

Oracle® iProcurement

Installation Guide

Release 11*i*

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Oracle iProcurement Installation Guide, Release 11i

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- Did you find any errors?
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- E-mail - appsdoc@us.oracle.com
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USA

If you would like a reply, please give your name, address, and telephone number below.

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

Preface

Welcome to the *Oracle iProcurement Installation Guide*.

This guide includes information you need to work with the *iProcurement Installation* functionality of the Oracle Applications. It contains information about the following:

- *Installing Oracle iProcurement*

This preface explains how this guide is organized and introduces other sources of information that can help you.

Intended Audience

This guide assumes you have a working knowledge of your business area's processes and tools. It also assumes you are familiar with the basic concepts of the iProcurement. It also assumes you have a working knowledge of the Oracle Applications in the functional area that you need to perform the conversion (i.e., Oracle Purchasing and Oracle Payables for procurement conversion or Oracle Receivables and Oracle Order Management for sales conversion). If you do not have a working knowledge of the application we suggest you attend one or more of the application training classes available through Oracle University.

Related Information

Online Documentation

All Oracle Applications documentation is available online on CD-ROM, except for technical reference manuals. There are two online formats, HyperText Markup Language (HTML) and Adobe Acrobat (PDF).

All user's guides are available in HTML, PDF, and paper. Technical reference manuals are available in paper only. Other documentation is available in PDF and paper.

The *content* of the documentation does not differ from format to format. There may be slight differences due to publication standards, but such differences do not affect content. For example, page numbers and screen shots are not included in HTML.

The HTML documentation is available from all Oracle Applications windows. Each window is programmed to start your web browser and open a specific, context-sensitive section. Once any section of the HTML documentation is open, you can navigate freely throughout all Oracle Applications documentation. The HTML documentation also ships with Oracle Information Navigator (if your national language supports this tool), which enables you to search for words and phrases throughout the documentation set.

Related User's Guides

Oracle iProcurement shares business and setup information with other Oracle Applications products. Therefore, you may want to refer to other user's guides when you use Oracle iProcurement.

If you do not have the hardcopy versions of these manuals, you can read them online using the Applications Library icon or Help menu command.

Country-Specific User's Guides

These manuals document functionality developed to meet specific legal and business requirements in more than 25 countries. You should use the appropriate user's guide, such as the Oracle Financials for Germany User's Guide, for more information about using Oracle Financials in a specific country. Consult your country-specific user's guide, Oracle Financials Regional User's Guide, and your financial product's manual to effectively use Oracle Financials in your country.

Global Accounting Engine

Use the Global Accounting Engine to replace the transfer to General Ledger and create subledger accounting entries that meet additional statutory standards within some countries. The Accounting Engine provides subledger balances, legal reports, and bi-directional drill-down from General Ledger to the subledger transaction.

Oracle Applications User's Guide

This guide explains how to enter data, query, run reports, and navigate using the graphical user interface (GUI) available with this release of Oracle iProcurement (and any other Oracle Applications products). This guide also includes information on setting user profiles, as well as running and reviewing reports and concurrent processes.

You can access this user's guide online by choosing "Getting Started with Oracle Applications" from any Oracle Applications help file.

Oracle Applications Demonstration User's Guide

This guide documents the functional storyline and product flows for Vision Enterprises, a fictional manufacturer of personal computers products and services. As well as including product overviews, the book contains detailed discussions and examples across each of the major product flows. Tables, illustrations, and charts summarize key flows and data elements.

Oracle Financials Regional User's Guide

This manual describes functionality developed to meet specific legal and business requirements that are common to several countries in a given region. Consult this user's guide along with your country-specific user's guide and your financial product's manual to effectively use Oracle Financials in your country.

Oracle Inventory User's Guide

This guide describes how to define items and item information, perform receiving and inventory transactions, maintain cost control, plan items, perform cycle counting and physical inventories, and set up Oracle Inventory.

Oracle Order Management User's Guide

This guide describes how to enter sales orders and returns, copy existing sales orders, schedule orders, release orders, plan departures and deliveries, confirm shipments, create price lists and discounts for orders, and create reports.

Oracle Purchasing User's Guide

This guide describes how to create and approve purchasing documents, including requisitions, different types of purchase orders, quotations, RFQs, and receipts. This guide also describes how to manage your supply base through agreements, sourcing rules and approved supplier lists. In addition, this guide explains how you can automatically create purchasing documents based on business rules through

integration with Oracle Workflow technology, which automates many of the key procurement processes.

Oracle General Ledger User's Guide

This guide explains how to plan and define your chart of accounts, accounting period types and accounting calendar, functional currency, and set of books. It also describes how to define journal entry sources and categories so you can create journal entries for your general ledger. If you use multiple currencies, use this manual when you define additional rate types, and enter daily rates. This manual also includes complete information on implementing Budgetary Control.

Oracle Payables User's Guide

This guide describes how accounts payable transactions are created and entered in Oracle Payables. This guide also contains detailed setup information for Oracle Payables.

Oracle HRMS User's Guide

This manual explains how to enter your employees. It also explains how to set up organizations and site locations. Even if you do not install Oracle HRMS, you can set up your employees, site locations, and organization using Oracle HRMS forms.

Oracle Receivables User's Guide

Use this manual to learn how to implement flexible address formats for different countries. You can use flexible address formats in the suppliers, banks, invoices, and payments windows.

Oracle Workflow Guide

This manual explains how to define new workflow business processes as well as customize existing Oracle Applications-embedded workflow processes. You also use this guide to complete the setup steps necessary for any Oracle Applications product that includes workflow-enabled processes.

Reference Manuals

Oracle Technical Reference Manuals

Each technical reference manual contains database diagrams and a detailed description of database tables, forms, reports, and programs for a specific Oracle Applications product. This information helps you convert data from your existing

applications, integrate Oracle Applications data with non-Oracle applications, and write custom reports for Oracle Applications products.

You can order a technical reference manual for any Oracle Applications product you have Oracle Applications Message Reference Manual

Oracle Applications Message Reference Manual

This manual describes all Oracle Applications messages. This manual is available in HTML format on the documentation CD-ROM for Release 11i.

Installation and System Administration

Multiple Reporting Currencies in Oracle Applications

If you use the Multiple Reporting Currencies feature to record transactions in more than one currency, use this manual before implementing Oracle *Applications*. This manual details additional steps and setup considerations for implementing Oracle *Applications* with this feature.

Multiple Organizations in Oracle Applications

If you use the Oracle Applications Multiple Organization Support feature to use multiple sets of books for one Oracle *Applications* installation, this guide describes all you need to know about setting up and using Oracle *Applications* with this feature.

Oracle Applications Implementation Wizard User's Guide

If you are implementing more than one Oracle product, you can use the Oracle Applications Implementation Wizard to coordinate your setup activities. This guide describes how to use the wizard.

Oracle Applications Developer's Guide

This guide contains the coding standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff. It describes the Oracle Application Object Library constituents needed to implement the Oracle Applications user interface described in the *Oracle Applications User Interface Standards*. It also provides information to help you build your custom Developer/2000 forms so that they integrate with Oracle Applications.

Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide

This guide provides flexfields planning, setup and reference information for the Oracle *Applications* implementation team, as well as for users responsible for the ongoing maintenance of Oracle Applications product data. This manual also provides information on creating custom reports on flexfields data.

Oracle Applications Product Update Notes

If you are upgrading your Oracle Applications, refer to the product update notes appropriate to your update and product(s) to see summaries of new features as well as changes to database objects, profile options and seed data added for each new release.

Oracle Applications Upgrade Preparation Manual

This guide explains how to prepare your Oracle Applications products for an upgrade. It also contains information on completing the upgrade procedure for each product. Refer to this manual and the *Oracle Applications Installation Manual* when you plan to upgrade your products.

Other Sources

Training

We offer a complete set of formal training courses to help you and your staff master Oracle Applications and reach full productivity quickly. We organize these courses into functional learning paths, so you take only those courses appropriate to your job or area of responsibility.

You have a choice of educational environments. You can attend courses offered by Oracle University Services at any one of our many Education Centers, or you can arrange for our trainers to teach at your facility. In addition, Oracle training professionals can tailor standard courses or develop custom courses to meet your needs. For example, you may want to use your organization structure, terminology, and data as examples in a customized training session delivered at your own facility.

Support

From on-site support to central support, our team of experienced professionals provides the help and information you need to keep Oracle Applications working for you. This team includes your Technical Representative, Account Manager, and Oracle's large staff of consultants and support specialists with expertise in your

business area, managing an Oracle8 server, and your hardware and software environment.

About Oracle

Oracle Corporation develops and markets an integrated line of software products for database management, applications development, decision support, and office automation, as well as Oracle Applications, an integrated suite of more than 45 software modules for financial management, supply chain management, manufacturing, project systems, human resources, and sales and service management.

Oracle products are available for mainframes, minicomputers, personal computers, network computers and personal digital assistants, allowing organizations to integrate different computers, different operating systems, different networks, and even different database management systems, into a single, unified computing and information resource.

Oracle is the world's leading supplier of software for information management, and the world's second largest software company. Oracle offers its database, tools, and applications products, along with related consulting, education, and support services, in over 140 countries around the world.

Installing Oracle iProcurement 11i

This chapter describes the various components of Oracle iProcurement 11i and details the steps for installing it and the underlying technology stack. This chapter covers the following topics:

iProcurement Architecture on page 1-2

[System Requirements](#) on page 1-4

[Supported Platforms](#) on page 1-4

[Installation Procedures](#) on page 1-4

[Apache Configuration](#) on page 1-8

[Setup the Oracle iProcurement 11i Home Page](#) on page 1-14

[Procedures for Customization](#) on page 1-15

This chapter should be read before beginning the installation procedure. This chapter covers only those tasks specific to Oracle iProcurement 11i.

Note: Before starting the installation procedure, review documentation updates, if any, available on the MetaLink (http://www.oracle.com/support/elec_sup/index.html) under Oracle Purchasing or iProcurement.

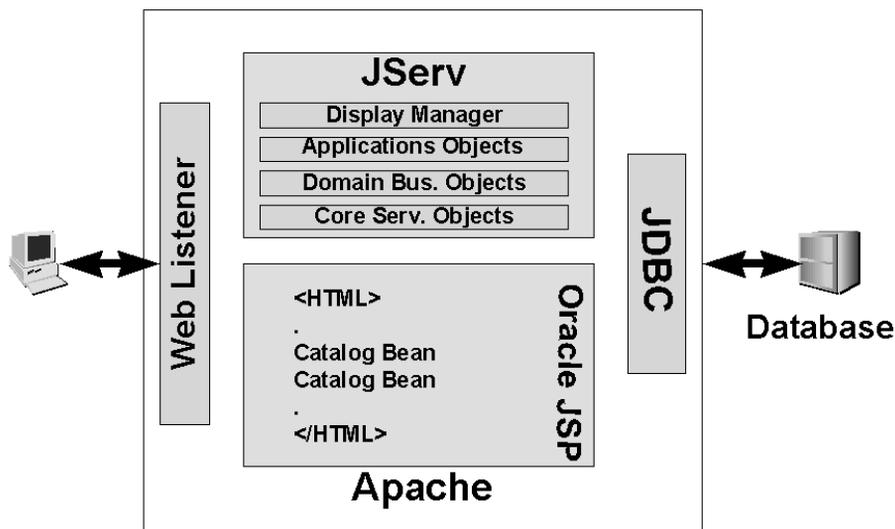
iProcurement Architecture

Oracle iProcurement 11i is designed to streamline the requisition process to ensure that employees can order necessary items efficiently using a simple and widely available web browser interface. Numerous tedious tasks are now automated to deliver needed items in a timely manner. The design of Internet Procurement 11i is built around this central requirement.

Oracle Internet Procurement 11i uses a 3-tier architecture comprising the database tier, a web server tier, and a desk-top tier. Users connect to Oracle Internet Procurement 11i through any java enabled browser using a URL. The web server tier provides business logic and generates dynamic webpages.

The presentation layer of the web server, which is part of the application tier, and the business logic for Oracle Internet Procurement 11i are implemented as Java Servlets and JavaServer Pages (JSP) running on Apache JServ. Apache JServ, a module of Apache Web Server, implements the Java Servlet API for running server side Java.

Figure 1–1 Oracle iProcurement 11i Apache Server



Oracle iProcurement 11i shares the common Oracle Self-Service Web Applications signon to provide a common gateway to all Self-Service Applications. Upon first accessing Oracle iProcurement 11i, you will see the Oracle Self-Service Web Applications home page. Enter your user name and password for authentication to begin your session. You will then be redirected to the Apache Web Server to begin purchasing activity.

System Requirements

Oracle Applications Release 11*i*

Oracle iProcurement 11*i* requires Oracle Applications Release 11*i*, with Maintenance Pack 11.5.1 or greater. For more information on installation procedures, refer to *Installing Oracle Applications, Release 11i*.

Supported Platforms

The following table lists the platforms supported by Oracle iProcurement 11*i* and the corresponding directory names:

Table 1–1 Platform Directories

| Platform | Subdirectory |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| IBM RS 6000 (AIX) | aix |
| Compaq Tru64 UNIX | dig_unix |
| HP 9000 Series HP-UX | hp_ux11 |
| Windows NT (Intel) | intel_nt |
| Sun Solaris x86 (Intel) | solx86 |
| Sun Solaris (SPARC) | solaris |
| Linux | linux |

For directory layout of the Oracle iProcurement 11*i* CD-ROM, please refer to the *readme.txt* file in the root directory of the CD-ROM.

Installation Procedures

Before You Begin

- Verify that Oracle Applications Release 11.5.1 or higher is fully installed and operational. For more information on installation procedures, see *Oracle Applications Installation Guide, Release 11i*.
- Determine if you are upgrading from Self-Service Purchasing 4 to Oracle iProcurement 11*i*. If yes, the upgrade procedures are explained in the following

sections. If you are not upgrading, **do not** apply the upgrade patch (p1305768.zip).

For information on how to use AutoPatch, see *Maintaining Oracle Applications, Release 11i*. The scripts for upgrading from Self-Service Purchasing 4 to Oracle iProcurement are discussed in detail in the *Oracle iProcurement 11i Implementation Manual*.

Oracle iProcurement 11i is delivered as an installed product in Oracle Applications Release 11.5.2 and higher. For Oracle Applications Release 11.5.2 installations or higher, it is not necessary to apply the patches listed in the following section since Oracle Applications Release 11.5.2 includes Oracle iProcurement base release and Patchset F. It is recommended that customers apply the latest Oracle iProcurement cumulative patchset. Latest patchset information is available on Metalink, or by calling Oracle Support

Required Patches

Note:

- Apply patch 1305768 only if you are upgrading from Self-Service Purchasing Version 4 to Oracle iProcurement 11i. If you apply this patch to a new installation of Oracle iProcurement 11i (not an upgrade from Self-Service Purchasing 4) the patch will fail.
 - Before applying this patch to an Oracle 8i database, the RPC portion of the Net8 listener needs to be setup properly. Otherwise, you will not be able to create InterMedia indexes. For more information, please refer to the Oracle 8i Components Installation/Setup Guide, InterMedia Installation section.
 - If you are not upgrading to Oracle iProcurement 11i, skip step 6.
-
-

1. Use AutoPatch to apply patch drivers from the 1305768 directory. You must apply patch drivers in the following order on the specified server(s).
 - c1305768.drv (all servers)

Preupgrade Step

Oracle iProcurement 11*i* requires that all suppliers defined in the catalog are also defined as suppliers in the PO_VENDORS table of Oracle Applications. If suppliers in the catalog are not registered as suppliers in Oracle Applications, you must use the Suppliers window in Oracle Applications to register them before starting the upgrade process.

Supplier names are case-sensitive. The supplier name in PO_VENDORS should match the supplier name in the catalog.

To identify catalog suppliers not defined in PO_VENDORS:

- Run *icxgetsu.sql* script against the APPS schema on the database. This script is stored in the \$ICX_TOP/patch/115/sql directory on UNIX systems and in %ICX_TOP%\patch\115\sql directory for Windows NT systems. To run the *icxgetsu.sql* script, start a SQL*Plus session and connect to the APPS schema. Execute the *icxgetsu.sql* script using the following command:

```
SQL> START icxgetsu.sql
```

Running the *icxgetsu.sql* script will list all the suppliers defined in the catalog, but not defined in the PO_VENDORS table. You must now log into Oracle Applications and create them as suppliers from the Supplier Window.

Apply the following remaining patch driver:

- d1305768.drv (administration server only)

Note: Perform this step only if you are upgrading from Self-Service Purchasing Version 4 to Oracle iProcurement 11*i*. If you are not upgrading to Oracle iProcurement 11*i*, skip this step.

2. This step updates the access URL for Update Requisition and View Requisition functions used in the PO Requisition Approval Workflow Notification.

- a. Construct the URL for Self-Service Purchasing 4 using the following syntax:

```
http://<hostmachine>.<domain>:<port>/<agent>/plsqli
```

where port is your the OAS port and agent is the OAS PL/SQL agent name. For example:

```
http://hostmachine1.yourserver.com:8000/ssp4/plsql/
```

- b. Construct the URL for Oracle iProcurement 11*i* using the following syntax:

```
http://<hostmachine>.<domain>:<port>/pls/<DAD>
```

where port is your Apache Listener port and DAD is the Apache mod-plsql/DAD. Rapid Install will default the Apache mod-plsql/DAD the Oracle SID. For example:

```
http://hostmachine2.yourserver.com:8010/pls/ssp5
```

- c. Run *pontfupg.sql* script against the APPS schema on the database.

This script is available in the \$ICX_TOP/patch/115/sql directory.

- * To run the *pontfupg.sql* script, start a SQL*Plus session.
- * Execute the *pontfupg.sql* script using the following command:

```
SQL> START pontfupg.sql <Self-Service Purchasing 4 URL> <Oracle  
Internet Procurement 11i URL>
```

where Self-Service Purchasing 4 URL and Oracle Internet Procurement 11i URL are URLs constructed in steps a and b.

Note: You may skip step *d* if you are not using Confirm Receipt Workflow.

- d. Update the access URL for Confirm Receipt Notifications by running the *pocrnotif.sql* script against the APPS schema on the database.

This script is available in the \$ICX_TOP/patch/115/sql directory.

- * To run the *pocrnotif.sql* script, start a SQL*Plus session.
- * Execute the *pocrnotif.sql* script using the following command:

```
SQL> START pocrnotif.sql <Self-Service Purchasing 4 URL> <Oracle  
Internet Procurement 11i URL>
```

where Self-Service Purchasing 4 URL and Oracle iProcurement 11i URL are URLs constructed in steps a and b.

Apache Configuration

Note: In Rapid Install 11.5.2 or higher, the `APACHE_TOP` is under the Apache subdirectory of the `iAS ORACLE_HOME` that is specified in the Rapid Install wizard.

Verifying Apache Port Configuration

Verifying Apache involves starting and testing it to be sure it is working properly.

►► **To verify Apache port configuration:**

1. Start Apache Web Server using the appropriate command for your platform:

```
$OAD_TOP/admin/scripts/adapctl.sh start (UNIX)
```

`adapctl.cmd` (Windows NT console). `adapctl.cmd` is located in the `COMMON_TOP\admin\scripts` directory.

```
%OAD_TOP%\admin\scripts
```

2. Test Apache by executing the following command:

```
http://<local_host.domain>:port_number
```

For example, `http://sspbox.yourserver.com:8000` where `sspbox` is the local host name, `yourserver.com` is the domain and `8000` is the Apache Listener port number.

The Oracle Applications Rapid Install Release 11*i* portal will display.

If you do not see this page, check the error log. The error log is available in the `$APACHE_TOP/log` directory.

3. Stop Apache using the following command:

```
$OAD_TOP/admin/scripts/adapctl.sh stop (UNIX)
```

```
adapctl.cmd -k shutdown (Windows NT console)
```

Apache Configuration for Oracle iProcurement

You will be verifying the Apache configuration files for Oracle iProcurement 11*i*.

Note: Verify that the port number you have set as `ApJServDefaultPort <port>` in *jserv.conf* file and `port <port>` in *jserv.properties* file are identical. This port number here must not be used for any other purpose on the same server.

In Rapid Install 11.5.2 or higher, please setup *jserv.properties* using the following steps. The *jserv.conf* file is under the `APACHE_TOP/Oracle/Jserv/etc` directory.

1. Using a text editor, open *jserv.properties* file.
2. Locate the classpath for the XMLParser. Please verify that it is set to the following: `wrapper.classpath=<JAVA_TOP>/xmlparserv2.zip`
3. Save and close the file.

To modify *zone.properties* file:

You must modify the *zone.properties* file so that it points to the correct location for Oracle iProcurement 11i. The *zone.properties* file is available in the

Note: Verify that the port number you have set as `ApJServDefaultPort <port>` in *jserv.conf* file and `port <port>` in *jserv.properties* file are identical. This port number here must not be used for any other purpose on the same server.

1. Using a text editor, open *the zone.properties* file.
2. Set Enable servlet class autoloading flag to false.
`autoreload.classes=false`
3. Set Enable servlet resourced autoloading flag to false.
`autoreload.file=false`
4. Verify that the following is in the Startup Servlets section:
`servlets.startup=oracle.apps.icx.common.InitSystemProperties`
5. Under the Servlet Init Parameters section, add the following to specify the path of *ssp_init.txt* file. This file includes the entries made in java environment.

Please verify that the `InitSystemProperties` `initFile` parameter is locating the *ssp_init.txt* file in
`<physical path of APACHE_TOP>/Oracle/Jserv/etc/ssp_init.txt`
6. Under the Servlet Init Parameters section, add the following (Windows NT only):

`servlet.oracle.jsp.JspServlet.initArgs=page_provider_root=<physical path of`

OA_HTML>

7. Under the Servlet aliases section, add the following:

```
    servlet.CatalogTemplates.code=oracle.apps.icx.catalog.ui.DownloadServlet
```

8. Save and close the file.

▮▮ To unlimit file descriptors:

Unlimiting file descriptors from the *apachectl* file helps you control the number of instances spawned from it. The *apachectl* file is available in the \$APACHE_TOP/bin directory on UNIX platforms.

1. Using a text editor, open the *apachectl* file.
2. Add the following line to the beginning of the file:

```
ulimit -n 1024
```

3. Save and close the file.

Note: The above option is only available on UNIX platforms.

▮▮ To restart Apache:

You must restart Apache after modifying configuration files to clear the cache and to ensure that the new settings take effect.

1. Stop Apache Server by executing the following command:

```
OAD_TOP/admin/scripts/adapctl.sh stop (UNIX)
adapctl.cmd -k shutdown (Windows NT console)
```

2. Start Apache Server by executing the following command:

```
OAD_TOP/admin/scripts/adapctl.sh start (UNIX)
adapctl.cmd (Windows NT console)
```

Apache Configuration for Multiple JVMs

Verify that you have finished Apache configuration for Oracle Internet Procurement 11i before attempting to configure multiple JVMs for Apache. For details on configuring Apache for Oracle iProcurement 11i, see: [Apache Configuration for Oracle iProcurement](#) on page 1-8. For more information regarding the following configuration, please refer to the document titled "How to: Scalability - Load-Balancing - Fault tolerance with Apache JServ 1.1". This document can be found at the Apache web site (<http://www.apache.org>).

▮▮ To modify *jserv.conf* file:

You will need to modify the JServ configuration file *jserv.conf* available in the `APACHE_TOP/Jserv/etc/` directory. The procedures presented here assume that you are configuring two JVMs in UNIX environment.

1. Using a text editor, open *jserv.conf* file.
2. Set the `ApJServManual` value to *on*. By default, this value is set to *off*.
3. Towards the end of the file, before the `</IfModule>` add the following in the Mount Point section:

```
ApJServMount /oa servlets balance://set1/root

ApJServBalance set1 PC1
ApJServBalance set1 PC2

ApJServHost PC1 ajpv12://<hostmachine>:<jserv_port1>
ApJServHost PC2 ajpv12://<hostmachine>:<jserv_port2>

ApJServRoute JS1 PC1
ApJServRoute JS2 PC2
```

where:

- `set1` is a set of equivalent JServs, which contains `PC1` and `PC2`, the two Java virtual machines,
 - `hostmachine` is the name of the machine where Apache resides, and
 - `jserv_port1` and `jserv_port2` are the ports used by JServ. Both these ports must be free of any conflict.
4. Save and close the file.

▮▮ To prepare the *jserv.properties* files:

1. Create *jserv.properties1* and *jserv.properties2* files. You can do this by copying the *jserv.properties* file configured earlier. Note that these files must be created in the same directory as the *jserv.properties* file.
2. Modify the port specified in *jserv.properties1* and set it to the `<jserv_port1>` port configured in *jserv.conf* file.
3. Modify the port specified in *jserv.properties2* and set it to the `<jserv_port2>` port configured in *jserv.conf* file.

►► To create scripts to start and stop the JVMs:

1. Create the following script to start JVMs. Name the script *startjvm*. Please note that this script is for UNIX environments.

```
#!/bin/csh
setenv IAS_TOP <location where Apache is installed>
setenv JSERV_CLASSPATH
"$IAS_TOP/Apache/jdk/lib/classes.zip:$IAS_
TOP/Apache/xdk/lib/classes111.zip:$IAS_TOP/jdbc/lib/classes111.zip:$IAS_
TOP/Apache/Jserv/libexec/ApacheJServ.jar:$IAS_
TOP/Apache/Jsdk/lib/jsdk.jar:$IAS_TOP/Apache/xdk/lib/xmlparserv2.jar:$IAS_
TOP/Apache/Ojsp/lib/ojsp.jar:$IAS_TOP/Apache/Ojsp/lib/servlet.jar:<location
of Java files>

ulimit descriptors

$IAS_TOP/Apache/jdk/bin/java -mx400m -classpath $JSERV_CLASSPATH
org.apache.jserv.JServ $IAS_TOP/Apache/Jserv/etc/jserv.properties1 >&
$IAS_TOP/Apache/Apache/logs/jvm1.log &

$IAS_TOP/Apache/jdk/bin/java -mx400m -classpath $JSERV_CLASSPATH
org.apache.jserv.JServ $IAS_TOP/Apache/Jserv/etc/jserv.properties2 >&
$IAS_TOP/Apache/Apache/logs/jvm2.log &
```

The location of Java files should include the location of apps.zip as well as the jdbc111.zip. Both are under the \$JAVA_TOP.

2. Create the following script to stop the JVMs. Name the script *stopjvm*. Please note that this script is for UNIX environment.

```
#!/bin/csh
setenv IAS_TOP <location where iAS is installed>
setenv JSERV_CLASSPATH
"$IAS_TOP/Apache/jdk/lib/classes.zip:$IAS_
TOP/Apache/xdk/lib/classes111.zip:$IAS_TOP/jdbc/lib/classes111.zip:$IAS_
TOP/Apache/Jserv/libexec/ApacheJServ.jar:$IAS_
TOP/Apache/Jsdk/lib/jsdk.jar:$IAS_TOP/Apache/xdk/lib/xmlparserv2.jar:$IAS_
TOP/Apache/Ojsp/lib/ojsp.jar:$IAS_TOP/Apache/Ojsp/lib/servlet.jar:<location
of Java files>

$IAS_TOP/Apache/jdk/bin/java -mx400m -classpath $JSERV_CLASSPATH
org.apache.jserv.JServ $APACHE_TOP/Apache/Jserv/etc/jserv.properties1 -s

$IAS_TOP/Apache/jdk/bin/java -mx400m -classpath $JSERV_CLASSPATH
```

```
org.apache.jserv.JServ $IAS_TOP/Apache/Jserv/etc/jserv.properties2 -s
```

3. Use the following command to start Apache.

```
COMMON_TOP/admin/scripts/adapctl.sh start
```

4. Use `startjvm` to start the JVM and the `stopjvm` to stop it.

where `startjvm` is the script you created in step 1 and `stopjvm` is the script you created in step 2.

The location of Java files should include the location of `apps.zip` as well as the `jdbc111.zip`. Both are under the `$JAVA_TOP`.

Administering the Apache Web Server

You can perform all the basic Apache server maintenance routines by executing the `apachectl` script (UNIX) or the `adapctl.cmd` program (Windows NT). For more information on Administering the Apache Web Server, see *Maintaining Oracle Applications, Release 11i*.

Configuring the Logon Page (ICXINDEX.htm)

ICXINDEX.htm is the file users will access to log on to Oracle Internet Procurement 11i.

The contents of the *ICXINDEX.htm* file should be as follows.

►► To configure the logon page:

- Using a text editor open the *ICXINDEX.htm* file. This file is available under the `<OA_HTML>/<language>` directory, for example, `/d01/sspcomn/html/US` on UNIX or `d:\SSPCOMN\HTML\US` on Windows NT.

Find the following lines that contain:

```
<FORM NAME="Logon0" ACTION="/pls/<Oracle SID>/oraclemypage.home"
METHOD="POST" TARGET="_top">
<INPUT TYPE="hidden" NAME="i_1" VALUE="">
<INPUT TYPE="hidden" NAME="i_2" VALUE="">
<INPUT TYPE="hidden" NAME="rmode" VALUE="2">
```

where `<DAD>` is the Apache `mod_plsql/DAD`.

Setup the Oracle iProcurement 11i Home Page

You must define the following profile options through Oracle Applications Release 11i to be able to bring up the Oracle iProcurement 11i home page:

- ICX:Requisition Server

You must also create an appropriate dbc file to enable Oracle iProcurement 11i to connect to the database.

The .dbc file is created by Rapid Install and is available in the FND_TOP/secure directory. Verify that the GUEST_USER_PWD in the dbc file is a valid Oracle Application user.

►► To complete the setup to display the home page:

1. Log on to Oracle Applications Release 11i using the System Administrator responsibility.
2. Set the profile option **ICX:Requisition Server** to the following:

`<hostname.domain>:<apache_listener_port_number>`

For example, `sspbox.us.oracle.com:8000`

where:

- `sspbox` is the host machine,
- `us.oracle.com` is the domain, and
- `8000` is the listener port number for Apache.

3. Set the Applications Web Agent profile to the following:

`http://<hostname.domain>:<WebDB_listener_port>/pls/<Oracle SID>`

For example: `http://sspbox.yourserver.com:9000/pls/ssp530`

where:

- `sspbox` is the host machine,
- `yourserver.com` is the domain,
- `9000` is the Apache Single port number, and
- `ssp530` is the name of the Apache `mod_plsql/DAD`.

4. Verify that the **POR: Servlet Virtual Path** profile option is set to the following:

oa_servlets

where:

- oa_servlets refers to the SERVLET zone specified in the *jserv.conf* file.

5. Navigate to the Form Functions window through **Application>Function**, then set up the following menu functions:

POR_SSP_HOME

POR_SSP_ECMANAGER

If you are using the Apache Single Listener or have installed Oracle iProcurement using Rapid Install 11.5.2 or higher, the URLs in the HTML call field for each function should be complete by replacing the host, domain, listener port of the Apache Single Listener. The <DAD> should now be replaced with /pls/<Oracle SID>

6. Restart your server.
7. Verify that the setup steps you have completed so far are correct.
 - a. Create a new user. Assign “Internet Procurement” responsibility to the new user.
 - b. From your browser, go to the URL that brings up the Log On page (*ICXINDEX.htm* file) you configured earlier. For more information, see [Configuring the Logon Page \(ICXINDEX.htm\)](#) on page 1-13.
 - c. Sign on as the new user you created in Step (a) above. This should bring up the Main Menu for Oracle Internet Procurement 11i.
 - d. From the main menu, choose Internet Procurement. This should bring up the home page.

Note: Before you can use the full functionality of Oracle iProcurement 11i, you must perform the steps listed in the Oracle iProcurement Implementation Manual. Please refer to that guide for further information.

Procedures for Customization

Oracle iProcurement 11i allows you to customize some of the online help pages with information specific to your organization. You can customize the following pages:

Sample Apache Configuration Files

Sample jserv.conf file

```
#####
#                               Apache JServ Configuration File                               #
#####

# Note: this file should be appended or included into your httpd.conf

# Tell Apache on win32 to load the Apache JServ communication module
#LoadModule jserv_module modules/ApacheModuleJServ.dll

# Tell Apache on Unix to load the Apache JServ communication module
# For shared object builds only!!
#LoadModule jserv_module libexec/mod_jserv.so

<IfModule mod_jserv.c>

# Whether Apache must start Apache JServ or not (On=Manual Off=Autostart)
# Syntax: ApJServManual [on/off]
# Default: "Off"
ApJServManual off
```

```
# Properties filename for Apache JServ in Automatic Mode.
# In manual mode this directive is ignored
# Syntax: ApJServProperties [filename]
# Default: "./conf/jserv.properties"
ApJServProperties /dl/dbf/iasbase2/Apache/Jserv/etc/jserv.properties

# Log file for this module operation relative to Apache root directory.
# Set the name of the trace/log file. To avoid possible confusion about
# the location of this file, an absolute pathname is recommended.
#
# This log file is different than the log file that is in the
# jserv.properties file. This is the log file for the C portion of Apache
# JServ.
#
# On Unix, this file must have write permissions by the owner of the JVM
# process. In other words, if you are running Apache JServ in manual mode
# and Apache is running as user nobody, then the file must have its
# permissions set so that that user can write to it.
# Syntax: ApJServLogFile [filename]
# Default: "./logs/jserv.log"
# Note: when set to "DISABLED", the log will be redirected to Apache error log
ApJServLogFile /dl/dbf/iasbase2/Apache/Jserv/logs/jserv.log

# Log Level for this module
# Syntax: ApJServLogLevel [debug|info|notice|warn|error|crit|alert|emerg]
# Default: info (unless compiled w/ JSERV_DEBUG, in which case it's debug)
ApJServLogLevel notice

# Protocol used by this host to connect to Apache JServ
# (see documentation for more details on available protocols)
# Syntax: ApJServDefaultProtocol [name]
# Default: "ajpv12"
ApJServDefaultProtocol ajpv12

# Default host on which Apache JServ is running
# Syntax: ApJServDefaultHost [hostname]
# Default: "localhost"
#ApJServDefaultHost java.apache.org

# Default port that Apache JServ is listening to
# Syntax: ApJServDefaultPort [number]
# Default: protocol-dependant (for ajpv12 protocol this is "8007")
ApJServDefaultPort 8007
```

```
# The amount of time to give to the JVM to start up as well
# as the amount of time to wait to ping the JVM to see if it
# is alive. Slow or heavily loaded machines might want to
# increase this value.
# Default: 10 seconds
# ApJServVMTimeout 10

# Passes parameter and value to specified protocol.
# Syntax: ApJServProtocolParameter [name] [parameter] [value]
# Default: NONE
# Note: Currently no protocols handle this. Introduced for future protocols.

# Apache JServ secret key file relative to Apache root directory.
# Syntax: ApJServSecretKey [filename]
# Default: "./conf/jserv.secret.key"
# Warning: if authentication is DISABLED, everyone on this machine (not just
# this module) may connect to your servlet engine and execute servlet
# bypassing web server restrictions. See the documentation for more information
#ApJServSecretKey /dl/dbf/iasbase2/Apache/Jserv/etc/jserv.secret.key
ApJServSecretKey DISABLED

# Mount point for Servlet zones
# (see documentation for more information on servlet zones)
# Syntax: ApJServMount [name] [jserv-url]
# Default: NONE
# Note: [name] is the name of the Apache URI path to mount jserv-url on
#       [jserv-url] is something like "protocol://host:port/zone"
# If protocol, host or port are not specified, the values from
# "ApJServDefaultProtocol", "ApJServDefaultHost" or "ApJServDefaultPort"
# will be used.
# If zone is not specified, the zone name will be the first subdirectory of
# the called servlet.
# Example: "ApJServMount /servlets /myServlets"
# if user requests "http://host/servlets/TestServlet"
# the servlet "TestServlet" in zone "myServlets" on default host
# thru default protocol on default port will be requested
# Example: "ApJServMount /servlets ajpv12://localhost:8007"
# if user requests "http://host/servlets/myServlets/TestServlet"
# the servlet "TestServlet" in zone "myServlets" will be requested
# Example: "ApJServMount /servlets ajpv12://jserv.mydomain.com:15643/myServlets"
# if user requests "http://host/servlets/TestServlet" the servlet
# "TestServlet" in zone "myServlets" on host "jserv.mydomain.com" using
```

```

# "ajpv12" protocol on port "15643" will be executed
ApJServMount /servlets /root
ApJServMount /servlet /root
ApJServMount /OA_SERVLET /root

# Whether <VirtualHost> inherits base host mount points or not
# Syntax: ApJServMountCopy [on/off]
# Default: "On"
# Note: This directive is meaningful only when virtual hosts are being used
ApJServMountCopy on

# Executes a servlet passing filename with proper extension in PATH_TRANSLATED
# property of servlet request.
# Syntax: ApJServAction [extension] [servlet-uri]
# Defaults: NONE
# Notes: This is used for external tools.
#ApJServAction .jsp /servlets/org.gjt.jsp.JSPServlet
#ApJServAction .gsp /servlets/com.bitmechanic.gsp.GspServlet
#ApJServAction .jhtml /servlets/org.apache.servlet.ssi.SSI
#ApJServAction .xml /servlets/org.apache.cocoon.Cocoon

# Enable the Apache JServ status handler with the URL of
# "http://servername/jserv/" (note the trailing slash!)
# Change the "deny" directive to restrict access to this status page.
<Location /jserv/>
    SetHandler jserv-status

    order deny,allow
    deny from all
    allow from localhost
</Location>

##### W A R N I N G #####
# Remember to disable or otherwise protect the execution of the Apache JServ #
# Status Handler (see right above) on a production environment since this may #
# give untrusted users the ability to obtain restricted information on your #
# servlets and their initialization arguments such as JDBC passwords and #
# other important information. The Apache JServ Status Handler should be #
# accessible only by system administrators. #
#####

</IfModule>

```

Sample jserv.properties File

```
#####
#                               Apache JServ Configuration File                               #
#####

##### W A R N I N G #####
# Unlike normal Java properties, JServ configurations have some important
# extentions:
#
#   1) commas are used as token separators
#   2) multiple definitions of the same key are concatenated in a
#       comma-separated list.
#####

#
# Execution parameters
#####

# The Java Virtual Machine interpreter.
# Syntax: wrapper.bin=[filename] (String)
# Note: specify a full path if the interpreter is not visible in your path.
wrapper.bin=/dl/dbf/iasbase2/Apache/jdk/bin/java

# Arguments passed to Java interpreter (optional)
# Syntax: wrapper.bin.parameters=[parameters] (String)
# Default: NONE
wrapper.bin.parameters=-mx400m

# Apache JServ entry point class (should not be changed)
# Syntax: wrapper.class=[classname] (String)
# Default: "org.apache.jserv.JServ"

# Arguments passed to main class after the properties filename (not used)
# Syntax: wrapper.class.parameters=[parameters] (String)
# Default: NONE
# Note: currently not used

# PATH environment value passed to the JVM
# Syntax: wrapper.path=[path] (String)
# Default: "/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/local/bin" for Unix systems
#         "c:\(windows-dir);c:\(windows-system-dir)" for Win32 systems
# Notes: if more than one line is supplied these will be concatenated using
#        ":" or ";" (depending wether Unix or Win32) characters
#        Under Win32 (windows-dir) and (windows-system-dir) will be
```

```
#          automatically evaluated to match your system requirements

# CLASSPATH environment value passed to the JVM
# Syntax: wrapper.classpath=[path] (String)
# Default: NONE (Sun's JDK/JRE already have a default classpath)
# Note: if more than one line is supplied these will be concatenated using
#       ":" or ";" (depending wether Unix or Win32) characters. JVM must be
#       able to find JSDK and JServ classes and any utility classes used by
#       your servlets.
# Note: the classes you want to be automatically reloaded upon modification
#       MUST NOT be in this classpath or the classpath of the shell
#       you start the Apache from.
#
wrapper.classpath=/d1/dbf/iasbase2/Apache/Jserv/libexec/ApacheJServ.jar
wrapper.classpath=/d1/dbf/iasbase2/Apache/Jsdk/lib/jsdk.jar

# An environment name with value passed to the JVM
# Syntax: wrapper.env=[name]=[value] (String)
# Default: NONE on Unix Systems
#         SystemDrive and SystemRoot with appropriate values on Win32 systems

# An environment name with value copied from caller to Java Virtual Machine
# Syntax: wrapper.env.copy=[name] (String)
# Default: NONE

# Copies all environment from caller to Java Virtual Machine
# Syntax: wrapper.env.copyall=[true|false] (boolean)
# Default: false

# Protocol used for signal handling
# Syntax: wrapper.protocol=[name] (String)
# Default: ajpvl2

#
# General parameters
#####

# Set the default IP address or hostname Apache JServ binds (or listens) to.
#
# If you have a machine with multiple IP addresses, this address
# will be the one used. If you set the value to localhost, it
# will be resolved to the IP address configured for the localhost
# on your system (generally this is 127.0.0.1). This feature is so
# that one can have multiple instances of Apache JServ listening on
# the same port number, but different IP addresses on the same machine.
```

```
# Use bindaddress=* only if you know exactly what you are doing here,
# as it could let JServ wide open to the internet.
# You must understand that JServ has to answer only to Apache, and should not
# be reachable by nobody but mod_jserv. So localhost is usually a
# good option. The second best choice would be an internal network address
# (protected by a firewall) if JServ is running on another machine than Apache.
# Ask your network admin.
# "*" _may_ be used on boxes where some of the clients get connected using
# "localhost" and others using another IP addr.
#
# Syntax: bindaddress=[ipaddress] or [localhost] or [*]
# Default: localhost
bindaddress=localhost

# Set the port Apache JServ listens to.
# Syntax: port=[1024,65535] (int)
# Default: 8007
port=8007

#
# Servlet Zones parameters
#####

# List of servlet zones Apache JServ manages
# Syntax: zones=[servlet zone],[servlet zone]... (Comma separated list of
String)
# Default: NONE
zones=root

# Configuration file for each servlet zone (one per servlet zone)
# Syntax: [servlet zone name as on the zones list].properties=[full path to
configFile] (String)
# Default: NONE
# Note: if the file could not be opened, try using absolute paths.
root.properties=/dl/dbf/iasbase2/Apache/Jserv/etc/zone.properties

#
# Thread Pool parameters
#####

# Enables or disables the use of the thread pool.
# Syntax: pool=[true|false] (boolean)
# Default: false
# WARNING: the pool has not been extensively tested and may generate deadlocks.
# For this reason, we advise against using this code in production environments.
```

```
pool=false

# Indicates the number of idle threads that the pool may contain.
# Syntax: pool.capacity=(int)>0
# Default: 10
# NOTE: depending on your system load, this number should be low for constantly
# loaded servers and should be increased depending on load bursts.
pool.capacity=10

# Indicates the pool controller that should be used to control the
# level of the recycled threads.
# Syntax: pool.controller=[full class of controller] (String)
# Default: org.apache.java.recycle.DefaultController
# NOTE: it is safe to leave this unchanged unless special recycle behavior
# is needed. Look at the "org.apache.java.recycle" package javadocs for more
# info on other pool controllers and their behavior.
pool.controller=org.apache.java.recycle.DefaultController

#
# Security parameters
#####

# Enable/disable the execution of org.apache.jserv.JServ as a servlet.
# This is disabled by default because it may give informations that should
# be restricted.
# Note that the execution of Apache JServ as a servlet is filtered by the web
# server modules by default so that both sides should be enabled to let this
# service work.
# This service is useful for installation and configuration since it gives
# feedback about the exact configurations Apache JServ is using, but it should
# be disabled when both installation and configuration processes are done.
# Syntax: security.selfservlet=[true|false] (boolean)
# Default: false
# WARNING: disable this in a production environment since may give reserved
# information to untrusted users.
security.selfservlet=true

# Set the maximum number of socket connections Apache JServ may handle
# simultaneously. Make sure your operating environment has enough file
# descriptors to allow this number.
# Syntax: security.maxConnections=(int)>1
# Default: 50
security.maxConnections=50
```

```
# Backlog setting for very fine performance tuning of JServ.
# Unless you are familiar to sockets leave this value commented out.
# security.backlog=5

# List of IP addresses allowed to connect to Apache JServ. This is a first
# security filtering to reject possibly unsecure connections and avoid the
# overhead of connection authentication.
# <warning>
# (please don't use the following one unless you know what you are doing :
#   security.allowedAddresses=DISABLED
#   allows connections on JServ'port from entire internet.)
#   You do need only to allow YOUR Apache to talk to JServ.
# </warning>
#
# Default: 127.0.0.1
# Syntax: security.allowedAddresses=[IP address],[IP Address]... (Comma
# separated list of IP addresses)
#security.allowedAddresses=127.0.0.1

# Enable/disable connection authentication.
# NOTE: unauthenticated connections are a little faster since authentication
# handshake is not performed at connection creation.
# WARNING: authentication is disabled by default because we believe that
# connection restriction from all IP addresses but localhost reduces your
# time to get Apache JServ to run. If you allow other addresses to connect and
# you don't trust it, you should enable authentication to prevent untrusted
# execution of your servlets. Beware: if authentication is disabled and the
# IP address is allowed, everyone on that machine can execute your servlets!
# Syntax: security.authentication=[true,false] (boolean)
# Default: true
security.authentication=false

# Authentication secret key.
# The secret key is passed as a file that must be kept secure and must
# be exactly the same of those used by clients to authenticate themselves.
# Syntax: security.secretKey=[secret key path and filename] (String)
# Default: NONE
# Note: if the file could not be opened, try using absolute paths.
#security.secretKey=./etc/jserv.secret.key

# Length of the randomly generated challenge string (in bytes) used to
# authenticate connections. 5 is the lowest possible choice to force a safe
# level of security and reduce connection creation overhead.
# Syntax: security.challengeSize=(int)>5
# Default: 5
```

```
#security.challengeSize=5
#
# Logging parameters
#####

# Enable/disable Apache JServ logging.
# WARNING: logging is a very expensive operation in terms of performance. You
# should reduced the generated log to a minumm or even disable it if fast
# execution is an issue. Note that if all log channels (see below) are
# enabled, the log may become really big since each servlet request may
# generate many Kb of log. Some log channels are mainly for debugging
# purposes and should be disabled in a production environment.
# Syntax: log=[true,false] (boolean)
# Default: true
log=true

# Set the name of the trace/log file. To avoid possible confusion about
# the location of this file, an absolute pathname is recommended.
#
# This log file is different than the log file that is in the
# jserv.conf file. This is the log file for the Java portion of Apache
# JServ.
#
# On Unix, this file must have write permissions by the owner of the JVM
# process. In other words, if you are running Apache JServ in manual mode
# and Apache is running as user nobody, then the file must have its
# permissions set so that that user can write to it.
# Syntax: log.file=[log path and filename] (String)
# Default: NONE
# Note: if the file could not be opened, try using absolute paths.
log.file=/dl/dbf/iasbase2/Apache/Jserv/logs/jserv.log

# Enable the timestamp before the log message
# Syntax: log.timestamp=[true,false] (boolean)
# Default: true
log.timestamp=true

# Use the given string as a data format
# (see java.text.SimpleDateFormat for the list of options)
# Syntax: log.dateFormat=(String)
# Default: [dd/MM/yyyy HH:mm:ss:SSS zz]
log.dateFormat=[dd/MM/yyyy HH:mm:ss:SSS zz]
```

```
# Since all the messages logged are processed by a thread running with
# minimum priority, it's of vital importance that this thread gets a chance
# to run once in a while. If it doesn't, the log queue overflow occurs,
# usually resulting in the OutOfMemoryError.
#
# To prevent this from happening, two parameters are used: log.queue.maxage
# and log.queue.maxsize. The former defines the maximum time for the logged
# message to stay in the queue, the latter defines maximum number of
# messages in the queue.
#
# If one of those conditions becomes true (age > maxage || size > maxsize),
# the log message stating that fact is generated and the log queue is
# flushed in the separate thread.
#
# If you ever see such a message, either your system doesn't live up to its
# expectations or you have a runaway loop (probably, but not necessarily,
# generating a lot of log messages).
#
# WARNING: Default values are lousy, you probably want to tweak them and
# report the results back to the development team.

# Syntax: log.queue.maxage = [milliseconds]
# Default: 5000
log.queue.maxage = 5000

# Syntax: log.queue.maxsize = [integer]
# Default: 1000
log.queue.maxsize = 1000

# Enable/disable logging the channel name
# Default: false
log.channel=false

# Enable/disable channels, each logging different actions.
# Syntax: log.channel.[channel name]=[true,false] (boolean)
# Default: false

# Info channel - quite a lot of informational messages
# hopefully you don't need them under normal circumstances
log.channel.info=true

# Servlets exception, i.e. exception caught during
# servlet.service() processing are monitored here
# you probably want to have this one switched on
log.channel.servletException=true
```

```
# JServ exception, caught internally in jserv
# we suggest to leave it on
log.channel.jservException=true

# Warning channel, it catches all the important
# messages that don't cause JServ to stop, leave it on
log.channel.warning=true

# Servlet log
# All messages logged by servlets. Probably you want
# this one to be switched on.
log.channel.servletLog=true

# Critical errors
# Messages produced by critical events causing jserv to stop
log.channel.critical=true

# Debug channel
# Only for internal debugging purposes
# log.channel.debug=true
# Oracle XSQL Servlet
wrapper.classpath=/d1/dbf/iasbase2/Apache/xdk/lib/oraclexsql.jar
# Oracle JDBC (8.1.6)
wrapper.classpath=/d1/dbf/iasbase2/Apache/xdk/lib/classes111.zip
# Oracle XML Parser V2 (with XSLT Engine)
wrapper.classpath=/d1/dbf/iasbase2/Apache/xdk/lib/xmlparserv2.jar
# Oracle XML SQL Components for Java
wrapper.classpath=/d1/dbf/iasbase2/Apache/xdk/lib/oraclexmlsql.jar
# XSQLConfig.xml File location
wrapper.classpath=/d1/dbf/iasbase2/Apache/xdk/lib
#
# Oracle Servlet
wrapper.classpath=/d1/dbf/iasbase2/Apache/Ojsp/lib/servlet.jar
# Oracle Java Server Pages
wrapper.classpath=/d1/dbf/iasbase2/Apache/Ojsp/lib/ojsp.jar
# Oracle Java SQL
wrapper.classpath=/d1/dbf/iasbase2/Apache/Ojsp/lib/translator.zip
# Oracle JDBC
wrapper.classpath=/d1/dbf/iasbase2/jdbc/lib/classes111.zip
wrapper.classpath=/d1/dbf/iasbase2/orahome/forms45/java
# OJSP environment settings
wrapper.env=ORACLE_HOME=/d1/dbf/iasbase2
wrapper.env=ORACLE_SID=8ISID
wrapper.env=LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/d1/dbf/iasbase2/lib
```

Sample zone.properties file

```
#####
#                               Servlet Zone Configuration File                               #
#####

##### W A R N I N G #####
#
# Unlike normal Java properties, JServ configurations have some important
# extensions:
#
#   1) commas are used as token separators
#   2) multiple definitions of the same key are concatenated in a
#      comma-separated list.
#
#####

# List of Repositories
#####

# The list of servlet repositories controlled by this servlet zone
# Syntax: repositories=[repository],[repository]...
# Default: NONE
# Note: The classes you want to be reloaded upon modification should be put
#       here.

repositories=/d4/db/aylli_
appltop/ayllicomn/util/apache/1.3.9/Apache/Jserv/servlets,/d4/db/aylli_
appltop/ayllicomn/java/apps.zip

# Classloader parameters
#####

# Enable servlet class autoreloading.
# Syntax: autoreload.classes=[true,false] (boolean)
# Default: true
autoreload.classes=false

# Enable servlet resourced autoreloading (properties and other loaded resources)
# Syntax: autoreload.file=[true,false] (boolean)
# Default: true
autoreload.file=false

# Set the number of millisecond to wait before giving up on initializing a
servlet.
```

```
# (a timeout of zero means no timeout)
# Syntax: init.timeout=(long)>0
# Default: 10000 (10 secs)
init.timeout=10000

# Set the number of millisecond to wait before giving up on destroying a
servlet.
# (a timeout of zero means no timeout)
# Syntax: destroy.timeout=(long)>0
# Default: 10000 (10 secs)
destroy.timeout=10000

# Set whether or not to use cookies to maintain session state.
# If false, then response.encodeUrl() will always be the method
# to maintain session state. If true, then the servlet engine will
# attempt to set a cookie when request.getSession(true) is called.
# Syntax: session.useCookies=[true,false] (boolean)
# Default: true
session.useCookies=true

# Set the number of millisecond to wait before invalidating an unused session.
# Syntax: session.timeout=(long)>0
# Default: 1800000 (30 mins)
session.timeout=1800000

# Set how frequently (milliseconds) to check for timed-out sessions.
# Syntax: session.checkFrequency=(long)>0
# Default: 30000 (30 secs)
session.checkFrequency=30000

# SingleThreadModel Servlets parameters
#####

# Set the initial capacity of the STM servlets pool.
# Syntax: singleThreadModelServlet.initialCapacity=(int)>1
# Default: 5
singleThreadModelServlet.initialCapacity=5

# Set the number of servlet instances should be added to the pool if found
empty.
# Syntax: singleThreadModelServlet.incrementCapacity=(int)>1
# Default: 5
singleThreadModelServlet.incrementCapacity=5

# Set the maximum capacity of the STM pool
```

```
# Syntax: singleThreadModelServlet.maximumCapacity=(int)>1
# Default: 10
singleThreadModelServlet.maximumCapacity=10

##### S E R V L E T   P A R A M E T E R S #####

##### N O T E #####
# When "classname" is specified, it means a Java dot-formatter full class name
# without the ".class". For example, a class with source file named
# "Dummy.java" with a package name "org.fool" is defined as "org.fool.Dummy".
#
# Since each servlet may have lots of private initialization data, Apache JServ
# allows you to store those servlet initArgs in a separate file. To do this,
# simply do not set any initArgs in this file: Apache JServ will then look for
# a file named "[servlet classname].initargs" in the same directory of that
# class. Note that this may work with even class archives.
#####

# Startup Servlets
#####

# Comma or space delimited list of servlets to launch on startup.
# This can either be a class name or alias.
# Syntax: servlets.startup=[classname or alias],[classname or alias],...
# Default: NONE
# servlets.startup=hello,snoop,org.fool.Dummy
servlets.startup=oracle.apps.icx.common.InitSystemProperties

# Servlet Aliases
#####

# This defines aliases from which servlets can be invoked.
# Each alias give a new instance of the servlet. This means that if a servlet
# is invoked both by class name and by alias name, it will result in _TWO_
# instances of the servlet being created.
# Syntax: servlet.[alias].code=[classname] (String)
# Default: NONE
# servlet.snoop.code=SnoopServlet
# servlet.hello.code=org.fool.Dummy
servlet.CatalogTemplates.code=oracle.apps.icx.catalog.ui.DownloadServlet

# Global Init Parameters
#####

# Parameters passed here are given to each of servlets. You should put
```

```
# configuration information that is common to all servlets.
#
# The value of the property is a comma delimited list of "name=value" pairs
# that are accessible to the servlet via the method getInitParameter()
# in ServletConfig.
# Syntax: servlets.default.initArgs=[name]=[value],[name]=[value],...
# Default: NONE
# servlets.default.initArgs=common.to.everybody=Hi everybody!

# Servlet Init Parameters
#####

# These properties define init parameters for each servlet that is invoked
# by its classname.
# Syntax: servlet.[classname].initArgs=[name]=[value],[name]=[value],...
# Default: NONE
# servlet.org.fool.Dummy.initArgs=message=I'm a dummy servlet

# Aliased Servlet Init Parameters
#####

# These properties define init parameters for each servlet that is invoked
# by its alias.
# Syntax: servlet.[alias].initArgs=[name]=[value],[name]=[value],...
# Default: NONE
# servlet.snoop.initArgs=message=I'm a snoop servlet
# servlet.hello.initArgs=message=I say hello world to everyone
servlet.oracle.jsp.JspServlet.initArgs=translate_params=true
servlet.oracle.apps.icx.common.InitSystemProperties.initArgs=initFile=/d4/db/ay1
li_appltop/ayllicomn/util/apache/1.3.9/Apache/Jserv/etc/ssp_init.txt
```