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

- 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?

If you find any errors or have any other suggestions for improvement, then please tell us your name, the name of the company who has licensed our products, the title and part number of the documentation and the chapter, section, and page number (if available).

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.

Send your comments to us using the electronic mail address: appsdoc_us@oracle.com

Please give your name, address, electronic mail address, and telephone number (optional).

If you need assistance with Oracle software, then please contact your support representative or Oracle Support Services.

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Preface

Intended Audience


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 x for more Oracle E-Business Suite product information.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle’s commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc.

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers that have purchased support have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info or visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs if you are hearing impaired.
Structure

1 Getting Started
This chapter contains basic information about using Rapid Install to install or upgrade an Oracle E-Business Suite system, a general description of the Rapid Wizard interface, and a description of the setup steps you must complete before you begin an installation or upgrade.

2 Performing an Installation
Rapid Install offers two options for a new installation:

- **Standard installation**, which creates a new system using configuration parameter values specified by the user to meet the site’s specific requirements.

- **Express installation**, which also creates a new system but uses default values for many parameters, requiring only a few to be supplied by the user.

After you have run the Rapid Install wizard for either the standard installation or express installation, you can also optionally rerun Rapid Install in silent mode, which uses the previously entered parameters stored in a configuration file as well as default values, without requiring further responses from the user.

3 Updating the Technology Stack
This chapter describes how to use the specialized Rapid Install option to update the technology stack.

4 Finishing Tasks
Certain tasks are necessary to finish all installations for Oracle E-Business Suite. There are also other tasks that are required only for systems with specific functionality. This chapter discusses required and conditional tasks.

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

Related Information Sources

This book is included in the Oracle E-Business Suite Documentation Library. If this guide refers you to other Oracle E-Business Suite documentation, use only the latest Release 12.2 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.

- **Oracle E-Business Suite Documentation Library** - This library, which is included
in the Oracle E-Business Suite software distribution, provides PDF documentation as of the time of each release.


- **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.


**Related Guides**

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

**Oracle Alert User's Guide**

This guide explains how to define periodic and event alerts to monitor the status of your Oracle E-Business Suite data.

**Oracle Application Framework Developer's Guide**

This guide contains the coding standards followed by the Oracle E-Business Suite development staff to produce applications built with Oracle Application Framework. This guide is available in PDF format on My Oracle Support and as online documentation in JDeveloper 10g with Oracle Application Extension.

**Oracle Application Framework Personalization Guide**

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


This guide covers the use of Oracle E-Business Suite Adapter (formerly known as Adapter for Oracle Applications in Oracle Fusion Middleware 11g releases) in developing integrations between Oracle E-Business Suite and trading partners.

This book is available in the Oracle Fusion Middleware 12c Documentation Library and Oracle Fusion Middleware 11g Documentation Library.

This manual contains information on implementing and administering diagnostics tests for Oracle E-Business Suite using the Oracle Diagnostics Framework.

**Oracle E-Business Suite Concepts**

This book is intended for all those planning to deploy Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2, 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.


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


Oracle E-Business Suite Desktop Integration Framework is a development tool that lets you define custom integrators for use with Oracle Web Applications Desktop Integrator. This guide describes how to define and manage integrators and all associated supporting objects, as well as how to download and upload integrator definitions.

**Oracle E-Business Suite Developer's Guide**

This guide contains the coding standards followed by the Oracle E-Business Suite development staff. It describes the Oracle Application Object Library components needed to implement the Oracle E-Business Suite user interface described in the *Oracle E-Business Suite User Interface Standards for Forms-Based Products*. It provides information to help you build your custom Oracle Forms Developer forms so that they integrate with Oracle E-Business Suite. In addition, this guide has information for customizations in features such as concurrent programs, flexfields, messages, and logging.

**Oracle E-Business Suite Flexfields Guide**

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

**Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Guide**

This guide explains how to patch an Oracle E-Business Suite system, describing the adop patching utility and providing guidelines and tips for performing typical patching operations. It also describes maintenance strategies and tools that can help keep a system running smoothly.


This guide describes how to set up an Oracle E-Business Suite instance to support connections from Oracle E-Business Suite mobile apps. It also describes common administrative tasks for configuring Oracle E-Business Suite mobile apps and setup tasks for enabling push notifications for supported mobile apps. Logging and
troubleshooting information is also included in this book.


This guide describes how to develop enterprise-distributed mobile apps by using mobile application archive (MAA) files and how to implement corporate branding. It also explains required tasks on implementing push notifications for supported mobile apps. In addition, it includes how to implement Oracle E-Business Suite REST services to develop custom mobile apps by using the Login component from Oracle E-Business Suite Mobile Foundation or using any mobile app development framework if desired.

Oracle E-Business Suite Multiple Organizations Implementation Guide

This guide describes the multiple organizations feature in Oracle E-Business Suite. It describes in detail how to set up and work effectively with multiple organizations in Oracle E-Business Suite.

Oracle E-Business Suite Security Guide

This guide contains information on a comprehensive range of security-related topics, including access control, user management, function security, data security, secure configuration, and auditing. It also describes how Oracle E-Business Suite can be integrated into a single sign-on environment.

Oracle E-Business Suite Setup Guide

This guide contains information on system configuration tasks that are carried out either after installation or whenever there is a significant change to the system. The activities described include defining concurrent programs and managers, enabling Oracle Applications Manager features, and setting up printers and online help.

Oracle E-Business Suite User’s Guide

This guide explains how to navigate, enter and query data, and run concurrent requests using the user interface (UI) of Oracle E-Business Suite. It includes information on setting preferences and customizing the UI. In addition, this guide describes accessibility features and keyboard shortcuts for Oracle E-Business Suite.

Oracle E-Business Suite User Interface Standards for Forms-Based Products

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


This guide describes the high level service enablement process, explaining how users can browse and view the integration interface definitions and services residing in Oracle Integration Repository.

Oracle E-Business Suite Integrated SOA Gateway Implementation Guide

This guide explains how integration administrators can manage and administer the Web service activities for integration interfaces including native packaged integration interfaces, composite services (BPEL type), and custom integration interfaces. It also
describes how to invoke Web services from Oracle E-Business Suite by employing the Oracle Workflow Business Event System, and how to manage Web service security, configure logs, and monitor SOAP messages.

**Oracle E-Business Suite Integrated SOA Gateway Developer’s Guide**

This guide describes how integration developers can perform end-to-end service integration activities. These include orchestrating discrete Web services into meaningful end-to-end business processes using business process execution language (BPEL), and deploying BPEL processes at run time.

This guide also explains how to invoke Web services using the Service Invocation Framework. This includes defining Web service invocation metadata, invoking Web services, and testing the Web service invocation.

**Oracle e-Commerce Gateway User's Guide**

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

**Oracle e-Commerce Gateway Implementation Guide**

This guide describes implementation details, highlighting additional setup steps needed for trading partners, code conversion, and Oracle E-Business Suite. It also provides architecture guidelines for transaction interface files, troubleshooting information, and a description of how to customize EDI transactions.

**Oracle iSetup Developer's Guide**

This manual describes how to build, test, and deploy Oracle iSetup Framework interfaces.

**Oracle iSetup User's Guide**

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

**Oracle Report Manager User’s Guide**

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

**Oracle Web Applications Desktop Integrator Implementation and Administration Guide**

Oracle Web Applications Desktop Integrator brings Oracle E-Business Suite functionality to a spreadsheet, where familiar data entry and modeling techniques can be used to complete Oracle E-Business Suite tasks. You can create formatted
spreadsheets on your desktop that allow you to download, view, edit, and create Oracle E-Business Suite data, which you can then upload. This guide describes how to implement Oracle Web Applications Desktop Integrator and how to define mappings, layouts, style sheets, and other setup options.

**Oracle Workflow Administrator's Guide**

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

**Oracle Workflow Developer's Guide**

This guide explains how to define new workflow business processes and customize existing Oracle E-Business Suite-embedded workflow processes. It also describes how to configure message metadata for Oracle Mobile Approvals for Oracle E-Business Suite and how to define and customize business events and event subscriptions.

**Oracle Workflow User's Guide**

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

**Oracle Workflow API Reference**

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

**Oracle Workflow Client Installation Guide**

This guide describes how to install the Oracle Workflow Builder and Oracle XML Gateway Message Designer client components for Oracle E-Business Suite.

**Oracle XML Gateway User's Guide**

This guide describes Oracle XML Gateway functionality and each component of the Oracle XML Gateway architecture, including Message Designer, Oracle XML Gateway Setup, Execution Engine, Message Queues, and Oracle Transport Agent. It also explains how to use Collaboration History that records all business transactions and messages exchanged with trading partners.

The integrations with Oracle Workflow Business Event System, and the Business-to-Business transactions are also addressed in this guide.

**Oracle XML Publisher Report Designer's Guide**

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

This guide is available through the Oracle E-Business Suite online help. For more
Oracle XML Publisher Administration and Developer’s Guide

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

This guide is available through the Oracle E-Business Suite online help. For more information, see: Notes for Using Oracle Business Intelligence Publisher 10g in Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2, My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 1640073.1.

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

This chapter covers the following topics:

• How Rapid Install Works
• Installed Components and System Requirements
• Before You Install
• Starting Rapid Install
• What To Do Next

How Rapid Install Works

With Rapid Install, you can perform the following tasks:

• Install a baseline Release 12.2.0 Oracle E-Business Suite system, including the applications files, technology stack, and technology patches.

• Complete some steps in the process to upgrade an existing Oracle E-Business Suite system to Release 12.2.0, including laying down the file system prior to the upgrade and configuring server processes for the upgraded system after the upgrade.

• Replace selected technology stack executables in an existing instance, for example where executable files have been lost or become corrupted.

Following your installation or upgrade, you must apply an Oracle E-Business Suite 12.2.x release update pack before you begin using your Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 instance. Release 12.2.3 or higher is required for patching support; see My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 1195034.1, Oracle E-Business Suite Error Correction Support Policy. For information about actions you need to take after running Rapid
Install to perform an installation or upgrade, see: Performing an Installation: What To
Do Next, page 2-44, Performing Post-Upgrade Tasks, Oracle E-Business Suite Upgrade
Guide: Release 11i to 12.2, or Performing Post-Upgrade Tasks, Oracle E-Business Suite
Upgrade Guide: Release 12.0 and 12.1 to 12.2.

Rapid Install employs a wizard that guides you to enter configuration values for your
system. Most of the configuration values are saved in the Oracle E-Business Suite
database for later use.

A text file, config.txt, stores the supplied configuration values. The name of this
configuration file includes the database SID, to give a file name of conf_<SID>.txt (for
example, conf_PROD.txt). This file stores the information collected by Rapid Install for
all database and Applications nodes.

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

- **Database $ORACLE_HOME/appsutil**: This copy is used on database nodes. It is
  stored permanently, and not deleted.

- **$INST_TOP**: This copy is used on Applications nodes in multi-node installs, and in
  upgrades. It is permanently stored and not deleted.

- **/tmp/<time stamp>**: This copy is used by Rapid Install during the installation. It is
  deleted when the installation is completed.

Release 12.2 utilizes the conf_<SID>.txt file in certain situations, for example where the
database has not yet been created. The configuration file is also employed in multi-node
(distributed) installs, where you only need to enter the install information once, on one
machine, and can then copy the configuration file to other machines as required.

If you are installing in an environment where different machines are used to support
the database and application tiers (as is typically the case), you would run Rapid Install
on each machine in turn, starting with the database machine. You cannot run Rapid
Install on more than one node in an Oracle E-Business Suite system at the same time.

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

AutoConfig simplifies and standardizes the management of your system configuration:
after the initial installation, you can use the Configuration Editor in Oracle Applications
Manager to update the values of some parameters for selected Oracle E-Business Suite
components.

**Additional Information**: To learn more about AutoConfig and other
management tools, see: Technical Configuration, Oracle E-Business Suite
Concepts.
**Installing New Systems**

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

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

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

**Installation Strategies and Terminology**

The installation process for Oracle E-Business Suite has been designed to provide as much flexibility as possible, enabling you to install a basic system and subsequently add machines in order to meet specific deployment requirements or simply the need for growth.

The following terms are used when installing Oracle E-Business Suite:

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

A *node*, in the context of Oracle E-Business Suite, is a logical set of processes running on one hardware machine. Multiple nodes can be created on one machine, or nodes can be allocated their own dedicated machines. In the latter case the term *node* is sometimes also used to refer to the machine on which a particular node is installed. An *Applications node* is a combination of a specific configuration, node file system, and instance file system, which together support the services needed for it to act as an Applications node. This book will also refer to the *primary Applications node* (which may be the only Applications node), and the *database node*, which supports the Oracle database server. In an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) environment, the Oracle E-Business Suite instance can include multiple database nodes.

A *tier* is a logical grouping of services, potentially spread across more than one physical machine. The three-tier architecture that comprises an Oracle E-Business Suite installation is made up of the *database tier*, which supports and manages the Oracle database; the *application tier*, which supports and manages the various Oracle E-Business Suite components, and is sometimes known as the middle tier; and the *desktop tier*, which provides the user interface via an add-on component to a standard web
Deploying multiple nodes on multiple machines can help increase fault tolerance and lower the cost of ownership, particularly for the application tier.

New Installation (Standard)

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

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

Applications tier processing can be distributed across multiple Applications nodes. You can also specify additional Applications nodes if you wish to scale up the Applications tier. Typically, the additional nodes will be located on their own machines, to help increase availability and flexibility of your system, or within additional VMs in an instance caged or static virtual machine configuration.

Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2.0 only supports a unified APPL_TOP, i.e. the APPL_TOP is no longer separated into different parts (Concurrent Processing, Forms, Web). However, although all Applications nodes use a unified APPL_TOP, different sets of services can be specified on different nodes. This allows you to create specialized nodes, for example to support Concurrent Processing or Web serving.


New Installation (Express)

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

Upgrading an Existing Oracle E-Business Suite System to Release 12.2

There are two major paths for upgrading an existing Oracle E-Business Suite system, depending on the Oracle E-Business Suite release from which you are upgrading:

- Release 11i (11.5.10) to Release 12.2
- Release 12.0 or 12.1 to Release 12.2
These paths are described in detail in the upgrade guides.


### Installed Components and System Requirements

This section lists the certified components installed with Rapid Install, and the system requirements for an Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 installation.

### Technology Stack Components

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

The database tier technology stack for a new Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 installation consists of an Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1.0.2) Oracle home.

**Important:** Oracle E-Business Suite requires Oracle Database Enterprise Edition. No other Oracle Database editions are certified for use with Oracle E-Business Suite environments.

The Applications node technology stack includes, among other components:

- Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.2.3), which includes:
  - Oracle Forms
  - Oracle Reports
- Oracle Fusion Middleware 11g, which includes:
  - Oracle WebLogic Server

**Note:** In Release 12.2, the required Java Development Kit (JDK) is automatically installed by Rapid Install. You do not need to install the JDK separately.

Product-specific documents on My Oracle Support [https://support.oracle.com] describe use of these components with Oracle E-Business Suite.

You can also check product certifications from My Oracle Support by clicking the *Certifications* tab (which may be under the *More* tab).
**Important:** Do not deploy custom applications into the Oracle E-Business Suite technology stack. The Oracle E-Business Suite database Oracle home must be used exclusively for that database, and not shared either with other Oracle E-Business Suite databases or with other applications. Similarly, the Oracle E-Business Suite application tier Oracle homes should be used exclusively to run Oracle E-Business Suite services.

Sharing a database Oracle home between multiple Oracle E-Business Suite instances is not recommended because Oracle E-Business Suite tools are designed to work with a single database associated with a single Oracle E-Business Suite instance. Running these tools in an environment where multiple Oracle E-Business Suite instances are associated with the same database Oracle home can have unpredictable results.

Combining custom applications into the Oracle E-Business Suite technology stack is not recommended for the following reasons:

- Difficulty in isolating and debugging performance or stability issues

- Increased security risk if either a custom application or Oracle E-Business Suite is compromised

- Complexity in maintaining the technology stack if either a custom application or Oracle E-Business Suite has dependencies on older component versions

- Complexity in obtaining support for issues on nonstandard environments

Instead, it is recommended that you deploy a custom application and its required technology stack prerequisites on a separate server.

### System Software, Patch Level, and Networking Requirements

This section describes system software requirements, patch level requirements in multi-node installations, and essential networking requirements.

#### Operating System

Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 requires a 64-bit operating system. If you have not already done so, then you must plan for and upgrade the operating system of your Oracle E-Business Suite application and database tiers to a 64-bit operating system.
**Action:** Follow the instructions in the Oracle E-Business Suite Installation and Upgrade document for your platform to ensure that you meet all operating system requirements:

- *Oracle E-Business Suite Installation and Upgrade Notes Release 12 (12.2) for Linux x86-64* (My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 1330701.1)

- *Oracle E-Business Suite Installation and Upgrade Notes Release 12 (12.2) for Oracle Solaris on SPARC (64-bit)* (My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 1330702.1)

- *Oracle E-Business Suite Installation and Upgrade Notes Release 12 (12.2) for IBM AIX on Power Systems (64-bit)* (My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 1330703.1)

- *Oracle E-Business Suite Installation and Upgrade Notes Release 12 (12.2) for HP-UX Itanium* (My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 1330704.1)

- *Oracle E-Business Suite Installation and Upgrade Notes Release 12 (12.2) for Microsoft Windows (64-bit)* (My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 1330706.1)

**Tip:** In addition to the platform-specific maintenance tools listed in the *Installation and Upgrade Notes*, the following utilities are required on all UNIX-based operating systems: `unzip`, `df`, `ps`, and `wall`.

**Note:** In this guide, the term "UNIX" refers to all variants of that operating system, including Linux.

**Conditional Action:** If you are installing on Exadata or Exalogic, follow the instructions in *Oracle E-Business Suite Installation and Upgrade Notes Release 12 (12.2) for Linux x86-64* (My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 1330701.1) above, taking note of the exceptions listed for packages that are already contained in Exadata systems.

**Operating System Requirements in a Multi-node Installation**

In a multi-node installation, all application tier nodes are required to be on the same platform and operating system. This is a requirement for adding nodes by cloning in a multi-node deployment.
For all the nodes of a particular tier, either application tier nodes or database RAC nodes, Oracle recommends that you use the same operating system kernel parameter settings when using identical machines, or adjust the settings based on the machines’ load. Using the same operating system kernel parameter settings simplifies management and maintenance.

**Note:** When you run Rapid Install as part of an upgrade, the upgrade process is performed with only one application tier and one database tier. You must complete the upgrade to the latest Oracle E-Business Suite code before you can perform optional advanced configurations, such as scaling your environment by adding application tier nodes and database RAC nodes, as a post-upgrade step. However, if you plan to use a multi-node deployment after the upgrade, it is recommended that you prepare the hardware infrastructure in advance as part of the preparation for the upgrade.

### Networking

The key networking requirement is for the `hosts` file to include an entry for the installation machine, formatted as follows:

```plaintext
<IP address> <host name>.<domain name> <host name>
```

### Shared Memory Permissions

On applicable UNIX platforms, ensure that the `/dev/shm` directory has neither the ‘noexec’ nor ‘nosuid’ permissions set. If it has, you may encounter the following Oracle JVM JIT runtime error:

```plaintext
ORA-29516: Aurora assertion failure: Assertion failure at joez.c: Bulk load of method java/lang/Object.<init> failed; insufficient shm-object space
```

### CPU, Memory, and Disk Space Requirements

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

The most reliable strategy to ensure that the hardware is sized appropriately is to install a test environment, and then conduct a benchmark test with a configuration, product mix, and user load that simulates your own current and expected workloads. These conditions can help verify performance before you install your production-ready
environment. An alternative is to ask Oracle Consulting Services or your hardware vendor to find another Oracle E-Business Suite system running a product mix, throughput, and user profile similar to yours.

**CPU Requirements**

*Note:* Unless explicitly noted otherwise, Oracle E-Business Suite documentation uses the term "CPU" to mean an actual CPU core rather than a logical core.

CPU requirements for running Oracle E-Business Suite for the database and application tiers depend on the following factors, which are listed in no particular order:

- Required response times of the business
- Number of concurrent users and their usage profiles
- Number of concurrent manager processes and the types of jobs that they are running
- Load of activities other than Oracle E-Business Suite
- Size of the database
- The chosen deployment topology

The number of CPUs and cores needed to support Oracle E-Business Suite depends on the specific platform implementation, and whether or not hyperthreading is in use. Two useful formulae are:

- Actual Cores Count = Processor Count * CoresCountPerProcessor
- Logical Processor Count = Actual CoresCount * ThreadCount

You should also consult your platform vendor as required.

**Memory Requirements**

Memory requirements for Oracle E-Business Suite depend on both the application and database tiers.

**Minimum Memory for an Oracle E-Business Suite Installation**

The minimum amount of memory needed to run Oracle E-Business Suite is about 6 GB for the database tier machine, and 10 GB for a single application tier machine. This configuration would typically support no more than ten users.
**Tip:** For additional detailed guidance and recommendations on this subject, see: Database and Application Tier Sizing Guidelines, page 1-15.

**Single-User Single-Machine Non-Production System**

For the special case of a system that will only be employed by a single user to develop or test patches, the minimum memory requirement is 8 GB.

**Important:** This figure represents the minimum amount of memory that can be employed, and may rise either to meet the needs of new releases or the deployment of components such as additional managed servers.

**Application Machine Memory Requirements**

The total RAM memory for the application tier (also known as the middle tier) is the sum of:

- Technology Stack Memory
- JVM Memory
- Forms Memory
- Concurrent Manager Memory
- Other Running Processes
- Resident Memory
- OS Kernel Memory

Aside from the stack, the two main contributors to the middle tier memory are the JVM memory and Forms memory (the frmweb process). For every 150 to 180 self-service users, you should allow 2 GB of JVM heap and 2 CPUs. The Forms Processes memory is equal to the (Number of Forms users) x 40 MB.

**Important:** These figures represent average usage. Your instance may use more or less memory depending on the applications you use.

The memory required per machine also depends on the number of application machines in your deployment. For general usage, it is not recommended that you allocate very large heap sizes. Instead, add more managed instances in the cluster to scale up to the target concurrency levels.
Note: Some transactions, such as those for Oracle Configurator, may require more memory.

Database Machine Memory Requirements

To determine the total memory requirements on the machine where the Oracle E-Business Suite database is installed, you must take the following into account:

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

When sizing the environment in which you will install Oracle E-Business Suite, you should aim to allow for any expected growth in usage over the planned lifetime of your system. It is, however, possible to scale up a system later to meet additional requirements subsequent to installation, either by adding nodes (machines) to the application tier or employing Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) on the database tier.


Disk Space Requirements

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

File System Space Requirements for Standard Installation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node</th>
<th>Space Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Database node file system (Fresh install)</td>
<td>90 GB (includes database files and 12cR1 database Oracle home).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database node file system (Vision Demo database)</td>
<td>200 GB (includes database files and 12cR1 database Oracle home).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node</td>
<td>Space Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications node file system (OracleAS 10.1.2 Oracle home, Oracle Fusion Middleware Oracle home, COMMON_TO, APPL_TOP, and INST_TOP)</td>
<td>64 GB (for dual file system). Also, see Note below for language (NLS) considerations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tip:** The minimum recommended space required for each active language is 16 GB in the file system (for both APPL_TOPs), and 6 GB in the database.


**Warning:** At present, Rapid Install does not support installing Oracle E-Business Suite into a directory that has more than 2 TB of free space. This is because of address space restrictions.

**Stage area**

For a production database installation, running Rapid Install from a stage area requires at least 48 GB to accommodate the file system and database files in the stage area. See Set Up the Stage Area, page 1-30

**Oracle E-Business Suite log and output files**

Many Oracle E-Business Suite products generate log and output files during runtime. The disk space needed varies with the number of users and transactions, and depends on how frequently you purge these files.

**Tip:** Log and output files are not automatically purged. The size of these files can increase quickly, which can impact the performance of your system. Determine a strategy for archiving and purging these files after the installation, particularly for files in the trace directories, and monitor the disk space they consume to determine how much space you may need in the future.

**Temporary disk space requirements**

You should ensure that the $TMPDIR environment variable points to /tmp, and that this directory has at least 5 GB of free space for use by Rapid Install. The equivalent
variables on Windows are %TEMP% and %TMP%.

At runtime, Oracle E-Business Suite requires temporary disk space. For example, each concurrent manager writes temporary parameter files, Oracle Reports writes temporary format files, and Oracle Forms writes temporary buffer records. Rapid Install sets the temporary directory based on the value you supply on node-specific settings screens. The directory defined by the TMPDIR variable is also used for some temporary files, such as certain patches.

The amount of temporary space will depend on the number of forms and concurrent manager sessions writing on the temporary file system. It is recommended that you use separate disk partitions for operating system and user data (that is, separate partitions for /home, /tmp, /var/tmp, /oracle, and so on). This strategy can prevent a "file system full" issue from impacting operations. Establishing disk quotas can also prevent a user from accidentally or intentionally filling up a file system.

**Updates and patches**

You will need adequate disk space for applying updates, patches, maintenance packs, family packs, and minipacks, as well as for any backup files that may be created.

**Additional Information:** For more information about the amount of disk space needed for the various types of patching operation, see: Patching Utilities, Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Guide and Patching Procedures, Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Guide. Also see: Applications DBA System Maintenance Tasks and Tools, Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Guide.

**Other files**

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

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

**Input/Output (I/O) Subsystem**

Performance during an upgrade depends heavily on the speed of the Oracle database system input/output (I/O) subsystem. Oracle recommends an average disk response time (average service time) below 10-15 milliseconds for better performance.

**Additional Information:** Detailed information, including IOPs

To monitor the I/O performance, you should use OS tools like `iostat` or `sar` (Unix) during your test upgrade. Use similar tools for other operating systems, for example Performance Monitor for Windows. You can also monitor I/O performance on your production system during peak load to get an idea about your I/O subsystem performance before the upgrade. However, you should note that the I/O load and, therefore, the average service time on existing applications, is different from that of an upgrade.

While you are monitoring the I/O performance, you should focus on the *average service time* (the average of elapsed time in milliseconds that the disk drive takes to complete an I/O request) and the *average wait* (the average amount of time requests are left outstanding). Higher averages for these two indicators signal an I/O bottleneck. An average service time longer than 50 milliseconds is reason for concern if it lasts too long or it is continuously at a high level. Small intervals of high average service time should not be of concern.

**Additional Information:** See the *Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide* for your Oracle Database version.

### Database Size

To estimate the increase in required disk space for upgrading, consider the products, the number of languages being installed, and changes in the data model. For example, in a test upgrade of the largest Oracle production system (oraprod), the database increased 10-20 percent. In a test upgrade, the Vision database increased 5 percent.


### Tablespace Sizing

Make sure you allocate sufficient tablespace.

**Additional Information:** For guidelines based on an upgrade of the Oracle production system, see My Oracle Support Knowledge
Block Size

This release requires a database block size of 8K. In addition to providing significant performance improvement, this setting accommodates the Oracle E-Business Suite indexes that require this block size.

Database and Application Tier Sizing Guidelines

This section includes the following:

• General sizing guidelines

• JVM parameter settings for Java on WLS Web Tier

• Database and application tier sizing information, based on a test upgrade from Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.1.3 (with a 146 GB database) to Release 12.2.5

General Sizing Guidelines for the Database and Application Tier

Below are some general sizing guidelines for Oracle E-Business Suite.

Be aware of the following important points:

• These guidelines were derived using Oracle's hardware and networking infrastructure, and should only be used as a starting guide.

• You should always size your systems based on tests using representative data and workloads for your own environments. The most reliable strategy to ensure that the hardware is sized appropriately is to install a test environment, and then conduct a benchmark test with a configuration, product mix, and user load that simulates your own current and expected workloads. These conditions can help verify performance before you install your production-ready environment.

• In addition to the memory needed based on the sizing guidelines given, you should allow an extra 2 GB of free memory for the database tier machine, and an extra 3 GB of free memory for the application tier machine (for Online Patching).

• The sizing of transactions depends on the transaction type (such as Oracle Application Framework, Forms, or batch programs), and the expected transaction workload (light, medium, or heavy). Some transactions may require more memory (such as those for Oracle Configurator). The transactional workload is a function of user concurrency levels, user transaction frequency, and user adeptness. For
instance, less adept users may increase the load on the system by performing less exact searches that would cause a full table scan instead of performing an index lookup.

**Oracle Application Framework Transactions**

The following table shows the machine memory used for Oracle Application Framework-type transactions with light to medium workload characteristics:

**Note:** The figures in this table do not take into account any Online Patching requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Concurrent Users</th>
<th>Database Machine Memory</th>
<th>Number of Database Machine CPUs</th>
<th>Application Tier Machine Memory</th>
<th>Number of Application Tier Machine CPUs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>4 GB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 GB</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-200</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-400</td>
<td>12 GB</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10 GB</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400-800</td>
<td>20 GB</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14 GB</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You should plan your resources using these figures as guidelines.

**Important:** Figures of this kind represent a minimum amount of memory, and your specific requirements may need more.

**Oracle Forms Transactions**

On the application tier, each Oracle Forms process requires approximately 40 MB of memory. So the total memory required, using the average, is given by the formula:

\[(\text{Number of concurrent Oracle Forms users}) \times 40 \text{ MB}\]

The following table lists the additional machine memory needed for different numbers of users:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Users</th>
<th>Required Machine Memory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>4 GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Number of Users Required Machine Memory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Users</th>
<th>Required Machine Memory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>32 GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the database tier, there is one Oracle Forms session per open form, and each of these sessions requires approximately 30 MB of PGA memory.

The following table lists the memory required for different numbers of sessions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Oracle Forms Sessions</th>
<th>Required Machine Memory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>3 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>6 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>12 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>24 GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JVM Parameter Settings for Java on WLS Web Tier**

If you are running Oracle E-Business Suite on 64-bit Java, bear in mind the following points:

- For both Oracle Application Framework and Oracle Forms applications, you can support 150-180 users per 2 GB of JVM heap. The initial heap size (Xms) and maximum allocated heap (Xmx) should both be set to at least 2GB per 150-180 users.

- Only the value of Xmx has an effect on response time. Changing the value of Xms does not have an effect.

- Usually, one JVM is allocated for every 2 CPUs.

- For best results, use multiple managed instances. For example, two managed instances with a 4 GB heap size for each will provide better response times than one JVM with a total heap size of 8 GB.
Note: These guidelines are provided here to aid in your resource planning prior to installation. By default, Xms and Xmx are both set to 1024 MB during installation. You can configure the JVM parameters to alter these settings as part of performance tuning after the installation.


If you need to accommodate more users, we recommend doing so by adding managed instances to the cluster. The maximum heap size should be no more than 4 GB. The JVM heap size is dependent on the number of CPUs available for the JVM to support incremental and full garbage collection cycles, in addition to the actual concurrency workload. There are two benefits from scaling by using additional managed instances:

• Garbage collection (GC) activity is more easily balanced (automatically) with multiple managed instances.

• Each instance will be able to utilize a separate connection pool. In essence, you need to maintain a balance between the allocated JVM heap size per instance and the available connection pool for that instance.

Careful sizing is needed for the concurrent manager components, especially Java concurrent programs. If you will be processing relatively large volumes of data, you may need to increase the Xms/Xmx settings for the Java concurrent programs. This is normally done via the options field of the define concurrent program screen. Note that when you increase the number of workers, the memory requirements may increase significantly: this is because each Java concurrent worker will require at least an amount of memory specified by the value of Xms.

Example Upgrade

This section provides sample figures for an upgrade from Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.1.3 to Release 12.2.5. The figures were derived using Oracle's hardware and networking infrastructure, and are provided for general guidance only.

Automatic Workload Repository Advisory sections from test runs should be used to size relevant database memory components for the actual upgrade.

Tip: To minimize unforeseen contingencies, prior to the actual upgrade it is essential to perform pre-production testing and validation on a comparable system to the production system.
Example Upgrade - Environment Details

The environment details for this upgrade were as follows:

- Operating system: Oracle Linux Enterprise Edition Server Release 5.8
- Server memory: 141 GB
- Number of CPUs: 24
- Oracle Database Release: 12.1.0.2
- Oracle E-Business Suite Release: 12.1.3

**Note:** The database tier and application tier are on the same machine in this example.

Database configuration was as follows:

- SGA: 10 GB
- Shared pool: 1 GB
- PGA: 10 GB
- Log buffer: 30 MB
- job_queue_processes: 24

**Note:** During the upgrade of the Admin Tier, the batchsize and number of workers used were 1000 and 24 respectively.

Example Upgrade - Database Size

The following table shows the data for the example upgrade from Release 12.1.3 to Release 12.2.5:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before Upgrade Database Size (GB)</th>
<th>After Upgrade Database Size (GB)</th>
<th>Delta (GB)</th>
<th>% Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>-25</td>
<td>-17.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example Upgrade - Application Tier Size

Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 is installed with three file systems, to accommodate the Online Patching feature.

- **fs1** (production file system) - Used by the current users of the system.
- **fs2** (copy of production file system) - Used by the patching tools.
- **fs_ne** (non-editioned file system) - Used to store data that is kept in the file system (such as data import and export files, reports, and output and log files).

In addition, the pre-upgrade file system has a requirement for an INST_TOP.

All three file systems in the Release 12.2 installation serve a single database. The file system in use by the running application is never patched. All patches are applied to the secondary file system.

The following table shows the data for the example upgrade from Release 12.1.3 to Release 12.2.5:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Size Before Upgrade</th>
<th>Size After Upgrade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ORACLE_HOME</td>
<td>9 GB</td>
<td>9.3 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPL_TOP</td>
<td>51 GB</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INST_TOP</td>
<td>27 MB</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fs1 (APPL_TOP+ INST_TOP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>41 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fs2 (APPL_TOP+ INST_TOP)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>34 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fs_ne</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1 GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Before You Install**

You must follow all the relevant steps in this section before you begin the installation.
Performing Mandatory Preparatory Tasks

Before running Rapid Install, you must follow the applicable instructions in several critical documents. If you do not do so, your installation or upgrade may fail.

**Action:** Follow the instructions in My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 1320300.1, *Oracle E-Business Suite Release Notes, Release 12.2* to prepare your environment for running Rapid Install. As described in Document 1320300.1, you must meet all operating system and software requirements before you install or upgrade to Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2. Ensure that you follow the instructions in the relevant Oracle E-Business Suite platform-specific Installation and Upgrade document as listed in the operating system requirements, page 1-6 and in Document 1320300.1.


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


Creating Operating System Accounts

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

**For UNIX users**

The operating system user that owns the database file system and starts the database
services is called the *oracle* user. This user must be created with a primary group of 'dba'. The operating system user that owns the Applications file system and starts the Applications services is called the *applmgr* user.

The names of both these accounts must be the same on all nodes in an Oracle E-Business Suite system. Additionally, the account ID, group name, and group ID must also all match on all nodes.

**Single-user UNIX installations**

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

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

**Multi-user UNIX installations**

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

**Important:** Ensure that the Xauthority file named `.Xauthority` (with correct entries) exists under the respective home directories of both the *oracle* user and the *applmgr* user.

The *oracle* user is the account that owns the database node technology stack (11gR2 Oracle home) and the database files. The default name for the *oracle* user is *ora<SID>*. For example, for a production (PROD) environment, the default Oracle OS username is *oraprod*.

The *applmgr* user is the account that owns the Applications node technology stack (APPL_TOP, COMMON_TOP, OracleAS 10.1.2 Oracle home, and Oracle Fusion Middleware Oracle home). The default name is *appl<SID>*. For example, for a Vision Demo (VIS) environment, the default Apps OS username is *applvis*.

On systems consisting of multiple nodes, you can assign one user account to be the owner of the database node file system, and another to be the owner of the Applications node file system. For this type of install, Rapid Install can install both nodes in one run if the install is started by the root user. If you are installing on a machine with only one node to install, or with all nodes sharing the same user, you can run the install as either the root user or the specific user for those nodes.
Creating Job Role Separation Operating System Privileges, Groups, Users, and Directories

If you are planning to use job role separation to manage operating system permissions for Oracle Automatic Storage Management, Oracle Grid Infrastructure, and Oracle software installations, follow these instructions to create the appropriate operating system users and groups with which to install the Oracle software to use this feature. This configuration divides the administration privileges at the operating system level. In these instructions, the grid user is the owner of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure software and Oracle Automatic Storage Management binaries, and the oracle user is the owner of the Oracle RAC software binaries. Both users must have an Oracle Inventory group such as oinstall as their primary group.


You can create several operating system groups in order to separate the various administration privileges. The following table shows the recommended operating system groups that provide a high degree of separation while meeting the permission requirements for running Rapid Install.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Operating System Group Name</th>
<th>Operating System Users Assigned to This Group</th>
<th>Oracle Privilege Name</th>
<th>Oracle Group Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Inventory and Software Owner</td>
<td>oinstall</td>
<td>grid, oracle</td>
<td>(none)</td>
<td>(none)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Automatic Storage Management Group</td>
<td>asmadmin</td>
<td>grid</td>
<td>SYSASM</td>
<td>OSASM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM Database Administrator Group</td>
<td>asmdba</td>
<td>grid, oracle</td>
<td>SYSDBA for ASM</td>
<td>OSDBA for ASM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM Operator Group</td>
<td>asmoper</td>
<td>grid</td>
<td>SYSOPER for ASM</td>
<td>OSOPER for ASM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database Administrator</td>
<td>dba</td>
<td>oracle</td>
<td>SYSDBA</td>
<td>OSDBA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Creating the groups and user for the Oracle Grid software

Create the oinstall, asadmin, asmdba, and asmoper groups using the following commands. You must execute these commands with root privileges.

$ groupadd -g 9999 oinstall
$ groupadd -g 8888 asadmin
$ groupadd -g 7777 asmdba
$ groupadd -g 6666 asmoper

Use the following command to create a user named grid and assign the necessary groups to that user. The grid user will own the Oracle Grid Infrastructure.

$ useradd -g oinstall -G asadmin,asmdba,asmoper -d <Home Directory> grid

At this point, set the grid user password.

Creating the groups and user for the Oracle software:

Create the dba and oper groups using the following commands. You must execute these commands with root privileges.

$ groupadd -g 1010 dba
$ groupadd -g 1020 oper

Use the following command to create a user named oracle and assign the necessary groups to that user. The oracle user will own the Oracle RAC software. This user must have the asadmin and asmdba groups assigned when you use different users for the Oracle Grid and Oracle software.

$ useradd -g oinstall -G dba,oper,asadmin,asmdba -d <Home Directory> oracle

Ensure that you set the resource limits for the Oracle software installation users following the Oracle Grid Infrastructure documentation.

For Windows users

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

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

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

Preparing to Install in an Oracle RAC Environment

If you plan to install your Oracle E-Business Suite installation in an Oracle RAC environment, you must ensure that the necessary Oracle Grid infrastructure is in place first.


Gathering Configuration Information

The Rapid Install wizard provides input screens to gather system-specific values for configuring a new or upgraded system. If you collect the necessary information before you begin, the installation or upgrade will be completed more rapidly.

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

**Note:** When you are entering values for Rapid Install, ensure that you specify the actual locations for the directories involved, so that AD utilities can properly identify the directories afterward. Do not specify the directory locations as symbolic links.

Top-Level Directories and Mount Points

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

**Important:** Only the values for the base directories can be specified. The derived values for other directories must be left at the default values that are calculated by Rapid Install.
Products and Country-Specific Functionalities

Licensed products are those specified in your licensing agreement with Oracle. During the installation, Rapid Install automatically installs all products, country-specific functionalities (localized products), and required shared products in the database and in the file system, regardless of license status. However, you must indicate on the Rapid Install wizard screens which products and country-specific functionalities you have licensed. Rapid Install then registers them as active in your system.

Setting the license status for Oracle E-Business Suite products correctly is critical as this status is referenced during patching and other system-wide maintenance. You can use the License Manager utility to activate additional products after installation. However, unlicensing a product is not supported, and there are only limited options for correcting the status of a product that was inadvertently marked as licensed.

**Additional Information:** See: License Manager, *Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Guide.*

NLS Settings

Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2.0 provides multilingual support for text parts of Oracle E-Business Suite, and for product data. Because it offers support for the Unicode AL32UTF8 character set, you can, if required, run a number of languages in a single instance. You choose the character set for both the database and application products when you run Rapid Install.

**Important:** The choice of character sets should be made carefully. It is possible to convert from some character sets to others at a later stage, but there are restrictions. For example, you can convert from US7ASCII to AL32UTF8, but not from AL32UTF8 to US7ASCII.

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

**Additional Information:** For an introduction to NLS and related subjects, see Globalization Support in *Oracle E-Business Suite Concepts.* For an in-depth discussion of globalization issues, see My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 393861.1, *Oracle Applications Globalization Guide (Release 12).*

Port Pool

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

**Important:** The introduction of online patching in Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 means that a separate port pool is needed for each of the two file systems (run and patch) that online patching requires. However, the Oracle HTTP Server port, Active web port, Java Object Cache (JOC) port, and Database port must be the same for both file systems.

### Ports Used By Oracle E-Business Suite

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Name</th>
<th>Description and Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Node Manager Port</td>
<td>Port used by Node Manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLS Admin Server Port</td>
<td>Port used by WLS Admin Server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLS OACORE Application Port</td>
<td>Port used by WLS OACORE Applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLS Forms Application Port</td>
<td>Port used by WLS Forms Applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLS OAFM Application Port</td>
<td>Port used by WLS OAFM Applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLS Forms-C4WS Application Port</td>
<td>Port used by WLS Forms-C4WS Applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLS Portlet Application Port</td>
<td>Port used by WLS Portlet Applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHS Administration Proxy Port</td>
<td>Proxy port used by OHS. Oracle HTTP Server uses this port for internal communication with Oracle Fusion Middleware Control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database Port</td>
<td>Port on the database server used by the Oracle Net listener.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Name</td>
<td>Description and Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPC Port</td>
<td>RPC port on the concurrent processing server that receives incoming Report Review Agent requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web SSL Port</td>
<td>Port used by Web SSL (Secure Sockets Layer).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONS Local Port</td>
<td>Oracle Notification Server Local Port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONS Remote Port</td>
<td>Oracle Notification Server Remote Port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONS Request Port</td>
<td>Oracle Notification Server Request Port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Listener Port</td>
<td>Port on the Web server used by the Web listener.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Web Port</td>
<td>Defaults to the value of web port. When a load balancer is used, the value of this port should be changed to the port on which the load balancer is listening for http requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forms Port</td>
<td>Port on the Forms server used by the Forms Listener.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metrics Server Data Port</td>
<td>Port on the Primary Web Node used by the Primary Forms Metrics Server Process to collect server load data. The data can be used to distribute Forms clients among Forms server nodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metrics Server Request Port</td>
<td>Port on the Forms server used by the Metrics Server as a request port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JTF Fulfillment Server Port</td>
<td>JTF Fulfillment Server Port Number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSCA Server Port</td>
<td>MSCA Server Port Number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSCA Telnet Server Port</td>
<td>MSCA Telnet Server Port Number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSCA Dispatcher Port</td>
<td>MSCA Dispatcher Port Number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Name</td>
<td>Description and Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Java Object Cache Port</td>
<td>Port used by the Java Object Caching infrastructure. Must be same on all application tier nodes. If there are firewalls separating the application tier nodes, this port must be opened on all firewalls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC4J JMS Port Range for OACORE</td>
<td>Java JMS Port Range for the OACORE Oracle Container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC4J JMS Port Range for Forms</td>
<td>Java JMS Port Range for the Forms Oracle Container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC4J JMS Port Range for Home</td>
<td>Java JMS Port Range for the Home Oracle Container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC4J JMS Port Range for OAFM</td>
<td>Java JMS Port Range for the OAFM Oracle Container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC4J JMS Port Range for Forms-C4WS</td>
<td>Java JMS Port Range for the Forms-C4WS Oracle Container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC4J AJP Port Range for OACORE</td>
<td>Java AJP Port Range for the OACORE Oracle Container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC4J AJP Port Range for Forms</td>
<td>Java AJP Port Range for the Forms Oracle Container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC4J AJP Port Range for Home</td>
<td>Java AJP Port Range for the Home Oracle Container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC4J AJP Port Range for Oafm</td>
<td>Java AJP Port Range for the OAFM Oracle Container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC4J AJP Port Range for Forms-C4WS</td>
<td>Java AJP Port Range for the Forms-C4WS Oracle Container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC4J RMI Port Range for OACORE</td>
<td>Java RMI Port Range for the OACORE Oracle Container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC4J RMI Port Range for Forms</td>
<td>Java RMI Port Range for the Forms Oracle Container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Name</td>
<td>Description and Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC4J RMI Port Range for Home</td>
<td>Java RMI Port Range for the Home Oracle Container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC4J RMI Port Range for OAFM</td>
<td>Java RMI Port Range for the OAFM Oracle Container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC4J RMI Port Range for Forms-C4WS</td>
<td>Java RMI Port Range for the Forms-C4WS Oracle Container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB ONS Local Port</td>
<td>Database Oracle Notification Server Local Port. The recommended value is between 6300 and 6399.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB ONS Remote Port</td>
<td>Database Oracle Notification Server Remote Port. The recommended value is between 6400 and 6499.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Connection Manager Port</td>
<td>Port on Oracle Connection Manager server used by Oracle Connection Manager listener.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Setting Up the Stage Area**

This section describes the tasks you need to perform to download the Release 12.2 installation software and create the *stage area* where the software will reside in readiness for installation.

**Caution:** Network-attached storage devices (such as NFS-mounted disk volumes) can be used for the stage area. However, you must use the correct mount options to avoid possible installation failure or performance issues. Refer to My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 359515.1, *Mount Options for Oracle Files When Used With NAS Devices*, and Document 1375769.1, *Sharing The Application Tier File System in Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2*.

**Obtaining Installation Software**

Oracle recommends using the latest startCD to install or upgrade to Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2.0.

**Required Action:** Follow the instructions in Section 1.2 "Current
Creating the Stage Area

Creating a new stage area is a multiple-step process. You must first create a directory, called StageR122, into which you will download the installation software mentioned above. Next you unzip the requisite files and run the build script. Then you patch the stage area with the latest consolidated fixes. After this, you are ready to run Rapid Install. This section describes the steps to follow.

Important: Do not attempt to re-use an existing stage area that was created with startCD 12.2.0.50 or earlier, as it will contain Oracle Fusion Middleware 11g PS6 (11.1.1.7.0) or lower, and startCD 12.2.0.51 (<Patch 22066363>, RAPID INSTALL STARTCD 12.2.0.51) requires Oracle Fusion Middleware 11g PS7 (11.1.1.9.0) as well as Oracle Database 12cR1 (12.1.0.2) and the latest Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 software distribution.

Tip: Ensure that the directory has sufficient space for the downloaded installation files and for the content that will be extracted from those files. See: Stage area, page 1-12.

Creating the Stage Area Directory

Issue the appropriate command for your operating system in the desired location on the file system.

For UNIX Users

In the following example, the stage area directory is created under a mount point called /u01:

```
$ cd /u01
$ mkdir StageR122
```

For Windows Users

In the following example, the stage area directory is created on the F: Drive:

```
C:\>F:
F:\>mkdir StageR122
```

Downloading Software and Unzipping Start Here Files

After creating the stage area directory, you must download into that directory the components of the latest Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 software distribution (also known as a media pack) that are used by Rapid Install. The Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 software distribution includes Oracle E-Business Suite, Oracle Database,
and Oracle Fusion Middleware. It is obtainable in zip format from the Oracle Software Delivery Cloud [http://edelivery.oracle.com].

**Suggested Reading:** Before you download the files, read the Release Notes for the specific release you are installing.

Oracle E-Business Suite as a whole is not listed as a product option in the Oracle Software Delivery Cloud. Instead, you must search for and specify an individual Oracle E-Business Suite product you will be using. For example, you might choose Oracle Financials. Then specify your platform, such as Linux-86-64. Verify the selected product and platform, and continue to the next screen. The Oracle Software Delivery Cloud displays the Oracle E-Business Suite software distribution that includes the product you specified. Verify the selected release, and continue to the next screen. After you accept the license agreements, the Oracle Software Delivery Cloud displays the corresponding zip files for you to download.

**Important:** You only need to specify one Oracle E-Business Suite product, even if you are going to use more than one. The Oracle Software Delivery Cloud will automatically display the entire Oracle E-Business Suite software distribution for you to download.

Each zip file is identified as "<Part Number>_NofM". For the complete set of files for a given Part Number, you need all the zip files from 1 to M. For example, if Oracle Part Number "V10000-01" is divided into three parts, you must download the three zip files V10000-01_1of3.zip, V10000-01_2of3.zip, and V10000-01_3of3.zip.

**To download the required components of the Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 software distribution:**
1. Sign in to the Oracle Software Delivery Cloud with your My Oracle Support Credentials.
2. Read the terms and conditions, and choose Accept.
3. Specify an Oracle E-Business Suite product you will use, such as Oracle Financials.
4. Specify a platform, and choose Continue.
5. Review the software that will be downloaded for your chosen product, and choose Continue.
6. Read and accept the license agreement, and choose Continue.
7. By default, all available files are selected. Select only the required files and choose Download to start the download into your stage directory. You must download the following specific components of the Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 software distribution:
8. Once you have downloaded the components listed above, unzip only the "Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2.0 Rapid Install Start Here" files, and proceed to run the buildStage script as described in the next section.

Running the buildStage Script

This script has several functions, which are selected from a series of menus. A key function is to unzip the rest of the installation software for subsequent use by Rapid Install. In the process, various subdirectories are created under the stage area.

**Important:** Running the buildStage script is a mandatory pre-installation step. The buildStage options you should choose depend on whether you have an existing stage area or not.

The buildStage script is run as follows on UNIX and Windows.

**UNIX**

```
$ cd /u01/StageR122/startCD/Disk1/rapidwiz/bin
$ buildStage.sh
```

**Windows**

```
C:\>F:
F:\>cd StageR122\startCD\Disk1\rapidwiz\bin
F:\>buildStage.cmd
```

The buildStage menus are shown below.

**Main Menu**
Build Stage Menu

------------------------------------------------------
1. Create new stage area
2. Copy new patches to current stage area.
3. Display existing files in stage TechPatches.
4. Exit menu

Enter your choice [4]:

These options are used as follows.

**Main Menu - Option 1. Create new stage area**

Use this option if you want to create a new stage area, for example if you are performing an installation from scratch. It will unzip the downloaded software and apply the one-off patches.

**Note:** When using startCD 12.2.0.51, you must choose option 1 to create a new stage area. This startCD version delivers a later patch set of the Oracle Fusion Middleware Web Tier Utilities than the patch set delivered by earlier startCD versions. Consequently, you must not use any existing stage area created with an earlier startCD version. Instead, create a new stage area to obtain the currently required Oracle Fusion Middleware Web Tier Utilities patch set.

On platforms other than Windows, choosing this option will display a submenu that shows the available platforms:

**Rapid Install Platform Menu**

------------------------------------------------------
1. Oracle Solaris SPARC (64-bit)
2. Linux x86-64
3. IBM AIX on Power Systems (64-bit)
4. HP-UX Itanium
5. Exit Menu

Enter your choice [5]:

Specify the platform on which you want to install Oracle E-Business Suite. You will then be prompted for the location of the installation software you downloaded:

Please enter the directory containing the zipped installation media:

On Windows, the platform submenu does not appear; instead, the script proceeds directly to this prompt.
Enter the full path to the directory. The stage area will then be built for you.

**Main Menu - Option 2. Copy new patches to current stage area**

This option updates the technology one-off patches for an *existing* stage area.

On platforms other than Windows, choosing option 2 will display the submenu that shows the available platforms:

**Rapid Install Platform Menu**

```
1. Oracle Solaris SPARC (64-bit)
2. Linux x86-64
3. IBM AIX on Power Systems (64-bit)
4. HP-UX Itanium
5. Exit Menu
```

Enter your choice [5]:

Specify the applicable platform, and the buildStage script will stage the technology one-off patches packaged with the startCD into the `stage/TechPatches` directory.

On Windows, the platform submenu does not appear; instead, the script proceeds directly to staging the patches.

**Main Menu - Option 3. Display existing files in stage TechPatches**

This option displays (in a tree format) the files in your `stage/TechPatches` directory:

```
Enter your choice [4]: 3
Directory /s0/oracle/XB45/startCD/Disk1/rapidwiz/bin/../../../..
/TechPatches
--DB
   |--11071989
   |   |--p11071989_112030_Linux-x86-64.zip
   |   --11820674
   |       |--p11820674_R12_LINUX.zip
   |       --12949905
   |           |--p12949905_112030_Linux-x86-64.zip
   |           --12951696
   |               |--p12951696_Generic.zip
   |               --12955701
   |                   |--p12955701_112030_Linux-x86-64.zip
   |                   --13040331
   |                       |--p13040331_112030_Linux-x86-64.zip
   |                       --13388104

Patching the Stage Area

After running the buildStage script, you should patch the stage area with the latest consolidated fixes since the release of the current StartCD. For StartCD 12.2.0.51, the consolidated fixes are delivered in Patch 25525148.

1. Download Patch 25525148 from My Oracle Support.
2. Unzip this patch using the following command:
   ```
   unzip p25525148_R12 GENERIC.zip
   ```

3. Change to the 25525148 directory.

4. Patch the stage area using the following commands:
   UNIX:
   ```
   sh patchRIStage.sh
   ```
   Windows:
   ```
   patchRIStage.cmd
   ```
   When prompted for the location of the Rapid Install stage, enter the path to the stage area you created for StartCD 12.2.0.51.

   **Tip:** Run the script as the same user that you used to run the buildStage script when creating the stage area.

5. For Oracle Solaris on SPARC (64-bit) and IBM AIX on Power Systems (64-bit) only, you must incorporate additional platform-specific fixes into the stage area. To do so, after you run the patchRIStage.sh script to patch the stage area, you must re-run the buildStage.sh script with option 2, `Copy new patches to current stage area`.

### Stage Area Structure

As shown in the following diagram, the stage area you have built consists of a top-level stage directory, with subdirectories `startCD`, `EBSInstallMedia`, `TechInstallMedia`, and `TechPatches`.

#### Stage Area Directory Structure

```
stage
   ├── startCD
   │    ├── Disk1
   │    │    └── AppDB
   │    └── Apps
   │         └── AS10.1.2
   └── EBSInstallMedia
```

The `startCD` directory contains Rapid Install itself (in a subdirectory called `Disk1`), plus supporting files and documentation.

The `EBSInstallMedia` directory contains the following subdirectories:
- AppDB (Oracle E-Business Suite database)
• Apps (Oracle E-Business Suite products)

• AS10.1.2 (Oracle Application Server 10.1.2)

The TechInstallMedia directory contains the following subdirectories:
• database (Oracle12cR1 Oracle home)
• ohs11119 (Oracle HTTP Server)
• wls1036_generic (Oracle WebLogic Server, part of Oracle Fusion Middleware)

The TechPatches directory contains the following subdirectories:
• MiddleTier (application tier patches)
• DB (database tier patches)

Starting Rapid Install

Now that the stage directory has been created and the downloaded Oracle E-Business Suite software unzipped, the next task is to ensure your system provides a suitable global inventory location.

Global Inventory Requirements

• A global (central) inventory is required for all Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 application tier nodes.

• The central inventory location must be identified by the /oracle/oraInventory.loc file.

• On a shared file system, the global inventory location must be shared and used by all participating nodes.

• The use of a local inventory per Oracle E-Business Suite installation is not currently supported.

If you are using a UNIX platform, you should now verify the existence and contents of the oraInst.loc file, which specifies the location of the oraInventory.loc file global inventory file.

1. Check that oraInst.loc exists in the correct directory for your platform:
Platform | oraInst.loc Location
---|---
Oracle Solaris SPARC (64-bit) | /var/opt/oracle
Linux x86-64 | /etc
IBM AIX on Power Systems (64-bit) | /etc
HP-UX-Itanium | /var/opt/oracle

2. Check that the `oraInst.loc` exists, and includes lines with this format:

```
inventory_loc=<central inventory location>
inst_group=<install group name>
```

where `<central inventory location>` is the directory where your central inventory resides, and `<install group name>` is your OS-level install group.

For example:
```
inventory_loc=/oracle/oraInventory
inst_group=dba
```

**Note:** If your system has separate installation user accounts for the database and the applications, both accounts must be in the same install group (`dba` in this example).

If the `oraInst.loc` file does not exist, create it with suitable contents in a location (`/oracle/oraInventory` in this example) writable by the user account that will be used to run Rapid Install.

**Note:** Incorrect permissions on `oraInventory` may cause issues not only with installing, but also when cloning a system with Rapid Clone or running the `fs_clone` phase in online patching.

---

**Run the rapidwiz Command**

You are now ready to start Rapid Install as shown in the examples below. The exact path will depend on the disk location you specified for your staging area.

**Note:** If the database and application tiers will be located on the same machine and owned by the same user, RapidWiz must be run by that user. If they will be located on the same machine but owned by different users, RapidWiz must be run by the root user.
UNIX:

Example
$ cd <Your stage directory path>/startCD/Disk1/rapidwiz
$ ./rapidwiz

Windows:

Example
C:\>f:
F:\>cd <Your stage directory path>\startCD\Disk1\rapidwiz
F:\>\Your stage directory path>\startCD\Disk1\rapidwiz>rapidwiz.cmd

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

Finding the Rapid Install Version
You can identify the version of Rapid Install (for example, 12.2.0.49) with either of the following commands:
$ /rapidwiz -version
or:
$ ./RapidwizVersion

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

UNIX:

Example
$ rapidwiz -servername <myhost>

Windows:

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

What To Do Next
Start Rapid Install and begin the installation process by choosing one of the following paths:
• If you want to create a new Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 system on a single
machine or a group of machines, follow the steps in Standard Installations, page 2-1. Then follow the applicable instructions in Finishing Tasks, page 4-1 to finish the installation.


- If you want to use the specialized Rapid Install option that allows you to replace selected technology stack executables in an existing instance, follow the steps in Maintaining the Technology Stack, page 3-1.
Performing an Installation

Rapid Install offers two options for a new installation:

- **Standard installation**, which creates a new system using configuration parameter values specified by the user to meet the site’s specific requirements.

- **Express installation**, which also creates a new system but uses default values for many parameters, requiring only a few to be supplied by the user.

After you have run the Rapid Install wizard for either the standard installation or express installation, you can also optionally rerun Rapid Install in silent mode, which uses the previously entered parameters stored in a configuration file as well as default values, without requiring further responses from the user.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Standard Installation
- Express Installation
- Installation in Silent Mode
- What To Do Next

**Standard Installation**

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

**Required Action:** Before you perform the steps described in this section, you must have created a stage area using the `buildStage` script, as described in the Set up the Stage Area section of Chapter 1.

Follow the instructions in the section Before You Begin, page 1-20 in Getting Started, page 1-1. Then complete the following tasks, which are grouped into logical sections.
**Important:** You do not carry out the installation steps on every node that will be part of your Oracle E-Business Suite system. You carry them out on the database node and primary application tier node, apply the latest release update packs, then use standard cloning commands to scale up to the required number of Applications nodes. The applicable cloning procedures are also mentioned in the relevant sections of this book.

**Describe System Configuration:**

1. **Start the Rapid Install wizard**

   Start the wizard from the command line by entering `rapidwiz` at the prompt. The Welcome screen lists the database and the technology stack components that are installed with Oracle E-Business Suite.

   This screen lists the components that are included in, or otherwise supported by, this release of Oracle E-Business Suite. For example, a new installation includes a fresh Oracle 12c Release 1 (12.1.0.2) database.

   You can expand the component lists, using the scroll bar to bring all the components into view.
Performing an Installation

2. **Select a wizard operation**

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

- **Install Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2.0**

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

- **Express Configuration**

  This install option sets up a fully configured, single-user system with either a fresh database or Vision Demo database. You supply a few basic parameters, such as database type and name, top-level install directory, and choice of port pools. The remaining directories and mount points are supplied by Rapid Install using default values.
Performing an Installation

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

- Upgrade to Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2.0

Choose this option to indicate that you are upgrading your Oracle E-Business Suite products to the current version of Oracle E-Business Suite. The wizard screen flow presents two paths: one that lays down the file system and installs the new technology stack, and one that configures servers and starts services.


Using the following steps, you will set up a new installation. Choose Install Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2.0 and then click **Next** to continue.

3. Enter your email address. Optionally select the check box to indicate that you wish to receive security updates through My Oracle Support, and enter your My Oracle Support password.

Data collected is sent via HTTPS (secure HTTP) to Oracle Support, facilitating proactive problem avoidance and helping to reduce the time needed for resolution of support issues.
2-6 Oracle E-Business Suite Installation Guide: Using Rapid Install

Screen to enter email details for security updates

Provide your email address to be informed of security issues, install the product and initiate configuration manager. View details.

Email:

More for you if you use your My Oracle Support email address/username

I wish to receive security updates via My Oracle Support

My Oracle Support Password

If submission of your details fails because no connection can be made, a pop-up screen appears prompting for proxy server information:

Specify Proxy Server Information screen

Specify proxy server information

ProxyServer

ProxyPort

ProxyUsername

ProxyPassword

I want to remain uninformed of critical security issues in my configuration

OK Cancel

If this screen appears, enter the proxy server, proxy port, proxy username, and proxy password. You can optionally select the “I want to remain uninformed of critical security issues in my configuration” check box. Then click OK.

4. Identify configuration file

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

*Configuration Choice screen*

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

If you choose *Load the following saved configuration*, the database connect string field becomes active. For a configuration stored in the database, this field is made up of <host name>:<SID>:<database port>, for example server1.example.com:VIS:1521.

**Important:** The host name must include the domain.

Enter the appropriate database connect string (or conf_<SID>.txt file location, if applicable) to point Rapid Install to a stored configuration whose parameters you wish to use. Typically, you would choose this option when performing a multi-node install.
**Conditional Action:** If Rapid Install is being run on the database tier using the *Load the following saved configuration* option, you must enter the default password for the apps database user.

After completing this step, click *Next* to continue.

5. **Specify Global System Settings**

On the Global System Settings screen, you indicate whether you want to accept the default port values. You can specify a *Port Pool* setting to enable multiple Oracle E-Business Suite environments to co-exist on the same machine.

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

Global System Settings screen

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

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

Optional Action: If desired, you can specify individual port values to meet particular site-specific requirements. Clicking on the Edit Ports button will open a screen that allows you to set the values of any ports you wish.
Port Values screen

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

6. Define Database Node Configuration

On the Database Node Configuration screen, indicate the kind of database you want to install in the new system, the name you will use to identify it, the machine on which it will run, and that machine's domain name. You then need to confirm the operating system shown on the drop-down list is correct, specify the Oracle user's operating system account name and group, and finally specify the base directory under which the installation is to take place.
**Important:** The node name returned by the operating system 'hostname' command for the database tier node must be no longer than 30 characters. If you configure your system to return only the host name for the node, without the domain name, then the host name must be no longer than 30 characters. If you configure your system to return the fully qualified domain name (FQDN), then the FQDN must be no longer than 30 characters, including the host name, domain name, and periods (.) used as separators.

The Rapid Install wizard displays a warning message if the FQDN exceeds 30 characters. If your system returns only the host name as the node name, and the host name is no longer than 30 characters, then you can ignore the warning and proceed with the installation. Otherwise you must update your configuration before you proceed.

You can install either a fresh database or a Vision Demo database.
• A fresh database is fully configured and ready to be used for a new implementation. This type of database is suitable for any type of system that requires a fresh database, such as a production system or test system. The default name for a production database is PROD. If you are installing a database for another use, for example as a test system or a backup system, choose the Fresh Database option and enter a database name that reflects its purpose, for example TEST.

• A Vision Demo database is used for demonstration or training purposes. It contains a fully configured Oracle E-Business Suite system that has been implemented and populated with a set of transactions for a fictitious company. The Vision Demo database is set up for multiple-organization use. It is installed with the AL32UTF8 character set to maximize the support for character sets in this release. The default database name is VIS.

In the Database SID field, enter the database name, or service name, for the local instance. You can either accept the default database name or enter another name, which must be alphanumeric, must not exceed eight characters in length, must not start with a number, and must not include any spaces.

Important: The database name specified in this field is used to determine the database SID. The database SID may vary depending on your environment.

• In an environment that does not use Oracle RAC, the database SID is the same as the database name.

• In an Oracle RAC environment, the instance number is appended to the database name to form the database SID for each Oracle RAC node.

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

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

If you wish to browse the file system for suitable base directories, click the applicable Browse button to open a navigation window.

The Database Base Dir field defaults to a sample directory name, using the operating system syntax for the machine where you started the Rapid Install wizard. This directory is the top-level directory that Rapid Install uses to derive the mount points associated with the database.
Performing an Installation

Directory Browse navigation window

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

As well as letting you specify the type of storage where the database files will reside, the Database Node Configuration screen enables you to specify whether this database node will be part of an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) system.

**Conditional Action:** Before you perform an Oracle E-Business Suite installation on Oracle RAC, you must ensure that the necessary Oracle Grid infrastructure is in place. For instructions on how to do this, refer to My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 1626606.1, *Using Oracle 12c Release 1 (12.1) Real Application Clusters with Oracle E-Business Suite Release R12.2*. Failure to follow these instructions will result in problems during Oracle E-Business Suite installation in your Oracle RAC environment.
**Important:** When installing the Grid Infrastructure, you must specify the host name in lower case. Otherwise, Rapid Install will fail with an error like this:

```java
oracle.sysman.assistants.rconfig.engine.
InvalidConfigurationException:
Node that has single instance database running should be specified in the NodeList.
Please specify node TESTSYS as part of NodeList at oracle.sysman.assistants.rconfig.engine.ClusterStep.
checkNodeList(ClusterStep.java:203)
```

In this example, the issue was caused by the host name TESTSYS being in upper case.

**Important:** On all platforms, the compatible database initialization parameter must be set to 12.1.0 for the Oracle E-Business Suite database and for the ASM instance and ASM disk groups.

After completing this screen, click Next to continue.

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

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

*Completing a licensing screen does not constitute a license agreement.* It simply registers your products as active. The only way to set up a license agreement is to purchase Oracle E-Business Suite products through the Oracle Store or an Oracle sales representative. You should have complete information about your product license before you complete the licensing screens.
Performing an Installation

Select Licensing Type screen

Oracle E-Business Suite can be licensed using either of the following models: Suite Licensing (which allows wide access to product functionality), or Component Licensing (in which E-Business Suite products are licensed individually).

- Suite Licensing
- Component Licensing

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

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

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

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

If you clicked the Component licensing option on the Suite Selection screen, the Licensing Page for that option appears.
Choose this option if your licensing agreement is for individual Oracle E-Business Suite component products. These products are licensed based on the number of authorized users or on the number of business transactions processed. All individual products are listed on this screen. Products that are grayed out cannot be selected unless the "parent" component is selected.

Optional Action: You can register additional products after the initial installation is complete. See: License Manager, Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Guide. Note that once a product is licensed, it cannot be "unlicensed".

Complete the appropriate licensing screen and click Next to continue.

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

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

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

**Country-Specific Functionalities - Initial Screen**

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

For example, if you select Canada, the screen would look like this.
To select or deselect all the regions and move them between boxes in a single action, use the relevant double arrows, >> or <<.

After making your selection, click Next to continue.

9. Select Internationalization Settings (Fresh Database installation only)

American English is the only language installed in your system by default. However, Oracle E-Business Suite supports numerous other languages. These can be activated using License Manager (part of Oracle Applications Manager), and installed after the initial Release 12.2.0 installation is complete.

Additional Information: See: License Manager, Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Guide.
The languages you select help determine the available options for the other NLS-related configuration parameters (such as territory and character set) that your system requires and can support.

**Additional Information:** See: Globalization Support, *Oracle E-Business Suite Concepts*.

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

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

Languages are no longer licensed using Rapid Install; instead, use License Manager (part of Oracle Applications Manager) to license languages. To install new
languages after Rapid Install has been run, see: License Manager, *Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Guide*.

Click *Next* to continue.

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

The base language defaults to American English. If you choose additional languages on the Select Additional Languages screen, they appear in the Selected Languages box.

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

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

**Conditional Action:** AL32UTF8 is the default character set for the Vision Demo database and the APPL_TOP. You cannot convert either of these character sets. Additional setup steps may be required for systems with fresh install databases that will use AL32UTF8. See Set Up Unicode Character Sets, page 4-11 in Finishing Tasks, page 4-1 for details.

If you selected an additional language, the character set choices will change to include only those that are compatible with both American English and the additional languages selected.

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

**Caution:** Any languages you plan to install after the Rapid Install run is complete must be compatible with the character set of your Oracle E-Business Suite system.

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

You can change this value, as needed. Complete the appropriate fields on this screen, and click *Next* to continue.
10. Enter Primary Applications Node Information

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

Additional Considerations for Multi-Node Installs

If you have an environment that utilizes multiple Applications nodes, you must use the same platform for them all.

Multiple Applications tier node installation is no longer performed from Rapid Install. Instead, Rapid Install performs a single Applications tier node installation. You then apply the requisite AD and TXK patches to bring the Applications tier node to the latest codeline.

Additional Information: To learn more, refer to My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 1617461.1, Applying the Latest AD and TXK Release Update Packs to Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2.

After completing this task, you are ready to add a suitable number of further nodes to the environment using standard cloning procedures. This strategy of creating more nodes after the installation is complete avoids the need to patch multiple Applications tier nodes to the latest codeline.


You can also use the cloning procedures in creating hybrid or DMZ architectures. To learn more about this, refer to My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 1375670.1, Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 Configuration in a DMZ.

When you have completed all these tasks, you need to run the $INST_TOP/admin/scripts/adstrtall.sh script on the new Applications nodes to start the services.

Important: The following additional step is required on Windows only.

After you have created the required number of additional Applications nodes (by cloning), you must go back to the primary application tier node and run the following command:

$ perl %AD_TOP%/bin/adRegisterWLSListeners.pl -contextfile=<context file>

This only needs to be done on File System 1 (fs1). There is no need to restart any services after running this command.
**Important:** The node name returned by the operating system 'hostname' command for the application tier node must be no longer than 30 characters. If you configure your system to return only the host name for the node, without the domain name, then the host name must be no longer than 30 characters. If you configure your system to return the fully qualified domain name (FQDN), then the FQDN must be no longer than 30 characters, including the host name, domain name, and periods (.) used as separators.

The Rapid Install wizard displays a warning message if the FQDN exceeds 30 characters. If your system returns only the host name as the node name, and the host name is no longer than 30 characters, then you can ignore the warning and proceed with the installation. Otherwise you must update your configuration before you proceed.
The default sample directories use the syntax of the operating system where you started Rapid Install. In addition, some of the fields are specific to the operating system in use.

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

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

**Required Action:** You must accept the system-supplied defaults for the derived mount points.

The AppsLog Distribution field lets you choose where concurrent processing log and out files are stored.

- Single - The concurrent processing log files for all products will be stored in a single common log file directory under the APPLCSF directory. Likewise, the concurrent processing out files for all products will be stored in a single common out file directory under the APPLCSF directory. This is the default value.

- Product - A directory will be created for each product under the APPLCSF directory, and the concurrent processing log files and out files for each product will be stored in corresponding directories under that product's directory. Additionally, a directory named system will be created under the APPLCSF directory, and the log files and out files for the Internal Concurrent Manager will be stored in corresponding directories under the system directory.

A particular application tier node's role is not defined by the files installed: all the APPL_TOPs on a multi-node system contain the same files. Instead, the role is determined by the services that you set as enabled. These services specify the set of processes that will be started on each application tier node, and consequently the functions the node will perform. In other words, there is no concept of a "Forms node", "Web node", and so on, as there is no direct association between installed files and the services that can be run on that machine. This model enforces the three-tier architecture and simplifies tasks such as patching and upgrading.

However, the Web Administration service group is an important exception, which can only be enabled on a single application tier node (and must be enabled on one node). This Web Administration node is where the WLS Admin Server will reside.

The services provide the following functionality:
### Application Tier Node Services Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This Service Group:</th>
<th>Supports:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Root Service</td>
<td>• Node Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Administration</td>
<td>• WebLogic Admin Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Entry Point Services</td>
<td>• Oracle HTTP Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Oracle Process Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Application Services</td>
<td>• OACORE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• OAEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• OAFM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Forms-C4WS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batch Processing Services</td>
<td>• Oracle TNS Listener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Concurrent Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fulfillment Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Oracle ICSM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>• Oracle Forms Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Oracle MWA Service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Currently, the following additional instructions apply to installing and activating application tier services:

1. Perform the installation on the node that has been chosen to have the Web Administration (WLS Server Administration) and Web Entry (Oracle HTTP Server) service groups enabled, and then run AutoConfig on this node.
2. Be aware that when subsequently creating secondary (managed) nodes, Rapid Install will not run `adstrtall.sh`, so services will not be running and the installer will display a message to this effect at the end of the install. This failure of the post-install checks is expected.

Application tier nodes have all services enabled by default, but you can customize the services enabled on a particular node. For example:

- *To support Web and Forms services*: Root Service, Web Entry Point Services, Web Application Services

- *To support Concurrent Processing services*: Batch Processing Services

**Important**: Rapid Install will prompt you to enter the WLS Admin and apps OS user passwords. If you run Rapid Install in silent mode, the WLS Admin password will be set to the default.

**Required Action**: After scaling up your system as needed by cloning to create additional application tier nodes, you will need to start the services by running the command `$INST_TOP/admin/scripts/adstrtall.sh` script on the new application tier nodes.

### Specify Web Entry Points

In some specialized configurations, described below, you may need to set certain context variables according to your node deployment.

**Conditional Action**: You will only need to perform these steps if your configuration falls into one of the categories mentioned.

With the unified file system supported in Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2, some scripts should only be run on nodes that update URL parameters. For example, in a two-node install, with the database and concurrent processing server running on Node A and Web and Forms services running on Node B, AutoConfig should not update the URL-related parameters when run on Node A, because Node B is the web entry point.

For example, installations that have multiple concurrent processing nodes or simply multiple web entry points may need to have the web entry point variables set to different values. Similarly, when adding a new node to a group of existing nodes, the new node may need to use the existing web entry point or a new web entry point (for example, in a DMZ configuration, when using load balancing; or when using a reverse proxy). In such cases, the web entry point variables must be set in each application context file to point to the correct web entry point, which will typically be the URL used to access the application.
In such circumstances, the following context variables need to be set on the applicable nodes, and AutoConfig run to update the relevant configuration files:

**Web-Related Context Variables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This variable:</th>
<th>Specifies the:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>s_webentryurlprotocol</td>
<td>Web Entry URL Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s_webentryhost</td>
<td>Web Entry Host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s_webentrydomain</td>
<td>Web Entry Domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s_active_webport</td>
<td>Active Web Port</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another situation where you currently need to update the value of `s_webentryhost` is if you are using a load balancer to distribute processing across all the application tier nodes. In such a case, each of those nodes should have the value of the `s_webentryhost` variable to be that of the load balancer’s host name.

**Additional Resources:** To learn more about how you can specify the values of context variables, refer to Chapter 3, Technical Configuration, in *Oracle E-Business Suite Setup Guide*.

11. Specify Application User Information
On this screen, you can specify the names and passwords for various user accounts:

- **WLS Admin User** is the account you use for setting up and managing Oracle WebLogic Server.

- **Apps OS User** is the operating system account you use for setting up Secure Shell (ssh) on the application tier nodes (the same account must be used on all the nodes). The password is also used for the `applsys` and `apps_ne` users.

- **Apps DB User** is the principal Oracle E-Business Suite database account. The password specified here will also be used for the related `applsys` and `apps_ne` accounts.

- **SYSTEM DB User** is the principal Oracle E-Business Suite database administrative account. The password specified here will also be used for the `sys` account.

- **Products DB Users** is the password for Oracle E-Business Suite product-specific accounts.
• **SYSADMIN User** is an Oracle E-Business Suite administrative account used in initial setup.

The checkbox to change the default passwords for these accounts is *automatically* checked when this screen appears.

**Action:** For improved security of your new system, Oracle recommends accepting this setting and changing the default passwords (the new passwords must contain alphanumeric characters only).

If you wish to retain the default passwords and not change them as recommended, you will need to uncheck the box.

The default passwords are shown after the account names:
• weblogic/welcome1
• apps/apps
• applsys/apps
• apps_ne/apps
• system/manager
• sys/change_on_install
• sysadmin/sysadmin
• abm/abm, ahl/ahl ... zsa/zsa, zx/zx (and all products in between)

**Additional Resources:** To learn more about managing passwords, refer to section Oracle E-Business Suite Password Management in Chapter 6, Basic DBA Tasks, of Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Guide.

**Conditional Action:** If you wish to run Rapid Install in silent mode, for example to avoid having to provide user responses during an upgrade, you must retain the default passwords (including the WLS Admin password). This is because passwords cannot be passed on the command line in silent mode.

12. Review database node and primary application tier node information.
At this stage, you have specified details for the database node and the primary application tier node. Rapid Install is no longer used to create multiple Application nodes. Waiting until after installation to add Applications nodes is a time-saving measure for the installation and patching process. After you complete the Rapid Install run you will:

1. Apply the latest AD and TXK patches.

2. Add Applications nodes by cloning or creating a shared Applications tier file system.

Additional Resources: When following this strategy of adding Applications nodes by cloning the primary application tier node, refer to My Oracle Support Knowledge Documents 1383621.1, Cloning Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 with Rapid Clone; 1375769.1, Sharing The Application Tier File System in Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2; and 1375670.1, Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 Configuration in a DMZ.
You may also refer to Chapter 5, Finishing Tasks, for additional recommendations.

13. Review Pre-Install Checks

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

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

![Pre-Install Checks screen]

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

**Pre-Install Tests and Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This test</th>
<th>Checks:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port Availability</td>
<td>The ports you selected are available for use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This test:</td>
<td>Checks:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database Pre-install Checks</td>
<td>The Oracle E-Business Suite Database meets the necessary requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Uniqueness</td>
<td>There are no duplicate defined ports for server processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Space</td>
<td>The specified file systems have sufficient space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage Area Check</td>
<td>The stage area is valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Server Install Prerequisites</td>
<td>Oracle HTTP (Web) Server requirements have been met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Tiers Connectivity</td>
<td>Application tier connectivity is working.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS User and Group Check</td>
<td>The OS user account and group exist, and the user account is a member of the group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Systems</td>
<td>The specified file systems exist and have correct privileges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host/Domain</td>
<td>The host and domain names are valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Utilities</td>
<td>The required system utilities are available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **Tick (check mark)**
  The test succeeded. Click the tick to see details of the test performed.

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

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

If problems are identified, Rapid Install displays a warning in the Oracle E-Business Suite Rapid Install Wizard Alert dialog box when you click Next.

**Oracle E-Business Suite Rapid Install Wizard Alert dialog box**

![Oracle E-Business Suite Rapid Install Wizard Alert dialog box]

Click No to review the issues. When you have resolved any issues, click Next on the Validate System Configuration screen to continue with the installation.

**Important:** For an upgrade with an existing Oracle home, when the database is down the following pre-checks will show a warning as they cannot be tested automatically. You should manually ensure that the check results are correct.

14. **Begin the Installation**

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

Click Next. Rapid Install now displays another alert dialog box asking you to verify that you are ready to begin the installation. Click Yes.
Monitor Installation Progress:

1. Check progress bars

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

**Note:** The installation is not complete until all the progress bars disappear from your screen.

---

![Installing Oracle E-Business Suite progress screen](image)

---

Post-Install Review:

After the installation is complete, Rapid Install automatically validates the installed Oracle E-Business Suite environment. Tests include database availability, correctly-configured environment files, and functioning listeners.

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

If there is an ! or x icon, click it to see the details. If any of the checks fail, refer to the Rapid Install log files to determine the reason, and resolve each problem before continuing. When the errors are fixed, click Retry to perform the post-install validation again.
2. Click Next if there are no errors.

Rapid Install informs you of the components that it installed on the Finish screen.
To review the Post-install Checks screen, click Back. We do not recommend choosing to log in to Oracle E-Business Suite now (by clicking on Connect to E-Business Suite Release 12.2). Instead, wait to log in until after you have applied the Release 12.2.6 RUP. When you are ready to exit Rapid Install, click Finish to end the session.

Express Installation

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

This type of installation contains (by default) a set of core Oracle E-Business Suite products. You can easily register additional products (according to your Oracle licensing agreement) after the installation is complete, by using License Manager.
**Additional Information:** For more details on how to license additional products or components, refer to Chapter 16, License Manager, in *Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Guide.*

The installation also contains the US7ASCII character set (for a fresh install) and the AL32UTF8 character set (for a Vision Demo install), in both the database and the APPL_TOP. Converting the character set may be time-consuming, and is best avoided if possible. Consider your character set requirements when using Express Installation.

1. Start Rapid Install

   On the Select Wizard Operation screen, select *Install Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2.0* and then check *Use Express Configuration.*

   ![Wizard Operation screen with "Install Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2.0" and "Use Express Install" options selected](image)

   Click Next to continue.

2. Enter your email address. Optionally select the check box to indicate that you wish to receive security updates through My Oracle Support, and enter your My Oracle Support password.
Data collected is sent via HTTPS (secure HTTP) to Oracle Support, facilitating proactive problem avoidance and helping to reduce the time needed for resolution of support issues.

Screen to enter email details for security updates

Provide your email address to be informed of security issues, install the product and initiate configuration manager. View details.

Email: [Input field]

Easier for you if you use My Oracle Support email address/username

☐ I wish to receive security updates via My Oracle Support

My Oracle Support Password [Input field]

If submission of your details fails because no connection can be made, a pop-up screen appears prompting for proxy server information:

Specify Proxy Server Information screen

Specify proxy server information

Proxy Server [Input field]

Proxy Port [Input field]

Proxy Username [Input field]

Proxy Password [Input field]

☐ I want to remain uninformed of critical security issues in my configuration

OK Cancel

If this screen appears, enter the proxy server, proxy port, proxy username, and proxy password. You can optionally select the "I want to remain uninformed of critical security issues in my configuration" check box. Then click OK.
3. Enter Configuration Values

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

This example screen is for UNIX:

![Express Configuration Information screen]

In the Database Type field, use the drop-down list to choose either a Vision Demo database or a fresh database.

In the Database SID field, enter the database name, or service name, for the local instance. You can either accept the default database name or enter another name, which must be alphanumeric, must not exceed eight characters in length, must not start with a number, and must not include any spaces.

**Important:** The database name specified in this field is used to determine the database SID. The database SID may vary depending on your environment.
• In an environment that does not use Oracle RAC, the database SID is the same as the database name.

• In an Oracle RAC environment, the instance number is appended to the database name to form the database SID for each Oracle RAC node.

On Windows (as shown in the example above), enter the path to the UNIX Toolkit directory and Visual Studio directory, or click Browse and navigate to the desired path for each of these. On UNIX systems, the DISPLAY environment variable must be set to an active and authorized display.

In the Domain field, enter a value that produces a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) when combined with a host (machine) name.

Important: The node name returned by the operating system 'hostname' command for the database tier node must be no longer than 30 characters. If you configure your system to return only the host name for the node, without the domain name, then the host name must be no longer than 30 characters. If you configure your system to return the fully qualified domain name (FQDN), then the FQDN must be no longer than 30 characters, including the host name, domain name, and periods (.) used as separators.

The Rapid Install wizard displays a warning message if the FQDN exceeds 30 characters. If your system returns only the host name as the node name, and the host name is no longer than 30 characters, then you can ignore the warning and proceed with the installation. Otherwise you must update your configuration before you proceed.

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

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

Additional Information: The fields on this screen are fully described in Node-specific Configuration Information, page A-3 in Configuration Details, page A-1.
Click **Next** to continue.

4. Start Installation Process

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

![Pre-Install Checks screen](image)

If there is an exclamation mark (!) or x icon shown, click on it to see the details stored during the check process. For example, if you see an exclamation mark beside File Space Check, clicking on it may display a screen showing an error due to insufficient file system free space.
Resolve any issues you need to fix, and then click OK to return to the Pre-install Checks screen.

If you decide to continue the installation without fixing the flagged issues, Rapid Install displays a warning in the Oracle E-Business Suite Rapid Install Wizard Alert dialog box when you click Next.

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

5. Continue Installation

The remaining screens in the Rapid Install flow for an Express installation are the same as for a standard installation.

Installation in Silent Mode

When you perform an installation using the Rapid Install wizard user interface, Rapid Install generates a configuration file that contains the details of the system-specific configuration parameters you entered in the wizard. If you need to rerun Rapid Install, you can optionally use this configuration file to run Rapid Install in silent mode. In this mode you do not need to enter responses while Rapid Install is running. Instead, Rapid Install uses the previously entered parameters stored in the configuration file to complete the installation. Additionally, in silent mode Rapid Install sets all passwords, including the database account passwords and Oracle WebLogic Server admin password, to the default values.

**Additional Information:** For the list of default passwords, see: Specify Application User Information, page 2-29.

The configuration file is generated in the following location:

```
<DATABASE_ORACLE_HOME>/appsutil/conf_<SID>.txt
```

To run Rapid Install in silent mode, use the following command:

```
rapidwiz -silent -config <configuration_file>
```

**Note:** You cannot use silent mode the first time you run Rapid Install. You must enter the configuration parameters in the Rapid Install wizard to generate the configuration file that you can then use to run Rapid Install again in silent mode.

What To Do Next

After you finish running Rapid Install, you must perform various additional tasks before you can use your Oracle E-Business Suite system.

1. **Carry Out Finishing Tasks**

Once the Rapid Install run is complete, some additional finishing tasks are required for all users, and others are required for specific types of installation. For example, all systems must have the client software configured, but some may also need to set up NLS support.
Go to Finishing Tasks, page 4-1, and perform all the tasks that are applicable to your requirements.

2. **Apply AD-TXK Release Update Packs**

   You should bring your system to the most recent AD-TXK codelevel by following the relevant instructions in My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 1617461.1, *Applying the Latest AD and TXK Release Update Packs to Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2*.

3. **Apply Suite-Wide Release Update Pack**


   **Note:** We strongly recommend installing the latest release update pack, to take advantage of new features and fixes. Therefore, 12.2.6 is recommended over 12.2.3, 12.2.4 or 12.2.5.

4. **Scale Up Applications Nodes**

   After all requisite release update packs have been applied, you should (as also noted in the relevant sections of this book) use standard cloning commands to create additional Applications nodes and thereby scale up to your desired system. Refer to My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 1383621.1, *Cloning Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 with Rapid Clone* for instructions.
Updating the Technology Stack

This chapter describes how to use the specialized Rapid Install option to update the technology stack.

This chapter covers the following topics:

• Updating the Technology Stack
• Replacing the Oracle E-Business Suite Database Technology Stack
• Replacing the OracleAS 10.1.2 (Tools) Technology Stack
• Replacing the Oracle Fusion Middleware Technology Stack

Updating the Technology Stack

Rapid Install offers a specialized option that allows you to replace selected technology stack executables in an existing instance, for example where executable files have been lost or become corrupted. The option can be used to replace executables belonging to the Oracle E-Business Suite Database, OracleAS 10.1.2, or Oracle Fusion Middleware.

Important: Before undertaking any of the procedures in this chapter, you should ensure you have a list of any patches that have been applied to the Oracle home in question. After running the procedure, you should apply any missing patches to the newly created replacement Oracle home.

Replacing the Oracle E-Business Suite Database Technology Stack

Steps:
1. Remove the RapidWiz install stage area under the database Oracle home:

   $ rm -rf $ORACLE_HOME/temp/*
For example:
$ rm -rf /d01/oracle/RW/PROD/12.1.0/temp/*

2. Source the environment on the database tier:
$ . $ORACLE_HOME/<CONTEXT_NAME>.env

3. Detach the Oracle Database 12cR1 Oracle home from the inventory:
   UNIX:
   $ $ORACLE_HOME/oui/bin/detachHome.sh
   Windows:
   C:\>%ORACLE_HOME%\oui\bin\detachHome.bat

4. Take a copy of the context file.

5. On Windows only, perform the following steps:
   • Shut down the database and database listener.
   • Delete the database service using the following command:
     C:\>%ORACLE_HOME%\bin\oradim -DELETE -SID [SID]

6. Remove the database Oracle home
   $ rm -rf $ORACLE_HOME

7. As the operating system user that owns the technology stack you are replacing, run the Rapid Install wizard with the -techstack option:
   $ rapidwiz -techstack

8. Select "Database Technology Stack (12cR1 RDBMS)" and then click Next.
9. Fill in the required information in the Database Node screen and then click Next.
**Database Node screen**

In the Database SID field, enter the database name, or service name, for the local database.

**Important**: The node name returned by the operating system 'hostname' command for the database tier node must be no longer than 30 characters. If you configure your system to return only the host name for the node, without the domain name, then the host name must be no longer than 30 characters. If you configure your system to return the fully qualified domain name (FQDN), then the FQDN must be no longer than 30 characters, including the host name, domain name, and periods (.) used as separators.

The Rapid Install wizard displays a warning message if the FQDN exceeds 30 characters. If your system returns only the host name as the node name, and the host name is no longer than 30 characters, then you can ignore the warning and proceed with the installation. Otherwise you must update your configuration before you proceed.
instance. The database name must be alphanumeric, must not exceed eight characters in length, must not start with a number, and must not include any spaces.

**Important:** The database name specified in this field is used to determine the database SID. The database SID may vary depending on your environment.

- In an environment that does not use Oracle RAC, the database SID is the same as the database name.
- In an Oracle RAC environment, the instance number is appended to the database name to form the database SID for each Oracle RAC node.

10. Click Yes in the Oracle E-Business Suite Rapid Install Wizard Alert dialog box to start the installation.
11. After the installation has completed successfully, copy your context file to the $ORACLE_HOME/appsutil directory.

12. Run AutoConfig with this context file. Although this first run will fail (because it needs a database up and running to succeed), it will generate the basic metadata that the database needs to start up.

13. Set the environment, and start up the database.

14. Run AutoConfig a second time. This time it should succeed.

**Replacing the OracleAS 10.1.2 (Tools) Technology Stack**

**Steps:**
1. Remove the RapidWiz install stage area on both application tier file systems, fs1
Updating the Technology Stack

and fs2:

$ rm -rf <s_base>/fs1/inst/apps/<context>/temp/*
$ rm -rf <s_base>/fs2/inst/apps/<context>/temp/*

2. Detach the OracleAS 10.1.2 AS (Tools) Oracle home from the inventory:

UNIX:

$ runInstaller -removeHome ORACLE_HOME=$ORACLE_HOME
ORACLE_HOME_NAME=<OraInventory name>

Windows:

C:\>setup.exe -noconsole -waitforcompletion -removeHome
ORACLE_HOME=%ORACLE_HOME%

Do this for both fs1 and fs2.

3. Remove the OracleAS 10.1.2 Oracle home on both file systems:

$ rm -rf <s_base>/fs1/EBSapps/10.1.2
$ rm -rf <s_base>/fs2/EBSapps/10.1.2

4. As the operating system user that owns the technology stack you are replacing, run the Rapid Install wizard with the -techstack option:

$ rapidwiz -techstack

5. Select "Applications Technology Stack (10.1.2.3 AS)" and click Next:
6. In the "Read Application Context File" field, enter the context file (generated with adclonectx if required) that matches the parameters of your OracleAS 10.1.2 installation, then click Next.

**Note:** You only have to enter the context file for fs1. The context file for fs2 is automatically filled in as you enter the fs1 path and file.
7. The next screen is to confirm that this is the correct location of the OracleAS 10.1.2 Oracle home. Click Next.
8. Click Yes in the Oracle E-Business Suite Rapid Install Wizard Alert dialog box to start the install.
9. After a installation has completed successfully, run AutoConfig and then start the application tier services.

Replacing the Oracle Fusion Middleware Technology Stack

Steps:

1. Uninstall Oracle Fusion Middleware:

UNIX:

$ <s_base>/fs1/FMW_Home/utils/uninstall/uninstall.sh
$ <s_base>/fs2/FMW_Home/utils/uninstall/uninstall.sh

Windows:

C:\><s_base>\fs1\FMW_Home\utils\uninstall\uninstall.cmd
C:\><s_base>\fs2\FMW_Home\utils\uninstall\uninstall.cmd
2. Remove RapidWiz install stage area on both application tier file systems, fs1 and fs2:
   $ rm -rf <s_base>/fs1/inst/apps/<context>/temp/*
   $ rm -rf <s_base>/fs2/inst/apps/<context>/temp/*

3. Detach the Web tier Oracle home from the inventory:
   UNIX:
   $ $ORACLE_HOME/oui/bin/detachHome.sh
   Windows:
   C:\>$ORACLE_HOME\oui\bin\detachHome.bat
   Do this for both fs1 and fs2.

4. Detach Oracle Common from the inventory:
   UNIX:
   $ $ORACLE_HOME/oui/bin/detachHome.sh
   Windows:
   C:\>$ORACLE_HOME\oui\bin\detachHome.bat
   Do this for both fs1 and fs2.

5. Detach Oracle_EBS-app1 from the inventory. Do this for both fs1 and fs2.

6. This step is platform-dependent. On UNIX, remove Oracle_EBS-app1/jdk. Do this for both fs1 and fs2.

7. Remove the <FMW_HOME>/oracle_common directory. Do this for both fs1 and fs2.

8. Remove the contents of the <FMW_HOME>/webtier directory, except the 'instances' directory. Do this for both fs1 and fs2.

9. This step is platform-dependent.
   • UNIX: Remove s_fmw_jdktop. Do this for both fs1 and fs2.
   • Windows: Remove s_jdktop and s_fmw_jdktop. Do this for both fs1 and fs2.

10. As the operating system user that owns the technology stack you are replacing, run the Rapid Install wizard with the -techstack option:
    $ rapidwiz -techstack

11. Select "Fusion Middleware 11g(10.3.6 WLS + 11.1.1.9 OHS)" and click Next.
12. In the "Read Application Context File" field, enter the context file (generated with adclonectx if required) that matches the parameters of your Oracle Fusion Middleware installation, then click Next.
13. The next screen is to confirm that these are the correct locations for the Oracle Fusion Middleware Oracle homes. Click Next.
14. Click Yes in the Oracle E-Business Suite Rapid Install Wizard Alert dialog box to start the install.
15. (Conditional) If you are running the Oracle HTTP Server on a privileged port, refer to Step 3.3: Running Oracle HTTP Server on a Privileged Port of My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 1905593.1, Managing Configuration of Oracle HTTP Server and Web Application Services in Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2.

16. After the installation has completed successfully, run AutoConfig and then start the application tier services on the run edition file system.
Certain tasks are necessary to finish all installations for Oracle E-Business Suite. There are also other tasks that are required only for systems with specific functionality. This chapter discusses required and conditional tasks.

This chapter covers the following topics:
- Required Tasks for All New Installations
- Conditional Tasks for New Installations
- Back Up Oracle E-Business Suite

### Required Tasks for All New Installations

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

### Log in to Oracle E-Business Suite

You log in to Oracle E-Business Suite by specifying the Oracle E-Business Suite Login page URL in a web browser and supplying the appropriate credentials.

### Oracle E-Business Suite Login page

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

**Example**

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

For example:

**Example**

http://apps1.example.com:8000/OA_HTML/AppsLogin
Once the connection has been made, the Oracle E-Business Suite Login page appears. Enter a suitable username and password. For example, SYSADMIN is a privileged account that has System Administrator responsibility. You were required to specify your choice of password for this account on the Application User Information screen in Rapid Install.

After entering the account name and password, click Login.

Oracle E-Business Suite Login Page

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

The system administrator should log in using the SYSADMIN account mentioned above, and use the System Administrator responsibility to launch an Applications Forms session and perform further implementation steps.

**Additional Information:** See *Oracle E-Business Suite Security Guide* for details.

### Change Default Passwords

As described in Chapter 2, Oracle recommends changing the default passwords for the accounts shown on the Application User Information screen. If you did not do so, you can still change the passwords once installation is complete.

#### Oracle E-Business Suite Default Passwords

The default passwords for the SYSTEM and SYS accounts for the Oracle E-Business Suite database are *manager* and *change_on_install*, respectively. To maintain database security and restrict access to these accounts, you should change these passwords, ensuring that your choices meet your organization’s security requirements. The password for both SYS and SYSTEM in the Vision Demo is *manager*.

You should also change the default passwords for the Oracle E-Business Suite product accounts in your production and test databases.
Logged in as the SYSADMIN user, you should change the passwords for the following application user accounts:

- AME_INVALID_APPROVER
- ASGADM
- ASGUEST
- AUTOINSTALL
- IEXADMIN
- IRC_EMP_GUEST
- IRC_EXT_GUEST
- MOBILEADM
- OP_CUST_CARE_ADMIN
- OP_SYSADMIN
- PORTAL30
- PORTAL30_SSO
- XML_USER

The GUEST user will still have the default password, which can be changed if needed.

**Check Value of Context Variable s_adminservetimeout**

When configuring an Oracle E-Business Suite domain in Oracle WebLogic Server, you may after some minutes encounter a timeout when the txkEBSDomainConfig.pl deployment script is being run either automatically by Rapid Install or manually by a user:

```
NMProcess: INFO: Plain socket listener started on port 5556, host myhost.example.com
ERROR: Unable to startup the Admin Server. Cannot proceed with the deployment of EBS.
Creation and deployment of E-Business Suite domain completed.
EBS deployment failed!
Error code=1.
```

If such a timeout occurs, you can resolve it by changing the value of the
context variable as described in the steps listed below. This variable has a default value of 1000 seconds. The new value needed will depend on the performance of the machine where the script is being executed.

1. Check for available memory and clear the cached memory.

2. Using Oracle Applications Manager, change the value of 
   s_adminservetimeout from 1000 to 3000.
   
   **Note:** Do not run AutoConfig.

3. Stop all application tier services.

4. Delete the WLS domain that was not successfully created.

5. Run the deployment scripts again.

6. If the error recurs, repeat steps 2-5, this time specifying a value of 6000 for 
   s_adminservetimeout.

**Check Database Tier Context Variables**

In the database tier context file, check that the values of the context variables 
 s_dbhome1, s_dbhome2, s_dbhome3, s_dbhome4, and s_archive_dest are each set to the appropriate directory where the database files are located. Also, check that the context variable s_base is set to the appropriate location. If necessary, update the database tier context file to set these variables correctly.

**Run AutoConfig**

AutoConfig is a tool that simplifies and standardizes configuration management tasks in an Oracle E-Business Suite environment. A fresh install of Release 12.2 includes AutoConfig as a standard (and required) configuration management tool.

Refer to the Technical Configuration chapter of *Oracle E-Business Suite Setup Guide* for more information about running AutoConfig.

**Create Your Own JAR File Signature**

Multiple signatures in JAR files may result in security warnings, for example when launching forms. If you are performing a new installation, you must create your own signature, and then use the adadmin utility to force regeneration of all JAR files.

**Configure Database Initialization Parameters**

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

The relevant database initialization parameters are listed in My Oracle Support Knowledge Document Note 396009.1, Database Initialization Parameters for Oracle Applications Release 12. Refer to this document when planning to update parameter settings to meet the specific requirements of your system.

Update PL/SQL Log and Out Directory

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

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

Implement Product and Country-Specific Functionality

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

Check Client Software For Use With Forms Applet

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

**Additional Information:** For a list of Web browsers supported for use with Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12, see My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 389422.1, Recommended Browsers for Oracle Applications 12.

Instead of using the browser's own JVM, Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12 uses the Sun Java Runtime Engine (JRE). This component is invoked when a user accesses a function that requires it, such as running a form. If the JRE Plug-in has not already been installed, the browser prompts the user to download the required installation executable. JRE replaces Oracle JInitiator, which was used in Release 11i.
**Additional Information:** For further details of using JRE with Oracle E-Business Suite, see My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 393931.1, *Upgrading JRE Plugin with Oracle Applications R12*.

---

**Set Up Printers**

To register printers in the Printers form of Oracle E-Business Suite, the system administrator must know each printer’s operating system name. To determine the names, do the following:

**UNIX:**

At the command prompt, enter:

**Example**

```
$ lpstat -p
```

**Windows:**

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

---

**Enabling Printers on Windows Systems**

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

1. Log in to a user account that has administrative privileges.

2. From the Services menu, highlight the Oracle Concurrent Manager service (OracleConcMgr<SID>, where <SID> is the database SID), and click Startup. In the *Log in As* section, select *This Account*, and enter the username and password used to start the concurrent manager. Then click OK.

3. Repeat the actions in Step 2 for the Oracle TNS Listener service.

4. Using the *Add Printer* option, define a printer for the account that was used in Steps 2 and 3.

5. Reboot the system to allow the changes to take effect.

**Additional Information:** For more information about setting up printers, see Chapter 6, Setting Up Printers, in *Oracle E-Business Suite Setup Guide*.
Understand System Administration and Maintenance Tasks

You should be familiar with the content of *Oracle E-Business Suite Setup Guide* and *Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Guide*. These books contain important information about system administration and maintenance tasks. They also describe the associated tools and utilities.

Conditional Tasks for New Installations

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

Resize the Database

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

Configure Parallel Concurrent Processing

Parallel Concurrent Processing allows you to distribute concurrent managers across multiple nodes. If you chose to enable load balancing for Concurrent Processing servers during the Rapid Install process, you must complete additional setup steps. For more information, see Managing Parallel Concurrent Processing in *Oracle E-Business Suite Setup Guide*.

Configure Forms Socket Mode

By default, Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2.0 supports Oracle Forms 10g in *servlet mode*, which facilitates use of firewalls, load balancing, proxies, and other networking options. The use of *socket mode* is also supported, however, and can be enabled by following the instructions in My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 384241.1, *Using Forms Socket Mode with Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12*.

Set Up National Language Support (NLS)

In Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2.0, Rapid install only installs American English. If you plan to use languages other than American English, you must first complete the applicable steps for installing the translated software as listed in My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 1314621.1, *Oracle E-Business Suite NLS Release Notes, Release 12.2*. To use additional languages, you must first activate the additional languages via the License Manager utility, and then change the base language if required.
After this, the multilingual tables must be updated for the activated languages. Go to the AD Administration main menu, choose the 'Maintain Applications Database Entities' submenu, and run the 'Maintain Multi-lingual Tables' task.

**Additional Information:** For instructions on using License Manager, refer to Chapter 16, License Manager, in *Oracle E-Business Suite Maintenance Guide*. To learn about running the AD Administration utility, see Chapter 7, Applications DBA System Maintenance Tasks and Tools, in the same book.

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

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

**Additional Information:** For further details of using additional languages, see My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 393320.1, *Internationalization Update Notes for Release 12*. For details of translation scope, see My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 405992.1, *Oracle Applications Release 12 Translation Scope and Availability*.

Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2.0 software is translated to the following languages and associated language codes:

**Supported Languages and Language Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Language Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>AR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian Portuguese</td>
<td>PTB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian French</td>
<td>FRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatian</td>
<td>HR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyrillic Serbian</td>
<td>CSR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech</td>
<td>CS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish</td>
<td>DK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Language Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finnish</td>
<td>SF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>EL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>IW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungarian</td>
<td>HU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>JA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>KO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin American Spanish</td>
<td>ESA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin Serbian</td>
<td>LSR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuanian</td>
<td>LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>PL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>PT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romanian</td>
<td>RO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>RU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simplified Chinese</td>
<td>ZHS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Language** | **Language Code**
--- | ---
Slovak | SK
Slovenian | SL
Spanish | E
Swedish | S
Thai | TH
Traditional Chinese | ZHT
Turkish | TR
Ukrainian | UK
Vietnamese | VN

**Set Up Unicode Character Sets**

Regardless of the languages installed, you may need to complete additional steps if you use a supported Unicode character set, such as AL32UTF8, in the database tier. In addition, be aware that supplementary characters are not supported.

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


**Complete Workflow Notification Mailer Configuration**

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

1. From the Applications Dashboard of Oracle Applications Manager, select Workflow Manager from the "Navigate to" pull-down menu, and click on the Go button.
2. In the Workflow System region, click the Notification Mailers status icon to navigate to the Service Components page for notification mailers. At this point, the Notification Mailers status icon should be showing the status Down.

3. In the Service Components page, select the Workflow Notification Mailer service component and click the Edit button to navigate to the Notification Mailer configuration wizard.

4. In the Outbound Email Account (SMTP) region, enter the name of the outbound SMTP mail server.

5. If you want to enable inbound email processing, select the Inbound Processing parameter in the Inbound Email Account (IMAP) region, and enter the name of the inbound IMAP mail server, the username and password of the email account that the Notification Mailer uses to receive email messages, and the reply-to address of the email account that receives incoming messages, to which notification responses should be sent.

6. Click Apply.

7. Return to the Service Components page, and verify that the status of the Workflow Notification Mailer service component is now Running.

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

### Set Up and Implement Discoverer End User Layer (EUL)

To set up and implement the Discoverer End User Layer, follow the instructions documented in My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 1380591.1, Using Discoverer 11.1.1 with Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2.

**Additional Information:** See also Oracle E-Business Suite Support Implications for Discoverer 11gR1, My Oracle Support Knowledge Document 2277369.1.

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

Rapid Install sets up products for commercial or for-profit use.

To convert your system to use public sector, education, or not-for-profit products after the installation is complete, use License Manager to register public sector or not-for-profit products.

Convert Database to Multiple Organizations

The Rapid Install Vision Demo database is enabled for Multiple Organizations. However, the production and test databases are not. If you want to use the Multiple Organizations architecture in the production or test environments, refer to the instructions in Oracle E-Business Suite Multiple Organizations Implementation Guide.

Note: For more information, see: Multiple Organization Architecture, Oracle E-Business Suite Concepts.

Optimize Performance Tuning

Review performance tuning recommendations to optimize your configuration for the specific requirements of your instance.


Back Up Oracle E-Business Suite

After installation is complete, your operating system administrator should back up the Oracle E-Business Suite application tier product files, including the technology stack components. Your database administrator should back up the Oracle E-Business Suite database components.

Subsequently, you should establish a backup policy that meets your organization’s needs, balancing the overhead of carrying out the chosen backup type and frequency against the need to be able to recover from a variety of types of system failure. The resulting backup and recovery procedures should be verified, then periodically tested to ensure continued applicability.
This appendix contains details of the fields in the various screens of the Rapid Install wizard. It pays special attention to the configuration values that are not visible in the sample screen shots, and also discusses additional system requirements.

This appendix covers the following topics:

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

**Rapid Install Configuration Parameters**

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

**Additional Information:** See Applications File System in Oracle E-Business Suite Concepts for more information about the directories and subdirectories discussed in this section.

**Database Parameters**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Field Name</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Database OS User (UNIX)</td>
<td>The operating system user that owns the Oracle technology stack (including the database).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database OS Group (UNIX)</td>
<td>The Oracle OS user must belong to this group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Install directory</td>
<td>The top-level directory that Rapid Install uses to install the database. All subdirectories (mount points) associated with the database are derived from this directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle home</td>
<td>The location of the 12cR1 database Oracle home, which contains files for running and maintaining the database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Top (SYS)</td>
<td>Derived from the Base Install directory, this is the mount point for all database system files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Top (LOG)</td>
<td>Derived from the Base Install directory, this is the mount point for all database log files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Top (TXN)</td>
<td>Derived from the Base Install directory, this is the mount point for all transaction data and index files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Top (ARCHIVE)</td>
<td>Derived from the Base Install directory, this is the mount point for all archive, media, advanced queue, summary, and undo files.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Applications Node Parameters

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

**Additional Information:** For more information about required platform-specific maintenance tools, refer to the *Installation and Upgrade Notes* for your platform. See: Operating System, page 1-6.
## Applications Node Install Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Field Name</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Display (UNIX)</td>
<td>This display must always be accessible during runtime. Set it to an active and authorized X Windows display, pointing to a machine that is always available to the instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIX Toolkit Directory (Windows)</td>
<td>Location of MKS tools. Used for relinking executables and DLLs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual Studio Directory (Windows)</td>
<td>Location of the Microsoft Visual C/C++ executables and DLLs. Used for linking executables or DLLs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apps OS User (UNIX)</td>
<td>The operating system user that owns the Oracle E-Business Suite file system and Applications node technology stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apps OS Group (UNIX)</td>
<td>The group to which the Apps OS User belongs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Install directory</td>
<td>The top-level directory that Rapid Install uses to install the Applications node technology stack. All subdirectory names are derived from this directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instance directory</td>
<td>The top-level directory for an Oracle E-Business Suite instance. This directory is referred to as the Instance Home, and denoted by the environment variable $INST_TOP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Input Field Name** | **Definition**
--- | ---
COMMON_TOP | Holds directories for files used across products or in conjunction with third-party products, including:
- admin - Contains several subdirectories used for concurrent manager log and out directories, scripts used during installation, and scripts used for daily maintenance of the instance.
- html - Contains files used by html-based products such as JSP files, java scripts, xml files, and style sheets.
- java - Location of all JAR files. Also holds third-party Java files and other zip files.
- temp - Used for caching by certain processes such as Oracle Reports.

Tools Oracle home | The OracleAS 10.1.2.3 Oracle home directory, used for the Developer 10g products (Forms and Reports).
Web Oracle home | The Oracle Fusion Middleware Oracle home directory, used for the Oracle HTTP Server.
Temp Directory | Contains temporary files. This directory is not used during installation.

**Global System Settings**

This section lists and describes the fields on the Global Settings screen in the Rapid Install wizard. Rapid Install uses them to identify the fully qualified domain name, and derive port settings that your system will use to connect all services and listeners.

**Important:** The node names returned by the operating system 'hostname' command for the database tier and application tier nodes must be no longer than 30 characters. If you configure your system to return only the host name for the node, without the domain name, then the host name must be no longer than 30 characters. If you configure your system to return the fully qualified domain name (FQDN), then
the FQDN must be no longer than 30 characters, including the host name, domain name, and periods (.) used as separators.

The Rapid Install wizard displays a warning message if the FQDN exceeds 30 characters. If your system returns only the host name as the node name, and the host name is no longer than 30 characters, then you can ignore the warning and proceed with the installation. Otherwise you must update your configuration before you proceed.

**Global Settings Information**

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

**Log Files**

Rapid Install saves the log files associated with the installation or upgrade. Named `<timestamp>.log`, they are located as follows.

- **Database tier:**
  - `<APPS_BASE>/12.1.0/temp`
  - `<APPS_BASE>/12.1.0/appsutil/log/<CONTEXT_NAME>`

  For example:
  - `/u01/oracle/VIS/12.1.0/appsutil/log/<CONTEXT_NAME>`

- **Applications tier:**
  - `<APPS_BASE>/fs1/inst/apps/<CONTEXT_NAME>/logs`
• \(<\text{APPS\_BASE}>/\text{fs2}/\text{inst}/\text{apps}/<\text{CONTEXT\_NAME}>/\text{logs}\)

For example:
• \(/\text{u01}/\text{R122\_EBS}/\text{fs1}/\text{inst}/\text{apps}/<\text{CONTEXT\_NAME}>/\text{logs}\)

Requirements for a New Production Database

In Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2.0, the fresh database installed by Rapid Install is Oracle 12cR1 (12.1.0.2). It can be used for any purpose, such as a production system or a test system. It is minimally sized, with 100% sizing factor. The default character set is US7ASCII, and the default database block size is 8192 bytes.

**Important:** Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2.0 requires a database block size of 8K. No other size may be used.

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

In Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2.0, all base products are fully installed. However, only basic technology products are automatically registered as being licensed and active. You register all the products in your Oracle licensing agreement using the Rapid Install wizard. During the process of entering initial configuration values on the wizard screens, you can change the character set, and Rapid Install will convert your database accordingly.

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

**Additional Information:** For further details of OATM, see *Oracle E-Business Suite Setup Guide*.

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

### Production Database Tablespace Sizes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tablespace</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Size (MB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_ARCHIVE</td>
<td>Tables that contain archived purge-related data</td>
<td>866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tablespace</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Size (MB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_INTERFACE</td>
<td>Interface and temporary data and indexes</td>
<td>1041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_MEDIA</td>
<td>Multimedia objects, such as text, video, sound, graphics, and spatial data</td>
<td>1702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_NOLOGGING</td>
<td>Materialized views not used for summary management and temporary objects</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_QUEUES</td>
<td>Advanced Queuing and dependent tables and indexes</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_SEED</td>
<td>Reference and setup data and indexes</td>
<td>9179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_SUMMARY</td>
<td>Summary management objects, such as materialized views, fact tables, and other objects that record summary information</td>
<td>1146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_TOOLS</td>
<td>Tools tablespace</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_TX_DATA</td>
<td>Tables that contain transactional data</td>
<td>6667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_TX_IDX</td>
<td>Indexes on transaction tables</td>
<td>9113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_UNDOTS1</td>
<td>Automatic Undo Management (AUM) tablespace. UNDO segments are same as ROLLBACK segments when AUM is enabled</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTXD</td>
<td>Oracle interMedia</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODM</td>
<td>Oracle Data Mining</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLAP</td>
<td>OLAP</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWAPUB</td>
<td>Oracle Application Server</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORTAL</td>
<td>Oracle Portal</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Tablespace Description Size (MB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tablespace</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Size (MB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSAUX</td>
<td>Stores auxiliary database metadata related to Oracle options and features</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>System tablespace used by the Oracle database</td>
<td>39528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMP1</td>
<td>Temporary tablespace</td>
<td>2100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMP2</td>
<td>Temporary tablespace</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The above list of tablespaces is not exhaustive.

---

### Vision Demonstration Database Requirements

The Vision Demo database provides a sample set of transaction data for a fictitious company (Vision Corporation). It uses most Oracle E-Business Suite products and is configured for multi-node systems. It is installed with the AL32UTF8 (universal) character set to maximize the number of supported languages.

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

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

---

### Vision Demo Database Tablespace Sizes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tablespace</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Size (MB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_ARCHIVE</td>
<td>Tables that contain archived purge-related data.</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_INTERFACE</td>
<td>Interface and temporary data and indexes.</td>
<td>1641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_MEDIA</td>
<td>Multimedia objects, such as text, video, sound, graphics, and spatial data.</td>
<td>5124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tablespace</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Size (MB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_NOLOGGING</td>
<td>Materialized views not used for summary management and temporary objects.</td>
<td>725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_QUEUES</td>
<td>Advanced Queuing and dependent tables and indexes.</td>
<td>2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_SEED</td>
<td>Reference and setup data and indexes.</td>
<td>8850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_SUMMARY</td>
<td>Summary management objects, such as materialized views, fact tables, and other objects that record summary information.</td>
<td>13324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_TX_DATA</td>
<td>Tables that contain transactional data.</td>
<td>53500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_TS_TX_IDX</td>
<td>Indexes on transaction tables.</td>
<td>41024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_UNDOTSI</td>
<td>Automatic Undo Management (AUM) tablespace. UNDO segments are identical to ROLLBACK segments when AUM is enabled.</td>
<td>5120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTXSYS</td>
<td>Oracle interMedia.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODM_DATA</td>
<td>Oracle Data Mining.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>System tablespace used by the Oracle database.</td>
<td>39500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMP</td>
<td>Temporary tablespace.</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS_OMO</td>
<td>APPS_OMO</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWB</td>
<td>OWB</td>
<td>2325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCM</td>
<td>DCM</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM_ARCHIVE</td>
<td>DM_ARCHIVE</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Vision Demo database uses the Multiple Organizations feature. The following table shows the operating units in the database. Responsibilities connect to one of these operating units.

**Vision Demo Database Operating Units**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating Unit</th>
<th>Username/Password</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vision Operations</td>
<td>APPS/APPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision Corporation</td>
<td>APPS/APPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision Industries</td>
<td>APPS/APPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision Services</td>
<td>APPS/APPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision Project Manufacturing</td>
<td>APPS/APPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision ADB</td>
<td>APPS/APPS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** There are several schemas in the Vision Demo database for other accounts, which are used to demonstrate Oracle E-Business Suite integration with other products. These schemas are not documented here.

Many Oracle E-Business Suite users are predefined in the Vision Demo database. The following username/password pairs have System Administrator responsibility:

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