

**Oracle<sup>®</sup> Retail Price Management  
Installation Guide  
Release 12.0  
May 2006**

Copyright © 2006, Oracle. All rights reserved.

The Programs (which include both the software and documentation) contain proprietary information; they are provided under a license agreement containing restrictions on use and disclosure and are also protected by copyright, patent, and other intellectual and industrial property laws. Reverse engineering, disassembly, or decompilation of the Programs, except to the extent required to obtain interoperability with other independently created software or as specified by law, is prohibited.

The information contained in this document is subject to change without notice. If you find any problems in the documentation, please report them to us in writing. This document is not warranted to be error-free. Except as may be expressly permitted in your license agreement for these Programs, no part of these Programs may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, for any purpose.

If the Programs are delivered to the United States Government or anyone licensing or using the Programs on behalf of the United States Government, the following notice is applicable:

U.S. GOVERNMENT RIGHTS Programs, software, databases, and related documentation and technical data delivered to U.S. Government customers are "commercial computer software" or "commercial technical data" pursuant to the applicable Federal Acquisition Regulation and agency-specific supplemental regulations. As such, use, duplication, disclosure, modification, and adaptation of the Programs, including documentation and technical data, shall be subject to the licensing restrictions set forth in the applicable Oracle license agreement, and, to the extent applicable, the additional rights set forth in FAR 52.227-19, Commercial Computer Software—Restricted Rights (June 1987). Oracle Corporation, 500 Oracle Parkway, Redwood City, CA 94065

The Programs are not intended for use in any nuclear, aviation, mass transit, medical, or other inherently dangerous applications. It shall be the licensee's responsibility to take all appropriate fail-safe, backup, redundancy and other measures to ensure the safe use of such applications if the Programs are used for such purposes, and we disclaim liability for any damages caused by such use of the Programs.

Oracle, JD Edwards, PeopleSoft, and Siebel are registered trademarks of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

The Programs may provide links to Web sites and access to content, products, and services from third parties. Oracle is not responsible for the availability of, or any content provided on, third-party Web sites. You bear all risks associated with the use of such content. If you choose to purchase any products or services from a third party, the relationship is directly between you and the third party. Oracle is not responsible for: (a) the quality of third-party products or services; or (b) fulfilling any of the terms of the agreement with the third party, including delivery of products or services and warranty obligations related to purchased products or services. Oracle is not responsible for any loss or damage of any sort that you may incur from dealing with any third party.

# Contents

<b>Preface</b> .....	<b>v</b>
Audience .....	v
Related Documents .....	v
Customer Support .....	v
<b>1 Pre-Installation Tasks</b> .....	<b>1</b>
Check Database Server Requirements .....	1
Check Application Server Requirements .....	1
Check Retek Software Dependencies .....	2
Check Third-Party Software Dependencies .....	2
Check Client PC and Web Browser Requirements .....	2
Client PC Requirements.....	2
Browser Requirements.....	2
<b>2 Database Installation Tasks</b> .....	<b>3</b>
RPM Schema .....	3
RSM Schema .....	3
<b>3 Application Installation UNIX (Sun Solaris/AIX/HP-UX)</b> .....	<b>5</b>
Create a New OC4J Instance for RPM .....	5
Configure Apache for JNLP Files.....	6
Expand the RPM Application Distribution.....	7
Provide the Hibernate Jar File .....	7
Run the RPM Application Installer.....	7
Resolving Errors Encountered During Application Installation .....	8
Sign the RPM Client Configuration Jar File .....	8
Backups Created by Installer .....	8
Test the RPM Application .....	9
RPM Batch Scripts .....	9
Web Help Files .....	9
Re-Generating JMS Bindings with BindEGateJMSQueue.jar.....	9
<b>A Appendix: RPM Application Installer Screens</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>B Appendix: Installer Silent Mode</b> .....	<b>23</b>
Repeating an Installation Attempt.....	23
Re-Using ant.install.properties in a Different Staging Directory .....	23
<b>C Appendix: Common Installation Errors</b> .....	<b>24</b>
JMS Unavailable.....	24
Keystore Errors When Signing rpm_client_config.jar.....	24
Unreadable Buttons in the Installer.....	24
“Unable to get a deployment manager” Message .....	25
Left-Side Menu Buttons Missing in RPM Client.....	25
“Could not create system preferences directory” Warning.....	25
<b>D Appendix: URL Reference</b> .....	<b>27</b>



Oracle Retail Installation Guides contain the requirements and procedures that are necessary for the retailer to install Oracle Retail products.

## Audience

This Installation Guide is written for the following audiences:

- Database administrators (DBA)
- System analysts and designers
- Integrators and implementation staff

## Related Documents

You can find more information about this product in these resources:

- Oracle Retail Allocation Release Notes
- Oracle Retail Allocation Operations Guide
- Oracle Retail Allocation User Guide
- Oracle Retail Allocation Data Model
- Oracle Retail Allocation Batch Schedule
- Oracle Retail Allocation Online Help

## Customer Support

- <https://metalink.oracle.com>

When contacting Customer Support, please provide:

- Product version and program/module name.
- Functional and technical description of the problem (include business impact).
- Detailed step-by-step instructions to recreate.
- Exact error message received.
- Screen shots of each step you take.



---

## Pre-Installation Tasks

RPM is a client-server-server application. Its client side code runs in a WebStart Java Virtual machine instance, while its server side code runs in the Oracle Application Server and accesses an Oracle Database server.

### Check Database Server Requirements

General Requirements for a database server running RMS include:

- UNIX based OS certified with Oracle RDBMS 10g Enterprise Edition (options are AIX5.2, AIX5.3, Solaris 9, and HP-UX 11.11)
- Oracle RDBMS 10g Release 2 Enterprise Edition (minimum 10.2.0.1.0 patchset required) with the following patches and components:

Patches:

- 4516865 (WRONG PERMISSIONS AFTER INSTALLATION IN OH AND SUBSEQUENT DIRECTORIES)

Components:

- Oracle Database 10g
- Oracle Partitioning
- Oracle Net Services
- Oracle Call Interface (OCI)
- Oracle Programmer
- Oracle XML Development Kit
- ANSI compliant C compiler (certified with OS and database version)
- Perl compiler 5.0 or later
- x-Windows interface

### Check Application Server Requirements

General requirements for an application server capable of running the RPM application include:

- UNIX based OS (Solaris 9, HP-UX 11.11, AIX 5.2, or AIX 5.3) certified with Oracle Application Server 10g 10.1.3..
- Oracle Application Server 10g 10.1.3 with the following patches:
  - 4992357 (ILLEGALACCESSERROR WHEN ATTEMPTING TO LOAD ORACLE.SQL.CHARACTERSET CLASS)
  - 4959854 (CANNOT RESTART MDB THROUGH OC4J ASCONSOLE)
  - 4645524 (RETEK : RMIINITIALCONTEXTFACTORY DOES NOT WORK PROPERLY WITH GLOBAL JNDI)
  - 4619599 (ABILITY TO CONTROL MDBS INITIAL STATE)

---

**Note:** This release of RPM is only supported in a managed OC4J instance as part of OracleAS 10g. It is not supported on OC4J standalone

---

## Check Retek Software Dependencies

- RMS 12.0 must be installed prior to installing RPM.
- Security Manager (RSM) 12.0 must be installed prior to installing RPM. There is a set of RPM-specific data scripts that must be run in the RSM schema. These scripts are included with the RMS 12.0 product distribution.
- An eGate JMS server for the RPM task queue. The eGate JMS used by the RIB or a separate eGate JMS can be used for this. The JMS server must be running at the time of the RPM application installation. RPM application deployment will fail if JMS is down.

## Check Third-Party Software Dependencies

- Hibernate 2.1.8 must be downloaded and the hibernate2.jar file just be extracted. The RPM application installation procedure specifies how to install this file.

## Check Client PC and Web Browser Requirements

### Client PC Requirements

- Operating system is Windows 2000 or XP
- Display resolution is 1024x768 or higher
- Processor is 1GHz or higher
- Memory is 512MBytes or higher;
- Networking is intranet with at least 10Mbps data rate
- Sun J2RE Runtime 1.4.2 or higher

### Browser Requirements

- Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.5 or higher

---

## Database Installation Tasks

### RPM Schema

The RPM database tables are installed with the RMS database schema. RMS 12.0 is a prerequisite of the RPM 12.0 installation.

### RSM Schema

The RSM 12.0 application is a prerequisite of RPM 12.0. There are database scripts that are included in the RMS distribution which need to be run in the RSM schema to load RPM-specific permissions data. You must run these scripts in the RSM schema before installing the RPM application.



---

## Application Installation UNIX (Sun Solaris/AIX/HP-UX)

Before proceeding you must install Oracle Application Server 10g 10.1.3 plus the patches listed in the Chapter 1 of this document. The RPM application will be deployed to an OC4J instance within the OracleAS10g installation. You must also have the Java 1.4.2 SDK installed on your system.

It is assumed Oracle RDBMS has already been configured and loaded with the appropriate RMS schema for your installation.

### Create a New OC4J Instance for RPM

You can skip this section if you are redeploying to an existing OC4J instance.

The RPM application must be deployed to its own dedicated OC4J instance. For instructions on how to create a new OC4J instance, see *Adding and Deleting OC4J Instances* in the *Reconfiguring Application Server Instances* chapter of the *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide*.

1. Log into the server which is running your OracleAS10g installation. Set your ORACLE\_HOME environment variable to point to this installation.
2. Choose a name for the new OC4J instance.

---

**Example:** rpm-oc4j-instance

---

Create this OC4J instance as documented in the Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide.

---

**Example:**

```
$ORACLE_HOME/bin/createinstance  
-instanceName rpm-oc4j-instance
```

---

When prompted for the oc4jadmin password, provide the same administrative password you gave for the AS10g installation. All OC4J instances running Oracle Retail applications must have the same oc4jadmin password.

3. Configure the JDK for this OC4J instance. By default, new OC4J instances use the Java 1.5 JDK that is shipped with the application server. This release of RPM requires Java 1.4.2.

For instructions on how to change the JDK for an OC4J instance, see the *Specifying the JDK in a Managed Configuration* section of the *OC4J Runtime Configuration* chapter of the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Configuration and Administration Guide*.

- (AIX only) If the AS10g installation is on AIX, you must set the **ibm.cl.eagerresolution** property in \$ORACLE\_HOME/opmn/conf/opmn.xml. Add the definition of this property to the startup **java-options** for the OC4J instance.

**Example:**

```
<process-type id="rpm-oc4j-instance" module-id="OC4J" status="enabled">
  <module-data>
    <category id="start-parameters">
      <data id="java-bin" value="/usr/java14/bin/java"/>
      <data id="java-options" value="-Dibm.cl.eagerresolution
-Djava.security.policy=$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/rpm-oc4j-
instance/config/java2.policy -Dhttp.webdir.enable=false"/>
```

Force OPMN to reload the configuration file.

---

**Example:** \$ORACLE\_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl reload

---

- Start the OC4J instance. You can do this through the Enterprise Manager web interface, or on the command line using the opmnctl utility:

---

**Example:** \$ORACLE\_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl startproc  
process-type=rpm-oc4j-instance

---

- Verify that the OC4J instance was fully started. If you are using the Enterprise Manager web interface, the instance should have a green arrow indicating that it is running. On the command line, verify that the instance has a status of "Alive".

---

**Example:** \$ORACLE\_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl status

---

If you are unable to start the OC4J instance after several attempts, try increasing the startup timeouts in ORACLE\_HOME/opmn/conf/opmn.xml. If that does not help, consult the Oracle Application Server documentation for further assistance.

## Configure Apache for JNLP Files

If this is the first WebStart application that is being installed in the HTTP server, you will need to configure the **mime.types** file with the jnlp file type. If you are using the Apache distribution that is included with AS10g, this file can be found under ORACLE\_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf. Add the following line to the file:

**application/x-java-jnlp-file                      jnlp**

Restart the Apache server for this change to take effect. If you do not add this line then jnlp files will be served as plain text and you will not be able to launch the application.

---

**Example:** \$ORACLE\_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl restartproc  
process-type=HTTP\_Server

---

## Expand the RPM Application Distribution

1. Log into the UNIX server as the user who owns the OracleAS 10g installation. Create a new staging directory for the RPM application distribution (rpm12application.zip). There should be a minimum of 160 MB disk space available for the application installation files.

---

**Example:** \$ORACLE\_HOME/j2ee/rpm-oc4j-instance/rpm-staging

---

This location will be referred to as `INSTALL_DIR` for the remainder of this chapter.

2. Copy rpm12application.zip to `INSTALL_DIR` and extract its contents.

## Provide the Hibernate Jar File

The RPM application requires the hibernate2.jar file to be installed. This file should be downloaded from <http://www.hibernate.org> and placed in the `INSTALL_DIR/rpm/application/hibernate` folder before the installer is launched. For RPM 12, Hibernate 2.1.8 should be used. You will need to download the Hibernate distribution and extract the hibernate2.jar file from it.

The RPM application installer will verify that hibernate2.jar has been provided and that it is the correct version. If hibernate2.jar is missing or incorrect, the installer will not proceed.

The installer applies hibernate2.jar to the RPM application by placing it under the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<oc4j-instance-name>/applications/<app-name>/lib` directory.

## Run the RPM Application Installer

Once you have an OC4J instance that is configured and started, you can run the RPM application installer. This installer will configure and deploy the RPM application and Java WebStart client files.

---

**Note:** Appendix A contains details on every screen and field in the application installer.

---

1. Make sure that the eGate JMS server is running. This server is needed for the task queue used by the RPM application. The application server will verify the JMS connection during deployment of the RPM ear file, and the deployment will fail if it cannot connect.
2. Change directories to `INSTALL_DIR/rpm/application`.
3. Set the `ORACLE_HOME` and `JAVA_HOME` environment variables. `ORACLE_HOME` should point to your AS10g installation. `JAVA_HOME` should point to a Java 1.4.2 JDK. The installer is not compatible with earlier versions of Java.
4. If you are using an X server such as Exceed, set the `DISPLAY` environment variable so that you can run the installer in GUI mode (recommended). If you are not using an X server, or the GUI is too slow over your network, unset `DISPLAY` for text mode.
5. Run the `install.sh` script. This will launch the installer. After installation is completed, a detailed installation log file is created: `rpm12install.<timestamp>.log`.

## Resolving Errors Encountered During Application Installation

If the application installer encounters any errors, it will halt execution immediately. You can run the installer in silent mode so that you don't have to retype the settings for your environment. See Appendix B of this document for instructions on silent mode.

See Appendix C of this document for some common installation errors.

Since the application installation is a full reinstall every time, any previous partial installs will be overwritten by the successful installation.

## Sign the RPM Client Configuration Jar File

There is some client-side configuration that the installer performs which results in a modified `rpm_client_config.jar` file after installation. Because of this, the jar file cannot be pre-signed by Oracle. The user must sign this jar file after the installer has completed.

To create an example key called "foo", the following command can be run:

```
$JAVA_HOME/bin/keytool -genkey -alias foo
```

This command will prompt you for a keystore password along with organizational info. Once complete, the keystore alias will reside in the default location in the user's home directory (ie `~/.keystore`). If you get an error message saying that the keystore has been tampered with, try renaming or deleting the `~/.keystore` file and running the `keytool` command again.

If during execution of the installer you chose to manually copy the client files to the HTTP server, you should do so before signing the `rpm_client_config.jar` file.

The `rpm_client_config.jar` is located on the HTTP server under the 'lib' subdirectory of the RPM client destination directory. To sign the `rpm_client_config.jar` file using your alias and keystore, run the `jarsigner` utility.

---

```
Example: $JAVA_HOME/bin/jarsigner  
rpm_client_config.jar foo
```

---

Consult the "jarsigner" documentation from Sun for further information on the JAR signing process.

## Backups Created by Installer

The RPM application installer will back up previous batch, JMS bindings, and WebStart client installations by renaming them with `<timestamp>` suffixes. This is done to prevent the removal of any custom changes you might have. These backup directories can be safely removed without affecting the current installation.

---

```
Examples: rpm-batch.200605011726,  
sbynjndi.200605011726, rpm.200605011726
```

---

## Test the RPM Application

After the application installer completes you should have a working RPM application installation. To launch the application client, open a web browser and go to the rpm.jnlp file under the HTTP url you provided during the installation.

---

**Example:** `http://myhost:7777/rpm/rpm.jnlp`

---

RPM also includes a status page application which can be used to verify the installation. For details see the RPM Operations Guide, under the *Price Management Status Page* section.

## RPM Batch Scripts

The RPM application installer configures and installs the batch scripts under `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<instance>/rpm-batch`.

## Web Help Files

The application installer automatically copies the web help files to the proper location. They are accessible from the help links within the application.

## Re-Generating JMS Bindings with BindEGateJMSQueue.jar

The RPM application installer creates the `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<oc4jinstance>/sbynjndi` directory and runs the **BindEGateJMSQueue.jar** utility to bind its JMS queue. This file is located in the RPM application distribution under the `rpm12/sbynjndi` directory. Below are instructions on how to run this utility by itself at a later time to update the JMS host, port, and queue.

1. Set the `JAVA_HOME` environment variable so that it points to a 1.4.2 JDK.
2. Change directories to `ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<oc4j instance>/sbynjndi` and run `BindEGateJMSQueue.jar`:

Usage: `BindEGateJMSQueue -q <jms queue> -h <jms host> -p <jms port> -d <output directory>`

**jms queue:** Name of the JMS queue to use. This is not the full JNDI name of the queue. The JNDI name of the queue will become `jms/Generic/Queue/<jms queue>`.

**jms host:** eGate JMS server

**jms port:** eGate JMS port

**output directory :** directory where the .bindings files will be created.

---

**Example:** `java -jar BindEGateJMSQueue.jar -q rpmTaskQueue -h jmshost -p 27053 -d $ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/rpm-oc4j-instance/sbynjndi`

---

The RPM application uses these .bindings files to locate and communicate with the e\*Gate JMS server.



## Appendix: RPM Application Installer Screens

You will need the following details about your environment for the installer to successfully deploy the RPM application. Depending on the options you select, you may not see some screens or fields.

Screen: Data Source Details



Fields on this screen:

<b>Field Title</b>	RMS 12 JDBC URL
<b>Field Description</b>	URL used by the RPM application to access the RMS database schema. See <i>Appendix D: URL Reference</i> for expected syntax.  <b>Note:</b> The RPM database tables are a part of the RMS schema.
<b>Destination</b>	data-sources.xml
<b>Example</b>	jdbc:oracle:thin:@myhost:1525:mydatabase
<b>Notes</b>	

<b>Field Title</b>	RMS 12 schema
<b>Field Description</b>	Database user where the RMS database schema was installed.
<b>Destination</b>	data-sources.xml
<b>Example</b>	RMS12
<b>Notes</b>	

<b>Field Title</b>	RMS 12 schema password
<b>Field Description</b>	Password for the RMS schema user.
<b>Destination</b>	data-sources.xml
<b>Notes</b>	

<b>Field Title</b>	RMS 12 schema owner
<b>Field Description</b>	Database user which owns the RMS tables. This is usually the same as the RMS 12 schema above.
<b>Destination</b>	rpm.properties
<b>Example</b>	RMS12
<b>Notes</b>	

Screen: JMS Task Queue



Fields on this screen:

<b>Field Title</b>	Task Queue Name
<b>Field Description</b>	Name by which the task queue will be identified. If this is a new RPM environment, choose a queue name that is not already in use in the eGate JMS.  <b>Note:</b> This is not a complete JNDI name. The value provided will be appended to <b>jms/Generic/Queue/</b> to form the full JNDI name for the queue.
<b>Destination</b>	system.properties, oc4j-connectors.xml, orion-ejb-jar.xml (platform-mdb.jar), input to BindEGateJMSQueue.jar
<b>Example</b>	rpmTaskQueue
<b>Notes</b>	

<b>Field Title</b>	JMS Host
<b>Field Description</b>	eGate JMS host. RPM can use the same eGate JMS as the RIB, but this is not a requirement; any eGate JMS server can be used for RPM's task queue.  <b>Note:</b> The eGate JMS server must be running at install time. The deployment of RPM's ear file into the application server will fail if the JMS server is not reachable.
<b>Destination</b>	input to BindEGateJMSQueue.jar
<b>Example</b>	myhost
<b>Notes</b>	

<b>Field Title</b>	JMS Port
<b>Field Description</b>	eGate JMS port
<b>Destination</b>	input to BindEGateJMSQueue.jar
<b>Example</b>	24053
<b>Notes</b>	

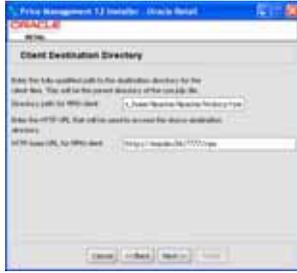
Screen: Client files on the HTTP server



Fields on this screen:

<b>Field Title</b>	Do you want the installer to copy the client files to the HTTP server?
<b>Field Description</b>	<p>If the HTTP server that is serving the rpm.jsp file is on the same host as the application server, then answer yes to this question so that the installer copies the client files to the HTTP server directories. The answer is usually yes since the RPM client files are usually installed to the Oracle Http Server that is a part of the same ORACLE_HOME as the OC4J instance running the RPM application.</p> <p>If the HTTP server is on a separate host, then you will have to manually copy the client files over. Copy the contents of <code>INSTALL_DIR/rpm/application/rpm12/webstart</code> under a new folder on the HTTP server.</p>
<b>Notes</b>	

Screen: Client Destination Directory

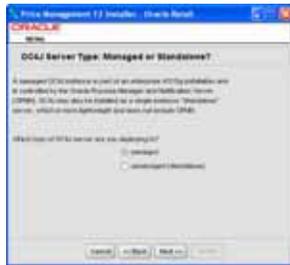


Fields on this screen:

<b>Field Title</b>	Directory path for RPM client
<b>Field Description</b>	<p>This is the fully-qualified path to the location in the HTTP server where the RPM client files are to be installed. The directory provided will be the parent directory of rpm.jnlp.</p> <p>By default, this path will point to an 'rpm' subdirectory of the document root of the Oracle Http Server that is a part of the AS10g installation (ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/htdocs).</p> <p>This field is only shown if you selected "yes" to the previous question (Do you want the installer to copy the client files to the HTTP server?)</p>
<b>Example</b>	/path/to/oracle/home/Apache/Apache/htdocs/rsm

<b>Field Title</b>	HTTP base URL for RPM client
<b>Field Description</b>	<p>URL which you can use to locate the RPM client files using a web browser. This URL should lead to the same directory that was given for the <i>Directory path for RPM client</i> field above. If you chose not to have the installer copy the client files over, this URL should point to the location where you will manually copy them after the installer has completed..</p> <p>See <i>Appendix D: URL Reference</i> for expected syntax.</p> <p>This parameter can be changed later by modifying the *.jnlp files on the client side.</p>
<b>Destination</b>	rpm.jnlp, rpmconfig.jnlp
<b>Example</b>	<a href="http://myhost:7777/rpm">http://myhost:7777/rpm</a>
<b>Notes</b>	

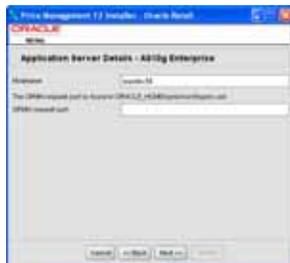
Screen: OC4J Server Type: Managed or Standalone?



Fields on this screen:

<b>Field Title</b>	Which type of OC4J server are you deploying to?
<b>Field Description</b>	A managed OC4J server is part of a larger AS10g enterprise environment and is managed by OPMN. A standalone OC4J server is a single instance installed by itself and is not controlled by OPMN. This Oracle Retail application release is only supported on managed OC4J.
<b>Example</b>	managed
<b>Notes</b>	

Screen: Application Server Details – AS10g Enterprise



Fields on this screen:

<b>Field Title</b>	Hostname
<b>Field Description</b>	Hostname of the application server
<b>Example</b>	myhost
<b>Notes</b>	

<b>Field Title</b>	OPMN request port
<b>Field Description</b>	Port on which OPMN listens for requests to forward on to OC4J instances. This port can be found in the ORACLE_HOME/opmn/conf/opmn.xml file:  <pre>&lt;port local="6100" remote="6200" request="6003"/&gt;</pre>
<b>Example</b>	6003
<b>Notes</b>	

Screen: Application Server Details – OC4J Standalone

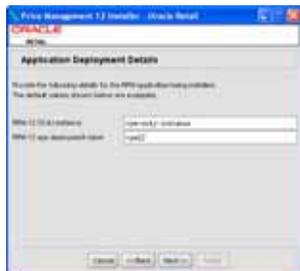


Fields on this screen:

<b>Field Title</b>	Hostname
<b>Field Description</b>	Hostname of the application server
<b>Example</b>	myhost
<b>Notes</b>	

<b>Field Title</b>	OC4J RMI port
<b>Field Description</b>	Port on which the standalone OC4J server listens for connections. This setting can be found in the ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/home/config/rmi.xml file.  <pre>&lt;rmi-server   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"   xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="http://xmlns.oracle.com/oracleas/schema/rmi-server-10_0.xsd"   port="23791"</pre>
<b>Example</b>	23791
<b>Notes</b>	

Screen: Application Deployment Details



Fields on this screen:

<b>Field Title</b>	RPM 12 OC4J instance
<b>Field Description</b>	Name of the OC4J instance that was created for this RPM application.
<b>Example</b>	rpm-oc4j-instance
<b>Notes</b>	

<b>Field Title</b>	RPM 12 app deployment name
<b>Field Description</b>	Name by which this RPM application will be identified in the application server
<b>Example</b>	rpm12
<b>Notes</b>	

Screen: Other Oracle Retail Applications – AS10g Enterprise



Fields on this screen:

<b>Field Title</b>	RSM 12 OC4J instance
<b>Field Description</b>	Name of the OC4J instance running the Security Manager (RSM) application. RSM is a requirement of RPM.
<b>Example</b>	rsm-oc4j-instance
<b>Notes</b>	

<b>Field Title</b>	RSM 12 app deployment name
<b>Field Description</b>	Application deployment name of the Security Manager (RSM) application.
<b>Example</b>	rsm12
<b>Notes</b>	

<b>Field Title</b>	RIBforRPM 12 OC4J instance
<b>Field Description</b>	Name of the OC4J instance running the RIBforRPM application. RIBforRPM provides the connection between RPM and the RIB (Retail Integration Bus), and is optional. See the RPM 12.0 Operations Guide for details on how to configure RPM without the RIB.
<b>Example</b>	rib-rpm-oc4j-instance
<b>Notes</b>	

<b>Field Title</b>	RIBforRPM 12 deployment name
<b>Field Description</b>	Application deployment name of the RIBforRPM application. See the above note about RIBforRPM under RIBforRPM 12 OC4J Instance.
<b>Example</b>	rib-rpm
<b>Notes</b>	

Screen: OC4J Administrative User



Fields on this screen:

<b>Field Title</b>	OC4J admin user
<b>Field Description</b>	Username of the admin user for OC4J instance to which the RPM application is being deployed.
<b>Example</b>	oc4jadmin
<b>Notes</b>	

<b>Field Title</b>	OC4J admin password
<b>Field Description</b>	Password for the OC4J admin user. You chose this password when you created the OC4J instance (managed OC4J) or when you started the instance for the first time (standalone OC4J).
<b>Notes</b>	

## Screen: Oracle Retail Application URLs



Fields on this screen:

<b>Field Title</b>	RPM 12 JNDI provider URL
<b>Field Description</b>	URL which the RPM client will use to find the RPM application. See <i>Appendix D: URL Reference</i> for expected syntax.
<b>Destination</b>	rpm.jnlp, launchRpmBatch.sh
<b>Example</b>	opmn:ormi://myhost:6003:rpm-oc4j-instance/rpm12
<b>Notes</b>	

<b>Field Title</b>	RSM 12 JNDI provider URL
<b>Field Description</b>	URL which the RPM application will use to find the RSM application. See <i>Appendix D: URL Reference</i> for expected syntax.
<b>Destination</b>	jndi_providers.xml
<b>Example</b>	opmn:ormi://myhost:6003:rsm-oc4j-instance/rsm12
<b>Notes</b>	

<b>Field Title</b>	RIBforRPM 12 JNDI provider URL
<b>Field Description</b>	URL which the RPM application will use to find the RIBforRPM application. See <i>Appendix D: URL Reference</i> for expected syntax. RIBforRPM provides the connection between RPM and the RIB (Retail Integration Bus), and is optional. See the RPM 12.0 Operations Guide for details on how to configure RPM without the RIB.
<b>Destination</b>	jndi_providers.xml
<b>Example</b>	opmn:ormi://myhost:6003:rib-rpm-oc4j-instance/rib-rpm
<b>Notes</b>	



---

## Appendix: Installer Silent Mode

### Repeating an Installation Attempt

In addition to the GUI and text interfaces of the RPM installer, there is a silent mode that can be run. This mode is useful if you wish to run a repeat installation without retyping the settings you provided in the previous installation. It is also useful if you encounter errors in the middle of an installation and wish to continue.

The installer runs in two distinct phases. The first phase involves gathering settings from the user. At the end of the first phase, a properties file named `ant.install.properties` is created with the settings that were provided. Then the second phase begins, where this properties file is used to provide your settings for the installation.

To skip the first phase and re-use the `ant.install.properties` file from a previous run, follow these instructions:

1. Edit the `ant.install.properties` file and correct any invalid settings that may have caused the installer to fail in its previous run.
2. Run the installer again with the **silent** argument.

---

**Example:** `install.sh silent`

---

### Re-Using `ant.install.properties` in a Different Staging Directory

`ant.install.properties` is the input file for the installer back-end and is created after you answer all of the prompts. This file can be used for repeat attempts from the same staging area (see *Repeating an Installation Attempt* above). If this file is moved to a different staging directory, then the **basedir** property needs to be removed from the file before running the installer again. Simply delete the line containing the `basedir` property from the file.

---

## Appendix: Common Installation Errors

This section provides some common errors encountered during installation of RPM.

### JMS Unavailable

#### Error message:

```
[1013AS_1.mspdev27] 06/04/29 23:23:46 Notification ==>application : rpm12
is in failed state
[1013AS_1.mspdev27] 06/04/29 23:23:46 Notification ==>Operation failed
with error:
Could not connect to host: mspdev33, port: 27053
[Summary] There are total 1 instances in the operation.
[Summary] Operation failed on 1013AS_1.mspdev27
[Summary] Operation on cluster FAILED since 1 instanced failed!
```

#### Solution:

Make sure the SeeBeyond e\*Gate JMS server is running and that you provide the correct JMS host and port values when you install RPM. Pay special attention to the `input.taskqueue.jmshost` and `input.taskqueue.jmsport` properties in `ant.install.properties`. If you need to make a correction, you can run the installer again with this file as input by running silent mode (see Appendix B of this document).

### Keystore Errors When Signing `rpm_client_config.jar`

#### Error message:

```
keytool error: java.io.IOException: Keystore was tampered with, or
password was incorrect
```

This message may be encountered when you use the **keytool** utility to create an alias for signing the `rpm_client_config.jar` file. This usually happens when the alias for which you are generating a key already exists in the keystore file.

#### Solution:

Delete or rename the `~/.keystore` file and run the `keytool` command again. This will create a fresh keystore file.

### Unreadable Buttons in the Installer

If you are unable to read the text within the installer buttons, it probably means that your `JAVA_HOME` is pointed to a pre-1.4.2 JDK. Set `JAVA_HOME` to a Java development kit of version 1.4.2 or later and run the installer again.

## “Unable to get a deployment manager” Message

### Symptom:

The application installer quits with the following error message:

```
[oracle:deploy] Unable to get a deployment manager.
[oracle:deploy]
[oracle:deploy] This is typically the result of an invalid deployer URI
format being supplied, the target server not being in a started state or
incorrect authentication details being supplied.
[oracle:deploy]
[oracle:deploy] More information is available by enabling logging --
please see the Oracle Containers for J2EE Configuration and
Administration Guide for details.
```

### Solution:

This error can be caused by any of the following conditions:

- OC4J instance provided is not running.
- Incorrect OC4J instance name provided
- Incorrect OC4J administrative username and/or password
- Incorrect OPMN request port provided.

Make sure that the OC4J instance is running, and then check the **ant.install.properties** file for entry mistakes. Pay close attention to the `input.deployer.uri` (see Appendix D: *URL Reference*), `input.oc4j.instance`, `input.admin.user`, and `input.admin.password` properties. If you need to make a correction, you can run the installer again with this file as input by running silent mode (see Appendix B of this document).

## Left-Side Menu Buttons Missing in RPM Client

### Symptom:

You can log into the RPM application but the left-side menus do not show up on the screen.

### Solution:

The RSM (Security Manager) schema has not been loaded with RPM security data. There is a set of RPM data scripts that is shipped with RMS 12.0 (See Chapter 2 of this document). Run these scripts in the RSM schema and try logging into RPM again.

## “Could not create system preferences directory” Warning

### Symptom:

The following text appears in the installer Errors tab:

```
May 22, 2006 11:16:39 AM java.util.prefs.FileSystemPreferences$3 run
WARNING: Could not create system preferences directory. System
preferences are unusable.
May 22, 2006 11:17:09 AM java.util.prefs.FileSystemPreferences
checkLockFile0ErrorCode
WARNING: Could not lock System prefs. Unix error code -264946424.
```

### Solution:

This is related to Java bug 4838770. The `/etc/.java/.systemPrefs` directory may not have been created on your system. See <http://bugs.sun.com> for details.

This is an issue with your installation of Java and does not affect the Oracle Retail product installation.



---

## Appendix: URL Reference

The application installers for the Price Management product will ask for several different URLs. These include the following.

### JDBC URL for a database

Used by the Java application and by the installer to connect to the database.

**Syntax:** `jdbc:oracle:thin:@<host>:<port>:<sid>`

<host>: hostname of the database server

<port>: database listener port

<sid>: system identifier for the database

---

**Example:** `jdbc:oracle:thin:@myhost:1521:mysid`

---

### HTTP URL for a WebStart client

Used within a web browser to access the application client.

**Syntax:** `http://<host>:<port>/<path>`

<host>: hostname of the OracleAS environment

<port>: HTTP port for the Oracle Http Server (OHS). This can be found in the Listen parameter in the ORACLE\_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf/httpd.conf file, or in the output of `opmnctl status -l`.

<path>: Path to the JNLP file, relative to the document root of the HTTP server. The document root for the Oracle Http Server is located at `<ORACLE_HOME>/Apache/Apache/htdocs`.

---

**Example:**

`<ORACLE_HOME>/Apache/Apache/htdocs/rpm/rpm.jnlp`

`http://myhost:7777/rpm/rpm.jnlp`

---

### JNDI provider URL for an application

Used by the application client to access the application running in the server. Also used by other applications for server-to-server calls.

**Syntax:** `opmn:ormi://<host>:<port>:<instance>/<app>`

<host>: hostname of the OracleAS environment

<port>: OPMN request port of the OracleAS environment. This can be found in the `<ORACLE_HOME>/opmn/conf/opmn.xml` file.

<instance>: Name of the OC4J instance running the application

<app>: Deployment name for the application.

---

**Example:** `opmn:ormi://myhost:6003:rpm-oc4j-instance/rpm12`

---

**Note:** The JNDI provider URL can have a different format depending on your cluster topology. Consult the Oracle Application Server documentation for further details.

---

### Deployer URI

Used by the Oracle ANT tasks to deploy an application to an OC4J instance. The application installer does not ask the user for this value; it is constructed based on other inputs and written to the ant.install.properties file for input to the installation script. For repeat installations using silent mode, you may need to correct mistakes in the deployer URI in ant.install.properties.

---

**Note:** There are several different formats for the deployer URI depending on your cluster topology. Consult the *Deploying with the OC4J Ant Tasks* chapter of the *OC4J Deployment Guide* for further details.

---

Syntax (managed OC4J):

**deployer:cluster:opmn://<host>:<port>/<instance>**

<host>: hostname of the OracleAS environment

<port>: OPMN request port of the OracleAS environment. This can be found in the <ORACLE\_HOME>/opmn/conf/opmn.xml file.

<instance>: Name of the OC4J instance where the application will be deployed.

---

**Example:** deployer:cluster:opmn://myhost:6003/rpm-oc4j-instance

---

Syntax (standalone OC4J):

**deployer:oc4j:<host>:<port>**

<host>: hostname of the OracleAS environment

<port>: RMI port of the OC4J server. This can be found in the ORACLE\_HOME/j2ee/home/config/rmi.xml file.

---

**Example:** deployer:oc4j:myhost:23791

---