

## **Oracle9i Application Server**

Release Notes Addendum,

Release 2 (9.0.2) for Solaris Operating System (SPARC)

**Part No. A90337-11**

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Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes Addendum, Release 2 (9.0.2) for Solaris Operating System (SPARC)

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# Send Us Your Comments

## **Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes Addendum, Release 2 (9.0.2) for Solaris Operating System (SPARC)**

**Part No. A90337-11**

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

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

- Electronic mail: [appserverdocs\\_us@oracle.com](mailto:appserverdocs_us@oracle.com)
- FAX: 650-506-7365 Attn: Oracle9iAS Documentation Manager
- Postal service:

Oracle Corporation  
Oracle9iAS Documentation  
500 Oracle Parkway, M/S 10p6  
Redwood Shores, CA 94065  
USA

If you would like a reply, please give your name, address, telephone number, and electronic mail address (optional).

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# Preface

This preface contains the following topics:

- n [Intended Audience](#)
- n [Documentation Accessibility](#)
- n [Organization](#)
- n [Related Documentation](#)
- n [Conventions](#)

## Intended Audience

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

## Documentation Accessibility

Our goal is to make Oracle products, services, and supporting documentation accessible, with good usability, to the disabled community. To that end, our documentation includes features that make information available to users of assistive technology. This documentation is available in HTML format, and contains markup to facilitate access by the disabled community. Standards will continue to evolve over time, and Oracle is actively engaged with other market-leading technology vendors to address technical obstacles so that our documentation can be accessible to all of our customers. For additional information, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program Web site at

<http://www.oracle.com/accessibility/>

**Accessibility of Code Examples in Documentation** JAWS, a Windows screen reader, may not always correctly read the code examples in this document. The conventions for writing code require that closing braces should appear on an otherwise empty line; however, JAWS may not always read a line of text that consists solely of a bracket or brace.

**Accessibility of Links to External Web Sites in Documentation** This documentation may contain links to Web sites of other companies or organizations that Oracle does not own or control. Oracle neither evaluates nor makes any representations regarding the accessibility of these Web sites.

## Organization

This document contains:

### **[Chapter 1, "What's New in the Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes Addendum?"](#)**

This chapter provides a brief description of new topics introduced with this version of the *Oracle9i* Application Server Release Notes Addendum.

## **Chapter 2, "Introduction"**

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

## **Chapter 3, "Installation and Migration Issues"**

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

## **Chapter 4, "Changing the IP Address of an Oracle9iAS Host"**

This chapter contains information on how to change the IP address of an Oracle9iAS Host.

## **Chapter 5, "Silent and Non-Interactive Installation"**

This chapter guides you through the silent and non-interactive installation of Oracle9i Application Server. Instructions provided here supersede the instructions provided in the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide*.

## **Chapter 6, "Management and Security Issues"**

This chapter summarizes management and security issues associated with Oracle9i Application Server.

## **Chapter 7, "Component Issues"**

This chapter summarizes component issues associated with Oracle9i Application Server.

## **Chapter 8, "Documentation Errata"**

This chapter presents documentation errata for Oracle9i Application Server documentation set.

# **Related Documentation**

For more information, see these Oracle resources:

- Oracle9i Application Server Documentation Library
- Oracle9i Application Server Platform-Specific Documentation on Oracle9i Application Server Disk 1

Printed documentation is available for sale in the Oracle Store at

<http://oraclestore.oracle.com>

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/membership>

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>

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
<b>Bold</b>	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 <b>index-organized table</b> .
<i>Italics</i>	Italic typeface indicates book titles or emphasis.	<i>Oracle9i Database Concepts</i>  Ensure that the recovery catalog and target database do <i>not</i> 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.  <b>Note:</b> 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.
<i>lowercase italic monospace (fixed-width) font</i>	Lowercase italic monospace font represents placeholders or variables.	You can specify the <i>parallel_clause</i> .  Run <i>Uold_release</i> .SQL where <i>old_release</i> 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 ( <i>digits</i> [ , <i>precision</i> ])
{ }	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That we have omitted parts of the code that are not directly related to the example</li> <li>That you can repeat a portion of the code</li> </ul>	CREATE TABLE ... AS <i>subquery</i> ;  SELECT <i>col1</i> , <i>col2</i> , ... , <i>coln</i> 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;
<i>Italics</i>	Italicized text indicates placeholders or variables for which you must supply particular values.	CONNECT SYSTEM/ <i>system_password</i> DB_NAME = <i>database_name</i>
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.  <b>Note:</b> 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 - <i>HOME_NAME</i> > Configuration and Migration Tools > Database Configuration Assistant.

Convention	Meaning	Example
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 <i>command prompt</i> in this manual.  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:\oracle\oradata>  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 OracleHOME_ NAMETNSListener
ORACLE_HOME and ORACLE_BASE	In releases prior to Oracle8i 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:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C:\orant for Windows NT</li> <li>• C:\orawin95 for Windows 95</li> <li>• C:\orawin98 for Windows 98</li> </ul> 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 Oracle9i 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 <i>Oracle9i Database Getting Starting for Windows</i> 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.



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# What's New in the Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes Addendum?

This chapter provides a brief description of new topics introduced with this version of the Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes Addendum. The new topics are in the following chapters:

- [Chapter 3, "Installation and Migration Issues"](#)
- [Chapter 8, "Documentation Errata"](#)

## 1.1 Chapter 3, "Installation and Migration Issues"

- [Deinstallation of 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 Instances from a Computer that Also Contains Release 2 \(9.0.2\) Instances](#)

## 1.2 Chapter 8, "Documentation Errata"

- [Oracle9i Application Server mod\\_plsql User's Guide](#)



---

# Introduction

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- n [Purpose of this Document](#)
- n [Accessibility Information](#)
- n [Certification Information](#)
- n [Best Practices](#)
- n [Operating System Requirements](#)
- n [Component Version Numbers](#)

## 2.1 Purpose of this Document

This addendum notes information that is missing from the *Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes* for Release 2 (9.0.2). It is intended to be used in conjunction with the Release Notes.

Oracle will periodically update these notes as new information becomes available. The latest version can be found at Oracle Technology Network at

<http://otn.oracle.com/products/ias>

## 2.2 Accessibility Information

Our goal is to make Oracle products, services, and supporting documentation accessible to the disabled community. Oracle9iAS, Release 2 (9.0.2), supports accessibility features. To make best use of these accessibility features, Oracle Corporation recommends the following software configuration:

- n Windows NT 4.0 with Service Pack 6 or Windows 2000
- n Sun Java Access Bridge 1.0.2
- n JAWS 3.70.87
- n Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.5 or above

Additional accessibility information for Oracle products can be found at <http://www.oracle.com/accessibility>. For the latest configuration information, and for information on addressing accessibility and assistive technology issues, see the Oracle Accessibility FAQ at:

<http://www.oracle.com/accessibility/faq.html>

## 2.3 Certification Information

You can access the most recent certification information for Oracle9iAS on Oracle*Metalink* at:

<http://metalink.oracle.com>

## 2.4 Best Practices

Oracle provides an Oracle9iAS Best Practices white paper. This document describes common practices around development and deployment of Oracle9iAS, common errors, and scenarios for using the product.

You can find the white paper on OTN:

<http://otn.oracle.com/products/ias/ohs/collateral/r2/bp-core-v2.PDF>

## 2.5 Operating System Requirements

Oracle9iAS runs on the following operating systems:

- n [Solaris 2.6](#)
- n [Solaris 7](#)
- n [Solaris 8](#)

[Table 2–1](#) lists the Solaris Operating System patches you need to download and install before installing Oracle9i Application Server. You can download the patches from:

<http://sunsolve.sun.com>

**Table 2–1 Solaris Operating System and Required Patches**

Operating System	Version
Solaris 2.6	n The latest Solaris 2.6 recommended patch cluster
	n 106409-01 or higher <sup>1</sup> : Chinese TrueType fonts
	n 108091-03 or higher <sup>2</sup> : SunOS 5.6: ssJDK1.2.1_03 fails with fatal errors in ISO8859-01 Locales
	n 106842-09 or higher: Euro support patch
	n 106841-01 or higher: Euro support patch
Solaris 7	n The latest Solaris 2.7 recommended patch cluster
	n 107226-18 or higher: CDE Windows manager patch
	n 107153-01 or higher: patch for replacing bad font in zh.GBK locale
Solaris 8	n The latest Solaris 2.8 recommended patch cluster
	n 108921-14 or higher: CDE dtwm patch
	n 108940-41 or higher: Motif 2.1 patch

<sup>1</sup> This patch is only required to display Traditional Chinese characters in Swing applications.

<sup>2</sup> This patch is only required for any locale that uses the ISO8859-1 or ISO8859-15 character encoding.

## 2.6 Component Version Numbers

[Table 2–2](#) contains a list of Oracle9iAS components and their version numbers.

**Table 2–2 Oracle9iAS Component Version Numbers**

Component Names	Sub-Component	Version Numbers
Oracle HTTP Server	HTTP Server	1.3.22.0.1a
	mod_Jserv	1.1.2.0.0a
	mod_plsql	0.0.2.0.0
	mod_perl	1.25.0.0.0
	mod_oss1	0.0.2.0.0
	mod_osso	0.0.2.0.0
	mod_oc4j	0.0.2.0.0
	mod_OraDAV	0.0.2.0.0
	DMS	0.0.2.0.0
	FastCGI	2.2.2
	mod_mm	1.1.3
	mod_oprocmgr	0.0.2.0.0
	DBI	1.20
	DBD	1.12
	DCM	0.0.2.0.0
	OPMN	0.0.2.0.0
Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE	OC4J	0.0.2.0.0
	OC4J – Servlets	0.0.2.0.0
	OC4J – JSP	0.0.2.0.0
	OC4J – EJB	0.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9i Business Components for Java	0.0.2.790.0
	Java Object Cache	0.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS Web Services (J2EE)	0.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS Web Services (UDDI)	0.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS SOAP (SOAP)	0.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS SOAP (SOAP Server)	2.2.0.0.0a
	Oracle Java Authentication and Authorization Service Support (JAZN)	0.0.2.0.0
J2EE and Web Cache	Oracle PL/SQL Server Pages	0.0.2.0.0
Business Intelligence and Forms	Oracle9iAS Forms Services	0.0.2.7.0

**Table 2–2 (Cont.) Oracle9iAS Component Version Numbers**

<b>Component Names</b>	<b>Sub-Component</b>	<b>Version Numbers</b>
Oracle9iAS Developer Kits	Oracle XML Developer Kit (XDK)	0.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS Wireless Developer Kit	0.0.2.1.0
	Oracle9iAS Portal Developer's Kit	0.0.2.2.5
	Oracle LDAP Developer's Kit	0.0.2.0.0
Oracle9iAS Portal	Oracle9iAS Portal	9.0.2.2.14
	Oracle Ultra Search	9.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9i Syndication Server	9.0.2.0.0
Oracle9iAS Wireless	Oracle9iAS Wireless	9.0.2.1.0
	Oracle Map Viewer	9.0.2.0.0
Oracle9iAS Web Cache	Oracle9iAS Web Cache	9.0.2.0.0
Business Intelligence	Oracle9iAS Reports Services	9.0.2.0.1
	Oracle9iAS Discoverer	9.0.2.39.1
	Oracle9iAS Personalization	9.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS Clickstream Intelligence	9.0.2.1.0
	Oracle9iAS Business Intelligence Beans	9.0.2.0.0
Oracle Enterprise Manager	Oracle Management Server	9.0.1.1.0
	Oracle Enterprise Manager Web site	9.0.1.1.0
Oracle9iAS Security	Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On	9.0.2.0.0
Oracle Internet Directory	Oracle Internet Directory	9.0.2.0.0
Oracle9iAS Unified Messaging	Oracle9iAS Unified Messaging	9.0.2.0.0
Oracle9iAS Metadata Repository	Oracle9i Database Server	9.0.1.2a

**Table 2–2 (Cont.) Oracle9iAS Component Version Numbers**

<b>Component Names</b>	<b>Sub-Component</b>	<b>Version Numbers</b>
Oracle9iAS Integration	Oracle9iAS InterConnect	9.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS InterConnect Database Adapter	9.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS InterConnect AQ Adapter	9.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS InterConnect HTTP(S) Adapter	9.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS InterConnect FTP Adapter	9.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS InterConnect SMTP Adapter	9.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS InterConnect MQ Series Adapter	9.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS InterConnect CICS Adapter	9.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS InterConnect JDEdwards Adapter	9.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS InterConnect PeopleSoft Adapter	9.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS InterConnect SAP Adapter	9.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS InterConnect Siebel Adapter	9.0.2.0.0
	Oracle Workflow (includes Workflow client, Workflow server, and Workflow builder)	2.6.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS Proxy Plug-In	9.0.2.0.0
Oracle Internet File System	Oracle Internet File System	9.0.2.0.0
Oracle9iAS Migration Assistant	Oracle9iAS Migration Assistant	9.0.2.0.0
Oracle9iAS Client	Oracle9iAS Client	9.0.2.0.0
	Oracle9iAS SOAP Client	2.2.0.0.0a
Oracle9iAS Integration	Oracle9iAS Unified Messaging Telephony Services	9.0.2.0.0



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## Installation and Migration Issues

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

- n [Installation Issues](#)
- n [Postinstallation Issues](#)
- n [Deinstallation Issues](#)
- n [Reinstallation Issues](#)
- n [Migration Issues](#)

### 3.1 Installation Issues

This section covers the following installation issues:

- n [Summary of the Oracle9iAS Installation Process](#)
- n [Install Mandatory Patch for Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On](#)
- n [Simultaneous Installations Using Common Infrastructure May Result in Errors](#)
- n [Multiple Installations Using Same Installer Session May Result in Errors](#)
- n [Perform Additional Infrastructure Database Installations in a Serial Manner](#)
- n [Infrastructure Database Should Not Be Used During Infrastructure Installation](#)
- n [Service Errors and NoClassDefFound Exceptions](#)
- n [Instructions for Multi-User Installations](#)
- n [Oracle Enterprise Manager Web Site Must Be Shut Down Before Installation](#)
- n [Portal Configuration Issues During Portal and Wireless Upgrade](#)
- n [Help Information is Missing for Infrastructure Summary Screen](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Metadata Repository Coexisting with Other Oracle Databases](#)
- n [Reusing Instance Name Generates Errors](#)
- n [Uniqueness of Instance Names Not Verified in All Cases](#)
- n [Oracle Universal Installer Restrictions on 16-bit Colors](#)
- n [Updated Information for Oracle9iAS Interoperability Patch CD README](#)
- n [Information About Oracle Internet Directory Version Number in Oracle9iAS Interoperability Patch CD README](#)
- n [Invalid Steps in Oracle9iAS Interoperability Patch CD README](#)

- n [Verify Permissions to /tmp, TEMP, and /var/tmp Directories Before Installation](#)
- n [Installation Might Report an Insufficient Swap Space Error](#)
- n [Reboot System After Modifying etc/hosts File](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Does Not Support Changing the Host Name After Installation](#)
- n [Domain Name Must Start with an Alphabetical Character](#)
- n [Information About Domain Name Change Issues After Reboot](#)
- n [Information about Portal and Wireless Instance Passwords](#)
- n [Information about Concurrent Portal and Wireless Installations](#)
- n [UM Configuration Assistant Fails if UM is Installed in Same Oracle Home as Portal and Wireless](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Clickstream Intelligence Not Accessible After Upgrade](#)
- n [Deinstalling Oracle9iAS Infrastructure After Business Intelligence and Forms Installation](#)

### 3.1.1 Summary of the Oracle9iAS Installation Process

You must install mandatory patches from the Oracle9iAS Interoperability Patch CD immediately after installing Oracle9iAS, Release 2 (9.0.2). The section below describes the order in which you should install Oracle9iAS as well as the mandatory patches:

#### 3.1.1.1 J2EE and Web Cache Installation With No Infrastructure

Perform the following steps to install the J2EE and Web Cache install type with no Oracle9iAS Infrastructure:

1. Install the J2EE and Web Cache middle tier.

**See Also:** *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide, Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes, and Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes Addendum*

2. Install the mandatory patches from the Oracle9iAS Interoperability Patch CD onto the J2EE and Web Cache middle tier..

**See Also:** Oracle9iAS Interoperability Patch CD Readme

3. Refer to *Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes* and component-specific release notes to perform all applicable workarounds.

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**Note:** The *Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes* contain links to component-specific release notes.

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#### 3.1.1.2 All Other Installation Types Including J2EE and Web Cache With Infrastructure

Perform the following steps to install any other installation type, including J2EE and Web Cache with Oracle9iAS Infrastructure:

1. Install Oracle9iAS Infrastructure.

**See Also:** *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide, Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes, and Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes Addendum*

2. Install the the mandatory patches from the Oracle9iAS Interoperability Patch CD onto the Oracle9iAS Infrastructure.

**See Also:** Oracle9iAS Interoperability Patch CD Readme

3. Refer to *Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes* and component-specific release notes to perform all applicable workarounds.

---

**Note:** The *Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes* contain links to component-specific release notes.

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4. Install the Oracle9iAS middle tier.

**See Also:** *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide, Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes, and Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes Addendum*

5. Install the the mandatory patches from the Oracle9iAS Interoperability Patch CD onto the Oracle9iAS middle tier.

**See Also:** Oracle9iAS Interoperability Patch CD Readme

6. Refer to *Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes* and component-specific release notes to perform all applicable workarounds.

---

**Note:** The *Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes* contain links to component-specific release notes.

---

### 3.1.2 Install Mandatory Patch for Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On

Install mandatory security patch after installing Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On from Oracle9iAS Infrastructure install option. This security patch contains important fixes to input validation logic for Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On URLs that prevent modifying HTML content by inserting HTML tags or scripts. The patch is available on the Oracle9iAS Patch CD or can be downloaded from Oracle*Metalink* at:

<http://metalink.oracle.com>

### 3.1.3 Simultaneous Installations Using Common Infrastructure May Result in Errors

If you perform multiple installations using the same Oracle9iAS Infrastructure, be sure to perform only one installation at a time. Simultaneous installations and configurations pointing to a common Oracle9iAS Infrastructure can result in a failure during OC4J deployment with some resource dead lock errors.

### 3.1.4 Multiple Installations Using Same Installer Session May Result in Errors

Following installation of Oracle9iAS, exit the installer before installing another instance of Oracle9iAS. If the same installer session is used to install another instance of Oracle9iAS, then SQLJ, JAZN, and Oracle Java Server Page applications may fail in the second instance with "URL not found" errors.

### 3.1.5 Perform Additional Infrastructure Database Installations in a Serial Manner

If you have an existing infrastructure and you want to install additional Oracle9iAS Infrastructure databases, then perform an infrastructure database-only installation and point it to the existing Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On/Oracle Internet Directory. To specify the global database name, the Oracle Universal Installer searches Oracle Internet Directory and the local oratab file for the names of existing databases. It then specifies the next global database name incrementally. For example, if you have an existing infrastructure which already includes databases named `iasdb1` and `iasdb2`, then it would specify `iasdb3` as the global database name for the next installation. This happens early in the installation process during the dialog phase.

Later, toward the end of the installation process, the Database Creation Assistant (DBCA) registers that global database name with the directory. It does this by creating a distinguished name (DN), namely, `cn=iasdb3,cn=oraclecontext`. This DN stores information about the database, for example, the host name, listener string, listener port, Oracle Home, and so on.

Now, suppose that you perform the new database installation and the Oracle Universal Installer chooses `iasdb3` as the global database name. Suppose further that, before DBCA registers this database in the directory, you perform a second database installation on a different host. In the second installation, the installer would likewise select `iasdb3` as the global database name. This is because, at the time of the second installation, the DBCA from the first installation has not yet registered the DN of `iasdb3` in the directory.

In this case, the DBCA from the second installation does not report an error when it sees that another entry with the same DN is already present in the directory. Instead, it overwrites the entry from the first installation with its own values. This causes the first installation with the same simple name to fail.

To avoid this problem, perform any additional infrastructure database installations in a serial manner, that is, wait until the first installation has completed before beginning the second.

### 3.1.6 Infrastructure Database Should Not Be Used During Infrastructure Installation

You should not use the Oracle9iAS Infrastructure database until the Oracle9iAS Infrastructure installation is complete. Using the Oracle9iAS Infrastructure database during installation may cause the installation to hang.

### 3.1.7 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*.

### 3.1.8 Instructions for Multi-User Installations

If user1 installs Oracle9iAS in `ORACLE_HOME1` (this is the Oracle home from which Oracle Enterprise Manager runs) and user2 attempts to install Oracle9iAS in `ORACLE_HOME2`, then the installation stops automatically because Oracle recommends doing multiple Oracle9iAS installs as the same O/S user.

However, if different users want to perform multiple installs on the same host, then the following preinstallation tasks are required before the second install begins:

---

---

**Note:** Be sure that both the users belong to the same group.

---

---

1. Find out which `ORACLE_HOME` has the active EMD. To do so, check for the `ACTIVE_EMD_HOME` entry in `/tmp/emtab`.
2. As user1, create a directory called `ORACLE_HOME/install/lockdir` in `ORACLE_HOME1`.
3. Give user2 "write" privileges to this directory.
4. Start the second install as user2.

---

---

**Warning:** Using the above workaround will disable Oracle Enterprise Manager for the new instance you are installing.

---

---

### 3.1.9 Oracle Enterprise Manager Web Site Must Be Shut Down Before Installation

Before performing an installation on a machine that already has an Oracle9iAS instance, be sure to stop the Oracle Enterprise Manager Web site.

Use the following command to stop the Web site:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/emctl stop
```

### 3.1.10 Portal Configuration Issues During Portal and Wireless Upgrade

If you install the J2EE and Web Cache install type and then install the Portal and Wireless install type over it, then the Portal runtime generates the following error when you click on the login link in the Portal home page:

```
"Error: You cannot login because there is no configuration information stored in the enabler configuration table. (WWC-41439)"
```

Complete the following steps as a workaround:

1. Open the `launch.sh` file in the `ORACLE_HOME/assistants/opca` directory, and replace the SSL port number assigned to the variable `http_port` with Oracle HTTP Server port (same as Oracle9iAS Web Cache port) of the middle tier installation. Save and close the file.

For example, in the line `set http_port = <value>`, the existing value should be replaced with the HTTP server port of the middle tier installation.

2. Run the edited `launch.sh` file.

### 3.1.11 Help Information is Missing for Infrastructure Summary Screen

The help information for the infrastructure Summary screen is missing in the Oracle Universal Installer. The help screen should display the following:

The host for your Oracle9iAS installation is already associated with an Oracle9iAS Infrastructure. The host name and port number for associated Oracle9iAS Infrastructure components are listed on the Summary screen.

### 3.1.12 Oracle9iAS Metadata Repository Coexisting with Other Oracle Databases

Your Oracle9iAS Metadata Repository, installed as part of the Oracle9iAS Infrastructure installation, can coexist with existing installations of either the Oracle 8.1.7 Database or Oracle9i Database.

The following steps describe how to enable coexistence of Oracle9iAS Metadata Repository with the existing Oracle databases:

1. Verify that you are a member of the administrative group for existing installations of either the Oracle 8.1.7 Database or Oracle9i Database.
2. Verify that your machine contains the following minimum hardware requirements for Oracle9iAS Metadata Repository installation and coexistence:

- Disk space = 6 GB
  - TMP or swap space = 1 GB
  - Memory = 1 GB
- 3. Ensure the Oracle Home directory selection for your Oracle9iAS Metadata Repository installation is in a different Oracle home than the Oracle 8.1.7 Database and the Oracle9i Database installations.
- 4. Make sure the `orahome` and `oraInventory` directories for the existing Oracle databases have read, write, and execute permissions for both the group and user.
- 5. For coexistence with the Oracle 8.1.7 Database, make sure the `oui.loc` file located in the existing Oracle products `oraInventory` directory has write permission for your administrative group.
- 6. Make sure that the coexisting Oracle databases are running during Oracle9iAS Metadata Repository installation so that port conflicts can be resolved.

**See Also:** *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide* for information about using different port numbers.

### 3.1.13 Reusing Instance Name Generates Errors

If you deinstall an instance that uses an Oracle9iAS Infrastructure, you cannot reuse the name of that deinstalled instance when installing subsequent instances.

As a workaround, manually delete the entry for the deinstalled instance in Oracle Internet Directory.

### 3.1.14 Uniqueness of Instance Names Not Verified in All Cases

If you install more than one J2EE and Web Cache install type on a machine and the installations do not use Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On, then, during installation, you must verify that the instance name for each instance is unique.

This issue will not occur in the following cases:

- J2EE and Web Cache installations use Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On.
- You are installing any of the other Oracle9iAS install types.

### 3.1.15 Oracle Universal Installer Restrictions on 16-bit Colors

For Java versions later than Java 1.1.n, Oracle Universal Installer 2.2.0.1.0 fails to come up if a monitor component has 16 colors. This is because monitors with 16 colors are not supported by Sun in JDK versions later than Java 1.1.n.

### 3.1.16 Updated Information for Oracle9iAS Interoperability Patch CD README

When installing the patches on the Interoperability Patch CD, be sure to run the “`emctl start`” and “`emctl stop`” commands as the Oracle user who installed Oracle9iAS. Do not run these commands as the root user.

### 3.1.17 Information About Oracle Internet Directory Version Number in Oracle9iAS Interoperability Patch CD README

In the readme file for the Solaris Interoperability CD, the Oracle Internet Directory patch mentions version 9.0.2.1.0. This number refers to the version of Oracle Internet Directory, not the version of Oracle9iAS.

Before the Oracle Internet Directory Patch, Oracle Internet Directory is at version 9.0.2.0.0. The patch upgrades it to 9.0.2.1.0.

### 3.1.18 Invalid Steps in Oracle9iAS Interoperability Patch CD README

Step 4e, 13 of the "Installing the Patches on an Infrastructure Machine" section of the Oracle9iAS Interoperability Patch CD README states the following:

"If you have not previously unlocked the wksys account and supplied a password for that account, you need to do so. If you have needed to use Ultra Search in any way prior to applying the patch set, you will have already performed this step, and you can skip this. To unlock the account:

```
n ALTER USER wksys IDENTIFIED BY <passwd> ACCOUNT UNLOCK;
n Next issue the following statements:

CONNECT wksys/<passwd>
ultrasearch/admin/wk0plb.sql
EXEC wk_adm.grant_sysadmin('WKPROXY'); "
```

These instructions should be deleted from the README as they are not valid.

### 3.1.19 Verify Permissions to /tmp, TEMP, and /var/tmp Directories Before Installation

Make sure you have write access to the /tmp, TEMP, and /var/tmp directories on your system before you start installation of Oracle9iAS.

### 3.1.20 Installation Might Report an Insufficient Swap Space Error

Oracle9iAS installation might report that you have insufficient swap space to proceed with the install, even if you have the required amount.

To work around this problem, unset the TMP environment variable and restart the install.

### 3.1.21 Reboot System After Modifying etc/hosts File

The install checks to see if the fully qualified host name is present in the etc/hosts file on UNIX systems. If this check fails, an error message is displayed informing the user to fix the file and then restart the install.

If the etc/hosts file needs to be edited, then you must reboot the machine after doing so before restarting the install. Otherwise, the change may not take effect.

### 3.1.22 Oracle9iAS Does Not Support Changing the Host Name After Installation

Oracle9iAS does not support changing the host name after installation.

### 3.1.23 Domain Name Must Start with an Alphabetical Character

When installing Oracle9iAS on a machine that uses a number as the first character for the domain, instead of a letter, the install fails with the following error:

```
Invalid database domain name. The database domain name must start with an
alphabetical character.
```

Keep the following in consideration when naming your host:

- n No blank or space characters are permitted as part of a domain name.
- n No distinction is made between upper and lower case.
- n The first character must be an alpha character.
- n The last character must not be a minus sign or period.
- n A host which serves as a GATEWAY should have "-GATEWAY" or "-GW" as part of its name. Hosts which do not serve as Internet gateways should not use "-GATEWAY" and "-GW" as part of their names.

### 3.1.24 Information About Domain Name Change Issues After Reboot

If your machine is not configured as per the instructions provided in the "Hostnames File Configuration" section of the "Getting Started" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide*, the installer stops the installation process with the following error:

```
Your /etc/hosts and other required files are not configured with the domain and
the user may make the changes in the required files by following the docs.
```

However, neither the documentation nor the installer error specify that you must reboot the machine after making the changes. Reboot the machine at the point before continuing with the Oracle9iAS installs.

Although a reboot is necessary, the installation will continue at this point if you choose not to reboot the machine. However, after installation, if you reboot the machine after the host name changes were made, you will see problems such as the following in the infrastructure and middle tier:

- n Oracle HTTP Server will not start and you will see the following error in the OPMN logs.  

```
"Syntax error on line 6 of OH/Apache/Apache/conf/mod_osso.conf:
Unable to deobfuscate the SSO server config file,
<ORACLE_HOME>/Apache/Apache/conf/osso/osso.conf, error
Bad padding pattern detected in the last block."
```
- n Metadata repository API will not work resulting in most middle tier components failing to connect to Oracle Internet Directory/Database with the following error:  

```
oracle.ias.repository.schema.SchemaException:Password could not be retrieved
```

If you get the above mentioned errors after the reboot, perform the following steps:

1. Start the infrastructure database.
2. Start the infrastructure Oracle Internet Directory.
3. Set the environment variable `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` to include `<ORACLE_HOME>/lib` to the beginning of the existing `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`.
4. Run the following command to reset the Oracle9iAS password:

```
resetiaspasswd.sh "cn=orcladmin" <password><ORACLE_HOME>
```

where

<password> is your Oracle Internet Directory administration password and  
<ORACLE\_HOME> is the absolute path for Oracle home.

**5. Run the following command to reregister mod\_osso:**

```
<ORACLE_HOME>/jdk/bin/java -jar <ORACLE_HOME>/sso/lib/ossoreg.jar -site_name  
  <iASInstanceName>.<FQDN> -success_url  
http://<FQDN>:<ApachePort#>/osso_login_success -cancel_url  
http://<FQDN>:<ApachePort#> -logout_url  
http://<FQDN>:<ApachePort#>/osso_logout_success -home_url  
http://<FQDN>:<ApachePort#> -config_mod_osso TRUE -oracle_home_path  
<ORACLE_HOME> -u root -apache_server_root <ORACLE_HOME>/Apache/Apache  
  -config_file <ORACLE_HOME>/Apache/Apache/conf/osso/osso.conf  
  -sso_server_version v1.2
```

where

- <ORACLE\_HOME>: Absolute path for Oracle home
- <iASInstanceName>: Instance name given during install
- FQDN: Fully Qualified Host Name (foo.us.com)
- ApachePort#: Oracle HTTP Server listen port

This workaround can also be used in cases where a machine crashes and the Oracle9iAS install must be restored on a different machine, assuming that machine is given the same hostname/IP address as the original machine.

### 3.1.25 Information about Portal and Wireless Instance Passwords

If you install the Portal and Wireless install type on one machine and then deinstall it, and then install Portal and Wireless on a separate machine, then the password of the second installation will not work if both the Portal and Wireless installations were pointing to the same infrastructure.

Consider the following scenario:

Infrastructure is installed on machine A and Portal and Wireless is installed on machine B, pointing to the infrastructure on machine A. Portal and Wireless instance password is `instance1`. Then the Portal and Wireless instance is deinstalled from machine B.

Now Portal and Wireless is installed on machine C, pointing to the infrastructure on machine A. The instance password is `instance2`. Here, it is not possible to login to portal using the latest instance password, `instance2`. It is possible to login by the first Portal and Wireless instance password, `instance1`, which is connected to the infrastructure.

### 3.1.26 Information about Concurrent Portal and Wireless Installations

Multiple middle tiers of Portal and Wireless install type can be installed concurrently against the same infrastructure, the only requirement being that the first middle tier be installed with no other middle tier installation occurring against the infrastructure simultaneously. From then on, as in from the second middle tier onwards, any number of middle tiers can be installed at the same time.

### 3.1.27 UM Configuration Assistant Fails if UM is Installed in Same Oracle Home as Portal and Wireless

If you have a Portal and Wireless installation and then install Unified Messaging in that Oracle home, then the Unified Messaging Configuration Assistant fails with the following error:

```
<ORACLE_HOME>/um/scripts/run_append_deploy.sh: /jdk/jre/bin/java: not found
```

Currently, there is no workaround for this issue.

### 3.1.28 Oracle9iAS Clickstream Intelligence Not Accessible After Upgrade

Oracle9iAS Clickstream Intelligence is not accessible using the HTTP port when you upgrade an existing Oracle9iAS installation to Business Intelligence and Forms or Unified Messaging.

As a workaround, change the <ORACLE\_HOME>/click/conf/click-apache.conf file with the Server SSL port, as shown below.

```
# Enable SSL for Runtime Administrator (config subdirectory)
#
<Location /click>
    RewriteEngine on
    RewriteCond %{HTTPS} !=on
    RewriteRule^(config/.*)$ https://%{SERVER_NAME}:<Server_SSL_Port>/click/$1 [R]
</Location>
```

Restart OPMN after the above changes are made.

### 3.1.29 Deinstalling Oracle9iAS Infrastructure After Business Intelligence and Forms Installation

Business Intelligence and Forms installation requires an Oracle9iAS Infrastructure. However, you can choose to deinstall the Oracle9iAS Infrastructure after Business Intelligence and Forms is installed.

Consider the following before deinstalling Oracle9iAS Infrastructure:

- n After deinstallation, if you want to use Oracle9iAS Infrastructure and its benefits, you will have to reinstall Oracle9iAS Infrastructure and Business Intelligence and Forms.
- n Forms and Reports patches can still be installed on top of the Business Intelligence and Forms installation after you have deinstalled Oracle9iAS Infrastructure.
- n After Oracle9iAS Infrastructure is deinstalled, Oracle9iAS Forms Services, Oracle9iAS Reports Services (non-secure), Oracle HTTP Server, OC4J, and Oracle Enterprise Manager are functional.

Oracle9iAS Reports Services must be used in non-secure mode after Oracle9iAS Infrastructure is deinstalled.

To place Oracle9iAS Reports Services into non-secure mode:

- a. Locate your ORACLE\_HOME/reports/conf/<servername>.conf file
- b. Locate the job element in the <servername>.conf file. For example:
 

```
<job jobType="report" engineId="rwEng" securityId="rwSec"/>
```

```
<job jobType="report" engineId="rwEngURL" securityId="rwSec"/>
```
- c. Remove the security id attributes from the job element specification.

Perform the following steps to deinstall Oracle9iAS Infrastructure:

1. Stop all Business Intelligence and Forms processes.
2. In your `ias.properties` file set the following parameter:  
`InfrastructureUse=false`
3. As the root user, execute the following command on the machine hosting Business Intelligence and Forms to disassociate from the Oracle9iAS Infrastructure:  
`<ORACLE_HOME>/dcm/bin/dcmctl leaveFarm`
4. Rename `<ORACLE_HOME>/j2ee/home/config/jazn.xml` to `jazn.xml.orig` to serve as a back up of your files.
5. In the same directory, create `jazn.xml` and add the following line:  
`<jazn provider="XML" location="<ORACLE_HOME>/j2ee/home/config/jazn-data.xml"/>`  
to point jazn to your Oracle9iAS middle-tier installation instead of Oracle9iAS Infrastructure.
6. Stop all processes running on Oracle9iAS Infrastructure, and deinstall Oracle9iAS Infrastructure using instructions provided in *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide*.

### 3.1.30 Unset Environment Variable Before Installation

The Korn shell environment variable `ENV` can alter variables set by Oracle9iAS scripts. If you are using the Korn shell and the `ENV` environment variable is set, you must unset the variable before starting installation Oracle9iAS.

The command to unset the `ENV` variable is `unset ENV`.

## 3.2 Postinstallation Issues

This section covers the following postinstallation issues:

- [JServ, By Default, is Not Configurable After Installation](#)
- [Reset SYS and SYSTEM Passwords After Installation](#)
- [Installing the Oracle9iAS Interoperability Patch](#)
- [NetCA Does Not Prompt for User DN and Password When Creating Oracle Schema](#)
- [Files Left in /tmp Directory Following Installation](#)

### 3.2.1 JServ, By Default, is Not Configurable After Installation

Oracle9iAS install does not configure JServ by default. Perform configuration tasks using the Oracle Enterprise Manager Console as a postinstallation task. Oracle Management Server has a reporting servlet that runs within JServ. In order to access this reporting servlet, configure JServ from the Oracle Enterprise Manager Console.

Infrastructure installs do not have "JServ" listed as an installed component in `ORACLE_HOME/config/ias.properties`. Therefore, "JServ" is, by default, not configurable after installation.

To make JServ configurable in the infrastructure install, edit the `ias.properties` file from `ORACLE_HOME/config` directory as below:

Change the following existing line (to append "JServ" to "Components" entry) from:

```
Components=Apache,J2EE,WebCache,SSO,OID
```

to

```
Components=Apache,J2EE,WebCache,SSO,OID,JServ
```

### 3.2.2 Reset SYS and SYSTEM Passwords After Installation

After the end of installation, you must reset the SYS and SYSTEM passwords for the infrastructure database for security. During install time, the installer does not prompt you for new SYS and SYSTEM passwords.

### 3.2.3 Installing the Oracle9iAS Interoperability Patch

Following successful installation and configuration of Oracle9iAS you must install the Oracle9iAS Interoperability patch. The patch is on the Oracle9iAS Interoperability Patch CD-ROM in the Oracle9iAS product pack. Instructions for installation of the patch are available from the Readme file that accompanies the patch CD-ROM.

### 3.2.4 NetCA Does Not Prompt for User DN and Password When Creating Oracle Schema

When you invoke NetCA to configure a directory, you might encounter an error. For example, when you:

1. Invoke NetCA.
2. Select "Directory Usage Configuration" and click **Next**.
3. Choose the second option, "Select the direct you want to use, and configure the directory server for Oracle usage" and click **Next**.
4. Select "Oracle Internet Directory" and click **Next**.
5. Enter the host name and port number and click **Next**.
6. On the next page titled "Oracle NetCA, Directory Usage Configuration, No Oracle Schema" you see the following:

```
The directory does not contain the required Oracle Schema. Directory usage
cannot continue without the correct Oracle Schema. If you have the
authorization to create a directory schema, then you can create the required
Oracle Schema now. Would you like to add the required Oracle Schema to the
directory.
```

Here, choose the option "Yes, I want to add the required Oracle Schema. I have the authorization to do so", and click **Next**.

7. In the next window, you will get the following message:

```
Oracle Schema Creation Complete
```

At this point, the window asking the user to enter the DN of the user and password is missing.

To fix this problem, download the 9.0.1.3 ARU 1742082 patch for Sun SPARC Solaris. Please refer to updates on ARU for more information.

### 3.2.5 Files Left in /tmp Directory Following Installation

After installing Oracle9iAS, the following files and directory remain in the /tmp directory:

- n dtdbcache\_ipaddress
- n ps\_data
- n the fcgi directory

These two files and directory should not affect the product or system performance.

## 3.3 Deinstallation Issues

This section covers these deinstallation issues:

- n [Shut Down All Processes Before Deinstallation](#)
- n [Installer Requests for Primary Installation During Deinstallation if More Than One Installation is Detected](#)
- n [Use Oracle Universal Installer 2.1 Or Greater to Deinstall](#)
- n [Transferring Oracle Enterprise Manager Web Site After Deinstallation of an Instance Produces Error](#)
- n [Deinstallation of 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 Instances from a Computer that Also Contains Release 2 \(9.0.2\) Instances](#)

### 3.3.1 Shut Down All Processes Before Deinstallation

Before deinstallation, perform the following steps to shut everything down:

1. On the Oracle Enterprise Manager Web site, perform a "stopall" to shutdown the instance. Exit the OEM Web site.
2. At a prompt, issue the following commands:
  - n `emctl stop`
  - n `opmnctl stop`

### 3.3.2 Installer Requests for Primary Installation During Deinstallation if More Than One Installation is Detected

Your primary installation contains the active Oracle9iAS Administration Service. If you deinstall the primary installation and there are other installations of Oracle9iAS on your host, the Oracle Universal Installer will request that you designate one of the remaining Oracle9iAS installations to be the primary installation. The new primary installation will maintain the configuration information for the remaining Oracle9iAS installations on the host.

### 3.3.3 Use Oracle Universal Installer 2.1 Or Greater to Deinstall

After Oracle9iAS is installed, use Oracle Universal Installer 2.1 or greater to deinstall, if required, any Oracle products installed on the system. This includes Oracle databases, version 8i and 9.0.1, and Oracle9iAS, versions 1.x.

---

**Note:** The deinstallation of Oracle databases, version 8i and 9.0.1, and Oracle9iAS, versions 1.x, should not be done in the same session as installation or deinstallation of Oracle9iAS.

---

### 3.3.4 Transferring Oracle Enterprise Manager Web Site After Deinstallation of an Instance Produces Error

If you deinstall an instance and transfer the Oracle Enterprise Manager Web Site (also known as Oracle9iAS Administration Service) to a second instance, and then try to deinstall that second instance, you may see the following error:

```
"An inactive 9iAS Administration Service's control program is being executed Use
ORACLE_HOME2/bin/emctl to administer the *active* 9iAS Administration Service"
```

To avoid the error, you must deactivate the Oracle Enterprise Manager Web Site from the second instance. You can do this by running the following command before deinstalling the second instance:

```
<ORACLE_HOME2>/bin/emctl switch home <ORACLE_HOME2>
```

where `ORACLE_HOME2` is the Oracle home of the second instance.

### 3.3.5 Deinstallation of 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 Instances from a Computer that Also Contains Release 2 (9.0.2) Instances

If you have 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 and Release 2 (9.0.2) instances on the same computer, and you want to deinstall a 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 instance, perform these steps:

1. Apply patch 3234681 to your 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 instances. You can download the patch from *OracleMetaLink* (<http://metalink.oracle.com>).
2. Stop all processes associated with the instance you want to deinstall.
3. Run the installer to deinstall the 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 instance. Make sure you run the installer for the 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 instance.

For 9.0.2 and 9.0.3 instances, the installer is located in the `oui/install` directory at the same level as the Oracle home directory. For example, if the 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 Oracle home is `/opt/oracle/orahome902`, then the installer would be `/opt/oracle/oui/install/runInstaller`.

#### 3.3.5.1 Issue: Release 2 (9.0.2) Instance Must Not Contain the Active Oracle Enterprise Manager

If you have multiple 9.0.2 and/or 9.0.3 instances on the same computer, these instances share an Oracle Enterprise Manager. This is the "active Oracle Enterprise Manager". When you deinstall the instance that contains the active Oracle Enterprise Manager using the installer, the installer needs to switch the active Oracle Enterprise Manager to one of the remaining instances. If there is only one remaining instance, then the installer automatically makes it the active Oracle Enterprise Manager. If more than one instance remain, the installer prompts you to select the instance to contain the active Oracle Enterprise Manager.

Unlike 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 instances, Oracle9i Application Server Release 2 (9.0.2) instances on the same computer do not share an Oracle Enterprise Manager. Each Release 2 (9.0.2) instance has its own Oracle Enterprise Manager.

Because Release 2 (9.0.2) instances do not share an Oracle Enterprise Manager, you must not select a Release 2 (9.0.2) instance to contain the active Oracle Enterprise Manager. You must select a 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 instance to contain the active Oracle Enterprise Manager.

If you select a Release 2 (9.0.2) instance, or if the installer automatically switches the active Oracle Enterprise Manager to a remaining instance that happens to be a Release 2 (9.0.2) instance, the installer overwrites files in the Release 2 (9.0.2) Oracle home with files from the 9.0.2 or 9.0.3 home. This causes Oracle Enterprise Manager to stop working.

The patch prevents the installer from automatically switching the active Oracle Enterprise Manager to a Release 2 (9.0.2) instance in the case where the only remaining instances are Release 2 (9.0.2) instances. It also prevents the installer from displaying Release 2 (9.0.2) instances in the list where you select the instance to contain the active Oracle Enterprise Manager.

### 3.3.5.2 If a Release 2 (9.0.2) Instance Becomes the Active Oracle Enterprise Manager

If a Release 2 (9.0.2) instance becomes the active Oracle Enterprise Manager, Oracle Enterprise Manager will stop working.

To fix this, perform these steps in the Release 2 (9.0.2) Oracle home:

1. Shut down the Oracle Enterprise Manager Application Server Control.

```
prompt> emctl stop iasconsole
```

2. Rename the following files. Do not delete the files, because you might need them in step 5. You can rename them with an "active" suffix (for example, `iasadmin.properties.active`):

```
n ORACLE_HOME/sysman/config/iasadmin.properties
n ORACLE_HOME/sysman/emd/targets.xml
n ORACLE_HOME/sysman/j2ee/config/jazn-data.xml
n ORACLE_HOME/sysman/webapps/emd/WEB-INF/config/consoleConfig.xml
```

3. Copy the backup files for the files listed in the preceding step.

The backup files are in the same directory as the listed files. The names of the backup files are suffixed with a digit (for example, `iasadmin.properties.1`). Check the timestamp, or check the content, of the backup files to determine the most recent backup file.

4. Start the Oracle Enterprise Manager Application Server Control.

```
prompt> emctl start iasconsole
```

5. If you have remaining 9.0.2/9.0.3 instances on the computer, you need to designate one of them to contain the active Oracle Enterprise Manager.
  - a. Copy the files listed in step 2 (which you renamed with the `active` suffix) to the 9.0.2/9.0.3 instance's Oracle home. Rename them back to the original names (that is, remove the `active` suffix).
  - b. Edit `/var/opt/oracle/emtab` to set the `DEFAULT` property to refer to the new active Oracle Enterprise Manager.

## 3.4 Reinstallation Issues

There are no known issues associated with reinstallation.

## 3.5 Migration Issues

This section covers these migration issues:

- n [Subscriber Name Issue While Migrating Users](#)
- n [Migrating URL-Adapter Based Services](#)

---

## **Pre-Upgrade Tasks Before Oracle Internet Directory Migration**

### **3.5.1 Subscriber Name Issue While Migrating Users**

The subscriber name argument to the `ptgUpgradeRepository.sh` script must be the DNS subdomain that the machine is registered under (that is, if the machine has a fully-qualified DNS name `mymachine.foo.bar.com`, then the subscriber name argument is `foo`). If for example, it is `mymachine.bar.com`, then the subscriber name argument would be `bar`.

### **3.5.2 Migrating URL-Adapter Based Services**

After migrating services that are based on the URL adapter, ensure that the input parameters are still valid. If not, modify them from the Service Designer:

1. Click the radio-button next to the service to select it.
2. Click **Edit**.
3. Choose "Input parameters" from the side tab.
4. Enter the new URL.

Typically URLs that were hosted on the old instance itself, such as `http://mymachine.foo.com:7777/portal/URLtest.jsp` may not be valid anymore. In this particular instance, a solution could be to copy `URLtest.jsp` to `<New_Oracle_Home>/j2ee/applications/webtool/webtool-web` and modify the service referring to it, following the above-mentioned steps.

### **3.5.3 Pre-Upgrade Tasks Before Oracle Internet Directory Migration**

Included in 90200 Solaris and Windows addendum as per bug 2334651. Bug has been updated on SDey's request. This has been documented in the OID docs/relnotes as per Stephen Lee. Updated again as per sdey's latest info.

In addition to installing Oracle9iAS Infrastructure (selecting Oracle Internet Directory only), you must also install the 9.0.1.3 patch, followed by the bundled patch, and the Oracle Internet Directory patch, before migrating Oracle Internet Directory. The postinstall steps listed in the patch README also need to be applied to the migrated database. Please refer to the 9.0.2 Patch CD Readme for additional information.



# Changing the IP Address of an Oracle9iAS Host

This chapter describes how to change the IP address of a Sun SPARC Solaris host that has Oracle9iAS Release 2 (9.0.2.1.0) installed on it.

It describes how to change the static IP address. It does not describe how to configure DHCP.

It contains the following topics:

- [How to Use This Chapter](#)
- [Things to Know Before You Start](#)
- [Changing the IP Address of a Host with One Oracle9iAS Installation](#)
- [Changing the IP Address of a Host with Multiple Oracle9iAS Installations](#)
- [Recovering From a Failed IP Address Change](#)

## 4.1 How to Use This Chapter

The following table describes how to use this chapter:

If you...	Do this...
Want to change the IP address of a host with <b>one</b> Oracle9iAS installation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Read <a href="#">Section 4.2, "Things to Know Before You Start"</a>.</li> <li>2. Follow the procedure in <a href="#">Section 4.3, "Changing the IP Address of a Host with One Oracle9iAS Installation"</a>.</li> </ol>
Want to change the IP address of a host with <b>more than one</b> Oracle9iAS installation	<p>You have two options:</p> <p>Option 1 (Supported)</p> <p>The following procedure is fully supported by Oracle:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Read <a href="#">Section 4.2, "Things to Know Before You Start"</a>.</li> <li>2. Deinstall all but one Oracle9iAS installation on the host.</li> <li>3. Follow the procedure in <a href="#">Section 4.3, "Changing the IP Address of a Host with One Oracle9iAS Installation"</a>.</li> <li>4. Reinstall the rest of the Oracle9iAS installations.</li> </ol> <p>Option 2 (Beta support)</p> <p>The following procedure is under test and has been used successfully by beta sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Read <a href="#">Section 4.2, "Things to Know Before You Start"</a>.</li> <li>2. Follow the procedure in <a href="#">Section 4.4, "Changing the IP Address of a Host with Multiple Oracle9iAS Installations"</a>.</li> </ol>

If you...	Do this...
Attempted to change the IP address of a pre-9.0.2.1.0 release and had problems	Refer to <a href="#">Section 4.5, "Recovering From a Failed IP Address Change"</a> .

## 4.2 Things to Know Before You Start

Please review this entire section before you start the IP address change procedure.

It contains the following topics:

- n [Which Versions Are Supported?](#)
- n [Which Install Types Are Supported?](#)
- n [Are There Any Special Requirements for Hosts That Are Part of a Farm?](#)
- n [Can I Change Multiple Hosts in Any Order?](#)

### 4.2.1 Which Versions Are Supported?

The following table describes which Oracle9iAS Release 2 versions are supported for an IP address change. All Oracle9iAS installations on your host must be at a supported version level.

Oracle9iAS Release 2 Version	Supported?
9.0.2.0.0 and 9.0.2.0.1	No. You must upgrade to 9.0.2.1.0 before you perform the IP address change.  If you have attempted an IP address change on 9.0.2.0.0 or 9.0.2.0.1 and have failed, refer to <a href="#">Recovering From a Failed IP Address Change</a> for tips on how to recover.
9.0.2.1.0 and all subsequent 9.0.2.x versions	Yes.

To determine the version number of an installation:

1. Run Oracle Universal Installer:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/runInstaller
```

1. Click **Installed Products** and view the version number.

### 4.2.2 Which Install Types Are Supported?

The following table describes which Oracle9iAS Release 2 install types are supported for an IP address change. You must make sure that all install types on your host are supported. If you have an install type that is not supported, you must deinstall it, perform the IP address change, and reinstall it.

Oracle9iAS Release 2 Install Type	Supported?
J2EE and Web Cache (May or may not be associated with an infrastructure; may or may not be clustered)	Yes
Portal and Wireless	Yes
Business Intelligence and Forms	Yes

Oracle9iAS Release 2 Install Type	Supported?
Unified Messaging	No
Infrastructure	Yes
OC4J Standalone (This is the OC4J Standalone release that can be downloaded from OTN)	No
Developer Kits	No

### 4.2.3 Are There Any Special Requirements for Hosts That Are Part of a Farm?

Yes. If your host contains an installation that is part of a farm, and other members of the farm exist on other hosts, you must:

- Make sure that all Oracle9iAS installations in the farm (even those on other hosts) are at a version that supports an IP address change (9.0.2.1.0)
- Make sure that all members of the farm that exist on other hosts are up and running during the IP address change

This is because during the procedure you will run a command that updates all members of the farm with the new IP address information. So all members of the farm must be running and must be at a supported version level so they can register the new IP address.

#### More Information About Farms

A farm is a group of Oracle9iAS installations that use the same metadata repository. Often, the members of a farm are spread across different hosts. For example, all of these installations are in the same farm:

- Host A: Infrastructure containing a metadata repository
- Host B: J2EE and Web Cache installation that uses the metadata repository on Host A
- Host C: Portal and Wireless installation that uses the metadata repository on Host A

In order to change the IP address on any of these hosts, you need to make sure the installations on the other two hosts are up and running.

You can determine if an installation is part of a farm by running the following command in the Oracle home of the installation:

```
ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin/dcmctl listInstances
```

This will list all installations that are in the same farm.

### 4.2.4 Can I Change Multiple Hosts in Any Order?

Yes. If you intend to change the IP address of more than one Oracle9iAS host, you may do so in any order. Be sure to completely finish changing the address of one host before moving on to the next.

## 4.3 Changing the IP Address of a Host with One Oracle9iAS Installation

This section contains the steps to change the IP address of a Sun SPARC Solaris host with exactly one Oracle9iAS installation. Oracle recommends you review all steps before starting.

---

**Note:** Arrange for system downtime before you begin, since this procedure includes shutting down Oracle9iAS and rebooting the host.

---

1. Verify the Oracle9iAS installation is at a supported version level (9.0.2.1.0).

**See Also:** [Section 4.2.1, "Which Versions Are Supported?"](#)

2. Verify the Oracle9iAS installation is a supported install type.

**See Also:** [Section 4.2.2, "Which Install Types Are Supported?"](#)

3. Determine if the installation is part of a farm. If it is, and any members of the farm exist on other hosts:

- n Make sure they are running a supported version level (9.0.2.1.0).
- n Make sure they are up and running when you perform the IP address change procedure. This is because you will run a command that updates all members of the farm, so they all must be up and running.

**See Also:** [Section 4.2.3, "Are There Any Special Requirements for Hosts That Are Part of a Farm?"](#)

4. Stop the following Oracle9iAS components:

Middle-tier installation: Stop all components, such as Oracle HTTP Server, all OC4J instances, Web Cache, Discoverer, Reports, and Forms, using your routine procedure.

Infrastructure installation: Stop all of the following components that you have: Oracle HTTP Server, all OC4J instances, and Web Cache. **Do not stop Oracle Internet Directory or the metadata repository yet; you will stop those in step 7.**

**See Also:** Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide for instructions on stopping Oracle9iAS

5. Stop the Enterprise Manager Web site:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/emctl stop
```

This command will prompt you for the `ias_admin` password.

6. Stop DCM and OPMN:

```
ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin/dcmctl shutdown
```

7. If you have an infrastructure installation, stop Oracle Internet Directory and the metadata repository.
8. Make sure Oracle9iAS processes will not start automatically after a reboot by disabling any automated startup procedures you may have set up, such as `/etc/init.d` scripts.
9. Edit `/etc/hosts` and update it with the new IP address.
10. Make any other changes your operating system requires to properly change its IP address.
11. Reboot the host.
12. Verify that the new IP address is working.
  - a. Make sure DNS or the `/etc/hosts` file on other Oracle9iAS hosts in your network are updated with the new IP address.

- b. Verify that you can ping the host from another host in your network. Be sure to ping using the hostname, not the new IP address, to verify that the host name is resolved properly. Especially make sure that other Oracle9iAS hosts that are in the same farm can ping the host.

13. Log in to the host as the user that installed Oracle9iAS.

14. If you have an infrastructure:

- a. Make sure the `ORACLE_SID` environment variable is set (default is `iasdb`).
- b. Make sure the `ORACLE_HOME` environment variable is set.
- c. Start the metadata repository:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/lsnrctl start
ORACLE_HOME/bin/sqlplus /nolog
sql> connect sys/password_for_sys as sysdba
sql> startup
sql> quit
```

- d. Start Oracle Internet Directory:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/oidmon start
```

Wait approximately 30 seconds.

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/oidctl server=oidldapd configset=0 instance=1 start
```

15. Run the following command to register the new IP address. You only need to run this command on the host whose IP address you are changing; it will automatically update any other members of the farm on other hosts. Make sure all members of the farm on other hosts are up when you run this:

```
ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin/dcmctl resetHostInformation -v
```

16. Start Oracle9iAS.

Middle-tier installation: Start all components you have, such as Oracle HTTP Server, all OC4J instances, Web Cache, Discoverer, Reports, and Forms, using your routine procedure.

Infrastructure installation: Start all components you have, such as Oracle HTTP Server, all OC4J instances, and Web Cache, using your routine procedure.

**See Also:** Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide for instructions on starting Oracle9iAS

17. Verify that the following file contains the new IP address and that the old IP address is no longer present:

```
ORACLE_HOME/opmn/conf/ons.conf
```

You must verify this file in the Oracle home on the host whose IP address you are changing, **as well as any Oracle homes on other hosts that are part of the farm.**

If any do not contain the new IP address, repeat this entire procedure.

18. Enable any automated startup procedures that you disabled in Step 8.
19. Perform this step if you configured a proxy plug-in for the host whose IP address you changed.

- If you configured your proxy plug-in to route requests to the Oracle9iAS host using the *hostname*, restart your iPlanet or IIS server so that the new IP address will get resolved correctly.
- If you configured your proxy plug-in to route requests to the Oracle9iAS host using the *IP address*, reconfigure your proxy plug-in to use the new IP address and restart your iPlanet or IIS server.

## 4.4 Changing the IP Address of a Host with Multiple Oracle9iAS Installations

This section contains the steps to change the IP address of a Sun SPARC Solaris host with more than one Oracle9iAS installation. Oracle recommends you review all steps before starting.

---

**Note:** Arrange for system downtime before you begin, since this procedure includes shutting down Oracle9iAS and rebooting the host.

---

1. Verify all Oracle9iAS installations on the host are at a supported version level (9.0.2.1.0).

**See Also:** [Section 4.2.1, "Which Versions Are Supported?"](#)

2. Verify all Oracle9iAS installations on the host are of a supported install type.

**See Also:** [Section 4.2.2, "Which Install Types Are Supported?"](#)

3. Determine if the host contains any installations that are part of a farm. If so, and any members of the farm exist on other hosts:
  - Make sure they are running a supported version level (9.0.2.1.0).
  - Make sure they are up and running when you perform the IP address change procedure. This is because you will run a command that updates all members of the farm, so they all must be up and running.

**See Also:** [Section 4.2.3, "Are There Any Special Requirements for Hosts That Are Part of a Farm?"](#)

4. Stop all Oracle9iAS installations:

Middle-tier installations: Stop all components, such as Oracle HTTP Server, all OC4J instances, Web Cache, Discoverer, Reports, and Forms, using your routine procedure.

Infrastructure installations: Stop all of the following components that you have: Oracle HTTP Server, all OC4J instances, and Web Cache. **Do not stop Oracle Internet Directory or the metadata repository yet; you will stop those in step 7.**

**See Also:** Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide for instructions on stopping Oracle9iAS

5. Stop the Enterprise Manager Web site by running the command in the primary Oracle home:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/emctl stop
```

This command will prompt you for the `ias_admin` password.

If you are not sure which is the primary Oracle home, it is listed in:

```
/var/opt/oracle/emtab
```

6. Stop DCM and OPMN by running the following command in **each** Oracle9iAS Oracle home:

```
ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin/dcmctl shutdown
```

7. If you have an infrastructure installation, stop Oracle Internet Directory and the metadata repository.
8. Make sure Oracle9iAS processes will not start automatically after a reboot by disabling any automated startup procedures you may have set up, such as `/etc/init.d` scripts.
9. Edit `/etc/hosts` and update it with the new IP address.
10. Make any other changes your operating system requires to properly change its IP address.
11. Reboot the host.
12. Verify that the new IP address is working.
  - a. Make sure DNS or the `/etc/hosts` file on other Oracle9iAS hosts in your network are updated with the new IP address.
  - b. Verify that you can ping the host from another host in your network. Be sure to ping using the hostname, not the new IP address, to verify that the host name is resolved properly. Especially make sure that other Oracle9iAS hosts that are in the same farm can ping the host.

13. Log in to the host as the user that installed Oracle9iAS.

14. If you have an infrastructure on this host:

- a. Make sure the `ORACLE_SID` environment variable is set (default is `iasdb`).
- b. Make sure the `ORACLE_HOME` environment variable is set.
- c. Start the metadata repository:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/lsnrctl start
ORACLE_HOME/bin/sqlplus /nolog
sql> connect sys/password_for_sys as sysdba
sql> startup
sql> quit
```

- d. Start Oracle Internet Directory:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/oidmon start
```

Wait approximately 30 seconds.

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/oidctl server=oidldapd configset=0 instance=1 start
```

15. In this step you will register the new IP address. Before performing this step, make sure that any members of the farm that are on other hosts are up and running. You will run the commands in this step only on the host whose IP address you are changing, but the command will automatically go out and update members of the farm on other hosts, so they must be up.

Run the following command in **each** Oracle home on the host whose IP address you are changing:

```
ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin/dcmctl resetHostInformation -v
```

Run the command in the following order:

- a. Run it in the infrastructure Oracle home first (if you have one).
  - b. Run it in all middle-tier Oracle homes, in any order.
  - c. Run it in the infrastructure Oracle home again (if you have one).
16. Start Oracle9iAS.
- Middle-tier installation: Start all components you have, such as Oracle HTTP Server, all OC4J instances, Web Cache, Discoverer, Reports, and Forms, using your routine procedure.
- Infrastructure installations: Start all components you have, such as Oracle HTTP Server, all OC4J instances, and Web Cache, using your routine procedure.

**See Also:** Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide for instructions on starting Oracle9iAS

17. Verify that the following file contains the new IP address and that the old IP address is no longer present:

`ORACLE_HOME/opmn/conf/ons.conf`

You must verify this file in **each** Oracle9iAS Oracle home on this host, **as well as any installations on other hosts that are part of the farm.**

If any do not contain the new IP address, repeat this entire procedure.

18. Enable any automated startup procedures that you disabled in Step 8.
19. Perform this step if you configured a proxy plug-in for the host whose IP address you changed.
- If you configured your proxy plug-in to route requests to the Oracle9iAS host using the *hostname*, restart your iPlanet or IIS server so that the new IP address will get resolved correctly.
  - If you configured your proxy plug-in to route requests to the Oracle9iAS host using the *IP address*, reconfigure your proxy plug-in to use the new IP address and restart your iPlanet or IIS server.

## 4.5 Recovering From a Failed IP Address Change

If you attempted to change the IP address on an unsupported Oracle9iAS version (eg: 9.0.2.0.1) and failed, you can recover as follows:

1. Change the IP address back to the original IP address.
2. Make sure Oracle9iAS is working properly using the original IP address.
3. Upgrade to 9.0.2.1.0.
4. Go back to the beginning of this chapter and follow the steps for changing an IP address on 9.0.2.1.0.

If you cannot change the IP address back to the original because the network is no longer available, you can either reinstall Oracle9iAS or make the network available, whichever is the most cost-effective solution.

---

## Silent and Non-Interactive Installation

This chapter guides you through the silent and non-interactive installation of Oracle9i Application Server. Instructions provided here supersede the instructions provided in the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide*. The topics include:

- n [Introduction](#)
- n [Requirements](#)
- n [Preinstallation](#)
- n [Create the Response File](#)
- n [Start the Installation](#)
- n [Postinstallation](#)
- n [Response File Parameter Definitions](#)

### 5.1 Introduction

Oracle9iAS features two non-interacting methods of installation:

- n [Silent Installation](#)
- n [Non-Interactive Installation](#)

#### 5.1.1 Silent Installation

Silent installation of Oracle9iAS is accomplished by supplying the Oracle Universal Installer with a response file and specifying the `-silent` flag on the command line.

The installer uses the variables and parameter values contained in the response file to provide answers to all of the installer prompts. You include responses for all of the installer prompts in the response file. Silent installation displays no graphical output.

If this is a first time installation of Oracle9iAS, you must create two files before starting. These files are used by Oracle Universal Installer during the installation. File creation is described in [Section 5.3, "Preinstallation"](#).

Following installation of Oracle9iAS, you need to run the `root.sh` script. The `root.sh` script detects settings of environmental variables and allows you to enter the full path of the local bin directory.

Additionally, you need to execute the following command following installation of Oracle9iAS Infrastructure:

```
ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl startproc type=ohs
```

Use silent installation of Oracle9iAS when there are similar installations on more than one computer. Additionally, use silent install when performing the Oracle9iAS installation from a remote location using the command line. Silent installation eliminates the need to monitor the Oracle9iAS installation because there is no graphical output and no input by the user.

**See Also:** "DISPLAY" in the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide* for more information about remote installation.

### 5.1.2 Non-Interactive Installation

Non-interactive installation of Oracle9iAS is also accomplished by supplying the Oracle Universal Installer with a response file but without specifying the `-silent` flag on the command line. The installer uses the variables and parameter values contained in this text file to provide answers to some or all of the installer user prompts. There is graphical output and if you have not provided responses to all of the installer prompts, you may need to enter information during the installation.

If this is a first time installation of Oracle9iAS, you must create two files before starting. These files are used by Oracle Universal Installer during the installation. File creation is described in [Section 5.3, "Preinstallation"](#).

Following installation of Oracle9iAS, you need to run the `root.sh` script. The `root.sh` script detects settings of environmental variables and allows you to enter the full path of the local bin directory.

Additionally, you need to execute the following command following installation of Oracle9iAS Infrastructure:

```
ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl startproc type=ohs
```

Use non-interactive installation of Oracle9iAS when there are specific screens you want to observe during installation. Additionally, you can use non-interactive installation when performing the Oracle9iAS installation from a remote location using the command line.

**See Also:** "DISPLAY" in the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide* for more information about remote installation.

## 5.2 Requirements

For a complete list of installation requirements, refer to Chapter 2, "Getting Started" in the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide*.

## 5.3 Preinstallation

If the `oraInst.loc` and `emtab` files do not exist on your computer, you need to create them before starting the silent and non-interactive installation of Oracle9iAS. The `emtab` file is required for installation of Oracle9iAS Infrastructure only.

These two files are typically stored in the `/var/opt/oracle/` directory. They are used by the Oracle Universal Installer during installation.

As the root user, create the `oraInst.loc` file in the `/var/opt/oracle/` directory. The `oracle` group is the group performing the installation.

Enter the following line of text in the `oraInst.loc` file:

```
inventory_loc=/full_path/oui_inventory
```

The `oraInst.loc` file specifies `inventory_loc` location for inventory files. If the `oraInst.loc` file is not located in your Oracle home, make sure the file has read and write permission for the `oracle` group.

Create the `emtab` file in the `/var/opt/oracle/` directory. Make sure the file has read and write permission for the `oracle` group.

Enter the following line of text in the `emtab` file:

```
DEFAULT=/full_path/ORACLE_HOME
```

## 5.4 Create the Response File

Before silent or non-interactive installation you must provide information specific to your installation. The following sections list the parameters for Oracle9iAS installations:

- [All Oracle9iAS Installations](#)
- [Specific Oracle9iAS Installations](#)

---

**Note:** The installer will fail if you attempt a silent session without appropriately configuring a response file.

---

**See Also:** [Section 5.7, "Response File Parameter Definitions"](#)

### 5.4.1 All Oracle9iAS Installations

The following parameters can be used for all Oracle9iAS installation response files:

```
UNIX_GROUP_NAME="dba"
FROM_LOCATION="/mount_point/Disk1/stage/products.jar"
FROM_LOCATION_CD_LABEL="Oracle9i Application Server #.#.#.#"
LOCATION_FOR_DISK2="/mount_point/Disk2"
LOCATION_FOR_DISK3="/mount_point/Disk3"
LOCATION_FOR_DISK4="/mount_point/Disk4"
ORACLE_HOME="/local_location/oracle"
ORACLE_HOME=ORACLE_HOME
SHOW_SPLASH_SCREEN=true
SHOW_WELCOME_PAGE=false
SHOW_COMPONENT_LOCATIONS_PAGE=false
SHOW_CUSTOM_TREE_PAGE=false
SHOW_SUMMARY_PAGE=false
SHOW_INSTALL_PROGRESS_PAGE=true
SHOW_REQUIRED_CONFIG_TOOL_PAGE=false
SHOW_OPTIONAL_CONFIG_TOOL_PAGE=false
SHOW_RELEASE_NOTES=false
SHOW_ROOTSH_CONFIRMATION=false
SHOW_END_SESSION_PAGE=false
SHOW_EXIT_CONFIRMATION=false
NEXT_SESSION=false
NEXT_SESSION_ON_FAIL=false
SHOW_DEINSTALL_CONFIRMATION=false
SHOW_DEINSTALL_PROGRESS=true
```

---

**Note:** The `LOCATION_FOR_DISK` parameters are not required for Oracle9iAS Developer Kits installation.

---

## 5.4.2 Specific Oracle9iAS Installations

The following sections list the parameter values for specific Oracle9iAS installations:

- n Oracle9iAS Infrastructure Installation: Configure Oracle Internet Directory and Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On
- n Oracle9iAS Infrastructure Installation: Configure Oracle Internet Directory and use an existing Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On
- n Oracle9iAS Infrastructure Installation: Use an existing Oracle Internet Directory and configure Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On
- n Oracle9iAS Infrastructure Install: Use existing Oracle Internet Directory and Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On
- n Oracle9iAS Developer Kits Installation
- n J2EE and Web Cache Installation without Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On
- n J2EE and Web Cache Installation with Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On
- n Portal and Wireless Installation
- n Business Intelligence and Forms Installation
- n Unified Messaging Installation

### 5.4.2.1 Oracle9iAS Infrastructure: Configure Oracle Internet Directory and Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On

```
[oracle.iappserver.infrastructure_#.###.##]
vali_number=0
OPTIONAL_CONFIG_TOOLS={"configtool1" , "configtool2" , "configtool22" ,
"configtool4" , "configtool5"}
SHOW_IAS_COMPONENT_CONFIG_PAGE=false
b_configureOID=true
b_configureSSO=true
b_launchEMCA=true
[oracle.iappserver.iappdialog_#.###.##]
szl_InstanceInformation={"iASInstanceName", "iASInfrastructureInstancePassword",
"iASInfrastructureInstancePassword"}
nValidationInstanceInfo=0
nValidationOID=0
[oracle.assistants.dbca_#.###.##]
s_dbRetChoice="database_characteraset_choice"
s_dbRetChar="database_characteraset"
[oracle.oid.oidca_#.###.##]
s_silentinstallflag="1"
```

**See Also:** [Section 5.7, "Response File Parameter Definitions"](#)

### 5.4.2.2 Oracle9iAS Infrastructure: Configure Oracle Internet Directory

```
[oracle.iappserver.infrastructure_#.###.##]
vali_number=0
OPTIONAL_CONFIG_TOOLS={"configtool1", "configtool2", "configtool3", "configtool4",
"configtool5"}
SHOW_IAS_COMPONENT_CONFIG_PAGE=false
b_configureOID=true
b_configureSSO=false
b_launchEMCA=true
```

```
[oracle.iappserver.iappdialog_#.###.##]
szl_InstanceInformation={"iASInstanceName", "iASInfrastructureInstancePassword",
"iASInfrastructureInstancePassword"}
nValidationInstanceInfo=0
nValidationOID=0
[oracle.assistants.dbca_#.###.##]
s_dbRetChoice="database_characteraset_choice"
s_dbRetChar="database_characteraset"
[oracle.oid.oidca_#.###.##]
s_silentinstallflag="1"
```

**See Also:** [Section 5.7, "Response File Parameter Definitions"](#)

#### 5.4.2.3 Oracle9iAS Infrastructure: Use an Existing Oracle Internet Directory and Configure Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On

```
[oracle.iappserver.infrastructure_#.###.##]
vali_number=0
OPTIONAL_CONFIG_TOOLS={"configtool1", "configtool2", "configtool22",
"configtool4", "configtool5"}
SHOW_IAS_COMPONENT_CONFIG_PAGE=false
b_configureOID=false
b_configureSSO=true
b_launchEMCA=true
[oracle.iappserver.iappdialog_#.###.##]
szl_OIDUserOutput={"oid_hostname.domain", "oid_port", "cn=orcladmin",
"oid_password"}
szl_InstanceInformation={"iASInstanceName", "iASInfrastructureInstancePassword",
"iASInfrastructureInstancePassword"}
nValidationInstanceInfo=0
nValidationOID=0
[oracle.assistants.dbca_#.###.##]
s_dbRetChoice="database_characteraset_choice"
s_dbRetChar="database_characteraset"
[oracle.oid.oidca_#.###.##]
s_silentinstallflag="1"
```

**See Also:** [Section 5.7, "Response File Parameter Definitions"](#)

#### 5.4.2.4 Oracle9iAS Infrastructure: Use an Existing Oracle Internet Directory and Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On

```
[oracle.iappserver.infrastructure_#.###.##]
vali_number=0
OPTIONAL_CONFIG_TOOLS={"configtool1", "configtool2", "configtool22",
"configtool4", "configtool5"}
SHOW_IAS_COMPONENT_CONFIG_PAGE=false
b_configureOID=false
b_configureSSO=false
b_launchEMCA=true
[oracle.iappserver.iappdialog_#.###.##]
szl_SSOUUserOutput={"sso_hostname.domain", "sso_port", "cn=orcladmin",
"sso_password"}
szl_OIDUserOutput={"oid_hostname.domain", "oid_port", "cn=orcladmin",
"oid_password"}
szl_InstanceInformation={"iASInstanceName", "iASInfrastructureInstancePassword",
"iASInfrastructureInstancePassword"}
nValidationInstanceInfo=0
```

```
nValidationOID=0
[oracle.assistants.dbca_#.#.#.#]
s_dbRetChoice="database_characterset_choice"
s_dbRetChar="database_characterset"
[oracle.oid.oidca_#.#.#.#]
s_silentinstallflag="1"
```

**See Also:** [Section 5.7, "Response File Parameter Definitions"](#)

#### 5.4.2.5 Oracle9iAS Developer Kits

```
[oracle.iappserver.iappdialog_#.#.#.#]
szl_InstanceInformation={"iASInstanceName", "iASInstancePassword",
"iASInstancePassword"}
nValidationInstanceInfo=0
```

**See Also:** [Section 5.7, "Response File Parameter Definitions"](#)

#### 5.4.2.6 J2EE and Web Cache Without Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On

```
[oracle.iappserver.iapptop_#.#.#.#]
szl_InstanceInformation={"iASInstanceName", "iASInstancePassword",
"iASInstancePassword"}
b_configureCalypso=true
SSOselectStatus="N"
SHOW_IAS_COMPONENT_CONFIG_PAGE=false
nValidationOID=0
nValidationInstanceInfo=0
nValidationCoreSSO=0
```

**See Also:** [Section 5.7, "Response File Parameter Definitions"](#)

#### 5.4.2.7 J2EE and Web Cache With Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On

```
[oracle.iappserver.iapptop_#.#.#.#]
OIDport="oid_port"
OIDhost="oid_hostname.domain"
szl_OIDUserOutput={"cn=orcladmin", "oid_password"}
szl_InstanceInformation={"iASInstanceName", "iASInfrastructureInstancePassword",
"iASInfrastructureInstancePassword"}
b_configureCalypso=true
SSOselectStatus="Y"
SSOport="sso_hostname.domain"
SSOhost="sso_port"
SHOW_IAS_COMPONENT_CONFIG_PAGE=false
nValidationOID=0
nValidationInstanceInfo=0
nValidationCoreSSO=0
```

**See Also:** [Section 5.7, "Response File Parameter Definitions"](#)

---

---

**Note:** The Oracle9iAS Infrastructure *ORACLE\_HOME*/install/portlist.ini file shows port assignments.

---

---

### 5.4.2.8 Portal and Wireless

```
[oracle.iappserver.iapptop_#.#.#.#]
SSOhost="sso_hostname.domain"
SSOport="sso_port"
OIDhost="oid_hostname.domain"
OIDport="oid_port"
szl_SSOUUserOutput={"sso_hostname.domain", "sso_port", "cn=orcladmin",
"sso_password"}
szl_RepositoryUserInput={"inf_hostname:inf_dbport:inf_SID:inf_GlobalDBName"}
szl_OIDUserOutput={"cn=orcladmin", "oid_password"}
szl_InstanceInformation={"iASInstanceName", "iASInfrastructureInstancePassword",
"iASInfrastructureInstancePassword"}
b_launchInfrastructureUse=true
b_configureWireless=true
b_configurePortal=true
b_configureCalypso=true
SHOW_IAS_COMPONENT_CONFIG_PAGE=false
nValidationOID=0
nValidationSSO=0
nValidationInstanceInfo=0
[oracle.webdb_#_#_#_#_#]
silent=true
```

**See Also:** [Section 5.7, "Response File Parameter Definitions"](#)

---

**Note:** The Oracle9iAS Infrastructure *ORACLE\_HOME*/install/portlist.ini file shows port assignments.

---

### 5.4.2.9 Business Intelligence and Forms

```
[oracle.iappserver.iapptop_#.#.#.#]
SSOhost="sso_hostname.domain"
SSOport="sso_port"
OIDhost="oid_hostname.domain"
OIDport="oid_port"
szl_SSOUUserOutput={"sso_hostname.domain", "sso_port", "cn=orcladmin",
"sso_password"}
szl_RepositoryUserInput={"inf_hostname:inf_dbport:inf_SID:inf_GlobalDBName"}
szl_OIDUserOutput={"cn=orcladmin", "oid_password"}
szl_InstanceInformation={"iASInstanceName", "iASInfrastructureInstancePassword",
"iASInfrastructureInstancePassword"}
b_reportsStartup=true
b_launchInfrastructureUse=true
b_formsStartup=true
b_configureWireless=true
b_configurePortal=true
b_configurePersonalization=true
b_configureDisco=true
b_configureClickstream=true
b_configureCalypso=true
SHOW_IAS_COMPONENT_CONFIG_PAGE=false
nValidationOID=0
nValidationSSO=0
nValidationInstanceInfo=0
[oracle.webdb_#_#_#_#_#]
silent=true
[oracle.developer.reports.iasconfig_#_#_#_#_#]
```

```
mailServerName="mailservername"
```

**See Also:** [Section 5.7, "Response File Parameter Definitions"](#)

---

---

**Note:** The Oracle9iAS Infrastructure *ORACLE\_HOME*/install/portlist.ini file shows port assignments.

---

---

### 5.4.2.10 Unified Messaging

```
[oracle.iappserver.iapptop_#.#.#.#]
SSOhost="sso_hostname.domain"
SSOport="sso_port"
OIDhost="oid_hostname.domain"
OIDport="oid_port"
szl_SSOUserOutput={"sso_hostname.domain" , "sso_port" , "cn=orcladmin" ,
"sso_password"}
szl_RepositoryUserInput={"inf_hostname:inf_dbport:inf_SID:inf_GlobalDBName"}
szl_OIDUserOutput={"cn=orcladmin" , "oid_password"}
szl_InstanceInformation={"iASInstanceName" , "iASInfrastructureInstancePassword",
"iASInfrastructureInstancePassword"}
b_reportsStartup=true
b_launchInfrastructureUse=true
b_formsStartup=true
b_configureWireless=true
b_configureUM=true
b_configurePortal=true
b_configurePersonalization=true
b_configureDisco=true
b_configureClickstream=true
b_configureCalypso=true
SHOW_IAS_COMPONENT_CONFIG_PAGE=false
nValidationOID=0
nValidationSSO=0
nValidationInstanceInfo=0
[oracle.webdb_#.#.#.#]
silent=true
[oracle.developer.reports.iasconfig_#.#.#.#]
mailServerName="mailservername"
```

**See Also:** [Section 5.7, "Response File Parameter Definitions"](#)

---

---

**Note:** The Oracle9iAS Infrastructure *ORACLE\_HOME*/install/portlist.ini file shows port assignments.

---

---

## 5.5 Start the Installation

To make the installer use the response file at install time, follow the same steps to launch the installer, but specify the location of the response file that you wish to use as a parameter when starting the installer.

To perform a non-interactive installation session:

```
prompt> setenv DISPLAY ias_hostname:0.0
prompt> ./runInstaller -responseFile absolute_path_and_filename
```

To perform a completely silent installation session, use the `-silent` parameter:

```
prompt> setenv DISPLAY ias_hostname:0.0
prompt> ./runInstaller -silent -responseFile absolute_path_and_filename
```

**See Also:** Section 2.6.4, "Starting Oracle Universal Installer" in the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide*

## 5.6 Postinstallation

The success or failure of the non-interactive and silent installations is logged in the `installActions.log` file. Additionally, the silent installation creates the `silentInstall.log` file. The log files are created in the `oraInventory` directory during installation.

The `silentInstall.log` file contains the following line if your installation was successful:

```
The installation of Oracle9iAS <Installation Type> was successful.
```

The `installActions.log` file contains specific information for each Oracle9iAS installation. The following sections show information specific to each Oracle9iAS installation:

- [Oracle9iAS Infrastructure](#)
- [J2EE and Web Cache without Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On](#)
- [J2EE and Web Cache with Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On](#)
- [Portal and Wireless](#)
- [Business Intelligence and Forms](#)
- [Unified Messaging](#)

**See Also:** Section 2.6.3, "oraInventory Directory" in the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide*

### 5.6.1 Oracle9iAS Infrastructure

The `installActions.log` file contains the following information for successful Oracle9iAS Infrastructure installation:

```
Configuration tool Java Security Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Oracle Net Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool HTTP Server Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Oracle Database Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Internet Directory Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Infrastructure Schema Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Infrastructure Instance Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Oracle9i Application Server randomize Password succeeded
Configuration tool OC4J Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool BC4J Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Clickstream Collector Agent Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Single Sign-On Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Enterprise Manager Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Infrastructure mod_osso Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Oracle9iAS Instance Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool OC4J Instance Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool OPMN Configuration Assistant - start OPMN succeeded
Configuration tool OPMN Configuration Assistant - start DAS Instance succeeded
```

```
Configuration tool Enterprise Manager Web Site Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool DCM Repository Backup Assistant succeeded
```

---

---

**Note:** Enterprise Manager Web Site Configuration Assistant and DCM Repository Backup Assistant success messages appear for first time installation of Oracle9iAS

---

---

### 5.6.2 J2EE and Web Cache without Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On

The `installActions.log` file contains the following information for successful J2EE and Web Cache without Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On installation:

```
Configuration tool Java Security Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool HTTP Server Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool OC4J Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool BC4J Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Clickstream Collector Agent Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Oracle9iAS Web Cache Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Oracle9iAS Instance Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool OC4J Instance Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool OPMN Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Enterprise Manager Web Site Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool DCM Repository Backup Assistant succeeded
```

---

---

**Note:** Enterprise Manager Web Site Configuration Assistant and DCM Repository Backup Assistant success messages appear for first time installation of Oracle9iAS

---

---

### 5.6.3 J2EE and Web Cache with Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On

The `installActions.log` file contains the following information for successful J2EE and Web Cache with Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On installation:

```
Configuration tool Infrastructure Use Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Java Security Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool HTTP Server Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool OC4J Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool BC4J Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Clickstream Collector Agent Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Oracle9iAS Web Cache Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Oracle9iAS Instance Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool OC4J Instance Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool OPMN Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Enterprise Manager Web Site Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool DCM Repository Backup Assistant succeeded
```

---

---

**Note:** Enterprise Manager Web Site Configuration Assistant and DCM Repository Backup Assistant success messages appear for first time installation of Oracle9iAS

---

---

## 5.6.4 Portal and Wireless

The `installActions.log` file contains the following information for successful Portal and Wireless installation:

```
Configuration tool Infrastructure Use Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Java Security Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool HTTP Server Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool OC4J Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool BC4J Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Clickstream Collector Agent Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Oracle9iAS Web Cache Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Oracle9iAS Instance Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool OC4J Instance Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool OPMN Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Enterprise Manager Web Site Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool DCM Repository Backup Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Oracle Net Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Portal Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Wireless Configuration Assistant succeeded
```

---

---

**Note:** Enterprise Manager Web Site Configuration Assistant and DCM Repository Backup Assistant success messages appear for first time installation of Oracle9iAS

---

---

## 5.6.5 Business Intelligence and Forms

The `installActions.log` file contains the following information for successful Business Intelligence and Forms installation:

```
Configuration tool Infrastructure Use Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Java Security Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool HTTP Server Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool OC4J Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool BC4J Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Clickstream Collector Agent Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Oracle9iAS Web Cache Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Oracle9iAS Instance Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool OC4J Instance Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool OPMN Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Enterprise Manager Web Site Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool DCM Repository Backup Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Oracle Net Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Portal Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Wireless Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Personalization Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Forms Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Reports Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Discoverer Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Clickstream Configuration Assistant succeeded
```

---

---

**Note:** Enterprise Manager Web Site Configuration Assistant and DCM Repository Backup Assistant success messages appear for first time installation of Oracle9iAS.

---

---

### 5.6.6 Unified Messaging

The `installActions.log` file contains the following information for successful Unified Messaging installation:

```
Configuration tool Infrastructure Use Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Java Security Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool HTTP Server Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool OC4J Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool BC4J Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Clickstream Collector Agent Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Oracle9iAS Web Cache Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Oracle9iAS Instance Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool OC4J Instance Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool OPMN Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Enterprise Manager Web Site Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool DCM Repository Backup Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Oracle Net Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Portal Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Wireless Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Personalization Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Forms Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Reports Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Discoverer Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Clickstream Configuration Assistant succeeded
Configuration tool Unified Messaging Configuration Assistant succeeded
```

---

---

**Note:** Enterprise Manager Web Site Configuration Assistant and DCM Repository Backup Assistant appear for first time installation of Oracle9iAS

---

---

## 5.7 Response File Parameter Definitions

The section describes the parameters used for silent and non-interactive installation.

**UNIX\_GROUP\_NAME:** The name of the UNIX group performing the installation.

**FROM\_LOCATION\_CD\_LABEL:** Fill-in the value for this parameter if you are installing from a CD-ROM.

**LOCATION\_FOR\_DISK#:** Set this parameter for all Oracle9iAS installations except Oracle9iAS Developer Kits.

**ORACLE\_HOME:** The *ORACLE\_HOME* values must be unique to each Oracle9iAS installation.

**SHOW Screens:** For a silent installation leave these parameters at <Value Unspecified>. For a non-interactive installation, choose which screens will be seen (true) and not seen (false).

**OPTIONAL\_CONFIG\_TOOLS:** Choose the Oracle9iAS configuration tools you want to be run at the end of the install:

- n **configtool11:** OC4J Instance Configuration Assistant
- n **configtool12:** OPMN Configuration Assistant - start OPMN
- n **configtool13:** OPMN Configuration Assistant - start DAS Instance
- n **configtool14:** Enterprise Manager Web Site Configuration Assistant
- n **configtool15:** DCM Repository Backup Assistant

**s\_dbRetChoice:** If you want to use the default database character set, leave this parameter at: <Value Unspecified>. Otherwise, specify one of the following strings:

- n "Use Unicode (UTF8) as the character set"
- n "Choose one of the common character sets"

**s\_dbRetChar:** Set this parameter if you selected "Choose one of the common character sets" for s\_dbRetChoice. Specify a recognized database character set. For example: WE8ISO8859P1, UTF8, US7ASCII or other database character set.

**szl\_OIDUserOutput:** Set this parameter if you are pointing your Oracle9i Application Server or Oracle9iAS Infrastructure installation to an existing Oracle Internet Directory.

Add the following values for the Oracle9i Application Server installation:

- n **cn=orcladmin:** Assumes orcladmin is the Oracle Internet Directory user, in your existing Oracle Internet Directory instance.
- n **oid\_password:** The password for the orcladmin, in the Oracle Internet Directory instance.

Add the following values for the Oracle9iAS Infrastructure installation:

- n **oid\_hostname.domain:** The hostname (including domain) of your existing Oracle Internet Directory instance.
- n **oid\_port:** The port used by your existing Oracle Internet Directory instance.
- n **cn=orcladmin:** Assumes orcladmin is the Oracle Internet Directory user, in your existing Oracle Internet Directory instance.
- n **oid\_password:** The password for the orcladmin, in the Oracle Internet Directory instance.

**OIDport:** The port used by your existing Oracle Internet Directory instance. Refer to the `ORACLE_HOME/install/portlist.ini` file in the Oracle9iAS Infrastructure Oracle home to find the actual port number. This value must match the value specified in the `oid_port` in `szl_OIDUserOutput` parameter.

**OIDhost:** The hostname and domain for your existing Oracle Internet Directory instance. This value must match the value specified in the `oid_hostname.domain` in `szl_OIDUserOutput` parameter.

**szl\_SSOUUserOutput:** Set this parameter if you are pointing your Oracle9i Application Server and Oracle9iAS Infrastructure installation to an existing Oracle Internet Directory and Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On. Specify the following values:

Add the following values for the Oracle9i Application Server installation:

- n **sso\_hostname.domain:** The hostname and domain of your existing Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On instance.
- n **sso\_port:** The port used by your existing Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On instance.

Add the following values for the Oracle9iAS Infrastructure installation:

- n **sso\_hostname.domain:** The hostname and domain of your existing Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On instance.
- n **sso\_port:** The port used by your existing Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On instance.
- n **cn=orcladmin:** Assumes orcladmin is the Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On user, in the existing Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On instance.
- n **sso\_password:** The password for the above user, in your existing Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On instance.

**SSOport:** The port used by your existing Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On instance. Refer to the `install/portlist.ini` file in the Oracle9iAS Infrastructure Oracle home to find the actual port number. This value must match the value specified for `sso_port` in the `szl_SSOUUserOutput` parameter.

**SSOhost:** The hostname and domain of your existing Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On instance. This value must match the value specified for `sso_hostname.domain` in the `szl_SSOUUserOutput` parameter.

**szl\_InstanceInformation:** Specify the following values:

- n Instance Name for this Oracle9iAS installation instance
- n Instance Password for this Oracle9iAS installation instance. If you are installing an instance If you are installing Oracle9iAS and using an existing Oracle9iAS Infrastructure, you must use the same password created during the Oracle9iAS Infrastructure installation.

**szl\_RepositoryUserInput:** Set this parameter if you have more than one Oracle9iAS Infrastructure database registered in Oracle Internet Directory. In that case, specify the following values:

- n **inf\_hostname:** The hostname of your Oracle9iAS Infrastructure Installation.
- n **inf\_dbport:** The port of your Oracle9iAS Infrastructure Database.
- n **inf\_SID:** The SID of your Oracle9iAS Infrastructure Database.
- n **inf\_GlobalDBName:** The Global Database Name of your Oracle9iAS Infrastructure Database.

**SSOselectStatus:** Set this parameter for J2EE and Web Cache installation. Specify one of the following values:

- n "Y": if you are configuring the installation with Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On
- n "N": if you are not configuring with Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On

**b\_configureOID:** Use this boolean parameter to specify whether (true) or not (false) you wish to configure Oracle Internet Directory as part of this Oracle9iAS Infrastructure Install.

**b\_configureSSO:** Use this boolean parameter to specify whether (true) or not (false) you wish to configure Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On as part of this Oracle9iAS Infrastructure Install.

**b\_launchEMCA:** Use this boolean parameter to specify whether (true) or not (false) you want to launch the Oracle Enterprise Manager Configuration Assistant at the end of the installation.

**b\_launchInfrastructureUse:** Use this boolean parameter to specify whether (true, by default) or not (false) you want to launch the Oracle9iAS Infrastructure Use Configuration Assistant at the end of the installation.

**b\_configureCalypso:** Use this boolean parameter to specify whether (true, by default) or not (false) you want to launch the Oracle9iAS Web Cache Configuration Assistant at the end of the installation.

**b\_configurePortal:** Use this boolean parameter to specify whether (true, by default) or not (false) you want to launch the Portal Configuration Assistant at the end of the installation.

**b\_configureWireless:** Use this boolean parameter to specify whether (true, by default) or not (false) you want to launch the Wireless Configuration Assistant at the end of the installation.

**b\_configurePersonalization:** Use this boolean parameter to specify whether (true, by default) or not (false) you want to launch the Personalization Configuration Assistant at the end of the installation.

**b\_configureDisco:** Use this boolean parameter to specify whether (true, by default) or not (false) you want to launch the Discoverer Configuration Assistant at the end of the installation.

**b\_configureClickstream:** Use this boolean parameter to specify whether (true, by default) or not (false) you want to launch the Clickstream Configuration Assistant at the end of the installation.

**b\_reportsStartup:** Use this boolean parameter to specify whether (true, by default) or not (false) you want to launch the Reports Configuration Assistant at the end of the installation.

**b\_formsStartup:** Use this boolean parameter to specify whether (true, by default) or not (false) you want to launch the Forms Configuration Assistant at the end of the installation.

**b\_configureUM:** Use this boolean parameter to specify whether (true, by default) or not (false) you want to launch the Unified Messaging Configuration Assistant at the end of the installation.

**mailServerName:** Use this parameter to specify the Reports Mail Server Name for the installation.

**Mandatory Settings:** The following parameter values, where required, must be specified exactly as shown:

```
vali_number=0
SHOW_IAS_COMPONENT_CONFIG_PAGE=false
nValidationInstanceInfo=0
nValidationOID=0
nValidationCoreSSO=0
nValidationSSO=0
s_silentinstallflag="1"
silent=true
```



---

## Management and Security Issues

This chapter summarizes issues associated with Oracle9i Application Server. Topics include:

- n [Management Issues](#)
- n [Security Issues](#)

### 6.1 Management Issues

This section contains the following topics:

- n [Login Problems for Oracle Enterprise Manager of Secondary Instance](#)
- n [Microsoft Internet Explorer Fails in Chinese Environment on DAS](#)
- n [Japanese Help Modules Display Incorrectly](#)
- n [Oracle Enterprise Manager Web Site Log Files are Too Large](#)
- n [Japanese Language Version Contains Missing Graphic Files](#)
- n [Deployment of Applications to OC4J When the Default User Manager is Principals](#)
- n [Language Help Files Missing for APAC, OC\\_4J, and IASTOP\\_HELP.JAR](#)
- n [Concurrent Administrative Operations on a Cluster Not Supported](#)
- n [Directing Requests to OC4J Instances in Different Oracle Homes](#)
- n [Metrics and Rollup Stats May Not Be Visible on Oracle9iAS Home Page](#)
- n [Do Not Use dcmctl and EMD Concurrently to Manage an Instance](#)
- n [Additional Information for Oracle9iAS Backup and Recovery](#)

#### 6.1.1 Login Problems for Oracle Enterprise Manager of Secondary Instance

You cannot log on to OEM of a secondary instance after it is made active during deinstall of first instance. As a workaround, perform the following steps:

1. After deinstalling the first instance and making the second instance OEM active, go to `ORACLE_HOME/bin` and issue "emctl set password" command with a new password.
2. You will not be able to access OEM using the new password until you restart emctl. In addition, "emctl stop" will not work as the password will not be accepted. When you issue "emctl start" directly, assuming the OEM service is up and running, the following option appears:

An instance of EMD is already running. Do you want to shut it down first [Y or

N]

Select "Y" and click enter.

The status shows is:

Waiting for EM to initialize... Started.

3. Access the EM Web site using the new password

In addition, use this workaround before any subsequent installs on the same host.

### 6.1.2 Microsoft Internet Explorer Fails in Chinese Environment on DAS

Using Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.5 in a Simplified Chinese environment, you are unable to go to the next step, or edit/delete "Attribute" on "Configure User Attribute" page. For example:

1. Login to `http://<hostname>:<port>/oiddas/`
2. Click **Configuration** tab -> **User Entry** tab.
3. Go to second step "Configure User Attribute".
4. Click **Next**, or **Edit**, **Delete**. On this page, you cannot access the corresponding page, but stay in this page. The browser status bar displays "Error on Page".

The workaround is to use Netscape 4.7 to access the DAS component in a simplified Chinese environment.

### 6.1.3 Japanese Help Modules Display Incorrectly

Japanese text is not readable when running in a Japanese environment. This affects three help modules:

- n OID Server Manageability
- n Discoverer OEM help system
- n BC4J Help

The workarounds are as follows:

For Oracle Internet Directory Server Manageability:

1. Extract file to fix:

```
jar xvf ORACLE_HOME/sysman/webapps/emd/online_help/oidsm/oidsm_help_ja.jar  
oidsm.hs
```

2. Using a text editor, ensure the character set in the following line is specified as "Shift\_JIS":

```
<xml version='1.0' encoding="Shift_JIS">
```

3. Convert `oidsm.hs` from "EUC" format to "SJIS" format.

4. Replace the fixed file:

```
jar uvf ORACLE_HOME/sysman/webapps/emd/online_help/oidsm/oidsm_help_ja.jar  
oidsm.hs
```

For Discoverer Oracle Enterprise Manager Help System:

1. Extract the following file to fix:

```
jar xvf ORACLE_HOME/sysman/webapps/emd/online_help/disco/disco_help_ja.jar
```

```
disco.hs
jar xvf ORACLE_HOME/sysman/webapps/emd/online_help/disco/disco_help_ja.jar
toc.xml
```

2. Using a text editor, ensure the character set in the line below is specified as "Shift\_JIS":

```
<xml version='1.0' encoding="Shift_JIS">
```

3. Convert disco.hs and toc.xml from "unicode" format to "SJIS" format.

4. Replace the fixed file:

```
jar uvf ORACLE_HOME/sysman/webapps/emd/online_help/disco/disco_help_ja.jar
disco.hs
jar uvf ORACLE_HOME/sysman/webapps/emd/online_help/disco/disco_help_ja.jar
toc.xml
```

5. In a similar fashion, extract all nine HTML files from this .jar file, and add the following line to each file, within the <head> section:

```
<meta http-equiv=content-type content="text/html; charset=Shift_JIS">
```

For BC4J:

1. Extract file to fix:

```
jar xvf ORACLE_HOME/sysman/webapps/emd/online_help/bc4j/bc4j_help_ja.jar
bc4j.hs
```

2. Delete the following lines:

```
<view>
<label>index</label>
<type>oracle.help.navigator.keywordNavigator.KeywordNavigator</type>
<data engine="oracle.help.engine.XMLIndexEngine">index.xml</data>
</view> Add the following lines.
```

1. Add the following lines:

```
<view>
<label>contents</label>
<type>oracle.help.navigator.tocNavigator.TOCNavigator</type>
<data engine="oracle.help.engine.XMLTOCEngine">toc.xml</data>
</view>
```

1. Replace the fixed file:

```
jar uvf ORACLE_HOME/sysman/webapps/emd/online_help/bc4j/bc4j_help_ja.jar
bc4j.hs
```

## 6.1.4 Oracle Enterprise Manager Web Site Log Files are Too Large

With the default logging level, some of the Oracle Enterprise Manager Web Site log files become very large.

As a workaround, edit the logging properties configuration file and increase the logging level used by the Enterprise Manager software. The logging level can be set to INFO, WARN, or ERROR. When it is set to INFO, all informational messages are saved in the log files. When it is set to WARN, all warning messages are saved to the file. To reduce the amount of disk space required by the log files, do the following:

1. Edit the `logging.properties` file, which is located in `<ORACLE_HOME>/sysman/config/logging.properties`.
2. Change all occurrences of "INFO" and "WARN" to "ERROR".
3. Save the file and restart the Enterprise Manager Web site.

**See Also:** *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* for information about restarting Oracle Enterprise Manager.

### 6.1.5 Japanese Language Version Contains Missing Graphic Files

For Japanese language version only, certain graphic (gif) files are missing from the `ORACLE_HOME/classes/oracle/sysman/help/detailpanels_ja` directory. The workaround is to copy the gif files from the `ORACLE_HOME/classes/oracle/sysman/help/detailpanels` directory (English files). If you are using the Enterprise Manager Web Site, you should also copy the gif files from `ORACLE_HOME/oem_webstage/oracle/sysman/help/detailpanels` into `ORACLE_HOME/oem_webstage/oracle/sysman/help/detailpanels_ja`.

Also, some Japanese files are installed into the wrong directory. Under `ORACLE_HOME/classes/oracle/sysman/help/detailpanels_ja` and `ORACLE_HOME/oem_webstage/oracle/sysman/help/detailpanels_ja`, the following files are installed into platform-specific subdirectories:

```
n  dv_advque.htm
n  dv_dguard.htm
n  dv_inst.htm
n  dv_logm.htm
n  dv_olap.htm
n  dv_schm.htm
n  dv_secu.htm
n  dv_stg.htm
```

The files are located under the "euc for solaris" subdirectory. The workaround is to copy the files for your platform from the subdirectory into the `detailpanels_ja` directory.

### 6.1.6 Deployment of Applications to OC4J When the Default User Manager is Principals

Each OC4J instance has a global application called "default" that is the parent application of all applications deployed to the instance. This will use `jazn-xml` as the user manager by default.

If the user manager for this application is changed to "principals", and you attempt to deploy an application using Oracle Enterprise Manager, the deployment will fail if changes are made on the "Select User Manager" page.

Thus, if the user manager for the default application of an OC4J instance is changed to be "principals", for future application deployments using Oracle Enterprise Manager, you should not visit the "Select User Manager" page in the wizard. The application will then be deployed successfully - with principals as its user manager. However, the summary screen of the deployment wizard will show `jazn-xml` as the user manager. Any changes you wish to make to the application's user manager can then be completed by drilling down to the application properties page.

### 6.1.7 Language Help Files Missing for APAC, OC\_4J, and IASTOP\_HELP.JAR

Language help files are missing for APAC, OC\_4J, and IASTOP\_HELP.jar. Instead of Japanese files, Enlist help files are included in the following jar:

```
ORACLE_HOME/sysman/webapps/emd/online_help/apch/apch_help_ja.jar
ORACLE_HOME/sysman/webapps/emd/online_help/oc_4j/oc_4j_help_ja.jar
ORACLE_HOME/sysman/webapps/emd/online_help/iastop/iastop_help_ja.jar
```

### 6.1.8 Concurrent Administrative Operations on a Cluster Not Supported

Concurrent administrative operations on a cluster are not supported in Oracle9iAS.

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.

### 6.1.9 Directing Requests to OC4J Instances in Different Oracle Homes

This section describes how to direct requests to OC4J instances running on Oracle homes that are different from the one that first received the request. In other words, Oracle HTTP Server receives a request, then forwards it to an OC4J instance that belongs to a different Oracle home. In that Oracle home, OC4J instances are running, but Oracle HTTP Server may or may not be running. The Oracle homes can be installed on the same machine or different machines.

This scenario is different from clusters. In a cluster, all the Oracle9iAS instances are configured identically, and mod\_oc4j sends requests to the instances in the cluster in a round-robin fashion. See the "Application Server Clustering" chapter in the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* for details on clustering.

In this scenario, the Oracle9iAS instances do not need to be the same type: they can be different mid-tier types and they can be configured differently. You can even direct requests between an infrastructure and a mid-tier type. See [Section 6.1.9.3, "Directing Requests between Infrastructure and Mid-Tier"](#) for details.

#### 6.1.9.1 Requirements

For this to work, your environment must have the following characteristics:

- The Oracle homes must belong to the same farm (that is, they use the same metadata repository).
- The targeted Oracle home must have the desired OC4J instances (for example, OC4J\_Portal, OC4J\_DAS, OC4J\_Wireless) and the OC4J instance must be running.
- The application must be deployed on the OC4J instance to which you want to route the request. In addition, the application must have the same URL prefix as on the local instance.
- The mid-tier may be clustered with other identically configured mid-tier installations.

#### 6.1.9.2 General Procedure

The procedure for directing requests to another Oracle home is to edit the `oc4jConf` directive in the `ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf/mod_oc4j.conf` file. The directive maps URLs to OC4J instances.

By default, the directive directs requests to OC4J instances in the local Oracle home (the OC4J instances belong to the same host:port specified in the URL).

For example, the following lines route requests that begin with `/webapp` and `/portal` to the home and OC4J\_Portal OC4J instances on the local Oracle9iAS instance, respectively:

```
Oc4jMount /webapp/* home
Oc4jMount /portal/* OC4J_Portal
```

To direct requests to an OC4J instance on another Oracle home, you prepend the name of the Oracle9iAS instance to the OC4J instance name, and you use the keyword "instance".

Syntax:

```
Oc4jMount url instance://ias_instance_name1:oc4j_instance_name [,
ias_instance_name2:oc4j_instance_name, ...]
```

```
Oc4jMount url cluster://cluster_name1:oc4j_instance_name [,
cluster_name2:oc4j_instance_name, ...]
```

where:

- `instance` is a keyword.
- `cluster` is a keyword.
- `url` specifies the URL for the application.
- `ias_instance_nameN` specifies the names of Oracle9iAS instances. These instances can run on the same or different machine. The instance name includes the machine name. See [Section 6.1.9.6, "Determining Oracle9iAS Instance Names"](#) for details.

If you specify more than one instance name, the requests are sent to the instances in a round-robin manner.

- `cluster_nameN` specifies the names of the clusters to which you want to direct the requests. Oracle HTTP Server distributes the requests to the Oracle9iAS instances in the cluster. See [Section 6.1.9.8, "Determining Cluster Names"](#) for details.

For clustering details, see the "Application Server Clustering" chapter in the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide*.

- `oc4j_instance_name` specifies the name of the OC4J instance name on the Oracle9iAS instance. See [Section 6.1.9.7, "Determining OC4J Instance Names"](#) for details.

**6.1.9.2.1 Non-Clustered Example** For example, the following lines direct the requests to instances on an Oracle9iAS instance called "pw.machine2.us.oracle.com". The instances are running on a machine called "machine2.us.oracle.com".

```
Oc4jMount /webapp/* instance://pw.machine2.us.oracle.com:home
Oc4jMount /portal/* instance://pw.machine2.us.oracle.com:OC4J_Portal
```

The syntax allows you to specify more than one instance to which to direct the requests. You separate the instances with the comma character. For example, the following line directs `/portal/*` requests to the OC4J\_Portal instance running on machine2 and machine3 (all on one line):

```
Oc4jMount /portal/* instance://pw.machine2.us.oracle.com:OC4J_Portal,
pw.machine3.us.oracle.com:OC4J_Portal
```

In the example above, the pw.machine2.us.oracle.com and the pw.machine3.us.oracle.com Oracle9iAS instances do not need to be the same install type, but they do need to be running the OC4J\_Portal instance.

**6.1.9.2.2 Clustered Example** The syntax also allows you to direct requests to clusters. Oracle HTTP Server distributes the requests to the Oracle9iAS instances in the cluster.

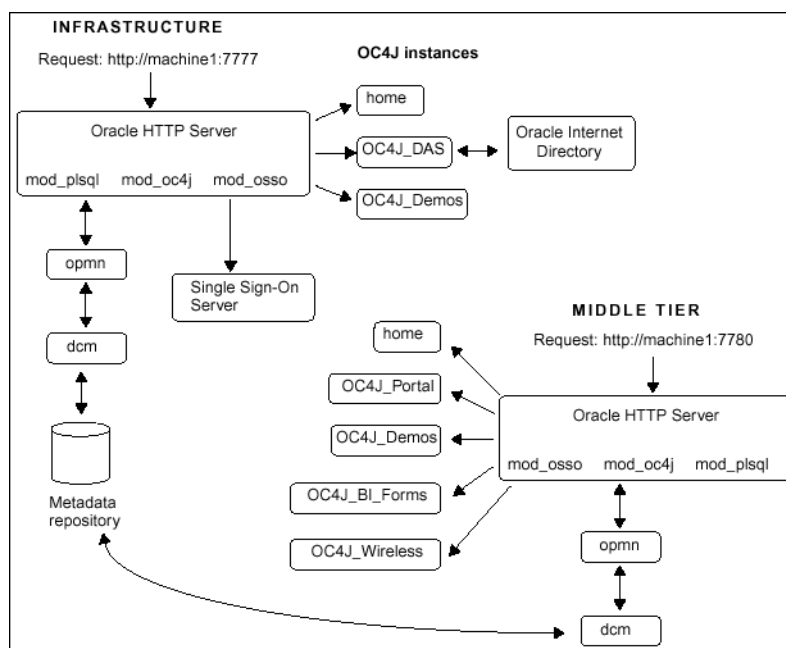
The following example directs requests to OC4J\_Portal instances in Oracle9iAS instances in the forms\_cluster cluster.

```
Oc4jMount /portal/* cluster://forms_cluster:OC4J_Portal
```

### 6.1.9.3 Directing Requests between Infrastructure and Mid-Tier

A specific situation where you might want to redirect requests is where you have installed the Oracle9iAS infrastructure and a mid-tier install type on the same machine, but in different Oracle homes. You have Oracle HTTP Server processes running from both Oracle homes; they listen at different port numbers. Figure 6–1 shows such a situation: a machine, called machine1, has two Oracle homes. The infrastructure Oracle HTTP Server listens at port 7777, and the mid-tier Oracle HTTP Server listens at port 7780.

**Figure 6–1 Original Configuration**



This figure shows an infrastructure installation and a mid-tier installation. It shows requests going into the Oracle HTTP Server on each installation type. For each installation type, there are arrows pointing from the Oracle HTTP Server to OC4J instances for that installation type. On the infrastructure, the OC4J instances are home, OC4J\_DAS, and OC4J\_Demos. On the mid-tier, the OC4J instances are home, OC4J\_Portal, OC4J\_Demos, OC4J\_BI\_Forms, and OC4J\_Wireless. The figure also shows the URL for the requests: the requests have the same machine name, but different port numbers (7777 for the infrastructure and 7780 for the mid-tier).

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

You now want to reduce the number of Oracle HTTP Server processes. One way of doing this is to configure Oracle HTTP Server running on one Oracle home (infrastructure's or mid-tier's) so that it can be the front-end to the other Oracle home. Two scenarios are possible:

- You can configure Oracle HTTP Server running on the infrastructure Oracle home so that it can be the front-end to the mid-tier as well. This enables you to shut down Oracle HTTP

Server processes running from the mid-tier Oracle home. See [Section 6.1.9.4, "Directing Requests through the Infrastructure"](#).

- n You can configure Oracle HTTP Server running on the mid-tier Oracle home so that it can be the front-end to the infrastructure as well. This enables you to shut down Oracle HTTP Server processes running from the infrastructure Oracle home. See [Section 6.1.9.5, "Directing Requests through the Mid-Tier"](#).

In both scenarios, the Oracle9iAS instances are different (infrastructure and mid-tier installation types) and thus cannot be clustered together.

The following table lists the advantages and disadvantages of consolidating Oracle HTTP Servers:

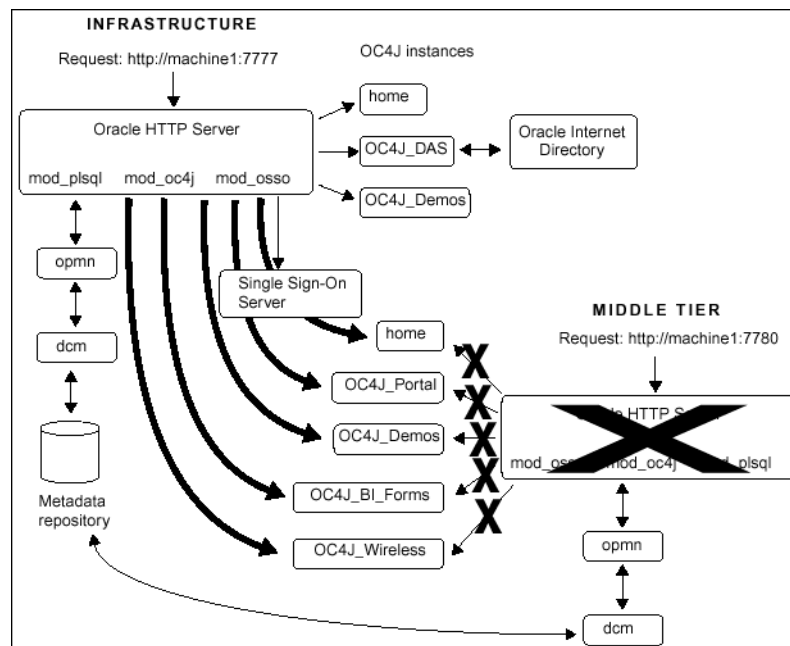
**Table 6–1 Advantages and disadvantages of consolidating Oracle HTTP Servers**

Advantages	Disadvantages
n Only one Oracle HTTP Server to configure	n If Oracle HTTP Server goes down for any reason, URLs on both mid-tier and infrastructure become unavailable because that is your only HTTP Server.
n Fewer processes on the machine	
n Fewer ports to open for the firewall	
n Only one certificate needed for SSL	n If you set up the mid-tier to be the front-end to the infrastructure (that is, you shut down the infrastructure Oracle HTTP Server), some infrastructure services (such as SSO) become unavailable.

#### 6.1.9.4 Directing Requests through the Infrastructure

In this scenario ([Figure 6–2](#)), you shut down the Oracle HTTP Server running on the mid-tier. All requests go through the Oracle HTTP Server running on the infrastructure Oracle home.

**Figure 6–2 Using Only the Infrastructure Oracle HTTP Server**



This figure shows an infrastructure installation and a mid-tier installation. This figure is based on [Figure 4-1](#). The Oracle HTTP Server on the mid-tier is crossed out, meaning that it is not

running. Arrows pointing from the Oracle HTTP Server (mid-tier) to the OC4J instances are also crossed out. New arrows point from the infrastructure Oracle HTTP Server to the OC4J instances on the mid-tier, in addition to the existing arrows pointing from the infrastructure Oracle HTTP Server to the OC4J instances on the infrastructure.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

To enable the infrastructure Oracle HTTP Server to handle these requests, you have to do the following step:

- n Configure the `mod_oc4j.conf` file on the infrastructure

To configure the `mod_oc4j.conf` file on the infrastructure:

1. Make a copy of the infrastructure `mod_oc4j.conf` file, so that you have a backup.
2. Copy the `Oc4jMount` lines from the mid-tier `mod_oc4j.conf` to the infrastructure `mod_oc4j.conf`.

Note that there are some lines that are the same in both the infrastructure and mid-tier files. Do not copy these lines from the mid-tier file (that is, use the lines already in the infrastructure file).

The list below shows the lines in the mid-tier `mod_oc4j.conf` file.

---

**Note:** Your list of `Oc4jMount` directives might not match exactly the list shown above. The exact contents depends on the mid-tier installation type. Bigger installation types, such as Unified Messaging, have more directives than other installation types. You just need the ones that you see in your `mod_oc4j.conf` file.

---

```
Oc4jMount /j2ee/*                                # do not copy; already in the infrastructure file
Oc4jMount /wwcp                                OC4J_Wireless
Oc4jMount /wwcp/*                              OC4J_Wireless
Oc4jMount /modules                            OC4J_Wireless
Oc4jMount /modules/*                          OC4J_Wireless
Oc4jMount /push                               OC4J_Wireless
Oc4jMount /push/*                             OC4J_Wireless
Oc4jMount /async                             OC4J_Wireless
Oc4jMount /async/*                           OC4J_Wireless
Oc4jMount /ptg                               OC4J_Wireless
Oc4jMount /ptg/*                             OC4J_Wireless
Oc4jMount /jocdemo                           OC4J_Demos      # do not copy; already in the infrastructure file
Oc4jMount /jocdemo/*                         OC4J_Demos      # do not copy; already in the infrastructure file
Oc4jMount /ojspdemos                         OC4J_Demos
Oc4jMount /ojspdemos/*                      OC4J_Demos
Oc4jMount /repdemo                           OC4J_Demos
Oc4jMount /repdemo/*                        OC4J_Demos
Oc4jMount /bmp                               OC4J_Demos
Oc4jMount /bmp/*                             OC4J_Demos
Oc4jMount /callerInfo                       OC4J_Demos
Oc4jMount /callerInfo/*                     OC4J_Demos
Oc4jMount /onlineorders                     OC4J_Demos      # do not copy; already in the infrastructure file
Oc4jMount /onlineorders/*                   OC4J_Demos      # do not copy; already in the infrastructure file
Oc4jMount /webapp                           home            # do not copy; already in the infrastructure file
Oc4jMount /webapp/*                         home            # do not copy; already in the infrastructure file
Oc4jMount /cabo                             home            # do not copy; already in the infrastructure file
Oc4jMount /cabo/*                           home            # do not copy; already in the infrastructure file
Oc4jMount /studio                           OC4J_Portal
```

Oc4jMount /studio/*	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /jpdck	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /jpdck/*	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /syndserver	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /syndserver/*	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /ultrasearch/query	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /ultrasearch/query/*	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /customization	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /customization/*	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /webtool	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /webtool/*	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /wcp	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /wcp/*	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /ultrasearch/admin	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /ultrasearch/admin/*	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /ultrasearch/admin_sso	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /ultrasearch/admin_sso/*	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /uddi	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /uddi/*	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /provider/ultrasearch	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /provider/ultrasearch/*	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /portal	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /portal/*	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /examples	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /examples/*	OC4J_Portal
Oc4jMount /OP	OC4J_BI_Forms
Oc4jMount /OP/*	OC4J_BI_Forms
Oc4jMount /reports	OC4J_BI_Forms
Oc4jMount /reports/*	OC4J_BI_Forms
Oc4jMount /click	OC4J_BI_Forms
Oc4jMount /click/*	OC4J_BI_Forms
Oc4jMount /discoverer	OC4J_BI_Forms
Oc4jMount /discoverer/*	OC4J_BI_Forms
Oc4jMount /um	OC4J_UM
Oc4jMount /um/*	OC4J_UM

3. Edit the lines in the infrastructure `mod_oc4j.conf` file so that it contains the "instance://" keyword and the name of the mid-tier instance.

Table 6–2 shows an example of how the lines would look in the infrastructure `mod_oc4j.conf`. In the table, *ias\_mid\_tier\_instance\_name* refers to the name of your mid-tier instance. Note that the table shows only a sample of two lines; you need to edit the rest of the lines that you copied.

**Table 6–2** *mod\_oc4j.conf*

Lines in mid-tier <code>mod_oc4j.conf</code> (sample)		Edited lines in infrastructure <code>mod_oc4j.conf</code> (sample)	
Oc4jMount /wwcp	OC4J_Wireless	Oc4jMount /wwcp	instance://ias_mid_tier_instance_name:OC4J_Wireless
Oc4jMount /wwcp/*	OC4J_Wireless	Oc4jMount /wwcp/*	instance://ias_mid_tier_instance_name:OC4J_Wireless

You can edit the `mod_oc4j.conf` file using OEM or a text editor. See [Section 6.1.9.9, "Editing the mod\\_oc4j.conf File"](#) for details. If you use a text editor to edit `mod_oc4j.conf`, you must run "dcmctl updateConfig" and restart Oracle HTTP Server after you edit the file.

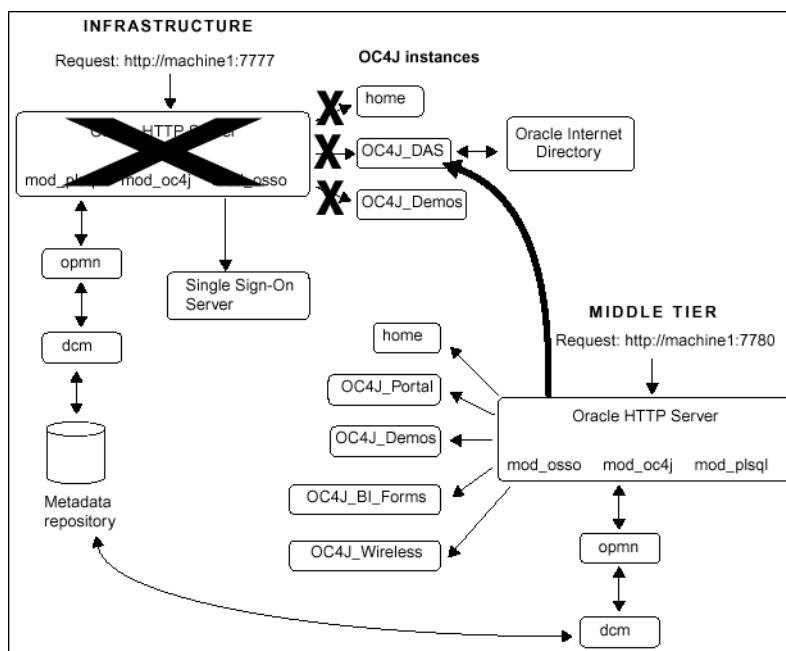
4. Start up the OC4J\_Demos and home OC4J instances on the infrastructure. By default, these OC4J instances are not started up in the infrastructure. You can start them up using `dcmctl` or OEM.

### 6.1.9.5 Directing Requests through the Mid-Tier

Figure 6–3 shows a configuration where the infrastructure Oracle HTTP Server goes away, and all requests go through the mid-tier Oracle HTTP Server.

**Note:** This scenario is recommended only for J2EE and Web Cache mid-tier installation types and only if you do not use SSO in any way. Some components, such as SSO, cannot work without the infrastructure Oracle HTTP Server. This means that if you use components that use SSO, you cannot use this scenario. This includes Portal, Wireless, and DAS. It is recommended if you are directing requests between infrastructure and mid-tier, you direct your requests the other way (through the infrastructure Oracle HTTP Server instead of through the mid-tier Oracle HTTP Server).

**Figure 6–3 Using Only the Middle-tier Oracle HTTP Server**



This figure shows an infrastructure installation and a mid-tier installation. This figure is based on Figure 4-1. The Oracle HTTP Server on the infrastructure is crossed out, meaning that it is not running. Arrows pointing from the Oracle HTTP Server (infrastructure) to the OC4J instances are also crossed out. New arrows point from the mid-tier Oracle HTTP Server to the OC4J instances on the infrastructure, in addition to the existing arrows pointing from the mid-tier Oracle HTTP Server to the OC4J instances on the mid-tier.

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\*\*\*\*\*

You have to configure Oracle HTTP Server on the mid-tier to handle requests that used to be handled by the infrastructure Oracle HTTP Server. This involves:

- Editing the `mod_oc4j.conf` file to accept requests for the OC4J\_DAS instance.

To configure the mid-tier `mod_oc4j.conf` file:

1. Make a copy of the mid-tier `mod_oc4j.conf` file, so that you have a backup.

2. Copy the `Oc4jMount` lines from the infrastructure `mod_oc4j.conf` to the mid-tier `mod_oc4j.conf`.

Note that there are some lines that are the same in both the infrastructure and mid-tier files. Do not copy these lines from the infrastructure file (that is, use the lines already in the mid-tier file). The only lines that you need to copy are the `/oiddas` lines.

The list below shows the lines in the infrastructure `mod_oc4j.conf` file.

```
Oc4jMount /j2ee/*                # do not copy; already in the mid-tier file
Oc4jMount /jocdemo              OC4J_Demos      # do not copy; already in the mid-tier file
Oc4jMount /jocdemo/*            OC4J_Demos      # do not copy; already in the mid-tier file
Oc4jMount /onlineorders         OC4J_Demos      # do not copy; already in the mid-tier file
Oc4jMount /onlineorders/*       OC4J_Demos      # do not copy; already in the mid-tier file
Oc4jMount /webapp               home           # do not copy; already in the mid-tier file
Oc4jMount /webapp/*             home           # do not copy; already in the mid-tier file
Oc4jMount /cabo                 home           # do not copy; already in the mid-tier file
Oc4jMount /cabo/*               home           # do not copy; already in the mid-tier file
Oc4jMount /oiddas               OC4J_DAS       # do not copy; already in the mid-tier file
Oc4jMount /oiddas/*             OC4J_DAS
```

3. Edit the lines in the mid-tier `mod_oc4j.conf` file so that it contains the `"instance:/"` keyword and the name of the infrastructure instance, as shown in [Table 6–3](#).

In the table, `ias_infra_instance_name` refers to the name of the infrastructure instance.

**Table 6–3** *mod\_oc4j.conf* when directing requests to the mid-tier Oracle home

Copy from: Infrastructure mod_oc4j.conf	To: Mid-Tier mod_oc4j.conf
Oc4jMount /oiddas OC4J_DAS	Oc4jMount /oiddas instance://ias_infra_instance_name:OC4J_DAS
Oc4jMount /oiddas/* OC4J_DAS	Oc4jMount /oiddas/* instance://ias_infra_instance_name:OC4J_DAS

You can edit the `mod_oc4j.conf` file using Enterprise Manager or a text editor. See [Section 6.1.9.9, "Editing the mod\\_oc4j.conf File"](#) for details.

---

**Note:** If you use a text editor to edit `mod_oc4j.conf`, you must run `"dcmctl updateConfig"` and restart Oracle HTTP Server after you edit the file.

---

### 6.1.9.6 Determining Oracle9iAS Instance Names

You can determine the name of an Oracle9iAS instance by running the `dcmctl` command with the `whichInstance` option:

```
prompt> dcmctl whichInstance
doctest_j2ee.machine1.us.oracle.com
```

The instance name contains the host name, including the domain name.

`dcmctl` is in `ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin`. If you have multiple Oracle homes on the same machine, run the command from the appropriate `ORACLE_HOME`.

For example, to route requests from the mid-tier to infrastructure OC4J instances (scenario 2), you need the name of the infrastructure instance.

```
prompt> cd INFRASTRUCTURE_ORACLE_HOME
prompt> cd dcm/bin
prompt> ./dcmctl whichInstance
```

doctest\_infra.machine1.us.oracle.com

### 6.1.9.7 Determining OC4J Instance Names

You can determine the names of installed OC4J instances on a machine by running the `dcmctl` command with the `listComponents` option on that machine:

```
prompt> dcmctl listComponents
HTTP Server
OC4J_BI_Forms
OC4J_Demos
OC4J_Portal
OC4J_Wireless
home
```

The command returns the names of Oracle HTTP Server instances as well. You can determine the type of a component by running the `dcmctl` command with the `getComponentType` option:

```
prompt> dcmctl getComponentType -co home
oc4j
prompt> dcmctl getComponentType -co "HTTP Server"
ohs
```

To route requests from the mid-tier to the infrastructure OC4J instances (scenario 2), you need the `OC4J_DAS` instance on the infrastructure.

### 6.1.9.8 Determining Cluster Names

You can determine the names of clusters by running the `dcmctl` command with the `listClusters` option.

```
prompt> dcmctl listClusters
forms_cluster
```

### 6.1.9.9 Editing the `mod_oc4j.conf` File

You can edit the `ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf/mod_oc4j.conf` file using a text editor or Enterprise Manager.

---

---

**Note:** If you use a text editor to edit `mod_oc4j.conf`, you need to run `dcmctl` with the `updateConfig` option to sync the changes with the DCM repository. Then you have to restart Oracle HTTP Server so that it can read the updated file.

---

---

To edit the `mod_oc4j.conf` file using Enterprise Manager:

1. Navigate to the Enterprise Manager Web site:

`http://host:1810/`

where *host* specifies the machine running Enterprise Manager. The default port is 1810.

2. On the Farm page, click the name of the mid-tier instance.
3. On the mid-tier instance home page, click **HTTP Server** in the System Components table.
4. On the HTTP Server page, click **Advanced Server Properties** in the Administration section.

5. On the Advanced Server Properties page, click **mod\_oc4j.conf**.

This displays the "Edit mod\_oc4j.conf" page.

6. Make your changes to the file.
7. Click **Apply**.
8. Click **Yes** when prompted to restart HTTP Server.

To edit the `mod_oc4j.conf` file using a text editor:

1. Change directory to `ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf`.

```
prompt> cd ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf
```

2. Make your changes to the file using a text editor.
3. Run `dcmctl` with the `updateConfig` parameter.

```
prompt> cd ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin
prompt> ./dcmctl updateConfig
```

4. Restart Oracle HTTP Server.

```
prompt> ./dcmctl restart -ct ohs
```

### 6.1.10 Metrics and Rollup Stats May Not Be Visible on Oracle9iAS Home Page

When you logon to the Oracle9iAS home page on host "`xyz.oracle.com`", you may not see the rollup stats. Also, you may not see metrics on the Oracle HTTP Server and OC4J instance pages.

As a workaround, edit `targets.xml` and set all instances of hostname "`xyz`" to the complete host and domain name, such as "`xyz.oracle.com`". The metrics and rollup data should be visible once you restart EMD.

### 6.1.11 Do Not Use dcmctl and EMD Concurrently to Manage an Instance

You should use either `dcmctl` or EMD to manager your Oracle9iAS installation, not both concurrently. Concurrency issues arise when both `dcmctl` and EMD are used to manage the same Oracle9iAS instance.

### 6.1.12 Additional Information for Oracle9iAS Backup and Recovery

Additional information regarding Oracle9iAS backup and recovery is available from the white paper "Oracle9i Application Server: Backup and Recovery".

There is also an associated Oracle9iAS Backup and Recovery tool. The tool requires Oracle9iAS Release 2 (9.0.2.1.0) or later.

The white paper and tool can be found at Oracle Technology Network:

[http://otn.oracle.com/products/ias/hi\\_av/content.html](http://otn.oracle.com/products/ias/hi_av/content.html)

## 6.2 Security Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle9iAS security.

- [IASOBF and SSO Wallet Support is User-dependent](#)

## n [Disable Demonstration Pages in Production Systems to Ensure Security](#)

### 6.2.1 IASOBF and SSO Wallet Support is User-dependent

To run the Oracle HTTP Server with SSL server correctly after installation in Oracle9iAS, you should create a wallet and have the certificates contained within it signed by the proper Certificate Authorities. Make sure that the SSLWallet directive in `httpd.conf` points to this new wallet rather than the default wallet provided by the installation. Oracle HTTP Server will not start if you fail to do one of the following:

1. Obfuscate this new wallet's password by running:

```
iasobf -p password root
```

and place this obfuscated password in `httpd.conf` file using the Wallet Password directive (for example "WalletPassword obfuscatedPassword"). You can always choose to put the wallet password in `httpd.conf` in clear text but this is not recommended by Oracle.

2. Make this new wallet an SSO wallet as the root user.

**See Also:** *Oracle9i Application Server Security Guide*

### 6.2.2 Disable Demonstration Pages in Production Systems to Ensure Security

The demonstration pages for J2EE and Web Cache, located in `http://host.domain:port/J2EE.htm` is vulnerable in security. You must disable all demonstration pages when exhibiting a site in order to ensure security.

The following URLs indicate some demos that have vulnerabilities:

#### Oracle HTTP Server

```
http://host.domain:port/cgi-bin/printenv?<script>alert(document.cookie)</script>
http://host.domain:port/perl/printenv?<script>alert(document.cookie)</script>
http://host.domain:port/cgi-bin/echo?<script>alert(document.cookie)</script>
```

#### OJSP Sample

```
http://host.domain:port/ojspdemos/basic/hellouser/hellouser.jsp
http://host.domain:port/ojspdemos/basic/simple/welcomeuser.jsp
http://host.domain:port/ojspdemos/basic/simple/usebean.jsp
```

#### JSP Sample

```
http://host.domain:port/j2ee/examples/jsp/snp/snoop.jsp?<script>alert(document.cookie)</script>
http://host.domain:port/j2ee/examples/jsp/cal/login.html
```

#### Servlet Sample

```
http://host.domain:port/j2ee/servlet/RequestParamExample
http://host.domain:port/j2ee/servlet/CookieExample
http://host.domain:port/j2ee/servlet/SessionExample
http://host.domain:port/j2ee/servlet/SnoopServlet?<script>alert(document.cookie)</script>
```



---

## Component Issues

This chapter summarizes issues associated with Oracle9i Application Server. Topics include:

- n [Oracle9iAS Clickstream Intelligence Issues](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Discoverer Issues](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Forms Services Issues](#)
- n [Oracle HTTP Server Issues](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS InterConnect Issues](#)
- n [Oracle Internet Directory Issues](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Issues](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Personalization Issues](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Portal Issues](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Reports Services Issues](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On Issues](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Web Cache Issues](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Web Services Issues](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Wireless Issues](#)
- n [Oracle Ultra Search Issues](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Unified Messaging Issues](#)

### 7.1 Oracle9iAS Clickstream Intelligence Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle9iAS Clickstream Intelligence:

- n [click-app.properties File is Not Updated After the Dedicated Database is Configured Using Command Line](#)

#### 7.1.1 click-app.properties File is Not Updated After the Dedicated Database is Configured Using Command Line

When you configure a dedicated database by command line, the file `click-app.properties` in `ORACLE_HOME/click/conf` directory is not updated after the installation is done. Thus, the Clickstream Runtime Admin still points to the seed database.

Complete the following steps for a workaround:

1. After the installation is done, backup the original `click-app.properties` file.

2. Modify the `click-app.properties` file and change the value of following variables to correspond the your dedicated database:

`db_hostname`, `db_port` and `db_sid`

3. Restart the Oracle HTTP Server using the following commands:

```
ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl stopall
ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl startall
```

## 7.2 Oracle9iAS Discoverer Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle9iAS Discoverer:

- n [Discoverer Servlet Requires Access to an X Server to Support its Charting Functionality](#)
- n [Problem With Oracle9iAS Discoverer Plus Demonstration Link](#)
- n [Error May Occur While Migrating Oracle9iAS Discoverer](#)
- n [Information About Discoverer Public Connections](#)
- n [Migration of Scheduled Workbooks from Discoverer 4.1.x to 9.0.2](#)

### 7.2.1 Discoverer Servlet Requires Access to an X Server to Support its Charting Functionality

The Discoverer servlet requires access to an X server to support its charting functionality. Note that the X server does not have to run on the same machine as the Discoverer servlet.

The following potential problems can occur if the X server is not running or is not configured correctly:

- n **Discoverer Does Not Start**

If the X server is not running or is not configured correctly, you might be unable to run Discoverer at all. The first time you specify the URL for Discoverer Plus or Discoverer Viewer, the browser session will simply hang.

- n **Discoverer Viewer Hangs When Attempting to Display Charts**

If the X server is not running or is not configured correctly, you might be unable to open workbooks in Discoverer Viewer that contain charts.

To confirm that the problem is related to accessing the X server:

1. Set the default value of the `CHARTING` element in the `configuration.xml` file to `FALSE`.
2. Use Oracle Enterprise Manager to stop and start the `OC4J_BI_Forms` component.
3. Attempt to launch Discoverer Viewer by specifying the appropriate URL.
4. If you successfully started Discoverer Viewer, attempt to open a workbook containing a chart.

If Discoverer Viewer starts successfully with the `CHARTING` element set to `FALSE`, the problem is probably related to accessing the X server software.

Remember to set the default value of the `CHARTING` element in the `configuration.xml` file back to `TRUE`.

To resolve problems related to accessing the X server, complete the following:

1. Confirm that the X server software has been installed on a suitable machine. The X server software must be installed on a machine that meets certain hardware pre-requisites such as a keyboard and a hardware frame buffer (typically on a graphics card).

Alternatively, you can run a pseudo-X server such as XVFB or VNC that uses an in-memory virtual frame buffer instead of a hardware frame buffer.

**See Also:** "Setting Environment Variables" section in the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide* for information about virtual frame buffers.

2. Confirm that the X server is running.

To start the X server on most UNIX platforms, simply log in to the console from the UNIX machine.

Note that if you are using the X server, you must remain logged in and have the X server running at all times. To avoid this requirement, use a pseudo-X server such as XVFB, VNC instead.

**See Also:** "Setting Environment Variables" section in the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide*.

3. Confirm that the machine running the X server is specified by the `DISPLAY` environment variable on the machine running the Discoverer servlet.

**See Also:** "Setting Environment Variables" section in the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide* for information about setting the `DISPLAY` variable.

You can change the `DISPLAY` environment variable after installation by editing the value of the `DISPLAY` property in the `opmn.xml` file. This file is located in the `<ORACLE_HOME>/opmn/conf` directory.

4. Confirm that the machine running the Discoverer servlet has permission to access the X server.

To give the Discoverer servlet machine access to the X server, type the following on the machine running the X server:

```
xhost +<server_name>
```

where `<server_name>` is the name of the Discoverer servlet machine.

5. Confirm that another X application will launch successfully from the machine running the Discoverer servlet.

For example, you might run `xterm` or `xclock` from the machine running the Discoverer servlet. If the `DISPLAY` environment variable is set correctly and the machine can access the X server, the X application will run without error messages.

## 7.2.2 Problem With Oracle9iAS Discoverer Plus Demonstration Link

When you select the link to start Discoverer Plus, you may repeatedly be prompted for the password. Perform the following steps to fix the problem:

1. This issue can be fixed by making a change to the HTML file which contains the link. Accordingly, locate the HTML file "disc\_demo\_plus.htm" in the following directory:

```
<ORACLE_HOME>/j2ee/OC4J_BI_Forms/applications/discoverer/web/intro/html
```

2. Search and delete the file for the text "&release=true". For example, the part of the link which needs to be edited looks like:

```
../../../../plus?ac=SCOTT%7E40DISCODEMO&eul=SCOTT&nls1=en-us&release=true&_plus  
WorkbookSource=Database...
```

After making the change, it will look like:

```
../../../../plus?ac=SCOTT%7E40DISCODEMO&eul=SCOTT&nls1=en-us&_plus_  
WorkbookSource=Database...
```

### 7.2.3 Error May Occur While Migrating Oracle9iAS Discoverer

When attempting to migrate the Discoverer preferences as per the method documented in the *Oracle9i Application Server: Migrating from Oracle9i Application Server 1.x*, you may get the error below:

```
ld.so.1: ./dis51pr: fatal: liborb_r.so: open failed: No such file or directory  
Killed
```

If you get this error, then no migration actions are performed. To work around this issue, execute the following command before migrating preferences.

1. Navigate to the following directory:

```
<ORACLE_HOME>/discoverer902
```

2. Issue the following command:

```
./discwb.sh
```

3. Then issue the following command:

```
dis51pr -migrate
```

### 7.2.4 Information About Discoverer Public Connections

Discoverer public connections can be created in the "General Discoverer" configuration page which is part of the Oracle Enterprise Manager Web site.

Please note that the EUL entered in this page is case sensitive. If the EUL name is all uppercase then it must be entered using uppercase characters.

### 7.2.5 Migration of Scheduled Workbooks from Discoverer 4.1.x to 9.0.2

Migration of scheduled workbooks from Discoverer 4.1.x to 9.0.2 happens automatically when you upgrade the End User Layer (EUL). There is no need to use the `dis4sch.exe` executable that was provided with Discoverer 4.1.x

Below is an overview of the migration process:

- Using Discoverer Administrator, upgrade your EUL from 4.1.x to 9.0.2. The metadata for scheduled workbooks is automatically migrated.

Note the following:

- The scheduled workbook result sets will not be migrated. In other words, the details of the workbooks to be scheduled will be migrated, but the actual results will not be populated in the upgraded EUL. The results will only be available after the scheduled workbooks are next run.

- n Only scheduled workbooks that repeat will be migrated.
- n When the owner of a scheduled workbook next opens the Scheduled Workbook dialog in Discoverer Plus or Discoverer Desktop, a new scheduled job will be created.
- n After the previous step and after the next run of the scheduled workbook (depending on the time of execution specified in the Scheduled Workbook dialog), the scheduled workbook will be visible.

## 7.3 Oracle9iAS Forms Services Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle9iAS Forms Services:

- n [Updated Information for Using Oracle JInitiator](#)
- n [HTTP and HTTPS Cannot Be Used Simultaneously with Single Sign-On](#)
- n [Creating Relation Causes Builder to Crash](#)
- n [Steps Required to Set Up PJC's Generated by JDeveloper in Forms](#)
- n [Complete Classpath Not Available for JDAPI](#)
- n [Graphics Integration Does Not Work](#)
- n [Java Plug-in Security Warning Message Pops Up When Web Form are Run in Native Netscape Browser](#)
- n [JVM Dump on Creating Trigger or Program Unit When Classpath Exceeds 511 Characters](#)
- n [fmhelp.jar File Location is Incorrect](#)
- n [Considerations for Forms and Reports Integration](#)
- n [Accessing a Sample Form Results in an Browser Error](#)
- n [Deinstalling Oracle9iAS Infrastructure After Business Intelligence and Forms Installation](#)

### 7.3.1 Updated Information for Using Oracle JInitiator

For improved functionality, it is recommended that you use JInitiator 1.3.1.9, which is available for download on OTN, rather than the version of JInitiator that was included with your installation of Forms.

### 7.3.2 HTTP and HTTPS Cannot Be Used Simultaneously with Single Sign-On

When you use Single-Sign-On (SSO) with Forms, you must register the `mod_osso` partner on the middle-tier server. If you run a form in http mode, you must register it with the required http information. If you run a form in https mode, you must register it with the required https information. However, you can only register one or the other with `mod_osso`. Therefore, you cannot simultaneously run forms in http and https mode with SSO.

### 7.3.3 Creating Relation Causes Builder to Crash

In the Property Inspector, you must set the property "Query Data Source Name" for the control block otherwise Forms Developer will crash when creating a relation using the New Relation Wizard.

### 7.3.4 Steps Required to Set Up PJC's Generated by JDeveloper in Forms

When you create a Pluggable Java Component (PJC) using the JDeveloper PJC Wizard, you will need to make dependent Java classes available at runtime for the PJC to use. These dependent classes are:

```
o oracle.jdeveloper.pjc.BeanWrapper
o oracle.jdeveloper.pjc.TypeConverter.
```

The simplest way to make them available is to include the `jdev-rt.jar` file along with the Custom PJC Jar file in the archive tags for your application. However, to reduce the size of the download, you can explicitly include the two required classes into your custom PJC jar file by using the JDeveloper deployment profile settings.

To include the classes, complete the following

1. Create or edit a deployment profile to create a simple Jar file.
2. In the Dependency Analyzer settings, select the JDeveloper Runtime node, and select **Add** to add them to the dependency analyzer's classpath radio button. The generated jar file will then include the `BeanWrapper` and `TypeConverter` classes if they are required by the PJC.

### 7.3.5 Complete Classpath Not Available for JDAPI

In order to run the JDAPI, you will need to have `f90jdapi.jar` in your CLASSPATH:

```
CLASSPATH =<oraclehome>\forms90\java\f90jdapi.jar
```

### 7.3.6 Graphics Integration Does Not Work

The graphics integration does not work in Solaris 2.6 for Oracle9iAS and Solaris 2.8 in Oracle9iAS Release 1.0.2.2.

### 7.3.7 Java Plug-in Security Warning Message Pops Up When Web Form are Run in Native Netscape Browser

When using JInitiator, certificates are already loaded and applets are trusted with the signature. However, when using a native browser, certificates are not loaded automatically. Therefore, select **Grant** or **Grant Always** in your browser to avoid this warning.

### 7.3.8 JVM Dump on Creating Trigger or Program Unit When Classpath Exceeds 511 Characters

When the `FORMS90_BUILDER_CLASSPATH` exceeds 511 characters, Forms Developer has a JVM dump when trying to create a trigger or a Program Unit. The workaround is to set `CLASSPATH=FORMS90_BUILDER_CLASSPATH`, either in the `f90desm.sh` script or at the command line.

### 7.3.9 fmhelp.jar File Location is Incorrect

The online help system may fail to start and may generate an error (FRM-18105) for Japanese installations of Forms Developer on all operating systems. The reason is that one online help file was installed to the wrong directory.

The workaround is to access the `ORACLE_HOME/forms90/doc/JA` directory and locate the `fmhelp.jar` file. Move this file to the `ORACLE_HOME/forms90/doc/JA/fmdevhelp` directory.

### 7.3.10 Considerations for Forms and Reports Integration

The default configuration for Oracle9iAS Forms Services *does not* run in SSO mode. The default configuration for Oracle9iAS Reports Services *does* run in SSO mode.

Forms applications calling integrated Oracle9iAS Reports Services using the `Forms Run_Report_Object` built-in will not experience any problems when Forms is running in non-SSO mode and Reports is running in SSO mode as long as Reports Services and the requested Reports module are not registered with Oracle9iAS Portal.

#### Other Requirements

- The property, Report Server, must be set explicitly for all report objects in a Forms module.
- If a Reports server other than the default is being used, that server must be started from the command line as follows:

```
rwserver server=<Reports server name>
```

- The system variable, `REPORTS_PATH`, must be modified in the file `<ORACLE_HOME>/bin/reports.sh` to reference the location of Reports.
- The first time a Reports server is started, it creates a configuration file called `<ORACLE_HOME>/server/conf/<server_name>.conf`.
- The default status of a Reports server is secure. To change the Reports server status to non-secure, modify `<ORACLE_HOME>/server/conf/<reports_server_name>.conf` by commenting out the `<security>` tag and removing `securityId` from the `<job>` tags.
- After making these modifications, the Reports server must be restarted.
- If Forms Services is configured to run in SSO mode, then Reports requests are sent with the `authid` provided, based on the SSO user login.
- Protected Reports and Reports Servers can be registered in Oracle9iAS Portal.

The [Table 7–1](#) lists the possible Forms/Reports combinations and expected results:

**Table 7–1 Outcome of Forms/Reports Integration when Forms is Running in SSO Mode or Non-SSO Mode**

Reports Type	Registered, Secure Reports Server Runs Only Registered Reports	Registered, Secure Reports Server Runs Any Reports	Non-Secure Reports Server
Reports with public access	report generated	report generated	report generated
Reports with specific user access	report generated	report generated	report generated
Reports with no specific user access	report not generated	report not generated	report generated
Non-registered reports	report not generated	report not generated	report generated

### 7.3.11 Accessing a Sample Form Results in an Browser Error

You may encounter the following error when attempting to access a sample form using a browser:

```
URL Not Found;  
The requested URL /forms90/f90servlet was not found on this server.
```

As a workaround, add the following entry to the `oracle_apache.conf` file:

```
<ORACLE_HOME>/forms90/server/forms90.conf
```

where `<ORACLE_HOME>` is the value of Oracle home for the Oracle9iAS installation.

### 7.3.12 Deinstalling Oracle9iAS Infrastructure After Business Intelligence and Forms Installation

Business Intelligence and Forms installation requires an Oracle9iAS Infrastructure. However, you can choose to deinstall the Oracle9iAS Infrastructure after Business Intelligence and Forms is installed.

Consider the following before deinstalling Oracle9iAS Infrastructure:

- n After deinstallation, if you want to use Oracle9iAS Infrastructure and its benefits, you will have to reinstall Oracle9iAS Infrastructure and Business Intelligence and Forms.
- n Forms and Reports patches can still be installed on top of the Business Intelligence and Forms installation after you have deinstalled Oracle9iAS Infrastructure.
- n After Oracle9iAS Infrastructure is deinstalled, Oracle9iAS Forms Services, Oracle9iAS Reports Services (non-secure), Oracle HTTP Server, OC4J, and Oracle Enterprise Manager are functional.

Oracle9iAS Reports Services must be used in non-secure mode after Oracle9iAS Infrastructure is deinstalled.

To place Oracle9iAS Reports Services into non-secure mode:

- a. Locate your `ORACLE_HOME/reports/conf/<servername>.conf` file
- b. Locate the job element in the `<servername>.conf` file. For example:

```
<job jobType="report" engineId="rwEng" securityId="rwSec"/>  
  
<job jobType="report" engineId="rwEngURL" securityId="rwSec"/>
```
- c. Remove the security id attributes from the job element specifications.

Perform the following steps to deinstall Oracle9iAS Infrastructure:

1. Stop all Business Intelligence and Forms processes.
2. As the root user, execute the following command on the machine hosting Business Intelligence and Forms to disassociate from the Oracle9iAS Infrastructure:

```
<ORACLE_HOME>/dcm/bin/dcmctl leaveFarm
```
3. Rename `<ORACLE_HOME>/j2ee/home/config/jazn.xml` to `jazn.xml.orig` to serve as a back up of your files.
4. In the same directory, create `jazn.xml` and add the following line:

```
<jazn provider="XML" location="<ORACLE_HOME>/j2ee/home/config/jazn-data.xml"/>
```

to point `jazn` to your Oracle9iAS middle-tier installation instead of Oracle9iAS Infrastructure.

5. Stop all processes running on Oracle9iAS Infrastructure, and deinstall Oracle9iAS Infrastructure using instructions provided in *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide*.

## 7.4 Oracle HTTP Server Issues

The following are known issues with Oracle HTTP Server:

- [Microsoft Internet Explorer Might Report Incorrect Host Header After a Redirect](#)
- [Microsoft Internet Explorer Might Report Errors When Two OSSO Protected Servers are on the Same Host](#)
- [opmnctl stopproc Command Might Hang](#)
- [Information About Protecting Metadata Directories Used by OJSP](#)
- [Configuring a Virtual Host Improperly Can Cause DADs to Break](#)
- [Oracle HTTP Server \(1.0.2.2.x\) Cannot Be Used with Oracle9iAS \(9.0.2.x\)](#)

### 7.4.1 Microsoft Internet Explorer Might Report Incorrect Host Header After a Redirect

If an infrastructure Single Sign-On Server install and a middle tier install are on the same machine (in different Oracle homes), Microsoft Internet Explorer reports an incorrect host header after a redirect. This incorrect host header causes `mod_ossso` to generate an error message when trying to access a protected resource after the user has been redirected from the Single Sign-On Server back to the original server. If you click on reload in Internet Explorer, the session continues successfully. This issue will not occur if any of the following conditions are true:

- You do not use Microsoft Internet Explorer.
- Protected resource and the Single Sign-On Server are running behind Oracle HTTP Server instances with different server names or on different hosts. This is the most likely deployment.
- Single Sign-On Server and the protected resource are running behind a single Oracle HTTP Server port.

### 7.4.2 Microsoft Internet Explorer Might Report Errors When Two OSSO Protected Servers are on the Same Host

When you install an infrastructure instance of Oracle9iAS and a middle tier installation on the same machine, Microsoft Internet Explorer might report various errors where an incorrect host header is sometimes passed after redirection. Specifically, if you have already logged on via the Single Sign-On Server to the middle-tier instance and then click on a link that tries to redirect them to the infrastructure instance, you will receive an OSSO error page. Pressing the **Back** button allows you to continue to the page they originally wished to reach.

### 7.4.3 opmnctl stopproc Command Might Hang

If you issue the `"opmnctl stopproc"` command in a process seconds after the process was killed or abnormally terminated, the `"opmnctl stopproc"` command might hang. This might prevent you from issuing other process-related commands.

In this situation, issue the following commands:

```
opmnctl reload
opmnctl stopproc
```

If you are using `dcmctl`, then the "`dcmctl stop`" command not hang, but fail. Issue the following commands to resolve the situation:

```
dcmctl updateconfig opmn
dcmctl stop
```

## 7.4.4 Information About Protecting Metadata Directories Used by OJSP

Perform the following steps to protect metadata directories used by OJSP:

1. Add the following lines to `httpd.conf` file:

```
<DirectoryMatch /WEB-INF/>
Order deny,allow
Deny from all
</DirectoryMatch>
```

2. Modify the following lines in the `ojsp.conf` file:

```
<Location /_pages/>
Order deny,allow
Deny from all
</Location>
```

to be:

```
<DirectoryMatch /_pages/>
Order deny,allow
Deny from all
</DirectoryMatch>
```

## 7.4.5 Configuring a Virtual Host Improperly Can Cause DADs to Break

After installation, you can configure Virtual Hosts in the `httpd.conf` file, either by using the 'advanced' section of the EMD console or by using a text editor.

Ensure that the server definitions for VirtualHosts are provided *after* the `Port`, `Listen` and `ServerName` directives. A simple example of a correctly set Virtual Host section might be as follows:

```
#
# these are set at the end of the httpd.conf file after the IAS installation
occurs
#
Port 7778
ServerName someServer.mycompany.com
Listen 7779
#
# these lines were added manually to create a virtualHost
#
NameVirtualHost 1.2.3.4
<VirtualHost 1.2.3.4>
    DocumentRoot /u01/app/oracle/product/ias9020_portal/Vhost1.htdocs
    ServerName Vhost1.mycompany.com
</VirtualHost>
```

### 7.4.6 Oracle HTTP Server (1.0.2.2.x) Cannot Be Used with Oracle9iAS (9.0.2.x)

Oracle Corporation does not support using the Oracle HTTP Server component that is supplied with Oracle9iAS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) as a front end to the Containers for J2EE (OC4J) component supplied with Oracle9iAS Release 2 (9.0.2.x), that is, you must not use the `mod_proxy` module to route data between these two components.

Always use the `mod_oc4j` module to route data to and from the OC4J component supplied with Oracle9iAS Release 2 (9.0.2.x). Use the `mod_proxy` module to route data between the HTTP Server component supplied with Oracle9iAS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) and the OC4J component supplied with Oracle9iAS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x).

Ensure that if you use a regular text editor to make changes to the file, you use the following `dcmctl` utility to update your changes.

```
<ORACLE_HOME>/dcm/bin/dcmctl updateConfig
```

This is automatically done for you if you edit the file through the EMD console.

## 7.5 Oracle9iAS InterConnect Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle9iAS InterConnect:

- [Oracle9iAS InterConnect Adapter for HTTP Start Script](#)
- [MQ Series Adapter Will Not Start](#)
- [Comma-Separated Values File Parsing with the Data Definition Description Language](#)

### 7.5.1 Oracle9iAS InterConnect Adapter for HTTP Start Script

To use the HTTP adapter to send messages via SSL, you need to modify the `-classpath` in the start script to use the correct version of `http_client.jar`.

You need to replace the `ORACLE_HOME/lib/http_client.jar` with `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/lib/http_client.jar`.

### 7.5.2 MQ Series Adapter Will Not Start

The MQ Series adapter is based on the IBM MA88 support pac. IBM has recently released a version 5.2.1 of its MA88 support pac which contains the following:

- MQSeries classes for Java version V5.2.1
- MQSeries classes for Java Message Service (JMS) V5.2.1

The MQ Series adapter was developed based on version 5.2.0 of these classes.

The following instructions apply only if you have installed the 5.2.1 version of the MA88 support pack (or if it came on the installation CD from IBM). You can verify your version in the `readme.txt` file in the following directory:

```
/opt/mqm/java/doc/en_US
```

If you have 5.2.0 or earlier version installed, ignore the section below.

Version 5.2.1 introduces a dependency on the J2EE Connector Architecture exception `javax.resource.ResourceException`, which is defined in the MQ Series JAR file `connector.jar`.

Consequently, the MQ Series adapter configuration must be modified to include this JAR file in the classpath, to avoid receiving the following error while starting the MQ Series adapter:

```
java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError: javax/resource/ResourceException at
com.ibm.mq.MQEnvironment.<clinit> (MQEnvironment.java)
```

The `connector.jar` file can normally be found in the following directory:

```
/opt/mqm/java/lib
```

As a workaround, the last line of the start script must be changed to the following:

```
java -server ... -classpath /opt/mqm/java/lib/connector.jar:<previous>
```

Finally, the directory `java/lib` should be added to the OS dynamic link library path.

Modify the MQ Series adapter start script in the following way:

```
if [ -z "LD_LIBRARY_PATH" ]
then
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/opt/mqm/java/lib:/u01/app/oracle/product/ias902/lib
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH;
else
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/opt/mqm/java/lib:/u01/app/oracle/product/ias902/lib:{LD_LIBRARY_
PATH}
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH;
fi
```

### 7.5.3 Comma-Separated Values File Parsing with the Data Definition Description Language

A comma-separated values (CSV) file consists of multiple lines. Each line contains values separated by commas that end when a new line is required:

```
a,b,c,d
1,2,3
```

Two string types have been added that make it easier to parse CSV files.

■ `termstring`

String type `termstring` is a variation of `limstring`, but requires only a terminating delimiter and, not a beginning delimiter. For example:

```
<termstring endchar="," />
```

This parses any string contents until a comma is encountered.

■ `simplestring`

String type `simplestring` is a special data type only used when the nearest parent structure defines a valid set of delimiters, which for the current data definition description language (D3L) library is limited to `limarray`. For example:

```
<limarray contchar="," endchar="\n">
<simplestring />
</limarray>
```

These new string types provide two ways for parsing CSV files. The examples provided in the following sections use `impararray` so that input can be any number of elements, lines, or both.

■ [CSVs are Assigned to Named Fields](#)

■ [All CSVs are Read into an Array](#)

**See Also:** Appendix B, "Using the Data Definition Description Language" of the *Oracle9iAS InterConnect User Guide* for additional information on D3L

### 7.5.3.1 CSVs are Assigned to Named Fields

With this method, all CSVs on each line are assigned to named fields (fixed number of fields per line). [Example 7-1](#) provides an example.

#### Example 7-1 CSVs Assigned to Named Fields

```
<message name="createPhone" object="Phone" type="phoneRecord">
<impparray id="lines">
<struct>
<field name="rectype"> <termstring endchar="," /> </field>
<field name="quantity"><termstring endchar="," /> </field>
<field name="endHour"> <termstring endchar="," /> </field>
<field name="endMin"> <termstring endchar="," /> </field>
<field name="cost"> <termstring endchar="\n"/> </field>
</struct>
</impparray>
<struct id="phoneRecord">
<field name="csv"> <typeref type="lines" /> </field>
</struct>
</message>
```

The native format message payload for [Example 7-1](#) is as follows:

```
4,,9,22,2324.29
''''
55,2342,11,46,728372339.57
```

### 7.5.3.2 All CSVs are Read into an Array

With this method, all CSVs on each line are read into an array (variable number of fields per line). [Example 7-2](#) provides an example.

#### Example 7-2 All CSVs are Read into an Array

```
<message name="createPhone" object="Phone" type="phoneRecord">
<limarray id="linearr" contchar="#44" endchar="\n">
<simplestring />
</limarray>
<impparray id="myArray">
<struct>
<field name="line"> <typeref type="linearr" /> </field>
</struct>
</impparray>
<struct id="phoneRecord">
<field name="csv"> <typeref type="myArray" /> </field>
</struct>
</message>
```

The native format message payload for [Example 7-2](#) is as follows:

```
4,,9,22,2324.29
55,2342,11,46,728372339.57
55,2342,11,46,728372339.57,4,,9,22,2324.29
1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0
```

### 7.5.3.3 Delimiter Encoding Styles

The delimiters for `limstring`, `termstring`, and `limarray` have been enhanced to allow multiple characters, as well as three new encoding styles. The associated ASCII table codes are shown in parentheses:

- Escaping using `"\"`; this works for `"\r" (13)`, `"\n" (10)`, `"\t" (9)`, and `"\f" (12)` where:
  - `n` (13) is the ASCII code for a carriage return (CR)
  - `n` (10) is the ASCII code for a line feed (LF)
  - `n` (9) is the ASCII code for a horizontal tab (HT)
  - `n` (12) is the ASCII code for a form feed (FF)
- Escaping ASCII code using `"#"`; for example, `"#13"`
- Escaping ASCII hexadecimal code using `"#x"`; for example, `"#x0D"`

[Example 7-3](#) provides several examples.

#### Example 7-3 Delimiter Encoding Styles

```
<termstring endchar="#x2C" />
<termstring endchar="\n" />
<limarray id="linearr" contchar="," endchar="\r\n">
  <simplestring />
</limarray>
```

`"\r\n"` on line 3 of [Example 7-3](#) represents a DOS style line break.

### 7.5.3.4 Obtaining D3L Enhancements

You can download the patch file that includes D3L enhancements from OracleMetaLink.

To obtain the D3L enhancements patch:

- Log into OracleMetaLink at the following Web site:  
`http://metalink.oracle.com`  
  
You must register online before using OracleMetaLink.
- Click **Patches** in the left-hand column.
- Enter the values defined in the following table and click **Submit**:

**Table 7-2 Attribute?Value Pairs for Obtaining D3L Enhancements**

Field	Value
Product Family	Oracle Application Server Products
Product	9iAS InterConnect/OAI
Release	iAS 9.0.2
Platform	Sun Solaris OS (SPARC)
Limit Search to	All Product Patches

- Find the patch identified as "THIS IS THE BASE BUG FOR PATCH RELEASE 9.0.2.1 - For UNIX Platforms Only."

2. Review the `readme` file before proceeding with the download. The `readme` file describes how to apply the patch.
3. Click **Download** to download the patch.

## 7.6 Oracle Internet Directory Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle Internet Directory:

- [Oracle Internet Directory Server May Log Extra Information When LDAP Main Page is Accessed](#)
- [Updated Information for Oracle Internet Directory Port Numbers](#)
- [Instructions for Manually Deploying DAS](#)
- [Insufficient Privileges For Portal Installation When Not Installed as Oracle Internet Directory User](#)

### 7.6.1 Oracle Internet Directory Server May Log Extra Information When LDAP Main Page is Accessed

When you access the LDAP main page of EMD, the Oracle Internet Directory server may log extra information in a log file named `oidldap00.log`. This log file can be ignored.

### 7.6.2 Updated Information for Oracle Internet Directory Port Numbers

In order to bring up the Oracle Internet Directory server on the default non-SSL port 389 and SSL port 636 at the end of the installation, the following conditions must hold true:

- The default ports 389, 636 should not be in use.
- The `/etc/services` file should not have any line containing these port numbers.

If either of these conditions is not met, the Oracle Internet Directory server will be brought up on a different port which is logged in the file `ORACLE_HOME/ldap/install/oidca.out`.

### 7.6.3 Instructions for Manually Deploying DAS

Delegated Administration Service (DAS) is deployed automatically in the infrastructure installation. In some situations, there may be a requirement to deploy DAS on a different host other than infrastructure. To deploy DAS on a different machine where the middle tier is installed, perform the following steps:

1. Verify that the machine has at least the core installation installed and the installation is pointing to an existing Oracle Internet Directory/SSO.
2. Navigate to the `ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin` directory.
3. Create a new component using the following command:

```
dcmctl createcomponent -verbose -debug -ct oc4j -co OC4J_DAS
```

4. Start the component using the following command:

```
dcmctl start -verbose -debug -co OC4J_DAS
```

5. Deploy the DAS ear file using the following command:

```
dcmctl deployApplication -debug -verbose -a oiddas -f  
ORACLE_HOME/ldap/das/oiddas.ear -co OC4J_DAS
```

6. Perform the following steps to add the LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH and DISPLAY environment variables to the opmn.xml file:

- a. Navigate to the ORACLE\_HOME/opmn/conf directory and open opmn.xml in a text editor.
- b. Add the following lines in the OC4J\_DAS section of opmn.xml:

```
<environment>
<prop name="DISPLAY" value="%hostname%.0.0"/>
<prop name="LD_LIBRARY_PATH" value="%ORACLE_HOME%/lib"/>
</environment>
```

Replace *hostname* and ORACLE\_HOME with the appropriate values. Hostname should point to a machine where X server is running.

Note the placement of the section <environment> in the sample below:

```
<oc4j maxRetry="3" instanceName="OC4J_DAS" gid="OC4J_DAS" numProcs="1">
  <config-file path="/home/ias902/j2ee/OC4J_DAS/config/server.xml"/>
  <oc4j-option value="-properties"/>
    <port ajp="3001-3100" jms="3201-3300" rmi="3101-3200"/>
    <environment>
      <prop name="DISPLAY" value="sandal:0.0"/>
      <prop name="LD_LIBRARY_PATH" value="/home/ias902/lib"/>
    </environment>
  </oc4j>
```

7. Navigate to the ORACLE\_HOME/dcm/bin directory.
8. Save the changes to the repository using the following command:

```
dcmctl updateconfig -verbose -debug -ct opmn
```

9. Restart OPMN using the following command:

```
dcmctl restart -verbose -ct opmn
```

10. Stop and start OC4J\_DAS instance using the following commands:

```
dcmctl stop -verbose -debug -ct oc4j -co OC4J_DAS
dcmctl start -verbose -debug -ct oc4j -co OC4J_DAS
```

## 7.6.4 Insufficient Privileges For Portal Installation When Not Installed as Oracle Internet Directory User

In Oracle9iAS you can install multiple Oracle9iAS components against a shared Oracle Internet Directory. In such a case, Oracle Internet Directory administrators might prefer to install Oracle9iAS Portal as an Oracle9iAS administrator so that they do not require Oracle Internet Directory super user privileges for such an installation. Currently, you can install most components and Oracle9iAS middle tiers if you have Oracle9iAS administrators privileges in Oracle Internet Directory. However, to perform an Oracle9iAS Portal installation, you will require Oracle Internet Directory super user privileges because an incorrect Access Control Policy in Oracle Internet Directory prevents you from installing as an Oracle9iAS administrator.

As a workaround, change the Access Control Policy on one of the nodes in Oracle Internet Directory. This should be done once Oracle Internet Directory has been installed and before you attempt to install Oracle9iAS Portal as an Oracle9iAS administrator. Also, the Oracle Internet Directory identity used to perform the Oracle9iAS Portal installation should be a member of the following group:

```

cn=OracleDASAdminGroup,cn=Groups,<DN of Default Subscriber Oracle Context>
# Ldif script to change the ACL policy on Groups container.
dn: cn=Groups, <Default Subscriber DN>
changetype: modify
replace: orclEntryLevelACI
orclEntryLevelACI: access to entry by group="cn=oracledascreategroup,
cn=groups,%s_OracleContextDN%" added_object_constraint=(objectclass=orclgroup)
(browse, add) by group="cn=iASAdmins, cn=Groups,<DN of subscriber Oracle
Context>" (browse, add) by * (none)

```

Perform the following to change the Access Control Policy:

1. Substitute the *<default Subscriber DN>* in the ldif script above with the real DN of the default subscriber.
2. Substitute the *<DN of subscriber Oracle Context>* to the DN of the subscriber Oracle Context. It is usually *cn=OracleContext, <default Subscriber DN>*.
3. Save the script as *temp.ldif*.
4. Use the *ldapmodify* command line tool to make the change in Oracle Internet Directory. For example:

```

ldapmodify -p <OID port> -h <OID host> -D <DN of OID Super User> -w <password
of OID Super user> -v -f temp.ldif

```

## 7.7 Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE:

- n [MERANT DataDirect Connect JDBC Driver](#)
- n [XML-Based JAAS Demo README.TXT Refers to a Non-Existent README](#)
- n [Information About Updating OC4J Admin Password Using JAZN Administration Tool](#)
- n [Updated Information About Sharing Cached Objects in an OC4J Servlet](#)
- n [OC4J/JMS Should Not Be Used](#)
- n [Failover Requires Load-on-Startup](#)

### 7.7.1 MERANT DataDirect Connect JDBC Driver

A customized version of the DataDirect Connect JDBC driver is shipped with Oracle9iAS to provide connectivity to non-Oracle databases. Do not use the DataDirect Connect JDBC driver outside of Oracle9iAS. You should refer to standard DataDirect documentation and release notes for technical information on the DataDirect JDBC driver. However, it is important to note the differences between the standard DataDirect JDBC driver and this customized version:

1. The customized DataDirect driver jar files use the YM prefix. The following DataDirect jar files are distributed with Oracle9iAS:

```

YMbase.jar YMinformix.jar YMsqlserver.jar YMutil.jar YMdb2.jar YMsybase.jar

```

2. The URL sub-protocol prefix is *oracle*. When you connect, use the correct sub-protocol. For example:

```

jdbc:oracle:db2://server1:1433

```

3. The package names are *com.oracle.ias*.
4. The vendor message prefix is *[oias]*.

5. The customized DataDirect driver is configured to run within the Oracle9iAS product. Attempting to use the customized DataDirect JDBC driver outside Oracle9iAS, will yield the following exception:

```
java.sql.SQLException: [oias][... JDBC Driver]
```

This driver is locked for use with embedded applications.

### 7.7.2 XML-Based JAAS Demo README.TXT Refers to a Non-Existent README

The README.txt in the ORACLE\_HOME/j2ee/home/jazn/demo/callerInfo directory has a reference to ORACLE\_HOME/dcm/README, which does not exist. JAAS Readme is referenced to you from a core install at:

```
http:<servername>/J2EE.htm
```

### 7.7.3 Information About Updating OC4J Admin Password Using JAZN Administration Tool

Perform the following steps to update the OC4J admin password using the JAZN administration tool:

1. Make sure that your ORACLE\_HOME environment variable is set and you are using the correct java from the ORACLE\_HOME/jdk/bin directory.
2. In the ORACLE\_HOME/j2ee/home directory, use the following command to change the admin password to the ias\_admin password: (Here, the ias\_admin password is "welcome1".)

```
java -Doracle.security.jazn.config=ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/jazn/install/jazn.xml  
-jar jazn.jar -setpasswd jazn.com admin welcome welcome1
```

3. Verify the change by completing the following:

```
java -Doracle.security.jazn.config=ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/jazn/install/jazn.xml  
-jar jazn.jar -checkpasswd jazn.com admin -pw welcome1
```

You should see "Successful verification of user/password pair".

The affected jazn-data.xml is located in the ORACLE\_HOME/j2ee/home/config directory.

### 7.7.4 Updated Information About Sharing Cached Objects in an OC4J Servlet

In order to take advantage of the java cache's distributed functionality or to share a cached object between servlet, some minor modification to an applications deployment may be necessary. Any user defined objects that will be shared between servlets or distributed between JVM's must be loaded by the system class loader. By default objects loaded by a servlet are loaded by the context class loader. These objects are only visible to the servlets within the context that loaded them. The object definition is not available to other servlets or to the cache in another JVM. If the object is loaded by the system class loader, the object definition will be available to other servlets and to the cache on other JVM's.

With Jserv, this was accomplished by including the cached object in the classpath definition available when Jserv process was started.

With OC4J, the system classpath is derived from the manifest of the oc4j.jar file and any associated jars, including cache.jar. The classpath in the environment is ignored. To

include a cached object in the classpath for OC4J, the .class file should be copied to `ORACLE_HOME/javacache/sharedobjects/classes` or added to the jar file `ORACLE_HOME/javacache/cachedobjects/share.jar`. Both the classes directory and the `share.jar` file have been included in the manifest for `cache.jar`.

### 7.7.5 OC4J/JMS Should Not Be Used

OC4J contains a default Java Message Service (JMS) provider called OC4J/JMS (sometimes referred to as OrionJMS). Because OC4J/JMS is not fully JMS 1.02-compliant and was not used to achieve J2EE 1.3 compatibility, we recommend using the Oracle JMS (OJMS) implementation, which is provided. This JMS provider leverages Advanced Queueing (AQ) from the Oracle9i Database and is integrated into Oracle9iAS by means of a resource provider interface.

### 7.7.6 Failover Requires Load-on-Startup

For failover to work properly in Oracle9iAS release 2 (9.0.3), you must specify the attribute setting `load-on-startup="true"` in the `<web-app>` subelement of the `<web-site>` element of the Web site XML file (such as `default-web-site.xml` or `http-web-site.xml`). For general information about load-on-startup, refer to the *Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Servlet Developer's Guide*.

## 7.8 Oracle9iAS Personalization Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle9iAS Personalization:

- [Use HTTPS to Invoke Oracle9iAS Personalization Administrative Utility](#)
- [Oracle9iAS Personalization Configuration Requires Oracle Shared Library Location](#)
- [Port Numbers for Oracle9iAS Personalization Must Be Four Digits or Fewer](#)
- [Restart OC4J\\_BI\\_FORMS After Running Oracle9iAS Personalization Configuration Wizard](#)
- [Oracle9iAS Personalization REAPI Demo User ID and Applications Session ID Must Not Be the Same](#)
- [Default Mail Server For Oracle9iAS Personalization Cannot Be Changed](#)
- [Flat Taxonomies are Not Supported by Oracle9iAS Personalization](#)
- [OPCONFIG Should Check If LD\\_LIBRARY\\_PATH is Set](#)

### 7.8.1 Use HTTPS to Invoke Oracle9iAS Personalization Administrative Utility

Use "https" in the URL to start the Oracle9iAS Personalization Administrative Utility. The correct URL is:

```
https://<mysystem>:<port>/OP/Admin
```

where `<mysystem>` is the URL of the system where Oracle9iAS Personalization is installed and `<port>` is the port number that was configured for Oracle9iAS Personalization.

The `setupinfo.txt` file located in the `ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache` directory contains a list of the configured ports.

## 7.8.2 Oracle9iAS Personalization Configuration Requires Oracle Shared Library Location

Before configuring Oracle9iAS Personalization, add "ORACLE\_HOME/lib" to LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH.

**See Also:** *Oracle9i Administrator's Reference Release 1 for UNIX Systems* for information about setting these variables.

## 7.8.3 Port Numbers for Oracle9iAS Personalization Must Be Four Digits or Fewer

If you specify a port number for Oracle9iAS Personalization with 5 or more digits, you will not be able create an MTR connection; the Administrative Utility does not allow you to enter 5 or more digits for the port number.

## 7.8.4 Restart OC4J\_BI\_FORMS After Running Oracle9iAS Personalization Configuration Wizard

You must restart OC4J\_BI\_FORMS after you run the Oracle9iAS Personalization Configuration Wizard. If you do not restart, the changes specified with the Wizard are not implemented.

Follow these steps to restart OC4J\_BI\_FORMS:

1. Start Oracle Enterprise Manger by opening `http://<host>:1810`.
2. In the Application Server list, click on the server where Oracle9iAS Personalization is installed.
3. Select OC4J\_BI\_FORMS by clicking the appropriate radio button.
4. Click the restart button.

## 7.8.5 Oracle9iAS Personalization REAPI Demo User ID and Applications Session ID Must Not Be the Same

For Oracle9iAS Personalization REAPI demo, the user ID and the application session ID must not be the same. If the values are equal, Oracle9iAS Personalization REAPI demo may fail.

## 7.8.6 Default Mail Server For Oracle9iAS Personalization Cannot Be Changed

You cannot change the default mail sever location for email notifications in Oracle9iAS Personalization.

## 7.8.7 Flat Taxonomies are Not Supported by Oracle9iAS Personalization

Oracle9iAS Personalization does not support flat taxonomy, that is, a taxonomy where all categories derive directly from the root and none of the categories have child categories.

For a workaround, change the flat taxonomy by creating a parent category for all existing categories. Some restrictions may apply.

### 7.8.8 OPCONFIG Should Check If LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH is Set

If LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH is not set when configuring Oracle9iAS Personalization, import fails to load the data to the MTR schema.

## 7.9 Oracle9iAS Portal Issues

The following are known issues with Oracle9iAS Portal:

- n [Oracle9iAS Portal Configuration Fails Through Oracle Enterprise Manager](#)
- n [Registering Oracle Portal Provider for Wireless Web Tool and Wireless Customization Fails](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Web Cache Errors Occur If Templates Used by More Than 25 Pages](#)
- n [Disabling the IP Check of Cookie Validation](#)
- n [Problems Displaying Table/View LOVs When Creating Forms](#)
- n [Items or Pages Cannot Be Created Using WebDAV Clients](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Portal Coexistence](#)

### 7.9.1 Oracle9iAS Portal Configuration Fails Through Oracle Enterprise Manager

If you does not configure Oracle9iAS Portal during install time and want to configure at a later time through Oracle Enterprise Manager, the portal configuration might fail with the following error:

```
"The component failed during the configuration operation. Correct any errors reported on this page and in the error logs and retry the operation."
```

The workaround is to manually configure Oracle9iAS Portal during postinstallation by performing the following steps:

1. Run the ptlem.sh script from ORACLE\_HOME/assistants/opca directory.
2. Run the OC4J deployment tool to deploy Portal. Please refer to the Administrator's guide for details on running the OC4J deployment tool manually.

### 7.9.2 Registering Oracle Portal Provider for Wireless Web Tool and Wireless Customization Fails

If both the infrastructure and middle-tier are installed in the same machine and the EMD running in the machine refers to the infrastructure Oracle home, the "Register Oracle Portal Provider for Wireless Web tool" and "Register Oracle Portal Provider for Wireless Customization" from the Wireless site displays "java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError" errors.

As a workaround, be sure that the Oracle9iAS Portal jars, pdk java.jar and ptlshare.jar, in the orion-web.xml of the infrastructure install point to the middle tier installation.

For example, if the infrastructure is installed in location /private/ias20\_infra/ and the middle tier is installed in location /private/ias20\_midtier/ then the following entries in the EMD's orion-web.xml:

```
<classpath path="/private/ias20_infra/portal/jlib/pdkjava.jar"/>
<classpath path="/private/ias20_infra/portal/jlib/ptlshare.jar"/>
```

should be replaced with

```
<classpath path="/private/ias20_midtler/portal/jlib/pdkjava.jar"/>
<classpath path="/private/ias20_midtler/portal/jlib/ptlshare.jar"/>
```

Please restart the opmn process for the changes to take effect.

### 7.9.3 Oracle9iAS Web Cache Errors Occur If Templates Used by More Than 25 Pages

If a template is used by more than 25 pages, one of the following two errors can occur:

- n Could not open web cache connection. The portal use-web-cache setting is set to ON while Web cache may be down. (WWC-40019)
- n General invalidation message processing exception: ORA-06502: PL/SQL: numeric or value error (WWC-40018)

This is caused by a known exception in the invalidation message processing. The workaround is to turn "OFF" Web Cache in Oracle9iAS Portal.

For more information about troubleshooting Oracle9iAS Web Cache related issues in Oracle9iAS Portal, refer to chapter eight of the *Oracle9iAS Portal Configuration Guide*. This guide is available on OTN, see <http://portalstudio.oracle.com>.

### 7.9.4 Disabling the IP Check of Cookie Validation

Depending on the network configuration into which Oracle9iAS is installed, it may be necessary to disable IP checking in cookie validation.

This action is necessary if HTTP access to the Portal server is through a set of proxies that do not each assert the same IP address when calling Portal. In such cases the login request that invokes the creation of the session cookie may be routed via one proxy, but subsequent requests are routed through different proxies. This raises a security violation during the IP checking step and access to the page denied.

To change the state of IP checking in cookie validation, update data in both the Portal schema and the SSO schema as detailed in [Table 7-3](#).

**Table 7-3 Enabling and Disabling IP Checking**

Action	Portal Schema	SSO Schema
Enable IP checking	<pre>update wwsec_enabler_config_info set url_cookie_ip_check = 'Y'; commit;</pre>	<pre>update wwsec_enabler_config_info set url_cookie_ip_check = 'Y'; update wwsso_ls_configuration_info set cookie_ip_check = 'Y'; commit;</pre>
Disable IP checking	<pre>update wwsec_enabler_config_info set url_cookie_ip_check = 'N'; commit;</pre>	<pre>update wwsec_enabler_config_info set url_cookie_ip_check = 'N'; update wwsso_ls_configuration_info set cookie_ip_check = 'N'; commit;</pre>

This information supersedes all other instructions in Oracle9iAS Portal documentation that describes how to disable IP checking during cookie validation. For example, *Oracle9iAS Portal*

*Release Notes*, and *Oracle9iAS Portal Configuration Guide* Appendix B. These sections should now read as follows:

#### Oracle9iAS Portal Release Notes **Section 5.5 - IP Cookie Validation Failure**

Some proxy server configurations may cause cookie validation to fail. This problem, probably only observed when Portal is being accessed from outside an intranet, such as from a mobile device, causes "Invalid Session" errors to appear in the client.

The workaround is to disable the IP checking stage of cookie validation by entering the SQL detailed earlier in the section "Disabling the IP Check of Cookie Validation".

#### Oracle9iAS Portal Release Notes **Section 7.7 - Need to Disable IP Checking if Accessing Mobile Pages**

An error occurs when logging into Oracle9iAS Portal to access mobile-enabled pages on a wireless device, turn off IP-checking during the authentication sequence.

To do this, enter the SQL detailed earlier in the section "Disabling the IP Check of Cookie Validation".

#### Oracle9iAS Portal Configuration Guide - Appendix B

To disable the IP check of cookie validation, enter the SQL detailed in the Portal Release Note section "Disabling the IP Check of Cookie Validation".

## 7.9.5 Problems Displaying Table/View LOVs When Creating Forms

When creating a form based on a table or view (for a Portal DB provider), specify the table/view on which to base the form. Sometimes, if you click the LOV icon to display a list of available tables/views, the following message is displayed instead:

#### **No Response from Application Web Server**

There was no response from the application web server for the page you requested. Please notify the site's webmaster and try your request again later.

The workaround is to enter the name (`schema.objectname`) directly into the "Table or View" field, for example, `SCOTT.EMP`.

## 7.9.6 Items or Pages Cannot Be Created Using WebDAV Clients

It is not possible to create or copy items or pages using WebDAV clients. This issue causes a duplicate item to be created with the same name with nothing in it (0 bytes). It is possible to browse all the standard pages and "file" type items created through the Oracle Portal UI. To fix this, apply a patch which will be available on Oracle *Metalink* at:

<http://metalink.oracle.com>

## 7.9.7 Oracle9iAS Portal Coexistence

Oracle9iAS Portal is certified to work with the following:

- Oracle9iAS Infrastructure
- Oracle9i 9.0.1 Real Application Cluster (RAC) database after you stop and restart all of the nodes in the RAC instance after Oracle9iAS Portal installation.
- Oracle9i 9.2 RAC customer database after applying the 1904947 patch and resolving the following:
  1. Resolve errors for loading the `soap.jar` file during Oracle9iAS Portal installation.

Run the following commands, in the sequence listed, in your Oracle9iAS 9.0.2 mid-tier Oracle home:

```
* dropjava -user sys/change_on_install@ mail.jar
* dropjava -user sys/change_on_install@ activation.jar
* loadjava -resolve -verbose -synonym -grant PUBLIC user
  sys/change_on_install@ /j2ee/home/ejb.jar
* loadjava -resolve -verbose -synonym -grant PUBLIC -user
  sys/change_on_install@ /lib/activation.jar
* loadjava -resolve -verbose -synonym -grant PUBLIC -user
  sys/change_on_install@ /lib/mail.jar
```

**2. Resolve end-of-file on communication channel errors.**

Apply patch 1904947 to the 9.2 Solaris database.

## 7.10 Oracle9iAS Reports Services Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle9iAS Reports Services:

- [Servlet and CGI Syntax for GETJOBID](#)
- [Import Oracle9iAS Portal Component](#)
- [No Shell Entry in Oracle Internet Directory for Users](#)
- [URL Encoding](#)
- [Bold Korean Font Not Appearing Correctly](#)
- [Oracle Enterprise Manager Configuration](#)
- [Incorrect Link in Oracle9iAS Reports Services Getting Started](#)
- [Considerations for Forms and Reports Integration](#)
- [Oracle9iAS Reports Services Crashes When Running Reports with Graphs](#)
- [Reports Configuration Assistant Fails during Installation](#)
- [Running JSP Reports from Oracle9iAS Portal](#)

### 7.10.1 Servlet and CGI Syntax for GETJOBID

Oracle9iAS Reports Services only supports the following documented syntax for the GETJOBID:

```
getjobid[n]
```

No other syntax for GETJOBbID will work in this release.

### 7.10.2 Import Oracle9iAS Portal Component

In order import a report component into Oracle9iAS Portal, you must update the `import_portal_config.xml` file to point to the correct Oracle home. `import_portal_config.xml` is located in

```
ORACLE_HOME/reports/templates
```

In the file, you need to find the following line and replace `orawin90` with your Oracle home.

```
<template_base_dir>/orawin90/reports/templates</template_base_dir>
```

### 7.10.3 No Shell Entry in Oracle Internet Directory for Users

Any user that is created through DAS will have the shell entry created as part of the DAS create user process. If the user is not created through DAS, this shell entry will be missing in OID and the user cannot grant this privilege to themselves.

The workaround is to add the user to the access control list so they may grant access to themselves using the following command:

```
ldapmodify -h <host> -p <port> -D cn=orcladmin -w <adminpwd> -v -f acimod.ldif
```

The following are contents of `acimod.ldif`:

```
#file acimod.ldif
dn: cn=Extended Properties,cn=OracleContext,dc=us,dc=oracle,dc=com
changetype: modify
add: orclentrylevelaci
orclentrylevelaci: access to entry by *
added_object_constraint=(objectClass=orclreferenceobject)
(nobrowse,add,nodelete,noproxy)
```

### 7.10.4 URL Encoding

To ensure that spaces and control characters are passed correctly, you may need to turn URL encoding on or off for the fields in your report. You can turn URL encoding on or off with the `RW:FIELD` tag in a report:

```
<rw:field
...
urlEncode=yes|no
...
/>
```

The default value for `urlEncode` is `no`.

### 7.10.5 Bold Korean Font Not Appearing Correctly

In JDK 1.3.1, a bug causes the bold Korean font to appear incorrectly. Oracle9iAS Reports Services uses JRE 1.3.1 and therefore all bold Korean strings in graphs within reports are incorrectly.

### 7.10.6 Oracle Enterprise Manager Configuration

After installation, the Reports Server instance is not accessible from Oracle Enterprise Manager. The password set for the reports target is not the Oracle9i Application Server admin password.

Complete the following for a workaround:

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 be the Oracle9i Application Server admin password and set `ENCRYPTED = "FALSE"` for example:

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

4. Search for the server name property of the Reports Server. For example, if the Reports Server is installed on the machine `prod1-sun` in domain `us.oracle.com`, it would have the following server property:

```
<Property NAME="Server" VALUE="rep_prod1-sun.us.oracle.com"/>
```

5. Delete the domain portion of the server name. For example, in the case above, you would remove `us.oracle.com`:

```
<Property NAME="Server" VALUE="rep_prod1-sun"/>
```

6. 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`.

### 7.10.7 Incorrect Link in Oracle9iAS Reports Services Getting Started

The link to the Oracle Express example in the Oracle9iAS Reports Services Getting Started is incorrect. The version of the Getting Started available on the Oracle Technology Network (<http://otn.oracle.com/products/reports/>) has the correct link.

### 7.10.8 Considerations for Forms and Reports Integration

The default configuration for Oracle9iAS Forms Services *does not* run in SSO mode. The default configuration for Oracle9iAS Reports Services *does* run in SSO mode.

Forms applications calling integrated Oracle9iAS Reports Services using the Forms `Run_Report_Object` built-in will not experience any problems when Forms is running in non-SSO mode and Reports is running in SSO mode as long as Reports Services and the requested Reports module are not registered with Oracle9iAS Portal.

#### Other Requirements

- The property, Report Server, must be set explicitly for all report objects in a Forms module.
- If a Reports server other than the default is being used, that server must be started from the command line as follows:
 

```
rwserver server=<Reports server name>
```
- The system variable, `REPORTS_PATH`, must be modified in the file `<ORACLE_HOME>/bin/reports.sh` to reference the location of Reports.
- The first time a Reports server is started, it creates a configuration file called `<ORACLE_HOME>/server/conf/<server_name>.conf`.
- The default status of a Reports server is secure. To change the Reports server status to non-secure, modify `<ORACLE_HOME>/server/conf/<reports_server_name>.conf` by commenting out the `<security>` tag and removing `securityId` from the `<job>` tags.
- After making these modifications, the Reports server must be restarted.
- If Forms Services is configured to run in SSO mode, then Reports requests are sent with the `authid` provided, based on the SSO user login.
- Protected Reports and Reports Servers can be registered in Oracle9iAS Portal.

The [Table 7–4](#) lists the possible Forms/Reports combinations and expected results:

**Table 7–4 Outcome of Forms/Reports Integration when Forms is Running in SSO Mode or Non-SSO Mode**

<b>Reports Type</b>	<b>Registered, Secure Reports Server Runs Only Registered Reports</b>	<b>Registered, Secure Reports Server Runs Any Reports</b>	<b>Non-Secure Reports Server</b>
Reports with public access	report generated	report generated	report generated
Reports with specific user access	report generated	report generated	report generated
Reports with no specific user access	report not generated	report not generated	report generated
Non-registered reports	report not generated	report not generated	report generated

### 7.10.9 Oracle9iAS Reports Services Crashes When Running Reports with Graphs

On Solaris 2.8, Oracle9iAS Reports Services fails to run reports that contain graphs built with the Business Intelligence Graph Bean. The problem is caused by a conflict in X libraries linked against the Business Intelligence Graph Bean and those linked against the Oracle9iAS Reports Services shared library.

The workaround is to re-link the shared library against the latest version of libXm:

1. Edit the following file:

```
ORACLE_HOME/reports/lib/env_reports.mk
```

2. Change the following line:

```
(MOTIFHOME) lib/libXm.so.3
```

to look like this line:

```
(MOTIFHOME) lib/libXm.so
```

3. Re-link the Reports shared library:

```
make -f cus_reports.mk sharedlibs
```

### 7.10.10 Reports Configuration Assistant Fails during Installation

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

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

then perform the following procedures:

#### **Remove Security Page:**

1. Log on to Oracle9iAS Portal.
2. Click **Builder**.
3. Click **Navigator**.

4. Click **Contents** for the Portal Design-Time Pages page group.
5. Click **Pages**.
6. Click **Delete** for the Oracle Reports Security page.

**Remove Security Provider:**

1. Log on to Oracle9iAS Portal.
2. Click **Builder**.
3. Go to the Build tab by clicking **Build**.
4. In the Providers portlet, type ORACLE REPORTS SECURITY in the name field.
5. Click **Delete**.

**Run rwaddpag.sql:**

1. Log on to the Oracle Internet Directory and obtain the Oracle9iAS Portal user database password.
2. Log on to the metadata repository as the Oracle9iAS Portal user and run the following script:

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

This creates the Reports portlet in Oracle9iAS Portal.

Alternatively, you can create a `tnsnames` entry and execute the script as the Oracle9iAS Portal user with the user password obtained from the Oracle Internet Directory in Step 1.

### 7.10.11 Running JSP Reports from Oracle9iAS Portal

When you run JSP reports from Oracle9iAS Portal, you need to have a complete path for the CSS file because Oracle9iAS Reports Services and Oracle9iAS Portal have different virtual directories. For example, if you use `css/my.css` for a JSP report in Oracle9iAS Portal, the browser will construct the URL as follows:

```
http://<server>:<port>/<portal-path>/css/foo.css
```

This URL will not work. The URL needs to be as follows, which requires you to enter a fully qualified path in the JSP report:

```
http://<server>:<port>/reports/css/foo.css.
```

## 7.11 Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On:

- [Updated Information for ssocfg.sh Script](#)
- [Non GET Requests for Single Sign-On Server](#)

### 7.11.1 Updated Information for ssocfg.sh Script

The `ssocfg.sh` script is used to change the host, port, or protocol of the single sign-on server, as explained in Chapter 2 of the *Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On Administrator's Guide*. Script can be executed only if the environment variable `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` includes the value `ORACLE_HOME/lib`.

## 7.11.2 Non GET Requests for Single Sign-On Server

In Oracle9iAS requests that are forwarded to the Single Sign-On Server for authentication can only use the HTTP method GET. If an application that is using OSSO utilizes methods other than GET, then the first page that is authenticated should be a GET. Also, the idle timeout feature should be disabled to insure that future requests that may potentially not be GET are not forwarded to the Single Sign-On Server.

## 7.12 Oracle9iAS Web Cache Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle9iAS Web Cache:

- [Oracle9iAS Web Cache May Fail if it is Started Using EMD](#)

### 7.12.1 Oracle9iAS Web Cache May Fail if it is Started Using EMD

If you do not configure Oracle9iAS Web Cache during installation and want to configure it at a later time using EMD, then Oracle9iAS Web Cache may fail to start. This might happen due to port conflicts with another Oracle9iAS Web Cache running on the same machine.

As a workaround, modify the Oracle9iAS Web Cache listen port number for SSL and non-SSL by logging into the Oracle9iAS Web Cache administration GUI and starting Oracle9iAS Web Cache. Since Oracle9iAS Web Cache was not configured during installation, some additional configuration steps are required to change the PORT directive in `httpd.conf` to the Oracle9iAS Web Cache port number.

**See Also:** "Directives to Oracle HTTP Server" section in the *Oracle9iAS Web Cache Release Notes*.

Also, depending on the site configuration, change the Oracle9iAS Web Cache listen port value in `ORACLE_HOME/webcache/webcache.xml` and `ORACLE_HOME/sysman/emd/targets.xml`.

## 7.13 Oracle9iAS Web Services Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle9iAS Web Services:

- [UDDI v1.0 Compliance Patch](#)
- [Readme for SOAP Stock Quote Sample is Outdated](#)
- [Client Programs for Oracle Soap's Stored Proc Demo Need to be Modified](#)

### 7.13.1 UDDI v1.0 Compliance Patch

A patch kit for UDDI v1.0 compliance of the Oracle9iAS UDDI registry can be downloaded from Oracle *Metalink* at:

<http://metalink.oracle.com>

Follow the `README.TXT` in the top-level directory of the patch kit for installation and verification instructions.

When installed, this patch provides full UDDI v1.0 publishing support for the Oracle9iAS UDDI registry. Client applications can publish UDDI data, such as business information and WSDL for a Web service, to the Oracle9iAS UDDI registry programmatically via SOAP. For the convenience of client-side Java development environments, the Java APIs for UDDI, supplied with Oracle9iAS

Oracle9iAS includes the full set of UDDI v1.0 publishing capabilities.

### 7.13.2 Readme for SOAP Stock Quote Sample is Outdated

The README for Oracle9iAS SOAP stock quote sample is outdated. Keep in mind of the following information when working with this sample.

- You can also start OC4J using `dcmctl`.
- Replace `orion.jar` with `oc4j.jar`.

To run stock quote sample behind the firewall:

- If starting OC4J with `dcmctl`, define `proxyHost` and `proxyPort` in `j2ee/home/config/oc4j.properties` by adding the following lines:

```
proxyHost=<proxy host>
proxyPort=<proxy port>
```

- If starting OC4J on command line, define the proxy properties with the following information:

```
java -DproxyHost=<proxy host> -DproxyPort=<proxy port> -jar oc4j.jar
```

### 7.13.3 Client Programs for Oracle Soap's Stored Proc Demo Need to be Modified

The following client programs for the Oracle SOAP Stored Procedure sample demo need to be modified before compilation in order to run:

```
<ORACLE_HOME>/soap/samples/sp/company/ChangeSalary.java
<ORACLE_HOME>/soap/samples/sp/company/GetAddress.java
<ORACLE_HOME>/soap/samples/sp/company/GetEmp.java
<ORACLE_HOME>/soap/samples/sp/company/GetEmpInfo.java
<ORACLE_HOME>/soap/samples/sp/company/RemoveEmp.java
```

All these programs use `java.math.BigDecimal` as one of the input parameters of the SOAP call. Any reference to `java.math.BigDecimal.class` should be changed to `int.class`.

## 7.14 Oracle9iAS Wireless Issues

The following are known issues with Oracle9iAS Wireless:

- [Registering Oracle Portal Provider for Wireless Web Tool and Wireless Customization Fails](#)
- [Generic Single Sign-On Errors Encountered When Using Microsoft Internet Explorer](#)
- [SimpleImage and Alternate Text Display](#)
- [Oracle9iAS Wireless Modules: Important Information About an Upcoming Patch](#)
- [Web Component Developer Breaks for Composite Web Component](#)
- [High Availability for Oracle9iAS Wireless](#)
- [Oracle9iAS Wireless Process Status Unavailable for Multiple ORACLE\\_HOMEs with External Repository](#)

### 7.14.1 Registering Oracle Portal Provider for Wireless Web Tool and Wireless Customization Fails

If both the infrastructure and middle tiers are installed on the same machine, and the Enterprise Manager daemon running on that computer is referring to the infrastructure home, then the "Register Oracle Portal Provider for Wireless Webtool" and "Register Oracle Portal Provider for Wireless Customization" from the Wireless site will throw "java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError" errors.

In the `orion-web.xml` file of the infrastructure install, `pdkjava.jar` and `ptlshare.jar` should refer the middle tier installation location.

For example, if the infrastructure is installed in:  
`/private/ias20_infra/`

and the middle tier is installed in:  
`/private/ias20_midtier/`

then the following entries in the Enterprise Manager daemon `orion-web.xml`:

```
<classpath path="/private/ias20_infra/portal/jlib/pdkjava.jar"/>
<classpath path="/private/ias20_infra/portal/jlib/ptlshare.jar"/>
```

should be replaced with:

```
<classpath path="/private/ias20_midtier/portal/jlib/pdkjava.jar"/>
<classpath path="/private/ias20_midtier/portal/jlib/ptlshare.jar"/>
```

Restart the `opmn` process for the changes to take effect.

### 7.14.2 Generic Single Sign-On Errors Encountered When Using Microsoft Internet Explorer

There is a generic error that affects some Oracle9iAS components, including Oracle9iAS Wireless. This errors occur when you use Microsoft Internet Explorer to access the Web tool on a machine that has both infrastructure and a middle tier installed on it. You may encounter the following errors:

1. When you log onto the webtool (entering username and password, and clicking the Login button), an SSO warning (error) appears. Click the **Refresh** button on your browser to continue.
2. From the Oracle9iAS Wireless User Manager, clicking the **Create** button causes an SSO warning (error) to appear. You must click the **Back** button in Microsoft Internet Explorer to proceed (clicking the **Refresh** button WILL NOT enable you to continue as it does in the previous situation above).

### 7.14.3 SimpleImage and Alternate Text Display

`SimpleImage` supports an `alt` attribute which provides alternate text for display devices, and an `alternate` .wav file for the voice deviceclass devices. For example:

```
<SimpleBind>
<SimpleMatch>
</SimpleMatch>
<SimpleTask>
</SimpleTask>
<SimpleDisplay>
<SimpleTextItem deviceclass="voice">
<SimpleAudio src="http://somehost/audio.wav"/>
</SimpleTextItem>
```

```
<SimpleTextItem deviceclass="pda, microbrowser">
Hello welcome
</SimpleTextItem>
</SimpleDisplay>
</SimpleBind>
```

### 7.14.4 Oracle9iAS Wireless Modules: Important Information About an Upcoming Patch

The Modules included in this production release are complete and functional. There are, however, important updates to the modules that will soon be released as a patch.

You can use the Modules as they are, but be advised that the patch will make significant database and other changes, requiring you to discard previous end-user personalization information. You will not be able to migrate your previous information when you install the patch.

### 7.14.5 Web Component Developer Breaks for Composite Web Component

The Web Component Developer is a java-based GUI tool that allows you to create Web Components that can be delivered by the Web Component Provider, as Wireless Services. There is a known issue of the Web Component Developer in the generation of Web Component Definition files. This renders the developing of composite Web Components not possible. This known bug is scheduled to be fixed and delivered to customers via the Automated Release Updates.

### 7.14.6 High Availability for Oracle9iAS Wireless

In Oracle9iAS wireless applications cannot be clustered using the Oracle9iAS clustering mechanism. However, it is still possible to configure Oracle9iAS such that a high availability deployment can be achieved. Complete the following steps for high availability deployment.

---

---

**Note:** Remember to back up all files before you modify them.

---

---

1. Install the Oracle9iAS infrastructure on a machine and install multiple middle tiers on separate machines. Ensure that each of these middle tier installations point to the infrastructure.
2. Shut down DCM and all process by running the following command:  
`ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin/dcmctl stop`
3. Shut down Oracle Enterprise Manager by running following the command:  
`ORACLE_HOME/bin/emctl stop`
4. Verify that the file `ORACLE_HOME/opmn/conf/ons.conf` on each of the middle tiers and on the infrastructure contains IP address entries for all the other tiers. If not, file and add missing IP-address entries.
5. On each middle tier, increase the number of processes that need to participate in the default island for the `OC4J_Wireless OC4J` instance to the desired number. This can be done from the EM console or by modifying the file `ORACLE_HOME/opmn/conf/opmn.xml`.

**See Also:** Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE documentation for details and concepts of OC4J instance and islands.

For instance, if you modify `opmn.xml`, a typical entry to start four OC4J processes in the default island would be of the form:

```
<oc4j maxRetry="3" instanceName="OC4J_Wireless" gid="OC4J_Wireless"
numProcs="4">
```

6. In the `mod_oc4j` configuration file for each middle tier (that is: `ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf/mod_oc4j.conf`), modify the mount point entries for the Wireless runtime. If two middle tiers (M1 and M2) are used, the entries should be of the form:

```
OC4JMount /ptg instance://m1.c1.mysite.com:OC4J_
Wireless,m2.c2.se4637-u-sr006.us.oracle.com:OC4J_Wireless
```

and

```
OC4JMount /ptg/* instance://m1.c1.mysite.com:OC4J_
Wireless,m2.c2.se4637-u-sr006.us.oracle.com:OC 4J_Wireless
```

where `c1` and `c2` are the respective Oracle9iAS instance names and can be determined by running the command:

```
ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin/dcmctl whichInstance
```

These entries should be exactly the same for all middle tier machines.

7. Run `ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin/dcmctl updateConfig` to update the DCM repository with the configuration file changes.

On slow machines, it is likely that a DCM error (timeout) of the form `ADMN-906005` is displayed. If this occurs, run the command `ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin/dcmctl getReturnStatus` and wait until the command exits. This confirms that the changes have been propagated to the DCM repository.

8. Add the tag `<cluster-config/>` under the `<orion-web-app>` tag in the following file:

```
ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/OC4J_
wireless/application-deployments/ptg/ptg-web/orion-web.xml.
```

9. Start DCM and all processes by running the following command:

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

10. Start EM by running the following command:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/emctl start
```

11. Configure a hardware load-balancer to point to the middle tiers.

Currently, high availability support is only available for the core server runtime (by default mapped to the URI `/ptg/rm`).

**See Also:** Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE documentation for more information.

### 7.14.7 Oracle9iAS Wireless Process Status Unavailable for Multiple ORACLE\_HOMEs with External Repository

When installing both middle and infrastructure tiers on the same machine and changing the Wireless schema from the Enterprise Manager console to point to a schema other than the one available as part of the infrastructure install, the Wireless process status changes are not displayed on the Enterprise Manager console. This problem occurs on all platforms.

Here is the workaround for this problem:

From the ORACLE\_HOME of the middle-tier for which the schema has been changed, copy the following fragment from the file

```
<middle-tier ORACLE_HOME>/config/iasschema.xml
```

and paste it over (overwrite) the corresponding entry in the infrastructure ORACLE\_HOME file

```
<infrastructure ORACLE_HOME>/config/iasschema.xml
<SchemaConfigData>
<ComponentName>Wireless</ComponentName>
  <BaseName>WIRELESS</BaseName>
  <Override>true</Override>
  <SchemaName>the new schema name</SchemaName>
  <DBConnect>the new DB connect string</DBConnect>
  <Password>the new DB password (encrypted)</Password>
</SchemaConfigData>
```

Restart Enterprise Manager after this is done.

## 7.15 Oracle Ultra Search Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle Ultra Search:

- [Schedule Fails in Ultra Search Instances](#)
- [Oracle Ultra Search Migration Produces Errors](#)

### 7.15.1 Schedule Fails in Ultra Search Instances

Oracle Ultra Search schedule might fail in an Ultra Search instance created as a SSO user.

To workaround this issue, grant the database user the Ultra Search super user privilege ('wkproxy'). To do this, complete one of the following:

- Log on to SQLPLUS as "wksys" or "sys", and type the following:

```
exec wk_adm.grant_sysadmin('WKPROXY')
```

or,

- Log on to Ultra Search admin as a Ultra Search super user, for example, "orcladmin", "Portal", or "wksys". Then go to the "Users" tab and "Super-Users" subtab. Select user type as "Database User", and the user name as "wkproxy", and click **Add**.

Perform the above mentioned workaround before a SSO user creates Ultra Search instances. Otherwise, the schedule will failed for the Ultra Search instance created by a SSO user.

Note that Ultra Search instances created by a database user will not experience the schedule failure problem. A database user can go to

```
http://<hostname>:<port>/ultrashsearch/admin/index.jsp
```

where *hostname:port* should point to your Oracle9iAS instance to create a Ultra Search instance.

## 7.15.2 Oracle Ultra Search Migration Produces Errors

Ultra Search provides the SQL script `wk0upgrade.sql` for migrating the user data and database objects from an existing Ultra Search 9.0.1 database to a migrated Ultra Search 9iR2 database. However, users will generate errors when running into the stage "stop all of the crawler schedules and database jobs". Also, the script may fail and stop during the stage "re-creating all of the user instances". You can request for a patch to fix this problem.

## 7.16 Oracle9iAS Unified Messaging Issues

The following are known issues associated with Oracle9iAS Unified Messaging:

- n [Configuring Oracle9iAS Unified Messaging with Multiple E-mail Domains](#)
- n [Information About Shutting Down Sendmail](#)

### 7.16.1 Configuring Oracle9iAS Unified Messaging with Multiple E-mail Domains

Oracle9iAS Unified Messaging supports multiple e-mail domains on a single instance of the message store.

To add a new e-mail domain, perform the following steps:

1. Create a new subscriber entry and associated directory information tree elements in Oracle Internet Directory.

The new subscriber objectclass and naming attribute can be configured per the customer's requirements. For example, customers can use domain objectclass with `dc` as the naming attribute for the subscriber, or it can be organization objectclass with `o` as the naming attribute for the subscriber, or it can be something else depending on the requirements.

---

**Note:** Each Oracle Internet Directory subscriber required for an Oracle9iAS Unified Messaging namespace is equivalent to an e-mail domain. To avoid confusion between e-mail subscribers and Oracle Internet Directory subscribers, the Oracle Internet Directory subscribers of the Object class domain are referred to as domains in this section.

---

2. Create a new e-mail domain in Oracle9iAS Unified Messaging and provision the users to have e-mail access.

#### Creating a new Domain in Oracle Internet Directory

The directory administrator should use the following steps to create a new domain in Oracle Internet Directory:

1. Determine the deployment-specific domain defaults:
  - a. The naming attribute of the domain. (`orclSubscriberNicknameAttribute`)
  - b. The deployment specific objectclass associated with the naming attribute.
  - c. The common parent entry of all domains in the DIT. (`orclSubscriberSearchBase`)

This information can be determined by querying the following entry in the root OracleContext: `cn=common,cn=products,cn=oraclecontext`, using the following command:

```
ldapsearch -h <host> -p <port> -s base \
-b "cn=common,cn=products,cn=oraclecontext" \
"objectclass=" orclSubscriberSearchBase orclSubscriberNicknameAttribute
```

For example, the out-of-box defaults for a directory deployment on a host with a DNS name of `machine1.acme.com` are:

```
orclSubscriberSearchBase: dc=com
orclSubscriberNicknameAttribute: dc
```

Based on the nickname attribute of `dc`, the deployment specific objectclass chosen here is `domain`.

1. Invoke the `create_subscriber.sh` script to create the domain:
  - a. Login to the infrastructure `ORACLE_HOME` in which Oracle Internet Directory is running
  - b. Change directory to `ORACLE_HOME/ldap/schema/oid`
  - c. Run `create_subscriber.sh` script

For example, to create a domain called `NewCompany` using the out-of-the-box defaults for a directory server running on a host with a DNS hostname of `machine1.acme.com`, invoke the `create_subscriber.sh` script as follows:

```
./create_subscriber.sh -host machine1.acme.com -port 389
-SubscriberName NewCompany \
-SubscriberNamingAttribute dc \
-SubscriberObjectclass domain \
-SubscriberParentDN dc=com \
-CurrentUserDN cn=orcladmin \
-CurrentUserPassword <SuperUserPassword>
```

This creates a new domain in Oracle Internet Directory with the DN of `dc=NewCompany,dc=com`. Oracle software expects to find users for this domain under the DN `cn=users,dc=NewCompany,dc=com`.

### Provisioning Users in the New Domain with E-mail Access

Once the new domain has been created in Oracle Internet Directory, create the associated e-mail domain and users through the Oracle9iAS Unified Messaging administration tool.

**See Also:** Chapter 3, of the *Oracle9iAS Unified Messaging Administrator's Guide*

## 7.16.2 Information About Shutting Down Sendmail

On most UNIX systems, sendmail is configured by default and is started when the system comes up. To enable the SMTP server to listen to the default SMTP protocol port (port 25), sendmail must be shutdown. Execute the following command as root to shutdown sendmail:

```
/etc/init.d/sendmail stop
```

To prevent sendmail from restarting if the system is rebooted, remove the sendmail startup from the OS `init` files. If no other application running on that server uses it, rename the sendmail executable under `/usr/lib`.

---

## Documentation Errata

This section describes documentation issues in the following documentation:

- n [Oracle9i Application Server Core Documentation](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Documentation](#)
- n [Oracle HTTP Server Documentation](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS InterConnect Documentation](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Discoverer Documentation](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On Documentation](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Wireless Documentation](#)
- n [Oracle Ultra Search Documentation](#)

### 8.1 Oracle9i Application Server Core Documentation

This section describes issues in the following documentation:

- n [Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide](#)
- n [Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide](#)
- n [Oracle9i Application Server Security Guide](#)
- n [Oracle9i Application Server: Migrating from Oracle Application Server](#)
- n [Oracle9i Application Server Migrating from Release 1 \(1.0.2.2.x\) to Release 2 \(9.0.2\)](#)
- n [Oracle9i Application Server Performance Guide](#)
- n [Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes](#)

#### 8.1.1 Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide

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

##### 8.1.1.1 Updated Information for Starting the Infrastructure

The "Starting Infrastructure" section of the "Starting and Stopping the Application Server" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* needs additional steps to correctly start the metadata repository. Use the following instructions to start the metadata repository:

1. Start the metadata repository. You can start the metadata repository using your preferred database tool, such as Oracle Enterprise Manager or SQL\*Plus. To start the metadata repository using SQL\*Plus:

- a. Start the metadata repository listener:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/lsnrctl start
```

- b. Set the ORACLE\_SID environment variable to the metadata repository system identifier, for example:

```
(Bourne or Korn shell) ORACLE_SID=iasdb; export ORACLE_SID
(C shell) setenv ORACLE_SID iasdb
```

- c. Start the metadata repository instance using SQL\*Plus:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/sqlplus /nolog
sql> connect sys/password_for_sys as sysdba
sql> startup
sql> quit
```

2. Start the Enterprise Manager Web site in the Oracle home of the primary installation using the following command:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/emctl start
```

3. Start Oracle Internet Directory using the following commands:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/oidmon start
ORACLE_HOME/bin/oidctl server=oidldapd configset=0 instance=n start
```

Where n can be any number like 1,2 which is not already in use.

4. Start the infrastructure instance using the Instance Home Page on the Enterprise Manager Web site:

- a. Navigate to the Instance Home Page for the infrastructure on the Enterprise Manager Web site.
- b. In the General section on the Instance Home Page, click **Start All**.

5. If Oracle Management Server (OMS) is configured, start OMS:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/oemctl start oms
```

#### 8.1.1.2 Additional Information About OEM\_REPOSITORY Schema

The "Managing the Infrastructure" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* contains a section called "Schemas Accessed Directly by Administrators." The list item about the OEM\_REPOSITORY schema should read as follows:

OEM\_REPOSITORY - This schema is used by Oracle Management Server. If you change the password in the database, you must update the Oracle Management Server configuration by running the Enterprise Manager Configuration Assistant and choosing the option to "Use an Existing Repository". By selecting this option and entering the new password, the Oracle Management Server configuration is updated.

#### 8.1.1.3 Additional Information About Configuring Oracle Management Server

The "Introduction to Administration Tools" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* includes instructions for configuring the Oracle Management Server. If you configure the Oracle Management Server as part of the installation procedure, the Oracle Management Server repository is set up automatically using default settings.

If you choose to configure the Oracle Management Server after the installation of Oracle9iAS, or if you add a second infrastructure, use the Enterprise Manager Configuration Assistant (emca).

When you configure the Oracle Management Server using emca, consider the following details in addition to the instructions provided in the "Introduction to Administration Tools" chapter:

1. When you run the Enterprise Manager Configuration Assistant, select the following options:

- Configure Local Management Server
- Use Existing Repository

Selecting these options will create the omsconfig.properties file, which is required by the Oracle Management Server. The Enterprise Manager Repository schema is already pre-configured with the infrastructure installation.

2. Next, provide the following default information for the repository:

- Repository Username: OEM\_REPOSITORY
- Repository Password: oem\_repository
- Connection Information: <host:port:sid>

OEM\_REPOSITORY is the default Enterprise Manager schema. When you installed Oracle9iAS infrastructure, the OEM\_REPOSITORY database user was created and the necessary Enterprise Manager schema was loaded. Oracle recommends that you do not change this user. However, you can change the default password. The repository username and password are stored in the omsconfig.properties file. The configuration assistant will encrypt the repository password in this file.

3. After you run the configuration assistant, you can start the Management Server using the following command:

```
oemctrl start oms
```

4. To stop the Management Server, use the following command:

```
oemctrl stop oms <username>/<password>
```

The default user name for the Management Server is sysman. The default password is oem\_temp. If you do not provide the username and password on the command line, the Management Server will prompt you for the username and password.

The oemctrl and oemapp commands are installed in the following directory:

```
<ORACLE_HOME>/bin
```

#### 8.1.1.4 Modified Information for Managing Oracle Internet Directory

The "Changing Instance Password in Oracle Internet Directory" section in the "Managing Oracle Internet Directory" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* states:

To change the password:

```
resetiaspasswd.sh OID_Admin_user OID_Admin_passwd ORACLE_HOME
```

where OID\_Admin\_user is orcladmin or a user in the IASAdmins group.

Here, the above line is incorrect. It should state:

```
OID_Admin_user is cn=orcladmin.
```

### 8.1.1.5 Additional Information for the "Managing Oracle Internet Directory" Chapter

The "Installing and Configuring Oracle9iAS" section in the "Managing Oracle Internet Directory" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* should contain the following information:

1. In addition to being in the `iASAdmins` group, you must also be the "owner" of the `iASAdmins` group.
2. You must also be in the `OracleDBCreators` group if you need to create a new infrastructure database.
3. To perform a Portal installation, you must also be in the `OracleDASAdminGroup` in the Root Oracle Context.

### 8.1.1.6 Include Additional Port Numbers for Oracle9iAS Web Cache

Table "Oracle9iAS Port Usage (Sorted by Component)" in the "Default Port Numbers and Port Ranges" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* contains an incomplete list of port numbers for Oracle9iAS Web Cache. [Table 8–1](#) contains the complete list of Oracle9iAS Web Cache port numbers.

**Table 8–1 Oracle9iAS Port Usage (Sorted by Component)**

Component	Default Port	Port Range
Oracle9iAS Web Cache HTTP Listen- non-SSL	7777	7777-7877
Oracle9iAS Web Cache HTTP Listen- SSL	4443	4443-4543
Oracle9iAS Web Cache Administration	4000	4000-4030
Oracle9iAS Web Cache Invalidation	4001	4000-4030
Oracle9iAS Web Cache Statistics	4002	4000-4030

### 8.1.1.7 Correct Information Regarding Routing Priority for OC4J Requests

Section "Component Instances: Oracle HTTP Server" in the "Clustering" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* contains the following incorrect statement:

"Forward an incoming stateless request to any OC4J process in the cluster. The priority is to forward the incoming request first to an OC4J process in its own application server instance. If none are available, it forwards the request to any OC4J process in another application server instance in the cluster."

It should be:

"Forward an incoming stateless request to any OC4J process in the cluster. It gives equal weight to each of the available OC4J processes in the cluster, local or remote, when determining where to forward the request."

### 8.1.1.8 Updated Syntax for OPMN Samples

There are three syntax errors in the sample configurations provided in the "Sample Configurations for Oracle Process Manager" section of the "High Availability" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide*.

1. The attribute describing the number of processes in the custom tag should be `numProcs` (not `num_of_procs`).
2. The `local`, `remote`, and `request` attributes are all required in the `port` tag.

3. The island id and number of processes are defined with the `id` and `numProcs` attributes in the island tag (not with the `islandID` attribute).

The following samples use the correct syntax:

#### 8.1.1.8.1 One Oracle HTTP Server Process, One OC4J Process with Defaults

This configuration starts one Oracle HTTP Server and one OC4J process with default values.

```
<notification-server>
  <port local="6001"
        remote="6002"
        request="6003">
  </port>
  <log-file path="/private/my_directory/tmp/opmn_logs/ons.log"
        level="5">
  </log-file>
</notification-server>
<process-manager>
  <ohs/>
  <oc4j>
    <config-file path=ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/config/server.xml />
  </oc4j>
  <log-file path="/private/my_directory/tmp/opmn_logs/ipm.log"
        level="4">
  </log-file>
</process-manager>
```

#### 8.1.1.8.2 One Oracle HTTP Server Process, Two OC4J Processes, and One Generic Process with User-Specified Values

This configuration starts one Oracle HTTP Server process, two OC4J processes, and one generic process with several user-specified values.

```
<process-manager>
  <ohs gid="a1" maxRetry="3">
    <config-file path="/my_directory/conf/httpd.conf"/>
  </ohs>
  <oc4j instanceName="home" maxRetry="4" gid="o1">
    <config-file path="/my_directory/conf/oc4j.xml"/>
    <port ajp="3000-3001" rmi="3002-3003" jms="3004-3005"/>
    <island id="myIslandA" numProcs="2"/>
  </oc4j>
  <custom gid="g1" numProcs = "1">
    <start path="/my_directory/bin/exec1"/>
    <environment>
      <prop name="PATH" value="/my_directory/ias/lib"/>
      <prop name="CLASSPATH" value="/my_directory/ias/bin" />
    </environment>
  </general>
</process-manager>
```

#### 8.1.1.8.3 One Oracle HTTP Server Process, Two OC4J Processes with User-Specified Values

This configuration starts one Oracle HTTP Server and two OC4J processes with some user-specified values.

```
<notification-server>
  <port local="6001"
        remote="6002"
        request="6003">
  </port>
  <log-file path="/private/my_directory/tmp/opmn_logs/ons.log"
        level="5">
```

```
</log-file>
</notification-server>
<process-manager>

<!-- Start one ohs process with a process group ID of a1, with a config file in a
non-default directory location -- >

<ohs gid="a1" maxRetry="3">
    <config-file path="Apache/Apache/my_conf/httpd.conf"/>
</ohs>

<!-- Start two oc4j processes with a process group ID of o1, with a instanceName
of myClusterA (This should be the worker specified in the mod_oc4j config file),
and an island id of myIslandA. Since we are starting two processes we have to
specify the port range used when starting the processes. So OC4J process1 starts
with ajp port 8010, jms port 8020 and rmi port 8030. The second OC4J process uses
ajp port 8011, jms port 8021, and rmi port 8031. -->

<oc4j instanceName="myInstanceA" gid="o1">
    <port ajp="8010-8012", jms="8020-8022" rmi="8030-8032"/>
    <island id="myIslandA" numProcs="2"/>
</oc4j>

<!-- If the logs should be created in a specific directory provide that location
here --!>

<log-file path="/tmp/ipm.log" level="4"/>
</process-manager>
```

### 8.1.1.9 Incorrect Instructions for Starting and Stopping Reports Server

The "Starting and Stopping the Application Server" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* should include Oracle9iAS Reports Services under "About Components that Cannot Be Started or Stopped".

By default, after installation, Oracle9iAS Reports Services is configured virtually identically to Forms. It is part of OC4J\_BI\_FORMS instance, and is brought "up" and "down" with that OC4J instance. In OEM, it displays an "up" status if it can successfully contact the Reports server, and a "down" status otherwise.

However, you can reconfigure the Reports server, using the report servlet configuration file, so that the Reports server will not be started automatically when OC4J is brought up. If you have done this, you will need to start and stop the Reports server manually. In this case, the instructions currently provided in the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* for starting and stopping the Reports server as a standalone process, either via OEM or the command line, are correct.

### 8.1.1.10 Incorrect Information in the "About Infrastructure Association" Section

Scenario 1, step 3 of the "About Infrastructure Association" section of the "Concepts for Administrators" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* incorrectly states the following:

Install J2EE and Web Cache on Host B. If you choose to use an infrastructure, it will automatically use the infrastructure on **Host B**.

It should instead say:

Install J2EE and Web Cache on Host B. If you choose to use an infrastructure, it will automatically use the infrastructure on **Host A**.

#### 8.1.1.11 Incorrect Information in the "Using SSL for Your Production Environment" Section

Step 6b in the "Using SSL for Your Production Environment" of the "Introduction to Administration Tools" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide* incorrectly states the following:

Enter the following emctl command:

```
emctl set ssl test
```

It should instead say:

Enter the following emctl command:

```
emctl set ssl on
```

#### 8.1.1.12 Updated Information for "Relocating Metadata Repository Datafiles to a Different Directory" Section

The following note should be added to the "Relocating Metadata Repository Datafiles to a Different Directory" section of the "Managing the Infrastructure" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide*:

"Note that this procedure may only be used to move data files, that is, files in the data dictionary view `DBA_DATA_FILES` and the dynamic performance view `V$DATAFILE`. This procedure may not be used to move temporary files, that is, files in the `DBA_TEMP_FILES` and `V$TEMPFILE` views. This is because the database does not support renaming of temporary files."

#### 8.1.1.13 Incorrect Link to Table for Starting and Stopping the Enterprise Manager Web Site on UNIX

In the "Starting and Stopping the Enterprise Manager Web Site on UNIX" section of the "Introduction to Administration Tools" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide*, an incorrect link to Table 3-4 is displayed. The correct link is to Table 3-2.

#### 8.1.1.14 Incorrect Definition for DCM

The text in the Architecture section of Chapter 14, "Application Server Clustering", incorrectly refers to DCM as Dynamic Configuration Management. DCM refers to Distributed Configuration Management.

### 8.1.2 Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide

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

#### 8.1.2.1 Setting LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH Should Not Be a Prerequisite

The "Preventing Conflicts with Other Oracle Homes" section in the "Getting Started" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide* should not list setting `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` as a prerequisite for installation.

### 8.1.2.2 Incorrect Information in "Oracle9iAS Components" Table About Oracle UDDI Enterprise Web Services Registry

Footnote 2 for table 3-2 "Oracle9iAS Components" in the "Oracle9i Application Server" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide* incorrectly states the following:

Oracle9iAS Portal installs Oracle Ultra Search and Oracle9iAS Syndication Server.

It should instead say the following:

Oracle9iAS Portal installs Oracle Ultra Search, Oracle9iAS Syndication Server, and Oracle UDDI Enterprise Web Services Registry.

### 8.1.2.3 Incorrect Information for "Existing Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On Screen"

Chapter "Oracle9iAS Infrastructure" in the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide* contains incorrect information for screen 4-4 "Existing Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On". Currently, it says:

"One of the following two screens may appear based on your configuration choices on the "Select Configuration Options Screen", (Figure 4-3):

- **Existing Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On:** This screen appears if you have unchecked the configuration of Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On on the Component Configuration and Startup screen.
- **Existing Oracle Internet Directory:** This screen appears if you have unchecked the configuration of Oracle Internet Directory on the Component Configuration and Startup screen.

#### a. Existing Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On

Enter the host name and port number for the existing instance of Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On that you wish to use with this installation of Oracle9iAS Infrastructure and click **Next**.

If you do not have Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On installed, return to the Component Configuration and Startup screen and select the default configuration option for Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On.

#### a. Existing Oracle Internet Directory

Enter the host name and port number for the existing instance of Oracle Internet Directory that you wish to use with this installation of Oracle9iAS Infrastructure and click **Next**. "

It should instead say:

"The Existing Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On screen will not appear during Oracle9iAS Infrastructure installation if you deselect Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On on the Component Configuration screen. The Existing Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On screen appears if you just select installation of the Oracle9iAS Metadata Repository on the Component Configuration screen.

To use Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On with Oracle Internet Directory, choose one of the following configurations:

- Select Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On and Oracle Internet Directory on the Component Configuration screen for configuration on the same host.
- Install Oracle Internet Directory and Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On on different hosts:
  - a. Select Oracle Internet Directory and deselect Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On on the Component Configuration screen for configuration on Host 1.

- b. Select Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On and deselect Oracle Internet Directory on the Component Configuration screen for configuration on Host 2.

Point the Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On configuration on Host 2 to the Oracle Internet Directory configuration on Host 1 (Oracle Universal Installer will prompt you for the location of your existing Oracle Internet Directory.)"

#### 8.1.2.4 Incorrect /var/tmp Space Value for Business Intelligence and Forms Installation

The "Hardware Requirements" table in the "Getting Started" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide* incorrectly says that Business Intelligence and Forms requires 95 MB for /var/tmp space.

However, during Business Intelligence and Forms installation, the following error message is displayed:

```
"Insufficient space in /var/tmp. Requires 200MB. Fix problem and restart."
```

Accordingly, the value for /var/tmp space for Business Intelligence and Forms should be changed from 95 MB to 200 MB.

#### 8.1.2.5 Incorrect Information for Infrastructure Summary Screen

The description of the installation screen for step 3a in Section 3.2, Chapter 3 of the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide* is incorrect. The description should be:

If you have an Oracle9iAS mid-tier instance on the install computer that is already associated with an Oracle9iAS Infrastructure, then the Infrastructure Summary screen appears. Review and note the information provided on the screen and click Next.

#### 8.1.2.6 Incorrect Recommendation for Processor

The Recommended Processor description in Appendix B, Table B-1 is incorrect. Instead of recommending a Pentium I 266 the recommendation is for a Pentium U 266.

#### 8.1.2.7 Incorrect Recommendation for Processor

The Recommended Processor description in Appendix B, Table B-1 is incorrect. Instead of recommending a Pentium I 266 the recommendation is for a Pentium U 266.

#### 8.1.2.8 Incorrect Screen Name

In Appendix C, Section C.5.1, page C-36, there is an incorrect screen reference in Step 1. Instead of Available Products Screen it should read Install Type Screen.

#### 8.1.2.9 Obsolete Kernel Parameters

The parameters of shmmin and shmseg displayed in Table 2-8, "Kernel Parameter Settings" in the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide* are obsolete.

### 8.1.3 Oracle9i Application Server Security Guide

The following are known issues in *Oracle9i Application Server Security Guide*:

### 8.1.3.1 Remove PlsqlEnableConnectionPooling from Configured dads.conf File

The "Configuring Oracle9iAS 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.

### 8.1.3.2 Updated Information for Default User Password Policy

The "Default User Password Policy in Oracle9iAS" table in the "Oracle9i 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."

## 8.1.4 Oracle9i Application Server: Migrating from Oracle Application Server

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

### 8.1.4.1 Default Wallet Path Should Be Corrected

Table 1-3, "Summary of ssl2ossl or osslconvert Tools Parameter", in the "Introduction to Oracle9i Application Server" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server: Migrating from Oracle Application Server* incorrectly states that the default path of the wallet is documented as `ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf/ssl.wlt/0`. The correct path of the wallet is `ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/bin/wallet`.

### 8.1.4.2 Incorrect Patch Information for Migrating Oracle Internet Directory

The "Applying the 9.0.2.1.0 database patch" section in the "Migrating Management Components" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server: Migrating from Oracle Application Server* contains incorrect database patch number.

Following is the correct information:

#### Applying the 9.0.1.3.0 database patch

Ensure that the database is brought up in `ORACLE_HOME_2`. To apply the 9.0.1.3.0 database patch set, please follow the instructions in the "Post Install Actions section" in `ORACLE_HOME_2/rdbms/notes/patch_note.htm`.

### 8.1.4.3 Migration Tool not Available in Oracle9i Application Server

The `oas2ias` migration tool described in the *Migrating from Oracle Application Server Guide, Release 1.0.2.1*, is not available with Oracle9i Application Server.

## 8.1.5 Oracle9i Application Server Migrating from Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) to Release 2 (9.0.2)

Following are the known issues in *Oracle9i Application Server Migrating from Oracle9iAS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) to Release 2 (9.0.2)*:

### 8.1.5.1 Modifications to the "Installation on Separate Computers" Instructions for Oracle9iAS Wireless

Step 3 of the "Installation on Separate Computers" section in *Migrating from Oracle9iAS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) to Release 2 (9.0.2)* should be changed to state the following:

Copy the entire directory structure

```
<OLD_ORACLE_HOME>/panama/server/classes
```

from machine `mc1` to a temporary directory. Modify the file:

```
<temporary_dir>/panama/server/classes/oracle/panama/spatial/spatial.properties
```

to replace the `<OLD_ORACLE_HOME>` prefix for each property with the absolute path to the temporary directory.

For example, if the temporary directory was `/tmp`, you should modify the file:

```
/tmp/panama/server/classes/oracle/panama/spatial/spatial.properties
```

to change entries of the form

```
file.providers.config.xml.geocoding =  
/private/ias/10220PME/panama/server/classes/oracle/panama  
spatial/geocoder/Geocoders.xml
```

(where `/private/ias/10220PME` is the `OLD_ORACLE_HOME`) to the form

```
file.providers.config.xml.geocoding = /tmp/panama/server/classes/oracle/panama  
spatial/geocoder/Geocoders.xml
```

### 8.1.5.2 Additional Post-Upgrade Step for Oracle Internet Directory Migration

The "Post-Upgrade Manual Tasks and Database Migration Alternatives" section in the "Migrating Management Components" chapter of the *Migrating from Oracle9iAS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) to Release 2 (9.0.2)* should include the following section:

Post-Upgrade Step for iPlanet Synchronization

Integration Profiles for iPlanet synchronization, namely `iPlanetImport` and `iPlanetExport`, are created as part of the upgrade. For these profiles to be configured and used for synchronization, they need to be added to `configset1`.

If the profiles are available in `Configset 1` as part of upgrade, it will be shown in ODM under Integration Server as part of Configuration Set1. If the profiles are not available, they can be added by using `LDAPMODIFY` as below:

```
ldapmodify -h <OID Host> -p <OID Port> -D <OID Super-user> -w <OID Super-user  
password> -f <ORACLE_HOME>/ldap/install/upgdip.ldif
```

Migrating Oracle9iAS SOAP

This section describes how to migrate SOAP applications from Oracle9iAS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) to Oracle9iAS Release 2 (9.0.2).

SOAP is implemented as a servlet. A servlet delegates service invocations to user supplied implementation classes. In Oracle9iAS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x), JServ was the default servlet engine. In Oracle9iAS Release 2 (9.0.2), OC4J is the servlet engine. To migrate SOAP applications, you must copy and re-packaging the service implementation classes and descriptors, and also consider the configuration aspects of the JServ and OC4J containers.

**See Also:** ““Migrating Oracle9iAS SOAP” for more information on JServ and OC4J configuration.

Oracle9iAS Release 2 (9.0.2) contains empty (that is, containing no services) SOAP application and web application archives ready to install. These files are named `soap.ear` and `soap.war`, and are located in `ORACLE_HOME/soap/webapps/soap.ear`.

The `soap.war` file is a copy of the WAR file contained in the `soap.ear` file.

The SOAP migration process involves inserting Oracle9iAS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) files into a copy of the empty SOAP application, and then deploying the application in OC4J. Files can be "inserted" in one of two ways:

- Using `jar -x` to unpack the `soap.ear` and `soap.war` files into component directories, copying old files to the corresponding directories, then using `jar -c` to create new `.ear` and `.war` files.
- Using `jar -u` to update the contents of the `.war` and `.ear` files without unpacking them.

Below are the steps in the migration process.

1. Copy `ORACLE_HOME_2/soap/webapps/soap.ear` and `ORACLE_HOME_2/soap/webapps/soap.war` to a convenient work directory (`workdir`, in this example).
2. Copy all user-written class files for the SOAP services to `soap.war`.

**See Also:** ““Migrating User-written Classes” section for an approach to handling user-written classes.

3. Insert all `jar` files except `soap.jar` and `samples.jar` from `ORACLE_HOME_1/soap/webapps/soap/WEB-INF/lib` into `workdir/soap.war`.
4. If you are sure that the old configuration file, `ORACLE_HOME_1/soap/webapps/soap/WEB-INF/config/soapConfig.xml` was never changed, go to step 6.
5. Make a copy of the old configuration file, `ORACLE_HOME_1/soap/webapps/soap/WEB-INF/config/soapConfig.xml` renaming it to `soap.xml`.
6. Edit the file, examining the `class` attribute of the `providerManager` and `serviceManager` elements.

---

**Note:** The `providerManager` and `serviceManager` interfaces have changed from Release 1, so if you supplied the class, you must change and recompile your code, then insert it in `workdir/soap.war`. The location in `soap.war` is directly in `WEB-INF`, not `WEB-INF/config`. The SOAP javadocs on the Oracle9iAS documentation CD detail the changes.

If you did not supply the class, delete the `class` attribute from the `soap.xml` file (the line containing `class =`). Replace the `soap.xml` file in `workdir/soap.war` with the new `soap.xml`.

---

All of the code to be migrated is now in `workdir/soap.jar`.

7. Insert the new `workdir/soap.jar` into `workdir/soap.ear`.

8. Deploy the `.ear` file in OC4J.
9. Activate the installed SOAP services as described in the Oracle9iAS Web Services Developer's Guide.

#### Migrating User-written Classes

The directory structures in Oracle9iAS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) do not correspond directly to those in Oracle9iAS Release 2 (9.0.2). Specifically, `soap.ear` is a SOAP sample application that runs in a SOAP server instance. It no longer contains `soap.jar` (which is in the OC4J system classpath).

For this reason, to migrate, it might be easiest to create a new `.ear` file (using `soap.ear` as a guide) for the services you want to deploy.

To migrate user-written classes from Release 1 to Release 2, follow these steps:

1. Identify and locate the user-written class files by examining the JServ configuration files and/or `ORACLE_HOME_1/soap/webapps/soap/WEB-INF/config/soap.properties` files.
2. Create an `.ear` file with a `WEB-INF/classes` directory that contains the class files that implement the services you want to deploy.
3. Create a `.war` file that contains:
  - `.jar` or class files (under `WEB-INF/lib` or `WEB-INF/classes`) the application requires.
  - `web.xml` (under `WEB-INF`), the web application deployment descriptor. This file contains the SOAP servlet configuration and the servlet mapping set. You must specify `oracle.soap.server.http.SOAPServlet` as the servlet class, but the servlet name and mapping can be any names you choose. You must specify the initial parameter for the SOAP configuration file. To use the default location, copy the `init-param` from `web.xml` in the `soap.ear` file.
  - `soap.xml` (under `WEB-INF`), the SOAP servlet configuration file. You can start with the `soap.xml` file in `soap.ear`, and modify it as needed.
  - `index.html`, the index file specific to the application.
4. Include the application `.war` file in the `.ear` file, and an `application.xml` file under `WEB-INF`. The `application.xml` file is not specific to SOAP; it contains application deployment information. (For required file entries, see the `application.xml` file in `soap.ear`.)

### 8.1.5.3 Word Errors in "Using Oracle9iAS Migration Assistant" Chapter

The "Using Oracle9iAS Migration Assistant" chapter of the *Migrating from Oracle9iAS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) to Release 2 (9.0.2)* guide contains the following word errors;

- In the section "Migration of Session Definitions" the word "definition" should be "definition".
- In the section "Default Directives in httpd.conf" the listing "</Directory" should be "</Directory>"

### 8.1.5.4 Word Errors in "Migrating Internet Applications Components" Chapter

The "Migrating Internet Applications Components" chapter on of the *Migrating from Oracle9iAS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) to Release 2 (9.0.2)* guide contains the following word errors:

- n In the section "OC4J Mount Settings" the command line  
`$ORACLE_HOME/Apache/modoc4j/conf/mod_oc4j.conf` file  
should be:  
`$ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf/mod_oc4j.conf`
- n In the section "Migrating the principals.xml File to the Java Authentication and Authorization Service" the word "JAAS Admintool" should be "JAZN Admintool".
- n In the section "Migrating Oracle9iAS SOAP" the file location:  
`$ORACLE_HOME/soap/webapps/soap.ear`  
should be:  
`$ORACLE_HOME/soap/lib/soap.ear`
- n In the section "Migrating Oracle9iAS SOAP" the step:  
2. Insert all files from `ORACLE_HOME_1/soap/webapps/soap/WEB-INF/classes` into `workdir/soap.war`.  
should be:  
2. Insert all files which user created for SOAP service.
- n In the section "Migrating Oracle Business Components for Java" the term "Oracle9iAS Oracle9iAS Release 2 (9.0.2)" should be "Oracle9iAS Release 2 (9.0.2)"

### 8.1.5.5 Word Errors in "Migrating Business Intelligence Components" Chapter

The "Migrating Business Intelligence Components" chapter on of the *Migrating from Oracle9iAS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) to Release 2 (9.0.2)* guide contains the following word errors:

- n In the section "Migrating from Oracle9iAS Forms Services Release 6i Common Gateway Interface (CGI) to Forms 9i Servlet" the term "Forms90/Server" should be "forms90/server".
- n In the section "Migrating from Oracle9iAS Forms Services Release 6i Common Gateway Interface (CGI) to Forms 9i Servlet" the term "Oracle9iAS Forms Services Release 9i" should be "Oracle9iAS Forms Services Release 2".
- n In the section "Migrating from Oracle9iAS Forms Services Release 6i Common Gateway Interface (CGI) to Forms 9i Servlet" the sentence with "(ORACLE\_HOME/j2ee/home)" should be "(<ORACLE\_HOME>/j2ee/home)".
- n In the section "Migrating Forms 6i Static HTML Start Files to Forms 9i Generic Application" the following settings example:

```
Form = hr_main.fmx
lookAndFeel=oracle
Otherparams=myParam1=12
Userid=scott/tiger@orcl
```

should be:

```
form = hr_main.fmx
lookAndFeel=Oracle
otherparams=myParam1=12
userid=scott/tiger@orcl
```

- n In the section "Migrating Forms 6i Static HTML Start Files to Forms 9i Generic Application" the following settings example:

```
ServerURL=/forms90/190servlet
Form = book.fmx
lookAndFeel=oracle
Otherparams= Userid=
```

should be:

```
serverURL=/forms90/190servlet
form = book.fmx
lookAndFeel=Oracle
Otherparams=
Userid=
```

- n In the section "Migrating Forms 6i Static HTML Start Files to Forms 9i Generic Application" the following URL example:

```
http://<hostname>:<port>/ forms90/f90servlet?config=booking_app
```

should be:

```
http://<hostname>:<port>/forms90/f90servlet?config=booking_app
```

- n In the section "Migrating Forms 6i Static HTML Start Files to Forms 9i Generic Application" the parameter "Archive=f90all.jar" should be "archive=f90all.jar".

- n In the section "Migrating Forms 6i Static HTML Start Files to Forms 9i Generic Application" the following settings example:

```
ServerURL=/forms90/190servlet
Form = book.fmx
lookAndFeel=oracle
Otherparams=
Userid=
```

should be:

```
serverURL=/forms90/190servlet
form = book.fmx
lookAndFeel=Oracle
otherparams=
userid=
```

- n In the section "Migrating Forms 6i Static HTML Start Files to Forms 9i Generic Application" the parameter "Forms90\_Path" should be "FORMS90\_PATH".

- n In the section "Migrating from Forms 6i Listener to the Forms Listener Servlet" the parameter "baseHTMLJinitiator=your base jinit.htm" should be "baseHTMLjinitiator=your base jinit.htm".

- n In the section "Migrating from Forms 6i Listener to the Forms Listener Servlet" the following URL example:

```
http://hostname:port/forms90/ 90servlet?config=application
```

should be:

```
http://hostname:port/forms90/90servlet?config=application
```

- n In the section "Migrating the Forms 6i Listener Servlet Architecture to Oracle9iAS Forms Services Release 9i" the file location line:

Forms\_OC4J\_Home\applications\forms90app\forms90web\web-inf\web.xml

should be:

<Forms\_OC4J\_Home>/applications/forms90app/forms90web/WEB\_INF/web.xml

- n
In the section "Migrating the Forms 6i Listener Servlet Architecture to Oracle9iAS Forms Services Release 9i" the "Forms Listener test page" should be "the Oracle9iAS Forms Services Management page".
- n
In the section "Migrating the Forms 6i Listener Servlet Architecture to Oracle9iAS Forms Services Release 9i" the term "Forms90\server" should be "forms90/server".
- n
In the section "Deploying Icon Images with the Forms Servlet" the term "imagebase" should be "imageBase"
- n
In the section "Deploying Icon Images with the Forms Servlet" the term "Forms90/java" should be "forms90/java"
- n
In the section "Migrating Integrated Calls to Oracle9i Reports to use Reports Services" the term "Reports90\_Path" should be "REPORTS\_PATH"
- n
In the section "Creating Forms Listener Servlet Alias Names in OC4J" the file location:

ORACLE\_HOME/Apache/JServ/conf/jserv.properties.

should be:

ORACLE\_HOME/Apache/JServ/etc/jserv.properties.

- n
In the section "Creating Forms Listener Servlet Alias Names in OC4J" the file location:

ORACLE\_HOME/Forms\_OC4J\_Home/applications/forms90app/forms90web/web-inf/web.xml

should be:

<ORACLE\_HOME>/<Forms\_OC4J\_Home>/applications/forms90app/forms90web/WEB-INF/web.xml

- n
In the section "Accessing the Listener Servlet Administration Page" the term "TestMode" should be "testMode".
- n
In the section "Accessing the Listener Servlet Administration Page" the file location:

ORACLE\_HOME/Apache/JServ/conf/zone.properties

should be:

ORACLE\_HOME/Apache/JServ/etc/zone.properties

- n
In the section "Accessing the Listener Servlet Administration Page" the file location:

ORACLE\_HOME/Forms\_OC4J\_Home/applications/forms90app/forms90web/web-inf/web.xml

should be:

ORACLE\_HOME/Forms\_OC4J\_Home/applications/forms90app/forms90web/WEB\_INF/web.xml

- n
In the section "Best Practices For Migrating to Oracle9iAS Forms Services Release 9i" the instruction:

Type `http://hostname:port/forms90/f90servlet?config=your app`

to invoke your application.

should be:

Type `http://hostname:port/forms90/f90servlet?config=your_app`

to invoke your application.

- n In the section "Migrating Reports Configuration Files" the file location:

`ORACLE_HOME_1/reports60/server/report server name.ora`

should be:

`ORACLE_HOME_1/reports60/server/report_server_name.ora`

- n In the section "Migrating Default User Preferences" the file location:

`ORACLE_HOME_1/discwb4/util/pref.txt`

should be:

`ORACLE_HOME_1/6iserver/discwb4/util/pref.txt`

- n In the section "Updating URL References" the table contains the following URL example:

`http://hostname/Discwb4/ html/english/ms_ie/start_ie.htm`

or

`http://hostname/Discwb4/ html/english/netscape/start_nm.htm`

should be:

`http://hostname/discwb4/ html/english/ms_ie/start_ie.htm`

or

`http://hostname/discwb4/ html/english/netscape/start_nm.htm`

`http://host:port/Discwb4/english...`

should be:

`http://host:port/discwb4/english...`

`http://hostname/Discoverer4i/Viewer`

should be:

`http://hostname/discoverer4i/viewer`

`http://host:port/Discoverer4i/Viewer`

should be:

`http://host:port/discoverer4i/viewer`

- n In the section "Configuring Session Timeout" the file locations displayed:

`ORACLE_HOME_1/Apache/JServ/servlets/discoverer4i.properties`

to

`ORACLE_HOME_2/J2EE/OC4J_BI_Forms/discoverer/web/web/web-inf/web.xml`

should be:

ORACLE\_HOME\_1/Apache/JServ/etc/discovererviewer.properties

to

ORACLE\_HOME\_2/j2ee/OC4J\_BI\_Forms/applications/discoverer/web/WEB-INF/web.xml

- In the section "Migrating Viewer Customizations" the file location:

ORACLE\_HOME\_1/Apache/Apache/htdocs/discwb4/disco4iv/htm

should be:

ORACLE\_HOME\_1/Apache/Apache/htdocs/discwb4/html

the file location in the table listed as:

web/web-inf/configuration.xml

should be:

web/WEB-INF/configuration.xml

step b. the directory location:

ORACLE\_HOME\_2/J2EE/OC4J\_BI\_Forms/discoverer/web/directory.

should be:

ORACLE\_HOME\_2/J2EE/OC4J\_BI\_Forms/application/discoverer/web/directory.

- In the section "Upgrading JInitiator" the directory:

ORACLE\_HOME\_2/j2ee/OC4J\_BI\_Forms/discoverer/webplus/xsl/plus\_config.xml

should be:

ORACLE\_HOME\_2/j2ee/OC4J\_BI\_Forms/applications/discoverer/web/plus/xsl/plus\_files/xsl/plus\_config.xml

In the section "Migrate the OP 9.0.1 MTR Using ELT" the file location:

ORACLE\_HOME/dmt/admin/remaint.sh.

should be:

ORACLE\_HOME/dmt/admin/REmaint.sh.

- In the section "Upgrading JInitiator" the term "remaint.sh" should be "REmaint.sh"

### 8.1.5.6 Word Errors in "Migrating Management Components" Chapter

The "Migrating Management Components" chapter on of the *Migrating from Oracle9iAS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) to Release 2 (9.0.2)* guide contains the following word errors:

- In the section "Upgrading the Repository" the file location listed in the note table "ORACLE\_HOME\sysman\config" should be "\$ORACLE\_HOME/sysman/config"

### 8.1.5.7 Correction to Instructions for Migrating User Classes

Included in the 902 solaris and windows addendum as per bug 2413911.

In *Migrating from Oracle9iAS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) to Release 2 (9.0.2)* guide, the instructions in Step 2 of "Migrating Oracle9iAS SOAP" referred to a 'classes' directory, which may or may not exist in a Oracle9iAS Release 1 (1.0.2.2.x) instance. There is no strict rule or convention on the location of user-written class files; Step 2 should read as shown below (referring to a sub-section on "Migrating User-written Classes"):

## 8.1.6 Oracle9i Application Server Performance Guide

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

### 8.1.6.1 Screen Shot Must be Updated

Figure "Setting Java Heap Size for an OC4J Instance Using Oracle Enterprise Manager" in the "Optimizing J2EE Applications In OC4J" chapter of the *Oracle9i Application Server Performance Guide* is outdated. The OEM screen does not contain the configuration file path fields.

## 8.1.7 Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes

Following are the known issues in *Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes*:

### 8.1.7.1 Configuring Oracle9iAS Clickstream Intelligence After Installing Oracle9iAS Using Oracle Universal Installer

The section discussing "Configuring Oracle9iAS Clickstream Intelligence After Installing Oracle9iAS Using Oracle Universal Installer" in the *Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes* should read:

If you choose not to configure Oracle9iAS Clickstream Intelligence via Oracle Universal Installer and decides to configure it at a later time, perform the following steps:

---

**Note:** Configuring Oracle9iAS Clickstream Intelligence at a later time is normally done through Oracle Enterprise Manager (OEM), but currently, configuring Oracle9iAS Clickstream Intelligence through OEM is unavailable.

---

Verify that the environment variable ORACLE\_HOME set to your Oracle9iAS installation directory before running the scripts provided below.

#### 1. Run Oracle9iAS 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 Oracle9iAS 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
```

Oracle9iAS Clickstream Intelligence uses Discoverer to display reports. The steps above will configure Discoverer automatically if you have not done so. already.

**1. Restart the Oracle9iAS 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
```

You will then be able to access Oracle9iAS Clickstream Intelligence at the following URL:

`http://iashost:port/click`

### 8.1.7.2 "Page Not Displayed" Error for Clickstream Runtime Administrator

The section discussing "Error Displaying Clickstream Runtime Administrator" in the *Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes* should read:

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 Oracle9iAS 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 Oracle9iAS using OEM or the following commands:

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

- Disable Oracle9iAS Web Cache "KeepAlive" option. You can disable "KeepAlive" by setting KeepAlive to 0 on the Network Timeouts page (Cache-Specific Configuration > Network Timeouts) of the Oracle9iAS Web Cache Manager.

### 8.1.7.3 Oracle Enterprise Manager Does Not Support Multiple Locales

The section discussing "Oracle Enterprise Manager Does Not Support Multiple Locales" in the *Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes* should read:

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

- Oracle9iAS Discoverer
- Oracle9iAS Forms Services
- Oracle9iAS Portal
- Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On
- PL/SQL properties
- Oracle9iAS Unified Messaging

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

### 8.1.7.4 Enabling Oracle9iAS Web Cache and mod\_osso

The section discussing "Enabling Oracle9iAS Web Cache and mod\_osso" in the *Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes* should read:

When the Oracle9iAS installer initially registers mod\_osso with the Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On, it passes the registration URLs containing the port number of the Oracle HTTP Server, instead of the port number of Oracle9iAS Web Cache. Since the installer passes the incorrect port number, it bypasses Oracle9iAS Web Cache.

For mod\_osso to work correctly, manually re-register mod\_osso using URLs that have the Oracle9iAS 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 Oracle9i Application Server, and, specifically, how mod\_osso and Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On may be affected.

Another alternative workaround is to shutdown Oracle9iAS Web Cache instead of re-registering the SSO partner. Since the entry point is now Oracle HTTP Server instead of Oracle9iAS Web Cache, the error would not show up.

---

**Note:** You can use the above mentioned workaround before re-registering using the Oracle9iAS 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 Oracle9iAS 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.

**See Also:** ["Microsoft Internet Explorer Might Report Incorrect Host Headed After a Redirect"](#) on page 7-9

### 8.1.7.5 Deploying UIX JSP and XML Applications Using Oracle Enterprise Manager

The section "Deploying UIX JSP and XML Applications Using Oracle Enterprise Manager" in the *Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes* should read:

#### Deploying BC4J JSP, UIX JSP and UIX XML Applications Using Oracle Enterprise Manager

BC4J JSP, UIX JSP, and UIX XML applications from JDeveloper deployed to Oracle9iAS 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 Oracle9iAS.

### 8.1.7.6 Multiple Infrastructure-Based Deployment

The section "Multiple Infrastructure-based Deployment" in the *Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes* should read:

Oracle9iAS supports multiple infrastructure installations. The first (or primary) infrastructure installation must contain SSO, Oracle Internet Directory, a Metadata 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.

#### 8.1.7.7 "Avoid Use of Symbolic Links" Issue Has Been Fixed

The "Avoid Use of Symbolic Links" section should be removed from the *Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes* as it is not an issue any more. The issue in the release notes stated:

"When installing, avoid selecting an ORACLE\_HOME directory that is a symbolic link to another directory. If you do this, the following errors may occur when running the configuration tools:

- java.lang.SecurityException: access denied
- oracle.ias.repository.schema.SchemaException: access denied

As a workaround, install into a directory that is not a symbolic link."

It has been fixed for the Solaris release.

#### 8.1.7.8 Updated Information for "Problems Logging In When Two Oracle HTTP Servers Are on the Same Host" Issue

The "Problems Logging In When Two Oracle HTTP Servers Are on the Same Host" section in the *Oracle9i Application Server Release Notes* should be updated with the information below:

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

When two Oracle9iAS 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 Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On server to the port used by Oracle9iAS Web Cache, which is fronting Oracle9iAS 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 Oracle9iAS 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.

## 8.2 Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Documentation

This section describes issues in the following Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE documentation:

- n [Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE User's Guide, Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Support for JavaServer Pages Reference, and Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE JSP Tag Libraries and Utilities Reference](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Services Guide](#)
- n [Oracle JDBC Release Notes](#)
- n [Oracle JAZN Release Notes](#)
- n [Oracle9i Application Server mod\\_plsql User's Guide](#)

## 8.2.1 Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE User's Guide, Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Support for JavaServer Pages Reference, and Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE JSP Tag Libraries and Utilities Reference

Following are the known issues in *Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Services Guide*, *Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Support for JavaServer Pages Reference*, and *Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE JSP Tag Libraries and Utilities Reference*:

### 8.2.1.1 Incorrect File Locations for xmlparserv2.jar, xsu12.jar, and JSP Tag Library Descriptor Files

The release 9.0.2 versions of the *Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Services Guide*, *Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Support for JavaServer Pages Reference*, and *Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE JSP Tag Libraries and Utilities Reference* contain inaccuracies or incomplete information regarding file locations. The files involved are `xmlparserv2.jar`, `xsu12.jar`, and JSP tag library descriptor (TLD) files.

In Oracle9iAS, note the following:

- n The `xmlparserv2.jar` file is automatically installed on your system and into your classpath. It is located in the Oracle9iAS lib directory and is picked up from there automatically.
- n The `xsu12.jar` file may not have been installed in the OC4J\_Demos instance. This file is under the `rdbms/jlib` directory. To access `xsu12.jar` for OC4J demos, please add the following to `j2ee/OC4J_Demos/config/application.xml`:

```
<library path="../../../rdbms/jlib/xsu12.jar" />
```

And, in accordance with the instructions found in the *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide*, the DCM Command-Line Utility `updateConfig` command must be run after making any hand edits to OC4J.xml files.

- n JSP TLD files are in the `<OC4J_HOME>/jsp/lib/tlds` directory. Copy them to your application WEB-INF directories as needed. (JSP TLD files are also available from the `ojspdemos.ear` file in the OC4J\_Demos instance in Oracle9iAS.)

## 8.2.2 Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Services Guide

Following are the known issues in Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Services Guide:

### 8.2.2.1 References to "Merant Drivers" Should Be Changed to "DataDirect Connect Drivers"

The "Data Sources" chapter of the Oracle9iAS Containers for J2EE Services Guide refers to "Merant Drivers". This should be changed to "DataDirect Connect Drivers".

### 8.2.2.2 Deployconnector Switch Not Supported

According to the "Deploying Stand-Alone Resource Adapter Archives" section of Chapter 12, you can deploy a stand-alone resource adapter (RAR) that is compliant with J2EE Connector Architecture using the `-deployconnector` switch in `admin.jar`. This switch is not in fact supported in the 9.0.2 implementation.

### 8.2.2.3 Incorrect Name for HTTP Client

Chapter 14 describes the support that `HTTPClient` provides for the `java.net.URL` class. The following text appears:

If the `java.net.URL` framework is used, then set the `java.protocol.handler.pkgs` system property to select the `HTTPSCConnection` package as a replacement for the JDK client as follows:

```
java.protocol.handler=HTTPClient
```

The preceding contains the following errors:

- The package that replaces the JDK HTTP client should be `HTTPClient`, not `HTTPSCConnection`.
- The property setting example is incorrect. It should be:

```
java.protocol.handler.pkgs=HTTPClient
```

### 8.2.2.4 Incorrect Definition for DCM

The text in the Architecture section of Chapter 9, "Oracle9iAS Clustering" incorrectly refers to DCM as Dynamic Configuration Management. DCM refers to Distributed Configuration Management.

## 8.2.3 Oracle JDBC Release Notes

Following are the known issues in *Oracle JDBC Release Notes*:

### 8.2.3.1 Known Issues with JDBC Drivers

Section 4, "Release Notes for Oracle JDBC," should read:

This section includes issues with JDBC that are not reflected in the Oracle9iAS documentation. The JDBC drivers shipped with this Oracle9iAS version have known problems. A JDBC patch addresses the problems. The patch is accompanied by a release note, which includes a list of known problems. Follow the instructions in the *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide* to install the necessary patches before you run Oracle9iAS.

## 8.2.4 Oracle JAZN Release Notes

Following are the known issues in *Oracle JAZN Release Notes*:

### 8.2.4.1 Release Notes Name Should Be Changed to "Release Notes for JAAS"

Section 7, "Release Notes for JAZN," should be called "Release Notes for JAAS". The first sentence should also refer to JAAS. The note should read:

---

**Note:** Some class and component names contain the word "JAZN," which is the internal code name for "JAAS provider."

---

#### 8.2.4.2 Updated Information for the Default jazn.xml File Location

The default `jazn.xml` file is located in `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/config`. The `jazn.xml` file found in `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/jazn/config` is a private copy used by Oracle Universal Installer.

The above issue should be added in the OC4J Release Notes under "Release Notes for JAAS".

#### 8.2.4.3 Default Realm Should Be Specified If User Repository Has Multiple Realms

When the user repository (either XML-based file or OID, that is, LDAP-based Oracle Internet Directory), has multiple realms, the default realm should be specified in `jazn.xml`. For example, if you are using JAZN-XML, and your default realm is called `jazn.com`, your `jazn.xml` file would consist of the following:

```
<jazn provider="XML" default-realm="jazn.com" location="./jazn-data.xml" />
```

If you are using JAZN-LDAP, the location would be the URL for the OID server, as, for example:

```
<jazn provider="LDAP"
default-realm="jazn.com"location="ldap://oid.us.oracle.com:389" />
```

Furthermore, the `jazn` tag in `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/config/application.xml` must also specify the default realm if there is more than one.

---

**Note:** In the JAAS context, a realm refers to a user community. This is a namespace for users and roles. When there are multiple realms in the user repository, the default realm must be specified, so that JAAS knows the default namespace in which to look up users and roles.

---

The above issue should be added in the *OC4J Release Notes* under "Release Notes for JAAS".

### 8.2.5 Oracle9i Application Server *mod\_plsql* User's Guide

The *Oracle9i Application Server mod\_plsql User's Guide* contains the following documentation errata:

- In Section 2.6.8, "Direct BLOB Download", Step 2, the example:

```
procedure download_blob(vvarchar2 name) is
```

should be:

```
create or replace procedure download_blob(name in varchar2) is
```

- In Section 2.6.8, "Direct BLOB Download", Step 2b, the example:

```
http.p('Content-Length: ' || dbms_lob.get_length(myblob))
```

should be:

```
http.p('Content-Length: ' || dbms_lob.getlength(myblob));
```

## 8.3 Oracle HTTP Server Documentation

This section describes issues in the following Oracle HTTP Server documentation:

■ [Oracle9iAS InterConnect User's Guide](#)

### 8.3.1 Oracle HTTP Server Administration Guide

Following is the known issue in *Oracle HTTP Server Administration Guide*.

#### 8.3.1.1 Incorrect Information in the "Configuring the IIS Listener for Single Sign-On" Section

Step 6 in the "Configuring the IIS Listener for Single Sign-On" section of the "Using Oracle9iAS Proxy Plug-in" appendix of the *Oracle HTTP Server Administration Guide* incorrectly states the following:

Restart IIS (stop and then start the IIS Server), ensuring that the oproxy filter is marked with a green up-pointing arrow.

It should say:

Restart IIS (stop and then start the IIS Server), ensuring that the osso filter is marked with a green up-pointing arrow.

#### 8.3.1.2 LoginServerFile Example Gives Incorrect Syntax

In the "Using Single Sign-On with the Plug-in" section of appendix A of the Oracle HTTP Server Administration Guide, the "OSSO Configuration File Examples" incorrectly presents the syntax for the LoginServerFile directive with double quotes around the value.

The correct syntax is:

```
LoginServerFile = /path/config/sso_conf
```

## 8.4 Oracle9iAS InterConnect Documentation

This section describes issues in the following Oracle9iAS InterConnect documentation:

■ [Oracle9iAS InterConnect User's Guide](#)

### 8.4.1 Oracle9iAS InterConnect User's Guide

Following are the known issues in *Oracle9iAS InterConnect User's Guide*.

#### 8.4.1.1 Adapter Architecture Figure Should Be Modified to Include "First Name"

Figure 1-2 in the *Oracle9iAS InterConnect User's Guide*, should include the term "First Name" under the "Common View".

#### 8.4.1.2 Wrong Term in Description

In Chapter 2, "Using iStudio" under the "Deploy Navigation Tree" topic the second line is:

"Each object type in the Design Navigation tree is identified by an icon and name."

It should read:

"Each object type in the Deploy Navigation tree is identified by an icon and name."

## 8.5 Oracle9iAS Discoverer Documentation

This section describes issues in the following Oracle9iAS Discoverer documentation:

## 8.5.1 Oracle9iAS Discoverer Configuration Guide

Following are the known issues in *Oracle9iAS Discoverer Configuration Guide*:

### 8.5.1.1 Oracle Enterprise Manager Cannot be Used to Specify Communication Protocol Used by Discoverer Plus Applet and Discoverer Servlet

The *Oracle9iAS Discoverer Configuration Guide* describes how to use Oracle Enterprise Manager (OEM) to specify the communication protocol that the Discoverer Plus applet and the Discoverer servlet use to communicate. The protocol you specify in OEM is saved in the `plus_config.xml` file.

However, currently you cannot use OEM to specify the communication protocol. Instead, you must use a text editor (or an XML editor) to modify the `plus_config.xml` file directly, as follows:

1. Open `plus_config.xml` in a text editor.

The file is located in:

```
<ORACLE_HOME>/j2ee/OC4J_BI_Forms/applications/discoverer/web/plus_files/xsl
```

2. Locate the following line in the file:

```
<transport name = "protocol_option"/>
```

where "protocol\_option" is one of the following:

- n "jrmf" (the default)
- n "http"
- n "https"

---

**Note:** Do not change the line `<transport name = "codebase"/>`

---

3. Change the value of "protocol\_option" as required.
4. Save the changes you have made and close the file.
5. Use OEM to stop and restart the OC4J\_BI\_FORMS system component.

#### Notes:

The above protocol options are referred to in the *Oracle9iAS Discoverer Configuration Guide* as follows:

- n jrmf is the "Default" option
- n http is the "Tunneling" option
- n https is the "Secure Tunneling" option

The *Oracle9iAS Discoverer Configuration Guide* includes detailed descriptions of the different protocol options. For convenience, the following is a summary of the options:

- n If transport is set to "jrmf", Discoverer will first attempt to make a direct connection using RMI. A direct connection will only work within a firewall. If a direct connection cannot be established, Discoverer will automatically attempt to use HTTP or HTTPS.

- n If transport is set to "http", Discoverer will use the same protocol to communicate with the Discoverer servlet as was originally used to download the applet itself (i.e. either HTTP or HTTPS depending on the URL). This method supports access via firewalls.
  - n If transport is set to "https", Discoverer will always use HTTPS tunneling. This method only supports secure access via firewalls.

## 8.6 Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On Documentation

This section describes issues in the following Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On documentation:

- n [Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On Administrator's Guide](#)
- n [Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On Release Notes](#)

### 8.6.1 Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On Administrator's Guide

Following are the known issues in the *Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On Administrator's Guide*:

#### 8.6.1.1 Incorrect Information About Enabling Single Sign-On for SSL

The "Enabling the Single Sign-On Server for SSL" section in "Concepts for Administrators" chapter of the *Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On Administrator's Guide* implies that administrators have the option of enabling the Single Sign-On Server for SSL during an Oracle9iAS infrastructure installation. In Oracle9iAS, Release 2, no such option exists. The server must be enabled for SSL after Oracle9iAS has been installed, using the procedures provided.

### 8.6.2 Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On Release Notes

Following are the known issues in *Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On Release Notes*:

#### 8.6.2.1 Error in Release Notes for Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On

Section 1.3, "Configuring the Oracle HTTP Server for Legacy Applications", of the *Oracle9iAS Single Sign-On Release Notes* states that the `mod_osso.conf` file on the Oracle HTTP Server must contain the following directive:

```
Listen 5000
```

This parameter denotes the non-SSL port through which `mod_osso` accesses information about external applications. The parameter should appear in the `httpd.conf` file on the Single Sign-On server instead of in the `mod_osso.conf` file on the Oracle HTTP Server.

## 8.7 Oracle9iAS Wireless Documentation

This section describes issues in the following Oracle9iAS Wireless documentation:

- n [Oracle9iAS Wireless Developer's Guide](#)

### 8.7.1 Oracle9iAS Wireless Developer's Guide

Following are the known issues in *Oracle9iAS Wireless Developer's Guide*:

#### 8.7.1.1 Calendar and Tasks Modules Configuration for Lotus SDK

The Calendar and Tasks Modules require configuration. In *Oracle9iAS Wireless Developer's Guide*, you are instructed to install the Lotus Domino Toolkit for Java/CORBA, add `NCSO.jar` to the classpath for Oracle9iAS Wireless 2.0. Installing the toolkit creates "DTJava" directory on the file system.

Note the following cautions:

1. Ensure you download "Lotus Domino Toolkit for Java/CORBA Release 5.0.8 Update" or "Lotus Domino Toolkit for Java/CORBA Release 5.0.5 Update Shipping". Do not use the version 2.x toolkit.
2. On the Domino server, the server tasks HTTP and DIIOP must be running. Ensure that the Domino server notes.ini file contains the following line:

```
ServerTasks=<other tasks>,http,diioP
```

### 8.7.1.2 Information About SHORTLIST Parameter

The following parameter should be added to the table "Configuration Parameters for the Mobile Directory" in the *Oracle9iAS Wireless Developer's Guide*:

```
ORACLE_SERVICES_PIM_DIRECTORY_QUERY_BYNAME_RESULTLIST_SHORTLIST
```

Comma-delimited series of tokens, either "true" or "false", and is of the same length as the parameter ORACLE\_SERVICES\_PIM\_DIRECTORY\_QUERY\_BYNAME\_RESULTLIST.

## 8.8 Oracle Ultra Search Documentation

This section describes issues in the following Oracle Ultra Search documentation:

- [Oracle Ultra Search Release Notes](#)
- [Oracle Ultra Search Online Documentation](#)

### 8.8.1 Oracle Ultra Search Release Notes

Following are the known issues in *Oracle Ultra Search Release Notes*:

#### 8.8.1.1 Updated Information for Oracle Ultra Search Release Notes

The following changes should be made in the *Oracle Ultra Search Release Notes*:

- The reference to "primary schedule", and "default web source" is wrong. "Primary schedule" and "default web source" have been removed from Oracle9iAS.
- Change the term "Seed URLs" to "Starting address".
- Section 4, "Understanding Web Data Sources" is invalid and should be removed from the release notes.
- Section 2.2.2, "Setting the JOB\_QUEUE\_PROCESSES parameter" should be changed to the following:

Oracle Ultra Search schedule launching uses the DBMS\_JOB package. Therefore, the Oracle Ultra Search DBA must make sure that there is at least one SNP process running. In other words, the initialization parameter file for the Oracle Ultra Search database instance should contain a line that specifies the JOB\_QUEUE\_PROCESSES parameter to be at least 2.
- Section 5.12, "Portal Users Should Embed Ultra Search Portlets That Are Hosted On The Same Host" in the Oracle Ultra Search Release Notes should be modified to state the following:

#### Portal Users Should Embed Ultra Search Portlets Hosted On Same OC4J

InstancePortal users should embed Ultra Search portlets that are hosted on the same OC4J instance as the Oracle9iAS Portal server. For example, if the Oracle Portal OC4J instance is installed on host A / port 7777, then the Ultra Search provider must also be hosted as a Web application on host A / port 7777.

It is possible that the Ultra Search provider running on host A / port 777 could be registered with a second Oracle Portal instance running on a different host / port combination. In such cases, when the Ultra Search portlet is embedded within portal pages, the pop-up list-of-values will not work correctly. This is because of a security bug inherent in Javascript.

## 8.8.2 Oracle Ultra Search Online Documentation

The following change should be made in the Oracle Ultra Search online documentation:

### 8.8.2.1 Incorrect Jar File Name for Sample Crawler Agent

The "Create a Data Source Type" section in the "Sample Crawler Agent README" page of the Oracle Ultra Search online documentation contains an incorrect value for the sample agent jar file name. This causes you to get the following crawler error when you try to use the sample agent:

```
WKG-30116: Can not find agent class "SampleAgent" from the java class path
```

The correct value is "sampleAgent.jar", instead of "sampleagent".

