

Oracle® Application Server

Installation Guide

10g Release 3 (10.1.3.2.0) for HP-UX PA-RISC (64-Bit)

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Oracle Application Server Installation Guide, 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.2.0) for HP-UX PA-RISC (64-Bit)

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Preface

The *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide* covers requirements, new features in the Oracle Universal Installer, Oracle Application Server concepts that affect installation, installation procedures, and troubleshooting tips. In addition, this guide also provides some sample topologies for installing and running Oracle Application Server.

Intended Audience

This guide is intended for users who are comfortable running some system administration operations, such as creating users and groups, adding users to groups, and installing operating system patches on the computer where Oracle Application Server is going to be installed. Users who are installing Oracle Application Server need root access to run some scripts.

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Related Documents

For additional information, see the following manuals:

- *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle Application Server High Availability Guide*

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

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

Product and Installation Overview

This chapter describes what is contained in Oracle Application Server and recommended topologies. It contains the following sections:

- [Section 1.1, "Product Overview"](#)
- [Section 1.2, "Basic and Advanced Installation"](#)
- [Section 1.3, "Recommended Topologies"](#)

1.1 Product Overview

Oracle Application Server is made up of a middle tier and OracleAS Infrastructure. You deploy and run your applications on the middle tiers. The infrastructure provides services that are used by middle tiers. These services can be shared by one or more middle tiers.

Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.2.0) provides Oracle WebCenter Suite to help developers build more effective applications that weave transactions, process, business intelligence, structured and unstructured content, communication, and Web 2.0-style services into a highly productive and contextually rich on-line work environment. There are two key feature areas within WebCenter Suite:

- **WebCenter Framework** injects the flexibility and power of portals into JavaServer Faces to create a completely standards-based, declarative development environment for building all types of user interaction.
- **WebCenter Services** are a collection of horizontal, Web 2.0 services that include Content Management, Threaded Discussions, Wiki, Secure Content Search, and Presence/Instant Messaging.

In addition to the WebCenter Suite, this release also includes new releases of OC4J, Oracle HTTP Server, Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server (OPMN), and Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control Console.

See Also: *Oracle Application Server Certification Information* for more information about which specific versions are compatible with 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.2)

1.2 Basic and Advanced Installation

[Table 1-1](#) summarizes the groups of services available with each installation type.

Table 1–1 Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.2.0) Install Types

Install Mode	Available Installation Types
Basic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oracle WebCenter Framework, Oracle Content Database, and Oracle HTTP Server <p>This option installs Oracle WebCenter Framework, Oracle Content DB, and Oracle HTTP Server with SSL support. It also installs Application Server Control Console for management and deployment operations and OPMN for process control.</p>
Advanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server <p>This option installs Oracle WebCenter Framework and Oracle HTTP Server with SSL support. It also installs Application Server Control Console for management and deployment operations and OPMN for process control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oracle Content Database <p>This option installs Oracle Content Database and Oracle HTTP Server with SSL support. It also installs Application Server Control Console for management and deployment operations and OPMN for process control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oracle WebCenter Framework <p>This option installs Oracle WebCenter Framework. It also installs Application Server Control Console for management and deployment operations and OPMN for process control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oracle HTTP Server <p>This option installs Oracle HTTP Server with SSL support and OPMN for process control.</p>

The basic (one-click) installation prompts you with questions on the initial installation screen, and then it proceeds to install the product without any further user interaction. The default values for all the components are used.

The advanced installation provides you with a great degree of customization and flexibility, which enables installation of additional languages, port configuration options, and cluster configuration.

[Table 1–2](#) summarizes the differences in the customization options between basic and advanced installation.

Table 1–2 Basic and Advanced Installation Features

Action or Option	Basic	Advanced
Specify an Oracle home	Yes	Yes
Specify an instance name and oc4jadmin password	Yes	Yes
Specify an Oracle database	Yes	Yes
Specify a Real Applications Cluster Database	No	Yes
Select additional languages	No	Yes
Specify automatic or manual port configuration	No	Yes
Configure Application Server Control	Automatically configured	Select whether or not it is configured
Configure instance to be part of a cluster	No	Yes
Configuration assistants	Yes	Yes

1.3 Recommended Topologies

Table 1–3 provides a road map of where to find information about the supported 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.2.0) topologies.

Table 1–3 Recommended Topologies

Topology	See This Documentation for Details
10.1.3.2.0 Middle-Tier Topologies	
A middle tier containing Oracle WebCenter Framework, Oracle Content DB, Oracle HTTP Server, and OC4J in a single Oracle home.	Section 1.3.1, "Installing a Complete Oracle WebCenter Suite Installation"
A middle tier containing Oracle WebCenter Framework and OC4J in a single Oracle home.	Section 1.3.2, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework Only"
A middle tier containing Oracle WebCenter Framework, Oracle HTTP Server, and OC4J in a single Oracle home.	Section 1.3.3, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework and Oracle HTTP Server in a Single Oracle Home"
Two middle tiers, one containing Oracle HTTP Server and another containing Oracle WebCenter Framework.	Section 1.3.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework and Oracle HTTP Server in Separate Oracle Homes"
A middle tier containing a standalone Oracle Content DB. This middle tier can be used as part of a distributed topology.	Section 1.3.5, "Installing Oracle Content DB"
Three middle tiers, one containing Oracle HTTP Server and the other two containing Oracle WebCenter Framework instances. This topology includes multiple Oracle WebCenter Framework installations to allow for a scalable and highly available Portlet Producer topology.	Section 1.3.6, "Installing a Cluster Topology for Remote Portlet Producers"
Two middle tiers, one containing Oracle HTTP Server and the other containing Oracle WebCenter Framework. The middle tier containing Oracle WebCenter Framework also contains custom OC4J instances for running WebCenter applications. This topology represents a minimal production environment.	Section 1.3.7, "Installing a Cluster Topology with a Custom OC4J Instance"
Four middle tiers, one containing Oracle HTTP Server and the other three containing Oracle WebCenter Framework. Two of the middle tiers containing Oracle WebCenter Framework also contain custom OC4J instances for running WebCenter applications. This topology represents a production environment.	Section 1.3.8, "Installing a Cluster Topology with Custom OC4J Instances in Multiple Oracle Homes"
Five middle tiers, one containing Oracle HTTP Server and the other four containing Oracle WebCenter Framework. Two of the middle tiers containing Oracle WebCenter Framework also contain custom OC4J instances for running WebCenter applications. One of the middle tiers runs Application Server Control. This topology represents a production environment.	Section 1.3.9, "Installing a Cluster Topology with Custom OC4J Instances in Multiple Oracle Homes with Application Server Control in Its Own Home"
An enterprise data center for WebCenter applications that uses one of the following methods for user authentication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Java Single Sign-On and Oracle Internet Directory ■ Oracle Access Manager ■ OracleAS Single Sign-On 	<i>"myWebCenter," in the Oracle Application Server Enterprise Deployment Guide</i>
Each of these topologies contains a web tier, an application tier, and a data tier. The three tiers are separated by firewalls.	

Table 1–3 (Cont.) Recommended Topologies

Topology	See This Documentation for Details
High-Availability Topologies	
An OracleAS Clusters configuration in which two or more middle-tier instances serve the same content. A load balancer distributes requests equally among the active instances.	Section 6.3, "Creating the Active-Active Topology"
An Oracle Application Server Cold Failover Clusters configuration in which two or more middle-tier instances serve the same content, but only instance is active at any one time.	Section 6.4, "Creating the Active-Passive Topology"
An OracleAS Disaster Recovery configuration in which a standby site mirrors a production site. During normal operation, the production site handles all the requests. If the production site goes down, the standby site takes over and handles all the requests.	Section 6.5, "Creating an OracleAS Disaster Recovery Configuration"
10.1.3.2.0 Middle Tiers with Existing 10.1.2 or 10.1.4 Environments	
10.1.2 Oracle HTTP Server: Two middle tiers, one containing 10g Release 2 (10.1.2) Oracle HTTP Server and OracleAS Web Cache components and the second containing a 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.2.0) Oracle WebCenter Framework instance. Oracle HTTP Server and OracleAS Web Cache are installed as a part of a J2EE and Web Cache middle-tier installation.	"Configuring Oracle Application Server 10.1.2 with Oracle Application Server 10.1.3" in the <i>Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide</i>
10.1.2 or 10.1.4 OracleAS Infrastructure: A 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.2.0) middle-tier instance using a 10g (10.1.4) or 10g Release 2 (10.1.2) Oracle Identity Management. This topology also supports associating a 10g Release 3 (10.1.3) middle-tier instance with a new 10g (10.1.4) or 10g Release 2 (10.1.2) Oracle Identity Management for the following scenarios:	"Configuring Instances to Use 10.1.4 or 10.1.2 Oracle Identity Management" in the <i>Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide</i>
Moving to a new host	"Moving 10.1.4 or 10.1.2 Identity Management to a New Host" in the <i>Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide</i>
10.1.2 OracleAS Web Cache Instance: A single 10g Release 2 (10.1.2) OracleAS Web Cache acting as a reverse proxy for a 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.2.0) middle-tier.	"Configuring 10.1.2 OracleAS Web Cache as a Reverse Proxy" in the <i>Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide</i>
10.1.2 OracleAS Web Cache Cluster: Two or more 10g Release 2 (10.1.2) OracleAS Web Cache servers configured as a cluster to reverse proxy a 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.2.0) middle-tier.	"Configuring 10.1.2 OracleAS Web Cache as a Reverse Proxy" in the <i>Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide</i>

The remainder of this section addresses the recommended topologies for installing Oracle WebCenter Framework, Oracle Content DB, and Oracle HTTP Server instances. It contains the following topics:

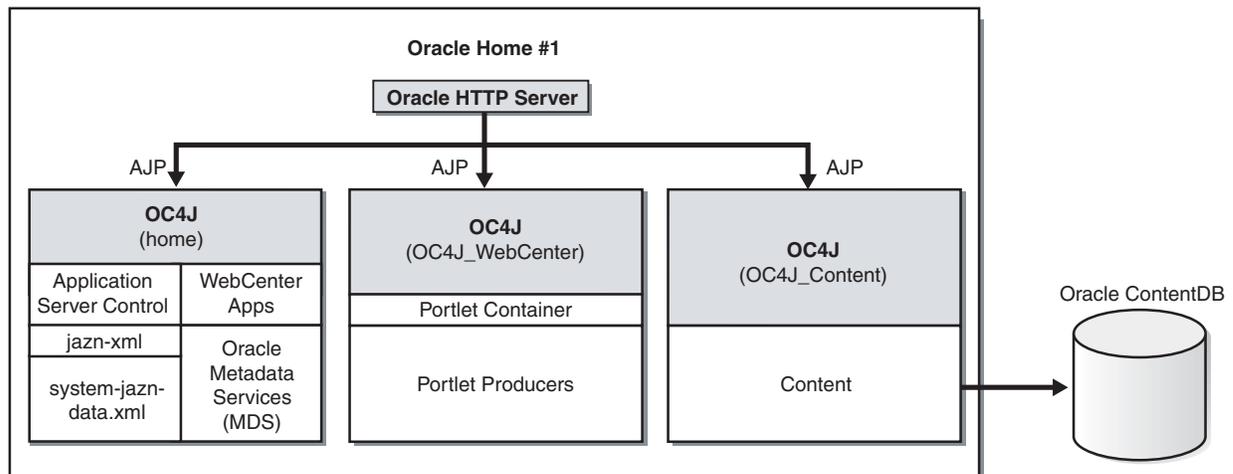
- [Section 1.3.1, "Installing a Complete Oracle WebCenter Suite Installation"](#)
- [Section 1.3.2, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework Only"](#)
- [Section 1.3.3, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework and Oracle HTTP Server in a Single Oracle Home"](#)
- [Section 1.3.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework and Oracle HTTP Server in Separate Oracle Homes"](#)

- [Section 1.3.5, "Installing Oracle Content DB"](#)
- [Section 1.3.6, "Installing a Cluster Topology for Remote Portlet Producers"](#)
- [Section 1.3.7, "Installing a Cluster Topology with a Custom OC4J Instance"](#)
- [Section 1.3.8, "Installing a Cluster Topology with Custom OC4J Instances in Multiple Oracle Homes"](#)
- [Section 1.3.9, "Installing a Cluster Topology with Custom OC4J Instances in Multiple Oracle Homes with Application Server Control in Its Own Home"](#)

1.3.1 Installing a Complete Oracle WebCenter Suite Installation

The Basic Installation combines Oracle WebCenter Framework, Oracle Content DB, and Oracle HTTP Server in the same Oracle home, as depicted in [Figure 1–1](#). This topology contains the full Oracle WebCenter Suite, which allows you to integrate with your application to afford your users improved communication, content management capabilities, customization, and advanced search support.

Figure 1–1 Complete Oracle WebCenter Suite Installation



Requirements

The requirements are the same as those listed in [Chapter 2, "Requirements"](#). Note that you must have Oracle Database installed prior to installing Oracle Content DB. See [Chapter 2.4, "Requirements for Oracle Content Database"](#) for more information on requirements for Oracle Database.

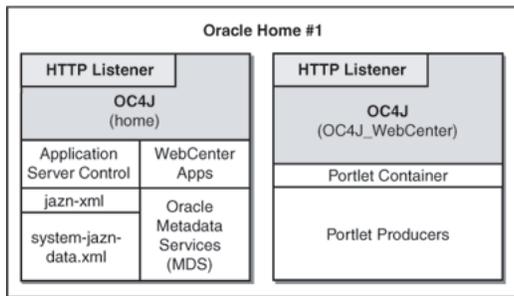
Installation Sequence

Perform a basic installation, as described in [Chapter 4, "Basic Installation"](#).

1.3.2 Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework Only

[Figure 1–2](#) shows a topology in which you install a standalone Oracle WebCenter Framework instance. This topology is suitable for simple development and test cases.

Figure 1–2 Oracle WebCenter Framework Only



Requirements

The requirements are the same as those listed in [Chapter 2, "Requirements"](#).

Installation Sequence

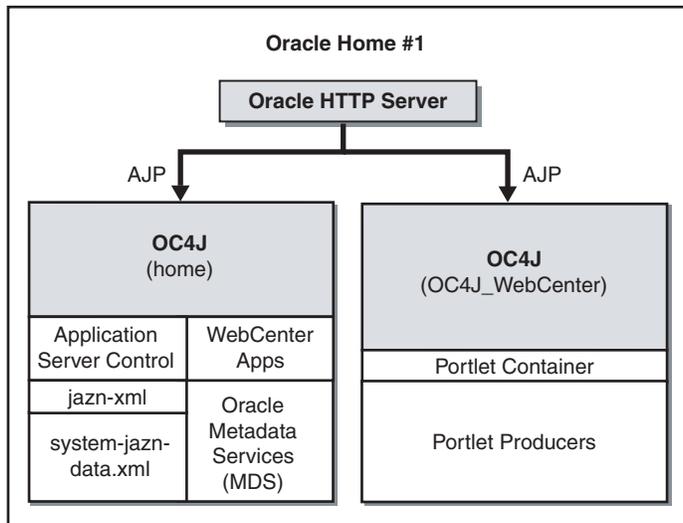
To install this topology, perform an advanced installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework, as described in [Chapter 5.2.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#).

During the installation procedure, follow the prompts. In the Administration Settings screen, select **Start Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g ASControl in this instance**.

1.3.3 Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework and Oracle HTTP Server in a Single Oracle Home

The Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server installation type in advanced installation mode combines Oracle HTTP Server, Oracle WebCenter Framework, and OC4J in the same Oracle home, as depicted in [Figure 1–3](#). This topology is suitable for developers who want to deploy applications in a test environment.

Figure 1–3 Oracle WebCenter Framework and Oracle HTTP Server in a Single Oracle Home



Requirements

The requirements are the same as those listed in [Chapter 2, "Requirements"](#).

Installation Sequence

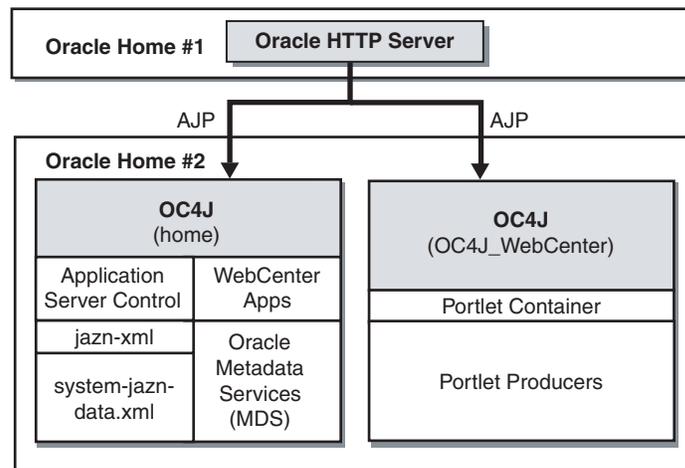
To install this topology, perform an advanced installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server, as described in [Section 5.2.2, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server"](#).

During the installation procedure, follow the prompts. In the Administration Settings screen, select **Start Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g ASControl in this instance**.

1.3.4 Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework and Oracle HTTP Server in Separate Oracle Homes

[Figure 1–4](#) shows a topology in which you install Oracle HTTP Server on one computer, and install Oracle WebCenter Framework on another computer. Then, you cluster the instances using dynamic node discovery. This topology enables Oracle HTTP Server to route requests to OC4J, and OC4J to dynamically notify Oracle HTTP Server of new application bindings when an application is deployed. This topology is suitable for developers who want to deploy applications in a test environment.

Figure 1–4 Oracle WebCenter Framework and Oracle HTTP Server in Separate Oracle Homes



Requirements

The requirements are the same as those listed in [Chapter 2, "Requirements"](#).

Installation Sequence

To install this topology:

1. For the first middle tier, perform an advanced installation of Oracle HTTP Server, as described in [Section 5.2.5, "Installing Oracle HTTP Server"](#).

During the installation procedure, follow the prompts. In the Cluster Topology Configuration screen, select **Configure this Oracle HTTP Server instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster** and specify a cluster discovery address for the cluster.

2. For the second middle tier, perform an advanced installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework, as described in [Chapter 5.2.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#).

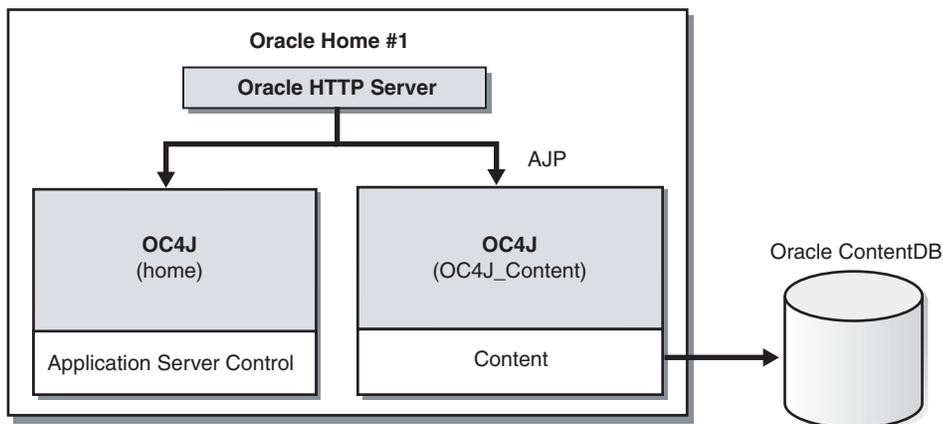
During the installation procedure, follow the prompts, ensuring you perform the following:

- In the Administration Settings page, select **Start Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g ASControl in this instance**.
- In the Cluster Topology Configuration screen, select **Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology** and specify the same cluster discovery address as you specified in Step 1 of this procedure. Select **Access this OC4J Instance from a separate Oracle HTTP Server**.

1.3.5 Installing Oracle Content DB

Figure 1–5 shows a topology where you install Oracle Content DB in its own Oracle home to create a standalone content repository. This topology can be used as part of a distributed topology.

Figure 1–5 Oracle Content DB



Requirements

The requirements are the same as those listed in [Chapter 2, "Requirements"](#). Note that you must have Oracle Database installed prior to installing Oracle Content DB. See [Chapter 2.4, "Requirements for Oracle Content Database"](#) for more information on requirements for Oracle Database.

Installation Sequence

To install this topology, perform an advanced installation of Oracle Content DB as described in [Section 5.2.3, "Installing Oracle Content Database"](#).

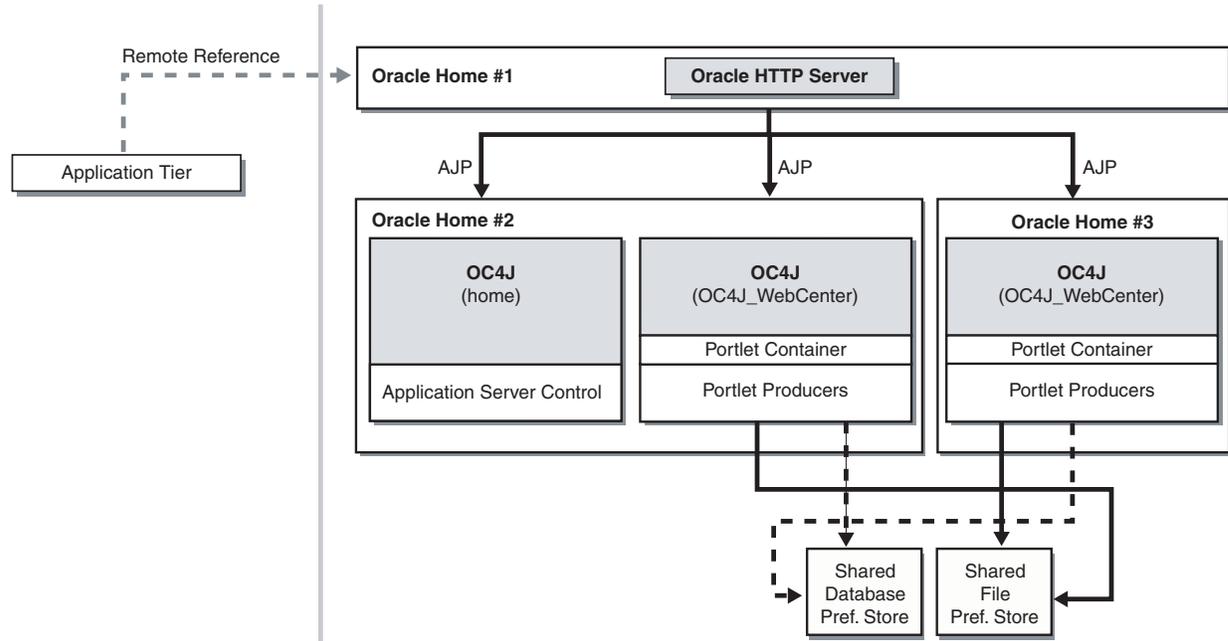
During the installation procedure, follow the prompts. In the Administration Settings screen, select **Start Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g ASControl in this instance**.

1.3.6 Installing a Cluster Topology for Remote Portlet Producers

In this topology, you install Oracle HTTP Server in one Oracle home and Oracle WebCenter Framework in two different Oracle homes, as shown in [Figure 1–6](#). During installation of the three Oracle Application Server instances, you cluster the instances using dynamic node discovery. You run Application Server Control in one of the Oracle homes that contains Oracle WebCenter Framework. You manage all the Oracle homes in this topology from this instance of Application Server Control. This topology includes multiple Oracle WebCenter Framework installations to allow for a scalable and highly available Portlet Producer topology.

This topology makes the application tier highly available. It allows you to add an additional Oracle HTTP Server instance and a load balancer to make the web tier highly available. For more information, see *Oracle Application Server Enterprise Deployment Guide*.

Figure 1–6 Cluster Topology for Remote Portlet Producers



Requirements

The requirements are the same as those listed in [Chapter 2, "Requirements"](#).

Installation Sequence

To install this topology:

1. For the first Oracle home, perform an advanced installation of Oracle HTTP Server, as described in [Section 5.2.5, "Installing Oracle HTTP Server"](#)

During the installation procedure, follow the prompts. In the Cluster Topology Configuration screen, select **Configure this Oracle HTTP Server instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster** and specify a cluster discovery address for the cluster.

2. For the second Oracle home, perform an advanced installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework, as described in [Chapter 5.2.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#).

During the installation procedure, follow the prompts, ensuring you perform the following:

- In the Administration Settings page, select **Start Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g ASControl in this instance**.
- In the Cluster Topology Configuration screen, select **Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology** and specify the same cluster discovery address as you specified in Step 1 of this procedure. Select **Access this OC4J Instance from a separate Oracle HTTP Server**.

3. For the third Oracle home, perform an advanced installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework, as described in [Chapter 5.2.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#).

During the installation procedure, follow the prompts, ensuring you perform the following:

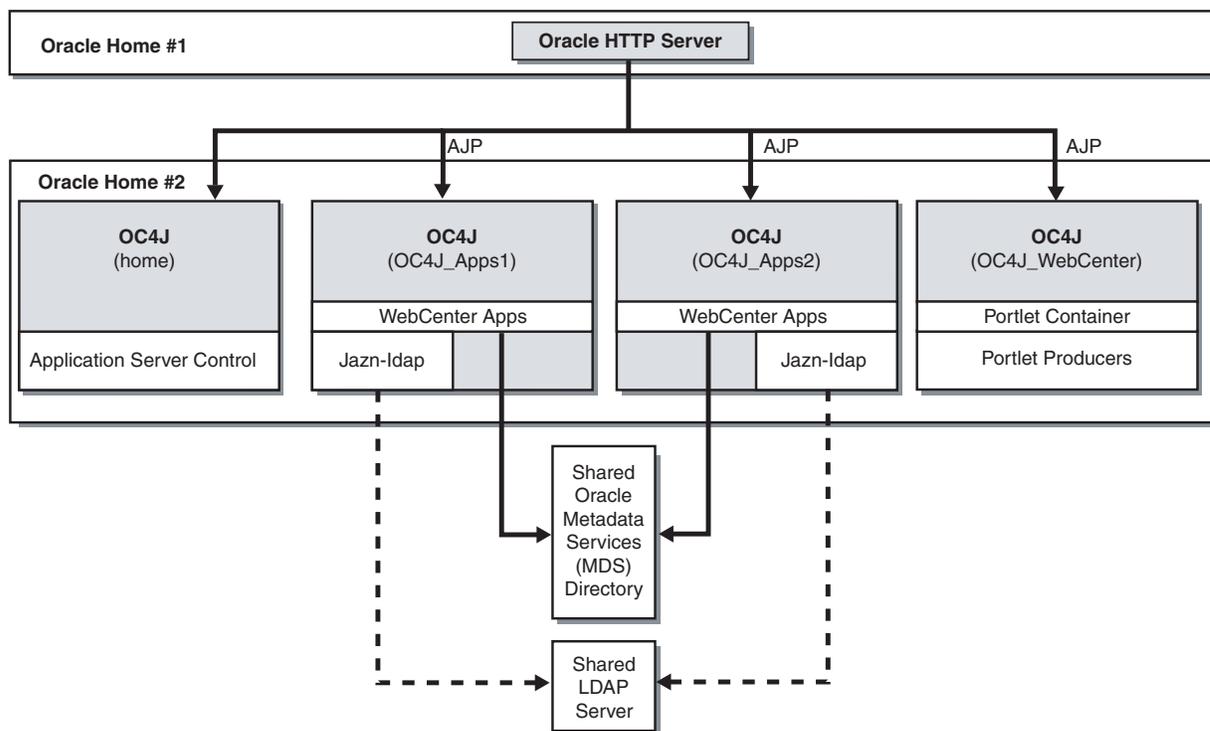
In the Cluster Topology Configuration screen, select **Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology** and specify the same cluster discovery address as you specified in Step 1 of this procedure. Select **Access this OC4J Instance from a separate Oracle HTTP Server**.

4. In this topology, the OC4J instance named `home` is not used on the third Oracle home. You can stop the `home` instance on the third Oracle home by performing the following steps:
 - a. Log in to Application Server Control as `oc4jadmin` at:
`http://hostname:port/em`
 - b. On the Cluster Topology page, click the link to your application server.
 - c. Under System Components, click the name of the OC4J instance (for example, `home`).
 - d. On the OC4J instance page, click **Stop**.
 - e. On the Warning page, click **Yes**.
5. Set up the database preference store and the file preference store on the shared disk. See "Setting up a Preference Store" in *Oracle WebCenter Framework Developer's Guide* for more information on setting up a preference store.

1.3.7 Installing a Cluster Topology with a Custom OC4J Instance

[Figure 1-7](#) shows a topology in which you install Oracle HTTP Server in one Oracle home and Oracle WebCenter Framework in another Oracle home. You also create two custom OC4J instances in the Oracle home that contains Oracle WebCenter Framework. You run your WebCenter applications in these custom OC4J instances. These custom OC4J instances use a shared Oracle Metadata Services directory to store WebCenter application customizations. This topology represents a minimal production environment.

Figure 1–7 Cluster Topology with Custom OC4J Instances



Requirements

The requirements are the same as those listed in [Chapter 2, "Requirements"](#).

Installation Sequence

To install this topology:

1. Create a directory for Oracle Metadata Services (MDS).

You can use any location on the file system.

2. For the first Oracle home, perform an advanced installation of Oracle HTTP Server, as described in [Section 5.2.5, "Installing Oracle HTTP Server"](#)

During the installation procedure, follow the prompts. In the Cluster Topology Configuration screen, select **Configure this Oracle HTTP Server instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster** and specify a cluster discovery address for the cluster.

3. For the second Oracle home, perform an advanced installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework, as described in [Chapter 5.2.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#).

During the installation procedure, follow the prompts, ensuring you perform the following:

- In the Administration Settings screen, select **Start Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g ASControl in this instance**.
- In the Cluster Topology Configuration screen, select **Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology** and specify the same cluster discovery address as you specified in Step 2 of this procedure. Select **Access this OC4J Instance from a separate Oracle HTTP Server**.

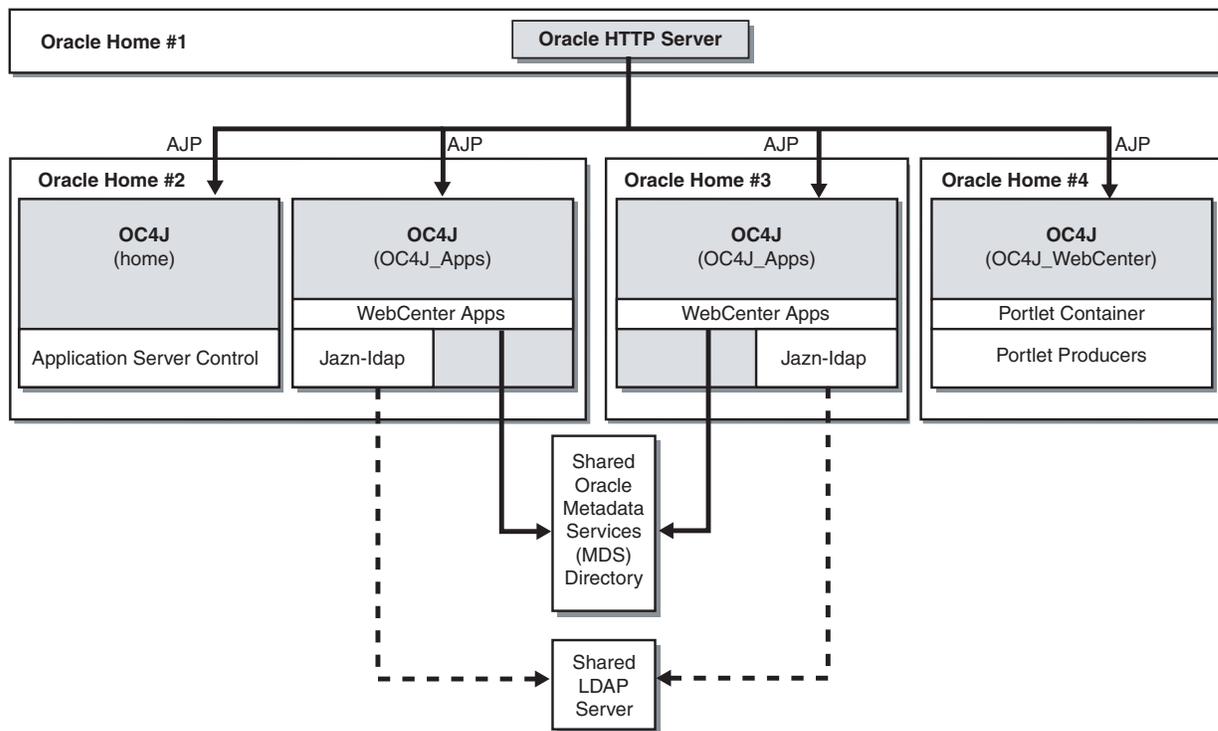
4. Perform the following steps to create a new OC4J instance named OC4J_Apps1 on the second Oracle home:
 - a. Log in to Application Server Control as oc4jadmin at:
`http://hostname:port/em`
 - b. On the Cluster Topology page, click the link to your application server.
 - c. Under System Components, click **Create OC4J Instance**.
 - d. On the Create OC4J Instance page, specify OC4J_Apps1.
 - e. Select **Start this OC4J instance after creation**.
 - f. Click **Create**.The new instance displays on your System Components list.
5. Repeat the procedure Step 4 to create another OC4J instance named OC4J_Apps2 on the second Oracle home.

1.3.8 Installing a Cluster Topology with Custom OC4J Instances in Multiple Oracle Homes

To create the topology shown in [Figure 1–8](#), you install Oracle HTTP Server in one Oracle home and Oracle WebCenter Framework in three different Oracle homes. You also create custom OC4J instances in two of the Oracle homes that contains Oracle WebCenter Framework. You run your WebCenter applications in these custom OC4J instances. These custom OC4J instances use a shared Oracle Metadata Services directory to store WebCenter application customizations. This topology is appropriate for a production environment.

This topology makes the application tier highly available. It allows you to add an additional Oracle HTTP Server instance and a load balancer to make the web tier highly available. For more information, see *Oracle Application Server Enterprise Deployment Guide*.

Figure 1–8 Cluster Topology with Custom OC4J Instances in Multiple Oracle Homes



Requirements

The requirements are the same as those listed in [Chapter 2, "Requirements"](#).

Installation Sequence

To install this topology:

1. Create a directory for Oracle Metadata Services (MDS) on a shared file system, such as SAN or NAS. The file system must be accessible by both Oracle homes 2 and 3.

You can use any location on the file system, observing this condition:

The mount point must be identical: system 1 and system 2 must refer to the same directory, such as `/oracle/webcenter`.

2. For the first Oracle home, perform an advanced installation of Oracle HTTP Server, as described in [Section 5.2.5, "Installing Oracle HTTP Server"](#)

During the installation procedure, follow the prompts. In the Cluster Topology Configuration screen, select **Configure this Oracle HTTP Server instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster** and specify a cluster discovery address for the cluster.

3. For the second Oracle home, perform an advanced installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework, as described in [Chapter 5.2.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#).

During the installation procedure, follow the prompts, ensuring you perform the following:

- In the Administration Settings screen, select **Start Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g ASControl in this instance**.

- In the Cluster Topology Configuration screen, select **Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology** and specify the same cluster discovery address as you specified in Step 2 of this procedure. Select **Access this OC4J Instance from a separate Oracle HTTP Server**.
4. Perform the following steps to create a new OC4J instance named OC4J_Apps on the second Oracle home:
 - a. Log in to Application Server Control as oc4jadmin at:
`http://hostname:port/em`
 - b. On the Cluster Topology page, click the link to your application server.
 - c. Under System Components, click **Create OC4J Instance**.
 - d. On the Create OC4J Instance page, specify OC4J_Apps.
 - e. Select **Start this OC4J instance after creation**.
 - f. Click **Create**.

The new instance displays on your System Components list.

5. In this topology, the OC4J instance named OC4J_WebCenter is not used on the second Oracle home. You can stop the OC4J_WebCenter instance on the second Oracle home by performing the following steps:
 - a. Log in to Application Server Control as oc4jadmin at:
`http://hostname:port/em`
 - b. On the Cluster Topology page, click the link to your application server.
 - c. Under System Components, click the name of the OC4J instance (for example, OC4J_WebCenter).
 - d. On the OC4J instance page, click **Stop**.
 - e. On the Warning page, click **Yes**.
6. For the third Oracle home, perform an advanced installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework, as described in [Chapter 5.2.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#).

During the installation procedure, follow the prompts, ensuring you perform the following:

In the Cluster Topology Configuration screen, select **Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology** and specify the same cluster discovery address as you specified in Step 2 of this procedure. Select **Access this OC4J Instance from a separate Oracle HTTP Server**.

7. Create a new OC4J instance named OC4J_Apps on the third Oracle home using the procedure in Step 4.
8. In this topology, the OC4J instances named home and OC4J_WebCenter are not used on the third Oracle home. You can stop the home and OC4J_WebCenter instances on the third Oracle home by following the procedure in Step 5.
9. For the fourth Oracle home, perform an advanced installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework, as described in [Section 5.2.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#).

During the installation procedure, follow the prompts, ensuring you perform the following:

In the Cluster Topology Configuration screen, select **Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology** and specify the same cluster discovery address as you specified in Step 2 of this procedure. Select **Access this OC4J Instance from a separate Oracle HTTP Server**.

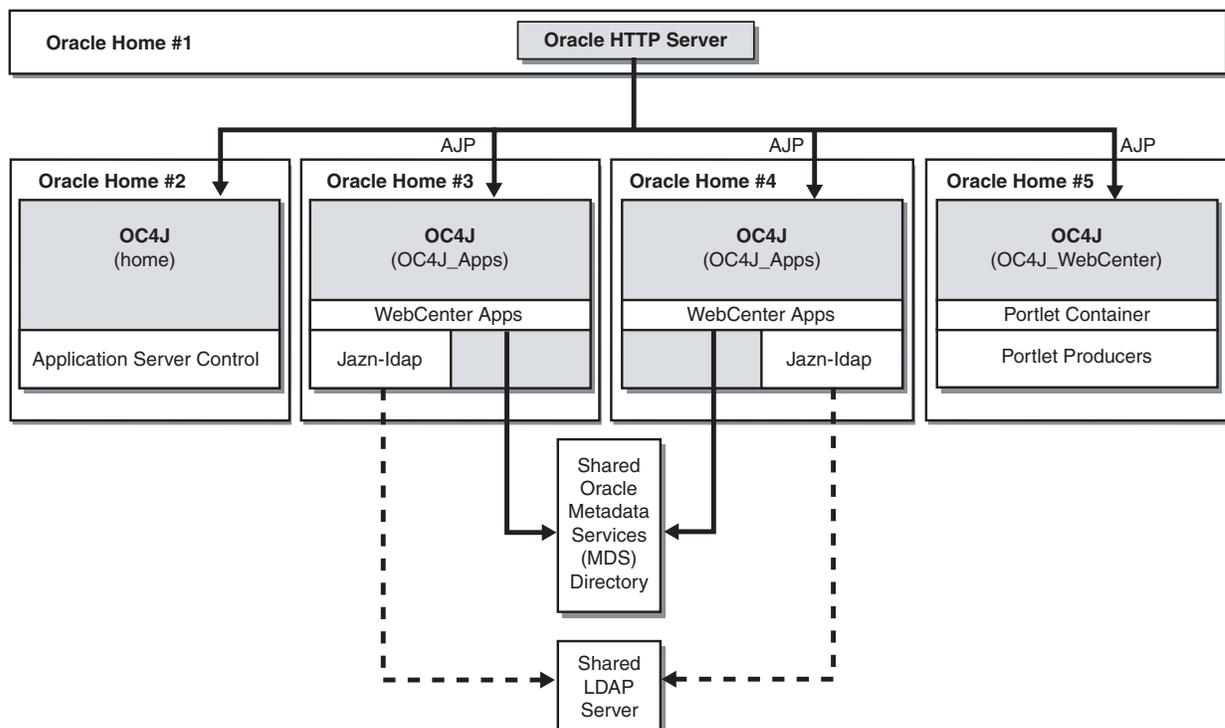
10. In this topology, the OC4J instance named home is not used on the fourth Oracle home. You can stop the home instance on the fourth Oracle home by following the procedure in Step 5.

1.3.9 Installing a Cluster Topology with Custom OC4J Instances in Multiple Oracle Homes with Application Server Control in Its Own Home

This topology builds upon the example in the previous section, [Section 1.3.8](#). In this topology, you create Application Server Control in a separate Oracle home, as shown in [Figure 1-9](#). In this topology, you install Oracle HTTP Server in one Oracle home and Oracle WebCenter Framework in four different Oracle homes. You also create custom OC4J instances in two of the Oracle homes that contains Oracle WebCenter Framework. You run your WebCenter applications in these custom OC4J instances. These custom OC4J instances use a shared Oracle Metadata Services directory to store WebCenter application customizations. This topology is appropriate for a production environment.

This topology makes the application tier highly available. It allows you to add an additional Oracle HTTP Server instance and a load balancer to make the web tier highly available. For more information, see *Oracle Application Server Enterprise Deployment Guide*.

Figure 1-9 Cluster Topology with Custom OC4J Instances in Multiple Oracle Homes with Application Server Control in Its Own Home



Requirements

The requirements are the same as those listed in [Chapter 2, "Requirements"](#).

Installation Sequence

To install this topology:

1. Create a directory for Oracle Metadata Services (MDS) on a shared file system, such as SAN or NAS. The file system must be accessible by both Oracle homes 3 and 4.

You can use any location on the file system, observing this condition:

The mount point must be identical: system 1 and system 2 must refer to the same directory, such as `/oracle/webcenter`.

2. For the first Oracle home, perform an advanced installation of Oracle HTTP Server, as described in [Section 5.2.5, "Installing Oracle HTTP Server"](#)

During the installation procedure, follow the prompts. In the Cluster Topology Configuration screen, select **Configure this Oracle HTTP Server instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster** and specify a cluster discovery address for the cluster.

3. For the second Oracle home, perform an advanced installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework, as described in [Chapter 5.2.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#).

During the installation procedure, follow the prompts, ensuring you perform the following:

- In the Administration Settings screen, select **Start Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g ASControl in this instance**.
 - In the Cluster Topology Configuration screen, select **Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology** and specify the same cluster discovery address as you specified in Step 2 of this procedure. Select **Access this OC4J Instance from a separate Oracle HTTP Server**.
4. In this topology, the OC4J instance named `OC4J_WebCenter` is not used on the second Oracle home. You can stop the `OC4J_WebCenter` instance on the second Oracle home by performing the following steps:
 - a. Log in to Application Server Control as `oc4jadmin` at:
`http://hostname:port/em`
 - b. On the Cluster Topology page, click the link to your application server.
 - c. Under System Components, click the name of the OC4J instance (for example, `OC4J_WebCenter`).
 - d. On the OC4J instance page, click **Stop**.
 - e. On the Warning page, click **Yes**.
 5. For the third Oracle home, perform an advanced installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework, as described in [Chapter 5.2.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#).

During the installation procedure, follow the prompts, ensuring you perform the following:

In the Cluster Topology Configuration screen, select **Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology** and specify the same cluster discovery address as you specified in Step 2 of this procedure. Select **Access this OC4J Instance from a separate Oracle HTTP Server**.

6. Perform the following steps to create a new OC4J instance named `OC4J_Apps` on the third Oracle home:
 - a. Log in to Application Server Control as `oc4jadmin` at:
`http://hostname:port/em`
 - b. On the Cluster Topology page, click the link to your application server.
 - c. Under System Components, click **Create OC4J Instance**.
 - d. On the Create OC4J Instance page, specify `OC4J_Apps`.
 - e. Select **Start this OC4J instance after creation**.
 - f. Click **Create**.

The new instance displays on your System Components list.

7. In this topology, the OC4J instances named `home` and `OC4J_WebCenter` are not used on the third Oracle home. You can stop the `home` and `OC4J_WebCenter` instances on the third Oracle home by following procedure in Step 4.
8. For the fourth Oracle home, perform an advanced installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework, as described in [Chapter 5.2.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#).

During the installation procedure, follow the prompts, ensuring you perform the following:

In the Cluster Topology Configuration screen, select **Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology** and specify the same cluster discovery address as you specified in Step 2 of this procedure. Select **Access this OC4J Instance from a separate Oracle HTTP Server**.

9. Create a new OC4J instance named `OC4J_Apps` on the fourth Oracle home using the procedure in Step 6.
10. In this topology, the OC4J instances named `home` and `OC4J_WebCenter` are not used on the fourth Oracle home. You can stop the `home` and `OC4J_WebCenter` instances on the fourth Oracle home by following the procedure in Step 4:
11. For the fifth Oracle home, perform an advanced installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework, as described in [Chapter 5.2.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#).

During the installation procedure, follow the prompts, ensuring you perform the following:

In the Cluster Topology Configuration screen, select **Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology** and specify the same cluster discovery address as you specified in Step 2 of this procedure. Select **Access this OC4J Instance from a separate Oracle HTTP Server**.

12. In this topology, the OC4J instance named `home` is not used on the fifth Oracle home. You can stop the `home` instance on the fifth Oracle home by following the procedure in Step 4.

Requirements

Before installing Oracle Application Server, ensure that your computer meets the requirements described in this chapter.

Table 2–1 Sections in This Chapter

Section	Highlights
Section 2.1, "Using OracleMetaLink to Obtain the Latest Oracle Application Server Hardware and Software Requirements"	Describes how to find the most current requirements for Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.2.0).
Section 2.2, "System Requirements"	Lists requirements such as supported processor speed, memory, disk space, and swap space.
Section 2.3, "Software Requirements"	Lists requirements such as supported operating systems, operating system patches, and software packages.
Section 2.4, "Requirements for Oracle Content Database"	Lists the requirements for installing Oracle Content Database.
Section 2.5, "Kernel Parameters"	Lists the kernel parameters and their values required for installation.
Section 2.6, "Ports"	Describes how to configure components to use ports other than the default ports.
Section 2.7, "Operating System Groups"	Describes why the operating system user who installs Oracle Application Server should belong to certain operating system groups.
Section 2.8, "Operating System User"	Describes why you should create an operating system user to install Oracle Application Server.
Section 2.9, "Environment Variables"	Describes how to set or unset environment variables required for installation.
Section 2.10, "Network Topics"	Describes network issues such as installing Oracle Application Server on a remote computer, using a remote CD-ROM/DVD-ROM drive, or installing from a hard disk.
Section 2.11, "Prerequisite Checks Performed by the Installer"	Lists the items checked by the installer, such as length of the Oracle home name and whether or not the Oracle home directory already contains another Oracle product.

2.1 Using OracleMetaLink to Obtain the Latest Oracle Application Server Hardware and Software Requirements

The Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.2.0) hardware and software requirements included in this guide were accurate at the time this manual was

released to manufacturing. For the most up-to-date information about hardware and software requirements, refer to *OracleMetaLink*:

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

After logging into *OracleMetaLink*, click **Certify**. From the resulting Web page, you can view the latest certifications by product, platform, and product availability.

2.2 System Requirements

[Table 2–2](#) lists the system requirements for running Oracle Application Server. The installer checks many of these requirements at the start of the installation process and warns you if any of them is not met. To save time, you can manually check only the ones that are not checked by the installer. Refer to [Table 2–2](#) to see which requirements are not checked by the installer.

You can also run the system checks performed by the installer without doing an installation, by running the `runInstaller` command as shown. The `runInstaller` command is on the Oracle Application Server CD-ROM (Disk 1) or DVD-ROM (in the `application_server` directory).

CD-ROM:

```
prompt> mount_point/WC_101320_1/runInstaller -executeSysPrereqs
```

DVD-ROM:

```
prompt> mount_point/application_server/runInstaller -executeSysPrereqs
```

The results are displayed on the screen as well as written to a log file. For more information on the types of checks performed, see [Section 2.11, "Prerequisite Checks Performed by the Installer"](#).

Table 2–2 System Requirements

Item	Requirement
Operating system	HP-UX 11i (11.11 or 11.23) PA-RISC or higher
Network	<p>You can install Oracle Application Server on a computer that is connected to a network, or on a "standalone" computer (not connected to the network).</p> <p>If you are installing Oracle Application Server on a standalone computer, you can connect the computer to a network after installation. You have to perform some configuration tasks when you connect it to the network; see the <i>Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide</i> for details.</p> <p>Checked by Installer: No</p>
IP	<p>The computer's IP address must be static. Oracle Application Server does not support HP-UX PA RISC systems using DHCP.</p> <p>Checked by Installer: No</p>
Hostname	<p>Ensure that your hostnames are not longer than 255 characters.</p> <p>Checked by Installer: No</p>
Processor type	<p>64-bit HP-UX PA-RISC processor</p> <p>If the processor is 64-bit the following command returns the value 64:</p> <pre># /bin/getconf KERNEL_BITS</pre> <p>Checked by Installer: No</p>

Table 2–2 (Cont.) System Requirements

Item	Requirement
Processor Speed	<p>400 MHz or faster</p> <p>To determine the processor speed, run the following command:</p> <pre>prompt> cat /proc/cpuinfo grep MHz cpu MHz : 2992.553</pre> <p>Checked by Installer: Yes</p>
Memory	<p>512 MB</p> <p>The memory requirement provided represents enough physical memory to install and run Oracle Application Server. However, for most production sites, you should configure at least 1 GB of physical memory. For sites with substantial traffic, increasing the amount of memory further may improve your performance. For Java applications, you should either increase the maximum heap allocated to the OC4J processes, or configure additional OC4J processes to utilize this memory. See the <i>Oracle Application Server Performance Guide</i> for details.</p> <p>To determine the optimal amount of memory for your installation, the best practice is to load test your site. Resource requirements can vary substantially for different applications and different usage patterns. In addition, some operating system utilities for monitoring memory can overstate memory usage (partially due to the representation of shared memory). The preferred method for determining memory requirements is to monitor the improvement in performance resulting from the addition of physical memory in your load test. Refer to your platform vendor documentation for information on how to configure memory and processor resources for testing purposes.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For the Oracle Content Database installation option, Oracle recommends having at least 1 GB RAM. ■ The installer checks the amount of memory on your computer and will warn you if your computer does not meet the minimum memory requirements. <p>To determine the amount of memory, enter the following command:</p> <pre># grep "Physical:" /var/adm/syslog/syslog.log</pre> <p>Checked by Installer: Yes</p>
Disk space	<p>Basic Installation: 2.3 GB</p> <p>Advanced Installation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server: 1.90 GB ■ Oracle Content Database: 1.85 GB ■ Oracle WebCenter Framework: 1.70 GB ■ Oracle HTTP Server: 1.63 GB <p>The installer may display inaccurate disk space requirement figures. Refer to the figures listed above for disk space requirements.</p> <p>To determine the amount of free disk space, use the <code>bdf</code> command:</p> <pre>prompt> bdf dir</pre> <p>Replace <i>dir</i> with the Oracle home directory or with the parent directory if the Oracle home directory does not exist yet. For example, if you plan to install Oracle Application Server in <code>/opt/oracle/j2ee</code>, you can replace <i>dir</i> with <code>/opt/oracle</code> or <code>/opt/oracle/j2ee</code>.</p> <p>Checked by Installer: No</p>

Table 2–2 (Cont.) System Requirements

Item	Requirement
Space in /tmp directory	<p>400 MB</p> <p>To determine the amount of free disk space in the /tmp directory, use the <code>bdF</code> command:</p> <pre>prompt> bdF /tmp</pre> <p>If the /tmp directory does not have enough free space, you can specify a different directory by setting the <code>TMP</code> or <code>TMPDIR</code> environment variable. See Section 2.9.5, "TMP and TMPDIR" for details.</p> <p>Checked by Installer: Yes</p>
Swap space	<p>1.5 GB of available swap space</p> <p>For the Basic Installation and Advanced Installation: Oracle Content Database, you should have 2 GB of available swap space.</p> <p>To determine the amount of available swap space, enter the following command:</p> <pre># /usr/sbin/swapinfo -a</pre> <p>If necessary, see your operating system documentation for information on how to configure additional swap space.</p> <p>Checked by Installer: Yes</p>
Monitor	<p>256 color display</p> <p>To determine your monitor's display capabilities, run the following command:</p> <pre>prompt> /usr/contrib/bin/X11/xdpyinfo</pre> <p>Look for the "depths" line. You need a depth of at least 8 (bits per pixel).</p> <p>Checked by Installer: Yes</p>
Supported browsers	<p>Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control is supported on the following browsers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 SP2 (supported on Microsoft Windows only) ■ Netscape 7.2 ■ Mozilla 1.7. You can download Mozilla from http://www.mozilla.org ■ Firefox 1.0.4. You can download Firefox from http://www.mozilla.org ■ Safari 1.2, 2.0 (on Apple Macintosh computers) <p>For the most current list of supported browsers, check the Oracle <i>MetaLink</i> site (https://metalink.oracle.com).</p> <p>Checked by Installer: No. However, if you access Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g using a non-supported browser, you will get a warning message.</p>

2.3 Software Requirements

Check that the software listed in [Table 2–3](#) is installed on the system. The procedure that follows the table describes how to ensure the correct software is installed on the system.

Note: Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.2.0) is certified with the following Operating System specific software. For the most current list of supported Operating System specific software, for example JDK version, Operating System version, check Oracle *MetaLink* (<https://metalink.oracle.com>).

Table 2-3 Software Requirements for HP-UX PA RISC 11i Systems

Item	Requirement
Operating System	HP-UX 11i (11.11 or 11.23) PA-RISC or higher
Quality Pack for 11.11	June 2003 Quality Pack GoldQPK11i
Patches for 11.11 (or higher versions)	<p>BUNDLE11i B.11.23.0409.3 Required Patch Bundle for HP-UX 11i v2 (B.11.23), September 2004</p> <p>PHKL_29198 s700_800 11.11 Psets Enablement Patch; top(1)</p> <p>PHSS_28871 s700_800 11.11 ld(1) and linker tools cumulative patch</p> <p>PHSS_28880 s700_800 11.11 HP aC++ -AA runtime libraries (aCC A.03.50)</p> <p>PHCO_29960 s700_800 11.11 Pthread enhancement and fixes</p> <p>The following patches are required by JDK 1.4.2.05/1.5.0.02 or higher. JDK 1.5.0.02 is installed with this release. Refer to the HP Support site for a list of all JDK patches.</p> <p>PHKL_25842 s700_800 11.11 Thread Abort syscall</p> <p>PHKL_25993 s700_800 11.11 thread nostop for NFS, rlimit, Ufalloc fix</p> <p>PHKL_25994 s700_800 11.11 detach;NOSTOP,Abrt,Psets;slpq1;FSS;getlwp</p> <p>PHKL_25995 s700_800 11.11 ufalloc;VxFS3.5;SPP fragmentation;AIO;EVP</p> <p>PHKL_26468 s700_800 11.11 vPar, callout, abstime, shared sync perf</p> <p>PHKL_28489 s700_800 11.11 copyin EFAULT, LDCD access type</p> <p>PHNE_29887 s700_800 11.11 cumulative ARPA Transport patch</p> <p>The following patches are required if ANSI C and C++ are installed on the system:</p> <p>PHSS_26792 s700_800 11.X ANSI C compiler B.11.11.04 cumulative patch</p> <p>PHSS_26793 s700_800 11.X +O4/PBO Compiler B.11.11.04 cumulative patch</p> <p>PHSS_31849 : s700_800 11.23 linker + fdp cumulative patch</p> <p>PHSS_31852 : s700_800 11.23 aC++ Runtime (IA: A.06.05, PA: A.03.65)</p> <p>PHSS_32511 : s700_800 11.23 HP aC++ Compiler (A.03.63)</p> <p>PHSS_32512 : s700_800 11.23 ANSI C compiler B.11.11.12 cumulative patch</p> <p>PHSS_32513 : s700_800 11.23 +O4/PBO Compiler B.11.11.12 cumulative patch</p> <p>Following patch is required if ServiceGuard is installed on the system:</p> <p>PHSS_32740 : s700_800 11.23 Serviceguard A.11.16.00</p>

To ensure that the system meets all the requirements, follow these steps:

1. To determine which version of HP-UX is installed, enter the following command:

```
# uname -a
```

HP-UX hostname B.11.11 U 9000/800 109444686 unlimited-user license

In this example, the version of HP-UX 11i is 11.11.

2. To determine whether the Quality pack is installed, enter the following command:

```
# /usr/sbin/swlist | grep QPK
```

If the quality pack is not installed, download it from the following Web site and install it:

http://www.software.hp.com/SUPPORT_PLUS/qpk.html

3. To determine whether a bundle or product is installed, enter the following command:

```
# /usr/sbin/swlist -l product | more
```

If a required product is not installed, you must install it. See your operating system or software documentation for information on installing products.

4. To determine whether a patch is installed, enter a command similar to the following:

```
# /usr/sbin/swlist -l patch | grep PHKL_29198
```

Alternatively, to list all installed patches, enter the following command:

```
# /usr/sbin/swlist -l patch | more
```

If a required patch is not installed, download it from the following URL and install it:

<http://itresourcecenter.hp.com>

2.4 Requirements for Oracle Content Database

This section includes requirements for Oracle Content Database (Oracle Content DB), which is installed during a Basic Installation and Advanced Installation: Oracle Content Database. It includes the following topics:

- [Section 2.4.1, "User Repository Requirements"](#)
- [Section 2.4.2, "Oracle Database Hardware and Software Requirements"](#)
- [Section 2.4.3, "Upgrading an Existing Oracle Database"](#)

2.4.1 User Repository Requirements

Oracle Content DB supports three types of user repository: Oracle Internet Directory, a third-party LDAP server (such as iPlanet or Open LDAP), or a file-based user repository. This section includes the following topics:

- [Section 2.4.1.1, "Using Oracle Internet Directory with Oracle Content DB"](#)
- [Section 2.4.1.2, "Using a Third-Party LDAP Server with Oracle Content DB"](#)
- [Section 2.4.1.3, "Using a File-Based User Repository with Oracle Content DB"](#)

2.4.1.1 Using Oracle Internet Directory with Oracle Content DB

To use Oracle Internet Directory as your Oracle Content DB user repository, you must first install OracleAS Infrastructure, which contains Oracle Identity Management.

Then, provide required details about Oracle Internet Directory during Oracle Content DB installation.

You can install Oracle Identity Management versions 10.1.2 and 10.1.4. When choosing Oracle Identity Management components, you must install at least Oracle Internet Directory.

See Also:

- *Oracle Content Database for Oracle WebCenter Suite Administrator's Guide* for additional information about using Oracle Internet Directory as your Oracle Content DB user repository
- *Oracle Application Server Certification Information* for the most up-to-date information about the Oracle Identity Management versions supported with Oracle Content DB

2.4.1.2 Using a Third-Party LDAP Server with Oracle Content DB

To use a third-party LDAP solution as your user repository for Oracle Content DB, you must first install the third-party LDAP server. Then, provide required details about your third-party LDAP server during Oracle Content DB installation.

Oracle Content DB supports the following third-party LDAP solutions:

- Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Active Directory
- Microsoft Windows Server 2000 Active Directory
- Sun Java System Directory Server 5.2
- OpenLdap 2.2
- Novel eDirectory 8.73

See Also: *Oracle Application Server Certification Information* for the most up-to-date information about the third-party LDAP server versions supported with Oracle Content DB

2.4.1.3 Using a File-Based User Repository with Oracle Content DB

There are no preinstallation requirements if you choose to use a file-based user repository. To use a file-based user repository as your user repository for Oracle Content DB, select **File-Based** in the Specify User Repository screen during Oracle Content DB installation.

2.4.2 Oracle Database Hardware and Software Requirements

Oracle Content DB requires an Oracle Database version 10.1.0.5.0 or 10.2.0.2.0. Oracle Database version 9.2, as well as Oracle Database version 10.2 XE, are not supported. For the most up-to-date certification information, see *Oracle Application Server Certification Information*.

Refer to Chapter 2, "Preinstallation Tasks" in *Oracle Database Installation Guide* for complete information about hardware, software, and other requirements. In particular, refer to the following sections:

- Section 2.1, "Oracle Database Hardware Requirements"
- Section 2.2, "Oracle Database Software Requirements"

See Also: Chapter 2, "Planning for Oracle Content DB Deployment" in *Oracle Content Database for Oracle WebCenter Suite Administrator's Guide* for additional information about database computer sizing requirements for Oracle Content DB

This section includes the following topics:

- [Section 2.4.2.1, "Setting the Required Database Character Set"](#)
- [Section 2.4.2.2, "Password File Requirement"](#)
- [Section 2.4.2.3, "Firewall Requirement for Oracle Database on Windows"](#)
- [Section 2.4.2.4, "Setting Required Database Initialization Parameters"](#)
- [Section 2.4.2.5, "Using the Raw Storage Type with Oracle Content DB"](#)

2.4.2.1 Setting the Required Database Character Set

You must set the database character set to AL32UTF8 in order to use the database with Oracle Content DB.

To set the database character set during installation, choose the **Advanced** installation type (recommended). To set the database character set for an existing database, you can use the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to re-create the database with the correct character set.

See Also: Chapter 2, "Choosing a Character Set" and Chapter 11, "Character Set Migration" in *Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide* for additional information about setting or changing the database character set

2.4.2.2 Password File Requirement

You must configure a password file for the database in order to use the database with Oracle Content DB. See *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about how to do this.

If you do not set up a password file for the database, the Oracle Content DB installation will display an error.

2.4.2.3 Firewall Requirement for Oracle Database on Windows

If you are running Oracle Database on Windows, you must disable the firewall on the database computer before you install the Oracle Content DB middle tier. Otherwise, Oracle Content DB installation will fail. Be sure to enable the firewall again after completing Oracle Content DB middle-tier installation.

2.4.2.4 Setting Required Database Initialization Parameters

You must set initialization parameters for the Oracle Database you want to use with Oracle Content DB.

To set initialization parameters during installation, choose the **Advanced** installation type. Select **Advanced** on the Select Database Configuration screen. You can set the initialization parameters after the DBCA launches.

To set initialization parameters for an existing database, you can run the `cdb_alter_system.sql` script, which is located on Oracle Application Server Disk 1 at the following location:

```
mount_point/WC_101320_1/cdb_alter_system.sql
```

Alternatively, you can set initialization parameters manually using Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Database Control to update the server parameter file.

See Also: Section 5.2, "Logging In to Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control" in *Oracle Database Installation Guide* for information about how to access the Database Control

You can also use the following SQL command to set individual parameters:

```
SQL> alter system set parameter_name=parameter_value scope=both;
```

For example:

```
SQL> alter system set shared_pool_size=184549376 scope=both;
```

[Table 2–4](#) lists the required database initialization parameters for Oracle Content DB.

Table 2–4 Required Database Initialization Parameters for Oracle Content DB

Parameter Name	Minimum Value
aq_tm_processes	1
db_recovery_file_dest_size	2147483648
dml_locks	200
job_queue_processes	10
max_commit_propagation_delay	0
	This parameter was deprecated in Oracle Database 10g 10.2. If you are using a 10.2 database, you do not need to set this parameter.
open_cursors	400
processes	250
remote_login_passwordfile	EXCLUSIVE
session_max_open_files	50
sessions	400
undo_management	AUTO
PLSQL_CODE_TYPE	INTERPRETED

Table 2–4 (Cont.) Required Database Initialization Parameters for Oracle Content DB

Parameter Name	Minimum Value
db_create_file_dest	<p>Set this parameter to identify the default location for the database server to create the following files:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Datafiles ■ Tempfiles ■ Redo log files ■ Control files ■ Block change tracking files <p>The following example sets /u01/oradata as the default directory to use when creating Oracle-managed files:</p> <pre>DB_CREATE_FILE_DEST = '/u01/oradata'</pre> <p>Note: Do not set this parameter if the storage is in raw volumes. If you are using the Raw storage type, you must create required tablespaces before installing Oracle Content DB. See Section 2.4.2.5, "Using the Raw Storage Type with Oracle Content DB" for more information.</p>

2.4.2.5 Using the Raw Storage Type with Oracle Content DB

If you choose to use raw devices for database file storage, you must create tablespaces manually before installing Oracle Content DB. [Table 2–5](#) shows the minimum size of each tablespace.

Table 2–5 Minimum Tablespace Sizes for Oracle Content DB

Tablespace Name	Minimum Size
CONTENT_IFS_MAIN	60MB
CONTENT_IFS_LOB_N	270MB
CONTENT_IFS_LOB_I	270MB
CONTENT_IFS_LOB_M	10MB
CONTENT_IFS_CTX_I	10MB
CONTENT_IFS_CTX_K	15MB
CONTENT_IFS_CTX_X	130MB
WORKFLOW_IFS_MAIN	10MB

For more information about the tablespaces used by Oracle Content DB, see Chapter 2, "Planning for Oracle Content DB Deployment" in *Oracle Content Database for Oracle WebCenter Suite Administrator's Guide*.

To create tablespaces manually, you can issue the `create tablespace` SQL command. [Example 2–1](#) shows a command to create the `CONTENT_IFS_MAIN` tablespace, with a size of 270 MB.

Example 2–1 Create Tablespace Command

```
SQL > create tablespace CONTENT_IFS_MAIN logging datafile size 270M autoextend on
next 27M maxsize unlimited extent management local segment space management auto;
```

2.4.3 Upgrading an Existing Oracle Database

You may need to upgrade your Oracle Database to one of the versions certified with Oracle Content DB. If you upgrade, make sure to read the upgrade documentation carefully, follow all instructions, and perform all required post-upgrade tasks. Otherwise, you may encounter problems. Post-upgrade tasks may include running the following scripts:

- `catupgrd.sql` (10.2.0.2)
- `utlrp.sql` (10.2.0.2)
- `changePerm.sh` (10.2.0.2)
- `catpatch.sql` (10.1.0.5)

Refer to the database upgrade documentation for additional details.

2.4.3.1 Downloading and Applying Database Patches

You can download database patches from Oracle*MetaLink* at:

<https://metalink.oracle.com>

If you have a support contract with Oracle, the steps to download a patch from the Oracle*MetaLink* site are:

1. Log in to Oracle*MetaLink*.
2. Click **Patches & Updates**.
3. Ensure that **Patch Number** is selected in the **Simple Search** list, then enter the required patch number in the adjacent field.

If you do not know the patch number that you need to download, select **Product or Family** in the **Simple Search** list.

4. Select the appropriate operating system from the **Platform or Language** list.
5. Click **Go**.
6. Under **Results**, click **View Readme** to go through the information in the readme before downloading the patch. Then, return to the Results page and click **Download** to download the patch.

Make sure to stop all database processes before applying database patches. After the upgrade completes, you need to run `root.sh`. Refer to the patch upgrade documentation for additional details; follow all instructions, and perform all required post-upgrade tasks.

2.5 Kernel Parameters

The computers on which you plan to perform the installation require their kernel parameters to be set to the minimum values.

Complete the following tasks to set the kernel parameters for OracleAS Web Cache:

1. Start System Administration Manager (SAM) as the `root` user:


```
# /usr/sbin/sam
```
2. Choose the Kernel Configuration area, then choose the Configurable Parameters area.

3. Check the value for `maxfiles_lim` is at least 65536. If necessary, modify that value. See the SAM online help for more information on completing this step.
4. Exit from SAM.
5. If you modified the value, restart the system:

```
# /sbin/shutdown -r now
```

2.6 Ports

Many Oracle Application Server components, such as Oracle HTTP Server, use ports. You can have the installer assign default port numbers, or use port numbers that you specify.

- [Section 2.6.1, "Checking If a Port Is in Use"](#)
- [Section 2.6.2, "Using Default Port Numbers"](#)
- [Section 2.6.3, "Using Custom Port Numbers \(the "Static Ports" Feature\)"](#)

Why the Default Port for Oracle HTTP Server Is Port 7777 and Not Port 80

By default, the installer configures Oracle HTTP Server to use port 7777, not port 80. Port 7777 is the default port because on UNIX, components that use port numbers lower than 1024 require additional steps to be done as the root user before the components can run. Because the installer does not have root access, it has to use a port greater than 1024.

If you want Oracle HTTP Server to use a different port, such as port 80, use the "static ports" feature, which enables you to specify port numbers for components. Although you can change the port number after installation, it is easier to set the port number during installation.

2.6.1 Checking If a Port Is in Use

To check if a port is being used, you can run the `netstat` command as follows:

```
prompt> netstat -an | grep portnum
```

2.6.2 Using Default Port Numbers

If you want to use the default port numbers for components, you do not have to do anything. See [Appendix C, "Default Port Numbers"](#) for a list of the default port numbers and ranges. Make sure that at least one port is available in the port range for each component. If the installer is unable to find a free port in the range, the installation will fail.

2.6.3 Using Custom Port Numbers (the "Static Ports" Feature)

To instruct the installer to assign custom port numbers for components:

1. Create a file containing the component names and port numbers. [Section 2.6.3.1, "Format of the staticports.ini File"](#) describes the file format. This file is typically called the `staticports.ini` file, but you can name it anything you want.
2. In the installer, on the Specify Port Configuration Options screen, select **Manual** and enter the *full path* to the `staticports.ini` file.

If you do not specify the full path to the file, the installer will not be able to find the file. The installer will then assign default ports for all the components, and it will do this without displaying any warning.

2.6.3.1 Format of the `staticports.ini` File

The `staticports.ini` file has the following format. Replace `port_num` with the port number that you want to use for the component.

```
Oracle HTTP Server port = port_num
Oracle HTTP Server SSL port = port_num
Oracle Notification Server Request port = port_num
Oracle Notification Server Local port = port_num
Oracle Notification Server Remote port = port_num
ASG port = port_num
```

The easiest way to create the file is to use the `staticports.ini` file on the CD-ROM (Disk 1) or DVD-ROM as a template:

1. Copy the `staticports.ini` file from the CD-ROM or DVD-ROM to your hard disk.

Table 2–6 Location of the `staticports.ini` File on CD-ROM and DVD-ROM

Media	Location of <code>staticports.ini</code> File
CD-ROM	Disk 1: <code>mount_point/WC_101320_1/stage/Response/staticports.ini</code>
DVD-ROM	<code>mount_point/application_server/stage/Response/staticports.ini</code>

2. Edit the local copy (the file on the hard disk) to include the desired port numbers.

You do not need to specify port numbers for all components in the `staticports.ini` file. If a component is not listed in the file, the installer uses the default port number for that component.

The following example sets the Oracle HTTP Server ports and some Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server ports. For components not specified, the installer will assign the default port numbers.

```
Oracle HTTP Server port = 2000
Oracle HTTP Server SSL port = 2001
Oracle Notification Server Request port = 2002
Oracle Notification Server Local port = 2003
```

When installation is complete, you can run the following commands to see the assigned ports:

```
prompt> ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl startall
prompt> ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl status -l
```

Notes on Choosing Port Numbers:

- Port numbers cannot be greater than 65535.
 - If you use a port number less than 1024 for a component, you must run the component as the root user.
 - If you use a port number less than 1024 for a component, the installer will not be able to start up the component at the end of installation. You may need to configure the component first before you can start it up. See the appropriate component documentation for details.
 - If you plan to set port numbers for Oracle HTTP Server, be sure you read [Section 2.6.3.3, "Ports for Oracle HTTP Server"](#).
-
-

The installer verifies that the ports specified in the file are available by checking memory. This means that it can only detect ports that are being used by running processes. It does not look in configuration files to determine which ports an application is using.

If the installer detects that a specified port is not available, it displays an alert. The installer will not assign a port that is not available. To fix this:

1. Edit the `staticports.ini` file to specify a different port, or shut down the application that is using the port.
2. Click **Retry**. The installer re-reads the `staticports.ini` file and verifies the entries in the file again.

2.6.3.2 Error Conditions that Will Cause the Installer to Use Default Ports Instead of Specified Ports

Check your `staticports.ini` file carefully because a mistake can cause the installer to use default ports without displaying any warning. Here are some things that you should check:

- If you specify the same port for more than one component, the installer will use the specified port for the first component, but for the other components, it will use the components' default ports. The installer does not warn you if you have specified the same port for multiple components.
- If you specify different ports for one component on multiple lines, the installer assigns the default port for the component. The installer does not warn you if you have specified different ports for one component.
- If you specify the same port for one component on multiple lines, the installer assigns the default port for the component. The installer does not warn you if you have specified the same port on multiple lines.
- If you have syntax errors in the `staticports.ini` file (for example, if you omitted the = character for a line), the installer ignores the line. For the components specified on such lines, the installer assigns the default ports. The installer does not display a warning for lines with syntax errors.
- If you misspell a component name, the installer assigns the default port for the component. Names of components in the file are case sensitive. The installer does not display a warning for lines with unrecognized names.

- If you specify a non-numeric value for the port number, the installer ignores the line and assigns the default port number for the component. It does this without displaying any warning.
- If you specify a relative path to the `staticports.ini` file (for example, `./staticports.ini` or just `staticports.ini`), the installer will not find the file. The installer continues without displaying a warning and it will assign default ports to all components. You must specify a full path to the `staticports.ini` file.

2.6.3.3 Ports for Oracle HTTP Server

Be sure you understand the following when setting ports for this component.

In the `httpd.conf` file for Oracle HTTP Server, the `Port` and the `Listen` directives specify the ports used by Oracle HTTP Server (Figure 2-1). You must set both directives to use the same port number.

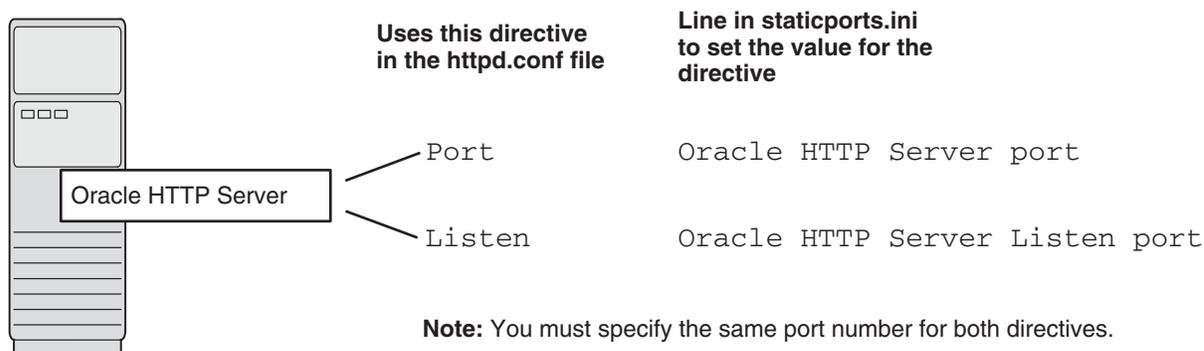
To set these ports, use the "Oracle HTTP Server port" and "Oracle HTTP Server Listen port" lines in the `staticports.ini` file. For example:

```
Oracle HTTP Server port = 8080
Oracle HTTP Server Listen port = 8080
```

To set the SSL version of these ports, use the following lines. As in the non-SSL version, the port numbers must be the same.

```
Oracle HTTP Server SSL port = 443
Oracle HTTP Server Listen (SSL) port = 443
```

Figure 2-1 Configuring Oracle HTTP Server



2.6.3.3.1 staticports.ini Example In this scenario, configure Oracle HTTP Server to use ports 80 and 443. Create a `staticports.ini` file that includes the following lines:

```
Oracle HTTP Server port = 80
Oracle HTTP Server Listen port = 80
Oracle HTTP Server SSL port = 443
Oracle HTTP Server Listen (SSL) port = 443
```

Note: Because you are using ports less than 1024, you have to configure Oracle HTTP Server to run as the root user. You can perform the configuration during installation or after installation.

You can choose to perform the configuration after installation, but note that the installer will not be able to start up the components (because they are not yet configured).

For details, see the *Oracle HTTP Server Administrator's Guide*.

2.7 Operating System Groups

If you plan to install Oracle Application Server on a computer that does not have Oracle products, you need to create an operating system group to own the "inventory" directory. See [Section 2.7.1, "Create a Group for the Inventory Directory"](#).

To create a local operating system group:

Enter the following command to create the `oinstall` group:

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

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

2.7.1 Create a Group for the Inventory Directory

If you plan to install Oracle Application Server on a computer that does not have Oracle products, create a group to own the inventory directory. The installer writes its files in the inventory directory to keep track of the Oracle products installed on the computer.

To create a local operating system group, `oinstall` enter the following command:

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

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

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

For the first time installation of any Oracle product on a computer, the installer displays a screen where you enter a group name for the inventory directory, and a screen where you enter the location of the inventory directory.

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

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

2.8 Operating System User

Create an operating system user to install and upgrade Oracle products. This guide refers to this user as the `oracle` user. The `oracle` user running the installer must have write permission for these directories:

- The Oracle home directory, which contains files for the product you are installing

- The inventory directory, which is used by the installer for all Oracle products

If the computer contains other Oracle products, you might already have a user for this purpose. Look in the `oraInst.loc` file. This file lists the location of the inventory directory and the group who owns it. If the file does not exist, the computer does not have Oracle products installed on it.

If you do not already have a user for installing Oracle products, create a user with the following properties:

Table 2–7 Properties of the Operating System User Who Runs the Installer

Item	Description
Login name	You can use any name for the user. This guide refers to the user as the <code>oracle</code> user.
Group identifier	The primary group of the <code>oracle</code> user must have write permission for the <code>oraInventory</code> directory. See Section 2.7.1, "Create a Group for the Inventory Directory" for more information about this group. You can use any name for the group. This guide uses the name <code>oinstall</code> .
Home directory	The home directory for the <code>oracle</code> user can be consistent with the home directories of other users.
Login shell	The default login shell can be the C, Bourne, or Korn shell.

Note: Use the `oracle` user only for installing and running Oracle products. Do not use `root` as the `oracle` user.

To create a local operating system user:

1. To create the `oracle` user, enter a command similar to the following:

```
# /usr/sbin/useradd -g oinstall -G dba[,oper] oracle
```

In this command:

- The `-g` option specifies the primary group, which must be the Oracle Inventory group, for example `oinstall`
- The `-G` option specifies the secondary groups, which must include the OSDBA group and if required, the OSOPER group, for example `dba` or `dba,oper`

2. Set the password of the `oracle` user:

```
# passwd oracle
```

To check which groups an operating system user belongs to, run the `groups` command with the name of the user. For example:

```
prompt> groups oracle
```

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

2.9 Environment Variables

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

Table 2–8 summarizes whether you set or unset an environment variable.

Table 2–8 Environment Variable Summary

Environment variable	Set or Unset
<code>PATH</code> , <code>CLASSPATH</code> , and <code>LD_LIBRARY_PATH</code>	Must not contain references to directories in any Oracle home directories.
<code>DISPLAY</code>	Set it to the monitor where you want the installer window to appear.
<code>TMP</code> and <code>TMPDIR</code>	Optional. If unset, defaults to <code>/tmp</code> .
<code>ANT_HOME</code>	Must not be set.
<code>TNS_ADMIN</code>	Must not be set.
<code>ORA_NLS</code>	Must not be set.
<code>LD_BIND_NOW</code>	Must not be set.

2.9.1 Environment Variable Tips

Here are some tips when working with environment variables:

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

```
% env
```

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

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

2.9.2 PATH, CLASSPATH, and LD_LIBRARY_PATH

Edit your `PATH`, `CLASSPATH`, and `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` environment variables so that they do not reference any Oracle home directories.

2.9.3 DISPLAY

Set the `DISPLAY` environment variable to point to the X server that will display the installer. The format of the `DISPLAY` environment variable is:

```
hostname:display_number.screen_number
```

Example (C shell):

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

Example (Bourne or Korn shell):

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

You can test the display by running the `xclock` program:

```
$ xclock &
```

Oracle Application Server requires a running X server during installation only. The frame buffer X server installed with your operating system requires that you remain logged in and have the frame buffer running during installation. If you do not wish to do this, then you must use a virtual frame buffer, such as X Virtual Frame Buffer (XVFB) or Virtual Network Computing (VNC).

Visit Oracle Technology Network (<http://www.oracle.com/technology>) for information about obtaining and installing XVFB or other virtual frame buffer solutions. Search OTN for "frame buffer".

2.9.4 TNS_ADMIN

This section describes two requirements:

- The `TNS_ADMIN` environment variable must not be set. If set, it can cause errors during installation.
- The `/etc` or the `/var/opt/oracle` directories must not contain a `tnsnames.ora` file.

These requirements are necessary to prevent conflicts between the Net configuration files for different Oracle products.

If you need to set `TNS_ADMIN` or if you have the `tnsnames.ora` file in `/etc` or `/var/opt/oracle`, do the following steps before installing Oracle Application Server.

1. If you have the `tnsnames.ora` file in `/etc` or `/var/opt/oracle`, move the file from these directories to a different directory. Alternatively, you can rename the file.
2. Make sure the `TNS_ADMIN` environment variable is not set.

Example (C shell):

```
% unsetenv TNS_ADMIN
```

Example (Bourne or Korn shell):

```
$ unset TNS_ADMIN
```

After installation, you can merge the contents of the newly created `tnsnames.ora` file with your existing `tnsnames.ora` file.

2.9.5 TMP and TMPDIR

The installer uses a temporary directory for swap space. The installer checks for the `TMP` and `TMPDIR` environment variables to locate the temporary directory. If this environment variable does not exist, the installer uses the `/tmp` directory.

If you want the installer to use a temporary directory other than `/tmp`, set the `TMP` and `TMPDIR` environment variables to the full path of an alternate directory. The `oracle` user must have right permission for this directory and the directory must meet the requirements listed in [Table 2-2](#).

Example (C shell):

```
% setenv TMP /tmp2
% setenv TMPDIR /tmp2
```

Example (Bourne or Korn shell):

```
$ TMP=/tmp2; export TMP
$ TMPDIR=/tmp2; export TMPDIR
```

If you do not set this environment variable, and the default directory does not have enough space, then the installer displays an error message that says the environment variable is not set. You can either set the environment variable to point to a different directory or free up enough space in the default directory. In either case, you have to restart the installation.

2.9.6 ANT_HOME

To make sure that the Oracle Application Server installation completes successfully, unset this environment variable.

Example:

```
% unset ANT_HOME
```

Additionally, you must either remove the `/etc/ant.conf` file or comment out the line in the `/etc/ant.conf` file that incorrectly sets the `ANT_HOME` environmental variable.

2.9.7 ORA_NLS

To make sure that the Oracle Application Server installation completes successfully, unset this environment variable.

Example:

```
$ unset ORA_NLS
```

2.9.8 LD_BIND_NOW

To make sure that the Oracle Application Server installation completes successfully, unset this environment variable.

Example:

```
$ unset LD_BIND_NOW
```

2.10 Network Topics

Typically, the computer on which you want to install Oracle Application Server is connected to the network, has local storage to contain the Oracle Application Server installation, has a display monitor, and has a CD-ROM or DVD-ROM drive.

This section describes how to install Oracle Application Server on computers that do not meet the typical scenario. It covers the following cases:

- [Section 2.10.1, "Installing on a DHCP Host"](#)
- [Section 2.10.2, "Installing on Multihomed \(Multi-IP\) Computers"](#)
- [Section 2.10.3, "Copying CD-ROMs or DVD-ROM to Hard Drive, and Installing from the Hard Drive"](#)
- [Section 2.10.4, "Installing from a Remote CD-ROM or DVD-ROM Drive"](#)

- [Section 2.10.5, "Installing on Remote Computers"](#)
- [Section 2.10.6, "Installing on NFS-Mounted Storage"](#)
- [Section 2.10.7, "Running Multiple Instances from One Installation"](#)
- [Section 2.10.8, "Support for NIS and NIS+"](#)

2.10.1 Installing on a DHCP Host

If you are installing Oracle Application Server in a DHCP network you must use a loopback configuration. To access the Oracle Application Server, you need to use a local browser. Perform the following steps to install Oracle Application Server in a DHCP network:

1. Find the IP address allocated from the DHCP server by running the following command:

```
$ /sbin/ifconfig -a
```

The IP address is associated with the interface configured to use DHCP.

2. Configure the host to resolve hostname to loopback IP address:
 - a. Configure the host to resolve hostname to loopback IP address, by modifying the `/etc/hosts` file to contain the following entries:

```
127.0.0.1 hostname.domainname hostname
127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost
```

- b. Check that the hostname resolves to the loopback IP address by entering the following command:
3. Complete the Oracle Application Server installation as described in this guide using the hostname used in step 2.

```
$ /bin/ping hostname.domainname
```

2.10.2 Installing on Multihomed (Multi-IP) Computers

You can install Oracle Application Server on a multihomed computer. A multihomed computer is associated with multiple IP addresses. This is typically achieved by having multiple network cards on the computer. Each IP address is associated with a hostname; additionally, you can set up aliases for the hostname. You can set the hostname used by the Oracle Universal Installer by running the installer with the `OUI_HOSTNAME` variable. For example:

CD-ROM:

```
prompt> mount_point/WC_101320_1/runInstaller OUI_HOSTNAME=hostname
```

DVD-ROM:

```
prompt> mount_point/application_server/runInstaller OUI_HOSTNAME=hostname
```

Clients must be able to access the computer using this hostname (or using aliases for this hostname). To check, ping the hostname from the client computers using the short name (hostname only) and the full name (hostname and domain name). Both must work.

2.10.3 Copying CD-ROMs or DVD-ROM to Hard Drive, and Installing from the Hard Drive

Instead of installing from the Oracle Application Server CD-ROMs or DVD-ROM, you can copy the contents of the CD-ROMs or DVD-ROM to a hard drive and install from there. This might be easier if you plan to install many instances of Oracle Application Server on your network, or if the computers where you want to install Oracle Application Server do not have CD-ROM or DVD-ROM drives.

(You can install from remote CD-ROM or DVD-ROM drives; see [Section 2.10.4, "Installing from a Remote CD-ROM or DVD-ROM Drive"](#).)

When you install from the hard drive, the installer does not prompt you to swap CD-ROMs. It can find all the files if they are in the proper locations (see [Figure 2-2](#)).

Space Requirement

Ensure that the hard drive contains enough space to hold the contents of the CD-ROMs or the `application_server` directory on the DVD-ROM. Each CD-ROM contains approximately 650 MB. This means that if you are copying three CD-ROMs, you need approximately 1.9 GB of disk space.

On the DVD-ROM, the `application_server` directory is approximately 1.6 GB.

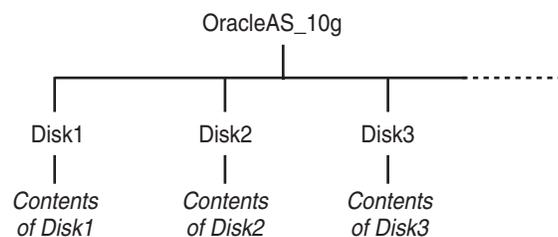
This space is in addition to the space required for installing Oracle Application Server (listed in [Table 2-2](#)).

To Copy the CD-ROMs:

1. Create a directory structure on your hard drive as shown in [Figure 2-2](#).

You need to create a parent directory (called `OracleAS_10g` in the example, but you can name it anything you like), and, under the parent directory, create subdirectories called `Disk1`, `Disk2`, and so on. The names of the subdirectories must be `DiskN`, where *N* is the CD-ROM number.

Figure 2-2 Directory Structure for Copying CD-ROMs to Disk



2. Copy the contents of each CD-ROM into the corresponding directory.

```

prompt> cp -pr /cdrom_mount_point/WC_101320_1/* /path/to/hard/drive/Disk1/
prompt> cp -pr /cdrom_mount_point/WC_101320_2/* /path/to/hard/drive/Disk2/
... Repeat for each CD-ROM.
  
```

To run the installer from the copied files, invoke the `runInstaller` executable from the `Disk1` directory. Run it from the computer that will be running Oracle Application Server.

```
prompt> /path/to/hard/drive/Disk1/runInstaller
```

To Copy the `application_server` Directory from the DVD-ROM

1. (optional) Create a directory to contain the `application_server` directory.

2. Copy the `application_server` directory from the DVD-ROM to your hard disk.

```
prompt> cp -pr /dvd_mount_point/application_server /path/to/hard/drive
```

To run the installer from the copied files, invoke the `runInstaller` executable from the computer that will be running Oracle Application Server:

```
prompt> /path/to/hard/drive/application_server/runInstaller
```

2.10.4 Installing from a Remote CD-ROM or DVD-ROM Drive

You can run the installer on a remote computer ("remote_computer"), but have the installer screens display on your local computer ("local_computer"). The installer will install Oracle Application Server on the remote computer.

1. Allow remote_computer to display on local_computer. You need to run this command on the local computer's console.

```
local_computer> xhost +remote_computer
```

If you do not run `xhost`, you might get an Xlib error similar to "Failed to connect to server", "Connection refused by server," or "Can't open display" when starting the installer.

2. On local_computer, perform a remote login (using `telnet` or `rlogin`) to remote_computer. Log in as the `oracle` user, as described in [Section 2.8, "Operating System User"](#). Ensure that the user has set the environment variables correctly, as described in [Section 2.9, "Environment Variables"](#).

```
local_computer> rlogin -l oracle remote_computer.mydomain.com
- OR -
local_computer> telnet remote_computer.mydomain.com
```

3. Set the `DISPLAY` environment variable on remote_computer to point to local_computer.

Example (C shell):

```
remote_computer> setenv DISPLAY local_computer.mydomain.com:0.0
```

Example (Bourne or Korn shell):

```
remote_computer> DISPLAY=local_computer.mydomain.com:0.0; export DISPLAY
```

4. Run the installer. See [Section 3.12, "Starting the Oracle Universal Installer"](#).

Note: You can use a PC X emulator to run the installer if it supports a `PseudoColor` color model or `PseudoColor` visual. Set the PC X emulator to use a `PseudoColor` visual, and then start the installer. Refer to the X emulator documentation for instructions on how to change the color model or visual settings.

2.10.5 Installing on Remote Computers

You can run the installer on a remote computer ("remote_computer"), but have the installer screens display on your local computer ("local_computer"). The installer will install Oracle Application Server on the remote computer.

1. Allow `remote_computer` to display on `local_computer`. You need to run this command on the local computer's console.

```
local_computer> xhost +remote_computer
```

If you do not run `xhost`, you might get an Xlib error similar to "Failed to connect to server", "Connection refused by server," or "Can't open display" when starting the installer.

2. On `local_computer`, perform a remote login (using `telnet` or `rlogin`) to `remote_computer`. Log in as the `oracle` user, as described in [Section 2.8, "Operating System User"](#). Ensure that the user has set the environment variables correctly, as described in [Section 2.9, "Environment Variables"](#).

```
local_computer> rlogin -l oracle remote_computer.mydomain.com
```

- OR -

```
local_computer> telnet remote_computer.mydomain.com
```

3. Set the `DISPLAY` environment variable on `remote_computer` to point to `local_computer`.

Example (C shell):

```
remote_computer> setenv DISPLAY local_computer.mydomain.com:0.0
```

Example (Bourne or Korn shell):

```
remote_computer> DISPLAY=local_computer.mydomain.com:0.0; export DISPLAY
```

4. Run the installer. See [Section 3.12, "Starting the Oracle Universal Installer"](#).

Note: You can use a PC X emulator to run the installer if it supports a `PseudoColor` color model or `PseudoColor visual`. Set the PC X emulator to use a `PseudoColor visual`, and then start the installer. Refer to the X emulator documentation for instructions on how to change the color model or visual settings.

2.10.6 Installing on NFS-Mounted Storage

To run Oracle Application Server on NFS systems, you have to use a certified NFS-mounted storage system.

Currently Oracle Application Server is certified to run on these NFS systems:

Network Appliance (NetApp) filers

The NetApp system should be exported to at least the remote install user and remote root user. You can do this using `exportfs` command:

```
prompt> exportfs -i /vol/vol1
```

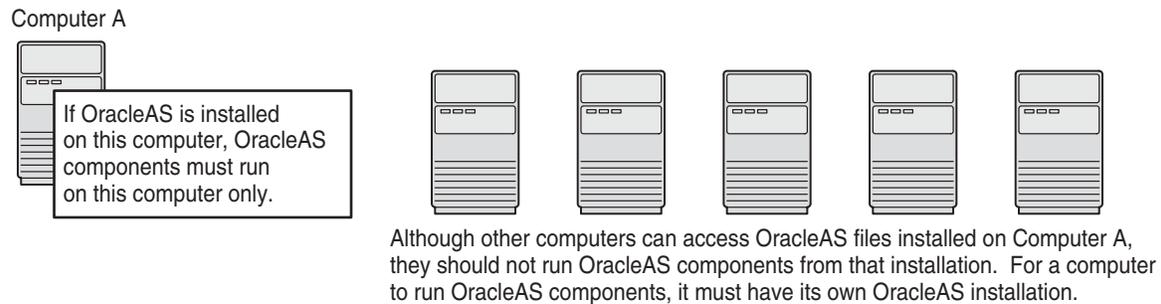
Before installing, verify that the NFS mount `setuid` permission is set to `suid`. The `nosuid` option will cause the install to fail.

To check the latest certification list for any updates, visit Oracle Technology Network (<http://www.oracle.com/technology>).

2.10.7 Running Multiple Instances from One Installation

Oracle Application Server components are intended to be run only on the computer where they are installed. You cannot run the components on remote computers, even though the computers can access the files through NFS.

Figure 2–3 Run Oracle Application Server Only on the Computer Where It Is Installed



2.10.8 Support for NIS and NIS+

You can install and run Oracle Application Server in NIS and NIS+ environments.

2.11 Prerequisite Checks Performed by the Installer

Table 2–9 lists the checks performed by the installer:

Table 2–9 Prerequisite Checks Performed by the Installer

Item	Description
Processor	See Table 2–2 for recommended values.
Operating system version	See Table 2–2 for supported versions.
Operating system patches	See Section 2.3, "Software Requirements" for a list of required patches.
Operating system packages	See Section 2.3, "Software Requirements" for a list of required packages.
Memory	See Table 2–2 for recommended values.
Swap space	See Table 2–2 for recommended values.
TMP space	See Table 2–2 for recommended values.
Instance name	The installer checks that the computer on which you are installing Oracle Application Server does not already have an instance of the same name.
Oracle home directory name	The installer checks that the Oracle home directory name does not contain any spaces.
Path to Oracle home directory	The installer checks that the path to the Oracle home directory is not longer than 127 characters.
Oracle home directory contents	The installer checks that the Oracle home directory does not contain any files that might interfere with the installation.

Table 2–9 (Cont.) Prerequisite Checks Performed by the Installer

Item	Description
Oracle home directory	<p>You should install Oracle Application Server in a new directory. Here are some examples of installations that are not allowed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oracle Application Server into an 8.0, 8i, 9.0.1, 9.2, or 10g database Oracle home ■ Oracle Application Server into an Oracle Management Service Oracle home ■ Oracle Application Server into an Oracle Collaboration Suite Oracle home ■ Oracle Application Server into an Oracle HTTP Server standalone Oracle home ■ Oracle Application Server into an OracleAS Web Cache standalone Oracle home ■ Oracle Application Server into an Oracle9i Developer Suite 9.0.2 or Oracle Developer Suite 10g Release 2 (10.1.2) Oracle home ■ Oracle Application Server into an Oracle Containers for J2EE standalone Oracle home ■ Oracle Application Server into an Oracle9iAS 1.0.2.2 Oracle home ■ Oracle Application Server into an infrastructure 9.0.2, 9.0.4, 10g Release 2 (10.1.2), or 10g (10.1.4.0.1) Oracle home ■ Oracle Application Server into an Oracle9iAS 9.0.2, 9.0.3, 9.0.4, 10g Release 2 (10.1.2), 10g Release 3 (10.1.3), or 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.1.0) middle tier Oracle home ■ Oracle Application Server into an Oracle home installed from the Oracle Business Intelligence 10g (10.1.2.0.2) CD-ROM.
Static port conflicts	The installer checks the ports listed in the <code>staticports.ini</code> file, if specified. See Section 2.6, "Ports" .
Monitor	The installer checks that the monitor is configured to display at least 256 colors.
Display permission	The installer checks that the user has permissions to display on the monitor specified by the DISPLAY environment variable.
DISPLAY environment variable	The installer checks that the DISPLAY environment variable is set.
TNS_ADMIN environment variable	<p>The TNS_ADMIN environment variable must not be set.</p> <p>There must not be a <code>tnsnames.ora</code> file in the <code>/etc</code> or <code>/var/opt/oracle</code> directories.</p>
Cluster file system	The installer checks that you are not installing Oracle Application Server in a cluster file system (CFS).

Things You Should Know Before Starting the Installation

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Section 3.1, "Oracle Home Directory"](#)
- [Section 3.2, "First-Time Installation of Any Oracle Product"](#)
- [Section 3.3, "Installing Additional Languages"](#)
- [Section 3.4, "Oracle Application Server Instances and Instance Names"](#)
- [Section 3.5, "The oc4jadmin User and Restrictions on its Password"](#)
- [Section 3.6, "Where Does the Installer Write Files?"](#)
- [Section 3.7, "Why Do I Need to be Able to Log In as Root at Certain Times During Installation?"](#)
- [Section 3.8, "Running root.sh During Installation"](#)
- [Section 3.9, "Rules for Adding Instances to OracleAS Clusters"](#)
- [Section 3.10, "Obtaining Software from Oracle E-Delivery"](#)
- [Section 3.11, "Setting the Mount Point for the CD-ROM or DVD-ROM"](#)
- [Section 3.12, "Starting the Oracle Universal Installer"](#)

3.1 Oracle Home Directory

The directory in which you install Oracle Application Server is called the Oracle home. During installation, you specify the full path to this directory.

For example, you can install Oracle WebCenter Framework in `/opt/oracle/OraHome_webcenter`.

Note: Spaces are not allowed anywhere in the Oracle home directory path. For example, you cannot install in `/opt/oracle/app server/webcenter` because of the space character in `app server`. The installer does not check for this until several screens after you have entered the path.

This section includes the following topics:

- [Section 3.1.1, "Naming Your Oracle Home"](#)
- [Section 3.1.2, "Installing in an Existing Oracle Home"](#)

- [Section 3.1.3, "Installing in a Non-Empty Oracle Home"](#)

3.1.1 Naming Your Oracle Home

Each Oracle home directory is automatically given a name. The Oracle home name is `oracleasx`, where `x` is a number that depends on how many Oracle Application Server installations are on the system.

For example, if you are performing your first installation of Oracle Application Server on this system, then your Oracle home is named `oracleas1`.

If you deinstall Oracle Application Server, you will need to know the Oracle home name.

3.1.2 Installing in an Existing Oracle Home

Generally, you cannot install Oracle Application Server in an existing Oracle home. See ["Oracle home directory"](#) on page 2-26 for a list of combinations that are not allowed.

3.1.3 Installing in a Non-Empty Oracle Home

You cannot install Oracle Application Server in a directory that already contains some files, except for the cases mentioned in [Section 3.1.2, "Installing in an Existing Oracle Home"](#). For example, if you cancel an installation, or if an installation failed, you have to clean up the directory before you can reinstall Oracle Application Server in it. Also, the installer cannot "repair" an installation.

3.2 First-Time Installation of Any Oracle Product

If Oracle Application Server is the first Oracle product to be installed on a computer, the installer displays a screen where you specify an "inventory" directory (also called the "oraInventory" directory). This inventory directory is used by the installer to keep track of all Oracle products installed on the computer.

The inventory directory is separate from the Oracle home directory for Oracle Application Server.

To ensure other users in the `oinstall` group have access to the inventory directory (so that they can install Oracle products), do not use the `oracle` user's home directory as the inventory directory because home directories might not have the proper permissions set up for the `oinstall` group. Instead, you can put the inventory directory in the `/opt/oracle` directory (for example, `/opt/oracle/oraInventory`).

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

Oracle recommends creating an operating system user to perform all tasks related to installation of Oracle products. See [Section 2.8, "Operating System User"](#).

3.3 Installing Additional Languages

By default, the installer installs Oracle Application Server with text in English and in the operating system language. If you need additional languages, click **Product Languages** button in the **Select Installation Type** screen.

When you select additional languages to install, the installer installs text in the selected languages. It also installs fonts required to display the languages.

For some components, languages are installed only if you select them during installation. In this case, if you access the application in a language that is not available, it will fall back on the server locale language.

For other components, available languages are installed regardless of what you select during installation. In this case, however, fonts are installed only for the languages that are explicitly selected. When you access the application, it uses text in your language because the language was installed. However, if you do not have the appropriate fonts to render the text, the text appears as square boxes. This usually applies to the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean languages.

You can install fonts after installation. See [Section F.3.5, "User Interface Does Not Display in the Desired Language, or Does Not Display Properly"](#).

Note that you cannot install additional languages after installation. You must install all languages that you need during installation. If you run Oracle Application Server in an environment that uses a language that you did not install, the user interface can display text in that language and/or in English, or it can display square boxes (caused by missing fonts) instead of text.

3.4 Oracle Application Server Instances and Instance Names

When you install the middle tier, what you get is an Oracle Application Server instance. The installer prompts you to provide a name for the Oracle Application Server instance you are installing. For example, you can name an instance "WebCenter". This name can be different from the Oracle home name.

You cannot change this name after installation.

Oracle Application Server appends the hostname and domain name to the given instance name to form a complete instance name. For example, if you are installing an instance on a computer named `c1`, and you name the instance `WebCenter1`, then the full name of the instance is `WebCenter1.c1.mydomain.com`, assuming the domain name is `mydomain.com`.

Valid Characters in Instance Names

Instance names can consist only of the alphanumeric characters (A-Z, a-z, 0-9) and the `_` (underscore) character.

There is no maximum length restriction for instance names.

Restrictions on Oracle Application Server Instance Names

Do not use the hostname of the computer when naming Oracle Application Server instances.

If you are planning to place the Oracle Application Server instance in an OracleAS Cluster, the instance name must not contain the following:

- hostname or IP address of any computer in the OracleAS Cluster
- Oracle home of any Oracle Application Server installation in the OracleAS Cluster

How Oracle Application Server Uses Instance Names

Instance names are important because Oracle Application Server uses them to uniquely identify instances. This means that if you install multiple Oracle Application Server instances on the same computer, you must give them different names.

When you administer Oracle Application Server using Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control (or Application Server Control for short), the instance name appears on the screens. You can click the instance name to see details about the instance, such as the components that are installed in that instance, if the components are running or stopped, and the log files for the components. The Application Server Control is a browser-based administration tool for Oracle Application Server. See the *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide* for details about this administration tool.

3.5 The oc4jadmin User and Restrictions on its Password

If you select one of the following installation types, the installer prompts you to specify the password for the oc4jadmin user:

- Basic Installation
- Advanced Installation: Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server
- Advanced Installation: Oracle Content Database
- Advanced Installation: Oracle WebCenter Framework

The oc4jadmin user is the administrative user for Oracle Application Server instances. To manage Oracle Application Server instances using Application Server Control, you log in as oc4jadmin.

On a computer, you can install multiple Oracle Application Server instances, each with its own unique instance name, but the name of the administrative user is oc4jadmin for all instances. The password for the oc4jadmin user can be different for each instance.

Note: You cannot log in to the Oracle Content DB application as the oc4jadmin user. See *Oracle Content Database for Oracle WebCenter Suite Administrator's Guide* for information about how to log in to the Oracle Content DB application.

Password for the oc4jadmin User

The password for the oc4jadmin user has these restrictions:

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

Note: When entering your password, check that the state of the Caps Lock key is what you want it to be. Passwords are case-sensitive.

You must remember the password because you need to enter it to perform the following task:

When you log on to Application Server Control to manage Oracle Application Server, you log on as the `oc4jadmin` user.

If you forget the password, you can reset it. See the *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide* for details.

Note: If you intend to register your installation with Oracle Internet Directory after you finish installing, the password for the `oc4jadmin` user must conform to Oracle Internet Directory's password policy. Check with your Oracle Internet Directory administrator to verify the password policy.

3.6 Where Does the Installer Write Files?

The installer writes files to the following directories:

Table 3–1 Directories Where the Installer Writes Files

Directory	Description
Oracle home directory	This directory contains Oracle Application Server files. You specify this directory when you install Oracle Application Server.
Inventory directory	When you install the first Oracle product on a computer, you specify this directory, which the installer uses to keep track of which Oracle products are installed on the computer. In subsequent installations, the installer uses the same inventory directory.
/etc directory	This directory contains information on locations of Oracle homes on the computer. If you installed Oracle9iAS Release 2 (9.0.2) on your computer, this directory also contains files that provide information for Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g.
/tmp directory	The installer writes files needed only during installation to a "temporary" directory. By default, the "temporary" directory is <code>/tmp</code> . To specify a different directory, set the <code>TMP</code> and <code>TMPDIR</code> environment variables. See Section 2.9.5, "TMP and TMPDIR" for details.

3.7 Why Do I Need to be Able to Log In as Root at Certain Times During Installation?

At least once during installation, the installer prompts you to log in as the root user and run a script. You need to be root because the script edits files in the `/var/opt/oracle` directory.

3.8 Running root.sh During Installation

The installer prompts you to run the `root.sh` script in a separate window. This script creates files in the local bin directory (`/usr/local/bin`, by default).

If the script finds files of the same name, it prompts you if you want to override the existing files. You should back up these files (you can do this from another window), then overwrite them.

The following lines show the prompts from the `root.sh` script. The default values are enclosed in square brackets.

```
Enter the full pathname of the local bin directory: [/usr/local/bin]:
The file "dbhome" already exists in /usr/local/bin. Overwrite it? (y/n)[n]: y
  Copying dbhome to /usr/local/bin ...
The file "oraenv" already exists in /usr/local/bin. Overwrite it? (y/n)[n]: y
  Copying oraenv to /usr/local/bin ...
The file "coraenv" already exists in /usr/local/bin. Overwrite it? (y/n)[n]: y
  Copying coraenv to /usr/local/bin ...
```

3.9 Rules for Adding Instances to OracleAS Clusters

Instances that are added to OracleAS Clusters are subject to the following operating system restrictions:

Instances in an OracleAS Cluster must be of the same installation type and version and reside on a like operating system (Solaris, Linux, and HP-UX are like operating systems).

3.10 Obtaining Software from Oracle E-Delivery

You can obtain Oracle products from Oracle E-Delivery at <http://edelivery.oracle.com/>. Oracle products are distributed as "E-Packs". An E-Pack is an electronic version of the software that is also available to Oracle Customers on CD-ROM or DVD-ROM.

This section includes the following topics:

- [Section 3.10.1, "Finding and Downloading the Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 \(10.1.3.2.0\) E-Pack"](#)
- [Section 3.10.2, "Finding Required and Optional Downloads"](#)
- [Section 3.10.3, "Disk Space Requirements"](#)
- [Section 3.10.4, "Software Requirements for Unzipping Files"](#)
- [Section 3.10.5, "Extracting Software from the Zip Files"](#)

3.10.1 Finding and Downloading the Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.2.0) E-Pack

Refer to the CD/Media Pack description or the list of products that you purchased on your Oracle Ordering Document. Then, view the License List to help you decide which Product Pack you need to select in order to search for the appropriate E-Pack(s) to download. Prior to downloading, verify that the product you are looking for is in the License and Options section of the E-Pack README. Oracle recommends that you print the README for reference.

3.10.2 Finding Required and Optional Downloads

Refer to the README link that is on each E-Pack Download page. In addition to listing the licensable products and options contained in the pack, the README lists

downloadable files that are required to run each product and which downloadable files are optional. Oracle recommends that you print the README for reference.

3.10.3 Disk Space Requirements

In addition to having the required disk space necessary to install and run your Oracle software, you'll need to have sufficient disk space to download all the required software files and have enough disk space to extract them.

After extracting the software from the Zip files, you can burn them onto CD-ROM and install from them, or install from your computer's hard drive.

3.10.4 Software Requirements for Unzipping Files

All Oracle E-Delivery files have been archived using Info-ZIP's highly portable Zip utility. After downloading one or more of the archives, you will need the UnZip utility to extract the files. You must unzip the archive on the platform for which it was intended. For example, if you download the file for the Solaris Operating System (SPARC) version of Oracle Application Server, you must unzip the file on a Solaris Operating System (SPARC) computer. If you unzip the file on a Windows computer, and then move the stage area to a Solaris Operating System (SPARC) machine, the stage area files will be corrupted because Windows will not preserve the case sensitivity or the permission bits of UNIX file names.

3.10.5 Extracting Software from the Zip Files

Verify that the file size of your downloaded file matches the file size displayed on E-Delivery. Unzip each Zip file to its own temporary directory. For example, create a directory structure called `oraAS10g` on your hard drive:

```
/opt/oracle/oraAS10g
```

Then create a new directory for each Zip file you downloaded:

```
/opt/oracle/oraAS10g/Disk1  
/opt/oracle/oraAS10g/Disk2
```

If you plan to burn the files on a CD-ROM, create a separate CD-ROM from the contents of each directory. Do not burn a CD-ROM containing the Zip file itself; you need the unzipped contents of the Zip files to do the installation. When you burn the files to CD-ROM, the contents of each disc must be at the root of the CD image.

To install from CD-ROM or from your hard drive, see [Section 3.12, "Starting the Oracle Universal Installer"](#).

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

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

To mount the first disk, follow these steps:

1. Insert Oracle Application Server disk 1 into the disk drive.
2. Create the `/SD_CDROM` directory if it does not already exist:

```
# /usr/bin/mkdir /SD_CDROM
```

3. Enter a command similar to the following:

```
# /usr/sbin/mount -F cdfs -o rr /dev/dsk/cxdydz /SD_CDROM
```

In the preceding example, `/SD_CDROM` is the disk mount point directory and `/dev/dsk/cxdydz` is the device name for the disk device, for example `/dev/dsk/c0d2t0`.

3.12 Starting the Oracle Universal Installer

1. If your computer does not mount CD-ROMs or DVDs automatically, you need to set the mount point manually. See [Section 3.11, "Setting the Mount Point for the CD-ROM or DVD-ROM"](#) for details.
2. Log in as the `oracle` user.
3. CD-ROM users: Insert Oracle Application Server Disk 1 into the CD-ROM drive.
DVD-ROM users: Insert the Oracle Application Server DVD-ROM into the DVD-ROM drive.
4. Run the Oracle Universal Installer using the command shown after the notes:

Note:

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

CD-ROM:

```
prompt> cd  
prompt> mount_point/WC_101320_1/runInstaller
```

DVD-ROM:

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

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

Basic Installation

This chapter describes how to perform a basic installation of Oracle Application Server. The following topics are covered:

- [Section 4.1, "What Components Are Installed?"](#)
- [Section 4.2, "Basic Installation Steps"](#)
- [Section 4.3, "What Should I Do Next?"](#)

4.1 What Components Are Installed?

During the Basic Installation, you must install all of the components. If you do not want to install all the components, see [Chapter 5, "Advanced Installation"](#).

The following components are installed during the Basic Installation:

- Oracle WebCenter Framework
Oracle WebCenter Framework augments the Java Server Faces (JSF) environment with the flexibility and power of portals to provide additional integration and runtime customization options.
- Oracle Content Database
Oracle Content DB is a consolidated, database-centric content management system that provides a comprehensive, integrated solution for file and document life cycle management.
- Oracle HTTP Server with SSL Support
This is the Web server component of Oracle Application Server.
- Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control
This component is used for Web-based management of Oracle Application Server.
- Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server
This component provides process control and monitoring for Oracle Application Server instances and their components.

4.2 Basic Installation Steps

This section describes the procedure for the basic installation of Oracle Application Server. It contains the following topics:

- [Section 4.2.1, "Before You Begin"](#)
- [Section 4.2.2, "Installation Steps"](#)

4.2.1 Before You Begin

Before you begin installing Oracle Application Server, ensure that you have read both [Chapter 2, "Requirements"](#) and [Chapter 3, "Things You Should Know Before Starting the Installation"](#). These chapters contain important information with which you must be familiar before you begin the installation so you can avoid potential problems during the installation.

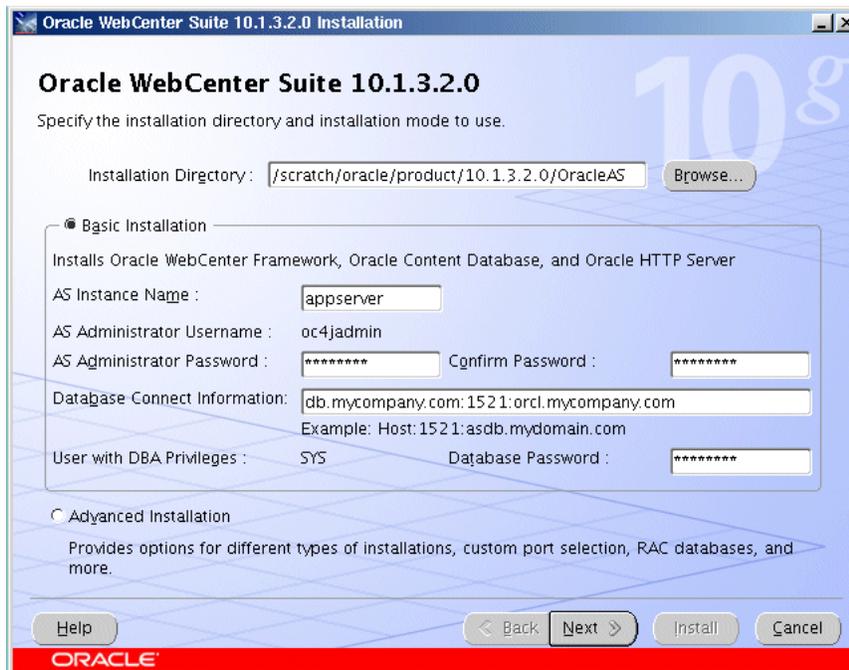
Note that you must have Oracle Database installed prior to starting the basic installation of Oracle Application Server. See [Section 2.4, "Requirements for Oracle Content Database"](#) for more information on requirements for Oracle Database.

4.2.2 Installation Steps

To install Oracle Application Server with a basic installation, perform the following steps:

1. Start Oracle Universal Installer.
For more information, refer to [Section 3.12, "Starting the Oracle Universal Installer"](#).
2. Oracle WebCenter Suite 10.1.3.2.0 Installation Screen

Figure 4–1 Oracle WebCenter Suite 10.1.3.2.0 Installation Screen



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

Select **Basic Installation**.

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

AS Administrator Username: The administration username for Oracle Application Server instances is set to `oc4jadmin` and cannot be changed. To manage Oracle Application Server instances using Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g, log in as the `oc4jadmin` user.

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

Database Connect Information: Enter the hostname, listener port number, and service name for the database. Note that the service name must include the database domain name. Enter the information in this format:

hostname:port_number:service_name

Note: Real Application Clusters database is not supported in basic installation. If you want to use a Real Application Clusters database, you must perform an advanced installation. See [Chapter 5, "Advanced Installation"](#).

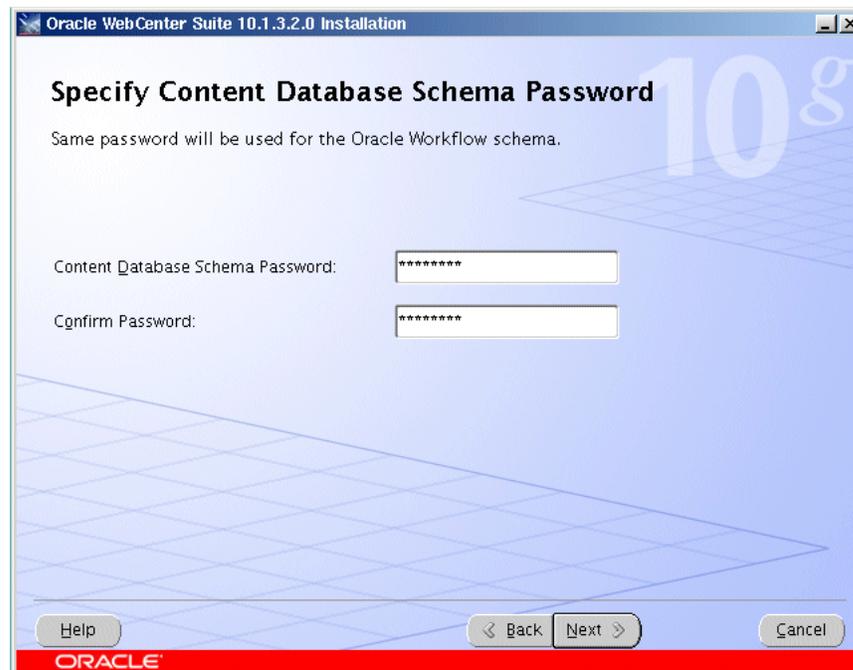
User with DBA Privileges: The DBA user is set to `SYS` and cannot be changed. The installer needs `SYS` privileges to install the Oracle Workflow schema.

Database User Password: Enter the password for the `SYS` user.

Click **Next**.

3. Oracle Universal Installer: Specify Content Database Schema Password Screen

Figure 4–2 Specify Content Database Schema Password Screen

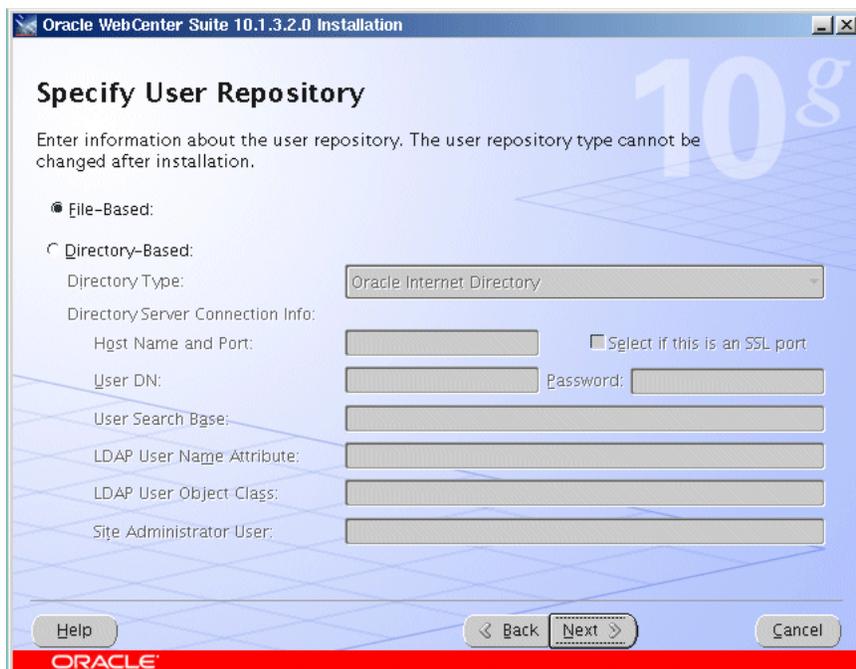


Enter and confirm the content database schema password. Refer to [Section 5.3.6, "Specify Content Database Schema Password Screen"](#) for more information.

Click **Next**.

4. Oracle Universal Installer: Specify User Repository Screen

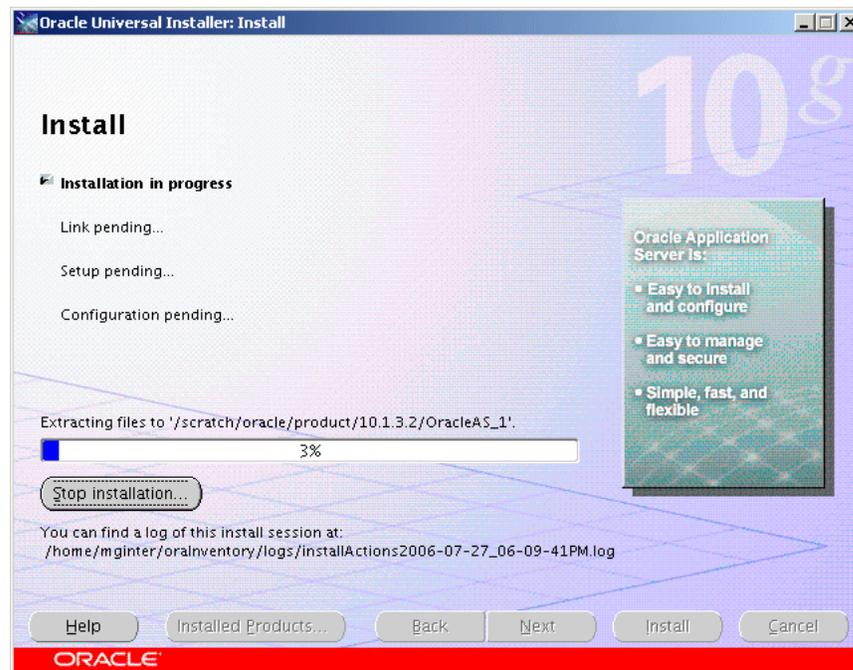
Figure 4–3 Specify User Repository Screen



Select whether you want to use a File Based or Directory Based repository. Refer to [Section 5.3.7, "Specify User Repository Screen"](#) for more information.

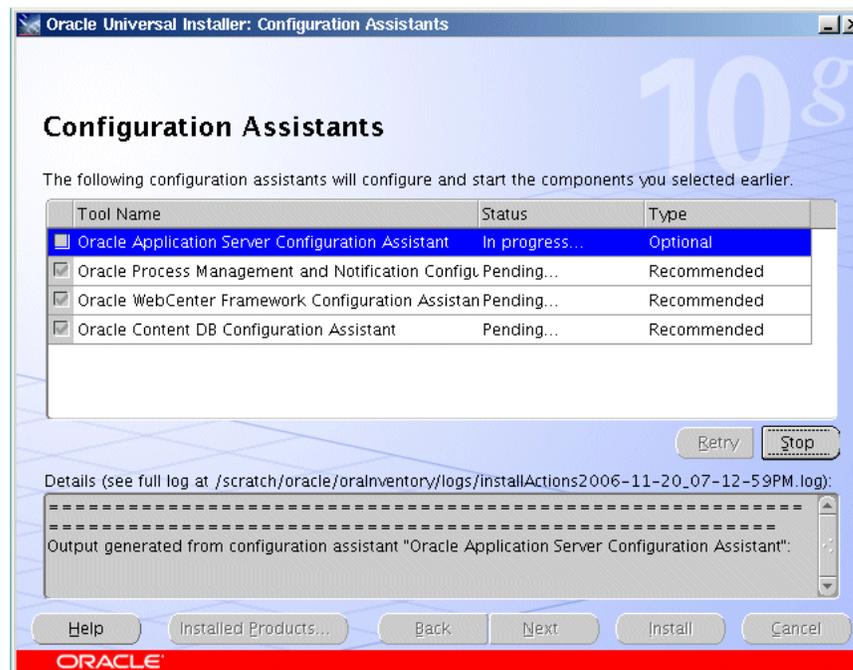
Click **Next**.

5. Oracle Universal Installer: Install Screen

Figure 4-4 Oracle Universal Installer: Install Screen

This screen shows the progress of installation.

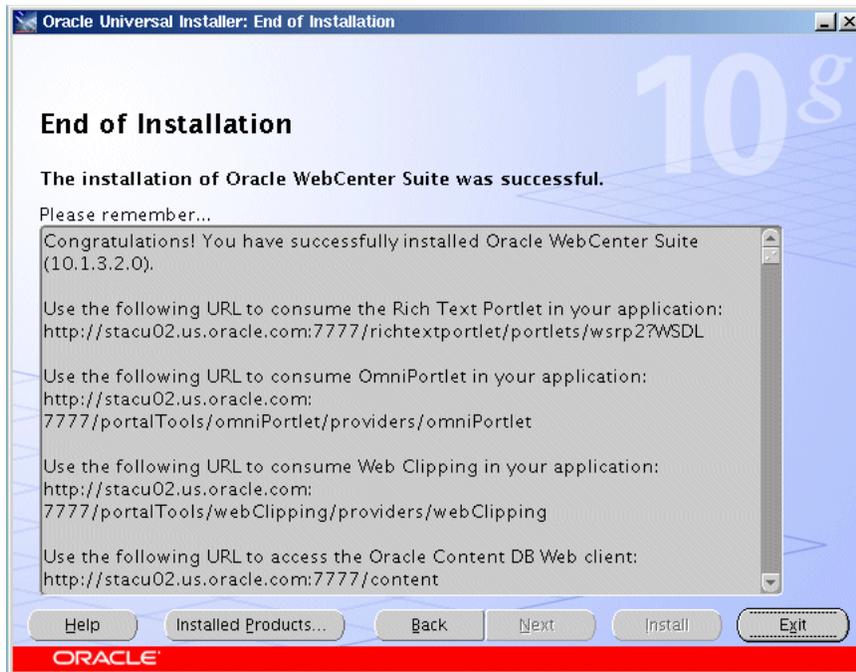
6. Oracle Universal Installer: Configuration Assistants Screen

Figure 4-5 Oracle Universal Installer: Configuration Assistants Screen

This screen shows the progress of the configuration assistants.

7. Oracle Universal Installer: End of Installation Screen

Figure 4–6 Oracle Universal Installer: End of Installation Screen



This screen tells you whether or not your installation was successful, and provides a link to the product release notes.

4.3 What Should I Do Next?

After the installation is complete, you should:

- Refer to [Chapter 7](#) for instructions and information about postinstallation tasks you should perform.
- Refer to the *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide* for information about how to configure, administer, and manage Oracle Application Server after it has been successfully installed.

Advanced Installation

This chapter describes how to perform an advanced installation of Oracle Application Server. The following topics are covered:

- [Section 5.1, "What Components Are Installed?"](#)
- [Section 5.2, "Advanced Installation Steps"](#)
- [Section 5.3, "Installation Screens"](#)
- [Section 5.4, "Troubleshooting Information"](#)
- [Section 5.5, "What Should I Do Next?"](#)

5.1 What Components Are Installed?

During the advanced installation, you have four installation choices:

- [Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server](#)
- [Oracle Content Database](#)
- [Oracle WebCenter Framework](#)
- [Oracle HTTP Server](#)

5.1.1 Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server

The following components are installed in an Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server installation:

- [Oracle WebCenter Framework](#)
Oracle WebCenter Framework augments the Java Server Faces (JSF) environment with the flexibility and power of portals to provide additional integration and runtime customization options.
- [Oracle HTTP Server with SSL Support](#)
This is the Web server component of Oracle Application Server.
- [Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control](#)
This component is used for Web-based management of Oracle Application Server.
- [Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server](#)
This component provides process control and monitoring for Oracle Application Server instances and their components.

5.1.2 Oracle Content Database

The following components are installed in an Oracle Content Database installation:

- Oracle Content Database
Oracle Content DB is a consolidated, database-centric content management system that provides a comprehensive, integrated solution for file and document life cycle management.
- Oracle HTTP Server with SSL Support
This is the Web server component of Oracle Application Server.
- Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control
This component is used for Web-based management of Oracle Application Server.
- Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server
This component provides process control and monitoring for Oracle Application Server instances and their components.

5.1.3 Oracle WebCenter Framework

The following components are installed in an Oracle WebCenter Framework installation:

- Oracle WebCenter Framework
Oracle WebCenter Framework augments the Java Server Faces (JSF) environment with the flexibility and power of portals to provide additional integration and runtime customization options.
- Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control
This component is used for Web-based management of Oracle Application Server.
- Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server
This component provides process control and monitoring for Oracle Application Server instances and their components.

5.1.4 Oracle HTTP Server

The following components are installed in an Oracle HTTP Server installation:

- Oracle HTTP Server with SSL Support
This is the Web server component of Oracle Application Server.
- Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server
This component provides process control and monitoring for Oracle Application Server instances and their components.

5.2 Advanced Installation Steps

This section describes the procedure for the advanced installation of Oracle Application Server. It contains the following topics:

- [Section 5.2.1, "Before You Begin"](#)
- [Section 5.2.2, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server"](#)
- [Section 5.2.3, "Installing Oracle Content Database"](#)

- [Section 5.2.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#)
- [Section 5.2.5, "Installing Oracle HTTP Server"](#)

5.2.1 Before You Begin

Before you begin installing Oracle Application Server, ensure that you have read both [Chapter 2, "Requirements"](#) and [Chapter 3, "Things You Should Know Before Starting the Installation"](#). These chapters contain important information with which you must be familiar before you begin the installation so you can avoid potential problems during the installation.

If you are installing Oracle Content DB, you must have Oracle Database installed prior to installation. See [Section 2.4, "Requirements for Oracle Content Database"](#) for more information on requirements for Oracle Database.

5.2.2 Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework **with** Oracle HTTP Server

[Table 5–1](#) provides a brief summary of the steps necessary to install Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server with an advanced installation.

Table 5–1 Steps for Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework *with* Oracle HTTP Server

Screen	Action
1. --	Start Oracle Universal Installer. For more information, refer to Section 3.12, "Starting the Oracle Universal Installer" .
2. Oracle WebCenter Suite10.1.3.2.0 Installation	Specify the Oracle home in the Installation Directory field. Select Advanced Installation . Click Next . For more information, refer to Section 5.3.1, "Oracle WebCenter Suite 10.1.3.2.0 Installation Screen" .
3. Select Installation Type	Select Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server . Click Next . For more information, refer to Section 5.3.2, "Select Installation Type Screen" .
4. Specify Port Configuration Options	Select whether you want to configure ports automatically or manually by specifying the location of a port configuration file. Click Next . For more information, refer to Section 5.3.3, "Specify Port Configuration Options Screen" .
5. Administration Settings	Specify the Oracle Application Server instance name and <code>oc4jadmin</code> password. Select Start Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g ASControl in this instance to run Application Server Control on this instance. Be sure to select this if you are installing only one instance in your topology. Click Next . For more information, refer to Section 5.3.4, "Administration Settings Screen" .

Table 5–1 (Cont.) Steps for Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server

Screen	Action
6. Cluster Topology Configuration	<p>Select if you would like to configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology.</p> <p>If you select Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology, specify the IP Address and Port.</p> <p>Click Next.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.9, "Cluster Topology Configuration Screen - Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server Install Type".</p>
7. Summary	<p>Verify that the installation parameters shown on the screen are correct.</p> <p>Click Install.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.13, "Summary Screen".</p>
8. Install	<p>None. This screen shows the progress of the installation.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.14, "Install Screen".</p>
9. Configuration Assistants	<p>None, unless you want to stop the installation of a particular configuration assistant.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.15, "Configuration Assistants Screen".</p>
10. End of Installation	<p>None. This screen tells you whether or not your installation was successful, and provides a link to the product release notes.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.16, "End of Installation Screen".</p>

5.2.3 Installing Oracle Content Database

[Table 5–2](#) provides a brief summary of the steps necessary to install Oracle Content Database with an advanced installation.

Table 5–2 Steps for Installing Oracle Content Database

Screen	Action
1. --	<p>Start Oracle Universal Installer.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 3.12, "Starting the Oracle Universal Installer".</p>
2. Oracle WebCenter Suite 10.1.3.2.0 Installation	<p>Specify the Oracle home in the Installation Directory field.</p> <p>Select Advanced Installation.</p> <p>Click Next.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.1, "Oracle WebCenter Suite 10.1.3.2.0 Installation Screen".</p>
3. Select Installation Type	<p>Select Oracle Content Database.</p> <p>Click Next.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.2, "Select Installation Type Screen".</p>
4. Specify Port Configuration Options	<p>Select whether you want to configure ports automatically or manually by specifying the location of a port configuration file.</p> <p>Click Next.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.3, "Specify Port Configuration Options Screen".</p>

Table 5–2 (Cont.) Steps for Installing Oracle Content Database

Screen	Action
5. Administration Settings	<p>Specify the Oracle Application Server instance name and <code>oc4jadmin</code> password.</p> <p>Select Start Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g ASControl in this instance to run Application Server Control on this instance. Be sure to select this if you are installing only one instance in your topology.</p> <p>Click Next.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.4, "Administration Settings Screen".</p>
6. Specify Database Information	<p>Username is always set to <code>SYS</code>.</p> <p>Password: Enter the <code>SYS</code> password.</p> <p>Hostname and Port: Enter the name of the computer where the database is running, and the port number at which it is listening. Use the format <i>host.domain:port</i>. Example: <code>myhost.mydomain:1521</code>.</p> <p>Use this format for a RAC database: <i>virtual_hostname_on_node1:1521^virtual_hostname_on_node2:1521...</i></p> <p>Service Name: Enter the service name of the database. Note that the service name must include the database domain name. Example: <code>orcl.mydomain.com</code>.</p> <p>Click Next.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.5, "Specify Database Information Screen".</p>
7. Specify Content Database Schema Password	<p>Enter and confirm the content database schema password.</p> <p>Click Next.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.6, "Specify Content Database Schema Password Screen".</p>
8. Specify User Repository Info Screen	<p>Select either File-Based or Directory-Based repository type.</p> <p>Click Next.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.7, "Specify User Repository Screen".</p>
9. Cluster Topology Configuration	<p>Select if you would like to configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology.</p> <p>If you select Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology, specify the IP Address and Port.</p> <p>Click Next.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.10, "Cluster Topology Configuration Screen - Oracle Content Database Install Type".</p>
10. Summary	<p>Verify that the installation parameters shown on the screen are correct.</p> <p>Click Install.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.13, "Summary Screen".</p>

Table 5–2 (Cont.) Steps for Installing Oracle Content Database

Screen	Action
11. Install	None. This screen shows the progress of the installation. For more information, refer to Section 5.3.14, "Install Screen" .
12. Configuration Assistants	None. Do not stop the Oracle Content DB Configuration Assistant. If you stop the Oracle Content DB Configuration Assistant, the installation will fail. If the Oracle Content DB Configuration Assistant is stopped or fails, follow the steps in Section D.3, "Additional Deinstallation Tasks for Oracle Content DB" before attempting to install again. Do not click Retry . For more information, refer to Section 5.3.15, "Configuration Assistants Screen" .
13. End of Installation	None. This screen tells you whether or not your installation was successful, and provides a link to the product release notes. For more information, refer to Section 5.3.16, "End of Installation Screen" .

5.2.4 Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework

[Table 5–3](#) provides a brief summary of the steps necessary to install Oracle WebCenter Framework with an advanced installation.

Table 5–3 Steps for Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework

Screen	Action
1. --	Start Oracle Universal Installer. For more information, refer to Section 3.12, "Starting the Oracle Universal Installer" .
2. Oracle WebCenter Suite 10.1.3.2.0 Installation	Specify the Oracle home in the Installation Directory field. Select Advanced Installation . Click Next . For more information, refer to Section 5.3.1, "Oracle WebCenter Suite 10.1.3.2.0 Installation Screen" .
3. Select Installation Type	Select Oracle WebCenter Framework . Click Next . For more information, refer to Section 5.3.2, "Select Installation Type Screen" .
4. Specify Port Configuration Options	Select whether you want to configure ports automatically or manually by specifying the location of a port configuration file. Click Next . For more information, refer to Section 5.3.3, "Specify Port Configuration Options Screen" .
5. Administration Settings	Specify the Oracle Application Server instance name and <code>oc4jadmin</code> password. Select Start Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g ASControl in this instance to run Application Server Control on this instance. Be sure to select this if you are installing only one instance in your topology. Click Next . For more information, refer to Section 5.3.4, "Administration Settings Screen" .

Table 5–3 (Cont.) Steps for Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework

Screen	Action
6. Cluster Topology Configuration	<p>Select if you would like to configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology.</p> <p>If you select Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology, specify the IP Address and Port, and select Access this OC4J Instance from a separate Oracle HTTP Server if you want the default web site to run in AJP protocol mode.</p> <p>Click Next.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.11, "Cluster Topology Configuration Screen - Oracle WebCenter Framework Install Type".</p>
7. Summary	<p>Verify that the installation parameters shown on the screen are correct.</p> <p>Click Install.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.13, "Summary Screen".</p>
8. Install	<p>None. This screen shows the progress of the installation.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.14, "Install Screen".</p>
9. Configuration Assistants	<p>None, unless you want to stop the installation of a particular configuration assistant.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.15, "Configuration Assistants Screen".</p>
10. End of Installation	<p>None. This screen tells you whether or not your installation was successful, and provides a link to the product release notes.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.16, "End of Installation Screen".</p>

5.2.5 Installing Oracle HTTP Server

[Table 5–4](#) provides a brief summary of the steps necessary to install Oracle HTTP Server with an advanced installation.

Table 5–4 Steps for Installing Oracle HTTP Server

Screen	Action
1. --	<p>Start Oracle Universal Installer.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 3.12, "Starting the Oracle Universal Installer".</p>
2. Oracle WebCenter Suite 10.1.3.2.0 Installation	<p>Specify the Oracle home in the Installation Directory field.</p> <p>Select Advanced Installation.</p> <p>Click Next.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.1, "Oracle WebCenter Suite 10.1.3.2.0 Installation Screen".</p>
3. Select Installation Type	<p>Select Oracle HTTP Server.</p> <p>Click Next.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.2, "Select Installation Type Screen".</p>
4. Specify Port Configuration Options	<p>Select whether you want to configure ports automatically or manually by specifying the location of a port configuration file.</p> <p>Click Next.</p> <p>For more information, refer to Section 5.3.3, "Specify Port Configuration Options Screen".</p>

Table 5–4 (Cont.) Steps for Installing Oracle HTTP Server

Screen	Action
5. Specify Instance Name	Specify the Oracle Application Server instance name. Click Next . For more information, refer to Section 5.3.8, "Specify Instance Name Screen" .
6. Cluster Topology Configuration	Select if you would like to configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology. If you select Configure this Oracle HTTP Server instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster , specify the IP Address and Port . Click Next . For more information, refer to Section 5.3.12, "Cluster Topology Configuration Screen - Oracle HTTP Server Install Type" .
7. Summary	Verify that the installation parameters shown on the screen are correct. Click Install . For more information, refer to Section 5.3.13, "Summary Screen" .
8. Install	None. This screen shows the progress of the installation. For more information, refer to Section 5.3.14, "Install Screen" .
9. End of Installation	None. This screen tells you whether or not your installation was successful, and provides a link to the product release notes. For more information, refer to Section 5.3.16, "End of Installation Screen" .

5.3 Installation Screens

This section describes the various Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) installation screens for Oracle Application Server 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.2.0). It contains the following sections:

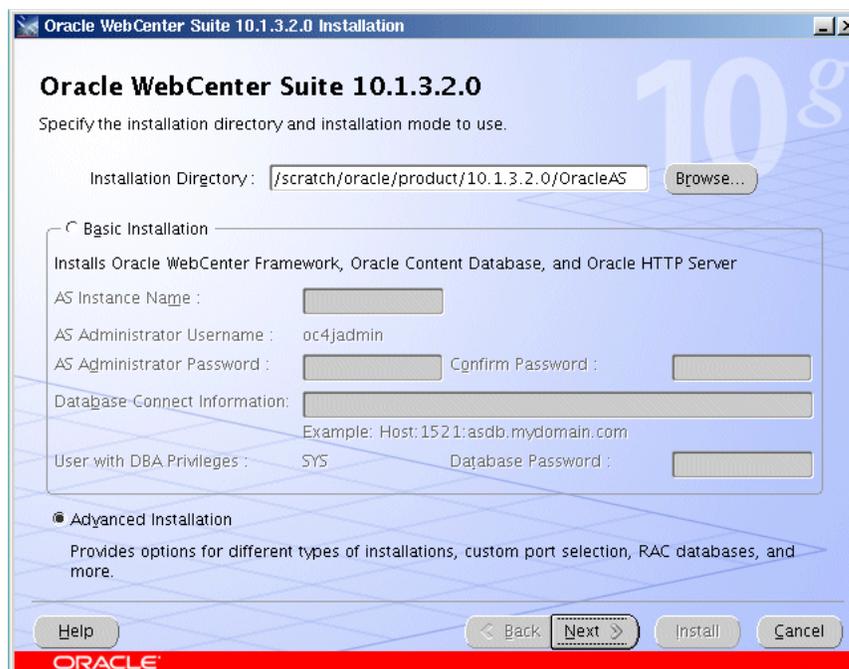
- [Section 5.3.1, "Oracle WebCenter Suite 10.1.3.2.0 Installation Screen"](#)
- [Section 5.3.2, "Select Installation Type Screen"](#)
- [Section 5.3.3, "Specify Port Configuration Options Screen"](#)
- [Section 5.3.4, "Administration Settings Screen"](#)
- [Section 5.3.5, "Specify Database Information Screen"](#)
- [Section 5.3.6, "Specify Content Database Schema Password Screen"](#)
- [Section 5.3.7, "Specify User Repository Screen"](#)
- [Section 5.3.8, "Specify Instance Name Screen"](#)
- [Section 5.3.9, "Cluster Topology Configuration Screen - Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server Install Type"](#)
- [Section 5.3.10, "Cluster Topology Configuration Screen - Oracle Content Database Install Type"](#)
- [Section 5.3.11, "Cluster Topology Configuration Screen - Oracle WebCenter Framework Install Type"](#)
- [Section 5.3.12, "Cluster Topology Configuration Screen - Oracle HTTP Server Install Type"](#)
- [Section 5.3.13, "Summary Screen"](#)
- [Section 5.3.14, "Install Screen"](#)

- [Section 5.3.15, "Configuration Assistants Screen"](#)
- [Section 5.3.16, "End of Installation Screen"](#)

5.3.1 Oracle WebCenter Suite 10.1.3.2.0 Installation Screen

This is the first screen in the installation process. You need to specify the installation directory (or Oracle home) and whether you want to perform a basic or advanced installation.

Figure 5–1 Oracle WebCenter Suite 10.1.3.2.0 Installation Screen



Installation Directory

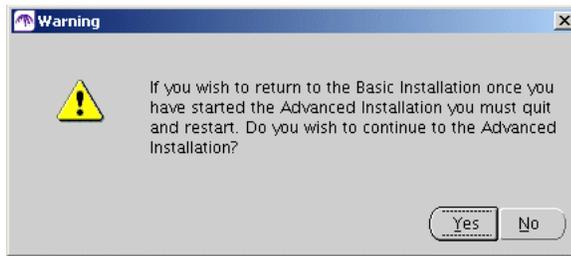
Specify the full path of the installation directory or Oracle home. This is the directory where you want to install the software. For more information about the Oracle home, refer to [Section 3.1, "Oracle Home Directory"](#).

Select Basic or Advanced Installation

In this chapter you are performing an advanced installation of Oracle Application Server, so select **Advanced Installation** and click **Next**.

If you want to perform a basic installation, see [Chapter 4, "Basic Installation"](#).

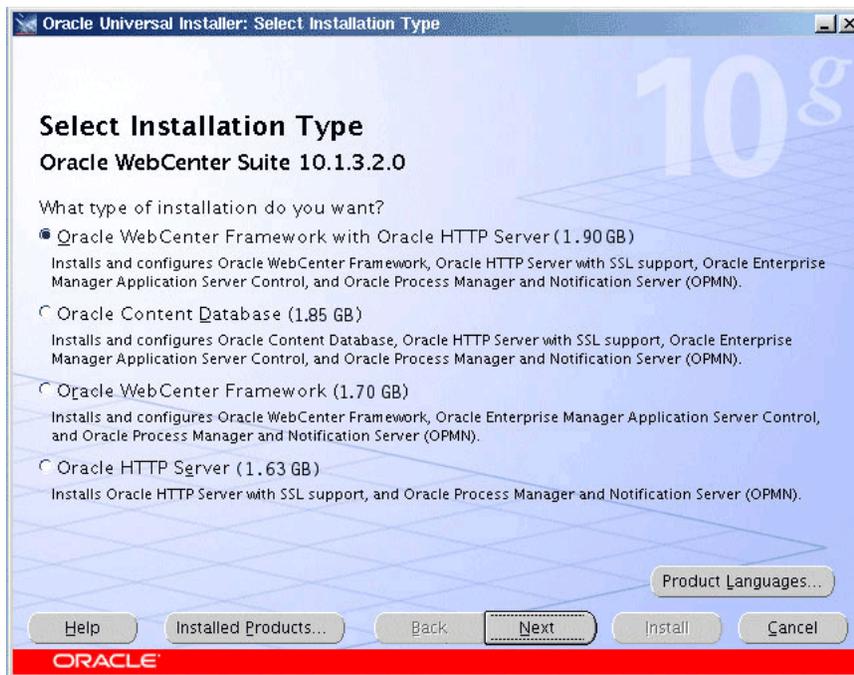
After you click the **Next** button, the following warning appears:

Figure 5–2 Warning Screen

Click **Yes** to continue with the advanced installation.

5.3.2 Select Installation Type Screen

Select the product you want to install, then click **Next**.

Figure 5–3 Oracle Universal Installer: Select Installation Type Screen

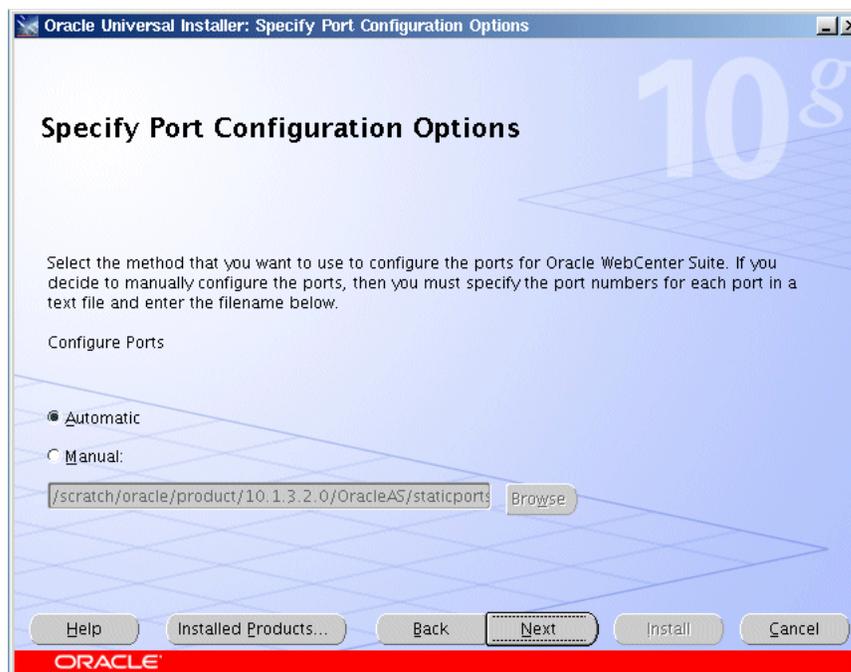
To learn what components are installed with the different installation types, see [Section 5.1, "What Components Are Installed?"](#).

On this screen, you can install additional languages by clicking on **Product Languages**. See [Section 3.3, "Installing Additional Languages"](#) for more information.

5.3.3 Specify Port Configuration Options Screen

Select the method in which you want to configure ports.

Figure 5–4 Oracle Universal Installer: Specify Port Configuration Options Screen

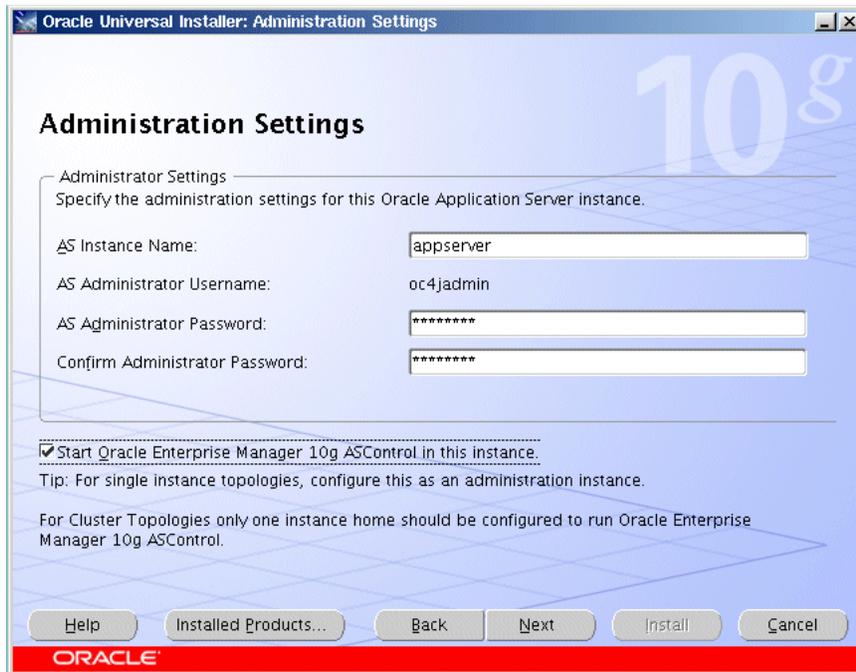


Click **Automatic** if you want to use all default port numbers. Refer to [Appendix C](#) for a list of all the default port numbers and ranges.

Click **Manual** if you want to customize your port numbers. You must supply the full path and file name to an existing port configuration file containing the port numbers you want to use for each component. Typically, this port configuration file is called `staticports.ini`, although any name is valid as long as the format of the file is correct. Refer to [Section 2.6.3, "Using Custom Port Numbers \(the "Static Ports" Feature\)"](#) for more information about the `staticports.ini` file that is shipped with the product.

5.3.4 Administration Settings Screen

Specify the Oracle Application Server instance name and `oc4jadmin` password. Select if you want to start Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control.

Figure 5–5 Oracle Universal Installer: Administration Settings Screen**AS Instance Name**

The AS Instance Name uniquely identifies this Oracle Application Server instance.

For more information about instance names, see [Section 3.4, "Oracle Application Server Instances and Instance Names"](#).

AS Administrator Username

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

For more information about the `oc4jadmin` user, see [Section 3.5, "The oc4jadmin User and Restrictions on its Password"](#).

AS Administrator Password and Confirm Administrator Password

On a host, you can install multiple Oracle Application Server instances, each with its own unique instance name, but the name of the administrative user is `oc4jadmin` for all instances. You can specify a different password for the `oc4jadmin` user for each instance.

For more information about the `oc4jadmin` password, see [Section 3.5, "The oc4jadmin User and Restrictions on its Password"](#).

Start Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g ASControl in this instance

Select this option if you want to run Application Server Control on this system to provide management capabilities.

If you are using a single instance topology, you should select this option to be able to manage the instance.

If you are using a cluster topology, you should select this option if you want this instance to administer the cluster using Application Server Control. In a cluster

topology, only one instance should be configured as an Administration OC4J instance. Note that the Administration OC4J instance for the cluster does not have to be the first installed node.

If you do not select **Start Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g ASControl in this instance**, then Application Server Control will be configured to not run on this system. This Application Server instance will need to be managed by Application Server Control running on another OC4J instance within the cluster topology. You can configure the Application Server Control to run on this instance following installation if required. See "Managing the Active Application Server Control" in the *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide* for details.

5.3.5 Specify Database Information Screen

This screen only appears if you select the **Oracle Content Database** option on the Select Installation Type screen shown in [Figure 5-3](#).

Figure 5-6 Oracle Universal Installer: Specify Database Information Screen

Username

The DBA user is set to "SYS" and cannot be changed.

Password

Specify the password for the database user SYS in the **Password** field.

Hostname and Port

Specify the hostname and port for the database in the **Hostname and Port** field. The format should be *hostname:port*. If the Oracle Database is a Real Application Clusters (RAC) database, specify the hostname and port using the format *virtual_hostname_on_node1:port^virtual_hostname_on_node2:port^virtual_hostname_on_node3:port*. Use the caret (^) character to separate the values.

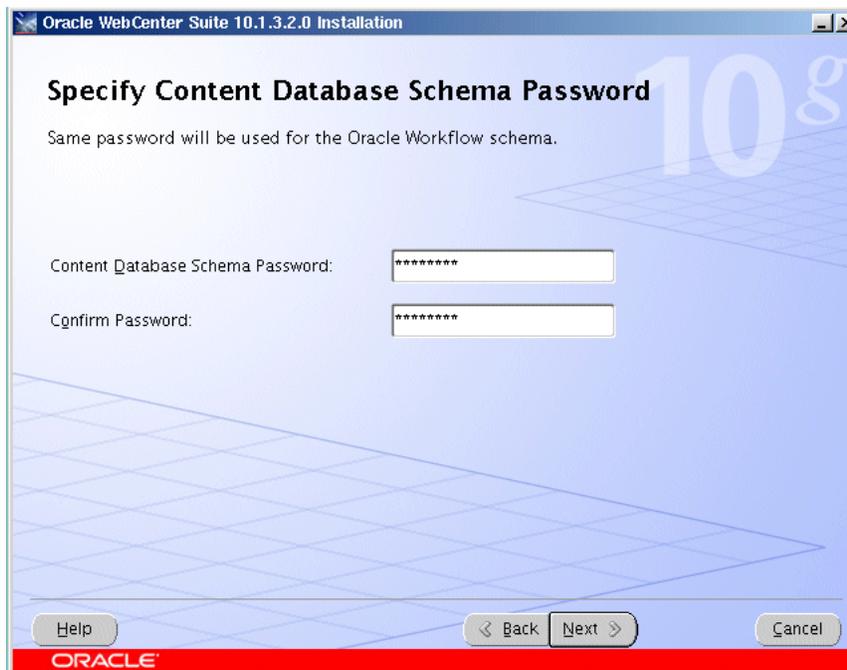
Service Name

Specify the service name of the database in the **Service Name** field. This is typically the same as the global database name. If you are unsure what the service name for your database is, you can obtain it from the `SERVICE_NAMES` parameter in the database's initialization parameter file. If the initialization parameter file does not contain the `SERVICE_NAMES` parameter, then the service name is the same as the global database name, which is specified in the `DB_NAME` and `DB_DOMAIN` parameters. If the database is in a Real Application Clusters database, all the instances of the database must have the same service name.

5.3.6 Specify Content Database Schema Password Screen

This screen only appears if you select the **Oracle Content Database** option on the Select Installation Type screen shown in [Figure 5-3](#).

Figure 5-7 Oracle Universal Installer: Specify Content Database Schema Password Screen



If this is the first Oracle Content DB middle tier you are installing, enter the password you want to use for the Oracle Content DB schema. The Oracle Content DB schema name is `CONTENT`. This schema will be created during this installation. The same password will also be used for Oracle Workflow schema.

If this is a subsequent Oracle Content DB middle tier, enter the schema password for the existing Oracle Content DB schema.

5.3.7 Specify User Repository Screen

This screen only appears if you select the **Oracle Content Database** option on the Select Installation Type screen shown in [Figure 5-3](#).

Figure 5–8 Oracle Universal Installer: Specify User Repository Screen

Select the type of repository you want to use (**File-Based** or **Directory-Based**).

If you select the **Directory-Based** repository type:

- In the **Directory Type** field, select one of the following:
 - Oracle Internet Directory
 - Active Directory
 - Sun Directory Server
 - eDirectory
 - OpenLDAP
- In the **Host Name and Port** field, enter the host name of the computer hosting the directory server. Then, enter the port number on which the directory server is listening. For example:

fully_qualified_host_name:port_number

If the specified port is SSL-enabled, click the **Select if this is an SSL port** option.

Note:

If you are using an LDAP server other than Oracle Internet Directory, you must specify a non-SSL port. You can configure SSL postinstallation. See *Oracle Content Database for Oracle WebCenter Suite Administrator's Guide* for more information.

If you are using Oracle Internet Directory, and you want to specify an SSL port, you must set up Oracle Internet Directory for SSL in advance. SSL is recommended in production environments.

- In the **User DN** field, enter the directory superuser name, or the distinguished name (DN) of another user with administrative privileges.

- In the **Password** field, enter the password for the user DN.

If you selected Oracle Internet Directory in the **Directory Type** field, the remainder of this screen is not applicable. Click **Next** to continue with the installation. If you selected any of the other directory types, you must fill out the remaining fields on this screen:

- In the **User Search Base** field, enter a user search base of the LDAP server. For example:

```
"cn=users,dc=us,dc=abc,dc=com"
```

Only the users in the search base you enter will have access to Oracle Content DB.

- In the **LDAP User Name Attribute** field, enter the LDAP user name attribute. For example:

- cn
- mail
- uid

Oracle Content DB user names will correspond to the LDAP user name attribute you specify. For example, if you choose mail, Oracle Content DB users will use their e-mail addresses to log in to Oracle Content DB.

- In the **LDAP User Object Class** field, enter a list of LDAP schema object classes used to represent a user. Use spaces to separate multiple object classes.
- In the **Site Administrator User** field, specify the Oracle Content DB site administrator user. The site administrator has all Oracle Content DB application administration roles. Depending upon what kind of user repository you are using, the site administrator user can be different.
 - If you are using a file-based user repository, the site administrator user is `contentadmin`. The password for this user is the same as the Oracle Content DB schema password.
 - If you are using Oracle Internet Directory, the site administrator user is `orcladmin`.
 - If you are using a third-party LDAP user repository, specify (at install time) a user that already exists in the third-party user repository. This user will be granted all the roles and can then be used as the site administrator user.

You cannot specify a DN in the Site Administrator User field. You must specify a user name that corresponds to the LDAP user name attribute you chose. For example, if you chose mail as the LDAP user name attribute, enter the e-mail address of the user.

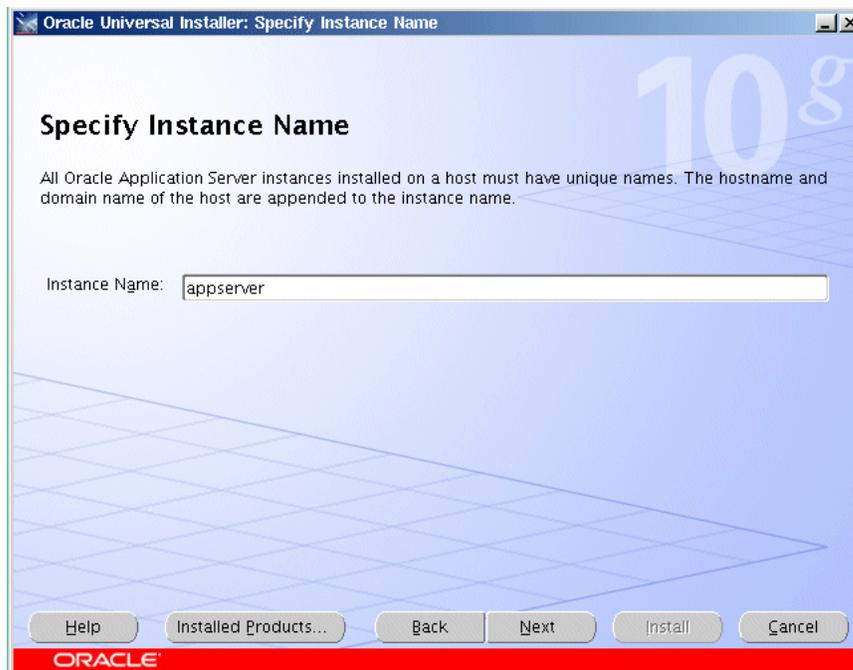
Note: If this is a subsequent Oracle Content DB middle tier installation, and you are using a file-based user repository, the Specify User Repository screen does not appear.

If this is a subsequent Oracle Content DB middle tier installation, and you are using either Oracle Internet Directory or a third-party LDAP server, enter only the user DN and password for the LDAP server on this screen.

5.3.8 Specify Instance Name Screen

This screen only appears if you select the **Oracle HTTP Server** option on the Select Installation Type screen shown in [Figure 5-3](#).

Figure 5-9 Oracle Universal Installer: Specify Instance Name Screen



Instance Name

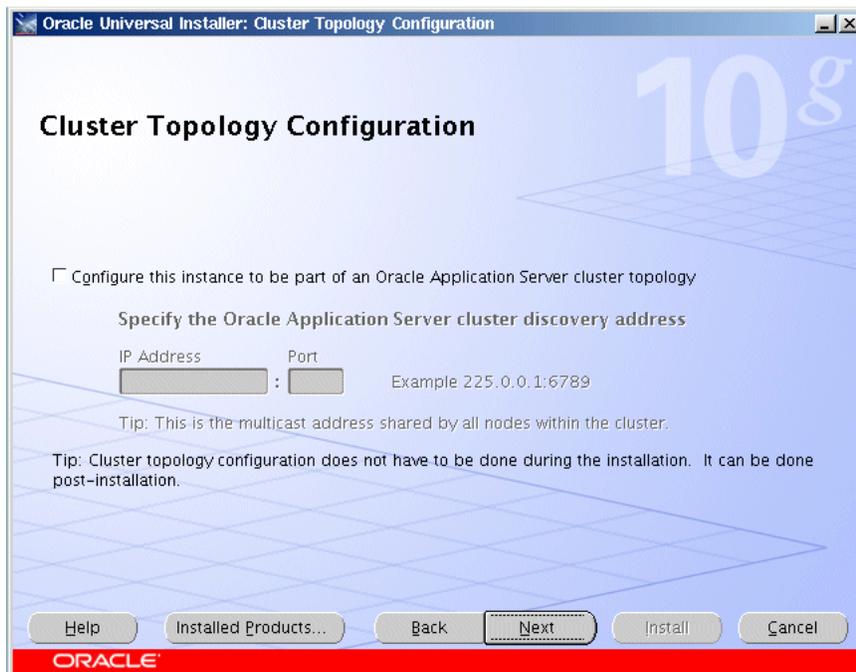
Specify the Oracle Application Server instance name. The instance name uniquely identifies this Oracle Application Server instance.

For more information about instance names, see [Section 3.4, "Oracle Application Server Instances and Instance Names"](#).

5.3.9 Cluster Topology Configuration Screen - Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server Install Type

Select whether you would like to configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology.

Figure 5–10 Oracle Universal Installer: Cluster Topology Configuration (Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server)



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

Select this option if you would like to configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology. You may also configure the cluster topology following installation. See [Section 7.4, "Configuring OracleAS Clusters"](#) for details.

Specify the Oracle Application Server cluster discovery address

Specify the **IP Address** and the **Port** for the multicast address shared by all the nodes in the cluster.

Note:

- When installing the first instance of the cluster, you only need to provide the discovery address. You do not need to perform any additional steps before installing the first instance of the cluster.
 - All nodes within the topology must be configured to use the same multicast address and port.
 - The multicast address must be within the valid address range, which is 224.0.1.0 to 239.255.255.255.
-
-

If you are adding an instance to an existing cluster and do not know the multicast address, find the `<discover>` element in the `opmn.xml` file on an Oracle Application Server instance in the topology. The `<discover>` element should appear like this:

```
<notification-server>
  <topology>
    <discover list="*225.0.0.20:8001"/>
  </topology>
  ...
```

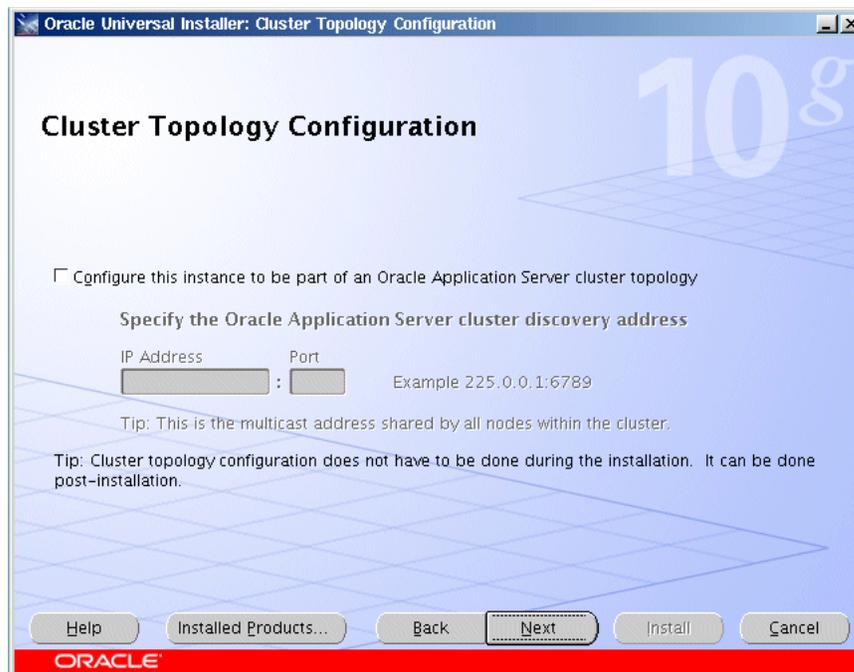
</notification-server>

In this example, the IP address is 225.0.0.20 and the port is 8001.

5.3.10 Cluster Topology Configuration Screen - Oracle Content Database Install Type

Select whether you would like to configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology.

Figure 5–11 Oracle Universal Installer: Cluster Topology Configuration (Oracle Content Database)



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

Select this option if you would like to configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology. You may also configure the cluster topology following installation. See [Section 7.4, "Configuring OracleAS Clusters"](#) for details.

Specify the Oracle Application Server cluster discovery address

Specify the **IP Address** and the **Port** for the multicast address shared by all the nodes in the cluster.

Note:

- When installing the first instance of the cluster, you only need to provide the discovery address. You do not need to perform any additional steps before installing the first instance of the cluster.
 - All nodes within the topology must be configured to use the same multicast address and port.
 - The multicast address must be within the valid address range, which is 224.0.1.0 to 239.255.255.255.
-

If you are adding an instance to an existing cluster and do not know the multicast address, find the `<discover>` element in the `opmn.xml` file on an Oracle Application Server instance in the topology. The `<discover>` element should appear like this:

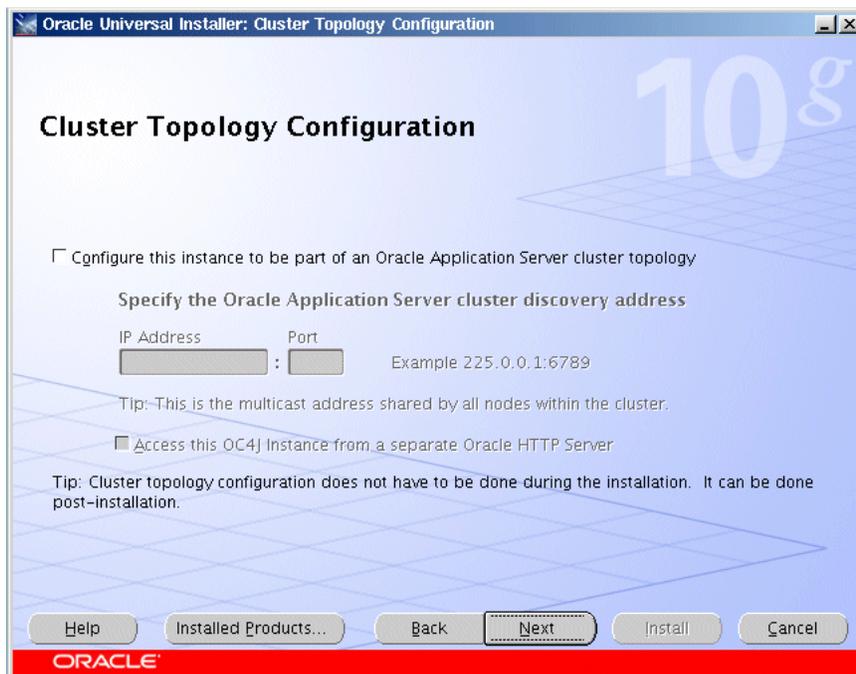
```
<notification-server>
  <topology>
    <discover list="*225.0.0.20:8001"/>
  </topology>
  ...
</notification-server>
```

In this example, the IP address is `225.0.0.20` and the port is `8001`.

5.3.11 Cluster Topology Configuration Screen - Oracle WebCenter Framework Install Type

Select whether you would like to configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology.

Figure 5–12 Oracle Universal Installer: Cluster Topology Configuration (Oracle WebCenter Framework)



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

Select this option if you would like to configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology. You may also configure the cluster topology following installation. See [Section 7.4, "Configuring OracleAS Clusters"](#) for details.

Specify the Oracle Application Server cluster discovery address

Specify the **IP Address** and the **Port** for the multicast address shared by all the nodes in the cluster.

Note:

- When installing the first instance of the cluster, you only need to provide the discovery address. You do not need to perform any additional steps before installing the first instance of the cluster.
- All nodes within the topology must be configured to use the same multicast address and port.
- The multicast address must be within the valid address range, which is 224.0.1.0 to 239.255.255.255.

If you are adding an instance to an existing cluster and do not know the multicast address, find the `<discover>` element in the `opmn.xml` file on an Oracle Application Server instance in the topology. The `<discover>` element should appear like this:

```
<notification-server>
  <topology>
    <discover list="*225.0.0.20:8001"/>
  </topology>
  ...
</notification-server>
```

In this example, the IP address is 225.0.0.20 and the port is 8001.

Access this OC4J Instance from a separate Oracle HTTP Server

Select this option if you want the OC4J instance to accept requests from an Oracle HTTP Server instance. If you select this option, then the OC4J instance will be configured so that its default web site is running in AJP protocol mode and accepts requests from `mod_oc4j` running in Oracle HTTP Server.

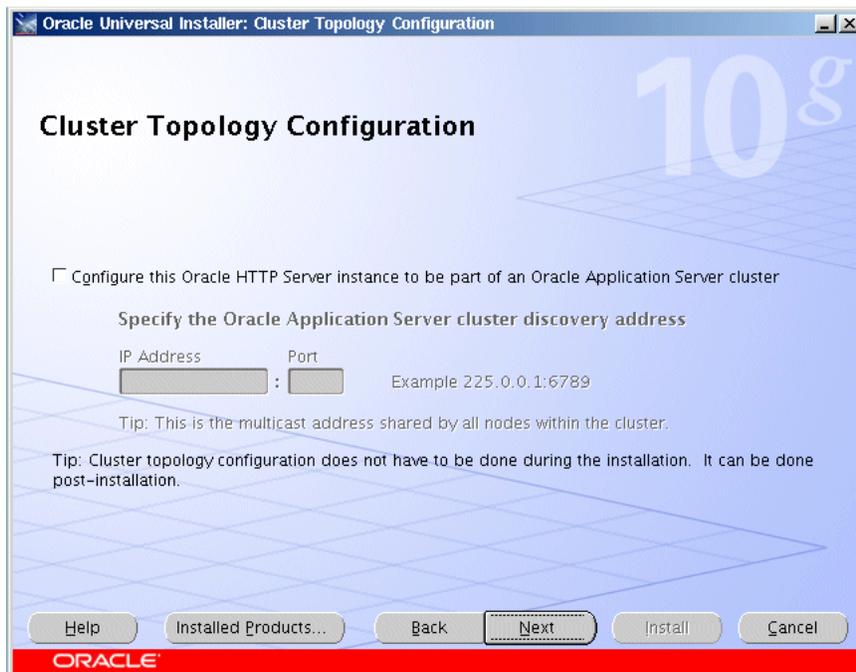
If you do not select this option, the OC4J instance will listen for requests from browser clients using its own HTTP listener. The OC4J instance will be configured so that its default web site is running in HTTP protocol mode and can be directly accessed from browser clients.

You can change how this OC4J instance is accessed following installation. See "Configuring Multicast Discovery with `opmnctl`" in the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Configuration and Administration Guide*.

5.3.12 Cluster Topology Configuration Screen - Oracle HTTP Server Install Type

Select whether you would like to configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology.

Figure 5–13 Oracle Universal Installer: Cluster Topology Configuration (Oracle HTTP Server)



Configure this Oracle HTTP Server instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster

Select this option if you would like to configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster. You may also configure the cluster following installation. See [Section 7.4, "Configuring OracleAS Clusters"](#) for details.

Specify the Oracle Application Server cluster discovery address

Specify the **IP Address** and the **Port** for the multicast address shared by all the nodes in the cluster.

Note:

- When installing the first instance of the cluster, you only need to provide the discovery address. You do not need to perform any additional steps before installing the first instance of the cluster.
 - All nodes within the topology must be configured to use the same multicast address and port.
 - The multicast address must be within the valid address range, which is 224.0.1.0 to 239.255.255.255.
-
-

If you are adding an instance to an existing cluster and do not know the multicast address, find the `<discover>` element in the `opmn.xml` file on an Oracle Application Server instance in the topology. The `<discover>` element should appear like this:

```
<notification-server>
  <topology>
    <discover list="*225.0.0.20:8001"/>
  </topology>
  ...
```

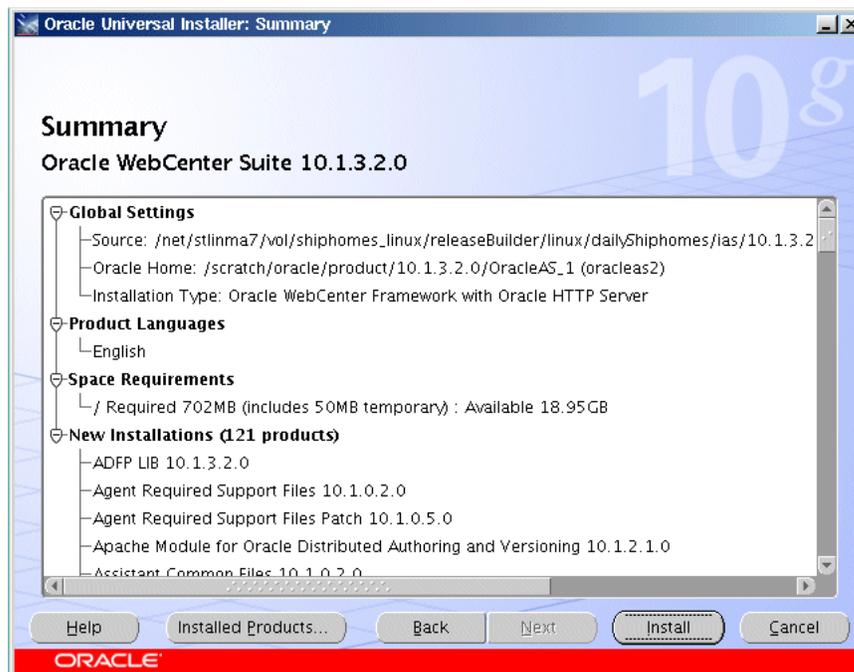
```
</notification-server>
```

In this example, the IP address is 225.0.0.20 and the port is 8001.

5.3.13 Summary Screen

Check and verify that the installation parameters shown in this window are correct.

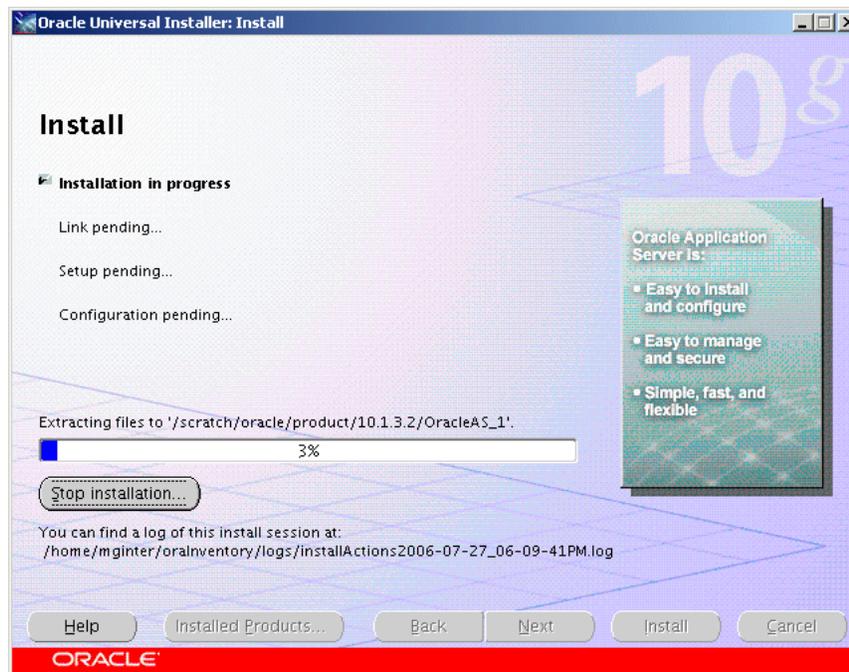
Figure 5–14 Oracle Universal Installer: Summary Screen



Click **Install** to begin the installation.

5.3.14 Install Screen

This screen shows the progress of the installation.

Figure 5–15 Oracle Universal Installer: Install Screen

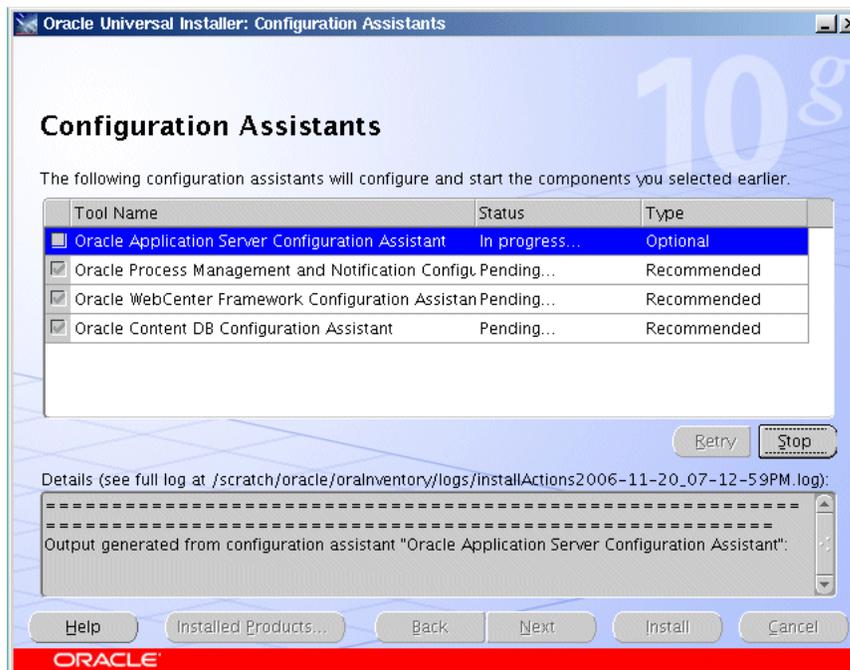
Click **Stop Installation** if you want to abort the installation. You will be asked to verify that you want to stop the installation.

This screen also provides the location of the install log, in case you want to view the contents of the log.

5.3.15 Configuration Assistants Screen

This screen shows the name, status, and tool type for tools recommended to be run before completing the installation.

Figure 5–16 Oracle Universal Installer: Configuration Assistants Screen



A tool may have one of the following states, as shown in the status column:

- **Succeeded:** The tool ran successfully.
- **Failed:** The tool ran, but failed.
- **Pending:** The tool is waiting to run.
- **Cancelled:** The tool was cancelled by the user (by clicking **Stop**).
- **In Progress:** The tool is currently running.
- **Skipped:** A configuration assistant running before this tool was cancelled or failed. Tools that follow a failed or cancelled tool are skipped.

When you select a tool, its details are shown in the Details box. Details are displayed as the tool is running. If you want to stop a configuration assistant while it is running, click **Stop**.

Note: Do not stop the Oracle Content DB Configuration Assistant. If you stop the Oracle Content DB Configuration Assistant, the installation will fail.

If the Oracle Content DB Configuration Assistant is stopped or fails, follow the steps in [Section D.3, "Additional Deinstallation Tasks for Oracle Content DB"](#) before attempting to install again. Do not click **Retry**.

You can find the Oracle Content DB Configuration Assistant log in the following location:

```
ORACLE_HOME/content/log/ContentConfig.log
```

If all tools succeed on the first try, OUI automatically proceeds to the next page. Otherwise, OUI remains on the Configuration Assistants page until all tools are successful. You can then click **Next** to proceed.

If one or more tools fail, OUI does not proceed to the next page. Instead, you can read the details of failed tools, fix the problems, and try running the configuration assistant again. You should also consult the installation document for the product being installed for instructions on what to do if a tool fails. For all failed or skipped tools, OUI generates a list of the tool names and the commands used to run them; you can copy/paste this information directly into a shell script or batch file to run these tools after installation is complete.

By default, the check box in the Retry column will be checked for all tools that failed or were skipped. To retry all checked configuration assistants, click **Retry**.

To continue without fixing the problem, click **Next**.

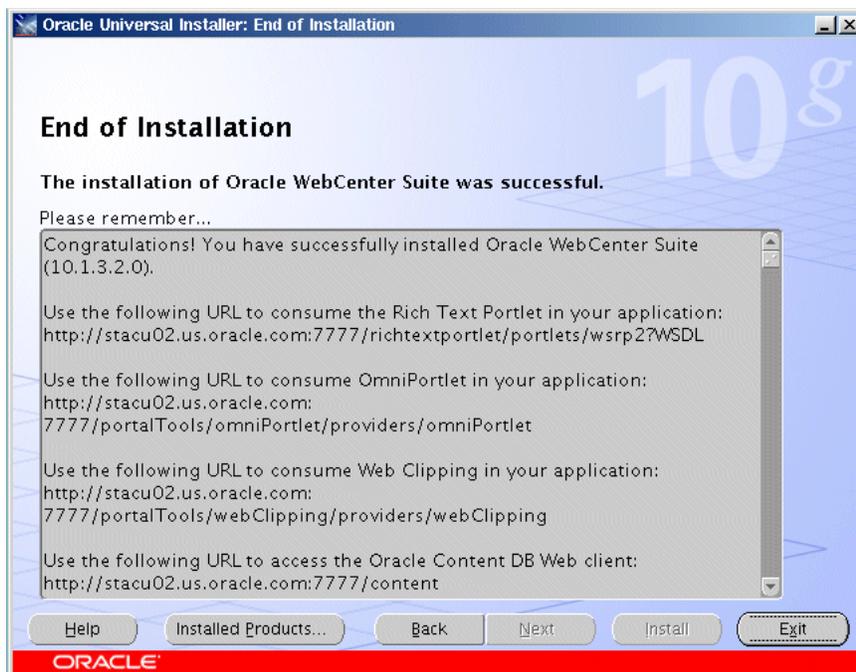
Note: The installation is considered successful even if all configuration assistants failed, irrespective of their type (Recommended or Optional). However, failing to successfully run all recommended tools results in an improperly configured product that may not function.

5.3.16 End of Installation Screen

This screen tells you whether or not your Oracle Application Server installation was successful and displays some important information that you must remember about the products you have installed. For example, it might contain information about the URLs for particular Web applications. Write down this information so that you can remember it.

This information can also be found in the `ORACLE_HOME/install/readme.txt` file.

Figure 5–17 Oracle Universal Installer: End of Installation



To view the Welcome Page for the product you have installed, click **Release Information**. The Welcome Page provides product information, demos, and documentation.

Click **Exit** to exit the Oracle Universal Installer.

5.4 Troubleshooting Information

If you encounter any problems with the installation, configuration assistants, or product in general, refer to [Appendix F, "Troubleshooting"](#) for common problems and solutions.

5.5 What Should I Do Next?

After the installation is complete, you should:

- Refer to [Chapter 7](#) for instructions and information about postinstallation tasks you should perform.
- Refer to the *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide* for information about how to configure, administer, and manage Oracle Application Server after it has been successfully installed.

Installing in High Availability Environments

This chapter provides an overview of the high availability configurations supported by Oracle Application Server and instructions for installation.

Contents of this chapter:

- [Section 6.1, "Overview of High Availability Configurations"](#)
- [Section 6.2, "Requirements for High Availability Configurations"](#)
- [Section 6.3, "Creating the Active-Active Topology"](#)
- [Section 6.4, "Creating the Active-Passive Topology"](#)
- [Section 6.5, "Creating an OracleAS Disaster Recovery Configuration"](#)

6.1 Overview of High Availability Configurations

This chapter provides only a brief overview of the high availability configurations in Oracle Application Server. For a complete description of the configurations, see the *Oracle Application Server High Availability Guide*.

Oracle Application Server supports the following types of high availability configurations at installation time. Note that there are multiple variants of each type.

- [Section 6.1.1, "Active-Active Topologies: OracleAS Clusters"](#)
- [Section 6.1.2, "Active-Passive Topologies: OracleAS Cold Failover Clusters"](#)
- [Section 6.1.3, "OracleAS Disaster Recovery"](#)

For a quick summary of the high availability configurations, see [Section 6.1.4, "Summary of Differences"](#).

6.1.1 Active-Active Topologies: OracleAS Clusters

Oracle Application Server provides an active-active redundant model for all its components. In an active-active topology, two or more Oracle Application Server instances are configured to serve the same workload. These instances can run on the same machine or on different machines.

The instances are front-ended by an external load balancer, which directs requests to any of the active instances. Instead of an external load balancer, you can also run a software load balancer to distribute the requests. In production environment, however, a hardware load balancer is recommended.

Common properties of an active-active topology include:

- Similar instance configuration

The instances need to serve the same workload or applications. Some configuration properties should have similar values across instances so that the instances can deliver the same reply to the same request. Other configuration properties may be instance-specific, such as local host name information.

If you make a configuration change to one instance, you should also make the same change to the other instances in the active-active topology. The "Configuring and Managing Clusters" chapter in the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Configuration and Administration Guide* lists the files that contain properties that should be replicated.

- Independent operation

If one Oracle Application Server instance in an active-active topology fails, the other instances in the cluster continue to serve requests. The load balancer directs requests only to instances that are alive.

Advantages of an active-active topology include:

- Increased availability

An active-active topology is a redundant configuration. Loss of one instance can be tolerated because other instance can continue to serve the same requests.

- Increased scalability and performance

Multiple identically-configured instances provide the capability to share a workload among different machines and processes. You can scale the topology by adding new instances as the number of requests increase.

For instructions on creating the OracleAS Clusters configuration, see [Section 6.3, "Creating the Active-Active Topology"](#).

6.1.2 Active-Passive Topologies: OracleAS Cold Failover Clusters

Oracle Application Server provides an active-passive model for all its components in OracleAS Cold Failover Clusters. In an OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster topology, two Oracle Application Server instances are configured to serve the same application workload but only one is active at any particular time. The passive instance runs (that is, becomes active) only when the active instance fails. These instances run on nodes that are in a hardware cluster.

Common properties of an OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster topology include:

- Hardware cluster

In an OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster topology, you run Oracle Application Server on machines that are in a hardware cluster, with vendor clusterware running on the machines.

- Shared storage

You install the Oracle home for the Oracle Application Server instance on storage shared by the machines in the hardware cluster.

The active node in the OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster topology mounts the shared storage so that it has access to the Oracle home. If it fails, the passive instance mounts the shared storage and accesses the same Oracle home.

- Virtual hostname

The virtual hostname gives clients a single system view of the Oracle Application Server middle tier. Clients use the virtual hostname to access the Oracle Application Server middle tier.

The virtual hostname is associated with a virtual IP. This name-IP entry must be added to the DNS that the site uses. For example, if the two physical hostnames of the hardware cluster are `node1.mycompany.com` and `node2.mycompany.com`, the single view of this cluster can be provided by the virtual hostname `apps.mycompany.com`. In the DNS, `apps` maps to a virtual IP address that floats between `node1` and `node2` via a hardware cluster. Clients access Oracle Application Server using `apps.mycompany.com`; they do not know which physical node is active and actually servicing a particular request.

You can specify the virtual hostname during installation. See the *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide*.

- Failover procedure

An active-passive configuration also includes a set of scripts and procedures to detect failure of the active instance and fail over to the passive instance while minimizing downtime.

Advantages of an OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster topology include:

- Increased availability

If the active instance fails for any reason or must be taken offline, an identically configured passive instance is prepared to take over at any time.

- Reduced operating costs

In an active-passive topology only one set of processes is up and serving requests. Managing the active instance is generally easier than managing an array of active instances.

- Application independence

Some applications may not be suited to an active-active topology. This may include applications that rely heavily on application state or on information stored locally. An active-passive topology has only one instance serving requests at any particular time.

For instructions on creating the OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster configuration, see [Section 6.4, "Creating the Active-Passive Topology"](#).

6.1.3 OracleAS Disaster Recovery

OracleAS Disaster Recovery configurations have the following characteristics:

- A production site and a standby site that mirrors the production site. Typically, these sites are located some distance from each other to guard against site failures such as floods, fires, or earthquakes. During normal operation, the production site handles all the requests. If the production site goes down, the standby site takes over and handles all the requests.
- Each site has all the hardware and software to run. It contains nodes for running Oracle Application Server instances, load balancers, and DNS servers.

For installation details, see [Section 6.5, "Creating an OracleAS Disaster Recovery Configuration"](#).

6.1.4 Summary of Differences

[Table 6–1](#) summarizes the differences among the high availability configurations.

Table 6–1 Differences Among the High Availability Configurations

	OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster	OracleAS Clusters	OracleAS Disaster Recovery
Node configuration	Active-Passive	Active-Active	Active-Passive
Hardware cluster	Yes	No	Optional (hardware cluster required only if you installed the OracleAS Infrastructure in an OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster configuration)
Virtual hostname	Yes	No	Yes
Load balancer	No	Yes	No
Shared storage	Yes	No	No

6.2 Requirements for High Availability Configurations

This section describes the requirements common to all high availability configurations. In addition to these common requirements, each configuration has its own specific requirements. See the individual chapters for details.

Note: You still need to meet the requirements listed in [Chapter 2, "Requirements"](#), plus requirements specific to the high availability configuration that you plan to use.

The common requirements are:

- [Section 6.2.1, "Check Minimum Number of Nodes"](#)
- [Section 6.2.2, "Check That Groups Are Defined Identically on All Nodes"](#)
- [Section 6.2.3, "Check the Properties of the oracle User"](#)
- [Section 6.2.4, "Check for Previous Oracle Installations on All Nodes"](#)

6.2.1 Check Minimum Number of Nodes

You need at least two nodes in a high availability configuration. If a node fails for any reason, the second node takes over.

6.2.2 Check That Groups Are Defined Identically on All Nodes

Check that the `/etc/group` file on all nodes in the cluster contains the operating system groups that you plan to use. You should have one group for the `oraInventory` directory, and one or two groups for database administration. The group names and the group IDs must be the same for all nodes.

See [Section 2.7, "Operating System Groups"](#) for details.

6.2.3 Check the Properties of the oracle User

Check that the `oracle` operating system user, which you log in as to install Oracle Application Server, has the following properties:

- Belongs to the `oinstall` group and to the `osdba` group. The `oinstall` group is for the `oraInventory` directory, and the `osdba` group is a database administration group. See [Section 2.7, "Operating System Groups"](#) for details.

- Has write privileges on remote directories.

6.2.4 Check for Previous Oracle Installations on All Nodes

Check that all the nodes where you want to install in a high availability configuration do not have existing oraInventory directories.

Details of all Oracle software installations are recorded in the Oracle Installer Inventory directory. Typically, this directory is unique to a node and named oraInventory. The directory path of the Oracle Installer Inventory directory is stored in the oraInst.loc file.

The existence of this file on a node confirms that the node contains some Oracle software installation. Since the high availability configurations require installations on multiple nodes with Oracle Installer Inventory directories on a file system that may not be accessible on other nodes, the installation instructions in this chapter and subsequent chapters for high availability configurations assume that there have not been any previous installations of any Oracle software on any of the nodes that are used for this high availability configuration. The oraInst.loc file and the Oracle Installer Inventory directory should not exist on any of these nodes prior to these high availability installations.

To check if a node contains an oraInventory directory that could be detected by the installer:

1. On each node, check for the existence of the oraInst.loc file. This file is stored in the /var/opt directory.

If a node does not contain this file, then it does not have an oraInventory directory that will be used by the installer. You can check the next node.

2. For nodes that contain the oraInst.loc file, rename the file and the oraInventory directory. The installer then prompts you to enter a location for a new oraInventory directory.

For example, enter the following commands as root:

```
# cat /etc/oraInst.loc
inventory_loc=/localfs/app/oracle/oraInventory
inst_group=dba
# mv /etc/oraInst.loc /etc/oraInst.loc.orig
# mv /localfs/app/oracle/oraInventory /localfs/app/oracle/oraInventory.orig
```

Since the oraInst.loc file and the Oracle Installer Inventory directory are required only during the installation of Oracle software, and not at runtime, renaming them and restoring them later does not affect the behavior of any installed Oracle software on any node. Make sure that the appropriate oraInst.loc file and Oracle Installer Inventory directory are in place before starting the Oracle Universal Installer.

Note: For an OracleAS Disaster Recovery configuration, the correct oraInst.loc file and associated oraInventory directory are required during normal operation, not just during installation.

6.3 Creating the Active-Active Topology

This section describes how to install Oracle Application Server in an active-active topology with OracleAS Clusters. OracleAS Clusters is one of the high availability environments supported by Oracle Application Server.

Contents of this section:

- [Section 6.3.1, "Active-Active Topologies: Introduction"](#)
- [Section 6.3.2, "OracleAS Clusters in Active-Active Topologies"](#)
- [Section 6.3.3, "Properties of Oracle Application Server Instances in Active-Active Topologies"](#)
- [Section 6.3.4, "Installation Steps for Active-Active Topologies"](#)
- [Section 6.3.5, "Supporting Procedures for Creating the Active-Active Topology"](#)

6.3.1 Active-Active Topologies: Introduction

An active-active topology consists of redundant Oracle Application Server instances that deliver greater scalability and availability than a single instance. Active-active topologies remove the single point of failure that a single instance poses. While a single Oracle Application Server instance leverages the resources of a single host, a cluster of Oracle Application Server instances spans multiple hosts, distributing application execution over a greater number of CPUs. A single Oracle Application Server instance is vulnerable to the failure of its host and operating system, but an active-active topology continues to function despite the loss of an operating system or a host, hiding any such failure from clients.

In active-active topologies, all the instances are active at the same time. This is different from active-passive topologies, where only one instance is active at any time.

The nodes in the active-active topologies are not in a hardware cluster.

Load Balancer Requirements

Active-active topologies use a load balancer to direct requests to one of the Oracle Application Server instances in the topology. In other words, the Oracle Application Server instances are fronted by the load balancer.

You configure the load balancer with virtual server names for HTTP and HTTPS traffic. Clients use the virtual server names in their requests. The load balancer directs requests to an available Oracle Application Server instance.

See the *Oracle Application Server High Availability Guide* for a list of features that your load balancer should have.

Shared Storage for Oracle Metadata Services (MDS)

In addition to the local drives on each node, you need a shared storage that can be accessed by all the nodes in an active-active topology. On the shared storage, you need to create a directory for Oracle Metadata Services (MDS). The MDS directory stores data about your deployed applications.

By having the MDS directory on the shared storage, you ensure that all Oracle Application Server instances access the same data and you do not have to worry about replicating the data.

The mount point for the MDS directory must be the same for all nodes in the active-active topology (for example, `/oracle/mds`).

You do not need the shared storage during installation, but you need it when you deploy your applications. You specify the path to the MDS directory during application deployment.

Figures of Active-Active Topologies

The following figures show two active-active topologies. The difference in the topologies is whether you install Oracle HTTP Server, Oracle WebCenter Framework, and Oracle Content DB in the same Oracle home or in separate Oracle homes.

Figure 6–1 shows an active-active topology with Oracle HTTP Server, Oracle WebCenter Framework, and Oracle Content DB in the same Oracle home. Figure 6–2 shows an active-active topology with Oracle HTTP Server, Oracle WebCenter Framework, and Oracle Content DB in separate Oracle homes.

Figure 6–1 Active-Active Topology with Oracle HTTP Server and WebCenter Suite in the Same Oracle Home

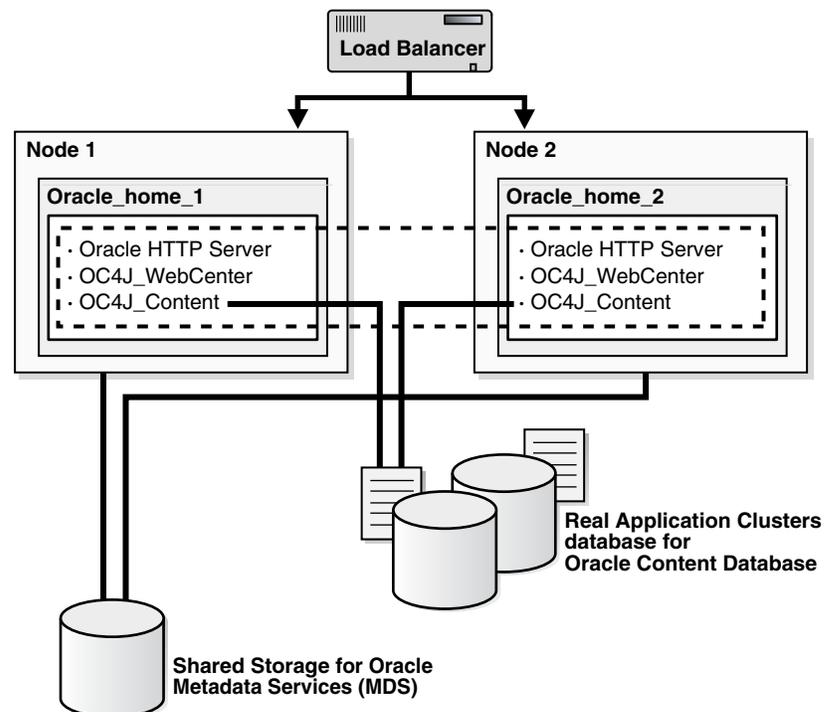
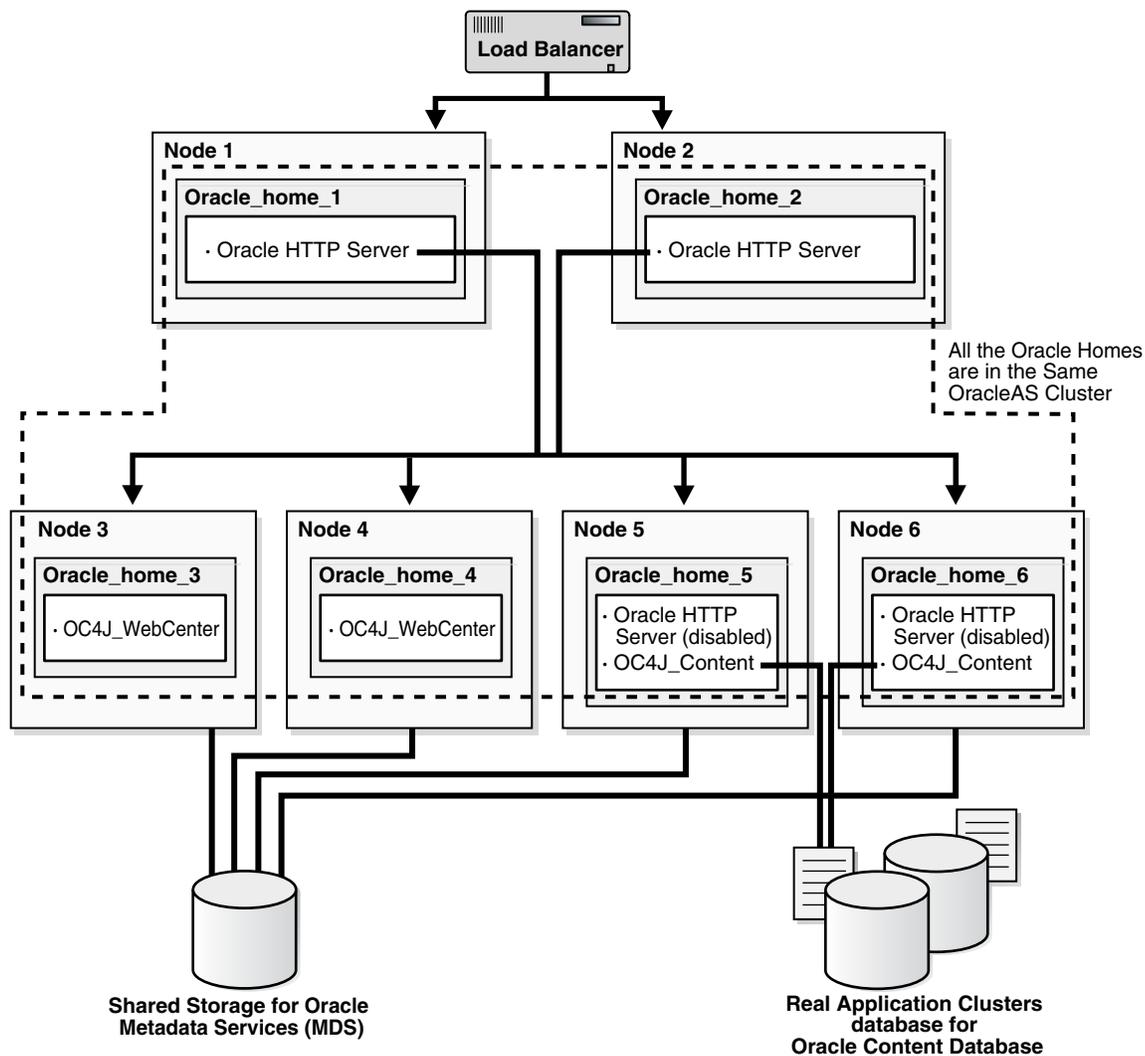


Figure 6–2 Active-Active Topology with Oracle HTTP Server, WebCenter Framework, and Oracle Content DB in Separate Oracle Homes



6.3.2 OracleAS Clusters in Active-Active Topologies

All the Oracle Application Server instances in an active-active topology belong to the same cluster. Oracle HTTP Server can forward application requests to any OC4J instance in the same cluster. This is useful because the WebCenter Framework and Oracle Content DB components run in OC4J containers:

Table 6–2 WebCenter Framework and Oracle Content DB and their OC4J Instances

Component	Runs in this OC4J Instance
WebCenter Framework	OC4J_WebCenter
Oracle Content DB	OC4J_Content

You can group instances in a cluster using one of the following ways:

- All the instances use the same multicast IP address and port.
- All the instances are chained to the same discovery server.

- Each instance specifies all other instances in the `opmn.xml` configuration file.
- If the instances run on nodes that are on different subnets, you have to designate a node to be the gateway server, which bridges the instances on the different subnets.

OracleAS Clusters also enable you to use the `@cluster` parameter in some `opmnctl` commands. Commands that use the `@cluster` parameter apply to all instances in the cluster. For example, you can use the `@cluster` parameter to start all components in all instances in the cluster.

OC4J instances in a cluster have the following features:

- OC4J instances have cluster-wide properties as well as instance-specific properties. Cluster-wide properties are properties whose values should be similar for all OC4J instances in the cluster. Instance-specific properties are properties that have different values for each OC4J instance. For a list of cluster-wide properties, see the "Configuring and Managing Clusters" chapter in the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Configuration and Administration Guide*.
- If you modify a cluster-wide property in one OC4J instance, you should propagate the change to all other OC4J instances in the cluster.
- When you deploy an application to an OC4J instance, you also need to deploy it on all other OC4J instances in the cluster.
- The number of OC4J processes is an instance-specific property: it can be different for each OC4J instance. This must be configured for each Oracle Application Server instance in the cluster. The OC4J process configuration provides flexibility to tune according to the specific hardware capabilities of the host. By default, each OC4J instance is instantiated with a single OC4J process.

For details, see the "Configuring and Managing Clusters" chapter in the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Configuration and Administration Guide*.

6.3.3 Properties of Oracle Application Server Instances in Active-Active Topologies

Because the load balancer can send a request to any Oracle Application Server instance in the topology, you need to ensure that the instances are configured in the same manner so that clients get the same response regardless of which instance handles the request. This includes the following:

- Deploy the same applications on each OC4J instance in the topology.
- Ensure that you replicate state and stateful session bean information across OC4J instances so that in the event that an OC4J instance fails, another OC4J instance contains the state information and can continue the session.
- Ensure that configuration properties for all the OC4J instances in the topology are identical. These configuration properties are listed in chapter 8, "Configuring and Managing Clusters", in section "Replicating Changes Across a Cluster", in the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Configuration and Administration Guide*.

6.3.4 Installation Steps for Active-Active Topologies

To create the topology shown in [Figure 6-1](#) or [Figure 6-2](#), you perform the following steps:

Step 1: [Install a High Availability Oracle Database](#)

Step 2: [Install Oracle HTTP Server, Oracle WebCenter Framework, and Oracle Content DB and Cluster the Instances using OPMN](#)

Step 3: [Disable Oracle HTTP Server on Nodes with Oracle Content DB \(Distributed Installations Only\)](#)

Step 4: [Configure the Load Balancer with Virtual Server Names](#)

Step 5: (optional) [Configure SSL on Both Nodes](#)

Step 6: [Update Domain Properties for Oracle Content DB](#)

Step 7: [Reload OPMN](#)

The following sections describe the steps in detail.

Step 1 Install a High Availability Oracle Database

You need a database for Oracle Content DB. In high availability topologies, you should use high availability databases, such as cold failover cluster database or Real Application Clusters database.

See [Section 2.4, "Requirements for Oracle Content Database"](#) for more information on database requirements for Oracle Content DB.

Step 2 Install Oracle HTTP Server, Oracle WebCenter Framework, and Oracle Content DB and Cluster the Instances using OPMN

You can install Oracle HTTP Server, Oracle WebCenter Framework, and Oracle Content DB in the same Oracle home (see [Figure 6-1](#)), or in different Oracle homes (see [Figure 6-2](#)).

For Oracle Application Server instances that you want to group in the same active-active topology, you need to place them in the same cluster. This enables communication between the Oracle HTTP Server and OC4J instances, and simplifies the management of Oracle Application Server instances. OracleAS Clusters enable you to use the `@cluster` parameter for the `opmnctl` command to manage all the instances in the cluster.

You can create clusters using one of the following methods:

- **Dynamic Discovery Method**

In this method, each ONS node within the same subnet announces its presence with a multicast message. The cluster topology map for each node is automatically updated as nodes are added or removed, enabling the cluster to be self-managing.

If you use this method and you are performing a basic installation, you can define a cluster postinstallation by following the steps in [Section 6.3.5.1, "Setting up Clusters with the Dynamic Discovery Method"](#). If you use this method and you are performing an advanced installation, you should specify the multicast address and port on the Cluster Topology Configuration screen in the installer.

- **Discovery Server Method**

In this method, specific nodes within a cluster are configured to serve as "discovery servers", which maintain the topology map for the cluster; the remaining nodes then connect with one another via this server.

If you use this method, you can define a cluster for OPMN by specifying the names of the Oracle Application Server instances explicitly in the `opmn.xml` file of each instance by following the steps in [Section 6.3.5.2, "Setting up Clusters with the Discovery Server Method"](#) after installation.

- **Gateway Method**

This configuration is used to connect topologies separated by firewalls or on different subnets using specified "gateway" nodes.

If you use this method, see the section "Configuring Cross-Topology Gateways" in the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Configuration and Administration Guide* for configuration details.

You can perform either an integrated installation or a distributed installation.

- **For Integrated Installations (Oracle HTTP Server, Oracle WebCenter Framework, and Oracle Content DB in the Same Oracle Home)**

You install Oracle Application Server on the local storage of each node in the active-active topology.

Perform a basic installation as described in [Section 4, "Basic Installation"](#) so that Oracle HTTP Server, Oracle WebCenter Framework, and Oracle Content DB will run from the same Oracle home.

Note the following:

- Set the Oracle home to be on the local storage of each node.
- For deployment to work across all instances in a cluster, the `oc4jadmin` password must be the same for all instances in the cluster.
- To simplify administering the instances, use the same Oracle home path and the same instance name for each node.
- If you are using the dynamic discovery method to cluster the Oracle Application Server instances for OPMN, be sure to perform the steps in [Section 6.3.5.1, "Setting up Clusters with the Dynamic Discovery Method"](#) after installation.
- If you are using the discovery server method to cluster the Oracle Application Server instances for OPMN, be sure to perform the steps in [Section 6.3.5.2, "Setting up Clusters with the Discovery Server Method"](#) after installation.
- If you are using the gateway method to cluster the Oracle Application Server instances for OPMN, see the section "Configuring Cross-Topology Gateways" in the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Configuration and Administration Guide* for configuration details.
- **For Distributed Installations (Oracle HTTP Server, Oracle WebCenter Framework, and Oracle Content DB in Different Oracle Homes)**

You install Oracle Application Server on the local storage of each node in the active-active topology.

For the nodes where you want to run Oracle HTTP Server, follow the steps in [Section 5.2.5, "Installing Oracle HTTP Server"](#).

For the nodes where you want to run Oracle WebCenter Framework and Oracle Content DB, you must perform the following two installations on each node:

- An advanced installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework, as described in [Section 5.2.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#)
- An advanced installation of Oracle Content DB, as described in [Section 5.2.3, "Installing Oracle Content Database"](#)

During installation, select the following options:

- On the Administration Settings screen:
 - If you want this node to administer the cluster using Application Server Control, select **Start Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g ASControl in this instance**. In a cluster topology, only one instance should be configured as

an Administration OC4J instance. Note that the Administration OC4J instance for the cluster does not have to be the first installed node.

- If you do not want this node to administer the cluster, deselect **Start Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g ASControl in this instance**.
- If you are using the dynamic discovery method to cluster the Oracle Application Server instances for OPMN, perform the following:
 - If you are installing Oracle HTTP Server, select **Configure this Oracle HTTP Server instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster** on the "Cluster Topology Configuration" screen. Specify the **IP Address** and **Port** for the multicast address shared by all the nodes in the cluster.
 - If you are installing Oracle WebCenter Framework, select **Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology** on the "Cluster Topology Configuration" screen. Specify the **IP Address** and **Port** for the multicast address shared by all the nodes in the cluster and select **Access this OC4J Instance from a separate Oracle HTTP Server**.
 - If you are installing Oracle Content DB, select **Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology** on the "Cluster Topology Configuration" screen. Specify the **IP Address** and **Port** for the multicast address shared by all the nodes in the cluster.

Note that the multicast address must be between 224.0.1.0 and 239.255.255.255. If you are installing on the first node in the cluster, you may choose any IP address and port, as long as it falls in the multicast address range.

Note the following:

- Set the Oracle home to be on the local storage of each node.
- For deployment to work across all instances in a cluster, the `oc4jadmin` password must be the same for all instances in the cluster.
- Ensure that the same component uses the same port number in each Oracle Application Server instance in the cluster. For example, ensure that Oracle HTTP Server is listening at the same port number for all instances in the cluster.
- To simplify administering the instances, use the same Oracle home path and the same instance name for each node.
- If you are using the discovery server method to cluster the Oracle Application Server instances for OPMN, be sure to perform the steps in [Section 6.3.5.2, "Setting up Clusters with the Discovery Server Method"](#) after installation.
- If you are using the gateway method to cluster the Oracle Application Server instances for OPMN, see the section "Configuring Cross-Topology Gateways" in the *Oracle Containers for J2EE Configuration and Administration Guide* for configuration details.

Step 3 Disable Oracle HTTP Server on Nodes with Oracle Content DB (Distributed Installations Only)

This step is required only if you performed a distributed installation in step 2.

Disable Oracle HTTP Server on the Oracle homes where you installed Oracle Content DB.

1. Set the status of Oracle HTTP Server to `disabled` in the `ORACLE_HOME/opmn/conf/opmn.xml` file:

```
<ias-component id="HTTP_Server" status="disabled">
```

2. Stop and restart all components in the Oracle home.

```
> ORACLE_HOME/bin/opmnctl stopall
> ORACLE_HOME/bin/opmnctl startall
```

Step 4 Configure the Load Balancer with Virtual Server Names

Refer to your load balancer documentation for configuration steps. On your load balancer, you need to configure a virtual server name and port for HTTP traffic, and another virtual server name and port for HTTPS traffic. The port numbers for the virtual server names should match the port numbers at which Oracle HTTP Server is listening. Clients will use the virtual server names and ports to access Oracle Application Server instances.

Step 5 (optional) Configure SSL on Both Nodes

This step is required only if you are using SSL.

Edit the `ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf/httpd.conf` file on each node as follows:

1. Add the following line to the `httpd.conf` to load the `certheaders_module`.

```
LoadModule certheaders_module libexec/mod_certheaders.so
```

Note: If you installed Oracle HTTP Server 2.0 using the Oracle Application Server Companion CD, add the following line to the `httpd.conf` file:

```
LoadModule certheaders_module modules/mod_certheaders.so
```

2. Add a virtual host directive.

```
<VirtualHost *:7777>
ServerName myworkplace.com
Port 443
ServerAdmin you@youraddress.com
RewriteEngine On
RewriteOptions inherit
SimulateHTTPS On
</VirtualHost>
```

3. Restart Oracle HTTP Server on all the nodes.

Step 6 Update Domain Properties for Oracle Content DB

Update these domain properties using Application Server Control on each node:

- Set `IFS.DOMAIN.APPLICATION.ApplicationHost` to the virtual hostname configured on the load balancer.
- Set `IFS.DOMAIN.APPLICATION.ApplicationPort` to the port number configured on the load balancer.

To edit these properties using Application Server Control:

1. On the Cluster Topology page, expand **OC4J_Content**.

2. Click **content** located under **OC4J_Content**. This displays the "Application: content" page.
3. On the "Application: content" page, click **Content DB Extension**. This displays the "Content DB: content" page.
4. On the "Content DB: content" page, click the **Administration** tab.
5. Click the icon in the Go To Task column for **Domain Properties**.
6. On the Domain Properties page, click the `IFS.DOMAIN.APPLICATION.ApplicationHost` property, and set its value to the virtual hostname configured on the load balancer. Click **OK**.
7. On the Domain Properties page, click the `IFS.DOMAIN.APPLICATION.ApplicationPort` property, and set its value to the port number configured on the load balancer. Click **OK**.

Step 7 Reload OPMN

Reload OPMN on each node.

```
> ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl reload
```

6.3.5 Supporting Procedures for Creating the Active-Active Topology

This section describes some common procedures that you may need to perform to maintain the active-active topology:

- [Section 6.3.5.1, "Setting up Clusters with the Dynamic Discovery Method"](#)
- [Section 6.3.5.2, "Setting up Clusters with the Discovery Server Method"](#)

6.3.5.1 Setting up Clusters with the Dynamic Discovery Method

In this method, you define the same multicast address and port for each Oracle Application Server instance in the cluster. An advantage in using this method is that you do not have to specify the name of each Oracle Application Server instance in the cluster. You can add or remove instances from the cluster by editing the multicast address and port.

1. For each Oracle Application Server instance that you want to group in the same cluster, run the following command:

```
opmnctl config topology update discover="*<multicastAddress>:<multicastPort>"
```

multicastAddress specifies the multicast address that you want to use for this cluster. The multicast address must be within the valid address range, which is 224.0.1.0 to 239.255.255.255. Note that the multicast address is preceded by a * character in the command.

multicastPort can be any unused port number.

Example:

```
> ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl config topology update
    discover="*225.0.0.20:8001"
```

In distributed installations (Oracle HTTP Server and OC4J on different Oracle homes), you need to cluster all the Oracle Application Server instances into the same cluster. You need to use the same multicast IP and port for all the instances.

2. For each Oracle Application Server instance where you ran the `opmnctl config topology update` command, run the `opmnctl reload` command to force OPMN to read the updated `opmn.xml` file.

```
> ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl reload
```

6.3.5.2 Setting up Clusters with the Discovery Server Method

If you do not want to use the multicast method, you can define a cluster by specifying the names of the nodes running the Oracle Application Server instances in the `opmn.xml` file of each instance.

Example: if you want to cluster four instances (`inst1.node1.mycompany.com`, `inst2.node2.mycompany.com`, `inst3.node3.mycompany.com`, `inst4.node4.mycompany.com`), you would perform these steps:

1. Designate at least one of the instances to serve as the `discovery` server. The discovery server maintains the topology for the cluster.

This example assumes that `inst1.node1.mycompany.com` and `inst2.node2.mycompany.com` will be the discovery servers for the cluster.

In distributed installations (Oracle HTTP Server and OC4J on different Oracle homes), any instance, whether running Oracle HTTP Server or OC4J, can serve as the discovery server.

2. In the `opmn.xml` file for all instances in the cluster, specify the nodes that are running the discovery servers (`node1.mycompany.com` and `node2.mycompany.com` in the example).

In the example, the `opmn.xml` file is changed to include the following lines:

```
<notification-server>
  <topology>
    <discover
      list="node1.mycompany.com:6201,node2.mycompany.com:6201"/>
    </topology>
  ...
</notification-server>
```

The 6201 specifies the port number at which the notification server is listening. You can find this value in the `opmn.xml` file of that instance.

If you have more than one discovery server, you separate them with the comma character.

3. On all the instances, run `opmnctl reload` to force OPMN to read the updated `opmn.xml` file.

```
> ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl reload
```

6.4 Creating the Active-Passive Topology

This section describes how to install Oracle Application Server in an active-passive topology with OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster. OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster is one of the high availability environments supported by Oracle Application Server.

Contents of this section:

- [Section 6.4.1, "Active-Passive Topologies: Introduction"](#)

- [Section 6.4.2, "Overview of Installation Steps for OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster"](#)
- [Section 6.4.3, "Preinstallation Steps for OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster"](#)
- [Section 6.4.4, "OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster: Details of Installation Steps"](#)

6.4.1 Active-Passive Topologies: Introduction

An active-passive topology consists of the following:

- Two nodes in a hardware cluster
- A virtual hostname and IP address
- A shared storage, to be shared between the two nodes

You install the Oracle home on the shared storage. During runtime in an active-passive topology, only one node is active. The other node is passive. The active node mounts the shared storage so that it can access the files and runs all the processes and handles all the requests. Clients access the active node through the virtual hostname. Clients do not need to know the physical hostnames of the nodes in the topology.

If the active node fails for any reason, a failover event occurs and the passive node takes over and becomes the active node. It mounts the shared storage and runs all the processes and handles all the requests. The virtual hostname and IP now point to the passive node. Clients, because they access the nodes using the virtual hostname, do not know that it is the passive node that is servicing their requests.

The nodes need to be in hardware cluster to enable failover.

Note: Installing the Oracle home on the local storage of each node in the OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster topology is not supported. You have to install it on the shared storage.

Vendor Clusterware

The two nodes in an active-passive topology are in a hardware cluster, which typically includes some vendor clusterware. For a list of certified clusterware, visit the Oracle Technology Network website (<http://www.oracle.com/technology>).

These products must be installed on both nodes (active and passive) in the topology.

Directory for Oracle Metadata Services (MDS) on the Shared Storage

On the shared storage, you also need to create a directory for Oracle Metadata Services (MDS). The MDS directory stores data about your deployed applications.

By having the MDS directory on the shared storage, you ensure that all Oracle Application Server instances access the same data and you do not have to worry about replicating the data.

The mount point for the MDS directory must be the same for all nodes in the active-passive topology (for example, `/oracle/mds`).

You do not need the shared storage during installation, but you need it when you deploy your applications. You specify the path to the MDS directory during application deployment.

Figures of Active-Passive Topologies

[Figure 6–3](#) shows a diagram of an active-passive topology with the Oracle Application Server Oracle home installed on the shared storage. The Oracle home contains both

Oracle HTTP Server and WebCenter Suite. [Figure 6-4](#) shows a distributed active-passive topology, where Oracle HTTP Server, WebCenter Framework, and Oracle Content DB are installed on different Oracle home. You can use this topology if your nodes are separated into web and application tiers, and the nodes in the tiers are separated by firewalls.

The MDS directory is required to be configured on the shared storage.

Figure 6-3 Active-Passive Topology with Oracle HTTP Server and WebCenter Suite in the Same Oracle Home

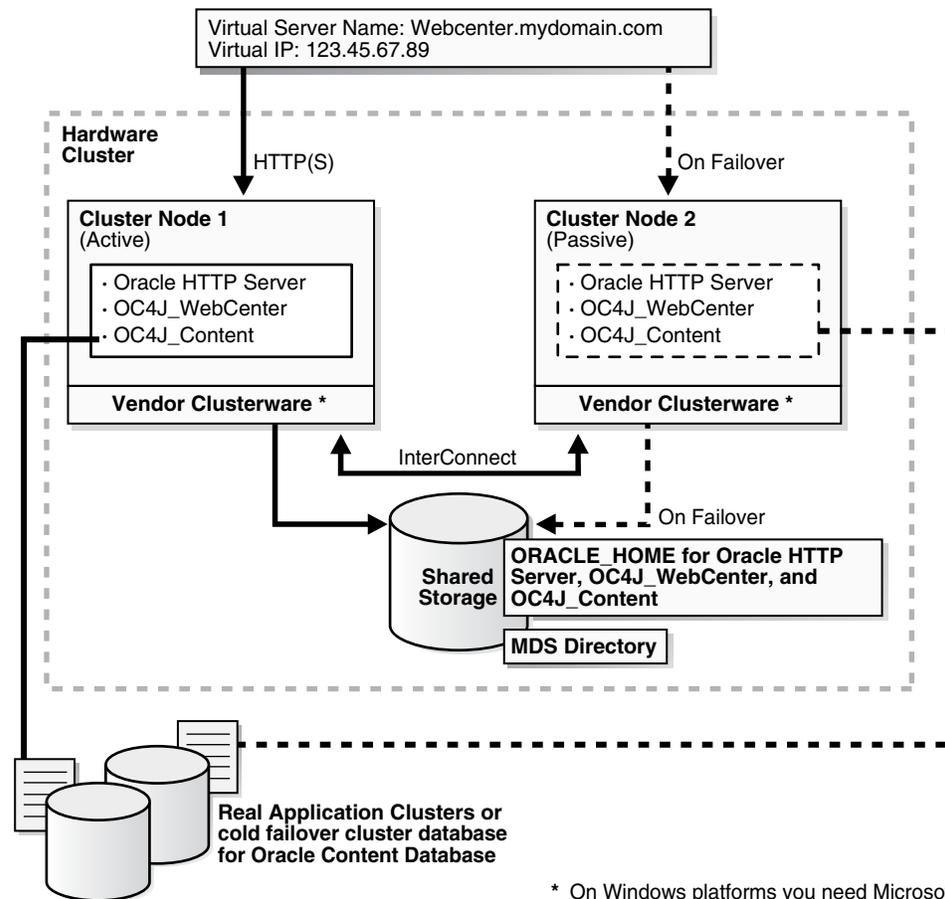
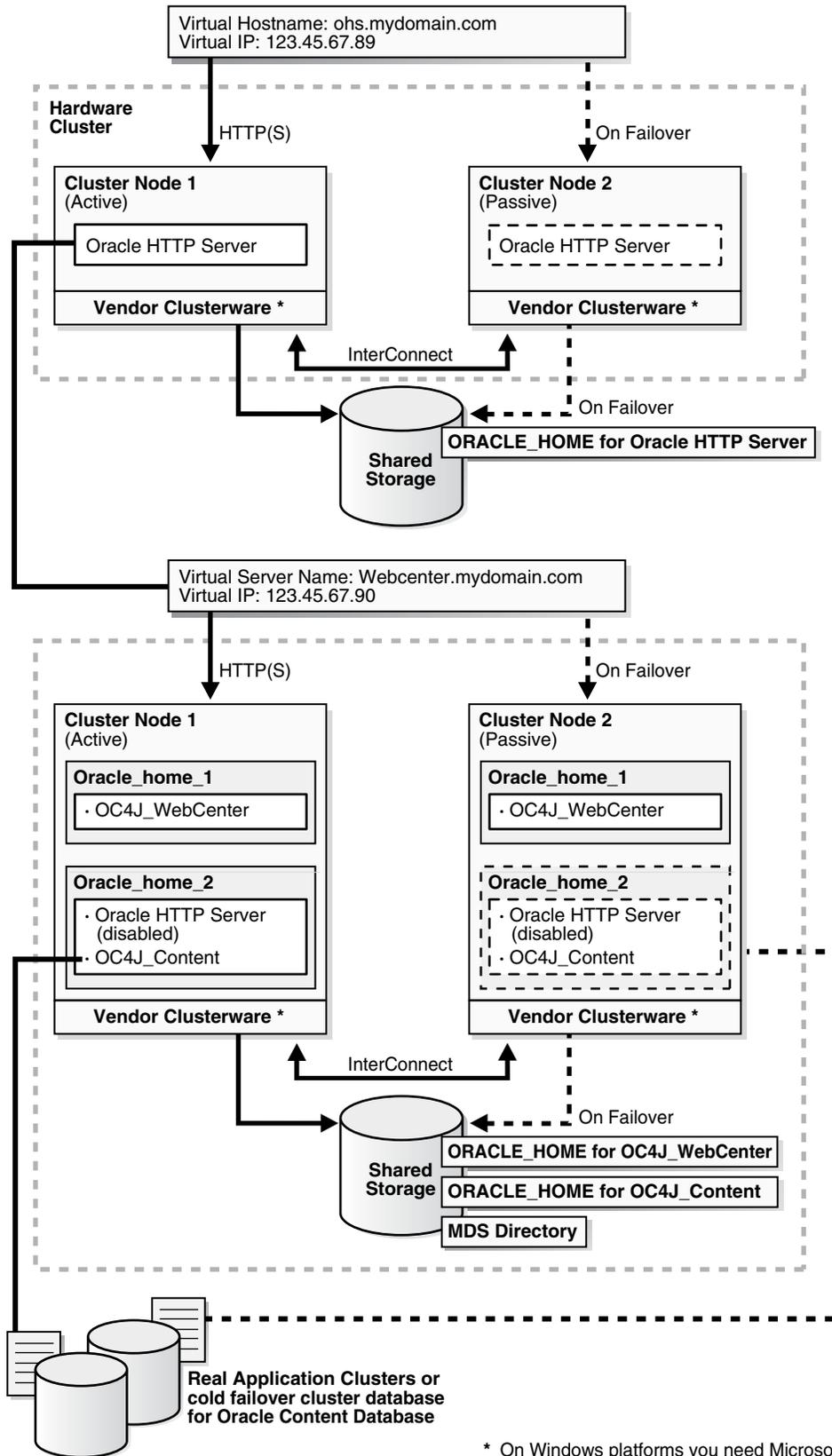


Figure 6-4 Active-Passive Topology with Components in Separate Oracle Homes



6.4.2 Overview of Installation Steps for OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster

Follow the steps in [Table 6–3](#) to create the OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster configuration. If you are installing Oracle HTTP Server and OC4J in the same Oracle home ([Figure 6–3](#)), perform the steps on the hardware cluster. If you are installing Oracle HTTP Server and OC4J in separate Oracle homes ([Figure 6–4](#)), perform each step on both hardware clusters.

Table 6–3 Overview of Installation Steps for OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster

Step	Description
1. Perform Preinstallation Steps	Preinstallation tasks, described in Section 6.4.3 include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Section 6.4.3.1, "Map the Virtual Hostname and Virtual IP Address" ■ Section 6.4.3.2, "Set Up a File System That Can Be Mounted from Both Nodes"
2. Install a High Availability Oracle Database	Install a high availability database for Oracle Content DB.
3. Set VIRTUAL_HOST_NAME Environment Variable	Set the VIRTUAL_HOST_NAME variable to the virtual hostname.
4. Install Oracle Application Server on the Shared Disk	In this step, you run the installer from either node of the hardware cluster to install Oracle Content DB, Oracle WebCenter Framework, and Oracle HTTP Server on the shared disk.
5. (optional) Configure the Oracle Application Server Instance for SSL	If you want the Oracle Application Server instance to use SSL, enable SSL in the Oracle Application Server installation.
6. (optional) Create a File System on the Shared Disk for OracleAS JMS File-Based Persistence	If you are using OracleAS JMS, create a file system on the shared disk.

6.4.3 Preinstallation Steps for OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster

Before installing Oracle Application Server in an OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster, perform these procedures:

- [Section 6.4.3.1, "Map the Virtual Hostname and Virtual IP Address"](#)
- [Section 6.4.3.2, "Set Up a File System That Can Be Mounted from Both Nodes"](#)

Note: In addition to the requirements listed in this chapter, ensure that you meet the requirements described in [Section 6.2, "Requirements for High Availability Configurations"](#).

6.4.3.1 Map the Virtual Hostname and Virtual IP Address

Each node in an OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster configuration is associated with its own physical IP address. In addition, the active node in the cluster is associated with a virtual hostname and virtual IP address. This allows clients to access the OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster using the virtual hostname.

Virtual hostnames and virtual IP addresses are any valid hostname and IP address in the context of the subnet containing the hardware cluster.

Note: Map the virtual hostname and virtual IP address only to the active node. Do not map the virtual hostname and IP address to both active and passive nodes at the same time. When you failover, only then map the virtual hostname and IP address to the passive node, which is now the active node.

Note: Before attempting to complete this procedure, ask the system or network administrator to review all the steps required. The procedure will reconfigure the network settings on the cluster nodes and may vary with differing network implementations.

The following example configures a virtual hostname called `vhost.mydomain.com`, with a virtual IP of 138.1.12.191:

1. Register the virtual hostname and IP address with DNS for the network.

For example, register the `vhost.mydomain.com/138.1.12.191` pair with DNS.

2. Add the following line to the `/etc/hosts` file on the active node:

```
ip_address hostname.domain hostname
```

For example:

```
138.1.12.191 vhost.mydomain.com vhost
```

3. Determine the primary public network interface.

The primary public network interface for Ethernet encapsulation is typically `lan0` on HP-UX PA RISC.

```
/usr/bin/netstat -i
```

Using this command, search for a network interface that has an Address value of the physical hostname of the node.

4. Find an available index number for the primary public network interface.

Using the same command in step 3, determine an available index number for an additional IP address to the primary public network interface.

For example, on HP-UX, if the following is the output of the `/usr/bin/netstat -i` command and `lan0` is determined to be the primary public interface in step 3, then `lan0:2` is available for an additional IP address.

Name	Mtu	Network	Address	Ipkts	Opkts
lan0:1	1500	datacenter1	www2.mydomain.com	1050265	734793
lan1*	1500	none	none	0	0
lan0	1500	datacenter1	www1.mydomain.com	39783928	41833023
lo0	4136	loopback	localhost	1226188	1226196

5. Add the virtual IP address to the primary public network interface by running the following command, as the root user, using the available index number from step 4:

```
/usr/sbin/ifconfig primary_public_interface:available_index ip_address
```

For example, enter the following command if `lan0:2` is available:

```
/usr/sbin/ifconfig lan0:2 138.1.12.191
```

Note: You must use the same NETMASK and BROADCAST values for this interface as those used for the primary public network interface (`lan0` in this example). Modify the `ifconfig` commands in this step to include the appropriate netmask and broadcast options.

6. Check that the virtual IP address is configured correctly:
 - a. Use the instructions listed in step 3 to confirm the new entry for the `primary_public_interface:available_index` entry created in step 5.
 - b. Try to connect to the node using the virtual hostname and virtual IP address from another node. For example, entering both of the following commands from a different node should provide a login to the node you configured in this procedure:

```
telnet hostname.domain
telnet ip_address
```

For example, enter:

```
telnet vhost.mydomain.com
telnet 138.1.12.191
```

On Failover

If the active node fails, then the passive node takes over. If you do not have a clusterware agent to map the virtual IP from the failed node to the passive node, then you have to do it manually. You have to remove the virtual IP mapping from the failed node, and map it to the passive node.

1. On the failed node, remove the virtual IP address by running the following command as the root user:

```
/usr/sbin/ifconfig configured_interface down
```

For example, enter the following command if `lan0:2` is configured with the virtual IP address:

```
/usr/sbin/ifconfig lan0:2 down
```

Note: Use the commands in step 3 of the previous procedure to confirm that the virtual IP address has been removed.

2. On the passive node, add the virtual IP address.

On the passive node, follow steps 2 to 6 of the previous procedure to add and confirm the virtual IP address on the passive node.

6.4.3.2 Set Up a File System That Can Be Mounted from Both Nodes

Although the hardware cluster has shared storage, you need to create a file system on this shared storage such that both nodes of the OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster can mount this file system. You will use this file system for the following directories:

- Oracle home directory for the Oracle Application Server instance
- The oraInventory directory

For disk space requirements, see [Section 2.2, "System Requirements"](#).

If you are running a volume manager on the cluster to manage the shared storage, refer to the volume manager documentation for steps to create a volume. Once a volume is created, you can create the file system on that volume.

If you do not have a volume manager, you can create a file system on the shared disk directly. Ensure that the hardware vendor supports this, that the file system can be mounted from either node of the OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster, and that the file system is repairable from either node if a node fails.

To check that the file system can be mounted from either node, do the following steps:

1. Set up and mount the file system from node 1.
2. Unmount the file system from node 1.
3. Mount the file system from node 2 using the same mount point that you used in step 1.
4. Unmount it from node 2, and mount it on node 1, because you will be running the installer from node 1.

Note: Only one node of the OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster should mount the file system at any given time. File system configuration files on all nodes of the cluster should not include an entry for the automatic mount of the file system upon a node restart or execution of a global mount command. For example, on UNIX platforms, do not include an entry for this file system in `/etc/fstab` file.

6.4.4 OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster: Details of Installation Steps

This section lists the steps for installing OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster.

If you are installing Oracle HTTP Server and OC4J in separate Oracle homes, you need to perform each of these steps on both clusters.

Step 1 Perform Preinstallation Steps

Perform the preinstallation steps listed in [Section 6.4.3, "Preinstallation Steps for OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster"](#).

Step 2 Install a High Availability Oracle Database

You need a database for Oracle Content DB. In high availability topologies, you should use high availability databases, such as cold failover cluster database or Real Application Clusters database.

See [Section 2.4, "Requirements for Oracle Content Database"](#) for more information on database requirements for Oracle Content DB.

Step 3 Set VIRTUAL_HOST_NAME Environment Variable

Set the VIRTUAL_HOST_NAME environment variable to the virtual hostname on either node of the hardware cluster. You will perform the install from this node onto the shared disk in the next step. To find out more about how to set environment variables, see [Section 2.9, "Environment Variables"](#).

Step 4 Install Oracle Application Server on the Shared Disk

Install Oracle Application Server on the shared disk of the hardware cluster from the node where you set the VIRTUAL_HOST_NAME environment variable.

- **For OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster with Oracle HTTP Server and WebCenter Suite in the Same Oracle Home**

Perform a basic installation as described in [Chapter 4, "Basic Installation"](#).

- **For OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster with Components in Separate Oracle Homes**

If you are installing on the hardware cluster where you want to run Oracle HTTP Server, follow the steps in [Section 5.2.5, "Installing Oracle HTTP Server"](#). During installation, perform the following actions:

- If you want to route all requests to OC4J through the Oracle HTTP Server, select **Configure this Oracle HTTP Server instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster** on the "Cluster Topology Configuration" screen. Specify the **IP Address** and **Port** for the multicast address shared by all the nodes in the cluster.
- If you do not want to route all requests to OC4J through the Oracle HTTP Server, deselect **Configure this Oracle HTTP Server instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster** on the "Cluster Topology Configuration" screen.

If you are installing on the hardware cluster where you want to run Oracle WebCenter Framework and Oracle Content DB, you need to perform the following two installations:

- An advanced installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework as described in [Section 5.2.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#).
- An advanced installation of Oracle Content DB as described in [Section 5.2.3, "Installing Oracle Content Database"](#).

During the installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework, perform the following actions:

- On the "Administration Settings" screen, select **Start Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g ASControl in this instance** if you want to configure Application Server Control for administering the OC4J instance. Otherwise, deselect this option. You should select this option in only one Oracle home in the cluster topology.
- If you want to route all requests to OC4J through the Oracle HTTP Server, select **Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology** on the "Cluster Topology Configuration" screen. Specify the **IP Address** and **Port** for the multicast address shared by all the nodes in the cluster. Select **Access this OC4J Instance from a separate Oracle HTTP Server**.

- If you do not want to route all requests to OC4J through the Oracle HTTP Server, deselect **Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology** on the "Cluster Topology Configuration" screen.

During the installation of Oracle Content DB, perform the following actions:

- On the "Administration Settings" screen, select **Start Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g ASControl in this instance** if you want to configure Application Server Control for administering the OC4J instance. Otherwise, deselect this option. You should select this option in only one Oracle home in the cluster topology.
- If you want to route all requests to OC4J through the Oracle HTTP Server, select **Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology** on the "Cluster Topology Configuration" screen. Specify the **IP Address** and **Port** for the multicast address shared by all the nodes in the cluster.
- If you do not want to route all requests to OC4J through the Oracle HTTP Server, deselect **Configure this instance to be part of an Oracle Application Server cluster topology** on the "Cluster Topology Configuration" screen.

Step 5 Disable Oracle HTTP Server on Nodes with Oracle Content DB (Distributed Installations Only)

This step is required only if you performed a distributed installation in step 4.

Disable Oracle HTTP Server on the Oracle homes where you installed Oracle Content DB.

1. Set the status of Oracle HTTP Server to disabled in the ORACLE_HOME/opmn/conf/opmn.xml file:

```
<ias-component id="HTTP_Server" status="disabled">
```

2. Stop and restart all components in the Oracle home.

```
> ORACLE_HOME/bin/opmnctl stopall
> ORACLE_HOME/bin/opmnctl startall
```

Step 6 (optional) Configure the Oracle Application Server Instance for SSL

This step is required only if you are using SSL.

Edit the ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf/httpd.conf file on each node as follows:

1. Add the following line to the httpd.conf to load the certheaders_module.

```
LoadModule certheaders_module libexec/mod_certheaders.so
```

Note: If you installed Oracle HTTP Server 2.0 using the Oracle Application Server Companion CD, add the following line to the httpd.conf file:

```
LoadModule certheaders_module modules/mod_certheaders.so
```

2. Add a virtual host directive.

```
<VirtualHost *:7777>
```



```

ServerName myworkplace.com
Port 443
ServerAdmin you@youraddress.com
RewriteEngine On
RewriteOptions inherit
SimulateHTTPS On
</VirtualHost>

```

- Restart Oracle HTTP Server on all the nodes.

Step 7 (optional) Create a File System on the Shared Disk for OracleAS JMS File-Based Persistence

If you are using OracleAS JMS with file-based persistence, create a file system on the shared disk for the OracleAS JMS queues, and mount this file system from node 1.

6.5 Creating an OracleAS Disaster Recovery Configuration

This section describes how to install Oracle Application Server in OracleAS Disaster Recovery configurations. OracleAS Disaster Recovery is one of the high availability environments supported by Oracle Application Server.

Contents of this section:

- [Section 6.5.1, "OracleAS Disaster Recovery: Introduction"](#)
- [Section 6.5.2, "Setting up the OracleAS Disaster Recovery Environment"](#)
- [Section 6.5.3, "Installing Oracle Application Server in an OracleAS Disaster Recovery Environment"](#)
- [Section 6.5.4, "Installing the OracleAS 10g \(10.1.3.2.0\) Standalone Install of OracleAS Guard into Oracle Homes"](#)
- [Section 6.5.5, "Upgrading OracleAS Guard Release 10.1.2.n.n with Release 10.1.3.2.0"](#)
- [Section 6.5.6, "What to Read Next"](#)

6.5.1 OracleAS Disaster Recovery: Introduction

Use the OracleAS Disaster Recovery environment when you want to have two physically separate sites in your environment. One site is the production site, and the other site is the standby site. The production site is active, while the standby site is passive; the standby site becomes active when the production site goes down.

OracleAS Disaster Recovery supports a number of basic topologies for the configuration of the Infrastructure and middle tier on production and standby sites. OracleAS Disaster Recovery supports these basic topologies:

- Symmetrical topologies -- strict mirror of the production site with collocated Oracle Identity Management and OracleAS Metadata Repository Infrastructure
- Asymmetrical topologies -- simple asymmetric standby topology with collocated Oracle Identity Management and OracleAS Metadata Repository Infrastructure
- Separate OracleAS Metadata Repository for OracleAS Portal with collocated Oracle Identity Management and OracleAS Metadata Repository Infrastructure (the Departmental Topology)
- Distributed Application OracleAS metadata Repositories with Non collocated Oracle Identity Management and OracleAS Metadata Repository Infrastructure

- Redundant Multiple OracleAS 10.1.3.2.0 Home J2EE Topology
- Redundant Single OracleAS 10.1.3.2.0 Home J2EE Topology Integrated with an Existing Oracle Identity Management 10.1.2.0.2 Topology

In a symmetric topology, each node in the standby site corresponds to a node in the production site. This includes the nodes running both OracleAS Infrastructure and middle tiers. In an asymmetric topology, the number of instances required on the standby site are fewer than the number on the production site and the number of instances required on the standby site must be the minimum set of instances required to run your site in the event of a switchover or failover operation. The last two supported topologies are particularly important in OracleAS Release 10.1.3.2.0. See the *Oracle Application Server High Availability Guide* for a detailed description of these topologies.

As a small variation to this environment, you can set up the OracleAS Infrastructure on the production site in an OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster environment. See [Section 6.5.2.4, "If You Want to Use OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster on the Production Site \(OracleAS 10.1.2.n.n only\)"](#) for details.

For these supported topologies, OracleAS Guard will be installed in every Oracle home on every system that is part of your production and standby topology configured for the OracleAS Disaster Recovery solution.

OracleAS Guard can be installed as a standalone install kit located on OracleAS Companion CD #2. See [Section 6.5.4, "Installing the OracleAS 10g \(10.1.3.2.0\) Standalone Install of OracleAS Guard into Oracle Homes"](#) for more information about when this standalone kit should be installed.

[Figure 6–5](#) shows an example symmetric OracleAS Disaster Recovery environment. Each site has two nodes running middle tiers and a node running OracleAS Infrastructure.

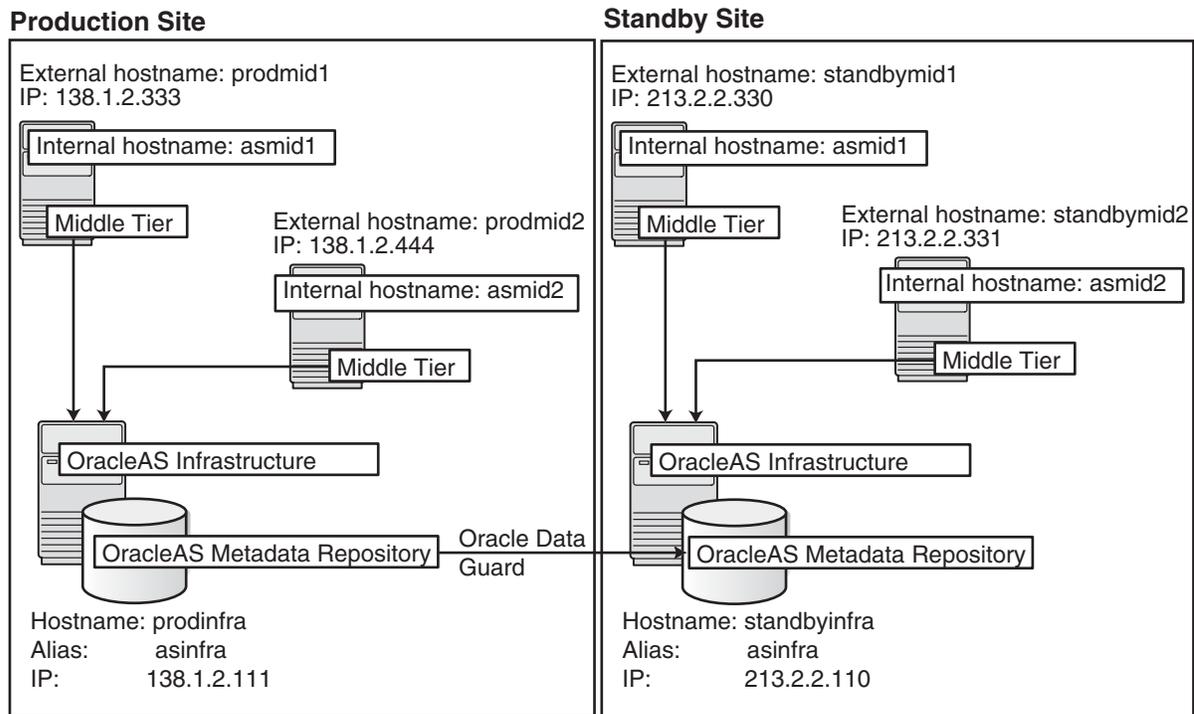
Data Synchronization

For OracleAS Disaster Recovery to work, data between the production and standby sites must be synchronized so that failover can happen very quickly. Configuration changes done at the production site must be synchronized with the standby site.

You need to synchronize two types of data. The synchronization method depends on the type of data:

- Use Oracle Data Guard to synchronize data in the OracleAS Metadata Repository databases on the production and standby sites. You can configure Oracle Data Guard to perform the synchronization.
- Use the backup and recovery scripts to synchronize data outside of the database (such as data stored in configuration files).

See the *Oracle Application Server High Availability Guide* for details on how to use Oracle Data Guard and the backup and recovery scripts.

Figure 6–5 OracleAS Disaster Recovery Environment

6.5.2 Setting up the OracleAS Disaster Recovery Environment

Before you can install Oracle Application Server in an OracleAS Disaster Recovery environment, you have to perform these steps:

- [Section 6.5.2.1, "Ensure Nodes Are Identical at the Operating System Level"](#)
- [Section 6.5.2.2, "Set Up staticports.ini File"](#)
- [Section 6.5.2.3, "Set Up Identical Hostnames on Both Production and Standby Sites"](#)
- [Section 6.5.2.4, "If You Want to Use OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster on the Production Site \(OracleAS 10.1.2.n.n only\)"](#)

6.5.2.1 Ensure Nodes Are Identical at the Operating System Level

Ensure that the nodes are identical with respect to the following items:

- The nodes are running the same version of the operating system.
- The nodes have the same operating system patches and packages.
- You can install Oracle Application Server in the same directory path on all nodes.

6.5.2.2 Set Up staticports.ini File

The same component must use the same port number on the production and standby sites. For example, if Oracle HTTP Server is using port 80 on the production site, it must also use port 80 on the standby site. To ensure this is the case, create a `staticports.ini` file for use during installation. This file enables you to specify port numbers for each component. See [Section 2.6.3, "Using Custom Port Numbers \(the "Static Ports" Feature\)"](#) for details.

6.5.2.3 Set Up Identical Hostnames on Both Production and Standby Sites

The names of the corresponding nodes on the production and standby sites must be identical, so that when you synchronize data between the sites, you do not have to edit the data to fix the hostnames.

For the Infrastructure Nodes

For the node running the infrastructure, set up a virtual name. To do this, specify an alias for the node in the `/etc/hosts` file.

For example, on the infrastructure node on the production site, the following line in the `hosts` file sets the alias to `asinfra`:

```
138.1.2.111 prodinfra asinfra
```

On the standby site, the following line sets the node's alias to `asinfra`.

```
213.2.2.110 standbyinfra asinfra
```

When you install OracleAS Infrastructure on the production and standby sites, you specify this alias (`asinfra`) in the **Specify Virtual Hostname** screen. The configuration data will then contain this alias for the infrastructure nodes.

For the Middle-Tier Nodes

For the nodes running the middle tiers, you cannot set up aliases like you did for the infrastructure nodes because the installer does not display the **Specify Virtual Hostname** screen for middle-tier installations. When installing middle tiers, the installer determines the hostname automatically by calling the `gethostname()` function. You want to be sure that for each middle-tier node on the production site, the corresponding node on the standby site returns the same hostname.

Note: For 10.1.3.x midtier installations onwards, you may also set the `VIRTUAL_HOST_NAME` environment variable appropriately before the installation for installer to pick up the virtualname correctly for the install. Hostnames may be allowed to be the same or different across primary and standby in this case.

To do this, set up a local, or internal, hostname, which could be different from the public, or external, hostname. You can change the names of the nodes on the standby site to match the names of the corresponding nodes on the production site, or you can change the names of the nodes on both production and standby sites to be the same. This depends on other applications that you might be running on the nodes, and whether changing the node name will affect those applications.

1. Enable the other nodes in the OracleAS Disaster Recovery environment to be able to resolve the node using the new local hostname. You can do this in one of two ways:

Method 1: Edit the `/etc/hosts` file on each node on both sites. This method does not involve configuring DNS servers, but you have to maintain the `hosts` file on each node in the OracleAS Disaster Recovery environment. For example, if an IP address changes, you have to update the files on all the nodes, and restart the nodes.

Method 1 Details

1. On each node on the production site, include these lines in the `/etc/hosts` file. The IP addresses resolve to nodes on the production site.

Note: In the `hosts` file, be sure that the line that identifies the current node comes *immediately* after the localhost definition (the line with the 127.0.0.1 address).

```
127.0.0.1    localhost
138.1.2.333  asmid1.oracle.com  asmid1
138.1.2.444  asmid2.oracle.com  asmid2
138.1.2.111  asinfra.oracle.com asinfra
```

2. On each node on the standby site, include these lines in the `hosts` file. The IP addresses resolve to nodes on the standby site.

Note: In the `hosts` file, be sure that the line that identifies the current node comes *immediately* after the localhost definition (the line with the 127.0.0.1 address).

```
127.0.0.1    localhost
213.2.2.330  asmid1.oracle.com  asmid1
213.2.2.331  asmid2.oracle.com  asmid2
213.2.2.110  asinfra.oracle.com asinfra
```

3. Ensure that the "hosts:" line in the `/etc/nsswitch.conf` file has "files" as the first item:

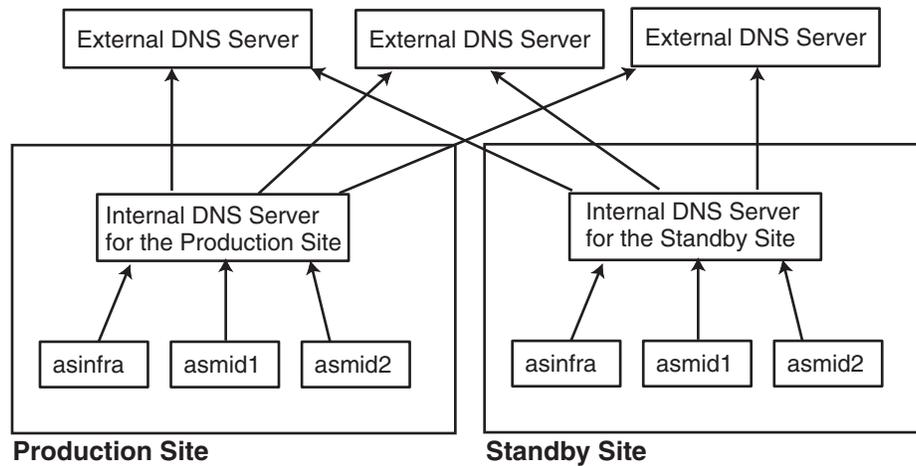
```
hosts:  files nis dns
```

The entry specifies the ordering of the name resolution. If another method is listed first, then the node will use the other method to resolve the hostname.

Note: Restart the nodes after editing these files.

Method 2: Set up separate internal DNS servers for the production and standby sites. This configuration allows nodes on each site (production or standby) to resolve hostnames within the site. Above the internal DNS servers are the corporate, or external, DNS servers. The internal DNS servers forward non-authoritative requests to the external DNS servers. The external DNS servers do not know about the existence of the internal DNS servers. See [Figure 6-6](#).

Figure 6–6 Method 2: Using DNS Servers



Method 2 Details

1. Make sure the external DNS names are defined in the external DNS zone.
Example:

```

prodmid1.us.oracle.com    IN  A  138.1.2.333
prodmid2.us.oracle.com    IN  A  138.1.2.444
prodinf.us.oracle.com     IN  A  138.1.2.111
standbymid1.us.oracle.com IN  A  213.2.2.330
standbymid2.us.oracle.com IN  A  213.2.2.331
standbyinf.us.oracle.com  IN  A  213.2.2.110
    
```

2. At the production site, create a new zone at the production site using a domain name different from your external domain name. To do this, populate the zone data files with entries for each node in the OracleAS Disaster Recovery environment.

For the infrastructure node, use the virtual name or alias.

For the middle-tier nodes, use the node name (the value in `/etc/nodename`).

The following example uses "asha" as the domain name for the new zone.

```

asmid1.asha    IN  A  138.1.2.333
asmid2.asha    IN  A  138.1.2.444
asinfra.asha   IN  A  138.1.2.111
    
```

Do the same for the standby site. Use the same domain name that you used for the production site.

```

asmid1.asha    IN  A  213.2.2.330
asmid1.asha    IN  A  213.2.2.331
asinfra.asha   IN  A  213.2.2.110
    
```

3. Configure the DNS resolver to point to the internal DNS servers instead of the external DNS server.

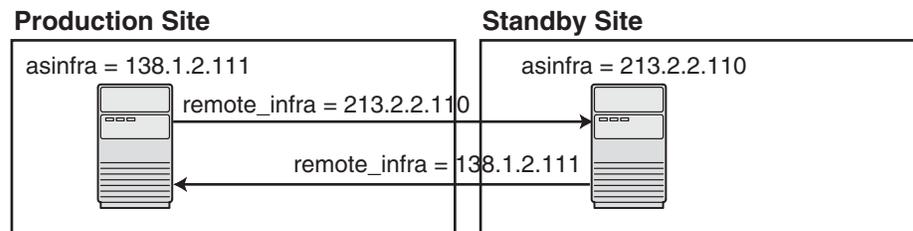
In the `/etc/resolv.conf` file for each node on the production site, replace the existing name server IP address with the IP address of the internal DNS server for the production site.

Do the same for the nodes on the standby site, but use the IP address of the internal DNS server for the standby site.

4. Create a separate entry for Oracle Data Guard in the internal DNS servers. This entry is used by Oracle Data Guard to ship redo data to the database on the standby site.

In the next example, the "remote_infra" entry points to the infrastructure node on the standby site. This name is used by the TNS entries on both the production and standby sites so that if a switchover occurs, the entry does not have to be changed.

Figure 6–7 Entry for Oracle Data Guard in the Internal DNS Servers



On the production site, the DNS entries look like this:

```

asmid1.asha      IN  A  138.1.2.333
asmid2.asha      IN  A  138.1.2.444
asinfra.asha     IN  A  138.1.2.111
remote_infra.asha IN  A  213.2.2.110
    
```

On the standby site, the DNS entries look like this:

```

asmid1.asha      IN  A  213.2.2.330
asmid2.asha      IN  A  213.2.2.331
asinfra.asha     IN  A  213.2.2.110
remote_infra.asha IN  A  138.1.2.111
    
```

Verifying that the Nodes Resolve the Hostnames Correctly

After making the changes and restarting the nodes, check that the nodes resolve the hostnames properly by running the following commands:

- On the middle-tier nodes on both sites, run the `hostname` command. This should return the internal hostname. For example, the command should return "asmid1" if you run it on `prodmid1` and `standbymid1`.

```

prompt> hostname
asmid1
    
```

- On each node, ping the other nodes in the environment using the internal hostname as well as the external hostname. The command should be successful. For example, from the first midtier node, `prodmid1`, run the following commands:

```

prompt> ping the production infrastructure node
PING prodinfra: 56 data bytes
64 bytes from prodinfra.oracle.com (138.1.2.111): icmp_seq=0. time=0. ms
^C
    
```

```

prompt> ping the production infrastructure node
PING iasinfra: 56 data bytes
64 bytes from iasinfra.oracle.com (138.1.2.111): icmp_seq=0. time=0. ms
^C
    
```

```

prompt> ping the second production midtier node
PING iasmid2: 56 data bytes
64 bytes from iasmid2.oracle.com (138.1.2.444): icmp_seq=0. time=0. ms
^C

prompt> ping the second production midtier node
PING prodmid2: 56 data bytes
64 bytes from prodmid2.oracle.com (138.1.2.444): icmp_seq=0. time=0. ms
^C

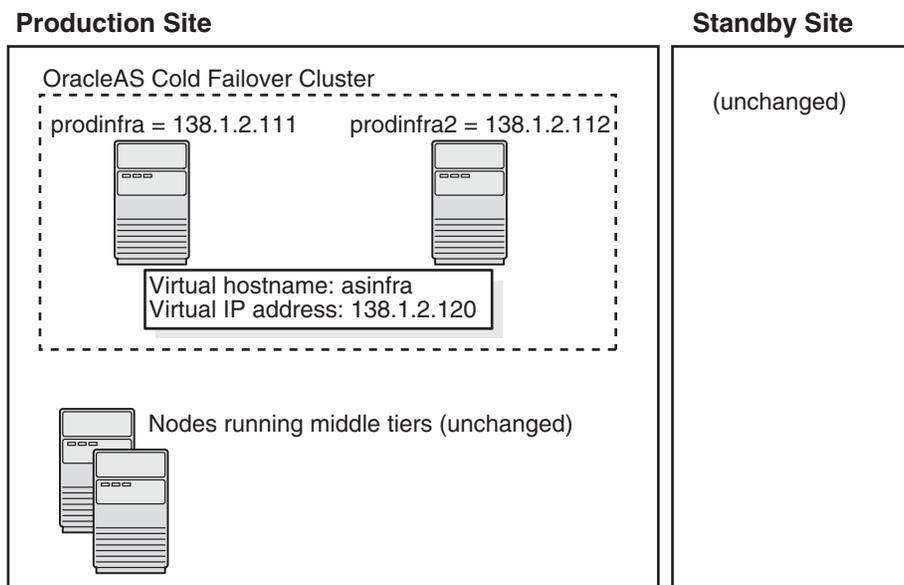
prompt> ping the first standby midtier node
PING standbymid1: 56 data bytes
64 bytes from standbymid1.oracle.com (213.2.2.330): icmp_seq=0. time=0. ms
^C
    
```

6.5.2.4 If You Want to Use OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster on the Production Site (OracleAS 10.1.2.n.n only)

Note: You must perform this installation in an OracleAS Release 10.1.2.n.n environment, where *n.n* represents 0.0 or higher. This information is presented here for informative purposes only.

On the production site of a OracleAS Disaster Recovery system, you can set up the OracleAS Infrastructure to run in a OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster configuration. In this case, you have two nodes in a hardware cluster, and you install the OracleAS Infrastructure on a shared disk. See Chapter 11, "Installing in High Availability Environments: OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster" in the *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide 10g Release 2 (10.1.2)* Documentation set for details.

Figure 6–8 Infrastructure in an OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster Configuration



To set up OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster in this environment, use the virtual IP address (instead of the physical IP address) for `asinfra.asha` on the production site. The following example assumes 138.1.2.120 is the virtual IP address.


```

asmid1.asha      IN A 138.1.2.333
asmid2.asha      IN A 138.1.2.444
asinfra.asha     IN A 138.1.2.120      this is a virtual IP address
remote_infra.asha IN A 213.2.2.110

```

On the standby site, you still use the physical IP address for asinfra.asha, but the remote_infra.asha uses the virtual IP address.

```

asmid1.asha      IN A 213.2.2.330
asmid2.asha      IN A 213.2.2.331
asinfra.asha     IN A 213.2.2.110      physical IP address
remote_infra.asha IN A 138.1.2.120      virtual IP address

```

6.5.3 Installing Oracle Application Server in an OracleAS Disaster Recovery Environment

For OracleAS Release 10.1.3.2.0, you can only install middle tiers on the production and standby sites.

Install Oracle Application Server as follows:

Note: For all of the installations, be sure to use `staticports.ini` to specify port numbers for the components. See [Section 6.5.2.2, "Set Up staticports.ini File"](#).

Install Middle Tiers (OracleAS Release 10.1.3.2.0 only)

1. Install middle tiers on the production site.
2. Install middle tiers on the standby site.

Install OracleAS Infrastructure and Middle Tiers (Release 10.1.2.n.n only)

Note: You must perform this installation in an OracleAS Release 10.1.2.n.n environment, where *n.n* represents 0.0 or higher. This information is presented here for informative purposes only.

1. Install OracleAS Infrastructure on the production site.
2. Install OracleAS Infrastructure on the standby site.
3. Start the OracleAS Infrastructure in each site before installing the middle tiers for that site.
4. Install middle tiers on the production site.
5. Install middle tiers on the standby site.

6.5.3.1 Installing the OracleAS Infrastructure (OracleAS Release 10.1.2.n.n Only)

Note: You must perform this installation in an OracleAS Release 10.1.2.n.n environment, where *n.n* represents 0.0 or higher. This information is presented here for informative purposes only.

In an OracleAS Release 10.1.2.0.0 environment, you must install the Oracle Identity Management and the OracleAS Metadata Repository components of OracleAS Infrastructure on the same node. You cannot distribute the components over multiple nodes. In an OracleAS Release 10.1.2.0.2 environment, you can distribute the components over multiple nodes.

The installation steps are similar to that for OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster. See Section 11.3, "Installing an OracleAS Cold Failover Cluster (Infrastructure) Configuration" in the *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide 10g Release 2 (10.1.2) Documentation* set for the screen sequence.

Note the following points:

- **Select Configuration Options** screen: be sure you select **High Availability and Replication**. See Table 11–5, step 2.
- **Specify Virtual Hostname** screen: enter an alias as the virtual address (for example, asinfra.oracle.com). See Table 11–5, step 6.

6.5.3.2 Installing Middle Tiers (OracleAS Release 10.1.3.2.0 and 10.1.2.n.n)

Depending on your configuration, you can install OracleAS 10.1.3.2.0 middle tiers or OracleAS 10.1.2.n.n middle tiers, where *n.n* represents 0.0 or higher.

OracleAS Release 10.1.3.2.0

On OracleAS release 10.1.3.2.0, you can install any type of middle tier that you like:

For installing Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server, see [Section 5.2.2, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server"](#).

For installing Oracle WebCenter Framework, see [Section 5.2.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#).

For installing Oracle HTTP Server, see [Section 5.2.5, "Installing Oracle HTTP Server"](#).

OracleAS Release 10.1.2.n.n

Note: You must perform this installation in an OracleAS Release 10.1.2.n.n environment, where *n.n* represents 0.0 or higher. This information is presented here for informative purposes only.

On OracleAS Release 10.1.2.n.n, you can install any type of middle tier that you like:

For installing J2EE and Web Cache, see Section 7.9 "Installing J2EE and Web Cache in a Database-Based Farm Repository and with Oracle Identity Management Access" in the *Oracle Application Server Installation Guide* for 10g Release 2 (10.1.2).

For installing Portal and Wireless or Business Intelligence and Forms, see Section 7.13, "Installing Portal and Wireless or Business Intelligence and Forms".

Note the following points on OracleAS 10.1.2.n.n:

When the installer prompts you to register with Oracle Internet Directory, and asks you for the Oracle Internet Directory hostname, enter the alias of the node running OracleAS Infrastructure (for example, asinfra.oracle.com).

6.5.4 Installing the OracleAS 10g (10.1.3.2.0) Standalone Install of OracleAS Guard into Oracle Homes

OracleAS 10g (10.1.3.2.0) standalone install of OracleAS Guard is located on Companion CD Disk 2. This standalone install of OracleAS Guard can be installed in the following environments:

- In its own home in the case when you are cloning an instance or topology to a new standby system (see the section on standby site cloning in *Oracle Application Server High Availability Guide* for more information).
- Oracle database server home for an OracleAS Metadata Repository configuration created using OracleAS Metadata Repository Creation Assistant.
- OracleAS Disaster Recovery full site upgrade from OracleAS 10g (9.0.4) to OracleAS 10g (10.1.3.2.0) (see the chapter on OracleAS Disaster Recovery site upgrade procedure in *Oracle Application Server High Availability Guide* for more information).
- OracleAS Guard patch upgrade from OracleAS 10g (10.1.2.0.0) to OracleAS 10g (10.1.2.0.2) (see [Section 6.5.5, "Upgrading OracleAS Guard Release 10.1.2.n.n with Release 10.1.3.2.0"](#) for more information).

If this is an upgrade installation of OracleAS Guard, make a copy of your `dsa.conf` configuration file to save your current settings for your OracleAS Guard environment. After running the OracleAS 10g (10.1.3.2.0) standalone install kit of OracleAS Guard, you can restore your saved `dsa.conf` configuration file with your settings to continue using the same settings for the upgraded OracleAS Guard environment.

To run the OracleAS 10g (10.1.3.2.0) standalone install kit of OracleAS Guard, run the kit in the following directory path:

```
/Disk2/asg/install/runInstaller
```

Choose the type of install that you want. Choose **Typical** for most installations. Choose **Custom or Reinstall** for upgrading from an older release of OracleAS Guard to the current release.

Enter the `oc4jadmin` account password to continue the installation.

6.5.5 Upgrading OracleAS Guard Release 10.1.2.n.n with Release 10.1.3.2.0

If you already have an OracleAS Disaster Recovery environment set up using OracleAS Guard Release 10.1.2.n.n, where *n.n* represents 0.0 or higher, you can upgrade OracleAS Guard in your environment to take advantage of new features and support for the topologies described in [Section 6.5.1, "OracleAS Disaster Recovery: Introduction"](#). To upgrade your OracleAS Disaster Recovery environment, follow these basic steps:

1. Stop the OracleAS Guard server in all OracleAS 10.1.2.n.n Oracle homes on both production and standby sites using the following `opmnctl` command:


```
<ORACLE_HOME>/opmn/bin/opmnctl stopall
```
2. Install the OracleAS 10g (10.1.3.2.0) standalone install of OracleAS Guard into each Oracle home on the production and standby sites.

If multiple Oracle homes exist on the same system, ensure that different ports are configured for each of the OracleAS Guard servers in this configuration file.

Because this is an upgrade installation of OracleAS Guard, make a copy of your `dsa.conf` configuration file to save your current settings for your OracleAS

Guard environment. After running the OracleAS 10g (10.1.3.2.0) standalone install kit of OracleAS Guard, you can restore your saved `dsa.conf` configuration file with your settings to continue using the same settings for the upgraded OracleAS Guard environment.

```
<ORACLE_HOME>/dsa/dsa.conf
```

3. Start the OracleAS Guard server in all OracleAS 10.1.3.2.0 Oracle homes on both production and standby sites using the following `opmnctl` command:

```
<ORACLE_HOME>/opmn/bin/opmnctl startall
```

```
<ORACLE_HOME>/opmn/bin/opmnctl startproc ias-component=ASG
```

6.5.6 What to Read Next

For information on how to manage your OracleAS Disaster Recovery environment, such as setting up Oracle Data Guard and configuring the OracleAS Metadata Repository database, see the *Oracle Application Server High Availability Guide*.

Postinstallation Tasks

This chapter contains the following contents:

- [Section 7.1, "State of Oracle Application Server Instances After Installation"](#)
- [Section 7.2, "Passwords for Oracle Application Server Components"](#)
- [Section 7.3, "NFS Installations"](#)
- [Section 7.4, "Configuring OracleAS Clusters"](#)
- [Section 7.5, "Backup and Recovery"](#)
- [Section 7.6, "SSL"](#)
- [Section 7.7, "Operating System Locale and NLS_LANG Environment Variable"](#)
- [Section 7.8, "What to Do Next"](#)

7.1 State of Oracle Application Server Instances After Installation

After installation, the components that you have configured are started up (unless you have configured them to use ports lower than 1024, in which case you have to start them up manually).

You can view the Welcome page and the Application Server Control page in a browser. The URLs for these pages are shown in the last screen of the installer. You can view the contents of the last screen in the file `ORACLE_HOME/install/readme.txt`.

You can use scripts or you can use the Oracle Enterprise Manager 10g Application Server Control to start and stop Oracle Application Server instances. See the *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide* for details.

7.2 Passwords for Oracle Application Server Components

By default, all passwords for Oracle Application Server components are set to be the same as the Oracle Application Server instance password. For security reasons, you should change the passwords of the various components to have different values.

See the *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide* and the component guides in the Oracle Application Server Documentation Library for details on how to alter the passwords for the components you have installed.

7.3 NFS Installations

If you installed Oracle Application Server on an NFS disk, you need to edit the `LockFile` directive in the `ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf/httpd.conf` file so that it points to a local disk. This file is used by the Oracle HTTP Server component.

See the *Oracle HTTP Server Administrator's Guide* for details.

7.4 Configuring OracleAS Clusters

If you did not configure OracleAS Clusters during installation, you can use Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server (OPMN) commands to do so following installation. See "Configuring Cluster Topologies" in the *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide* for details.

Note that all instances in the cluster must have the same `oc4jadmin` password.

7.5 Backup and Recovery

After installation would be a good time to start backing up the files, and to set up your backup and recovery strategy. See the *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide* for details.

7.6 SSL

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

If you plan to use Oracle Drive with Oracle Content DB and you are not using Oracle Internet Directory as a user repository, you must configure Oracle Content DB for SSL. See "Setting Up SSL for Client Connections to Oracle Content DB" in *Oracle Content Database for Oracle WebCenter Suite Administrator's Guide* for details.

7.7 Operating System Locale and NLS_LANG Environment Variable

If you installed Oracle Application Server in a non-English language environment, please check your settings as described in these sections:

- [Section 7.7.1, "Check the Operating System Locale"](#)
- [Section 7.7.2, "Check the NLS_LANG Setting"](#)

7.7.1 Check the Operating System Locale

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

```
prompt> locale
```

7.7.2 Check the NLS_LANG Setting

To check the `NLS_LANG` setting:

1. Make sure the value of the `NLS_LANG` environment variable is compatible with the default locale setting of the operating system. See the *Oracle Application Server*

Globalization Guide for details, including a list of files that set this variable. You might need to edit the value of the NLS_LANG variable in these files.

2. Check that the NLS_LANG setting in the `ORACLE_HOME/opmn/conf/opmn.xml` file is identical to the NLS_LANG environment variable.

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

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

7.8 What to Do Next

After installing Oracle Application Server, you should read the *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide*. Specifically, you should read the "Getting Started After Installing Oracle Application Server" chapter.

You should also perform a complete Oracle Application Server environment backup after installing Oracle Application Server. This enables you to restore a working environment in case something goes wrong. For details on how to perform a complete Oracle Application Server environment backup, see the *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide*.

You should also perform a complete Oracle Application Server environment backup after each successful patchset upgrade and after each successful configuration change.

A

Installation Checklists for Oracle Content Database

This appendix provides installation checklists for Oracle Database and for the Oracle Content DB middle tier. Use these checklists to collect the information you will need during the installation. The checklists provide blank table cells for writing in your information.

Note: Oracle recommends that you ensure the safety and confidentiality of the checklists provided in this chapter, as they contain sensitive information.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [Section A.1, "Installation Checklist for Oracle Database"](#)
- [Section A.2, "Installation Checklist for the Oracle Content DB Middle Tier"](#)

A.1 Installation Checklist for Oracle Database

This section provides a checklist for installing Oracle Database. The checklist identifies the information you are prompted to enter for Oracle Database installation.

[Table A-1](#) lists required information for installing Oracle Database.

Table A-1 Checklist for Installing Oracle Database

Information	Description	Example Values	Your Information
Oracle home name	The name of the Oracle home for this database.	OraDb10g_home1	
Oracle home path	The directory path for the Oracle home.	/u01/oracle/product/database	
Global database name	The name for the database.	orcl.mycompany.com	
Oracle system identifier (SID)	The Oracle system identifier for the database.	orcl	
Database passwords	Create passwords to use for the SYS, SYSTEM, SYSMAN, and DBSNMP schema users. You can use the same password for all four schemas, or create separate passwords.	your_passwords	

Table A-1 (Cont.) Checklist for Installing Oracle Database

Information	Description	Example Values	Your Information
Database character set	The character set to use for the database. Make sure to set the character set to AL32UTF8 (this is not the default).	AL32UTF8	
Root password	The root user password for the operating system where you are installing the database.	your_password	
Database type	Decide whether you want the database to be Standard or Enterprise edition.	Enterprise	
Database storage type	Decide which database storage type you want to use (File System, ASM, or Raw).	File System (FS)	

A.2 Installation Checklist for the Oracle Content DB Middle Tier

This section provides a checklist for installing the Oracle Content DB middle tier. The checklist identifies the information you are prompted to enter for Oracle Content DB middle-tier installation.

[Table A-2](#) lists required information for installing the Oracle Content DB middle tier.

Table A-2 Checklist for Installing the Oracle Content DB Middle Tier

Information	Description	Example Values	Your Information
Oracle home location	The directory path for the installation directory (Oracle home).	/home/oracle/cdb	
Oracle home name	The name of the Oracle home for this middle tier.	cdb_10_2	
Instance name	The name of the Oracle Application Server instance for the Oracle Content DB middle tier. Do not use the hostname of the computer when naming Oracle Application Server instances.	cdb_instance	
oc4jadmin password	The password of the administrator for the Oracle Application Server instance for the Oracle Content DB middle tier.	your_password	
SYS password	The password for the database user SYS.	your_password	

Table A–2 (Cont.) Checklist for Installing the Oracle Content DB Middle Tier

Information	Description	Example Values	Your Information
Firewall requirement for Oracle Database on Windows	<p>If your Oracle Database is installed on a computer running Microsoft Windows, you must disable the firewall prior to installing the Oracle Content DB middle tier, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Click Start> Control Panel> Security Center> Windows Firewall. 2. Select Off. 3. Click OK and exit the Security Center and Control Panel. <p>Upon successful installation of Oracle Content DB, ensure that you enable your firewall.</p>		
Database host name and port	<p>The host name of the computer on which the Oracle Database is installed and the port number on which the directory server is listening for this Oracle Content DB middle tier.</p> <p>If you are using Real Application Clusters, you must specify the host name and port number for each virtual host on every node.</p>	host_name:port	
Database service name	The service name of the Oracle Database that you want to use for this Oracle Content DB middle tier.	service_name	
Content schema password	The password for the CONTENT schema user.	your_password	
Oracle Internet Directory host name	The fully-qualified host name for the Oracle Internet Directory instance you want to use with Oracle Content DB.	infra_ host.mycompany.com	
Oracle Internet Directory port	The port number for the Oracle Internet Directory instance you want to use with Oracle Content DB.	389 (non-SSL) 636 (SSL)	

Table A–2 (Cont.) Checklist for Installing the Oracle Content DB Middle Tier

Information	Description	Example Values	Your Information
Repository type	<p>Decide whether you are using a file-based or directory-based user repository.</p> <p>File-Based: If you use a file-based user repository, no further information is necessary. Note that file-based user repositories are not recommended for production systems.</p> <p>Directory-Based: If you are using Oracle Internet Directory, you will need the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The fully-qualified host name for the Oracle Internet Directory instance you want to use with Oracle Content DB. ■ The port number for the Oracle Internet Directory instance you want to use with Oracle Content DB. <p>If you want to connect to Oracle Internet Directory using SSL, Oracle Internet Directory must be set up for SSL prior to Oracle Content DB middle-tier installation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oracle Internet Directory administrator user DN, such as <code>cn=orcladmin</code> <p>You can also use any Oracle Internet Directory user with appropriate privileges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oracle Internet Directory administrator user password. 	File-Based	

Table A-2 (Cont.) Checklist for Installing the Oracle Content DB Middle Tier

Information	Description	Example Values	Your Information
Repository type (cont.)	<p>If you are using a third-party LDAP server, you will need the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vendor ■ Host name and port ■ Administrator user DN ■ Administrator user password ■ The user search base <p>For example:</p> <p>"cn=users,dc=us,dc=abc,dc=com"</p> <p>Only the users in the search base you enter will have access to Oracle Content DB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ User name attribute (such as uid or mail) ■ User object class (a list of LDAP schema object classes used to represent a user) <p>Use spaces to separate multiple object classes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The site administrator user name <p>The site administrator has all Oracle Content DB application administration roles.</p> <p>Note: You cannot specify a DN for the site administrator user. You must specify a user name that corresponds to the LDAP user name attribute. For example, if you choose mail as the LDAP user name attribute, provide the e-mail address of the site administrator user.</p>		
Cluster topology configuration	If this installation is part of a cluster configuration, specify the Oracle Application Server cluster Discovery (multicast) IP address and port.	225.0.0.20:8001	
Root password	The root user password for the operating system where you are installing the database.	your_password	

Silent and Non-Interactive Installation

This appendix describes how to install Oracle Application Server in silent mode. This appendix contains the following topics:

- [Section B.1, "Silent Installation"](#)
- [Section B.2, "Non-Interactive Installation"](#)
- [Section B.3, "Preinstallation"](#)
- [Section B.4, "Create the Response File"](#)
- [Section B.5, "Start the Installation"](#)
- [Section B.6, "Postinstallation"](#)
- [Section B.7, "Security Tips for Silent and Non-Interactive Installations"](#)
- [Section B.8, "Deinstallation"](#)

B.1 Silent Installation

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

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

If this is a first time installation of Oracle Application Server, you must create the `oraInst.loc` file before starting. File creation is described in [Section B.3, "Preinstallation"](#).

Following installation of Oracle Application Server, you need to run the `root.sh` script as the root user. The `root.sh` script detects settings of environment variables and enables you to enter the full path of the local bin directory.

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

B.2 Non-Interactive Installation

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

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

If this is a first time installation of Oracle Application Server, you must create the `oraInst.loc` file before starting. File creation is described in [Section B.3, "Preinstallation"](#).

Following installation of Oracle Application Server, you need to run the `root.sh` script as the root user. The `root.sh` script detects settings of environment variables and enables you to enter the full path of the local bin directory.

Use non-interactive installation of Oracle Application Server when there are specific screens you want to observe during installation.

B.3 Preinstallation

Perform the following preinstallation steps:

1. Log in as the root user.

```
prompt> su
```

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

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

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

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

```
inventory_loc=oui_inventory_directory
```

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

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

Make sure that the `oinstall` operating system group has write permissions to this directory. For more information about the inventory directory and the group that owns it, see [Section 2.7.1, "Create a Group for the Inventory Directory"](#).

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

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

5. Exit from the root user.

```
# exit
```

B.4 Create the Response File

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

This section includes the following topics:

- [Section B.4.1, "Creating Response Files from Templates"](#)
- [Section B.4.2, "Creating Response Files by Using the Record Mode in the Installer"](#)
- [Section B.4.3, "Example Response Files"](#)

B.4.1 Creating Response Files from Templates

Templates for response files are available in the `stage/Response` directory on Disk 1 of the Oracle Application Server CD-ROM. Response file templates are available for the following installation types:

Table B-1 *Response File Templates in the stage/Response Directory*

Installation Type	Filename
Basic Installation	<code>oracle.as.j2ee.top.portalplusohs.rsp</code>
Advanced Installation: Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server	<code>oracle.as.j2ee.top.webcenterwithhttpServer.rsp</code>
Advanced Installation: Oracle Content Database	<code>oracle.as.j2ee.top.contentdatabase.rsp</code>
Advanced Installation: Oracle WebCenter Framework	<code>oracle.as.j2ee.top.webcenter.rsp</code>
Advanced Installation: Oracle HTTP Server	<code>oracle.as.j2ee.top.httpServer.rsp</code>

See the template files for descriptions of the parameters in the file.

Note: For Boolean parameters, specify either "true" or "false".

B.4.2 Creating Response Files by Using the Record Mode in the Installer

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

To run the installer in record mode:

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

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

Replace *newResponseFile* with the full path to the response file that you want the installer to create. Example: `/opt/oracle/myWebCenterResponse.rsp`.

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

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

Secure information, such as passwords, is not written to the file, so you must modify the response file before you can use it. To set the password, modify the `s1_adminDialogReturn` parameter. See the generated response file for a description of the parameter.

Note: Response files created by record mode can only be used for non-interactive installations. You cannot use a response file created by record mode in a silent installation.

B.4.3 Example Response Files

The following sections shows example response files for the following Oracle Application Server installation types:

- [Section B.4.3.1, "Example Response File for Basic Installation"](#)
- [Section B.4.3.2, "Example Response File for Advanced Installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server"](#)
- [Section B.4.3.3, "Example Response File for Advanced Installation of Oracle Content DB"](#)
- [Section B.4.3.4, "Example Response File for Advanced Installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#)
- [Section B.4.3.5, "Example Response File for Advanced Installation of Oracle HTTP Server"](#)

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

B.4.3.1 Example Response File for Basic Installation

The following shows an example of a response file for a **silent** installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework, Oracle Content DB, and Oracle HTTP Server as described in [Chapter 4, "Basic Installation"](#).

```
RESPONSEFILE_VERSION=2.2.1.0.0
UNIX_GROUP_NAME="install"
FROM_LOCATION=/mount_point/Disk1/stage/products.xml
FROM_LOCATION_CD_LABEL="LABEL1"
ORACLE_HOME="/local_location/oracle_home"
ORACLE_HOME_NAME="OHOME1"
SHOW_SPLASH_SCREEN=false
SHOW_WELCOME_PAGE=false
SHOW_INSTALL_PROGRESS_PAGE=false
SHOW_COMPONENT_LOCATIONS_PAGE=false
SHOW_CUSTOM_TREE_PAGE=false
SHOW_SUMMARY_PAGE=false
SHOW_REQUIRED_CONFIG_TOOL_PAGE=false
SHOW_OPTIONAL_CONFIG_TOOL_PAGE=false
SHOW_RELEASE_NOTES=false
SHOW_ROOTSH_CONFIRMATION=false
SHOW_END_SESSION_PAGE=false
SHOW_EXIT_CONFIRMATION=false
NEXT_SESSION=false
NEXT_SESSION_ON_FAIL=false
SHOW_DEINSTALL_CONFIRMATION=false
SHOW_DEINSTALL_PROGRESS=false
SHOW_IAS_COMPONENT_CONFIG_PAGE=false
ACCEPT_LICENSE_AGREEMENT=true
RESTART_SYSTEM=<Value Unspecified>
CLUSTER_NODES=<Value Unspecified>
```

```

OUI_HOSTNAME=myhost.mycompany.com

PreReqConfigSelections=""
n_ValidationPreReqConfigSelections=0
SELECTED_LANGUAGES={"en"}

TOPLEVEL_COMPONENT={"oracle.as.j2ee.top", "10.1.3.2.0"}
DEINSTALL_LIST={"oracle.as.j2ee.top", "10.1.3.2.0"}
INSTALL_TYPE="portalplusohs"
b_oneClick=true
s_asInstanceName="appserver"
s_adminName="oc4jadmin"
s_adminPassword="welcome1"
s_adminPasswordConfirm="welcome1"
b_useRemoteInstance=false
b_useLocalInstance=true
sl_adminDialogReturn={"appserver", "welcome1", "welcome1", "YES"}
nValidationInstanceInfo=0
n_DlgClusterInfoWebValidate=0
n_DlgClusterInfoValidate=0
n_validateAdminDialogInfo=0
bMaskValidationAdminInfo=false
b_autoPortDetect=true
nValidationPortListSelect=0
sl_returnDBInfo={"dbhost.mycompany.com:1521", "welcome1", "orcl.mycompany.com"}
bMaskValidationDBValidationInfo=false
n_DBValidation=0
sl_returnSchema={"CONTENT", "CONTENT"}
n_SchemaValidation=0
bMaskSchemaValidationInfo=false
sl_returnUserRepo={"FILE_BASED", "", "", "", "", "", "", "", ""}
bMaskUserRepoValidationInfo=false
n_UserRepoValidation=0
DEPENDENCY_
LIST={"oracle.contentmt:10.1.3.2.0", "oracle.askernel.common:10.1.3.0.0"}

```

B.4.3.2 Example Response File for Advanced Installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server

The following shows an example of a response file for a **silent** installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server as described in [Section 5.2.2, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework with Oracle HTTP Server"](#).

```

RESPONSEFILE_VERSION=2.2.1.0.0
UNIX_GROUP_NAME="install"
FROM_LOCATION="/mount_point/Disk1/stage/products.xml"
FROM_LOCATION_CD_LABEL="LABEL1"
ORACLE_HOME="/local_location/oracle_home"
ORACLE_HOME_NAME="OHOME1"
SHOW_SPLASH_SCREEN=false
SHOW_WELCOME_PAGE=false
SHOW_INSTALL_PROGRESS_PAGE=false
SHOW_COMPONENT_LOCATIONS_PAGE=false
SHOW_CUSTOM_TREE_PAGE=false
SHOW_SUMMARY_PAGE=false
SHOW_REQUIRED_CONFIG_TOOL_PAGE=false
SHOW_OPTIONAL_CONFIG_TOOL_PAGE=false
SHOW_RELEASE_NOTES=false

```

```

SHOW_ROOTSH_CONFIRMATION=false
SHOW_END_SESSION_PAGE=false
SHOW_EXIT_CONFIRMATION=false
NEXT_SESSION=false
NEXT_SESSION_ON_FAIL=false
SHOW_DEINSTALL_CONFIRMATION=false
SHOW_DEINSTALL_PROGRESS=false
SHOW_IAS_COMPONENT_CONFIG_PAGE=false
ACCEPT_LICENSE_AGREEMENT=true
RESTART_SYSTEM=<Value Unspecified>
CLUSTER_NODES=<Value Unspecified>

OUI_HOSTNAME=myhost.mycompany.com

PreReqConfigSelections=""
n_ValidationPreReqConfigSelections=0
SELECTED_LANGUAGES={"en"}

TOPLEVEL_COMPONENT={"oracle.as.j2ee.top","10.1.3.2.0"}
DEINSTALL_LIST={"oracle.as.j2ee.top","10.1.3.2.0"}
INSTALL_TYPE="portalplusohs"
b_oneClick=false
s_asInstanceName="appserver"
s_adminName="oc4jadmin"
s_adminPassword="welcome1"
s_adminPasswordConfirm="welcome1"
b_useRemoteInstance=false
b_useLocalInstance=true
sl_adminDialogReturn={"appserver","welcome1","welcome1","YES"}
nValidationInstanceInfo=0
n_DlgClusterInfoWebValidate=0
n_DlgClusterInfoValidate=0
n_validateAdminDialogInfo=0
bMaskValidationAdminInfo=false
szl_PortListSelect={"YES","/private/jdoe/mystaticports.ini"}
b_autoPortDetect=true
nValidationPortListSelect=0
DEPENDENCY_
LIST={"oracle.iaspt:10.1.3.0.0","oracle.java.jdbc.datadirect:10.1.2.0.1","oracle.x
ds:10.1.3.0.0","oracle.as.welcomepages:10.1.3.0.0","oracle.askernel.common:10.1.3.
0.0","oracle.iappserver.iappcore:10.1.3.0.0","oracle.options.ano.fullssl:10.1.0.2.
0","oracle.apache:10.1.3.0.0"}

```

B.4.3.3 Example Response File for Advanced Installation of Oracle Content DB

The following shows an example of a response file for a **silent** installation of Oracle Content DB as described in [Section 5.2.3, "Installing Oracle Content Database"](#).

```

RESPONSEFILE_VERSION=2.2.1.0.0
UNIX_GROUP_NAME="install"
FROM_LOCATION="/mount_point/Disk1/stage/products.xml"
FROM_LOCATION_CD_LABEL="LABEL1"
ORACLE_HOME="/local_location/oracle_home"
ORACLE_HOME_NAME="OHOME1"
SHOW_SPLASH_SCREEN=false
SHOW_WELCOME_PAGE=false
SHOW_INSTALL_PROGRESS_PAGE=false
SHOW_COMPONENT_LOCATIONS_PAGE=false
SHOW_CUSTOM_TREE_PAGE=false
SHOW_SUMMARY_PAGE=false

```

```

SHOW_REQUIRED_CONFIG_TOOL_PAGE=false
SHOW_OPTIONAL_CONFIG_TOOL_PAGE=false
SHOW_RELEASE_NOTES=false
SHOW_ROOTSH_CONFIRMATION=false
SHOW_END_SESSION_PAGE=false
SHOW_EXIT_CONFIRMATION=false
NEXT_SESSION=false
NEXT_SESSION_ON_FAIL=false
SHOW_DEINSTALL_CONFIRMATION=false
SHOW_DEINSTALL_PROGRESS=false
SHOW_IAS_COMPONENT_CONFIG_PAGE=false
ACCEPT_LICENSE_AGREEMENT=true
RESTART_SYSTEM=<Value Unspecified>
CLUSTER_NODES=<Value Unspecified>

OUI_HOSTNAME=myhost.mycompany.com

PreReqConfigSelections=""
n_ValidationPreReqConfigSelections=0
SELECTED_LANGUAGES={"en"}

TOPLEVEL_COMPONENT={"oracle.as.j2ee.top","10.1.3.2.0"}
DEINSTALL_LIST={"oracle.as.j2ee.top","10.1.3.2.0"}
INSTALL_TYPE="contentdatabase"
b_oneClick=false
s_asInstanceName="appserver"
s_adminName="oc4jadmin"
s_adminPassword="welcome1"
s_adminPasswordConfirm="welcome1"
b_useRemoteInstance=false
b_useLocalInstance=true
sl_adminDialogReturn={"appserver","welcome1","welcome1","YES"}
nValidationInstanceInfo=0
n_DlgClusterInfoWebValidate=0
n_DlgClusterInfoValidate=0
n_validateAdminDialogInfo=0
bMaskValidationAdminInfo=false
szl_PortListSelect={"YES","/private/jdoe/mystaticports.ini"}
b_autoPortDetect=true
nValidationPortListSelect=0
sl_returnDBInfo={"dbhost.mycompany.com:10130","welcome1","orcl.mycompany.com"}
bMaskValidationDBValidationInfo=false
n_DBValidation=0
sl_returnSchema={"CONTENT","CONTENT"}
n_SchemaValidation=0
bMaskSchemaValidationInfo=false
sl_returnUserRepo={"FILE_BASED","","","","","","","",""}
bMaskUserRepoValidationInfo=false
n_UserRepoValidation=0
DEPENDENCY_
LIST={"oracle.iaspt:10.1.3.0.0","oracle.java.jdbc.datadirect:10.1.2.0.1","oracle.x
ds:10.1.3.0.0","oracle.as.welcomepages:10.1.3.0.0","oracle.askernel.common:10.1.3.
0.0","oracle.iappserver.iappcore:10.1.3.0.0","oracle.options.ano.fullssl:10.1.0.2.
0","oracle.apache:10.1.3.0.0"}

```

B.4.3.4 Example Response File for Advanced Installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework

The following shows an example of a response file for a **silent** installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework as described in [Section 5.2.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#).

```

RESPONSEFILE_VERSION=2.2.1.0.0
UNIX_GROUP_NAME="install"
FROM_LOCATION="/mount_point/Disk1/stage/products.xml"
FROM_LOCATION_CD_LABEL="LABEL1"
ORACLE_HOME="/local_location/oracle_home"
ORACLE_HOME_NAME="OHOME1"
SHOW_SPLASH_SCREEN=false
SHOW_WELCOME_PAGE=false
SHOW_INSTALL_PROGRESS_PAGE=false
SHOW_COMPONENT_LOCATIONS_PAGE=false
SHOW_CUSTOM_TREE_PAGE=false
SHOW_SUMMARY_PAGE=false
SHOW_REQUIRED_CONFIG_TOOL_PAGE=false
SHOW_OPTIONAL_CONFIG_TOOL_PAGE=false
SHOW_RELEASE_NOTES=false
SHOW_ROOTSH_CONFIRMATION=false
SHOW_END_SESSION_PAGE=false
SHOW_EXIT_CONFIRMATION=false
NEXT_SESSION=false
NEXT_SESSION_ON_FAIL=false
SHOW_DEINSTALL_CONFIRMATION=false
SHOW_DEINSTALL_PROGRESS=false
ACCEPT_LICENSE_AGREEMENT=true
SHOW_IAS_COMPONENT_CONFIG_PAGE=false

OUI_HOSTNAME=myhost.mycompany.com

TOPLEVEL_COMPONENT={"oracle.as.j2ee.top","10.1.3.2.0"}
DEINSTALL_LIST={"oracle.as.j2ee.top","10.1.3.2.0"}
PreReqConfigSelections=""
n_ValidationPreReqConfigSelections=0
INSTALL_TYPE="portal"
SELECTED_LANGUAGES={"en"}

s_asInstanceName="appserver"
s_adminPassword="welcome1"
s_adminPasswordConfirm="welcome1"
s_adminName="oc4jadmin"
b_useRemoteInstance=false
b_useLocalInstance=true
b_autoPortDetect=true
nValidationInstanceInfo=0
n_DlgClusterInfoWebValidate=0
nValidationPortListSelect=0
n_DlgClusterInfoValidate=0
n_validateAdminDialogInfo=0
sl_adminDialogReturn={"appserver","welcome1","welcome1","YES"}
bMaskValidationAdminInfo=false
b_oneClick=false
DEPENDENCY_
LIST={"oracle.iaspt:10.1.3.0.0","oracle.java.jdbc.datadirect:10.1.2.0.1","oracle.x
ds:10.1.3.0.0","oracle.as.welcomepages:10.1.3.0.0","oracle.askernel.common:10.1.3.
0.0","oracle.iappserver.iappcore:10.1.3.0.0","oracle.options.ano.fullssl:10.1.0.2.
0","oracle.apache:10.1.3.0.0"}

```

B.4.3.5 Example Response File for Advanced Installation of Oracle HTTP Server

The following shows an example of a response file for a **silent** installation of Oracle WebCenter Framework as described in [Section 5.2.4, "Installing Oracle WebCenter Framework"](#).

```

RESPONSEFILE_VERSION=2.2.1.0.0
UNIX_GROUP_NAME="install"
FROM_LOCATION="/mount_point/Disk1/stage/products.xml"
FROM_LOCATION_CD_LABEL="LABEL1"
ORACLE_HOME="/local_location/oracle_home"
ORACLE_HOME_NAME="OHOME1"
SHOW_SPLASH_SCREEN=false
SHOW_WELCOME_PAGE=false
SHOW_INSTALL_PROGRESS_PAGE=false
SHOW_COMPONENT_LOCATIONS_PAGE=false
SHOW_CUSTOM_TREE_PAGE=false
SHOW_SUMMARY_PAGE=false
SHOW_REQUIRED_CONFIG_TOOL_PAGE=false
SHOW_OPTIONAL_CONFIG_TOOL_PAGE=false
SHOW_RELEASE_NOTES=false
SHOW_ROOTSH_CONFIRMATION=false
SHOW_END_SESSION_PAGE=false
SHOW_EXIT_CONFIRMATION=false
NEXT_SESSION=false
NEXT_SESSION_ON_FAIL=false
SHOW_DEINSTALL_CONFIRMATION=false
SHOW_DEINSTALL_PROGRESS=false
ACCEPT_LICENSE_AGREEMENT=true
SHOW_IAS_COMPONENT_CONFIG_PAGE=false

OUI_HOSTNAME=myhost.mycompany.com

TOPLEVEL_COMPONENT={"oracle.as.j2ee.top","10.1.3.2.0"}
DEINSTALL_LIST={"oracle.as.j2ee.top","10.1.3.2.0"}
PreReqConfigSelections=""
n_ValidationPreReqConfigSelections=0
INSTALL_TYPE="httpServer"
SELECTED_LANGUAGES={"en"}
s_asInstanceName="appserver"
s_adminPassword="welcome1"
s_adminPasswordConfirm="welcome1"
s_adminName="oc4jadmin"
b_useRemoteInstance=false
b_useLocalInstance=true
b_autoPortDetect=true
nValidationInstanceInfo=0
n_DlgClusterInfoWebValidate=0
nValidationPortListSelect=0
n_DlgClusterInfoValidate=0
n_validateAdminDialogInfo=0
sl_adminDialogReturn={"appserver","welcome1","welcome1","YES"}
bMaskValidationAdminInfo=false
b_oneClick=false
DEPENDENCY_
LIST={"oracle.iaspt:10.1.3.0.0","oracle.java.jdbc.datadirect:10.1.2.0.1","oracle.x
ds:10.1.3.0.0","oracle.as.welcomepages:10.1.3.0.0","oracle.askernel.common:10.1.3.
0.0","oracle.iappserver.iappcore:10.1.3.0.0","oracle.options.ano.fullssl:10.1.0.2.
0","oracle.apache:10.1.3.0.0"}

```

B.5 Start the Installation

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

To perform a non-interactive installation:

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

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

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

B.6 Postinstallation

The success or failure of the non-interactive and silent installations is logged in the `installActions<time_stamp>.log` file. Additionally, the silent installation creates the `silentInstall<time_stamp>.log` file. The log files are created in the `oraInventory/logs` directory.

The `silentInstall<time_stamp>.log` file contains the following line if the installation was successful:

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

The `installActions<time_stamp>.log` file contains specific information for each Oracle Application Server installation type.

See Also: [Appendix E, "Configuration Assistants"](#)

B.7 Security Tips for Silent and Non-Interactive Installations

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

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

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

B.8 Deinstallation

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

Modify the following parameter in your installation response file:

```
REMOVE_HOMES={"<ORACLE_HOME to be removed>"}
```

For example:


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

Note: You still need to follow the clean up steps described in [Appendix D, "Deinstallation and Reinstallation"](#). The silent deinstallation command only replaces the step where you run the installer interactively to deinstall the instance.

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

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

Default Port Numbers

By default, the installer assigns port numbers to components from a set of default port numbers. This appendix contains a list of these port numbers.

If you want to use a different set of port numbers, you have to create a file called `staticports.ini`, in which you list the port numbers that you want to use. See [Section 2.6.3, "Using Custom Port Numbers \(the "Static Ports" Feature\)"](#) for details.

This appendix contains the following topics:

- [Section C.1, "Method of Assigning Default Port Numbers"](#)
- [Section C.2, "Default Port Numbers"](#)
- [Section C.3, "Ports to Open in Firewalls"](#)

C.1 Method of Assigning Default Port Numbers

The installer assigns default port numbers to each component using the following method:

1. The installer checks if the default port number is in use. If it is not in use, the installer assigns it to the component.
2. If the default port number is already in use by an Oracle product or by any running application, the installer tries the lowest number in the port number range. It keeps trying the port numbers in the range until it finds one that is available.

C.2 Default Port Numbers

[Table C-1](#) lists the default port numbers for components. The last column, [Name in `staticports.ini`](#), specifies the component name as it appears in the `staticports.ini` file, which enables you to override the default port numbers. See [Section 2.6.3, "Using Custom Port Numbers \(the "Static Ports" Feature\)"](#) for details.

Table C-1 Default Port Numbers and Ranges (Grouped by Component)

Component	Default Port	Port Number Range	Name in staticports.ini
Oracle Process Manager and Notification Server (OPMN)			
Oracle Notification Server Request Port	6003	6003 - 6099	Oracle Notification Server Request port
Oracle Notification Server Local Port	6100	6100 - 6199	Oracle Notification Server Local port
Oracle Notification Server Remote Port	6200	6200 - 6299	Oracle Notification Server Remote port
Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE (OC4J)			
OC4J AJP	12501	12501 - 12600	Not settable through staticports.ini
Default Web Site, with HTTP protocol	8888	8888 - 8987	Not settable through staticports.ini
OC4J RMI	12401	12401 - 12500	Not settable through staticports.ini
RMIS	12701	12701 - 12800	Not settable through staticports.ini
JMS	12601	12601 - 12700	Not settable through staticports.ini
IIOP	13301	13301 - 13400	Not settable through staticports.ini
IIOPS1	13401	13401 - 13500	Not settable through staticports.ini
IIOPS2	13501	13501 - 13600	Not settable through staticports.ini
Oracle HTTP Server			
Listen Port	7777	80; 7777 - 7877; 8888	Not settable through staticports.ini
Listen (SSL) Port	4443	4443	Not settable through staticports.ini
Port	7777	80; 7777 - 7877; 8888	Oracle HTTP Server port
SSL Port	4443	443, 4443	Oracle HTTP Server SSL port
Oracle HTTP Server Diagnostic port	7200	7200 - 7299	Not settable through staticports.ini
Miscellaneous			
Java Object Cache	7000	7000 - 7099	Not settable through staticports.ini
Port Tunneling	7501	7501 - 7599	Not settable through staticports.ini

C.3 Ports to Open in Firewalls

If you plan to install Oracle Application Server behind firewalls, you need to open certain ports in the firewall during installation (and also during runtime).

For a 10g Release 3 (10.1.3.2.0) middle-tier instance, you need access to Oracle Notification Server and AJP ports. You need to open the following ports used by these components in the firewall:

- OPMN Oracle Notification Server remote port
- OC4J AJP port

Deinstallation and Reinstallation

This appendix guides you through the deinstallation and reinstallation process for Oracle Application Server.

- [Section D.1, "Deinstallation Procedure: Overview"](#)
- [Section D.2, "Deinstalling Procedure"](#)
- [Section D.3, "Additional Deinstallation Tasks for Oracle Content DB"](#)
- [Section D.4, "Cleaning Up Oracle Application Server Processes"](#)
- [Section D.5, "Reinstallation"](#)

D.1 Deinstallation Procedure: Overview

Follow these high-level steps to deinstall Oracle Application Server (the details are provided in later sections):

1. Run the installer and click the **Deinstall Products** button.
2. Clean up any remaining files.

Items to Remove or Clean Up

To deinstall Oracle Application Server instances, you have to clean up the items listed in [Table D-1](#). The procedures are described later in this appendix.

Table D-1 *Items to Deinstall*

Item to Clean Up	Tool to Use
Entries for the deleted instance in the Inventory directory	Installer
Instance name from Farm page	Installer
Entries for the deleted instance in the <code>/var/opt/oracle/oratab</code> directory	You have to remove the entries manually. See Step 6 on page D-2.

The installer does not permit custom deinstallation of individual components.

D.2 Deinstalling Procedure

The steps to deinstall Oracle Application Server are as follows:

1. Log in as the operating system user who installed the instance you want to deinstall.

2. Stop all processes associated with the instance you want to deinstall.
See the *Oracle Application Server Administrator's Guide* for details on how to stop the processes.
3. Start the installer.

```
prompt> $ORACLE_HOME/oui/bin/runInstaller
```
4. Follow these steps in the installer.
 - a. Welcome screen: Click **Deinstall Products**.
 - b. Inventory screen: Select the instance you want to deinstall, and click **Remove**.
 - c. Confirmation screen: Verify the components selected for deinstallation. Click **Yes** to continue.
 - d. Deinstallation Progress screen: Monitor the progress of the deinstallation.
 - e. Exit the installer when the deinstallation is complete.
5. Delete any remaining files in the deleted instance's Oracle home directory.

```
prompt> rm -rf $ORACLE_HOME
```
6. Remove the line for the deinstalled instance from the `/var/opt/oracle/oratab` file.
Towards the end of the file, you should see lines that specify the Oracle home directory. Remove the line for the Oracle home that you deinstalled. For example, if your Oracle home is `/private1/j2ee`, the line would look like the following:

```
*:/private1/j2ee:N
```
7. If you deinstalled Oracle Content DB, perform the steps in [Section D.3, "Additional Deinstallation Tasks for Oracle Content DB"](#).

D.3 Additional Deinstallation Tasks for Oracle Content DB

This section describes additional tasks to deinstall Oracle Content DB. If you have more than one middle tier, perform these steps after you deinstall the last Oracle Content DB middle tier.

1. On the database computer, go to the Oracle home of the database.
2. Connect to SQL*Plus as the database user SYS, with the SYSDBA option.
3. Drop the Oracle Content DB schemas (`CONTENT` and `CONTENT$CM`), the Oracle Workflow schema (`OWF_MGR`), and the Oracle Content DB tablespaces by executing the following commands. The first command may take a few minutes to run.

```
drop user CONTENT cascade;
drop user CONTENT$CM cascade;
drop user OWF_MGR cascade;
drop tablespace CONTENT_IFS_MAIN including contents;
drop tablespace CONTENT_IFS_LOB_N including contents;
drop tablespace CONTENT_IFS_LOB_I including contents;
drop tablespace CONTENT_IFS_LOB_M including contents;
drop tablespace CONTENT_IFS_CTX_K including contents;
drop tablespace CONTENT_IFS_CTX_I including contents;
drop tablespace CONTENT_IFS_CTX_X including contents;
```

```
drop tablespace WORKFLOW_IFS_MAIN including contents;
```

D.4 Cleaning Up Oracle Application Server Processes

If you forgot to shut down Oracle Application Server processes before starting the installation, you have to kill the processes because the files for these processes are deleted. To check for processes that are still running, run the `ps` command:

```
prompt> ps -ef
```

To kill a process, use the `kill` command:

```
prompt> kill -9 process_id
```

You can determine the *process_id* from the `ps` command.

D.5 Reinstallation

The installer does not allow reinstallation of an Oracle Application Server instance in a directory that already contains an Oracle Application Server instance. To reinstall Oracle Application Server in the same directory, you have to deinstall and then install it.

Configuration Assistants

This appendix lists the configuration assistants and the location of their log files.

- [Section E.1, "Troubleshooting Configuration Assistants"](#)
- [Section E.2, "Description of Oracle Application Server Configuration Assistants"](#)

E.1 Troubleshooting Configuration Assistants

This section contains the following topics:

- [Section E.1.1, "General Tips"](#)
- [Section E.1.2, "Configuration Assistant Result Codes"](#)

E.1.1 General Tips

If a configuration assistant fails, try the following steps to correct the problem:

1. Review the installation log files listed in [Section F.1, "Log Files"](#).
2. Review the log files for the failed configuration assistant. Configuration assistant log files are listed in [Section E.2, "Description of Oracle Application Server Configuration Assistants"](#). Try to fix the issue that caused the error.
3. If the failed configuration assistant has any dependencies, then run the dependencies again. You must do this even if the dependency completed successfully.
4. If an optional configuration assistant fails, and it does not have any dependencies, run the remaining configuration assistants. Uncheck the cancelled optional configuration assistant, highlight and check the next listed configuration assistant, and click **Retry**.
5. If configuration assistant failure occurs when running configuration assistant execution commands on the command line, then re-run the configuration assistant execution command again.

You can use the generated script file named `configtoolcmds.pl` located in the `ORACLE_HOME/bin` directory to execute the failed configuration assistant again. The `configtoolcmds.pl` script is generated after you exit the installer. During silent or non-interactive installation, the `configtoolcmds.pl` script is generated immediately after configuration assistant failure.

6. If you see a "Fatal Error. Reinstall" message, find the cause of the problem by analyzing the log files. You cannot recover from a fatal error by correcting the problem and continuing. You must remove the current installation and reinstall Oracle Application Server. The following tasks describe the recovery procedure:

- a. Deinstall the failed installation using the procedure described in [Appendix D, "Deinstallation and Reinstallation"](#).
- b. Correct the cause of the fatal error.
- c. Reinstall Oracle Application Server.
- d. If the fatal error reoccurs, then you must remove all Oracle installations from your computer.

Note: The tips in this section do not apply to the Oracle Content DB Configuration Assistant. If the Oracle Content DB Configuration Assistant is stopped or fails, follow the steps in [Section D.3, "Additional Deinstallation Tasks for Oracle Content DB"](#) before attempting to install again. Do not click **Retry**.

You can find the Oracle Content DB Configuration Assistant log in the following location:

```
ORACLE_HOME/content/log/ContentConfig.log
```

E.1.2 Configuration Assistant Result Codes

If a configuration assistant fails, the bottom half of the installation screen displays the error message, and the configuration assistant writes its result code ([Table E-1](#)) to the following log file:

```
oraInventory/logs/installActionstimestamp.log
```

Table E-1 Result Codes for Configuration Assistants

Result Code	Description
0	Configuration assistant succeeded
1	Configuration assistant failed
-1	Configuration assistant cancelled

E.2 Description of Oracle Application Server Configuration Assistants

[Table E-2](#) lists the Oracle Application Server configuration assistants in alphabetical order. Different installations use different configuration assistants depending on installation type and configuration options you selected.

Table E-2 Oracle Application Server *Configuration Assistants*

Configuration Assistant	Description	Log File Location
Oracle Application Server Configuration Assistant	Configures Oracle Application Server.	ORACLE_HOME/cfgtoollogs/ configtoolstamp.log
Oracle Content DB Configuration Assistant	Configures a new OC4J instance for Oracle WebCenter Framework.	ORACLE_HOME/content/log/ ContentConfig.log
Oracle Process Management and Notification Configuration Assistant	Starts OPMN and OPMN-managed processes.	ORACLE_HOME/cfgtoollogs/ configtoolstamp.log ORACLE_HOME/opmn/logs/ipm.log ORACLE_HOME/opmn/logs/ons.log
Oracle WebCenter Framework Configuration Assistant	Configures Oracle WebCenter Framework components and deploys sample portlets.	ORACLE_HOME/cfgtoollogs/ configtoolstamp.log ORACLE_HOME/oraInventory/logs/ installActionstamp.log

Troubleshooting

This appendix describes solutions to common problems that you might encounter when installing Oracle Application Server. It contains the following sections:

- [Section F.1, "Log Files"](#)
- [Section F.2, "General Troubleshooting Tips"](#)
- [Section F.3, "Installation Problems and Solutions"](#)
- [Section F.4, "Need More Help?"](#)

F.1 Log Files

The installer writes the following log files:

- `oraInventory_location/logs/installActionstimestamp.log`
- `oraInventory_location/logs/oraInstalltimestamp.err`
- `oraInventory_location/logs/oraInstalltimestamp.out`

F.2 General Troubleshooting Tips

If you encounter an error during installation:

- Read the *Oracle Application Server Release Notes* for the latest updates. The release notes are available with the platform-specific documentation. The most current version of the release notes is available on Oracle Technology Network (<http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation>).
- Verify that your computer meets the requirements specified in [Chapter 2, "Requirements"](#).
- If you entered incorrect information on one of the installation screens, return to that screen by clicking **Back** until you see the screen.
- If a configuration assistant failed, check the log file for that configuration assistant. [Section E.2, "Description of Oracle Application Server Configuration Assistants"](#) lists the configuration assistants and the location of their log files. If you do not see log files from some configuration assistants in the `ORACLE_HOME/cfgtoollogs` directory, exit the installer. This causes the installer to copy the log files to that directory.
- If an error occurred while the installer is copying or linking files:
 1. Note the error and review the installation log files.

2. Remove the failed installation by following the steps in [Appendix D, "Deinstallation and Reinstallation"](#).
3. Correct the issue that caused the error.
4. Restart the installation.

F.3 Installation Problems and Solutions

This section describes common installation problems and solutions:

- [Section F.3.1, "Location of Log Files"](#)
- [Section F.3.2, "Prerequisite Checks Fail at the Start of Installation"](#)
- [Section F.3.3, "Installer Disappears After Running the Preinstallation Checks"](#)
- [Section F.3.4, "Unable to Clean Up a Failed Installation"](#)
- [Section F.3.5, "User Interface Does Not Display in the Desired Language, or Does Not Display Properly"](#)
- [Section F.3.6, "Configuration Assistant Failures - General"](#)

F.3.1 Location of Log Files

There are two sets of log files:

- The installer writes the following log files:
 - `oraInventory_location/logs/installActionstimestamp.log`
 - `oraInventory_location/logs/oraInstalltimestamp.err`
 - `oraInventory_location/logs/oraInstalltimestamp.out`
 - `Oracle_Home/install/make.log`
- The configuration assistants write log files in the `ORACLE_HOME/cfgtoollogs` directory. The Oracle Content DB Configuration Assistant log file is located in `ORACLE_HOME/content/log/ContentConfig.log`

Note that if you want to access the log files created by the configuration assistants, you need to exit the installer first. The log files are inaccessible if the installer is still in use.

F.3.2 Prerequisite Checks Fail at the Start of Installation

Problem

The prerequisite checks that are run at the start of installation fail.

Solution

If the prerequisite checks display warnings about missing operating system patches or patch bundles, the patch may actually be missing, or it may have been superseded. If your computer contains the patch that supersedes it, you can ignore the warning.

See [Section 2.3, "Software Requirements"](#) for a list of required operating system patches.

F.3.3 Installer Disappears After Running the Preinstallation Checks

Problem

The installer disappears after running preinstallation checks

Solution

The directory that is the mount point of the CD-ROM or DVD-ROM was mounted with incorrect permissions, and this caused the `pwd` command to not work correctly. When you run `pwd`, it returns "cannot determine current directory".

To fix:

1. Unmount the CD-ROM.
2. Change permissions of the mount directory to 755.
3. Remount the CD-ROM.

The installer should now run correctly.

F.3.4 Unable to Clean Up a Failed Installation

If your installation was not successful, you have to deinstall it first before you can install Oracle Application Server again. Refer to [Appendix D, "Deinstallation and Reinstallation"](#) for instructions.

F.3.5 User Interface Does Not Display in the Desired Language, or Does Not Display Properly

Problem

Messages do not appear in the desired language, or messages are not displayed correctly

Solution

Currently Oracle Application Server does not support adding or removing languages after installation.

If you are serving non-English content, be sure you add all the languages that you need during installation. To add languages during installation, click the **Product Languages** button in the "Select Installation Type" screen. To see which languages are installed by default, see [Section 3.3, "Installing Additional Languages"](#).

If you are serving non-English content and forgot to click the Product Languages in the installation, the user interface might not display properly because the required fonts were not installed. You can fix this by contacting Customer Service for the requirement fonts.

F.3.6 Configuration Assistant Failures - General

This section describes general tips for troubleshooting configuration assistant failures. See the next sections for specific configuration assistant failures. See also [Appendix E, "Configuration Assistants"](#).

Problem

Configuration assistant failed.

Solution

Configuration assistants fail from a variety of causes. Some things you can check are:

- Check the log files for the failed configuration assistant to determine the problem. The log files are located in the `ORACLE_HOME/cfgtoollogs` directory.
- Fix the problem indicated in the log file, and click **Retry** to rerun the failed configuration assistant.

If the configuration assistant fails while running configuration assistant execution commands on the command line, then run the configuration assistant execution command again.

You can use the generated script file named `configtoolcmds.pl` located in the `ORACLE_HOME/bin` directory to run the failed configuration assistant again. The `configtoolcmds.pl` script is generated after you exit the installer. During silent or non-interactive installation, the `configtoolcmds.pl` script is generated immediately after configuration assistant failure.

Note: The solution in this section does not apply to the Oracle Content DB Configuration Assistant. If the Oracle Content DB Configuration Assistant is stopped or fails, follow the steps in [Section D.3, "Additional Deinstallation Tasks for Oracle Content DB"](#) before attempting to install again. Do not click **Retry**.

You can find the Oracle Content DB Configuration Assistant log in the following location:

`ORACLE_HOME/content/log/ContentConfig.log`

F.4 Need More Help?

If this appendix does not solve the problem you encountered, try these other sources:

- *Oracle Application Server Release Notes*, available on the Oracle Technology Network (<http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation>)
- *OracleMetaLink* (<https://metalink.oracle.com>)

If you do not find a solution for your problem, open a service request.

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