

**Oracle® HTML DB**  
Installation Guide  
Release 1.6  
**Part No. B14498-02**

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Oracle HTML DB Installation Guide, Release 1.6

Part No. B14498-02

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# Send Us Your Comments

## Oracle HTML DB Installation Guide Release 1.6

Part No. B14498-02

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

- Did you find any errors?
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If you would like a reply, please give your name, address, telephone number, and electronic mail address (optional).

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



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# Preface

This guide explains how to install and configure Oracle HTML DB release 1.6.

This Preface contains these topics:

- [Audience](#)
- [Documentation Accessibility](#)
- [Structure](#)
- [Related Documents](#)
- [Conventions](#)

## Audience

*Oracle HTML DB Installation Guide* is intended for anyone responsible for installing Oracle HTML DB.

To use this manual, you must have administrative privileges on the computer where you installed your Oracle Database and familiarity with object-relational database management concepts.

## 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

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### 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.

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## Structure

This document contains:

### **Chapter 1, "Oracle HTML DB Installation Overview"**

Provides an overview of installing Oracle HTML DB and describes issues to consider before installing.

### **Chapter 2, "Oracle HTML DB Installation Requirements"**

Describes the requirements for installing Oracle HTML DB.

### **Chapter 3, "Installing the Software"**

Describes how to install Oracle HTML DB release 1.6.

### **Chapter 4, "Oracle HTML DB Post-installation Tasks"**

Describes tasks that you need to complete after you install the software.

### **Appendix A, "Oracle HTML DB Troubleshooting"**

Contains information on troubleshooting installation issues.

## Related Documents

For more information, see these Oracle resources:

- *Oracle Database Release Notes* for your operating environment
- *Oracle Database Installation Guide* for your operating environment
- *Oracle Database Concepts*
- *Oracle HTTP Server Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle HTML DB User's Guide*
- *Oracle HTML DB 2 Day Developer*

For information about Oracle error messages, see *Oracle Database Error Messages*. Oracle error message documentation is available only in HTML. If you only have access to the Oracle Documentation CD, you can browse the error messages by range. Once you find the specific range, use your browser's "find in page" feature to locate the specific message. When connected to the Internet, you can search for a specific error message using the error message search feature of the Oracle online documentation.

Many of the examples in this book use the sample schemas, which are installed by default when you select the Basic Installation option with an Oracle Database installation. Refer to *Oracle Database Sample Schemas* for information on how these schemas were created and how you can use them yourself.

Printed documentation is available for sale in the Oracle Store at

<http://oraclestore.oracle.com/>



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

<http://otn.oracle.com/membership/>

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

<http://otn.oracle.com/documentation/>

## Conventions

This section describes the conventions used in the text and code examples of this documentation set. It describes:

- [Conventions in Text](#)
- [Conventions in Code Examples](#)
- [Conventions for Windows Operating Systems](#)

### Conventions in Text

We use various conventions in text to help you more quickly identify special terms. The following table describes those conventions and provides examples of their use.

Convention	Meaning	Example
<b>Bold</b>	Bold typeface indicates terms that are defined in the text or terms that appear in a glossary, or both.	When you specify this clause, you create an <b>index-organized table</b> .
<i>Italics</i>	Italic typeface indicates book titles or emphasis.	<i>Oracle Database Concepts</i> Ensure that the recovery catalog and target database do <i>not</i> reside on the same disk.
UPPERCASE monospace (fixed-width) font	Uppercase monospace typeface indicates elements supplied by the system. Such elements include parameters, privileges, datatypes, Recovery Manager keywords, SQL keywords, SQL*Plus or utility commands, packages and methods, as well as system-supplied column names, database objects and structures, usernames, and roles.	You can specify this clause only for a NUMBER column. You can back up the database by using the BACKUP command. Query the TABLE_NAME column in the USER_TABLES data dictionary view. Use the DBMS_STATS.GENERATE_STATS procedure.
lowercase monospace (fixed-width) font	Lowercase monospace typeface indicates executable programs, filenames, directory names, and sample user-supplied elements. Such elements include computer and database names, net service names and connect identifiers, user-supplied database objects and structures, column names, packages and classes, usernames and roles, program units, and parameter values.  <i>Note:</i> Some programmatic elements use a mixture of UPPERCASE and lowercase. Enter these elements as shown.	Enter sqlplus to start SQL*Plus. The password is specified in the orapwd file. Back up the datafiles and control files in the /disk1/oracle/dbs directory. The department_id, department_name, and location_id columns are in the hr.departments table. Set the QUERY_REWRITE_ENABLED initialization parameter to true. Connect as oe user. The JRepUtil class implements these methods.

Convention	Meaning	Example
<i>lowercase italic monospace (fixed-width) font</i>	Lowercase italic monospace font represents placeholders or variables.	You can specify the <i>parallel_clause</i> . Run <i>old_release</i> .SQL where <i>old_release</i> refers to the release you installed prior to upgrading.

### Conventions in Code Examples

Code examples illustrate SQL, PL/SQL, SQL\*Plus, or other command-line statements. They are displayed in a monospace (fixed-width) font and separated from normal text as shown in this example:

```
SELECT username FROM dba_users WHERE username = 'MIGRATE';
```

The following table describes typographic conventions used in code examples and provides examples of their use.

Convention	Meaning	Example
[ ]	Anything enclosed in brackets is optional.	DECIMAL ( <i>digits</i> [ , <i>precision</i> ])
{ }	Braces are used for grouping items.	{ENABLE   DISABLE}
	A vertical bar represents a choice of two options.	{ENABLE   DISABLE} [COMPRESS   NOCOMPRESS]
...	Ellipsis points mean repetition in syntax descriptions.  In addition, ellipsis points can mean an omission in code examples or text.	CREATE TABLE ... AS <i>subquery</i> ;  SELECT <i>col1</i> , <i>col2</i> , ... , <i>coln</i> FROM employees;
Other symbols	You must use symbols other than brackets ([ ]), braces ({ }), vertical bars ( ), and ellipsis points (...) exactly as shown.	acctbal NUMBER(11,2); acct CONSTANT NUMBER(4) := 3;
<i>Italics</i>	Italicized text indicates placeholders or variables for which you must supply particular values.	CONNECT SYSTEM/ <i>system_password</i> DB_NAME = <i>database_name</i>
UPPERCASE	Uppercase typeface indicates elements supplied by the system. We show these terms in uppercase in order to distinguish them from terms you define. Unless terms appear in brackets, enter them in the order and with the spelling shown. Because these terms are not case sensitive, you can use them in either UPPERCASE or lowercase.	SELECT last_name, employee_id FROM employees; SELECT * FROM USER_TABLES; DROP TABLE hr.employees;
lowercase	Lowercase typeface indicates user-defined programmatic elements, such as names of tables, columns, or files.  <b>Note:</b> Some programmatic elements use a mixture of UPPERCASE and lowercase. Enter these elements as shown.	SELECT last_name, employee_id FROM employees; sqlplus hr/hr CREATE USER mjones IDENTIFIED BY ty3MU9;

### Conventions for Windows Operating Systems

The following table describes conventions for Windows operating systems and provides examples of their use.

Convention	Meaning	Example
Choose <b>Start</b> > <i>menu item</i>	How to start a program.	From the <b>Start</b> menu, select <b>Programs</b> , then <b>Oracle - HOME_NAME</b> , then <b>Configuration and Management Tools</b> , then <b>Database Configuration Assistant</b> .
File and directory names	File and directory names are not case sensitive. The following special characters are not allowed: left angle bracket (<), right angle bracket (>), colon (:), double quotation marks ("), slash (/), pipe ( ), and dash (-). The special character backslash (\) is treated as an element separator, even when it appears in quotes. If the filename begins with \\, then Windows assumes it uses the Universal Naming Convention.	c:\winnt"\system32 is the same as C:\WINNT\SYSTEM32
C:\>	Represents the Windows command prompt of the current hard disk drive. The escape character in a command prompt is the caret (^). Your prompt reflects the subdirectory in which you are working. Referred to as the <i>command prompt</i> in this manual.	C:\oracle\oradata>
Special characters	The backslash (\) special character is sometimes required as an escape character for the double quotation mark (") special character at the Windows command prompt. Parentheses and the single quotation mark (') do not require an escape character. Refer to your Windows operating system documentation for more information on escape and special characters.	C:\> exp HR/HR TABLES=emp QUERY=\"WHERE job='REP'\"
HOME_NAME	Represents the Oracle home name. The home name can be up to 16 alphanumeric characters. The only special character allowed in the home name is the underscore.	C:\> net start OracleHOME_NAME\TNSListener

Convention	Meaning	Example
<p><i>ORACLE_HOME</i> and <i>ORACLE_BASE</i></p>	<p>In releases prior to Oracle8i release 8.1.3, when you installed Oracle components, all subdirectories were located under a top level <i>ORACLE_HOME</i> directory. The default for Windows NT was <code>C:\orant</code>.</p> <p>This release complies with Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA) guidelines. All subdirectories are not under a top level <i>ORACLE_HOME</i> directory. There is a top level directory called <i>ORACLE_BASE</i> that by default is <code>C:\oracle\product\10.1.0</code>. If you install the latest Oracle release on a computer with no other Oracle software installed, then the default setting for the first Oracle home directory is <code>C:\oracle\product\10.1.0\db_n</code>, where <i>n</i> is the latest Oracle home number. The Oracle home directory is located directly under <i>ORACLE_BASE</i>.</p> <p>All directory path examples in this guide follow OFA conventions.</p> <p>Refer to <i>Oracle Database Installation Guide for 32-Bit Windows</i> for additional information about OFA compliances and for information about installing Oracle products in non-OFA compliant directories.</p>	<p>Go to the <code>ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\rdbms\admin</code> directory.</p>

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# Oracle HTML DB Installation Overview

This chapter provides an overview of installing Oracle HTML DB and describes issues to consider before installing.

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Overview of the Installation Process](#)
- [Understanding the Installation Process](#)
- [Upgrading from a Previous Version of Oracle HTML DB](#)

## Overview of the Installation Process

The installation process consists of four parts:

1. **Plan your installation:** This chapter offers an overview of the steps required to install Oracle HTML DB.
2. **Verify installation requirements:** [Chapter 2, "Oracle HTML DB Installation Requirements"](#) describes the minimum requirements that your system must meet before you install the software.
3. **Install the software:** Use the following sections to install Oracle HTML DB:
  - [Chapter 3, "Installing the Software"](#) describes how to install the software.
  - [Appendix A, "Oracle HTML DB Troubleshooting"](#) provides installation troubleshooting advice.
4. **Complete postinstallation tasks:** [Chapter 4, "Oracle HTML DB Post-installation Tasks"](#) describes recommended and required postinstallation tasks.

## Understanding the Installation Process

Oracle HTML DB is a browser based development environment that enables non-programmers to create database-centric Web applications. Oracle HTML DB provides developers with the productivity of a desktop database, but with the security, reliability, and performance of the Oracle database.

Installing Oracle HTML DB is a two step process:

1. Install the database objects that make up Oracle HTML DB in an Oracle database (Oracle9i release 2 (9.2.0.3) or later).
2. Configure an Oracle HTTP Server release 9.0.3 or higher with `mod_plsql` to connect to the Oracle database where Oracle HTML DB is installed.

## Upgrading from a Previous Version of Oracle HTML DB

If you have version 1.5.0.00.33 or 1.5.1.00.12 of Oracle HTML DB, running this installation will upgrade your Oracle HTML DB instance to version 1.6. This installation will create Oracle HTML DB 1.6 database objects in a new schema and migrate the application metadata to the new version.

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# Oracle HTML DB Installation Requirements

This chapter describes the requirements for installing Oracle HTML DB, release 1.6.

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Oracle Database Requirement](#)
- [Oracle HTTP Server Requirement](#)
- [Disk Space Requirements](#)
- [Oracle XML DB Requirement](#)
- [Oracle Text Requirement](#)

## Oracle Database Requirement

Oracle HTML DB version 1.6 requires either Oracle9i release 2 (9.2.0.3) or later, or Oracle Database 10g release 1 (10.1).

## Checking the `shared_pool_size` of the Target Database

Oracle HTML DB requires the `shared_pool_size` of the target database to be at least 100 MB.

To check the `shared_pool_size` of the target database:

1. Start the database:

```
SQL> STARTUP
```

2. If necessary, enter the following command to determine whether the system uses an initialization parameter file (`initsid.ora`) or a server parameter file (`spfiledbname.ora`):

```
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER PFILE;
```

This command displays the name and location of the server parameter file or the initialization parameter file.

3. Determine the current values of the `shared_pool_size` parameter:

```
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER SHARED_POOL_SIZE
```

4. If the system is using a server parameter file, set the value of the `SHARED_POOL_SIZE` initialization parameter to at least 100 MB:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET SHARED_POOL_SIZE='100M' SCOPE=spfile;
```

5. If the system uses an initialization parameter file, change the values of the `SHARED_POOL_SIZE` parameter to at least 100 MB in the initialization parameter file (`initsid.ora`).

6. Shut down the database:

```
SQL> SHUTDOWN
```

7. Restart the database:

```
SQL> STARTUP
```

## Oracle HTTP Server Requirement

Oracle HTML DB requires Oracle HTTP Server in order to run. Your system must have one of the following:

- Oracle HTTP Server release 9.0.3 or higher with `mod_plsql`
- Oracle HTTP Server 10g Release 1
- Oracle Application Server 10g

## Disk Space Requirements

Verify that the file system where the Oracle HTML DB distribution will be unzipped contains at least 400MB of free disk space for the installation.

## Oracle XML DB Requirement

Oracle XML DB must be installed in the Oracle database that you want to use. If you are using a preconfigured database created either during an installation or by Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA), Oracle XML DB is already installed and configured.

**See Also:** *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide* for more information about manually adding Oracle XML DB to an existing database

## Oracle Text Requirement

Oracle Text must be installed in order to utilize the search capability in Oracle HTML DB online help. By default, Oracle Text is installed as part of Oracle Database.

In addition, make sure that the default language preferences for Oracle Text have been installed. To install the Oracle Text default language, run the appropriate `drdeflang.sql` script (for example, `drdefus.sql` for US English) from the following directory:

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\ctx\admin\defaults
```

**See Also:** *Oracle Text Application Developer's Guide* for more information on Oracle Text



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## Installing the Software

This chapter describes how to install Oracle HTML DB release 1.6.

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Recommended Pre-installation Tasks](#)
- [Installing the Oracle HTML DB Software](#)

### Recommended Pre-installation Tasks

If you plan to install Oracle HTML DB, Oracle recommends you complete the following steps to back up the database before beginning the installation:

**1. Shut down Oracle databases.**

Shut down any existing Oracle Database instances with normal or immediate priority. On RAC systems, shut down all instances on each node.

If Automatic Storage Management (ASM) is running, shut down all databases that use ASM, then shut down the ASM instance on each node of the cluster.

**2. Stop all processes.**

Stop all listener and other processes running in the Oracle home directory where you want to install the patch set.

**3. Back up the Oracle Database installation.**

Oracle recommends that you create a backup of your Oracle Database installation before you install Oracle HTML DB.

**4. Start the Oracle Database instance that contains the target database.**

After backing up the system, you must start the Oracle instance that contains the target Oracle Database. Do not start other processes such as the listener or Oracle HTTP Server.

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**Note:** If you are connecting to a remote database, then start the listener.

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### Installing the Oracle HTML DB Software

To install Oracle HTML DB release 1.6 you must download and unzip the file `htmldb_1.6.0.zip` on a computer where you can connect to the target database using SQL\*Plus as the SYS user.

**See Also:** *PL/SQL User's Guide and Reference* for more information about SQL\*Plus

To install Oracle HTML DB release 1.6:

1. Download the file `htmldb_1.6.0.zip`.
2. Unzip `htmldb_1.6.0.zip` as follows, preserving directory names:
  - **UNIX and Linux:** `unzip htmldb_1.6.0.zip`
  - **Windows:** Double click the file `htmldb_1.6.0.zip` in Windows Explorer
3. Change your working directory to `htmldb`.
4. Connect to SQL\*Plus as the `SYS` user as `SYSDBA`.
5. Run `htmldbins.sql` passing the following six arguments in the order shown:

```
@htmldbins password tablespace_htmldb tablespace_files tablespace_temp images  
connect
```

Where:

- `password` is the password for the Oracle HTML DB administrator account, the HTML DB schema owner, and the HTML DB files schema owner.

The **HTML DB schema owner** is the user or schema into which Oracle HTML DB database objects will be installed. The **HTML DB files schema owner** is the user or schema where uploaded files are maintained in Oracle HTML DB.

- `tablespace_htmldb` is the name of tablespace for the Oracle HTML DB application user.
- `tablespace_files` is the name of tablespace for the Oracle HTML DB files user.
- `tablespace_temp` is the name of the temporary tablespace.
- `images` is the virtual directory for Oracle HTML DB images. To support future Oracle HTML DB upgrades, define the virtual image directory as `/i/`.
- `connect` is the Oracle Net connect string to the database. If this is a local install, use `none` or `NONE`.

The following examples demonstrate running `htmldbins.sql` and passing these arguments when the target database is Oracle Database 10g release 1 (10.1):

**Local installation:**

```
sqlplus "sys/syspass as sysdba" @htmldbins password SYSAUX SYSAUX TEMP /i/  
none
```

**Using a connect string:**

```
sqlplus "sys/syspass@10g as sysdba" @htmldbins password SYSAUX SYSAUX TEMP  
/i/ 10g
```

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# Oracle HTML DB Post-installation Tasks

This chapter describes tasks that you need to complete after you install the software.

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Required Post-installation Tasks](#)
- [Copying the Images Directory](#)
- [Configuring Oracle HTTP Server When Upgrading](#)
- [Configuring Oracle HTTP Server in a New Installation](#)
- [Installing Oracle HTML DB in Other Languages](#)
- [Obfuscating PlsqlDatabasePassword Parameter](#)
- [Logging in to Oracle HTML DB](#)

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**Note:** Within the context of this document, the Oracle home directory (`ORACLE_HOME`) is the location where Oracle HTTP Server is installed.

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## Required Post-installation Tasks

Before proceeding with other tasks described in this chapter, you need to start all processes such as TNS listener and Oracle HTTP Server that were stopped before installing Oracle HTML DB.

**See Also:** ["Recommended Pre-installation Tasks"](#) on page 3-1

## Copying the Images Directory

Whether you are loading a new installation or upgrading from a previous release, you must copy the images directory from the top level of the unzipped `htmldb_1.6.0.zip` file to the location on the file system containing the Oracle home for Oracle HTTP Server.

## Copying the Images Directory When Upgrading

If you are upgrading from a previous version of Oracle HTML DB, you should rename the existing images directory for Oracle HTML DB to reflect the release number (for example, `images_1_5`). By renaming the images directory, you have the option reverting to it later on.

To locate images directory on the file system, review the following files for the text alias `/i/`:

- Oracle9i HTTP Server Release 2, see the `httpd.conf` file
- Oracle HTTP Server 10g, see the `marvel.conf` file
- Oracle Application Server 10g, see the `marvel.conf` file

## Copying the Images Directory in New Installation

On a Windows system, you can copy the `htmldb\images` directory using Windows Explorer or execute a command such as the following from a command prompt:

```
xcopy /E /I htmldb\images ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\Apache\images
```

On UNIX or Linux based systems, you can copy the `htmldb/images` directory by executing a command such as the following:

```
cp -rf htmldb/images ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache
```

## Configuring Oracle HTTP Server When Upgrading

If you are upgrading Oracle HTML DB from release 1.5.0.00.33 or 1.5.1.00.12 and the password you provided during your initial installation differs from the one you specified while executing the `htmldbins.sql` script, you need to modify the file that contains the Database Access Descriptors (DADs). The following sections describe the parameter you need to modify depending upon the type of Oracle HTTP Server in your environment.

Topics in this section include:

- [Oracle HTTP Server Release 9.0.3](#)
- [Oracle HTTP Server 10g Release 1 or Oracle Application Server 10g](#)

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**Note:** Only perform the tasks that follow if the password you provided during your initial installation differs from the one you specified while executing the `htmldbins.sql` script.

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### Oracle HTTP Server Release 9.0.3

If you are upgrading Oracle HTML DB and are running Oracle HTTP Server release 9.0.3 or higher, you must modify the parameter `password` in the `wdbsvr.app` file.

To modify the parameter `password` in the `wdbsvr.app` file:

1. Use a text editor and open the `wdbsvr.app` file.
  - For UNIX and Linux based systems, the file is located at:  
`ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/modplsql/cfg/wdbsvr.app`
  - For Windows based systems, the file is located at:  
`ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\modplsql\cfg\wdbsvr.app`

2. Find the DAD settings for Oracle HTML DB by searching for the following:

```
DAD_htmldb
```

3. Edit value next to the parameter `password` to match the password you provided while executing the `htmldbins.sql` script.
4. Save your changes.
5. Stop and restart Oracle HTTP Server.

- For UNIX and Linux based systems, execute the following commands:

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/bin/apachectl stop
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/bin/apachectl start
```

Note that if the Oracle HTTP Server is listening on a port less than 1024, the these commands must be executed as a privileged user (such as `root`).

- For Windows based systems:
  - Stop Oracle HTTP Server - From the **Start** menu, select **Programs, Oracle - OraHome, Oracle HTTP Server, and Stop HTTP Server**.
  - Restart Oracle HTTP Server - - From the **Start** menu, select **Oracle - OraHome, Oracle HTTP Server, and Start HTTP Server**.

**See Also:** *Oracle HTTP Server Administration Guide*

## Oracle HTTP Server 10g Release 1 or Oracle Application Server 10g

If you are upgrading Oracle HTML DB and are running Oracle HTTP Server 10g Release 1 or Oracle Application Server 10g, you must modify the parameter `PlsqlDatabasePassword` in the `marvel.conf` file.

To modify the parameter `PlsqlDatabasePassword` in the `marvel.conf` file:

1. Use a text editor and open the `marvel.conf` file:

- For UNIX and Linux based systems, the file is located at:

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/modplsql/conf/marvel.conf
```

- For Windows based systems, the file is located at:

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\modplsql\conf\marvel.conf
```

2. Find the DAD settings for Oracle HTML DB by searching for the following:

```
/pls/htmldb
```

3. Modify the value of the parameter `PlsqlDatabasePassword` to match the password you provided while executing the `htmldbins.sql` script.
4. Save your changes.
5. For Oracle Application Server 10g, execute the following commands:

- For UNIX and Linux based systems:

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin/dcmctl updateConfig -ct ohs
```

- For Windows based systems:

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\dcm\bin\dcmctl updateConfig -ct ohs
```

6. Stop and restart Oracle HTTP Server.

- For UNIX and Linux based systems, execute the following commands:

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl stopproc ias-component=HTTP_Server
```

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl startproc ias-component=HTTP_
Server
```

- For Windows based systems:

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\opmn\bin\opmnctl stopproc ias-component=HTTP_Server
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\opmn\bin\opmnctl startproc ias-component=HTTP_
Server
```

**See Also:** ["Obfuscating PlsqlDatabasePassword Parameter"](#) on page 4-9 and *Oracle HTTP Server Administration Guide*

## Configuring Oracle HTTP Server in a New Installation

Oracle HTML DB must have access to Oracle HTTP Server with `mod_plsql`. The instructions that follow explain how to configure three different versions of Oracle HTTP Server with `mod_plsql`.

Topics in this section include:

- [Oracle HTTP Server Release 9.0.3](#)
- [Oracle HTTP Server 10g Release 1 or Oracle Application Server 10g](#)

### Oracle HTTP Server Release 9.0.3

The `wdbsvr.app` file contains information about Database Access Descriptors (DADs). A DAD is a set of values that specify how the Oracle HTTP Server component `modplsql` connects to the database server to fulfill an HTTP request. You create a DAD to specify how to connect to an Oracle HTML DB instance.

#### Modifying the Oracle9i `wdbsvr.app` File

To create the DAD you modify the file `wdbsvr.app` and add an entry for Oracle HTML DB.

To modify the `wdbsvr.app` file:

1. Use a text editor and open the `wdbsvr.app` file:

- For UNIX and Linux based systems, the file is located at:

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/modplsql/cfg/wdbsvr.app
```

- For Windows based systems:

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\modplsql\cfg\wdbsvr.app
```

2. Add an entry for Oracle HTML DB using the following syntax. Only change the settings indicated in *italics*.

```
[DAD_htmlldb]
connect_string = localhost:1521:orcl
password = htmldb
username = htmldb_public_user
default_page = htmldb
document_table = wwv_flow_file_objects$
document_path = docs
document_proc = wwv_flow_file_mgr.process_download
reuse = Yes
enablesso = No
stateful = STATELESS_RESET
```

```
nls_lang = American_America.AL32UTF8
```

Where:

- `connect_string` refers to the host ID, port number, and Oracle9i database where Oracle HTML DB was installed. Use the format `host:port:sid`.

If the Oracle9i version of Oracle HTTP Server you want to use is installed in the same Oracle home as the database you specified for use with Oracle HTML DB, leave this parameter blank.

- `password` is the HTML DB password you passed as the first argument to the `htmldbins.sql` script.
- `nls_lang` refers to the language setting. It must match the NLS settings of the database. For example:

```
American_America.AL32UTF8
```

If either the territory portion or the language portion of the NLS settings contain a space, you must wrap the value in double quotes, like the following example:

```
nls_lang = "ENGLISH_UNITED KINGDOM.AL32UTF8"
```

You can find information about your database's NLS settings by querying the view `NLS_DATABASE_PARAMETERS` as shown in the following example:

```
SELECT parameter,value
FROM nls_database_parameters
WHERE PARAMETER IN ('NLS_CHARACTERSET','NLS_LANGUAGE','NLS_TERRITORY');
```

3. Leave the remaining settings, including the username setting, as they appear in the previous example.
4. Save and exit the `wdbsvr.app` file.

### Modifying the Oracle9i `httpd.conf` File

You need to modify the `httpd.conf` file to include an alias that points to the file system path where you copied the images directory.

**See Also:** ["Copying the Images Directory When Upgrading"](#) on page 4-1 and ["Installing the Oracle HTML DB Software"](#) on page 3-1

To modify `httpd.conf` to include an alias that points to the location of the images directory:

1. Use a text editor and open the `httpd.conf` file
  - For UNIX and Linux based systems, the file is located at:
 

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf/httpd.conf
```
  - For Windows based systems:
 

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\Apache\conf\httpd.conf
```
2. Add an alias entry that points to the file system path where you copied the images directory. The following examples assume you specified the image directory alias as `/i/when` you ran the `htmldbins.sql` script.
  - Windows based system example:

```
Alias /i/ "C:\oracle\ora92\Apache\Apache\images/"
```

Note you must include the forward slash (/) at the end of the path.

- UNIX and Linux based system example:

```
Alias /i/ "/home/oracle/OraHome1/Apache/Apache/images/"
```

3. Save and exit the `httpd.conf` file.

4. Stop and restart Oracle HTTP Server.

- For UNIX and Linux based systems, execute the following commands:

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/bin/apachectl stop
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/bin/apachectl start
```

Note that if the Oracle HTTP Server is listening on a port less than 1024, the these commands must be executed as a privileged user (such as `root`).

- For Windows based systems:
  - Stop Oracle HTTP Server - From the **Start** menu, select **Programs, Oracle - OraHome, Oracle HTTP Server, and Stop HTTP Server**.
  - Restart Oracle HTTP Server- From the **Start** menu, select **Programs, Oracle - OraHome, Oracle HTTP Server, and Start HTTP Server**.

**See Also:** *Oracle HTTP Server Administration Guide*

## Oracle HTTP Server 10g Release 1 or Oracle Application Server 10g

You need to modify the `dads.conf` file to include an alias that points to the file system path where you copied the images directory.

**See Also:** ["Copying the Images Directory When Upgrading"](#) on page 4-1 and ["Installing the Oracle HTML DB Software"](#) on page 3-1

To modify the `dads.conf` file to include an alias that points to the location of the images directory:

1. Use a text editor and open the `dads.conf` file:

- For UNIX and Linux based systems, the file is located at:

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/modplsql/conf/dads.conf
```

- For Windows based systems, the file is located at:

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\modplsql\conf\dads.conf
```

2. Add an alias entry that points to the file system path where you copied the images directory.

Note you need to use the alias you specified in the fifth positional argument to `htmldbins.sql`. The following examples assume you specified the image directory alias as `/i/`.

- Windows based system example:

```
Alias /i/ "C:\oracle\ora101\Apache\Apache\images/"
```

Note you must include the forward slash (/) at the end of the path.

- UNIX and Linux based system example:



```
Alias /i/ "/home/oracle/OraHome1/Apache/Apache/images/"
```

3. Add an DAD entry for Oracle HTML DB using the following syntax. Replace the values `PlsqlDatabasePassword`, `PlsqlDatabaseConnectString`, and `PlsqlNLSLanguage` with values appropriate values for your environment.

```
<Location /pls/htmldb>
  SetHandler pls_handler
  Order deny,allow
  Allow from all
  AllowOverride None
  PlsqlDatabaseUsername      HTMLDB_PUBLIC_USER
  PlsqlDatabasePassword     htmldb
  PlsqlDatabaseConnectString localhost:1521:htmlbdbv ServiceNameFormat
  PlsqlDefaultPage          htmldb
  PlsqlDocumentTablename    wwv_flow_file_objects$
  PlsqlDocumentPath         docs
  PlsqlDocumentProcedure    wwv_flow_file_mgr.process_download
  PlsqlAuthenticationMode   Basic
  PlsqlNLSLanguage          AMERICAN_AMERICA.AL32UTF8
</Location>
```

If either the territory portion or the language portion of the NLS settings contain a space, you must wrap the value in double quotes, like the following example:

```
PlsqlNLSLanguage      "ENGLISH_UNITED KINGDOM.AL32UTF8"
```

4. Save and exit the `dads.conf` file.
5. (Oracle Application Server only) Execute the following commands:

- For UNIX and Linux based systems:

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin/dcmctl updateConfig -ct ohs
```

- For Windows based systems:

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\dcm\bin\dcmctl updateConfig -ct ohs
```

6. Stop and restart Oracle HTTP Server.

- For UNIX and Linux based systems, execute the following commands:

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl stopproc ias-component=HTTP_Server
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl startproc ias-component=HTTP_
Server
```

- For Windows based systems:

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\opmn\bin\opmnctl stopproc ias-component=HTTP_Server
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\opmn\bin\opmnctl startproc ias-component=HTTP_
Server
```

**See Also:** ["Obfuscating PlsqlDatabasePassword Parameter"](#) on page 4-9 and *Oracle HTTP Server Administration Guide*

## Installing Oracle HTML DB in Other Languages

The Oracle HTML DB interface is translated into German, Spanish, French, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Brazilian Portuguese, Simplified Chinese, and Traditional Chinese. A single instance of Oracle HTML DB can be installed with one or more of these

translated versions. At runtime, each user's Web browser language settings determine the specific language version.

The translated version of Oracle HTML DB should be loaded into a database that has a character set that can support the specific language. If you attempt to install a translated version of Oracle HTML DB into a database that does not support the character encoding of the language, the installation may fail or the translated Oracle HTML DB instance may appear corrupt when run. The database character set `AL32UTF8` supports all the translated versions of Oracle HTML DB.

You can manually install translated versions of Oracle HTML DB using SQL\*Plus. The installation files are encoded in UTF8.

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---

**Note:** Regardless of the target database character set, to install a translated version of Oracle HTML DB you must set the character set value of the `NLS_LANG` environment variable to `AL32UTF8` prior to starting SQL\*Plus.

---

---

The following examples illustrate valid `NLS_LANG` settings for loading Oracle HTML DB translations:

```
American_America.AL32UTF8  
Japanese_Japan.AL32UTF8
```

To install a translated version of Oracle HTML DB:

1. Set the `NLS_LANG` environment variable, making sure that the character set is `AL32UTF8`. For example:
  - Bourne or Korn shell:

```
NLS_LANG=American_America.AL32UTF8  
export NLS_LANG
```
  - C shell:

```
setenv NLS_LANG American_America.AL32UTF8
```
  - For Windows based systems:

```
set NLS_LANG=American_America.AL32UTF8
```
2. Start SQL\*Plus and connect to the target database as `SYS`.
3. Execute the following statement:

```
ALTER SESSION SET CURRENT_SCHEMA = FLOWS_010600;
```
4. Execute the appropriate language specific script. For example:

```
@load_de.sql
```

The installation scripts are located in subdirectories identified by a language code in the unzipped distribution `/htmldb/builder`. For example, the German version is located in `/htmldb/builder/de` and the Japanese version is located in `/htmldb/builder/ja`. Within each of these directories, there is a language loading script identified by the language code (for example, `load_de.sql` or `load_ja.sql`).

## Obfuscating PlsqlDatabasePassword Parameter

The `PlsqlDatabasePassword` parameter specifies the password for logging in to the database. You can use the `dadTool.pl` utility to obfuscate passwords in the `dads.conf` file.

You can find the `dadTool.pl` utility in the following directory:

- For UNIX and Linux based systems:
 

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/modplsql/conf
```
- For Windows based systems:
 

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\modplsql\conf
```

## Obfuscating Passwords in a New Installation

In a new installation, the `PlsqlDatabasePassword` parameter is found in the `dads.conf` file. To obfuscate passwords in a new installation, run the `dadTool.pl` utility by following the instructions in the `dadTool.README` file.

## Obfuscating Passwords if Upgrading

If you have upgraded from a previous release, the DAD information is in the file `marvel.conf`. Before you can run the `dadTool.pl` utility, you must copy the DAD entry from the `marvel.conf` file to the `dads.conf` file.

To obfuscate passwords when upgrading:

1. Use a text editor and copy the entry for `/pls/htmladb` from the `marvel.conf` file into the `dads.conf` file.
  - For UNIX and Linux based systems, these files are located in:
 

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/modplsql/conf/dads.conf
```
  - For Windows based systems, these files are located in:
 

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\modplsql\conf\dads.conf
```
2. Run `dadTool.pl` by following the instructions in the `dadTool.README` file.
3. Copy the entry for `/pls/htmladb` from the `dads.conf` file back into `marvel.conf`.
4. Remove the entry for `/pls/htmladb` from the `dads.conf` file.

## Logging in to Oracle HTML DB

You open the Oracle HTML DB home page in a Web browser. To view or develop Oracle HTML DB applications, the Web browser must support Java Script and the HTML 4.0 and CSS 1.0 standards. The following browsers meet this requirement:

- Netscape Communicator 7.0 or later
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.5 or later
- Mozilla 1.2 or later

## Accessing the Oracle HTML DB Login Page

To log in to Oracle HTML DB, open the following URL in a Web browser:

```
http://hostname:port/pls/database_access_descriptor/
```

Where:

- `hostname` is the name of the system where Oracle HTTP Server is installed.
- `port` is the is the port number assigned to Oracle HTTP Server. In a default installation, this number is 7777. You can find information about your Oracle HTTP Server installation's port number from either of the following files:
  - `ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\install\portlist.ini`
  - `ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\Apache\conf\httpd.conf`
- `database_access_descriptor` describes how Oracle HTTP Server connects to the database server so that it can fulfill an HTTP request. The default value is `htmldb`.

**See Also:** `ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\modplsql\conf\dads.readme` for more information on database access descriptors

The Oracle HTML DB Login page appears.

In the Oracle HTML DB development environment, users log in to a shared work area called a workspace. Users are divided into three primary roles:

- **Developer**  
A developer can create and edit applications.
- **Workspace administrator**  
A Workspace administrator performs administrator tasks specific to their workspace such as managing user accounts, monitoring workspace activity, and viewing log files.
- **Oracle HTML DB administrator**  
An Oracle HTML DB administrator is a superuser that manages the entire hosted instance. To perform these tasks, an Oracle HTML DB administrator logs into the Oracle HTML DB Administration Services application.

If you are a developer, an administrator must grant you access to a workspace. If you are an Oracle HTML DB administrator, you need to:

- **Log into Oracle HTML DB Administration Services.** Oracle HTML DB Administration Services is a separate application for managing an entire Oracle HTML DB instance.
- **Specify a provisioning mode.** In Oracle HTML DB Administration Services you need to determine how the process of creating (or provisioning) a workspace will work in your development environment.
- **Create a Workspace.** A workspace is a shared work area within the Oracle HTML DB development environment that has a unique ID and name. An Oracle HTML DB administrator can create a workspace manually or have users submit requests.
- **Log in to a Workspace.** Once you create a workspace in Oracle HTML DB Administration Services, return to the Oracle HTML DB Login page and log in to that workspace.

**See Also:** "Managing an Oracle HTML DB Hosted Service" in *Oracle HTML DB User's Guide* for more information on logging in to and using the Oracle HTML DB Administration Services application



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# Oracle HTML DB Troubleshooting

This appendix contains information on troubleshooting.

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Reviewing a Log of an Installation Session](#)
- [Cleaning Up After a Failed Installation](#)
- [Images Displaying Incorrectly in Oracle HTML DB](#)

## Reviewing a Log of an Installation Session

The `htmldbins.sql` script creates a log file in the `htmlldb` directory using the naming convention `installYYYY-MM-DD_HH24-MI-SS.log`. In a successful installation, the log file contains the following text:

```
Thank you for installing Oracle HTML DB.  
Oracle HTML DB is installed in the FLOWS_010600 schema.
```

If the log file contains a few errors, it does not mean that your installation failed. Note that acceptable errors are noted as such in the log file.

## Cleaning Up After a Failed Installation

In a successful installation the following banner displays at the end of the installation:

```
Thank you for installing Oracle HTML DB.  
Oracle HTML DB is installed in the FLOWS_010600 schema.
```

To reinstall, you need to drop either one or two database schemas depending upon the installation type.

## After a Failed Upgrade Installation

In the case of a failed upgrade installation, you should first revert Oracle HTML DB to release 1.5 and then remove the schemas associated with release 1.6.

To revert Oracle HTML DB to release 1.5:

1. If you altered your images directory, you need to point the text alias `/i/` back to images directory for release 1.5. (See "[Copying the Images Directory When Upgrading](#)" on page 4-1.)
2. Execute the following command in SQL\*Plus:
  - a. Start SQL\*Plus and connect the database where Oracle HTML DB is installed as `SYS` or `SYSTEM`.

**b. Execute the following:**

```
ALTER SESSION SET CURRENT_SCHEMA = FLOWS_010500;  
exec flows_010500.www_flow_upgrade.switch_schemas  
( 'FLOWS_010600', 'FLOWS_010500' );
```

To remove the release 1.6 schema:

1. Start SQL\*Plus and connect the database where Oracle HTML DB is installed as SYS or SYSTEM.
2. Execute the following commands:

```
DROP user FLOWS_010600 CASCADE;
```

## After a Failed New Installation

To remove schemas after a failed new installation:

1. Start SQL\*Plus and connect the database where Oracle HTML DB is installed as SYS or SYSTEM.
2. Execute the following commands:

```
drop user FLOWS_010600 cascade;  
drop user FLOWS_FILES cascade;
```

## Images Displaying Incorrectly in Oracle HTML DB

In "[Configuring Oracle HTTP Server in a New Installation](#)" on page 4-4, you added an alias entry that points to the file system path where you copied the images directory. If images in Oracle HTML DB do not display correctly, you may have more than one definition of the /i/ alias. To address this issue:

- If possible, rename the first instance of /i/ to a different alias name.
- Alternatively, copy the images from the ORACLE\_BASE\ORACLE\_HOME\marvel\images directory to the directory defined by the first /i/ alias.



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