Oracle9*i* Application Server

Release Notes

Release 2 (9.0.2.0.1) for Sun SPARC Solaris

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Oracle9*i* Application Server Release Notes, Release 2 (9.0.2.0.1) for Sun SPARC Solaris

Part No. B10022-01

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Preface

This preface contains the following topics:

Intended Audience

The *Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes* is intended for anyone interested in Oracle9*i* Application Server.

Documentation Accessibility

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Organization

This document contains:

Chapter 1, "Summary of Changes"

This chapter provides the latest information about operating system requirements, deprecated features, licensing information, and provides links to component release notes.

Chapter 2, "Installation and Migration Issues"

This chapter contains the latest information for installation, postinstallation, deinstallation, reinstallation, and migration.

Chapter 3, "Management and Security Issues"

This chapter summarizes management and security issues associated with Oracle9*i* Application Server.

Chapter 4, "Component Issues"

This chapter summarizes component issues associated with Oracle9*i* Application Server.

Chapter 5, "Documentation Errata"

This chapter presents documentation errata for Oracle9*i* Application Server documentation set.

Related Documentation

For more information, see these Oracle resources:

- Oracle9*i* Application Server Documentation Library
- Oracle9*i* Application Server Platform-Specific Documentation on Oracle9*i* Application Server Disk 1

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://otn.oracle.com/admin/account/membership.html`

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://otn.oracle.com/docs/index.htm`

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 for Microsoft Windows Operating Systems

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. Bold also indicate a GUI element.	When you specify this clause, you create an **index-organized table**.

Convention	Meaning	Example
Italics	Italic typeface indicates book titles or emphasis.	*Oracle9i Database Concepts* Ensure that the recovery catalog and target database do *not* reside on the same disk.
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 italic monospace (fixed-width) font	Lowercase italic monospace font represents placeholders or variables.	You can specify the *parallel_clause*. Run U*old_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 ■ That you can repeat a portion of the code	`CREATE TABLE ... AS subquery;` `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;`

Convention	Meaning	Example

`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;`

Conventions for Microsoft Windows Operating Systems

The following table describes conventions for Microsoft Windows operating systems and provides examples of their use.

Convention	Meaning	Example
Choose Start >	How to start a program.	To start the Oracle Database Configuration Assistant, choose Start > Programs > Oracle - *HOME_NAME* > Configuration and Migration Tools > Database Configuration Assistant.
File and directory names	File and directory names are not case sensitive. The following special characters are not allowed: left angle bracket (<), right angle bracket (>), colon (:), double quotation marks ("), slash (/), pipe (|), and dash (-). The special character backslash (\) is treated as an element separator, even when it appears in quotes. If the file name begins with \\, then Windows assumes it uses the Universal Naming Convention.	`c:\winnt"\"system32` is the same as `C:\WINNT\SYSTEM32`
`C:\>`	Represents the Windows command prompt of the current hard disk drive. The escape character in a command prompt is the caret (^). Your prompt reflects the subdirectory in which you are working. Referred to as the *command prompt* in this manual.	`C:\oracle\oradata>`

Convention	Meaning	Example

	The backslash (\) special character is sometimes required as an escape character for the double quotation mark (") special character at the Windows command prompt. Parentheses and the single quotation mark (') do not require an escape character. Refer to your Windows operating system documentation for more information on escape and special characters.	`C:\>exp scott/tiger TABLES=emp QUERY=\"WHERE job='SALESMAN' and sal<1600\"`
		`C:\>imp SYSTEM/`*`password`*
		`FROMUSER=scott TABLES=(emp, dept)`

HOME_NAME	Represents the Oracle home name. The home name can be up to 16 alphanumeric characters. The only special character allowed in the home name is the underscore.	`C:\> net start Oracle`*`HOME_NAME`*`TNSListener`

Convention	Meaning	Example
ORACLE_HOME and *ORACLE_BASE*	In releases prior to Oracle8*i* release 8.1.3, when you installed Oracle components, all subdirectories were located under a top level *ORACLE_HOME* directory that by default used one of the following names: ■ `C:\orant` for Windows NT ■ `C:\orawin95` for Windows 95 ■ `C:\orawin98` for Windows 98 This release complies with Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA) guidelines. All subdirectories are not under a top level *ORACLE_HOME* directory. There is a top level directory called *ORACLE_BASE* that by default is `C:\oracle`. If you install Oracle9*i* release 1 (9.0.1) on a computer with no other Oracle software installed, then the default setting for the first Oracle home directory is `C:\oracle\ora90`. The Oracle home directory is located directly under *ORACLE_BASE*. All directory path examples in this guide follow OFA conventions. Refer to *Oracle9i Database Getting Starting for Windows* for additional information about OFA compliances and for information about installing Oracle products in non-OFA compliant directories.	Go to the *ORACLE_BASE*`\`*ORACLE_HOME*`\rdbms\admin` directory.

1

Summary of Changes

This release notes document contains information about Oracle9*i* Application Server Release 2 (9.0.2.0.1) that did not make it into the documentation set. Although this document is accurate at the time of publication, you can access the latest information and additions to these release notes on the Oracle Technology Network at:

`http://otn.oracle.com/products/ias`

Topics in this chapter include:

1.1 Purpose of this Document

This document describes differences between Oracle9*i* Application Server Release 2 (9.0.2.0.1) for Sun SPARC Solaris and its documented functionality.

This document contains the following:

- operating system patches required for running Oracle9*i* Application Server
- installation and migration issues and workarounds
- general management and security issues and workarounds
- updates to books in the documentation library

This is the main release notes document for the product, and Oracle Corporation recommends you review its contents before reading the component release notes listed in the next section.

1.2 Component Release Notes

For latest information about specific Oracle9*i*AS components, refer to the component-specific release notes from the links below.

Table 1–1 Component Release Notes

Solution Area	Component Release Notes
J2EE and Internet Applications Install Type	■ *Oracle HTTP Server Release Notes* ■ *Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Release Notes* ■ *Oracle9iAS Web Services Release Notes* ■ *Oracle9iAS Web Cache Release Notes* ■ *Oracle Enterprise Manager Web Site Release Notes*
Portal and Wireless Install Type	■ *Oracle9iAS Portal Release Notes* ■ *Oracle Ultra Search Release Notes* ■ *Oracle9iAS Wireless Release Notes*
Business Intelligence and Forms Install Type	■ *Oracle9iAS Discoverer Release Notes* ■ *Oracle9iAS Forms Developer and Forms Services Release Notes* ■ *Oracle9iAS Personalization Release Notes* ■ *Oracle9iAS Reports Services Release Notes*

Table 1–1 (Cont.) Component Release Notes

Solution Area	Component Release Notes
Infrastructure Install Type	■ *Oracle Enterprise Manager Release Notes* ■ *Oracle Internet Directory Release Notes* ■ *Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On Release Notes*
Developer Kits	■ *Oracle9i XML Developer Kits Release Notes*
Integration and Client Components	■ *Oracle9iAS InterConnect Release Notes* ■ *Oracle Workflow Release Notes* ■ *Oracle9i Application Server Client Release Notes*

1.3 Operating System Requirements

Oracle9*i*AS installs on these versions of Sun SPARC Solaris:

- Solaris 6 (2.6)
- Solaris 7 (2.7)
- Solaris 8 (2.8)

Table 1–2 lists the Sun SPARC Solaris patches that you need to download and install before installing Oracle9*i*AS. You can download the patches from:

`http://sunsolve.sun.com`

Table 1–2 Required Patches for Sun SPARC Solaris

Operating System	Version
Solaris 6 (2.6)	■ Latest recommended patch cluster ■ Linker patch: 107733-09 or higher ■ /usr/lib/libthread.so.1 patch: 105568-23 or higher ■ libaio, libc, watchmalloc patch: 105210-38 or higher ■ X Input & Output Method patch: 106040-17 or higher ■ OpenWindows 3.6: Xsun patch: 105633-59 or higher (this patch is only required for Asian locales) ■ Chinese TrueType fonts: 106409-01 or higher (this patch is only required to display Traditional Chinese characters in Swing applications) ■ SunOS 5.6: JDK1.2.1_03 fails with fatal errors in ISO8859-01 Locales: 108091-03 or higher (this patch is only required for any locale that uses the ISO8859-1 or ISO8859-15 character encoding) ■ CDE 1.2: libDtSvc patch (recommended): 105669-10 or higher ■ Motif 1.2.7: Runtime library patch: 105284-45 or higher ■ SunOS 5.6: Kernel update patch (required):105181-29 or higher ■ Patchadd and patchrm patch: 106125-11 or higher ■ /kernel/drv/mm patch: 106429-02 or higher ■ C++ shared library patch: 105591-11 or higher ■ Euro support patch: 106842-09 or higher and 106841-01 or higher
Solaris 7 (2.7)	■ Latest recommended patch cluster ■ Libthread patch: 106980-17 or higher ■ Kernal update patch: 106541-17 or higher ■ /kernal/fs/sockfs patch: 109104-04 or higher ■ /usr/lib/fs/fsck patch: 107544-03 or higher ■ Motif Runtime library patch: 107081-37 or higher ■ X Input & Output Method patch: 107636-08 or higher ■ OpenWindows 3.6.1 Xsun patch: 108376-29 or higher (this patch is only required for Asian locales) ■ CDE Windows manager patch: 107226-18 or higher ■ CDE 1.3 libDT Widget patch: 108374-05 or higher ■ Patch for replacing bad font in zh.GBK locale: 107153-01 or higher ■ Linker patch: 106950-14 or higher ■ Shared library for C++ patch: 106300-10 or higher, and106327-11 or higher ■ Open Windows 3.6.1 libX+Patch: 107656-07 or higher ■ CDE 1.3: dtsession patch: 107702-09 or higher

Table 1–2 Required Patches for Sun SPARC Solaris (Cont.)

Operating System	Version
Solaris 8 (2.8)	■ Latest recommended patch cluster ■ Xsun patch: 108652-37 or higher ■ CDE dtwm patch: 108921-13 or higher ■ Motif 2.1 patch: 108940-37 or higher ■ Portal and Wireless patch: 112138-01 or higher

1.4 Solaris Font Package for Java Requirement

You may need different character settings for different locales. For Solaris Font Packages for Java, you always need both SUNWilof and SUNWxwfnt packages for all locales. You may need additional font packages depending on your locale. For detailed list of Solaris Font Packages, refer to

`http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.3/font-requirements.html`

1.5 Certification Information

Latest certification information for Oracle9*i*AS, Release 2 (9.0.2.0.1), is available at:

`http://metalink.oracle.com`

1.6 Licensing Information

Licensing information for Oracle9*i*AS, Release 2 (9.0.2.0.1), is available at:

`http://esource.oraclecorp.com/webdbprd-dad/webdb/esrc/esr_main.home`

1.7 Deprecated Features

The deprecated features for Oracle9*i*AS, Release 2 (9.0.2.0.1) include:

- Oracle9*i*AS Database Cache
- Enterprise Java Engine
- IIS Plugin
- `mod_ssl` based on openssl. This has been replaced by `mod_ossl`.

A complete list of deprecated features and migration details is also available on OTN and Oracle*Metalink* under the title "Oracle9*i*AS Release 2 (9.0.2.0.1) Deprecated Features":

```
http://otn.oracle.com/products/ias
http://metalink.oracle.com
```

2

Installation and Migration Issues

This chapter describes installation and migration issues and their workarounds. Topics include:

- Installation Issues
- Postinstallation Issues
- Deinstallation Issues
- Reinstallation Issues
- Migration Issues

2.1 Installation Issues

This section covers these installation issues:

2.1.1 Install the Latest Operating System Patch Cluster Before Installing Oracle9*i*AS

Before installing Oracle9*i* Application Server, you must download and install the latest patch cluster for your operating system version from

`http://sunsolve.sun.com`

See Also: Section 1.3, "Operating System Requirements"

2.1.2 Oracle9*i*AS Installation and Multiple Operating System Users

If you are installing more than one Oracle9*i* Application Server instance on a single computer, then you must perform all of the installations as the same operating system user.

2.1.3 Multiple Infrastructure-based Deployment

Oracle9*i*AS supports multiple infrastructure installations. The first (or primary) infrastructure installation must contain SSO, Oracle Internet Directory, a Metedata Repository, and, optionally, Oracle Management Server. Any subsequent (or secondary) infrastructure installations:

- must point to the SSO in the primary installation.
- must point to the Oracle Internet Directory in the primary installation.
- must contain their own Metadata Repository.
- may optionally contain Oracle Management Server.

The purpose of a secondary installation is to provide an additional Metadata Repository in case the load on the primary Metadata Repository is excessive.

You can install a secondary infrastructure by choosing a custom installation and selecting Metadata Repository and optionally Oracle Management Server. You will be prompted for SSO and Oracle Internet Directory information, at which time you should supply the information for the primary infrastructure.

The middle tier application server installations that are installed after a secondary infrastructure can use that secondary infrastructure. This means that you cannot change existing middle tier application server installations to use the secondary infrastructure.

If you want a middle tier installation to use the secondary infrastructure, specify the SSO and Oracle Internet Directory from the primary infrastructure at install time. When you are prompted to specify which infrastructure's Metadata Repository you would like to use, choose the Metadata Repository from the secondary installation.

2.1.4 Start Dependencies When Installing Against Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure

When installing Oracle9*i*AS against an existing Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure, ensure that the following infrastructure components are running:

- Oracle9*i*AS Metadata Repository
- Oracle Internet Directory
- Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On
- Oracle HTTP Server
- Oracle9*i*AS Containers for J2EE

If you are installing an Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure component, then ensure that its dependencies are running before starting the installation process. For example, before installing Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On, start Oracle9*i*AS Metadata Repository, Oracle Internet Directory, and Oracle HTTP Server.

If Oracle HTTP Server is not running on the Infrastructure, then you might get the following error message when you try to use the Infrastructure during installation:

```
An error occured while attempting to verify your host and port. Please verify
your host and port values and that you can connect to this host, or enter new
values. User Output Stringlist is: <infra_host>:<port>.
Return value from SSORunning function is INVALID.
```

2.1.5 Prompt for Database Files Location During Install

If your computer does not have enough space in the Oracle home directory to create the database files required by the Oracle9*i*AS Metadata Repository, then you will be prompted to select another location to install them.

2.1.6 Modification in init.ora for Oracle9*i*AS Metadata Repository

If you are using Oracle9*i*AS Metadata Repository, edit the `init.ora` file to remove the following entry:

```
_optim_peek_user_binds=FALSE
```

2.1.7 Multiple Install Types into the Same Infrastructure Instance Overwrites Portal

Multiple Oracle9*i*AS Portal & Wireless installations pointing to a single Portal instance in the metadata repository would override the existing entries. Entries related to Web Cache would get overwritten in the Portal instance each time you run the mid-tier installation.

As a workaround, disable Web Cache for Portal in all the Oracle9*i*AS instances with the following procedure:

1. Log on to Portal runtime.
2. Click **Builder** to get the Portal design time home page.
3. Click **Administer**.
4. Click **Global Settings** within the services portlet.
5. Click **cache**.

6. Deselect the **Enable Web Cache** for caching portal content checkbox.
7. Click **Apply** and **OK**.

Note that each time you install the mid-tier, you drop and recreate the Portal users from Oracle Internet Directory. The password for the Portal lightweight user is the mid-tier instance name from the most recent installation.

2.1.8 Oracle9*i*AS Wireless Installation Requires Oracle9*i*AS Portal

During the installation process, when the component configuration screen appears, if you select to install Wireless, ensure that Portal is also selected. The configuration tool for Wireless requires Portal to work.

2.1.9 Oracle HTTP Server Does Not Start if SSO/mod_osso Registration Failed

If the Oracle9*i*AS Infrastructure Configuration Assistant fails to register Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On Server /`mod_osso` during installation, Oracle HTTP Server will not start. There are two options to correct this problem.

- If you do not have installed applications that use Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On Server, you can comment out the following line in the file *`ORACLE_HOME`*`/Apache/Apache/conf/httpd.conf`. Add a # character in front of the line to comment out the line.

  ```
  # include ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf/httpd.conf/mod_osso.conf
  ```

  Note that you should use Oracle Enterprise Manager to edit the file.

- If you have installed applications that use Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On Server, manually run the `SSOregistrar` tool to generate a valid `osso.conf` file.

  If `SSOregistrar` returns a non-zero status or throws an exception indicating some errors occurred, then you should not use `mod_osso`. To disable `mod_osso`, comment the line that includes `mod_osso` by adding a # character in front of the line, as shown in the first option.

2.1.10 Enabling Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache and mod_osso

When the Oracle9*i*AS installer initially registers `mod_osso` with the Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On, it passes the registration URLs containing the port number of the Oracle HTTP Server, instead of the port number of Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache. Since the installer passes the incorrect port number, it bypasses Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache.

For `mod_osso` to work correctly, manually re-register `mod_osso` using URLs that have the Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache port.

> **See Also:** "Component Configuration Dependencies" chapter in the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* for detailed information on how changes in hostname and port affect Oracle9*i* Application Server, and, specifically, how `mod_osso` and Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On may be affected,

Another alternative workaround is to shutdown Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache instead of re-registering the SSO partner. Since the entry point is now Oracle HTTP Server instead of Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache, the error would not show up.

> **Note:** You can use the above mentioned workaround before re-registering using the Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache port. Also, when you use this workaround, you have to enter with the Oracle HTTP Server port. For example, if Oracle HTTP Server is running on 7779 and Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache is running on 7778, then you need to enter the following URL: `http://<host.domain>:7779`.

On Microsoft Internet Explorer, refresh the page once the changes are made. Otherwise, you might encounter the following error:

```
Forbidden
You don't have permission to access /osso_login_success on this server.
```

2.1.11 Report Configuration Assistant Fails During Installation

During installation, if the Reports Configuration Assistant fails and give the following message:

```
Process destroyed exception (in the installer configuration palette)
```

then perform the following steps:

1. Log on to Oracle Internet Directory and obtain the Portal user database password.
2. Log on to the metadata repository as Portal user and run the following script:

   ```
   ORACLE_HOME/portal/admin/plsql/wwd/rwaddpag.sql
   ```

   This creates the Reports portlet.

Alternatively, you can create a `tnsnames` entry and execute the script as Portal user with the Portal user password obtained from the Oracle Internet Directory, as described in Step 1.

2.1.12 Service Errors and NoClassDefFound Exceptions

After accessing a large number of different module services or HTTP adapter-based services (with JSP-based content sources hosted on the same Java VM), some of the services fail with a 'service error'. Accessing the target JSPs results in a '`NoClassDefFound`' exception. Restarting the server corrects the problem.

When an application is loaded for the first time, the OC4J classloaders read the class bytes in the library jars into memory; it does so even without the classes being instantiated (because the application instantiates classes from an in-memory array).

Class files resulting from compiling JSP files are loaded dynamically. With time, the heap gets filled up and newer classes from compiled JSPs cannot be read into the memory array(s), nor instantiated on the heap. Hence the top-level classloaders fail with a '`NoClassDefFound`' exception. In subsequent lookups, the '`OutOfMemoryError`' is not thrown since the JDK classloader `loadClass( )` implementation semantics prescribe NOT reloading classes that could not deterministically be loaded earlier.

To determine if this is the case, check the number of `OutOfMemoryErrors` in `sys_panama.log`. That number should be the same as the number of times the server has been restarted.

If it is the case, increase the heap-size for the VM by modifying the Java option subelement of the OC4J element corresponding to the `instanceName OC4J_Wireless`.

1. From your browser, point to Oracle Enterprise Manager at `http://<host>:1810`.
2. Log in to Enterprise Manager as `ias_admin`/<*`password supplied at install time`*>.
3. Select your middle tier instance.
4. Select `OC4J_Wireless`. The `OC4J_Wireless` screen appears.
5. Select "Server Properties" (located under Instance Properties at the bottom of the `OC4J_Wireless` page) to invoke the Server Properties page. A page with command-line options appears which includes an editable field for Java Options which you use to set the heap size.
6. Use the Java Options field to set the heap size.
7. Remove the option `-noclassgc`.
8. Click **Apply**.

> **See Also:** "Setting the JVM Heap Size for OC4J Processes" section in the *Oracle9i Application Server Performance Guide*.

2.2 Postinstallation Issues

This section covers the following postinstallation issues:

- DISPLAY Environment Variable is Set to localhost:0

2.2.1 DISPLAY Environment Variable is Set to localhost:0

The installation sets the `DISPLAY` variable in `opmn.xml` to `localhost:0` by default. If your machine is not equipped with a graphics card, you need to set the variable in `opmn.xml` to point to a virtual frame buffer such as X Virtual Frame Buffer (XVFB) or Virtual Network Computing (VNC). Refer to Chapter 3 of the Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide for instructions.

Note: This information supercedes similar information in the component release notes.

2.3 Deinstallation Issues

There are no known issues associated with deinstallation.

2.4 Reinstallation Issues

There are no known issues associated with reinstallation.

2.5 Migration Issues

There are no known issues associated with migration.

3

Management and Security Issues

This chapter summarizes management and security issues associated with Oracle9*i* Application Server. Topics include:

- Management Issues
- Security Issues

3.1 Management Issues

This section contains the following topics:

3.1.1 Run dcmctl to Update Configuration for Manual Configuration Changes

If you make manual changes to the configuration files for these components:

- Oracle HTTP Server
- OC4J

your changes will not be reflected in the DCM repository.

To propagate your manual edits back to the DCM repository, run the following command after making any edits, either manually or through the Oracle Enterprise Manager.

```
dcmctl updateconfig ohs
dcmctl updateconfig oc4j
```

This is also the case if you created, modified, or deleted DADs or modified the `mod_plsql` cache setting using the Oracle Enterprise Manager.

See the Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide for details.

3.1.2 Using emctl to Change the ias_admin Password

If you change the `ias_admin` password using emctl, then you must restart the Oracle Enterprise Manager Web Site with the following commands:

```
> emctl stop
> emctl start
```

3.1.3 OPMN Cannot Start OC4J Instance with Multibyte

The configuration file for OPMN, `opmn.xml`, is in UTF-8 encoding. The code that parses `opmn.xml` is written in C, and the data in `opmn.xml` is handled as UTF-8 bytes. This causes problems when the data is not converted to the right encoding. For example, if the default encoding of your operation system is EUC-JP, the directory is created using UTF-8 data. The multibyte instance name then becomes inaccessible.

As a workaround, avoid using multibyte characters for contents such as instance names and environment variables in `opmn.xml`.

3.1.4 Clock Synchronization

Several Oracle9*i*AS components require the clocks on the machines on which they run to be synchronized. You can synchronize the clocks by running the Network Time Protocol (NTP) daemon on these machines. You do this by starting `xntpd` or a similar daemon process.

3.1.5 Use Port Option to Configure Loading Application

There are several ways to configure how to load an application.

- One is to load it dynamically when the first request comes in. This approach uses named pipes for communication.
- Another approach is to load the application at startup. With this approach, you can configure it to use the port option or the named pipe option (where you do not have to specify the port). This release supports the port option only.

3.1.6 Oracle Enterprise Manager Does Not Display OC4J Metrics in the Home Page

When the Oracle Enterprise Manager Home Page is opened, the OC4J metrics are not displayed. Refresh the page in order to see the metrics.

3.1.7 Changing the ias_admin Password in Translated Versions of OEM

You cannot change the `ias_admin` password using a translated version of the Enterprise Manager Web site. This is because the **Preferences** link on the Instance Home Page is disabled.

You can change the ias_admin password using the following command:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/emctl set password new_password
```

3.1.8 "opmnctl restart" Displays Harmless "Unavailable Hostname" Message

If you run **opmnctl restart** or restart OC4J by other means, and EMD is running, you might see the following error messages in the *ORACLE_HOME*/Apache/Apache/error_log file:

```
[Wed Apr  3 12:09:50 2002] [error] MOD_OC4J_0082: Failed to call
gethostbyname() for host name: UNAVAILABLE.
[Wed Apr  3 12:09:50 2002] [error] MOD_OC4J_0019: Failed to resolve network
address of worker: home_15's host: UNAVAILABLE and port: 3003.
[Wed Apr  3 12:09:50 2002] [error] [client 130.35.92.190] MOD_OC4J_0138:
Failed tovalidate network worker: home_15 with host: UNAVAILABLE and port:
3003.
[Wed Apr  3 12:09:50 2002] [error] [client 130.35.92.190] MOD_OC4J_0141:
Failed to validate host: UNAVAILABLE and port 3003 for network worker:
home_15.
```

You can ignore these error messages; they will not cause any problems.

3.1.9 Attributes Containing Paths Break Cluster Model

In attributes that specify paths, make sure that the paths are relative to Oracle home. Otherwise, your cluster members may not run properly.

3.1.10 Localized Exception Messages Display Incorrectly

On Sun SPARC Solaris 2.6, the `strerror()` function returns messages in the native language. However, JDK 1.2.x and 1.3.x cannot display many localized messages of native methods correctly; it displays the message in corrupted form or displays the message in English on non-English platforms. This is a known Java issue; see bug ID 4258198 in the Java Bug database.

3.1.11 Oracle Enterprise Manager Does Not Support Multiple Locales

Oracle Enterprise Manager does not support multiple locales. The following components use the browser's locale when displaying pages in Oracle Enterprise Manager:

- Oracle9*i*AS Discoverer
- Oracle9*i*AS Forms Services
- Oracle9*i*AS Portal
- Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On

- PL/SQL properties
- Oracle9*i*AS Unified Messaging

All other management pages use the Java default locale when displaying pages.

3.1.12 Deploying BC4J JSP, UIX JSP and UIX XML Applications Using OEM

BC4J JSP, UIX JSP, and UIX XML applications from JDeveloper deployed to Oracle9*i*AS through the Enterprise Manager deployment functionality runtime will result in a runtime rendering data access error. This happens only if data source information is added subsequently through Enterprise Manager and not pre-packaged already in the EAR file from JDeveloper.

If the EAR file generated from JDeveloper doesn't package the data source information or the "deploy to EAR files" option is chosen instead of "deploy to connection," and if that information is subsequently added through the Enterprise Manager through the edit data sources functionality, then the UIX/JSP and UIX/XML applications cannot run successfully due to runtime rendering error.

To avoid the error, do not add the data sources information after deployment through EM. Instead, package the EAR file with the data sources information from JDeveloper prior to deployment through EM. While creating the UIX/JSP or the UIX/XML application from JDeveloper, instead of just deploying to an EAR file, deploy to any existing connection, including dummy connections. That process will create an EAR file with the data sources information packaged.

If deploying to a dummy connection, although the process will result in deployment errors in JDeveloper, it will create an EAR file that includes the data source information that can be successfully deployed to Oracle9*i*AS.

3.1.13 Restart OC4J When User Manager is Changed From JAZN LDAP To XML

If the user manager for OC4J is changed from JAZN LDAP to JAZN XML, the change is not picked up dynamically. OC4J continues to use JAZN LDAP as the user manager.

In order to effect the change to JAZN XML, restart the OC4J instance.

3.1.14 Incorrect Indication of Oracle Internet Directory Status

Oracle Enterprise Manager web pages may show an incorrect status of Oracle Internet Directory (OID). The status may show that OID is down when it is actually up and running. This problem is caused by the Perl executable not being in the `/usr/local/bin` directory. It can be solved as follows:

1. Find the location of the Perl executable in your system by using the `which` command. For example:

   ```
   > which perl
   ```

   A full path name is displayed. Assume */perl_path/*`perl` for this discussion

2. Set a soft link to the displayed path at `/usr/local/bin/perl` as follows:

   ```
   > ln -s /perl_path/perl /usr/local/bin/perl
   ```

3. Restart the Oracle Enterprise Manager administration GUI.

3.1.15 Configuring JAAS with Oracle Enterprise Manager Web Site

---

Note: This information supersedes Section 8.1, "Configuring JAAS" in the *Oracle Enterprise Manager Web Site Release Notes*

To configure JAAS, perform the following tasks:

1. Open *ORACLE_HOME*`/sysman/j2ee/config/jazn.xml` in a text editor.

2. Uncomment the following properties in the `jazn.xml` file:

   ```
   <property name="ldap.service" value="ldap://localhost:389"/>
   <property name="ldap.user" value="cn=oracladmin"/>
   <property name="policymgr.provider" value="LDAP"/>
   ```

   If "`localhost`" does not work in your environment, you may need to replace it with the actual name of your Oracle Internet Directory (OID) server. Similarly, you may need to replace the port number if your OID server does not use the default port of 389.

3. Modify the `ldap.password` property by entering the password you used for OID server login. Be sure to include an exclamation point (!) before the password encrypt it. For example:

   ```
   <property name="ldap.password" value="!manager1234"/>
   ```

4. Save the modified `jazn.xml` file and restart the Enterprise Manager Web site.

Note: By default, the OID server will recognize your ias_admin password. If you later change this password for OID administration, you must re-enter it using the ldap.password property in the jazn.xml file and then restart the Enterprise Manager Web site in order to manage JAAS using OID.

3.1.16 Oracle9*i*AS Wireless Status Incorrectly Displayed as Down on Oracle Enterprise Manager Page

A condition has been discovered that will cause the Wireless status to be displayed (in Oracle Enterprise Manager) as *Down*, even though it is in fact *Up*. This occurs when more than one Oracle home directory exists on a single machine.

If you have more than one Oracle Home directory on a single machine, make the following changes to the Oracle9*i*AS Middle Tier (including Oracle9*i*AS Wireless) installation:

- (UNIX only) Add the following line to the start of *`ORACLE_HOME`*`/Wireless/sample/runpanamaserver.sh`, just after the first line ("`#!/bin/sh`"):

  ```
  ORACLE_HOME=${1}
  ```

- (Windows only) Add the following line to the beginning of *`ORACLE_HOME`*`\Wireless\samplerunpanamaserver.bat`:

  ```
  set ORACLE_HOME=%1
  ```

3.1.17 OEM Intelligent Agent May Work Incorrectly in Non-English Environment

If the language environment is non-English, and the `/usr/local/lib/tcl8.2/encoding/*.enc` Tcl interpreter encoding definition files are installed on the node, OEM Intelligent Agent may not work properly with non-English characters. As a result, OEM jobs may fail to execute or return corrupted strings. If the above encoding definition files are not present, this problem should not occur.

The solution to this problem is to create empty Tcl interpreter encoding definition files at the following location:

`$ORACLE_HOME/lib/tcl8.2/encoding/*.enc`

To do so, perform the following steps:

1. Execute the following commands:

```
% cd $ORACLE_HOME/lib
% mkdir tcl8.2
% cp -pr /usr/local/lib/tcl8.2/encoding tcl8.2
% cd tcl8.2/encoding
```

2. Additionally, execute the following commands depending on which shell you are running:

   - If you are using C-shell or T C-shell:

```
% foreach file (*.enc)
foreach? cp /dev/null $file
foreach? end
```

   - If you are using Korn-shell or B-shell:

```
% for file in *.enc; do
> cp /dev/null $file
> done
```

3. Once the empty encoding definition files have been created, restart Oracle Intelligent Agent as follows:

```
% agentctl stop
% agentctl start
```

Note that the NLS_LANG and LANG environment variables must be defined with appropriate values before Oracle Intelligent Agent is restarted.

3.1.18 Concurrent Administrative Operations on a Cluster Not Supported

Concurrent administrative operations on a cluster are not supported in Oracle9*i*AS Release 2 (9.0.2). Configuration information for clusters is stored in a central repository. All members of the cluster have access to this repository. This keeps configuration consistent across the cluster. Since the objects in the repository are shared across the cluster, concurrent write access to these objects is not allowed.

3.2 Security Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle9*i*AS security.

- Avoid Adding User Certificates to Trustpoints or Trusted Certificate Lists
- Restrict Root Privileges to Oracle9iAS Web Cache Users
- JAZN Demo Data Needs to be Loaded into LDAP if JAZN LDAP is Global User Manager

3.2.1 Avoid Adding User Certificates to Trustpoints or Trusted Certificate Lists

If a wallet contains a user certificate as a trustpoint for a server, then a core dump occurs when the user connects to the server.

Oracle Corporation recommends not adding user certificates to trustpoints or trusted certificate lists in the Oracle wallet. Instead, install the certificate authority (CA) signers' certificate as a trustpoint.

3.2.2 Restrict Root Privileges to Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache Users

Users that install Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache may gain root privileges by running the `root.sh` because the `webcachectl` executable triggers the `setuid` to obtain root access.

To restrict root privileges, remove `setuid` from the `webcachectl` executable. Note that `setuid` is required in the following cases:

- Privileged port numbers less than 1,024 are being used for Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache listening ports.
- More than 1,024 file descriptors are being used for connections to Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache.
- The current `webcachectl` user does not match the configured user in the Process Identity page (Cache-Specific Configuration > Process Identity) of Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache Manager.

3.2.3 JAZN Demo Data Needs to be Loaded into LDAP if JAZN LDAP is Global User Manager

If the user manager for the default application for an OC4J instance is changed to JAZN LDAP, the JAZN demo data needs to be loaded into the specified LDAP database. (This is documented in the `README` file in `$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/jazn/install`.) Additionally, the default @ realm needs to be specified as "jazn.com".

If the above is not done, deployment of the demos through EM or `dcmctl` will fail with an error in looking up `java:comp/ServerAdministrator`.

4

Component Issues

This chapter summarizes issues associated with Oracle9*i* Application Server. Topics include:

4.1 Oracle HTTP Server Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle HTTP Server:

- Running More than 1024 Oracle HTTP Server Processes
- Ignore FASTCGI Error Messages After Installation

4.1.1 Running More than 1024 Oracle HTTP Server Processes

If running more than 1024 Oracle HTTP Server processes in the same box that are accessing OC4J instances, set the `Oc4jCacheSize` directive in `mod_oc4j.conf` to 0. This disables the use of persistent connections between `mod_oc4j` and OC4J instances and improves performance.

4.1.2 Ignore FASTCGI Error Messages After Installation

After installation of Oracle9*i*AS, the following error messages may appear in the `error_log` file in `$ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/logs`:

```
[Fri Apr  5 15:17:50 2002] [error] (2)No such file or directory: FastCGI: access
for server (uid -1, gid 10) failed: read not allowed by group
[Fri Apr  5 15:17:50 2002] [error] (2)No such file or directory: FastCGI: can't
create dynamic directory "/tmp/fcgi_10258/dynamic": access for server (uid -1,
gid 10) failed: read not allowed by group
```

These error messages are harmless and will not affect the operation of FastCGI. They are caused by a re-ordering of directives in `httpd.conf` during installation. To eliminate these messages, the directives `User` and `Group` should be moved from their location at the end of the file to be located before the FastCGI server directives in `httpd.conf`.

4.2 Oracle9*i* XML Developer Kit Issues

The following are known issues with Oracle9*i* XML Developer Kit:

4.2.1 Certification and System Requirements

The following is additional support provided by Oracle9*i* XML Developer Kits (XDKs):

- Oracle Schema Processor now supports the official W3C Schema Recommendation.
- XSQL Servlet now provides support for Apache FOP 0.18.

4.2.2 General Issues and Workarounds

This following lists additional support and options provided by Oracle9*i* XML Developer Kits (XDKs):

- SourceViewer Bean now supports internal DTDs.
- XSQL Servlet:
  - Now supports the setting of multiple parameter values with a single SQL statement.
  - Provides a new performance improvement option for `<xsql:include-owa>`.
  - Has a new Airport SOAP Service demo.
  - Now supports the simplified inclusion of XML from CLOB and VARCHAR2 columns.
- XSQL Processor

XSLT Processor for Java is now threadsafe.

4.3 Oracle9*i*AS Portal Issues

The following are known issues with Oracle9*i*AS Portal:

4.3.1 Problems Logging in When Two Oracle HTTP Servers are on the Same Host and are Using Internet Explorer with SSL Configuration

When two Oracle9*i*AS Oracle HTTP Servers are running on a single machine, such as when an infrastructure install and a Portal and Wireless middle tier install are both installed on a single machine, login to the Portal is not possible when using a Microsoft Internet Explorer (MSIE) Browser. This has been verified with versions 5.5 and 6.0 of MSIE. The problem occurs when a browser redirect is issued from one port used by the Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On server to the port used by Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache, which is fronting Oracle9*i*AS Portal. When MSIE receives the redirect, it erroneously sets the Host: header with the first port rather than the destination port. This behavior is not exhibited by Netscape Navigator (versions 4.6, 4.7). When this error occurs with MSIE, one of the following messages may be shown after an attempt to log in:

```
Error: Unexpected error encountered in wwsec_app_priv.process_signon
(ORA-06502: PL/SQL: numeric or value error: character string buffer too small)
(WWC-41417)
```

or

```
Error: The decryption of the authentication information was unsuccessful. This
may be caused by corruption of the data, an incorrect encryption key in this
application's configuration, or an illegal access attempt. Please notify your
administrator. (WWC-41454)
```

Although MSIE sets the Host: header incorrectly in either SSL or non-SSL mode, the problem only shows up in SSL mode because Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache is setup to map ports to a catch-all default HTTP port in non-SSL mode. The workaround is to use two separate machines, with the two install types.

4.3.2 Creating Non-English PL/SQL Functions and Procedures

You cannot create PL/SQL functions and procedures in languages other than English when using Oracle9*i*AS Portal from a browser. You must create them using SQL*Plus.

4.3.3 Link to Portal Monitoring Services Not Working

The link to Portal Monitoring Services does not work, i.e. the link displayed on the Administer tab.

A workaround is to cut and paste the block below into a SQLPLUS session that is connected as **sys** or **portal** on the same database as the PORTAL schema. If the portal schema name is not PORTAL the script will need updating accordingly, see text highlighted in **bold** below:

```
/*
*
*  This patch script inspects and updates the Portal Service Monitoring
* link (to the Oracle Enterprise Manager Portal Target) on the
* Portal Administer Tab. It strips the link of redundant extra host
* entries, if necessary i.e. the URL on 9.0.2 incorrectly has the
* following parameters:
*

$target=<iASName>.<host>%5F<host>%5FPortal%3Aportal%3A7778$ctxName1=<iASName>.<host>%5F<ho
st>

*  it should be of the form:
* $target=<iASName>.<host>%5FPortal%3Aportal%3A7778$ctxName1=<iASName>.<host>

*
*  There is logic in the script to prevent it running twice.
*  NOTE: if running against a PORTAL schema named something other than
*  PORTAL please update the two PORTAL schema references accordingly
*/
       DECLARE
          CURSOR c1 is
                SELECT url FROM PORTAL.wwptl_other_services_link$
                where NAME='MONITORING';
          workerURL VARCHAR2(2000);
          newURL VARCHAR2(2000);
          host   VARCHAR2(1000);
          testIndex NUMBER;
          indexOfStartClip NUMBER;
          indexOfEndClip NUMBER;
          urlLength NUMBER;
       BEGIN
```

```
      OPEN c1;
      FETCH c1 INTO workerURL;
        indexOfEndClip:= INSTR (workerURL,'%5FPortal%3',1,1) ;
        urlLength := LENGTH(workerURL);
        newURL := SUBSTR (workerURL, 0, indexOfEndClip-1);
        indexOfStartClip:= INSTR (newURL,'%5F',-1,1) ;
        /*********************************
        *  Test to see if the patch has already been run
        *  and if so don't do anything
        *  if the ias$ string is present the extra host has
        *  already been clipped
        *********************************/
        host := SUBSTR (newURL, indexOfStartClip+3, indexOfEndClip);
        testIndex := INSTR (host,'ias$',1,1);
      IF testIndex = 0
      THEN
        newURL := SUBSTR (newURL, 0, indexOfStartClip);
        workerURL := SUBSTR(workerURL,
indexOfEndClip+1,urlLength-indexOfEndClip);
        indexOfStartClip:= INSTR (workerURL,'%5F',-1,1) ;
        workerURL := SUBSTR(workerURL, 0,indexOfStartClip-1);
        newURL := newURL||workerURL||'?event=doLoad';
        update PORTAL.wwptl_other_services_link$ set URL = newURL where NAME =
'MONITORING';
        COMMIT;
      END IF;
   CLOSE c1;
END;
/
```

Next you need to clear the mod_plsql cache and re-start Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache to flush out existing pages with the incorrect link. To do this:

1. Empty the mod_plsql cache by deleting the contents of the `plsql` directory:

   Warning: Only delete the contents of the plsql directory.

   ```
   rm -fr ORACLE_HOME/Apache/modplqsl/cache/plsql/*
   ```

2. Re-start the Web Cache:

   ```
   cd ORACLE_HOME/webcache/bin
   ./webcachectl restart
   ```

Note: An alternative workaround is to go to the Oracle Enterprise Manager interface directly, navigate to the portal instance by selecting the appropriate Application Server that contains the Portal Targets and then select the Portal Target from the Application Server Page's list of components. The URL being:

`http://host.domain:1810/emd/console/targets`

4.3.4 NLS Cannot Be Authenticated By Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On if Username Contains Non-ASCII Characters

For non-ASCII usernames to work, the default encoding of the OC4J Java VM running the Oracle9*i*AS Syndication Server should be compatible with the character set of the Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On Login Server. The Java VM default encoding is determined by the locale on which OC4J is started. The character set of the Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On Login Server is the character set of the database on which the Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On Login Server is deployed.

For example, when OC4J is deployed on a Japanese locale environment with Shift-JIS as the character set of the locale, the default encoding of the Java VM is `SJIS` (Java encoding name for the Shift-JIS character set). In this case, the database character set of the Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On Login Server should also be `JA16SJIS` (Oracle's character set for `SJIS`) in order to use Japanese multibyte usernames.

4.4 Oracle9*i*AS Wireless Issues

The following are known issues with Oracle9*i*AS Wireless:

4.4.1 Cannot Create a Quicklink for a Module

In this release, it is not possible to create a quicklink for a module.

4.4.2 Running Oracle9*i*AS Wireless Against an upgraded OID

This version of Oracle9*i*AS Wireless requires a user with the distinguished name:

`cn=orcladmin, cn=Users, default_subscriber_dn`

to exist in the upgraded OID. If you are using wireless functionality (for example, Self Registration), with user-related model APIs against this OID instance, then this user should be granted `CREATE`, `DELETE`, and `EDIT` privileges for all the users in the default subscriber.

Before installing Oracle9*i*AS Wireless against an upgraded OID the above mentioned entity must be created with appropriate privileges. For details on creating such an entity with appropriate privileges refer to Chapter 12 - “Managing Oracle Internet Directory” in Oracle9i Application Server Administrator’s Guide, and Chapter 13 - “Directory Access Control” in *Oracle Internet Directory Administrator's Guide*.

4.5 Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache:

- Variations in Host Names of Client Request URLs Should be Defined
- DAVOraWebCacheReadOnly Parameter Does Not Work
- Cannot Change Wallet Directory in Web Cache Manager
- Internet Explorer Limitation with Keep-Alive Setting

4.5.1 Variations in Host Names of Client Request URLs Should be Defined

Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache may crash if the host name of a request URL is ambiguous, for example, http://myhost:7777/ojspdemos/fragment.jsp.

To avoid potential problems, specify all possible variations of the site name with site aliases in the Site Definitions page (General Configuration > Site Definitions).

When Web Cache receives a request for a document, it looks at one of the following:

- the Host request-header field
- the host portion of the requested URL
- `<esi:include>` tag to determine the destination site

Web Cache then looks up the configured site settings and mappings (aliases) to determine if the site is supported. If the request does not include host information, then Web Cache sends the request to the default site.

4.5.2 DAVOraWebCacheReadOnly Parameter Does Not Work

The `DAVOraWebCacheReadOnly` parameter, if specified in the `httpd.conf` file, does not work with Web Cache version 9.0.2.0.0.

As a workaround, you can use the `<LimitExcept>` directive in the `httpd.conf` file, as described in the OraDAV module configuration chapter of the *Oracle HTTP Server Administration Guide*. Applying access restrictions to a location for all methods except GET, HEAD, and OPTIONS requests will essentially achieve the goal of using the `DAVOraWebCacheReadOnly` parameter. However, a caveat is that end users will always be restricted to GET, HEAD, and OPTIONS requests, even when Web Cache is not being used.

4.5.3 Cannot Change Wallet Directory in Web Cache Manager

In the Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache Manager, you cannot change the wallet directory from "System Default Location". To change the wallet directory, you must make the following changes to *ORACLE_HOME*/webcache/webcache.xml:

1. Locate the CACHE element for your host.
2. If the OSWALLET element exists in webcache.xml (either as an element or an empty element), then change the text to the new wallet directory.

   If there is no OSWALLET element, then you must create it between the RESOURCELIMITS and CALYPSONETINFO elements.

Example 4–1 shows a sample OSWALLET element.

Example 4–1 OSWALLET Element in webcache.xml (excerpt)

```
<CACHE NAME="myhost.us.oracle.com-WebCache" ORACLEHOME="/u1/ora9ias" ...>
   ...
   <RESOURCELIMITS MAXINBOUNDCONNECTIONS="700" MAXCACHESIZE_MB="500"/>
   <OSWALLET>/u1/ora9ias/webcache/wallets/default</OSWALLET>
   <CALYPSONETINFO/>
   ...
</CACHE>
```

4.5.4 Internet Explorer Limitation with Keep-Alive Setting

For HTTPS requests, Internet Explorer 5.5 may send requests after Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache has already tried to close the connection. To resolve this issue, disable keep-alive by setting Keep-Alive to 0 on the Network Timeouts page (Cache-Specific Configuration > Network Timeouts) of the Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache Manager. This closes the connection between Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache and the client browser after the browser returns a response.

4.6 Oracle9*i*AS Reports Services Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle9*i*AS Reports Services:

- Graph not Generating in Oracle6i Graphics
- Configuration of Reports Server with Oracle Enterprise Manager
- Shutting Down the Reports Server from Oracle Enterprise Manager

4.6.1 Graph not Generating in Oracle6*i* Graphics

Oracle9*i*AS Reports Services allows you to run Oracle6*i* Graphics for backward compatibility purposes. This is because Oracle9*i*AS Reports Services can open a Reports6*i* report. Therefore, the Oracle6*i* Graphics charts in the Reports6*i* report should continue to run correctly in the Oracle9*i*AS Reports Services environment.

However, in Oracle9*i*AS Reports Services environment, when you run a report that contains Oracle6*i* Graphics, you may get the following error message:

```
REP-1811: Error while generating graph. SSL fatal error: Cannot execute g90runm.
```

If this happens, you need to create a link from `g90runm` to `g90runm.sh` in your *`ORACLE_HOME`*`/bin` directory.

Note that you also need to specify the path of your Oracle6*i* home in the *`ORACLE_GRAPHICS6I_HOME`* variable in `g90runm.sh` and ensure that your Oracle6*i* home directory is in that path.

4.6.2 Configuration of Reports Server with Oracle Enterprise Manager

After installation, the Reports Server instance is not accessible from Oracle Enterprise Manager. This is because the password for the Reports target is not the Oracle9*i* Application Server administration password.

To fix this problem:

1. Open the file *`ORACLE_HOME`*`/sysman/emd/targets.xml`.
2. Search for the reports target. The target type for reports is `oracle_repserv`. The target definition contains a property for `Password`, for example:

   ```
   <Property NAME="Password" VALUE="3f769c1e7cfd7411"  ENCRYPTED="TRUE"/>
   ```

3. Change the VALUE to the Oracle9*i* Application Server admin password and set ENCRYPTED to FALSE. For example:

```
<Property NAME="Password" VALUE="adminpasswd"  ENCRYPTED="FALSE"/>
```

4. Restart Oracle Enterprise Manager:

```
# ORACLE_HOME/bin/emctl stop
# ORACLE_HOME/bin/emctl start
```

Oracle Enterprise Manager automatically encrypts the password and set the ENCRYPTED flag to TRUE.

4.6.3 Shutting Down the Reports Server from Oracle Enterprise Manager

When running in secure mode, the Reports Server cannot be shut down from Oracle Enterprise Manager. In this case, you must shut down the Reports Server from the Reports Server dialog box or kill the process.

4.7 Oracle9*i*AS Clickstream Intelligence Issues

The following sections should be noted when installing, configuring, and using Oracle9*i*AS Clickstream Intelligence:

- Configuring Clickstream After Installing Oracle9iAS Using Oracle Universal Installer
- Error Displaying Clickstream Runtime Administrator

4.7.1 Configuring Clickstream After Installing Oracle9*i*AS Using Oracle Universal Installer

If the user choose not to configure Oracle9*i*AS Clickstream Intelligence via Oracle Universal Installer and decides to configure it at a later time, then they should do the following:

> **Note:** Configuring Oracle9*i*AS Clickstream Intelligence at a later time is normally done through Oracle Enterprise Manager (OEM), but in Release 2 (9.0.2), configuring Oracle9*i*AS Clickstream Intelligence through OEM is unavailable

Verify that the environment variable ORACLE_HOME set to your Oracle9*i*AS installation directory before running the scripts provided below.

1. Run Oracle9*i*AS Clickstream Intelligence Configuration tool.

```
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=ORACLE_HOME/lib:ORACLE_HOME/network/lib:ORACLE_HOME/jdk/jre/
lib/sparc
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
touch ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/deploy.ini
ORACLE_HOME/jdk/bin/java -cp
ORACLE_HOME/click/lib/click.jar:ORACLE_HOME/jlib/repository.jar
oracle.click.common.ConfigureBI ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/deploy.ini
ORACLE_HOME
```

2. Deploy Oracle9*i*AS Clickstream Intelligence to OC4J

```
ORACLE_HOME/jdk/bin/java -classpath
    ORACLE_HOME/dcm/lib/dcm.jar:
    ORACLE_HOME/jlib/emConfigInstall.jar:
    ORACLE_HOME/lib/classes12.zip:
    ORACLE_HOME/lib/dms.jar:
    ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/oc4j.jar:
    ORACLE_HOME/lib/xschema.jar:
    ORACLE_HOME/lib/xmlparserv2.jar:
    ORACLE_HOME/opmn/lib/ons.jar:
    ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/jaas.jar:
    ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/jazn.jar:
    ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/jaznplugin.jar:
    ORACLE_HOME/dcm/lib/oc4j_deploy_tools.jar
        oracle.j2ee.tools.deploy.Oc4jDeploy
        -oraclehome $ORACLE_HOME
        -verbose
        -inifile $ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/deploy.ini
```

Oracle9*i*AS Clickstream Intelligence uses Discoverer to display reports. The steps above will configure Discoverer automatically if the user has not done so.

3. Restart the iAS server and Discoverer server

```
ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin/dcmctl stop
ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin/dcmctl start
ORACLE_HOME/discoverer902/util/stopall.sh
ORACLE_HOME/discoverer902/util/startall.sh
```

Users will then be able to access Oracle9*i*AS Clickstream Intelligenceat the following URL:

```
http://iashost:port/click'
```

4.7.2 Error Displaying Clickstream Runtime Administrator

An intermittent "Page Not Displayed" error may be experienced when using certain versions of Microsoft Internet Explorer to access Clickstream Runtime Administrator. This is due to issues between Oracle9*i*AS Web Cache and Internet Explorer when SSL is enabled.

This problem can be worked around using one of the following methods:

- By using the Reload button of the browser to reload the page.
- Disable SSL (recommended)

  To do this, edit the file *ORACLE_HOME*/click/conf/click-apache.conf to comment out the following lines (by adding a "#" character at the beginning of each line):

```
<Location /click>
  RewriteEngine on
  RewriteCond %{HTTPS} !=on
  RewriteRule ^(config/.*)$
            https://%{SERVER_NAME}:%{APACHEPORTSSL}/click/$1
  [R]
</Location>
```

  Restart Oracle9*i*AS using Oracle Enterprise Manager or the following commands:

```
ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin/dcmctl stop
ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin/dcmctl start
```

- Disable Web Cache (not recommended as it will disable all web applications)

  Perform the following steps:

  1. Comment out the following two lines in *ORACLE_HOME*/Apache/Apache/conf/httpd.conf

```
Port 7777
Port 4443
```

     The actual port numbers may vary if they have been modified from the default shown.

2. Edit *ORACLE_HOME*/click/conf/click-apache.conf and change the line

```
RewriteRule ^(config/.*)$ https://%{SERVER_NAME}:4443/click/$1
```

   to

```
RewriteRule ^(config/.*)$ https://%{SERVER_NAME}:4444/click/$1
```

   Again, you may have set up your port numbers differently. 4444 is the SSL listener port defined in the SSL configuration section in *ORACLE_HOME*/Apache/Apache/conf/httpd.conf.

3. Restart Oracle9*i*AS, and point the browser to the Oracle9*i*AS listen port defined in httpd.conf (by default it is 7778).

4.8 Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On:

- Logging Out from Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On Enabled Applications Leaves Non-Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On Enabled Applications Open and Vice Versa

4.8.1 Logging Out from Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On Enabled Applications Leaves Non-Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On Enabled Applications Open and Vice Versa

Not all applications are integrated with Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On. If an application is not integrated with Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On, then its logout function is also not integrated. That means that when users click the logout button, they are logged out of that application only; they are not logged out applications that are integrated with Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On. Users may mistakenly assume that they are logged out of all Oracle9*i* Application Server, which is not the case. Conversely, when users click the logout button from an Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On-enabled application, they are logged out of all Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On-enabled applications, but not out of applications that are not Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On-enabled.

5

Documentation Errata

This section describes documentation issues in the following documentation:

- Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide
- Oracle9i Application Server Concepts
- Oracle9i Application Server Security Guide
- Oracle9i Application Server Globalization Support Guide
- Oracle9i Application Server: Migrating from Oracle Application Server
- Oracle Syndication Server User's and Administrator's Guide
- Oracle9i Application Developer's Guide - XML
- Online Help

5.1 *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide*

The following are known issues with the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide*:

5.1.1 InterConnect Software

To clarify the information in *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide*, Appendix C, the Oracle9*i*AS Interconnect software is in the Oracle9*i*AS Integration CD-ROM in the CD Pack.

5.2 Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide

Following are the known issues in the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide*:

- Association Middle-Tier Installations with an Infrastructure

5.2.1 Association Middle-Tier Installations with an Infrastructure

Chapter 2 of the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* states that once an infrastructure is installed on a host, all subsequent middle-tier installations on that host will automatically use the infrastructure. For Release 2 (9.0.2), if you install an infrastructure on a host, subsequent middle-tier installations will not automatically associate with that infrastructure. However, once a middle-tier installation has been associated with an infrastructure, all subsequent middle-tier installations on the same host will automatically associate with that infrastructure.

For the initial installation of the J2EE and Web Cache install type on a host, you can choose whether to associate an infrastructure with the install. If you do want to associate the install with an infrastructure, you can supply the information for whichever infrastructure you want.

For initial installations of all other install types on a host, the installation must be associated with an infrastructure of your choosing. You will be prompted to supply information about the infrastructure you want to use.

5.3 *Oracle9i Application Server Concepts*

Following is the known issue in the *Oracle9i Application Server Concepts*:

- Characterization of New iPlanet Connector

5.3.1 Characterization of New *i*Planet Connector

The *Oracle9i Application Server Concepts* positioned Oracle Internet Directory incorrectly and mischaracterized the new iPlanet connector.

The sentence from the *Oracle9i Application Server Concepts*:

“With Oracle9*i*AS, Oracle Internet Directory includes an agent for out-of-the-box synchronization with Oracle Human Resources and an agent for synchronizing information with selected third party LDAP servers”

should read:

“With Oracle9*i*AS, Oracle Internet Directory includes connectors for out-of-the-box synchronization with Oracle Human Resources and *i*Planet Directory Server 4.2 and 5.0."

5.4 *Oracle9i Application Server Security Guide*

Following are the known issues in the *Oracle9i Application Server Security Guide*:

5.4.1 SSLPassPhraseDialog Not Valid in Virtual Host Context

The *Oracle9i Application Server Security Guide* lists the "virtual host" as a context for `SSLPassPhraseDialog` directive. The valid context for `SSLPassPhraseDialog` directive is "server" only.

5.4.2 Remove PLsqlEnableConnectionPooling from Configured dads.conf File

The "Configuring Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On"chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Security Guide* contains information about a configured `dads.conf` file. The term `PlsqlEnableConnectionPooling` should be deleted from the file.

5.4.3 Updated Information Regarding Oracle9*i*AS Portal Default User Accounts

The "Oracle9*i*AS Portal Default User Accounts" bullet in the "Relationship between Oracle9*i*AS Portal and Oracle Internet Directory" section of the "Configuring Oracle9*i*AS Portal Security" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Security Guide* states the following:

`(cn=PUBLIC, cn=PORTAL, cn=PORTAL_ADMIN)` are created in the subscriber's user base (`cn=Users,o=MyCompany,dc=com`).

It should be changed to:

(`cn=PUBLIC, cn=PORTAL, cn=PORTAL_ADMIN`) are created in the subscriber's user base (`cn=Users,`**`dc`**`=MyCompany,dc=com`).

5.4.4 Updated Information for Default User Password Policy

The "Default User Password Policy in Oracle9*i*AS" table in the "Oracle9*i* Application Server Security Architecture and Features" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Security Guide* should state this additional information:

"After ten failed attempts to log in with an incorrect password, user accounts are locked out for a period of 24 hours."

5.5 *Oracle9i Application Server Globalization Support Guide*

Following are the known issues or errors in the *Oracle9i Application Server Globalization Support Guide*.

5.5.1 Multilingual Support for Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On

The following information was omitted from the *Oracle9i Application Server Globalization Support Guide*.

The Single Sign-On login page does not display language selection buttons if other languages were not installed. As a result, no product can run in non-English mode.

Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On supports 29 languages. English is the only language installed by default. You need to install other languages in order to support these languages during Single Sign-On login. To install additional languages, execute the following command:

```
ORACLE_HOME/jdk/bin/java -jar ORACLE_HOME/sso/lib/ossoca.jar langinst
lang make_lang_avail ORACLE_HOME
```

lang specifies the code for the language to be installed.

make_lang_avail specifies whether or not to make the language available. Enter `1` to make the language available, `0` otherwise.

See Also: *Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On Administrator's Guide*

5.5.2 Updated Instructions for Deploying World-of-Books Demo

The section on "How to Deploy the World-of-Books Demo" in the "Multilingual Demo for Oracle9*i*AS" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Globalization Support Guide* should be changed to remove the references on manual steps to deploy an OC4J applications.

The content should be replaced with the following:

How to Deploy the World-of-Books Demo on Oracle9*i*AS J2EE:

1. Add data sources through Oracle Enterprise Manager. The data source attributes can found in the following file:

   ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/demo/globalization/j2ee_config/data-sources.xml

   - Replace <*HOSTNAME*> with the database server's hostname.
   - Replace <*PORT*> with the database server's port number.
   - Replace <*ORACLE_SID*> with the database server's oracle SID.

   After the data sources are added through Oracle Enterprise Manager, your *J2EE_HOME*/config/data-sources.xml should contain entries that correspond to those in globalization/j2ee_config/data-sources.xml.

2. Deploy the application *J2EE_HOME*/demo/globalization/lib/g11n.ear through Oracle Enterprise Manager, or the dcmctl command utility as demonstrated below:

   ```
   dcmctl deployApplication -file J2EE_HOME/demo/globalization/lib/g11.ear
   -application g11n -component home
   ```

   where *home* is the default OC4J instance onto which the demo is deployed.

3. You can verify this by visiting the pages listed below on a Web browser. In order to view a particular language, your operating system should have that language installed.

   ```
   Main site: http://<host>:<port>/g11n/imap.html
   WOB site: http://<host>:<port>/g11n/wob/jsp/welcome.jsp
   Supplier A: http://<host>:<port>/g11n/suppA/html/frame.html
   Supplier B: http://<host>:<port>/g11n/suppB/html/frame.html
   ```

5.6 Oracle9i Application Server: Migrating from Oracle Application Server

Following are the known issues in *Oracle9i Application Server: Migrating from Oracle Application Server*.:

- Updated ossoconvert or ssl2ossl Migration Tool Information

5.6.1 Updated ossoconvert or ssl2ossl Migration Tool Information

The *Oracle9i Application Server: Migrating from Oracle Application Server* guide lists the following parameters for the `ssl2ossl` or `osslconvert` tool:

Table 5–1 Summary of ssl2ossl or osslconvert Tool Parameters

Parameter	Description	Requirement
`chain`	Oracle Application Server certificate chain file	optional
`capath`	Oracle Application Server certificate authority file	optional
`cafile`	Oracle Application Server certificate authority file	optional

To make sure a valid wallet generates, you must specify the trustpoints, that is, you need to specify the signers of the server certificates. This is the most common reason result for an invalid wallet.

There are two ways to specify the signers:

- Concatenate the signer (and all the intermediate signers, certificate chain) certificates into the server certificate file.
- Concatenate all the signers in one file and specify by `-chain`.

If you want to import other CA certificates, like `SSLCACertificateFile` in the `httpd.conf`, then use `-cafile` and `-capath` to do so.

5.7 Oracle Syndication Server User's and Administrator's Guide

Following are the known issues in the *Oracle Syndication Server User's and Administrator's Guide*:

- Using Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On with Oracle9iAS Syndication Server

5.7.1 Using Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On with Oracle9*i*AS Syndication Server

Appendix E in the *Oracle Syndication Server User's and Administrator's Guide* omitted the following information regarding how to use Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On with Oracle9*i*AS Syndication Server.

In the following instructions, *ORACLE_HOME* is the home directory for the Portal & Wireless mid-tier installation type (which includes Oracle9*i*AS Syndication Server). Perform the following tasks to make Oracle9*i*AS Single Sign-On protect the Oracle9*i*AS Syndication Server URL.

1. Use Single Sign-On to protect the `/syndserver/OSS` URL.

   In the *ORACLE_HOME*`/Apache/Apache/conf/mod_osso.conf` configuration file, insert the following lines between the `<IfModule>` and `</IfModule>` tags. Adding these lines protects the `/syndserver/OSS` directory from unauthenticated access.

   ```
   <Location /syndserver/OSS>
      require valid-user
      AuthType Basic
   </Location>
   ```

2. Configure the push URL, which is used internally to push content.

   Configure the push URL in the file *ORACLE_HOME*`/j2ee/OC4J_Portal/applications/syndserver/syndserver/WEB-INF/web.xml` by adding the following lines between the `<web-app>` and `</web-app>` tags.

   ```
   <servlet-mapping>
      <servlet-name>OSS</servlet-name>
      <url-pattern>/OSSPUSH</url-pattern>
   </servlet-mapping>
   ```

3. Protect the push URL to allow only receiving the HTTP GET request from the local scheduler sub-system.

   In the *ORACLE_HOME*/Apache/Apache/conf/mod_oc4j.conf configuration file, add the following lines between the <IfModule> and </IfModule> tags.

```
<Location /syndserver/OSSPUSH>
   <Limit GET>
      Order deny,allow
      Deny from all
      Allow from localhost local-machine-name
   </Limit>
   <Limit POST>
      Deny from all
   </Limit>
</Location>
```

4. Restart Oracle HTTP Server to apply the changes.

   You can use Oracle Enterprise Manager, the Distributed Configuration Management command-line tool (dcmctl), or opmnctl to restart Oracle HTTP Server.

5. Configure the PUSH_HANDLER_URL parameter using the Oracle9*i*AS Syndication Server Administration page.

   In Oracle Enterprise Manager, go to the Syndication Server Administration Page. Choose the **Global Properties** tab, and change the value of the PUSH_HANDLER_URL parameter to the following URL:

```
http://<your-local-machine-name>:<your-port-number>/syndserver/OSSPUSH
```

5.8 Oracle9i Application Developer's Guide - XML

Updated versions of Chapters 5 and 6 of *Oracle9i Application Developer's Guide - XML* are available from OTN at

`http://otn.oracle.com/tech/xml/doc.html`

5.9 Online Help

The following are issues with online help for various components:

- Broken Links to DAS Online Help
- Online Help May Not Display Correct Language

5.9.1 Broken Links to DAS Online Help

A few Portal Help topics include links to the DAS (Delegated Administration Service) Help. If you find that these links are broken, it is probably because they are pointing to the wrong machine or port for your Oracle Internet Directory (OID) server. You can do one of the following:

- Correct the machine name or port in the URL in your browser's location field.
- (Preferred) Correct the Javascript that is used for these links. The Javascript is located in the following directory:

  ORACLE_HOME/portal/doc/h_extlnk.js

  In the function `show_das_help`, change the URL to point to the correct machine and port:

```
function show_das_help(dastopic) {
   window.location="http://myoidmachine.com:3000/oiddas/oracle/ldap/das/onli
nehelp/das/"+dastopic;
}
```

5.9.2 Online Help May Not Display Correct Language

Translated versions of online help are installed into the Oracle home directory but are not always called correctly when using Oracle9*i*AS Discoverer Plus, Oracle9*i*AS Portal, or Oracle Ultra Search.

In order to view help information in the correct language, go to *ORACLE_HOME/component/*doc to find the translated help files.