

Oracle® Retail Price Management
Installation Guide
Release 12.0.1

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Preface

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

For more information, see the following documents in the Oracle Retail Price Management Release 12.0.1 documentation set:

- Oracle Retail Price Management Release Notes
- Oracle Retail Price Management Operations Guide
- Oracle Retail Price Management User Guide
- Oracle Retail Price Management Data Model
- Oracle Retail Price Management 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.

Conventions

Navigate: This is a navigate statement. It tells you how to get to the start of the procedure and ends with a screen shot of the starting point and the statement “the Window Name window opens.”

Note: This is a note. It is used to call out information that is important, but not necessarily part of the procedure.

This is a code sample
It is used to display examples of code

A hyperlink appears like this.

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 10.2.0.2.0 patchset required) with the following patches and components:

Patches:

- 5087548 (POST 10.2.0.2 PERMISSIONS ARE STILL WRONG FOR NETWORK/ADMIN AND LDAP 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 Oracle Retail 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 12.0.1 is a prerequisite of the RPM 12.0.1 installation.

RSM Schema

The RSM 12.0.1 application is a prerequisite of RPM 12.0.1. 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)

These instructions apply to new installations and upgrades. If you are upgrading a previous 12.0.x installation, the application installer will upgrade the application and back up certain files from the previous installation (See *Backups Created by the Installer* from this section). To ensure that the previous installation is properly undeployed, you must provide the same application deployment name as the previous installation.

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.

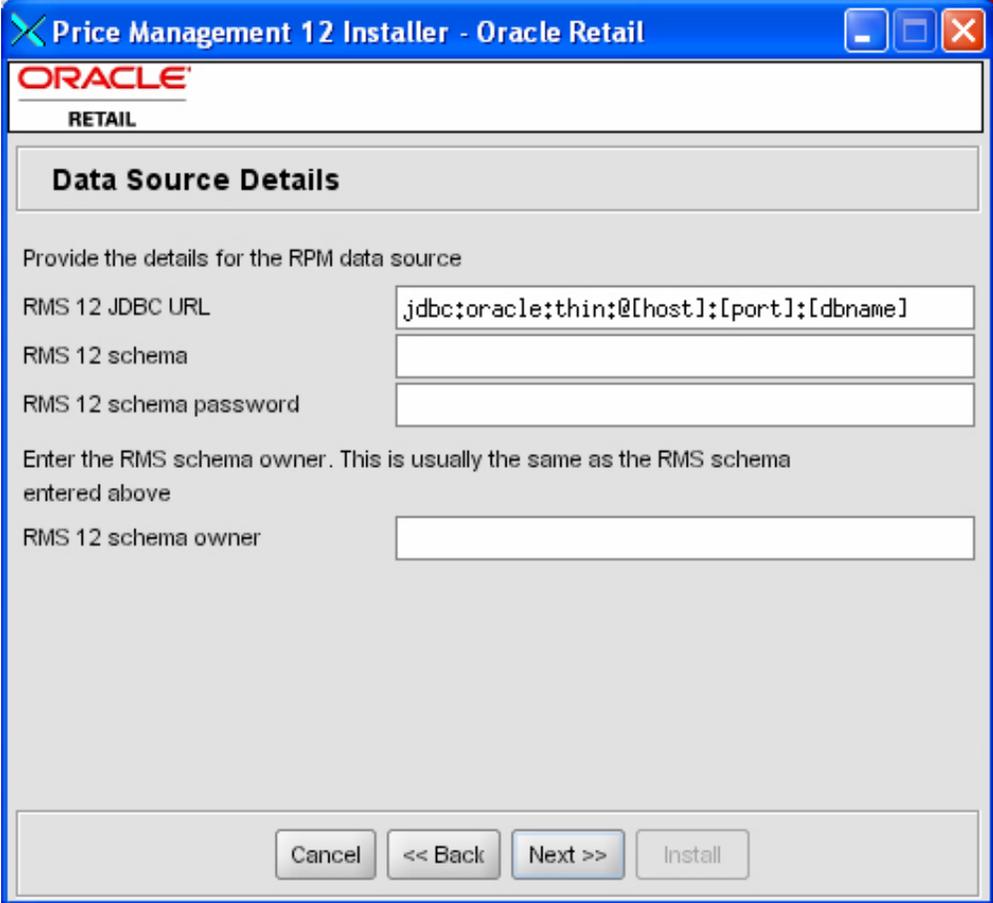
Example: `java -jar BindEGateJMSQueue.jar -q rpmTaskQueue -h jmshost -p 27053 -d $ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/rpm-oc4j-instance/sbynjndi`

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



The screenshot shows a window titled "Price Management 12 Installer - Oracle Retail". The window contains the Oracle logo and the word "RETAIL". Below this is a section titled "Data Source Details". The text "Provide the details for the RPM data source" is displayed. There are four input fields: "RMS 12 JDBC URL" with the value "jdbc:oracle:thin:[host]:[port]:[dbname]", "RMS 12 schema", "RMS 12 schema password", and "RMS 12 schema owner". A note states: "Enter the RMS schema owner. This is usually the same as the RMS schema entered above". At the bottom of the window are four buttons: "Cancel", "<< Back", "Next >>", and "Install".

Fields on this screen:

Field Title	RMS 12 JDBC URL
Field Description	URL used by the RPM application to access the RMS database schema. See Appendix D: URL Reference for expected syntax. Note: The RPM database tables are a part of the RMS schema.
Destination	data-sources.xml
Example	jdbc:oracle:thin:@myhost:1525:mydatabase
Notes	
Field Title	RMS 12 schema
Field Description	Database user where the RMS database schema was installed.
Destination	data-sources.xml
Example	RMS12
Notes	
Field Title	RMS 12 schema password
Field Description	Password for the RMS schema user.
Destination	data-sources.xml
Notes	
Field Title	RMS 12 schema owner
Field Description	Database user which owns the RMS tables. This is usually the same as the RMS 12 schema above.
Destination	rpm.properties
Example	RMS12
Notes	

Screen: JMS Task Queue

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JMS Task Queue

RPM uses a JMS queue for background processing. RPM 12.0 requires that this queue be in a SeeBeyond eGate 5.0.5 JMS server. You may use the same JMS server as the RIB, but this sharing is not a requirement.

Enter the name for the queue used by this RPM application. This is not a fully qualified JNDI name. The JNDI name will be constructed by appending the provided queue name to jms/Generic/Queue. The default value is given as an example.

Task Queue Name

Enter the JMS server details. The JMS server **MUST** be running during this RPM installation

JMS host

JMS port

Cancel << Back Next >> Install

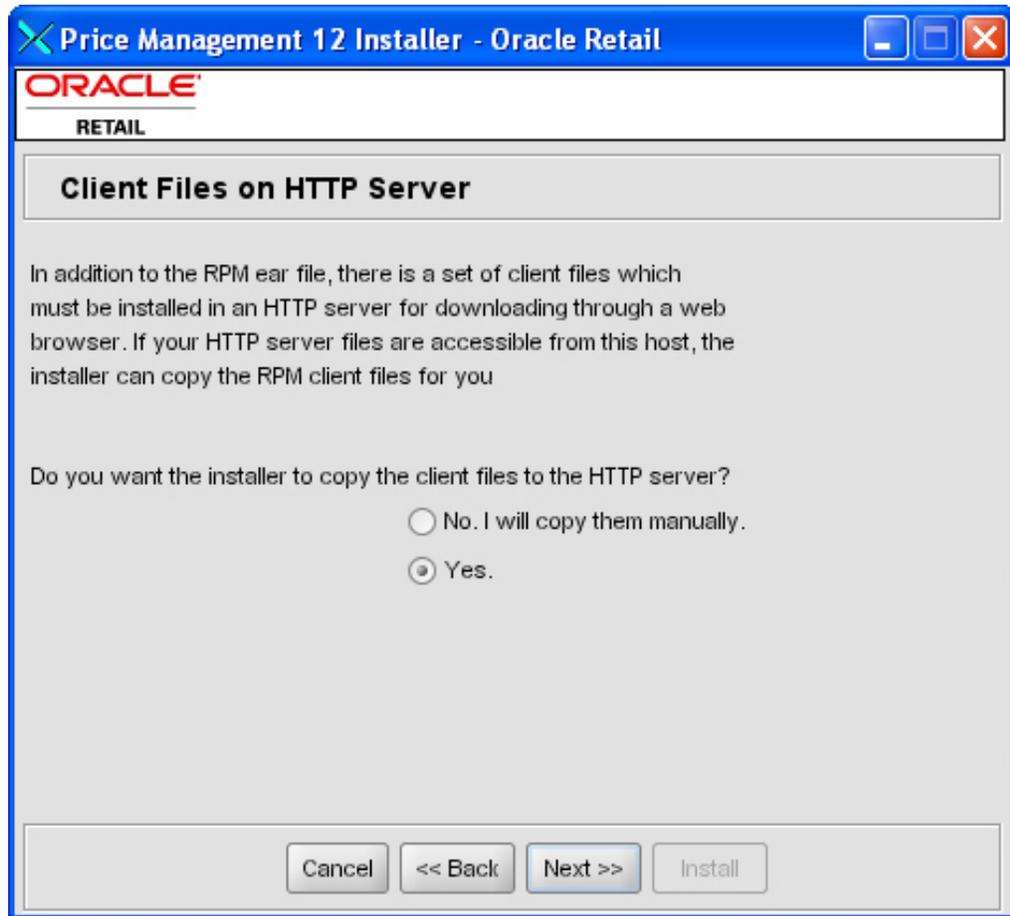
Fields on this screen:

Field Title	Task Queue Name
Field Description	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. Note: This is not a complete JNDI name. The value provided will be appended to jms/Generic/Queue/ to form the full JNDI name for the queue.
Destination	system.properties, oc4j-connectors.xml, orion-ejb-jar.xml (platform-mdb.jar), input to BindEGateJMSQueue.jar
Example	rpmTaskQueue
Notes	

Field Title	JMS Host
Field Description	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. Note: 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.
Destination	input to BindEGateJMSQueue.jar
Example	myhost
Notes	

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

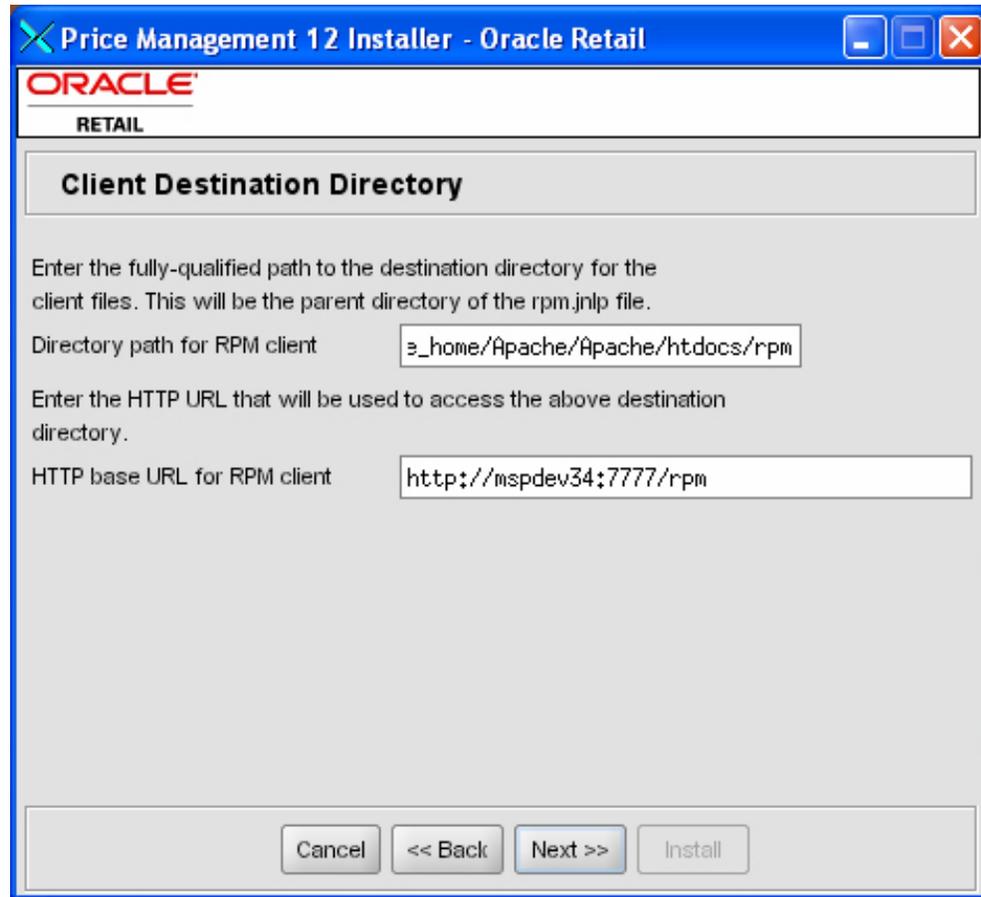
Screen: Client files on the HTTP server



Fields on this screen:

Field Title	Do you want the installer to copy the client files to the HTTP server?
Field Description	<p>If the HTTP server that is serving the rpm.jnlp 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>
Notes	

Screen: Client Destination Directory



Fields on this screen:

Field Title	Directory path for RPM client
Field Description	<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>
Example	/path/to/oracle/home/Apache/Apache/htdocs/rsm

Field Title	HTTP base URL for RPM client
Field Description	<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 Directory path for RPM client 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 Appendix D: URL Reference for expected syntax.</p> <p>This parameter can be changed later by modifying the *.jnlp files on the client side.</p>
Destination	rpm.jnlp, rpmconfig.jnlp
Example	http://myhost:7777/rpm
Notes	

Screen: OC4J Server Type: Managed or Standalone?



Fields on this screen:

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

Screen: Application Server Details - AS10g Enterprise

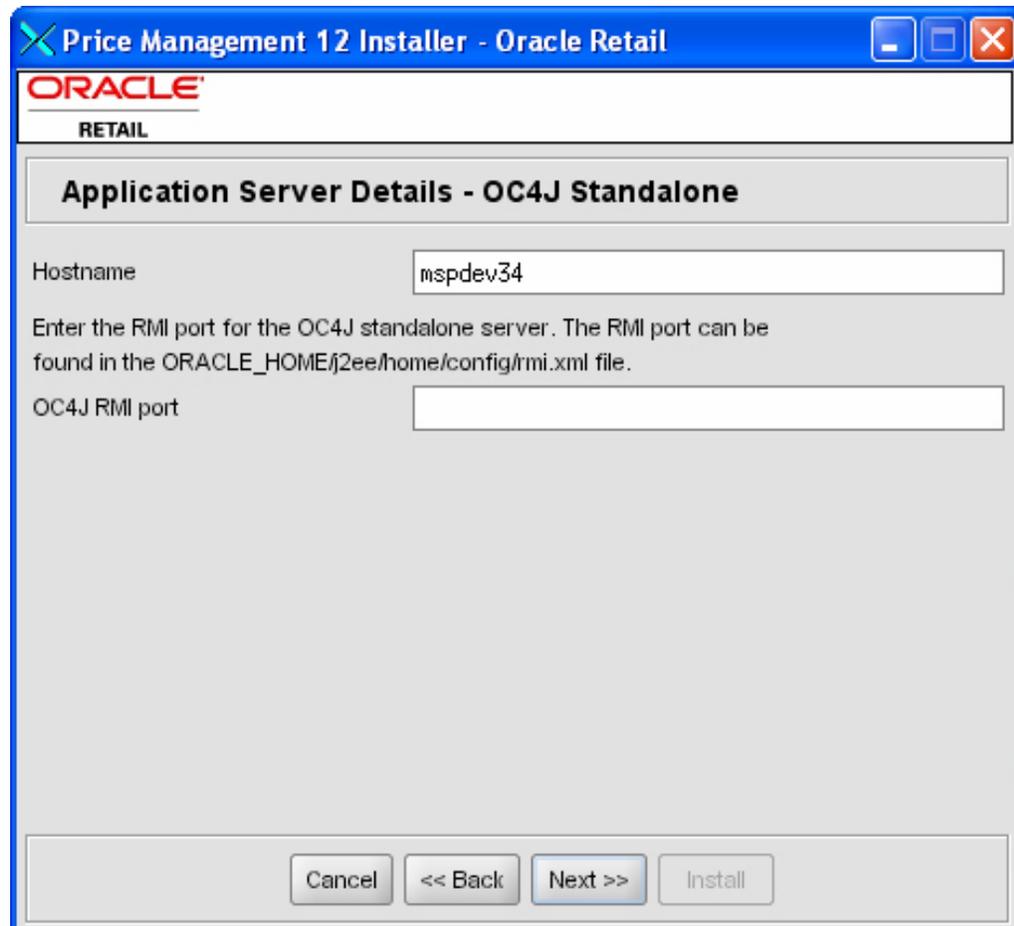
The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Price Management 12 Installer - Oracle Retail". Inside the dialog, the Oracle logo and the word "RETAIL" are displayed. Below that, the title "Application Server Details - AS10g Enterprise" is centered. The form contains two input fields: "Hostname" with the value "mspdev34" and "OPMN request port" which is currently empty. A text label above the second field reads "The OPMN request port is found in ORACLE_HOME/opmn/conf/opmn.xml". At the bottom of the dialog, there are four buttons: "Cancel", "<< Back", "Next >>", and "Install".

Fields on this screen:

Field Title	Hostname
Field Description	Hostname of the application server
Example	myhost
Notes	

Field Title	OPMN request port
Field Description	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: <code><port local="6100" remote="6200" request="6003"/></code>
Example	6003
Notes	

Screen: Application Server Details - OC4J Standalone



Fields on this screen:

Field Title	Hostname
Field Description	Hostname of the application server
Example	myhost
Notes	

Field Title	OC4J RMI port
Field Description	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><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>
Example	23791
Notes	

Screen: Application Deployment Details

Price Management 12 Installer - Oracle Retail

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Application Deployment Details

Provide the following details for the RPM application being installed.
The default values shown below are examples.

RPM 12 OC4J instance

RPM 12 app deployment name

Cancel << Back Next >> Install

Fields on this screen:

Field Title	RPM 12 OC4J instance
Field Description	Name of the OC4J instance that was created for this RPM application.
Example	rpm-oc4j-instance
Notes	
Field Title	RPM 12 app deployment name
Field Description	Name by which this RPM application will be identified in the application server
Example	rpm12
Notes	

Screen: Other Oracle Retail Applications - AS10g Enterprise

Fields on this screen:

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

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

Field Title	RIBforRPM 12 OC4J instance
Field Description	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.
Example	rib-rpm-oc4j-instance
Notes	

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

Screen: OC4J Administrative User

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OC4J Administrative User

Enter the administrative user and password for the OC4J instance to which the RPM application will be deployed.

OC4J admin user:

OC4J admin password:

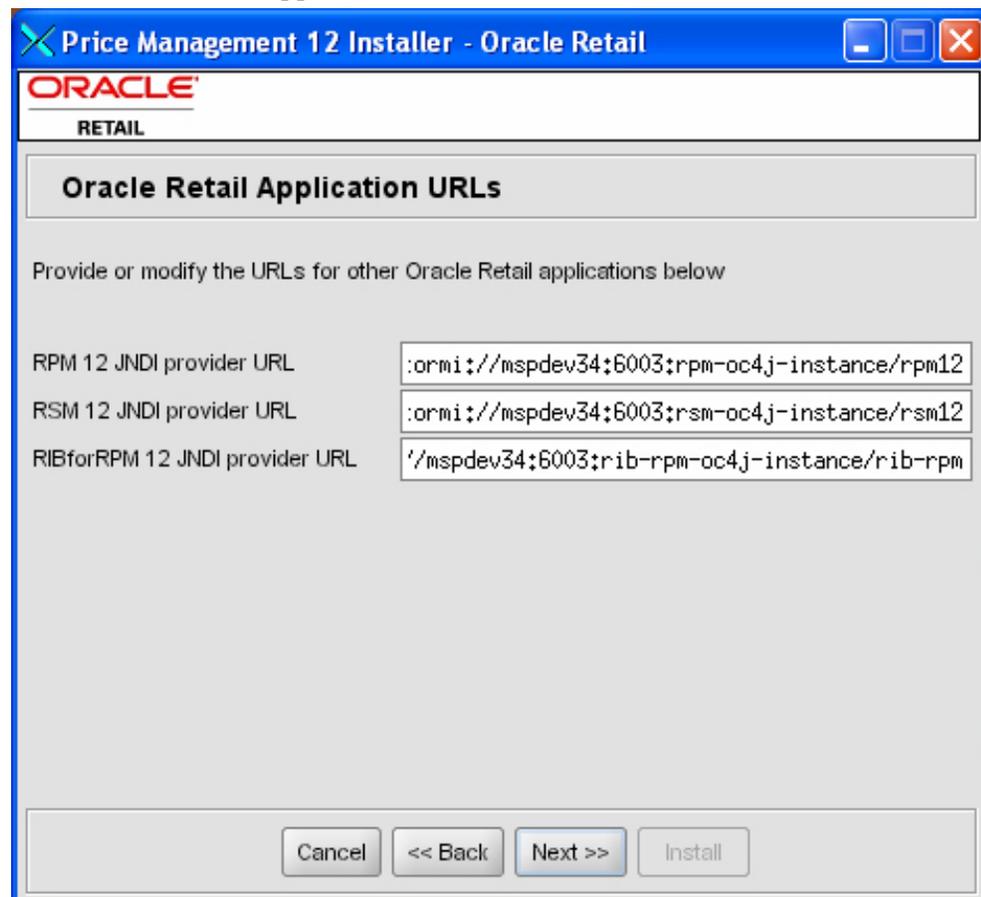
Buttons: Cancel, << Back, Next >>, Install

Fields on this screen:

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

Field Title	OC4J admin password
Field Description	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).
Notes	

Screen: Oracle Retail Application URLs



Fields on this screen:

Field Title	RPM 12 JNDI provider URL
Field Description	URL which the RPM client will use to find the RPM application. See Appendix D: URL Reference for expected syntax.
Destination	rpm.jnlp, launchRpmBatch.sh
Example	opmn:ormi://myhost:6003:rpm-oc4j-instance/rpm12
Notes	
Field Title	RSM 12 JNDI provider URL
Field Description	URL which the RPM application will use to find the RSM application. See Appendix D: URL Reference for expected syntax.
Destination	jndi_providers.xml
Example	opmn:ormi://myhost:6003:rsm-oc4j-instance/rsm12
Notes	
Field Title	RIBforRPM 12 JNDI provider URL
Field Description	URL which the RPM application will use to find the RIBforRPM application. See Appendix D: URL Reference 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.
Destination	jndi_providers.xml
Example	opmn:ormi://myhost:6003:rib-rpm-oc4j-instance/rib-rpm
Notes	

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`
