Oracle® Applications Desktop Integrator

Installation Guide

Release 7.2 for Windows

Part No. B13841-01

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ORACLE®

Oracle Applications Desktop Integrator Installation Guide, Release 7.2 for Windows

Part No. B13841-01

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

Preface

Welcome to the *Oracle Applications Desktop Integrator Installation Guide*, Release 7.2.

This guide assumes you have a working knowledge of the following:

- The principles and customary practices of your business area.

- Oracle General Ledger (GL)

- Oracle Assets

If you have never used GL, Oracle Assets or Oracle Applications, Oracle suggests you attend one or more of the Oracle Applications training classes available through Oracle University.

See Other Information Sources for more information about Oracle Applications product information.

Compatibility

Oracle Applications Desktop Integrator (ADI) is an integral part of Oracle Applications. ADI is a spreadsheet-based extension of GL and Oracle Assets that offers full-cycle accounting and asset management within the comfort and familiarity of a spreadsheet.

ADI works with any of the following Oracle databases:

- Oracle RDBMS version 7.1.6 or higher (7.1.5 for Open VMS)

ADI works with any of the following Oracle Applications:

- Release 10.7 or higher

How To Use This Guide

The *Oracle Applications Desktop Integrator Installation Guide* contains the information you need to understand and use ADI. This guide includes the following chapters and appendices:

- Chapter 1 provides information about ADI components, CD-ROM contents, and system requirements for installing ADI.

- Chapter 2 provides information about the available installation options, the tasks you should perform prior to installing ADI, information about how to uninstall earlier versions, and detailed step-by-step procedure on installing ADI.

- Chapter 3 provides an overview of the post-installation tasks, and discusses how to configure SQL*Net or Net8, run the Diagnostic Wizard, define databases, apply server-side patches, and display the tip wizard.

- Chapter 4 provides information about configuring UNIX, Windows NT and OpenVMS networks, and includes sample configuration files.

- Appendix A attempts to answer some of the frequently asked questions related to installation issues.

- Appendix B provides an overview of enabling security in ADI, and discusses how to enable security using either the profile options model or function security model.

- Appendix C provides information about configuring ADI for Citrix WinFrame.

- Appendix D provides information about installing ADI for Windows Terminal Server.

- Appendix E provides information about installing ADI on a PC whose default Oracle Home was created by the Universal Installer.

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.

Other Information Sources

You can choose from many sources of information, including documentation, training, and support services, to increase your knowledge and understanding of ADI.

Related User's Guides

Applications Desktop Integrator Tutorial

This tutorial is designed to help you quickly learn about all of ADI's features. The tutorial is available for the Vision demonstration database.

Oracle Applications Desktop Integrator User Guide

This guide provides an overview of ADI, discusses its key features, explains how to get started with ADI, and contains step-by-step help on how to use the various features to create budget, journal, asset, and inventory worksheets, generate reports, submit and publish requests using the Request Center, and includes an FAQ of technical and functional issues.

Oracle General Ledger User Guide

This guide is a complete source about GL. It contains overviews as well as task and reference information about the GL accounting cycle, journal entry, budgeting, consolidation, financial reporting, multi-currency, encumbrance accounting, standard reports and listings, and setting up GL.

Oracle Assets User Guide

This guide provides information on using Oracle Assets to maintain your assets, including information on Mass Additions, the Mass Additions interface, Physical Inventory, and the Physical Inventory interface.

Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide

This manual provides flexfields planning, setup, and reference information for the ADI and GL 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 Report Manager User Guide

This guide provides information on publishing reports to Report Manager. With this report distribution solution, reports can be unrestricted and available to all users via their personal home pages, or a variety of security models can be applied that allow only authorized users to view entire reports or parts of reports. Reports published to the Report Manager are accessed via the Oracle Business Intelligence System and the E-Business Suite Home Page.

Oracle Report Manager Installation Guide

This guide explains the system requirements for Report Manager, and provides information about installing Report Manager, installing ADI Request Center, and discusses how to define profile options for using the Report Manager.

Installation and System Administration

Oracle Applications Installation Manual

This manual and the accompanying release notes provide information you need to successfully install Oracle Financials, Oracle Public Sector Financials, Oracle Manufacturing, or Oracle Human Resources in your specific hardware and operating system software environment.

Oracle Applications Upgrade Manual

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

Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide

This manual provides planning and reference information for the Oracle Applications System Administrator. It contains information on how to define security, customize menus and online help, and manage concurrent processing.

Oracle General Ledger Technical Reference Manual

This manual contains database diagrams and a detailed description of GL and related applications database tables, forms, reports, and programs. This information helps you convert data from your existing applications, integrate GL with non-Oracle Applications, and write custom reports for GL.

Oracle Assets Technical Reference Manual

This manual contains database diagrams and a detailed description of Oracle Assets and related applications database tables, forms, reports, and programs. This information helps you convert data from your existing applications, integrate Oracle Assets with non-Oracle Applications, and write custom reports for Oracle Assets.

Oracle Applications Product Update Notes

This book contains a summary of each new feature added since Oracle Applications Release 10.7, as well as information about database changes and seed data changes that may affect your operations or any custom report you have written. If you are upgrading from Release 10.6 or earlier, you should read this book.

Training and Support

Training

Oracle offers a complete set of training courses to help you and your staff master ADI and reach full productivity quickly. These courses are organized 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 at any one of our many education centers, you can arrange for our trainers to teach at your facility, or you can use Oracle Learning Network (OLN), Oracle University's online education utility. 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 ADI 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 Oracle server, and your hardware and software environment.

Oracle*MetaLink*

Oracle*MetaLink* is your self-service support connection with web, telephone menu, and e-mail alternatives. Oracle supplies these technologies for your convenience, available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. With Oracle*MetaLink*, you can obtain information and advice from technical libraries and forums, download patches, download the latest documentation, look at bug details, and create or update TARs. To use Oracle MetaLink, register at (http://metalink.oracle.com).

Alerts: You should check Oracle*MetaLink* alerts before you begin to install or upgrade any of your Oracle Applications. Navigate to the Alerts page as follows: Technical Libraries/ERP Applications/Applications Installation and Upgrade/Alerts.

Self-Service Toolkit: You may also find information by navigating to the Self-Service Toolkit page as follows: Technical Libraries/ERP Applications/Applications Installation and Upgrade.

Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle Applications Data

Oracle STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that you never use SQL*Plus, Oracle Data Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle Applications data unless otherwise instructed.

Oracle provides powerful tools that you can use to create, store, change, retrieve, and maintain information in an Oracle database. But if you use Oracle tools, such as SQL*Plus, to modify Oracle Applications data, you risk destroying the integrity of your data and you lose the ability to audit changes to your data.

Because Oracle Applications tables are interrelated, any change you make using Oracle Applications can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle Applications data using anything other than Oracle Applications, you may change a row in one table without making corresponding changes in related tables. If your tables get out of synchronization with each other, you risk retrieving erroneous information and you risk unpredictable results throughout Oracle Applications.

When you use Oracle Applications to modify your data, Oracle Applications automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle Applications also keeps track of who changes information. If you enter information into database tables using database tools, you may store invalid information. You also lose the ability to track who has changed your information because SQL*Plus and other database tools do not keep a record of changes.

About Oracle

Oracle 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 160 software modules for financial management, supply chain management, manufacturing, project systems, human resources and customer relationship 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 145 countries around the world.

Your Feedback

Thank you for using ADI and this installation guide.

Oracle values your comments and feedback. In this guide is a reader's comment form that you can use to explain what you like or dislike about ADI or this user guide. Mail your comments to the following address or call us directly at (650) 506-7200.

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Oracle Corporation
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Redwood Shores, CA 94065
U.S.A.

Or, send electronic mail to appsdoc_us@oracle.com.

1

System Requirements for ADI

This chapter provides information about ADI components, CD-ROM contents, and system requirements for installing ADI. Sections in this chapter include:

- Section 1.1, "ADI Components"

- Section 1.2, "CD-ROM Contents and Directory Structure"

- Section 1.3, "System Requirements"

- Section 1.3.1, "Client Requirements"

- Section 1.4, "Online Help"

- Section 1.3.2, "Server Requirements"

1.1 ADI Components

Table 1–1 lists each component's version, its current release status, and its compatibility with Oracle applications releases.

Table 1–1   ADI Components

Oracle Components	Version	Release Status	10.7	11.0	11*i*
Oracle ADI for Microsoft Excel	7.2.1.4.5	Production	yes	yes	yes
Oracle ADI Request Center	7.2.1.4.5	Production	yes	yes	yes
Oracle ADI Language Pack	7.2.1.4.5	Production	yes	yes	yes
Oracle Applications Object Navigator	1.2.16.3.0	Production	yes	--	--

> **Note:** The above version of the Oracle Applications Object Navigator is compatible with Oracle Applications Release 10.7NCA only. The Oracle Applications Release 11.0.1 Patch Sets (or higher) include a version that is compatible with Release 11. The Object Navigator is included in Oracle Applications, Release 11i.
>
> You do not need to necessarily install Object Navigator to use ADI. ADI and Object Navigator are completely independent applications, but they are shipped on the same media.

1.2 CD-ROM Contents and Directory Structure

The ADI CD includes the following directories and/or files. Table 1–2 describes the details of the directories and files.

Table 1–2   ADI CD Contents

Directory or Filename	Description of Contents
\107	■ Object Navigator patch for applications 10.7 NCA forms server. ■ ADI profile options patch, by platform, for applications release 10.7. ■ Variable format reports patch, by platform, for applications release 10.7.
\110	ADI server side patch for applications release 11.0.
\115	ADI profile options patch for applications release 11i.
\ACROREAD	Adobe Acrobat Reader 3.0
\ADI16BIT	16-bit Oracle technology components: Oracle Network Manager.
\ADI32BIT	32-bit Oracle Components: ■ ADI for Microsoft Excel ■ ADI Request Center ■ ADI Language Pack ■ Oracle Applications Object Navigator
SETUPADI.EXE	The ADI Setup program. For details on running this setup program, see Chapter 2, "Installing ADI".
\NT4SP3	Service Pack 3 for Microsoft Windows NT 4.0

1.3 System Requirements

ADI uses various technologies under Microsoft Windows to provide an integrated desktop application interface to Oracle applications data. Client applications consist primarily of desktop programs, online help files, and resource files. Other Oracle applications files, such as concurrent programs and reports, reside on servers.

ADI Release 7.2 works with any server that is running Oracle Applications Release 10.7 character-mode, Release 10SC Production 16.1, Release 10.7 NCA, Release 11.0, and Release 11*i*.

1.3.1 Client Requirements

Each client PC on which you plan to install ADI must meet the following hardware, operating system, software, memory, and disk space requirements.

Topics in this section include:

- Section 1.3.1.1, "Hardware Requirements"

- Section 1.3.1.2, "Operating System Requirements"

- Section 1.3.1.3, "Support Services through Oracle Direct Connect"

- Section 1.3.1.4, "Memory Requirements"

- Section 1.3.1.5, "Disk Space Requirements"

1.3.1.1 Hardware Requirements

An Intel-based or 100%-compatible personal computer (PC) with the following:

- Pentium processor or better

- Clock speed of 90 MHz or greater

- Network card

- SVGA color monitor with a resolution of at least 1024 x 768 pixels, configured to use the small fonts option (if available).

- Dual-speed (or better), ISO 9660-compatible CD-ROM, available as a logical drive.

> **Note:** If you have a file server with a CD-ROM drive that is accessible through a network by your client PCs, you can copy the ADI CD contents to the file server. You can then install ADI on your client PCs by mapping a network drive to the file server and running the setupadi.exe file from the mapped drive.
>
> At least one PC at your site should have a modem installed, configured with dial-in access, for use by Oracle Support Services.

1.3.1.2 Operating System Requirements

The following Microsoft Windows versions are supported:

- Windows 98

- Windows NT 4.0 with Service Pack 3 or later

- Windows 2000

- Windows XP

- Windows 2003 Server

- Citrix WinFrame – 1.6 or higher

- Windows Terminal Server – 4.0 and SP3 or higher

- Citrix MetaFrame (installed on top of Windows NT 4.0 or higher) – 1.0 or higher

> **Note:** ADI is not supported under Windows emulation in OS/2.

1.3.1.3 Support Services through Oracle Direct Connect

Oracle Direct Connect^{TM} (ODC) is a comprehensive Oracle Support Services initiative to better serve customers' needs for highly available and reliable systems. Through a direct connection to a customer system, Oracle Support Services can provide remote monitoring services, triage and diagnostic services and on-line problem resolution. A secure connection between Oracle and customers allows both parties to work together, immediately examine the problem, and access the right tools for swift resolution.

For more information about any of the services from Oracle Support Services, visit our web site at http://www.oracle.com/support/ or go to http://www.oracle.com/support/contact.html to contact your local Support Sales Representative.

1.3.1.4 Memory Requirements

At least 32 MB of RAM is required. Also, ADI will perform better if you have sufficient virtual memory enabled.

Windows uses the available space on your hard drive to dynamically size a swap file depending on your usage. Make sure you have enough room on your hard drive for the swap file to grow. You will need:

- 30 MB available disk space if you use only ADI.

- 60 MB available disk space if you use ADI with another program like Microsoft Word or Microsoft Excel.

- 90 MB available disk space if you run many programs simultaneously.

For Windows NT, Windows 2000, Windows 2003, and Windows XP, the operating system will set an initial size for the virtual memory and a maximum size to which it can expand. If additional memory is required, the system will prompt you to do so.

> **Note:** Refer Windows Help for changing virtual memory.

1.3.1.5 Disk Space Requirements

The following sections list the disk space requirements for ADI. These numbers are stated in kilobytes and represent the amount of disk space used on each client PC.

16-Bit Oracle Technology Components

The 16-bit Oracle Technology Components were originally intended for Windows 3.1 or 3.11; however, it can also run on Windows 98, NT, and 2000.

Table 1–3 lists the disk space requirements for 16-bit Oracle technology components.

Table 1–3   Disk Space Requirements for 16-bit Oracle Technology Components

16-bit Oracle Technology Component	Total KB
Oracle Installer	3,635
SQL*Net	5,829
SQL*Plus	1,343
Network Manager	2,940

Table 1–3   Disk Space Requirements for 16-bit Oracle Technology Components

16-bit Oracle Technology Component	Total KB
All Components (total)	13,747

32-Bit Oracle Technology Components

Table 1–4 lists the disk space requirements for 32-bit Oracle technology components.

Table 1–4   Disk Space Requirements for 32-bit Oracle Technology Components

32-bit Oracle Technology Component	Total KB
Oracle Applications Desktop Integrator for Excel	6,092
ADI Request Center	8,444
ADI Language Pack (per language)	500
Plus Technology Components:	--
Oracle Installer	12,443
SQL*Plus	1,269
Common Support Components (Oracle Objects for OLE, Required Support Files, and ADI Common Files)	102,576
TOTAL: All Components plus two default language objects	131,824

Additional 32-Bit Components

Table 1–5 lists the disk space requirements for additional 32-bit components.

Table 1–5   Disk Space Requirements for 32-bit Additional Components

32-bit Additional Components	Total KB
Net8	20,525
SQL*Net	5,005
Oracle Applications Object Navigator	1,735
TOTAL: All Components	27,265

1.3.2 Server Requirements

To run ADI, the Oracle applications servers must have Release 10.7 or higher installed, running on Oracle 7.3.4 database or higher (7.3.2 for OpenVMS).

The ADI CD includes patches that must be applied to the applications servers before you can use ADI on your client PCs. To upload the patches to an applications server, you must be able to do one of the following:

- Read ISO 9660-format CDs from the applications server.

- Copy the patches from a PC client to the applications server using a binary file transfer program, such as FTP.

Memory and CPU Requirements

Each ADI client connection to the applications database uses approximately 1 MB of memory on the server for the SQL*Net or Net8 connection. The CPU load of a client connection is equivalent to that of a local connection (where the client and database server are on the same machine).

> **Note:** It is very important that each ADI user have a unique login account. Otherwise, ADI sessions may conflict with each other.

1.3.3 Configuration Files for 16-bit Oracle Technology Components

The Oracle Installer automatically creates or updates two files to set up the 16-bit Oracle technology components environment.

> **Note:** While the 16-bit Oracle technology components use configuration files, the 32-bit ADI products store the same settings in the Windows registry.

Table 1–6 describes the details of the initialization files.

Table 1–6   ini Files and Description

INI File	Description
ORACLE.INI	In a Windows installation, every Oracle home maintains its own ORACLE.INI file. An ORACLE.INI file is created every time you create a new Oracle home. The Oracle Installer updates the file when you install 16-bit Oracle technology components. The file defines the variables used by the components.
WIN.INI	The [Oracle] section of the WIN.INI file keeps track of every known Oracle home directory, using the following variable binding for each: ORA_CONFIG*<number>*=*<path to ORACLE.INI>* The *<number>* variable starts with 1 (one) and is advanced by one for each new Oracle home. A similar statement with no *<number>* variable indicates the active home. For example, if you have three Oracle homes named ORAWIN1, ORAWIN2 and ORAWIN3, with ORAWIN2 as the active home, the [Oracle] section of WIN.INI would look like this: ■ ORA_CONFIG=C:\ORAWIN\ORACLE.INI ■ ORA_CONFIG1=C:\ORAWIN1\ORACLE.INI ■ ORA_CONFIG2=C:\ORAWIN2\ORACLE.INI ■ ORA_CONFIG3=C:\ORAWIN3\ORACLE.INI

1.4 Online Help

ADI online help (HTML format) is available in the following languages:

- Brazilian Portuguese
- Japanese
- French
- English (US)
- Spanish
- Italian
- German

- Canadian French

- Latin American Spanish

> **Note:** As of ADI 7.0, only the English (US) help files contain the latest help information. Online Help in HTML format for any of these languages will only be translated on request to Oracle Support. Older online help is included since the majority of queries will still be answered by the information contained in them.

2

Installing ADI

This chapter provides information about the available installation options, the tasks you should perform prior to installing ADI, information about how to uninstall earlier versions, and detailed step-by-step procedure on installing ADI. Sections in this chapter include:

- Section 2.1, "Determining Installation Configuration"

- Section 2.2, "Before Installing ADI"

- Section 2.3, "Uninstalling Earlier Versions of ADI"

- Section 2.4, "Installing Oracle ADI"

2.1 Determining Installation Configuration

ADI can be installed in different ways depending on your needs. These are as follows:

- Stand-alone Installation

   For this type of installation, the Oracle Installer is run in a stand-alone mode. The Oracle home directory and all files needed are installed on all client machines.

- Citrix WinFrame Installation

   For this type of installation, ADI is installed on a server that has already Citrix WinFrame running on it. Users can connect to this server from their PCs using Citrix ICA Client to run ADI.

   Appendix C explains how to install and configure ADI for use with Citrix WinFrame. For a WinFrame installation, the Oracle Installer is run in a

stand-alone mode. The Oracle home directory and all files used by ADI are installed solely on the WinFrame server.

> **Note:** Citrix access infrastructure is packaged and sold as the Citrix MetaFrame Access Suite, including components such as MetaFrame Presentation Server, MetaFrame Secure Access Manager, MetaFrame Password Manager, and MetaFrame Conferencing Manager. For details, see the Citrix website: http://www.citrix.com/.

- Windows Terminal Server (WTS) Installation

  For this type of installation, ADI is installed and configured on a Windows 2000/2003/NT 4.0-based server with Terminal Services running on it. Users can access this server from their PCs in client/server mode and run ADI.

  Appendix D explains how to install and configure ADI for use with WTS. For WTS installation, the Oracle Installer is run in a stand-alone mode. The Oracle home directory and all files used by ADI are installed solely on WTS.

  To ensure successful installation, you must make sure that the system requirements are adequate for the software being installed. For details, see Section 1.3, "System Requirements".

2.2 Before Installing ADI

Before you install ADI, you must complete the following tasks:

1. Install the Operating System software, if necessary.

2. Install Operating System Service Packs, if necessary.

3. Install your network hardware and software, if necessary.

4. Test your network hardware and software to check whether they are functioning correctly.

> **Note:** The supported versions of Novell Netware include NetWare 3.11 or higher, or Bindery Emulation of NetWare 4.x. To test your network system connection, see your network documentation.

5. Verify that there is enough disk space to install Oracle client software.

6. Uninstall earlier versions of ADI, if applicable.

7. Close all other Windows applications that are running.

> **Note:** If your client PC is in dual-boot mode with two different Windows operating systems, and you plan to use ADI in both operating systems, you must install ADI in each operating system separately.

2.3 Uninstalling Earlier Versions of ADI

You may use the Oracle Installer to uninstall earlier versions of ADI, before installing a new version. Because the Oracle Installer installs dependent files in multiple locations when installing a product, simply deleting files and subdirectories in the Oracle home directory will not remove all files. In the Software Asset Manager window, select the products in the Products Installed list, and then click Remove to remove selected products and their dependent files.

To uninstall earlier versions of ADI:

1. Run SETUPADI.EXE from the root directory of the ADI CD. The Oracle ADI Installer starts.

2. In the Oracle ADI Installer window, click Oracle Applications Desktop Integrator for Excel 7 / 97 / 2000 / XP / 2003 and Oracle Applications Object Navigator. The Oracle Installation Settings window appears.

3. Click OK to specify your installation settings. The Software Asset Manager window appears.

4. In this window, select the products in the Products Installed list, and then click Remove to remove selected products and their dependent files.

Table 2–1 discusses the versions that you should uninstall.

Table 2–1   Uninstalling Early Versions of Oracle Products

Product	Earlier Than
Oracle Objects for OLE Runtime (or Development)	2.0.7.2.0
Oracle General Ledger Desktop Integrator	9.0.10.1.4
Common Apps Windows Support Files	1.0.16.1.4
Common ADI Windows Support Files	1.0.16.1.4
Common ADI RSF 7.1.x Support Files	1.0.16.1.4
ADI Online Help (HTML Format)	4.0.1.0.0

> **Note:**   Oracle7 ODBC (Single Byte) Driver was required by previous versions of ADI. ADI no longer requires this product for Release 6.0 and higher.

2.3.1 Making the Products Unavailable for Shared Installations

To make the products unavailable (shared installs only):

1. If you performed a shared install, start Oracle Client Configuration Manager (OCCM) on the file server and select the products to be uninstalled from the list of available products.

2. Click Remove to make the selected products unavailable.

    The next time end users restart Windows or run Oracle Client Software Agent (OCSA) manually, these products will be removed from their client PCs.

2.4 Installing Oracle ADI

To install ADI:

1. Run SETUPADI.EXE from the root directory of the ADI CD. The Oracle ADI Installer starts.

> **Note:** Ensure that you have Administrator privileges on the operating system (Windows NT, 2000 or XP) if you are installing ADI for Windows.

2. In the Oracle ADI Installer window, click Oracle Applications Desktop Integrator for Excel 7 / 97 / 2000 / XP / 2003 and Oracle Applications Object Navigator for Excel. The Oracle Installation Settings window appears.

3. In this window, enter the following details:

- **Company Name**: Enter a Company Name. If you have previously entered a name, it will appear as the default.

- **Oracle Home Name**: Enter a name for your Oracle Home.

- **Oracle Home Location**: Enter a location for your Oracle Home or, to see a listing of existing directory paths, choose the directory icon next to the Oracle Home field to open the Select Directory window.

> **Note:** Directory names in your Oracle Home Location path should not exceed 8 characters. The location you enter in the Oracle Home field will be referred to as %ORACLE_HOME% for the rest of this guide.
>
> You must install ADI in the default Oracle Home directory. This is the first Oracle Home directory created on a PC. If this home directory was created by the Universal Installer, an error will occur when attempting to run the ADI installation. For details, see Appendix E, "Installing ADI on a PC with Default Oracle Home".

- **Oracle Home Language**: Select the language that you would like to use.

> **Note:** The 32-bit Oracle Installer for this release provides Multiple Oracle Home Support. You can use the multiple 32-bit Oracle Home feature with the following restrictions:
>
> - ADI must be installed in the default 32-bit Oracle Home
>
> - ADI must not be installed in any other 32-bit Oracle Home.
>
> ADI provides National Language Support (NLS) for multiple languages at once when you have the ADI Language Pack installed. The Account Hierarchy Editor, installed with ADI, does not support multiple languages. Oracle Applications Object Navigator, included on the ADI CD, does not support multiple languages.

The 32-bit version of the Oracle Installer automatically adds %ORACLE_HOME%\BIN to the PATH variable in the following locations:

- AUTOEXEC.BAT on Windows 98.

- The Environment tab of the System applet in the Control Panel on Windows NT/2000 and XP.

4. Click OK to specify your installation settings.

5. In the Software Asset Manager window, select the client product components you want to install, and then click Install.

6. Optionally, if you are installing additional languages, you can select one or more from the ADI Language Pack window. Select the languages you need and click OK.

> **Note:** All ADI components default to English (U.S.). If your
> operating system has been installed for use with a language other
> than English (U.S.), the ADI Language Pack is automatically
> selected for installation when you install an ADI component.
>
> The latest ADI text is available in English only. Text has not been
> translated into other languages. All other languages that are
> supplied with ADI will be translated and made available in a future
> release of ADI. Older language packs are supplied because the
> majority of the content they display, applies to normal operation of
> ADI, allowing the latest version of ADI to be still used. Any text not
> translated will be displayed in English (US).

7. Complete the rest of the installation. You can install Online Help or some of the
optional components such as SQL*Plus and Oracle Applications Object
Navigator.

After the installation is complete, verify that the product components have been
properly installed by looking for them in the Products Installed list of the
Software Asset Manager window.

> **Note:** During installation you may experience a write error in the
> Retry window, although the source and destination of the file to be
> copied may be different. This occurs when the install process
> attempts to overwrite a Windows file that is in use. Click Ignore.
> When you run the Diagnostic Wizard as part of post-install tasks,
> the wizard identifies the corrective procedures for any errors that
> may impair your operation of ADI. For details, see Chapter 3, "ADI
> Post-Install Tasks".

8. Restart Windows. After the Oracle Installer exits successfully, you must exit the
installer, and restart Windows so that the updated PATH variable is
recognized.

2.4.1 Installing ADI Online Help

ADI Online Help is provided in HTML format and can be viewed using any standard web browser.

If you install multiple languages, each language must be installed into the same common directory with only the language code subdirectory separating each language. For example, if you install German Online Help into the same environment, you must install it into D:\WEBROOT\ADI_HELP_LANG\d.

To install Help:

1. In the Software Asset Manager window, select ADI Online Help, and then click Install.

   > **Note:** Online Help for ADI for Oracle Applications, Release 11i is installed as a documentation patch. For details, see *Oracle Applications System Administrator Guide*. It will be incorporated into future releases of Oracle Applications 11i Help.

2. ADI prompts you to install Help on an intranet web server for access by all users. Click OK to proceed. The ADI Online Help window opens.

   Oracle recommends that you install the ADI Online Help on an intranet web server that is accessible by all ADI users. Also, if you use Oracle Applications Release 11, we recommend that you install the ADI Help files into the same directory where you installed Release 11 help files.

   > **Note:** Installing ADI Online Help to a local disk drive is not recommended since some web browsers cannot process files unless access is made through a web service.

   By default, ADI Online Help is automatically installed to a subdirectory within the C:\OA_DOC directory. The name of this subdirectory depends on the language code associated with the language you are installing. For example, if you install English (U.S.) Online Help, the subdirectory name created is *us* and the path is appended to C:\OA_DOC\us.

   You can change any part of this installation path except for the language code subdirectory. For example, suppose the URL of your intranet web server is http://intranet.webserver/ and this URL is mapped to the directory

D:\WEBROOT. You can change the default installation path to
D:\WEBROOT\ADI_HELP_LANG\us.

3. In the ADI Online Help window, select the appropriate language for the Help
    system, and then click OK.

> **Note:** The latest ADI Online Help is available in English only.
> Though older language packs are provided, the latest Help in
> HTML format for any of the languages will be translated only on
> request by contacting Oracle Support. Any text not translated will
> be displayed in English (US).

4. After installing Help, you must configure ADI to recognize the URL that is
    mapped to the common Online Help directory. For details, see the *Oracle
    Applications Desktop Integrator User Guide*.

5. Optionally, for Oracle Applications Release 11, you can specify the online help
    location for all of Oracle Applications, including ADI. Set the Help System Base
    URL profile option, to the URL mapped to the common Online Help directory.
    This profile option overrides any online help configuration set in ADI. For
    details, see Appendix A, Profile Options in Oracle Application Object Library,
    O*racle Applications System Administrator Guide*.

6. Optionally, at some sites it may be necessary to install the Help files to the client
    PC, and then copy the files to the system that hosts the intranet web server. For
    example, you will need to do this if your intranet web server is not running
    Windows. While copying these files, do not copy the following files:

    ■   _deisreg.isr

    ■   _isreg32.dll

    ■   DelsL1.isu

    These files are located in the installation directory specified during the
    installation process. They are required only to uninstall the ADI Online Help
    files from the installation directory.

3

ADI Post-Install Tasks

This chapter provides an overview of the post-installation tasks, and discusses how to configure SQL*Net or Net8, run the Diagnostic Wizard, define databases, apply server-side patches, and display the tip wizard. Sections in this chapter include:

- Section 3.1, "Overview of Post-Install Tasks"

- Section 3.2, "Configuring SQL*Net or Net8"

- Section 3.3, "Running the ADI Diagnostic Wizard"

- Section 3.4, "Defining Databases"

- Section 3.5, "Applying Server Side Patches"

- Section 3.6, "Displaying the Tip Wizard"

3.1 Overview of Post-Install Tasks

After you install ADI, you must perform post-install tasks, including configuring SQL*Net or Net8, running the ADI Diagnostic Wizard, defining databases, applying server side patches, and displaying the Tip Wizard (optional).

3.2 Configuring SQL*Net or Net8

You should configure SQL*Net or Net8 on the applications server as well as the ADI client PC from which it communicates with the server.

> **Note:** Ensure the service name (connect string) in the tnsnames.ora file used by the client PC is identical to the service name in the tnsnames.ora on the server. Different service names will result in a "File server failed to initialize" error when attempting to publish or view the output/log files of a concurrent request.

- Section 3.2.1, "Configuring SQL*Net or Net8 for the Applications Server"
- Section 3.2.2, "Configuring SQL*Net or Net8 for the ADI Client PC"

3.2.1 Configuring SQL*Net or Net8 for the Applications Server

Configuring SQL*Net or Net8 depends on the type of release you have installed for your application server. If you are using:

- Release 11 One-Hour Install or Release 11i, SQL*Net or Net8 configuration takes place automatically.

- Oracle Applications Release 10SC Production 16.1, Release 10.7NCA, or Release 11, you should have already configured SQL*Net or Net8 in your applications environment to recognize the applications database and the Report Review Agent.

- Oracle Applications Release 10.7 character-mode, you probably have not configured SQL*Net in your applications environment. Follow the instructions in Chapter 4, "Configuring Your Network" to configure SQL*Net on the Applications Server.

> **Note:** The Report Review Agent is not available in Oracle Applications Release 10.7 character-mode unless you apply the Release 10SC Production 16.1 Server Updates or the Release 10.7NCA Database Server Updates for your applications server. Without the Report Review Agent, you cannot view or publish the concurrent program output through the Request Center on the ADI client PC.

3.2.2 Configuring SQL*Net or Net8 for the ADI Client PC

After you configure SQL*Net or Net8 for the applications server, you must configure SQL*Net and Net8 for the ADI client PC so that it can communicate with the applications database and the Report Review Agent.

> **Note:** You must configure both SQL*Net and Net8 on the ADI client PC.

Follow the instructions under Chapter 4, "Configuring Your Network" to configure SQL*Net and Net8 on the ADI client PC. For further information, see Understanding SQL*Net, Release 2.3, *Oracle Net8 Administrators Guide*.

3.3 Running the ADI Diagnostic Wizard

ADI includes a self-checking utility, the ADI Diagnostic Wizard. It performs over 50 checks to ensure that your client PC is configured correctly to run ADI.

While the Diagnostic Wizard will not catch every possible problem on a client PC, it greatly reduces the chances of the most common problems occurring. We recommend that you run the Diagnostic Wizard occasionally, especially after new software has been installed, to ensure that ADI continues to function properly.

To run the wizard:

1. From the Start menu, click Programs > Oracle ADI > ADI DiagWiz. The Diagnostic Wizard starts.

2. Click the appropriate options. Options include Verify Environment, Check Hard Drive, and Confirm Files, among others. When you click an option, the wizard provides a description of the option you have chosen and the results. If the Diagnostic Wizard faces problems, it will either automatically correct them, or make suggestions for you to follow.

3. Optionally, click Report to create a log file of all the problems that were found during the diagnostic testing. This file, DIAGWIZ.LOG, is created in the Windows TEMP directory.

> **Note:** For Windows NT users only. If the Diagnostic Wizard recommends installing Service Pack 3 for NT 4.0, you can install it from the ADI CD. From the root directory, change to the NT4SP3\I386 directory, and then run UPDATE.EXE to start the Service Pack 3 installation program.

4. If you are upgrading from patch 1710780 or the ADI 7.1.1.10.1 CD, and your site uses Oracle Applications 11i, delete all files named "DBG.TXT" on your local hard drive. You can use the Search function from Windows Explorer to find the files.

3.4 Defining Databases

You must define at least one database before you can successfully sign on to ADI. For details, see the Selecting an Applications Database section in the Introduction to Oracle ADI chapter of the *Oracle Application Desktop Integrator User Guide*.

3.5 Applying Server Side Patches

You must apply server side patches (Release 10.7 or Release 11 or Release 11i) to the applications servers to which the ADI client connects. These patches must be installed to apply new ADI profile options, disable old profile options, and include variable format reports.

Topics in this section include:

- Section 3.5.1, "Applying Release 10.7 Patches"

- Section 3.5.2, "Applying Release 11.0 Patches"

- Section 3.5.3, "Applying Release 11i Patches"

3.5.1 Applying Release 10.7 Patches

Table 3–1 describes the patches you need to apply for Oracle Applications Release 10.7 (character mode, 10.7 NCA, or 10SC).

Table 3–1   Patches for Oracle Applications Release 10.7

Patch	Description
1535698	Install this patch to: ■ Create all ADI profile options. For details on the ADI profile options, see Appendix B, "Enabling Security in ADI". ■ Disable old ADI profile options which are no longer required.
1022579	Install this patch to include Variable Format Reports.

Use AutoPatch to apply both patches to the applications database server. These patches are included on the ADI CD in the \107\unix and \107\winnt directories. Each patch contains a readme.txt file that provides a set of instructions to apply the patch.

3.5.2 Applying Release 11.0 Patches

Table 3–2 describes the patch you need to apply for Oracle Applications Release 11.0.

Table 3–2   Patches for Oracle Applications Release 11.0

Patch	Description
2782950	Apply the FNDFS Enhancement patch (2782950) to successfully publish reports or retrieve output/log files. After you install this server-side patch, any PC that uses ADI 7.1 must be upgraded to ADI 7.1.21.07.03 or later.
987601	Install this patch to: ■ Create all ADI profile options. For details on the ADI profile options, see Appendix B, "Enabling Security in ADI". ■ Disable old ADI profile options that are no longer required. ■ Apply the latest Variable Format Report patch.

■   Use AutoPatch to apply patch 987601. This patch (p987601_1100.zip) is included in the ADI CD, in the 110\GENERIC\ subdirectory. Follow the instructions in the readme.txt file to apply the patch.

- Patch 2782950 is included in the ADI CD, in the appropriate platform subdirectory under the \110 directory. For example, the patch (p2782950_1100_WINNT.zip) is included in the 110\INTEL_NT subdirectory. Each patch contains a readme.txt file that provides a set of instructions to apply the patch.

3.5.3 Applying Release 11i Patches

Table 3–3 describes the patch you need to apply for Oracle Applications Release 11i.

Table 3–3   Patches for Oracle Applications Release 11.0

Patch	Description
1561788	ADI profile options patch, 1561788, to apply all ADI profile options. For details on the ADI profile options, see Appendix B, "Enabling Security in ADI".
1779336	Apply the sign on security patch, 1779336, to avoid "Invalid Username or Password" error messages during sign on. After installing this server-side patch, any PC that uses ADI 7.1 must be upgraded to ADI 7.1.3.10.5 or later.
3256492	You do not have to apply the FNDFS security patch, 3256492, if you are running Oracle Applications 11.5.9 or have applied 2782945, and all ADI client PCs are on version 7.1.21 and above.

- Use AutoPatch to apply patch 1561788. This patch (p1561788_11i_GENERIC.zip) is included in the ADI CD in the 115\GENERIC subdirectory. Each patch contains a readme.txt file that provides a set of instructions to apply the patch.

- Patches 1779336 and 3256492 are included in the ADI CD, in the appropriate platform subdirectory under the \115 directory. For example, the patch (p1779336_11i_WINNT.zip) is included in the 115\INTEL_NT subdirectory. Each patch contains a readme.txt file that provides a set of instructions to apply the patch.

3.6 Displaying the Tip Wizard

The Tip Wizard is an integration of Microsoft Agent with ADI. It provides a conversational interface that allows users to interact with an agent, which appears and explains what actions users can take for the function that was just started.

Microsoft Agent is not packaged with ADI. To enable this option, you must obtain the Microsoft Agent components from the Microsoft web site. Check the Microsoft

Agent web site (http://www.microsoft.com/msagent/) for the most current installation information.

3.6.1 Before Enabling Tip Wizard

To enable tip wizard:

1. Deinstall Microsoft Agent if version 1.5 or earlier is installed.

2. Deinstall the Lernout & Hauspie TruVoice for Microsoft Agent, if installed.

3. Open the following web page:
   http://www.microsoft.com/msagent/downloads/user.asp

4. Click the *Download the Microsoft Agent core components* link.

5. Run the file MSAGENT.EXE to install Microsoft Agent.

6. Follow the instructions displayed by the installation program.

   > **Note:**   If you receive a series of RegSvr32 error messages while installing Microsoft Agent, proceed with the steps that follow, but make sure that you manually register the agent as described in Appendix A, "Frequently Asked Questions", Question: When I chose the Test button, nothing happens.

7. In the same web page, navigate to the Microsoft Agent character files section. You have a choice of four character animations. Download one or more of the characters.

8. Run the downloaded file (for example, MERLIN.EXE) to install the character.

9. In the same web page, navigate to the Text-to-speech engines section. Download Lernout & Hauspie® TruVoice Text-To-Speech Engine for your language.

10. Run the file that was downloaded in the previous step to install the Text-to-speech engine.

    Follow the instructions displayed by the installation program.

3.6.2 Enabling the Tip Wizard in ADI

To enable tip wizard:

1. From the Start Menu, click Programs > Oracle ADI > Applications Desktop Integrator.

2. When the ADI toolbar appears, choose Options > General Options.

3. Choose the Settings tab.

4. Select the Display Tip Wizard check box.

5. Enter the complete path to the file containing the agent character you downloaded from Microsoft; for example, C:\WINDOWS\MSAGENT\CHARS\MERLIN.ACS.

6. To test, click Test. The agent appears.

7. Optionally, to hide the agent, right-click the agent and then select Hide.

4

Configuring Your Network

This chapter provides information about configuring UNIX, Windows NT and OpenVMS networks, and includes sample configuration files. Sections in this chapter include:

- Section 4.1, "Configuring the Network Using Oracle Network Manager"
- Section 4.2, "Configuring UNIX Network"
- Section 4.3, "Configuring Windows NT Network"
- Section 4.4, "Configuring OpenVMS Network"
- Section 4.5, "Sample Files"

4.1 Configuring the Network Using Oracle Network Manager

You can use the Oracle Network Manager (ONM), Version 3.1 to easily configure networks in an Oracle environment. After you provide the required information on ONM property sheets, ONM generates a set of configuration files, which you can copy to the PC client and to the appropriate servers. You can also save the configuration for future modification, and regenerate the configuration files when needed.

4.1.1 Installing Network Manager

To install network manager:

1. Run SETUPADI.EXE from the root directory of the ADI CD.

2. From the Oracle ADI Installer window, choose the Oracle Network Manager product group to run the 16-bit Oracle Installer. From the Oracle Installer, select Oracle Network Manager from the list of available products, and then click Install.

> **Note:** For instructions on using the 16-bit Oracle Installer, see Chapter 2, "Installing ADI".
>
> Installing ONM will also automatically install GUI Common Files 2.5.0.0.0. If you install ONM in the same Oracle home as Applications Release 10SC, you will see two versions of GUI Common Files. This is normal and should not cause any problems.

4.1.2 Using the Network Manager Walk-through

The ONM walk-through guides you through the network configuration process. You can use the walk-through to set up a simple configuration with one node and one listener.

To create a network definition:

1. Open ONM from the Oracle for Windows program group.

2. Create a network definition by clicking New File icon or choosing New from the File menu.

   ONM prompts you whether you want to walk through the configuration of a network definition.

3. Click Yes to start the ONM walk-through.

4.2 Configuring UNIX Network

The following steps illustrate how to use the ONM walk-through to configure your UNIX network for the Report Review Agent. It assumes that you are configuring only the Oracle Applications database and the Report Review Agent. If you have already defined a listener, or if you want to configure other databases or nodes, you must combine that information with this example. For more information about ONM, see *Oracle Network Manager Administrator's Guide*.

To start configuring your UNIX network, you must use the Network Manager Walk-through. For details about creating a network definition using ONM, see Section 4.1.2, "Using the Network Manager Walk-through".

4.2.1 Configuring the Oracle Applications Database Server as a Node

This section provides a high-level overview of how to configure the Oracle Applications Database Server as a node. To do so:

1. In the Network Description region, select TCP/IP from the Protocols list. Use default settings for all other fields, and then click OK.

   After displaying some information explaining node configuration, the walk-through displays the Node property sheet. The Node property sheet has two pages: General and Communities.

2. On the General page, enter the name of the Oracle Applications database server. In this example, call it **testsun**. Select **world** in the Domain list and **Unix Server** in the Type list.

3. On the Communities page, add **TCP.world** from the Available column to the Selected column, and then click OK.

   ONM prompts you whether you want to create another node.

4. Click No since you are configuring just one node in this example.

   Continue with the procedure in Section 4.2.2, "Registering the Oracle Applications Database".

4.2.2 Registering the Oracle Applications Database

This section provides a high-level overview of how to register the Oracle Applications Database. To register the database, you must first create a listener. The walk-through displays an information box containing network listener configuration, and then displays the Listener property sheet. You should enter registration information on the General, Addresses, and Databases pages.

1. Enter a name for the Listener on the General page. In this example, call it **NETLSNR**. Use default settings for all other fields.

2. Choose Create on the Addresses page, and then click OK on the next page to accept the default settings for the Community, Host, and Port. The Addresses page now contains the correct information for this example.

3. Choose the Databases tab to open the Databases page of the Listener property sheet. Choose Create to open the General page. To register your Oracle Applications database, enter its name and SID in the appropriate fields, but leave the Node field at the default.

4. Enter the full UNIX path of $ORACLE_HOME in the Oracle Home field of the Unix Specific Details region.

5. Click OK to complete the database registration.

   Continue with the procedure in Section 4.2.3, "Registering the Report Review Agent".

4.2.3 Registering the Report Review Agent

This section provides a high-level overview of how to register the Report Review Agent. To do so:

1. Choose Create Database to register the Report Review Agent as a database.

   > **Note:** Although the Report Review Agent is an executable, the network needs it to be registered as if it were a database.

2. Enter FNDFS_<*hostname*> in the Name field, and FNDFS in the SID field. Note that <*hostname*> is the name of the Oracle Applications server on which the concurrent managers run. This may or may not be the same as the name of the Oracle Applications database server you entered in Step 2. For this example, enter **FNDFS_testsun** in the Name field and **FNDFS** in the SID field.

3. Enter the full UNIX path of $ORACLE_HOME in the Oracle Home field of the Unix Specific Details region. This should be the same $ORACLE_HOME with which you link your Applications concurrent processing executables.

> **Note:** Do not click OK since you have not completed the registration yet.

4. Choose the Location Details tab and, in the User Defined field, set the value for the PROGRAM environment variable to the full UNIX path of the FNDFS executable (located in $FND_TOP/bin). For example, if your $FND_TOP is /u4/applmgr/10.7/fnd/6.1.1, you should enter:

```
(PROGRAM=/u4/applmgr/10.7/fnd/6.1.1/bin/FNDFS)
```

> **Note:** The Report Review Agent uses an executable called FNDFS that is located in $FND_TOP/bin. When you configure your network, you must specify the exact location of this executable. If you have multiple $APPL_TOP directory structures on your Oracle Applications server, and therefore multiple locations of the FNDFS executable, you need to choose only one of them when you configure your network. All the versions of Oracle Applications on the server will be able to make use of this single FNDFS location.

5. Click OK to return to the Databases page. Note that the Oracle Applications database and the Report Review Agent both appear in the Selected column.

6. Click OK to close the Databases page.

ONM prompts you whether you want to create more listeners.

7. Click No.

Continue with the procedure in Section 4.2.4, "Generating and Copy Configuration Files".

4.2.4 Generating and Copy Configuration Files

After registering the Oracle Applications Database and the Report Review Agent, you must save the network definition and generate the configuration files using ONM.

To generate and copy configuration files:

1. Click Yes to save the changes, and then save your network definition to a file.

    You must provide a file name (the *<config>* file name) and location to use for saving the configuration information. By default, ONM saves the information to a *<config>* file with a .NET extension in the %ORACLE_HOME%\NETWORK directory. For example, if the file name you provided is ADI70, and your %ORACLE_HOME% is \ORAWIN, the configuration information is saved in \ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70.NET.

    ONM prompts you whether you want to export the network definition.

2. Choose to export to the File System. This creates the configuration files that are necessary to use your network. By default, the configuration files are located in the following directories (truncated to 8 characters):

    ```
    %ORACLE_HOME%\NETWORK\<config>\<hostname>_WORLD
    %ORACLE_HOME%\NETWORK\<config>\<network protocol>_WORLD
    ```

    For example, if you use \ORAWIN as the default %ORACLE_HOME%, and the same *<hostname>*, *<config>*, and *<network protocol>* names (discussed earlier), these directories will be:

    ■ \ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\TESTSUN_

    Contains the files you must copy to the Oracle Applications server.

    ■ \ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\TCP_WORL

    Contains the files you must copy to the PC.

    The ONM walk-through is now complete.

3. Copy the following files to the $ORACLE_HOME/network/admin directory on the appropriate Oracle Applications server or servers:

    ```
    \ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\TESTSUN_\LISTENER.ORA
    \ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\TESTSUN_\SQLNET.ORA
    \ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\TESTSUN_\TNSNAMES.ORA
    ```

4. To configure the SQL*Net client, copy the following file to the %ORACLE_HOME%\NETWORK\ADMIN directory on the client PC:

`\ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\TCP_WORL\SQLNET.ORA`

5. To configure the Net8 client, copy the following file to the %ORACLE_HOME%\NET80\ADMIN directory on the client PC:

`\ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\TCP_WORL\TNSNAMES.ORA`

> **Note:** Although the ONM creates a file named TNSNAV.ORA, you do not need to copy this file.
>
> ONM uses a 16-bit Oracle home and ADI uses a 32-bit Oracle home. If you use ONM to generate the configuration files on the same PC where ADI is installed, you must copy the SQLNET.ORA and TNSNAMES.ORA files from the 16-bit Oracle home where they were generated to:
>
> - the 32-bit %ORACLE_HOME%\NETWORK\ADMIN directory for the SQL*Net client.
>
> - the 32-bit %ORACLE_HOME%\NET80\ADMIN directory for the Net8 client.

After you start the listener process(es) on the server(s), your network will recognize your Oracle Applications database and the Report Review Agent.

When the Report Review Agent is configured, the SQL*Net or Net8 listener will spawn a process that serves files to the client. This process runs under the same account as the listener (which is typically the ORACLE account). This account must have UNIX file permissions to read the log and report output files for all products, and to read and execute $FND_TOP/bin/FNDFS. From the UNIX shell prompt, verify that the user, group, or other permissions are correctly set so that the account that runs the listener can correctly access these files.

4.3 Configuring Windows NT Network

The following steps illustrate how to use the ONM walk-through to configure your Windows NT network for the Report Review Agent. It assumes that you are configuring only the Oracle Applications database and the Report Review Agent. If you have already defined a listener, or if you want to configure other databases or nodes, you must combine that information with this example. For more information about ONM, see the *Oracle Network Manager Administrator's Guide*.

To start configuring your Windows NT network, you must use the Network Manager Walk-through. For details about creating a network definition using ONM, see Section 4.1.2, "Using the Network Manager Walk-through".

4.3.1 Configuring the Oracle Applications Database Server as a Node

This section provides a high-level overview of how to configure the Oracle Applications Database Server as a node. To do so:

1. In the Network Description box, select TCP/IP in the Protocols list. Use default settings for all other fields in the Network Description region, and then click OK.

    After displaying some information explaining node configuration, the walk-through displays the Node property sheet. The Node property sheet has two pages: General and Communities.

2. On the General page, enter the host name of the Oracle Applications database server. In this example, call it testnt. Select **world** in the Domain list and **Windows NT Server** in the Type list.

3. On the Communities page, add **TCP.world** from the Available list to the Selected list, then click OK.

    ONM prompts you whether you want to create another node.

4. Click No.

    Continue with the procedure in Section 4.3.2, "Registering the Oracle Applications Database".

4.3.2 Registering the Oracle Applications Database

This section provides a high-level overview of how to register the Oracle Applications Database. To register the database, you must first create a listener. The walk-through displays an information window containing network listener configuration, and then displays the Listener property sheet. You must enter registration information on the General, Addresses, and Databases pages.

1. Enter a name for the Listener on the General page. In this example, call it **LISTENER**. Use default settings for all other fields.

2. Choose Create on the Addresses page, and then click OK on the next page to accept the default settings for the Community, Host, and Port. The Addresses page now contains the correct information for this example.

3. Choose the Databases tab to open the Databases page of the Listener property sheet.

4. Choose Create to open the General page. To register your Oracle Applications database, enter its name and SID in the appropriate fields. Use default values for the Node field.

> **Note:** Specifying an alternative %ORACLE_HOME% value in LISTENER.ORA is not currently supported by SQL*Net V2 on Windows NT. You must enter a path in the Oracle Home field since ONM does not allow you to proceed otherwise. This entry will have no effect because the listener ignores it.

5. Enter the full path of the Oracle Applications database server's %ORACLE_HOME% in the Oracle Home field.

6. Click OK to complete the database registration.

Continue with the procedure in Section 4.3.3, "Registering the Report Review Agent".

4.3.3 Registering the Report Review Agent

This section provides a high-level overview of how to register the Report Review Agent. To do so:

1. Choose Create Database to register the Report Review Agent as a database.

> **Note:** Although the Report Review Agent is an executable, the network needs it to be registered as if it were a database.

2. Enter FNDFS_*<hostname>* in the Name field, and FNDFS in the SID field. Note that *<hostname>* is the name of the Oracle Applications server on which the concurrent managers run. This may or may not be the same as the name of the Oracle Applications database server you entered in Step 2. For this example, enter **FNDFS_testnt** in the Name field and **FNDFS** in the SID field.

3. Enter the full path of %ORACLE_HOME% in the Oracle Home field of the Windows NT Specific Details region. This should be the same %ORACLE_ HOME% that is used by the concurrent processing executables.

> **Note:** Do not click OK since you have not completed the registration yet.

4. Choose the Location Details tab and, in the User Defined field, set the value for the PROGRAM environment variable to the full path of the FNDFS executable (located in #FND_TOP#\bin). For example, if your #FND_TOP# is c:\applr107\fnd\6.1, you would enter:

```
(PROGRAM=c:\applr107\fnd\6.1\bin\fndfs.exe)
```

> **Note:** The Report Review Agent uses an executable called
> FNDFS.EXE that is located in #FND_TOP#\BIN. When you
> configure your network, you must specify the exact location of this
> executable. If you have multiple #APPL_TOP# directory structures
> on your Oracle Applications server, and therefore multiple
> locations of the FNDFS.EXE executable, you need to choose only
> one of them when you configure your network. All the versions of
> Oracle Applications on the server will be able to make use of this
> single FNDFS.EXE location.

5. Click OK to return to the Databases page. Note that the Oracle Applications
   database and the Report Review Agent both appear in the Selected column.

6. Click OK to close the Databases page.

   ONM prompts you whether you want to create more listeners.

7. Click No.

   Continue with the procedure in Section 4.3.4, "Generating and Copying
   Configuration Files".

4.3.4 Generating and Copying Configuration Files

After registering the Oracle Applications Database and the Report Review Agent,
you must save the network definition and generate the configuration files using
ONM.

To generate and copy configuration files:

1. Click Yes to save the changes, and then save your network definition to a file.

   You must provide a file name (the *<config>* file name) and location to use for
   saving the configuration information. By default, ONM saves the information to
   a *<config>* file with a .NET extension in the %ORACLE_HOME%\NETWORK
   directory. For example, if the file name you provided is ADI70, and your
   %ORACLE_HOME% is \ORAWIN, the configuration information is saved in
   \ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70.NET.

   ONM prompts you whether you want to export the network definition.

2. Choose to export to the File System. This creates the configuration files that are
   necessary to use your network. By default, the configuration files are located in
   these directories (truncated to 8 characters):

```
%ORACLE_HOME%\NETWORK\<config>\<hostname>_WORLD
%ORACLE_HOME%\NETWORK\<config>\<network protocol>_WORLD
```

For example, if you use \ORAWIN as the default %ORACLE_HOME%, and the same *<hostname>*, *<config>*, and *<network protocol>* names used earlier, these directories would be:

- \ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\TESTNT_W

   Contains the files you must copy to the Oracle Applications server.

- \ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\TCP_WORL

   Contains the files you must copy to the client PC.

The ONM walk-through is now complete.

3. Copy the following files to the %ORACLE_HOME%\NETWORK\ADMIN directory on the appropriate Oracle Applications server or servers:

```
\ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\TESTNT_W\LISTENER.ORA
\ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\TESTNT_W\SQLNET.ORA
\ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\TESTNT_W\TNSNAMES.ORA
```

4. To configure the SQL*Net client, copy the following files to the %ORACLE_HOME%\NETWORK\ADMIN directory on the client PC:

```
\ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\TCP_WORL\SQLNET.ORA
```

5. To configure the Net8 client, copy the following files to the %ORACLE_HOME%\NET80\ADMIN directory on the client PC:

```
\ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\TCP_WORL\TNSNAMES.ORA
```

> **Note:** Although ONM creates a file named TNSNAV.ORA, you do not need to copy this file.
>
> ONM uses a 16-bit Oracle home and ADI uses a 32-bit Oracle home. If you use ONM to generate the configuration files on the same PC where ADI is installed, you must copy the SQLNET.ORA and TNSNAMES.ORA files from the 16-bit Oracle home where they were generated to:
>
> - the 32-bit %ORACLE_HOME%\NETWORK\ADMIN directory for the SQL*Net client.
> - the 32-bit %ORACLE_HOME%\NET80\ADMIN directory for the Net8 client.

After you start the listener service(s) on the server(s), your network will recognize your Oracle Applications database and the Report Review Agent.

When the Report Review Agent is configured, the SQL*Net or Net8 listener service will spawn a process that serves files to the client. This process runs under the same account as the listener service (which is typically the SYSTEM account). This account must have Windows NT file permissions to read the log and report output files for all products, and to read and execute #FND_TOP#\BIN\FNDFS.EXE.

If the log and report output files, or #FND_TOP#\BIN, reside on a remote machine, make sure that the SQL*Net or Net8 listener service is started by an account that has READ privileges to the report output and log files and EXECUTE privileges to the #FND_TOP#\BIN\FNDFS.EXE executable. This is necessary because the SYSTEM account, which is the default used by most services, has full control over these directories only on the local machine and cannot access files that reside on a remote machine.

4.4 Configuring OpenVMS Network

This section describes how to use the ONM walk-through to configure your OpenVMS network for the Report Review Agent. It assumes that you are configuring only the Oracle Applications database and the Report Review Agent. If you have already defined a listener, or if you want to configure other databases or nodes, you must combine that information with this example. For more information about ONM, see the *Oracle Network Manager Administrator's Guide.*

To start configuring the OpenVMS network, you must use the Network Manager Walk-through. For details about creating a network definition using ONM, see Section 4.1.2, "Using the Network Manager Walk-through".

4.4.1 Configuring the Oracle Applications Database Server as a Node

This section provides a high-level overview of how to configure the Oracle Applications Database Server as a node. To do so:

1. In the Network Description region, select TCP/IP from the Protocols list. Use default settings for all other fields, and then click OK.

   After displaying some information explaining node configuration, the walk-through displays the Node property sheet. The Node property sheet has two pages: General and Communities.

2. On the General page, enter the name of the Oracle Applications database server. In this example, call it **OTCVMS**. Select **world** in the Domain list and **VMS Server** in the Type list.

3. On the Communities page, add **TCP.world** from the Available column to the Selected column, and then click OK.

   ONM prompts you whether you want to create another node.

4. Click No since we are creating only one node for this example.

   Continue with the procedure in Section 4.4.2, "Registering the Oracle Applications Database".

4.4.2 Registering the Oracle Applications Database

This section provides a high-level overview of how to register the Oracle Applications Database. To register the database, you must first create a listener. The walk-through displays an information box containing network listener configuration, and then displays the Listener property sheet. You should enter registration information on the General, Addresses, and Databases pages.

> **Note:** Since DECNET node names are restricted to six characters, and TCP/IP host names are not, OpenVMS sites can have a different DECNET node name and TCP/IP host name for the same machine. If you are using SQL*Net or Net8 over DECNET to connect to the server, this is not a problem; but if you are using SQL*Net or Net8 over TCP/IP, be careful to refer to the "node" using the DECNET node name, and refer to the "host" using the TCP/IP host name. The example below uses a machine with differing DECNET and TCP/IP names.

In our example, the following configurations apply:

```
DECNET node name = OTCVMS
TCP/IP host name = otcavms
 APPL_ROOT = DISK$ORADISK5:[TEST$APPLMGR.R107]
  ORA_ROOT = DISK$ORADISK5:[FINORA.v73232.]
   ORA_SID = TST107
```

1. Enter a name for the Listener on the General page. In this example, call it **NETLSNR**. Use default settings for all other fields.

2. Choose Create on the Addresses page. Change the Host field from OTCVMS to **otcavms** since otcavms is the TCP/IP host name in our example. Use default values for all other fields, and then click OK. The Addresses page now contains the correct information for this example.

   > **Note:** To enable the database to use SQL*Net V2, you must create a command procedure called <*ORA_SID*>_tns.com. For an example of the updated <ORA_SID>_TNS.COM file, see Section 4.5.1, "Sample TST107_TNS.COM File".

3. Choose the Databases tab to open the Databases page of the Listener property sheet. Choose Create to open the General page. To register your Oracle Applications database, enter the name and SID of your Oracle Applications database in the appropriate fields. Use the default value for the Node field.

4. Enter the full path of the SQL*Net V2 command procedure in the Program field of the VMS Specific Details region.

> **Note:** Make sure that you include single quotes around the path when you enter it in the Program field.

There is a default template for <ORA_SID>_TNS.COM in ORA_ROOT:[NETWORK.ADMIN]. You must edit this file to include information that is specific to your Oracle Applications installation. For an example of the updated <ORA_SID>_TNS.COM file, see Section 4.5.1, "Sample TST107_TNS.COM File".

5. Click OK to complete the database registration.

4.4.3 Registering the Report Review Agent

This section provides a high-level overview of how to register the Report Review Agent. To do so:

1. Choose Create Database to register the Report Review Agent as a database.

   > **Note:** Although the Report Review Agent is an executable, the network needs it to be registered as if it were a database.

2. Enter FNDFS_<*NODENAME*> in the Name field, and fndfs in the SID field. Note that <*NODENAME*> is the DECNET node name of the Oracle Applications server on which the concurrent managers run. This may or may not be the same as the node name of the Oracle Applications database server you entered in Step 2. For this example, enter **FNDFS_otcvms** in the Name field and **fndfs** in the SID field.

3. Enter the full path to FNDFS.COM in the Program field of the VMS Specific Details section.

   For an example of the FNDFS.COM file, see Section 4.5.2, "Sample FNDFS.COM File". You will need to modify this file on your server.

   Oracle Applications for OpenVMS ships a small command procedure called FND:[BIN]FNDFS.COM to help configure the Report Review Agent. This command procedure calls the FNDFS.EXE executable. You do not have to set up Oracle Applications or the Oracle environment for the Report Review Agent to work; the logicals for these environments are usually defined by running APPLSYS.COM and ORAUSER.COM, respectively. However, the command procedure does refer to the FND logical in one place.

> **Note:** Do not click OK since you have not completed the registration yet.

Defining a Log File

You can define a log file to be written every time the SQL*Net or Net8 listener tries to spawn a file server process. This log file can be useful for troubleshooting problems encountered when configuring the Report Review Agent. To use this, however, you need to ensure that the account running the SQL*Net or Net8 listener has the appropriate privileges to create the specified file, which should be specified using its complete file name. After your RRA configuration has stabilized, you can disable the log file generation by commenting out this line (using #) in LISTENER.ORA and by restarting the listener.

In our example, the log file is called fndfs_tns.log.

4. Optionally, to define the log file, choose the Location Details tab and enter the following in the User Defined field:

```
(OUT = 'disk$oradisk5:[test$applmgr.r107.fnd.0601001.log]fndfs_tns.log')
```

5. Click OK to return to the Databases page. Note that the Oracle Applications database and the Report Review Agent both appear in the Selected column.

6. Click OK to close the Databases page.

   ONM prompts you whether you want to create another node.

7. Click No since we are creating only one node for this example.

4.4.4 Generating and Copying Configuration Files

You must provide a file name (the *<CONFIG>* file name) and location to save the configuration information. By default, ONM saves the information to a *<CONFIG>* file with a .NET extension in the %ORACLE_HOME%\NETWORK directory. For example, if the file name you have provided is ADI70, and your %ORACLE_HOME% is \ORAWIN, the configuration information is saved in \ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70.NET.

1. Click Yes to save the changes, then choose to save your network definition to a file.

   ONM prompts you whether you want to export the network definition.

2. Choose to export to the File System. This creates the configuration files that are necessary to use your network. By default, ONM creates the configuration files in these directories (truncated to 8 characters):

```
%ORACLE_HOME%\NETWORK\<CONFIG\<NODENAME>_WORLD
%ORACLE_HOME%\NETWORK\<CONFIG>\<NETWORK PROTOCOL>_WORLD
```

For example, using \ORAWIN as the default %ORACLE_HOME%, and the same <NODENAME>, <CONFIG>, and <NETWORK PROTOCOL> names we used earlier, these directories would be:

- \ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\OTCVMS_W

    Contains the files you must copy to the Oracle Applications server.

- \ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\TCP_WORL

    Contains the files you must copy to the PC.

The ONM walk-through is now complete.

3. Copy the following files to the ORA_ROOT:[NETWORK.ADMIN] directory on the appropriate Oracle Applications server or servers:

```
\ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\OTCVMS_W\LISTENER.ORA
\ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\OTCVMS_W\SQLNET.ORA
\ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\OTCVMS_W\TNSNAMES.ORA
```

4. To configure the SQL*Net client, copy the following files to the %ORACLE_HOME%\NETWORK\ADMIN directory on the client PC:

```
\ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\TCP_WORL\SQLNET.ORA
```

5. To configure the Net8 client, copy the following files to the %ORACLE_HOME%\NET80\ADMIN directory on the client PC:

```
\ORAWIN\NETWORK\ADI70\TCP_WORL\TNSNAMES.ORA
```

> **Note:** Although ONM creates a file named TNSNAV.ORA, you do not need to copy this file.
>
> ONM uses a 16-bit Oracle home and ADI uses a 32-bit Oracle home. If you use ONM to generate the configuration files on the same PC where ADI is installed, you must copy the SQLNET.ORA and TNSNAMES.ORA files from the 16-bit Oracle home where they were generated to:
>
> - the 32-bit %ORACLE_HOME%\NETWORK\ADMIN directory for the SQL*Net client.
> - the 32-bit %ORACLE_HOME%\NET80\ADMIN directory for the Net8 client.

After you start the listener process(es) on the server(s), your network will recognize your Oracle Applications database and the Report Review Agent.

When the Report Review Agent is configured, the SQL*Net or Net8 listener will spawn a process that serves files to the client. This process runs under the same account as the listener (which is typically the ORACLE account). This account must have OpenVMS file protections to read the log and report output files for all products, and to read and execute FND:[BIN]FNDFS.EXE.

6. From the OpenVMS DCL prompt, verify that the user, group, system, or world protections are correctly set so the account that runs the listener can correctly access these files.

4.5 Sample Files

Topics in this section include:

- Section 4.5.1, "Sample TST107_TNS.COM File"
- Section 4.5.2, "Sample FNDFS.COM File"
- Section 4.5.3, "Sample Configuration Files"

4.5.1 Sample TST107_TNS.COM File

The following is a sample TST107_TNS.COM file on the server.

```
$! NAME: orasrv_netv2.com template
$! USAGE: In (PROGRAM=...) argument in CONFIG.ORA
$! FUNCTION: Setup environment for RDBMS shadow processes and start it for
$!           SQL*Net V2.
$!-----0------------------------------------
$! This file serves as a template for the actual file that will be created on a
$! per instance basis to setup environment for, and startup RDBMS shadow
$! processes for SQL*Net V2 connections.
$!
$! Name of the actual .COM file will be specified in (PROGRAM='...') name-value
$! pair in the SIDMAP entry in CONFIG.ORA
$!
$! Edit following line to substitute full path for the ORAUSER file for the
$! RDBMS instance. Example:
$!
$!
$ @disk$oradisk5:[finora.v73232.db_tst107]orauser_tst107.com
$!
$!
$  orasrv := $ORA_SYSTEM:SRV.EXE
$!
$! Start ORACLE server
$! new section: get env, args from bequeather
$! _____
$ pid = f$getjpi("","pid")
$ tab = "tns_"+pid
$ sho log/tab='tab
$ define/tab=lnm$process_directory lnm$file_dev -
        lnm$process,lnm$job,lnm$group,lnm$system,'tab
$ sho log/tab=lnm$process_directory lnm$file_dev
$ arg1 = f$trnlnm("arg1")
$ arg2 = f$trnlnm("arg2")
$ arg3 = f$trnlnm("arg3")
$ arg4 = f$trnlnm("arg4")
$ arg5 = f$trnlnm("arg5")
$ arg6 = f$trnlnm("arg6")
$ arg7 = f$trnlnm("arg7")
$ arg8 = f$trnlnm("arg8")
$! _____
$!    the usual ...
$ orasrv:=$ora_system:srv.exe
$!
```

```
$ if arg1 .eqs. ""
$ then
$ orasrv "(LOCAL=NO)"
$ else
$ orasrv 'arg1' 'arg2' 'arg3' 'arg4' 'arg5' 'arg6' 'arg7' 'arg8'
$ deassign/user/table=lnm$system_directory 'tab
$ endif
$ exit
$!
```

4.5.2 Sample FNDFS.COM File

```
################
#FNDFS.COM (on the server):
################
$! Script to startup the Apps File Server executable
$ fndfs :== $disk$oradisk5:[test$applmgr.r107b.fnd.0601001.bin]fndfs.exe
$ fndfs 'p1 'p2 'p3 'p4 'p5 'p6 'p7 'p8'
```

4.5.3 Sample Configuration Files

```
################
# Filename......: listener.ora
# Name..........: OTCVMS.world
# Date..........: 11-OCT-97 14:27:42
################
SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_SERVICES = (NONE)
USE_PLUG_AND_PLAY_NETLSNR = OFF
USE_CKPFILE_NETLSNR = OFF
NETLSNR =
  (ADDRESS_LIST =
        (ADDRESS=
          (PROTOCOL=IPC)
          (KEY= TST107.world)
        )
        (ADDRESS=
          (PROTOCOL=IPC)
          (KEY= TST107_IPC)
        )
        (ADDRESS=
          (PROTOCOL=IPC)
          (KEY= FNDFS_otcvms.world)
        )
```

```
           (ADDRESS=
             (PROTOCOL=IPC)
             (KEY= fndfs_IPC)
           )
           (ADDRESS =
             (COMMUNITY = TCP.world)
             (PROTOCOL = TCP)
             (Host = otcavms)
             (Port = 1526)
           )
       )
STARTUP_WAIT_TIME_NETLSNR = 0
CONNECT_TIMEOUT_NETLSNR = 10
TRACE_LEVEL_NETLSNR = OFF
SID_LIST_NETLSNR =
  (SID_LIST =
    (SID_DESC =
      (GLOBAL_DBNAME = TST107.world)
      (SID_NAME = TST107)
      (PROGRAM = 'disk$oradisk5:[finora.v73232.network.admin]tst107_tns.com')
      (TIMEOUT = 0)
      (PRESPAWN_MAX = 10)
    )
    (SID_DESC =
      (OUT = 'disk$oradisk5:[test$applmgr.r107.fnd.0601001.log]fndfs_tns.log')
      (GLOBAL_DBNAME = FNDFS_otcvms.world)
      (SID_NAME = fndfs)
      (PROGRAM = 'disk$oradisk5:[test$applmgr.r107.fnd.0601001.bin]fndfs.com')
      (TIMEOUT = 0)
      (PRESPAWN_MAX = 10)
    )
  )



################
# Filename......: sqlnet.ora
# Name..........: TCP.world
# Date..........: 11-OCT-97 14:27:42
################
AUTOMATIC_IPC = ON
TRACE_LEVEL_CLIENT = OFF
SQLNET.EXPIRE_TIME = 0
NAMES.DEFAULT_DOMAIN = world
NAME.DEFAULT_ZONE = world
```

```
SQLNET.CRYPTO_SEED = "-1392451923-1392419637"




################
# Filename......: tnsnames.ora
# Name.........: LOCAL_REGION.world
# Date.........: 11-OCT-97 14:27:42
################
FNDFS_otcvms.world =
  (DESCRIPTION =
  (OUT = 'disk$oradisk5:[test$applmgr.r107.fnd.0601001.log]fndfs_tns.log')
    (ADDRESS =
      (COMMUNITY = TCP.world)
      (PROTOCOL = TCP)
      (Host = otcavms)
      (Port = 1526)
    )
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SID = fndfs)
         (GLOBAL_NAME = FNDFS_otcvms.world)
    )
  )
TST107.world =
  (DESCRIPTION =
    (ADDRESS =
      (COMMUNITY = TCP.world)
      (PROTOCOL = TCP)
      (Host = otcavms)
      (Port = 1526)
    )
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SID = TST107)
         (GLOBAL_NAME = TST107.world)
    )
  )
```

A

Frequently Asked Questions

This appendix attempts to answer some of the frequently asked questions related to installation issues. For technical and functional related questions, refer the FAQ section of *Oracle Applications Desktop Integrator User Guide*.

Answers to frequently asked questions about this product may also be found on MetaLink (http://metalink.oracle.com/).

A.1 Installation Considerations

Question: How can I install ADI for use with older versions of GL?

32-bit ADI works with all currently certified versions of GL, including Release 10SC. You do not need to take any special action.

Question: What versions of ADI are compatible with GL and Oracle Assets?

Table A–1 describes the ADI versions and their compatibility with GL and Oracle Assets.

Table A–1   ADI Versions and Compatibility with GL and Oracle Assets

ADI Release Version	Oracle Applications Release(s)	Compatible with Oracle GL?	Compatible with Oracle Assets?
7.1	11i, 11.0, 10SC Prod 16.1, 10.7 NCA, and 10.7 character	Yes	Yes
7.0	11i, 11.0, 10SC Prod 16.1, 10.7 NCA, and 10.7 character	Yes	Yes
6.0	11.0, 10SC Prod 16.1, 10.7 NCA, and 10.7 character	Yes	Yes
5.0	11.0, 10SC Prod 16.1, 10.7 NCA, and 10.7 character	Yes	Yes
4.1	11.0, 10SC Prod 16.1, 10.7 NCA, and 10.7 character	Yes	Yes
4.0	11.0	Yes	Yes
4.0	10SC Prod 16.1, 10.7 NCA, and 10.7 character	Yes	No
3.2	11.0, 10SC Prod 16.1, 10.7 NCA, and 10.7 character	Yes	No
3.0	10SC Prod 16.1, 10.7 NCA, and 10.7 character	Yes	No

Question: Do I need a full client installation of GL 10SC to use ADI?

No. You do not need a full client installation of GL on your PC. ADI interacts with GL's open interface tables, GL_INTERFACE (using Journal Import) and GL_BUDGET_INTERFACE (using Budget Upload). These interface tables have

remained constant since the initial character-mode version of Release 10. This means that you can run ADI even if you are not running 10SC.

Question: What Releases of GL can I use with ADI?

GL Release 10.7. If you use GL Release 10.7 NCA, you can continue to use ADI in its client/server configuration. The middle application server tier introduced by the GL NCA Java client has no effect on ADI's ability to access the Oracle applications database. ADI release versions that you can use with GL release versions are as follows:

- GL Release 11.0 — ADI Release 3.2 was the first release to provide support for GL Release 11.

- GL Release 11i — ADI Release 7.0 is the first release to provide support for GL Release11i.

Question: What Releases of Oracle Assets can I use with ADI?

You can use the following releases of Oracle Assets with ADI:

- Oracle Assets Release 10.7 — ADI Release 4.1 was the first release to provide support for Oracle Assets, Release 10.7.

- Oracle Assets Release 11.0 — ADI Release 4.0 was the first release to provide support for Oracle Assets, Release 11.0.

- Oracle Assets Release 11i — ADI 7.0 is the first release to provide support for Oracle Assets, Release 11i.

Question: What are the technical requirements for ADI?

Intel-based or 100% compatible PC with the following:

- Pentium processor or better.

- Clock speed of 90 MHz or greater.

- Network card.

- SVGA color monitor with a resolution of at least 1024 x 768 pixels, configured to use the small fonts option (if available).

- 32MB RAM minimum.

- 96MB disk space. ADI requires 26MB. The remaining 70MB is for technology components that may already be installed on the PC.

- Windows Me, Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, Windows 98, Windows 2000, or Windows NT 4.0 (with Service Pack 3).

  > **Note:** For Windows NT, you must install the latest Service Packs.

- Microsoft Excel 97 (32-bit), Excel 2000, Excel XP, or Excel 2003.

  > **Note:** Earlier versions of Excel are no longer supported.

- GL Release 10.7 (character mode, 10SC Production 16.1, or 10.7NCA) or later.
- Oracle Assets Release 10.7 (character mode, 10SC Production 16.1, or 10.7NCA) or later.

Question: Does ADI support network installations?

Yes. You can install ADI, Release 6.0 and earlier on a network drive using the Oracle Client Software Manager. ADI Release 7.0 does not support network installations.

Question: What does it mean if I get a message that a file was replaced with an older version during an installation of ADI?

The ADI installation process may install different versions of some files that are currently on your system. The installation process will handle this situation. Reboot your system after installing ADI, and you will not see the message again.

Question: What does it mean if I get the message "Object variable or with block variable not set Error Number:91" while signing on to ADI?

This is an indication that ADI is not installed correctly. This is probably because Oracle Objects is not registered correctly, or your version of Required Support Files (RSF) is incorrect. Run the Diagnostic Wizard and follow its recommendations.

Question: What does it mean if I get a message containing "ERROR: ORA-12154: TNS: could not resolve service name" when using ADI for Excel?

ADI for Excel is a 32-bit application that resides in a 32-bit Oracle home that is separate from the 16-bit Oracle home. You must ensure that the SQL*Net and Net8 configuration files (SQLNET.ORA and TNSNAMES.ORA) in the 32-bit Oracle home include entries for your databases.

Question: Can I install ADI on an Apple Macintosh computer?

There is no native version of ADI for the Macintosh, but you can install ADI on a Citrix WinFrame server or Windows Terminal Server with Citrix Metaframe. Then the Macintosh can access ADI via the server.

Question: Can I use ADI with Citrix WinFrame or Windows Terminal Server?

Yes. ADI will work with Citrix WinFrame and Windows Terminal Server.

Question: How are my SQLNET.ORA and TNSNAMES.ORA files related?

When SQL*Net or Net8 looks for your connect string in the TNSNAMES.ORA file, the NAMES.DEFAULT_DOMAIN value in your SQLNET.ORA file is automatically appended to the connect string specified (unless you have already appended a domain to the string).

- For example, your SQLNET.ORA file has the following entry:

    - NAMES.DEFAULT_DOMAIN=us.oracle.com

- Your TNSNAMES.ORA file has the connect string entered as

    - he040f.world

- If you enter the connect string in ADI's database definition window as he040f, then SQL*Net or Net8 will look in the TNSNAMES.ORA file for

    - he040f.us.oracle.com

This entry does not exist in your TNSNAMES.ORA file. SQL*Net or Net8 is therefore unable to connect to the database.

To avoid this kind of situation, Oracle recommends that you use Oracle Network Manager to administer your SQL*Net or Net8 configuration files. If the configuration files must be manually edited, the following information provides some guidelines:

- To correct the relationship between SQLNET.ORA and TNSNAMES.ORA, enter your connect string in ADI's database definition window as:

    - he040f.world

    SQL*Net or Net8 is able to connect to the database because this entry exists in your TNSNAMES.ORA file.

- To correct the relationship between SQLNET.ORA and TNSNAMES.ORA, enter your connect string in ADI's database definition window as:

    - he040f

- Change the entry in the TNSNAMES.ORA file from: he040f.world to he040f.us.oracle.com

    SQL*Net or Net8 can connect to the database because he040f.us.oracle.com exists in your TNSNAMES.ORA file.

Question: Can I have multiple installations of ADI on the same client PC?

No. ADI can be installed only once on a client PC, and the installation must be performed in the default Oracle Home. The default Oracle Home is the first home that was created on your PC.

Question: How is ADI Online Help installed in Release 11i?

Oracle Applications Release 11i help files are in HTML format and stored in the database. To load these files into the database, a utility called FNDGFU is used. For details on running the utility, see *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*.

ADI Online Help for Release 11i is provided as a documentation patch (1829604). Contact Oracle Support Services, and refer to bug #1829604 for more information.

Question: When I chose the Test button, nothing happens.

The agent may not have been correctly registered during the installation process. To register the agent correctly:

1. From the Start menu, click Programs > Accessories > Command Prompt.

2. Change directories to the directory where Microsoft Agent was installed; for example, C:\WINDOWS\MSAGENT.

3. Register the following seven files by entering the commands:

    - REGSVR32 AGENTCTL.DLL

    - REGSVR32 AGENTDPV.DLL

    - REGSVR32 MSLWVTTS.DLL

    - REGSVR32 AGENTDP2.DLL

    - REGSVR32 AGENTMPX.DLL

- REGSVR32 AGENTSR.DLL

- REGSVR32 AGENTPSH.DLL

Your agent will be registered.

What do I do if I get the message, "File Server Failed to Initialize" when publishing reports or viewing output or log files from concurrent requests.

This error occurs in versions 7.1.21 and above if the connect string you are using to sign on to the database does not match a connect string in the tnsnames.ora file on the server. If a domain is not part of the connect string specified in the ADI database screen, then check the sqlnet.ora file to see if a default domain is used. The connect string on the server must match the connect string defined in the ADI database screen appended with the default domain in the sqlnet.ora file.

What do I do if I get the message, "Invalid username or password" when attempting to sign on to ADI.

Confirm that you can use this username and password to sign into Oracle Applications. Make sure you have applied the sign on security patch, 1779336. For details, see Section 3.5.3, "Applying Release 11i Patches".

What does it mean if I get the message, "The location specified, "D:\Oracle\ora81" is already used as an Oracle home for 'Oracle 816 Production'. It cannot be used as an Oracle home for 'NT'."

This means that ADI cannot be installed in the default Oracle home on your PC because it was created by a different type of Oracle Installer. For details, see Appendix E, "Installing ADI on a PC with Default Oracle Home".

B

Enabling Security in ADI

This appendix provides an overview of enabling security in ADI, and discusses how to enable security using either the profile options model or function security model. Sections in this appendix include:

- Section B.1, "Overview of Enabling Security in ADI"

- Section B.2, "Specifying a Security Model"

- Section B.3, "Defining Function Security"

- Section B.4, "Defining Security Profile Options"

- Section B.5, "Additional Lookups"

B.1 Overview of Enabling Security in ADI

You can enable security in ADI through either the profile options model or function security model. By default, access to ADI is not restricted — all users have access to all functions. If you wish to control access to ADI icons and features, you must first decide which security model to implement:

- Function Security allows you to control access to specific Oracle applications functions for each defined responsibility.

- Profile Options allows you to specify how Oracle applications controls access to and processes data based on defined profile options. This model gives you finer control over user access because you can set security at the user, responsibility, application, or site level.

B.2 Specifying a Security Model

To specify your security model:

1. Set the profile option, ADI: Use Function Security, to:

   - **Yes** to use the function security model.

   - **No** to use the profile options model.

2. If you have selected the function security model, assign functions to your defined responsibilities in Oracle applications. For details, see Section B.3, "Defining Function Security".

3. If you have selected the profile options model, define the ADI security profile options. For details, see Section B.4, "Defining Security Profile Options".

B.3 Defining Function Security

For using the function security model, you must create responsibilities that include or exclude particular functions. To do this, sign on to Oracle Applications using the System Administrator responsibility and navigate to the Responsibility Definition window. You can also group your functions under a Menu to which you can then assign a responsibility.

ADI enforces a hierarchical security model. If you have access to a high level function, you will automatically have access to the related lower level features. For example, if you have access to the Import Journals function, you will automatically have access to Enter Budget Journals, Enter Journals, and Enter Encumbrances functions as well.

Table B–1 details the functions that must be registered for the user's responsibility to access the corresponding ADI feature.

Table B–1   Function Security Table

To Access ADI	User Function Name	Internal Name
Budget Entry	Enter Budget Amounts	GLXBDENT_A
Budget Upload	Enter Budget Amounts	GLXBDENT_A
Submit Budget Process	Upload Budgets	GLXBDUPL
Journal Entry	■ Enter Budget Journals ■ Enter Journals ■ Enter Encumbrances	■ GLXBDENT_J ■ GLXJEENT_A ■ GLXJEENT_E
Journal Upload	■ Enter Budget Journals ■ Enter Journals ■ Enter Encumbrances	■ GLXBDENT_J ■ GLXJEENT_A ■ GLXJEENT_E
Submit Journal Process	Import Journals	GLXJIRUN
Report Definition	Define Financial Report	RGXGDREP
Report Submission	Run Financial Report	RGXGRRST
Report Analysis	Account Inquiry	GLXIQACC
Account Hierarchy Editor	Account Hierarchy Editor	GLXSTAHE
Asset Creation	■ Asset Workbench ■ Assets: New ■ Assets: Quick Additions	■ FAXASSET ■ FAX_FAXASSET_NEW ■ FAX_FAXASSET_ QUICK
Asset Upload	■ Asset Workbench ■ Assets: New ■ Assets: Quick Additions	■ FAXASSET ■ FAX_FAXASSET_NEW ■ FAX_FAXASSET_ QUICK
Asset Post	Post Mass Additions	FAXSSPMA
Physical Inventory: Creation	Enter Physical Inventory	FAXPIDEF
Physical Inventory: Upload	Enter Physical Inventory	FAXPIDEF

Table B–1   Function Security Table

To Access ADI	User Function Name	Internal Name
Physical Inventory: Compare	Run Comparison	FAXPICMP

B.4 Defining Security Profile Options

All ADI security profile options are created when you apply the ADI server side patch for Release 10.7, 11.0, or 11i. For details, see Chapter 3, "ADI Post-Install Tasks". Use the information in this section to ensure that you have the latest profile options defined and enabled for use with this release of ADI.

> **Note:**   Earlier releases of ADI were named General Ledger Desktop Integrator (GLDI). Many of the profile option names in Oracle Applications still include GLDI in the name.

Table B–2 describes the security profile options that can be set, along with an explanation of what security level is affected when you set the option.

Table B–2   Security Profile Options for ADI server side patch (Release 10.7, 11.0, or 11i)

Profile Option	Description
ADI: Allow Sysadmin to View All Output (optional)	When enabled, allows the system administrator to view all output from the Request Center.
ADI: Use Function Security	Allows you to specify the security model to be applied for ADI. ■ **Yes** to use Function Security Model. ■ **No** to use Profile Options Model.
FADI: Create Assets Privileges	You can assign one of the following security levels: ■ **None**: User has no access to any of the Create Assets features. ■ **Entry**: User can only enter assets in a worksheet. ■ **Entry, Upload**: User can enter assets and upload them to the Oracle Assets Interface table. ■ **Entry, Upload, Submit**: User can enter assets, upload them, and submit post mass additions processes.

Table B–2   Security Profile Options for ADI server side patch (Release 10.7, 11.0, or 11i)

Profile Option	Description
FADI: Physical Inventory Privileges	You can assign one of the following security levels: ■ **None**: User has no access to any Record Physical Inventory features. ■ **Entry**: User can only enter physical inventory in a worksheet. ■ **Entry, Upload**: User can enter physical inventory and upload to the Oracle Assets Interface table. ■ **Entry, Upload, Submit**: User can enter physical inventory, upload, and submit physical inventory comparison processes.
GL AHE: Saving Allowed	When enabled, users can save any changes they make to the account structure from the Account Hierarchy Editor.
GLDI: AHE Privileges	When enabled, user can access the Account Hierarchy Editor.
GLDI: Allow Drilldown Across Books	When enabled, users can drilldown across sets of books when using the Analysis Wizard. This profile option does not allow users to perform a consolidation drilldown; it allows users to view details for all accounts assigned to a report amount, even if the accounts are from different sets of books. Note that the profile option GLDI: Analysis Wizard must also be set to Yes.
GLDI: Analysis Wizard Privileges	When enabled, users can access the Analysis Wizard. However, user can only drill down across sets of books when the profile option, GLDI: Allow Drilldown Across Books, is also enabled.
GLDI: AutoCopy Enforcement Level	You can assign one of following security levels: ■ **None**: User can select whether to work with copies or originals of existing reports and report objects. ■ **Enforce Copy**: When working with existing reports or report objects, user must create copies rather than use the originals that are stored in the applications database. ■ **Enforce Original**: When working with existing reports or report objects, user must work with the originals that are stored in the applications database.
GLDI: Balance by Accounting Date (optional)	When enabled, journal amounts must balance by accounting date before they are uploaded to GL.
GLDI: Budget Wizard Privileges	Security levels are the same as for Journal Wizard, except that they pertain to creating and uploading budgets, and submitting budget import processes.
GLDI: Converted Entry Threshold (optional)	You can set a threshold amount, within which converted journals must balance before they are uploaded to GL.

Table B–2   Security Profile Options for ADI server side patch (Release 10.7, 11.0, or 11i)

Profile Option	Description
GLDI: Create Group ID (optional)	When enabled, ADI automatically generates a group ID during journal upload. You can use this profile option to trace journals posted in GL to specific ADI users. You can choose to generate a group ID based on the internal User ID, a combination of the internal User ID and Julian date, or an automatic sequence number.
GLDI: Enforce Budget Wizard Segment Security	When enabled, ADI enforces segment security rules that have been defined in GL. This profile option applies only to budgets downloaded to the Budget Wizard.
GLDI: Force Full Validation (optional)	When enabled, ADI forces full pre-validation of budget or journal data before the data is uploaded to GL.
GLDI: Force Journal to Balance (optional)	When enabled, journal entries must balance before they are uploaded to GL.
GLDI: Journal Source (optional)	When you set this profile option in GL, the specified journal source will always be used when a user creates journals using Journal Wizard. This source cannot be changed from within GL.
GLDI: Journal Wizard Privileges	You can assign one of the following security levels: ■ **None**: User has no access to any Journal Wizard features. ■ **Entry**: User can only enter journals in a journal worksheet. ■ **Entry, Upload**: User can enter journals and upload them to the GL Interface table. ■ **Entry, Upload, Submit**: User can enter journals, upload them, and submit journal import processes.
GLDI: Maximum Effective Ranges for Drilldown (optional)	You can set the maximum effective ranges for drill down for the Analysis Wizard.
GLDI: Maximum Effective Ranges for Drilldown (optional)	You can set the maximum effective ranges for drill down for the Analysis Wizard.
GLDI: Report Wizard Privileges	You can assign one of the following security levels: ■ **None**: User has no access to any Report Wizard features. ■ **Define**: User can only define reports. ■ **Define, Submit**: User can define and submit reports. ■ **Submit**: User can only submit reports.

B.4.1 Manually Enabling and Disabling Security Options

ADI security profile options are automatically defined when you apply the ADI server side patch for 10.7, 11.0, or 11i. For details, see Chapter 3, "ADI Post-Install Tasks". To define profile options manually, you must disable *any* older ADI profile options, if you have not already done so.

B.4.1.1 Manually Disabling Old Security Options

In Oracle Applications Release 10SC Production 15, the ADI security profile options were replaced with new ones that offer greater control. In ADI Release 4.0, a functional security model was introduced as an alternative to the profile options security model.

To manually disable old security profile options:

1. Log in to Oracle Applications. If you are using:

   - Release 10SC Production 16.1 or Release 10.7NCA, choose the Application Developer GUI responsibility.

   - Release 11 or later, choose the Application Developer responsibility.

2. Navigate to the Profiles window.

3. Query for the following profile options, and then disable them by entering a past date (such as 01-JAN-51) as the end date.

   - GLDI_BUDGETS

   - GLDI_INQUIRY

   - GLDI_JOURNALS

   - GLDI_SUBMIT

   - GLDI_UPLOAD

   - GLDI_WATCH

B.4.1.2 Manually Defining Profile Options Security

To manually define profile options security:

1. Log in to Oracle Applications. If you are using:

   - Release 10SC Production 16.1 or Release 10.7NCA, choose the Application Developer GUI responsibility.

   - Release 11 or later, choose the Application Developer responsibility.

2. For the ADI profile option you want to define, enter the values shown in the appropriate tables below. You can define profile options for:

- ADI security model. For details, see ADI Security Model Profile Option Definition.

- GL security. For details, see GL Security Profile Options Definitions.

- Oracle Assets security. For details, see Oracle Assets Security Profile Options Definitions.

> **Note:** In Release 11i, GL_LOOKUPS and FA_LOOKUPS are not used for SQL Validation. FND_LOOKUPS must be entered for SQL validation when creating these profile options manually.

3. Add the additional lookup values to the GL lookups table (GL_LOOKUPS) and Assets lookups table (FA_LOOKUPS). You need to define the lookups for only the profile options that you are using. For details, see Additional Lookups.

> **Note:** In Release 11i, lookup values are not created in GL_LOOKUPS and FA_LOOKUPS. All lookup values are created in FND_LOOKUPS.

4. Save your changes.

ADI Security Model Profile Option Definition

Table B–3 describes the ADI function security profile option.

Table B–3   ADI Function Security

Field	Value
Name	ADI_USE_FUNCTIONAL_SECURITY
Application	Oracle General Ledger
User Profile Name	ADI: Use Function Security
Description	Use Function Security Model

Table B–3   ADI Function Security

Field	Value
SQL Validation	SQL="select meaning ADI_USE_FUNCTIONAL_SECURITY, lookup_code into :visible_option_value, :profile_option_value from fnd_lookups where lookup_type='YES_NO'" COLUMN="ADI_USE_FUNCTIONAL_SECURITY(*)"
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

GL Security Profile Options Definitions

GL security profile options are described in the following tables:

Table B–4   Journal Wizard Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	GLDI_JOURNAL_WIZ_PRIVS
Application	Oracle General Ledger
User Profile Name	GLDI: Journal Wizard Privileges
Description	Permitted to use the Journal Wizard

Table B–4   Journal Wizard Profile Option

Field	Value
SQL Validation	SQL="select meaning GLDI_JOURNAL_WIZ_PRIVS, lookup_code into :visible_option_value, :profile_option_value from gl_lookups where lookup_type = 'GLDI_DATA_ENTRY' order by decode(lookup_code, 'N', 1, 'E', 2, 'U', 3, 'S', 4)" COLUMN="GLDI_JOURNAL_WIZ_PRIVS(*)"
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

Table B–5   Budget Wizard Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	GLDI_BUDGET_WIZ_PRIVS
Application	Oracle General Ledger
User Profile Name	GLDI: Budget Wizard Privileges
Description	Permitted to use the Budget Wizard
SQL Validation	SQL="select meaning GLDI_BUDGET_WIZ_PRIVS, lookup_code into :visible_option_value, :profile_option_value from gl_lookups where lookup_type = 'GLDI_DATA_ENTRY' order by decode(lookup_code, 'N', 1, 'E', 2, 'U', 3, 'S', 4)" COLUMN="GLDI_BUDGET_WIZ_PRIVS(*)"
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

Table B–6   Budget Wizard Segment Value Security Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	GLDI_BUD_WIZ_SEG_VAL_SECURITY
Application	Oracle General Ledger

Table B–6   Budget Wizard Segment Value Security Profile Option

Field	Value
User Profile Name	GLDI: Enforce Budget Wizard Segment Security
Description	Enforce segment value security rules within the Budget Wizard
SQL Validation	SQL="select meaning GLDI_BUD_WIZ_SEG_VAL_SECURI-TY, lookup_code into :visible_option_value, :profile_option_value from fnd_lookups where lookup_type = 'YES_NO'" COLUMN="GLDI_BUD_WIZ_SEG_VAL_SECURITY(*)"
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

Table B–7   Report Wizard Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	GLDI_REPORT_WIZ_PRIVS
Application	Oracle General Ledger
User Profile Name	GLDI: Report Wizard Privileges
Description	Permitted to use the Report Wizard
SQL Validation	SQL="select meaning GLDI_REPORT_WIZ_PRIVS, lookup_code into :visible_option_value, :profile_option_value from gl_lookups where lookup_type = 'GLDI_DEFINITION' order by decode(lookup_code, 'N', 1, 'D', 2, 'S', 3, 'B', 4)" COLUMN="GLDI_REPORT_WIZ_PRIVS(*)"
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

Table B–8   Autocopy Enforcement Level Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	GLDI_AUTOCOPY_ENF_LEVEL
Application	Oracle General Ledger
User Profile Name	GLDI: Autocopy Enforcement Level
Description	Assign copy security within Report Wizard
SQL Validation	SQL="select meaning GLDI_AUTOCOPY_ENF_LEVEL, lookup_code into :visible_option_value, :profile_option_value from gl_lookups where lookup_type = 'GLDI_ENFORCEMENT' order by decode(lookup_code, 'N', 1, 'C', 2, 'O', 3)" COLUMN="GLDI_AUTOCOPY_ENF_LEVEL(*)"
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

Table B–9   Analysis Wizard Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	GLD_ANALYSIS_PRIVS
Application	Oracle General Ledger
User Profile Name	GLDI: Analysis Wizard Privileges
Description	Permitted to use the Analysis Wizard
SQL Validation	SQL="select meaning GLDI_ANALYSIS_PRIVS, lookup_code into :visible_option_value, :profile_option_value from fnd_lookups where lookup_type = 'YES_NO'" COLUMN="GLDI_ANALYSIS_PRIVS(*)"
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

Table B–10   Drilldown Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	GLDI_ALLOW_DRILLDOWN_ACROSS_BOOKS
Application	Oracle General Ledger
User Profile Name	GLDI: Allow Drilldown Across Books
Description	Permitted to drill across sets of books using the Analysis Wizard
SQL Validation	SQL="select meaning GLDI_ALLOW_DRILL_ACROSS_BOOKS lookup_code into :visible_option_value, :profile_option_value from fnd_lookups where lookup_type = 'YES_NO'" COLUMN="GLDI_ALLOW_DRILL_ACROSS_BOOKS(*)"
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

Table B–11   Account Hierarchy Editor Privileges Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	GLDI_AHE_PRIVS
Application	Oracle General Ledger
User Profile Name	GLDI: AHE Privileges
Description	Permitted to use the Account Hierarchy Editor
SQL Validation	SQL="select meaning GLDI_AHE_PRIVS, lookup_code into :visible_option_value, :profile_option_value from fnd_lookups where lookup_type = 'YES_NO'" COLUMN="GLDI_AHE_PRIVS(*)"
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

Table B–12   Account Hierarchy Editor: Saving Allowed Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	GL_AHE_SAVING_ALLOWED
Application	Oracle General Ledger
User Profile Name	GL AHE: Saving Allowed
Description	Allow account hierarchy changes to be saved from AHE
SQL Validation	SQL="select meaning GL_AHE_SAVING_ALLOWED lookup_code into :visible_option_value, :profile_option_value from fnd_lookups where lookup_type = 'YES_NO'" COLUMN="GL_AHE_SAVING_ALLOWED(*)"
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

Oracle Assets Security Profile Options Definitions

Oracle Assets security profile options are described in the following tables:

- Table B–13 describes the FADI Create Assets profile option.

- Table B–14 describes the FADI Physical Inventory profile option.

Table B–13   FADI Create Assets Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	FADI_ASSET_CREATION_PRIVS
Application	Oracle Assets
User Profile Name	FADI: Create Assets Privileges
Description	Permitted to use the Create Assets feature

Table B–13   FADI Create Assets Profile Option

Field	Value
SQL Validation	SQL="select meaning FADI_ASSET_CREATION_PRIVS, lookup_code
	into :visible_option_value, :profile_option_value
	from fa_lookups
	where lookup_type='FADI_DATA_ENTRY'
	and lookup_code<>'A'
	order by decode(lookup_code, 'N',1,'E',2,'U',3,'S',4)"
	COLUMN="FADI_ASSET_CREATION_PRIVS(*)"
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

Table B–14   FADI Physical Inventory Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	FADI_ASSET_PI_PRIVS
Application	Oracle Assets
User Profile Name	FADI: Physical Inventory Privileges
Description	Permitted to use the Assets Physical Inventory feature
SQL Validation	SQL="select meaning FADI_ASSET_PI_PRIVS, lookup_code
	into :visible_option_value, :profile_option_value
	from fa_lookups
	where lookup_type='FADI_DATA_ENTRY'
	order by decode(lookup_code, 'N',1,'E',2,'U',3,'S',4,'A',5)"
	COLUMN="FADI_ASSET_PI_PRIVS(*)"
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

B.4.2 Enabling ADI Security Profile Options in Oracle Applications

After you have defined the ADI security profile options, you must enable them in Oracle Applications. For each profile option, you need to enter the value for the security level you want. For example, to allow a responsibility to enter and upload journals from the Journal Wizard, set the profile option, GLDI: Journal Wizard Privileges, to Entry, Upload.

To enable ADI security profile options, see Setting General Ledger Profile Options, *Oracle General Ledger User's Guide.*

B.4.3 Enabling Additional ADI Profile Option Definitions

The additional ADI profile options you have to enable are described in the following tables:

- Table B–15 describes the Journal Source profile option.

- Table B–16 describes the Force Full Validation profile option.

- Table B–17 describes the Create Group ID profile option.

- Table B–18 describes the Allow System Administrator to View all Output profile option.

- Table B–19 describes the Maximum Effective Ranges for Drilldown profile option.

- Table B–20 describes the Converted Entry Threshold profile option.

- Table B–21 describes the Balance by Accounting Date profile option.

- Table B–22 describes the Force Journals to Balance profile option.

Table B–15   Journal Source Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	GLDI_JOURNAL_SOURCE
Application	Oracle General Ledger
User Profile Name	GLDI: Journal Source
Description	Specifies a mandatory journal source

Table B–15   Journal Source Profile Option

Field	Value
SQL Validation	SQL="select user_je_source_name GLDI_JOURNAL_ SOURCE, je_source_name
	into :visible_option_value, :profile_option_value
	from gl_je_sources_v"
	COLUMN="GLDI_JOURNAL_SOURCE(*)"
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

Table B–16   Force Full Validation Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	GLDI_FORCE_FULL_VALIDATION
Application	Oracle General Ledger
User Profile Name	GLDI: Force Full Validation
Description	Forces full validation during budget and journal uploads
SQL Validation	SQL="select meaning GLDI_FORCE_FULL_VALIDATION, lookup_code
	into :visible_option_value, :profile_option_value
	from fnd_lookups
	where lookup_type = 'YES_NO'"
	COLUMN="GLDI_FORCE_FULL_VALIDATION(*)"
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

Table B–17   Create Group ID Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	GLDI_CREATE_GROUP_ID
Application	Oracle General Ledger

Table B–17   Create Group ID Profile Option

Field	Value
User Profile Name	GLDI: Create Group ID
Description	Automatically generate Group ID during Journal Upload
SQL Validation	SQL="select meaning GLDI_CREATE_GROUP_ID, lookup_code into :visible_option_value, :profile_option_value from gl_lookups where lookup_type = 'GLDI_TRACKING' order by decode (lookup_code, 'N',1,'U',2,'D',3,'S',4)" COLUMN="GLDI_CREATE_GROUP_ID(*)"
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

Table B–18   Allow System Administrator to View all Output Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	ADI_WHEN_SYSADMIN_OUTPUT_VIEW
Application	Oracle General Ledger
User Profile Name	ADI: Allow Sysadmin to View all Output
Description	Allow system administrator to view request output for all users
SQL Validation	SQL="select meaning ADI_WHEN_SYSADMIN_OUTPUT_VIEW, lookup_code into :visible_option_value, :profile_option_value from fnd_lookups where lookup_type ='YES_NO'" COLUMN="ADI_WHEN_SYSADMIN_OUTPUT_VIEW(*)"
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

Table B–19   Maximum Effective Ranges for Drilldown Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	GLDI_MAX_EFFECT_RANGE_DRILL
Application	Oracle General Ledger
User Profile Name	GLDI: Maximum Effective Ranges for Drilldown
Description	Maximum effective ranges that can be drilled on within Analysis Wizard
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

Table B–20   Converted Entry Threshold Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	GLDI_CONVERTED_ENTRY_THRESHOLD
Application	Oracle General Ledger
User Profile Name	GLDI: Converted Entry Threshold
Description	Force converted journals to balance within this threshold before upload
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

Table B–21   Balance by Accounting Date Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	GLDI_BALANCE_ACCOUNTING_DATE
Application	Oracle General Ledger
User Profile Name	GLDI: Balance by Accounting Date
Description	Force journal amounts to balance by accounting date before upload

Table B–21   Balance by Accounting Date Profile Option

Field	Value
SQL Validation	SQL="select meaning GLDI_BALANCE_ACCOUNTING_DATE, lookup_code into :visible_option_value, :profile_option_value from fnd_lookups where lookup_type ='YES_NO'" COLUMN="GLDI_BALANCE_ACCOUNTING_DATE(*)""
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

Table B–22   Force Journals to Balance Profile Option

Field	Value
Name	GLDI_FORCE_JOURNAL_BALANCE
Application	Oracle General Ledger
User Profile Name	GLDI: Force Journal to balance
Description	Force journal amounts to balance before upload
SQL Validation	SQL="select meaning GLDI_FORCE_JOURNAL_BALANCE, lookup_code into :visible_option_value, :profile_option_value from fnd_lookups where lookup_type ='YES_NO'" COLUMN="GLDI_FORCE_JOURNAL_BALANCE(*)"
User Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = unchecked
Program Access	Visible = checked, Updatable = checked
SysAdmin Access	All checked

B.5 Additional Lookups

Additional lookups include GL lookups and Oracle Assets lookups.

- Oracle General Ledger Lookups (GL_LOOKUPS)
- Oracle Assets Lookups (FA_LOOKUPS)

Oracle General Ledger Lookups (GL_LOOKUPS)

Table B–23 describes the GL lookups.

Table B–23   General Ledger Lookups

LOOKUP_TYPE	LOOKUP _CODE	MEANING	DESCRIPTION	ENABLED _FLAG
GLDI_DATA_ENTRY	E	Entry	Entry	Y
GLDI_DATA_ENTRY	N	None	None	Y
GLDI_DATA_ENTRY	S	Entry, Upload, Submit	Entry, Upload, Submit	Y
GLDI_DATA_ENTRY	U	Entry, Upload	Entry, Upload	Y
GLDI_DEFINITION	B	Define, Submit	Define, Submit	Y
GLDI_DEFINITION	D	Define	Define	Y
GLDI_DEFINITION	N	None	None	Y
GLDI_DEFINITION	S	Submit	Submit	Y
GLDI_ENFORCEMENT	C	Enforce Copy	Enforce Copy	Y
GLDI_ENFORCEMENT	N	None	None	Y
GLDI_ENFORCEMENT	O	Enforce Original	Enforce Original	Y
GLDI_TRACKING	N	None	None	Y
GLDI_TRACKING	U	User ID	User ID	Y
GLDI_TRACKING	D	User ID + Julian Day	User ID + Julian Day	Y
GLDI_TRACKING	S	Control Sequence	Control Sequence	Y

Oracle Assets Lookups (FA_LOOKUPS)

Table B–24 describes the Oracle Assets lookups.

Table B–24   Oracle Assets Lookups

LOOKUP_TYPE	LOOKUP_CODE	MEANING	DESCRIPTION	ENABLED_FLAG
FADI_DATA_ENTRY	N	None	None	Y
FADI_DATA_ENTRY	E	Entry	Entry	Y
FADI_DATA_ENTRY	U	Entry, Upload	Entry, Upload	Y
FADI_DATA_ENTRY	S	Entry, Upload, Submit	Entry, Upload, Submit	Y
FADI_DATA_ENTRY	A	Entry, Upload, Submit, Adjust	Entry, Upload, Submit, Adjust	Y

C

Configuring ADI for Citrix WinFrame

This appendix provides information about configuring ADI for Citrix WinFrame. Sections in this appendix include:

- Section C.1, "Overview of Configuring ADI for Citrix WinFrame"

- Section C.2, "Configuring ADI for Citrix WinFrame"

- Section C.3, "Access Permissions Required for ADI Users"

C.1 Overview of Configuring ADI for Citrix WinFrame

You must first install Citrix WinFrame on a PC that other users can access through the Citrix ICA Client. You should then install and configure ADI for use on Citrix WinFrame.

> **Note:**   For WinFrame installation, the Oracle Installer is run in a stand-alone mode. The Oracle home directory and all files used by ADI are installed solely on the WinFrame server. For details, see Chapter 2, "Installing ADI".

After you have installed and configured ADI, you must create a login account for each user on the PC on which you have installed Citrix WinFrame.

> **Note:**   Each ADI user should have a unique login account.

C.2 Configuring ADI for Citrix WinFrame

To install and configure ADI for Citrix WinFrame:

1. Log on to the PC on which you have installed WinFrame as a user with Administrator privileges.

2. At a command prompt, enter the following command to place the system in install mode:

   ```
   change user /install
   ```

3. Install Microsoft Excel.

4. Install ADI. For details, see Chapter 2, "Installing ADI".

5. Verify that the %ORACLE_HOME%\BIN (e.g., D:\ORANT\BIN) directory has been added to the system path. For Microsoft Windows 2000, use the following procedure:

   > **Note:**   If you have a different version of Microsoft Windows, refer Windows Help for creating an environment variable.

   1. From the Start menu, click Settings > Control Panel.

   2. Double-click System (icon), and then select the Advanced tab.

3. Click Environment Variables, and then select the Patch system variable.

4. Click Edit and modify (if necessary).

6. Perform ADI post-install tasks. For details, see Overview of Post-Install Tasks.

> **Note:** Verify that the MS Office and Oracle for Microsoft Windows NT groups were created as Common groups rather than Personal groups. If they were created as Personal groups, only the current administration account will be able to refer to them. Move the groups from Personal to Common if necessary.

7. At the command prompt, enter the following command to place the system in execution mode:

```
change user /execute
```

8. Start ADI. ADI prompts you that there are no instances defined. Ignore the prompt for now.

9. Exit ADI.

10. Start the ADI Diagnostic Wizard.

11. Correct any errors reported by the Diagnostic Wizard, and then exit the Diagnostic Wizard.

12. Write-protect the following directories to prevent users from altering the files in these directories:

```
C:\WINFRAME
C:\WINFRAME\SYSTEM
C:\WINFRAME\SYSTEM32
```

13. Log out of the PC and then log in as a general user (without Administrator privileges). Verify that the ADI installation works.

14. Create user accounts. For details, see Windows and Citrix documentation.

C.3 Access Permissions Required for ADI Users

All ADI users, including general users, in a Citrix environment need to have to some minimum access permissions to use ADI. These include read-only and read/write permissions to the registry and file system for ADI.

File System

- Read-only — All users would require read-only permission to the following file system directories:

    - %ORACLE_HOME% (and sub-directories)

    - WINDOWS\SYSTEM

    - WINDOWS\SYSTEM32

- Read/write — All users would require read/write permissions to the following assigned directory:

    - %ORACLE_HOME%\GLDI90 directory (and sub-directories)

        > **Note:**   For security reasons, if you do not want to provide read/write permissions to general users to anywhere in the %ORACLE_HOME% directory, you can change the directory by changing the path in the registry entry \\HKEY_CURRENT_ USER\Software\ORACLE\GLDI\GLDI90\USER SETTINGS PATH, and making sure that all users have read/write permissions to this directory.

    - ADI requires to write some temporary files to the user's temporary directory. Users should have read/write permissions to their temporary directories, if they are not already configured to have permissions.

Registry

- Read-only — All users should have read-only permissions to the following registry path:

    - \\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\ORACLE

- Read/write — All users should have read/write permissions to the following registry path:

    - \\HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\ORACLE

D

Configuring ADI for Windows Terminal Server

This appendix provides information about installing ADI for Windows Terminal Server. Sections in this appendix include:

- Section D.1, "Overview of Installing ADI for Windows Terminal Server"
- Section D.2, "Installing ADI for Windows Terminal Server"
- Section D.3, "Access Permissions Required for ADI Users"

D.1 Overview of Installing ADI for Windows Terminal Server

You can install and configure ADI on a Windows 2000-based server with Terminal Services (WTS) running on it, and allows other users to access it in client/server mode. After you install ADI on WTS, you must create a login account for each user on WTS. For information about creating users, see appropriate Windows documentation.

> **Note:** Each ADI user should have a unique login account on WTS.

D.2 Installing ADI for Windows Terminal Server

To install ADI on WTS:

1. Sign on to WTS as a user with Administrator privileges.

2. At a command prompt, enter the following command to place the system in install mode:

   ```
   change user /install
   ```

3. Install Microsoft Excel. Table D–1 describes the tasks specific to each version of Microsoft Excel. For more information, see FAQ About Terminal Services (http://www.microsoft.com/windowsserver2003/community/centers/terminal/terminal_faq.mspx) — How do I install Office on a terminal server?

Table D–1   Microsoft Excel Version and Tasks Specific to Each Version

Version	Description
Microsoft Excel 97	Requires special instructions from the Microsoft Knowledge Base, including the use of application-compatibility scripts. For details, see http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;en-us;q210231.
Microsoft Excel 2000	Requires a 'transform' file to setup. There's more information in the Microsoft Knowledge Base article How to Install Office 2000 on Windows 2000 Terminal Server. For details, see http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;en-us;q224313
Excel XP and 2003	Installs properly by simply using Add/Remove Programs.

4. Install ADI. For details, see Chapter 2, "Installing ADI".

5. Verify that the %ORACLE_HOME%\BIN (e.g., D:\ORANT\BIN) directory has been added to the system path. For Windows 2000, use the following procedure:

   > **Note:** If you have a different version of Microsoft Windows, refer Windows Help for creating/modifying environment variables.

   1. From the Start menu, click Settings > Control Panel.

   2. Double-click System (icon), and then select the Advanced tab.

   3. Click Environment Variables, and then select the Patch system variable.

   4. Click Edit and modify (if necessary).

6. Perform ADI post-install tasks. For details, see Overview of Post-Install Tasks.

7. Verify that the MS Office and Oracle for Windows NT groups were created so that all users have access to the icons that were created in C:\WTS\PROFILES\ALL USERS\START MENU\PROGRAMS.

8. Start ADI. ADI prompts you that there are no instances defined. Ignore the prompt for now.

9. Exit from ADI.

10. Start the ADI Diagnostic Wizard.

11. Correct any errors reported by the Diagnostic Wizard, and then exit the Diagnostic Wizard.

12. At a command prompt, enter the following command to place the system in execution mode:

    ```
    change user /execute
    ```

13. Log off, and then log in as a general user. Verify that the ADI installation works.

D.3 Access Permissions Required for ADI Users

All ADI users, including general users, in a WTS environment need to have to some minimum access permissions to use ADI. These include read-only and read/write permissions to the registry and file system for ADI.

File System

- Read-only — All users would require read-only permission to the following file system directories:

    - %ORACLE_HOME% (and sub-directories)

    - WINDOWS\SYSTEM

    - WINDOWS\SYSTEM32

- Read/write — All users would require read/write permissions to the following assigned directory:

    - %ORACLE_HOME%\GLDI90 directory (and sub-directories)

        Note: For security reasons, if you do not want to provide read/write permissions to general users to anywhere in the %ORACLE_HOME% directory, you can change the directory by changing the path in the registry entry \\HKEY_CURRENT_ USER\Software\ORACLE\GLDI\GLDI90\USER SETTINGS PATH, and making sure that all users have read/write permissions to this directory.

    - ADI requires to write some temporary files to the user's temporary directory. Users should have read/write permissions to their temporary directories, if they are not already configured to have permissions.

Registry

- Read-only — All users should have read-only permissions to the following registry path:

    - \\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\ORACLE

- Read/write — All users should have read/write permissions to the following registry path:

    - \\HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\ORACLE

E

Installing ADI on a PC with Default Oracle Home

This appendix provides information about installing ADI on a PC whose default Oracle Home was created by the Universal Installer. Sections in this chapter include:

- Section E.1, "Overview of ADI Installation on a PC with Default Oracle Home Directory"

- Section E.2, "Creating a Second Oracle Home Directory and Editing Registry Settings"

E.1 Overview of ADI Installation on a PC with Default Oracle Home Directory

You must install ADI in the default Oracle Home directory. This is the first Oracle Home directory created on a PC. If this home directory was created by the Universal Installer, an error will occur when attempting to run the ADI installation.

```
Oracle Installation Settings:
Name: OraHome81
Location: D:\Oracle\Ora81
Language: English
Error message: The location specified, "D:\Oracle\ora81" is already used as an
Oracle home for 'Oracle 816 Production'. It cannot be used as an Oracle home for
'NT'.
```

E.2 Creating a Second Oracle Home Directory and Editing Registry Settings

You must create a second Oracle Home directory with the Oracle Installer shipped with ADI, and then edit the registry to indicate that home as the default Oracle Home. To do so:

1. Start Oracle Installer by clicking setupadi.exe.

2. In the Oracle Home Name field, enter the name of the new home.

3. In the Oracle Home Location field, browse and set the new location.

4. In the Oracle Home Language field, select the appropriate language.

5. Click OK to proceed with the installation.

   The Software Asset Manager window opens and points to the new Oracle home.

6. Exit the Oracle Installer.

7. Open the Registry Editor. (To start Registry Editor, click Start, click Run, and then type regedit.) For details, see Windows documentation.

8. Create a backup file of the registry editor settings.

9. Navigate to HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE > Software > Oracle > ALL_HOMES.

10. Change the value for the key, DEFAULT_HOME, to <name of the new home>.

11. Restart Oracle Installer by clicking setupadi.exe. The new Oracle Home should be selected in the Oracle Installation Settings screen. Proceed with installing ADI as discussed in Chapter 2, "Installing ADI".

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