through the steps for installing Oracle Internet Directory. It covers the following topics:

- Installing Oracle Components

- Installing Oracle Internet Directory Client

- Installing Oracle Internet Directory

- Installing Oracle Components in Noninteractive Mode

Installing Oracle Components

Follow these procedures to install Oracle8*i* components.

> **Note:**
>
> - You cannot install release 8.1.7 components into a release 7.*x*, 8.0.*x*, 8.1.3, or 8.1.4 Oracle home.
>
> - You cannot use the installer shipped with releases 7.*x* and 8.0.*x* to install components into a release 8.1 Oracle home directory.

> **Note:** Oracle Universal Installer automatically installs Oracle's version of the Java Runtime Environment (JRE). This version is required to run Oracle Universal Installer and several Oracle assistants. Do *not* modify the JRE, unless doing so with a patch provided by Oracle Support Services. Visit:
>
> `http://www.oracle.com/support`

To install Oracle components:

1. Ensure that you have followed all preinstallation steps described in Chapter 2, "Preinstallation Requirements".

2. Launch `setup.exe` from the root directory of the CD.

    The *Welcome* window appears.

3. Choose Next.

    The *File Locations* window appears. Do *not* change the directory path in the *Source* field. This is the CD-ROM location of files for installation.

4. Enter the Oracle home name and directory path in which to install Oracle components in the *Destination* fields. If you are installing Oracle Parallel Server, all nodes in the cluster have the same Oracle home.

    The home name can be up to 16 characters in length and must only include alphanumeric characters and underscores. The default directory path is *<drive with the most available space>*:\ORACLE\ORA81. Spaces are not allowed.

> **Attention:** If you have an existing Oracle home created with a pre-**8.1.**_x_ **release, you** _must_ **change the default installation location to a different location.**

5. Choose Next.

   The *Available Products* window appears, presenting you with two options:

   - Oracle Internet Directory

   - Oracle Internet Directory Client

6. Select the component you want to install and choose Next.

Installing Oracle Internet Directory Client

1. In the *Available Products* window, select Oracle Internet Directory Client, and then choose Next.

   The *Summary* window appears.

2. Review the space requirements to ensure that you have enough disk space and choose Install.

Installing Oracle Internet Directory

This section covers the following topics:

- Installing Oracle Internet Directory for the First Time

- Upgrading Oracle Internet Directory

If you select Oracle Internet Directory from the *Available Products* window, one of three windows appears. Use the steps in Table 3–1 to determine what action to take when one of these windows appears.

Table 3–1   Installation Windows for Oracle Internet Directory

If This Window Appears...	Then...	Therefore...	Go To...
Database Identification	Oracle8*i* database releases 8.1.6 and 8.1.7 and Oracle Internet Directory releases 2.0.6 and 2.1.1 are *not* installed on the computer	Oracle8*i* database release 8.1.7 and Oracle Internet Directory release 2.1.1 will be automatically installed in the same Oracle home	Step 4 of "Installing Oracle Internet Directory for the First Time" on page 3-5
Upgrading an Existing OID	Release 8.1.6 and Oracle Internet Directory release 2.0.6 are already installed in the same Oracle home on the computer	You are prompted to automatically upgrade to Oracle8*i* database release 8.1.7 and Oracle Internet Directory release 2.1.1. You can also choose to exit the upgrade.	Step 1 of "Upgrading Oracle Internet Directory" on page 3-8
Using an existing instance	Release 8.1.7 is already installed on the computer, but Oracle Internet Directory 2.1.1 is not installed in the same Oracle home on the computer	You are prompted for the SID to use, and another Oracle8*i* database is *not* installed. Oracle Internet Directory 2.1.1 is installed.	Step 1 of "Installing Oracle Internet Directory for the First Time" on page 3-5

Installing Oracle Internet Directory for the First Time

To install Oracle Internet Directory for the first time:

1. Select Yes to use an installed database with Oracle Internet Directory, and choose Next. Otherwise, select No, choose Next to use a different database with Oracle Internet Directory, and go to step 4.

    The *Database Identification* window appears.

2. Enter the SID of the installed database and choose Next.

3. Go to Step 5.

4. Enter the Global Database Name and SID, using the guidelines in Table 3–2

Table 3–2   Entering the Global Database Name and SID

In This Field...	Enter The...
Global Database Name	Full database name that uniquely distinguishes the new database from any other database in your network domain. For example: `sales.us.acme.com` where *sales* is the name you want to call your database and *us.acme.com* is the network domain in which the database is located.
SID	Database instance name that uniquely distinguishes it from any other database on your computer. The SID automatically defaults to the database name portion of the global database name (*sales* in the example above) until you reach eight characters or enter a period. You can accept or change the default value.

This information is used when Oracle Database Configuration Assistant creates your database after installation.

The *OID Database File Location* window appears.

5. Enter a directory location in which to install the Oracle Internet Directory database files. Oracle Corporation recommends installing database files and Oracle software on separate hard disks. These database files correspond to Oracle Internet Directory-specific tables and schema created during configuration.

6. Choose Next.

   The *Summary* window appears.

7. Review the space requirements to ensure that you have enough disk space and choose Install.

   The information in Table 3–3 is automatically set during installation.

Table 3–3   Parameters Automatically Set during Installation

The...	Is Automatically Set to...
Use of an Encrypted Password	Yes
Encryption schema	MD4
Approximate number of directory entries to be stored in Oracle Internet Directory	Under 10,000 entries
Password of the Administrator Distinguished Name	welcome

The *Configuration Tools* window appears at the end of installation and automatically starts the configuration assistants shown in Table 3–4.

Table 3–4   Configuration Assistants for First-Time Installation

This Tool...	Starts...	And...
Net8 Configuration Assistant	If Net8 Client release 8.1.7 is not already installed in the currently-specified Oracle home **Note:** Net8 Client release 8.1.6 or earlier installations in this Oracle home will be upgraded	Prompts you to configure your Net8 server networking software. Select Perform typical configuration and accept all default settings by choosing the Next button.
OiD Configuration Assistant	In all cases	Creates Oracle Internet Directory tablespaces and schema in the Oracle8*i* database and starts the Oracle Internet Directory directory server. **Note:** If a database needs to be installed, Oracle Database Configuration Assistant is automatically started within OiD Configuration Assistant to create a database with the UTF8 character set.

The *End of Installation* window appears.

8. Choose Exit to exit Oracle Universal Installer or choose Next Install to install additional components.

Upgrading Oracle Internet Directory

To upgrade Oracle Internet Directory:

1. Make an appropriate selection, using the criteria shown in Table 3–5 as a guide.

Table 3–5   Upgrade Options for Oracle Internet Directory

Select...	To...
Yes	Automatically upgrade the existing Oracle8*i* database to release 8.1.7 and the Oracle Internet Directory software, LDAP schema, and Oracle Internet Directory database schema to release 2.1.1. Choose Next and go to step 2.
No	Not upgrade your release 8.1.6 Oracle8*i* database. Instead, a new Oracle8*i* database release 8.1.7 is installed and configured for use with Oracle Internet Directory release 2.1.1. The release 8.1.6 Oracle8*i* database remains unchanged and only Oracle Internet Directory 2.0.6 is upgraded to 2.1.1.

The *Backup OID data* window appears.

2. Ensure that you have backed up Oracle Internet Directory prior to upgrading, and choose Next.

The *Oracle SID* window appears.

3. Enter the system identifier (SID) of the Oracle8*i* database to be upgraded.

> **Note:**   Ensure that you enter a SID for an Oracle8*i* database that is configured for use with Oracle Internet Directory.

The *ODS User Password* window appears.

4. Enter the password for the Oracle Directory Server user (ODS by default).

The *Current OID Administrator Password* window appears.

5. Enter the password for the Oracle Internet Directory administrator (WELCOME by default) and choose Next.

   The *Upgrading or Migrating an Existing Database* window appears.

6. Select the *Upgrade or Migrate an Existing Database* check box and the SID of the database you want to migrate to an 8.1.7 Oracle8*i* database.

   The *Summary* window appears.

7. Review the space requirements to ensure that you have enough disk space and choose Install.

8. Wait until the selected components are installed.

   The *Configuration Tools* window appears and automatically starts the assistants shown in Table 3–6.

Table 3–6   Using the Configuration Assistants to Upgrade Oracle Internet Directory

This Tool...	Starts...	And...
Net8 Configuration Assistant	If Net8 Client release 8.1.7 is not already installed in the currently-specified Oracle home **Note:** Net8 Client release 8.1.6 or earlier installations in this Oracle home will be upgraded	Prompts you to configure your Net8 server networking software. Select Perform typical configuration and accept all default settings by choosing the Next button as each window appears.
Oracle Data Migration Assistant	In all cases	Upgrades Oracle8*i* database release 8.1.6 to release 8.1.7.
OiD Upgrade Assistant	In all cases	Upgrades Oracle Internet Directory release 2.0.6 to release 2.1.1.

The *End of Installation* window appears.

9. Choose Exit to exit Oracle Universal Installer or choose Next Install to install additional components.

Installing Oracle Components in Noninteractive Mode

Typically, you run Oracle Universal Installer in interactive mode, which means you are prompted to provide information in windows. However, experienced users can also run Oracle Universal Installer in noninteractive (also called silent) mode by using response files. These are text files containing variables and values used by Oracle Universal Installer during the installation process.

Silent installations are recommended in cases when no interaction with the user is intended or when a non-graphical terminal is used. The user needs to first edit a response file to specify the components to install. With Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) release 1.7.*x* or earlier, the target installation system still requires login to a desktop system on Windows NT.

Using silent installation enables you to bypass the graphical user interface (GUI) of Oracle Universal Installer interactive mode. Response files are available in the \RESPONSE directory on the component CD-ROM. The directory contains files for the components listed in Table 3–7.

Table 3–7   Response Files for Noninteractive Installation

File Name	Provides Responses for...
`oidtyp.rsp`	Oracle Internet Directory server installation
`oidcus.rsp`	Oracle Internet Directory server custom installation
`oidclnttyp.rsp`	Oracle Internet Directory client installation
`dbca.rsp`	Oracle Database Configuration Assistant
`net8ca.rsp`	Net8 Configuration Assistant

Copying and Modifying a Response File

To copy and modify a response file:

1. Copy the appropriate files from the \RESPONSE directory on the component CD-ROM to your hard drive.

2. Choose Start > Programs > Oracle Installation Products > Universal Installer Concepts Guide.

   The *Oracle Universal Installer Concepts Guide* appears in HTML format.

3. Modify the templates with any text file editor by following the instructions in both the response files and the *Oracle Universal Installer Concepts Guide.*

Running Oracle Universal Installer and Specifying a Response File

To run Oracle Universal Installer and specify the response file:

1. Go to the MS-DOS command prompt.

2. Go to the directory where Oracle Universal Installer is installed and execute the following command, substituting the desired response file for *FILENAME*.

   ```
   C:\PROGRAM FILES\ORACLE\OUI\INSTALL> SETUP.EXE -RESPONSEFILE FILENAME
   [-SILENT] [-NOWELCOME]
   ```

   The optional parameter -SILENT specifies that Oracle Universal Installer be run in complete silent mode. If -SILENT is invoked, the Welcome window is suppressed automatically. The optional parameter -NOWELCOME suppresses the Welcome window. If you use -SILENT, -NOWELCOME is unnecessary.

   See Also: *Oracle Universal Installer Concepts Guide*

4

Postinstallation Configuration Tasks

This chapter identifies postinstallation configuration tasks. Where appropriate, this chapter references other guides for procedures on performing these configuration tasks.

Specific topics discussed are:

- Setting NTFS File System and Windows NT Registry Permissions
- Oracle Internet Directory Postinstallation Configuration Tasks

Setting NTFS File System and Windows NT Registry Permissions

Oracle Corporation recommends that you configure Oracle8*i* database files, directories, and registry settings to allow only authorized database administrators (DBAs) to have full control. These topics describe how to perform these tasks:

- NTFS File System Security

- Windows NT Registry Security

> **See Also:** Your Windows NT documentation for more information about modifying NTFS file system and Windows NT registry settings

NTFS File System Security

The Oracle8*i* database uses files to store database data, backup data, log information, and so on. To do this, the Oracle8*i* database process runs under a security account. This security account (the Windows NT LocalSystem account called SYSTEM) includes the ability to create and access these files. The security account is assigned to the service that the Oracle8*i* database uses (in the Control Panel). This account requires full file system permissions to create, read, write, delete, and execute files.

To ensure that only authorized users have full file system permissions:

1. Go into Windows NT Explorer.

2. Right-click Oracle8*i* database files (in the *ORACLE_BASE*\ORADATA*DB_ NAME* directory), executables and dynamic link libraries (in the *ORACLE_ BASE**ORACLE_HOME*\BIN directory), and directories.

3. Select Properties from the menu that appears.

4. Adjust the file and directory permissions to ensure that:

   - *Only* the security account that the Oracle8*i* database is configured to use has full control permissions to these files

   - User accounts that must run Oracle applications (for example, SQL*Plus, Server Manager, and Pro*C) have read privileges on their executables (for example, SQLPLUS.EXE for SQL*Plus)

> **Note:** The Oracle8*i* database uses the Windows NT LocalSystem built-in security account. Therefore, file permissions must be granted to the SYSTEM account of the local computer running the Oracle8*i* database.

Windows NT Registry Security

Oracle Corporation recommends that you remove write permissions from users who are *not* Oracle8*i* DBAs or system administrators. You perform this operation in the Windows NT registry, in the directory HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ORACLE.

To remove write permissions:

1. Open the registry.

2. Go to HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ORACLE.

3. Select Permissions from the Security main menu.

   The *Registry Key Permissions* dialog box appears.

4. Remove write permissions from any users who are not Oracle8*i* DBAs or system administrators. Note that the SYSTEM account must have Full Control, because this is the account with which the Oracle8*i* database runs.

5. Ensure that user accounts that must run Oracle applications have read privileges.

6. Choose OK.

7. Exit the registry.

Oracle Internet Directory Postinstallation Configuration Tasks

Table 4–1 describes the postinstallation tasks required for Oracle Internet Directory.

Table 4–1   Postinstallation Configuration Tasks for Oracle Internet Directory

Task	Description	See Also...

Run a UNIX emulation utility	You must download a UNIX emulation utility for Windows NT to run Oracle Internet Directory's shell script tools on Windows NT (BULKLOAD.SH, BULKDELETE.SH, BULKMODIFY.SH, CATALOG.SH, and LDAPREPL.SH). Two certified third-party software vendors provide this utility:
	
	 ■ Cygnus (open source)
	 `http://sourceware.cygnus.com/cygwin/`
	
	 ■ MKS Toolkit (commercially available)
	 `http://www.datafocus.com/products/`
		Oracle Internet Directory Administrator's Guide

Reencrypt the password	If you are upgrading from Oracle Internet Directory release 2.0.6, you must upgrade the password to support multiple hash schemes.	Chapter 3 of *Oracle Internet Directory Administrator's Guide*

5

Deinstalling Oracle Components

This chapter describes how to deinstall Oracle components and services. It discusses the following topics:

- Deinstalling Oracle Components with Oracle Universal Installer
- Manually Removing All Oracle Components and Services from Your Computer

Deinstalling Oracle Components with Oracle Universal Installer

This section describes how to use Oracle Universal Installer to deinstall Oracle components (which deinstalls them from the Oracle Universal Installer inventory) instead of removing them manually. If you delete an Oracle home manually (for example, by deleting the directory structure with Windows NT Explorer), the components in that Oracle home remain registered in the Oracle Universal Installer inventory. If you then attempt an installation in the same Oracle home, some or all of the components selected may not be installed because Oracle Universal Installer determines they are already installed.

> **Note:** Manual removal of components is permitted only if you exit Oracle Universal Installer during an installation. The following actions prevent Oracle Universal Installer from registering the installation in its inventory.
>
> ■ Choosing Cancel
>
> ■ Turning off the computer
>
> ■ Not completing the installation (that is, all required configuration tools do not run at the end)
>
> Before restarting the installation, you may have to manually remove files that were installed before the installation was aborted.

Task 1: Deinstall Net8, Oracle Internet Directory, and Oracle8*i* Database Registry Entries

Oracle Universal Installer creates Windows NT services for Oracle components during installation. However, Oracle Universal Installer does *not* delete services created by Net8 Configuration Assistant, OID Configuration Assistant, and Oracle Database Configuration Assistant. If you want to deinstall any of the following components, you must first stop all Oracle Windows NT services and remove the registry entries for their services, as detailed in Table 5–1.

Table 5–1   Deleting Registry Entries

For...	Remove the Registry Entries...	For...
Net8 listener	By manually editing the registry	Net8 listener
Oracle Internet Directory	With the OIDMON utility	Oracle Internet Directory

Procedures for performing these tasks are provided in the following sections. After completing these procedures, go to "Task 2: Deinstall Components with Oracle Universal Installer" on page 5-5 to complete deinstallation. If you do *not* want to deinstall the Net8 listener, Oracle Internet Directory, or Oracle8*i* database, go instead to step "Task 2: Deinstall Components with Oracle Universal Installer" on page 5-5.

Stopping Oracle Windows NT Services

You must first stop the Oracle Windows NT services before removing any registry entries.

To stop Windows NT services:

1. Choose Start > Settings > Control Panel > Services.

2. If any Oracle services (names begin with Oracle) exist and have the status *Started*, select the service, and choose Stop.

3. Choose Close to exit the *Services* window.

4. Exit the Control Panel.

Deinstalling Oracle Internet Directory Services

1. Stop the Oracle Internet Directory Server at the MS-DOS command prompt:

```
C:\> OIDCTL CONNECT=NET_SERVICE_NAME SERVER=OIDLDAPD INSTANCE=SERVER
INSTANCE_NUMBER STOP
```

where *NET_SERVICE_NAME* is the network connection to the Oracle Internet Directory Server and *SERVER_INSTANCE_NUMBER* is the instance number (this number appears in the Server List tab of Oracle Directory Manager).

2. Stop the Oracle Internet Directory Monitor at the MS-DOS command prompt:

```
C:\> OIDMON STOP
```

3. Remove the Oracle Internet Directory service OracleDirectoryService from the registry:

```
C:\> OIDMON REMOVE
```

4. Follow the procedures in "Deinstalling the Oracle8i Database and Registry Entries" on page 5-4 to remove the Oracle8*i* database configured with Oracle Internet Directory.

Deinstalling the Oracle8*i* Database and Registry Entries

1. Choose Start > Programs > Oracle - *HOME_NAME* > Database Administration > Database Configuration Assistant.

Oracle Database Configuration Assistant starts.

2. Select Delete a database and choose Next.

3. Follow the remaining windows to deinstall the Oracle8*i* database.

The Oracle8*i* database is deinstalled and OracleService*SID* is deinstalled from HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services in the registry.

Task 2: Deinstall Components with Oracle Universal Installer

To deinstall components with Oracle Universal Installer:

1. Choose Start > Programs > Oracle Installation Products > Universal Installer.

   The *Welcome* window for Oracle Universal Installer appears.

2. Choose Deinstall Products.

   The *Inventory* window appears.

3. Expand the tree of installed components until you find the components to deinstall.

4. Check the boxes of components to deinstall.

5. Choose Remove.

   The *Inventory Confirmation* window appears.

6. Choose Yes to deinstall the selected components.

   > **Note:** A message may appear indicating that removing some components may cause other components to not function properly.

   The components are deinstalled from your computer. The *Inventory* window appears without the deinstalled components.

7. Choose Close to close the *Inventory* window.

8. Choose Exit to exit Oracle Universal Installer.

Manually Removing All Oracle Components and Services from Your Computer

In rare situations, you may want to correct serious system problems by completely removing Oracle components from the computer.

Remove all Oracle components from your computer only as a last resort, and only if you want to remove all Oracle components from your system.

> **Note:** You can also use the ORADIM utility to manually deinstall a database and registry entries. See the following documentation for information:
>
> - READMEDOC.HTM or READMEDOC.PDF located in the \DOC directory of the component CD-ROM
> - Chapter 6, "Post-Installation Database Creation" of *Oracle8i Administrator's Guide for Windows NT*

This section covers the following topics:

- Removing Components on Windows NT
- Removing Components on Windows 95 or Windows 98

Removing Components on Windows NT

To remove all Oracle components from a computer on Windows NT:

> **Caution:** These instructions remove *all* Oracle components, services, and registry entries from your computer. In addition, any database files under *ORACLE_BASE*\ORADATA*DB_NAME* are also removed. Exercise extreme care when removing registry entries. Removing incorrect entries can break your system.

1. Ensure you are logged in as a user with Administrator privileges.

2. Stop all Oracle services (if any are running):

   a. Choose Start > Settings > Control Panel > Services.

   b. If any Oracle services (their names begin with Oracle) exist and have the status *Started*, select the service and choose Stop.

    c.   Choose Close to exit the *Services* window.

3. Start the registry at the MS-DOS command prompt:

   ```
   C:\> REGEDT32
   ```

4. Go to HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT.

5. Delete any key that starts with Oracle or ORCL.

6. Go to HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ORACLE.

7. Delete the ORACLE key.

8. Delete the Oracle ODBC Driver key under HKEY_LOCAL_ MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ODBC\ODBCINST.INI.

9. Go to HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services and remove all keys under here that begin with ORACLE.

10. Go to HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services \EventLog\Application, and remove all keys under here that begin with ORACLE.

11. Go to HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\ORACLE and delete keys that start with Oracle or ORCL (if any exist).

12. Go to HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\ODBC\ODBCINST.INI and delete Oracle keys (if any exist).

13. Close the registry.

14. Go to Start > Settings > Control Panel > System > Environment tab.

15. Choose the system variable path and modify the Path variable.

16. Remove any Oracle entries from the path. For example, if JRE was installed by Oracle, remove the %ORACLE_HOME%\BIN path and the JRE path. You may see a path similar to this one:

    ```
    C:\ORACLE\ORA81\BIN;G:\PROGRAM FILES\ORACLE\JRE\1.1.7\BIN
    ```

17. Exit the Control Panel.

18. Go to *SYSTEM_DRIVE*:\WINNT\PROFILES\ALL USERS\START MENU\PROGRAMS.

19. Delete the following icons:

   ■ Oracle - *HOME_NAME*

      (The previous Oracle home name)

   ■ Oracle Installation Products

20. Delete *SYSTEM_DRIVE*:\Program Files\Oracle through Windows NT Explorer.

21. Delete all *ORACLE_BASE* directories on your hard drive.

22. Reboot your computer.

Removing Components on Windows 95 or Windows 98

To remove all Oracle components from a computer on Windows 95 or 98:

1. Start the registry at the MS-DOS command prompt:

   ```
   C:\> REGEDIT
   ```

2. Go to HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT.

3. Delete any key that starts with Oracle or ORCL.

4. Go to HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ORACLE.

5. Delete the ORACLE key.

6. Delete the Oracle ODBC Driver key under HKEY_LOCAL_ MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ODBC\ODBCINST.INI.

7. Go to HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\ORACLE.

8. Delete keys that start with Oracle or ORCL (if any exist).

9. Go to HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\ODBC\ODBCINST.INI.

10. Delete any Oracle keys.

11. Edit your AUTOEXEC.BAT file and remove your %ORACLE_HOME%\BIN and JRE paths from the path setting.

12. Delete *SYSTEM_DRIVE*:\Program Files\Oracle through Windows Explorer.

13. Delete icons from:

    - *SYSTEM_DRIVE*:\WINDOWS\START MENU\PROGRAMS\ORACLE - *HOME_NAME*

    - *SYSTEM_DRIVE*: \WINDOWS\START MENU\PROGRAMS\ORACLE INSTALLATION PRODUCTS

    where *HOME_NAME* is the previous Oracle home name.

14. Delete all *ORACLE_BASE* directories on your hard drive.

15. Reboot your computer.

Index