

Oracle® Applications

Installation Guide: Using Rapid Install

Release 12

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Oracle Applications Installation Guide: Using Rapid Install, Release 12

Part No. B31295-07

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Oracle welcomes customers' comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this document. Your feedback is important, and helps us to best meet your needs as a user of our products. For example:

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- Did you find any errors in the information?
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Preface

Intended Audience

Welcome to Release 12 of the *Oracle Applications Installation Guide: Using Rapid Install*.

This guide assumes you have a working knowledge of the following:

- The principles and customary practices of your business area.
- Computer desktop application usage and terminology

If you have never used Oracle Applications, we suggest you attend one or more of the Oracle Applications training classes available through Oracle University.

This book provides instructions for using the Rapid Install program to install Oracle Applications Release 12, or as part of an upgrade from Release 11*i* to Release 12 of Oracle Applications products.

This book is intended for use by anyone who is responsible for installing or upgrading Oracle Applications.

See Related Information Sources on page xi for more Oracle Applications product information.

TTY Relay Access to Oracle Support Services

To reach AT&T Customer Assistants, dial 711 or 1.800.855.2880. An AT&T Customer Assistant will relay information between the customer and Oracle Support Services at 1.800.223.1711. Complete instructions for using the AT&T relay services are available at <http://www.consumer.att.com/relay/tty/standard2.html>. After the AT&T Customer Assistant contacts Oracle Support Services, an Oracle Support Services engineer will handle technical issues and provide customer support according to the Oracle service request process.

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Structure

1 Getting Started

This chapter contains basic information about using Rapid Install to install or upgrade an Oracle Applications system; a general description of the Rapid Wizard interface; and a description of the setup steps you must complete before you begin an installation or upgrade.

2 Performing an Installation

To set up a new Applications system, follow the appropriate screens in the Rapid Install wizard.

3 Performing an Upgrade

Rapid Install is used in both the pre-upgrade and post-upgrade processing during an upgrade from Oracle Applications Release 11*i* to Release 12. This chapter gives an overview of the upgrade process, and then describes in detail the upgrade steps that rely on Rapid Install.

4 Installing Technology Stack Components

You use Rapid Install to install new or updated software components as a part of a technology stack upgrade. This chapter describes the procedures involved, and the

associated Rapid Install screen flow.

5 Finishing Tasks

Certain tasks are necessary to finish a new installation, an upgrade, or a technology stack installation for Oracle Applications Release 12. There are also other tasks that may be required only for systems with specific functionality. This chapter discusses required and conditional tasks.

A Configuration Details

This appendix contains details of the fields in the various screens of the Rapid Install wizard. It pays special attention to the configuration values that are not visible in the sample screen shots, and also discusses additional system requirements.

Related Information Sources

This book is included on the Oracle Applications Documentation Library, which is supplied in the Release 12 Media Pack. You can download soft-copy documentation as PDF files from the Oracle Technology Network at <http://otn.oracle.com/documentation>, or you can purchase hard-copy documentation from the Oracle Store at <http://oraclestore.oracle.com>. The Oracle Applications Release 12 Documentation Library contains the latest information, including any documents that have changed significantly between releases. If substantial changes to this book are necessary, a revised version will be made available on the "virtual" documentation library on Oracle *MetaLink*.

For a full list of documentation resources for Oracle Applications Release 12, see *Oracle Applications Documentation Resources, Release 12*, Oracle*MetaLink* Document 394692.1.

If this guide refers you to other Oracle Applications documentation, use only the Release 12 versions of those guides.

Online Documentation

All Oracle Applications documentation is available online (HTML or PDF).

- **Online Help** - Online help patches (HTML) are available on Oracle*MetaLink*.
- **PDF Documentation** - See the Oracle Applications Documentation Library for current PDF documentation for your product with each release. The Oracle Applications Documentation Library is also available on Oracle*MetaLink* and is updated frequently.
- **Oracle Electronic Technical Reference Manual** - The Oracle Electronic Technical Reference Manual (eTRM) contains database diagrams and a detailed description of database tables, forms, reports, and programs for each Oracle Applications product. This information helps you convert data from your existing applications and integrate Oracle Applications data with non-Oracle applications, and write custom reports for Oracle Applications products. The Oracle eTRM is available on Oracle *MetaLink*.

Related Guides

You should have the following related books on hand. Depending on the requirements of your particular installation, you may also need additional manuals or guides.

Oracle Alert User's Guide

This guide explains how to define periodic and event alerts to monitor the status of your Oracle Applications data.

Oracle Applications Concepts

This book is intended for all those planning to deploy Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12, or contemplating significant changes to a configuration. After describing the Oracle Applications architecture and technology stack, it focuses on strategic topics, giving a broad outline of the actions needed to achieve a particular goal, plus the installation and configuration choices that may be available.

Oracle Applications CRM System Administrator's Guide

This manual describes how to implement the CRM Technology Foundation (JTT) and use its System Administrator Console.

Oracle Applications Developer's Guide

This guide contains the coding standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff. It describes the Oracle Application Object Library components needed to implement the Oracle Applications user interface described in the *Oracle Applications User Interface Standards for Forms-Based Products*. It also provides information to help you build your custom Oracle Forms Developer forms so that they integrate with Oracle Applications.

Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide

This guide provides flexfields planning, setup, and reference information for the Oracle Applications implementation team, as well as for users responsible for the ongoing maintenance of Oracle Applications product data. This guide also provides information on creating custom reports on flexfields data.

Oracle Application Framework Developer's Guide

This guide contains the coding standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff to produce applications built with Oracle Application Framework. This guide is available in PDF format on *OracleMetaLink* and as online documentation in JDeveloper 10g with Oracle Application Extension.

Oracle Application Framework Personalization Guide

This guide covers the design-time and run-time aspects of personalizing applications built with Oracle Application Framework.

Oracle Application Server Adapter for Oracle Applications User's Guide

This guide covers the use of OracleAS Adapter in developing integrations between Oracle applications and trading partners.

Please note that this guide is in the Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.3.1) Documentation Library.

Oracle Applications Supportability Guide

This manual contains information on Oracle Diagnostics and the Logging Framework for system administrators and custom developers.

Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide Documentation Set

This documentation set provides planning and reference information for the Oracle Applications System Administrator. *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Configuration* contains information on system configuration steps, including defining concurrent programs and managers, enabling Oracle Applications Manager features, and setting up printers and online help. *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance* provides information for frequent tasks such as monitoring your system with Oracle Applications Manager, managing concurrent managers and reports, using diagnostic utilities, managing profile options, and using alerts. *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Security* describes User Management, data security, function security, auditing, and security configurations.

Oracle Applications User's Guide

This guide explains how to navigate, enter data, query, and run reports using the user interface (UI) of Oracle Applications. This guide also includes information on setting user profiles, as well as running and reviewing concurrent requests.

Oracle Applications User Interface Standards for Forms-Based Products

This guide contains the user interface (UI) standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff. It describes the UI for the Oracle Applications products and how to apply this UI to the design of an application built by using Oracle Forms.

Oracle e-Commerce Gateway User's Guide

This guide describes the functionality of Oracle e-Commerce Gateway and the necessary setup steps in order for Oracle Applications to conduct business with trading partners through Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). It also contains how to run extract programs for outbound transactions, import programs for inbound transactions, and the relevant reports.

Oracle e-Commerce Gateway Implementation Manual

This guide describes implementation details, highlights additional setups for trading partner, code conversion, and Oracle Applications as well as provides the architecture guidelines for transaction interface files. This guide also contains troubleshooting information and how to customize EDI transactions.

Oracle Integration Repository User's Guide

This guide covers the employment of Oracle Integration Repository in researching and deploying business interfaces to produce integrations between applications.

Oracle Report Manager User's Guide

Oracle Report Manager is an online report distribution system that provides a secure and centralized location to produce and manage point-in-time reports. Oracle Report Manager users can be either report producers or report consumers. Use this guide for information on setting up and using Oracle Report Manager.

Oracle iSetup User Guide

This guide describes how to use Oracle iSetup to migrate data between different instances of the Oracle E-Business Suite and generate reports. It also includes configuration information, instance mapping, and seeded templates used for data migration.

Oracle Web Applications Desktop Integrator Implementation and Administration Guide

Oracle Web ADI brings Oracle E-Business Suite functionality to a spreadsheet where familiar data entry and modeling techniques can be used to complete Oracle E-Business Suite tasks. You can create formatted spreadsheets on your desktop that allow you to download, view, edit, and create Oracle E-Business Suite data that you can then upload. Use this guide to implement Oracle Web ADI and for information on defining mappings, layouts, style sheets, and other setup options.

Oracle Workflow Administrator's Guide

This guide explains how to complete the setup steps necessary for any product that includes workflow-enabled processes. It also describes how to manage workflow processes and business events using Oracle Applications Manager, how to monitor the progress of runtime workflow processes, and how to administer notifications sent to workflow users.

Oracle Workflow Developer's Guide

This guide explains how to define new workflow business processes and customize existing Oracle Applications-embedded workflow processes. It also describes how to define and customize business events and event subscriptions.

Oracle Workflow User's Guide

This guide describes how users can view and respond to workflow notifications and monitor the progress of their workflow processes.

Oracle Workflow API Reference

This guide describes the APIs provided for developers and administrators to access Oracle Workflow.

Oracle XML Gateway User's Guide

This guide describes Oracle XML Gateway functionality and each component of the Oracle XML Gateway architecture, including Message Designer, Oracle XML Gateway Setup, Execution Engine, Message Queues, and Oracle Transport Agent. The integrations with Oracle Workflow Business Event System and the Business-to-Business transactions are also addressed in this guide.

Oracle XML Publisher Report Designer's Guide

Oracle XML Publisher is a template-based reporting solution that merges XML data with templates in RTF or PDF format to produce a variety of outputs to meet a variety of business needs. Using Microsoft Word or Adobe Acrobat as the design tool, you can create pixel-perfect reports from the Oracle E-Business Suite. Use this guide to design your report layouts.

Oracle XML Publisher Administration and Developer's Guide

Oracle XML Publisher is a template-based reporting solution that merges XML data with templates in RTF or PDF format to produce a variety of outputs to meet a variety of business needs. Outputs include: PDF, HTML, Excel, RTF, and eText (for EDI and EFT transactions). Oracle XML Publisher can be used to generate reports based on existing E-Business Suite report data, or you can use Oracle XML Publisher's data extraction engine to build your own queries. Oracle XML Publisher also provides a robust set of APIs to manage delivery of your reports via e-mail, fax, secure FTP, printer, WebDav, and more. This guide describes how to set up and administer Oracle XML Publisher as well as how to use the Application Programming Interface to build custom solutions.

Integration Repository

The Oracle Integration Repository is a compilation of information about the service endpoints exposed by the Oracle E-Business Suite of applications. It provides a complete catalog of Oracle E-Business Suite's business service interfaces. The tool lets users easily discover and deploy the appropriate business service interface for integration with any system, application, or business partner.

The Oracle Integration Repository is shipped as part of the E-Business Suite. As your instance is patched, the repository is automatically updated with content appropriate for the precise revisions of interfaces in your environment.

Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle Applications Data

Oracle STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that you never use SQL*Plus, Oracle Data Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle Applications data unless otherwise instructed.

Oracle provides powerful tools you can use to create, store, change, retrieve, and maintain information in an Oracle database. But if you use Oracle tools such as SQL*Plus to modify Oracle Applications data, you risk destroying the integrity of your data and you lose the ability to audit changes to your data.

Because Oracle Applications tables are interrelated, any change you make using an Oracle Applications form can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle Applications data using anything other than Oracle Applications, you may change a row in one table without making corresponding changes in related tables. If your tables get out of synchronization with each other, you risk retrieving erroneous information and you risk unpredictable results throughout Oracle Applications.

When you use Oracle Applications to modify your data, Oracle Applications automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle Applications also keeps track of who changes information. If you enter information into database tables using database tools, you may store invalid information. You also lose the ability to track who has changed your information because SQL*Plus and other database tools do not keep a record of changes.

Getting Started

This chapter contains basic information about using Rapid Install to install or upgrade an Oracle Applications system; a general description of the Rapid Wizard interface; and a description of the setup steps you must complete before you begin an installation or upgrade.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- How Rapid Install Works
- Installed Components and System Requirements
- Before You Install
- Starting Rapid Install
- Gathering Configuration Information
- What To Do Next

How Rapid Install Works

With Rapid Install, you can perform the following tasks:

- Install a new, fully configured Oracle Applications system, including the latest certified Oracle Applications technology stack and all patches, product family release update packs, release update packs, and other updates available at the time of this Applications release.
- Lay down the file system and configure server processes for an upgraded system.
- Install a new database node or Applications node technology stack.

Rapid Install employs a wizard that guides you through the screens used to carry out the selected task. On the wizard screens, you enter configuration values for your system; these will typically be saved in the Applications database for later use.

Previous releases of Oracle Applications only used a text file, *config.txt*, to store the

supplied configuration values. In Release 12, the name of this configuration file has changed, and it now includes the database SID, to give a file name of *conf_<SID>.txt* (for example, *conf_PROD.txt*). This file stores the information collected by Rapid Install for all database and Applications nodes.

Rapid Install stores copies of the *conf_<SID>.txt* file in three separate locations:

- **Database 10g R2 <ORACLE_HOME>/appsutil:** This copy is used on database nodes, on Applications nodes in multi-node installs, and in upgrades. It is permanently stored and not deleted.
- **\$INST_TOP:** This copy is used on Applications nodes in multi-node installs, and in upgrades. It is permanently stored and not deleted.
- **/tmp/<time stamp>:** This copy is used by Rapid Install during the installation run. It is deleted when the installation is completed.

Release 12 utilizes the *conf_<SID>.txt* file in certain situations, for example where the database has not yet been created. The configuration file is also employed in multi-node (distributed) installs, where you only need to enter the install information once, on one machine, and can then copy the configuration file to other machines as required.

If you are installing in an environment where different machines are used to support the database and Applications tiers (as is typically the case), you would run Rapid Install on each machine in turn, starting with the database machine. For example, you might have three machines: one for the database tier and two for the Applications tier. So you would run Rapid Install a total of three times, once on each machine. In a multi-node environment that uses a shared application tier file system, you must run Rapid Install on the primary Applications node first. If you are using a non-shared application tier file system, the order in which you run Rapid Install on the Applications nodes does not matter. In either type of environment, you cannot run Rapid Install on more than one node in an Applications system at once.

The main configuration engine used by Rapid Install is called *AutoConfig*. Rapid Install supplies the configuration information to *AutoConfig*, which stores the configuration for each node in a node-specific configuration file called a *context file*.

Important: *AutoConfig* is delivered with, and required by, a new installation of Oracle Applications Release 12.

AutoConfig simplifies and standardizes the management of your system configuration; at any time after the initial installation, you can use the *Configuration Editor* in Oracle Applications Manager to update various system settings, and then run an *AutoConfig* script to populate the system configuration files with new values.

Note: For further details of *AutoConfig* operation, see *AutoConfig* in *Oracle Applications Concepts*.

Installing New Systems

Rapid Install automatically supplies values for most of the many parameters your Applications system will need. You do, however, have a initial choice to make: you can either supply a number of your own parameters and carry out a *Standard install*, or you can opt for an *Express install* and let Rapid Install supply default values for nearly all the parameters.

A Standard install gives you more flexibility to configure your system to meet particular requirements for your site, while an Express install is useful if you know that the default settings will suffice, or you wish to set up a test system where the settings do not matter.

Both types offer the option of installing either a *fresh database* (one that is fully configured but contains no transaction data), or a *Vision Demo database* (one that contains example transaction data for a fictitious company, to use for training or demonstration purposes).

Installation Strategies and Terminology

The installation process for Oracle Applications Release 12 has started to evolve towards meeting the needs of grid-style environments. To this end, the process has been streamlined, requiring fewer screens and decisions; this is possible because of the lessening of the traditional requirement to carry out an installation on a fixed system, which would change little over the course of its working life. Now, it is much more common to start with a basic system and add machines to it, in order to meet growth or other deployment needs.

You will see how this affects the individual steps of the installation process in due course. For now, it is important to note the following changes to the terminology used.

A *server* is the traditional term for a process that provides a particular functionality. This term, in the sense of a denoting a single process, is less appropriate for some components of the Release 12 architecture. Where applicable, the replacement term of *service* is used.

A *node* is a logical grouping of servers, and therefore fundamentally a software concept rather than a hardware concept, although it is often also used to refer to the machine on which a particular node is installed. For example, an *Applications node* is a combination of a specific configuration, node file system, and instance file system, which together support the services needed for it to act as an Applications node. This book will also refer to the *primary Applications node* (which may be the only Applications node), and the *database node*, which supports the Oracle database server.

A *tier* is a logical grouping of services, potentially spread across more than one physical machine. The three-tier architecture that comprises an Oracle E-Business Suite installation is made up of the *database tier*, which supports and manages the Oracle database; the *Applications tier*, which supports and manages the various Applications components, and is sometimes known as the middle tier; and the *desktop tier*, which

provides the user interface via an add-on component to a standard web browser.

New Installation (Standard)

In a new Standard installation, you define many aspects of the configuration. You will need to choose where to install the required nodes (database node and primary Applications node).

For simpler installations, the database node and the Applications node can be installed on the same machine. This type of installation is generally used for small systems or for demonstration purposes. More commonly, the database node is installed on one machine, and the Applications node on another machine. This provides improved manageability, scalability, and performance.

Applications tier processing can be distributed across multiple Applications nodes. You can also specify additional Applications nodes if you wish to scale up the Applications tier; typically, the additional nodes will be located on their own machines, to help increase availability and flexibility of your system.

Oracle Applications Release 12 only supports a unified APPL_TOP, i.e. the APPL_TOP is no longer separated into different parts (Concurrent Processing, Forms, Web). However, although all Applications nodes use a unified APPL_TOP, different sets of services can be specified on different nodes. This allows you to create specialized nodes, for example to support Concurrent Processing or Web serving.

Note: See *Oracle Applications Concepts* for more information about the Applications architecture and file system.

New Installation (Express)

In an Express installation, you set up a fully configured, single-user/single-machine system using a few basic configuration parameters, such as database type and name, top-level installation directory, and port pool choice. The remaining directory specifications and mount points are supplied by Rapid Install using default values. An Express installation includes a set of core products and uses the US7ASCII character set.

Managing Distributed Installations

With Oracle Applications Release 12, installation of a distributed (multi-node) system by Rapid Install includes the setup of a shared Applications node file system and associated provision for load balancing.

Shared file system

A traditional multi-node installation of Release 11*i* required each Applications tier to maintain its own file system, consisting of the APPL_TOP file system (APPL_TOP, COMMON_TOP, and a few related directories) and the Applications tier technology stack file system (8.0.6 ORACLE_HOME and iAS ORACLE_HOME). Later, the Release

11.5.10.2 Rapid Install introduced support for a shared file system.

In Release 12, Rapid Install creates a system that shares not only the APPL_TOP and COMMON_TOP file systems, but the Applications node technology stack file system as well. Rapid Install sets up this configuration as the default for nodes that are running the same operating system. These files make up the Applications node file system, and can be shared across multiple Applications nodes (provided they are running the same operating system).

Important: A shared file system configuration is currently not supported on Applications nodes running Windows.

With a shared Applications node file system, all Applications node files are installed on a single shared disk resource that is mounted under the same name from each Applications node machine. Any Applications node can be used to provide standard services, such as serving forms or Web pages, or concurrent processing. Chapter 2 describes service deployment options and restrictions in more detail.

A shared Applications node file system offers several benefits:

- Most administration, patching, and maintenance tasks need be performed only once, on a single Applications node
- Changes made to the shared file system are immediately accessible on all Applications nodes
- Distributes processing tasks to run in parallel on multiple nodes (Distributed AD)
- Reduces overall disk requirements
- Makes adding additional Applications nodes easier

Note: See Shared Application Tier File System in *Oracle Applications Concepts*. See also OracleMetaLink Note 384248.1, *Sharing the Application Tier File System in Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12*.

Load Balancing

Load balancing distributes processing and communications activity evenly across networks so that no single machine is overloaded.

Note: For further details, see Load Balancing in *Oracle Applications Concepts*. See also *Using Load-Balancers with Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12*, OracleMetaLink Note 380489.1.

Upgrading a Release 11*i* System to Release 12

As part of an upgrade from Release 11*i* to Release 12, you enter configuration parameters in the Rapid Install wizard and run Rapid Install as one of the pre-upgrade tasks. Rapid Install uses the parameters to lay down the file system and install the new Applications technology stack. You must also migrate or upgrade your existing database to Oracle 10g Release 2 as one of the pre-upgrade tasks.

Note: See Performing an Upgrade, page 3-1 in this book. See also *Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12*.

Installing a New Technology Stack

You can upgrade an existing database or Applications node to a new technology stack by running the Rapid Install wizard to install only the technology stack components (without upgrading products). As well creating the relevant new ORACLE_HOMEs, this process uses AutoConfig to generate new configuration files for use with the updated technology stack.

Note: See Installing Technology Stack Components, page 4-1.

Installed Components and System Requirements

This section lists the certified components installed with Rapid Install, and the system requirements for an Oracle Applications Release 12 installation.

Technology Stack Components

Rapid Install automatically installs and configures the required technology stack components for both the database node and the Applications node.

The database node technology stack for a new Oracle Applications Release 12 installation consists of an Oracle 10g R2 ORACLE_HOME for both new installations and upgrades.

Important: Oracle Applications Release 12 requires Oracle Database Enterprise Edition. No other editions are supported.

The Applications node technology stack includes, among other components:

- Oracle Developer 10*i*, which includes:
 - Oracle Forms

- Oracle Reports
- Oracle 10g Application Server 10.1.2
- Oracle 10g Application Server 10.1.3 (includes Oracle HTTP Server)

The following components are optional, and not delivered by Rapid Install:

- Oracle Discoverer 10g (10.1.2.0.2)
- Oracle Portal 10g (10.1.4)
- Oracle Single Sign-On 10g (10.1.2.0.2)
- Oracle Internet Directory 10g (10.1.2.0.2)

Detailed, product-specific notes on *OracleMetaLink* (<http://metalink.oracle.com>) describe use of these optional components with Oracle Applications Release 12.

See the Certify web page for the latest certification information, including version options for applicable components. You can access Certify from *OracleMetaLink*. Click the *Check Certify & Availability* button on the main page.

Note: In Release 12, Java Development Kit (JDK) 5.0 is automatically installed by Rapid Install. You do not need to install the JDK separately, as was the case with some platforms in earlier Applications releases.

System Software and Networking Requirements

The following maintenance tools must be installed on all machines, and their locations specified both in the PATH of the account that runs the wizard, and in the PATH of the accounts that will own the database tier and Applications tier file systems.

Note: See Create Login Accounts, page 1-12 in this chapter and Node-specific Parameters, page A-2 in Configuration Details, page A-1.

Operating System	Required Maintenance Tools
Linux x86	ar, gcc, g++, ld, ksh, make, X Display Server
HP-UX Itanium	ar, cc, aCC, make, X Display Server

Operating System	Required Maintenance Tools
HP-UX PA-RISC	ar, cc, aCC, make, X Display Server
IBM AIX	ar, cc, ld, linkx1C, make, X Display Server
Microsoft Windows	Microsoft C++, MKS Toolkit *, GNU make
Sun Solaris SPARC	ar, ld, make, X Display Server

* Free software from Cygwin [<http://www.cygwin.com>] also provides the UNIX scripting commands needed for the AD utilities, and can be used instead of MKS Toolkit to maintain Oracle Applications Release 12. However, Oracle recommends MKS Toolkit for all critical test and production systems.

The `hosts` file must include an entry for the installation machine, formatted as follows:

```
<IP address> <hostname>.<domainname> <hostname>
```

Note: The domain name must **not** be a single word.

CPU Requirements

Because there are different product combinations, different user profiles, and different configurations, there is no one sizing answer for all hardware platforms. Some hardware vendors have sizing worksheets that model the CPU and memory requirements of Oracle Applications on their hardware.

The most reliable strategy to ensure that the hardware is sized appropriately is to install a test environment, and then set a benchmark with a configuration, product mix, and user load that simulates your own current and expected workloads. These "actual" conditions can help verify performance before you install your production-ready environment. If such a benchmark is not feasible, Oracle Consulting Services and your hardware vendor can help you find another Oracle Applications system running a product mix and user profile similar to yours.

As installing Oracle Applications moves towards a Grid-type model, there will be more scope for easily scaling hardware to meet additional needs, with the relevant software components being deployed automatically on new machines according to the machines' designated functions.

CPU requirements for running Oracle Applications depend on:

- Number of concurrent users and their usage profiles
- Number of concurrent manager processes and the types of jobs that they are

running

- Load for activities other than Oracle Applications
- Size of the database
- Desired response time

Memory Requirements

RDBMS

To calculate the memory requirements on the machine where the RDBMS is installed, consider the following:

- Oracle database overhead
- Size of System Global Area (SGA)
- Number of concurrent users
- Any non-Oracle software that has to run on the machine (this is not recommended)

In carrying out the above calculations, you should aim to allow for any expected growth in usage over the planned lifetime of this Applications system, although the increasing usage of Real Application clusters and related technologies means that it is now easier to scale a system to meet additional requirements, typically by adding another machine.

Disk Space Requirements

Rapid Install installs the file system and database files for all products, regardless of their licensed status. The approximate file system requirements in a standard installation are:

Node:	Space Required:
Applications node file system (includes OracleAS 10.1.2 ORACLE_HOME, OracleAS 10.1.3 ORACLE_HOME, COMMON_TOP, APPL_TOP, and INST_TOP)	28 GB (40 GB on HP-UX Itanium)
Database node file system (Fresh install)	45 GB
Database node file system (Vision Demo database)	133 GB (145 GB on HP-UX Itanium)

The total space required for a standard system (not including the stage area) is 73 GB for a fresh install with a production database, and 161 GB for a fresh install with a Vision Demo database. As indicated in the table, the corresponding figures will be higher for the HP-UX Itanium platform.

Note: The database node disk space requirements for both the production database and the Vision Demo database include database files (.dbf) and the 10g R2 database ORACLE_HOME.

Stage area

For a production database install, running Rapid Install from a stage area requires at least 33 GB to accommodate the file system and database files in the stage area.

Note: See Set Up the Stage Area, page 1-13.

Applications log and output files

Many Oracle Applications products generate log and output files during runtime. The disk space needed varies with the number of users and transactions, and depends on how frequently you purge these files. Consult the product-specific documentation for more information.

Tip: Log and output files are not automatically purged. Determine a strategy for archiving and purging these files after the installation, and monitor the disk space they consume to determine how much space you may need in the future.

Temporary directories and files

For install time temporary disk space, Rapid Install uses the directory defined by the TMPDIR variable (on UNIX) or TEMP and TMP variables (on Windows).

Important: You should ensure there is at least 500 MB of free temporary space before starting an installation.

At runtime, Oracle Applications requires temporary disk space. For example, each concurrent manager writes temporary parameter files, Oracle Reports writes temporary format files, and Oracle Forms writes temporary buffer records. Rapid Install sets the temporary directory based on the value you supply on node-specific settings screens.

Updates and patches

You will need disk space for applying updates, patches, maintenance packs, family

packs, and minipacks, and for any backup files that may be created.

Note: See AutoPatch in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Utilities*. See also Patching Your System in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*, and *Oracle Applications Patching Procedures* (new for Release 12).

Other files

The total disk space estimate must account for the requirements of files other than those directly related to Oracle Applications. For example:

- Operating system software
- Online backups
- Custom Applications development files
- Files for any other software that you use

Before You Install

You must follow all the relevant steps in this section before you begin the installation.

Rapid Install handles the details of the installation or upgrade actions based on the information you enter on the Rapid Install screens. If you collect the necessary information before you begin, the installation or upgrade will be completed more rapidly.

In addition to meeting the prerequisites described in this book and in the platform-specific notes, you should also ensure you understand the licensing agreement for your organization.

Review Associated Documentation

Before running Rapid Install, you should read the relevant Oracle Applications platform-specific notes, available on [OracleMetaLink](#).

Platform	Install Note
Linux x86	402310.1
Linux x86-64 (64-bit)	416305.1
HP-UX Itanium	402307.1

Platform	Install Note
HP-UX PA-RISC	402308.1
IBM AIX	402306.1
Microsoft Windows	402311.1
Sun Solaris SPARC	402312.1

In addition, you should refer to Oracle *MetaLink* Note 405565.1, *Oracle Applications Release 12 Installation Guidelines*, for any important supplementary information on Rapid Install that may have become available since this book was created.

Create Operating System Accounts

Before running Rapid Install, you must create the operating system accounts that will be used in the installation of the database node and Applications node file systems. Details of this process depend on whether you are using a UNIX system or Windows system. Consult the appropriate operating system documentation as required.

For UNIX users

The operating system user that owns the database node file system and starts the database node services is called the *oracle* user. The operating system user that owns the Applications node file system and starts the Applications node services is called the *applmgr* user. The names of these accounts must be the same on all nodes in an Applications system.

Note: The term "UNIX" refers to all variants of that operating system, including Linux.

Single-user UNIX installations

In order to prepare for a single-user installation, you must first create an *oracle* user account and log in as the *oracle* user to run Rapid Install. The account should be created with a default shell that is compatible with the Bourne shell.

Note: If using the Korn Shell (ksh), ensure that the \$ENV environment variable is *not* set before starting the installation, as it can alter variables that are set by the Oracle installation scripts. The command `unset ENV` can be used to unset the variable if necessary.

Multi-user UNIX installations

In order to prepare for a multi-user installation, you must first create an *oracle* user account and an *aplmgr* user account. Both should be created with a default shell that is compatible with the Bourne shell. Log in as *root* to run Rapid Install. Then specify the *oracle* user as the Oracle OS user, and the *aplmgr* user as the Apps OS user.

The *oracle* user is the account that owns the database node technology stack (10g R2 ORACLE_HOME) and the database files. The default name for the *oracle* user is ora<SID>. For example, for a production (PROD) environment, the default Oracle OS username might be *oraprod*.

The *aplmgr* user is the account that owns the Applications node technology stack (APPL_TOP, COMMON_TOP, 10.1.2 ORACLE_HOME, and 10.1.3 ORACLE HOME). The default name is appl<SID>. For example, for a Vision Demo (VIS) environment, the default Apps OS username might be *applvis*.

On machines containing multiple nodes, you can assign one user account to be the owner of the database node file system, and another to be the owner of the Applications node file system. For this type of install, Rapid Install can install both nodes in one run if the install is started by the root user. If you are installing on a machine with only one node to install, or with all nodes sharing the same user, you can run the install as either the root user or the specific user for those nodes.

For Windows users

On Windows, the user who runs Rapid Install owns the file system for all components (both the database file system and the Oracle Applications file system). The Windows installation is therefore equivalent to the UNIX single-user installation.

Before you install Oracle Applications, make sure the user account for the installation has full local administrative privileges, and permission to print to either local or network printers. We recommend that you create a new domain-level account (for example, *oracle*) and make it a member of these groups:

- Administrators (local user)
- Domain Users (domain user)

This account does not need to be a member of any other group, and *must not* be a member of the GUEST group. Refer to Windows Help for information on creating accounts and assigning accounts to groups.

Set Up the Stage Area

As preparation for running Rapid Install, you must run a Perl script that creates the install directory and copies the contents of the Release 12 software bundle to the appropriate location in the file system.

Note: For information on using Oracle Electronic Delivery to download Rapid Install software, see *Oracle Applications Release Notes*.

Software Components

Your installation software comes in DVD format. The individual disks included in the Release 12 software bundle are labeled as follows:

- Start Here - Disk 1
- APPL_TOP - Disk *n*
- RDBMS - Disk *n*
- Tools - Disk *n*
- Databases - Disk *n*

Creating the Stage Area Directory

To create the stage area directory, run the `adautostg.pl` script. If the script cannot create the directories, or if there are other system parameters that require modification, it prompts you to amend the parameters. You must fix any problems before you continue with the setup process.

Follow these steps to set up a stage area installation:

1. Log in as the operating system user with sufficient privileges to mount, unmount, and eject the DVD. This user must also have write privileges to the stage area that you set up.
2. Insert the Start Here disk in the DVD-ROM drive.
3. Mount the DVD (conditional).

If your system runs on a UNIX platform, and if you do not use AutoMount, you must mount the Start Here disk now.

4. Verify software version (perl).

You must have perl 5.0053 or higher installed, and it must be in your PATH. Use the following commands to identify the perl version and its location. The command is the same for both UNIX and Windows platforms:

```
perl -v
```

If perl is not installed, you may download it from <http://www.perl.com>.

Important: For Windows users, the perl shipped by MKS is *not* certified: instead, use *ActivePerl*, which you can also download from www.perl.com.

5. On UNIX, set the environment variable DISPLAY to an active and authorized display.

6. Run the `adautostg.pl` script.

UNIX:

```
$ cd
$ perl /mnt/cdrom/Disk1/rapidwiz/adautostg.pl
```

Windows:

```
C:\> perl d:\mnt\cdrom\Disk1\rapidwiz\adautostg.pl
```

The stage script message informs you that you may either stage all the Rapid Install components, or selected components only.

7. Set up the stage area directory.

At the prompt for the stage directory, enter the name of the system top-level directory. The Rapid wizard StageR12 directory will be created in this path. For example, if you enter `/u01` as the top-level directory, the resulting directory path will be `/u01/StageR12`.

8. Indicate the components to be staged.

The script prompts you to choose the components that you want to stage:

1. Oracle Applications
2. Oracle Database technology stack (RDBMS)
3. Oracle Applications database (Databases)
4. Oracle Applications technology stack (Tools)
5. APPL_TOP

Enter one or more components, separating each one with a space. You can indicate that you want to stage only the database technology stack, only the APPL_TOP, and so on.

If you choose 1 (the default), all the main components will be staged.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'adautostg.pl'. The window contains the following text:

```
Starting AutoStaging at Tue May 27 11:32:50 2008
Using adautostg.pl version 120.9.12000000.2

This script allows you to stage Oracle Applications which contains:

- Database Technology Stack (10g)
- Database (Vision or Fresh)
- Applications Technology Stack (10.1.2, 10.1.3)
- Applications APPL_TOP & COMMON_TOP

Enter a directory path where the media is to be staged (For example: To create
the stage area at /u01/StageR12 enter /u01 ) :/d01

The stage area will be created at /d01/StageR12

Do you use AutoMount to mount/unmount the media y/n [y]?n

Enter the entire mount command [mount -t iso9660 /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom]:
Enter the unmount command [umount /mnt/cdrom]:

Select Option 1 for a complete Oracle Application Environment Install.

1 - Complete Oracle Apps Env (10g, Database, 10.1.2, 10.1.3, APPL & COMM)

Or choose the individual components you want staged

2 - Database Technology Stack Only (10g)
3 - Database Only (Vision or Fresh)
4 - Applications Technology Stack Only (10.1.2, 10.1.3)
5 - APPL_TOP & COMMON_TOP Only

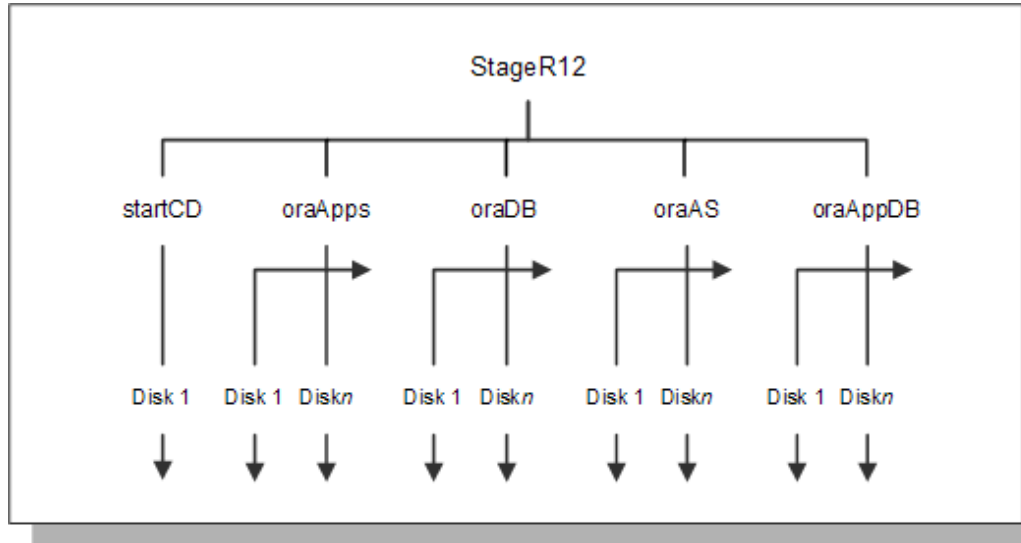
Enter number codes separated by spaces [1]:
```

9. Insert the Rapid Install DVD.

Insert the relevant DVD, as required in the prompt. The system message lists the files it has copied and their location in the stage area directory.

Stage Area Directory Structure

The stage area created by adautostg.pl looks like this: a top-level directory *StageR12*, with subdirectories *startCD*, *oraApps*, *oraDB*, *oraAS*, and *oraAppDB*.



Starting Rapid Install

Once the stage directory is created, start Rapid Install as shown in the examples below. The exact path will depend on the disk location you specified for your staging area.

UNIX:

Example

```
$ cd /u01/StageR12/startCD/Disk1/rapidwiz
$ ./rapidwiz
```

Windows:

Example

```
C:\>f:
F:\>cd StageR12\startCD\Disk1\rapidwiz
F:\StageR12\startCD\Disk1\rapidwiz>rapidwiz.cmd
```

Special Startup Options

If required, you can add parameters to the Rapid Install startup command to change its behavior.

Using an Alias For the Host Machine

If you want to use an alias (not the actual name of the host machine), use the `-servername` parameter when you start Rapid Install.

UNIX:

Example

```
$ rapidwiz -servername <myhost>
```

Windows:

Example

```
D:\RAPIDWIZ> Rapidwiz.cmd -servername <myhost>
```

Restarting the Installation

If the installation process terminates before completion, you can use the `-restart` parameter to run Rapid Install again.

UNIX:

Example

```
$ rapidwiz -restart
```

Windows:

Example

```
D:\RAPIDWIZ> Rapidwiz.cmd -restart
```

See Restart the Installation, page 2-33 in Standard Installations, page 2-1 for more information.

The configuration file, `conf_<SID>.txt`, plays an important role in restarts. It is stored in the operating system's temporary directory, and utilized if the user wishes to restart an install in which Rapid Install did not get as far as creating the database.

Installing a New Technology Stack

Rapid Install can install a new technology stack for the database tier (Oracle10g R2) or the Applications node (Oracle Application Server 10g) in an existing system. To access the Rapid Install screen flow for a technology stack installation, use the `-techstack` parameter when you start Rapid Install.

UNIX:

Example

```
$ rapidwiz -techstack
```

Windows:

Example

```
D:\RAPIDWIZ> Rapidwiz.cmd -techstack
```

Note: See Installing Technology Stack Components, page 4-1 for details about upgrading the technology stack.

Gathering Configuration Information

The Rapid Install wizard provides input screens to gather system-specific values for configuring a new or upgraded system.

Important: You should be familiar with system requirements, resources, and product licensing agreements before you run Rapid Install. You should also have an adequate understanding of Oracle DBA and system administrator responsibilities.

Top-level Directories and Mount Points

Rapid Install needs to be told the locations of the top-level directories and mount points on the database node, and the Applications node(s). It derives subdirectories from these top-level directories.

Products and Country-specific Functionalities

During the installation, Rapid Install automatically installs all products, country-specific functionalities (localized products), and required shared products in the database and in the file system, regardless of license status. *Licensed products* are those specified in your licensing agreement with Oracle.

However, you must indicate on the Rapid Install wizard screens which products and country-specific functionalities you have licensed to register them as being active in your system. This active flag is important during any patching and other system-wide maintenance tasks that are performed after the initial installation or upgrade.

NLS Settings

Release 12 provides multilingual support for text parts of Oracle Applications, and for product data. Because it offers support for the Unicode (UTF8) character set, you can, if required, run a number of languages in a single instance. You choose the character set for both the database and the Applications products when you run Rapid Install.

Important: The choice of character sets should be made carefully. It is possible to convert from some character sets to others at a later stage, but there are restrictions. For example, you can convert from US7ASCII to UTF8, but not from UTF8 to US7ASCII.

The profile options for language and territory are configured at the site level when you run Rapid Install. The language you choose as the base language is used for the language profile. The default settings for date and number formats are derived from the territory profile setting.

Note: For an introduction to NLS and related subjects, see Globalization Support in *Oracle Applications Concepts*. For an in-depth discussion of globalization issues, see Oracle *MetaLink* Note 393861.1, *Oracle Applications Globalization Guide (Release 12)*.

Port Pool

The various features and components of Oracle Applications require the availability of a large number of ports on your system. To simplify deployment and management of the various ports, Oracle Applications includes the concept of a *port pool*. The port pool concept includes a mechanism for determining a default base value for each type of port; formatted values, which often contain multiple ports; and a mechanism for determining a unique value for each pool. The net result of this is that there are 100 different port pools (sets), which are guaranteed to contain non-overlapping values. You simply specify the pool you want to use, and a consistent set of port values are chosen for all the required ports.

Navigating in the Wizard

The Rapid Install input screens are in the form of a wizard, which prompts you for the information needed to install a new Applications system or upgrade an existing one.

The following conventions apply to navigating in the wizard.

Input Fields and Drop-down Lists

- Complete or accept the default in input fields (provided they are not grayed out).
- Type information directly into input boxes, or select information from the list of valid options in fields that have a *drop-down menu*.
- *Drop-down lists* present all the valid options for an input field. Click an option to select it.
- *Combo boxes* also present valid options in the form of a drop-down list. They also allow you to replace an option on the list by typing in a valid option. When this type of input is allowed, it is noted in the text.

Buttons and Keys

- You can select from mutually exclusive options by clicking the appropriate *radio button*.
- On each screen, you can click the *Tab* key or press the *Up* or *Down Arrow* keys to move between options.

- There are buttons at the bottom of each screen that allow you to *Cancel* the Rapid Install process or move either *Back* to the previous screen or forward to the *Next* screen.
- *Vertical and horizontal scroll bars* make it possible to move hidden fields into view.

Help

Most screens offer *mouse-over* help for individual fields: a description of the information that goes in the field appears in a small text box when you move the mouse over the field.

In addition, most screens display a *Help* button. Click it to see screen-level help — a general description of the screen, and a summary of the input fields that it displays. Once you have reviewed the information on a help screen, clicking *OK* returns you to the wizard screen from where you requested the help.

What To Do Next

Start Rapid Install and begin the installation by choosing one of the following paths:

- If you want to create a new Oracle Applications Release 12 system on a single machine or a group of machines, follow the steps in *Standard Installations*, page 2-1.
- If you want to upgrade an Oracle Applications system from Release 11*i*, follow the steps in *Performing an Upgrade*, page 3-1.
- If you only want to install a new technology stack for an existing Applications system, follow the steps in *Installing Technology Stack Components*, page 4-1.

When you have completed the steps in the chapter that applies to your system, read and follow the instructions in *Finishing Tasks*, page 5-1 to finish the installation or upgrade.

Performing an Installation

To set up a new Applications system, follow the appropriate screens in the Rapid Install wizard.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Standard Installations
- Express Installations
- What To Do Next

Standard Installations

Rapid Install offers two options for a new installation: a *standard installation*, which involves creating a new system using system-specific configuration parameters, and an *Express installation*, where Rapid Install supplies default values for many parameters, requiring only a few to be supplied by the user carrying out the install.

Important: You need to carry out the relevant steps on each node that will be part of your Applications system, for example a database node and two Applications nodes. Where applicable, operations should be carried out on the database node first.

This section describes the setup steps for a standard installation, where the user supplies various system-specific parameters. An Express installation is described in *Setting Up an Express Installation*, page 2-37.

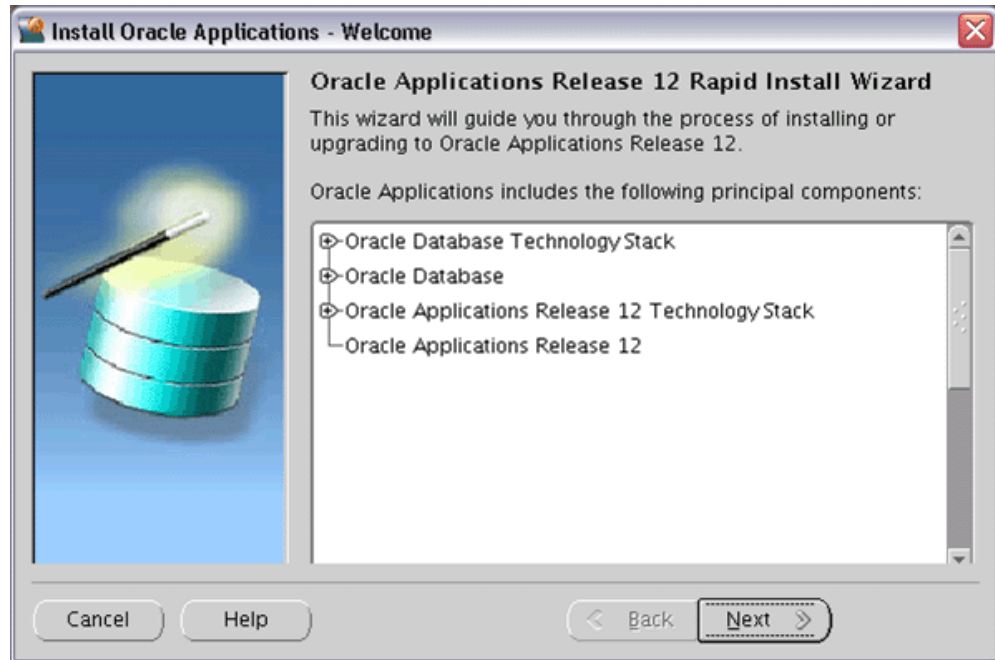
Follow the instructions in the section *Before You Begin*, page 1-11 in *Getting Started*, page 1-1. Then complete the following tasks, which are grouped into logical sections.

Describe System Configuration:

1. Start the Rapid Install wizard

Start the wizard from the command line by entering `rapidwiz` at the prompt. The

Welcome screen lists the database and the technology stack components that are installed with Oracle Applications.



This screen lists the components that are included in, or supported by, this release of Oracle Applications. You can expand the component lists, using the scroll bar to bring all the components into view.

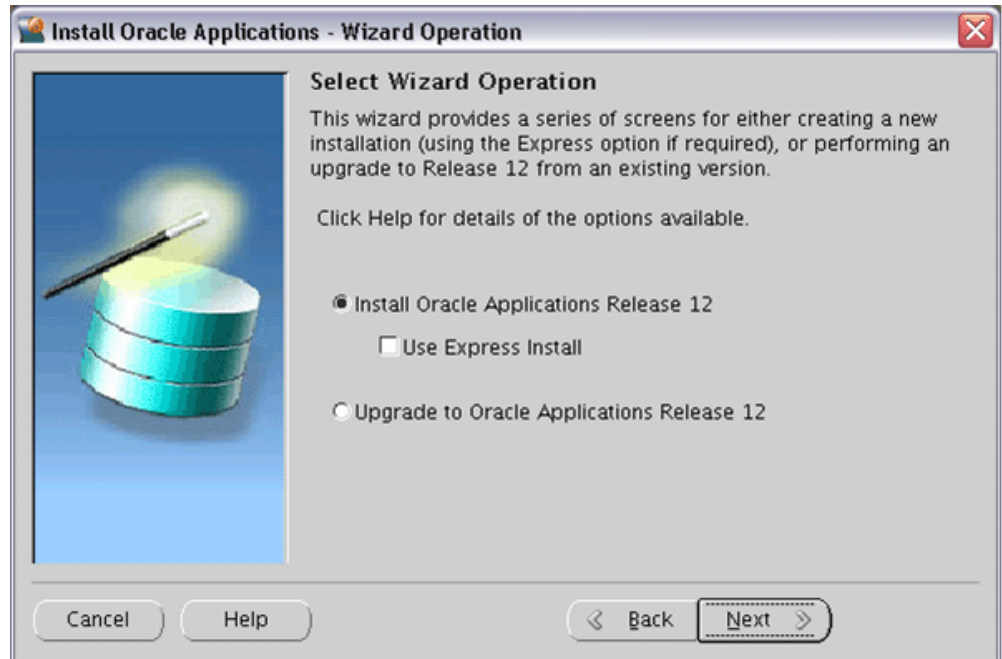
Notice that a new installation contains a fresh Oracle 10g Release 2 RDBMS. For an upgrade, Rapid Install installs an Oracle 10g RDBMS ORACLE_HOME without a database. You can use this ORACLE_HOME to upgrade or migrate your existing database to Oracle 10g.

Note: See *Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12*.

This screen is for information only. No decisions need to be made. When you have reviewed the information, click *Next* to continue.

2. Select a wizard operation

Use the Select Wizard Operation screen to indicate the action you want Rapid Install to perform. You begin both new installations and upgrades from this screen. Based on the action you choose, the Rapid Install wizard continues with the appropriate screen flow.



The available actions are as follows:

- **Install Oracle Applications Release 12**
This action sets up a new, fully configured system, with either a fresh database or a Vision Demo database. The configuration is derived from the system-specific configuration parameters you will enter in the Rapid Install wizard and save in the Applications database (conf_<SID>.txt file initially, until the database has been created).
- **Express Configuration**
This install option sets up a fully configured, single-user system with either a fresh database or Vision Demo database. You supply a few basic parameters, such as database type and name, top-level install directory, and choice of port pool. The remaining directories and mount points are supplied by Rapid Install using default values.

Note: The steps in Setting Up an Express Installation, page 2-37 in this chapter describe this option.
- **Upgrade to Oracle Applications Release 12**
Choose this option to indicate that you are upgrading your E-Business Suite products to the current version of Oracle Applications. The wizard screen flow presents two paths: one that lays down the file system and installs the new technology stack, and one that configures servers and starts services.

Note: See Performing an Upgrade, page 3-1 to learn how Rapid Install works during a system upgrade.

Using the following steps, you will set up a new installation. Choose Install Oracle Applications Release 12 and then click *Next* to continue.

3. Choose Oracle Configuration Manager options

Oracle Configuration Manager (OCM) is an optional component that is designed to facilitate support for your Oracle products. The initial OCM screen appears as part of a Rapid Install run. You must click on either *Accept* or *Decline* to proceed or not proceed with deploying OCM.

Important: Use of Oracle Configuration Manager is recommended, but optional. If you choose *Decline*, you simply continue your Rapid Install run.

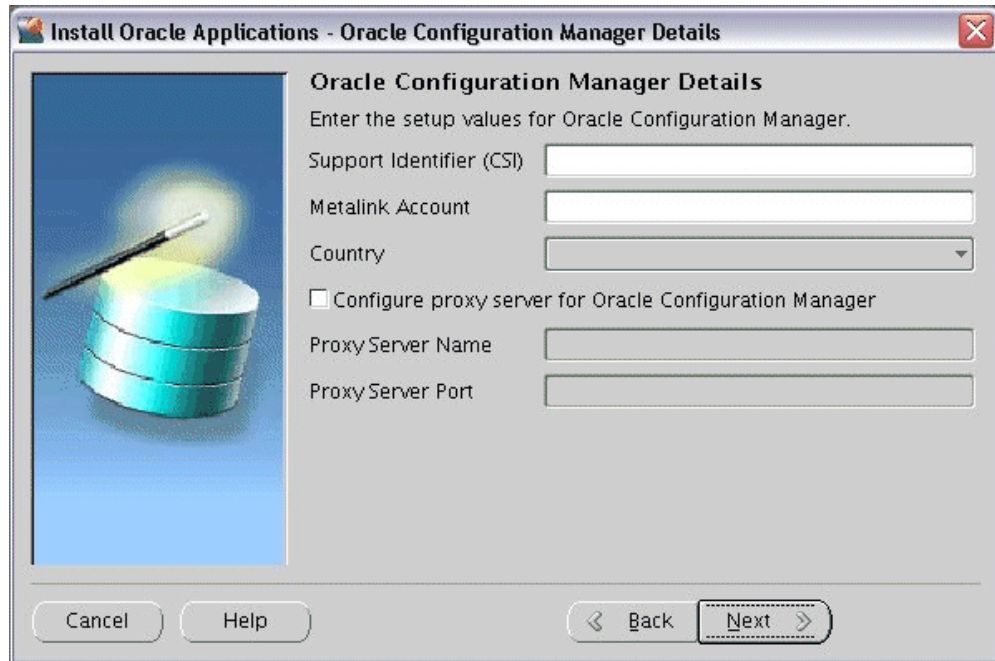
OCM provides continuous tracking of key Oracle and system statistics of the machine it is running on. Data collected by the configuration manager is sent via secured HTTPS back to Oracle Support, who can thereby maintain an updated view of your Oracle instance.

A lightweight agent that consumes minimal CPU resources, OCM supports automatic discovery of installed components and configuration information, helping to reduce the time needed for resolution of support issues and facilitating pro-active problem avoidance.

Note: For further details of OCM, log on to *OracleMetaLink*, select the tab *Oracle Configuration Manager*, select *Download Collector*, and see the links under the heading *Before Getting Started*.



If you choose the Oracle-recommended option of *Accept*, you are presented with another OCM screen:



Install Oracle Applications - Oracle Configuration Manager Details

Oracle Configuration Manager Details
Enter the setup values for Oracle Configuration Manager.

Support Identifier (CSI)

Metalink Account

Country

☐ Configure proxy server for Oracle Configuration Manager

Proxy Server Name

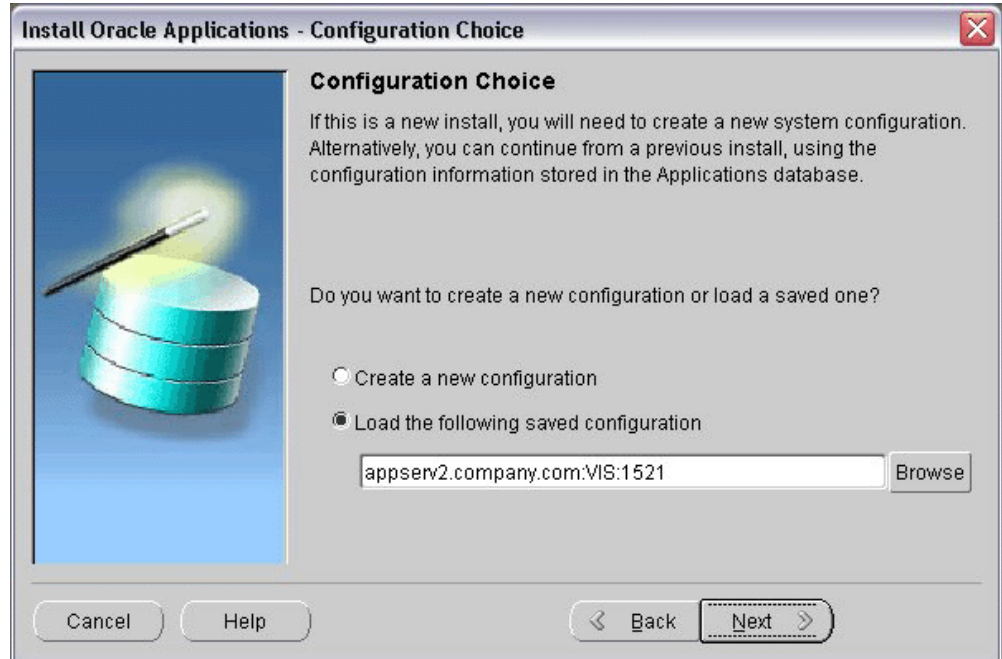
Proxy Server Port

Cancel Help Back Next

On this screen, you are required to enter your *Customer Support Identifier* (CSI), your *OracleMetaLink* account details, and your country. Optionally, you can enable use of a proxy server for use with Oracle Configuration Manager. If you choose to do so, you must specify the server name and port number you want to use.

4. Identify configuration file

On the Configuration Choice screen, you indicate whether you will be using previously saved configuration details.



If you choose *Create a new configuration*, Rapid Install saves the configuration parameters you enter on the wizard screens in the Applications database, and in a configuration file (conf_<SID>.txt), which is stored in your system temporary directory until the installation is completed.

If you choose *Load the following saved configuration*, the database connect string field becomes active. For a configuration stored in the database, this field is made up of <hostname>:<SID>:<database port>, for example
appserv2.company.com:VIS:1521.

Important: The host name must include the domain.

Enter the appropriate database connect string (or conf_<SID>.txt file location, if applicable) to point Rapid Install to a stored configuration whose parameters you wish to use. Typically, you would choose this option when performing a multi-node install, or when restarting Rapid Install after an interruption to the installation process.

Note: See Restart the Installation, page 2-33.

Because this is a new installation, choose *Create a new configuration*, then click *Next* to continue.

5. Specify Global System Settings

On the Global System Settings screen, you indicate whether you want to accept the

default port values. You can specify a *Port Pool* setting to enable multiple Applications environments to co-exist on the same machine.

For example, if you select an increment of 3 from the Port Pool list, the values in the Derived Port Settings will reflect this choice. Use the scroll bar or click Advanced Edit to see the Port Values screen.

Install Oracle Applications - Global System Settings

Global System Settings

The Port Pool mechanism is used to specify a set of port values for an Applications system. Each pool uses a unique set of values, allowing multiple environments to co-exist on the same host. Individual port values can be changed using the Edit Ports button.

Port Pool: 0

Derived Port Settings:

Database Port	1521
RPC Port	1626
Web SSL Port	4443

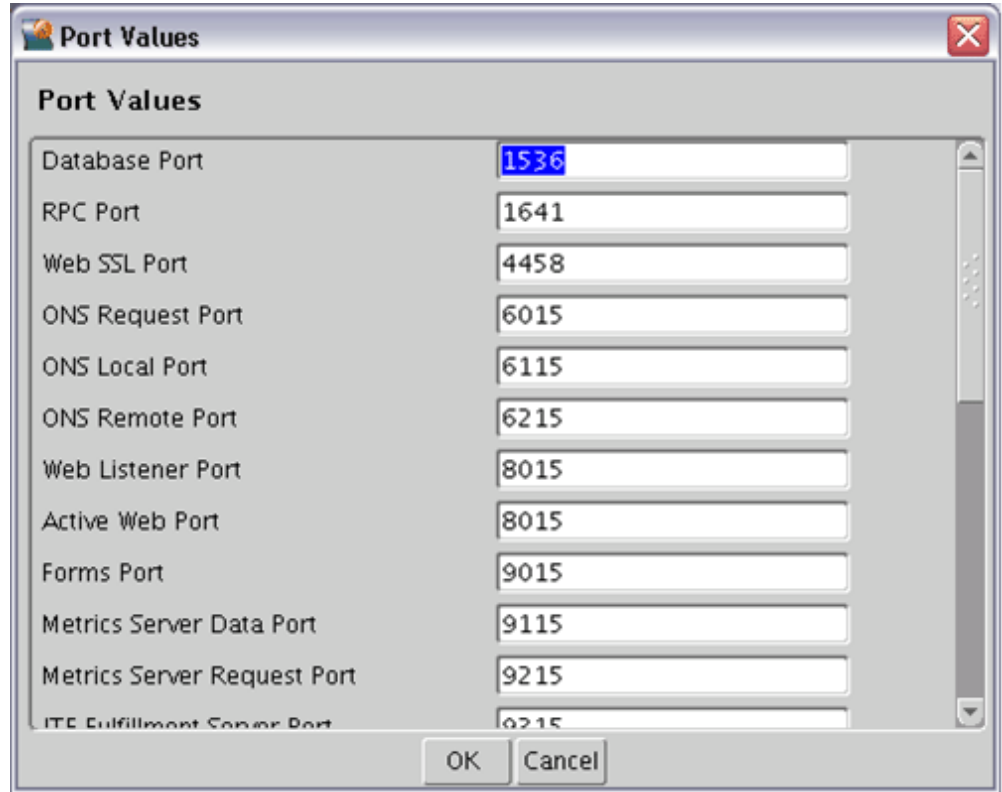
Edit Ports

Cancel Help Back Next

The default value of the Port Pool set is zero, but you can customize it by selecting another value from the drop-down list in the Port Pool field. There are 100 port pool selections: if you select an increment of 3, the default values are increased by that value. The Database Port (1521) becomes 1524, the RPC Port (1626) becomes 1629, and so on.

At this point, you can simply accept the values for the chosen Port Pool (and therefore individual ports) by clicking *Next*. This will suffice for many installations.

Otherwise, you can add an extra level of sophistication by specifying *individual* port values to meet particular site-specific requirements, over and above the basic use of the Port Pool mechanism described above. For example, you might wish to avoid using a particular port for some reason, perhaps because it will be needed by some other software. Clicking on the *Edit Ports* button will open a screen that allows you to specify the values of any ports you wish.

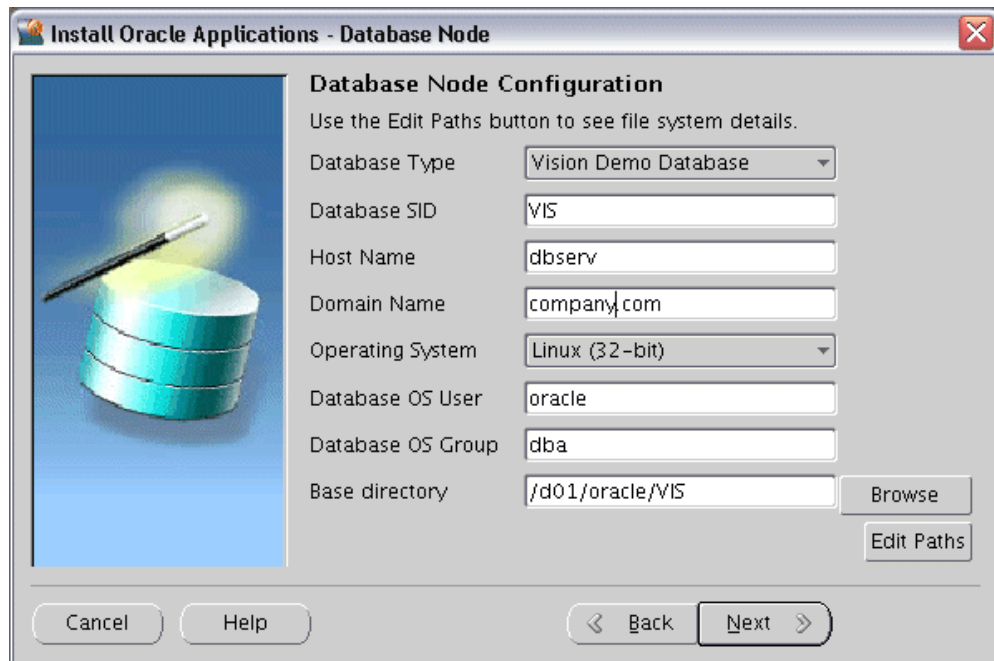
A screenshot of a Windows-style dialog box titled "Port Values". The dialog box has a standard title bar with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The main area contains a list of port names on the left and corresponding text input fields on the right. The "Database Port" field is highlighted with a blue selection box and contains the value "1536". The other ports and their values are: RPC Port (1641), Web SSL Port (4458), ONS Request Port (6015), ONS Local Port (6115), ONS Remote Port (6215), Web Listener Port (8015), Active Web Port (8015), Forms Port (9015), Metrics Server Data Port (9115), Metrics Server Request Port (9215), and ITE Fulfillment Server Port (9215). At the bottom right of the dialog box are two buttons: "OK" and "Cancel".

Port Name	Port Value
Database Port	1536
RPC Port	1641
Web SSL Port	4458
ONS Request Port	6015
ONS Local Port	6115
ONS Remote Port	6215
Web Listener Port	8015
Active Web Port	8015
Forms Port	9015
Metrics Server Data Port	9115
Metrics Server Request Port	9215
ITE Fulfillment Server Port	9215

When finished on this screen, click *OK* to return to the Global System Settings screen, and click *Next* on that screen.

6. Define Database Node Configuration

On the Database Node Configuration screen, indicate the kind of database you want to install in the new system, the name you will use to identify it, the machine on which it will run, and that machine's domain name. You then need to confirm the operating system shown on the drop-down list is correct, specify the Oracle user's operating system account name and group, and finally specify the base directory under which the installation is to take place.



You can install either a fresh database or a Vision Demo database.

- A *fresh database* is fully configured and ready to be used for a new implementation. This type of database is suitable for any type of system that requires a fresh database, such as a production system or test system. The default name for a production database is PROD. If you are installing a database for another use, for example as a test system or a backup system, choose the Fresh Database option and enter a database name that reflects its purpose, for example TEST.
- A *Vision Demo* database is used for demonstration or training purposes. It contains a fully configured Oracle Applications system that has been implemented and populated with a set of transactions for a fictitious company. The Vision Demo database is set up for multiple-organization use. It is installed with the UTF8 character set to maximize the support for character sets in this release. The default database name is VIS.

In this example, use the Database Type drop-down list to select a fresh database. Accept the default database name or type in another name (alphanumeric, not to exceed 8 characters in length, with no spaces) for the local instance. This name is often referred to as the database SID.

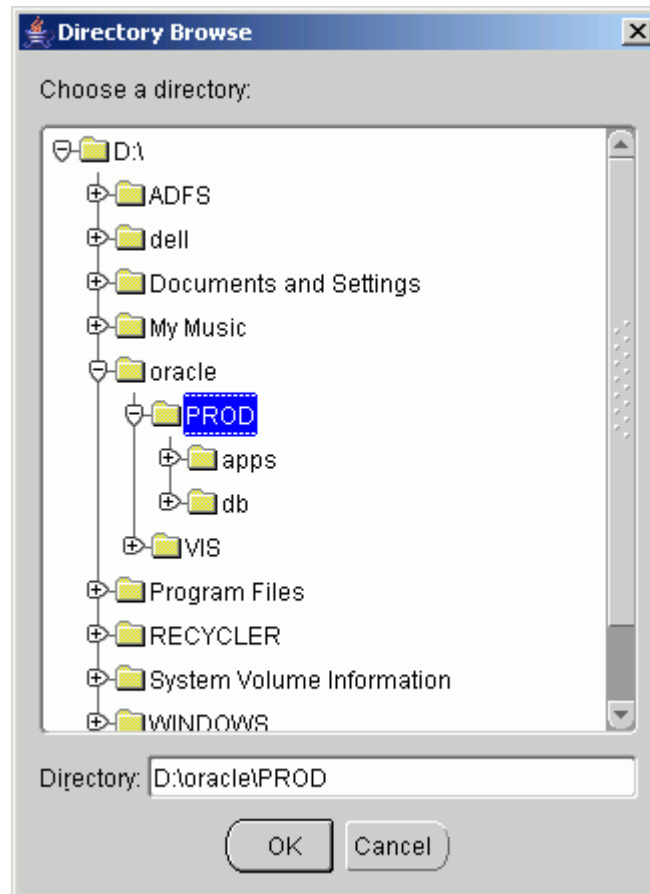
The Database Install Information screen prompts you for information Rapid Install needs to set up and install the database.

The *Base directory* field defaults to a sample directory name, using the operating system syntax for the machine where you started the Rapid Install wizard. This directory is the top-level directory that Rapid Install uses to derive the mount

points associated with the RDBMS.

The Database OS User is the account that will own the database technology stack and file system. Enter the name of the Database OS Group. The Database OS User may belong to other groups, but it *must* belong to this group.

If you wish to search the file system for a suitable base directory, click *Browse* to open a navigation window.



On this screen, click on a suitable folder, or type a path in the Directory field. Click *OK* to confirm your choice and return to the Database Node Configuration screen, or click *Cancel* to return without making a selection.

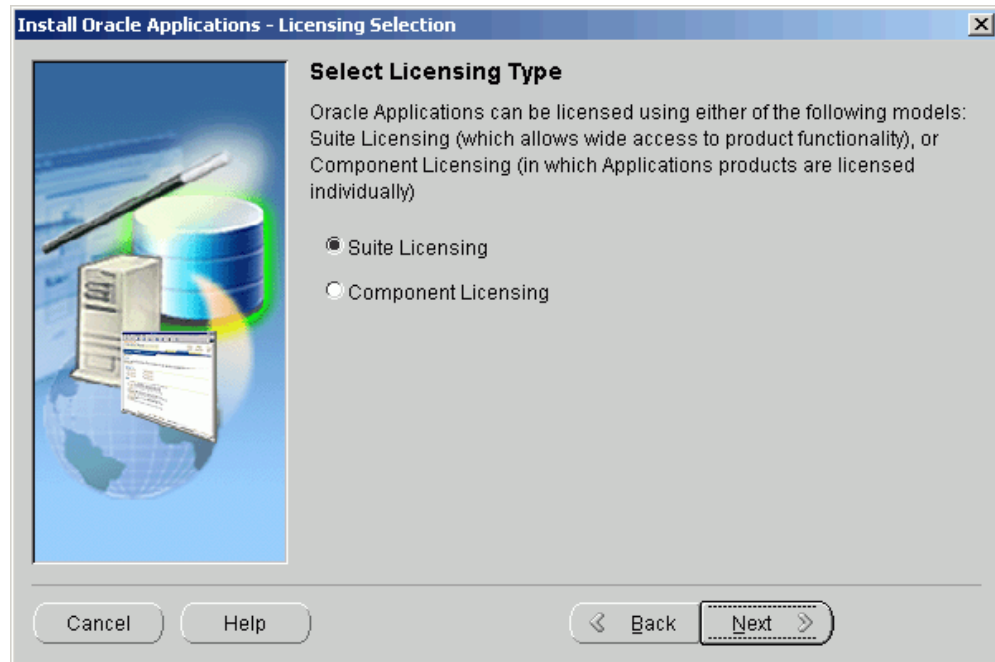
After returning to the parent screen, then click *Next* to continue with the install.

7. Select product license type (Fresh Database installation only)

When installing a fresh database (not a Vision demo database), the wizard prompts you to indicate the type of licensing agreement you have purchased from Oracle. It then presents the appropriate licensing screen.

Completing a licensing screen does not constitute a license agreement. It simply registers your products as active. The only way to set up a license agreement is to purchase

Applications products through the Oracle Store or an Oracle sales representative. You should have complete information about your product license before you complete the licensing screens.



Rapid Install installs all products regardless of their licensed status. However, you must register products you have licensed so that they are flagged in the system as active. An active flag marks products for inclusion in patching and other tasks that you will perform to update and maintain your system after the initial installation.

Note: Rapid Install automatically installs and registers shared and dependent products for you.

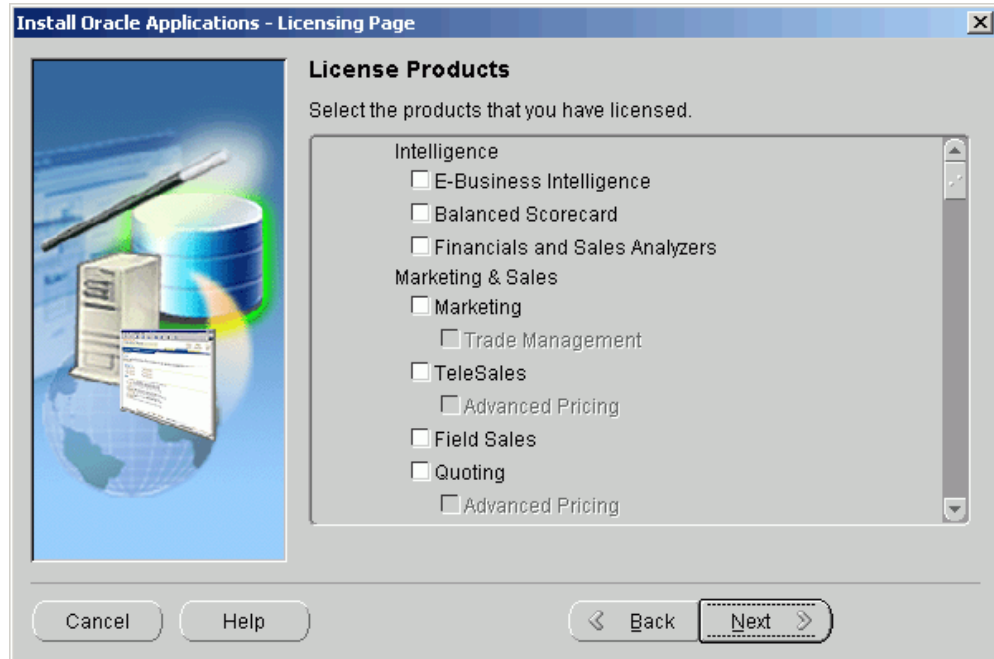
You can register products using either the *Suite license model* or the *Component license model*. Complete only one of these licensing screens, to match your licensing agreement.

If you clicked the Suite licensing option on the Suite Selection screen, the Licensing Page for that option appears.



This licensing model allows wide access to Applications functionality. By choosing it, you tell Rapid Install to automatically register *all* products included in the Applications price bundle. The products that are checked and grayed are licensed automatically as a part of the suite. The ones that are not must be registered separately as additional products — they are not part of the E-Business Suite price bundle. Place a check mark next to any additional products you have licensed and want to register.

If you clicked the Component licensing option on the Suite Selection screen, the Licensing Page for that option appears.



Choose this option if your licensing agreement is for individual Applications component products. These products are licensed based on the number of authorized users or on the number of business transactions processed. All individual products are listed on this screen. Products that are grayed out cannot be selected unless the "parent" component is selected.

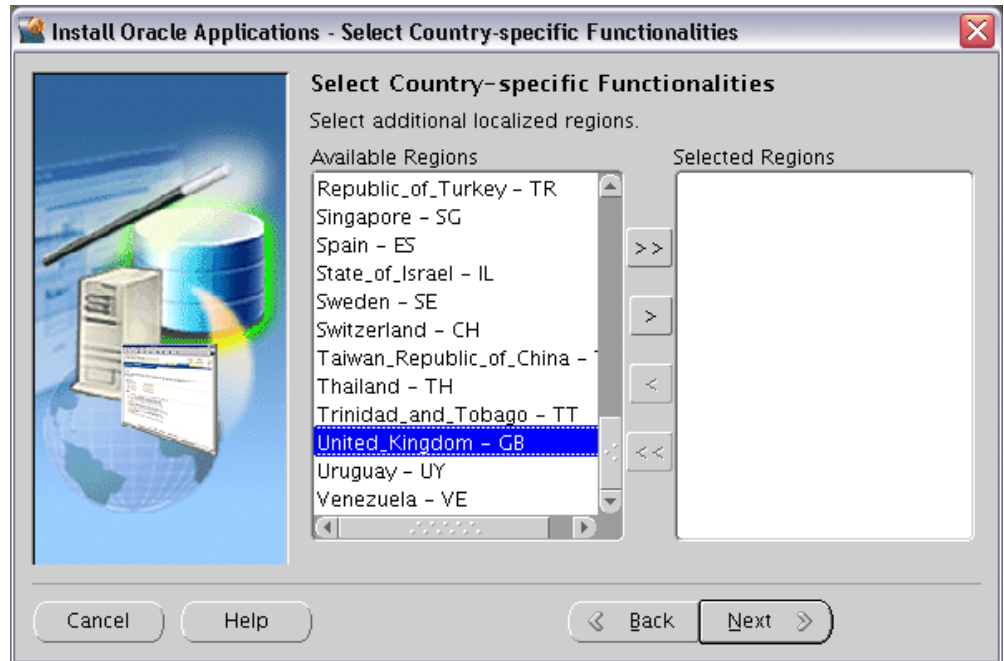
Note: To register additional products after the initial installation, use the License Manager component of Oracle Applications Manager. For more details, see License Manager in *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance*.

Complete the appropriate licensing screen and click *Next* to continue.

8. Select Country-Specific Functionality (Fresh Database installation only)

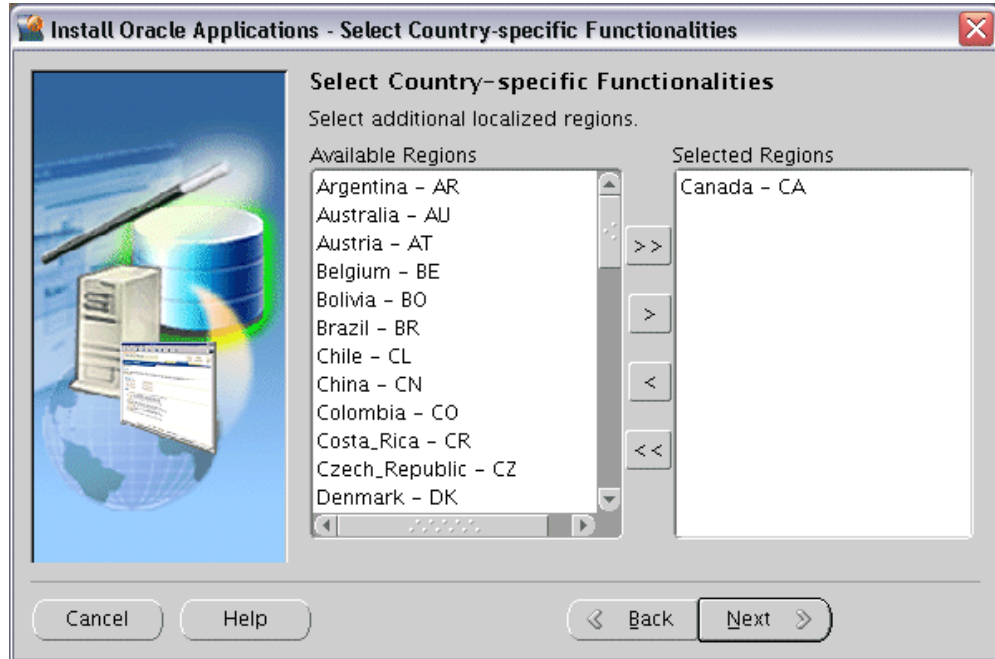
Some systems require the country-specific functionality of a localized Applications product. For example, if your company operates in Canada, products such as Human Resources require additional features to accommodate the Canadian labor laws and codes that differ from those in the United States. You register the name of the region associated with the localized product on the Select Country-specific Functionalities screen.

If your company operates only in the United States, you can bypass this screen. If you begin doing business in another country at a later date, you can use License Manager to register the associated region at any time after the original installation or upgrade.



All the country-specific functionalities that Oracle supports are listed on this screen, arranged alphabetically. Double-click a region in the Available Regions box to move it into the Selected Regions box or highlight it and click the right arrow (>). To deselect a region, highlight it and double-click or click the left arrow (<) to remove it from the Selected Regions box.

For example, if you select Canada, the screen would look like this.



To select or deselect *all* the regions and move them between boxes in a single action, use the relevant double arrows, >> or <<.

After making your selection, click *Next* to continue.

9. Select Internationalization Settings (Fresh Database installation only)

American English is the only language installed in your system by default. However, Oracle Applications supports numerous other languages. These can be activated using License Manager (part of Oracle Applications Manager), and installed after the initial Release 12 installation is complete.

Note: For further details, refer to Adding and Maintaining Languages in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*.



The languages you select help determine the available options for the other NLS-related configuration parameters (such as territory and character set) that your system requires and can support.

Note: See Globalization Support in *Oracle Applications Concepts*.

Double-click a language in the Available Languages box to move it into the Selected Languages box or highlight it and click the right arrow (>). Highlight a language in the Selected Languages box and click the left arrow (<) to remove it. The example shows Canadian French selected as an additional language. To select or deselect all languages in a single action, use the double arrows, >> or <<.

Note: You cannot remove American English from the Selected Languages box.

Languages are no longer licensed using Rapid Install; instead, use License Manager (part of Oracle Applications Manager) to license languages. To install new languages after Rapid Install is complete, refer to Adding and Maintaining Languages section in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*.

Click *Next* to continue.

The NLS language and territory settings are stored as profile options in the database. They are configured at the site level when you run Rapid Install. The base language is used for the default language setting and the default territory is used for the territory profile option. Users inherit these values the first time they log on

to Oracle Applications using the E-Business Suite Home Page.

The base language defaults to American English. If you choose additional languages on the Select Additional Languages screen, they appear in the Selected Languages box. In this example, the choices are American English and Canadian French.

Rapid Install does not set RDBMS date and numeric formats during installation. It uses default formats based on the territory profile setting (as derived from NLS_LANG). The Default Territory is AMERICA at the site level. Enter a new value, as needed, based on your user requirements.

The "Database character set" and the "APPL_TOP character set" drop-down menus initially show US7ASCII as the default character set. Other compatible character sets are listed as well.

Note: UTF8 is the default character set for the Vision Demo database and the APPL_TOP. You cannot convert either of these character sets. Additional setup steps may be required for systems with fresh install databases that will use UTF8. See Set Up Unicode Character Sets, page 5-9 in Finishing Tasks, page 5-1 for details.

However, because you selected Canadian French as an additional language, the character set choices have changed and now include only those that are compatible with both American English and Canadian French.

If you want to change the character set in either the database or the APPL_TOP, select a new value from the drop-down list.

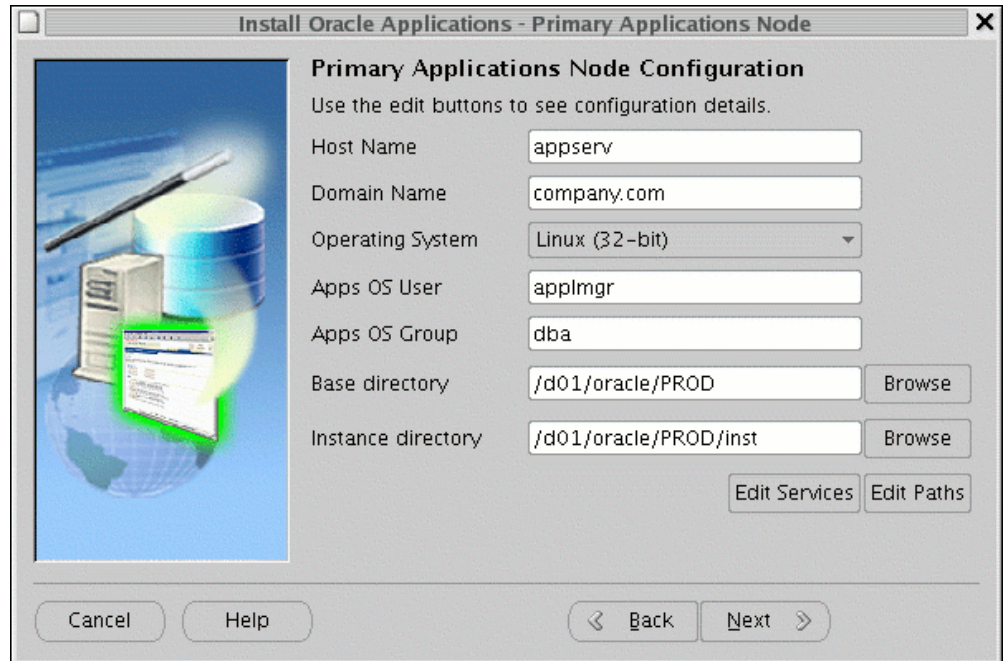
Caution: Any languages you plan to install after Rapid Install is complete must be compatible with the character set of your Applications system.

The IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority) character set is the Internet-assigned standard character set name used by the Web server. See <http://www.iana.org/assignments/character-sets> for more information.

You can change this value, as needed. Complete the appropriate fields on this screen, and click *Next* to continue.

10. Enter Primary Applications Node Information

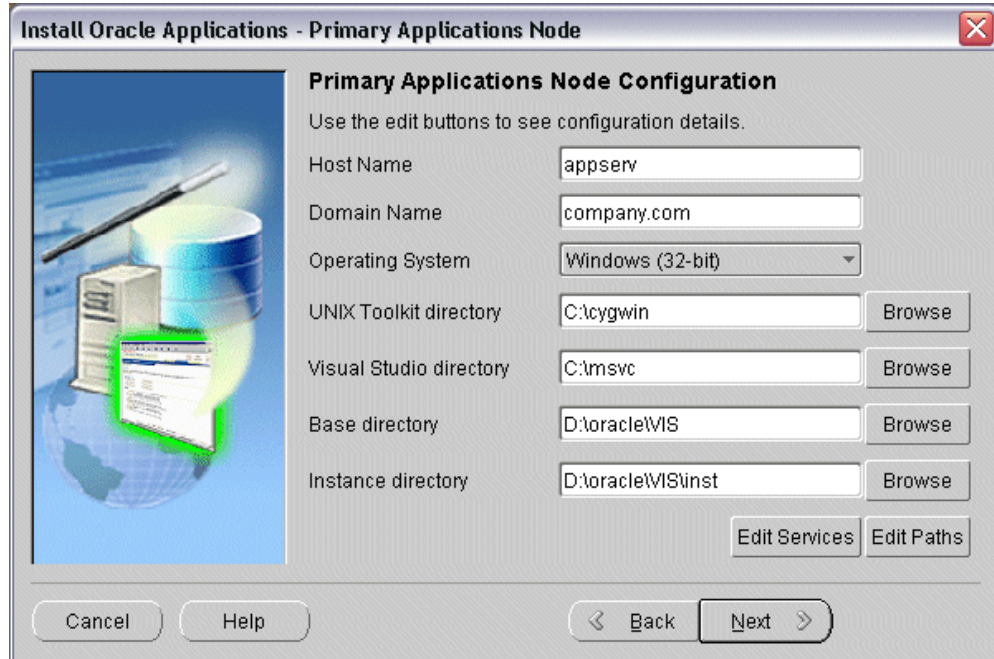
You have already specified the top-level directory for the RDBMS. Now you must specify top-level directory and subdirectories associated with the Applications nodes.



The default sample directories use the syntax of the operating system where you started Rapid Install. In addition, some of the fields are operating system-specific.

The above example shows this screen for a Linux system, where you need to complete the information for Apps OS User (the account that owns the Applications tier file system and technology stack) and Apps OS Group (the group to which the Apps OS User belongs). Accept the defaults, or enter new values.

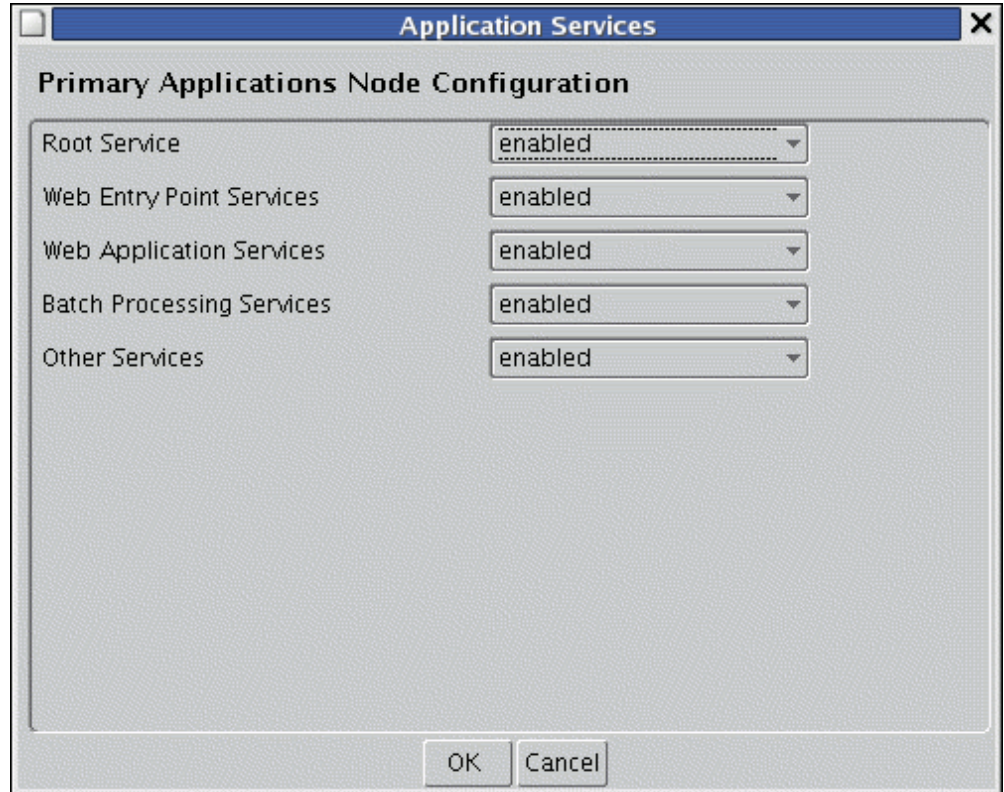
On Windows, the equivalent screen looks like this:



The UNIX Toolkit directory and Visual Studio directories are specific to Windows. Enter the appropriate values in these fields, or accept the defaults if applicable.

On all these equivalent Primary Applications Node Configuration screens, the *Base directory* is the top-level directory that Rapid Install will use to derive the mount points for the Applications nodes. You can accept the default or enter a new value.

Clicking the *Edit Services* button enables you to choose which services are enabled on this Applications node. Categories are: Root Services, Web Entry Point Services, Web Application Services, Batch Processing Services, and Other Services.



These services define the set of processes that will be started on each Applications node, and can be activated or deactivated according to the function the node is to perform.

Note: In Release 12, all the APPL_TOPs on a multi-node system contain the same files, regardless of a particular node's role (as defined by the currently activated services).

The services provide the following functionality, which differs significantly from Release 11*i* and also uses new terminology:

This Service Group:	Supports:
Root Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oracle Process Manager (OPMN)
Web Entry Point Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HTTP Server

This Service Group:	Supports:
Web Application Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OACORE OC4J • Forms OC4J • OAFM OC4J
Batch Processing Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications TNS Listener • Concurrent Managers • Fulfillment Server
Other Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oracle Forms Services • Oracle MWA Service

The scripts for these services are located in \$INST_TOP/admin/scripts.

Note: When you select Root Services, the Web services are automatically selected as well. This is because there is at present a requirement that Web Entry Point Services, Web Application Services, and Root Services must all be installed on the same node.

Applications nodes should have services enabled as follows:

- **For Web and Forms services:** Root Services, Web Entry Point Services, Web Application Services, and Other Services
- **For Concurrent Processing services:** Batch Processing Services

As an example, consider a two-node installation where you wish to deploy the Applications database and Concurrent Processing services on Server A, and Web and Forms services on Server B.

- On Server A, you would select Batch Processing Services.
- On Server B, you would select Root Services, Web Entry Point Services, Web Application Services, and Other Services.

In terms of ORACLE_HOME creation, the result will be that:

- Server A has an ORACLE_HOME for the 10g R2 Applications database, plus an

ORACLE_HOME for Application Server 10.1.2, and an ORACLE_HOME for Application Server 10.1.3.

- Server B has an ORACLE_HOME for Application Server 10.1.2, and an ORACLE_HOME for Application Server 10.1.3.

Note: The Batch Processing services must be installed on the same node as the database. Also, the Web Applications services may be installed only after installation of the database and Batch Processing services has been completed.

The Release 12 services model strictly enforces the three-tier architecture. There is no concept of a "Forms node", "Web node", and so on, as there is no association between installed files and the services that can be run on that machine. This simplifies tasks such as patching and upgrading, and will be extended in later versions of Release 12.

Note: For further details, see *OracleMetaLink* Note 406558.1, *Understanding Applications Node Services in Oracle Applications Release 12*.

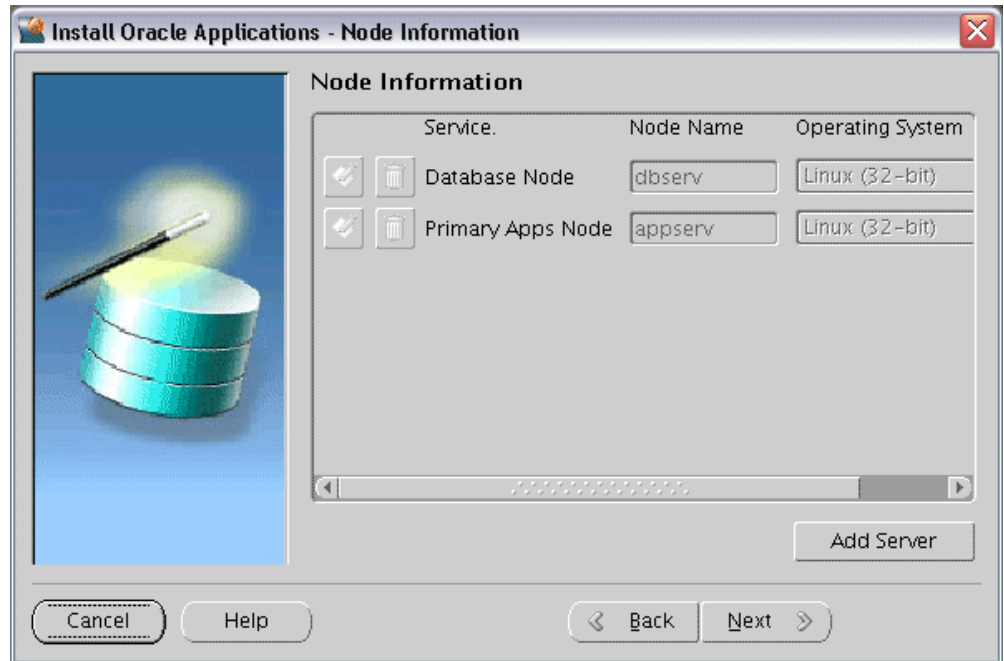
The *Edit Paths* button opens a window where you can specify a new value for one or more of the Applications node paths.

Primary Applications Node Configuration		
APPL_TOP Mount point	D:\oracle\WISlapps\lapps_stlappl	Browse
APPL_TOP aux. 1	D:\oracle\WISlapps\lapps_stlappl	Browse
APPL_TOP aux. 2	D:\oracle\WISlapps\lapps_stlappl	Browse
APPL_TOP aux. 3	D:\oracle\WISlapps\lapps_stlappl	Browse
COMMON_TOP	D:\oracle\WISlapps\lapps_stlcomn	Browse
Tools Oracle Home	D:\oracle\WISlapps\tech_stl10.1.2	Browse
Web Oracle Home	D:\oracle\WISlapps\tech_stl10.1.3	Browse
Temp Directory	D:\oracle\WISlapps\lapps_lcmsrv1temp	Browse

OK Cancel

You can use the *Browse* button to navigate to a new directory path for each category, and double-click the path to select it. After specifying values to suit your site, click *Next* to continue.

11. Review Node Information



At this stage, you have specified details for the database node and the primary Applications node. For simple environments, you may only want a single Applications node, in which case you simply click *Next* to bypass the next step.

If you do want to specify details for additional Applications nodes, proceed to the next step.

12. Provide Details of Additional Applications Nodes

To provide details of additional Applications nodes, click the *Add Server* button. This opens the following window.

Additional Applications Node Configuration

Host Name	appserv3
Domain Name	company.com
Operating System	Linux (32-bit)
Apps OS User	oracle
Apps OS Group	dba
Base directory	/d01/oracle/PROD Browse
Instance directory	/d01/oracle/PROD/inst
<input type="checkbox"/> Shared File System:	Not Shared

Edit Paths Edit Services

OK Cancel

Here, you specify details of the first additional Applications node. You can either accept the defaults and suggested values, or edit them as needed.

The buttons on this screen fulfill the same roles as their counterparts on the Primary Applications Node screen. The *Browse* button allows you to search the file system for a suitable location to use as the Base directory. The *Edit Paths* button opens a window where you can specify a new value for one or more of the Applications node paths. Clicking the *Edit Services* button enables you to choose which services are enabled on this Applications node.

An additional feature on this screen is the *Shared Filesystem* checkbox and associated drop-down list. By checking the box and selecting a node from the existing Applications nodes that appear on the drop-down list, you enable the node being added on this screen to share the Applications tier file system with the node selected from the drop-down list.

Note: For further details of available capabilities and options in sharing an Applications tier file system, see *Shared Application Tier File System* in *Oracle Applications Concepts*. See also Oracle *MetaLink* Note 384248.1, *Sharing the Application Tier File System in Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12*.

The following example shows the addition of a second Applications node, testsrv3,

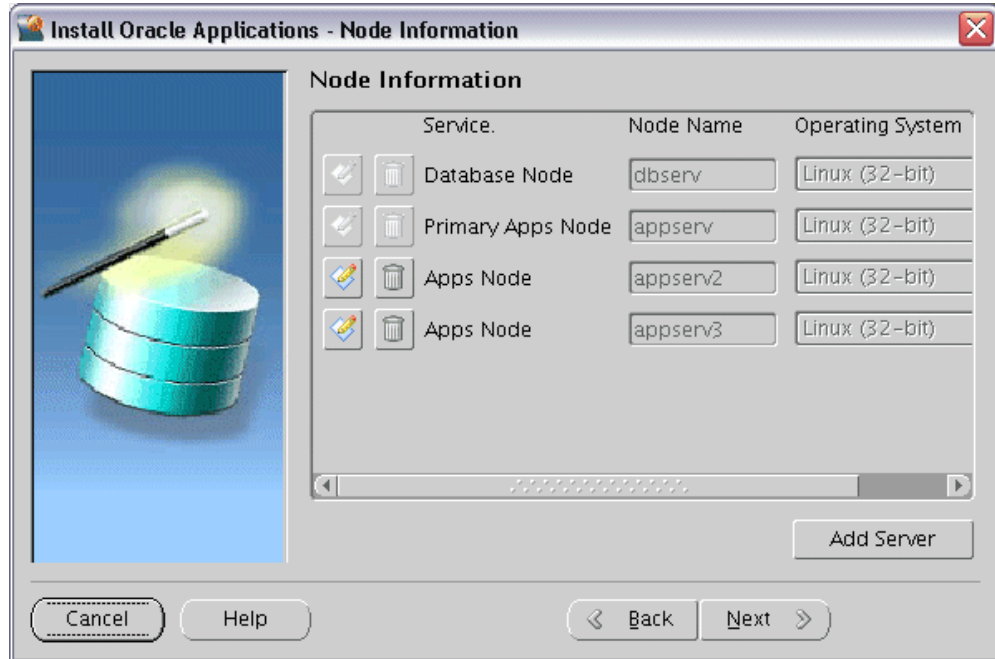
which is to share its file system with an existing Applications node, testsrv2.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Additional Applications Node Configuration". It contains the following fields and controls:

- Host Name: testsrv3
- Domain Name: company.com
- Operating System: Linux (dropdown menu)
- Apps OS User: applmgr
- Apps OS Group: dba
- Base directory: /d01/oracle/PROD (with a "Browse" button)
- ☒ Shared Filesystem : testsrv2 (dropdown menu)
- Buttons: "Edit Paths", "Edit Services", "OK", and "Cancel".

When you have finished providing details for the first *additional* Applications node, click *OK* to return to the Primary Applications Node screen. If you want to add further Applications nodes, click on *Add Server* again and repeat the process.

The following screen shows the result of adding a total of two further Applications nodes, over and above the Primary Applications node.

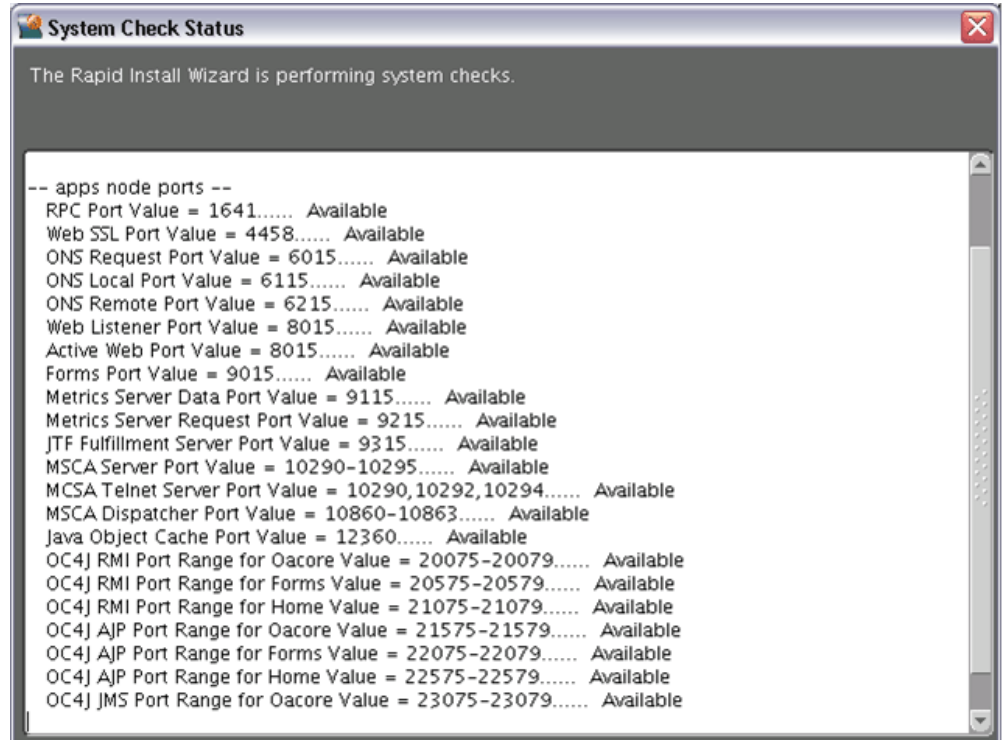


You will see that two additional actions are available for the new Applications nodes: the icons to their left enable you to edit their details and delete them, respectively.

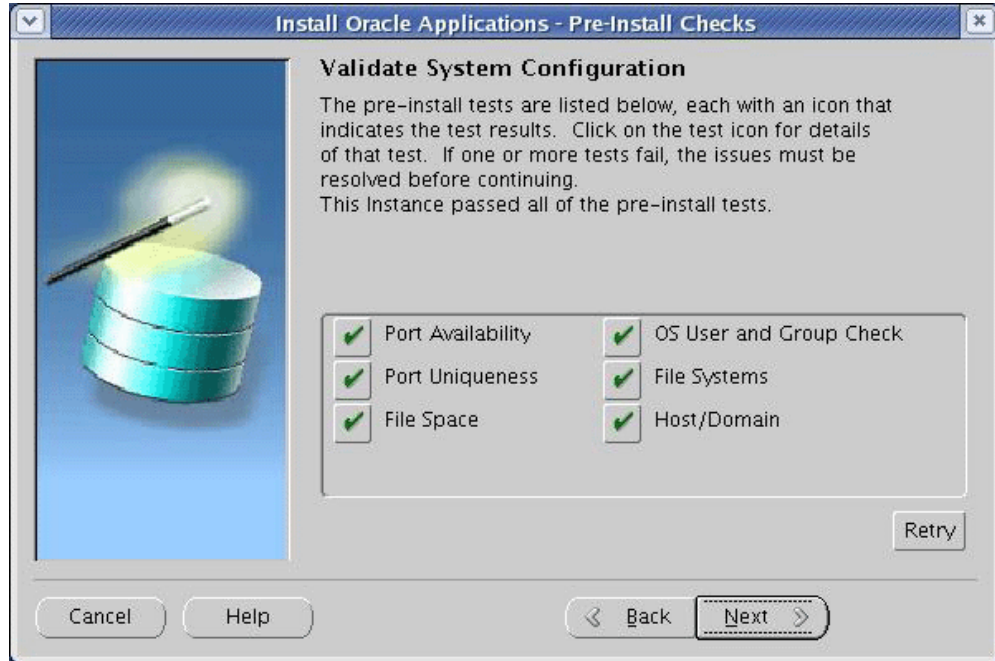
If you click on the wastebasket icon to delete a node, a popup window appears to request confirmation. You cannot delete either the Database Node or the Primary Applications node.

13. Review Pre-Install Checks

Rapid Install performs a series of system tests to validate the configuration specified. The System Check Status screen checks port availability.



The Validate System Configuration screen now appears, to indicate whether various pre-install requirements for the installation have been met.



The parameters that Rapid Install validates and reports on this screen include:

This test:	Checks:
Port Availability	The ports you selected are available for use
OS User and Group Check	The OS user account and group exist, and the user account is a member of the group
Port Uniqueness	There are no duplicate defined ports for server processes
File Systems	The specified file systems exist and have correct privileges
File Space	The specified file systems have sufficient space
Host/Domain	The host and domain names are valid

The results of each test are labeled with icons. There are three result types:

- Check (tick) mark
The test succeeded. Click the mark to get details of the test performed.

- Exclamation mark (!)

The configuration requires review. Click the ! to get information about the system test review. Click *Yes* to continue, or *No* if you are going to resolve the issues. Rapid Install displays an alert if you continue without resolving the issues.

- An x mark

All issues marked x must be resolved before you continue with the installation. Click the x to see the errors. If you can resolve an issue by altering the values provided on one of the wizard screens, click Back until you reach the appropriate screen, and re-enter the values. Some tests must be resolved in the operating system. In that case, you may have to restart the Rapid Install wizard after the problem has been fixed.

Note: See Restart the Installation, page 2-33 in this chapter.

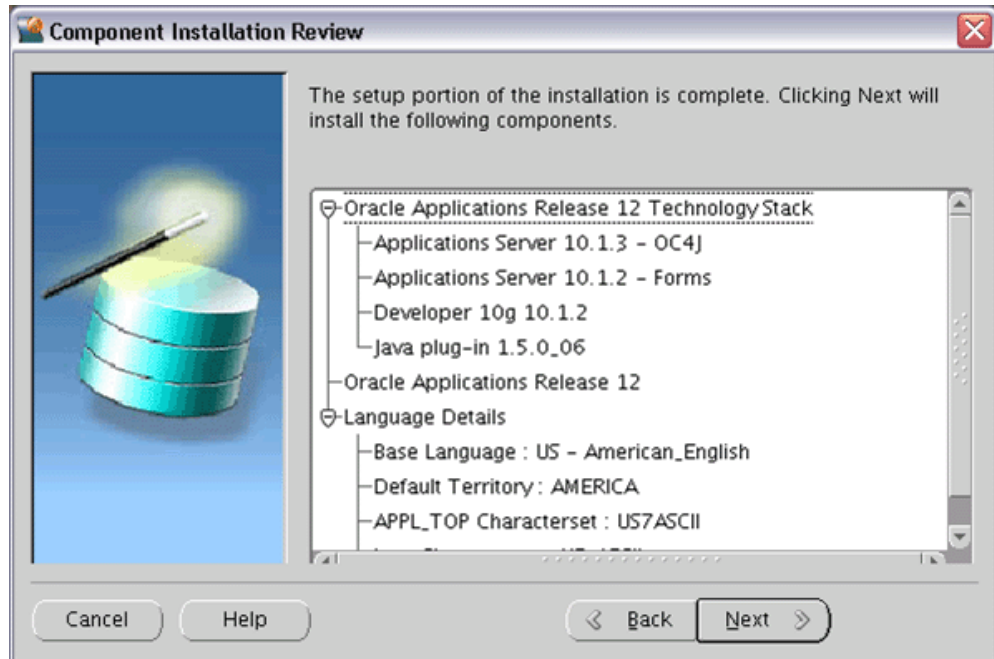
If problems are identified, a pop-up window will appear:



When you have resolved any issues, click *Next* on the Validate System Configuration screen to continue with the installation.

14. Begin the Installation

On the Component Installation Review screen, Rapid Install lists the components it will install, based on the system parameters you entered in the wizard.



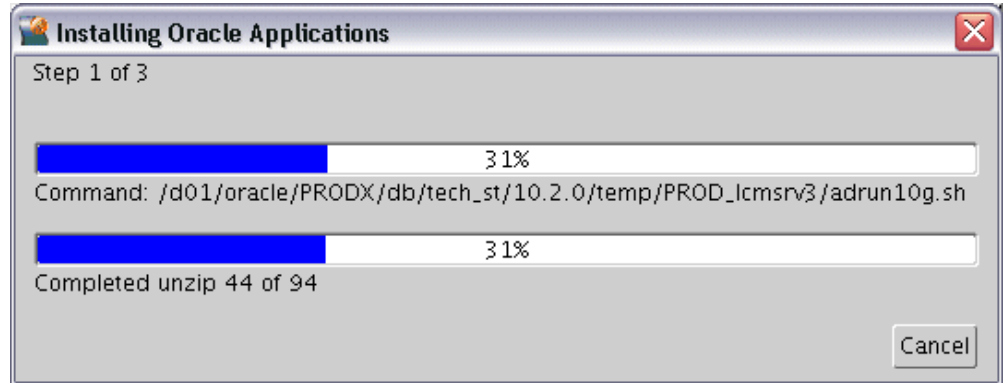
Click *Next*. Rapid Install now displays another alert screen asking you to verify that you are ready to begin the installation. Click *Yes*.



Monitor Installation Progress:

1. Check progress bars

During an installation, Rapid Install displays a main progress bar and an individual progress bar. The main progress bar reports on the completion percentage of the installation as a whole. The individual progress bar reports on the progress of each individual step. The installation is not complete until all the progress bars disappear from your screen.



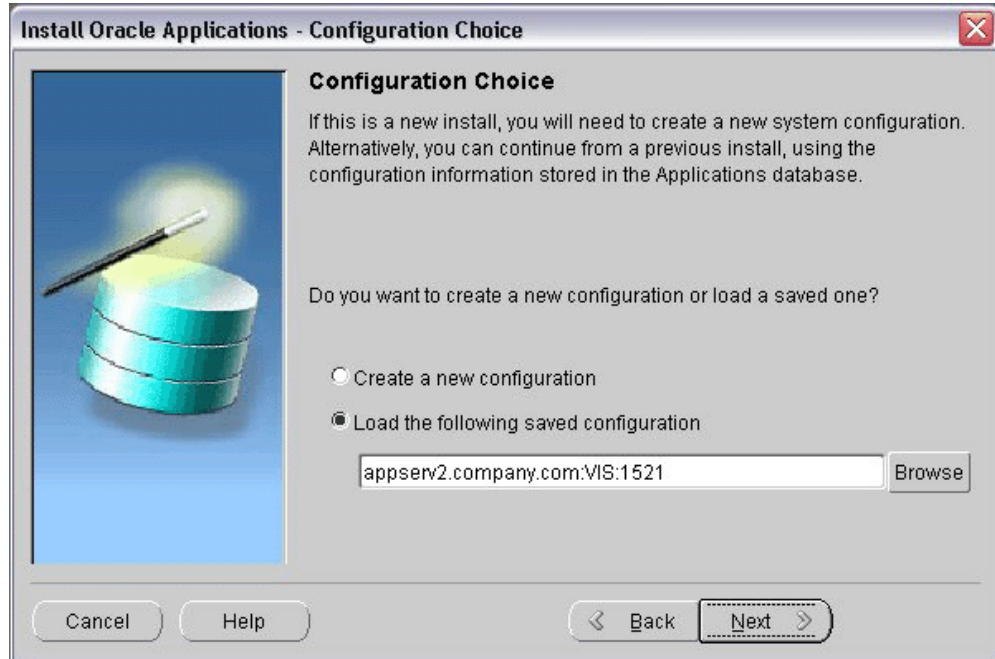
Restart the Installation (if required):

If the installation process terminates abnormally before completion, you can restart it and carry on, after correcting any problems.

1. Re-run the Rapid Install wizard, adding the `-restart` option to the `rapidwiz` command.

When the initial Rapid Install screen appears, select the same operation you chose originally, then click *Next*.

Rapid Install has stored the configuration in the Applications database (or `conf_<SID>.txt` file), so choose "Load the following saved configuration". This avoids having to complete the wizard screens a second time. After accepting or specifying the configuration details, click *Next*.



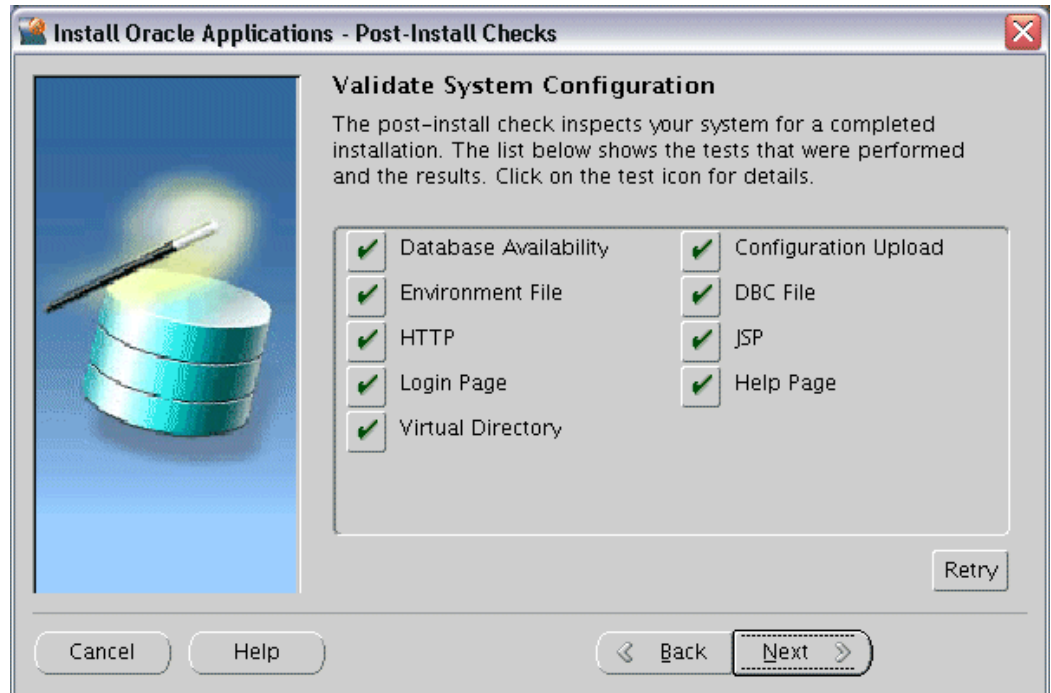
2. Continue with the install

Rapid Install moves through the installed components and automatically starts at the point where it previously stopped. Previously completed actions start and complete rapidly as the wizard determines that there is nothing additional to do.

Note: You may see validation warnings (for example, port already in use) if your database was already installed before the restart process. You can safely ignore these messages.

Review Post-Installation Tests:

After the installation is complete, Rapid Install automatically validates the installed Applications environments. Tests include database availability, correctly configured environment files, and functioning listeners.



Post-installation tests include:

This test:	Checks:
Database Availability	Database is running and allows users to log on
Environment File	Environment file has been delivered
HTTP	HTTP listener is working
Login Page	Login Page is working
Virtual Directory	Validity of Web Virtual directories, such as OA_MEDIA, OA_JAVA, and OA_CGI, which are used for functionalities such as FNDWRR
Configuration Upload	Uploading of the configuration file (conf<SID>.txt) to the database (FND_OAM_CONTEXT_FILES table)
DBC File	DBC file has been created
JSP	JavaServer pages are working

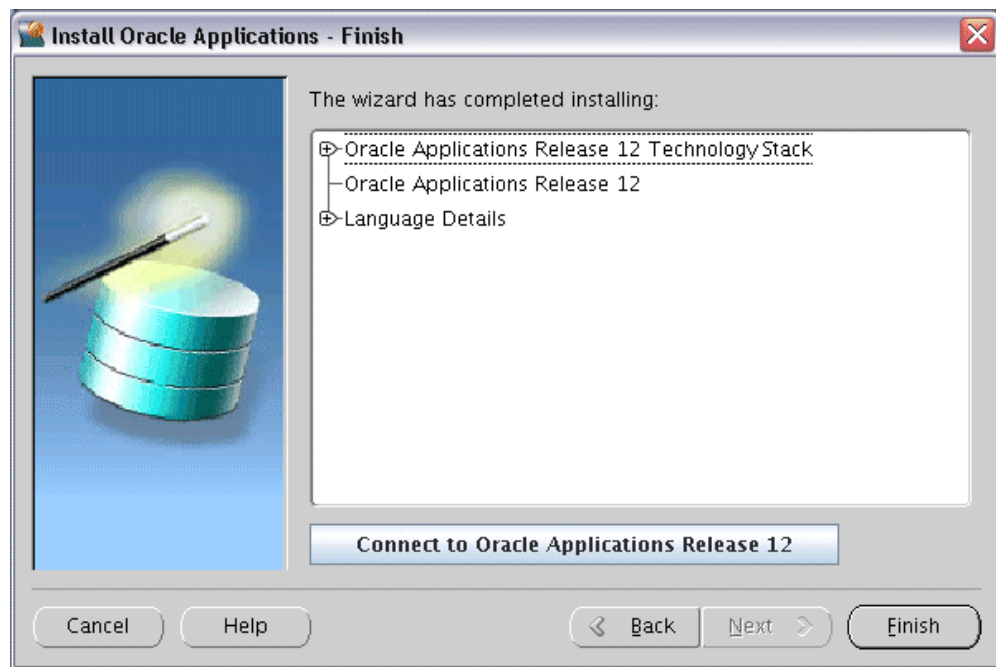
This test:	Checks:
Help Page	Validity of Help pages (from clicking on "?" symbol), which are run from OA_HTML/help

1. Review the information from the tests Rapid Install has completed

If there is an ! or x icon, click it to see the details. If any of the checks fail, refer to the Rapid Install log files to determine the reason, and resolve each problem before continuing. When the errors are fixed, click Retry to perform the post-install validation again.

2. Click *Next* if there are no errors.

Rapid Install informs you of the components that it installed on the Finish screen.



If you wish to review the Post-install Checks screen, click *Back*. If you want to log on to Oracle Applications now, click *Connect to Oracle Applications Release 12* to access the Oracle Applications Login page. Otherwise, click *Finish* to complete the Rapid Install session.

Note: See Log On to Oracle Applications, page 5-1 in Finishing Tasks, page 5-1 for more information.

Express Installations

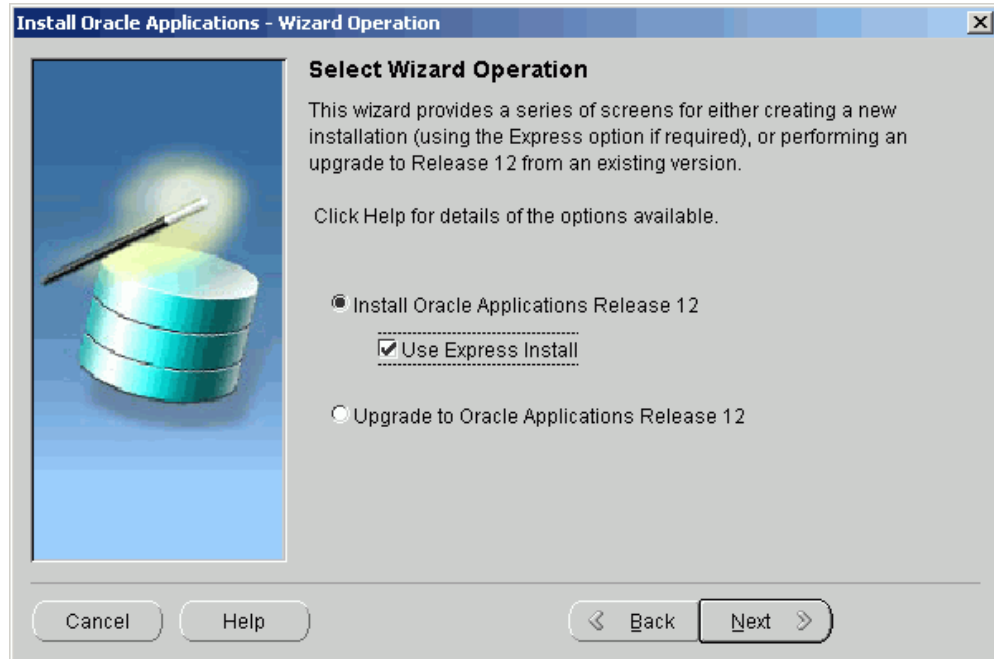
An *Express installation* sets up a fully configured single-user/single-machine system with either a fresh database or Vision Demo database. You specify basic configuration parameters, such as database type and name, top-level installation directory, and port increments. The remaining directories and mount points are supplied by Rapid Install using default values.

This type of installation contains (by default) a set of core Applications products. It also contains the US7ASCII character set (for a fresh install) and the UTF8 character set (for a Vision Demo install), in both the database and the APPL_TOP. You can easily register additional products (according to your Oracle licensing agreement) after the installation is complete, by using License Manager. However, converting the character set may be time-consuming, and is best avoided if possible.

Note: For more details, see License Manager in *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance*

1. Start Rapid Install

On the Select Wizard Operation screen, select *Install Oracle Applications Release 12* and then check *Use Express Configuration*.



Click *Next* to continue.

2. Choose Oracle Configuration Manager options

Oracle Configuration Manager (OCM) is an optional component that is designed to facilitate support for your Oracle products. The initial OCM screen appears as part of a Rapid Install run. You must click on either *Accept* or *Decline* to proceed or not proceed with deploying OCM.

Important: Use of Oracle Configuration Manager is recommended, but optional. If you choose *Decline*, you simply continue your Rapid Install run.

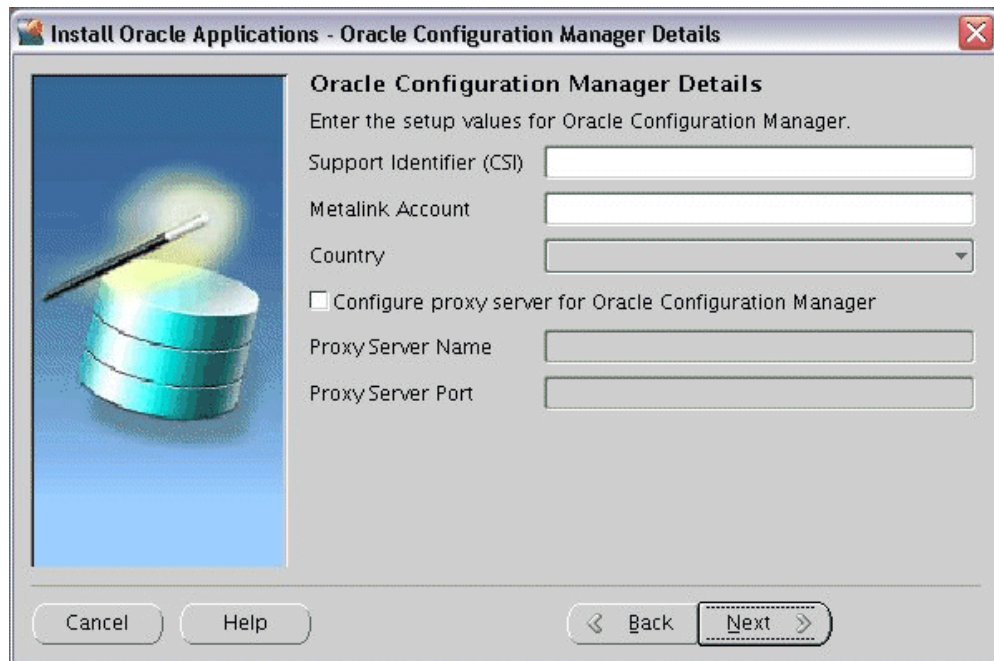
OCM provides continuous tracking of key Oracle and system statistics of the machine it is running on. Data collected by the configuration manager is sent via secured HTTPS back to Oracle Support, who can thereby maintain an updated view of your Oracle instance.

A lightweight agent that consumes minimal CPU resources, OCM supports automatic discovery of installed components and configuration information, helping to reduce the time needed for resolution of support issues and facilitating pro-active problem avoidance.

Note: For further details of OCM, log on to *OracleMetaLink*, select the tab *Oracle Configuration Manager*, select *Download Collector*, and see the links under the heading *Before Getting Started*.



If you choose the Oracle-recommended option of *Accept*, you are presented with another OCM screen:



Install Oracle Applications - Oracle Configuration Manager Details

Oracle Configuration Manager Details
Enter the setup values for Oracle Configuration Manager.

Support Identifier (CSI)

Metalink Account

Country

☐ Configure proxy server for Oracle Configuration Manager

Proxy Server Name

Proxy Server Port

Cancel Help < Back Next >

On this screen, you are required to enter your *Customer Support Identifier* (CSI), your *OracleMetaLink* account details, and your country. Optionally, you can enable use of a proxy server for use with Oracle Configuration Manager. If you choose to do so, you must specify the server name and port number you want to use.

3. Enter Configuration Values

The Express Configuration Information screen prompts for minimal configuration values. Default values are provided for all fields except Domain.

This example screen is for Windows:

Express Configuration Information

Database Type: Vision Demo Database

Database SID: VIS

Unix Toolkit directory: C:\mks Browse

Visual Studio directory: C:\msvc Browse

Domain: company.com

Base directory: D:\oracle\VIS Browse

Instance directory: D:\oracle\VIS\inst

Port Pool: 0

Cancel Help Back Next

In the Database Type field, use the drop-down list to choose either a Vision Demo database or a fresh database, and then either accept VIS or enter another name in the Database SID field. On Windows (as shown in the example above), enter the path to the UNIX Toolkit directory and Visual Studio directory, or click *Browse* and navigate to the desired path for each of these. On UNIX systems, the DISPLAY environment variable must be set to an active and authorized display.

In the Domain field, enter a value that produces a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) when combined with a host (machine) name. For example, a host name of `apps1` and domain name of `company.com` make up an FQDN of `apps1.company.com`.

In the Base Directory field, enter the top-level directory path you want Rapid Install to use to create the derived mount points for the database node and all Applications nodes. Alternatively, click *Browse* and navigate to the desired path.

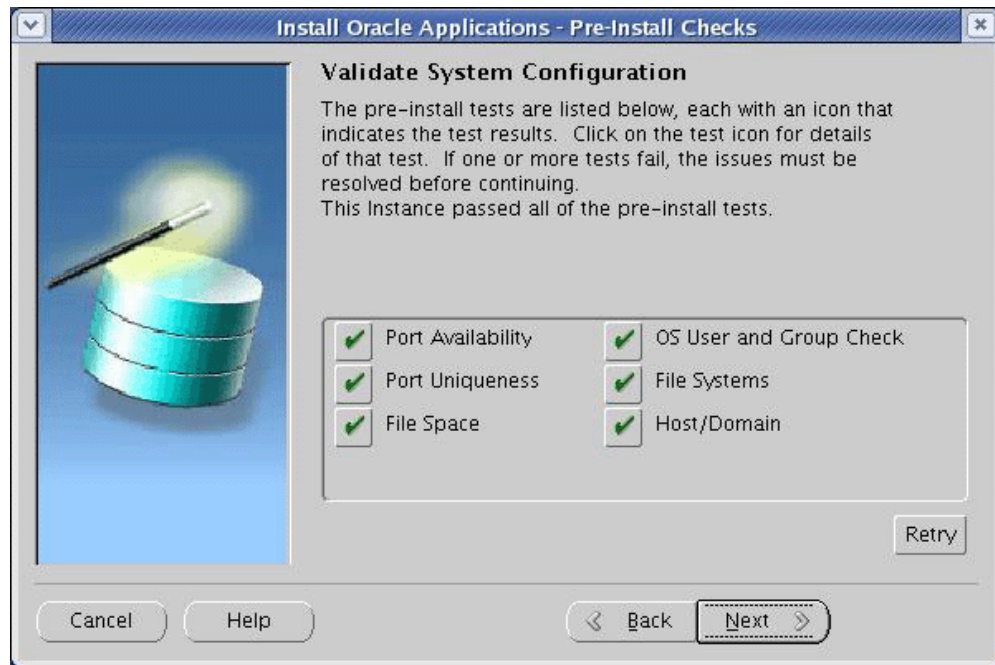
The default value of the Port Pool set is zero, but you can customize it by selecting another value from the drop-down list in the Port Pool field. There are 100 port pool selections: if you select an increment of 3, the default values are increased by that value. The Database Port (1521) becomes 1524, the RPC Port (1626) becomes 1629, and so on.

Note: The fields on this screen are fully described in Node-specific Configuration Information, page A-3 in Configuration Details, page A-1.

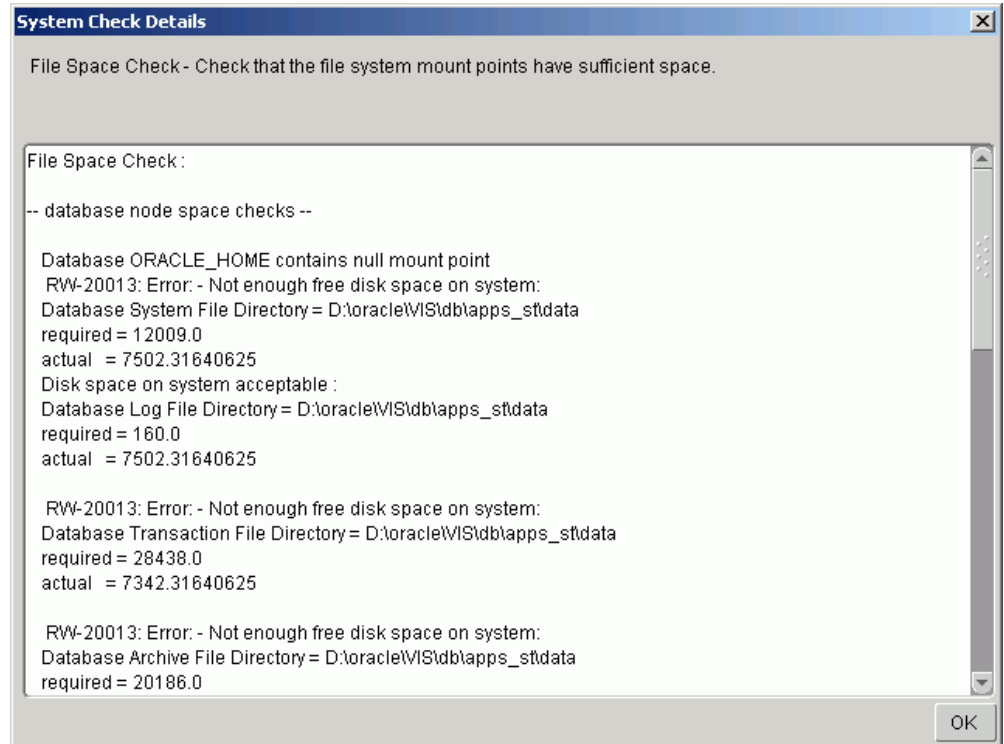
Click *Next* to continue.

4. Start Installation Process

Rapid Install displays the pre-install tests as it performs them. When it is complete, the Pre-install Checks screen appears.



If there is an exclamation mark (!) or *x* icon shown, click on it to see the details stored during the check process. For example, if you see an exclamation mark beside File Space Check, clicking on it may display a screen such as this:



Resolve any issues you need to fix, and then click *OK* to return to the Pre-install Checks screen.

If you decide to continue the installation without fixing the flagged issues, Rapid Install displays the following warning when you click *Next*.



Click *Yes* to continue or *No* to stop the installation. If you click *No*, you must go back to the appropriate screen and re-enter the incorrect or incompatible parameter. Click *Back* to return to a previous screen.

5. Continue Installation

The remaining screens in the Rapid Install flow for an Express installation are the

same as for a standard installation.

What To Do Next

Once the installation is complete, there are some finishing steps that are required for all users, and some that are required for specific types of installations. For example, all users must configure the client software, but some users may also need to set up NLS support. Go to *Finishing Tasks*, page 5-1, and perform the tasks that apply to your system.

Performing an Upgrade

Rapid Install is used in both the pre-upgrade and post-upgrade processing during an upgrade from Oracle Applications Release 11*i* to Release 12. This chapter gives an overview of the upgrade process, and then describes in detail the upgrade steps that rely on Rapid Install.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- How an Upgrade Works
- Creating the Upgrade File System
- Configuring and Starting Server Processes
- What To Do Next

How an Upgrade Works

As part of a system upgrade, you enter configuration parameters in the Rapid Install wizard and run Rapid Install as one of the pre-upgrade tasks. It uses the parameters to lay down the file system and install the new technology stack. You must also migrate or upgrade your existing database to Oracle10g Release 2 as one of the pre-upgrade tasks.

After you complete the pre-upgrade tasks, you run AutoPatch to apply the upgrade driver that updates the database to the most current release level. After you have completed the database upgrade, you run Rapid Install a second time, to configure and start the servers and services.

Note: The instructions in this chapter apply only to an upgrade from Oracle Applications Release 11*i*. If you are using an earlier release, you must upgrade to Release 11*i* before you can upgrade to Release 12.

In general, you must perform the following tasks as described in the associated documentation:

- Read and understand all the documentation associated with the current release,

including *Oracle Applications Release Notes*, *Oracle Applications NLS Release Notes*, *Oracle Applications Installation Update Notes*, *Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12*, and this book. All documentation is available either in the *Oracle Applications Documentation Library* or from [OracleMetaLink](#).

- Review the functional changes information in the appendixes of the *Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12*, plus the suggestions for reducing downtime and validating your upgraded data.
- Complete the pre-upgrade steps listed in *Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12*.
- When instructed to do so, run Rapid Install using the Create Upgrade File System option as described in this chapter. Rapid Install creates the new Applications file system, the new ORACLE_HOME for the RDBMS, and installs the other technology stack components.
- After you complete the pre-upgrade tasks in the *Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide*, continue with the instructions in Chapter 3 to apply any required pre-upgrade patches, and then run the upgrade driver to upgrade your products.
- Continue with the post-upgrade instructions in the *Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide*. When instructed to do so, run return to this chapter for instructions on running Rapid Install a second time to configure and start the server processes.
- Complete any remaining tasks in the *Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide*.

Creating the Upgrade File System

When the instructions in *Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12* direct you to do so, run Rapid Install as described below. The main description is followed by further details of a multi-node upgrade, including an example.

Set Up the Configuration:

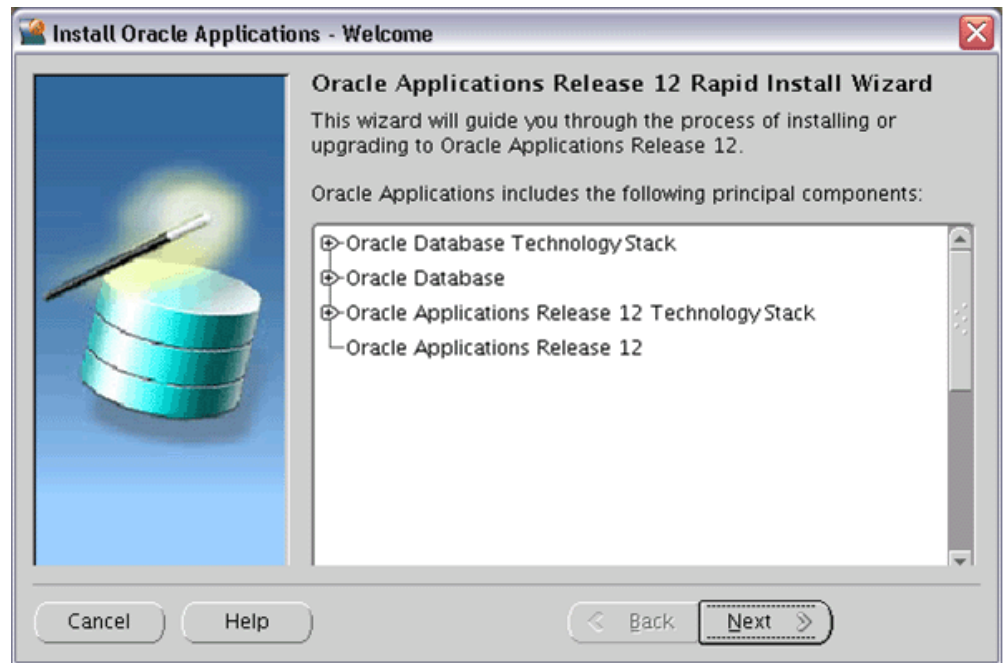
As described in the previous section, Rapid Install performs two functions during an upgrade. This section describes the first of these functions, specifying the configuration values that Rapid Install needs to lay down a new file system and install the new technology stack.

Note: See the *Applications File System* chapter in *Oracle Applications Concepts*.

Follow the instructions in the Before You Begin, page 1-11 section in Getting Started, page 1-1. Then complete the following tasks.

1. Start the Rapid Install wizard

Start the wizard by entering the command `rapidwiz` at the command prompt. The Welcome screen appears.



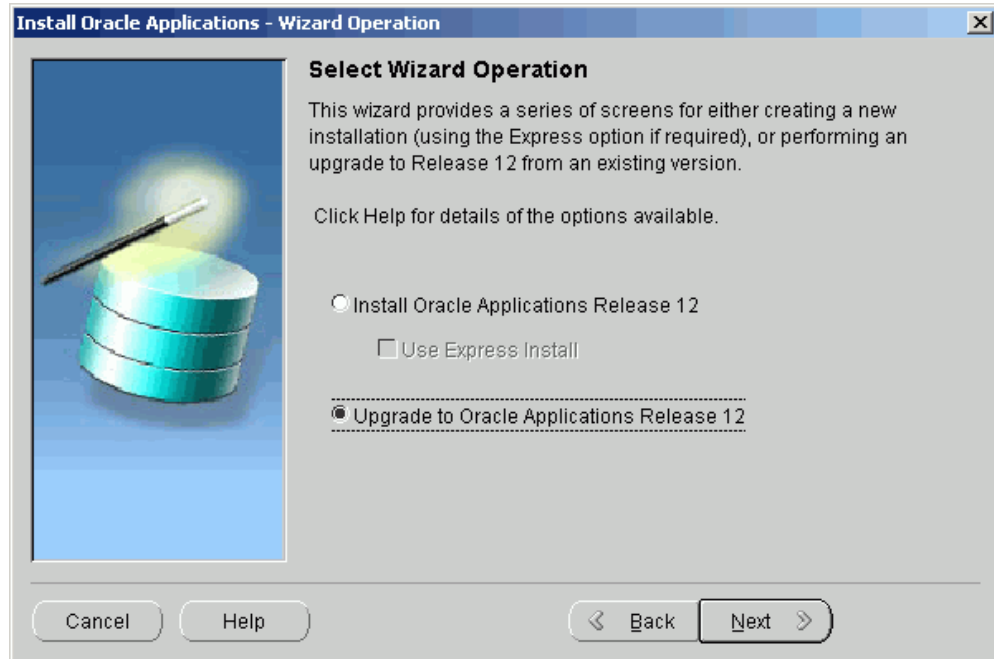
This screen lists the components that are included in, or supported by, this release of Oracle Applications. Use the scroll bar to bring all the components into view.

For an upgrade, Rapid Install installs an Oracle 10g R2 (10.2.0.2) RDBMS ORACLE_HOME without a database. You can use this Oracle Home to upgrade or migrate your existing database to Oracle 10g R2.

This screen is for information only. No action is required. Click *Next* to continue.

2. Select a wizard operation

Use the Select Wizard Operation screen to indicate the action you want Rapid Install to perform. You begin both new installations and upgrades from this screen. Based on the action you choose, the Rapid Install wizard continues with the appropriate screen flow.



The available actions are as follows:

- Install Oracle Applications Release 12

This action sets up a new, fully configured system, with either a fresh database or a Vision Demo database. The configuration is derived from the system-specific configuration parameters you enter in the Rapid Install wizard and save in the configuration file (conf_<SID>.txt).

Note: The steps in Standard Installations, page 2-1 describe a new installation.

- Express Configuration

This action sets up a fully configured, single-user, single machine system with either a fresh database or Vision Demo database. You supply a few basic parameters, such as database type and name, top-level install directory, and increments for port settings. The remaining directories and mount points are supplied by Rapid Install using default values.

Note: The steps in Setting Up an Express Installation, page 2-37 in Standard Installations, page 2-1 describe this option.

- Upgrade to Oracle Applications Release 12

Choose this option to indicate that you are upgrading your Applications

products to the current version of Oracle Applications. The wizard screen flow presents two paths: one that lays down the file system and installs the new technology stack, and one that configures servers and starts services.

In subsequent steps, you will enter information in the wizard for upgrading a system. Select *Upgrade to Oracle Applications Release 12*. Then click *Next* to continue.

3. Choose Oracle Configuration Manager options

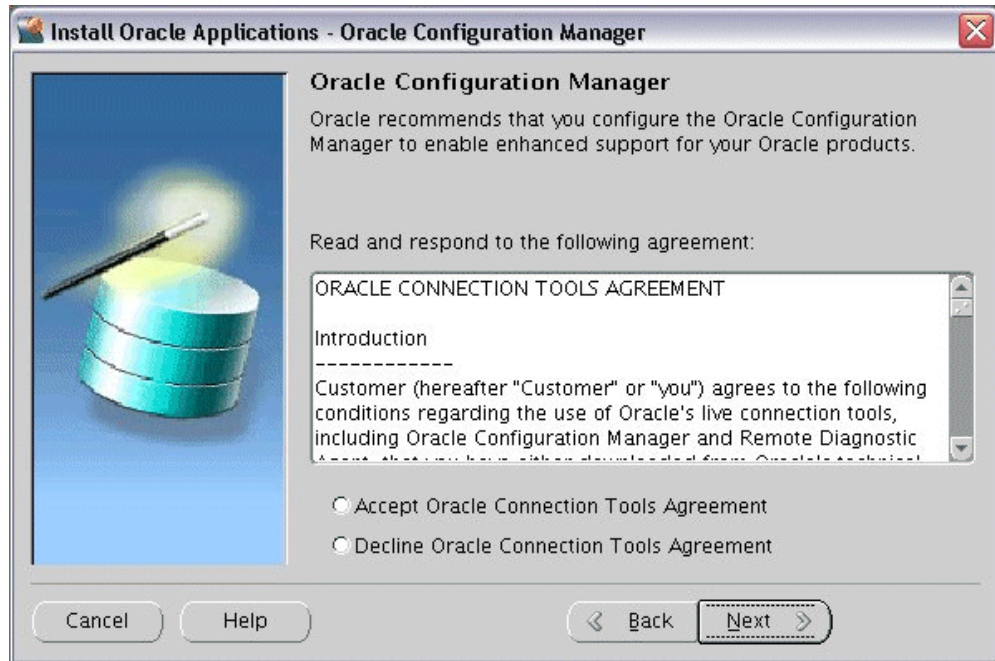
Oracle Configuration Manager (OCM) is an optional component that is designed to facilitate support for your Oracle products. The initial OCM screen appears as part of a Rapid Install run. You must click on either *Accept* or *Decline* to proceed or not proceed with deploying OCM.

Important: Use of Oracle Configuration Manager is recommended, but optional. If you choose *Decline*, you simply continue your Rapid Install run.

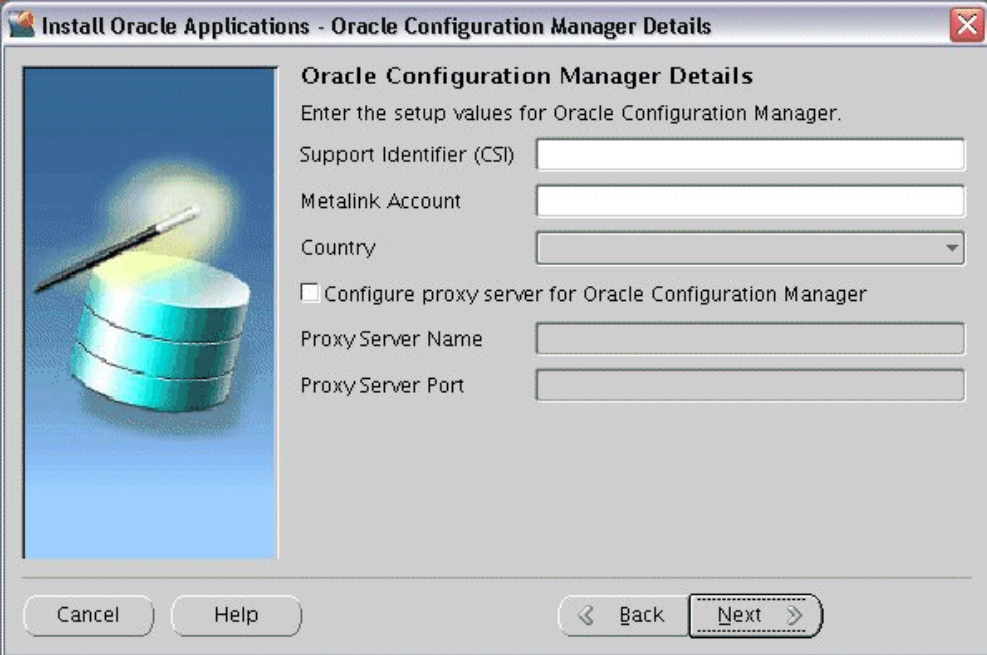
OCM provides continuous tracking of key Oracle and system statistics of the machine it is running on. Data collected by the configuration manager is sent via secured HTTPS back to Oracle Support, who can thereby maintain an updated view of your Oracle instance.

A lightweight agent that consumes minimal CPU resources, OCM supports automatic discovery of installed components and configuration information, helping to reduce the time needed for resolution of support issues and facilitating pro-active problem avoidance.

Note: For further details of OCM, log on to *OracleMetaLink*, select the tab *Oracle Configuration Manager*, select *Download Collector*, and see the links under the heading *Before Getting Started*.



If you choose the Oracle-recommended option of *Accept*, you are presented with another OCM screen:



Install Oracle Applications - Oracle Configuration Manager Details

Oracle Configuration Manager Details
Enter the setup values for Oracle Configuration Manager.

Support Identifier (CSI)

Metalink Account

Country

☐ Configure proxy server for Oracle Configuration Manager

Proxy Server Name

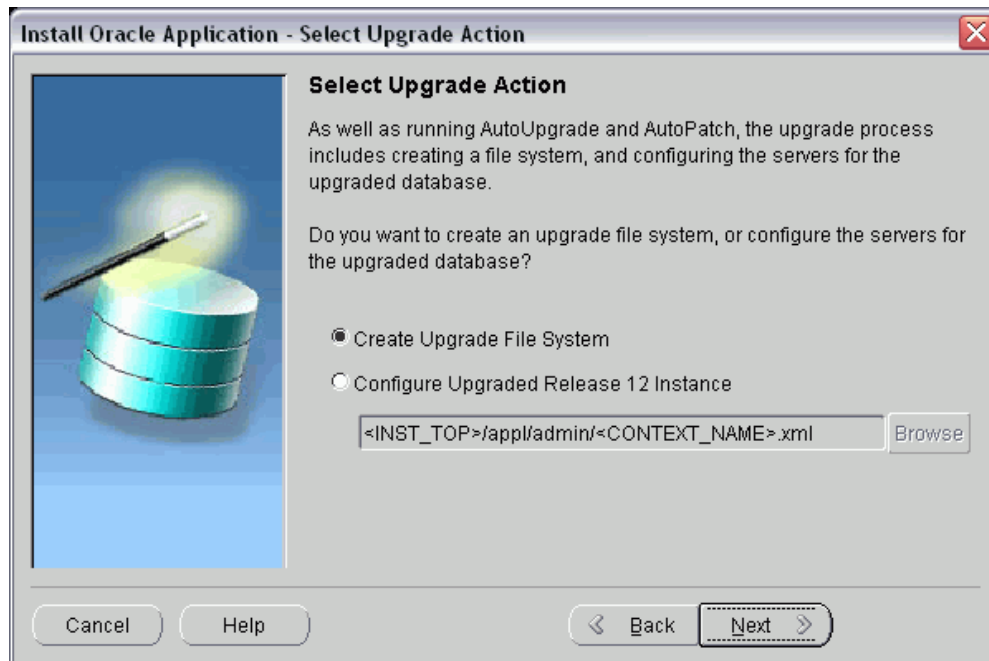
Proxy Server Port

Cancel Help < Back Next >

On this screen, you are required to enter your *Customer Support Identifier* (CSI), your *OracleMetaLink* account details, and your country. Optionally, you can enable use of a proxy server for use with Oracle Configuration Manager. If you choose to do so, you must specify the server name and port number you want to use.

4. Choose upgrade option

On the Select Upgrade Action screen, you can choose to create an upgrade file system for your upgraded system, or configure the upgraded instance.



The actions associated with an upgrade are performed in separate Rapid Install sessions, as follows:

- **Create Upgrade File System**

You choose this option when prompted to run Rapid Install as a pre-upgrade step in the *Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide*. In the screen flow associated with this option, the wizard collects configuration parameters for your system and stores them in the Applications database. When you run Rapid Install, AutoConfig uses these values to lay down the file system structure and technology stack components for your configuration. When it runs, it also creates a context file (`<CONTEXT_NAME>.xml`) that contains all the parameters that describe your system. This context file is created and managed by AutoConfig.

- **Configure Upgraded Release 12 Instance**

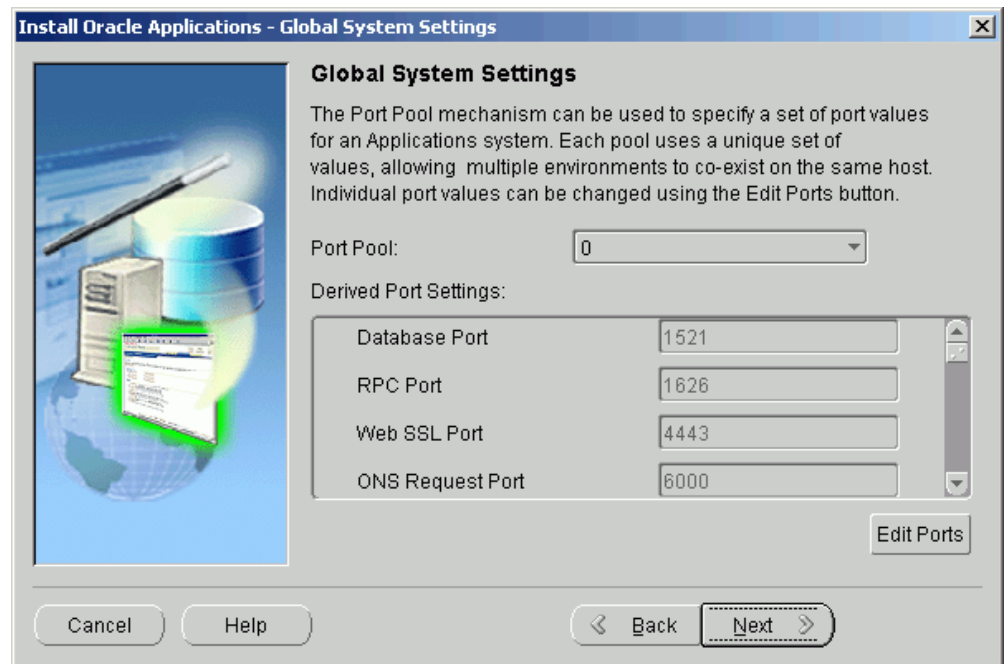
You choose this option when prompted to run Rapid Install as a post-upgrade task in the *Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide*. In the associated screen flow, you specify the name of the context file (`<CONTEXT_NAME>.xml`) that AutoConfig created when you initially ran Rapid Install. This time, AutoConfig uses the values in the context file to configure the servers and start the services.

Choose *Create Upgrade File System* and click *Next*

5. **Specify Global System Settings**

On the Global System Settings screen, you indicate required port usage for your

system, selecting the port pool and (if required) individual port values.



After making your selections, click *Next* to continue.

6. Specify database node configuration

On the Database Node Configuration screen, describe your existing database.

Install Oracle Applications - Database Node

Database Node Configuration

Use the Edit Paths button to see file system details.

Database Host	<input type="text" value="lcmshr2"/>
Database Port	<input type="text" value="1521"/>
Database SID	<input type="text" value="PROD"/>
Domain Name	<input type="text" value="company.com"/>
Database OS User	<input type="text" value="oracle"/>
Database OS Group	<input type="text" value="dba"/>
Base directory	<input type="text" value="/d01/oracle/PROD"/> <input type="button" value="Browse"/>

Enter the name that you want Rapid Install to use to identify your existing database in the Database SID field. The name must be alphanumeric, not exceed eight characters in length, not start with a number, and contain no spaces. Rapid Install records this name in the Net Services configuration and in the init.ora file.

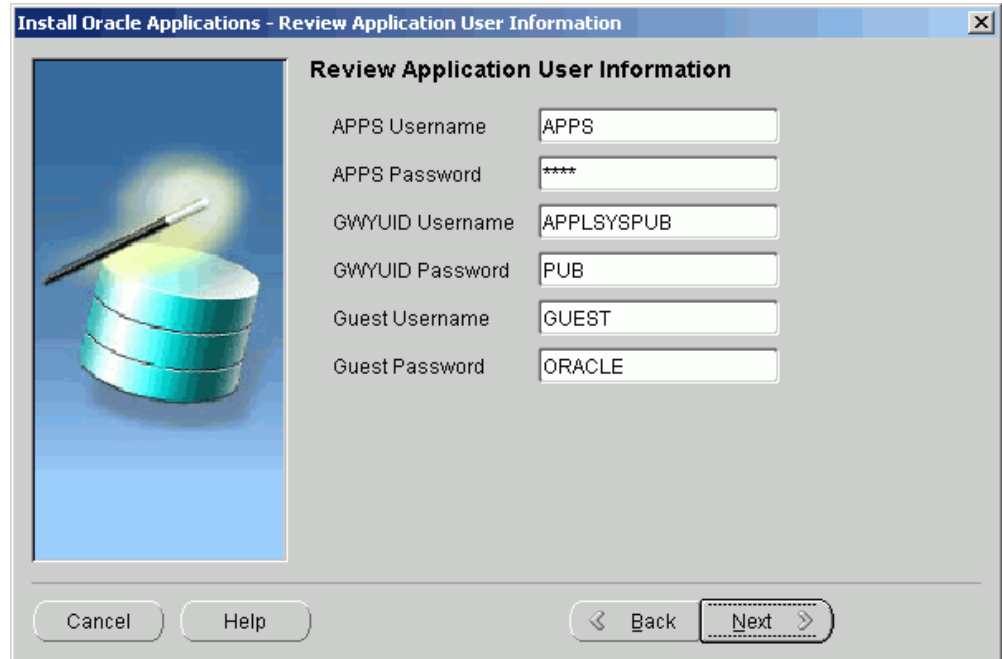
Enter a valid domain name. This value, when combined with a host (machine) name, must produce a fully qualified domain name (FQDN). For example, a host name of `apps1` and domain name of `company.com` make up an FQDN of `apps1.company.com`

After completing all required details, click *Next* to continue.

7. Review username and password information

The Review Application User Information screen lists usernames and the *default* passwords assigned by the wizard for the Applications user.

Important: Record the actual passwords for your existing system before you continue.



As shown on the screenshot, the usernames and their respective default passwords are: APPS Username (APPS), APPS password (APPS), GWYUID username (APPLSYSPUB), GWYUID Password (PUB), Guest username (GUEST), and Guest password (ORACLE).

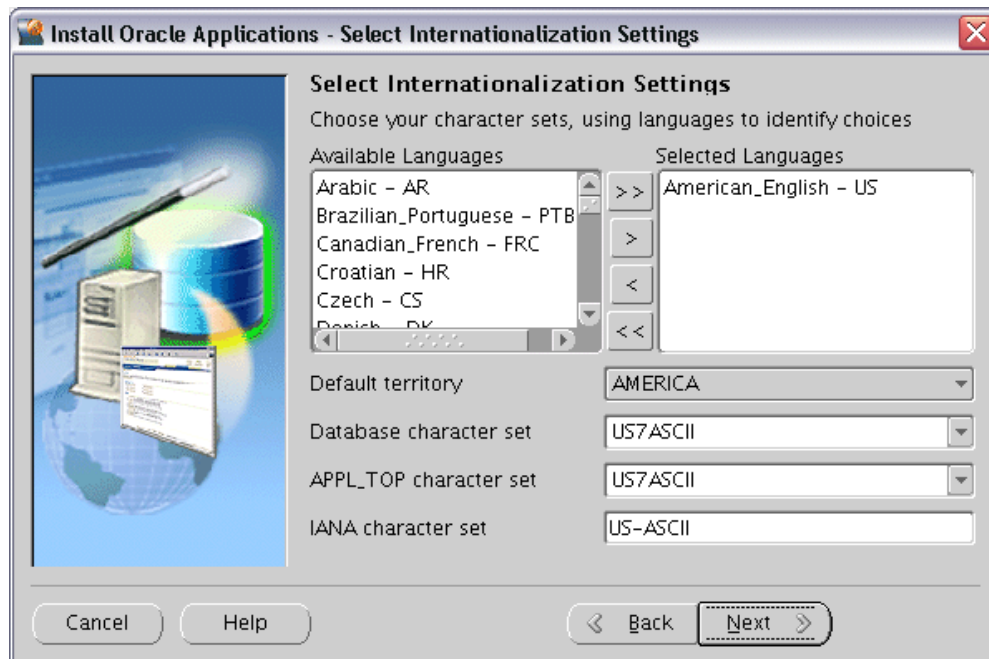
Complete the text fields to change all the passwords on this screen to match those in your existing system. The wizard stores this information in the configuration file.

Warning: Failing to record this information accurately could compromise the upgrade.

Click *Next* to continue.

8. Specify Internationalization settings (conditional)

The Select Internationalization Settings screen displays settings for systems that require NLS functionality.



The languages you select determine the available options for the other NLS-related configuration parameters (such as base language, territory, and character set) that your system requires.

Double-click a language in the Available Languages box to move it into the Selected Languages box or highlight it and click the right arrow (>). Highlight a language in the Selected Languages box and click the left arrow (<) to remove it. To select or deselect all languages in a single action, use the double arrows, >> or <<.

Note: You cannot remove American English from the Selected Languages box.

You may need to perform additional tasks to finish the language installation. See *Oracle Applications NLS Release Notes* for details. You can register additional languages any time after the initial installation or upgrade. See *Registering Languages in Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Configuration*.

This screen displays Rapid Install defaults, as described in the following paragraphs.

Selected Languages: If you have other active languages in your existing system, you can change the default, and add languages to reflect the existing database character set.

Default Territory: This field is set to AMERICA, and should remain so during the upgrade. Your system administrator can change this value after the upgrade, if necessary.

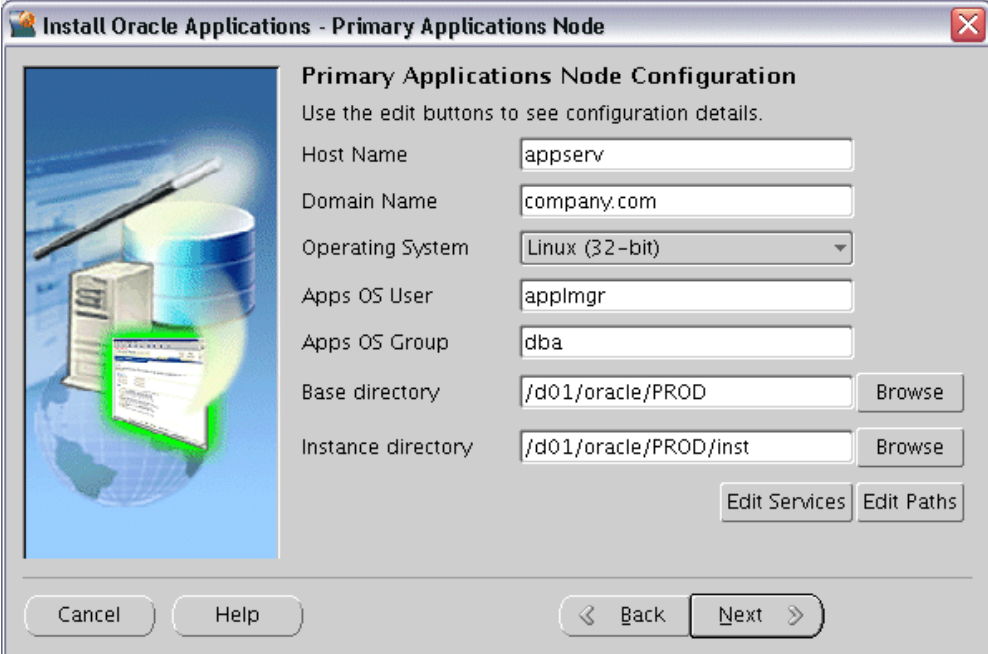
Database character set and APPL_TOP character set: Defaults to a common character set that is compatible with the active languages indicated on the Select Additional Languages screen. If they are not the character sets in your existing system, select the correct ones from the drop-down list.

IANA character set: The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority character set is the Internet-assigned standard used by the Web server. For more information, see <http://www.iana.org/assignments/character-sets>.

If necessary, change this value to indicate the one used in your existing system. Click *Next* to continue.

9. Enter Primary Applications Node information

You have already specified the top-level directory and the mount points for the RDBMS. Now you must specify top-level directory and subdirectories associated with the primary Applications node.



Install Oracle Applications - Primary Applications Node

Primary Applications Node Configuration
Use the edit buttons to see configuration details.

Host Name	<input type="text" value="appserv"/>
Domain Name	<input type="text" value="company.com"/>
Operating System	<input type="text" value="Linux (32-bit)"/>
Apps OS User	<input type="text" value="applmgr"/>
Apps OS Group	<input type="text" value="dba"/>
Base directory	<input type="text" value="/d01/oracle/PROD"/> <input type="button" value="Browse"/>
Instance directory	<input type="text" value="/d01/oracle/PROD/inst"/> <input type="button" value="Browse"/>

The default directories use the syntax of the operating system on which you are running Rapid Install. You can either accept the defaults, or enter new values.

Some of the fields are operating system dependent: for example, the UNIX Toolkit directory and Visual Studio directory are specific to Windows. If using a Windows platform, enter the location of the MKS (or Cygwin) tools in the UNIX Toolkit directory field, and the location of the Visual C/C++ executables and DLLs in the Visual Studio directory field. If using a UNIX system, complete the information for the Apps OS User (the account that owns the Applications node file system and technology stack) and Apps OS Group (the group to which the Apps OS User belongs).

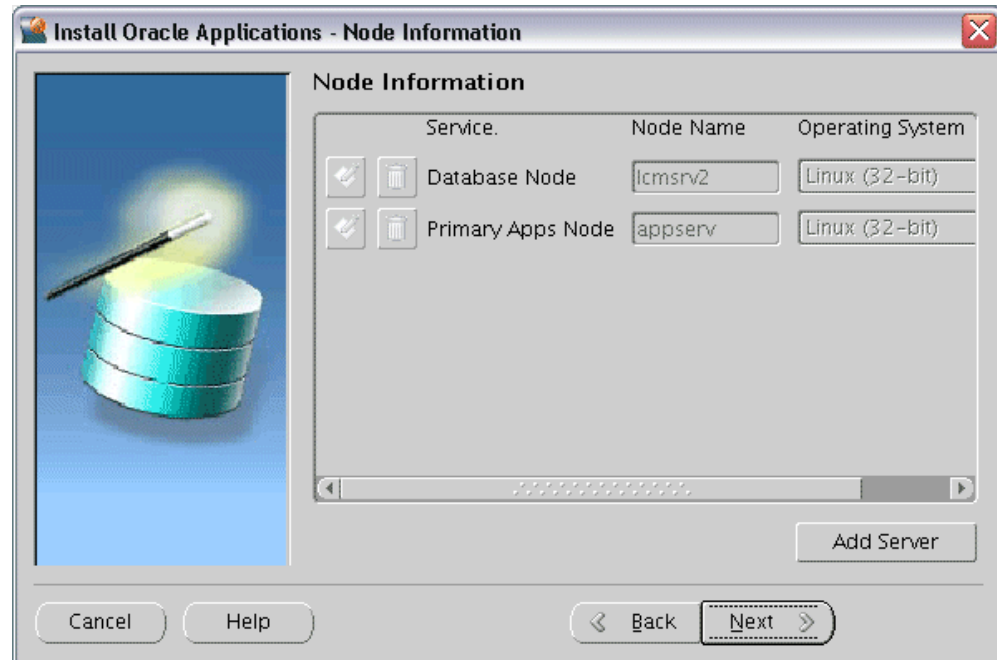
The *Base directory* is the top-level directory that Rapid Install will use to derive the mount points for the Applications node. You can accept the default or enter a new value. Click Browse to navigate to a new path, and double-click the required directory to select it.

The *Instance directory* (new in Release 12) stores instance-specific files, including runtime generated files, log files, and configuration files. It can be a local directory (for better access speed). It does not have to be in a shared location.

Clicking the *Edit Services* button enables you to choose which services are enabled on this Applications node. Clicking the *Edit Paths* button opens a window where you can specify a new value for one or more of the Applications node paths.

10. Review global settings

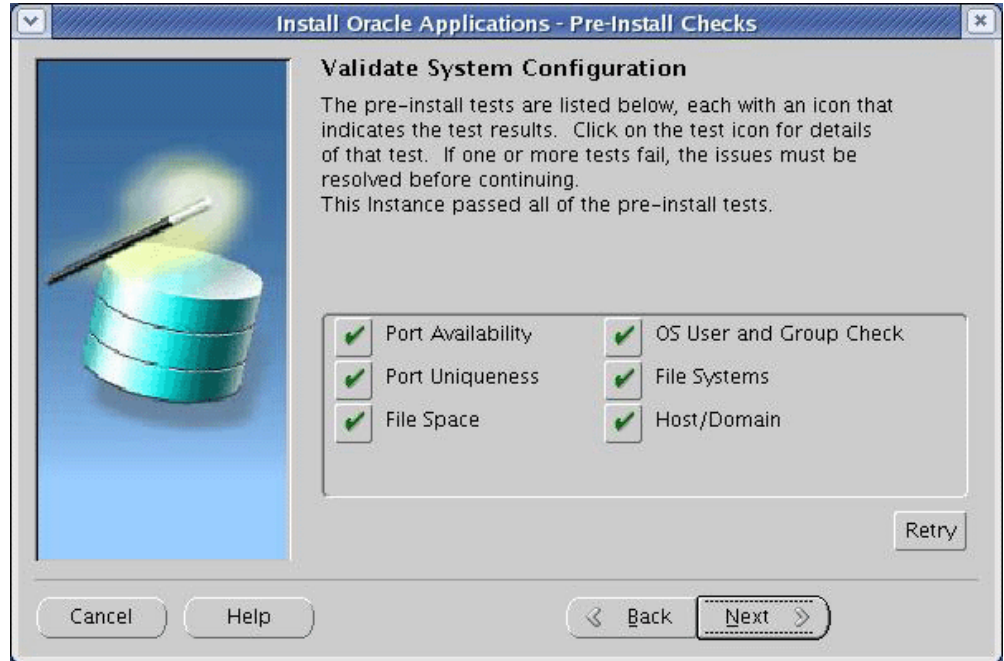
Rapid Install uses the values specified on the Global Settings screen to identify a qualified domain name and to derive port settings that your system will use to connect services and listeners.



Click on the *Add Server* button, supply details of any other Applications nodes you wish to add, and click *Next* when complete.

11. Review pre-install test results

Rapid Install begins to validate the configuration described by your configuration file. It lists the tests performed on the Pre-Install Checks screen and marks each one with an indication of whether it succeeded or failed.



This test:	Checks:
Port Availability	The ports you selected are available for use
OS User and Group Check	The OS user account and group exist, and the user account is a member of the group
Port Uniqueness	There are no duplicate defined ports for server processes
File Systems	The specified file systems exist and have correct privileges
File Space	The specified file systems have sufficient space
Host/Domain	The host and domain names are valid

The parameters that Rapid Install validates include:

The results of each test are labeled using an icon. There are three types:

- Check (tick) mark

The test succeeded. Click the mark to obtain details of the test performed.

- Exclamation mark (!)

The configuration requires review. Click the ! to obtain information from the system test review. Rapid Install alerts you if you continue without resolving the issues.

- An x mark

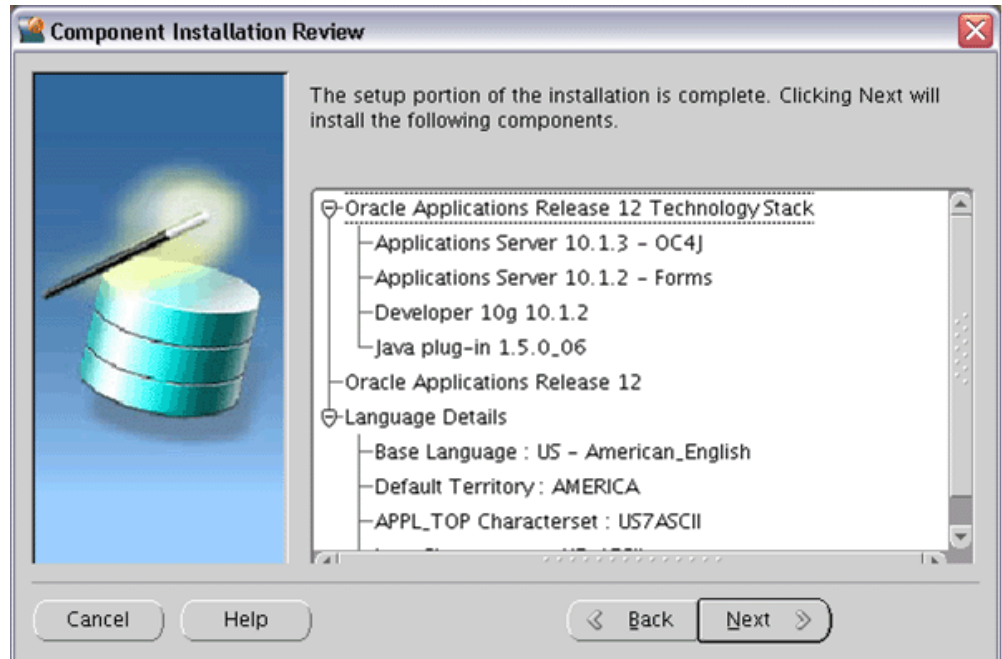
All issues marked x must be resolved before you continue with the installation. Click the x to see the errors. If you can resolve an issue by fixing the values provided on the settings screen(s), click *Back* until you reach the appropriate screen, and re-enter the values. Some tests must be resolved in the operating system. In that case, you may have to restart the Rapid Install wizard after the problem has been fixed.

Note: See Restart the Installation, page 2-33 in Standard Installations, page 2-1.

When there are no further issues to resolve, click *Next* to continue.

12. Run Rapid Install

Rapid Install lists the actions it will take during the installation process. The content of the list varies, depending on your installation choices.



Click *Next* to continue. Rapid Install displays another alert screen asking you to verify that you are ready to begin the installation. Click *Yes* to continue.

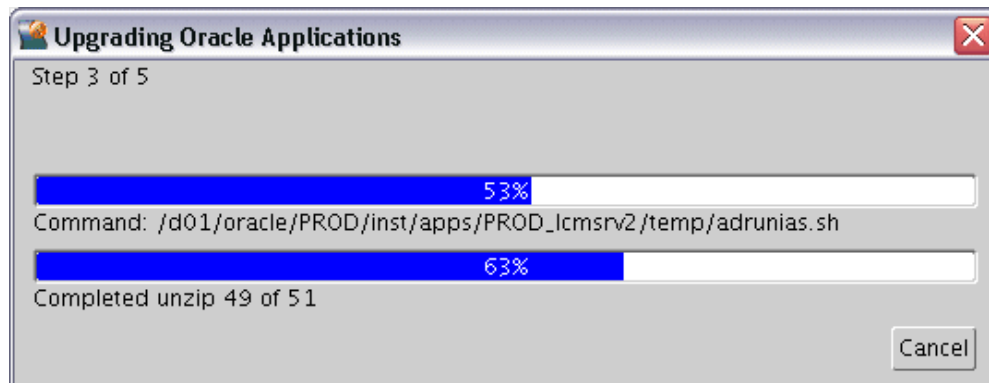
Rapid Install creates the new file systems for the Applications tier and the 10g R2 ORACLE_HOME for the database.

Monitor Installation Progress:

1. Check progress bars

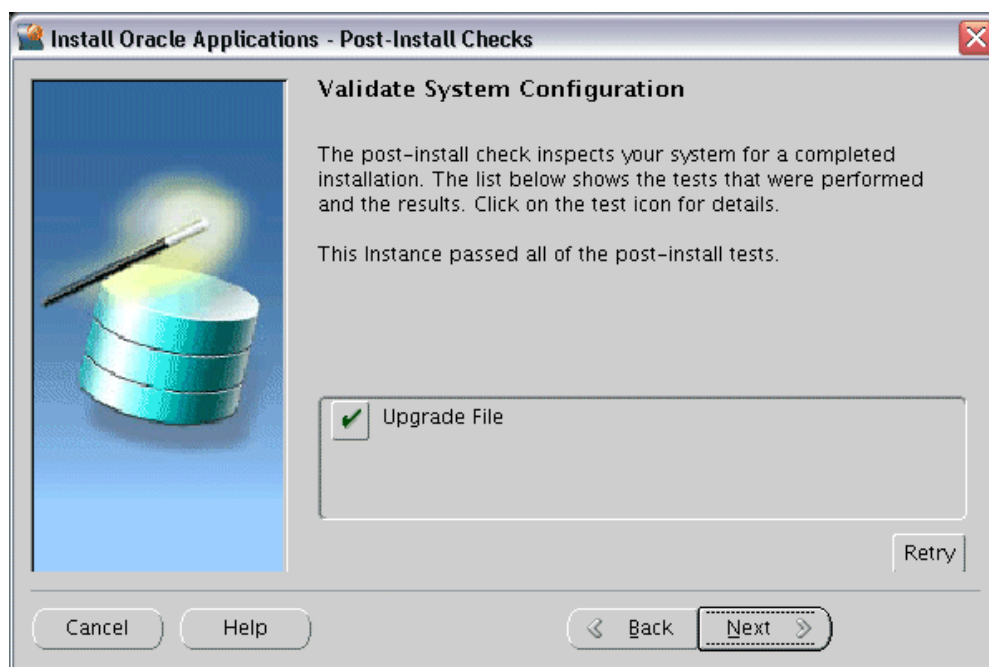
During an installation, Rapid Install displays a main progress bar and an individual progress bar. The main progress bar reports on the completion percentage of the installation as a whole. The individual progress bar reports on the progress of each individual step.

Important: The installation is not complete until all progress bars have disappeared from your screen.



2. Review post-install checks

When the processing is complete, Rapid Install displays the Post-install Checks screen.



If the test does not succeed, review the errors listed on the screen. Click the *Back* button to return to the appropriate screens and make corrections as needed. Then click the *Retry* button.

If there are no errors, click *Next*. Rapid Install displays a Finish screen that lists the components that it has installed, and describes any steps you need to perform to complete the upgrade. Review the information on this screen, and click *Finish* to exit Rapid Install.

Restart the Upgrade (only if required):

If the installation process terminates before completion, you can restart it and carry on, after correcting any problems.

1. Run the Rapid Install wizard from the command line, adding `-restart` to the `rapidwiz` command

When the initial Rapid Install screen appears, select the same operation you chose originally, then click *Next*.

Rapid Install has stored the configuration in the Applications database and `conf_<SID>.txt` file, so on the Load Configuration screen, choose *Load configuration file*. There is no need to complete the wizard screens a second time.

Continue the Upgrade Tasks:

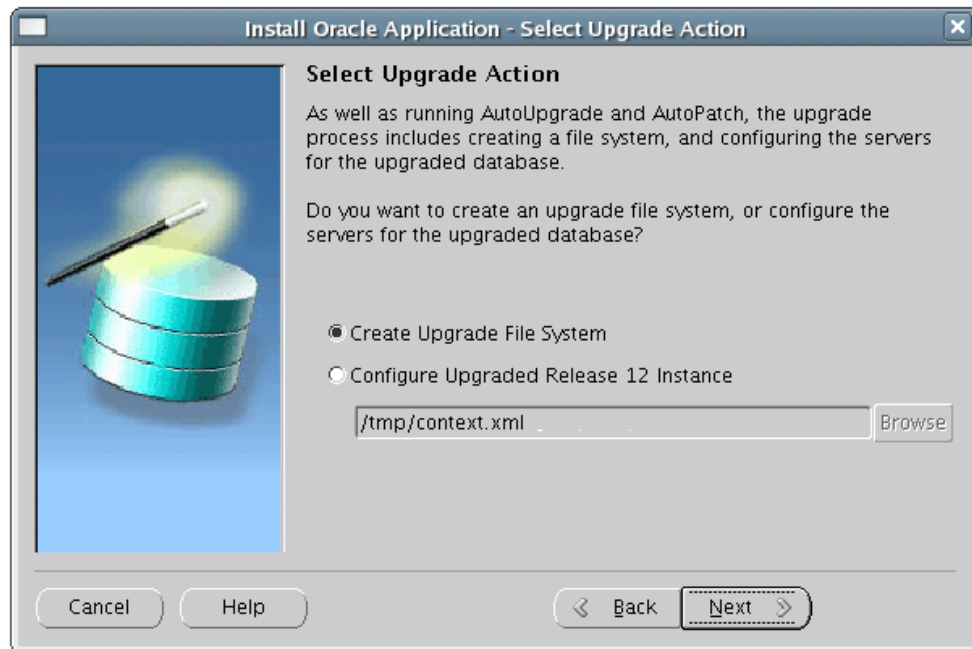
Return to the *Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide* and complete any remaining pre-upgrade, upgrade, and post-upgrade tasks for each machine in your system. When instructed to run Rapid Install to configure and start the server processes, follow the instructions in the next section.

Multi-Node Upgrade Procedure:

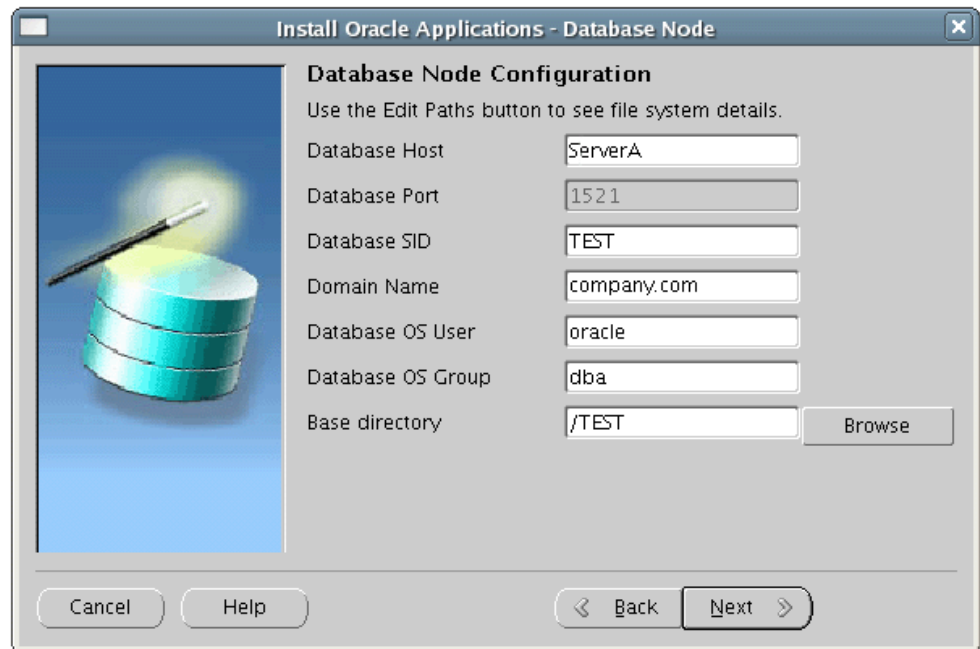
If you want to upgrade a Release 11i system that has more than one Applications node (for example, with Batch Processing Services and Web Services located on different servers), you have to enter the information for the Database and Application nodes for the first server, then add the remaining nodes by clicking on the *Add Server* button on the Applications node information screen.

The following example illustrates the upgrade of a three-node system, running services as shown:

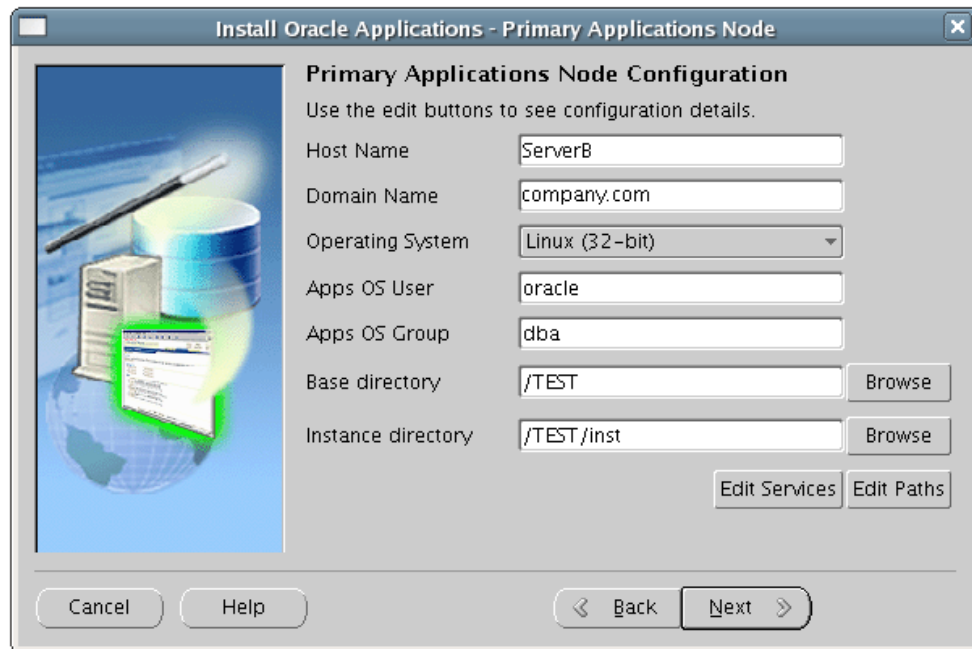
- **Server A: Database Node:** None
 - **Server B: Primary Applications node:** Batch Processing Services
 - **Server C: Additional Applications Node:** Root Services, Web Entry Point Services, Web Application Services, Other Service Group
1. Run Rapid Install on Server A (Database Node), and select the Upgrade File System option:



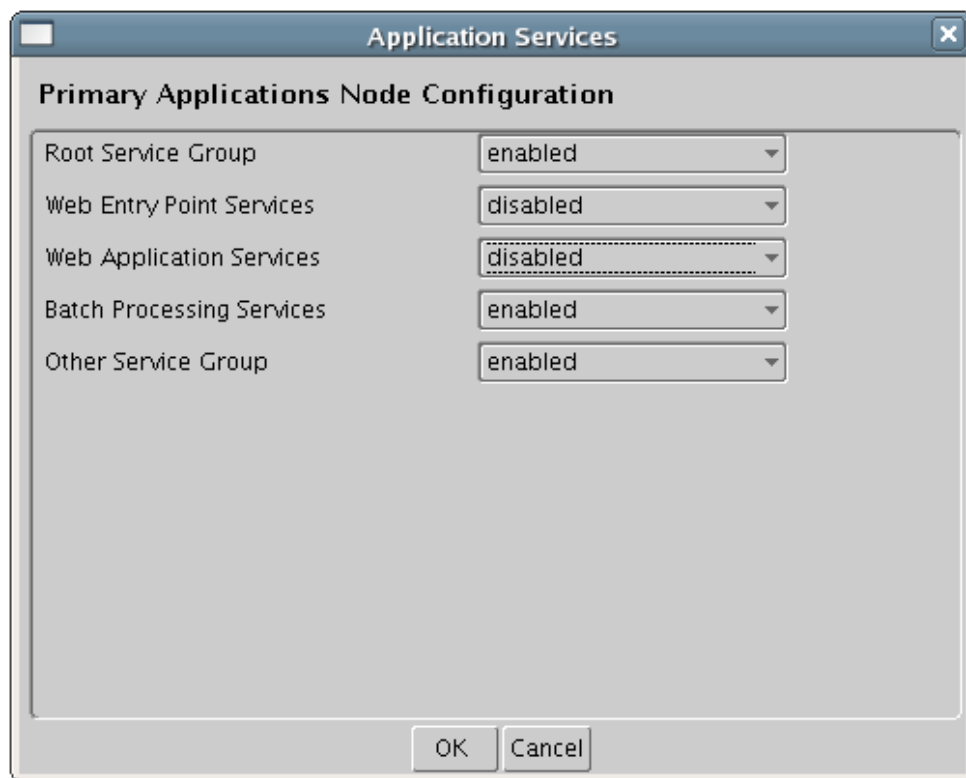
2. Enter the required information for Server A:



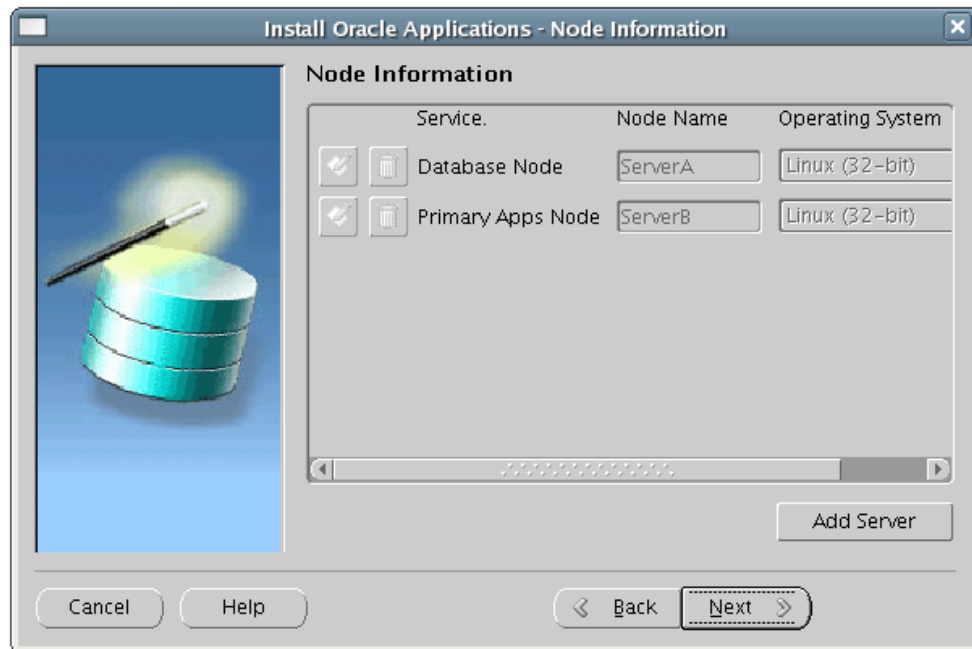
3. Enter the required information for the primary Applications node (Server B). Since this node resides on a different machine, you will need to modify the hostname accordingly:



4. Click on the *Edit Services* button to enable the required services for Server B. In this example, you will need to enable Batch Processing Services only.



5. On the Applications node information screen, add another Applications node by clicking the *Add Server* button:

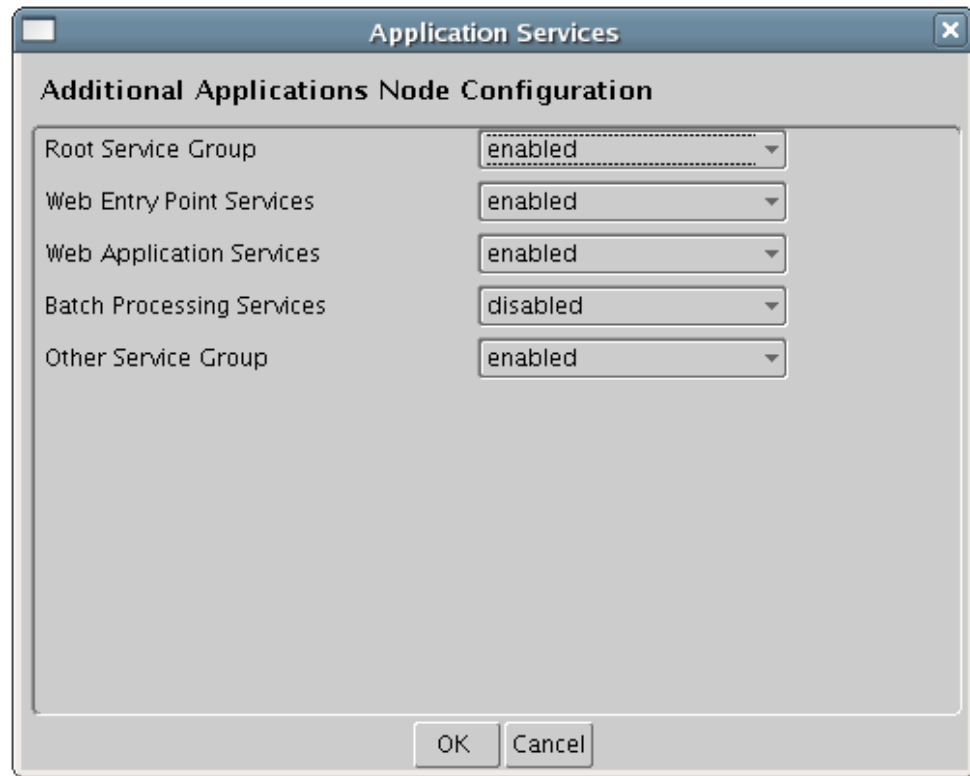


6. Enter the information for the additional Applications node, Server C:

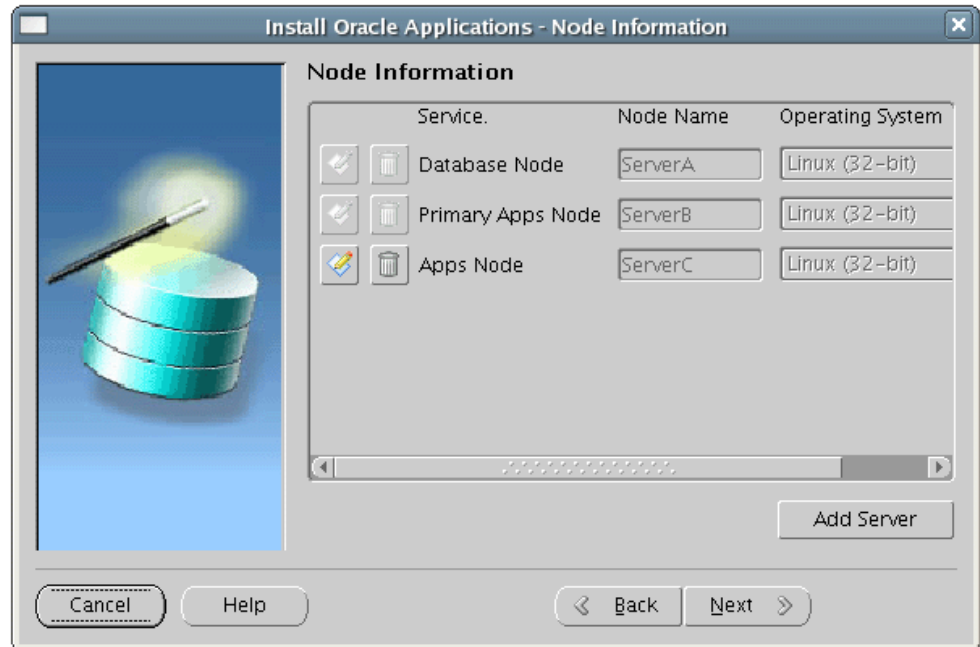
The screenshot shows a window titled "Additional Applications Node Configuration". It contains the following fields and controls:

- Host Name:
- Domain Name:
- Operating System:
- Apps OS User:
- Apps OS Group:
- Base directory:
- Instance directory:
- ☐ Shared File System:
-
-
-

7. Click on the *Edit Services* button to enable the required services for Server C. In this example, you will need to enable Root Services, Web Entry Point Services, Web Application Services, and Other Service Group:



8. Continue the Rapid Install run:



The result on Server A's file system will be a Database 10g R2 ORACLE_HOME. No Applications components will be installed on this server at this point.

9. Using ftp, copy the <10g ORACLE_HOME>/appsutil/conf_<SID>.txt configuration file to each Applications node (i.e. Server B and Server C).

10. Run Rapid Install on Server B as follows:

```
rapidwiz -silent -config <configuration file>
```

For example:

```
rapidwiz -silent -config /u01/PROD/conf_PROD.txt
```

Server B's file system will then contain top-level directories for Application Server 10.1.2, Application Server 10.1.3, APPL_TOP, COMMON_TOP, and INST_TOP.

11. Run Rapidwiz on Server C as follows:

```
rapidwiz -silent -config <configuration file>
```

For example:

```
rapidwiz -silent -config /u01/PROD/conf_PROD.txt
```

Server C's file system will then contain top-level directories for Application Server 10.1.2, Application Server 10.1.3, APPL_TOP, COMMON_TOP, and INST_TOP.

To upgrade a two-node system (database node and a single Applications node) you would carry out a similar procedure, omitting Steps 5, 6, 7, and 11.

Tip: If for some reason, `conf_<SID>.txt` is no longer available, you can run Rapid Install again on the additional Application nodes, and enter different hostnames for Servers A, B and C.

Configuring and Starting Server Processes

You will now run Rapid Install to configure and start all server processes.

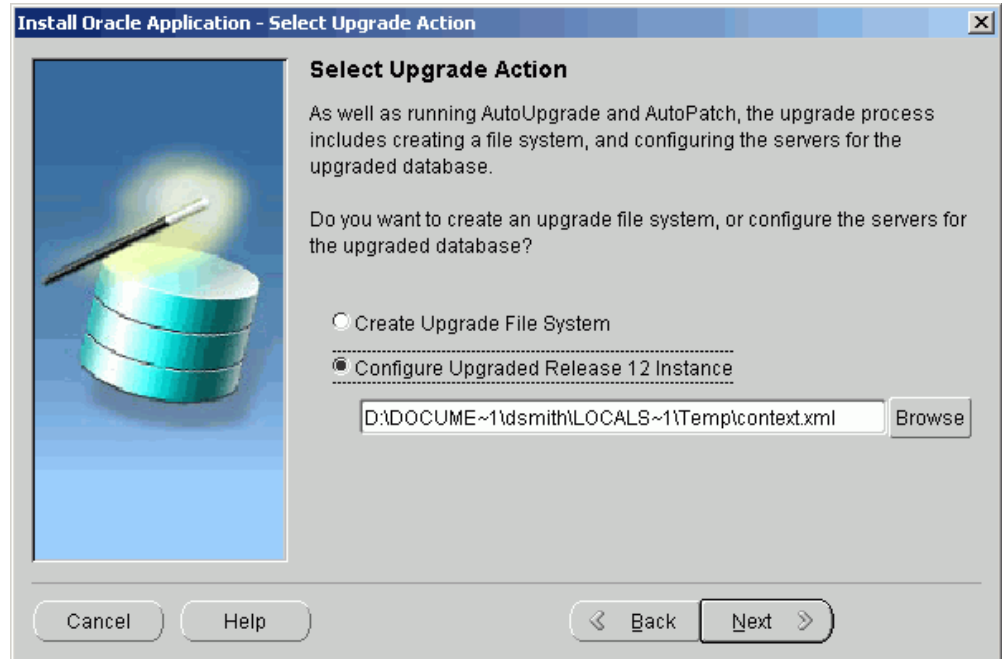
Configure an Existing Instance:

When you ran Rapid Install previously, it created and stored an instance-specific context by replacing system variables you entered on the wizard screens with the specific values you saved in the configuration file (`config.txt`). In this section, you point Rapid Install to the Applications context file, so that it can use the values there to complete the process of configuring your system.

First, ensure that the database and Net Services listeners are started. Then start Rapid Install as instructed in *Start the Rapid Install wizard*, page 3-3.

1. Configure server processes

On the Select Wizard Operation screen, choose the Upgrade to Oracle Applications 12 option to indicate you are performing an upgrade. This displays the Select Upgrade Action screen.



On this screen, select *Configure Upgraded Release 12 Instance* to indicate that you want to configure and start the servers for the upgraded database.

2. Indicate name and location of context file

When you ran Rapid Install previously, it configured your system by replacing system variables you entered on the wizard screens with the specific values you saved in the configuration file (config.txt). It stored this information as an Applications context file named <CONTEXT_NAME>.xml.

Note: See AutoConfig in *Oracle Applications Concepts*.

Complete the directory path to point Rapid Install to the Applications context file, <INST_TOP>/appl/admin/<CONTEXT_NAME>.xml. Enter the path directly in the box, or click *Browse* and select the path.

Click *Next* to continue.

3. Begin the configuration process

For security reasons, the APPS password is not saved in the context file, so you will be prompted to re-enter it on the Review Application User Information screen. See Enter passwords, page 3-10 for details. Click *Next*.

Rapid Install notifies you of the components and processes it will configure and start. Click *Next* to continue. At the prompt about beginning the installation now, click *Yes*.

Rapid Install creates server process control scripts and starts all server processes,

including the current managers. When this process is complete, it displays a screen that shows you the steps completed. Click *Finish* to exit Rapid Install. This phase of the upgrade is complete.

What To Do Next

You now need to carry out required post-upgrade tasks.

1. After you have completed the steps in this chapter, return to *Oracle Applications Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12* and complete the remaining steps.
2. Return to this book and carry out all the actions in *Finishing Tasks*, page 5-1 that apply to your upgraded system.

Installing Technology Stack Components

You use Rapid Install to install new or updated software components as a part of a technology stack upgrade. This chapter describes the procedures involved, and the associated Rapid Install screen flow.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Upgrading an Existing Technology Stack
- Database and Applications Tier Procedures

Upgrading an Existing Technology Stack

You can use a special Rapid Install startup option to upgrade an existing database node or Applications node to a new technology stack, without having to perform a complete system upgrade. With this option, you can install new ORACLE_HOMEs and generate configuration files (using AutoConfig) that will switch your existing system to use the upgraded components.

In addition to running Rapid Install, there are additional tasks associated with a complete technology stack upgrade. These steps are documented in the *OracleMetaLink* notes referenced in this chapter.

Note: For the initial release of Oracle Applications Release 12, no technology stack upgrade options are applicable, since the latest core components have been included as part of the release. Options to upgrade will be provided as new components become available and are certified.

Database and Applications Tier Procedures

Database Tier Installations:

You can use Rapid Install to install the new ORACLE_HOME for an upgrade to a later

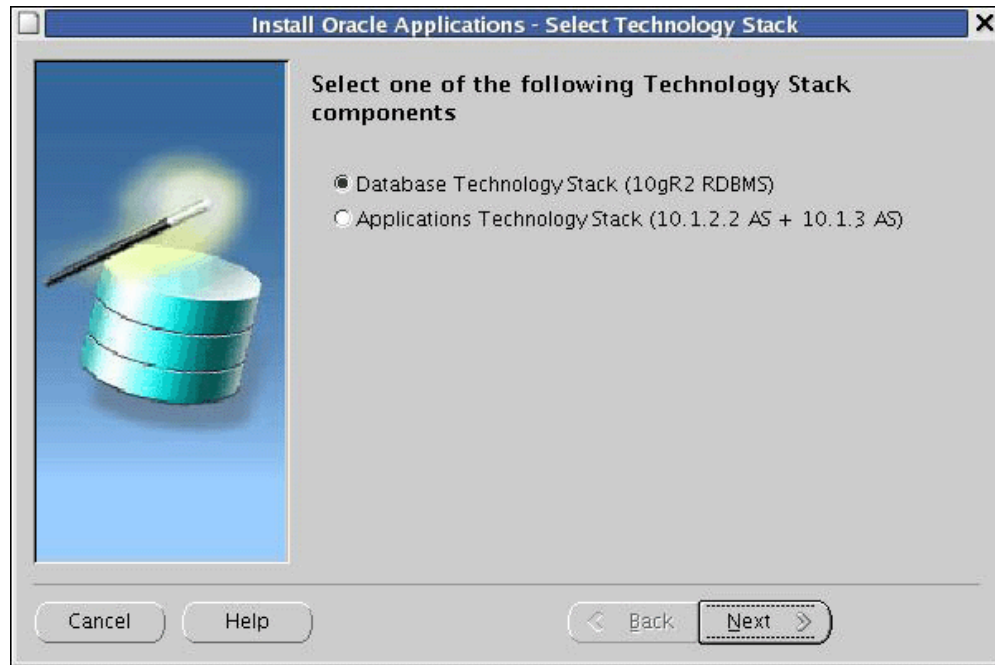
version of the Oracle database.

1. Start the Rapid Install wizard

When instructed to do so, start the Rapid Install wizard by entering the following command (the same syntax is used for both UNIX and Windows):

```
$ rapidwiz -techstack
```

The Select Technology Stack screen appears.



This screen lists the Technology Stack components that the wizard can install. To install a new ORACLE_HOME for an Oracle10g R2 database, select the Database Technology Stack (10gR2 RDBMS) option. Click *Next*.

2. Provide details for the RDBMS Technology Stack

On the RDBMS Inputs Page, you provide the information the wizard needs to install a new ORACLE_HOME for the Oracle 10g database.

Install Oracle Applications - Database Node

RDBMS Inputs Page

Provide all the details used for the installation of the RDBMS.

Database Host	<input type="text" value="appserv"/>
Database Port	<input type="text" value="1521"/>
Database SID	<input type="text" value="PROD"/>
Domain Name	<input type="text" value="company.com"/>
Base directory	<input type="text" value="/d01/oracle/PROD"/> <input type="button" value="Browse"/>
Database OS User	<input type="text" value="oracle"/>
Database OS Group	<input type="text" value="dba"/>
Database Character Set	<input type="text" value="US7ASCII"/>

Cancel Help < Back Next >

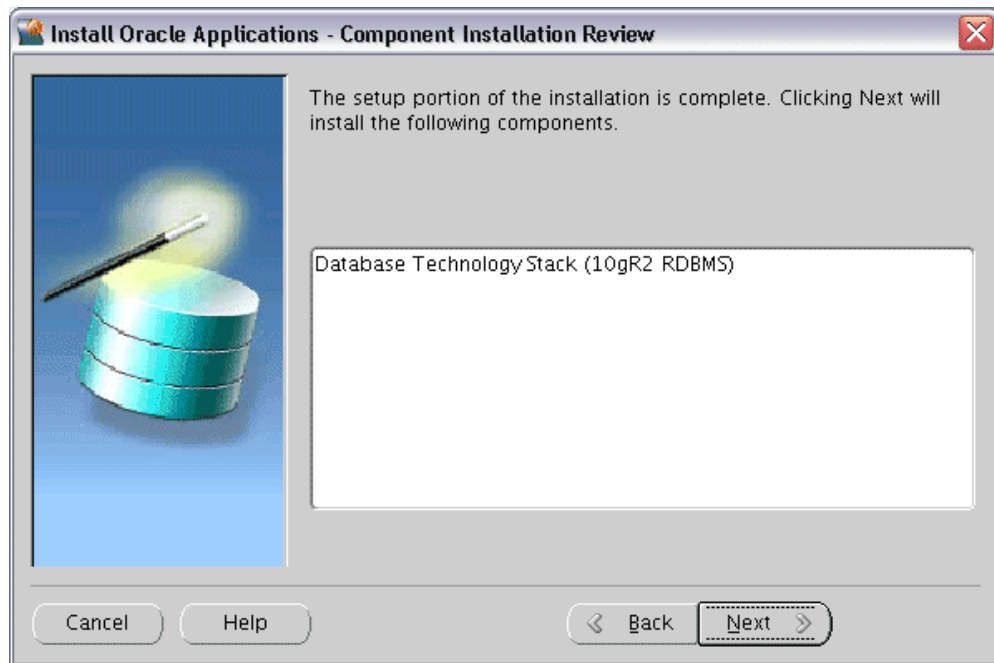
Complete the information on this screen as follows:

- **Database Port:** The port setting for the Net Services Listener port that receives requests from the various servers for processing on the RDBMS.
- **Database SID:** The name for the local database instance. This name must be alphanumeric, not exceed eight characters in length, and not contain any spaces. The database must be accessible by the wizard during installation of the database technology stack components.
- **Domain Name:** The fully-qualified domain name (FQDN) for the machine.
- **Base directory:** The top-level directory that Rapid Install uses to install the RDBMS. Subdirectories (mount points) associated with the RDBMS are derived from this directory.
- **Database OS User:** The operating system account that will own the Oracle files. Typically called `oracle`.
- **Database OS Group:** The operating system group to which the Database OS User must belong. Typically called `DBA`.
- **Database Character Set:** initially shows US7ASCII as the default. Use the drop-down list to choose a new value if you want to specify a different character set.

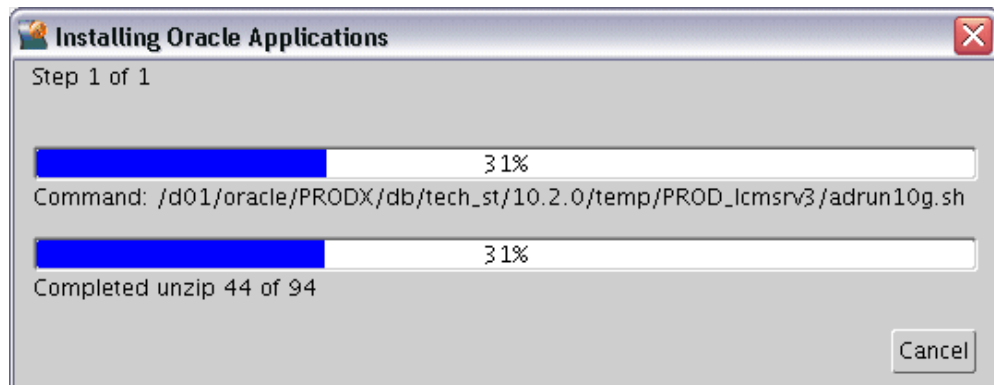
Click *Next* to continue.

3. Begin the Technology Stack upgrade

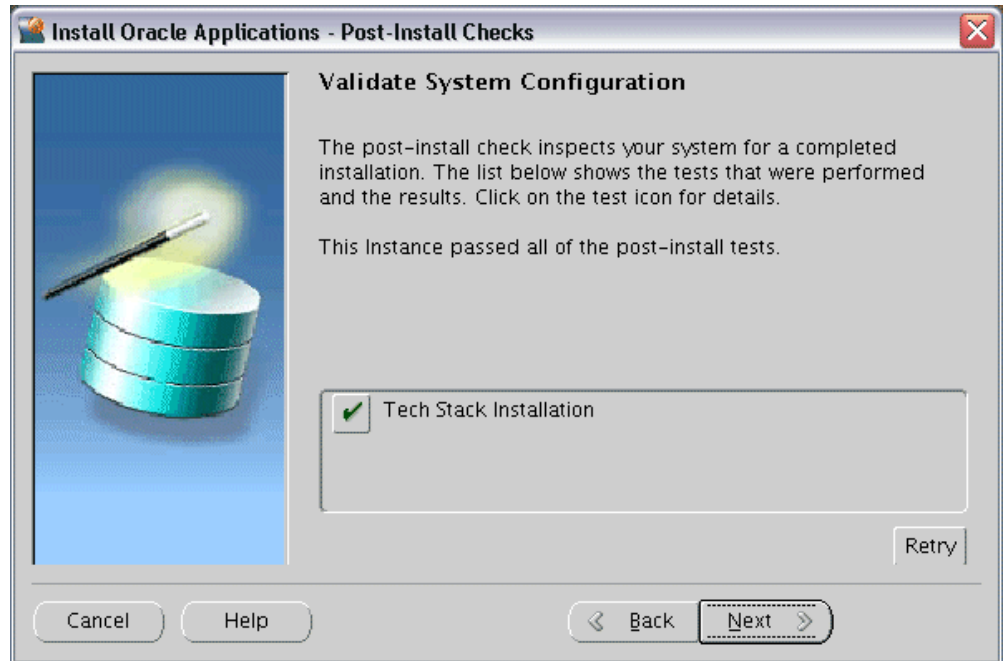
The Component Installation Review screen lists the components that the wizard will install.



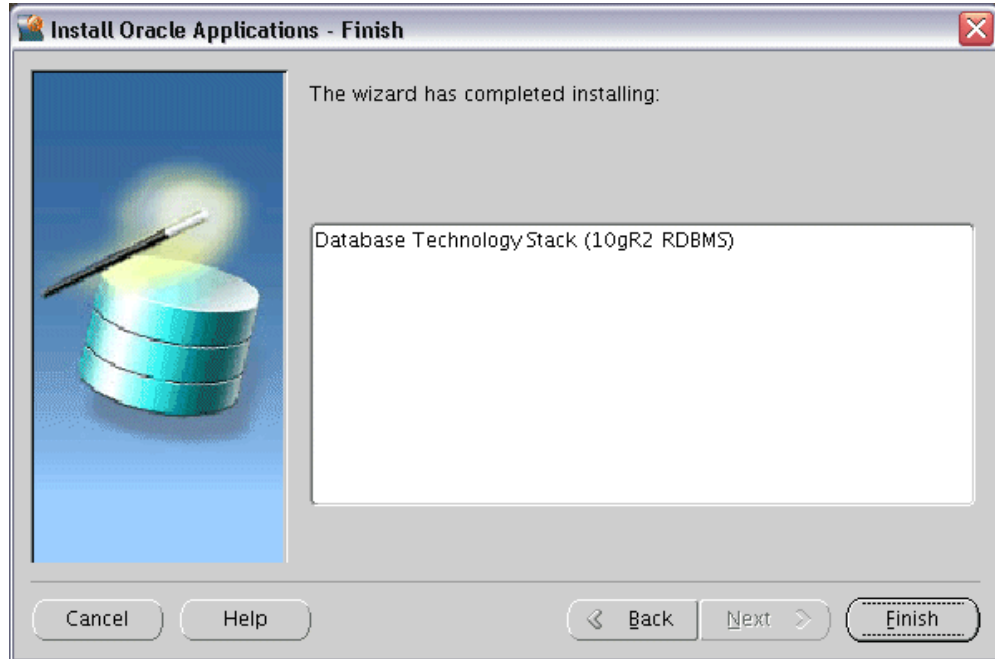
If this information is correct, click *Next* to start the installation. The wizard prompts you to begin. Click *Yes* to continue. Rapid Install begins the installation and displays a progress bar to inform you of the status.



Once the components are installed, Rapid Install displays the Post-Install Checks screen.



This screen verifies that the configuration is correct. Click *Next* to continue. The finishing screen lists the components installed.



Click *Finish* to end the Rapid Install session.

4. Complete the database upgrade

You must now perform the remaining tasks necessary to complete the database upgrade. They may include applying patches and verifying initialization parameters.

Refer to *Interoperability Notes: Oracle Applications Release 11i with Oracle Database 10g Release 2 (10.2.0)* (OracleMetaLink Note 362203.1), and complete the following sections and subsections:

- Section 1: Complete the *Database Upgrade* and *After the Database Upgrade* subsections.
- Section 2: Complete all the steps in this section.

Applications Tier Installations:

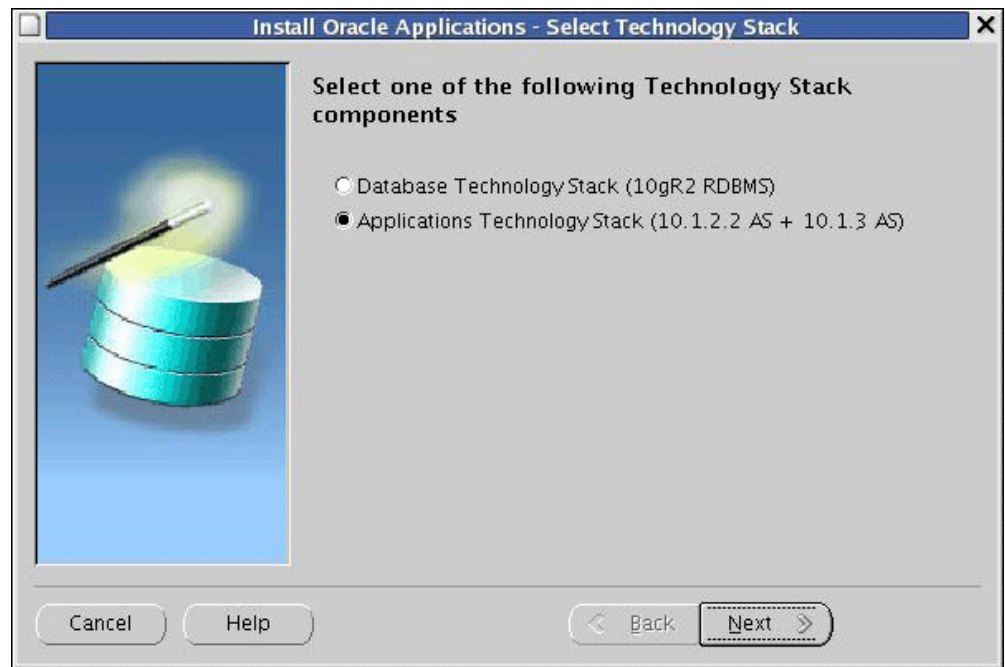
You can upgrade an existing Applications tier node to utilize Oracle 10g Application Server. This is accomplished by running Rapid Install to install only the technology stack components, as follows.

1. Complete the pre-install steps

Follow the relevant instructions in OracleMetaLink Note 376811.1, *Installing Oracle Application Server 10g with Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12*.

2. Start the Rapid Install wizard

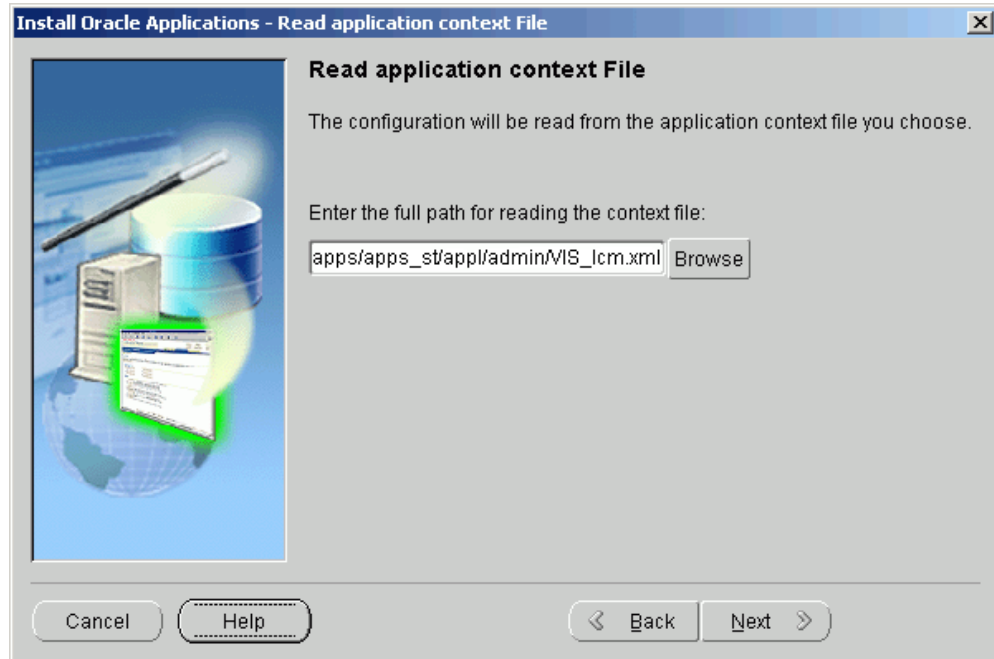
When instructed to do so, start the Rapid Install wizard by entering the command `rapidwiz -techstack` at the command prompt. The Select Tech Stack screen appears.



This screen lists the Technology Stack components that the wizard can install. To install a new Applications node Technology Stack, select the Applications Technology Stack (10.1.2.2 AS + 10.1.3 AS) option. Click *Next*.

3. Select the context file

As a part of the Technology Stack installation, you must add new parameters to the Applications tier context file. Use the Read Application Context File screen to identify the context file that Rapid Install is to use.

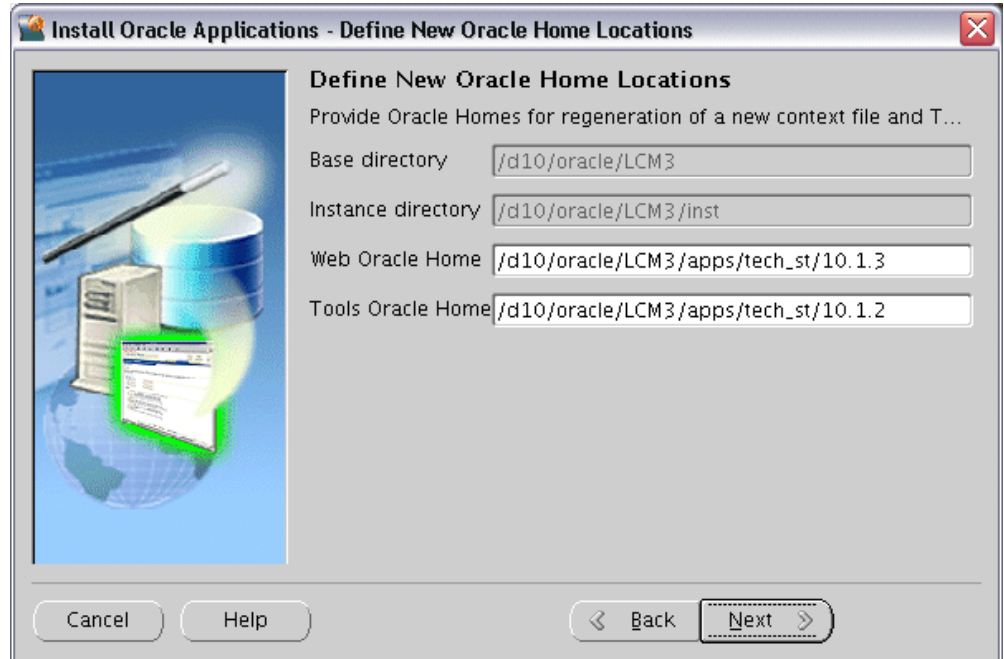


AutoConfig has previously stored configuration parameters in a context file. To modify this configuration, you need to change the parameters so that they point to the new ORACLE_HOMEs.

Enter the path and file name directly in the text box, or click *Browse* and navigate to the file. Highlight the file and click *OK* to return to the Read Application Context File screen. Click *Next* to continue.

4. Enter locations for Oracle Homes

On the Define New Oracle Home Locations screen, provide the location of the ORACLE_HOMEs associated with the updated Applications tier technology stack.



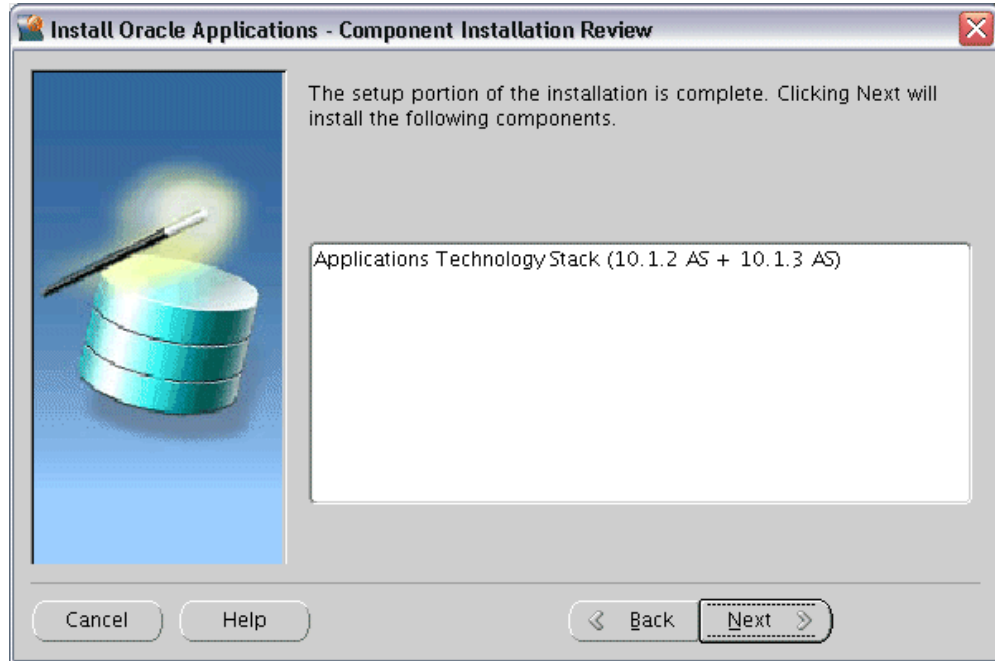
Enter the location for the new ORACLE_HOMES that will be associated with the upgraded AS technology stack and stored in the regenerated context file.

- **Web (10.1.3) ORACLE_HOME** - Enter the directory path to specify the new 10.1.3 ORACLE_HOME.
- **Tools (10.1.2) ORACLE_HOME** - Enter the directory path to specify the new 10.1.2. ORACLE_HOME.

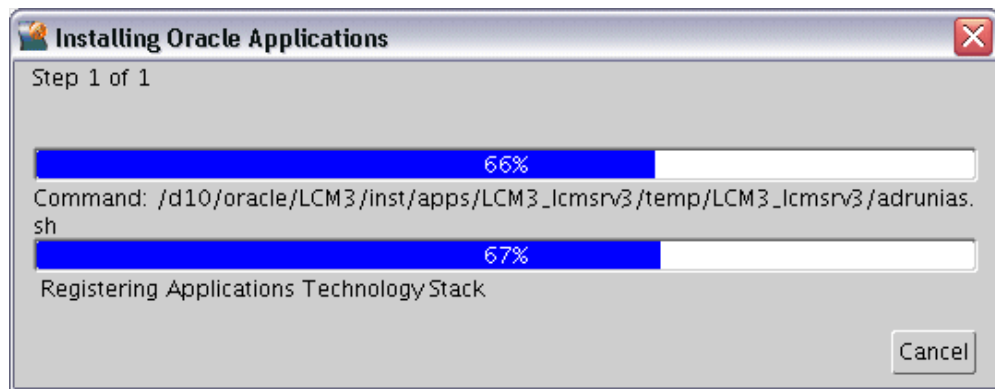
Click *Next* to continue.

5. Start the installation

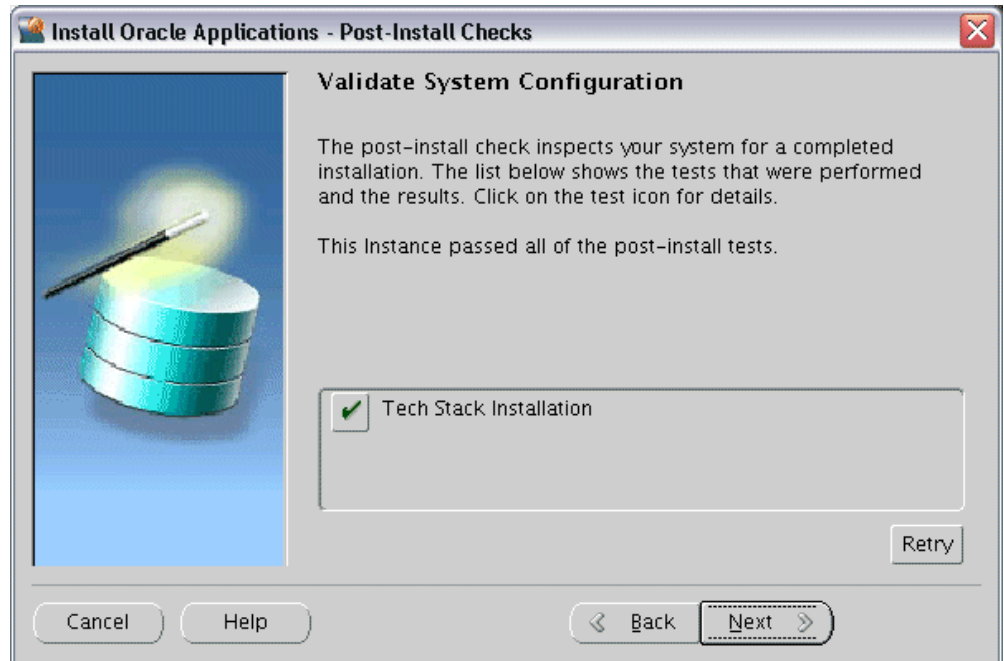
The Component Installation Review screen lists the components that the wizard will install.



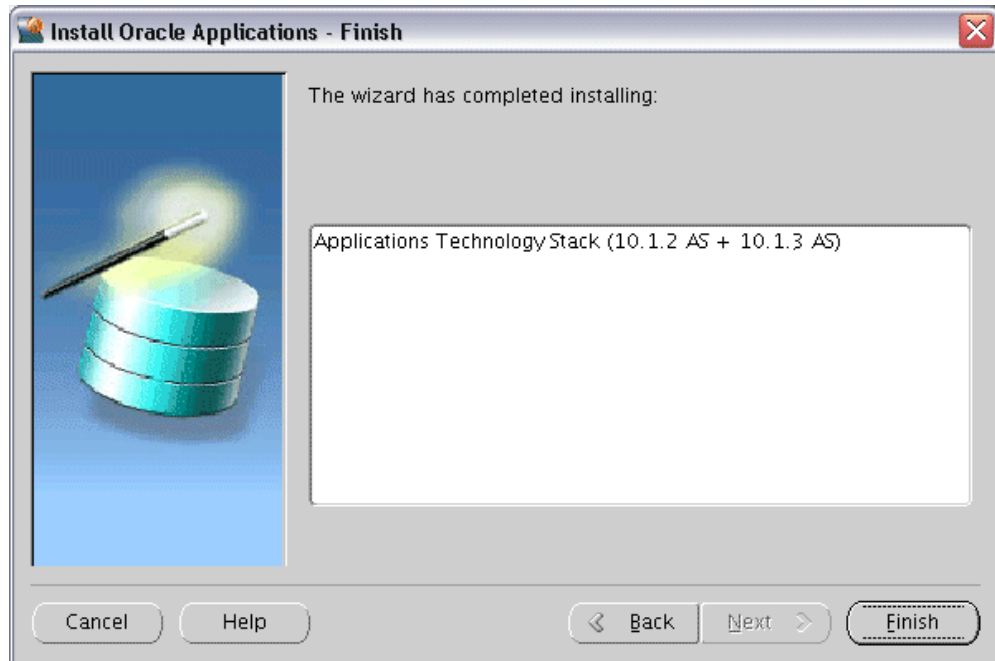
If this information is correct, click *Next* to start the installation. The wizard prompts you to begin. Click *Yes* to continue. Rapid Install begins the installation and displays a progress bar to inform you of the status.



Once the components are installed, Rapid Install displays the Post-Install Checks screen.



This screen verifies that the configuration is correct. Click *Next* to continue. The Finish screen displays the components installed.



Click *Finish* to end the Rapid Install session.

6. Complete the post-install steps

After the installation is complete, complete the remaining Applications tier installation steps. These may include applying patches and updating context file parameters. Return to Oracle *MetaLink* Note 376811.1, *Installing Oracle Application Server 10g with Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12*, and follow the applicable instructions.

Finishing Tasks

Certain tasks are necessary to finish a new installation, an upgrade, or a technology stack installation for Oracle Applications Release 12. There are also other tasks that may be required only for systems with specific functionality. This chapter discusses required and conditional tasks.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Required Tasks for All New Installations
- Conditional Tasks for New Installations
- Back Up Oracle Applications

Required Tasks for All New Installations

The tasks in this section are required to complete the installation process that was started by running Rapid Install. You must complete every task in this section.

Log On to Oracle Applications

You log in to Oracle Applications using a web browser from the Applications Login page URL.

Important: The Rapid Install Portal is obsolete. Its features are all still available via other routes; for example, you can access Oracle Applications Manager (OAM) functions by selecting the System Administrator responsibility.

Oracle Applications Login page

From the Oracle Applications Login page, you can access the E-Business Suite Home Page, which provides a single point of access to HTML-based applications, forms-based applications, and Business Intelligence applications. You access the Oracle Applications

Login page from the following URL:

Example

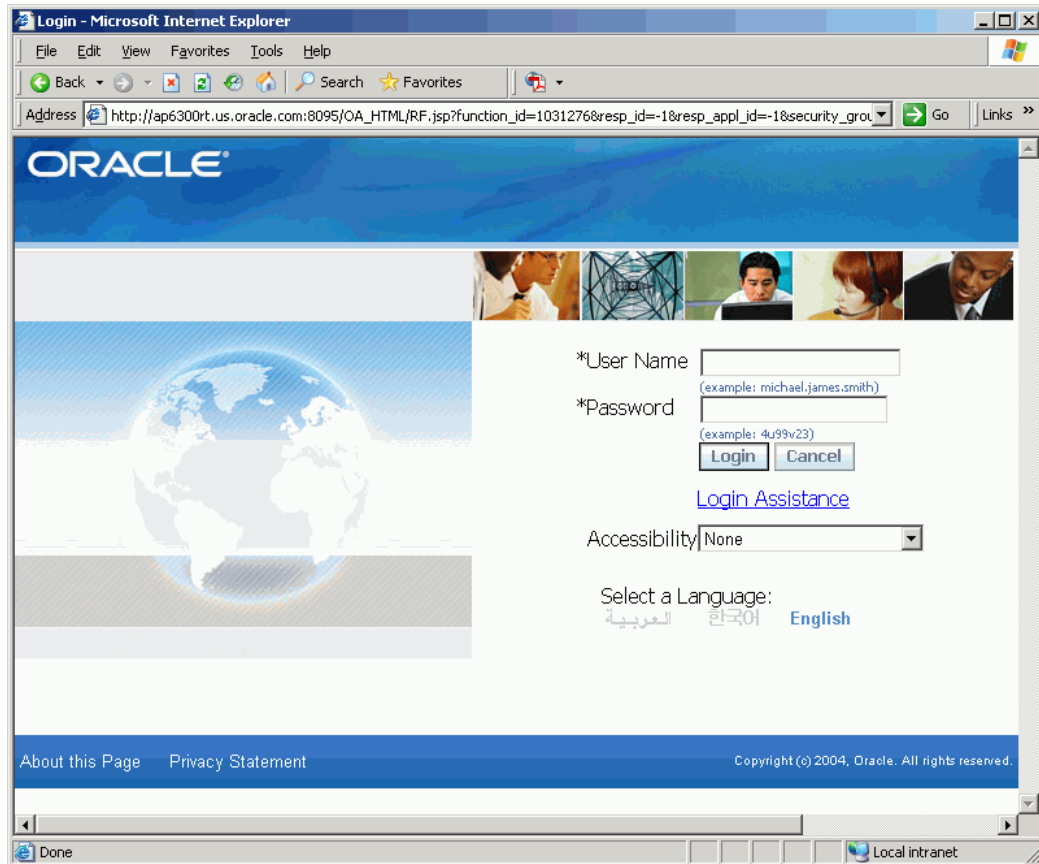
http://<host name>.<domain name>:<HTTP port>/OA_HTML/AppsLogin

For example:

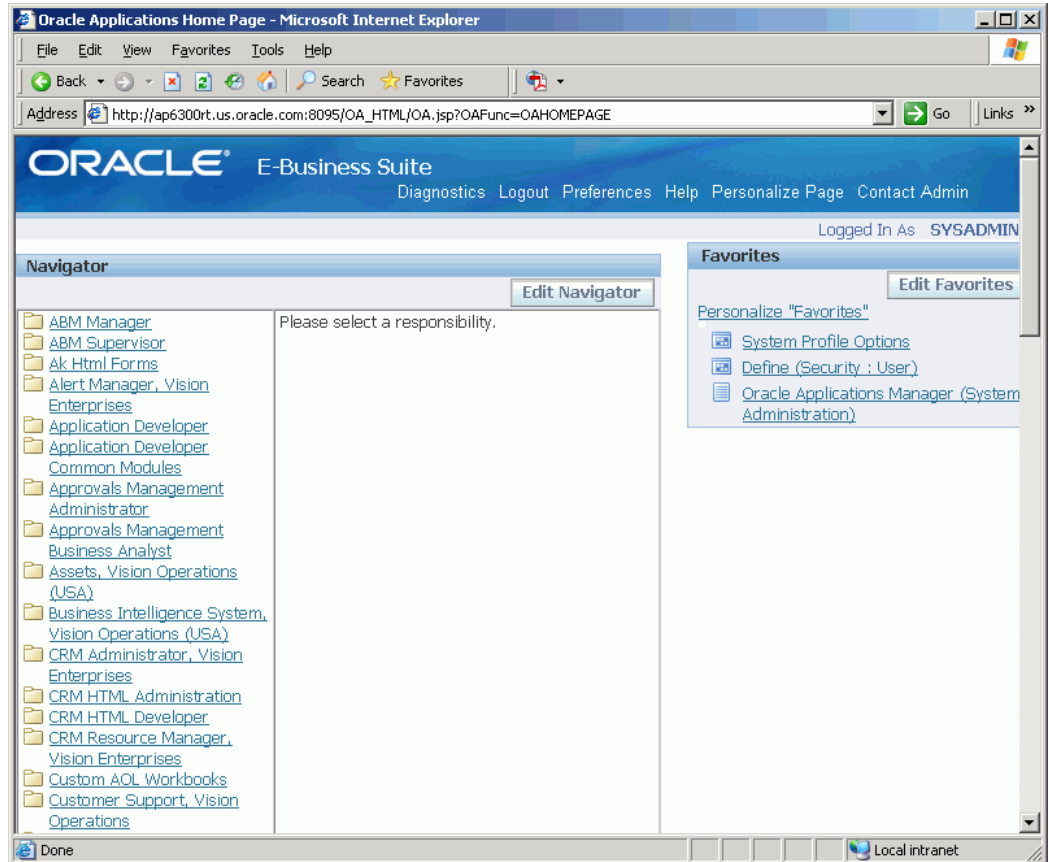
Example

http://apps1.company.com:8000/OA_HTML/AppsLogin

Once the connection has been made, the Applications Login page appears. Enter your username and password.



After your credentials have been validated, the E-Business Suite Home Page appears. You can use this page to access responsibilities for any of the individual Oracle Applications products that your organization has licensed.



The system administrator should log in the first time using the sysadmin login account that is pre-configured in the Applications installation. Use the System Administrator responsibility to launch an Applications Forms session where the system administrator can complete the implementation steps.

Note: See *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Security* for details.

Change Default Passwords

The default passwords for the SYSTEM and SYS Oracle Applications database accounts are *manager* and *change_on_install*, respectively. To maintain database security and restrict access to these accounts, you should change these passwords without delay, ensuring that your choices meet your organization's security requirements. The password for both SYS and SYSTEM in the Vision Demo is *manager*.

You should also change the default passwords for the Applications product accounts of the production and test databases.

Note: See *Applications DBA Duties in Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Configuration*.

Configure Database Initialization Parameters

The current init.ora settings allow for a total of 100 connections. However, after the standard setup is complete, only a few users can be connected because of the connections used by the concurrent managers, AQ workers, and job queues.

The relevant database initialization parameters are listed in OracleMetaLink Note 396009.1, *Database Initialization Parameters for Oracle Applications Release 12*. Refer to this note when planning to update parameter settings to meet the requirements of your system.

Review Security Practices

Review the recommended security processes documented in OracleMetaLink Note 403537.1, *Best Practices for Securing Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12*.

In particular, if you have any computers that require direct access to the Applications database, but are not registered nodes in AutoConfig (such as OAM clients), you must explicitly grant access as described in the *Oracle TNS Listener Security* chapter of that document.

Update PL/SQL Log and Out Directory

The temporary directory on your database server for log and output files from PL/SQL concurrent programs is set to /usr/tmp (UNIX) or C:\TEMP (Windows) by default. This value is specified in the utl_file_dir parameter of the database initialization file, and assigned to the APPLPTMP environment variable. As the temporary files placed in this directory may contain sensitive information, it should have suitably restricted access, such as read and write access for the account that owns the database.

Enter your choice of directory as the new value for utl_file_dir in the database initialization parameter file. Then use the edit AutoConfig parameters feature of Oracle Applications Manager to update the APPLPTMP variable in the Applications context file with the new utl_file_dir directory location. Finally, run AutoConfig to recreate the environment files.

Implement Product and Country-Specific Functionality

Depending on which products or country-specific functionality you plan to use in your installation, you may need to perform additional tasks or apply additional patches. Refer to the individual product or country-specific implementation manuals, user's guides, or OracleMetaLink for details.

Check Client Software For Use With Forms Applet

The connection between the client and the E-Business Suite forms is provided through an applet in the client Web browser.

Note: For a list of Web browsers supported for use with Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12, see *OracleMetaLink* Note 389422.1, *Recommended Browsers for Oracle Applications 12*.

Instead of using the browser's own JVM, Oracle Applications Release 12 uses the Sun *Java Runtime Engine* (JRE). This component is invoked when a user accesses a function that requires it, such as running a form. If the JRE Plug-in has not already been installed, the browser prompts the user to download the required installation executable. JRE replaces Oracle JInitiator, which was used in Release 11*i*.

Note: For further details of using JRE with Oracle E-Business Suite, see *OracleMetaLink* Note 393931.1, *Upgrading JRE Plugin with Oracle Applications R12*.

Set Up Printers

To register printers in the Printers form of Oracle Applications, the system administrator must know each printer's operating system name. To determine the names, do the following:

UNIX:

At the command prompt, enter:

Example

```
$ lpstat -p
```

Windows:

Click on *Printers and Faxes* in the Start menu.

Enabling Printers on Windows Systems

The concurrent manager starts by default under the internal SYSTEM account. This account does not have access to network printing devices. To run reports using the concurrent manager, complete the following steps:

1. Log in to a user account that has administrative privileges.
2. From the Services menu, highlight the Oracle Concurrent Manager service (OracleConcMgr<SID>, where <SID> is the database SID), and click Startup. In the

Log in As section, select *This Account*, and enter the username and password used to start the concurrent manager. Then click OK.

3. Repeat the actions in Step 2 for the Oracle TNS Listener service.
4. Using the *Add Printer* option, define a printer for the account that was used in Steps 2 and 3.
5. Reboot the system to allow the changes to take effect.

Note: For more information about setting up printers, see *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Configuration*.

Understand System Administration Tasks

You should be familiar with all the relevant sections of the three-volume *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*. This set of books contains important information about Oracle Applications.

Understand Oracle Applications Maintenance Tasks

You should be familiar with the information in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Utilities* and *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*. Both these books contain important information about administration utilities and maintenance tasks. In addition, you should refer to *Oracle Applications Patching Procedures* for details of recommended patching strategies and practices.

Conditional Tasks for New Installations

You may need to carry out some of the tasks in this section to meet site or product-specific requirements. Perform all that apply to your newly installed Oracle Applications system.

Resize the Database

You will need to increase the size of your database to meet the specific requirements of your system. The increase will in part depend on the products you have licensed and the additional features (such as multiple languages or multiple organizations) you configure in your installation.

Configure Parallel Concurrent Processing

Parallel Concurrent Processing allows you to distribute concurrent managers across multiple nodes. If you chose to enable load balancing for Concurrent Processing servers

during the Rapid Install process, you must complete additional setup steps. See "Managing Parallel Concurrent Processing" in *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide — Configuration* for further information.

Configure Forms Socket Mode

By default, Release 12 supports Forms 10g in *servlet mode*, which facilitates use of firewalls, load balancing, proxies, and other networking options. The use of *socket mode* is also supported, however, and can be enabled by following the instructions in Oracle *MetaLink* Note 384241.1, *Using Forms Socket Mode in Oracle Applications Release 12*.

Set Up National Language Support (NLS)

In Release 12, Rapid install only installs American English. If you plan to use languages other than American English in your installation, read the information in the *Oracle Applications NLS Release Notes*, and complete the necessary steps for installing the translated software.

Important: You must complete the tasks in the *Oracle Applications NLS Release Notes* before using your Applications products in a language other than American English.

To use additional languages, you must first activate the additional languages via the License Manager utility (within Oracle Applications Manager), and, if required, change the base language.

After this, the multilingual tables must be updated for the activated languages. Go to the AD Administration main menu, choose the 'Maintain Applications Database Entities' submenu, and run the 'Maintain Multi-lingual Tables' task.

You now need to install the relevant Release 12 NLS software for all the active languages, to lay down the NLS translated files into the APPL_TOP.

After this, you should use the *Translation Synchronization Patch Utility* to synchronize the languages with the American English patch level. This step is needed in case any American English patches were applied after Rapid Install was run.

Note: For further details of using additional languages, see Oracle *MetaLink* Note 393320.1, *Internationalization Update Notes for Release 12*. For details of running the AD Administration utility, see *Oracle Applications Maintenance Utilities*.

As standard, Oracle Applications Release 12 supports the following languages and associated language codes:

Language	Language Code
Arabic	AR
Brazilian Portuguese	PTB
Canadian French	FRC
Croatian	HR
Czech	CS
Danish	DK
Dutch	NL
French	F
Finnish	SF
German	D
Greek	EL
Hebrew	IW
Hungarian	HU
Italian	I
Japanese	JA
Korean	KO
Latin American Spanish	ESA
Norwegian	N
Polish	PL
Portuguese	PT

Language	Language Code
Romanian	RO
Russian	RU
Simplified Chinese	ZHS
Slovak	SK
Spanish	E
Swedish	S
Thai	TH
Traditional Chinese	ZHT
Turkish	TR

Set Up Unicode Character Sets

Regardless of the languages installed, you may need to complete additional steps if you use a Unicode character set, such as UTF8, in the database tier.

With Release 12, UTF8 and AL32UTF8 are both supported Unicode character sets in the database. However, supplementary characters are not supported.

If you customize seed data, your changes may be overwritten during an upgrade. This also applies to any changes to translations of seed data made using the globe icon.

Note: See *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Configuration* for language setup details, and OracleMetaLink Note 393861.1, *Oracle Applications Globalization Support Guide (Release 12)*, for further details of languages and character sets.

Complete Workflow Notification Mailer Configuration

Before you can send Oracle Workflow email notifications and Oracle Alert email alerts, you must complete the Workflow Notification Mailer configuration, using the Notification Mailer configuration wizard in Oracle Applications Manager.

1. From the Applications Dashboard of Oracle Applications Manager, select Workflow

Manager from the "Navigate to" pull-down menu, and click on the *Go* button.

2. In the Workflow System region, click the Notification Mailers status icon to navigate to the Service Components page for notification mailers. At this point, the Notification Mailers status icon should be showing the status *Down*.
3. In the Service Components page, select the Workflow Notification Mailer service component and click the *Edit* button to navigate to the Notification Mailer configuration wizard.
4. In the Outbound Email Account (SMTP) region, enter the name of the outbound SMTP mail server.
5. If you want to enable inbound email processing, select the Inbound Processing parameter in the Inbound Email Account (IMAP) region, and enter the name of the inbound IMAP mail server, the username and password of the email account that the Notification Mailer uses to receive email messages, and the reply-to address of the email account that receives incoming messages, to which notification responses should be sent.
6. Click *Apply*.
7. Return to the Service Components page, and verify that the status of the Workflow Notification Mailer service component is now *Running*.

Note: For more information, see: *Notification Mailers in Oracle Workflow Administrator's Guide*.

Set Up and Implement Oracle Embedded Data Warehouse (EDW)

If you have licensed Oracle Embedded Data Warehouse (EDW), you must complete additional setup and implementation steps before using this product.

Set Up and Implement Discoverer End User Layer (EUL)

To set up and implement the Discoverer End User Layer, follow the instructions documented in OracleMetaLink Note 373634.1, *Using Discoverer 10.1.2 with Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12*.

Set Up Demand Planning

To set up and begin using Demand Planning, you must perform the implementation tasks outlined in the *Oracle Demand Planning Installation and Configuration Guide*.

Convert to a Public Sector, Education, or Not-for-Profit System

Rapid Install sets up products for commercial or for-profit use. To convert your system to use public sector, education, or not-for-profit products after the installation is complete, use License Manager to register public sector or not-for-profit products. See *Oracle Applications Maintenance Utilities* for information on registering products.

Convert Database to Multiple Organizations

The Rapid Install Vision Demo database is enabled for Multiple Organizations. However, the production and test databases are not. If you want the Multiple Organizations architecture in the production or test environments, refer to the instructions for converting to Multiple Organizations in *Oracle Applications Maintenance Procedures*.

Note: See *Multiple Organizations in Oracle Applications* and *Multiple Organization Architecture in Oracle Applications Concepts*.

Back Up Oracle Applications

After installation is complete, your operating system administrator should back up the Oracle Applications product files, including the Application Server technology stack components. Your database administrator should back up the Oracle Applications database components.

Subsequently, you should establish a backup policy that meets your organization's needs, balancing the overhead of carrying out the chosen backup type and frequency against the need to be able to recover from a variety of types of system failure. The backup procedures should be tested periodically.

Configuration Details

This appendix contains details of the fields in the various screens of the Rapid Install wizard. It pays special attention to the configuration values that are not visible in the sample screen shots, and also discusses additional system requirements.

This appendix covers the following topics:

- Rapid Install Configuration Parameters
- Requirements for a New Production Database
- Vision Demonstration Database Requirements

Rapid Install Configuration Parameters

This section lists and defines configuration parameters on the Database Install Information screen, the node-specific configuration information screens, and the Global Settings screen in the Rapid Install wizard. Rapid Install uses these values during an installation or upgrade to set up and configure your system.

Note: See Applications File System in *Oracle Applications Concepts* for more information about the directories and subdirectories discussed in this section.

Database Parameters

This section lists and describes the values you enter on the database install information screen in the Rapid Install wizard. Rapid Install uses this information to set up the top-level directory and the subdirectories on the database node.

Database Install Information

Input Field Name	Definition
Database OS User (UNIX)	The operating system user that owns the Oracle technology stack (including the database).
Database OS Group (UNIX)	The Oracle OS user must belong to this group.
Base Install directory	The top-level directory that Rapid Install uses to install the RDBMS. All subdirectories (mount points) associated with the RDBMS are derived from this directory.
Oracle Home	The location of the 10g R2 ORACLE_HOME (database home), which contains files for running and maintaining the RDBMS.
Data Top (SYS)	Derived from the Base Install directory, this is the mount point for all database system files.
Data Top (LOG)	Derived from the Base Install directory, this is the mount point for all database log files.
Data Top (TXN)	Derived from the Base Install directory, this is the mount point for all transaction data and index files.
Data Top (ARCHIVE)	Derived from the Base Install directory, this is the mount point for all archive, media, advanced queue, summary, and undo files.

Note: See Tablespace Management in *Oracle Applications Concepts* for further details.

Applications Node Parameters

This section lists and describes the fields on the Applications node screens in the Rapid Install wizard. You enter configuration details for these nodes (one or more) on the Primary Applications Node Configuration screen.

Applications Node Install Information

Input Field Name	Definition
X Display (UNIX)	This display must always be accessible during runtime. Set it to an active and authorized X Windows display, pointing to a machine that is always available to the instance.
UNIX Toolkit Directory (Windows)	Location of MKS tools. Used for relinking executables and DLLs.
Visual Studio Directory (Windows)	Location of the Visual C/C++ executables and DLLs. Used for linking executables or DLLs.
Apps OS User (UNIX)	The operating system user that owns the Oracle Applications file system and Applications node technology stack.
Apps OS Group (UNIX)	The group to which the Apps OS User belongs.
Base Install directory	The top-level directory that Rapid Install uses to install the Applications node technology stack . All subdirectory names are derived from this directory.
Instance directory	The top-level directory for an Applications instance. This directory is referred to as the Instance Home, and denoted by the environment variable \$INST_TOP.

Input Field Name	Definition
COMMON_TOP	<p>Holds directories for files used across products or in conjunction with third-party products. It contains the following subdirectories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • admin - contains several subdirectories used for concurrent manager log and out directories, scripts used during installation, and scripts used for daily maintenance of the instance. • html - contains files used by html-based products such as JSP files, java scripts, xml files, and style sheets. • java - location of all JAR files. Also holds third-party Java files and other zip files. • portal - contains Rapid Install Portal files. The Rapid Install Portal is a web page that provides access to post-installation tasks, Server Administration scripts, installation documentation, and online help. • temp - used for caching by certain processes such as Oracle Reports. • util - contains third-party utilities such as JDK, JRE, and Unzip.
Tools ORACLE_HOME	<p>The AS 10.1.2 ORACLE_HOME directory, used for the Developer 10i products (Forms and Reports). Sometimes also referred to as the C <i>ORACLE_HOME</i>.</p>
Web ORACLE_HOME	<p>The AS 10.1.3 ORACLE_HOME directory, used for the Oracle HTTP Server. Sometimes also referred to as the <i>Java ORACLE_HOME</i>.</p>
Temp Directory	<p>Contains temporary files. This directory is not used during installation.</p>

Global System Settings

This section lists and describes the fields on the Global Settings screen in the Rapid

Install wizard. Rapid Install uses them to identify the fully qualified domain name, and derive port settings that your system will use to connect all services and listeners.

Global Settings Information

Input Field Name	Definition
Domain Name	A valid domain name used when configuring Oracle Applications for the network. This value, when combined with a host (machine) name, must produce a fully qualified domain name (FQDN). For example, a host name of <code>apps1</code> and domain name of <code>company.com</code> make up an FQDN of <code>apps1.company.com</code>
Port Pool	A list of increment settings that you can choose to make the preset port numbers unique. For example, choosing 3 from the list changes port 1521 to 1524.
Database Port	Net Services Listener port that receives requests from the various servers for processing on the RDBMS.

Log Files

Rapid Install saves the log files associated with the installation or upgrade. They are located in the following directories:

Database tier log files	<APPS_BASE>/db/tech_st/10.2.0/apputil/log/<CONTEXT_NAME>/<timestamp>.log
Applications tier log files	<APPS_BASE>/inst/apps/<CONTEXT_NAME>/logs/<timestamp>.log

Requirements for a New Production Database

The fresh database installed by Rapid Install is Oracle 10g R2 (10.2.0.2). It can be used for any purpose, such as a production system or a test system. It is minimally sized, with 100% sizing factor. The default character set is US7ASCII, and the default database block size is 8192 bytes.

Important: Oracle Applications Release 12 requires a database block size of 8K. No other size may be used.

The initialization file for the database is located in the \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs directory, and is called init<SID>.ora.

All Oracle Applications Release 12 base products are fully installed, but only basic technology products are automatically registered as being licensed and active. You register all the products in your Oracle licensing agreement using the Rapid Install wizard. During the process of entering initial configuration values on the wizard screens, you can change the character set, and Rapid Install will convert your database accordingly.

The database utilizes the Oracle Applications Tablespace Model (OATM). This streamlined model consists of locally managed tablespaces based on the objects' input/output characteristics. OATM also provides support for implementing Oracle RAC on Linux.

Note: For further details of OATM, see *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide - Configuration*.

The tablespace sizes shown below are approximate, and may vary from platform to platform.

Production Database Tablespace Sizes

Tablespace	Description	Size (MB)
APPS_TS_ARCHIVE	Tables that contain archived purge-related data	866
APPS_TS_INTERFACE	Interface and temporary data and indexes	1041
APPS_TS_MEDIA	Multimedia objects, such as text, video, sound, graphics, and spatial data	1446
APPS_TS_NOLOGGING	Materialized views not used for summary management and temporary objects	64
APPS_TS_QUEUES	Advanced Queuing and dependent tables and indexes	1000
APPS_TS_SEED	Reference and setup data and indexes	2956
APPS_TS_SUMMARY	Summary management objects, such as materialized views, fact tables, and other objects that record summary information	1146

Tablespace	Description	Size (MB)
APPS_TS_TOOLS	Tools tablespace	500
APPS_TS_TX_DATA	Tables that contain transactional data	4136
APPS_TS_TX_IDX	Indexes on transaction tables	6124
APPS_UNDOTS1	Automatic Undo Management (AUM) tablespace. UNDO segments are same as ROLLBACK segments when AUM is enabled	1642
CTXD	Oracle interMedia	16
PORTAL	Single Sign-On SDK	100
ODM	Oracle Data Mining	11
OLAP	OLAP	17
OWAPUB	Oracle Application Server	10
PORTAL	Oracle Portal	100
SYS_AUX	Stores auxiliary database metadata related to Oracle options and features	617
SYSTEM	System tablespace used by the Oracle database	12221
TEMP	Temporary tablespace	2124

Note: The above list of tablespaces is not exhaustive.

Vision Demonstration Database Requirements

The Vision Demo database provides a sample set of transaction data for a fictitious company (Vision Corporation). It uses most Oracle Applications products and is configured for multi-node systems. It is installed with the UTF8 (universal) character set to maximize the number of supported languages.

The init.ora file for the database is in the \$ORACLE_HOME/dbs directory, and is called init<SID>.ora.

Note: The sizes shown in the table are approximate, and may vary from platform to platform.

Vision Demo Database Tablespace Sizes

Tablespace	Description	Size (MB)
APPS_TS_ARCHIVE	Tables that contain archived purge-related data	1151
APPS_TS_INTERFACE	Interface and temporary data and indexes	5061
APPS_TS_MEDIA	Multimedia objects, such as text, video, sound, graphics, and spatial data	2816
APPS_TS_NOLOGGING	Materialized views not used for summary management and temporary objects	200
APPS_TS_QUEUES	Advanced Queuing and dependent tables and indexes	2246
APPS_TS_SEED	Reference and setup data and indexes	4462
APPS_TS_SUMMARY	Summary management objects, such as materialized views, fact tables, and other objects that record summary information	14056
APPS_TS_TOOLS	Tools tablespace	250
APPS_TS_TX_DATA	Tables that contain transactional data.	39668
APPS_TS_TX_IDX	Indexes on transaction tables	24803
APPS_UNDOTS1	Automatic Undo Management (AUM) tablespace. UNDO segments are identical to ROLLBACK segments when AUM is enabled	1267

Tablespace	Description	Size (MB)
CTXSYS	Oracle interMedia	79
PORTAL	Single Sign-On SDK	68
ODM_DATA	Oracle Data Mining	40
OWAPUB	Oracle Application Server	10
SYNCSERVER	Mobile Server	28
SYSTEM	System tablespace used by the Oracle database	16153
TEMP	Temporary tablespace	2000

The Vision Demo database uses the Multiple Organizations feature. The following table shows the operating units in the database. Responsibilities connect to one of these operating units.

Vision Demo Database Operating Units

Operating Unit	Username/Password
Vision Operations	APPS/APPS
Vision Corporation	APPS/APPS
Vision Industries	APPS/APPS
Vision Services	APPS/APPS
Vision Project Manufacturing	APPS/APPS
Vision ADB	APPS/APPS

Note: There are several schemas in the Vision Demo database for other accounts, which are used to demonstrate Oracle Applications integration with other products. These schemas are not documented

here.

Many Applications users are predefined in the Vision Demo database. The following username/password pairs have System Administrator responsibility:

- SYSADMIN/sysadmin
- MFG/welcome
- OPERATIONS/welcome
- SERVICES/welcome
- MRC/welcome
- HRMS/welcome

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