

Oracle® E-Business Suite

Maintenance Utilities

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Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Utilities, Release 12.1

Part No. E13676-03

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Contents

Send Us Your Comments

Preface

1 Getting Started

Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Utilities.....	1-1
Command Line Utilities.....	1-8
Running AD Utilities.....	1-24
Using Parallel Processing.....	1-27
OAM Web-Based Utilities.....	1-33

2 Installation and Upgrade

About Installations and Upgrades.....	2-1
Overview of Rapid Install.....	2-2
Running Rapid Install.....	2-7

3 System Configuration

About System Configuration.....	3-1
AD Splicer.....	3-3
File Character Set Converter.....	3-6

4 Maintenance

About System Maintenance.....	4-1
AD Administration Overview.....	4-2
Running AD Administration Interactively.....	4-6
Generating Applications Files.....	4-6

Maintaining Applications Files.....	4-9
Managing Database Entities.....	4-15
Using Maintenance Mode.....	4-18
Using AD Relink.....	4-19
Relinking AD Executables.....	4-20

5 Reporting

Oracle E-Business Suite Reporting Tools.....	5-1
AD Job Timing Report.....	5-2
AD Configuration Report.....	5-3
AD File Identification Report.....	5-4
AD Check Digest.....	5-4

Index

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Part No. E13676-03

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- Are the implementation steps correct and complete?
- Did you understand the context of the procedures?
- Did you find any errors in the information?
- Does the structure of the information help you with your tasks?
- Do you need different information or graphics? If so, where, and in what format?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?

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Note: Before sending us your comments, you might like to check that you have the latest version of the document and if any concerns are already addressed. To do this, access the new Oracle E-Business Suite Release Online Documentation CD available on My Oracle Support and www.oracle.com. It contains the most current Documentation Library plus all documents revised or released recently.

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Preface

Intended Audience

Welcome to Release 12.1 of the *Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Utilities*.

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 E-Business Suite, we suggest you attend one or more of the Oracle E-Business Suite training classes available through Oracle University.

See Related Information Sources on page viii for more Oracle E-Business Suite product information.

Deaf/Hard of Hearing Access to Oracle Support Services

To reach Oracle Support Services, use a telecommunications relay service (TRS) to call Oracle Support at 1.800.223.1711. An Oracle Support Services engineer will handle technical issues and provide customer support according to the Oracle service request process. Information about TRS is available at <http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/consumerfacts/trs.html>, and a list of phone numbers is available at <http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/dro/trsphonebk.html>.

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Structure

1 Getting Started

This chapter contains basic information about Oracle E-Business Suite maintenance utilities, both command line and Web-based.

2 Installation and Upgrade

This chapter describes the utilities you use to install a new Oracle E-Business Suite system and to upgrade an existing system to a new release version.

3 System Configuration

During an installation or upgrade, your system is set up and configured based on the values you specify as a part of those processes. At various times after an installation or upgrade, you may need to reconfigure your system. Oracle E-Business Suite employs several utilities to aid you with this task. This chapter contains the following information about configuration utilities:

4 Maintenance

This chapter discusses the AD utilities designed to help you perform the routine maintenance tasks that will help ensure that your Oracle E-Business Suite system continues to run smoothly.

5 Reporting

This chapter describes various reports and views of your system, including information about patches you have applied to your system, statistics for maintenance sessions and the time it takes to run them, and other important system information.

Related Information Sources

This book is included on the Oracle E-Business Suite Documentation Library, which is

supplied in the Release 12.1 Media Pack. You can download soft-copy documentation as PDF files from the Oracle Technology Network at <http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/>. The Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.1 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 My Oracle Support (formerly Oracle*MetaLink*).

If this guide refers you to other Oracle E-Business Suite documentation, use only the latest Release 12.1 versions of those guides.

Online Documentation

All Oracle E-Business Suite documentation is available online (HTML or PDF).

- **Online Help** - Online help patches (HTML) are available on My Oracle Support.
- **PDF Documentation** - See the Oracle E-Business Suite Documentation Library for current PDF documentation for your product with each release. The Oracle E-Business Suite Documentation Library is also available on My Oracle Support and is updated frequently.
- **Release Notes** - For information about changes in this release, including new features, known issues, and other details, see the release notes for the relevant product, available on My Oracle Support.
- **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 E-Business Suite product. This information helps you convert data from your existing applications and integrate Oracle E-Business Suite data with non-Oracle applications, and write custom reports for Oracle E-Business Suite products. The Oracle eTRM is available on My Oracle Support.

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 E-Business Suite 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 E-Business Suite 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 E-Business Suite Installation Guide: Using Rapid Install

This book is intended for use by anyone who is responsible for installing or upgrading Oracle E-Business Suite. It provides instructions for running Rapid Install either to carry out a fresh installation of Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12, or as part of an upgrade

from Release 11i to Release 12. The book also describes the steps needed to install the technology stack components only, for the special situations where this is applicable.

Oracle E-Business Suite System Administrator's Guide Documentation Set

This documentation set provides planning and reference information for the Oracle E-Business Suite System Administrator. *Oracle E-Business Suite 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 E-Business Suite System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance* provides information for frequent tasks such as monitoring your system with Oracle Applications Manager, administering Oracle E-Business Suite Secure Enterprise Search, managing concurrent managers and reports, using diagnostic utilities including logging, managing profile options, and using alerts. *Oracle E-Business Suite System Administrator's Guide - Security* describes User Management, data security, function security, auditing, and security configurations.

Maintaining Oracle E-Business Suite Documentation Set

This documentation set provides maintenance and patching information for the Oracle E-Business Suite DBA. *Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Procedures* provides a description of the strategies, related tasks, and troubleshooting activities that will help ensure the continued smooth running of an Oracle E-Business Suite system. *Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Utilities* describes the Oracle E-Business Suite utilities that are supplied with Oracle E-Business Suite and used to maintain the application file system and database. It also provides a detailed description of the numerous options available to meet specific operational requirements. *Oracle E-Business Suite Patching Procedures* explains how to patch an Oracle E-Business Suite system, covering the key concepts and strategies. Also included are recommendations for optimizing typical patching operations and reducing downtime.

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 E-Business Suite Data

Oracle **STRONGLY RECOMMENDS** that you never use SQL*Plus, Oracle Data Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle E-Business Suite 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 E-Business Suite data, you risk destroying the integrity of your data and you lose the ability to audit changes to your data.

Because Oracle E-Business Suite tables are interrelated, any change you make using an Oracle E-Business Suite form can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle E-Business Suite data using anything other than Oracle E-Business Suite, 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 E-Business Suite.

When you use Oracle E-Business Suite to modify your data, Oracle E-Business Suite automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle E-Business Suite 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 Oracle E-Business Suite maintenance utilities, both command line and Web-based.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Utilities
- Command Line Utilities
- Running AD Utilities
- Using Parallel Processing
- OAM Web-Based Utilities

Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Utilities

You use Oracle E-Business Suite system maintenance utilities to perform a variety of operations from installing and upgrading Oracle E-Business Suite systems, to updating configuration parameters, to maintaining and patching your database and file system, to producing system reports.

In this book, these utilities have been categorized by the way you access and use them. This may be from the command line, or via a Web-based interface.

Tip: As of Release 12, all information about patching and AutoPatch operations was moved to a separate book, *Oracle E-Business Suite Patching Procedures*.

Command Line Utilities

The tools generally referred to as Applications DBA (AD) utilities are started and run from the command line. They initiate processes that perform a variety of system maintenance tasks, such as applying and merging patches. As they run, the utilities prompt you for system-specific parameters necessary to perform the maintenance task.

In addition, many of the utilities produce reports that contain information such as job timing and file versions.

The AD utilities have similar interfaces, operation, input, and report formats. Many also share the ability to accept arguments, flags, and options, which you can use to refine the actions they perform. You add the argument on the command line when you start the utility. For example, to specify the number of workers that AutoPatch should run in parallel when applying a patch, you enter the number of worker processes on the command line when you start AutoPatch. A list of commonly used command line arguments and flags, and a brief description of how to use them, begins later in this chapter.

Except where noted, the AD utilities in the following table are described in this book.

AD Command Line Utilities

AD Utility Name	Executable or Script	Description
AD Administration	adadmin	Performs maintenance tasks for Oracle E-Business Suite.
AD Check Digest	adchkdig	Checks the integrity of Oracle E-Business Suite patches downloaded from My Oracle Support.
AD Configuration	adutconf.sql	Reports standard information about the installed configuration of Oracle E-Business Suite.
AD Controller	adctrl	Manages parallel workers in AD Administration and AutoPatch.
AD File Identification	adident	Reports the version and translation level of an Oracle E-Business Suite file.
AD File Character Set Converter	adncnv	Converts a file from one character set to another.
AD Merge Patch*	admrgpch	Merges multiple patches into a single merged patch.

AD Utility Name	Executable or Script	Description
AD Relink	adrelink.sh	Relinks Oracle E-Business Suite executable programs with the Oracle server product libraries.
AD Splicer	adsplce	Adds off-cycle products.
AD Job Timing Report		Reports a summary of the timing for jobs run by parallel workers.
AutoPatch*	adpatch	Applies patches and other system updates.
Patch Application Assistant*	admsi.pl	Generates customized installation instructions for a patch.
Rapid Install**	rapidwiz	Provides a wizard for entering parameters that are specific to a new installation or an upgrade of an Oracle E-Business Suite system.

*See *Oracle E-Business Suite Patching Procedures* for complete information about patches and patch utilities.

**The basic operation of Rapid Install is described here. See *Oracle E-Business Suite Installation Guide: Using Rapid Install* for complete instructions on using it to install or upgrade an Oracle E-Business Suite system.

Web-Based Utilities

Oracle Applications Manager (OAM) provides a Web-based interface where system administrators can monitor system status, administer services, examine system configuration, manage Oracle Workflow, view applied patches, and measure system usage. It provides a concise overview of the state of your Oracle E-Business Suite system, and serves as a gateway to utilities for tasks such as managing system configuration, reviewing patch history, determining which patches will bring your system up to date, registering additional products and languages, and other maintenance activities.

The Web-based maintenance utilities are listed in the following table. Their operation is described fully in *Oracle E-Business Suite Patching Procedures* or *Oracle E-Business Suite*

Oracle Applications Manager Utilities

OAM Utility Name	Description
Applied Patches**	Uses key patch information in the patch history database. You can search the database to create reports in several formats.
AutoConfig*	Use to view current context files, edit parameters contained in the context files, view previous context files, and compare current context files against previous ones.
File History**	Enables the viewing of files that have been updated by a patch.
License Manager*	Registers additional Oracle E-Business Suite products, country-specific functionalities, or languages. You can also use License Manager to change the base language for your system.
Patch Wizard**	Determines patches that have not been applied, but that should be applied to keep the system current. Downloads and merges patches from My Oracle Support.
Register Flagged Files**	Used to record any files in which you have made customizations. Replaces the need to use applcust.txt, which contained the record for all customized files in previous releases.
Software Updates**	Provides an overview of all patching-related information for your system.
Timing Reports**	Helps you monitor jobs that are running or view statistics of completed AutoPatch and AD Administration maintenance sessions.

* See *Oracle E-Business Suite System Administrator's Guide*.

** See *Oracle E-Business Suite Patching Procedures*.

Online Help

Both the AD utilities and the OAM utilities provide a help function.

Command Line Help

For the AD command line utilities, you can request a list of arguments by entering the utility name with help=y appended. For example, to access help for AD Administration, enter the command:

```
adadmin help=y
```

The arguments and options that you can use to refine the operation of a utility are listed, along with a brief description of how they work. Below is an example of the command line help for AD Administration:

```
usage: adadmin [help=y]
```

```
adadmin
[printdebug=y|n] [localworkers=<localworkers>]
[flags=hidepw|trace]

adadmin Non-Interactive mode
[defaultsfile=<$APPL_TOP/admin/SID/defaultsfile>]
[logfile=<logfile>] [interactive=y|n]
[workers=workers>] [menu_option=ASK_NAME>] [restart=y|n]
```

where

Key to options:localworkers = The number of workers to run on the local machine. Used in Distributed AD.

flags = Generic flags passed to AD utilities. The available values for AD Admin are hidepw and trace.

defaultsfile = The defaults file filename, located under \$APPL_TOP/admin/SID/ directory.

menu_option = Skips the AD Admin menu and executes the task supplied on the command line. Valid values are listed below.

RELINK	Relink Applications programs
GEN_MESSAGES	Generate message files
GEN_FORMS	Generate form files
GEN_REPORTS	Generate reports files
GEN_JARS	Generate product JAR files
VALIDATE_APPS	Validate APPS schema
CMP_INVALID	Compile APPS schema
CMP_MENU	Compile menu information
CREATE_GRANTS	Recreate grants and synonyms for APPS schema
CMP_FLEXFIELDS	Compile flexfield data in AOL tables
MAINTAIN_MLS	Maintain multi-lingual tables
CHECK_DUAL	Check DUAL table
RELOAD_JARS	Reload JAR files to database
COPY_FILES	Copy files to destinations
CHECK_FILES	Check for missing files
LIST_SNAPSHOTS	List snapshots
UPDATE_CURRENT_VIEW	Update current view snapshot
CREATE_SNAPSHOT	Create named snapshot
EXPORT_SNAPSHOT	Export snapshot to file
IMPORT_SNAPSHOT	Import snapshot from file
DELETE_SNAPSHOT	Delete named snapshot(s)
CONVERT_CHARSET	Convert character set
SCAN_APPLTOP	Scan the APPLTOP for exceptions
SCAN_CUSTOM_DIR	Scan a CUSTOM directory for exceptions
ENABLE_MAINT_MODE	Enable Maintenance Mode
DISABLE_MAINT_MODE	Disable Maintenance Mode

Obtaining Help in OAM

OAM Help is available by clicking the *Help* link in the top right-hand section of any Oracle Applications Manager screen.

OAM Site Map and Help Link

ORACLE Applications Manager

Support Cart Setup Home Logout Help

Applications Dashboard | **Site Map**

Site Map: VIS

Administration Monitoring Maintenance Diagnostics And Repair

System Configuration	Application Services	Workflow
Hosts	Generic Services	Home
AutoConfig	Request Processing Managers	Work Item Metrics
License Manager	Transaction Managers	Agent Activity
	Parallel Concurrent Programming Setup	Background Engines
		Notification Mailer
		Service Components
		Purge

Concurrent Requests	Service Fulfillment Manager	Others
Submit New	Service Fulfillment Manager	Applications Manager Log
Pending		Knowledge Base
Running		
Completed (Last Hour)		

TIP Only the items to which you have access are clickable.

Support Cart Setup Home Logout Help

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About Oracle Applications Manager Version 2.3.1

For example, from the OAM Site Map, OAM displays page-specific help describing the features of the Site Map page.



Individual help topics may include topical essays, procedures, and page descriptions. The help associated with the utilities and features discussed in this book provides navigation paths, field definitions, and general information about using the page.

Command Line Utilities

The AD maintenance utilities were developed to perform specific Applications maintenance and reporting tasks from the command line. For example, you use AutoPatch to apply all types of patches to your system, and you use AD Administration to perform routine maintenance tasks.

However, even though the utilities each have a specialized function, they are designed to complement each other, so many employ similar operations. This section summarizes

the operations that AD utilities have in common. Subsequent chapters describe each utility's features in detail.

Note: See *Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Procedures* for specific tasks performed using the AD utilities, and *Oracle E-Business Suite Patching Procedures* for information about AutoPatch and AD Merge Patch.

Common AD Operations

Many AD utilities employ similar features and operations as they perform processing tasks. For example, most rely on prompts to gather values for system-specific processes, and all automatically create log files to record processing actions. This section describes some of these common operations.

Note: See *Oracle E-Business Suite Patching Procedures* for information about AD operations that apply to AutoPatch.

Prompts

Many AD utilities prompt for information necessary for completing a task. Prompts typically include a description of the information needed, and may include a default answer (in square brackets). You can just press the [Return] key to accept the default.

For example:

```
The ORACLE username specified below for Application Object Library
uniquely identifies your existing product group: APPLSYS
```

```
Enter the ORACLE password of Application Object Library [APPS] :
```

```
Press [Return] to accept the default value, or type a new value
after the colon and press [Return]. Read the prompts carefully
to make sure you supply the correct information.
```

Interactive and Non-Interactive Processing

The AD utilities perform processing tasks interactively by default. That means the utility prompts for system-specific information at the point where it needs it, making it necessary for you to be present during the entire operation in order to respond to the prompts.

AD Administration, AutoPatch, and AD Controller can run some file system and database tasks non-interactively: you store the required information in a defaults file, and the utility reads the information from this file instead of prompting you for the input. Non-interactive processing is useful for scheduling routine tasks that require little or no user intervention.

Note: For more information, see Performing Maintenance Tasks Non-Interactively in *Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Procedures*. See also Monitoring and Controlling Parallel Processes, page 1-30 in this chapter.

Special Parameter for Using AutoPatch and AD Administration Non-Interactively

When running AutoPatch, AD Administration, or AD Splicer in non-interactive mode, the "stdin=y" option can optionally be used to prompt for passwords in the standard input. The default is for passwords to be supplied without prompting.

Log Files

All AD utilities record their processing actions and any errors that they encounter in log files. Many utilities prompt you for the name of the log file that will record the processing session, with a display such as this:

```
<utility name> records your <utility name> session in a text file you
specify.
Enter your <<utility name> log file name or press [Return] to accept the
default name shown in brackets.
```

```
Filename [<utility name>.log] :
```

The default file name is <utility name>.log. For example, for AD Administration, the default log file is adadmin.log. For AutoPatch, it is adpatch.log.

AD Administration (and AutoPatch) place their log files in the following locations:

UNIX:

\$APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/log

Windows:

%APPL_TOP%\admin\<SID>\log

Some utilities may not prompt you for a log file name: instead, they will write the log file in the directory from which the utility was run.

Restart Files

Restart files contain information about what processing has already been completed. They are located in \$APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/restart (UNIX) or in %APPL_TOP%\admin\<SID>\restart (Windows).

If a utility stops during processing due to an error, or you use AD Controller (in the case of parallel processing) to shut down workers while they are performing processing tasks, you can restart the utility. If you do, it looks for restart files to determine if there was a previous session. If the files exist, the utility prompts you to continue where the processing left off, or to start a new process. If you choose to continue, it reads the restart files to see where the process left off, and continues the process from that point.

Caution: Do not modify or delete any manager or worker restart files unless specifically directed to do so by Oracle Support Services.

By default, AD utilities delete their restart files when processing is complete, but leave backup versions with the extensions .bak, .bk2, or .bk3.

Warning: Restart files record passwords for your Oracle E-Business Suite products. You should restrict access to all restart files (located in \$APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/restart). If you are running a utility with options=nohidepw, the log files may also contain passwords on lines prefixed with HIDEPW.

Configuration and Environment Files

Most AD utilities require access to system parameters stored in various configuration and environment files when processing maintenance tasks. For example, it may be necessary to know the location of an Oracle Application Server ORACLE_HOME or the Database (RDBMS) ORACLE_HOME.

Configuration and environment files are generated by AutoConfig during an installation or upgrade. You typically do not have to manually update or maintain the information in these files. They are updated when you run AutoConfig.

Note: For more information, see AutoConfig in *Oracle E-Business Suite Concepts*. See also My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 387859.1, *Using AutoConfig to Manage System Configurations in Release 12*.

The following table lists configuration and environment files commonly used by the AD command line utilities, and in some cases, by the OAM Web-based utilities.

Note: <CONTEXT_NAME> defaults to <SID>_<hostname>.

AutoConfig-Managed AD Utility Files

File name	Location	Description
adconfig.txt	\$APPL_TOP/admin	Contains environment information used by all AD utilities. Warning: Do not update this file manually.
<CONTEXT_NAME>.env (UNIX) (UNIX) <CONTEXT_NAME>.cmd (Windows)	\$INST_TOP/ora/10.1.3	Used to configure the environment when performing maintenance operations on the OracleAS 10.1.3 ORACLE_HOME.
<CONTEXT_NAME>.env (UNIX) <CONTEXT_NAME>.cmd (Windows)	RDBMS ORACLE_HOME	Used to configure the environment when performing maintenance operations on the database.
APPS<CONTEXT_NAME>.env (UNIX) APPS<CONTEXT_NAME>.cmd (Windows)	APPL_TOP	Named APPSORA in earlier releases, this file calls the environment files needed to set up the APPL_TOP and the Applications ORACLE_HOME.
<CONTEXT_NAME>.env (UNIX) <CONTEXT_NAME>.cmd (Windows)	APPL_TOP	Called by APPS<CONTEXT_NAME>.env (UNIX) or APPS<CONTEXT_NAME>.cmd (Windows) file to set up the APPL_TOP. This file calls either adovars.env (UNIX) or adovars.cmd (Windows).

File name	Location	Description
<CONTEXT_NAME>.env (UNIX)	\$INST_TOP/ora/10.1.2	Called by APPS<CONTEXT_NAME>.env (UNIX) or APPS<CONTEXT_NAME>.cmd (Windows) to set up the OracleAS 10.1.2 ORACLE_HOME.
<CONTEXT_NAME>.cmd (Windows)		
adovars.env (UNIX) adovars.cmd (Windows)	APPL_TOP/admin	Called by the <CONTEXT_NAME>.env (UNIX) or <CONTEXT_NAME>.cmd (Windows) file located in the APPL_TOP. Used to set environment variables for Java and HTML.

The following configuration and environment files are also used by most AD utilities, but are not created by AutoConfig.

Warning: Do not update any of these files manually.

Non-AutoConfig AD Utility Files

File name	Location	Description
applora.txt	APPL_TOP/admin	Contains information about required init.ora parameters for runtime.
applorau.txt	APPL_TOP/admin	Contains information about required init.ora parameters for install and upgrade.
applprod.txt	APPL_TOP/admin	The AD utilities product description file, used to identify all products and product dependencies.

File name	Location	Description
appltterr.txt	APPL_TOP/admin	The AD utilities territory description file. It contains information on all supported territories and localizations.
findenv.env	FND_TOP	Sets additional environment variables used by Oracle Application Object Library. The default values should be applicable for all customers.

Feature Version Numbers

In order to use some AD Administration and AutoPatch features, the version number of the feature must be the same in both the file system and the database. There may be times when these feature versions do not match. For example, if a patch did not run successfully to completion, it may have updated the file system, but not the database. In this case, the file system version and the database version could be different.

When you start AD Administration or AutoPatch, an information matrix scrolls on the screen. It indicates the status (Active=<Yes or No>) and version numbers of the following features: CHECKFILE, PREREQ, CONCURRENT_SESSIONS, PATCH_HIST_IN_DB, PATCH_TIMING, and SCHEMA_SWAP.

The matrix is for information only. No action is required unless the feature versions do not match. If they do not, you can use the OAM Applied Patches utility to determine which patches were applied successfully and verify the version level.

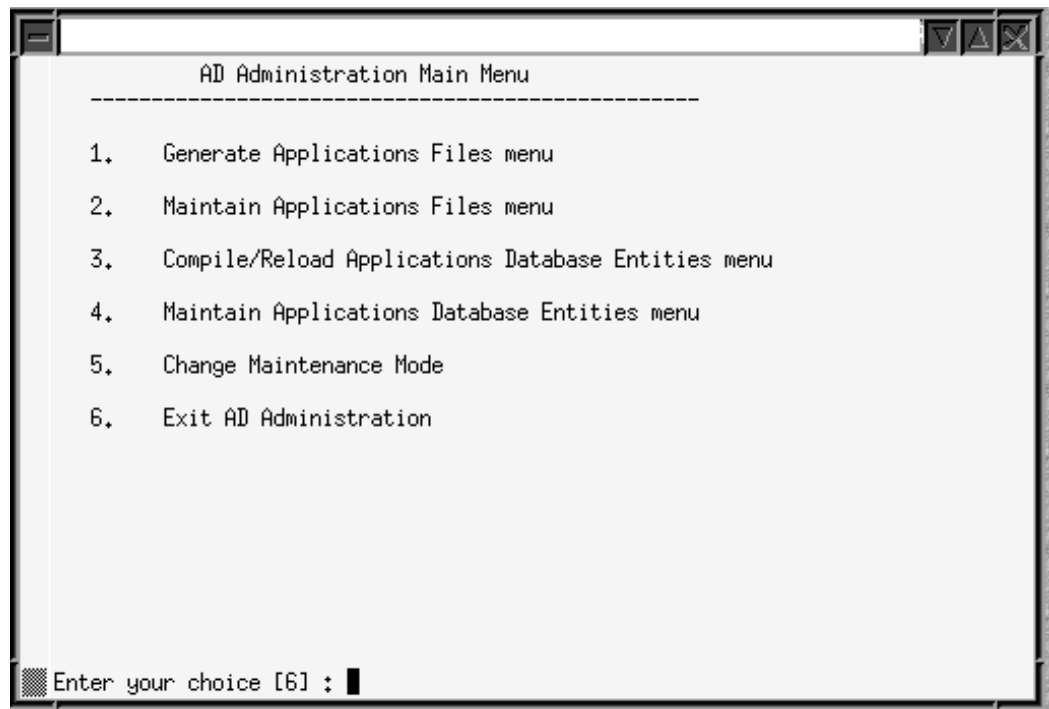
Note: For more information, see Applied Patches Information in *Oracle E-Business Suite Patching Procedures*.

The AD Interface

Some AD utilities are designed to perform a single function. For example, you run AD Relink only to relink executables programs with the server product libraries. These utilities do not use menus or input screens. All user interaction is from the command line in the form of prompts.

However, other utilities have multiple functions, which are presented on menus or input screens. For example, when you run AD Administration, the first screen you see is the main menu.

AD Administration Main Menu



From this screen, choose one of the submenus, and then from there, choose the process you want to run.

Command Line Arguments

You can direct the way the AD utilities operate by adding modifiers to the utility's start command. These modifiers may be in the form of arguments, flags, or options. They all refine the actions performed by a utility.

Command line arguments, flags, and options are in the "token=value" format, where token is the name of the modifier. You should enter both the argument and the value in lowercase type (the utility automatically converts the "token" portion to lowercase, but it cannot convert the "value").

For example:

```
$ adadmin LOGFILE=TEST.LOG
```

The token ("LOGFILE") will be converted to lowercase, but the value (TEST.LOG) is not recognized by the utility. The correct way to enter this command is:

```
$ adadmin logfile=test.log
```

You can enter more than one token=value argument on a single command line by separating them with one blank space as in the following AutoPatch command.

```
$ adadmin printdebug=y flags=hidepw
```

In some cases, you can include more than one value for a token. In this case, separate the values with commas. For example:

```
$ adadmin flags=nohidepw,trace
```

Comma-separated lists must not contain blank spaces. For example, the following command is not valid and will give an error:

```
$ adadmin flags=nohidepw, trace
```

Some command line arguments are used by several utilities and are listed in the following table. Other arguments are used only by a specific utility. For example, AutoPatch makes extensive use of command line arguments and options that are unique to that utility. They are listed and discussed in *Oracle E-Business Suite Patching Procedures*.

AD Utility Command Line Arguments

abandon	Description
Used by	AD Administration, AutoPatch.
Purpose	Tells AD utilities to abandon an existing non-interactive session. Can be used only when interactive=n is also specified.
Values	y or n
Default	n, meaning that the last utility run non-interactively did not successfully complete the processing.
Example	adadmin interactive=n abandon=y

AD Utility Command Line Arguments

defaultsfile	Description
Used by	AD Administration, AutoPatch, AD Controller.
Purpose	Specifies the defaults file which stores answers to interactive AD utility questions. Normally used non-interactively.

defaultsfile	Description
Values	A fully-qualified filename. Must be under the \$APPL_TOP/admin/<SID> directory.
Default	None, meaning that no defaults file is used.
Example	adctrl defaultsfile=/d1/apps/prodappl/admin/prod1/ prod_def.txt

AD Utility Command Line Arguments

help	Description
Used by	All AD utilities.
Purpose	Summarizes available command line options.
Values	y or n
Default	n
Example	adadmin help=y

AD Utility Command Line Arguments

interactive	Description
Used by	AD Administration, AutoPatch, AD Controller.
Purpose	Tells AD utilities whether to run either interactively or non-interactively.
Values	y or n
Default	y, meaning that the utility runs interactively.

interactive	Description
Example	adadmin interactive=n

AD Utility Command Line Arguments

localworkers	Description
Used by	AD Administration, AutoPatch.
Purpose	Specifies the number of workers to run on the primary node in a Distributed AD environment.
Values	1 to the maximum supported by your database, but not more than 999, inclusive
Default	Defaults to the value of the workers argument, which means all workers run on the primary node.
Example	adadmin workers=8 localworkers=3

AD Utility Command Line Arguments

logfile	Description
Used by	All AD Utilities.
Purpose	Tells AD utilities what log file to use. Normally used when running a utility non-interactively.
Values	A file name (<i>not</i> a fully-qualified path name)
Default	None, meaning that the utility will prompt for the log file name.
Example	adctrl logfile=test.log

AD Utility Command Line Arguments

menu_option	Description
Used by	AD Administration, AD Controller.
Purpose	When running one of these utilities non-interactively, used to connect the actions in a defaults file with a specific menu item.
Values	See list of menu options in the description of these utilities. Must be used with interactive=n and defaultsfile=<name of defaults file>.
Default	N/A
Example	adctrl interactive=n defaultsfile=\$APPL_TOP/admin/prod/ctrldefs.txt menu_option=SHOW_STATUS

AD Utility Command Line Arguments

parallel_index_threshold	Description
Used by	AD Administration, AutoPatch.
Purpose	Specifies the number blocks in a table. If a table contains fewer blocks than the threshold setting, indexes are created with parallel workers and serial DML. If the table contains more blocks than the threshold setting, indexes are created with one worker and parallel DML.
Values	0 to 2147483647; if set to 0, indexes are created with parallel workers and serial DML
Default	20000; meaning a threshold of 20,000 blocks
Example	adadmin parallel_index_threshold=15000

AD Utility Command Line Arguments

printdebug	Description
Used by	All AD Utilities.
Purpose	Tells AD programs to display extra debugging information. In some cases, the amount of extra debugging information is substantial.
Values	y or n
Default	n
Example	adadmin printdebug=y

AD Utility Command Line Arguments

restart	Description
Used by	AD Administration, AutoPatch, AD Controller.
Purpose	Tells AD utilities running non-interactively to restart an existing session. Only valid when interactive=n is also specified.
Values	y or n
Default	n, meaning that the utility running non-interactively will expect to run a completely new session.
Example	adadmin interactive=n restart=y

AD Utility Command Line Arguments

wait_on_failed_job	Description
Used by	AD Administration, AutoPatch.
Purpose	Directs the utilities to wait for user input in a non-interactive session when a job fails.
Values	y or n
Default	n
Example	adadmin wait_on_failed_job=yes

AD Utility Command Line Arguments

workers	Description
Used by	AD Administration, AutoPatch.
Purpose	Specifies the number of workers to run. Normally used when running the utility non-interactively.
Values	1 to the maximum supported by your database, but not more than 999
Default	No, meaning that the program prompts for the number of workers to run
Example	adadmin workers=8

AD Flags Argument

The flags= argument is used by all AD utilities. It passes one of several generic flags to the utility. Enter one flag or a comma-separated list of flags. The default is None.

flags= Argument Options

hidepw	Description
Default	hidepw
Purpose	Directs the utilities to either hide or show passwords in AD Utility log files.
Comments	<p>By default, lines in an AD utility log file containing passwords are modified to hide the passwords.</p> <p>When nohidepw is specified, each line containing hidden passwords is followed by a corresponding line prefixed with HIDEPW:, showing the original line with passwords.</p>
Example	adadmin flags=nohidepw

flags= Argument Options

logging	Description
Default	logging
Purpose	Tells the AD utility whether to create indexes using logging or nologging.

logging	Description
Comments	<p>Using flags=nologging when creating indexes may increase performance. However, flags=nologging makes database media recovery incomplete and does not work with standby databases.</p> <p>Logging is the default in AutoPatch to support database media recovery and standby databases. We do not recommend using flags=nologging for production systems unless you make a complete backup both before and after running AutoPatch.</p> <p>flags=nologging affects indexes created through ODF only, not SQL scripts. The XDF utility always creates indexes with logging.</p>
Example	adpatch flags=logging

flags= Argument Options

trace	Description
Default	notrace
Purpose	Tells the AD utility whether to log all database operations to a trace file.
Comments	<p>Database trace files created while running an AD utility may aid debugging. The flags=trace option creates multiple trace files for the AD utility and the AD workers. A new trace file is created each time the AD utility or a worker reconnects to the database.</p> <p>Note that flags=trace only traces database operations internal to the AD utility itself. Database operations in SQL scripts or external programs run by the AD utility are not recorded by flags=trace.</p>
Example	adadmin flags=trace

Note: Many AD utilities accept additional arguments to those listed. However, these should be used only under the explicit direction of Oracle Support Services.

Running AD Utilities

To run AD utilities, set the environment to define the system configuration parameters. For example, a utility may require the directory path to the Applications ORACLE_HOME. This parameter, and others, make up your system environment.

Important: Before setting the environment, Windows users must also configure Windows services.

Once you have pointed the utility to the correct environment, you start it by entering the utility name.

Note: See Configuration and Environment Files, page 1-11 in this chapter.

Setting the Environment:

To set the Oracle E-Business Suite environment, complete the following steps. See the *Oracle Installation and Upgrade Notes* for any additional platform-specific steps.

1. Log in as applmgr (Applications file system owner).
2. Run the environment (UNIX) or command (Windows) file for the current APPL_TOP and database.

UNIX:

The environment file is typically APPSCONTEXT_NAME>.env, and is located under APPL_TOP. From a Bourne, Korn, or Bash shell, enter the following command:

```
$ . APPS<CONTEXT_NAME>.env
```

Windows:

Using either Windows Explorer or the Run option from the Start menu, enter the command:

```
%APPL_TOP%\envshell.cmd
```

This creates a command window with the required environment settings for Oracle E-Business Suite. All subsequent commands should be run in this window.

3. If you have made any changes to the environment, check that it is correctly set by

entering the following commands:

UNIX:

```
$ echo $TWO_TASK
$ echo $ORACLE_HOME
$ echo $PATH
```

Windows:

```
C:\> echo %LOCAL%
C:\> echo %ORACLE_HOME%
C:\> echo %PATH%
C:\> echo %APPL_CONFIG%
```

For UNIX, the ORACLE_HOME must be set to the proper database directory, and TWO_TASK or LOCAL must identify the correct database. For Windows, APPL_CONFIG must be set to <CONTEXT_NAME>.

4. Ensure that there is sufficient temporary disk space.

You should have at least 50 MB in the temporary directories denoted by \$APPLTMP and \$APPLPTMP (UNIX), or %APPLTMP% and %APPLPTMP% (Windows). You should also have space in the operating system's default temporary directory, which is usually /tmp or /usr/tmp (UNIX) or C:\temp (Windows).

5. If you are running an AD utility to relink or update Oracle E-Business Suite product files or modify Oracle E-Business Suite database objects, shut down the concurrent manager, Web server listeners, forms server listeners if the files are on a node that contains the associated servers. For example, if the files are on the node that contains the concurrent processing server, shut down the concurrent managers.

Note: For more information, see Additional Information: See Administer Concurrent Managers in *Oracle E-Business Suite System Administrator's Guide - Configuration*.

6. Enable Maintenance mode if the maintenance task requires system downtime.

Note: For more information, see Using Maintenance Mode, page 4-18 in Chapter 4.

Configuring Windows Services:

If you are running AD utilities on a Windows platform, you must first shut down all forms services, Web listener services, and concurrent manager services. In addition, you must verify that the database and database listeners are running.

To view and change the status of a service, follow these steps:

1. Select Start > Settings > Control Panel, and double-click on Services.
2. Highlight the appropriate service name and click Stop or Start as appropriate. The following table lists the services and status required when running an AD utility:

Windows Services and AD Utility Status Requirements

Service Type	Service Name	Status
Concurrent Manager Services	OracleConcMgr<CONTEXT NAME>	Stopped
Database Services	OracleService<SID>	Started
Database Listener	Oracle<SID>_<DB_VERS>R DBMSTNSListener<SID>	Started

Starting a Utility:

To start an AD utility, enter the utility's executable name on the command line. For example, to start AD Administration, you would enter the command:

```
$ adadmin
```

Note: For more information, see Command Line Utilities, page 1-8 in this chapter for a list of AD executables.

Exiting or Stopping a Utility:

When menu-driven utilities complete a processing task, they return you to the main menu, where you either choose another process or Exit. AD Administration is an example. Other utilities do not use a menu format. In this case, the utility exits automatically when processing is complete. AutoPatch, AD Merge Patch, and File Character Set Converter *File Character Set Converter* are examples.

Before it begins processing tasks, you can stop a utility by entering `abort` at any prompt. You can use this command only for utilities that display prompts, and only when a prompt is displayed on the screen.

In some cases, a utility may begin the processing actions, but quits before the actions are complete (because of an error). Or, during a parallel processing session, you may decide to stop the processing actions by shutting down the workers.

Note: For more information, see Troubleshooting in *Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Procedures* for additional details about shutting down

and restarting workers.

Restarting a Utility:

You can restart a utility by entering the executable name on the command line. When you restart, the utility prompts you to enter a new log file, or to specify the log file from the interrupted session. When you reuse the log file from a previous session, the utility adds the message "Start of <utility name> session" to the end of the file and appends messages from the continued session as it generates them.

The utility prompts you to do one of the following:

- **Continue Session (the default)**

The utility checks the progress of the previous session in the restart files, and begins processing at the point where your last session stopped.

- **Start New Session**

The utility asks you to confirm your choice if you choose not to continue the previous session. It starts the process from the beginning.

If the process that stopped was running in parallel, a FND_INSTALL_PROCESSES table may exist. If it does, the utility asks if you want to drop the table. This message serves as a warning to make you aware of the existing AD session. Determine if any other utility is running in another session or on another node. If you are sure that the AD utility that is currently running is not needed, you can drop the FND_INSTALL_PROCESSES table and continue with the newer AD session that you started.

Note: For more information, see Restart Files, page 1-10 in this chapter.

Using Parallel Processing

Processing Tasks in Parallel

Parallel processing is typically used by AD Administration and AutoPatch to:

- Compile invalid objects.
- Run database driver tasks, such as SQL scripts.
- Generate various kinds of files, such as forms, report, and message files.

Workers complete processing tasks assigned to them by the manager. The utilities themselves determine the list of tasks to be performed and prioritize them for execution. They also prompt for the number of workers to perform the tasks. For

example, when AutoPatch is applying a database driver, it creates a list of database tasks and prompts you to specify the number of workers that should run concurrently to execute these tasks.

The worker processes are instances of the `adworker` program. This program can only be called by the manager processes, and cannot be run stand-alone.

Managers

The manager assigns each worker a unique ID and inserts a row for each worker in the `FND_INSTALL_PROCESSES` table. It creates this table to serve as a staging area for job information, and as a way to communicate with the worker. Communication is accomplished using two columns: `CONTROL_CODE` and `STATUS`.

The manager updates the table with a subset of the list of jobs, one job per worker. For example, if there are five workers, then the table holds five jobs (even though there may be 100 or more jobs involved in the complete action). The manager starts the workers and uses the `CONTROL_CODE` and `STATUS` columns to assign tasks. It polls these two columns continuously, looking for updates from the workers. As a worker finishes its assignment, the manager updates each row with the next task in the list, and leaves another message for the worker.

Once all jobs are complete, the manager tells the workers to shut down, and then drops the `FND_INSTALL_PROCESSES` table (after it is sure all workers have actually shut down).

Workers

Each worker updates the `STATUS` column, giving the manager a report on its progress. As the jobs are completed, the manager updates the table with the next job in the queue, and updates the `CONTROL_CODE` and `STATUS` columns telling the worker to start processing. If there is a failure, the worker reports a failed status.

For certain tasks, some worker processes spawn other child processes that do the actual work. The spawned child process returns a status code to the worker that spawned it. The worker interprets the code to determine if the job has been completed successfully. Examples of child processes are `SQL*Plus` and `FNDLOAD`.

Deferred Jobs

The first time a job fails, the manager automatically defers the job and assigns a new one to the worker. If the deferred job fails the second time it is run, the manager defers it again only if the total runtime of the job is less than ten minutes. If the deferred job fails a third time (or if the job's total runtime is not less than ten minutes the second time it is run) the job stays at failed status and the worker waits. At this point, you must address the cause of the failure, and then restart the job.

Note: For more information, see *Running AD Controller Interactively*,

page 1-30 in this chapter. See also *Troubleshooting in Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Procedures*.

The deferred job feature uses the AD_DEFERRED_JOBS table. This table is created when the FND_INSTALL_PROCESSES table is created, and is dropped when the FND_INSTALL_PROCESSES table is dropped.

Determining Number of Workers

The AD utilities provide a default number of workers of twice the number of CPUs on the database server. Oracle recommends you choose a number of workers between 2-4 times the number of CPUs. For example, if there are four CPUs on the database server, you should choose something in the range of 8-16 workers.

The AD utilities calculate a maximum number of workers that your database can support (up to 999). You cannot enter a number of workers greater than the database can support.

Worker Log Files

In addition to the information recorded in the <utility name>.log file, utilities that process jobs in parallel write details about errors to worker log files. The adwork<number>.log files (adwork001.log, adwork002.log...) reside in the \$APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/log directory, where <SID> is the value of the ORACLE_SID or TWO_TASK variable (UNIX), or in %APPL_TOP%\admin\<SID>\log, where <SID> is the value of ORACLE_SID or LOCAL (Windows).

Concurrent requests run by AutoPatch and AD Administration create their own log files.

Note: For more information, see Log and Output Filenames in *Oracle E-Business Suite System Administrator's Guide - Configuration*.

Worker Restart Files

Restart files are used to continue processing at the point where it stopped. Each worker may also have a restart file called adworkxxx.rf9. These files are stored in \$APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/restart (UNIX) or in %APPL_TOP%\admin\<SID>\restart (Windows). The worker creates the restart file when the manager assigns it a job, and deletes the restart file when it finishes the job.

Caution: Do not modify or delete any manager or worker restart files unless explicitly told to do so by Oracle Support Services.

The Troubleshooting chapter in *Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Procedures* discusses various error situations when running a utility and how to resolve them.

Parallel Support for Data Manipulation Language (DML)

To reduce downtime when creating indexes, the `parallel_index_threshold` argument for AD utilities is set to a default value of 20,000. This means that if a table contains less than 20,000 blocks, the AD utilities create indexes with parallel workers and serial DML (just as in earlier releases). If a table contains 20,000 blocks or more, indexes are now created with only one worker and parallel DML. You can adjust this threshold value by specifying the `parallel_index_threshold` argument on the AD utility command line.

Monitoring and Controlling Parallel Processes

AD sessions that use parallel processing may run to completion without user intervention. However, it is often useful to determine how many jobs have been completed or whether processing has stopped for some reason. AD Controller is a utility that you can use to determine the status of AD Administration or AutoPatch workers and to control their actions. You can run AD Controller interactively or non-interactively. It must be run in its own window, not in the same window as AD Administration or AutoPatch.

Note: For more information, see Interactive and Non-Interactive Processing, page 1-9 in this chapter.

You choose options that display worker status, restart workers, or issue commands to the manager from the AD Controller main menu.

Running AD Controller Interactively

Follow these steps to access AD Controller.

1. Log in as `applmgr` and set the environment as described in Setting the Environment, page 1-24 in this chapter.
2. Start AD Controller with the `adctrl` command. This will prompt you to:
 - Confirm the value of `APPL_TOP`.
 - Specify an AD Controller log file (the default is `adctrl.log`). The AD Controller log file is written in the current working directory.
 - Supply the Oracle Application Object Library user name and password.
3. Choose an option from the main menu.

Once you respond to the prompts, the main menu appears.

AD Controller Menu

```

                                AD Controller Menu
                                -----
1.    show worker status
2.    Tell worker to restart a failed job
3.    Tell worker to quit
4.    Tell manager that a worker failed its job
5.    Tell manager that a worker acknowledges quit
6.    Restart a worker on the current machine
7.    Exit

Enter your choice [1] :    |
```

Type a number to select an option. Press [Return] at any time to return to the AD Controller main menu.

Note: See Troubleshooting in *Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Procedures* for instructions on using each menu option.

Running AD Controller Non-Interactively

You can run AD Controller without user intervention by creating a defaults file, which captures information you supply at the interactive prompts in a file that you can later use to run AD Controller without user intervention. Creating a defaults file and running AD Controller non-interactively works in much the same way as it does for AD Administration.

Note: For more information, see Scheduling Non-Interactive Maintenance in *Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Procedures*.

Like AD Administration, the same defaults file can be used to run different AD Controller commands: a single file can contain all your choices for the different menu options. In order to choose which task the defaults file will run, you add menu_option=<menu choice> to the utility start command. This overrides any menu-specific key stroke information stored in the defaults file initially, and allows you to use the defaults file for any of the AD Controller menu items. It also ensures that the menu option you intended for the defaults file is always valid, even if the menu items are renumbered or relocated in subsequent releases.

The available options are listed in the following table.

AD Controller Menu Options

Menu Option	Effect
ACKNOWLEDGE_QUIT	Tell manager that a worker acknowledges quit
INFORM_FAILURE	Tell manager that a worker failed its job
RESTART_JOB	Tell worker to restart a failed job
SHOW_STATUS	Show worker status
SHUTDOWN_WORKER	Tell worker to quit
START_WORKER	Restart a worker on the current machine

Note: The menu options for running AD Administration are listed in Preparing for Non-Interactive Processing, page 4-3 in Chapter 4, page 4-viii.

The following is an example of running AD Controller non-interactively to show worker status:

```
$ adctrl interactive=n defaults_file=$APPL_TOP/admin/prod/ctrldefs.txt \
logfile=adctr.log menu_option=SHOW_STATUS
```

Using any menu option on the command line, except for SHOW_STATUS, requires that you also use the worker_range=<range> option. See the AD Controller command line help for details.

Distributing Processing Tasks Across Nodes

AD uses its existing manager-worker job system employed in parallel processing to include Distributed AD. This parallel processing feature allows workers in the same AD session to be started on multiple application tier servers to utilize all available resources. Because the AD workers create and update file system objects, as well as database objects, Distributed AD must be used only on systems that are using a shared application tier file system to ensure the files are created in a single, centralized location.

While running either AD Administration or AutoPatch on the primary node, you start an AD Controller session from any of the nodes in the shared application tier file system environment to perform any standard AD Controller operation, using both local

and non-local workers.

Note: For more information, see *Distributing Processing Tasks in Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Procedures*.

OAM Web-Based Utilities

Oracle Applications Manager (OAM) is a Web-based management tool that allows you to use and access many maintenance utilities that were formerly available only on the command line, and makes it possible to quickly retrieve and display system-specific information in a GUI format. Each utility in OAM is accessed from a main page, which contains links to multiple layers of details that quickly put you in touch with all aspects of your system data. For example, using the Patch Wizard utility, you can access a downloaded list of recommended patches and view the effect on your file system of applying any or all of the patches.

In addition to reporting results based on specific search criteria, many OAM utilities can be used to enter and save changes to your system configuration. For example, using License Manager, you can register products that were not active in your initial installation. Or, with AutoConfig, you can view current configuration parameters and modify the existing values.

Note: For more information, see Chapter 7 of *Oracle E-Business Suite Concepts*.

Common OAM Operations

The OAM Web-based utilities are designed with the same look and feel, making extensive use of common operations such as uniform navigation tools and drill-down menus. For example, all pages present a Help link that opens a page-specific OAM help screen.

In addition, OAM utilities employ a powerful search feature, which displays the search results directly on the page where you initiated the search. There is no need to review log files or look in a file directory for the report. For example, using the Applied Patches utility, you can perform a simple search for all the patches that have been applied to your system. OAM displays the results on the Simple Search page.

The Applications Navigator and the OAM Dashboard and Site Map

You can access OAM functionality in several ways. You begin from the Navigator, which is the first page you encounter when you log in from the OAM Welcome page. After you choose from the list of responsibilities that define your role for using Oracle E-Business Suite, the Navigator presents a list of options under several headings, based on your Applications user role. For example, the System Administration role provides a

path to the several groups of options, including the Oracle Applications Manager and related utilities.

The is the main OAM page. It provides a "snapshot" of your system activity and a drop-down list to provide quick access to some of the most commonly used OAM utilities and the OAM Site Map. In addition, it contains a link to the OAM Site Map, which displays links to all the OAM utilities, segregated on individual tabs by functionality.

Page Navigation

You navigate through OAM pages on the Dashboard and Site Map by clicking on a tab that displays a feature subset. On individual pages, you have navigation options, and, where appropriate, there are drop-down lists that provide links to related features. On pages with lengthy lists of items, OAM displays a subset of the items for easy access.

OAM Interface

The Oracle Applications Manager Dashboard presents a quick overview of the general status of your system. The Site Map provides access to all the utilities and features within the OAM framework.

Reviewing System Status

When you access the OAM Dashboard, you can see a general summary of your system activity.

OAM Dashboard

ORACLE Applications Manager

Support Cart Setup Home Logout Help

Applications Dashboard | Site Map

Applications Dashboard: VIS Navigate to Application Services Go

Overview Performance Critical Activities Diagnostics Business Flows Security Software Updates

Applications System Status

Data Retrieved: 15-Jun-2007 14:26:27

Host	Platform	Host Status	Admin	Database	Concurrent Processing	Forms	Web
JF-PC	LINUX Intel	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Configuration Changes (last 24 hours)

Data Retrieved: 15-Jun-2007 14:26:27

Patches Applied	0
Site Level Profile Options	0
Applications Context Files Edited	0

System Alerts

Data Retrieved: 15-Jun-2007 14:26:27

New Alerts	42
New Occurrences	678
Open Alerts	0
Open Occurrences	0

Web Components Status

Data Retrieved: 05-Dec-0006 00:00:00

PL/SQL Agent	✓ Up
Servlet Agent	✓ Up
JSP Agent	✓ Up
Discoverer	Unmonitored
Personal Home Page	✓ Up
TCF	✓ Up

User Initiated Alerts

Data Retrieved: 15-Jun-2007 14:26:27

New Alerts	0
New Occurrences	0
Open Alerts	0
Open Occurrences	0

TIP The information shown above (with the exception of Web Components Status section) is retrieved from the system periodically. To retrieve up-to-the-minute data, please use the refresh icon for the desired section. Please see Help for more details.

Support Cart Setup Home Logout Help

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About Oracle Applications Manager Version 2.3.1

The OAM Dashboard serves as an HTML console, where system administrators can check the status of the database, concurrent managers and other services, concurrent requests, and Oracle Workflow processes, as well as view configuration information, such as initialization parameters and profile options.

The Dashboard is used in various ways, many of which are beyond the scope of this book. The *Oracle E-Business Suite System Administrator's Guide* contains more complete information.

Accessing Maintenance Utilities

When you access the Dashboard, you can use the Navigate To: drop-down list for quick links. Open the list, make a selection, and click Go.

Navigating in OAM

The screenshot displays the Oracle Applications Manager (OAM) interface. At the top, the Oracle logo and 'Applications Manager' title are visible, along with navigation links: Support Cart, Setup, Home, Logout, and Help. Below this is the 'Applications Dashboard' section with a 'Site Map' link. A 'Navigate to' dropdown menu is open, showing options: Patch Wizard, Application Services, Configuration - Overview, Forms Sessions, Database Status, Applied Patches, Patch Wizard (highlighted), and Workflow Manager. The dashboard contains three main sections: 'Application Tier Hosts', 'Database Instances', and 'Activity'. Each section shows data retrieved on 19.02.2009 at 16:02:55.

Host Name	Database Sessions	Running Requests	Forms Sessions	Service Process
AP6274RT	165	1	2	38
Total	165	1	2	38

Instance Name	Database Sessions	Running Requests	Forms Sessions
atg12x12	170	1	2
Total	170	1	2

Activity	Count
Services Up	24
Services down	1
Unsent Workflow E-Mail	147

Or, for a more complete list of all the utilities and features included in OAM, click the Site Map link.

OAM Site Map

ORACLE Applications Manager

Support Cart Setup Home Logout Help

Applications Dashboard | **Site Map**

Site Map: VIS

Administration Monitoring Maintenance Diagnostics And Repair

System Configuration	Application Services	Workflow
Hosts	Generic Services	Home
AutoConfig	Request Processing Managers	Work Item Metrics
License Manager	Transaction Managers	Agent Activity
	Parallel Concurrent Programming Setup	Background Engines
		Notification Mailer
		Service Components
		Purge

Concurrent Requests	Service Fulfillment Manager	Others
Submit New	Service Fulfillment Manager	Applications Manager Log
Pending		Knowledge Base
Running		
Completed (Last Hour)		

TIP Only the items to which you have access are clickable.

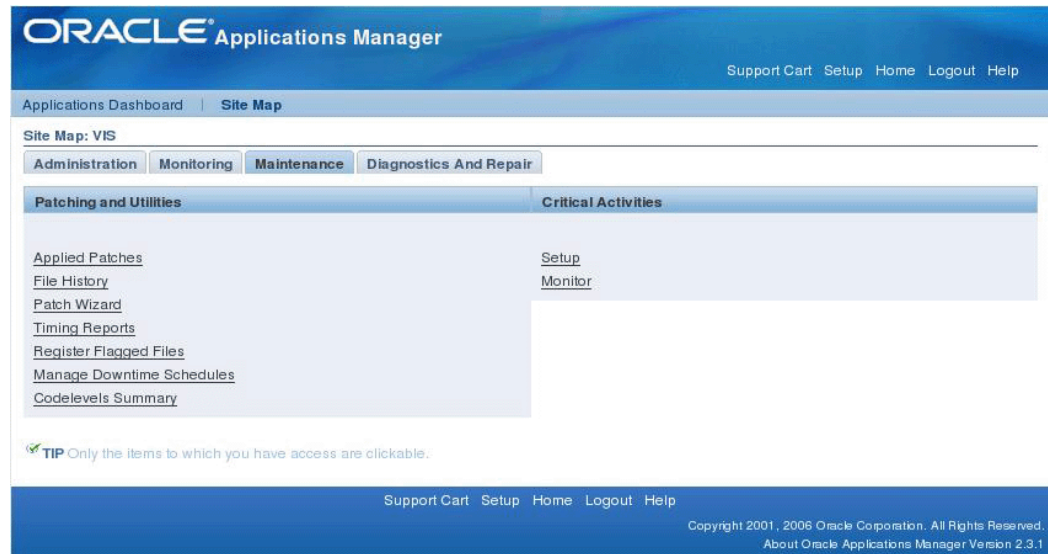
Support Cart Setup Home Logout Help

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About Oracle Applications Manager Version 2.3.1

The Site Map page displays tabs for Administration, Monitoring, Maintenance, and Diagnostics and Repair. On individual tabs, there are links to utilities or functions under general groups. For example, on this page there are headings for System Configuration, Application Services, Workflow, and so on. Under the Maintenance tab, there are headings for Patching Utilities and Critical Activities.

To open the main page for a utility, find it under one of the headings and click the link. For example, to view information about patches that have already been applied to your system, click Applied Patches under the Patching and Utilities heading on the Maintenance tab.

OAM Patching Features



Click any of the other tabs to access other functions. In this guide, all instructions for accessing OAM Web-based utilities start from the Site Map.

Accessing OAM

You can access the OAM Welcome page after logging into Oracle E-Business Suite via the following URL:

`http://<server:port>/OA_HTML/AppsLogin`

Oracle E-Business Suite Welcome Screen



The Oracle E-Business Suite Welcome Screen features a blue header with the Oracle logo. Below the header is a row of five small images: a person at a computer, a network diagram, a person at a computer, a person at a computer, and a person at a computer. The main content area is divided into two sections. The left section contains a large, stylized globe with a blue and white color scheme. The right section contains a login form with the following elements: a *User Name field with a placeholder example of 'michael.james.smith'; a *Password field with a placeholder example of '4u99v23'; a Login button and a Cancel button; a Login Assistance link; an Accessibility dropdown menu set to None; and a Select a Language section with links for العربية, 한국어, and English. At the bottom of the page is a blue footer bar containing links for About this Page and Privacy Statement, and a copyright notice for 2004 Oracle.

ORACLE®

*User Name
(example: michael.james.smith)

*Password
(example: 4u99v23)

[Login Assistance](#)

Accessibility

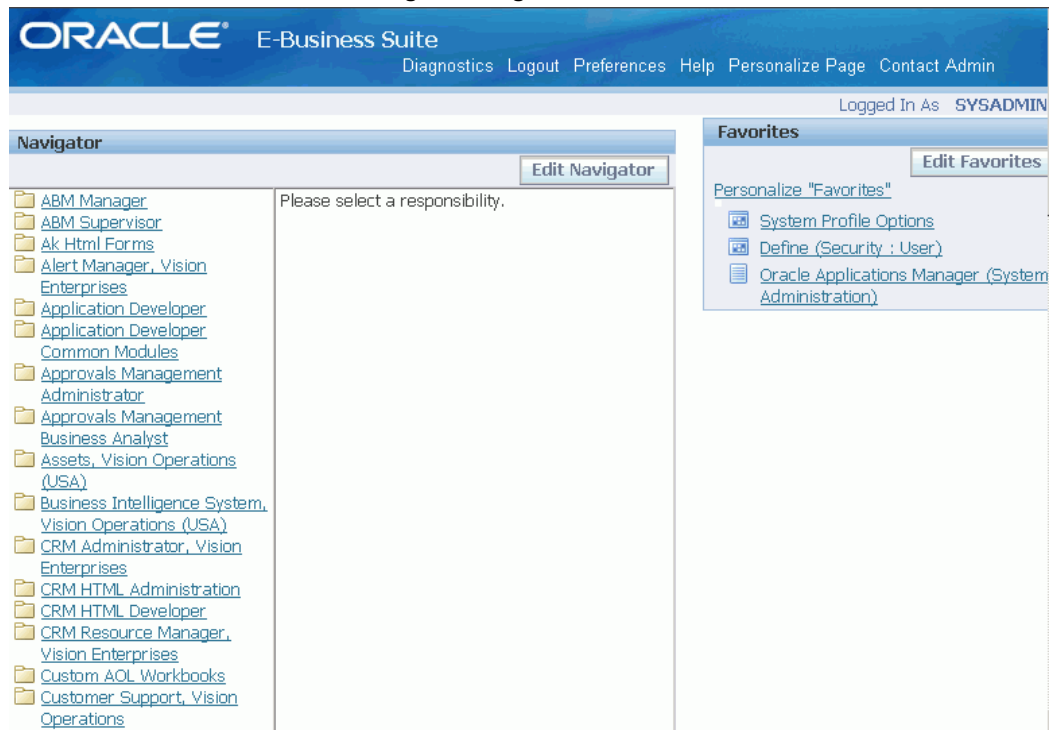
Select a Language:
[العربية](#) [한국어](#) [English](#)

[About this Page](#) [Privacy Statement](#)

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Enter your user name and password, and click Login. The system redirects you to the Navigator page, which displays a navigation pane that lists user responsibilities. Click System Administration.

Oracle E-Business Suite Main Navigation Page



In the System Administration section, click Oracle Applications Manager to access the Dashboard. Alternatively, you can scroll down to the Oracle Applications Manager section, where the utilities are listed as separate links, and choose a utility (or the Dashboard) from that section.

All the information in the Oracle E-Business Suite maintenance documentation assumes that you will start from the Dashboard >Site Map. The individual utility screens discussed all relate to patching your Applications system. Their functionality is described fully in *Oracle E-Business Suite Patching Procedures*.

Installation and Upgrade

This chapter describes the utilities you use to install a new Oracle E-Business Suite system and to upgrade an existing system to a new release version.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- About Installations and Upgrades
- Overview of Rapid Install
- Running Rapid Install

About Installations and Upgrades

This section summarizes the installation and upgrade process and briefly describes the main features of Rapid Install, the utility you use to install a new Oracle E-Business Suite system. In addition to the installation capability, Rapid Install is also one of the utilities you use when upgrading your system from an existing release to a new release level.

Installations

The basic use of Rapid Install is to install a new, fully configured Oracle E-Business Suite system. The resulting installation includes a complete set of Oracle E-Business Suite products, a certified database tier and application tier technology stack, all patches, product family release update packs, and any other updates that are available at the time of the software release.

The technology stack consists of database tier and the application tier components that are required to run the new system. For example, a new installation includes a fresh database (and the associated Oracle homes) certified for a specific Oracle E-Business Suite version, as well as the latest application tier components.

All products, regardless of their licensed status, are installed. During the installation, you have an opportunity to specify the products you have licensed and thereby register them as active in your system. This action marks them for inclusion in patching and

other tasks required to update and maintain your system after the initial installation.

Note: For full details of the installation process and Rapid Install, see *Oracle E-Business Suite Installation Guide: Using Rapid Install*.

Upgrades

As a part of an upgrade, you enter configuration parameters in the Rapid Install wizard and run Rapid Install as one of the pre-upgrade preparatory steps. Rapid Install uses the parameters to lay down the file system and install the new database tier and application tier technology stack. You may migrate or upgrade your existing database as one of the pre-upgrade tasks.

In addition, you use AutoPatch at various times during the upgrade process to apply upgrade-related patches and to run the upgrade driver that brings your Oracle E-Business Suite system up to the full release level.

Note: For details of the upgrade process, see *Oracle E-Business Suite Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12.1.1*. For more information about the full capabilities of AutoPatch, see *Oracle E-Business Suite Patching Procedures*.

Overview of Rapid Install

With Rapid Install, you can perform the following tasks:

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

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

Previous releases of Oracle E-Business Suite used a text file (config.txt) to store the configuration values you supply. Release 12 only uses this file in certain specific circumstances, for example to support restarts where the database has not yet been created.

If you run Rapid Install again, you typically point it to the stored information, so that it can use those details in operations such as creating the Oracle E-Business Suite file system, installing a fresh database, registering products, managing NLS requirements,

configuring port connections, and creating and running the start and stop scripts for the database and listeners.

Storing the configuration enables you to perform a distributed install (repeat the process across multiple machines) without having to re-enter the system configuration information each time for every run of the Rapid Install wizard. Storing the configuration details allows you to enter the information only once, and then use the same system configuration to run the install on all required machines.

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

AutoConfig also 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 (OAM) to update various system settings, and then run an AutoConfig script to populate the system configuration files with the new values.

Note: For more information, see AutoConfig in *Oracle E-Business Suite Concepts*.

Installing New Systems

Rapid Install automatically supplies values for most of the many parameters your system needs. You do, however, have an 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 most 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 are not critical.

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 sample transaction data for a fictitious company, which you can use for training or demonstration purposes).

Installation Strategies and Terminology

The installation process for Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.1.1 continues the evolution towards meeting the needs of a grid-style environment. To this end, the process has been streamlined, requiring fewer screens and decisions than in previous releases. It is becoming more common to start with a basic system and add machines to it, in order to meet growth or other deployment needs.

As you use Rapid Install, you should be familiar with these terms:

- A *Server* is a process or group of processes that provides a particular functionality, often referred to as a service. For example, the HTTP server is a process that listens for and processes HTTP requests.
- A *Node* is a logical grouping of servers, and therefore fundamentally a software concept rather than a hardware concept. However, it can still be used to refer to a machine in the (common) case where all nodes are located on a single machine. For example, an *application node* is a combination of a specific machine configuration and file system that together support the services needed for it to participate as a component of the application tier.
- *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* (supports and manages the database), the *application tier* (supports and manages the various Applications components, and is sometimes known as a middle tier), and the *desktop tier* (provides the user interface by way of an add-on component to a standard Web browser).

Note: See *Oracle E-Business Suite Concepts* for more information about the Applications architecture in Release 12.

Distributed Installations

An installation of a distributed (multi-node) system by Rapid Install includes the setup of a shared application node file system and associated provision for load balancing.

As the default for nodes running the same operating system, Rapid Install creates a system that shares not only the APPL_TOP and COMMON_TOP file systems, but the application node technology stack as well. All application node files are installed on a single shared disk resource that is mounted from each application node machine, making it possible for any application node to be used to provide standard services, such as serving forms or web pages, or concurrent processing. Load balancing distributes processing activity evenly across networks, so that no single machine is overloaded.

Upgrading a Release 11i System to Release 12.1.1

As a part of an upgrade from Release 11i to Release 12.1.1, you enter configuration parameters in the Rapid Install wizard and run Rapid Install as one of the pre-upgrade tasks. Rapid Install uses those parameters to lay down the file system and install the new technology stack. You must migrate or upgrade your existing database to the version certified for this release as one of the pre-upgrade tasks.

After you complete the pre-upgrade tasks, you run AutoPatch to apply the patches and run the drivers that upgrade your products and database to the most current release

level. You then run Rapid Install a second time to configure and start the servers and services.

Note: See *Oracle E-Business Suite Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12.1.1* for full details of the upgrade process.

Installing a New Technology Stack

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

Note: For more details of installing a new technology stack, see Chapter 4 of *Oracle E-Business Suite Installation Guide: Using Rapid Install*.

The Rapid Install Interface

You start Rapid Install from the command line. It then runs the Java-based Rapid Install wizard, which presents a series of screens that step you through the process of collecting configuration parameter values.

You indicate the installation action you want. The wizard then displays default configuration values for that process. Using a combination of text input boxes and drop-down lists, you either accept the defaults or enter new values, based on the operation you have chosen.

Input Fields and Drop-down Lists

In the Rapid Install interface, input fields and drop-down lists allow you to:

- Complete or accept the default shown in the input fields (provided they are not grayed out).
- Type information directly into input boxes, or select information from the list of valid options in the fields that have a drop-down menu.
- View all valid options for an input field (in drop-down lists). Click an option to select it.
- Replace an option in a drop-down list. Combo boxes give you the ability to replace an option on the list by typing a valid option in the box. Whenever this type of input is allowed, it is noted in the text.

Buttons and Keys

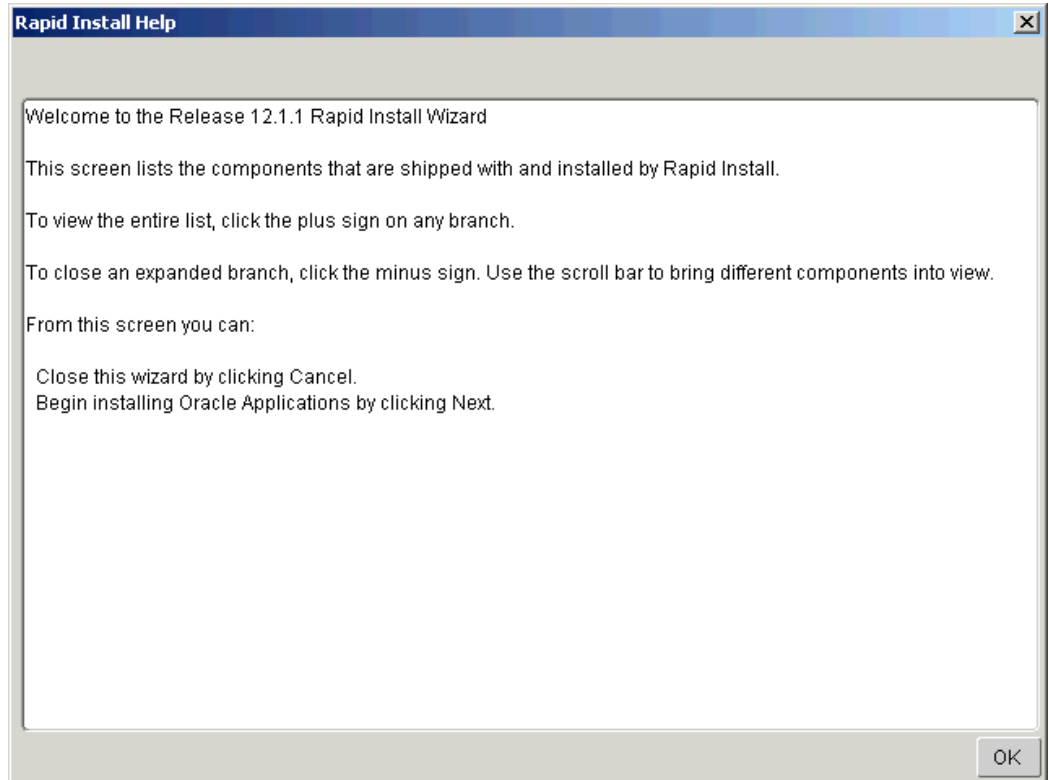
Use the Rapid Install interface buttons and keys to:

- Select from mutually exclusive options by clicking the appropriate radio button.
- Move between options (with the Tab key or Up or Down Arrow keys).
- Cancel the Rapid Install process or move either Back to the previous screen or forward to the Next screen.
- Move hidden fields into view (with vertical and horizontal scroll bars).

Help

Most Rapid Install screens offer mouse-over help for individual fields by providing a description of the information that goes in the field 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, consisting of a general description of the screen and a summary of the input fields that it displays.

Screen-level help looks like this:



Running Rapid Install

This section outlines only the basics of Rapid Install operation. For a complete description, see *Oracle E-Business Suite Installation Guide: Using Rapid Install*.

1. Create operating system accounts.

Create the operating system accounts that will be used in the installation of the database node and the application node file systems.

2. Perform other setup tasks.

The instructions may direct you to perform other setup tasks, such as installing additional software. For any additional requirements, see *Oracle E-Business Suite Installation and Upgrade Notes* for your platform.

3. 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 software bundle to the appropriate location in the file system.

4. Start Rapid Install, using the commands appropriate for your operating system.

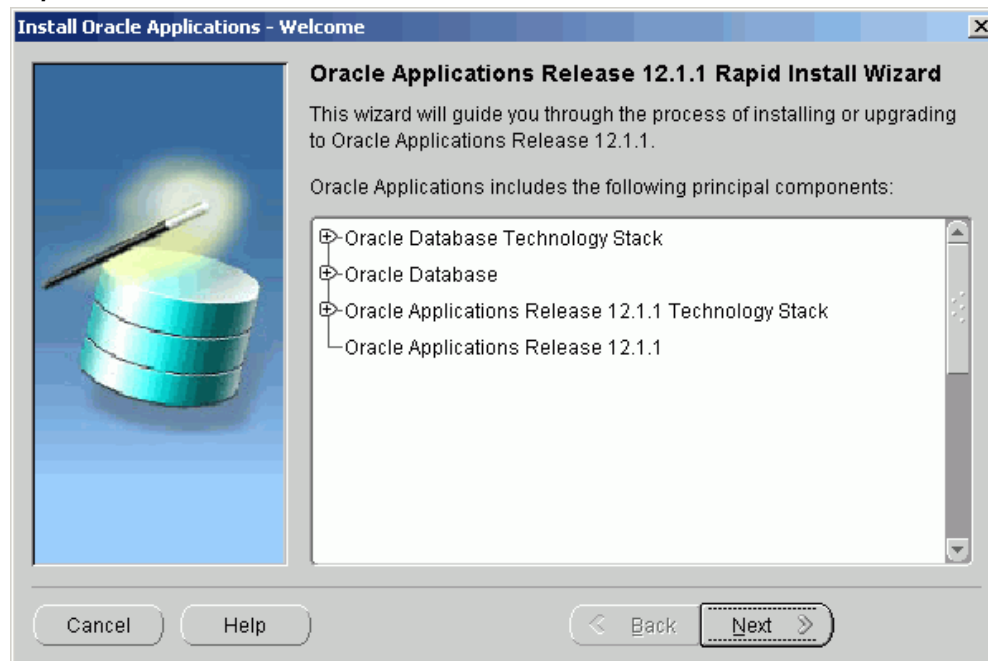
UNIX

```
$ cd /u01/Stage12/startCD/Disk1/rapidwiz  
$ ./rapidwiz
```

5. Review installed components.

On the Welcome screen, Rapid Install lists the components will be installed for Release 12.1.1.

Rapid Install Welcome Screen



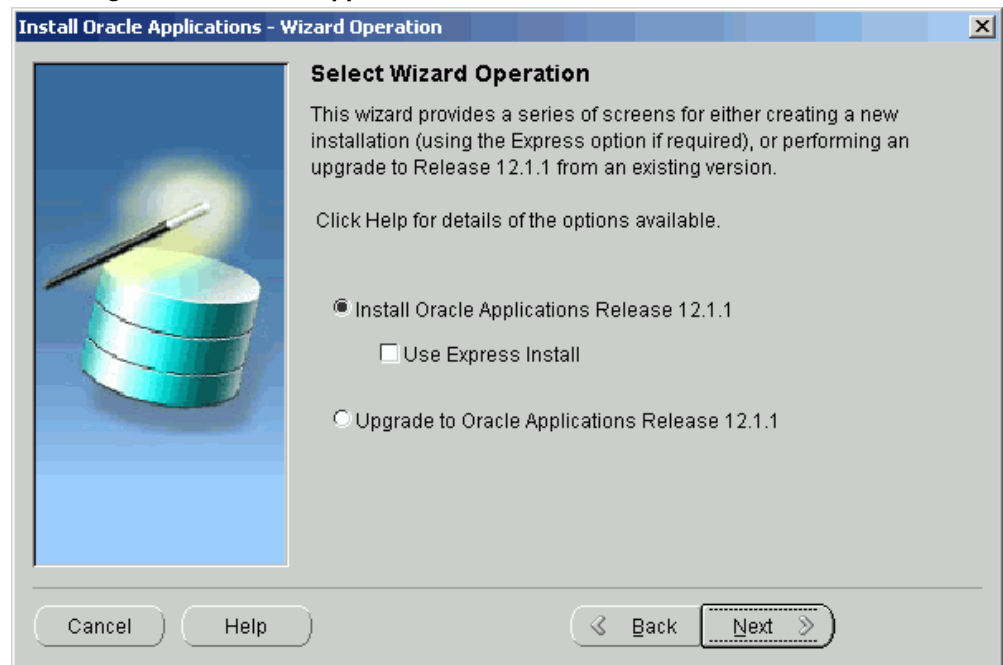
No decision is required. Click *Next* to continue.

6. Choose the screen flow.

On the Wizard Operation screen, choose a screen flow.

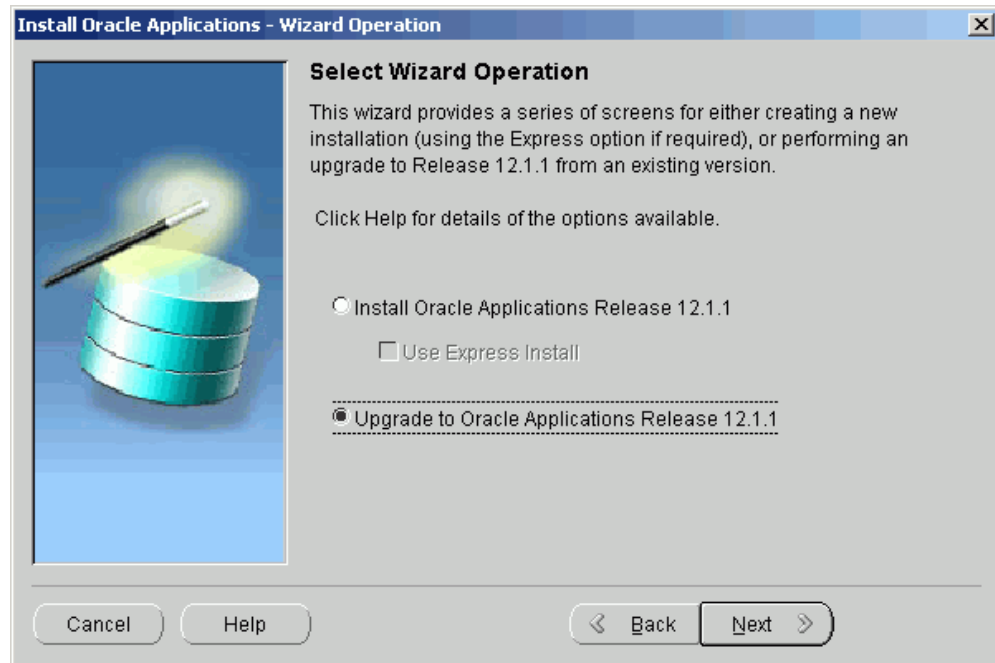
To perform a Standard install, click Install Oracle Applications Release 12.1.1.

Choosing to Install Oracle Applications Release 12.1.1



To perform an upgrade, click Upgrade to Oracle Applications Release 12.1.1.

Choosing to Upgrade to Oracle Applications Release 12.1.1



Click *Next*. The wizard continues with the appropriate screen flow.

7. Complete the wizard screens,

The remaining wizard screens prompt for the parameters necessary to complete the installation or upgrade. Once you complete the wizard, Rapid Install verifies that all parameters necessary to create working environment are present, and begins to set up your system.

System Configuration

During an installation or upgrade, your system is set up and configured based on the values you specify as a part of those processes. At various times after an installation or upgrade, you may need to reconfigure your system. Oracle E-Business Suite employs several utilities to aid you with this task. This chapter contains the following information about configuration utilities:

This chapter covers the following topics:

- About System Configuration
- AD Splicer
- File Character Set Converter

About System Configuration

During a new installation or an existing system upgrade, you define the configuration of your system by supplying information such as:

- Database type
- Database SID
- Domain name
- Top-level directories
- Licensing type
- Country-specific functionalities
- Internationalization settings
- Applications node services

These values are propagated to the individual system configuration files, and also

stored in a central repository file called a *context*.

Your system configuration can be changed as needed by using one of several utilities designed to report on and manage the configuration information. Some of these utilities are accessed from the command line and some are Web-based.

Web-Based Configuration Utilities

The following utilities are Web-based. You access them through Oracle Applications Manager (OAM).

AutoConfig

System configuration parameters are stored and managed by AutoConfig. It is the main configuration engine used by Rapid Install, which supplies configuration information to AutoConfig, which, in turn, stores the configuration for each system node in a node-specific configuration file call a context file.

You can also use AutoConfig independently of a Rapid Install operation to view and edit the individual configuration parameters that define your system. At any time after the initial installation, you use the Configuration Editor in Oracle Applications Manager to update various system settings.

Note: For more information, see AutoConfig in *Oracle E-Business Suite Concepts*.

License Manager

Products, country-specific functionalities (localized products), and languages that you license or begin to use after the initial installation must be registered as active in order to be included in various system maintenance tasks. Using License Manager, you can create reports about currently registered products and register additional products, country-specific functionalities (localized products).

Note: For more information, see License Manager in *Oracle E-Business Suite System Administrator's Guide - Maintenance*.

Command Line Configuration Utilities

These AD utilities are run from the command line. They are more fully described later in this chapter.

AD Splicer

Splicing refers to the process of adding a product that was not included in a base release to the products in an existing system. AD Splicer modifies the APPL_TOP and database

so that AutoPatch and AD Administration recognize the product as valid.

Note: For more information, see AD Splicer, page 3-3 in this chapter.

File Character Set Converter

This utility converts the character set of individual files (those not included in processing performed by AD Administration, AutoPatch, or Rapid Install) to the character set used in your system.

Note: For more information, see File Character Set Converter, page 3-6 in this chapter.

AD Splicer

AD Splicer performs the same product registration function as License Manager. However, it registers *off-cycle products* (those that are released between release update packs) as active in your system. This process of "splicing" modifies the APPL_TOP and database so that AutoPatch and AD Administration recognize the off-cycle product as a valid product for a specific release.

Note: You cannot use AD Splicer to add custom products.

Patches that contain off-cycle products also contain the control files that AD Splicer needs to register the product. The patch also contains a readme file that describes how to install the new product(s).

AD Splicer Control Files:

There are two kinds of AD Splicer control files: product definition and product configuration. You must customize the product configuration file, then copy it and the product definition file to APPL_TOP/admin before you run AD Splicer.

Product Definition Files:

There are two product definition files per spliced product: <prod>prod.txt and <prod>terr.txt. These files define the product and the associated language information and must not be edited. For example, the product definition files for Oracle Sales Analyzer (zsa) are zsaprod.txt and zsaterr.txt.

Product Configuration:

The newprods.txt file acts as a template to define necessary parameters for a spliced product.

The following is an example of the product configuration file for Oracle Sales Analyzer

(zsa):

```
product=zsa
base_product_top=*APPL_TOP*
oracle_schema=zsa
sizing_factor=100
main_tspace=*Product_Name*D
index_tspace=*Product_Name*X
temp_tspace=*Temporary_Tablespace*
default_tspace=*Product_Name*D
```

You may need to edit some of the values for the parameters in this file. Refer to the following table for more information. Do not change the order of the entries in the product configuration file: they must appear exactly as shown in the example.

Product Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
product=	Do not edit this entry. The product abbreviation <prod> is already set, and must match the <prod>prod.txt and <prod>terr.txt control files for this product. Most internal references use <prod>.
base_product_top=	Identifies the base directory that contains the product's files. The default value, APPL_TOP, means the product's files are written in the directory your APPL_TOP environment is set to. If you want to write the product files to another directory, replace the APPL_TOP value with the full directory path.
oracle_schema=	Identifies the Oracle schema where database objects for the product are created. The default Oracle schema is the same as the product abbreviation. You can change this if you want to put the product's database objects in a different schema. Moving a product's objects from one schema to another involves export/import and updates to internal Oracle E-Business Suite tables, so choose your initial schema carefully.

Parameter	Description
sizing_factor=	Identifies the sizing factor Oracle E-Business Suite uses when creating tables and indexes for this product. The default value of 100 means 100%. The product's tables and indexes are created with the default sizes determined by Oracle. We recommend you accept the default sizing factor.

Tablespaces:

Release 12 uses the Oracle Applications Tablespace Model (OATM), so you do not need to supply AD Splicer with parameters for identifying tablespaces.

Note: For more information, see Tablespace Management in *Oracle E-Business Suite Concepts*.

The AD Splicer Interface:

AD Splicer is a command line utility. It does not use menus or input screens.

Running AD Splicer Interactively:

All the steps necessary to prepare for using this utility are described in Adding Off-cycle Products in Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Procedures. When instructed to do so, run AD Splicer as follows:

1. Set the environment.

You must set the environment in order to apply the environment variables that define your system. This task is common to many AD utilities. See Setting the Environment, page 1-24 in Chapter 1 for the basic steps.

2. Start AD Splicer.

Start AD Splicer with the appropriate command for your operating system:

UNIX:

```
$ cd $APPL_TOP/admin
$ adsplice
```

Windows:

```
C:\> cd %APPL_TOP%\admin
C:\> adsplice
```

You must run AD Splicer for each APPL_TOP and database combination so that the Applications utilities recognize the product as being spliced properly into the database.

Running AD Splicer Non-Interactively:

Several options exist to support running AD Splicer non-interactively. Added to the command line as needed, they are:

- **-defaultsfile** - Specifies the location of the defaults file
<\$APPL_TOP/admin/SID/defaultsfile>
- **-interactive** - Indicates whether AD Splice should run interactively or not. Valid values are y or n.
- **-restart** - Tells AD Splice to restart from where it left off. Valid values are y or n.
- **-abandon** - Used to abandon a previous failed session or continue with the session. Valid values are y or n (abandon or continue, respectively).
- **-stdin** - If this parameter is specified, AD Splice prompts for passwords from the standard input. The default is for passwords to be supplied without prompting.

File Character Set Converter

The File Character Set Converter converts individual files, one at a time, from one character set to another. You may need to perform this task to convert text files you receive from Oracle to the character set used by your system. For example, you might need to convert SQL*Plus scripts, PL/SQL scripts, loader files, driver files, ODF files, header files, or HTML files.

Tip: In general, you do not need to run File Character Set Converter manually. AD Administration, AutoPatch, and Rapid Install will normally perform any required character set conversion automatically.

Required Parameters:

The following parameters are used when running the converter.

File Character Set Converter Parameters

Parameter	Definition
source_file	Path and file name for the (source) file to be converted.

Parameter	Definition
source_char_set	Character set for the file to be converted (source).
destination_file	Path and file name for the (destination) file after it is converted.
dest_char_set	Character set for the converted (destination) file.

The File Character Set Converter Interface:

The File Character Set Converter is a command line utility. It does not use menus or input screens.

Running the File Character Set Converter:

To run this utility, perform these steps:

1. Set the environment.

You must set the environment in order to apply the environment variables that define your system. This task is common to many AD utilities. See *Setting the Environment*, page 1-24 in Chapter 1, page 1-viii for the basic steps.

2. Start the utility.

Start the File Character Set Converter with this command:

```
$ adncnv <source_file> <source_char_set> <destination_file>
<dest_char_set>
```

The path and file name for the source and the destination files can be the same if the source file's directory and the APPLTMP directory are on the same file system. In general, it is simpler and safer to use different source and destination file names.

Tip: If you cannot convert to the same file name, convert to a different file name, or change APPLTMP to a directory on the same file system as the source file directory.

For example, to convert the file `afdict.ldt` from the WE8ISO8859P1 character set to the UTF8 character set, you would enter commands as shown in this example:

UNIX

```
$ cd $FND_TOP/patch/115/import/<language>
$ cp afdict.ldt afdict.old
$ adncnv afdict.old we8iso8859p1 afdict.ldt utf8
```

Maintenance

This chapter discusses the AD utilities designed to help you perform the routine maintenance tasks that will help ensure that your Oracle E-Business Suite system continues to run smoothly.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- About System Maintenance
- AD Administration Overview
- Running AD Administration Interactively
- Generating Applications Files
- Maintaining Applications Files
- Managing Database Entities
- Using Maintenance Mode
- Using AD Relink
- Relinking AD Executables

About System Maintenance

After your system is installed, it will be necessary to perform certain maintenance tasks to keep it running smoothly. For example, you will generate form files, maintain snapshot information, relink executables, compile or validate the APPS schema, and so on. Some tasks are routine and should be performed on a regular basis. Other tasks are non-routine and generally performed infrequently.

You run maintenance tasks from the command line using AD Administration. Once you start this utility, it presents the tasks in menu form, grouped generally by type of activity you will perform. For example, the tasks associated with compiling and reloading Applications database entities are grouped on the same menu.

In addition to the AD Administration maintenance tasks, this chapter describes AD Relink, a command line utility used to relink AD executables.

Important: You *cannot* relink AD utilities executables using AD Administration.

AD Administration Overview

AD Administration manages most of the maintenance tasks required for your Oracle E-Business Suite system. Currently, these maintenance tasks are grouped by types on the AD Administration main menu.

When you start AD Administration from the command line, it prompts you for the basic system-specific information it needs. For example, you need to supply a name for the log file where processing actions and error messages will be recorded.

Note: For more information, see Prompts, page 1-9 in Chapter 1.

Once you respond to these prompts, AD Administration displays the main menu, which serves as the gateway to various submenus where you select the individual maintenance tasks. For example, on the Generate Applications Files menu, you can run tasks that generate message files, forms files, report files, message files, or product JAR files. These submenu tasks may also require you to respond to prompts to collect task-specific information. For example, some tasks require you to enter the number of workers you want to employ to process the jobs associated with the task.

Note: For more information, see Processing Tasks in Parallel, page 1-27 in Chapter 1.

When you respond to AD Administration prompts, you are running the utility interactively. However, like AutoPatch and AD Controller, you can also run AD Administration non-interactively, specifying a previously created defaults file that contains the information necessary to run a specific maintenance task without user intervention.

Note: For more information, see Interactive and Non-Interactive Processing, page 1-9 in Chapter 1.

Prompts

In addition to the basic prompts described in Chapter 1, AD Administration may require additional information that is specific to one of the submenu tasks. If so, it displays additional prompts. For example, when running the Generate Product JAR files task from the Generate Applications Files menu, AD Administration prompts you as follows:

```
Do you wish to force generation of all jar files? [No]:
```


The task-specific prompts are described more fully in the discussion of each task.

Preparing for Non-Interactive Processing

The discussion of command line prompts assumes you are running AD Administration interactively. You respond to the standard prompts and those required for specific tasks you choose from the AD main menu and submenus. AD Administration can also run some tasks non-interactively by using the information you store in a defaults file, instead of requiring you to respond to prompts.

Note: For more information, see *Interactive and Non-Interactive Processing*, page 1-9 in Chapter 1, page 1-viii. Also see *Scheduling Non-Interactive Maintenance in Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Procedures*.

Specifying a Menu Option in the AD Administration Defaults File

The same defaults file can be used to run different AD Administration tasks a single file can contain all your choices for the different menu options. In order to choose which task the defaults file will run, you add `menu_option= <menu choice>` to the utility start command. This overrides any menu-specific key stroke information stored in the defaults file initially, and allows you to use the defaults file for any of the AD Administration menu items. It also ensures that the menu option you intended for the defaults file is always valid, even if the menu items are renumbered or relocated in subsequent releases.

Defaults File menu_option Values

menu_option Value	Corresponding AD Administration Menu Choice
GEN_MESSAGES	Generate message files
GEN_FORMS	Generate form files
GEN_REPORTS	Generate reports files
GEN_JARS	Generate product JAR files
RELINK	Relink Applications programs
COPY_FILES	Copy files to destinations

menu_option Value	Corresponding AD Administration Menu Choice
CONVERT_CHARSET	Convert character set
SCAN_APPLTOP	Scan the APPL_TOP for exceptions
SCAN_CUSTOM_DIR	Scan a CUSTOM directory for exceptions
LIST_SNAPSHOT	List snapshots
UPDATE_CURRENT_VIEW	Update current view snapshot
CREATE_SNAPSHOT	Create named snapshot
EXPORT_SNAPSHOT	Export snapshot to file
IMPORT_SNAPSHOT	Import snapshot from file
DELETE_SNAPSHOT	Delete named snapshot
CHECK_FILES	Check for missing files
CMP_INVALID	Compile APPS schema
CMP_MENU	Compile menu information
CMP_FLEXFIELDS	Compile flexfield data in AOL tables
RELOAD_JARS	Reload JAR files to database
VALIDATE_APPS	Validate APPS schema
CREATE_GRANTS	Recreate grants and synonyms for APPS schema
MAINTAIN_MLS	Maintain multi-lingual tables
CHECK_DUAL	Check DUAL table
ENABLE_MAINT_MODE	Enable Maintenance Mode

menu_option Value	Corresponding AD Administration Menu Choice
DISABLE_MAINT_MODE	Disable Maintenance Mode

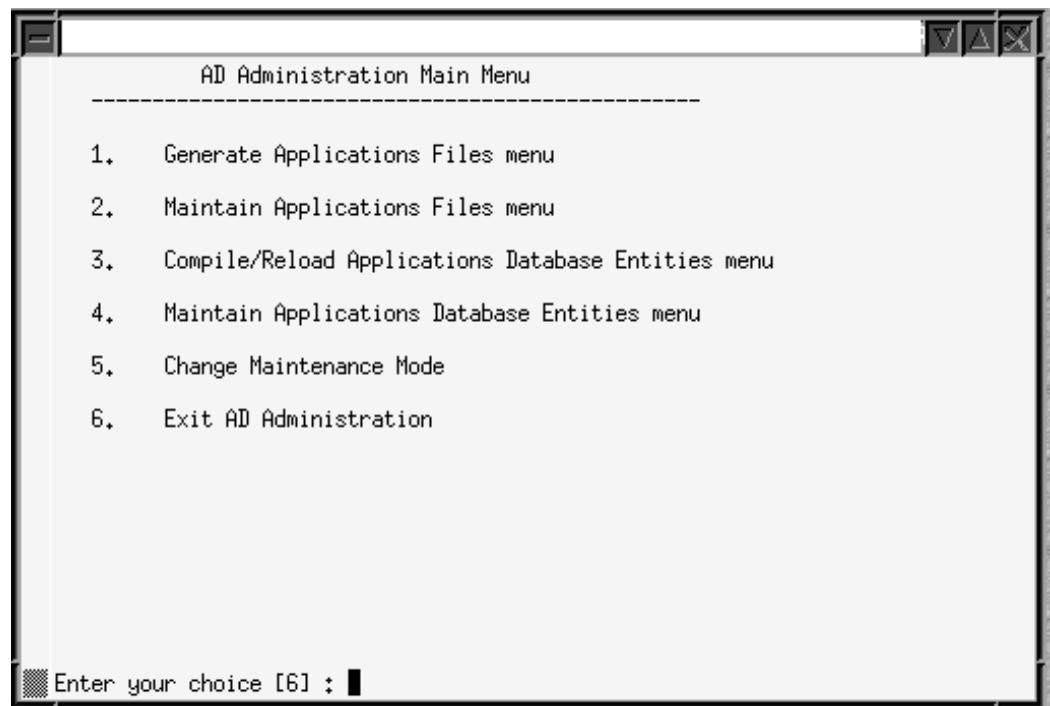
The AD Administration Interface

You start AD Administration from the command line. However, all maintenance tasks are initiated from the AD Administration Main Menu. This section describes some of the common features used to run this utility.

Main Menu

After you start AD Administration and respond to the prompts, the AD Administration Main Menu appears.

AD Administration Main Menu



This menu displays the submenus where the individual maintenance tasks are grouped. To choose a submenu, type the number of the menu at the prompt. To exit AD Administration, press [Return].

Available Options

Depending on your system configuration, the submenus for AD Administration may show slightly different option names and numbers from the ones displayed here.

Running AD Administration Interactively

Complete the steps in this section to display the AD Administration Main Menu and access the submenus and the maintenance tasks.

1. Set the environment.

You must set the environment in order to apply the environment variables that define your system. This task is common to many AD utilities. See *Setting the Environment*, page 1-24 in Chapter 1, page 1-viii for the basic steps.

2. From any directory, start AD Administration with this command:

```
$ adadmin
```

The utility starts and displays the first prompt.

3. Respond to prompts.

Supply the information requested by the AD Administration prompts. The basic AD command line prompts are described in Chapter 1, page 1-viii. Prompts that are unique to options are described in this chapter in the section that describes the option.

When you complete the prompts, the Main Menu appears.

4. Choose maintenance tasks.

On the Main Menu, choose a submenu. The submenus and the options they display are described fully beginning with *Generate Applications Files* in the next section.

5. Exit AD Administration.

You can exit AD Administration from the Main Menu by choosing option 6 (Exit AD Administration) at the screen prompt. You can also choose to exit the utility at any prompt by typing `abort` on the command line. See *Restart Files*, page 1-10 in Chapter 1, page 1-viii for information about restarting AD utilities after using the `abort` command.

Generating Applications Files

You may need to generate Applications files from time to time during your Applications life cycle. You access the associated tasks from the *Generate Applications Files* menu.

Generate Applications Files Menu

Generate Applications Files

1. Generate message files
2. Generate form files
3. Generate report files
4. Generate product JAR files
5. Return to Main Menu

Enter your choice [5] :

If system users are having difficulty accessing messages, forms, or reports, you may be able to resolve the issue by generating the associated files. Or, when you apply a patch that adds or changes product functionality, you may want to generate the associated files after you apply the patch, instead of running the generate driver during the patching downtime. The Generate Files tasks may be performed on any server, as required.

You do not have to shut down your system to generate files. However, users that access the files being generated (for example, for Human Resources forms) must log off.

Note: For more information, see *Generating Product Files in Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Procedures*.

Generate Message Files

Oracle E-Business Suite uses files to display messages. This task generates binary message files (extension .msb) from Oracle Application Object Library tables.

Caution: Run this task only when instructed to do so in a patch readme file, or by Oracle Support Services.

Generate Form and Report Files

These activities are carried out in much the same way.

- **Generate forms files**

Generates executable Oracle forms files (extension .fmx) from the binary forms definition files (extension .fmb). The definition files are located under AU_TOP, and the executable files are stored under each product's directory.

- **Generate report files**

Generates the binary Oracle Reports report files (extension .rdf).

The prompts and behavior work in similar fashion, except as noted:

- Ask for the number of workers and generate selected objects for selected products in parallel
- Display the current character set (from NLS_LANG) and ask if you want to generate form or report objects in this character set
- Ask if you want to regenerate Oracle Forms PL/SQL library files, menu files, and executable files (forms files only)
- Ask for the products associated with the form or report objects
- Ask if you want to generate specific form or report objects for each selected product
- Display the current set of installed languages and ask if you want to generate form or report files in these languages
- Create a list of all objects to generate
- Display the list of objects to be generated (specific objects or all objects)

Generate Product JAR Files

Generate Java archive (JAR) files whenever you upgrade the Oracle Developer technology stack, or when advised by Oracle Support Services. This task signs JAR files (if on a Web server) and also does the following:

- Generates product JAR files in JAVA_TOP and copies them to APPL_TOP
- Generates other Java-related files under APPL_TOP and JAVA_TOP
- Recreates Java libraries (appsborg.zip and appsborg2.zip) under APPL_TOP and JAVA_TOP

When you run the task, it prompts:

Do you wish to force generation of all jar files? [No]

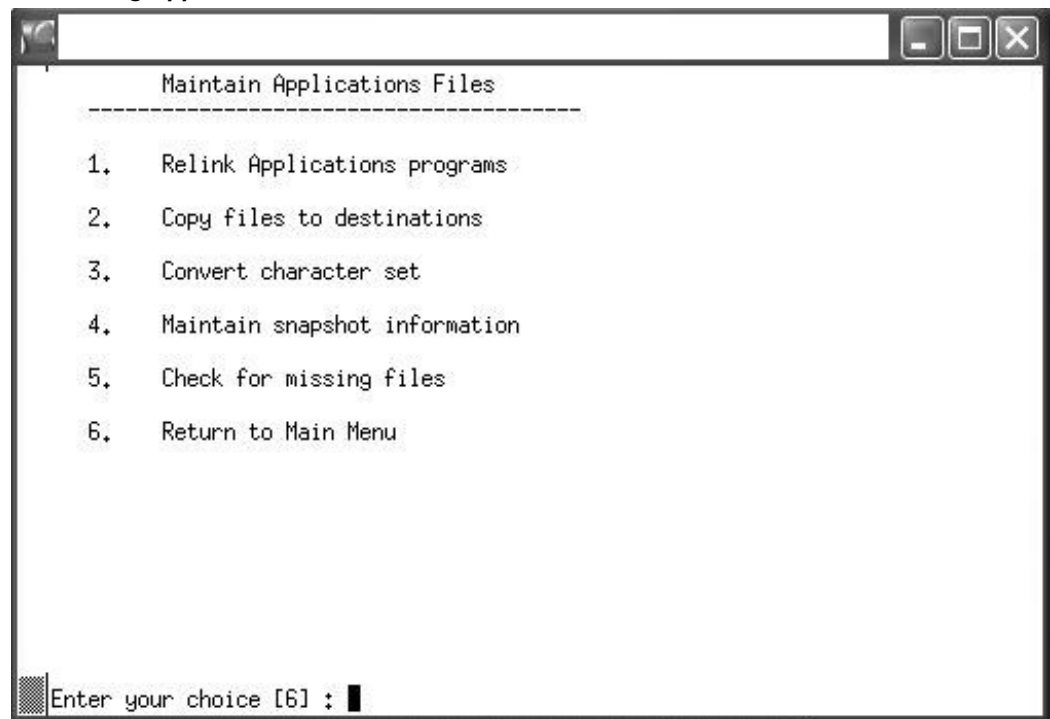
If you choose No, it generates only JAR files that are missing or out-of-date. If you choose Yes, all JAR files are generated (more time-consuming).

If AD Administration displays a list of warnings or errors and objects that did not generate successfully and asks if you want to continue as if successful, review the log file to determine if the problems require attention. If you choose not to continue and restart your session at a later time, AD Administration attempts to regenerate only the files that did not generate successfully.

Maintaining Applications Files

Certain maintenance tasks are required to keep your Applications files up to date. For example, you may need to copy product files to a central location or convert files in the APPL_TOP to another character set. These tasks are grouped on the Maintain Applications Files menu.

Maintaining Applications Files Menu



You can run any of these tasks by choosing it from this menu.

Relink Applications Programs

Relinks Oracle E-Business Suite executable programs with the Oracle server libraries so

that they function with the Oracle database. For each product, you can choose whether to link all executables or specific ones only.

The default is to relink without debug information. You should use the debug option only when requested to do so by Oracle Support Services.

Important: AD Administration cannot be used to link executables for the AD products themselves. You must use AD Relink for this. See Relinking AD Executables in *Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Procedures*.

Copy Files to Destinations

Copies files from each product area to central locations where they can be easily referenced by non-Applications programs. This option uses revision-based copy logic to ensure that the destination file versions are the same as, or higher than, the source file versions.

Oracle recommends that you do not use the force option to overwrite existing files, unless so instructed by Oracle Support Services. Copying files with this option updates all JAR files, resulting in them all being downloaded to each client again and causing runtime performance degradation.

The file types and their respective destinations are shown in the following table:

Copy Files to Destinations Summary

These files are copied to: (UNIX)	... are copied to: (Windows)
Java files	\$JAVA_TOP	%JAVA_TOP%
HTML files	\$OAH_TOP	%OAH_TOP%
Media files	\$OAM_TOP	%OAM_TOP%

The directories for the variables are specified in the adovars.env file (UNIX) or the adovars.cmd file (Windows).

When this option is used to copy reports files, the default destination is under AU_TOP.

Convert Character Set

Prepares the files in the APPL_TOP for conversion to another character set, and then performs the conversion.

Note: For more information, see Globalization Support in *Oracle E-Business Suite Concepts*.

When you choose this option, AD Administration presents another submenu, which contains options for scanning your files in preparation for the conversion. The scan searches for exceptions - files that will have incomplete (lossy) conversions - so that you can fix potential problems before you actually convert the character set. Choose one of the following scan options.

Tip: Always verify the compatibility of the database character set before converting the APPL_TOP character set.

The options are:

1. Scan the APPL_TOP for exceptions.

Scans the APPL_TOP and creates three files in the admin\<SID>\out directory.

Scan APPL_TOP for Exceptions Output Files

File	Contents
admanifest_excp.lst	Lists files that will not be converted because of lossy conversion.
admanifest.lst	Lists files that can be converted.
admanifest_lossy.lst	Lists files with lossy conversions, including line by line detail.

Review the files listed in admanifest_excp.lst. Fix files that report lossy conversion before you convert the character set. Repeat this task until there are no entries in admanifest_excp.lst. If you need to see more detail, review admanifest_lossy.lst.

2. Scan a CUSTOM directory for exceptions.

Collects the same information as the first task, but scans custom Applications directories rather than the APPL_TOP directory.

3. Convert character set.

Run this task only if admanifest_excp.lst has no entries. It prompts you for the manifest file (admanifest.lst) created when you ran the scan option(s).

The utility backs up the product source files and the APPL_TOP/admin source files. It saves product files in the <PROD>_TOP directories in the format <prod>_

s_<char_set>.zip. It saves admin source files in the APPL_TOP/admin directory in the format admin_s_<char_set>.zip

Maintain Snapshot Information

There are two types of snapshots: *APPL_TOP snapshots* and *global snapshots*. An APPL_TOP snapshot lists patches and versions of files in the APPL_TOP. A global snapshot lists patches and latest versions of files in the entire Applications system (that is, across all APPL_TOPs).

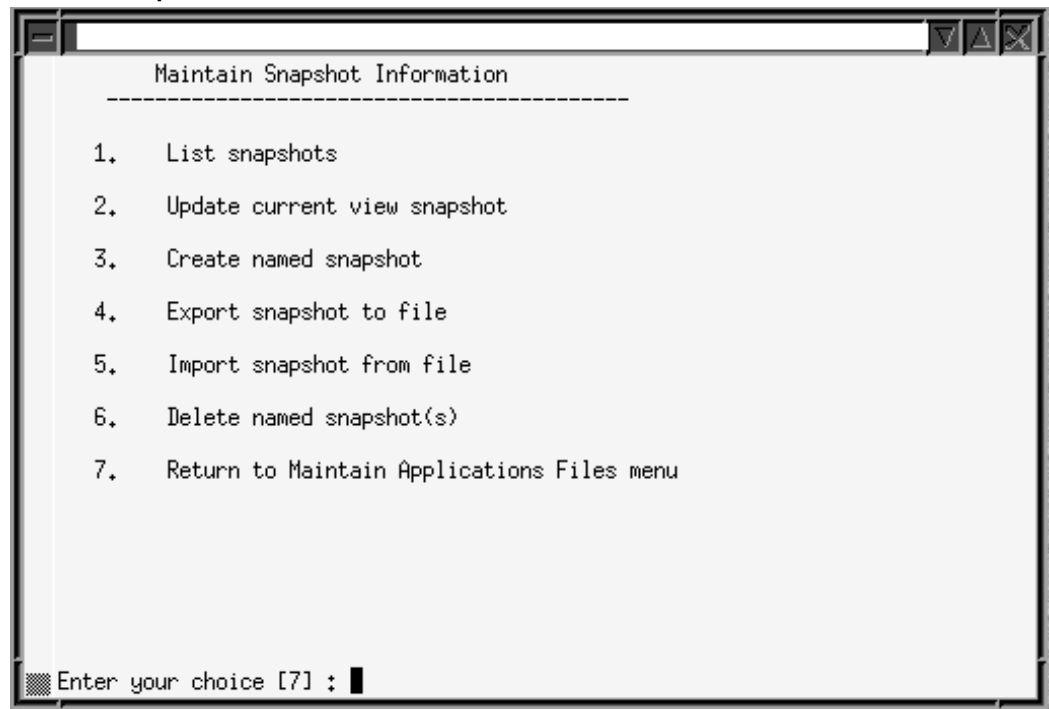
Both APPL_TOP snapshots and global snapshots may be either *current view snapshots* or *named view snapshots*. A current view snapshot is created once and updated when appropriate to maintain a consistent view. A partial view snapshot allows you to synchronize only selected files from a current view. A named view snapshot is a copy of the current view snapshot at a particular time (not necessarily the latest current view snapshot), and is not updated.

Patch Wizard uses the information contained in the global current view snapshot to determine which patches have already been applied. AutoPatch uses the APPL_TOP current view snapshot to determine if all prerequisite patches have been applied to that APPL_TOP. Snapshot information is stored in the AD_SNAPSHOTS, AD_SNAPSHOT_FILES, and AD_SNAPSHOT_BUGFIXES tables.

During a new installation, Rapid Install creates a current snapshot as a baseline. Each time you run AutoPatch, it automatically creates a new (updated) snapshot so that the information is current as of the application of the patch.

Snapshot information maintenance is performed by choosing Maintain Snapshot Information from the Maintain Applications Files menu, and then selecting the required option.

Maintain Snapshot Information Main Menu



These options allow you to:

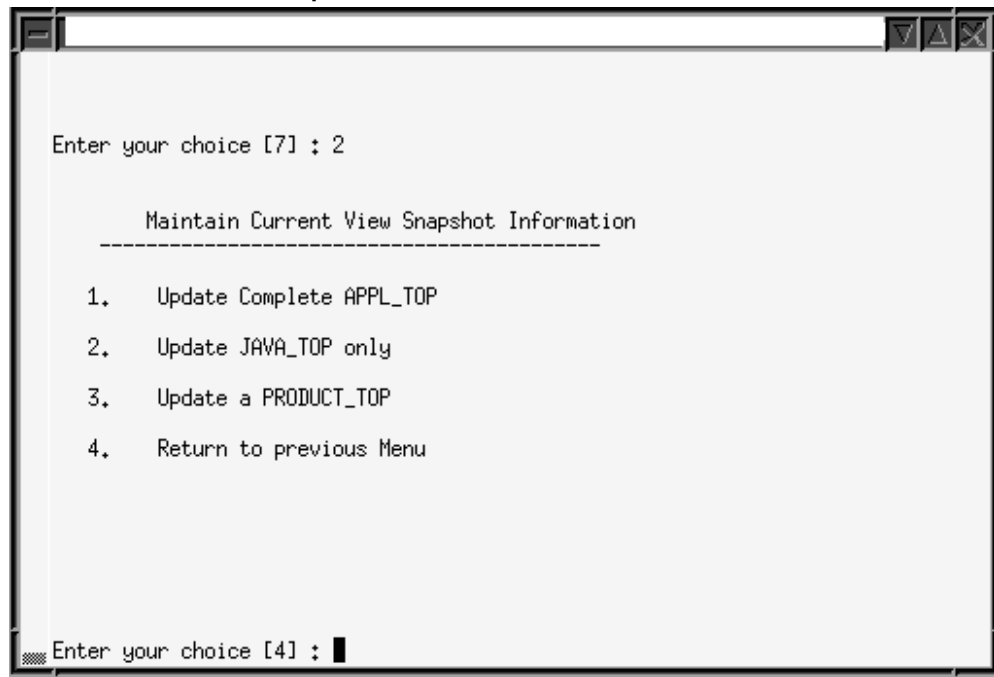
- List snapshots stored in the system
- Update a current view snapshot (full or partial APPL_TOP and global)
- Create a named snapshot (you select a current view snapshot to copy and name)
- Export a snapshot to file (you select a snapshot to export to a text file)
- Import a snapshot from a text file (you select a snapshot to import from a text file)
- Delete a named snapshot

Maintain Current View Snapshot Information

When you maintain a current view snapshot, you can choose to synchronize selected files (to maintain a partial snapshot), instead of synchronizing all files for the entire APPL_TOP. Use this option when you have copied only a few files to the APPL_TOP.

1. Select the Update Current View Snapshot option from the Maintain Snapshot Information menu.

Maintain Current View Snapshot Information Menu



2. From the Maintain Current View Snapshot Information menu, you can select one of the following options:

- **Update Complete APPL_TOP**

This is the original functionality of the Update Current View Snapshot option. It synchronizes all the files in your APPL_TOP.

- **Update JAVA_TOP only**

Synchronizes only the files in the JAVA_TOP. At the prompt, enter the path to the JAVA_TOP subdirectory where the files were copied. If the files were copied to more than one directory, press *Enter*. AD Administration scans the entire JAVA_TOP and updates the information in both the current view and the global view snapshots.

- **Update a <PRODUCT>_TOP**

Synchronizes only the files in a specific <PRODUCT>_TOP. Enter the product abbreviation, then provide the subdirectory information at the prompt.

Enter the path to a single subdirectory in the <PRODUCT>_TOP. If the files were copied to more than one directory in the <PRODUCT>_TOP, press *Enter*. AD Administration scans the entire <PRODUCT>_TOP and updates the information in both the current and the global view snapshots.

Check for Missing Files

Verifies that all files needed to run Oracle E-Business Suite for the current configuration are in the current APPL_TOP. Choose this task if you suspect there are files missing in your APPL_TOP.

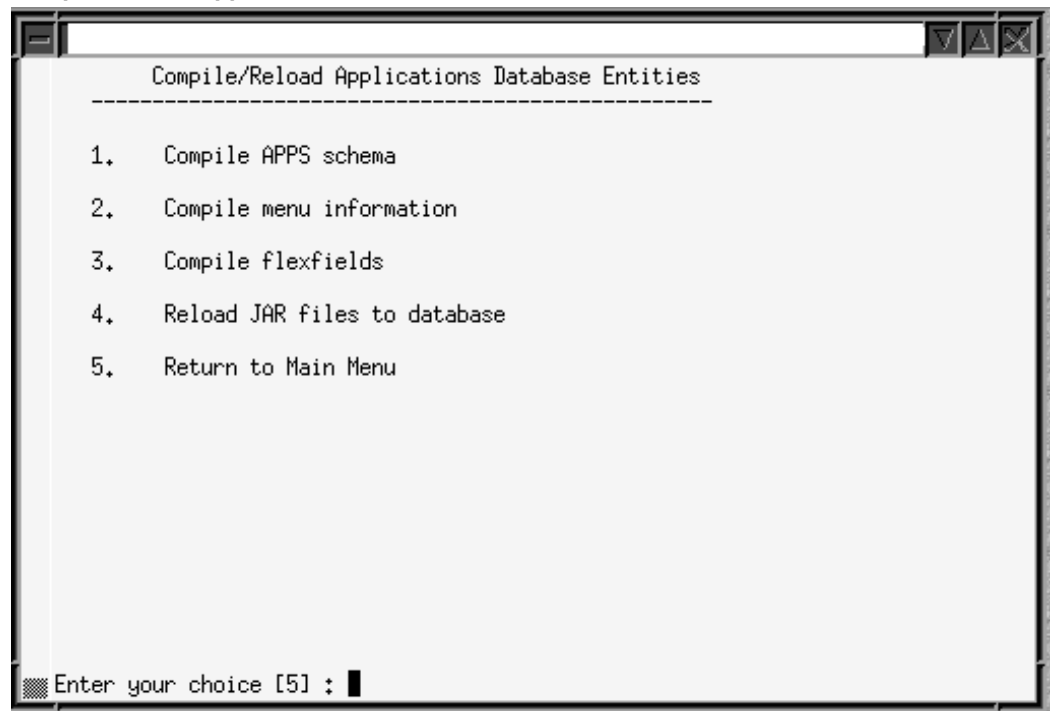
Managing Database Entities

Database entities are database objects or data in the database related to Oracle E-Business Suite. Tasks for managing entities are grouped into two options on the AD Administration Main Menu: one for compiling or reloading entities and one for verifying their integrity.

Compiling or Reloading Database Entities

To compile or reload database entities, choose the Compile/Reload Applications Database Entities Menu option from the AD Administration Main Menu.

Compile/Reload Applications Database Entities Menu



You run the tasks on this menu any time you need to compile or reload database objects; for example, after you upload new menu entries, or apply a patch that changes the setup of flexfields. Run these tasks only on the node where the core AD technology directories are located.

Compile APPS schema

Spawns parallel workers to compile invalid database objects in the APPS schema.

Note: For more information, see *Compiling Invalid Objects in Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Procedures*.

Compile Menu Information

Compiles menu data structures. Choose this task after you have uploaded menu entries to the FND_MENU_ENTRIES table, or if Compile Security concurrent requests submitted from the Menus form (after changing menu entries) fail for any reason.

AD Administration asks if you want to force compilation of all menus. If you choose the default (No), only menus with changes are compiled. If you enter Yes, all menus are compiled. Compiling all menus is generally not required.

Compile Flexfields

Compiles flexfield data structures in Oracle Application Object Library (FND) tables. Choose this task after you apply a patch that changes the setup of flexfields. Patches usually indicate when you should perform this step

Flexfields automatically compile data when you use them for the first time, so running this task is generally not required. However, compiling flexfields at a specific time can alleviate potential runtime performance issues. For example, you may choose to compile them when system usage is known to be low, rather than automatically on first use.

Reload JAR files to Database

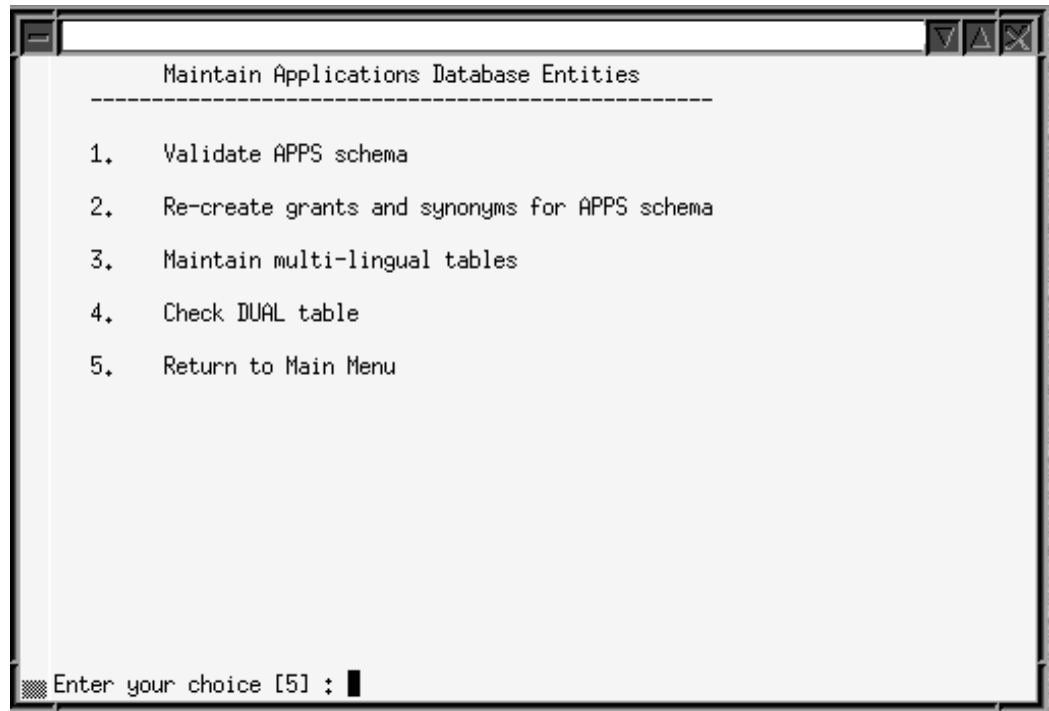
Reloads all appropriate Oracle E-Business Suite JAR files into the database. Choose this task if all Oracle E-Business Suite Java classes are removed from your database; for example, if the database Java Virtual Machine (JVM) is reloaded because of database corruption.

Maintaining Applications Database Entities

During normal system use, the integrity of your database can be compromised, for example through user error or after you apply an inappropriate patch. It is advisable to verify the integrity of database entities as a regular maintenance procedure, or whenever the behavior of your system indicates that database entities may have been corrupted.

To perform these maintenance tasks, select the Maintain Applications Database Entities Menu option from the AD Administration Main Menu.

Maintain Applications Database Entities Menu



Some tasks on this menu report on issues, or potential issues, with database entities, and others actually remedy the issues.

Validate APPS schema

Verifies the integrity of the APPS schema. It produces a report named <APPS schema name>.lst. that lists issues and potential issues, grouped by the action required:

- Issues you *must* fix (not specific to the APPS schema)
- Issues you *must* fix (specific to the APPS schema)
- Issues you may want to address (specific to the APPS schema)

The report is located in \$APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/out (UNIX), where <SID> is the value of the ORACLE_SID or TWO_TASK variable, or in %APPL_TOP%\admin\<SID>\out (Windows), where <SID> is the value of the LOCAL variable. Each section of the file contains instructions for resolving the issues that are listed. Most issues can be fixed by either compiling invalid database objects or recreating grants and synonyms.

Note: For more information, see Validating the APPS Schema in *Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Procedures*.

Recreate Grants and Synonyms for APPS Schema

This task recreates grants and synonyms for the Oracle E-Business Suite public schema (APPLSYS PUB), recreates grants on some packages from SYSTEM to APPS, and spawns parallel workers to recreate grants and synonyms linking sequences and tables in the base schemas to the APPS schema.

Typically, you run this task after the Validate APPS schema task has reported issues with missing grants and synonyms.

Maintain Multi-Lingual Tables

Run this task after you add a language. It prompts you for the number of workers, then updates all multilingual tables.

Check DUAL Table

Some Oracle E-Business Suite products must access the DUAL table. It must exist in the SYS schema and contain exactly one row. This task verifies the existence of this table and the single row.

Important: If the DUAL table does not exist, or if it does not contain only one row, the Oracle E-Business Suite products that access it will fail to operate correctly.

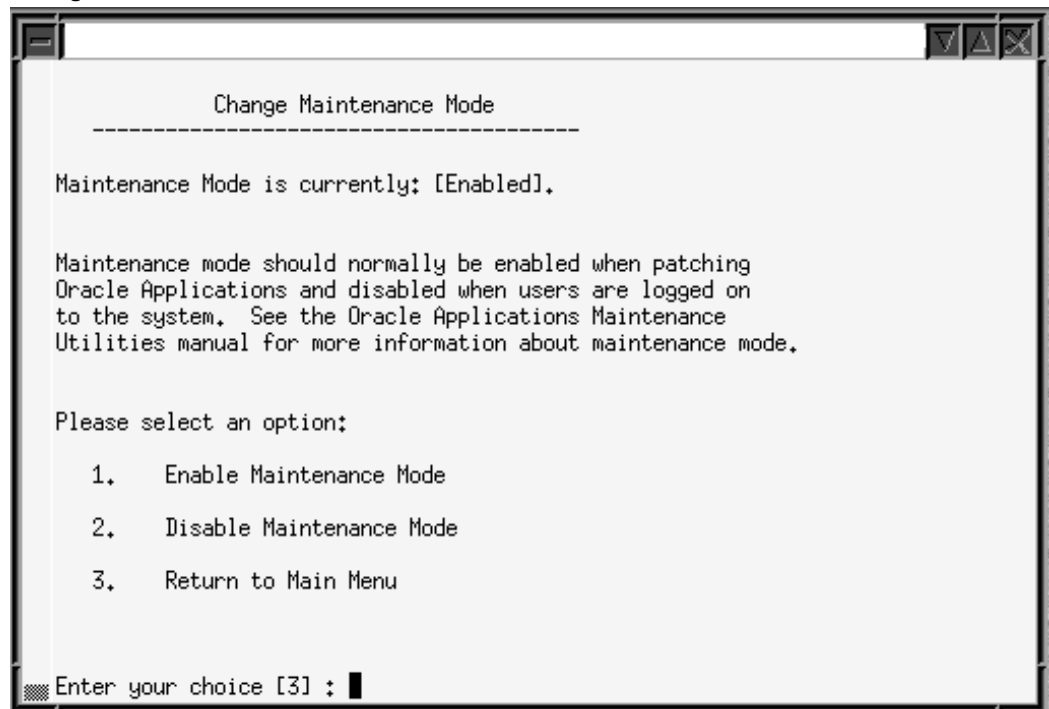
Using Maintenance Mode

Maintenance mode controls the system downtime period by managing user logons. You toggle Maintenance Mode from enabled to disabled from the Change Maintenance Mode menu.

Note: For more information, see *Preparing your System for Patching in Oracle E-Business Suite Patching Procedures*. See also Maintenance Mode in Chapter 9 of *Oracle E-Business Suite Concepts*.

Choose Change Maintenance Mode from the AD Administration Main Menu. The menu appears, displaying the current maintenance mode status at the top of the screen.

Change Maintenance Mode Menu



Select option 1 to enable Maintenance mode, or option 2 to disable it.

Maintenance mode must be *enabled* before running AutoPatch and *disabled* during normal day-to-day operation.

Using AD Relink

You use AD Relink to relink AD executables with the Oracle server product libraries when required, to ensure they will keep functioning properly with the Oracle database. You can relink multiple AD executables simultaneously.

Important: AD executables *cannot* be relinked using the Relink Applications Executables task on the AD Administration Maintain Applications Files submenu.

Log Files

As you run AD Relink, it creates a log file (adrelink.log) where it records errors and messages. AD Relink appends information about the latest relink action to the end of the file. This file is located in APPL_TOP/admin/log. If an error occurs while you are using AD Relink, or if you are not sure that the relinking was successful, review this file to see what issues should be fixed. It is also advisable to review the file even if no issues

are suspected, to confirm the operation was successful.

Relinking errors encountered during an AD Administration or an AutoPatch session are recorded in the main log files for those utilities. See Log Files, page 1-10 in Chapter 1, page 1-viii.

Tip: To recover disk space, or simply as good housekeeping practice, you can delete the `adrelink.log` file if you do not need the information. A new log file is created each time AD Relink runs.

Relinking AD Executables

You use AD Relink to relink AD executables with the Oracle server product libraries to keep them functioning properly with the Oracle database. While you link product executables using the Relink Applications Executables task on the AD Administration Maintain Applications Files submenu, you cannot use it to relink an AD executable. Instead, you must relink AD executables using AD Relink. You can relink multiple AD executables simultaneously.

Log Files:

As you run AD Relink, it creates a log file (`adrelink.log`) where it records errors and messages. AD Relink appends information about the latest relink action to the end of the file. This file is located in `APPL_TOP/admin/log`. If an error occurs while you are using AD Relink, or if you are not sure that the relinking was successful, review this file to see what issues should be fixed.

Relinking errors encountered during an AD Administration or an AutoPatch session are recorded in the main log files for those utilities. See Log Files, page 1-10 in Chapter 1, page 1-viii.

To recover disk space, you can delete the `adrelink.log` file if you do not need the information. A new log file is created each time AD Relink runs.

Command Line Arguments:

You can modify or refine the operation of AD Relink with the command line arguments in the following table.

AD Relink Command Line Arguments

force	Description
Purpose	Indicates which executable programs to relink

force	Description
Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n, (relink only if the libraries or object files are more recent than the current executable program) • y (relink regardless of the status of the libraries or object files)
Default	none (must enter either y or n)
Example	adrelink force=n

AD Relink Command Line Arguments

backup_mode	Description
Purpose	Indicates whether you want to back up executables
Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • none (do not back up any executables) • all (back up all executables) • file (back up files according to instructions in adlinkbk.txt)
Default	backup_mode=file
Example	adrelink force=n backup_mode=all

Note: These command line arguments are intended for use with the AD Relink utility only.

Files that are critical to running Oracle E-Business Suite are listed in the adlinkbk.txt file, which is located in APPL_TOP/admin. Using the backup_mode=file argument directs AD Relink to back up only these files.

The AD Relink Interface:

You run AD Relink from the command line. It does not use menus or input screens.

Running AD Relink:

Run AD Relink as follows.

1. Set the environment.

You must set the environment to indicate the location of the configuration parameters that define your system. This task is common to many AD utilities. See *Setting the Environment*, page 1-24 in Chapter 1, page 1-viii for the basic steps.

2. Relink files.

Run AD Relink with the appropriate command for your operating system:

UNIX

```
S adrelink.sh force=n "ad <executable name>"
```

Windows

```
C:\> sh adrelink.sh force=n "ad <executable name>"
```

Note: See *Relinking AD Executables in Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Procedures* for a complete description of running this utility with the various command line arguments.

Reporting

This chapter describes various reports and views of your system, including information about patches you have applied to your system, statistics for maintenance sessions and the time it takes to run them, and other important system information.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Oracle E-Business Suite Reporting Tools
- AD Job Timing Report
- AD Configuration Report
- AD File Identification Report
- AD Check Digest

Oracle E-Business Suite Reporting Tools

As you use your Oracle E-Business Suite system, you perform maintenance tasks that modify and enhance your system. Oracle E-Business Suite includes tools that enable you to create numerous reports about system status. For example, you can generate a report about the version and translation level of your files. You can also generate reports that contain statistics about how many maintenance sessions are complete, number of jobs in each session, and the time it took to complete the session and individual jobs.

Note: Many of the Oracle E-Business Suite reporting capabilities are related to patching. For details of those reports, see *Oracle E-Business Suite Patching Procedures*.

Categories of Reporting Tool

The AD reporting utilities introduced here are described in more detail later in this section. They are all run from the command line.

AD Job Timing Report

Produced automatically by AutoPatch and AD Administration to report on long-running processes, this report can be run manually from the command line to provide summary information about AD utility sessions.

AD Configuration Report

This report contains information about the installed configuration of Oracle E-Business Suite, including product group information, whether Multi-Org or MRC functionality is installed, base language and other installed languages, and so on.

AD File Identification Report

This report identifies the version and translation level of Oracle E-Business Suite files.

AD Job Timing Report

When you run AutoPatch or AD Administration, they automatically generate an AD Job Timing report (adt<session_id>.lst) that shows how long it takes to complete a parallel processing session, and provides information about the actions of workers as they process jobs during the session. These reports include timing statistics for the entire session, the phases in the session (AD Administration does not group jobs by phases), and individual jobs.

At any time during an AutoPatch or an AD Administration session, you can run a script to create an AD Job Timing report that shows the progress of the current session. Or you can go to the APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/out directory to view an adt<session_id>.lst report from a previous session.

For AutoPatch and AD Administration sessions, the adt<session_id>.lst report is very similar to the web-based Timing Report you can access via Oracle Applications Manager. See Timing Reports in *Oracle E-Business Suite Patching Procedures*.

AD Job Timing Report Interface:

You can view job timing statistics from the Timing Reports page in Oracle Applications Manager. You can also run the AD Job Timing Report for AD Administration jobs from the command line. There are no menus or input screens.

Running AD Job Timing Report:

1. Set the environment.

Set the environment in order to apply the environment variables that define your system. This task is common to many AD utilities. See Setting the Environment, page 1-24 in Chapter 1, page 1-viii for the basic steps.

2. Run AD Job Timing report.

Run the report with this command, where <session_id> is the session of the timing statistics you want to see, and <output file> is the name of the file where the statistics will be written.

UNIX

```
$ cd $APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/out
$ sqlplus <APPS username>/<APPS password>
@$AD_TOP/admin/sql/adtimrpt.sql \
<session id> <output file>
```

AD Configuration Report

The AD Configuration utility is a SQL script that reports standard information about the installed configuration of Oracle E-Business Suite. Run this task in order to debug or document the status of your installation. Running AD Configuration generates a report file (adutconf.lst) that contains the following:

- SQL*Plus PAUSE and NEWPAGE settings
- Undo information
- Information about the product group
- Whether Multi-Org is installed, and list of operating units
- Whether Multiple Reporting Currencies (MRC) functionality is installed
- List of registered products
- Information on all registered schemas
- Information about all installed products, including shared and dependent products
- Status of localization modules
- NLS init.ora settings

AD Job Configuration Report Interface:

You run AD Configuration and supply the information it needs from the command line. There are no menus or input screens.

Running AD Configuration Report:

1. Set the environment.

Set the environment in order to apply the environment variables that define your

system. This task is common to many AD utilities. See Setting the Environment, page 1-24 in Chapter 1, page 1-viii for the basic steps.

2. Run AD Configuration report.

Use the following commands. The report output file is written to adutconf.lst in the current working directory.

UNIX

```
$ cd $APPL_TOP/admin/<SID>/out
$ sqlplus <APPS schema username>/<APPS schema password> \
@$AD_TOP/sql/adutconf.sql
```

AD File Identification Report

The AD File Identification utility creates a report that identifies the version and translation level of Oracle E-Business Suite files. It is useful when collecting information about your site for Oracle Support Services.

AD File Identification Report Interface:

You run AD File Identification and supply the information it needs from the command line. There are no menus or input screens.

Running AD File Identification:

Run this utility as follows.

1. Set the environment.

Set the environment in order to apply the environment variables that define your system. This task is common to many AD utilities. See Setting the Environment, page 1-24 in Chapter 1, page 1-viii for the basic steps.

2. Run AD File Identification.

Use the following commands. The output is displayed on the screen.

UNIX

```
$ addident Header <file 1> [ <file 2> <file 3> ... ]
```

AD Check Digest

The AD Check Digest utility checks the integrity of downloaded patches. Oracle provides MD5 and SHA-1 digests for each Oracle E-Business Suite patch. The MD5 digest is a 128-bit string output that uniquely identifies the patch and the SHA-1 is a 160-bit string output. The patch digests are viewable from the My Oracle Support download page for a particular patch. Use AD Check Digest to verify whether the

computed digests for the downloaded patch match the digests published on My Oracle Support.

AD Check Digest Interface:

You run AD Check Digest and supply the information it needs from the command line. There are no menus or input screens.

Parameters:

The following parameters are used for running AD Check Digest.

AD Check Digest Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
-file	<p>Patch file name and path. This parameter is required.</p> <p>When the <code>-file</code> parameter is specified without the <code>-md5</code> and <code>-sha1</code> parameters, AD Check Digest computes the MD5 and SHA-1 digests for the patch.</p>
-md5	<p>The MD5 output from the My Oracle Support patch download page.</p> <p>When you specify the <code>-md5</code> parameter, AD Check Digest compares the MD5 value you provide with the MD5 digest computed for the patch file.</p>
-sha1	<p>The SHA-1 output from the My Oracle Support patch download page.</p> <p>When you specify the <code>-sha1</code> parameter, AD Check Digest compares the SHA-1 value you provide with the SHA-1 digest computed for the patch file.</p>

Running AD Check Digest:

Run this utility as follows.

1. Set the environment.

You must set the environment in order to apply the environment variables that define your system. This task is common to many AD utilities. See *Setting the Environment*, page 1-24 in Chapter 1, page 1-viii for the basic steps.

2. Run AD Check Digest.

Use the following commands. The output is displayed on the screen.

UNIX

```
$ adchkdig -file <File> [ -md5 <MD5_digest> -sha1 <SHA-1_digest> ]
```

Index

Symbols

%APPL_TOP%\envshell.cmd, 1-24
<CONTEXT_NAME>.cmd
 application tier, 1-12
 database tier, 1-12
<CONTEXT_NAME>.env
 application tier, 1-12
 database tier, 1-12

A

abandon
 AD utilities command line argument, 1-16
abort
 command
 stopping a utility, 1-26
ACKNOWLEDGE_QUIT
 defaults file option, 1-32
AD_DEFERRED_JOBS
 table, 1-29
AD_SNAPSHOT_BUGFIXES table
 role in maintaining snapshot information, 4-12
AD_SNAPSHOT_FILES table
 role in maintaining snapshot information, 4-12
AD_SNAPSHOTS table
 role in maintaining snapshot information, 4-12
adadmin, 1-2
AD Administration, 1-2, 1-9, 1-16, 1-29
 and AD Splicer, 3-3
 command, 4-6
 copying files to destinations, 4-10
 exiting, 4-6
 Generate Applications Files menu, 4-2
 interface, 4-5
 log files, 1-10
 main menu, 4-5
 overview, 4-1
 relinking Oracle E-Business Suite executable programs, 4-9
 running interactively, 4-6
 running non-interactively, 4-2
 running non-interactively, 4-3
 task-specific prompts, 4-2
 using with defaults file, 4-3
AD Check Digest, 1-2
adchkdig, 1-2
adconfig.txt, 1-12
AD Configuration, 1-2
AD Controller, 1-2, 1-9, 1-10, 1-16, 1-32
 in parallel processing, 1-30
adctrl, 1-2, 1-30
adctrl.log
 AD Controller log file, 1-30
AD File Character Set Converter, 1-2
AD File Identification, 1-2
adident, 1-2
AD Job Timing Report, 1-3
AD Merge Patch, 1-2, 1-26
admrgpch, 1-2
admsi.pl, 1-3
adncnv, 1-2
adovars.cmd, 1-13
adovars.cmd file, 4-10
adovars.env, 1-13
adovars.env file, 4-10
adpatch, 1-3

- AD Relink, 1-3
 - overview, 4-1
- adrelink.log
 - AD Relink log file, 4-19
- adrelink.sh, 1-3
- AD reporting utilities
 - categories, 5-1
- adsplce, 1-3
- AD Splicer, 1-3, 3-2, 3-3
- adtimrpt.sql, 1-3
- adutconf.sql, 1-2
- adworker
 - worker program, 1-28
- APPL_CONFIG
 - environment variable, 1-25
- Applications DBA utilities
 - definition, 1-1
- Applied Patches
 - Oracle Applications Manager utility, 1-4
- Applied Patches utility
 - OAM, 1-33
- applmgr
 - account, 1-24
- applora.txt, 1-13
- applorau.txt, 1-13
- applprod.txt, 1-13
- APPLSYSPUB
 - Oracle E-Business Suite public schema, 4-18
- applterr.txt, 1-14
- APPSCONTEXT_NAME>.env, 1-24
- AutoConfig, 1-33, 3-2
 - Configuration Editor , 3-2
 - Oracle Applications Manager utility, 1-4
 - use by Rapid Install, 2-3
- AutoPatch, 1-2, 1-3, 1-9, 1-16, 1-26, 1-29
 - and AD Splicer, 3-3
 - log files, 1-10
 - role in maintaining snapshot information, 4-12
 - use in upgrade process, 2-2

B

- binary forms files
 - generating with AD Administration, 4-8
- binary message files
 - generating with AD Administration, 4-7
- binary report files

- generating with AD Administration, 4-8

C

- config.txt
 - use in Release 12, 2-2
- configuration and environment files
 - generated by AutoConfig, 1-11
- configuring server processes
 - Rapid Install action, 2-2
- context file
 - definition, 2-3
- CONTROL_CODE
 - column in FND_INSTALL_PROCESSES table, 1-28
- Convert Character Set
 - admanifest_excp.lst file, 4-11
 - admanifest_lossy.lst file , 4-11
 - admanifest.lst file , 4-11
 - lossy conversions, 4-11
 - running, 4-11
 - scanning a CUSTOM directory for exceptions, 4-11
- current working directory
 - and log file storage, 1-30

D

- Dashboard
 - OAM, 1-34, 1-34, 1-34, 1-35, 1-40
- defaultsfile
 - AD utilities command line argument, 1-16
- defaults file
 - using with AD Controller, 1-31
- deferred jobs
 - use in recovery from job failure, 1-28
- Distributed AD
 - definition, 1-32
- distributed installation
 - definition, 2-4
- drop-down lists
 - in Rapid Install, 2-5
- DUAL table, 4-18

E

- Express install
 - definition, 2-3

F

File Character Set Converter, 3-3
File History
 Oracle Applications Manager utility, 1-4
file system
 creating during upgrade process, 2-2
 creation by Rapid Install, 2-2
flexfields
 compiling, 4-16
FND_INSTALL_PROCESSES
 table, 1-28
 dropping, 1-27
fndenv.env, 1-14
FNDLOAD, 1-28

H

help
 obtaining in AD command line utilities, 1-5
 obtaining in Oracle Applications Manager
 See OAM Help
help
 AD utilities command line argument, 1-17
hidepw
 AD utilities command line argument, 1-22

I

INFORM_FAILURE
 defaults file option, 1-32
input fields
 in Rapid Install, 2-5
interactive
 AD utilities command line argument, 1-17

L

License Manager, 1-33, 3-2
 compared to AD Splicer, 3-3
 Oracle Applications Manager utility, 1-4
localworkers
 AD utilities command line argument, 1-18
logfile
 AD utilities command line argument, 1-18
log files
 used by AD utilities, 1-10
logging

AD utilities command line argument, 1-22

M

Maintain Current View Snapshot Information
 options, 4-14
maintaining snapshot information
 APPL_TOP snapshots
 definition, 4-12
 current view snapshots
 definition, 4-12
 global snapshots
 definition, 4-12
 named view snapshots
 definition, 4-12
Maintain Snapshot Information menu
 options, 4-12
Maintenance mode, 1-25
Maintenance Mode
 enabling and disabling, 4-18
menu_option
 AD utilities command line argument, 1-19
modifiers
 AD utility command line, 1-15

N

Navigator
 OAM, 1-33
Node
 definition, 2-4
non-interactive processing, 1-9

O

OAM, 1-33
 See also Oracle Applications Manager
 post-installation role, 2-3
 utilities, 3-2
OAM Help, 1-6
OAM Site Map
 obtaining help in, 1-7
off-cycle products
 definition, 3-3
operating system accounts
 required for use with Rapid Install, 2-7
Oracle Application Object Library, 1-30, 4-16
Oracle Applications Manager, 1-33

See also OAM

Oracle Applications Manager (OAM), 1-3
OracleConcMgr<CONTEXTNAME>
 Windows Concurrent manager service, 1-26
OracleService<SID>
 Windows Database service, 1-26
Oracle Workflow
 managing from Oracle Applications Manager,
 1-3

P

parallel_index_threshold
 AD utilities argument
 choosing values, 1-30
parallel_index_threshold
 AD utilities command line argument, 1-19
parallel processing
 uses, 1-27
Patch Application Assistant, 1-3
Patch Wizard
 in OAM, 1-33
 Oracle Applications Manager utility, 1-4
 role in maintaining snapshots, 4-12
printdebug
 AD utilities command line argument, 1-20
product JAR files
 generating with AD Administration, 4-8

R

Rapid Install, 1-3, 2-1, 2-2, 2-2, 2-3, 2-3, 2-5
 help, 2-6
 interface, 2-5
 role in maintaining snapshot information, 4-12
 running, 2-7
 use in installing new technology stack, 2-5
 using in distributed installations, 2-4
 using in upgrade from a previous release, 2-4
rapidwiz, 1-3
Register Flagged Files
 Oracle Applications Manager utility, 1-4
registering licensed products, 2-1
restart
 utility, 1-27
restart
 AD utilities command line argument, 1-20
RESTART_JOB

 defaults file option, 1-32
restart file
 worker, 1-29
restart files, 1-10

S

Server
 definition, 2-4
SHOW_STATUS
 defaults file option, 1-32
SHUTDOWN_WORKER
 defaults file option, 1-32
Simple Search page
 OAM, 1-33
Site Map
 OAM, 1-34, 1-34, 1-36, 1-40
Software Updates
 Oracle Applications Manager utility, 1-4
stage area
 used by Rapid Install, 2-7
Standard install
 definition, 2-3
START_WORKER
 defaults file option, 1-32
STATUS
 column in FND_INSTALL_PROCESSES table,
 1-28

T

technology stack
 definition, 2-1
 installed by Rapid Install, 2-2
three-tier architecture, 2-4
Tier
 definition, 2-4
Timing Reports
 Oracle Applications Manager utility, 1-4
trace
 AD utilities command line argument, 1-23
TWO_TASK
 environment variable, 1-25

V

Vision Demo database
 definition, 2-3

W

wait_on_failed_job

AD utilities command line argument, 1-21

Welcome page

OAM, 1-33

Welcome screen

Rapid Install, 2-8

wizard

Rapid Install, 2-2

workers

AD utilities command line argument, 1-21

