

Oracle® Application Server

Quick Installation Guide

10g Release 3 (10.1.3) for Linux x86

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ORACLE®

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1 Introduction

This guide describes how to install the following Oracle Application Server installation types:

- Basic Installation
- Advanced Installation: Integrated Web Server, J2EE Server and Process Management

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- Documentation Accessibility

3 Installation Types Covered in this Guide

This guide is intended for users who want to install an Integrated Web Server, J2EE Server and Process Management in a single Oracle home. This install type provides the following components:

- Oracle HTTP Server

This is the Web server component of Oracle Application Server.

- Oracle Containers for J2EE

This component provides a complete Java 2 Enterprise Edition (J2EE) environment for developing Java applications.

- Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control

This component is used for Web-based management of Oracle Application Server.

- Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server

Integrated Web Server, J2EE Server and Process Management can be installed using the following install modes:

- **Basic Installation:** The basic (one-click) installation prompts you with questions on the initial installation screen, and then it proceeds to install the product without any further user interaction. The default values for all the components are used.
- **Advanced Installation:** The advanced installation provides you with a great degree of customization and flexibility, which

enables installation of additional languages, port configuration options, and cluster configuration.

If you want more complex topologies, read the *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide* for complete installation instructions.

Before installing Oracle Application Server, you should read the *Oracle Application Server Release Notes* for the latest information.

4 Requirements

Check that your computer meets the minimum requirements:

- [Section 4.1, "Check System Requirements"](#)
- [Section 4.2, "Check Software Requirements"](#)
- [Section 4.3, "Create an Operating System Group for the Inventory Directory"](#)
- [Section 4.4, "Create an Operating System User"](#)
- [Section 4.5, "Check Environment Variables"](#)

4.1 Check System Requirements

Your computer must meet the following requirements.

Operating Systems Supported

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9

For the most current list of supported Linux Operating Systems, check *OracleMetaLink*. Oracle does not support customized kernels or modules not supported by the Linux vendor.

Other System Requirements

The following table shows other system requirements.

Table 1 *Minimum System Requirements*

	Minimum System Requirement
Memory	512 MB
Disk space	700 MB
Space in /tmp directory	400 MB
Swap space	512 MB

Complete the following steps to check these requirements:

1. To determine the physical RAM size, enter the following command:

```
# grep MemTotal /proc/meminfo
```

2. To determine the amount of free disk space, enter the following command:

```
prompt> df -k dir
```

Replace *dir* with the Oracle home directory or with the parent directory if the Oracle home directory does not exist yet. For example, if you plan to install Oracle Application Server in `/opt/oracle/OracleAS`, you can replace *dir* with `/opt/oracle` or `/opt/oracle/OracleAS`.

3. To determine the amount of available swap space, enter the following command:

```
# grep SwapTotal /proc/meminfo
```

If necessary, see your operating system documentation for information on how to configure additional swap space.

4.2 Check Software Requirements

Depending on your distribution of Linux, see one of the following sections for information on checking the software requirements:

- [Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0 Systems](#)
- [Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0 Systems](#)
- [Software Requirements for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 Systems](#)

Note: Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3) is certified to run as a 32-bit application on the following Linux x86-64 platforms:

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0, Update 3 or higher (AMD64 and Intel EM64T)
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0, Update 1 or higher (AMD64 and Intel EM64T)
- SUSE LINUX Enterprise Server 9 (AMD64 and Intel EM64T)

For the most current list of supported Operating System specific software, for example JDK version, Operating System version, check *OracleMetaLink* (<http://metalink.oracle.com>)

4.2.1 Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0 Systems Complete the following steps before installing Oracle Application Server on Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0 systems:

1. Log in as the `root` user.
2. Check that Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0 is installed:

```
# cat /etc/issue
Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS release 3 (Taroon)
```

3. To check that Update 3 is installed:

```
# cat /etc/redhat-release
Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS release 3 (Taroon Update
3)
```

4. If you are not installing on Linux x86-64, check that the following software packages, or higher versions, are installed:

```
glibc-2.3.2-95.27
glibc-common-2.3.2-95.27
binutils-2.14.90.0.4-35
compat-glibc-7.x-2.2.4.32.6
compat-libstdc++-7.3-2.96.128
compat-libstdc++-devel-7.3-2.96.128
gcc-3.2.3-42
gcc-c++-3.2.3-42
libstdc++-3.2.3-42
libstdc++-devel-3.2.3-42
openmotif21-2.1.30-8
pdksh-5.2.14-21
setarch-1.3-1
```

```
make-3.79.1-17  
gnome-libs-1.4.1.2.90-34.1  
sysstat-4.0.7-4.EL3.3  
compat-db-4.0.14-5
```

Note: For Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0, the equivalent version of openmotif 2.1.30-8 is openmotif21-2.1.30-8. The openmotif21-2.1.30-8 package can be installed from disk number 3 of the Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0 distribution by entering:

```
$ rpm -ivh openmotif21-2.1.30-8
```

The following packages, or higher version) are required for Linux x86-64:

```
glibc-2.3.2-95.27.x86_64.rpm  
glibc-3.2.3-95.27.i686.rpm (32-bit)  
glibc-devel-3.2.3-95.27.x86_64.rpm  
glibc-devel-3.2.3-95.27.i386.rpm (32-bit)  
gcc-3.2.3-20.x86_64.rpm  
libgcc-3.2.3-20.x86_64.rpm  
libgcc-3.2.3-20.i386.rpm (32-bit)  
setarch-1.3-1.x86_64.rpm  
pdksh-5.2.14-21.x86_64.rpm
```

```
openmotif21-2.1.30-8.i386.rpm
compat-glibc-7.x-2.2.4.32.5.i386.rpm (32-bit)
compat-gcc-7.3-2.96.122.i386.rpm
sysstat-4.0.7-4.x86_64.rpm
gnome-libs-1.4.1.2.90-34.1.i386.rpm (32-bit)
compat-db-4.0.14-5.1.i386.rpm (32-bit)
```

Note the following:

- To install 32-bit packages on a 64-bit system, you may need to use the `--force` option and the `--nodeps` option of the `rpm` utility.
- Always use 32-bit shell emulation, use the following command before running the installer and any other Oracle Application Server commands or scripts:

```
# linux32 bash
```

To determine whether a package is installed, enter a command similar to the following:

```
# rpm -q package_name
```

If a package is missing, download it and install it using the following command:

```
# rpm -i package_name
```

When installing a package, make sure you are using the correct architecture and optimization rpm file. To check the architecture of an rpm file, run the following command:

```
# rpm -q package_name --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
```

In the following example, the glibc rpm file is suitable for an Intel architecture

```
# rpm -q glibc --queryformat "%{arch}\n"  
i686
```

5. If the hugemem kernel is used, set the architecture using following command:

```
prompt> setarch i386
```

4.2.2 Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0 Systems Complete the following steps before installing Oracle Application Server on Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0 systems:

1. Log in as the root user.

2. Check that Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0 is installed:

```
# cat /etc/issue
```

```
Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS release 4 (Nahant Update  
1)
```

3. Check that Update 1 is installed:

```
# cat /etc/redhat-release
```

```
Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS release 4 (Nahant Update  
1)
```

4. If you are not installing on Linux x86-64, check that the following software packages, or higher versions, are installed:

```
glibc-2.3.4-2.9
```

```
glibc-common-2.3.4-2.9
```

```
binutils-2.15.92.0.2-13
```

```
compat-libstdc++-296-2.96-132.7.2
```

```
gcc-3.4.3-22.1
```

```
gcc-c++-3.4.3-22.1
```

```
libstdc++-3.4.3-22.1
```

```
libstdc++-devel-3.4.3-22.1
```

```
openmotif21-2.1.30-11.RHEL4.4
```

```
pdksh-5.2.14-30
```


setarch-1.6-1
make-3.80-5
gnome-libs-1.4.1.2.90-44.1
sysstat-5.0.5-1
compat-db-4.1.25-9
control-center-2.8.0-12
xscreensaver-4.18-5.rhel4.2

The following packages, or higher version) are required for Linux x86-64:

binutils-2.15.92.0.2-13.x86_64.rpm
compat-db-4.1.25-9.i386.rpm (32-bit)
compat-db-4.1.25-9.x86_64.rpm
control-center-2.8.0-12.x86_64.rpm
gcc-3.4.3-22.1.x86_64.rpm
gcc-c++-3.4.3-22.1.x86_64.rpm
glibc-2.3.4-2.9.i686.rpm (32-bit)
glibc-2.3.4-2.9.x86_64.rpm
glibc-common-2.3.4-2.9.x86_64.rpm
gnome-libs-1.4.1.2.90-44.1.x86_64.rpm
libstdc++-3.4.3-22.1.i386.rpm (32-bit)
libstdc++-3.4.3-22.1.x86_64.rpm
libstdc++-devel-3.4.3-22.1.i386.rpm (32-bit)

```
libstdc++-devel-3.4.3-22.1.x86_64.rpm  
make-3.80-5.x86_64.rpm  
pdksh-5.2.14-30.x86_64.rpm  
sysstat-5.0.5-1.x86_64.rpm  
xscreensaver-4.18-5.rhel4.2.x86_64.rpm  
setarch-1.6-1.x86_64  
openmotif21-2.1.30-11.RHEL4.4.i386.rpm (32-bit)
```

Note the following:

- To install 32-bit packages on a 64-bit system, you may need to use the `--force` option and the `--nodeps` option of the `rpm` utility.
- Always use 32-bit shell emulation, use the following command before running the installer and any other Oracle Application Server commands or scripts:

```
# linux32 bash
```

To determine whether a package is installed, enter a command similar to the following:

```
# rpm -q package_name
```

If a package is missing, download it and install it using the following command:

```
# rpm -i package_name
```

When installing a package, make sure you are using the correct architecture and optimization rpm file. To check the architecture of an rpm file, run the following command:

```
# rpm -q package_name --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
```

In the following example, the glibc rpm file is suitable for an Intel architecture

```
# rpm -q glibc --queryformat "%{arch}\n"  
i686
```

5. If the hugemem kernel is used, set the architecture using following command:

```
prompt> setarch i386
```

4.2.3 Software Requirements for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 Systems Complete the following steps before installing Oracle Application Server on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 systems:

1. Log in as the root user.
2. Check that SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 is installed:

```
# cat /etc/issue
```

```
Welcome to SuSE Linux 9.0 (i686) - Kernel \r (\l).
```

3. If you are not installing on Linux x86-86, check that the following software packages, or higher versions, are installed:

```
glibc-2.3.3-98.28  
gcc-3.3.3-43.24  
gcc-c++-3.3.3-43.24  
libstdc++-3.3.3-43.24  
libstdc++-devel-3.3.3-43.24  
openmotif21-libs-2.1.30MLI4-119.1  
pdksh-5.2.14-780.1  
make-3.80-184.1  
gnome-libs-1.4.1.7-671.1  
gnome-libs-devel-1.4.1.7-671.1  
sysstat-5.0.1-35.1  
binutils-2.15.90.0.1.1-32.5
```

The following packages, or higher version) are required for Linux x86-64:

glibc-2.3.3-98.28.x86_64.rpm
glibc-32bit-9-200407011233.x86_64.rpm
glibc-devel-32bit-9-200407011229.x86_64.rpm
gcc-3.3.3-43.24.x86_64.rpm
gcc-3.2.3-20.x86_64.rpm
gcc-c++-3.3.3-43.24.x86_64.rpm
libgcc-3.2.3-20.i386.rpm (32-bit)
libstdc++-3.3.3-43.24.x86_64.rpm
libstdc++-devel-3.3.3-43.24.x86_64.rpm
libstdc++-devel-32bit-9-200407011229.x86_64.rpm
gnome-libs-1.4.1.7-671.1.x86_64.rpm
gnome-libs-devel-1.4.1.7-671.1.x86_64.rpm
gnome-libs-32bit-9-200407011229.x86_64.rpm
binutils-2.15.90.0.1.1-32.5.x86_64.rpm
binutils-32bit-9-200407011229.x86_64.rpm
compat-32bit-9-200407011229.x86_64.rpm
compat-sles8-1.3-93.3.x86_64.rpm
compat-2004.7.1-1.2.x86_64.rpm
pdksh-5.2.14-780.1.x86_64.rpm
make-3.80-184.1.x86_64.rpm
sysstat-5.0.1-35.1.x86_64.rpm
perl-32bit-9-200407011229.x86_64.rpm
libaio-devel-32bit-9-200407011229.x86_64.rpm
XFree86-devel-32bit-9-200407011229.x86_64.rpm

```
linux32-1.0-341.1.x86_64.rpm  
db-32bit-9-200407011229.x86_64.rpm  
db1-32bit-9-200407011229.x86_64.rpm  
compat-32bit-9-200407011229.x86_64.rpm
```

Note: Always use 32-bit shell emulation, use the following command before running the installer and any other Oracle Application Server commands or scripts:

```
# linux32 bash
```

To determine whether a package is installed, enter a command similar to the following:

```
# rpm -q package_name
```

If a package is missing, download it and install it using the following command:

```
# rpm -i package_name
```

When installing a package, make sure you are using the correct architecture and optimization rpm file. To check the architecture of an rpm file, run the following command:

```
# rpm -q package_name --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
```

In the following example, the `glibc` rpm file is suitable for an Intel architecture

```
# rpm -q glibc --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
i686
```

4. Create the following symbolic link for the `Perl` executable if it does not already exist:

```
prompt> ln -sf /usr/bin/perl /usr/local/bin/perl
```

5. Create the following symbolic link for the `fuser` executable if it does not already exist:

```
prompt> ln -sf /bin/fuser /sbin/fuser
```

6. If the `oracrun` package was installed on a SUSE Linux Enterprise Server system, complete the following steps as the `oracle` user to reset the environment:

- a. Enter the following commands:

```
prompt> cd /etc/profile.d
prompt> mv oracle.csh oracle.csh.bak
prompt> mv oracle.sh oracle.sh.bak
```

```
prompt> mv alljava.sh alljava.sh.bak
prompt> mv alljava.csh alljava.csh.bak
```

- b. Use any text editor to comment out the following line from the `$HOME/.profile` file:

```
. ./oracle
```
 - c. Log out of the `oracle` user account.
 - d. Log into the `oracle` user account for the changes to take effect.
7. If any Java packages are installed on the system, unset the Java environment variables, for example `JAVA_HOME`.

Note: Oracle recommends that you do not install any of the Java packages supplied with the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server distribution.

8. If you use Network Information Service (NIS):
- a. Make sure that the following line exists in the `/etc/yp.conf` file:


```
hostname.domainname broadcast
```

- b.** Make sure that the following line exists in the `/etc/nsswitch.conf` file:

```
hosts: files nis dns
```

- 9.** Make sure that the `localhost` entry in the `/etc/hosts` file is an IPv4 entry. If the IP entry for `localhost` is IPv6 format, installation cannot succeed. The following example shows an IPv6 entry:

```
prompt> special IPv6 addresses
::1          localhost ipv6-localhost
ipv6-loopback
::1          ipv6-localhost ipv6-loopback
```

To correct this example `/etc/hosts` file, comment the `localhost` entry as follows:

```
prompt> special IPv6 addresses
prompt> ::1          localhost ipv6-localhost
ipv6-loopback
::1          ipv6-localhost ipv6-loopback
```

To comment the entries, you can use the perl script included in the `utils/4015045/` directory of CD-ROM Disk 1 and in the `application_server/utils/4015045/` directory on the DVD-ROM. Run the script as the `root` user. This script is also available as patch 4015045. This patch is available from:

<http://metalink.oracle.com>

4.3 Create an Operating System Group for the Inventory Directory

If this is the first Oracle product to be installed on the computer, create an operating system group for the "inventory" directory. The installer creates files in the inventory directory to keep track of the Oracle products that are installed on the computer.

This guide uses the name `oinstall` for this group.

In Section 4.4, "Create an Operating System User", you will create an operating system user, and set this group to be the user's primary group.

By having a separate group for the inventory directory, you allow different users to install Oracle products on the computer. Users need write permission for the inventory directory. They can achieve this by belonging to the `oinstall` group.

The default name of the inventory directory is `oraInventory`.

If you are unsure if there is already an inventory directory on the computer, look in the `/etc/oraInst.loc` file. This file lists the location of the inventory directory and the group who owns it. If the file does not exist, the computer does not have Oracle products installed on it.

How to Create a Group

To create the `oinstall` group, enter the following as the root user:

```
# /usr/sbin/groupadd oinstall
```

4.4 Create an Operating System User

Create an operating system user to install and upgrade Oracle products. This guide refers to this user as the `oracle` user.

How to Create a User

To create the `oracle` operating system user as part of the `oinstall` group, enter the following command as the root user:

```
# /usr/sbin/useradd -g oinstall oracle
```

For more information about operating system users and groups, see your operating system documentation or contact your system administrator.

Set the password for the oracle user by entering the following command and follow the instructions on screen:

```
# passwd oracle
```

4.5 Check Environment Variables

The operating system user who will be installing Oracle Application Server needs to set (or unset) the following environment variables.

Table 2 *Environment Variables*

Environment Variable	Set or Unset
DISPLAY	Set it to the monitor where you want to the installer window to appear.
ORACLE_HOME	Must not be set.
ORACLE_SID	Must not be set.

Table 2 (Cont.) Environment Variables

Environment Variable	Set or Unset
TNS_ADMIN	Must not be set.
PATH, CLASSPATH, and LD_LIBRARY_PATH	Must not contain references to directories in any Oracle home directories.
TMP and TMPDIR	Optional. If unset, defaults to /tmp.
ORA_NLS33	Must not be set.
LD_BIND_NOW	Must not be set.
LD_ASSUME_KERNEL (SLES 9 only)	2.4.21

4.5.1 How to Set Environment Variables This section describes how to set environment variables:

Using the C shell:

```
% setenv variable_name value
```

Example (C shell):

```
% setenv DISPLAY test.mycompany.com:0.0
```

Using the Bourne or Korn shell:

```
$ variable_name=value; export variable_name
```

Example (Bourne or Korn shell):

```
$ DISPLAY=test.mydomain.com:0.0; export DISPLAY
```

4.5.2 Environment Variable Tips This section describes some things to look out for when setting environment variables:

- If you set environment variables in the `.profile` file, they might not be read. To ensure environment variables are set to the correct values, check their values in the shell where you will be running the installer.
- To check the value of environment variables, use the `env` command. This displays all the currently defined environment variables and their values.

```
% env
```

- If you use the `su` command to switch users (for example, switching from the root user to the `oracle` user), check the environment variables when you are the new user because the environment variables might not be passed to the new user.

This can happen even if you run `su` with the `-` parameter (`su - user`).

```
# /* root user */  
# su - oracle  
% env
```

5 Starting the Installer

To start the installer:

1. Log in to the computer as a user who is a member of the Administrators group.
2. Insert the disk:
CD-ROM: Insert Oracle Application Server Disk 1.
DVD-ROM: Insert the Oracle Application Server DVD-ROM.
3. If your computer does not mount CD-ROMs or DVDs automatically, you need to set the mount point manually. See [Section 5.1, "Setting the Mount Point for the CD-ROM or DVD-ROM"](#) for steps on mounting the CD-ROM or DVD-ROM manually.
4. Log in as the `oracle` user.

5. Start up the installer:

Note:

- Be sure you are not logged in as the root user when you start the Oracle Universal Installer. The installer gives an error message if you try to run it as the root user.
 - Do not start the installation inside the `mount_point` directory. If you do, then you may not be able to eject the installation disk. The `cd` command below changes your current directory to your home directory.
-
-

CD-ROM:

```
prompt> cd  
prompt> mount_point/runInstaller
```

DVD-ROM:

```
prompt> cd  
prompt> mount_point/application_server/runInstaller
```


This launches Oracle Universal Installer, through which you can install Oracle Application Server.

5.1 Setting the Mount Point for the CD-ROM or DVD-ROM

The Oracle Application Server CD-ROMs are in RockRidge format. The DVD-ROM is in DVD-ROM format.

On most Linux systems, the disk mounts automatically when you insert it into the disk drive. To mount the first disk, follow these steps:

1. Insert Oracle Application Server disk 1 into the disk drive.
2. To verify that the disk mounted automatically, run the following command:
 - Red Hat:

```
# ls /mnt/cdrom
```
 - SUSE Linux Enterprise Server:

```
# ls /media/cdrom
```
3. If the command in step 2 fails to display the contents of the disk, run the following command:

- Red Hat:
`# mount -t iso9660 /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom`
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server:
`# mount -t iso9660 /dev/cdrom /media/cdrom`

6 Basic Installation

This section describes how to install Integrated Web Server, J2EE Server and Process Management using a basic installation. To install using a basic installation:

1. Start up the installer. See [Section 5, "Starting the Installer"](#) for details.
2. Oracle Application Server 10g 10.1.3.0.0 screen

Installation Directory: Enter the directory where you want install Oracle Application Server.

Example:

```
/scratch/oracle/product/10.1.3/OracleAS
```

Basic Installation Mode: Select this option.

Installation Type: You cannot change the installation type in a basic installation.

Instance Name: The instance name identifies this Oracle Application Server instance. If you have more than one Oracle Application Server instance on the same host, the instances must have unique names.

Example: `appserver`

Administration Username: The administration username for Oracle Application Server instances is set to `oc4jadmin` and cannot be changed. To manage Oracle Application Server instances using Oracle Enterprise Manager, log in as the `oc4jadmin` user.

Administration Password and Confirm Password: Enter the password for the `oc4jadmin` user.

Example: `welcome1`

Click **Install**.

3. If this is the first Oracle product to be installed on this computer, the installer displays these additional screens:
 - a. Specify Inventory Directory and Credentials screen

Enter the full path of the inventory directory: Enter a full path to the inventory directory. This directory is different from the Oracle home directory for the product files.

Example: `/opt/oracle/oraInventory`

Specify operating system group name: Select the operating system group that will have write permission for the inventory directory.

Example: `oinstall`

Click **Next**.

b. Run oraInstRoot.sh dialog

When prompted, run the `oraInstRoot.sh` script as the root user in a different shell. The script is located in the inventory directory.

After running the script, click **Continue**.

4. Run root.sh dialog

Note: do not run this script until you see the dialog.

In a different window, log in as the root user and run the `root.sh` script. The script is located in this instance's Oracle home directory.

After you have run the `root.sh` script, click **OK**.

5. Configuration Assistants screen

This screen displays the progress of configuration assistants, which configure Oracle Application Server components.

6. End of Installation screen

Click **Exit** to quit the installer.

7 Advanced Installation

This section describes how to install Integrated Web Server, J2EE Server and Process Management using an advanced installation. To install using an advanced installation:

1. Start up the installer. See [Section 5, "Starting the Installer"](#) for details.
2. Oracle Application Server 10g 10.1.3.0.0 screen

Installation Directory: Enter the directory where you want install Oracle Application Server.

Example:

```
/scratch/oracle/product/10.1.3/OracleAS
```

Advanced Installation Mode: Select this option.

Click **Next**.

3. If this is the first Oracle product to be installed on this computer, the installer displays these additional screens:

- a. Specify Inventory Directory and Credentials screen

Enter the full path of the inventory directory: Enter a full path to the inventory directory. This directory is different from the Oracle home directory for the product files.

Example: `/opt/oracle/oraInventory`

Specify operating system group name: Select the operating system group that will have write permission for the inventory directory.

Example: `oinstall`

Click **Next**.

- b. Run orainstRoot.sh dialog

When prompted, run the `orainstRoot.sh` script as the root user in a different shell. The script is located in the inventory directory.

After running the script, click **Continue**.

4. Select Installation Type screen

Integrated Web Server, J2EE Server and Process Management: Select this option.

Click **Next**.

5. Specify Port Configuration Options screen

Select **Automatic**.

Click **Next**.

6. Administration Instance Settings screen

Select **Configure this as an Administration OC4J instance**.

Click **Next**.

7. Administration Settings screen

AS Instance Name: The instance name identifies this Oracle Application Server instance. If you have more than one Oracle Application Server instance on the same host, the instances must have unique names.

Example: `appserver`

Default OC4J Instance Administrator Account Username: The administration username for Oracle Application Server instances is set to `oc4jadmin` and cannot be changed. To

manage Oracle Application Server instances using Oracle Enterprise Manager, log in as the `oc4jadmin` user.

Administrator Account Password and Confirm Administrator Account Password: Enter the password for the `oc4jadmin` user.

Example: `welcome1`

OC4J Instance Name: The OC4J instance name identifies the default OC4J instance created by the installer.

Example: `home`

Click **Next**.

8. Cluster Topology Configuration screen

Deselect **Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology**.

Click **Next**.

9. Summary screen

Verify your selections and click **Install**. The installer now installs the files.

10. Run root.sh dialog

Note: do not run this script until you see the dialog.

In a different window, log in as the root user and run the `root.sh` script. The script is located in this instance's Oracle home directory.

After you have run the `root.sh` script, click **OK**.

11. Configuration Assistants screen

This screen displays the progress of configuration assistants, which configure Oracle Application Server components.

12. End of Installation screen

Click **Exit** to quit the installer.

8 Accessing the Welcome Page

After installation, access the Oracle Application Server Welcome page to verify that the installation was successful. The URL for the Welcome page is:

```
http://hostname.domainname:http_port
```

You can locate the URL for accessing the Welcome Page on the End of Installation Screen text, which is stored in the following file:

`ORACLE_HOME/install/readme.txt`

The Welcome page provides links to these useful pages:

- New features in Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3)
- Oracle Enterprise Manager Application Server Control ("Application Server Control"), which is a browser-based administrative tool
- Release Notes
- Quick Start
- Demos

9 Additional Resources

For more information, see these Oracle resources:

- Oracle Application Server Documentation Library CD-ROM
- Oracle Application Server platform-specific documentation on Oracle Application Server Disk 1 CD-ROM

Printed documentation is available for sale in the Oracle Store at <http://oraclestore.oracle.com>.

You can also contact your Oracle representative to purchase printed documentation.

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

<http://www.oracle.com/technology/membership/>.

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

<http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation>.

9.1 Oracle Support Services

If you purchased Oracle Product Support, you can call Oracle Support Services for assistance. Oracle Support Services include phone assistance, version updates and access to our service offerings. You have access to phone support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In the U.S.A., you can call Product Support at **1-800-223-1711**.

Make sure you have your CSI (CPU Support Identifier) number ready when you call. Keep the CSI number for your records, because it is your key to Oracle Support Services. The Oracle Store sends the CSI number to you in an e-mail alert when it processes

your order. If you do not have your CSI number and you are in the U.S.A., you can look up your CSI number by accessing our online Order Tracker which provides detailed order information. Go to the Oracle Store and click on Order Tracker located above the top navigation bar.

For Oracle Support Services locations outside the U.S.A., call your local support center for information on how to access support. To find the local support center in your country, visit the Support Web Center at <http://www.oracle.com/support>.

At the Support Web Center you will find information on Oracle Support Services, such as:

- contact information
- instructions on how to access electronic services
- helpful Web sites
- Support Resources
- Oracle Support Portfolio
- Oracle Support Services news

With Oracle Product Support, you have round-the-clock access to Oracle*MetaLink*, Oracle Support Services premier Web support offering. Oracle*MetaLink* offers you access to installation assis-

tance, product documentation, and a technical solution knowledge base.

It has technical forums, where you can post questions about your Oracle products and receive answers from Oracle Technical Support Analysts and other Oracle users. The questions and answers remain posted for the benefit of all users.

Oracle*MetaLink* options include:

- Technical Assistance Request (TAR) access
- patch downloads
- bug database query access
- product life-cycle information

You can access Oracle*MetaLink* at <http://metalink.oracle.com>.

9.2 Version Updates

If you do not have a currently supported license, you can purchase the most recent version of an Oracle product from the Oracle Store at:

<http://oraclestore.oracle.com>

If you do have a currently supported license, you can place non-urgent requests for version update shipments through the iTAR feature on Oracle*MetaLink*. You will need to log the iTAR type as a U.S. Client Relations/Non-Technical Request.

You can also request Version Update shipments in the U.S.A. by calling Client Relations. When requesting a Version Update, provide the following information to the Client Relations Analyst:

- CSI number
- contact information
- platform
- product name
- shipping address
- version number of the product

Outside the U.S.A., call your local Oracle Support Center.

9.3 Premium Services

For information on our Premium Services, including onsite support, Oracle*GOLD*, remote services, and upgrade packages,

visit the Support Web Center at
<http://www.oracle.com/support>

or call your Support Sales Representative in the U.S.A at
1-800-833-3536.

9.4 Quick Reference

Resource	Contact Information or Web Site
Purchase additional products, full-use licenses, version updates, and documentation in the U.S.A.	http://oraclestore.oracle.com
Access technical resources for developers	http://www.oracle.com/technology
Access installation documentation	http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation
Access information about technical support	http://www.oracle.com/support
Locate local Oracle Support Centers outside the U.S.A.	http://www.oracle.com/support
Locate local Oracle offices outside the U.S.A	http://www.oracle.com/global

Resource	Contact Information or Web Site
Call Client Relations in the U.S.A	1-800-223-1711
Speak with your sales representative in the U.S.A.	1-800-ORACLE-1
TTY Access to technical support in the U.S.A.	1-800-446-2398
