

Oracle® Fusion Middleware

Installing Oracle GoldenGate Studio



12c (12.2.1.4.0)

E95156-01

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The Oracle logo, consisting of a solid red square with the word "ORACLE" in white, uppercase, sans-serif font centered within it.

ORACLE®

Oracle Fusion Middleware Installing Oracle GoldenGate Studio, 12c (12.2.1.4.0)

E95156-01

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Abstract

Documentation for installers and system administrators that describes how to install and configure Oracle GoldenGate Studio.

Preface

This document describes how to install and configure Oracle GoldenGate Studio.

- [Audience](#)
- [Documentation Accessibility](#)
- [Related Documents](#)
- [Conventions](#)

Audience

This guide is intended for system administrators or application developers who are installing and configuring Oracle GoldenGate Studio. It is assumed that readers are familiar with web technologies and have a general understanding of Windows and UNIX platforms.

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>.

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Related Documents

Refer to the Oracle Fusion Middleware Library for additional information.

- For installation information, see Fusion Middleware Installation Documentation.
- For upgrade information, see Fusion Middleware Upgrade Documentation.
- For administration-related information, see Fusion Middleware Administration Documentation.
- For release-related information, see Fusion Middleware Release Notes.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.

Convention	Meaning
<i>italic</i>	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
monospace	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

1

Preparing to Install Oracle GoldenGate Studio

To prepare for your Oracle GoldenGate Studio installation, verify that your system meets the basic requirements to obtain the correct installation software.

You can obtain the correct installation software from <https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/middleware/goldengate/downloads/index.html>

- [Roadmap for Installing Oracle GoldenGate Studio](#)
This roadmap provides the steps required to install Oracle GoldenGate Studio, such as verifying your environment, running the installer, creating the Repository schema, and starting Oracle GoldenGate Studio after installation.
- [Roadmap for Verifying Your System Environment](#)
Before you begin the installation process, read and understand the important information in this roadmap. It identifies important tasks and checks to perform to ensure that your environment is properly prepared for installing Oracle GoldenGate Studio.
- [Obtaining the Product Distribution](#)
You can obtain the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure and Oracle GoldenGate Studio distribution on the Oracle Technology Network (OTN).

Roadmap for Installing Oracle GoldenGate Studio


This roadmap provides the steps required to install Oracle GoldenGate Studio, such as verifying your environment, running the installer, creating the Repository schema, and starting Oracle GoldenGate Studio after installation.

The following table provides the high-level steps required for installing Oracle GoldenGate Studio:

Table 1-1 Standard Installation Roadmap

Task	Description	Documentation
Verify your system environment.	Before beginning the installation, verify that the minimum system and network requirements are met.	See Roadmap for Verifying Your System Environment .
Check for any mandatory patches that will be required before or after the installation.	Review the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure release notes to see if there are any mandatory patches required for the software products you are installing.	See Install and Configure in <i>Release Notes for Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure</i> .
Obtain the appropriate distribution.	Obtain the Oracle GoldenGate Studio distribution.	See Obtaining the Product Distribution .

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Standard Installation Roadmap

Task	Description	Documentation
Determine your installation directories.	Verify that the installer can access or create the installer directories that it must access or create. Also, verify that the directories exist on systems that meet the minimum requirements. Note: Oracle does not recommend installing the Oracle GoldenGate Studio binaries on an NFS-mounted file system.	See What are the Key Oracle Fusion Middleware Directories? in <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .
Install the software.	Run the Oracle Universal Installer to install Oracle GoldenGate Studio. Installing the software transfers the software to your system and creates the Oracle home directory.	See Installing the Oracle GoldenGate Studio Software . <div style="border: 1px solid #0070C0; padding: 10px; background-color: #E6F2FF; margin-top: 10px;"> Note: Oracle GoldenGate Studio is a Standalone Software. You do not have to install the Infrastructure Software as a prerequisite.</div>
Create the Oracle GoldenGate Studio Repository schema.	Run the Repository Creation Utility to create the Oracle GoldenGate Studio Repository schema.	See Creating the Oracle GoldenGate Studio Repository Schema .
Start and use Oracle GoldenGate Studio.	Discover additional tools and resources to use Oracle GoldenGate Studio.	See Next Steps After Installing Oracle GoldenGate Studio .

Roadmap for Verifying Your System Environment

Before you begin the installation process, read and understand the important information in this roadmap. It identifies important tasks and checks to perform to ensure that your environment is properly prepared for installing Oracle GoldenGate Studio.

The following table identifies important tasks and checks to perform to ensure that your environment is prepared for installing Oracle GoldenGate Studio.

Table 1-2 Roadmap for Verifying Your System Environment

Task	Description	Documentation
Verify certification and system requirements.	Verify that your operating system is certified and properly configured for installation and configuration.	See Verifying Certification, System, and Interoperability Requirements .
Identify a proper installation user.	Verify that the installation user has the required permissions to install the software.	See Selecting an Installation User .

Table 1-2 (Cont.) Roadmap for Verifying Your System Environment

Task	Description	Documentation
Select the Oracle home directory on your system.	Verify that you can create the necessary Oracle home directory for installation, according to the recommended directory structure. Oracle GoldenGate Studio is a standalone installation. The Oracle home directory should be a new, empty directory.	See About the Oracle Home Directory .
Install a certified JDK.	The installation program for the distribution requires a certified JDK present on your system.	See About JDK Requirements for an Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation .
Install and configure a database for mid-tier schemas.	You must have access to a certified database that is properly configured for the Repository schema required by Oracle GoldenGate Studio.	See About Database Requirements for an Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation .

- [Verifying Certification, System, and Interoperability Requirements](#)
Oracle recommends that you use the certification matrix and system requirements documents with each other to verify that your environment meets the requirements for installation.
- [Selecting an Installation User](#)
The user who installs and configures your system must have the required permissions and privileges.
- [About the Oracle Home Directory](#)
When you install any Oracle Fusion Middleware product, you must use an Oracle home directory.
- [About JDK Requirements for an Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation](#)
Most Fusion Middleware products are in .jar file format. These distributions do not include a JDK. To run a .jar distribution installer, you must have a certified JDK installed on your system.
- [About Database Requirements for an Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation](#)
Many Oracle Fusion Middleware products require database schemas prior to configuration. If you do not already have a database where you can install these schemas, you must install and configure a certified database.

Verifying Certification, System, and Interoperability Requirements

Oracle recommends that you use the certification matrix and system requirements documents with each other to verify that your environment meets the requirements for installation.

1. Verifying that your environment meets certification requirements:

Make sure that you install your product on a supported hardware and software configuration. See the certification document for your release on the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations* page.

Oracle has tested and verified the performance of your product on all certified systems and environments. Whenever new certifications are released, they are added to the certification document right away. New certifications can be released

at any time. Therefore, the certification documents are kept outside the documentation libraries and are available on Oracle Technology Network.

2. Using the system requirements document to verify certification:

Oracle recommends that you use the *Oracle Fusion Middleware System Requirements and Specifications* document to verify that the certification requirements are met. For example, if the certification document indicates that your product is certified for installation on 64-Bit Oracle Linux 6.5, use this document to verify that your system meets the required minimum specifications. These include disk space, available memory, specific platform packages and patches, and other operating system-specific requirements. System requirements can change in the future. Therefore, the system requirement documents are kept outside of the documentation libraries and are available on Oracle Technology Network.

3. Verifying interoperability among multiple products:

To learn how to install and run multiple Fusion Middleware products from the same release or mixed releases with each other, see Oracle Fusion Middleware 12c Interoperability and Compatibility in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Understanding Interoperability and Compatibility*.

Selecting an Installation User

The user who installs and configures your system must have the required permissions and privileges.

- [About User Permissions](#)
The user who installs a Fusion Middleware product owns the files and has certain permissions on the files.
- [About Non-Default User Permissions on UNIX Operating Systems](#)
Changing the default permission setting reduces the security of the installation and your system. Oracle does not recommend that change the default permission settings.
- [Verifying that the Installation User has Administrator Privileges on Windows Operating Systems](#)
To update the Windows Registry, you must have administrator privileges.

About User Permissions

The user who installs a Fusion Middleware product owns the files and has certain permissions on the files.

The user who installs a Fusion Middleware product has the following permissions on them:

- Read and write permissions on all non-executable files (for example, `.jar`, `.properties`, or `.xml`). All other users in the same group as the file owner have read permissions only.
- Read, write, and execute permissions on all executable files (for example, `.exe`, `.sh`, or `.cmd`). All other users in the same group as the file owner have read and execute permissions only.

This means that someone other than the person who installs the software can use the installed binaries in the Oracle home to configure a domain or set of Fusion Middleware products.

Below are some additional considerations to make prior to running the installer:

- On UNIX operating systems, Oracle recommends that you set the `umask` to `027` on your system prior to installation. This ensures that file permissions are set properly during installation. Use the following command:

```
umask 027
```

You must enter this command in the same terminal window from which you plan to run the product installer.

- On UNIX operating systems, do not run the installation program as the `root` user. The installer startup validation will fail and you will not be able to continue.
- When managing a product installation (for example, applying patches), you must use the same user ID as was used to perform the initial product installation.
- On Windows operating systems, the user performing the installation must have Administrator privileges. See [Verifying the Installation User has Administrator Privileges on Windows Operating Systems](#).

About Non-Default User Permissions on UNIX Operating Systems

Changing the default permission setting reduces the security of the installation and your system. Oracle does not recommend that change the default permission settings.

If other users require access to a particular file or executable, use the UNIX `sudo` command or other similar commands to change the file permissions.

Refer to your UNIX operating system Administrator's Guide or contact your operating system vendor, if you need further assistance.

Verifying that the Installation User has Administrator Privileges on Windows Operating Systems

To update the Windows Registry, you must have administrator privileges.

By default, users with the administrator privilege sign in to the system with regular privileges, but can request elevated permissions to perform administrative tasks.

To perform a task with elevated privileges:

1. Find the Command Prompt icon, either from the Start menu or the Windows icon in the lower-left corner.
2. Right-click **Command Prompt** and select **Run as administrator**.

This opens a new command prompt window, and all actions performed in this window are done with administrator privileges.

 **Note:**

If you have User Access Control enabled on your system, you may see an additional window asking you to confirm this action. Confirm and continue with this procedure.

3. Perform the desired task.

For example, to start the product installer:

For a jar file, enter:

```
java -jar distribution_name.jar
```

For an executable (.exe, .bin, or .sh file), enter:

```
distribution_name.exe
```

About the Oracle Home Directory

When you install any Oracle Fusion Middleware product, you must use an Oracle home directory.

This directory is a repository for common files that are used by multiple Fusion Middleware products installed on the same machine. These files ensure that Fusion Middleware operates correctly on your system. They facilitate checking of cross-product dependencies during installation. For this reason, you can consider the Oracle home directory a *central support directory* for all Oracle Fusion Middleware products installed on your system.

Fusion Middleware documentation refers to the Oracle home directory as *ORACLE_HOME*.

Oracle Home Considerations

Keep the following in mind when you create the Oracle home directory and install the Oracle Fusion Middleware products:

- Do not include spaces in the name of your Oracle home directory; the installer displays an error message if your Oracle home directory path contains spaces.
- You can install only one instance of each Oracle Fusion Middleware product in a single Oracle home directory. If you need to maintain separate versions of a product on the same machine, each version must be in its own Oracle home directory.

Although you can have several different products in a single Oracle home, only one version of each product can be in the Oracle home.

Multiple Home Directories

Although in most situations, a single Oracle home directory is sufficient, it is possible to create more than one Oracle home directory. For example, you need to maintain multiple Oracle home directories in the following situations:

- You prefer to maintain separate development and production environments, with a separate product stack for each. With two directories, you can update your development environment without modifying the production environment until you are ready to do so.

- You want to maintain two different versions of a Fusion Middleware product at the same time. For example, you want to install a new version of a product while keeping your existing version intact. In this case, you must install each product version in its own Oracle home directory.
- You need to install multiple products that are not compatible with each other. See Oracle Fusion Middleware 12c (12.2.1.4.0) Interoperability and Compatibility in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Understanding Interoperability and Compatibility* .

 **Note:**

If you create more than one Oracle home directory, you must provide non-overlapping port ranges during the configuration phase for each product.

About JDK Requirements for an Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation

Most Fusion Middleware products are in `.jar` file format. These distributions do not include a JDK. To run a `.jar` distribution installer, you must have a certified JDK installed on your system.

Make sure that the JDK is installed *outside* of the Oracle home. If you install the JDK under the Oracle home, you may encounter problems when you try to perform tasks in the future. Oracle Universal Installer validates that the Oracle home directory is empty; the install does not progress until you specify an empty directory. Oracle recommends that you locate your JDK installation in the `/home/oracle/products/jdk` directory.

Platform-specific distributions have a `.bin` (for UNIX operating systems) or `.exe` (for Windows operating systems) installer; in these cases, a platform-specific JDK is in the distribution and you do not need to install a JDK separately. However, you may need to upgrade this JDK to a more recent version, depending on the JDK versions that are certified.

Always verify the required JDK version by reviewing the certification information on the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations* page. For 12c (12.2.1.4.0), the certified JDK is 1.8.0_211 and later.

To download the required JDK, navigate to the following URL and download the Java SE JDK:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html>

About Database Requirements for an Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation

Many Oracle Fusion Middleware products require database schemas prior to configuration. If you do not already have a database where you can install these schemas, you must install and configure a certified database.

To find a certified database for your operating system, see the certification document for your release on the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations* page on the Oracle Technology Network (OTN).

To make sure that your database is properly configured for schema creation, see *Repository Creation Utility Requirements* in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware System Requirements and Specifications* document.

After your database is properly configured, you use the Repository Creation Utility (RCU) to create product schemas in your database. This tool is available in the Oracle home for your Oracle Fusion Middleware product. See *About the Repository Creation Utility* in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility*.

Obtaining the Product Distribution

You can obtain the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure and Oracle GoldenGate Studio distribution on the Oracle Technology Network (OTN).

To prepare to install Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure and Oracle GoldenGate Studio:

1. Enter `java -version` on the command line to verify that a certified JDK is installed on your system. For 12c (12.2.1.4.0), the certified JDK is 1.8.0_211 and later.
See [About JDK Requirements for an Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation](#).
2. Locate and download the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure and Oracle GoldenGate Studio software.
See *Obtaining Product Distributions* in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware*.

2

Installing the Oracle GoldenGate Studio Software

Follow these step to install the Oracle GoldenGate Studio software and verify that it is installed properly.

Before beginning the installation, ensure that you have verified your system environment as mentioned in the Roadmap.

- [Verifying the Installation Checklist](#)
The installation process requires specific information from you.
- [Starting the Installation Program](#)
Before running the installation program, you must verify the JDK and prerequisite software is installed.
- [Navigating the Installation Screens](#)
The installer shows a series of screens where you verify or enter information about your installation.
- [Verifying the Installation](#)
After you complete the installation, verify whether it was successful by completing a series of tasks.

Verifying the Installation Checklist

The installation process requires specific information from you.

[Table 2-1](#) lists important items that you must know before, or decide during, Oracle GoldenGate Studio installation.

Table 2-1 Installation Checklist

Information	Example Value	Description
<i>JAVA_HOME</i>	/home/Oracle/Java/ jdk1.8.0_211	Environment variable that points to the Java JDK home directory.
Database host	examplehost.exampledoma in	Name and domain of the host where the database is running.
Database port	1521	Port number that the database listens on. The default Oracle database listen port is 1521.
Database service name	orcl.oracle.com	Oracle databases require a unique service name. The default service name is orcl.

Table 2-1 (Cont.) Installation Checklist

Information	Example Value	Description
DBA user name	SYS	Name of user with database administration privileges. The default DBA user on Oracle databases is SYS.
DBA password	ExamplePassword1	Password of the user with database administration privileges.
<i>ORACLE_HOME</i>	/home/Oracle/product/ Oracle_Home	Directory you will install your software in. This directory will include Oracle GoldenGate Studio.
RCU utility	<i>ORACLE_HOME</i> / oracle_common/bin	Path to the Repository Creation Utility (RCU).
RCU schema prefix	DEV	Prefix for names of database schema used by Oracle GoldenGate Studio.
RCU schema password	ExamplePassword1	Password for the database schema used by Oracle GoldenGate Studio.

Starting the Installation Program

Before running the installation program, you must verify the JDK and prerequisite software is installed.

To start the installation program:

1. Sign in to the host system.
2. Change to the directory where you downloaded the installation program.
3. You must have installed the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure 12c (12.2.1.4.0). For instructions, see *Installing the Infrastructure Software in Oracle Fusion Middleware Installing and Configuring the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure*.
4. Start the installation program by running the `java` executable from the JDK directory. For example:
 - (UNIX) `/home/Oracle/Java/jdk1.8.0_211/bin/java -jar fmw_12.2.1.4.0_oggstudio.jar`
 - (Windows) `C:\home\Oracle\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\bin\java -jar fmw_12.2.1.4.0_oggstudio.jar`

 **Note:**

You can also start the installer in silent mode using a saved response file instead of launching the installer screens. For more about silent or command line installation, see *Using the Oracle Universal Installer in Silent Mode in Oracle Fusion Middleware Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer*.

When the installation program appears, you are ready to begin the installation.

Navigating the Installation Screens

The installer shows a series of screens where you verify or enter information about your installation.

The following table lists the order in which installer screens appear. If you need additional help with an installation screen, click the screen name. You can also click **Help** on the installation screens for additional instructions.

Table 2-2 Oracle GoldenGate Studio Install Screens

Screen	Description
Installation Inventory Setup	<p>On UNIX operating systems, this screen opens if this is the first time you are installing any Oracle product on this host. Specify the location where you want to create your central inventory. Make sure that the operating system group name selected on this screen has write permissions to the central inventory location.</p> <p>For more about the central inventory, see <i>About the Oracle Central Inventory in Oracle Fusion Middleware Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer</i>.</p> <p>This screen does not appear on Windows operating systems.</p>
Welcome	This screen introduces you to the product installer.
Auto Updates	Use this screen to search for the latest software updates, including important security updates, via your My Oracle Support account.
Installation Location	<p>Use this screen to specify your Oracle home directory location. The Oracle home location you specify on this screen should be a new, empty directory.</p> <p>You can click View to verify and ensure that you are installing Oracle GoldenGate Studio in the correct Oracle home.</p> <p>For more about Oracle Fusion Middleware directory structure, see <i>About the Directories for Installation and Configuration in Oracle Fusion Middleware Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware</i>.</p>
Installation Type	Use this screen to select the installation type and consequently, the products and feature sets you want to install. Complete Install is the only installation type for Oracle GoldenGate Studio. This option is already selected by default.

Table 2-2 (Cont.) Oracle GoldenGate Studio Install Screens

Screen	Description
Prerequisite Checks	<p>This screen verifies that your system meets the minimum necessary requirements.</p> <p>To view the list of tasks that gets verified, select View Successful Tasks. To view log details, select View Log.</p> <p>If any prerequisite check fails, then an error message appears at the bottom of the screen. Fix the error and click Rerun to try again. To ignore the error or the warning message and continue with the installation, click Skip (not recommended).</p> <p>If there are warning or error messages, see one of the documents in Roadmap for Verifying Your System Environment.</p>
Installation Summary	<p>Use this screen to verify the installation options you selected. If you want to save these options to a response file, click Save Response File and enter the response file location and name. You can use response files later if you perform a silent installation.</p> <p>All feature sets that are installed after installation is complete are listed here.</p> <p>For more about silent or command line installation, see Using the Oracle Universal Installer in Silent Mode in <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer</i>.</p> <p>Click Install to begin the installation.</p>
Installation Progress	<p>This screen displays the installation progress.</p> <p>When the progress bar reaches 100% complete, click Finish to dismiss the installer or click Next to see a summary.</p>
Installation Complete	<p>This screen displays the Installation Location and the Feature Sets that are installed. Review this information and click Finish to close the installer.</p>

After installing the software, you should be able to start Oracle GoldenGate Studio from the `ORACLE_HOME/oggstudio/bin` directory. However, at this point, you cannot use the product. You must first create the required schemas by using the Repository Creation Utility (RCU).

Verifying the Installation

After you complete the installation, verify whether it was successful by completing a series of tasks.

- [Reviewing the Installation Log Files](#)
Review the contents of the installation log files to make sure that the installer did not encounter any problems.
- [Checking the Directory Structure](#)
The contents of your installation vary based on the options that you selected during the installation.
- [Viewing the Contents of the Oracle Home](#)
You can view the contents of the Oracle home directory by using the `viewInventory` script.

Reviewing the Installation Log Files

Review the contents of the installation log files to make sure that the installer did not encounter any problems.

By default, the installer writes logs files to the *Oracle_Inventory_Location/logs* (on UNIX operating systems) or *Oracle_Inventory_Location\logs* (on Windows operating systems) directory.

For a description of the log files and where to find them, see Installation Log Files in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer*.

Checking the Directory Structure

The contents of your installation vary based on the options that you selected during the installation.

See *What Are the Key Oracle Fusion Middleware Directories?* in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware*.

Viewing the Contents of the Oracle Home

You can view the contents of the Oracle home directory by using the `viewInventory` script.

See *Viewing the Contents of an Oracle Home* in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer*.

3

Creating the Oracle GoldenGate Studio Repository Schema

The repository for Oracle GoldenGate Studio contains all of the replication design and deployment details. Therefore, you must install the repository schema on a certified database before using Oracle GoldenGate Studio. You create the repository using the Oracle Repository Creation Utility (RCU).

Before you begin creating the schema, ensure that you have completed installing the Oracle GoldenGate Studio software in a new, empty Oracle home as described in [Installing the Oracle GoldenGate Studio Software](#).

Follow the instructions in this section to install the schema:

- [Installing and Configuring a Certified Database](#)
Before you create the database schemas, you must install and configure a certified database, and verify that the database is up and running.
- [Starting the Repository Creation Utility](#)
Start the Repository Creation Utility (RCU) after you verify that a certified JDK is installed on your system.
- [Navigating the Repository Creation Utility Screens to Create Schemas](#)
Enter required information in the RCU screens to create the database schemas.
- [Verifying the Installation](#)
After completing the installation steps, verify that Oracle GoldenGate Studio is installed properly.

Installing and Configuring a Certified Database

Before you create the database schemas, you must install and configure a certified database, and verify that the database is up and running.

See [About Database Requirements for an Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation](#).

Starting the Repository Creation Utility

Start the Repository Creation Utility (RCU) after you verify that a certified JDK is installed on your system.

To start the RCU:

1. Verify that a certified JDK already exists on your system by running `java -version` from the command line. For 12c (12.2.1.4.0), the certified JDK is 1.8.0_211 and later.

See [About JDK Requirements for an Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation](#).
2. Ensure that the `JAVA_HOME` environment variable is set to the location of the certified JDK. For example:

- (UNIX) `setenv JAVA_HOME /home/Oracle/Java/jdk1.8.0_211`
 - (Windows) `set JAVA_HOME=C:\home\Oracle\Java\jdk1.8.0_211`
3. Change to the following directory:
- (UNIX) `ORACLE_HOME/oracle_common/bin`
 - (Windows) `ORACLE_HOME\oracle_common\bin`
4. Enter the following command:
- (UNIX) `./rcu`
 - (Windows) `rcu.bat`

Navigating the Repository Creation Utility Screens to Create Schemas

Enter required information in the RCU screens to create the database schemas.

- [Introducing the RCU](#)
The Welcome screen is the first screen that appears when you start the RCU.
- [Selecting a Method of Schema Creation](#)
Use the Create Repository screen to select a method to create and load component schemas into the database.
- [Providing Database Connection Details](#)
On the Database Connection Details screen, provide the database connection details for the RCU to connect to your database.
- [Specifying a Custom Prefix and Selecting the Oracle GoldenGate Repository Schema](#)
On the Select Components screen, select **Create new prefix**, specify a custom prefix, then select the **Oracle GoldenGate - Repository** schema.
- [Specifying Schema Passwords](#)
On the Schema Passwords screen, specify how you want to set the schema passwords on your database, then enter and confirm your passwords.
- [Specifying Custom Variables](#)
Use the Custom Variables screen to specify a password for the supervisor user and to select the encryption algorithm for the Oracle GoldenGate Studio Repository schema.
- [Completing Schema Creation](#)
Navigate through the remaining RCU screens to complete schema creation.

Introducing the RCU

The Welcome screen is the first screen that appears when you start the RCU.

Click **Next**.

Selecting a Method of Schema Creation

Use the Create Repository screen to select a method to create and load component schemas into the database.

On the Create Repository screen:

- If you have the necessary permissions and privileges to perform DBA activities on your database, select **System Load and Product Load**. This procedure assumes that you have SYSDBA privileges.
- If you do *not* have the necessary permissions or privileges to perform DBA activities in the database, you must select **Prepare Scripts for System Load** on this screen. This option generates a SQL script that you can give to your database administrator. See *About System Load and Product Load in Oracle Fusion Middleware Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility*.
- If the DBA has already run the SQL script for System Load, select **Perform Product Load**.

Providing Database Connection Details

On the Database Connection Details screen, provide the database connection details for the RCU to connect to your database.

Note:

If you are unsure of the service name for your database, you can obtain it from the `SERVICE_NAMES` parameter in the initialization parameter file of the database. If the initialization parameter file does not contain the `SERVICE_NAMES` parameter, then the service name is the same as the global database name, which is specified in the `DB_NAME` and `DB_DOMAIN` parameters.

For example:

```
Database Type: Oracle Database
Connection String Format: Connection Parameters or Connection
String
Connection String: examplehost.exampledomain.com:
1521:Orcl.exampledomain.com
Host Name: examplehost.exampledomain.com
Port: 1521
Service Name: Orcl.exampledomain.com
User Name: sys
Password: *****
Role: SYSDBA
```

Click **Next** to proceed, then click **OK** in the dialog window that confirms a successful database connection.

Specifying a Custom Prefix and Selecting the Oracle GoldenGate Repository Schema

On the Select Components screen, select **Create new prefix**, specify a custom prefix, then select the **Oracle GoldenGate - Repository** schema.

The schema Common Infrastructure Services is also automatically created. This schema is dimmed; you cannot select or deselect it. For more information, see About the Service Table Schema in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility*.

A custom prefix is required to logically group the schemas together. Note the custom prefix that you specify here as you will need it later.

Tip:

For more information about organizing schemas, see Planning Your Schema Creation in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility*.

For more information about custom prefixes, see About Custom Prefixes in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility*.

Click **Next** to proceed, then click **OK** on the dialog window confirming that prerequisite checking for schema creation was successful.

Specifying Schema Passwords

On the Schema Passwords screen, specify how you want to set the schema passwords on your database, then enter and confirm your passwords.

Tip:

You must make a note of the passwords you set on this screen; you will need them later on when providing your database connection information to connect to the repository after you start Oracle GoldenGate Studio.

Specifying Custom Variables

Use the Custom Variables screen to specify a password for the supervisor user and to select the encryption algorithm for the Oracle GoldenGate Studio Repository schema.

The custom variables for Oracle GoldenGate Studio are described in the following table:

Variable	Description
Supervisor Password	<p>Password of the supervisor user. You must confirm this password on the following line.</p> <p>You must enter a password for the Supervisor Password and Confirm Supervisor Password fields. These fields are required before you can continue. The password should be between 6 and 12 characters.</p> <p>Make a note of the password you set on this screen; you will need it later on when providing your Oracle GoldenGate Studio connection information to connect to the repository after you start Oracle GoldenGate Studio.</p>
Encryption Algorithm	<p>Select the encryption algorithm, AES-128.</p> <p>This field is optional. If this field is left blank, the default value is AES-128.</p>

Completing Schema Creation

Navigate through the remaining RCU screens to complete schema creation.

On the Map Tablespaces screen, the Encrypt Tablespace check box appears *only* if you enabled Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) in the database (Oracle or Oracle EBR) when you start the RCU. Select the **Encrypt Tablespace** check box if you want to encrypt all new tablespaces that the RCU creates.

When you reach the Completion Summary screen, click **Close** to dismiss the RCU.

Verifying the Installation

After completing the installation steps, verify that Oracle GoldenGate Studio is installed properly.

To verify that Oracle GoldenGate Studio is installed properly, see [Performing additional tasks with the Oracle GoldenGate Studio](#). You should familiarize yourself with the tasks that this section describes and perform them to verify that Oracle GoldenGate Studio is installed properly.

4

Next Steps After Installing Oracle GoldenGate Studio

After installing the software and creating the repository schema, there are additional tasks you might want to perform to get started working with Oracle GoldenGate Studio.

- [Setting the User Home Directory](#)
When you start Oracle GoldenGate Studio for the first time, a cache directory for GoldenGate Studio is created (unless this directory already exists from a previous installation). This directory is used to store binaries and user preferences for the installation. If you don't want this information to be stored at the default location, you must define a custom directory.
- [Starting Oracle GoldenGate Studio](#)
After you install the software and create your Oracle home, you can start and access Oracle GoldenGate Studio from the `ORACLE_HOME/oggstudio/bin` directory.
- [Performing additional tasks with the Oracle GoldenGate Studio](#)
To get started, review these common tasks you will likely want to perform after installing Oracle GoldenGate Studio.

Setting the User Home Directory

When you start Oracle GoldenGate Studio for the first time, a cache directory for GoldenGate Studio is created (unless this directory already exists from a previous installation). This directory is used to store binaries and user preferences for the installation. If you don't want this information to be stored at the default location, you must define a custom directory.

By default, the cache directory is created inside the user home directory:

```
(Linux) </home/exampleuser/.oggstudio>
```

```
(Windows) <C:\Users\exampleuser\AppData\Roaming\oggstudio>
```

If the default location is not appropriate for your environment, you can set the `ide.user.dir` environment variable on your system to specify your preferred user directory path.

For Example, set the following in `oggstudio.conf`

```
AddVMOption -Dide.user.dir=PATH
```

When you launch GoldenGate Studio for the first time, you can verify that the user home directory has been set to your preferred directory by accessing the **Help** menu, selecting **About** from the drop-down menu, selecting the **Properties** tab, and finding the definition for `ide.user.dir`.

Starting Oracle GoldenGate Studio

After you install the software and create your Oracle home, you can start and access Oracle GoldenGate Studio from the `ORACLE_HOME/oggstudio/bin` directory.

To start Oracle GoldenGate Studio:

1. Change to the following directory: `ORACLE_HOME/oggstudio/bin`.

For example:

```
cd ORACLE_HOME/oggstudio/bin
```

2. Run the following command:

```
(Linux) <./oggstudio>
```

```
(Windows) <oggstudioW.exe>
```

Performing additional tasks with the Oracle GoldenGate Studio

To get started, review these common tasks you will likely want to perform after installing Oracle GoldenGate Studio.

Table 4-1 Basic Tasks for Oracle GoldenGate Studio

Task	More Information
Use wizards that provide pre-configured solution and deployment templates.	See Understanding Solutions in <i>Using Oracle GoldenGate Studio</i> .
Develop solutions by dragging and dropping data servers and replication paths to the solution diagram.	See Working with Solutions and Deployment Profiles in <i>Using Oracle GoldenGate Studio</i> .
Define physical resources and assign them to your deployment profiles.	See Understanding Deployment Profiles in <i>Using Oracle GoldenGate Studio</i> .
Create multiple deployment profiles for a single solution. For example, separate profiles for testing and production team.	See Understanding Deployment Profiles in <i>Using Oracle GoldenGate Studio</i> .
Use Automap or manually map schema, table, and column mappings and assign to replication paths.	See Understanding Mapping Groups in <i>Using Oracle GoldenGate Studio</i> .
Reuse mapped groups in multiple replication paths and across different projects.	See Understanding Mapping Groups in <i>Using Oracle GoldenGate Studio</i> .
Add, remove, and fine tune any Oracle GoldenGate option or parameter.	See Using the Properties Inspector in <i>Using Oracle GoldenGate Studio</i> .
Generate parameter files and Oracle GoldenGate commands. Deploy them online to live Oracle GoldenGate instances or save them locally for manual deployment.	See Understanding Deployment Profiles in <i>Using Oracle GoldenGate Studio</i> .
Start, stop, and monitor all physical processes.	See Monitoring in <i>Using Oracle GoldenGate Studio</i> .
Monitor your solutions and view deployment history information.	See Understanding Deployment Profiles in <i>Using Oracle GoldenGate Studio</i> .

Table 4-1 (Cont.) Basic Tasks for Oracle GoldenGate Studio

Task	More Information
Export solutions and mappings to XML files that can be imported by other Oracle GoldenGate Studio users.	See Using the Projects Navigator in <i>Using Oracle GoldenGate Studio</i> .

5

Uninstalling or Reinstalling Oracle GoldenGate Studio

Follow the instructions in this section to uninstall or reinstall Oracle GoldenGate Studio.

Oracle recommends that you always use the instructions in this section to remove the software. If you try to remove the software manually, you may encounter problems when you try to reinstall the software again at a later time. Following the procedures in this section ensures that the software is properly removed.

- [About Product Deinstallation](#)
The Oracle Fusion Middleware deinstaller removes the software from the Oracle home directory that it starts from.
- [Stopping Oracle Fusion Middleware](#)
Before running the Uninstall Wizard, Oracle recommends that you stop all servers and processes associated with the Oracle home you are going to remove.
- [Removing Your Database Schemas](#)
Before you remove the Oracle home, Oracle recommends that you run Repository Creation Utility to remove the GoldenGate Studio Repository schema associated with this installation.
- [Uninstalling the Software](#)
Follow the instructions in this section to start the Uninstall Wizard and remove the software.
- [Removing the Oracle Home Directory Manually](#)
After you uninstall the software, you must manually remove your Oracle home directory and any existing subdirectories that the Uninstall Wizard did not remove.
- [Removing the Program Shortcuts on Windows Operating Systems](#)
On Windows operating systems, you must also manually remove the program shortcuts; the Deinstallation Wizard does not remove them for you.
- [Removing the Oracle GoldenGate Studio Cache Directory](#)
Oracle GoldenGate Studio cache information should be manually removed after you deinstall the software but before you begin a new Oracle GoldenGate Studio installation on the same system; the deinstaller does not remove this information.
- [Reinstalling the Software](#)
You can reinstall your software into the same Oracle home as a previous installation only if you uninstalled the software by following the instructions in this section, including manually removing the Oracle home directory.
- [Performing a Clean Reinstall on the Same System as a Previous Installation](#)
If you uninstall Oracle GoldenGate Studio but don't remove the cache directory associated with the installation, the binaries and preferences stored in this directory will be preserved. If you reinstall the software on the same system as the previous installation, your new installation will automatically pick up the old binaries and preferences.

About Product Deinstallation

The Oracle Fusion Middleware deinstaller removes the software from the Oracle home directory that it starts from.

[Table 5-1](#) summarizes the deinstallation procedure and links to supporting documentation.

Table 5-1 Roadmap for Product Deinstallation

Task	Description	Documentation
Stop Oracle Fusion Middleware.	All servers and processes associated with the Oracle home should be stopped before running the deinstaller. Note that you should disconnect from the repository and close Oracle GoldenGate Studio.	See Stopping Oracle Fusion Middleware .
Drop your database schemas.	Run Repository Creation Utility to remove the GoldenGate Studio Repository schema.	See Removing Your Database Schemas .
Remove the software.	Run the product deinstaller to remove Oracle GoldenGate Studio. Note that if your Oracle home contains multiple products, you must run the deinstaller multiple times, once for each product.	See Uninstalling the Software .
Remove the Oracle home directory.	The deinstaller does not remove all files and folders from the Oracle home directory. After the deinstaller is finished, you must manually remove the Oracle home to complete your product removal.	See Removing the Oracle Home Directory Manually .

Stopping Oracle Fusion Middleware

Before running the Uninstall Wizard, Oracle recommends that you stop all servers and processes associated with the Oracle home you are going to remove.

See *Stopping an Oracle Fusion Middleware Environment* in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administering Oracle Fusion Middleware*.

Removing Your Database Schemas

Before you remove the Oracle home, Oracle recommends that you run Repository Creation Utility to remove the GoldenGate Studio Repository schema associated with this installation.

If there are multiple sets of schemas on your database, be sure to identify the schema prefix associated with the schema you are removing.

To remove the 12c (12.2.1.4.0) GoldenGate Studio Repository schema, use the Repository Creation Utility (RCU) associated with your 12c (12.2.1.4.0) GoldenGate Studio Oracle home. If you use RCU associated with a previous installation to drop the 12c (12.2.1.4.0) repository or use RCU associated with your 12c (12.2.1.4.0) installation to drop previous versions of the repository, you might encounter problems while running the RCU drop repository operation.

For schema removal steps, see *Dropping Schemas in Oracle Fusion Middleware Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility*.

Uninstalling the Software

Follow the instructions in this section to start the Uninstall Wizard and remove the software.

If you want to uninstall the product in a silent (command-line) mode, see *Running the Oracle Universal Installer for Silent Uninstallation in Oracle Fusion Middleware Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer*.

- [Starting the Uninstall Wizard](#)
- [Selecting the Product to Uninstall](#)
- [Navigating the Uninstall Wizard Screens](#)

Starting the Uninstall Wizard

To start the Uninstall Wizard:

1. Change to the following directory:
(UNIX) `ORACLE_HOME/oui/bin`
(Windows) `ORACLE_HOME\oui\bin`
2. Enter the following command:
(UNIX) `./deinstall.sh`
(Windows) `deinstall.cmd`

Selecting the Product to Uninstall

Because multiple products might exist in the Oracle home, ensure that you are uninstalling the correct distribution.

After you start the deinstaller, the Distribution to Uninstall screen appears only if more than one distribution is detected in the Oracle home from where the program is started. From the drop-down list, select **GG Studio 12.2.1.3.0** and click **Uninstall**. The deinstallation program shows the screens listed in [Navigating the Uninstall Wizard Screens](#).

 **Note:**

You will not encounter the Distribution to Uninstall screen if no other software is detected in the Oracle home.

Navigating the Uninstall Wizard Screens

The Uninstall Wizard shows a series of screens to confirm the removal of the software. If you need help on screen listed in [Table 5-2](#), click **Help** on the screen.

Table 5-2 Uninstall Wizard Screens and Descriptions

Screen	Description
Welcome	Introduces you to the product Uninstall Wizard.
Uninstall Summary	Shows the Oracle home directory and its contents that are uninstalled. Verify that this is the correct directory. If you want to save these options to a response file, click Save Response File and enter the response file location and name. You can use the response file later to uninstall the product in silent (command-line) mode. See <i>Running the Oracle Universal Installer for Silent Uninstall</i> in <i>Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer</i> . Click Deinstall , to begin removing the software.
Uninstall Progress	Shows the uninstallation progress.
Uninstall Complete	Appears when the uninstallation is complete. Review the information on this screen, then click Finish to close the Uninstall Wizard.

Removing the Oracle Home Directory Manually

After you uninstall the software, you must manually remove your Oracle home directory and any existing subdirectories that the Uninstall Wizard did not remove.

For example, if your Oracle home directory is `/home/Oracle/product/ORACLE_HOME` on a UNIX operating system, enter the following commands:

```
cd /home/Oracle/product
rm -rf ORACLE_HOME
```

On a Windows operating system, if your Oracle home directory is `C:\Oracle\Product\ORACLE_HOME`, use a file manager window and navigate to the `C:\Oracle\Product` directory. Right-click on the `ORACLE_HOME` folder and select **Delete**.

Removing the Program Shortcuts on Windows Operating Systems

On Windows operating systems, you must also manually remove the program shortcuts; the Deinstallation Wizard does not remove them for you.

To remove the program shortcuts on Windows:

1. Change to the following directory: `C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Oracle\ORACLE_HOME\Product`
2. If you only have one product installed in your Oracle home, delete the `ORACLE_HOME` directory. If you have multiple products installed in your Oracle home, delete all products before you delete the `ORACLE_HOME` directory.

Removing the Oracle GoldenGate Studio Cache Directory

Oracle GoldenGate Studio cache information should be manually removed after you deinstall the software but before you begin a new Oracle GoldenGate Studio installation on the same system; the deinstaller does not remove this information.

If you didn't redefine your user home directory (see [Setting the User Home Directory](#)), the Oracle GoldenGate Studio cache information is stored in a directory inside the user's home directory by default. For example:

```
(Linux) </home/exampleuser/.oggstudio>
```

```
(Windows) <C:\Users\exampleuser\AppData\Roaming\oggstudio>
```

The binaries and user preferences are stored in this directory.

You must find and remove this directory if you plan to do a clean reinstall of Oracle GoldenGate Studio on the same system in the future. If you deinstall Oracle GoldenGate Studio but don't manually remove the cache directory, the binaries stored in this directory are preserved. As a result, if you reinstall the software on the same system as the same user, the binaries from your previous installation will be used unless this directory is manually removed during deinstallation. For more information, see [Performing a Clean Reinstall on the Same System as a Previous Installation](#).

Reinstalling the Software

You can reinstall your software into the same Oracle home as a previous installation only if you uninstalled the software by following the instructions in this section, including manually removing the Oracle home directory.

When you reinstall, you can then specify the same Oracle home as your previous installation.

If ODI is installed again in the same location where it was previously deleted, delete the entire Oracle Home where it was previously installed.

Consider the following cases where the Oracle home is not empty:

- Installing in an existing Oracle home that contains the same feature sets.
The installer warns you that the Oracle home that you specified during installation already contains the same software you are trying to install.
- Installing in an existing, non-empty Oracle home.

For example, suppose you chose to create your Domain home or Application home somewhere inside your existing Oracle home. This data is not removed when you uninstall a product, so if you try to reinstall into the same Oracle home, the installer does not allow it. Your options are:

- Uninstall your software from the Oracle home (as this section describes) and then remove the Oracle home directory. After you uninstall the software and remove the Oracle home directory, you can reinstall and reuse the same Oracle home location. Any domain or application data that was in the Oracle home must be re-created.
- Select a different Oracle home directory.

Performing a Clean Reinstall on the Same System as a Previous Installation

If you uninstall Oracle GoldenGate Studio but don't remove the cache directory associated with the installation, the binaries and preferences stored in this directory will be preserved. If you reinstall the software on the same system as the previous installation, your new installation will automatically pick up the old binaries and preferences.

To do a clean reinstall of the software and to ensure that older binaries (from a previous installation) in the cache are not used to run GoldenGate Studio, you should either:

- Find and remove the cache directory associated with the previous installation. See [Removing the Oracle GoldenGate Studio Cache Directory](#).
- Use the `-clean` option when starting Oracle GoldenGate Studio from the command line, which forces GoldenGate Studio to pick up the new binaries. For example:

Linux `<./oggstudio -clean>`

Windows `<oggstudioW.exe -clean>`

A

Updating the JDK After Installing and Configuring an Oracle Fusion Middleware Product

Consider that you have a JDK version `jdk1.8.0_191` installed on your machine. When you install and configure an Oracle Fusion Middleware product, the utilities, such as Configuration Wizard (`config.sh|exe`), OPatch, or RCU point to a default JDK, for example, `jdk1.8.0_191`. After some time, Oracle releases a new version of the JDK, say `jdk1.8.0_211` that carries security enhancements and bug fixes. From 12c (12.2.1.3.0) onwards, you can upgrade the existing JDK to a newer version, and can have the complete product stack point to the newer version of the JDK.

You can maintain multiple versions of JDK and switch to the required version on need basis.

- [About Updating the JDK Location After Installing an Oracle Fusion Middleware Product](#)

The binaries and other metadata and utility scripts in the Oracle home and Domain home, such as RCU or Configuration Wizard, use a JDK version that was used while installing the software and continue to refer to the same version of the JDK. The JDK path is stored in a variable called `JAVA_HOME` which is centrally located in `.globalEnv.properties` file inside the `ORACLE_HOME/oui` directory.

About Updating the JDK Location After Installing an Oracle Fusion Middleware Product

The binaries and other metadata and utility scripts in the Oracle home and Domain home, such as RCU or Configuration Wizard, use a JDK version that was used while installing the software and continue to refer to the same version of the JDK. The JDK path is stored in a variable called `JAVA_HOME` which is centrally located in `.globalEnv.properties` file inside the `ORACLE_HOME/oui` directory.

The utility scripts such as `config.sh|cmd`, `launch.sh`, or `opatch` reside in the `ORACLE_HOME`, and when you invoke them, they refer to the `JAVA_HOME` variable located in `.globalEnv.properties` file. To point these scripts and utilities to the newer version of JDK, you must update the value of the `JAVA_HOME` variable in the `.globalEnv.properties` file by following the directions listed in [Updating the JDK Location in an Existing Oracle Home](#).

To make the scripts and files in your Domain home directory point to the newer version of the JDK, you can follow one of the following approaches:

- Specify the path to the newer JDK on the Domain Mode and JDK screen while running the Configuration Wizard.

For example, consider that you installed Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure with the JDK version `8u191`. So while configuring the WebLogic domain with the Configuration Assistant, you can select the path to the newer JDK on the Domain

Mode and JDK screen of the Configuration Wizard. Example: `/scratch/jdk/jdk1.8.0_211`.

- Manually locate the files that have references to the JDK using `grep` (UNIX) or `findstr` (Windows) commands and update each reference. See [Updating the JDK Location in an Existing Oracle Home](#).

Note:

If you install the newer version of the JDK in the same location as the existing JDK by overwriting the files, then you don't need to take any action.

- [Updating the JDK Location in an Existing Oracle Home](#)
The `getProperty.sh|cmd` script displays the value of a variable, such as `JAVA_HOME`, from the `.globalEnv.properties` file. The `setProperty.sh|cmd` script is used to set the value of variables, such as `OLD_JAVA_HOME` or `JAVA_HOME` that contain the locations of old and new JDKs in the `.globalEnv.properties` file.
- [Updating the JDK Location in an Existing Domain Home](#)
You must search the references to the current JDK, for example `1.8.0_191` manually, and replace those instances with the location of the new JDK.
- [Updating the JDK in an Existing OGGSTUDIO Home](#)
When you start Oracle GoldenGate Studio for the first time, you will be prompted to specify the JDK home.

Updating the JDK Location in an Existing Oracle Home

The `getProperty.sh|cmd` script displays the value of a variable, such as `JAVA_HOME`, from the `.globalEnv.properties` file. The `setProperty.sh|cmd` script is used to set the value of variables, such as `OLD_JAVA_HOME` or `JAVA_HOME` that contain the locations of old and new JDKs in the `.globalEnv.properties` file.

The `getProperty.sh|cmd` and `setProperty.sh|cmd` scripts are located in the following location:

(UNIX) `ORACLE_HOME/oui/bin`

(Windows) `ORACLE_HOME\oui\bin`

Where, `ORACLE_HOME` is the directory that contains the products using the current version of the JDK, such as `1.8.0_191`.

To update the JDK location in the `.globalEnv.properties` file:

1. Use the `getProperty.sh|cmd` script to display the path of the current JDK from the `JAVA_HOME` variable. For example:

(UNIX) `ORACLE_HOME/oui/bin/getProperty.sh JAVA_HOME`

(Windows) `ORACLE_HOME\oui\bin\getProperty.cmd JAVA_HOME`

`echo JAVA_HOME`

Where `JAVA_HOME` is the variable in the `.globalEnv.properties` file that contains the location of the JDK.

2. Back up the path of the current JDK to another variable such as `OLD_JAVA_HOME` in the `.globalEnv.properties` file by entering the following commands:

```
(UNIX) ORACLE_HOME/oui/bin/setProperty.sh -name OLD_JAVA_HOME
-value specify_the_path_of_current_JDK
(Windows) ORACLE_HOME\oui\bin\setProperty.cmd -name
OLD_JAVA_HOME -value specify_the_path_of_current_JDK
```

This command creates a new variable called `OLD_JAVA_HOME` in the `.globalEnv.properties` file, with a value that you have specified.

3. Set the new location of the JDK in the `JAVA_HOME` variable of the `.globalEnv.properties` file, by entering the following commands:

```
(UNIX) ORACLE_HOME/oui/bin/setProperty.sh -name JAVA_HOME -
value specify_the_location_of_new_JDK
(Windows) ORACLE_HOME\oui\bin\setProperty.cmd -name JAVA_HOME
-value specify_the_location_of_new_JDK
```

After you run this command, the `JAVA_HOME` variable in the `.globalEnv.properties` file now contains the path to the new JDK, such as `jdk1.8.0_211`.

Updating the JDK Location in an Existing Domain Home

You must search the references to the current JDK, for example `1.8.0_191` manually, and replace those instances with the location of the new JDK.

You can use the `grep` (UNIX) or `findstr` (Windows) commands to search for the jdk-related references.

You'll likely be required to update the location of JDK in the following three files:

```
(UNIX) DOMAIN_HOME/bin/setNMJavaHome.sh
(Windows) DOMAIN_HOME\bin\setNMJavaHome.cmd
```

```
(UNIX) DOMAIN_HOME/nodemanager/nodemanager.properties
(Windows) DOMAIN_HOME\nodemanager\nodemanager.properties
```

```
(UNIX) DOMAIN_HOME/bin/setDomainEnv.sh
(Windows) DOMAIN_HOME\bin\setDomainEnv.cmd
```

Updating the JDK in an Existing OGGSTUDIO Home

When you start Oracle GoldenGate Studio for the first time, you will be prompted to specify the JDK home.

The JDK location that you specify is saved in the cache directory for use during every subsequent launch of the Oracle GoldenGate Studio. To update the JDK location, you should update the path of JDK mentioned in the `product.conf` file in cache and restart Oracle GoldenGate Studio. Upon restart, Oracle GoldenGate Studio will use the new JDK home.

The cache directory is created inside the user home directory. See [Setting the User Home Directory](#).