

Oracle® Web Services Manager

Installation Guide

10g (10.1.3.1.0)

B31006-01

September 2006

The Oracle Web Services Manager Installation Guide provides information on installing Oracle Web Services Manager as a standalone application not integrated with Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.3.1.0). To install Oracle WSM as part of Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.3.1.0), refer instead to the *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide for Microsoft Windows* or *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide for Linux x86*.

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Preface

The Oracle Web Services Manager Installation Guide provides information about installing Oracle Web Services Manager as a standalone application not integrated with Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.3.1.0). To install Oracle WSM as part of Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.3.1.0), refer instead to the *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide for Microsoft Windows* or *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide for Linux x86*.

Audience

This document is intended for administrators who are performing a standalone install of Oracle Web Services Manager.

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Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents in the Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.3.1.0) documentation set:

- *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide for Linux x86*
- *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide for Microsoft Windows*
- *Oracle Web Services Manager Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle Web Services Manager Deployment Guide*
- *Oracle Web Services Manager Upgrade Guide*
- *Oracle Web Services Manager Extensibility Guide*

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
<i>italic</i>	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
<code>monospace</code>	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

Installation Overview

This chapter covers the following topics:

- [Standalone Installation Modes](#)
- [Application Server and Database](#)
- [Summary of Installation Steps](#)

Standalone Installation

You can install Oracle Web Services Manager either as part of Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.3.1.0) or as a standalone product. This guide provides information about installing Oracle WSM as a standalone application. To install Oracle WSM as part of Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.3.1.0), refer instead to the *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide for Microsoft Windows* or *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide for Linux x86*.

Standalone Installation Modes

In 10g (10.1.3.1.0), Oracle WSM features two installation modes: Basic and Advanced. Information you supply during the installation determines which mode Oracle Universal Installer uses. During the installation, you specify the directory where you want to install Oracle Web Services Manager 10g (10.1.3.1.0). If you specify a new directory, Oracle Universal Installer performs a Basic installation. If you specify an existing Oracle home, it performs an Advanced installation. Both modes install all components on the same machine. Basic and Advanced installations offer different features:

- **Basic:** You use this mode to create a self-contained Oracle WSM deployment. This mode includes Oracle Containers for J2EE. On Windows, this mode also includes a default version of Oracle Database Lite as your database. On Linux, this mode requires a preexisting installation of Oracle Database. This compact deployment is suitable for training, proof-of-concept, and pre-production development purposes, but it is not intended for full-scale production.
- **Advanced:** This mode enables you to install Oracle WSM into an existing Oracle home containing Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.3.1.0). When you perform an Advanced installation of Oracle WSM, you must specify an existing Oracle Database. After installing Oracle WSM on one host, you can expand your Oracle WSM deployment by adding other instances of Oracle WSM on other hosts. On each host, you perform an Advanced installation into an existing Oracle home containing Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.3.1.0), and you specify an existing Oracle Database.

Note: The Basic and Advanced installations of Oracle WSM are sometimes referred to, respectively, as the Developer and Production installations.

Note: The Oracle home must contain an Advanced installation of Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.3.1.0), as described in the *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide for Microsoft Windows* or *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide for Linux x86*. The Advanced installation must include J2EE only, not the entire Oracle SOA suite.

Note: For installations that require an existing Oracle Database, the following versions are supported:

- Version 9.2.0.7 or higher in the Oracle9i Database Release 2 series
- Version 10.1.0.5 or higher in the Oracle Database 10g Release 1 series
- Version 10.2.0.1 in the Oracle Database XE series
- Version 10.2.0.2 or higher in the Oracle Database 10g Release 2 series

Table 1–1 summarizes the features of Basic and Advanced installations of Oracle WSM.

Table 1–1 Features of Basic and Advanced Installations

	Basic	Advanced
Oracle home you specify	New directory	Existing Oracle home containing Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.3.1.0).
Database on Linux	Requires existing Oracle Database	Requires existing Oracle Database
Database on Windows	Installs Oracle Database Lite	Requires existing Oracle Database
Other Software	Installs Oracle Containers for J2EE	Uses components of existing Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.3.1.0)

Application Server and Database

Oracle Web Services Manager 10g (10.1.3.1.0) supports only Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.3.1.0).

Oracle Web Services Manager 10g (10.1.3.1.0) supports only Oracle Database and Oracle Database Lite. Oracle Database Lite is included in a Basic installation on Windows. For a Basic installation on Linux or an Advanced installation on either platform, you must specify an existing Oracle Database.

Summary of Installation Steps

1. Read the following documents for the most current information about Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.3.1.0), including Oracle Web Services Manager:
 - *Oracle Application Server Release Notes for Linux x86*

- *Oracle Application Server Release Notes for Microsoft Windows*
- 2. Check that the computers where you want to install Oracle WSM meet the requirements listed in [Chapter 2, "Requirements"](#)
- 3. Follow the steps in [Chapter 3, "Installation Tasks"](#)

Requirements

Before installing Oracle Web Services Manager, ensure that your computer meets the requirements described in this chapter.

- [System Requirements](#)
- [Globalization and Fonts](#)
- [Ports](#)
- [Install User](#)
- [Environment Variables](#)

System Requirements

Before you install Oracle Web Services Manager, ensure that the host machine meets the requirements listed in [Table 2-1](#):

Oracle Web Services Manager requires the following software:

Table 2-1 System Requirements

Item	Requirement
Operating system	Linux: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0■ Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0■ SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 Windows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Microsoft Windows 2000 with Service Pack 3 or above■ Microsoft Windows Server 2003 (32-bit) with Service Pack 1 or above■ Microsoft Windows Server 2003 R2■ Microsoft Windows XP Professional with service Pack 2 or above
Hostname	Ensure that your hostnames are not longer than 255 characters.
Processor Speed	Minimum: 300 MHz Intel Pentium processor. Recommended: 1 GHz.
Memory	At least 512 MB
Hard Disk	At least 512 MB of free space

Table 2–1 (Cont.) System Requirements

Item	Requirement
File system type	On Windows, NTFS is recommended over FAT32 or FAT file system types because NTFS includes security features such as enforcing permission restrictions on files.
Monitor	256 color display
Supported browsers	<p>Oracle WSM supports the following browsers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 SP2 (supported on Microsoft Windows only) ■ Netscape 7.2 ■ Mozilla 1.7 ■ Safari 1.2, 2.0 (on Apple Macintosh computers) ■ Firefox 1.0.4. You can download Firefox from http://www.mozilla.org.

Globalization and Fonts

To use Oracle WSM with languages other than English on a Windows system, you must have the Unicode fonts. Place the ARIALUNI .TTF font file in the Fonts folder on all Windows systems where users plan to use Oracle WSM. On current Windows systems, that folder is C:\WINDOWS\Fonts.

Ports

The following table lists the default ports used by Oracle WSM. These ports must be available on all the machines that host Oracle WSM components:

Table 2–2 Oracle WSM Default Port Usage

Port	Installation Type	Description
1531	Basic	Embedded Oracle Lite database port
3115	Basic	Embedded OC4J HTTP request port
3118	Advanced and Basic	RMI registry port
3121	Basic	Administration port for the bundled version of OC4J
3122	Basic	The JMS port
3123	Basic	The SSL JMS port

You can change the default ports that Oracle WSM uses by changing the port setting values in Oracle WSM configuration files. If you change a port number, make sure to change it in the configuration file associated with every component instance affected by the change.

See Also: *Oracle Web Services Manager Deployment Guide* for more information about ports.

To check if a port is being used, you can run the `netstat` command on Windows or Linux.

On Windows

Type:

```
C:\> netstat -an | find "portnum"
```

Note that you need double-quotes around the port number.

On Linux

Type:

```
$ netstat -an | grep portnum
```

Install User

For a basic installation on Windows, the account used during installation must have permission to install a service on the host machine. For an Advanced installation on either Windows or Linux, the installation user must be the same user who installed Oracle Application Server.

Environment Variables

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

Table 2–3 *Environment Variable Summary*

Environment variable	Set or Unset
ORACLE_HOME and ORACLE_SID	Must not be set.
PATH	Must not be longer than 1023 characters.
TNS_ADMIN	Must not be set.
TEMP (on Windows)	Optional. If unset, defaults to C:\temp.

On Linux, verify that the PATH variable includes the directories that contain `chmod` and `uname`.

Installation Tasks

This chapter guides you through the installation of Oracle WSM, which places a single instance of each Oracle WSM component on a single machine. After performing the installation, you have the option to expand your Oracle WSM deployment by installing Oracle WSM on other hosts.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- [Prepare Your Database for an Advanced Installation](#)
- [Start the Installation Process](#)
- [Install Oracle Web Services Manager](#)
- [To Remove Oracle WSM](#)

Prepare Your Database for an Advanced Installation

Skip this section if you are performing a Basic installation on Windows.

If you are installing on Linux or performing an Advanced installation on Windows, you must prepare your existing database by loading the SOA schema `ORAWSM` into it.

Your existing database must be one of the following:

- Oracle9i Release 2 (9.2.0.7) or later
- Oracle Database Express Edition 10g Release 2 (10.2.0.1)
- Oracle Database 10g Release 2 (10.2.0.2) or later

You must have access to the database as the `SYS` user with `SYSDBA` privileges.

To load the Oracle SOA Suite schemas into your database:

1. Log in to the machine where your Oracle database is installed or a remote Oracle client with a `sqlplus` installation that enables you to connect to the database remotely.
2. Set the `ORACLE_HOME` environment variable to the instance that contains `sqlplus`.
3. Make sure you can connect to the database as a user with `SYSDBA` privileges:

```
ORACLE_HOME/bin/sqlplus "SYS/SYS_PASSWORD@SERVICENAME as SYSDBA"
```
4. On Oracle SOA Suite Disk1, locate the `irca.sh` command (**Linux**) or `irca.bat` command (**Windows**).

If you downloaded and unzipped your installation directory:

```
cd INSTALLATION_DIRECTORY/Disk1/install/soa_schemas/irca
```

If you are installing from a CD-ROM, insert Disk1 into the CD-ROM drive and:

```
cd mount_point/install/soa_schemas/irca
```

5. On Linux:

Run the `irca.sh` command as follows:

```
./irca.sh
```

On Windows:

Run the `irca.bat` command as follows:

```
./irca.bat
```

6. When prompted for schemas to add, enter `ORAWSM`.
7. When the command completes successfully, you will have installed the necessary SOA schemas into your database. You can find more information in the `README.txt` file located in the same directory as the `irca.sh` command.

Start the Installation Process

Start the installation process, as follows:

1. Log in as the `install` user, described under [Install User](#) on page 3-3.
2. Insert the CD-ROM or DVD.

Note: **On Linux**, if the CD-ROM or DVD fails to mount, follow the mount procedure documented in *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide for Linux x86or* in your operating system documentation.

3. Invoke the installer.

On Windows, it is `Disk1\setup.exe`.

On Linux, it is `Disk1/runInstaller`.

Oracle Inventory Directory

If Oracle Web Services Manager is the first Oracle product to be installed on a computer, the installer displays a screen where you specify an "inventory" directory (also called the "oraInventory" directory). This inventory directory is used by the installer to keep track of all Oracle products installed on the computer. The inventory directory is separate from the Oracle home directories for Oracle WSM and Oracle Application Server. Do not use the oracle user's home directory as the inventory directory because home directories might not have the proper permissions.

If you have installed an Oracle product previously on the computer, the installer uses the existing inventory directory. Ensure that you have write permissions on that directory. The best way of ensuring this is to run the installer as the same operating system user who installed the existing Oracle products. Oracle recommends creating an operating system user to perform all tasks related to installation of Oracle products.

Install Oracle Web Services Manager

Perform the following steps:

1. Choose an installation directory and install mode

Figure 3–1 shows the Oracle Web Services Manager 10g (10.1.3.1.0) Installation screen.

Figure 3–1 Oracle WSM Installation Screen

This screen requires you to specify the directory where you want to install Oracle Web Services Manager 10g (10.1.3.1.0). If you specify a new directory, Oracle Universal Installer will perform a Basic installation. If you specify an existing Oracle home, it will perform an Advanced installation. On a system with existing installations, you can choose from a list. Click Browse to browse the file system. The existing instance must be Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.1) or later.

Note: The Oracle WSM Basic and Advanced installations types are sometimes referred to as Developer and Production installations, respectively. The Application Server Type on Oracle Web Services Manager 10g (10.1.3.1.0) Installation screen is listed as Developer install if you have specified a new directory and Advanced install if you have specified an existing Oracle home.

2. Provide Application Server Details

The Application Server Details section of the Welcome screen contains the following fields:

- Application Server Type

This is an informational field that you cannot change. It contains **Basic Install** or **Advanced Install**, followed by **Oracle Containers for J2EE**.

- HTTP Host:Port

For a Basic installation, this field is disabled. The installer will use the current system as the host and port 3115. For a Advanced installation, specify the fully-qualified host and port of the HTTP listener for the service instance. The format is host:port.

- OC4J Instance

For a Basic installation, this field is set to home and cannot be changed. For a Advanced installation, specify the instance into which the applications should be deployed.

- Administrator Username

For a Basic installation, this field is set to oc4jadmin and cannot be changed. For a Advanced installation, the default is oc4jadmin, but you can change it to a different username. This user must have permission to create and delete shared libraries and to deploy and undeploy applications.

- Administrator Password

Specify a password for the administrator. In a Basic installation, you set the password using this field and confirm it in the next field. Passwords are subject to the following restrictions:

- The minimum length is 5 characters.
- The maximum length is 30 characters.
- At least one of the characters must be a number.
- Passwords can contain only alphanumeric characters from your database character set, the underscore (`_`), the dollar sign (`$`), and the number sign (`#`).
- Passwords must begin with an alphabetic character. Passwords cannot begin with a number, the underscore (`_`), the dollar sign (`$`), or the number sign (`#`).
- Passwords cannot be Oracle reserved words. The *Oracle Database SQL Reference* lists the reserved words. You can find this guide on Oracle Technology Network (<http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation>). Or you can just avoid using words that sound like they might be reserved words.

For an Advanced installation, specify the current administrator password.

- Confirm Password

For a Basic installation, confirm the password you chose for the administrator. This field is disabled in an Advanced installation.

3. Provide Database Details

The Database Details section of the Welcome screen contains the following fields:

- Database Type

For a Basic installation on Windows, this field is set to OLite. For a Basic installation on Linux and for an Advanced installation, this field is set to Oracle. You cannot change this field.

- Driver Type

For the OLite database, this field is set to Thin and you cannot change it. For Oracle Database, select Thick or Thin as the JDBC driver type.

- Name

For the OLite database, this field is set to orawsm and you cannot change it. For Oracle Database, specify the database service name.

- Database Connect String

For the OLite database, this field is not used. For Oracle Database, specify the fully-qualified host name and the port. For a single database server the format is host:port. For a RAC database, the format is host1:port1^host2:port2...

- User ID

For the OLite database, this field is not used. For Oracle Database, specify the User ID (schema). The default is ORAWSM.

- Password

For OLite, you set the password using this field and confirm it in the next field. For Oracle Database, specify the current password for the specified user.

- Confirm Password

For OLite, confirm the password you chose for the system user. This field is disabled for Oracle Database.

4. Click **Next**.

5. Specify outgoing HTTP proxy information for your installation.

Figure 3–2 Specify Proxy Information

Specify Outgoing HTTP Proxy Information

If your computer is located behind a firewall you may need to route outgoing HTTP connections through a proxy server. If you are directly connected to the Internet or if you do not wish to configure proxy information at this time, click Next.

HTTP Proxy Host:

HTTP Proxy Port:

Bypass proxy for addresses:

When specifying addresses for which proxy is bypassed, use semicolons (;) to separate entries. Domains may be listed using asterisk (*), for example *us.oracle.com; *in.oracle.com.

Buttons: Help, Installed Products..., Back, Next, Install, Cancel

ORACLE

If your computer is located behind a firewall, specify the following information:

- **HTTP Proxy Host**

The fully-qualified name of the proxy host, for example:
`www-proxy.mydomain.com`

- **HTTP Proxy Port**

The port to connect to on the proxy host, for example: 80

- **Bypass Proxy for Addresses:**

A list of addresses for which the proxy should be bypassed, for example:

`*mydomain.com; *mydomain2.com`

You can specify the local host as either `localhost` or `<local>`.

If you have set proxy information in a browser, Oracle Universal Installer uses that information as the default. [Figure 3-3](#) shows a sample setting.

Note: If you specify a proxy host and port, and you have configured or will configure the Oracle WSM applications to communicate with each other through the `localhost` interface (the default), then you must specify `localhost` in the Bypass Proxy for Addresses field. If you do not do so, requests for `localhost` will be directed to your proxy server, which will usually result in an error.

6. Click **Next**.
7. Oracle Universal Installer displays a summary of the Oracle WSM components that will be installed. Click **Install**.
8. The Install screen, followed by the Oracle WSM Configuration Assistant screen, show the progress of the installation.

Note: During initialization of the database, you might see errors due to tables not found in the database. You may safely ignore these errors.

See Also: [Appendix B, "Troubleshooting the Installation"](#) for help resolving installation errors.

9. When the End of Installation screen appears, click **Exit**, then confirm by clicking **Yes** in the dialog that appears.

To Remove Oracle WSM

To uninstall Oracle Web Services Manager, perform the following steps:

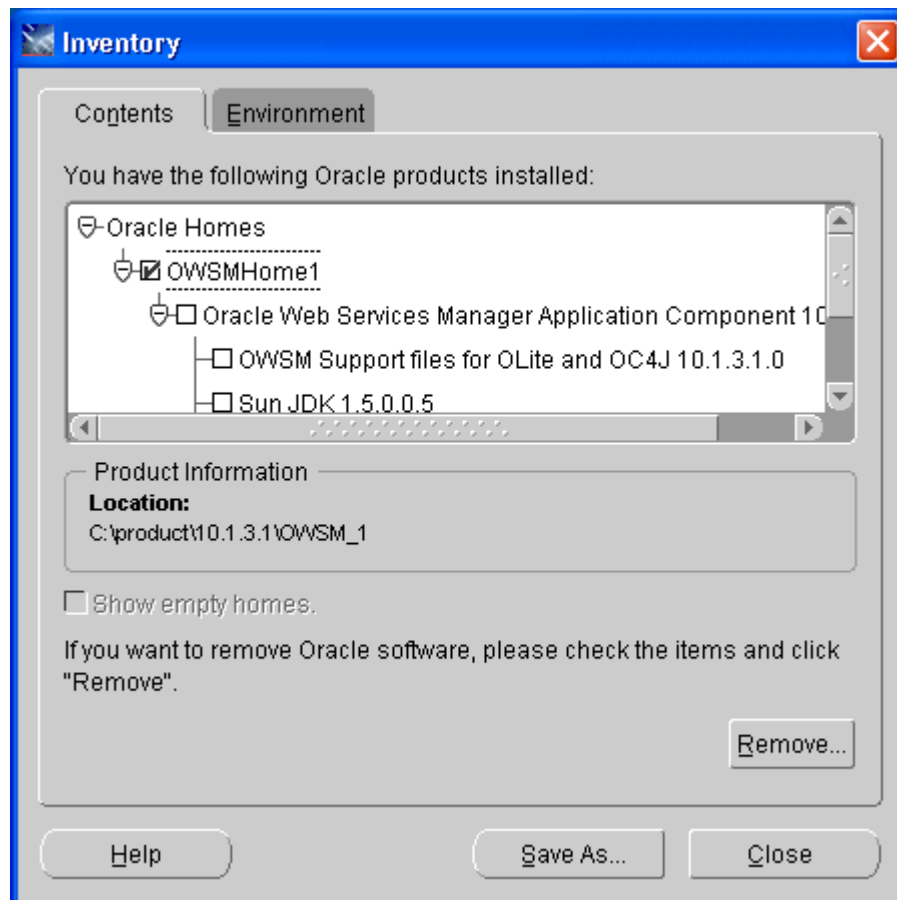
1. Undeploy all applications by using `wsmadmin undeploy`.

See Also: The appendix on `wsmadmin` in *Oracle Web Services Manager Deployment Guide* for more information.

2. Log in as the user who performed the installation of Oracle Web Services Manager.
3. Insert the CD-ROM or DVD.

4. Invoke the installer.
On Windows, it is `Disk1\uninstall.bat`.
On Linux, it is `Disk1/runUninstaller`.
5. In the Inventory panel, check the instance you want to remove. Figure 3–3 shows an Inventory panel with OWSMHome1 selected.

Figure 3–3 Inventory Panel



6. Click **Remove**.
7. To uninstall the product, click **Yes** in the Confirmation dialog that follows. Click **No** to cancel the removal.
Tip: You can uninstall Oracle products from any instance of Oracle Universal Installer by using the Inventory panel. Select the products you want to remove and click **Remove**.
8. A progress bar appears. When Oracle Universal Installer has finished uninstalling the product, the Inventory panel will no longer show the product you selected for removal. Close Oracle Universal Installer.
9. Delete the Oracle home where you installed Oracle WSM.
10. Optionally, delete files created by the installer in the inventory directory and in temporary directories.

Post-Installation Tasks

After you have completed the installation, you must perform some additional setup tasks to make your deployment fully operational.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- [Restart the Oracle WSM Server After a Basic Installation](#)
- [Perform Backup and Recovery](#)
- [Enable SSL](#)
- [Region and Language Settings](#)
- [Enable JSSO](#)
- [What to Do Next](#)

Restart the Oracle WSM Server After a Basic Installation

After you have completed a Basic installation of Oracle WSM, start the Oracle WSM server by using the `wsmadmin` command-line tool.

Note: Oracle WSM will not work if the bundled application server is started independently.

On Windows

Open a command window and execute the following command:

```
C:\> ORACLE_HOME\owsm\bin\wsmadmin start
```

On Linux

Open a command window and execute the following command:

```
$ ORACLE_HOME/owsm/bin/wsmadmin.sh start
```

See Also: *Oracle Web Services Manager Deployment Guide* for information about the `wsmadmin` command.

Perform Backup and Recovery

This is a good time to start backing up the files and to set up your backup and recovery strategy. See the *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide* for details.

Enable SSL

By default, most components are not configured for SSL. To enable SSL, see the SSL section in the *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide*.

Region and Language Settings

On Windows

Make sure the language setting of your account is consistent with the system default language. Based on the language setting, the NLS_LANG parameter is automatically defined in the Windows registry.

After installation, do not change the system default language. Otherwise, the NLS_LANG parameter and the language setting will be inconsistent.

On Linux

Check the default locale and the NLS_LANG setting.

To make sure the default locale is set properly, verify that the LC_ALL or LANG environment variables are set with the appropriate values. To check the current setting, run the locale command:

```
prompt> locale
```

To check the NLS_LANG setting:

1. Make sure the value of the NLS_LANG environment variable is compatible with the default locale setting of the operating system. See the Oracle Application Server Globalization Guide for details, including a list of files that set this variable. You might need to edit the value of the NLS_LANG variable in these files.
2. Check that the NLS_LANG setting in the ORACLE_HOME/opmn/conf/opmn.xml file is identical to the NLS_LANG environment variable.

Example: The NLS_LANG setting in the opmn.xml file might look something like this:

```
<environment>
  <variable id="TMP" value="/tmp"/>
  <variable id="NLS_LANG" value="JAPANESE_JAPAN.JA16SJIS"/>
</environment>
```

Enable JSSO

If you need to use Oracle Web Services Manager with JSSO, you must perform the following steps after installation:

1. From the command line, change directory to \$ORACLE_HOME/owsm/bin
2. Edit the file install.properties.

Set install.sso.support to true.

There is a final step that includes running the wsmadmin deploy command. Once you have read the *Oracle Web Services Manager Administrator's Guide* and *Oracle Web Services Manager Deployment Guide*, you can perform the next step, which is described in "Enabling JSSO for the Oracle Web Services Manager Monitor" in *Oracle Web Services Manager Deployment Guide*.

See Also:

- *Oracle Containers for J2EE Security Guide* for more information about JSSO
- "Oracle Web Services Manager WSMADMIN Commands" in *Oracle Web Services Manager Deployment Guide* for more information about `wsmadmin deploy`

What to Do Next

After installing Oracle Web Services Manager, you should read the *Oracle Web Services Manager Administrator's Guide*. Specifically, you should read the "Getting Started" chapter.

Silent and Non-Interactive Installation

This appendix describes how to install Oracle Web Services Manager in silent mode. This appendix contains the following topics:

- [Silent Installation](#)
- [Non-Interactive Installation](#)
- [Preinstallation](#)
- [Create the Response File](#)
- [Start the Installation](#)
- [Postinstallation](#)
- [Security Tips for Silent and Non-Interactive Installations](#)
- [Deinstallation](#)

Silent Installation

Silent installation eliminates the need to monitor the Oracle WSM installation because there is no graphical output and no input by the user.

Silent installation of Oracle WSM is accomplished by supplying the Oracle Universal Installer with a response file and specifying the `-silent` flag on the command line. The response file is a text file containing variables and parameter values which provide answers to the installer prompts.

Use silent installation of Oracle Web Services Manager when there are similar installations on more than one computer. Additionally, use silent install when performing the Oracle WSM installation from a remote location using the command line.

Non-Interactive Installation

Non-interactive installations also use a response file to automate the Oracle Web Services Manager installation. In non-interactive installations, there is graphical output and users may enter input.

Non-interactive installation of Oracle Web Services Manager is also accomplished by supplying the Oracle Universal Installer with a response file but without specifying the `-silent` flag on the command line. The response file is a text file containing variables and parameter values which provide answers to the installer prompts. If you have not provided responses to all of the installer prompts, you need to enter information during the installation.

Preinstallation

If you have not installed Oracle Application Server on your computer, then you need to perform the following tasks:

On Windows

Create the following Registry key and value:

- `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE / SOFTWARE / Oracle / inst_loc = Inventory_Directory`

The *Inventory_Directory* is the full path to your installer files. For example:

`C:\Program Files\Oracle\Inventory`

On Linux

Create `theoraInst.loc` file before starting.

1. Log in as the root user.

```
prompt> su
```

2. As root user, create the `/var/opt/oracle` directory, if it does not already exist.

```
# mkdir /var/opt/oracle
```

3. Create the `/var/opt/oracle/oraInst.loc` file. This file specifies the inventory directory that the installer will use.

Using a text editor such as `vi` or `emacs`, enter the following line in the file:

```
inventory_loc=oui_inventory_directory
```

Replace `oui_inventory_directory` with the full path to the directory where you want the installer to create the inventory directory. For example:

```
inventory_loc=/opt/oracle/oraInventory
```

Make sure that the install user has write permissions to this directory.

4. Create an empty `/var/opt/oracle/oratab` file.

```
# touch /var/opt/oracle/oratab
```

5. Exit from the root user.

```
# exit
```

Create the Response File

Before doing a silent or non-interactive installation, you must provide information specific to your installation in a response file. The installer will fail if you attempt an installation using a response file that is not configured correctly. Response files are text files that you can create or edit in a text editor.

Creating Response Files by Using the Record Mode in the Installer

You can run the installer in record mode to save your inputs to a file that you can use later as a response file. This feature is useful if you need to perform the same installation on different computers.

To run the installer in record mode:

1. Start up the installer with the `-record` and `-destinationFile` parameters.

On Windows:

```
E:\> setup.exe -record -destinationFile newResponseFile
```

On Linux:

```
prompt> /path/to/runInstaller -record -destinationFile newResponseFile
```

Replace *newResponseFile* with the full path to the response file that you want the installer to create. For example:

Windows: `C:\myWSMResponse.rsp`

Linux: `/opt/oracle/myWSMResponse.rsp`

2. Enter your values in the installer screens. The installer will write these values to the file specified in the `-destinationFile` parameter.

When you click the **Install** button, the installer automatically writes all your values to the specified file. At this point, you can complete the installation on this computer, or you can exit without performing the installation.

Secure information, such as passwords, is not written to the file, so you must modify the response file before you can use it. To set the password, modify the `sl_adminDialogReturn` parameter. See the generated response file for a description of the parameter.

Variables to Modify in the Response Files

For all installations, modify at least the following variables:

```
UNIX_GROUP_NAME
FROM_LOCATION
ORACLE_HOME
```

Example Response File

The following shows an example of a response file for a **silent** installation of Oracle Web Services Manager.

Note: Be sure that you read the description of each *parameter=value* in the provided sample file, and edit *value* accordingly for your environment.

```
#####
## Copyright (c) 1999, 2006 Oracle. All rights reserved.      ##
##                                                            ##
## Specify values for the variables listed below to customize  ##
## your installation.                                          ##
##                                                            ##
## Each variable is associated with a comment. The comment    ##
## identifies the variable type.                               ##
##                                                            ##
## Please specify the values in the following format:         ##
##                                                            ##
##          Type          Example                             ##
##          String        "Sample Value"                     ##
#####
```

```

##          Boolean      True or False          ##
##          Number       1000                   ##
##          StringList   {"String value 1","String Value 2"}  ##
##                                                     ##
## The values that are given as <Value Required> need to be    ##
## specified for a silent installation to be successful.      ##
##                                                     ##
## This response file is generated by Oracle Software        ##
## Packager.                                                  ##
#####

RESPONSEFILE_VERSION=2.2.1.0.0

#-----
#Product Specific Values
#Please ensure the values are proper, as these are not validated, these are used
# as is
#-----
#-----
# Default locale to be used for OWSM
# Can be one of      "en","pt_br","fr","de","it","ja","ko","zh_cn","es","zh_tw"
#-----
sDefaultLocale="en"
#-----
# App Server type,
# This is "oracle-as" for UNIX
#-----
sAppServer="oracle-as"
#-----
# Version of App Server is 10.1.3 ( can be 10.1.3.1 )
#-----
sAppServerVersion="10.1.3"
#-----
# This variable indicates if a bundled OC4J is used
# If Installing on an existing OC4J home, set this value to false
#-----
bBundledOC4J=true
#-----
# This variable indicates if a bundled OC4J is used
# If Installing on an existing OC4J home, set this value to false
#-----
bDeveloperOC4J=true
#-----
# Host Name for Application Server
#-----
sASHostName=" "
#-----
# Application server port
#-----
sASPort="3115"
#-----
# OC4J Admin ID
#-----
sASAdminID="oc4jadmin"
#-----
% OC4J Admin Password, in clear text
#-----
sASAdminPswd=" "
#-----
# Application server Instance Name

```

```

#-----
sASInstance="home"
#-----
# Database type, current supporting only Oracle, for Unix
#-----
sDBType="Oracle"
#-----
# DB Driver type, thin/thick
#-----
sDBDriverType="thin"
#-----
# Database Host Connect String in the format:
#<host1>:<port1>[^<host2>:<port2>[...]]
#-----
sDBHost=" "
#-----
# Database Name
#-----
sDBName=" "
#-----
# Database User name
#-----
sDBUser="system"
#-----
# Database Password
#-----
sDBPswd=" "
#-----
#Name      : UNIX_GROUP_NAME
#Datatype   : String
#Description: Unix group to be set for the inventory directory. Valid only in Unix
#platforms.
#Example: UNIX_GROUP_NAME = "install"
#-----
UNIX_GROUP_NAME="g900"
#-----
#Name      : FROM_LOCATION
#Datatype   : String
#Description: Complete path to the products.xml.
#Example: FROM_LOCATION = "../stage/products.xml"
#-----
FROM_LOCATION="../stage/products.xml"
#-----
#Name      : FROM_LOCATION_CD_LABEL
#Datatype   : String
#Description: This variable should only be used in multi-CD installations. It
#includes the label of the compact disk where the file "products.xml" exists. The
#label can be found in the file "disk.label" in the same directory as products.xml.
#Example: FROM_LOCATION_CD_LABEL = "CD Label"
#-----
FROM_LOCATION_CD_LABEL=<Value Unspecified>
#-----
#Name      : ORACLE_HOME
#Datatype   : String
#Description: Complete path of the Oracle Home.
#Example: ORACLE_HOME = "C:\OHOME1"
#-----
ORACLE_HOME=<Value Unspecified>
#-----
#Name      : ORACLE_HOME_NAME

```

```

#Datatype    : String
#Description: Oracle Home Name. Used in creating folders and services.
#Example: ORACLE_HOME_NAME = "OHOME1"
#-----
ORACLE_HOME_NAME=<Value Unspecified>
#-----
#Name        : TOPLEVEL_COMPONENT
#Datatype    : StringList
#Description: The top level component to be installed in the current session.
#Example: TOPLEVEL_COMPONENT = {"oracle.owsm.core","10.1.3.1.0"}
#-----
TOPLEVEL_COMPONENT={"oracle.owsm.core","10.1.3.1.0"}
#-----
#Name        : DEINSTALL_LIST
#Datatype    : StringList
#Description: List of components to be deinstalled during a deinstall session.
#Example: DEINSTALL_LIST = {"oracle.owsm.core","10.1.3.1.0"}
#-----
DEINSTALL_LIST={"oracle.owsm.core","10.1.3.1.0"}
#-----
#Name        : SELECTED_LANGUAGES
#Datatype    : StringList
#Description: Languages in which the components will be installed.
#Component   : oracle.owsm.core
#-----
SELECTED_LANGUAGES={"en"}
#-----
#Name        : INSTALL_TYPE
#Datatype    : String
#Description: Installation type of the component.
#Component   : oracle.owsm.core
#-----
INSTALL_TYPE="Custom"
#-----
#Name        : DEPENDENCY_LIST
#Datatype    : StringList
#Description: List of dependees that need to be installed along with this product.
#Component   : oracle.owsm.core
# For installing into an existing home please have the dependency list as
# DEPENDENCY_LIST={"oracle.owsm.supportfiles:10.1.3.1.0","oracle.jdk:1.5.0.0.5"}
#-----
DEPENDENCY_
LIST={"oracle.owsm.supportfiles:10.1.3.1.0","oracle.jdk:1.5.0.0.5","oracle.oc4j_
extended:10.1.3.1.0"}
#-----
#Name        : sl_HTTPProxyInfoConfig
#Datatype    : StringList
#Description: HTTP Proxy Config.
#Component   : oracle.owsm.core
#-----
sl_HTTPProxyInfoConfig={"","",""}
#-----
#Name        : nValidationHTTPProxyInfoConfig
#Datatype    : Number
#Description: Validation of Connect Information.
#Component   : oracle.owsm.core
#-----
nValidationHTTPProxyInfoConfig=0
#-----
#Name        : nValidationASInfo

```

```

#Datatype      : Number
#Description: Validation of AS Info, This is ignored if the value is 0.
#Component     : oracle.owsm.core
#-----
nValidationASInfo=0
#-----
#Name          : nValidationDBInfo
#Datatype      : Number
#Description: Validation of Database Information. This is ignored if the Value is
0
#Component     : oracle.owsm.core
#-----
nValidationDBInfo=0

```

Start the Installation

To make the installer use the response file, specify the location of the response file that you want to use as a parameter when starting the installer.

To perform a non-interactive installation:

On Windows

```
E:\> setup.exe -responseFile absolute_path_and_filename
```

On Linux

```
prompt> setenv DISPLAY hostname:0.0
prompt> runInstaller -responseFile absolute_path_and_filename
```

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

On Windows

```
E:\> setup.exe -silent -responseFile absolute_path_and_filename
```

On Linux

```
prompt> runInstaller -silent -responseFile absolute_path_and_filename
```

Postinstallation

The success or failure of the non-interactive and silent installations is logged in the `installActionstime_stamp.log` file. Additionally, the silent installation creates the `silentInstalltime_stamp.log` file.

On Windows

The log files are created in the `C:\Program Files\Oracle\Inventory\Logs` directory.

On Linux

The log files are created in the `oraInventory/logs` directory.

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

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

The `installActionstime_stamp.log` file contains specific information for each Oracle Application Server installation type.

Security Tips for Silent and Non-Interactive Installations

One of the pieces of information in the response file is the installation password. The password information is in clear text.

To minimize security issues regarding the password in the response file, follow these guidelines:

- Set the permissions on the response files so that they are readable only by the operating system user who will be performing the silent or non-interactive installation.
- If possible, remove the response files from the system after the silent or non-interactive installation is completed.

Deinstallation

You can perform a silent deinstallation of Oracle Application Server by supplying a silent deinstallation parameter to the response file you used for installation.

Modify the following parameter in your installation response file:

```
REMOVE_HOMES={ "ORACLE_HOME_to_be_removed" }
```

For example:

On Windows

```
REMOVE_HOME="C:\oracle\ora_j2ee"
```

On Linux

```
REMOVE_HOME="/local_location/oracle_home"
```

To perform a silent deinstallation, use the `-deinstall` parameter when entering the command.

On Windows

```
E:\> setup.exe -silent -deinstall -responseFile absolute_path_and_filename
```

On Linux

```
prompt> runInstaller -silent -deinstall -responseFile absolute_path_and_filename
```

Troubleshooting the Installation

Occasionally, problems occur during an installation. This chapter contains information that might help you resolve such problems.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [What Happens During Installation](#)
- [Resolving Problems](#)

What Happens During Installation

Installation of Oracle WSM consists of the following steps:

1. Oracle Universal Installer validates the information you specified, then installs files. One of the files it creates is `install.properties`, located in `ORACLE_HOME\owsm\bin`.
2. Oracle Universal Installer invokes the Oracle WSM Configuration Assistant, which modifies and creates files based on the contents of `install.properties`.
3. In a Basic installation, the Configuration Assistant starts and stops the Oracle Containers for J2EE server and the Oracle Database Lite server.

Resolving Problems

This section lists some problems that you might encounter when installing Oracle Web Services Manager.

If the installation cannot proceed, it typically displays a dialog box containing information about the problem. If necessary, scroll up in the text field to see the relevant information. In some cases, if you correct the problem and click `Retry`, the installation will proceed normally.

Installer Does Not Appear

Problem

On a Windows system, the installer does not appear when you run `setup.exe`. An Oracle Database is running on the machine.

Solution

If you are installing Oracle Web Services Manager on a Windows computer that is already running Oracle Database, then you must start up the installer with the following option:

```
E:\> setup.exe -J-Dsun.java2d.noddraw=true -Dsun.awt.nopixfmt=true
```

Connection Problems During Installation

The most common problems during installation are due to an inability to connect to Oracle Application Server or an inability to connect to the database.

Problem

Inability to connect to Oracle Application Server

Solution

In an Advanced installation, this can occur if the preexisting Oracle Application Server is not running. Restart the server and click `Retry`.

Solution

If the credentials are wrong or the instance name is incorrect, update `install.properties`, restart the server and click `Retry`.

Problem

Inability to connect to the database.

Solution

In an Advanced installation, this can occur if the preexisting Oracle Database is not running. Restart the database and click `Retry`.

Solution

If the credentials, connection information, or service name is wrong, update `install.properties`, restart the server and click `Retry`.

See Also:

- *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide* for information about restarting Oracle Application Server
- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about restarting Oracle Database

Restarting Installation After a Failure

Problem

You need to exit the installer to fix a problem, then restart the installation.

Solution

In some cases, you might have to exit Oracle Universal Installer to correct a more complex problem. Once you correct the problem, you can continue the installation by running the Oracle WSM Configuration Assistant, `wsmadmin`, from the command line. The command is:

```
ORACLE_HOME\owsm\bin\wsmadmin.bat install
```

on Windows and

```
ORACLE_HOME/owsm/bin/wsmadmin.sh install
```

on UNIX.

Note: On Windows, Oracle Universal Installer uses the `-oui` option to `wsmadmin.bat`. You might see this option in a log file. Do not use the `-oui` option when you run `wsmadmin.bat` from the command line.

See Also: *Oracle Web Services Manager Deployment Guide* for more information about the `wsmadmin install` command

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