

Oracle® Rapid Planning

Installation Guide

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Oracle Rapid Planning Installation Guide, Release 12.2

Part No. E48788-06

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Preface

Intended Audience

Welcome to Release 12.2 of the *Oracle Rapid Planning Installation Guide*.

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

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Related Information Sources

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Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning Implementation and User's Guide

This guide describes Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning and provides information about supply chain planning. Oracle Rapid Planning and Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning share many features.

Oracle Rapid Planning Implementation and User's Guide

This guide describes Oracle Rapid Planning and provides information about supply chain simulation planning.

Integration Repository

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

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

Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle E-Business Suite Data

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

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

Because Oracle E-Business Suite tables are interrelated, any change you make using an Oracle E-Business Suite form can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle E-Business Suite data using anything other than Oracle E-Business Suite, you may change a row in one table without making corresponding changes in related tables.

If your tables get out of synchronization with each other, you risk retrieving erroneous information and you risk unpredictable results throughout Oracle E-Business Suite.

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

System Requirements

This chapter covers the following topics:

- About this Document
- Client Requirements
- Server Software Requirements
- Hardware Architecture
- Server Hardware Requirements
- Network Requirements

About this Document

This document explains what you need to do to install Oracle Rapid Planning. Make sure that you have the latest version of this document before proceeding.

Client Requirements

Minimum Client Hardware Requirements:

- 1 GB of memory
- 1.5 GHz (or higher) processor

Minimum Browser Requirements:

- Microsoft Internet Explorer versions 7.x or 8.x. Microsoft Internet Explorer version 9 is supported *only* with ADF 11gR1 Patch Set 5 (PS5), which is required for Rapid Planning 12.1.3.9 and 12.2.2 and later. Microsoft Internet Explorer version 10 is not supported.
- Mozilla Firefox version 3.0 or later.

You do not need to install client software.

Server Software Requirements

The following list is the technology stack on which Oracle Rapid Planning receives rigorous testing. Other variations are possible.

- Java: JDK 1.6 update 11 or later. JDK 1.7 is supported *only* with ADF 11gR1 Patch Set 5 (PS5), which is required for Rapid Planning 12.1.3.9 and 12.2.2.
- ADF Libraries (Oracle Fusion MiddleWare 11g) and WebLogic application server requirements by Rapid Planning release:
 - Release 12.1.3.4 to 12.1.3.8, Release 12.2, and Release 12.2.1 requires - ADF 11gR1 Patch Set 3 (11.1.1.4.0) used with WebLogic Server 10.3.4
 - Release 12.1.3.9 and Release 12.2.2 or later - ADF 11gR1 Patch Set 5 (11.1.1.6.0) used with WebLogic Server 10.3.6

For customers upgrading to 12.2.2 or 12.2.3:

Install or upgrade to WebLogic 11gR1 (10.3.6) and Oracle ADF to Patch Set 5 (11.1.1.6.0) for Rapid Planning User Interface (UI) and Engine domains before you upgrade Oracle Rapid Planning.

- Database Server: Oracle Database Server 11g
- Oracle Value Chain Planning Suite: The entire Oracle VCP suite, which includes Rapid Planning, must be on the same release (12.2).
- Oracle E-Business Suite: Release 12.1.3 or later.
- Oracle JD Edwards: Release 9.1 (requires Oracle Value Chain Planning to Oracle JD Edwards Process Integration Pack). Rapid Planning 12.2 or later is only supported under Oracle JD Edwards 9.1.

Oracle Rapid Planning has an administrator application that allows you to perform the following:

- Monitor loaded plans.
- Close plans.
- Start and stop Managed Servers.

Close plans before stopping or restarting the Managed Servers associated with those plans.

Hardware Architecture

For solution architecture, the most important consideration is the size of the implementation:

- Small: 0 - 5 concurrent users and with a relatively low volume of data
- Medium: 5 - 20 concurrent users
- Large: 20 or more concurrent users across multiple time zones, with complex data structures, and with a relatively high volume of data

See also Hardware Requirements for the Servers, page 1-3.

Another consideration is the number of simulation plans that you want to run concurrently. Since each simulation plan needs a Managed Server, you need to provide a suitable number of Managed Servers to meet your processing needs.

Multi-Tier Architecture

An Oracle Rapid Planning implementation consists of the following architectural tiers:

- E-Business Suite tier with concurrent manager
- Oracle WebLogic domain and the Oracle WebLogic Server for the Oracle Rapid Planning User Interface
- Oracle WebLogic domain and the Oracle WebLogic Server for the Oracle Rapid Planning Administrator Utility
- Oracle WebLogic domain for the Engine and a suitable number of Managed Servers for the Engine
- Common file system or network storage device between the e-Business Suite tier and the Engine Managed Servers

Server Hardware Requirements

This section provides sample hardware requirements for the servers used in an Oracle Rapid Planning installation, as well as for the Analytical Engine.

These are basic guidelines. See *Oracle Rapid Planning Implementation and User's Guide*, Implementation: Sizing Template. Contact your account representative or Oracle Support Services for help to more precisely configure and tune your memory.

Oracle Rapid Planning runs on 64-bit platforms using 64-bit version of the Java virtual machine (JVM) and the -d64 flag.

The term Managed Server represents a single plan loaded in memory.

Based on the number of plans that you run concurrently, create multiple managed servers in the WebLogic engine domain. You need one managed server to run or load a single plan. Multiple users can concurrently view each plan. To find the memory you need for the

- Engine domain: Multiply the memory to run or load a single plan by the number of managed servers you have. Monitor the memory as your data volumes grow.
- UI domain: Start with 4 GB and add 1 GB for each user.

Small Implementation:

- Engine domain: 10 Managed Servers configured with memory of 500 - 750 MB each
- User interface: 2 - 3 GB for its server
- Free hard disk space: Minimum 10 GB plus a variable component of 1 GB for each active plan

Medium Implementation:

- Engine domain: 20 Managed Servers configured with memory of 1 - 1.5 GB each
- User interface: 4 - 6 GB for its server
- Free hard disk space: Minimum 10 GB plus a variable component of 2 - 3 GB for each active plan

Large Implementation:

- Engine domain: 20 Managed Servers configured with memory of 2 GB or higher each
- User interface: 6+ GB for its server
- Free hard disk space: Minimum 10 GB, plus a variable component of 2 - 3 GB for each active plan

Multi-Tier Solution:

In a multi-tier solution, the servers and the Analytical Engine may be on different machines.

- Size of the supply chain: Supply chain size is determined by the number of organizations, items, resources, demands, supplies, bill of material components, and routings.
- Number of simulation plans that you plan to run concurrently: Each simulation plan will use up a Managed Server, and the requirement for the Managed Server depends on the size of the supply chain.

- Number of concurrent users: Impacts the user interface memory requirements.

Binary Disk File Space

You need to plan for additional disk space to store the binary files. Estimate the binary file size per plan as 30% to 40% of the plan size. Each run of plan creates a set of binary files and each subsequent simulation run creates a new set of binary files. Plan for this disk space based on the total number of plans and the number of simulations you expect to run against these plans. Purge the binary files periodically to release the disk space.

Horizontal Scaling

If your WebLogic server has an upper limit on memory and all the managed servers need more memory than that limit, use horizontal scaling. It configures managed servers to span machines.

Install the WebLogic Server on all machines and bring the node manager utility up and running on all hosts.

Create a managed server on one machine (primary host) and other managed servers on other machines (secondary hosts).

With the node manager utility, you can perform these tasks on all managed servers:

- Start and stop them.
- Monitor their health check information and automatically kill them if their health state is failed.
- Automatically restart those that have health state failed or that shut down, for example, because of a system crash or reboot.

To be able to run more concurrent plans:

- Add managed servers to machines
- Associate them to the Rapid Planning domain

Your planners can run, load, and launch plans without knowledge of the machine and managed server configuration.

The WebLogic server documentation is on <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/middleware/weblogic/documentation/index.html>.

Database Server

Use the same sizing that you need for your other Oracle Value Chain Planning products.

Application Server

The table below shows the Application Server requirements.

Entity	Windows Stacks	UNIX Stack
Processor	8 core 1.6 GHz processor Higher for increased performance	8 core 1.6 GHz processor Higher for increased performance
Memory (depends on number of concurrent users)	See the hardware requirements for small, medium, and large implementations.	See the hardware requirements for small, medium, and large implementations.
Disk	See the hardware requirements for small, medium, and large implementations.	See the hardware requirements for small, medium, and large implementations.

Network Requirements

For a web-based solution, the wide-area network requirements vary by implementation.

In general, place these components on a high-speed LAN 1 or 10 Gigabits per second:

- E-Business Suite tier
- User Interface Server
- Database Server
- Engine Managed Servers

Pre-Configuration

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Performing Pre-Configuration Setup

Performing Pre-Configuration Setup

This section describes pre-configuration requirements for Oracle Rapid Planning. The tasks mentioned below need to be completed after applying Rapid Planning patch and before starting the installation.

1. Verify that WebLogic 11gR1 is installed.

Install or upgrade to WebLogic 11gR1 (10.3.6) and Oracle ADF to Patch Set 5 (11.1.1.6.0) for Rapid Planning User Interface (UI) and Engine domains before you upgrade Oracle Rapid Planning. Refer to Server Software Requirements, page 1-2 for information on WebLogic and Oracle ADF library requirements for other Oracle Rapid Planning releases.

For release 12.2 and later, install a separate WebLogic Server in a different home to create the Oracle Rapid Planning domains. Define the UI and engine domains and start WebLogic Server from the different home.

2. Cross mount the location for logs and files written by the concurrent programs with the WebLogic Server used for Rapid Planning.
3. The following profiles should be set up in EBS at the site level (the EBS instance that the data source points to):

- User Profile Name: MSC: Oracle Rapid Planning URL

Internal Profile Name: MSC_RP_HOST_URL

The port number provided in the profile value should be same as the port number for the User Interface Domain that is defined in Creating the User Interface Domain.

Syntax:

`http://domain_name:port_number`

Example:

`http://rws60144rems.us.oracle.com:6087`

- User Profile Name: MSC: Rapid Planning UI Refresh Timeout

Internal Profile Name: MSC_RP_UI_TIMEOUT

The profile timeout value is in milliseconds. For example, provide profile value of 5000 to represent a 5 second timeout.

- User Profile Name: MSC: Rapid Planning WebLogic Server Home

Internal Profile Name: MSC_RP_WLS_HOME

Provide the installation path to the *<WLS_Home>* directory.

Example:

`/slot/user3536/wls/wlserver_10.3`

Make sure the Rapid Planning WebLogic Server and Oracle E-Business Suite Server URLs are in the same domain/subdomain for proper Single Sign-On (SSO) authentication.

- User Profile Name: MSC: Rapid Planning Scripts Home

Internal Profile Name: MSC_RP_SCRIPTS_HOME

This profile should point to the directory where all the WLST_scripts will be kept.

Example:

`/slot/ems5910/appmgr/WLS/user_projects/domains/WLST_Scripts`

4. After applying the respective patches for Rapid Planning User Interface, Rapid Planning Administration, and Rapid Planning Engine, verify that the following ZIP files appear in the directory path \$MSC_TOP/dist/orp.

Example:

`/slot/ems4928/appmgr/apps/apps_st/appl/msc/12.0.0/dist/orp`

- RPAdmin.zip
- ui.zip
- engine.zip

For 12.2.3 and above, if using Online Patching, there will be two APPL_TOPs, RUN tier and PATCH tier. Compare the ZIP files for both RUN and PATCH tier, and use

the higher version for deployment.

For example, fs1 is assigned to one tier, either RUN or PATCH. Use the command `ident /u01/R122_EBS/fs1/EBSapps/appl/msc/12.0.0/dist/orp/engine.zip` to obtain the file version.

5. Create a folder named ORPTEMP in a user-defined directory (example: /tmp/ORPTEMP) on the host machine where WebLogic is installed. This folder is referenced as ORPTEMP in this document.
6. Copy the ZIP files to the folder ORPTEMP.
7. Extract all the ZIP files to the same folder.

Each extracted file contains a respective EAR file. The EAR files will be selected from this location during deployment.

Refer to the following topics in this guide for procedures to deploy the applications:

- [Configuring the JDBC Data Source for the User Interface Domain, page 3-35](#)

Configure JDBC data source for RP domains. When upgrading to an Exadata release or setting up new configuration for Rapid Planning for Exadata, the JDBC data source needs to be updated. Delete the old data source and create a new one for Exadata.

The host name or URL should include the TNS entry for database RAC instead of single node.

Example of a TNS string:

```
(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS_LIST=(LOAD_BALANCE=YES) (FAILOVER=YES)
(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=DB_NODE_A_URL) (PORT=1234))
(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=DB_NODE_B_URL) (PORT=1234)))
(CONNECT_DATA= (SERVICE_NAME=VIS)))
```

Replace DB_NODE_A_URL and DB_NODE_B_URL with the URLs for the database nodes. This needs to be done for the RP Engine and the UI domain.

- [Deploying and Starting the Engine Application, page 3-58](#)
 - [Deploying and Starting the User Interface Application, page 3-63](#)
8. To copy the class files, run the script InitialEngineSetup.sh in the folder WLST_scripts.
 - Log in to the machine where EBS is installed with username as APPL manager user or APPL TOP owner.
 - Set the environment variable \$MSC_TOP to the path where you copied the patch.

Example:

/slot/ems4928/appmgr/apps/apps_st/appl/msc/12.0.0

- Set the environment variable \$JAVA_TOP to the path having Java classes.

Example:

/slot/ems2947/appmgr/apps/apps_st/comm/java/classes

9. After unzipping the file RPAdmin.zip, all the scripts are located in the folder RPAdmin/WLST_scripts. Copy the folder WLST_scripts to the path where Engine domain has been created:

Example:

<WLS_HOME>/user_projects/domains

<WLS_HOME> refers to the name of the directory where WebLogic has been installed.

If the directory domains is not present, create it manually.

All scripts should be run from this path only.

Ensure that the copied WLST_Scripts folder and the contents have rwx permissions for the UNIX session user launching the WebLogic Server.

Example:

```
chmod 777 *
```

The WebLogic admin user should have write permissions on the <WLS_HOME> folder and subfolders.

10. Use the following steps to provide the Rapid Planning application access through EBS:

```
cd $FND_TOP/patch/115/bin
```

```
perl ojspCompile.pl --compile -s 'MscRPRedirect.jsp' --flush
```

11. After compiling, verify that the timestamp of file _mscrredirect.class under \$FMW_HOME/Oracle_EBS-app1/applications/oacore/html/WEB-INF/classes/_pages is current.
12. After compiling, restart the EBS Middle Tier.
13. Once the Rapid Planning patch is applied, assign Oracle Supply Chain Simulation Planner responsibility to the user account.
14. Assign Planning Organizations to Oracle Supply Chain Simulation Planner Responsibility.

- Navigate to **Advanced Planning Administrator > Admin > Organization Security**.
- Select **Oracle Supply Chain Simulation Planner** responsibility.
- Assign Organizations by moving the required organizations to the **Selected** list.
- Save the assignments.

Configuring Rapid Planning Domains and Servers

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Creating the Engine Domain
- Creating the User Interface Domain
- Starting the Engine Admin Server
- Starting the User Interface Admin Server
- Configuring the JDBC Data Source for the Engine Domain
- Configuring the JDBC Data Source for the User Interface Domain
- Deploying the RP Administration Application in the User Interface Domain
- Setting the Initial Configuration for the Rapid Planning User Interface and Engine
- Creating the Managed Servers
- Deploying and Starting the Engine Application
- Deploying and Starting the User Interface Application

Creating the Engine Domain

Use this procedure to create the Engine Domain.

1. Go to `<WLS_HOME>/common/bin` folder.

Syntax:

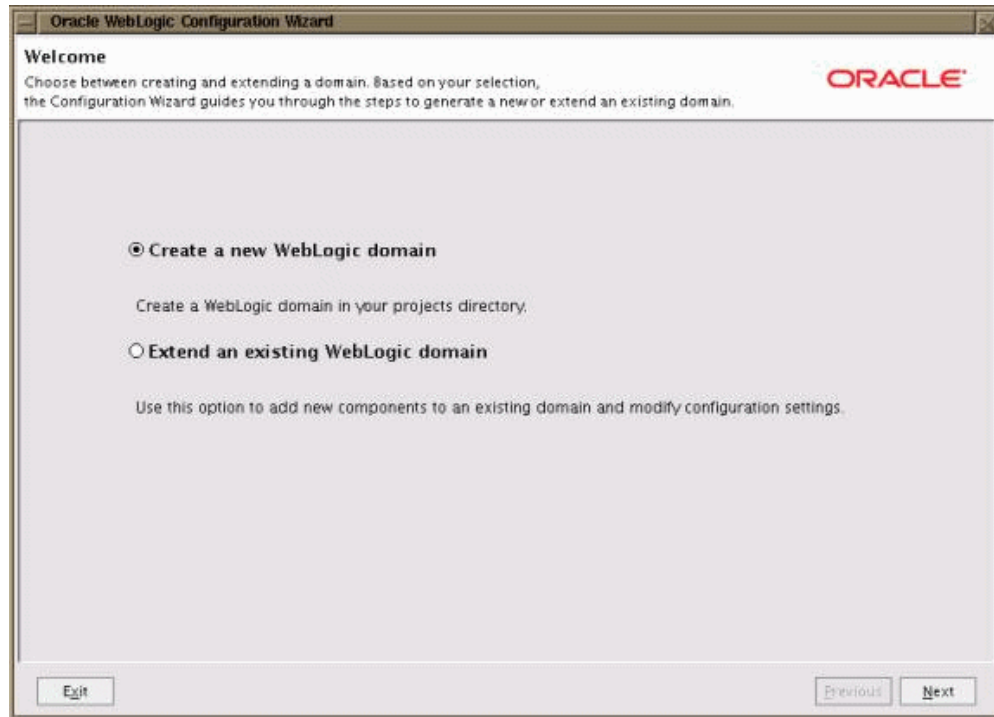
```
cd <installation_path..>/wlserver_10.3/common/bin
```

2. Run `config.sh`.

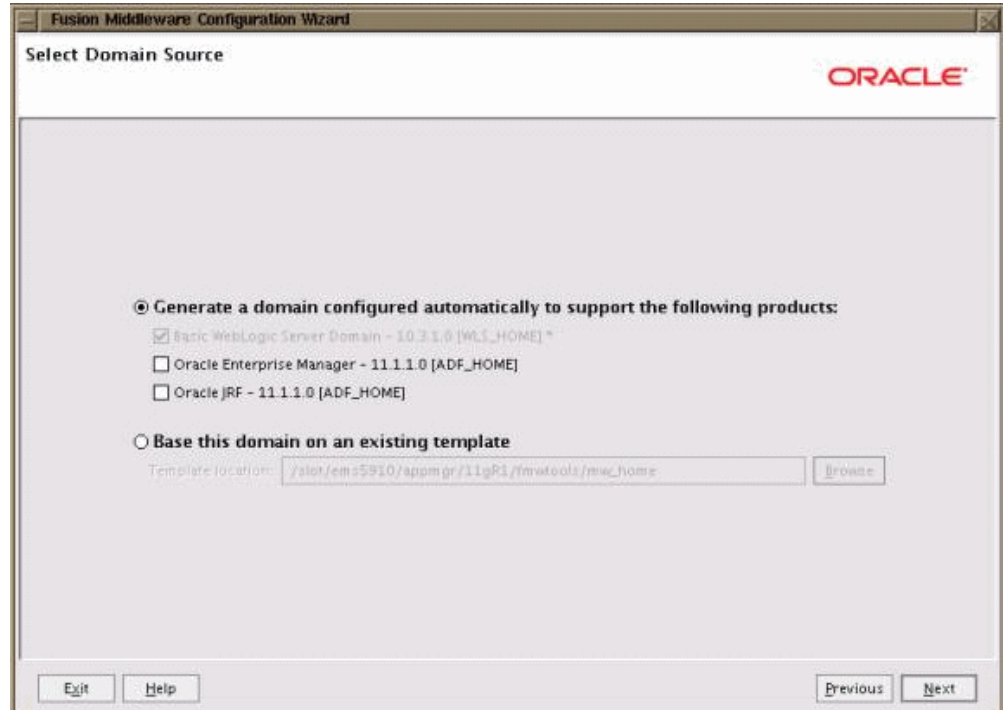
Example:

```
-bash-3.00$ cd wlsserver_10.3/common/bin  
-bash-3.00$ ./config.sh
```

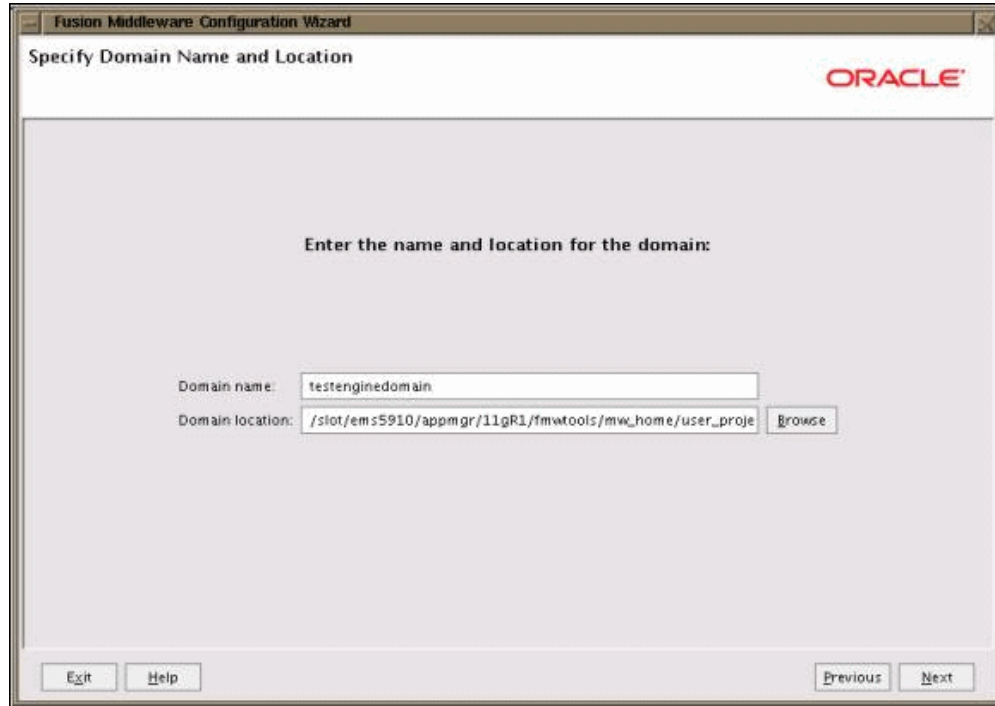
The Oracle WebLogic Configuration Wizard appears.



3. Select **Create a new WebLogic domain**, and click **Next**. The Select Domain Source screen appears.



4. Select **Generate a domain configured automatically to support the following products**. Keep the default settings. Click **Next**. The Specify Domain Name and Location screen appears.



5. Enter the **Domain name** and **Domain location**. The domain location should be `<WLS_HOME>/user_projects/domains`. Click **Next**. The Configure Administrator User Name and Password screen appears.

Oracle WebLogic Configuration Wizard

Configure Administrator User name and Password

Create a user to be assigned to the Administrator role.
This user is the default administrator used to start development mode servers.

[Discard Changes](#)

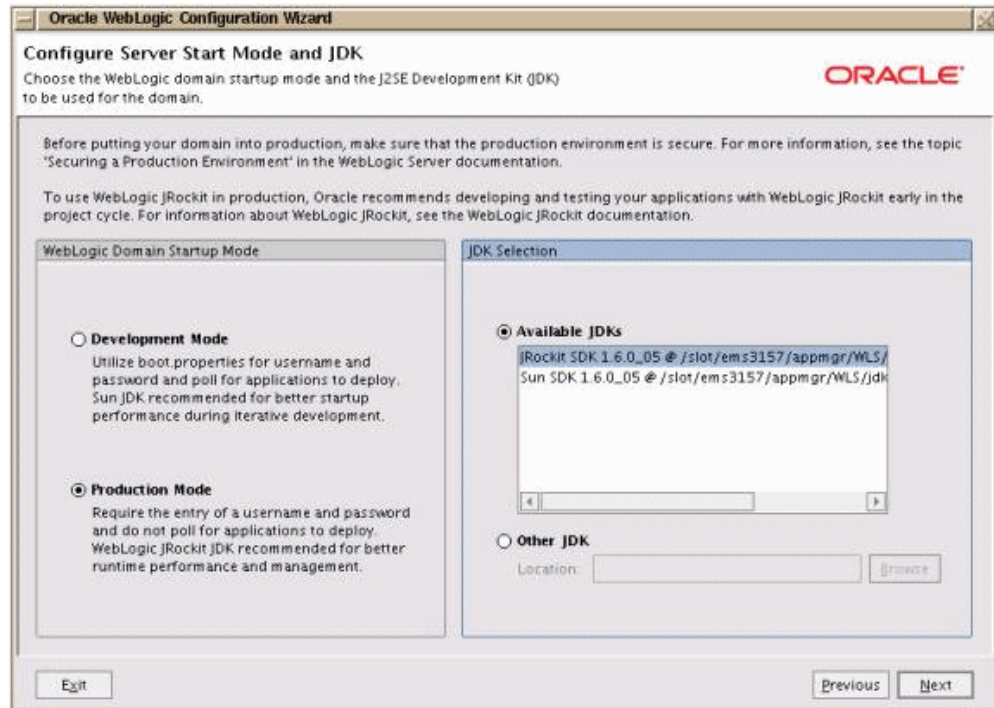
*User name:

*User password:

*Confirm user password:

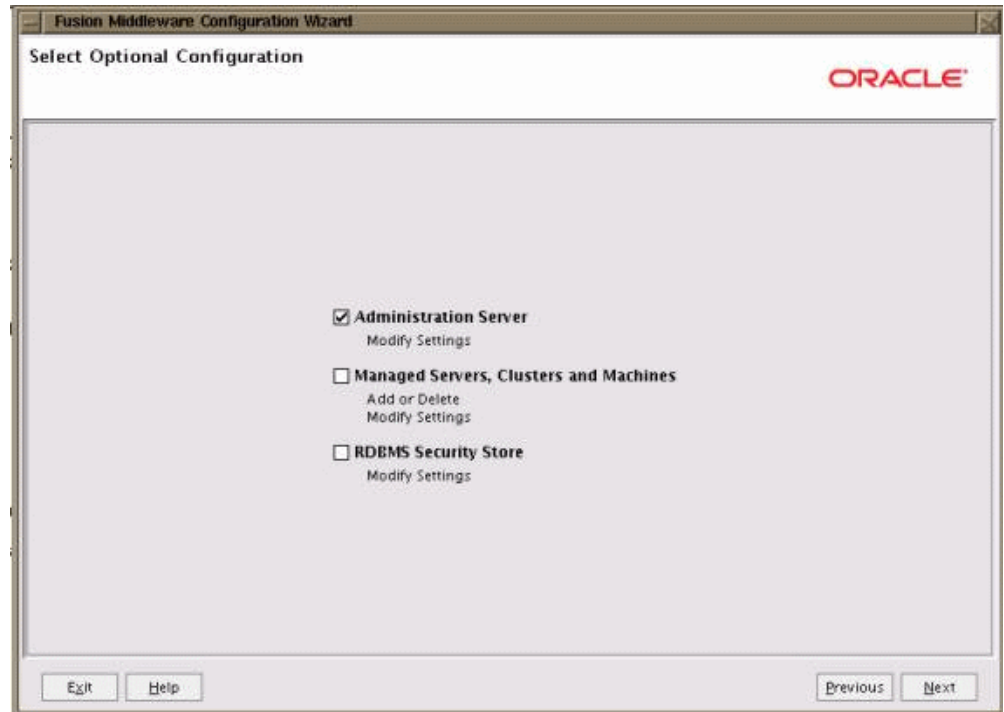
Description:

6. Enter the **User name**, **User password** and **Confirm user password** of your choice, and click **Next**. The password must be alphanumeric. The Configure Server Start Mode and JDK screen appears.



7. Perform the following:

- Select **Production Mode**.
- In JDK Selection region, select **Available JDKs** and select **JRockit SDK 1.6.0_05**.
- Click **Next**. The Select Optional Configuration screen appears.



8. Select the **Administration Server** option only and click **Next**. The Configure the Administration Server screen appears.

The screenshot shows the 'Configure the Administration Server' window of the Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard. The window has a title bar with 'Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard' and a close button. Below the title bar is the subtitle 'Configure the Administration Server' and the Oracle logo. A 'Discard Changes' link is visible. The main area contains the following fields:

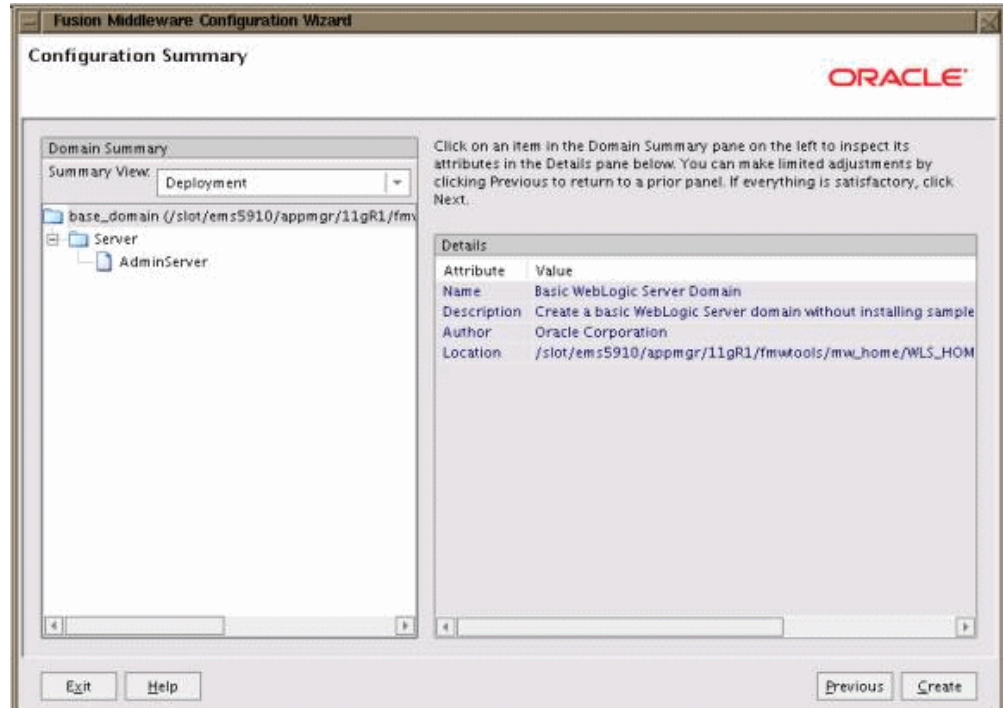
- *Name: AdminServer
- *Listen address: All Local Addresses (dropdown menu)
- Listen port: 7001
- SSL listen port: 7002
- SSL enabled: ☒

At the bottom, there are four buttons: 'Exit', 'Help', 'Previous', and 'Next'.

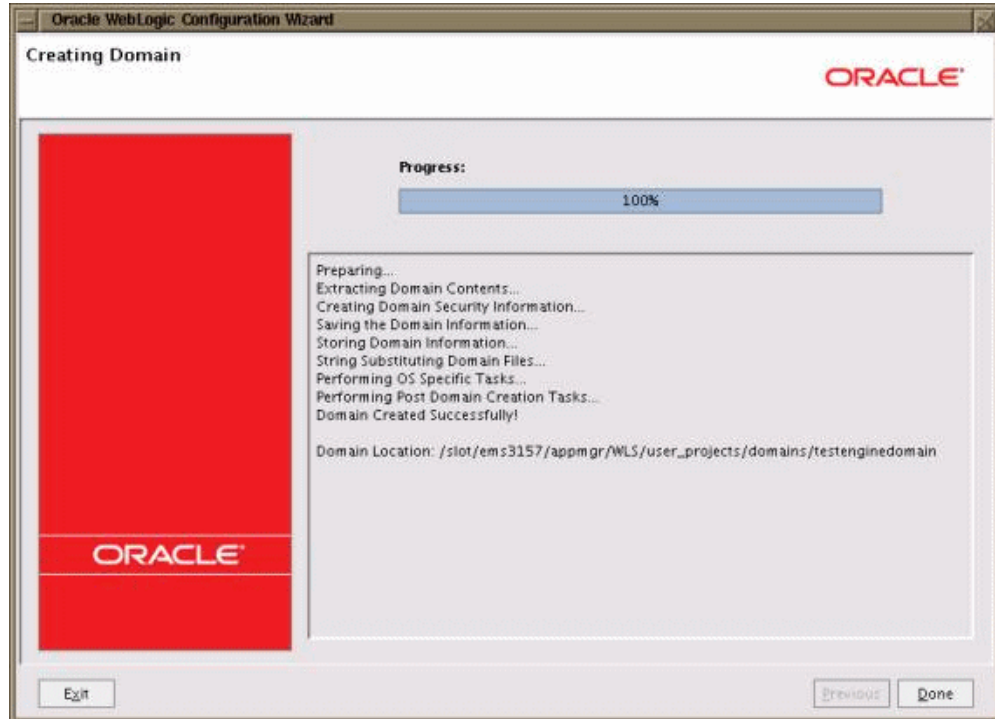
9. Enter the following details and click **Next**:

- Name - Enter the name of the Admin Server.
- Listen Address - The Admin Server listen port address.
- Listen Port - Enter the server listen port. Check the availability of the port number before entering a value.
- SSL listen port - Enter the SSL Listen Port. Check the availability of the port number before entering a value.
- Check the **SSL enabled** option.

The Configuration Summary screen appears.



10. Review the details. If you want to modify any settings, use the **Previous** button to return to the appropriate screen. If no changes are required, click **Create**. The Creating Domain screen appears to display the system progress.



11. When the domain is complete, click **Done**.

12. Go the Engine Domain directory:

Syntax:

```
$ cd
/slot/ems3424/appmgr/WLS/user_projects/domains/wls_app3424/
```

In the example above, wls_app3424 is the engine domain directory.

13. Create output/ and log/ directories as follows:

- \$ mkdir -m 777 output/
- \$ mkdir -m 777 log/

Creating the User Interface Domain

Perform the following procedure to create a new User Interface (UI) Domain.

1. Go to <WLS_HOME>/common/bin.

Syntax:

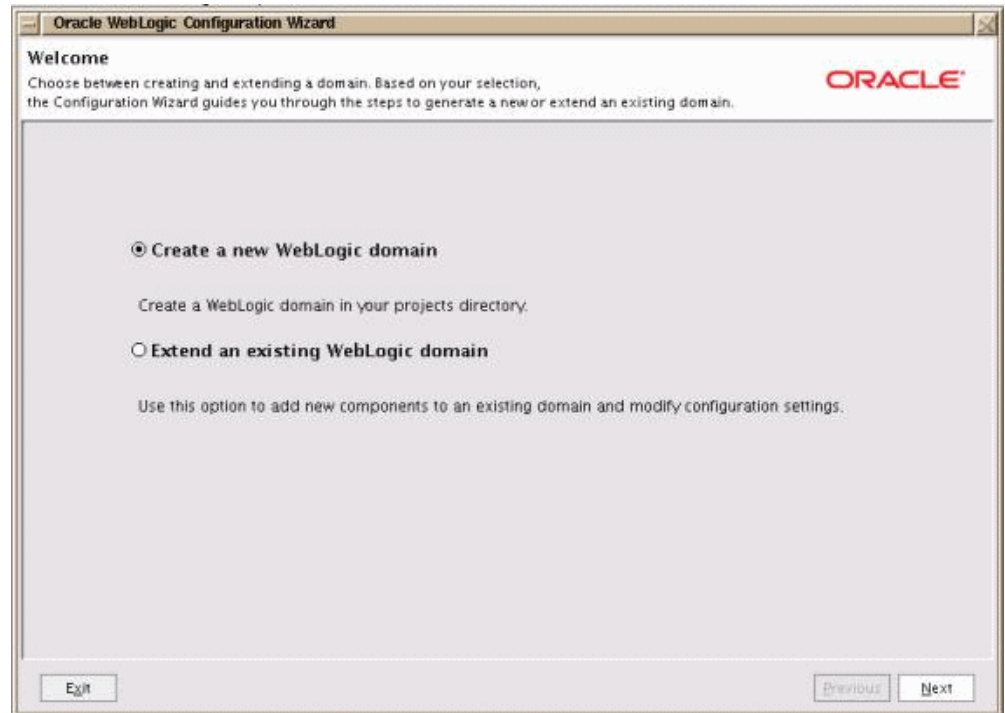
```
cd /slot/ems3157/appmgr/<WLS_HOME>/common/bin
```

2. Run config.sh.

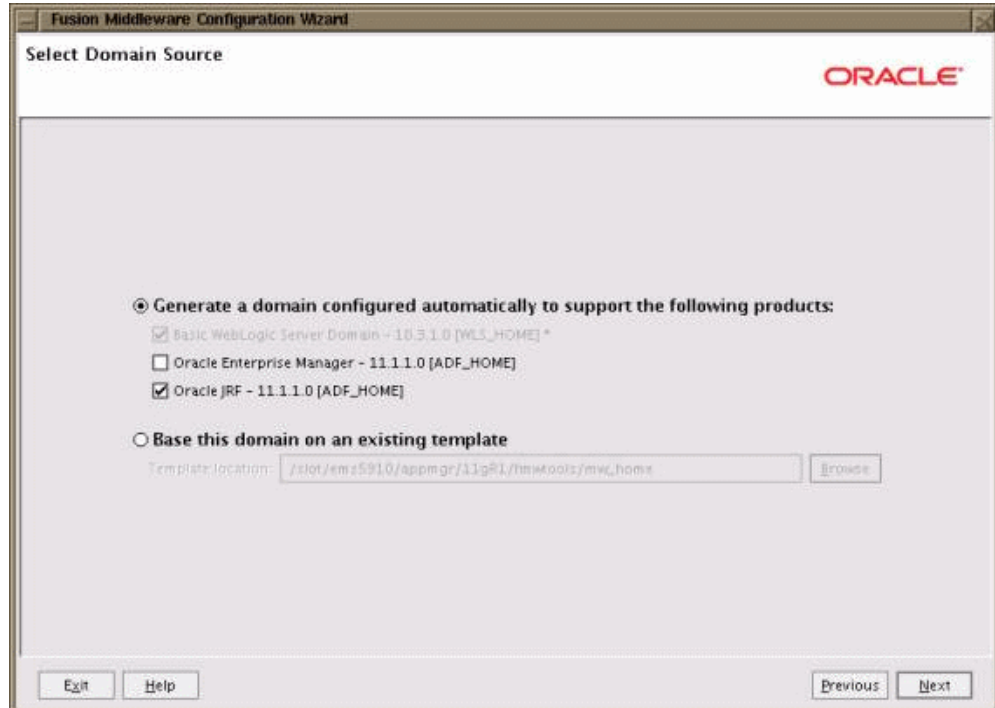
Example:

`/config.sh`

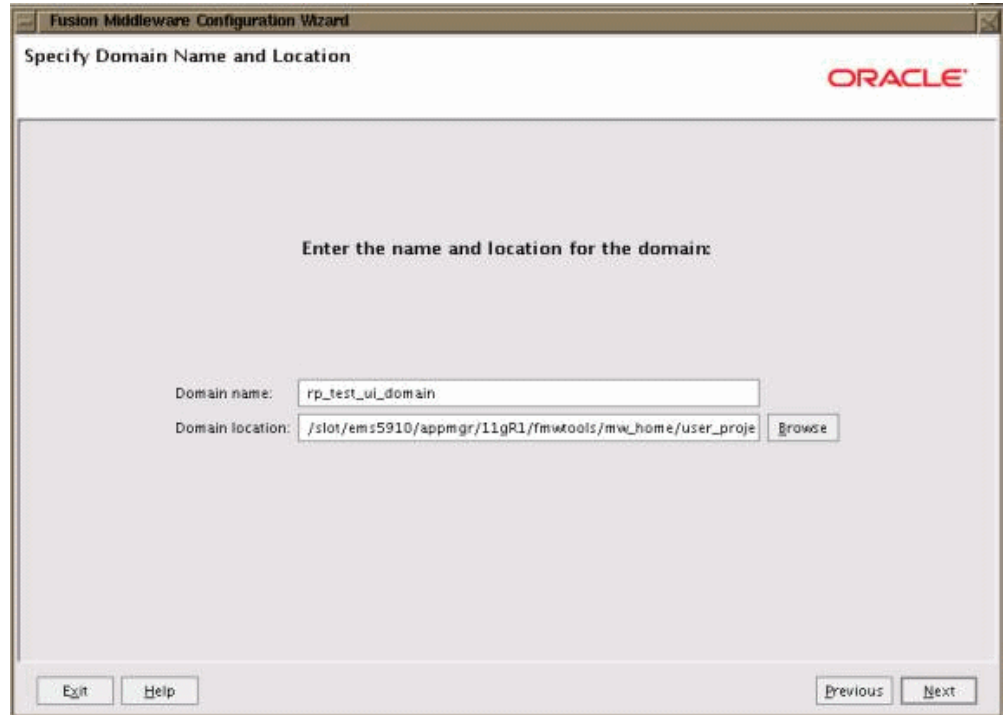
The Oracle WebLogic Configuration Wizard appears.



3. Select **Create a new WebLogic Domain**, and click **Next**. The Select Domain Source screen appears.



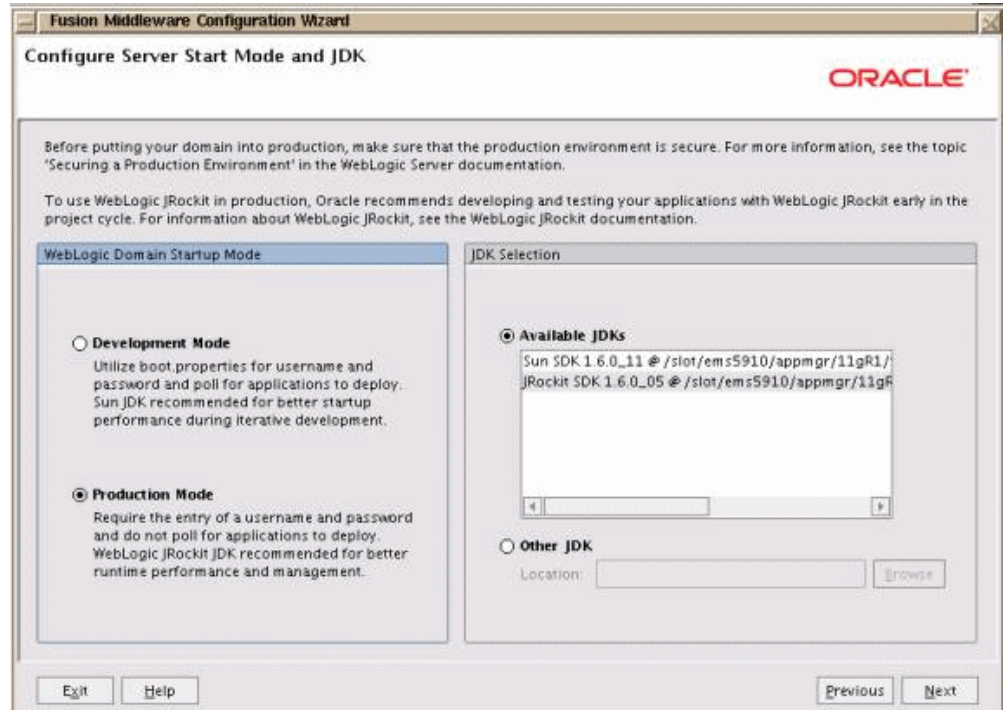
4. Select **Generate a domain configured to support the following products**, select the **Oracle JRF** option, and click **Next**. The Specify Domain and Location screen appears.



5. Provide the **Domain name** and **Domain location**, and click **Next**. The Domain location should be `<WLS_HOME>/user_projects/domains`. The Configure Administrator User Name and Password screen appears.

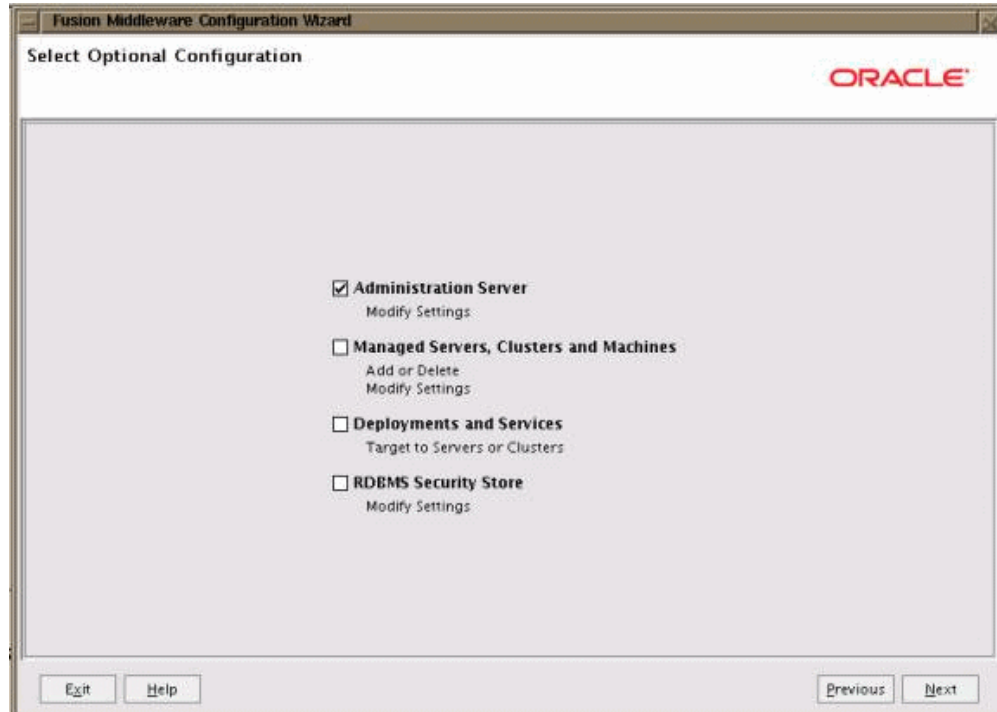
The screenshot shows the 'Configure Administrator User name and Password' window of the Oracle WebLogic Configuration Wizard. The window title is 'Oracle WebLogic Configuration Wizard'. The main heading is 'Configure Administrator User name and Password'. Below the heading, it says 'Create a user to be assigned to the Administrator role. This user is the default administrator used to start development mode servers.' The Oracle logo is in the top right corner. On the left, there is a 'Discard Changes' link. The main area contains four input fields: '*User name:' with the text 'weblogicui', '*User password:' with masked characters, '*Confirm user password:' with masked characters, and 'Description:' with the text 'This user is the default administrator.'. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Exit', 'Previous', and 'Next'.

6. Enter the **User name**, **User password** and **Conform user password** of your choice, and then click **Next**. The Configure Server Start Mode and JDK screen appears.

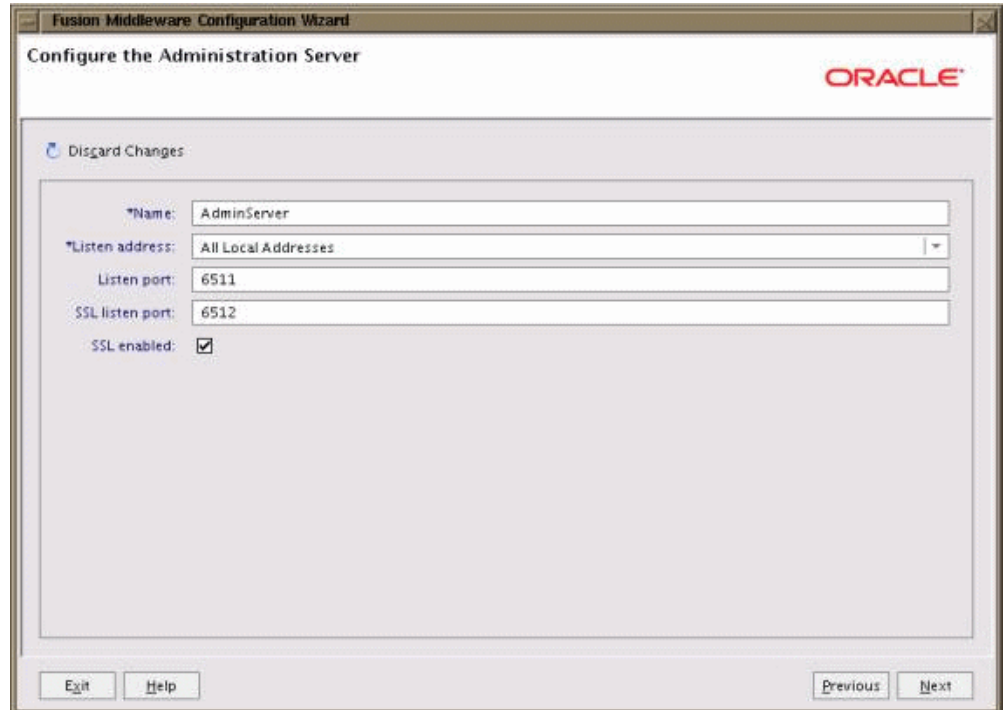


7. Perform the following:

- Select **Production Mode**.
- In JDK Selection region, select **Available JDKs** and select **JRockit SDK 1.6.0_05**.
- Click **Next**. The Select Optional Configuration screen appears.



8. Select the **Administration Server** option only and click **Next**. The Configure the Administration Server screen appears.



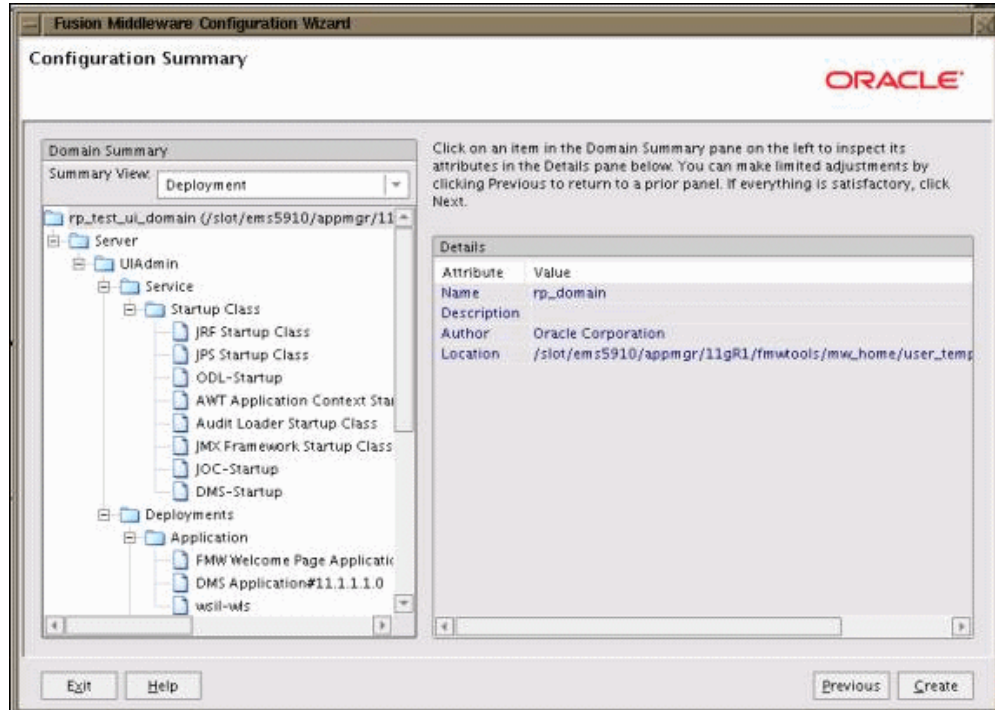
9. Enter the following details and click **Next**:

- Name - Enter the name of the Admin Server
- Listen Address - Enter the listen address.
- Listen Port - Enter the server listen port. Check the availability of the port number before entering a value.

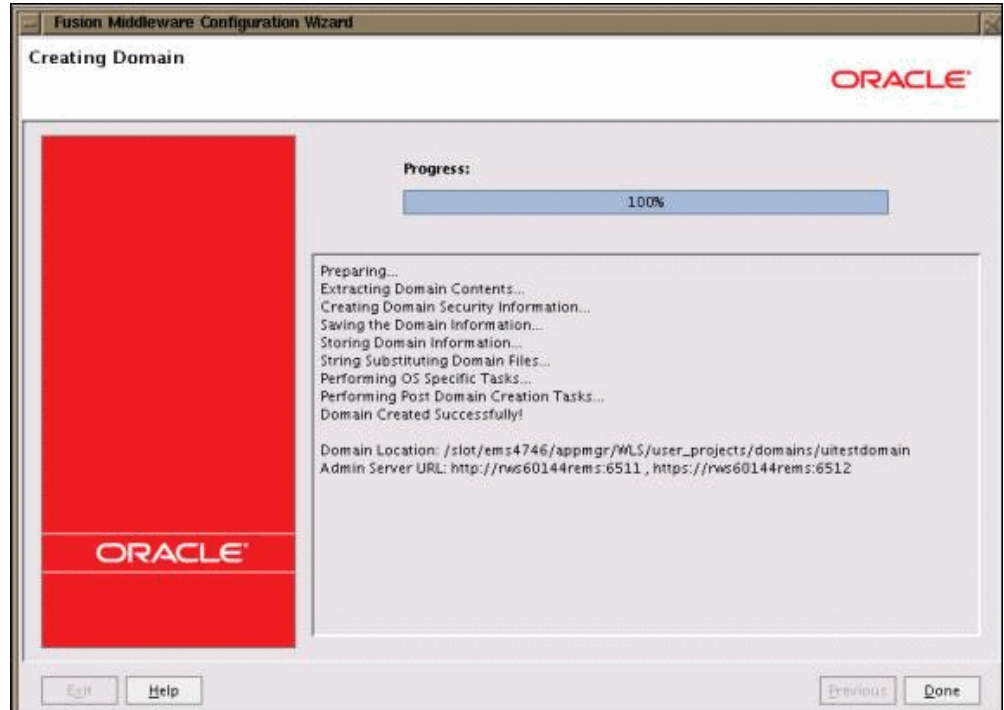
This Listen Port is used to set up the profile MSC_RP_HOST_URL as mentioned in the Performing Pre-Configuration Setup, page 2-1 section.

- SSL listen port - Enter the SSL Listen Port. Check the availability of the port number before entering a value.
- SSL enabled - Select the **SSL enabled** option.

The Configuration Summary screen appears.



- Review the details. If you want to modify any settings, use the **Previous** button to return to the appropriate screen. If no changes are required, click **Create**. The Creating Domain screen appears to display the system progress.



11. When the domain is complete, click **Done**.
12. The Rapid Planning application uses graphical features. In order to enable these features, the following steps need to be executed:
 - Edit the file setDomainEnv.sh available inside domain home bin directory.
 - Add the following to the property:


```
-Djava.awt.headless=true to EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES
```

Starting the Engine Admin Server

Perform the following procedure to start the Engine Admin Server.

1. Under `<WLS_HOME>`, go to the directory `user_projects/domains/<ENGINEDOMAINNAME>/`

Example:

`/slot/ems3157/appmgr/user_projects/domains/testenginedomain`

2. Run the script `startWebLogic.sh` to start the Admin Server.

```
-bash-3.00$ pwd
/slot/ems3157/appmgr/MLS
-bash-3.00$ cd user_projects/domains/testenginedomain1/
-bash-3.00$ ./startWebLogic.sh
```

3. The console requests the username and password. Enter the Engine Domain credentials.

```
Enter username to boot WebLogic server:enginewls
Enter password to boot WebLogic server:
```

The console displays "Server started in RUNNING mode".

```
<Sep 2, 2009 5:14:01 AM PDT> <Notice> <WebLogicServer> <BEA-000365> <Server state changed to RUNNING>
<Sep 2, 2009 5:14:01 AM PDT> <Notice> <WebLogicServer> <BEA-000360> <Server started in RUNNING mode>
```

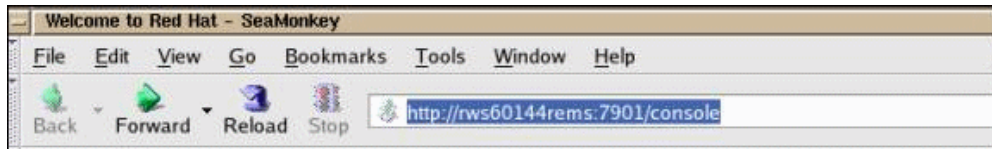
4. Open a web browser and type in the URL/address in the format below:

`http://<Machine_Name>:<Port_No>/console`

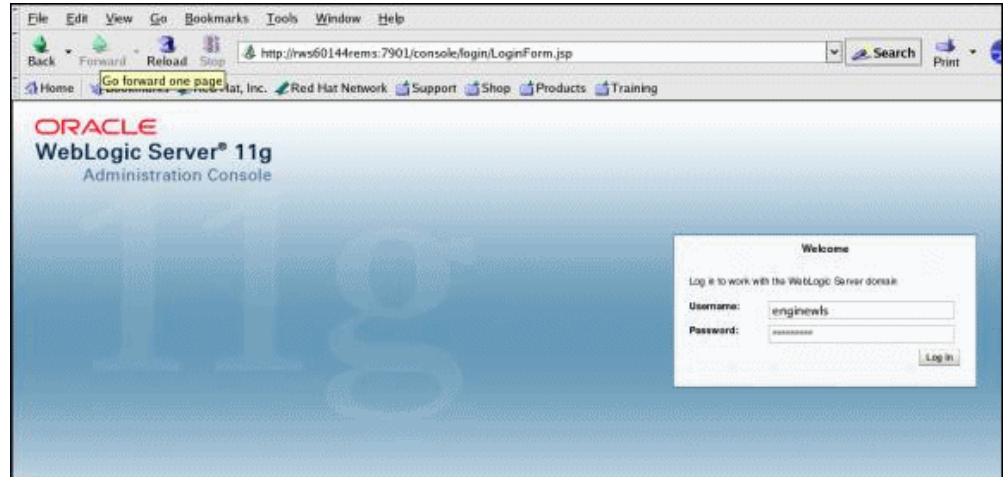
where <Machine_Name> is the host name of the machine on which the WebLogic Server is running (for example, `rws60144rems.us.oracle.com`) and <Port_No> is the Admin Server Listen port number specified when the Engine domain was created.

Example:

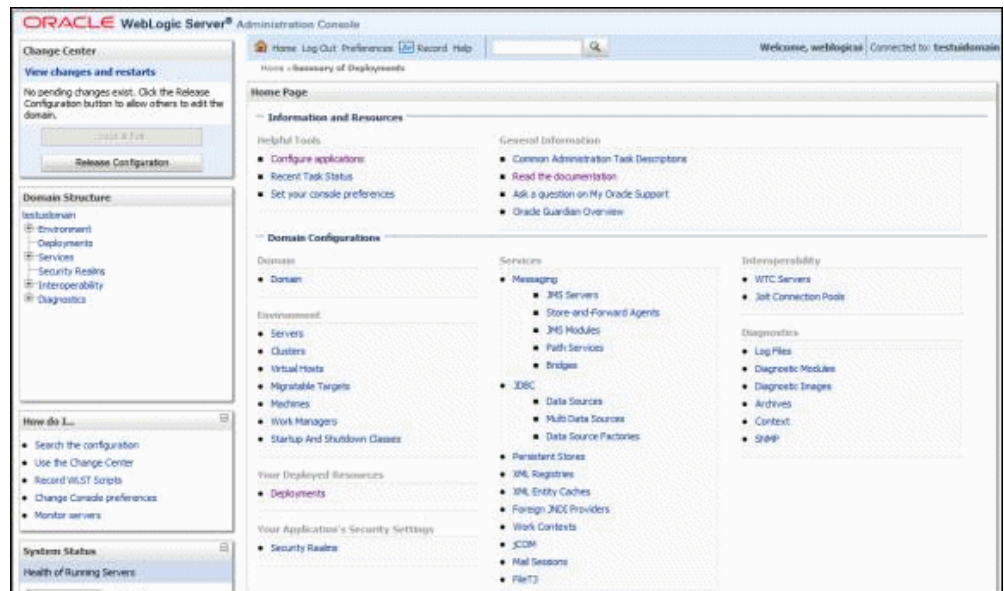
`http://rws60144rems:7901/console`



The WebLogic Server Administration Console appears.



5. Enter the Admin Server **Username** and **Password**, and click **Log In**. The WebLogic Administration Console home page appears.



Starting the User Interface Admin Server

Perform the following procedure to start the User Interface (UI) Admin Server.

1. Under `<WLS_HOME>`, go to the directory `user_projects/domains/<UIDOMAINNAME>/`.

Example:

`/slot/ems4746/appmgr/user_projects/domains/testuidomain`

2. Run the script startWebLogic.sh to start the Admin Server.

```
-bash-3.00$ pwd
/slot/ems4746/appmgr/MLS/user_projects/domains/testuidomain
-bash-3.00$ ./startWebLogic.sh
```

3. The console requests the username and password. Enter the User Interface Domain credentials.

```
Enter username to boot WebLogic server:weblogic
Enter password to boot WebLogic server:
```

The console displays "Server started in RUNNING mode".

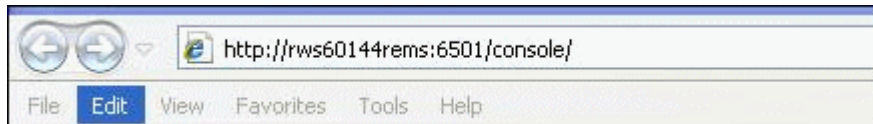
```
<Oct 1, 2009 1:59:31 AM PDT> <Notice> <WebLogicServer> <BEA-000365> <Server state changed to RUNNING>
<Oct 1, 2009 1:59:31 AM PDT> <Notice> <WebLogicServer> <BEA-000360> <Server started in RUNNING mode>
```

4. Open a web browser and type in the URL/address in the in the following format:

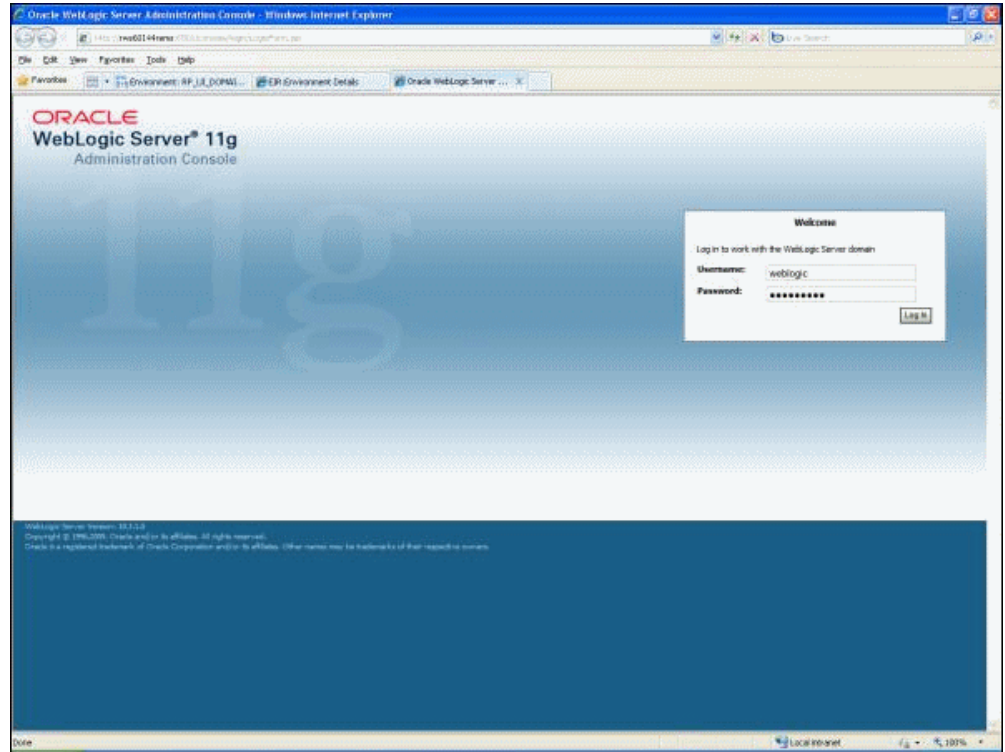
`http://<Machine_Name>:<Port_No>/console`

where <Machine_Name> is the host name of the machine on which the WebLogic Server is running (for example, rws60144rems.us.oracle.com) and <Port_No> is the Admin Server Listen port number specified when the User Interface Domain was created.

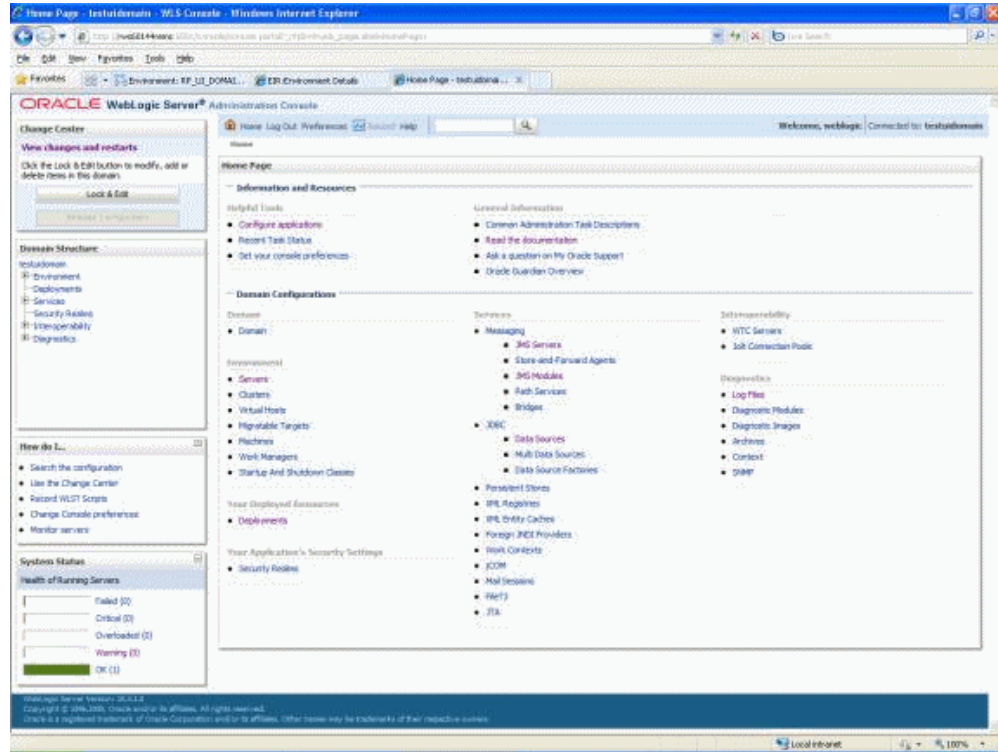
Example:



The WebLogic Server Administration Console appears.



5. Enter the User Interface Admin Server Username and Password, and click **Log In**.



6. Return to the UNIX console, and go to the User Interface Domain home (the path where UI domain is installed).

7. Create a new directory 'mds' in the following location:

```
<UI_Domain_Home>/servers/<Admin_Server>/mds
```

Example:

```
<installation_path>
```

```
/user_projects/domains/uitestdomain/servers/AdminServer/mds
```

8. To create a file persistence store on the WebLogic Server, perform the following:

- Click **Lock & Edit** from the Change Center region in top left corner to change the domain configuration.
- Click the **Persistent Stores** link (or you can navigate to **Services > Persistent Stores** from the Domain Structure region).
- Click **New**.
- Select **Create File Store**.
- Enter Name as 'mds-repos'.

- Select AdminServer from the **Target** list.
- Set the path to `<UI_Domain_Home>/servers/<Admin_Server>/mds`.
- Click **OK**.
- From Change Center, click **Activate Changes**.

Configuring the JDBC Data Source for the Engine Domain

Use this procedure to configure the JDBC data source for the Domain Engine. Verify the Engine Domain Admin Server is up and running before performing this procedure.

Note: When upgrading to an Exadata release or setting up new configuration for Rapid Planning for Exadata, the JDBC data source for the Rapid Planning Engine and User Interface domains need to be updated. Delete the old data source and create a new one for Exadata.

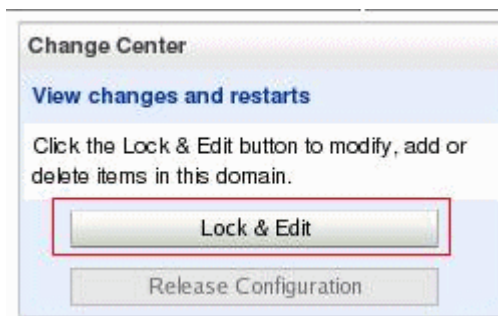
The host name or URL should include the TNS entry for database RAC instead of single node.

Example of a TNS string:

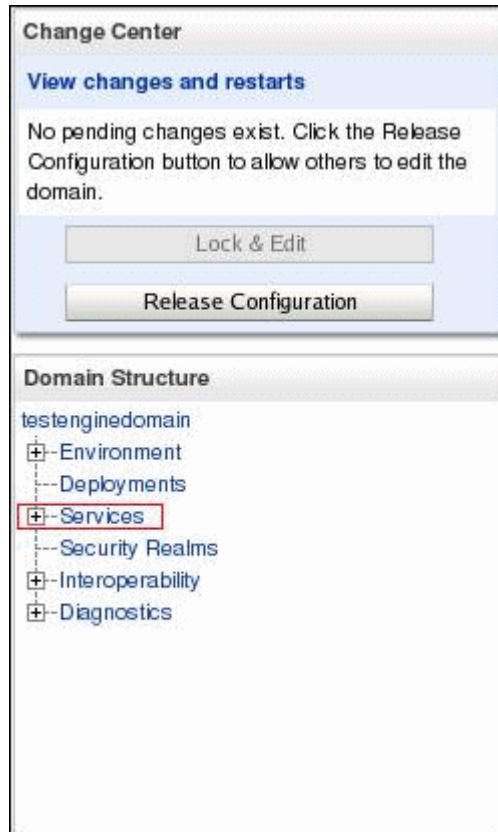
```
(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS_LIST=(LOAD_BALANCE=YES) (FAILOVER=YES)
)
(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=DB_NODE_A_URL) (PORT=1234))
(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=DB_NODE_B_URL) (PORT=1234)))
(CONNECT_DATA= (SERVICE_NAME=VIS)))
```

Replace DB_NODE_A_URL and DB_NODE_B_URL with the URLs for the database nodes.

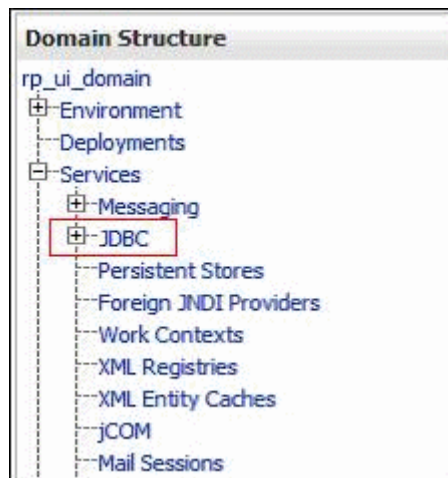
1. Click **Lock & Edit** from the Change Center region in top left corner to change the domain configuration.



2. From the Domain Structure region, expand the **Services** tree node.



3. From Services tree, expand the **JDBC** tree node.



4. Select **Data Sources**.



5. Click **New** and select **Generic Data Source**.

Summary of JDBC Data Sources

A JDBC data source is an object bound to the JNDI tree that provides a database connection to the JNDI tree and then borrow a database connection from the JNDI tree.

This page summarizes the JDBC data source objects that have been created.

[Customize this table](#)

Data Sources(Filtered - More Columns Exist)

New ▼


Delete

Generic Data Source	JNDI Name
GridLink Data Source	
Multi Data Source	


6. Enter the information as shown below, and click **Next**.
 - Name - Enter 'RapidPlanningDS2'.
 - JNDI Name - Enter 'RapidPlanningDS2'.
 - Database Type - Select **Oracle**.
 - Database Driver - Select **Oracle's Driver (Thin) for instance connections: 9.0.1, 9.2.0, 10, 11**.

Enter **Name** and **JNDI Name** as 'RapidPlanningDS2'. Check Troubleshooting, page 6-29 for JDBC Driver specific issues.

What would you like to name your new JDBC data source?

 **Name:**

What JNDI name would you like to assign to your new JDBC Data Source?

 **JNDI Name:**

What database type would you like to select?

Database Type:

What database driver would you like to use to create database connections?

Database Driver:

7. Deselect **Supports Global Transaction**, and click **Next**.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Create a New JDBC Data Source". At the top, there are four buttons: "Back", "Next", "Finish", and "Cancel". Below these is a section titled "Transaction Options". The text in this section reads: "You have selected non-XA JDBC driver to create database connection in your new data source." followed by "Does this data source support global transactions? If yes, please choose the transaction protocol for this data source." There are four radio button options: "Supports Global Transactions" (which is selected and highlighted with a red rectangle), "Logging Last Resource", "Emulate Two-Phase Commit", and "One-Phase Commit". Each option has a descriptive text block below it. At the bottom of the dialog, there are again four buttons: "Back", "Next", "Finish", and "Cancel".

8. Enter the information as shown below and click **Next**.
 - Database Name - Enter database name (example, ma0dv220).
 - Host Name - Enter host name (example, rws60147rem.s.us.oracle.com).
 - Port - Enter port number (example, 1555).
 - Database User Name - Enter database user name.
 - Password - Enter database user name password.
 - Confirm Password - Re-enter password.

Create a New JDBC Data Source

Back

Next

Finish

Cancel

Connection Properties

Define Connection Properties.

What is the name of database you would like to connect to?

Database Name:

ma0dv220

What is the name or IP address of the database server?

Host Name:

60147rems.us.oracle.com

What is the port on the database server used to connect to the database?

Port:

1555

What database account user name do you want to use to create database connections?

Database User Name:

apps

What is the database account password to use to create database connections?

Password:

••••

Confirm Password:

••••

Back

Next

Finish

Cancel

9. Click Test Configuration.

The screenshot shows a web-based configuration window titled "Create a New JDBC Data Source". At the top, there are five buttons: "Test Configuration" (highlighted with a red box), "Back", "Next", "Finish", and "Cancel". Below the buttons, the section "Test Database Connection" is active. It contains the following text and input fields:

- Text: "Test the database availability and the connection properties you provided."
- Text: "What is the full package name of JDBC driver class used to create database connections in the connection pool?"
- Text (small): "(Note that this driver class must be in the classpath of any server to which it is deployed.)"
- Text: "Driver Class Name:" followed by an input field containing "oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver".
- Text: "What is the URL of the database to connect to? The format of the URL varies by JDBC driver."
- Text: "URL:" followed by an input field containing "jdbc:oracle:thin:@rws6014".
- Text: "What database account user name do you want to use to create database connections?"
- Text: "Database User Name:" followed by an input field containing "apps".

If JDBC is set up correctly, then a message "Connection test succeeded" appears.

The screenshot shows the application's main interface. At the top is a navigation bar with links: "Home", "Log Out", "Preferences", "Record", and "Help". Below this is a breadcrumb trail: "Home > Summary of JDBC Data Sources". A "Messages" section displays a green checkmark and the text "Connection test succeeded.". Below the messages, the "Create a New JDBC Data Source" dialog box is visible, showing the same "Test Configuration" step as in the previous screenshot, with the "Test Configuration" button highlighted.

10. Click **Next**.
11. Do not select any target server. Click **Finish**.

Create a New JDBC Data Source

Back Next Finish Cancel

Select Targets

You can select one or more targets to deploy your new JDBC data source. If you do not select any targets, you can deploy the data source at a later time.

Servers
<input type="checkbox"/> AdminServer

Back Next Finish Cancel

The Summary of JDBC Data Source page appears. The data source appears on the page.

Summary of JDBC Data Sources

A JDBC data source is an object bound to the JNDI tree that provides database connectivity through a pool of JDBC connections. Applications can look up a data source on the JNDI tree and then borrow a database connection from a data source.

This page summarizes the JDBC data source objects that have been created in this domain.

[Customize this table](#)

Data Sources (Filtered - More Columns Exist)

New Delete Showing 1 to 1 of 1 Previous | Next

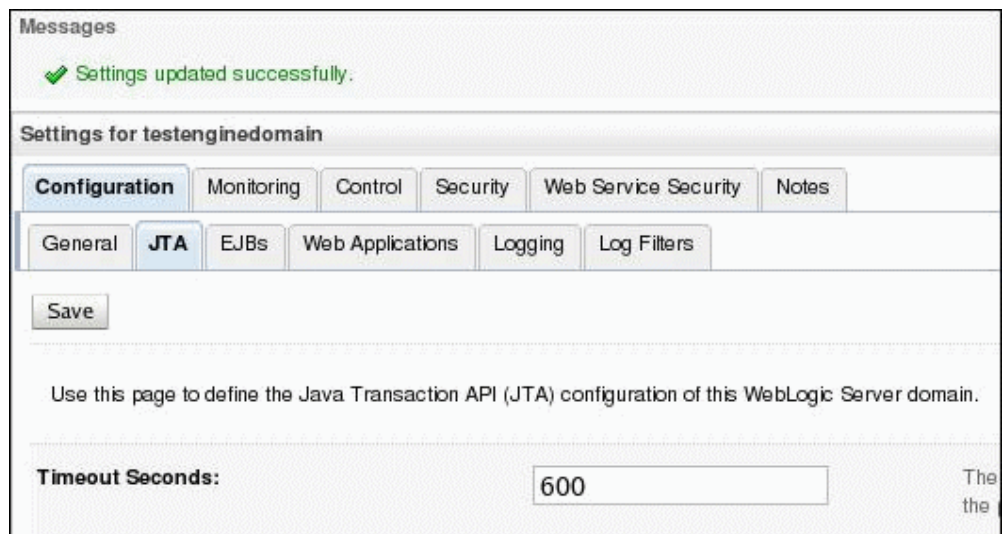
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↕	JNDI Name	Targets
<input type="checkbox"/>	RapidPlanningDS2	RapidPlanningDS2	

New Delete Showing 1 to 1 of 1 Previous | Next

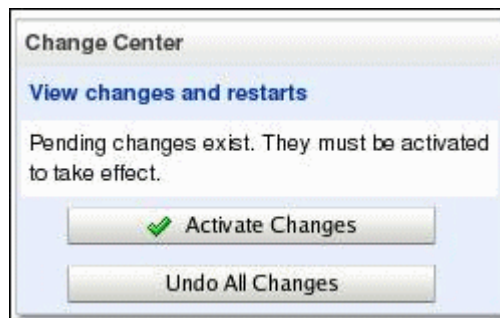
- In the Domain Structure region, navigate to **Services > JTA**. Select the **Configuration** tab and then the **JTA** tab.



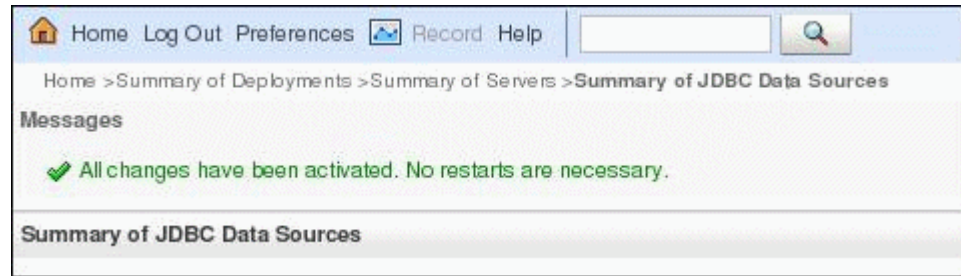
13. Set **Timeout Seconds** to '600' seconds as shown below, and click **Save**.



14. From Change Center, click **Activate Changes**.



Once Activation is complete, the message "All changes have been activated. No restarts are necessary." appears.



The JDBC Resource has been successfully set up.

Configuring the JDBC Data Source for the User Interface Domain

Use this procedure to configure the JDBC data source for the User Interface Domain. Verify the User Interface (UI) Domain Admin Server is up and running before performing this procedure.

Note: When upgrading to an Exadata release or setting up new configuration for Rapid Planning for Exadata, the JDBC data source for the Rapid Planning Engine and User Interface domains need to be updated. Delete the old data source and create a new one for Exadata.

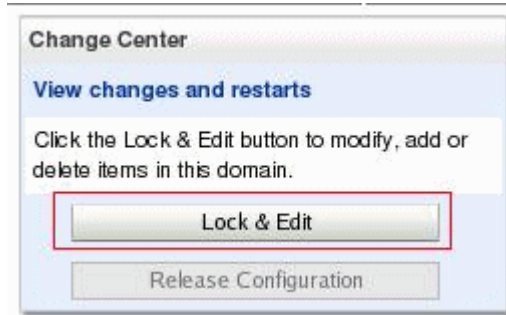
The host name or URL should include the TNS entry for database RAC instead of single node.

Example of a TNS string:

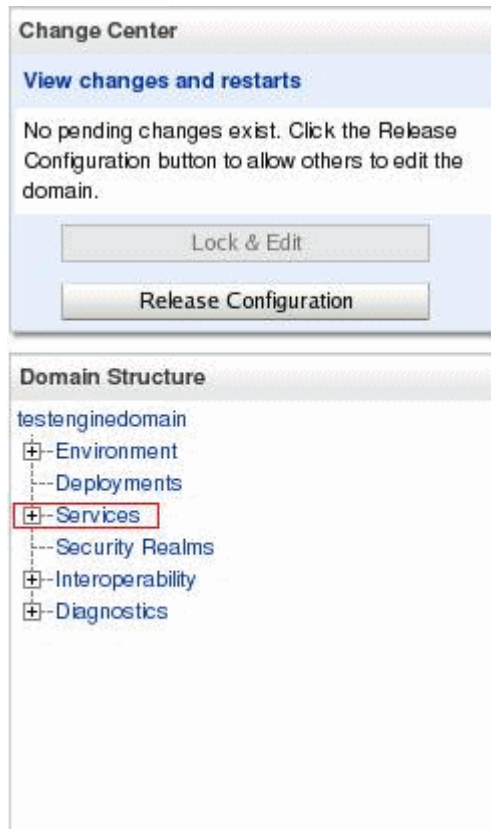
```
(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS_LIST=(LOAD_BALANCE=YES) (FAILOVER=YES)
)
(AADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=DB_NODE_A_URL) (PORT=1234))
(AADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp) (HOST=DB_NODE_B_URL) (PORT=1234)))
(CONNECT_DATA= (SERVICE_NAME=VIS)))
```

Replace DB_NODE_A_URL and DB_NODE_B_URL with the URLs for the database nodes.

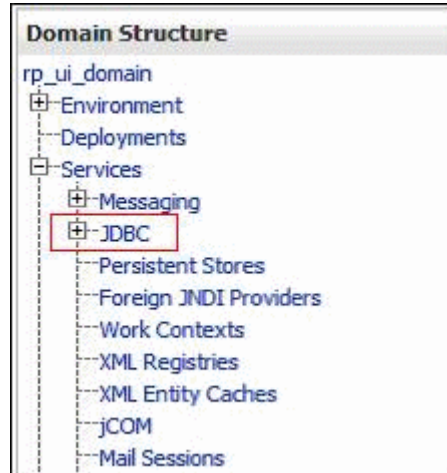
1. Click **Lock & Edit** from the Change Center region in top left corner to change the domain configuration.



2. From the Domain Structure region, expand the **Services** tree node



3. From the Services tree, expand the **JDBC** node.



4. From JDBC tree, select **Data Sources**.



5. Click **New**.

Summary of JDBC Data Sources

A JDBC data source is an object bound to the JNDI tree that provides a connection to the database and then borrow a database connection

This page summarizes the JDBC data source objects that have

[Customize this table](#)

Data Sources(Filtered - More Columns Exist)

New

Delete

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	JNDI Name

New

Delete

6. From the Create a New JDBC Data Source page, enter the following information as shown below, and click **Next**.
 - Name - Enter 'ma0dv220'.
 - JNDI Name - Enter 'jdbc/ma0dv220DS'.
 - Database Type - Select **Oracle**.
 - Database Driver - Select **Oracle's Driver (Thin) versions: 9.0.1, 9.2.0, 10, 11**.

Create a New JDBC Data Source


Back Next Finish Cancel

JDBC Data Source Properties


The following properties will be used to identify your new JDBC data source.

* Indicates required fields

What would you like to name your new JDBC data source?

 * Name: ma0dy220

What JNDI name would you like to assign to your new JDBC Data Source?

 JNDI Name: jdbc/ma0dy220DS

What database type would you like to select?

Database Type: Oracle

What database driver would you like to use to create database connections? Note: * indicates that the driver is explicitly supported by Oracle WebLogic Server.

Database Driver: *Oracle's Driver (Thin) for Instance connections; Versions: 9.0.1, 9.2.0, 10, 11

Back Next Finish Cancel

7. Deselect **Supports Global Transaction**, and click **Next**.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Create a New JDBC Data Source". At the top, there are four buttons: "Back", "Next", "Finish", and "Cancel". Below these is a section titled "Transaction Options". The text in this section reads: "You have selected non-XA JDBC driver to create database connection in your new data source." and "Does this data source support global transactions? If yes, please choose the transaction protocol for this data source." There are four radio button options: "Supports Global Transactions" (which is selected and highlighted with a red rectangle), "Logging Last Resource", "Emulate Two-Phase Commit", and "One-Phase Commit". Each option has a brief description. At the bottom of the dialog, there are again four buttons: "Back", "Next", "Finish", and "Cancel".

8. Enter the following information, and click **Next**.

- Database Name - Enter database name (example, ma0dv220).
- Host Name - Enter host name (example, rws60147rem.s.us.oracle.com).
- Port - Enter port number (example, 1555).
- Database User Name - Enter database user name.
- Password - Enter database user name password.
- Confirm Password - Reenter database user name password.

Create a New JDBC Data Source

Back

Next

Finish

Cancel

Connection Properties

Define Connection Properties.

What is the name of database you would like to connect to?

Database Name:

ma0dv220

What is the name or IP address of the database server?

Host Name:

50147rems.us.oracle.com

What is the port on the database server used to connect to the database?

Port:

1555

What database account user name do you want to use to create database connections?

Database User Name:

apps

What is the database account password to use to create database connections?

Password:

••••

Confirm Password:

••••

Back

Next

Finish

Cancel

9. Click Test Configuration.

Create a New JDBC Data Source

Test Configuration Back Next Finish Cancel

Test Database Connection

Test the database availability and the connection properties you provided.

What is the full package name of JDBC driver class used to create database connections in the connection pool?
(Note that this driver class must be in the classpath of any server to which it is deployed.)

Driver Class Name:

What is the URL of the database to connect to? The format of the URL varies by JDBC driver.

URL:

What database account user name do you want to use to create database connections?

Database User Name:

If JDBC is set up correctly, then a message "Connection test succeeded" appears.

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help

Home > Summary of JDBC Data Sources

Messages

✓ Connection test succeeded.

Create a New JDBC Data Source

Test Configuration Back Next Finish Cancel

Test Database Connection

Test the database availability and the connection properties you provided.

What is the full package name of JDBC driver class used to create database connections in the connection pool?
(Note that this driver class must be in the classpath of any server to which it is deployed.)

10. Click **Next**.
11. Select the default Admin Server as the target (as shown in the example below), and click **Finish**.

Create a New JDBC Data Source

Back Next Finish Cancel

Select Targets

You can select one or more targets to deploy your new JDBC data source. If you don't select a target, you can select one later.

Servers	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AdminServer

Back Next Finish Cancel

The Summary of JDBC Data Source page appears. The data source appears on the page.

Data Sources (Filtered - More Columns Exist)

New Delete

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	JNDI Name	Targets
<input type="checkbox"/>	ma0dv220	jdbc/ma0dv220DS	AdminServer

New Delete

- From the Domain Structure region, navigate to **Services > JTA**. Select the **Configuration** tab and then the **JTA** tab.



13. Set **Timeout Seconds** to '600' seconds as shown below, and click **Save**.

The screenshot shows the 'Messages' section with a green checkmark and the text 'Settings updated successfully.' Below this is the 'Settings for testenginedomain' section. It contains a row of tabs: 'Configuration', 'Monitoring', 'Control', 'Security', 'Web Service Security', and 'Notes'. Under the 'Configuration' tab, there is another row of sub-tabs: 'General', 'JTA', 'EJBs', 'Web Applications', 'Logging', and 'Log Filters'. The 'JTA' sub-tab is selected. Below the sub-tabs is a 'Save' button. A message states: 'Use this page to define the Java Transaction API (JTA) configuration of this WebLogic Server domain.' At the bottom, the 'Timeout Seconds' field is set to '600'.

14. From the Change Center, click **Activate Changes**.

The screenshot shows the 'Change Center' dialog box. It has a title bar 'Change Center' and a subtitle 'View changes and restarts'. The main text says: 'Pending changes exist. They must be activated to take effect.' Below the text are two buttons: 'Activate Changes' (with a green checkmark icon) and 'Undo All Changes'.

Once activation is complete, the message "All changes have been activated. No restarts are necessary." appears.

The screenshot shows the Oracle WebLogic console. At the top is a navigation bar with links: 'Home', 'Log Out', 'Preferences', 'Record', and 'Help'. Below the navigation bar is a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > Summary of Deployments > Summary of Servers > Summary of JDBC Data Sources'. The 'Messages' section shows a green checkmark and the text: 'All changes have been activated. No restarts are necessary.' Below the messages is the 'Summary of JDBC Data Sources' section.

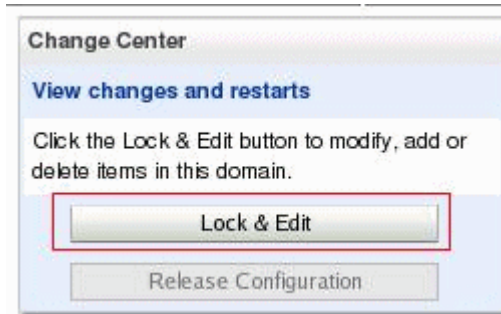
The JDBC Resource has been successfully set up.

Deploying the RP Administration Application in the User Interface Domain

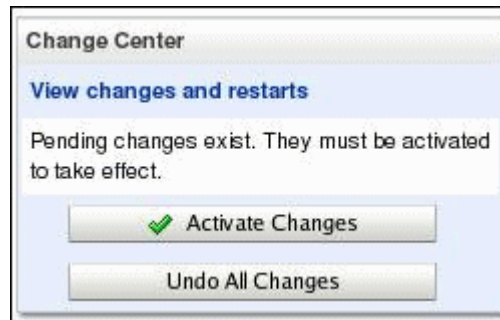
Perform the following procedure to deploy the Rapid Planning Administration application in the User Interface (UI) Domain.

Verify the UI Domain Admin Server is up and running before performing this procedure.

1. Click **Lock & Edit** from the Change Center region in top left corner to change the domain configuration.



2. From Domain Structure region, select **Deployments**.



The Java EE applications appear on the page.

This page displays a list of Java EE applications and stand-alone application modules that have been installed to this domain. Installed applications and modules can be started, stopped, updated (redeployed), or deleted from the domain by first selecting the application name and using the controls on this page.

To install a new application or module for deployment to targets in this domain, click the Install button.

[Customize this table](#)

Deployments

[Install](#) [Update](#) [Delete](#) [Start](#) [Stop](#)

Showing 1 to 10 of 16. [Previous](#) | [Next](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	State	Health	Type	Deployment Order
<input type="checkbox"/>	adf.oracle.domain(1.0,11.1.1.1.0)	Active		Library	100
<input type="checkbox"/>	adf.oracle.domain.webapp(1.0,11.1.1.1.0)	Active		Library	100
<input type="checkbox"/>	DMS Application (11.1.1.1.0)	Active	OK	Web Application	190
<input type="checkbox"/>	FMW Welcome Page Application (11.1.0.0.0)	Active	OK	Enterprise Application	150
<input type="checkbox"/>	jsf(1.2,1.2.9.0)	Active		Library	100
<input type="checkbox"/>	jsf(1.2,1.2.0.1)	Active		Library	100
<input type="checkbox"/>	ohw-ccf(5,5.0)	Active		Library	100
<input type="checkbox"/>	ohw-uix(5,5.0)	Active		Library	100
<input type="checkbox"/>	oracle.adf.configbeans(1.0,11.1.1.0.0)	Active		Library	100
<input type="checkbox"/>	oracle.adf.management(1.0,11.1.1.1.0)	Active		Library	100

- Click **Install**.
- Navigate to the path where the EAR file is located, and select the ORPAdmin.ear file. The EAR file is in the ORPTEMP location, as mentioned in Performing Pre-Configuration Setup, page 2-1 section of this document.

Path: /slot/ems3157/appmgr/WLS/ORPTEMP/ORPAdmin.ear

Recently Used Paths: /slot/ems3157/appmgr/WLS/ORPTEMP

Current Location: rws60144rems / slot / ems3157 / appmgr / WLS / ORPTEMP

install

ORPAdmin.ear

OrpUI EAR.ear

rpws.ear

- Select **Install this deployment as an application**, and click **Next**.

Install Application Assistant

Back Next Finish Cancel

Choose targeting style

Targets are the servers, clusters, and virtual hosts on which this deployment will run. There are

☒ **Install this deployment as an application**

The application and its components will be targeted to the same locations. This is the most common

☐ **Install this deployment as a library**

Application libraries are deployments that are available for other deployments to share. Libraries s
applications.

Back Next Finish Cancel

6. Select the options you require, and click **Next**.

Install Application Assistant

Back Next Finish Cancel

Optional Settings

You can modify these settings or accept the defaults.

General

What do you want to name this deployment?

Name:

Security

What security model do you want to use with this application?

☒ **DD Only:** Use only roles and policies that are defined in the deployment descriptors.

☐ **Custom Roles:** Use roles that are defined in the Administration Console; use policies that are defined in the deployment descriptor.

☐ **Custom Roles and Policies:** Use only roles and policies that are defined in the Administration Console.

☐ **Advanced:** Use a custom model that you have configured on the realm's configuration page.

Source accessibility

How should the source files be made accessible?

☒ **Use the defaults defined by the deployment's targets**

Recommended selection.

☐ **Copy this application onto every target for me**

During deployment, the files will be copied automatically to the managed servers to which the application is targeted.

☐ **I will make the deployment accessible from the following location**

Location:

7. Click **Finish**, and then click **Save** (if applicable).

Install Application Assistant

Back Next Finish Cancel

Review your choices and click Finish

Click Finish to complete the deployment. This may take a few moments to complete.

Additional configuration

In order to work successfully, this application may require additional configuration. Do you want to review this application's configuration after completing this assistant?

☒ Yes, take me to the deployment's configuration screen.

☐ No, I will review the configuration later.

Summary

Deployment: /tmp/CRPTMP/RPAdmin/CRPAdmin.ear

Name: CRPAdmin

Staging mode: Use the defaults defined by the chosen targets

Security Model: DDOnly: Use only roles and policies that are defined in the deployment descriptors.

Target Summary

Components	Targets
CRPAdmin.ear	AdminServer

Back Next Finish Cancel

8. Select **Activate Changes**.

Change Center

View changes and restarts

Pending changes exist. They must be activated to take effect.

☒ **Activate Changes**

Undo All Changes

The deployment appears in the table.



10. Log in to the application using following link format in your web browser:

Example:

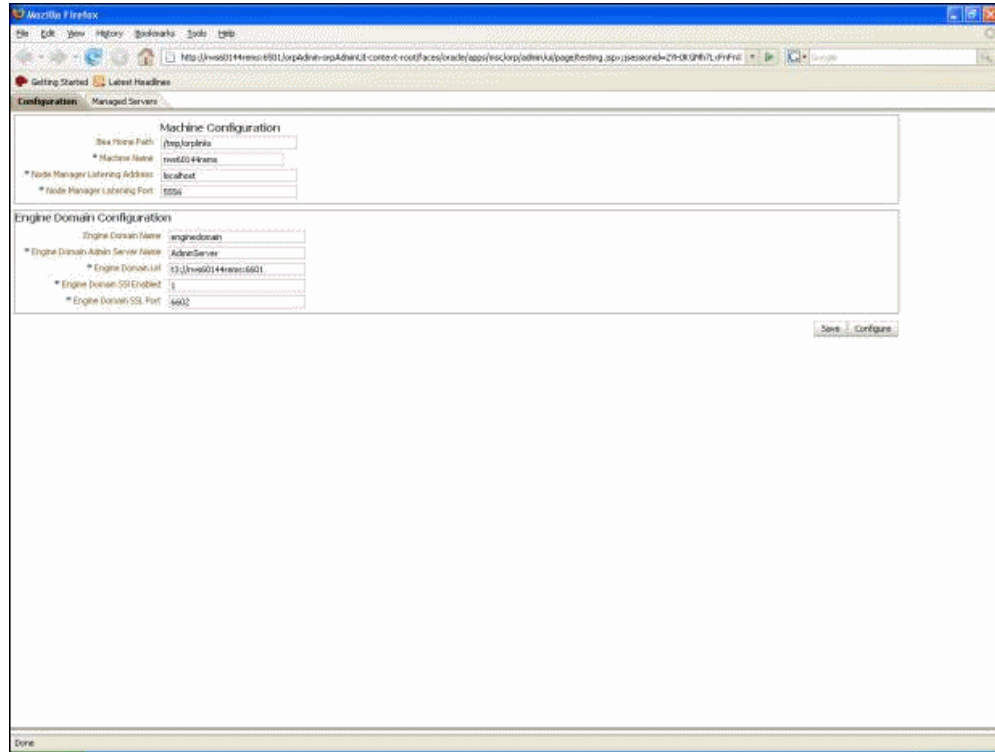
`http://<Machine_Name>:<Port_No>/rpadmin/faces/oracle/apps/msc/orp/admin/ui/page/AdminMainUI.jspx`

Example:

`http://rws60144rems:6501/rpadmin/faces/oracle/apps/msc/orp/admin/ui/page/AdminMainUI.jspx`

The EBS home page appears.

11. Select **Advanced Planning Administrator** responsibility, and then select **Rapid Planning (Setup and Configuration)**.



Setting the Initial Configuration for the Rapid Planning User Interface and Engine

Verify the Engine Domain Admin Server is up and running before performing this procedure.

1. On Rapid Planning Admin User Interface (UI) home page, click the **Configuration** tab.

ORACLE
Home

Configuration **Managed Servers**

* Machine Name: rws60144rems

* Node Manager Listening Address: localhost

* Node Manager Listening Port: 5556

* Engine Domain Name: testadmindomain

* Engine Domain Admin Server Name: AdminServer

* Engine Domain Url: t3://rws60144rems:6801

Engine Domain SSL Enabled: ☒

* Engine Domain SSL Port: 6802

Save Configure

2. Enter the following information.

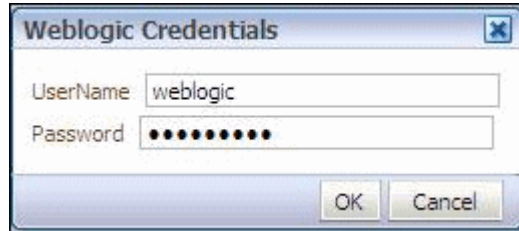
Machine Details

1. Machine Name - Host name of the machine on which the WebLogic Server is running (example, rws60144rems.us.oracle.com).
2. Node Manager Listen Address - Set to localhost.
3. Node Manager Listen Port - Set to 5556.

Engine Domain Details

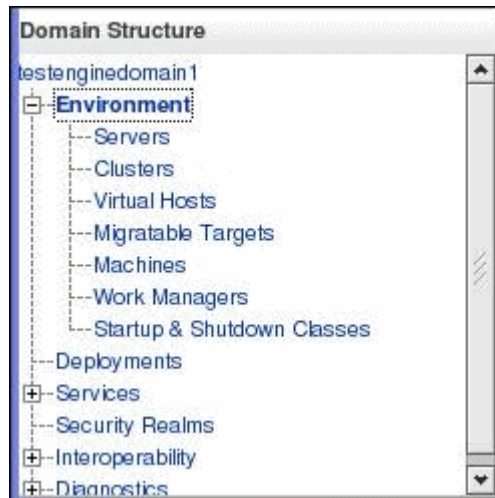
1. Engine Domain Name - Enter the name of Engine Domain provided during installation in Creating the Engine Domain, page 3-1.
2. Engine Domain Admin Server Name - Enter the name of Engine Domain Admin Server provided during installation in Creating the Engine Domain, page 3-1.
3. Engine Domain Url - Enter t3://<Machine_Name>:<Port_No>. Use protocol t3 and not http.
4. Engine Domain SSL Enabled - Select this option.

5. Engine Domain SSL Port - Enter the SSL Port Number provided during installation in Creating the Engine Domain, page 3-1.
3. Once you have entered all the values, click **Save**.
4. Verify the information entered, and click **Configure**. The WebLogic Credentials dialog appears.
5. Enter the user credentials for Engine Domain Admin Server, and click **OK**.

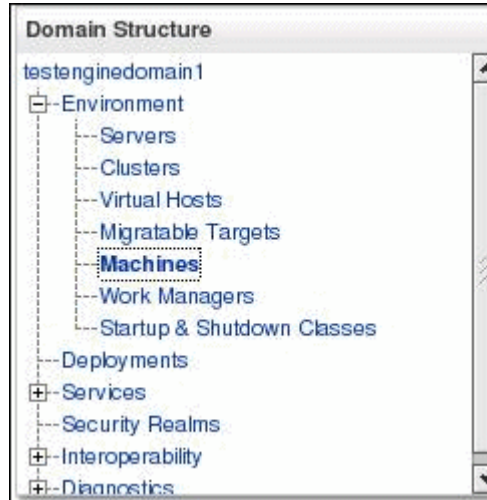


After configuration, the machine and Node Manager are set up.

6. Verify the machine and Node Manager setup.
 1. Log in to WebLogic Administration Console from your browser.
 2. From the Domain Structure region, expand the **Environment** node.



3. Select **Machines**. The newly created machine appears on the Summary of Machines page.



4. Select a machine name to view the machine details.

Summary of Machines

A machine is the logical representation of the computer that hosts one or more WebLogic Server instances (servers). WebLogic Server uses configured machine names to determine the optimum server in a cluster to which certain tasks, such as HTTP session replication, are delegated. The Administration Server uses the machine definition in conjunction with Node Manager to start remote servers.

This page displays key information about each machine that has been configured in the current WebLogic Server domain.

[Customize this table](#)

Machines

Click the **Lock & Edit** button in the Change Center to activate all the buttons on this page.

New Clone Delete Showing 1 to 1 of 1 Previous | Next

Name	Type
<input type="checkbox"/> rws60144rems	Machine

New Clone Delete Showing 1 to 1 of 1 Previous | Next

5. The settings for the server appear, as shown below.

Settings for rws60144rems

Configuration Monitoring Notes

General Node Manager Servers

This page displays the name of the physical machine which hosts one or more Managed Servers.

Name: rws60144rems The name of this machine. [More Info...](#)

6. Select the **Node Manager** tab to view Node Manager details.

General **Node Manager** Servers

Click the **Lock & Edit** button in the Change Center to modify the settings on this page

Save

This page allows you to define the Node Manager configuration for this machine. To d
Manager must be configured and running on the machine where the Managed Server

The settings defined on this page are used to configure communication between the d
Managed Servers. This page does not control the configuration of the Node Manager i

Type: SSL

Listen Address: localhost

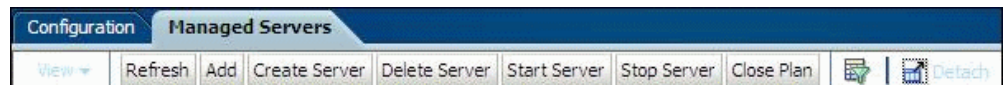
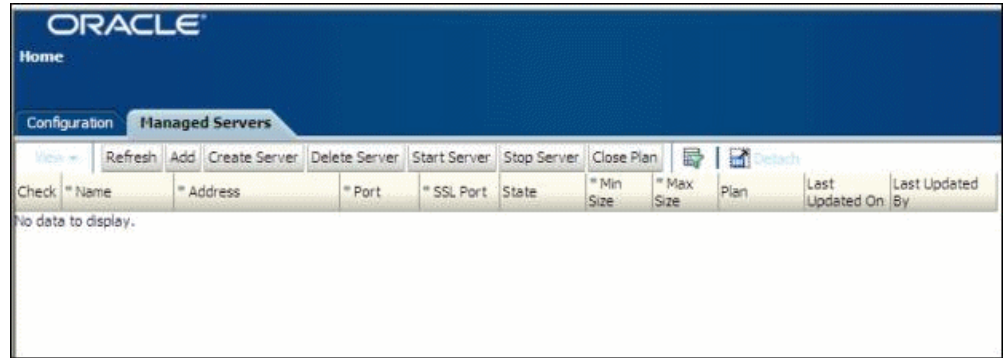
Listen Port: 5556

Creating the Managed Servers

Perform the following procedure to create the necessary Managed Servers.

Verify the Engine Domain Admin Server is up and running before performing this procedure.

1. In Rapid Planning Admin User Interface (UI), select the **Managed Servers** tab.



2. Click the **Add**. An empty row appears.
3. Enter the following information in the new row:
 - Name - Enter the name of the Managed Server.
 - Address - Enter the Listen Address for Manager Server
 - Port - Enter the Listen Port for Manager Server.
 - SSL Enabled - Select the **Check** box to enter SSL Port Number.
 - SSL Port - Enter the Secured Socket Listen Port for Managed Server.
 - Min Size - Enter the minimum heap size memory argument for Manager Server.
 - Max Size - Enter the maximum heap size memory argument for Manager Server.

Check	Name	Address	Port	SSL Port	State	Min Size	Max Size	Plan	Last Updated On	Last Updated By
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RPMS1	rvis60144@ems.us.oracle.com	6803	6804		128	256			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RPMS2	144@ems.us.oracle.com	6805	6806		128	256			

4. Repeat the steps above to add and define all the necessary Managed Servers. Make sure the Managed Server names are unique.
5. After the information is entered for all the servers, select the **Check** box for the servers that you want to create.

6. Click **Create Server**. You are prompted for username and password.
7. Enter the user credentials for Engine Domain Admin Server, and click **OK**.

Wait for return of control. Once control is back; click **Refresh**. Verify that all the created servers are in the "Running" state.

View	Refresh	Add	Create Server	Delete Server	Start Server	Stop Server	Close Plan	Details		
Check	* Name	* Address	* Port	* SSL Port	State	* Min Size	* Max Size	Plan	Last Updated On	Last Updated By
<input type="checkbox"/>	RPMS1	rws60144rems.us.oracle.	6903	6904	RUNNING	128	256			

8. If the server has not started, select the server and click **Start Server**.

Deploying and Starting the Engine Application

Verify the Engine Domain Admin Server is up and running before performing this procedure.

To start Engine Domain Server, refer to the Starting the Engine Admin Server, page 3-19

1. Click **Lock & Edit** from the Change Center region in top left corner to modify the domain configuration.
2. From Domain Structure region, click **Deployments**. The Deployments screen appears.
3. Click **Install**.



4. Navigate to the path where the EAR file is located, and select the rpws.ear file. The EAR file is located in the ORPTMP location as mentioned in Performing Pre-Configuration Setup, page 2-1 section of this document.

Path: /slot/ems3157/appmgr/WLS/ORPTMP/rpws.ear

Recently Used Paths: (none)

Current Location: rws60144rems / slot / ems3157 / appmgr / WLS / ORPTMP

install

ORPAdmin.ear

OrpUI EAR.ear

rpws.ear

Back Next Finish Cancel

5. Select **Install this deployment as an application**, and click **Next**.

Install Application Assistant

Back Next Finish Cancel

Choose targeting style

Targets are the servers, clusters, and virtual hosts on which this deployment will run. There are

☒ **Install this deployment as an application**

The application and its components will be targeted to the same locations. This is the most common

☐ **Install this deployment as a library**

Application libraries are deployments that are available for other deployments to share. Libraries s applications.

Back Next Finish Cancel

6. Select all the Managed Servers as the targets for the application, and click **Next**. Do not select the Admin Server. The Optional Settings page appears.

Install Application Assistant

Back Next Finish Cancel

Select deployment targets

Select the servers and/or clusters to which you want to deploy this application. (You can select multiple targets.)

Available targets for rpws :

Servers
<input type="checkbox"/> EngineAdmin
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RP_MS1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RP_MS2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RP_MS3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RP_MS4

Back Next Finish Cancel

7. On the Optional Settings page, keep the default settings, and click **Next**.

BackNextFinishCancel

Optional Settings

You can modify these settings or accept the defaults

General

What do you want to name this deployment?

Name:

rpws

Security

What security model do you want to use with this application?

☒ DD Only: Use only roles and policies that are defined in the deployment descriptors.

☐ Custom Roles: Use roles that are defined in the Administration Console; use policies that are defined in the deployment descriptor.

☐ Custom Roles and Policies: Use only roles and policies that are defined in the Administration Console.

☐ Advanced: Use a custom model that you have configured on the realm's configuration page.

Source accessibility

How should the source files be made accessible?

☒ Use the defaults defined by the deployment's targets

☐ Copy this application onto every target for me

Recommended selection.

☐ I will make the deployment accessible from the following location

8. Click **Finish**, then click **Save**.

In order to work successfully, this application may require additional configuration. Do you want to review configuration after completing this assistant?

☒ **Yes, take me to the deployment's configuration screen.**

☐ **No, I will review the configuration later.**

Summary

Deployment: /slot/ems3157/appmgr/WLS/ORPTMP/rpws.ear

Name: rpws

Staging mode: Use the defaults defined by the chosen targets

Security Model: DDOOnly: Use only roles and policies that are defined in the deployment descriptors.

Target Summary

Components	Targets
rpws.ear	RP_MS1, RP_MS2, RP_MS3, RP_MS4

Back Next **Finish** Cancel

- Click **Activate Changes**.

Change Center

View changes and restarts

Pending changes exist. They must be activated to take effect.

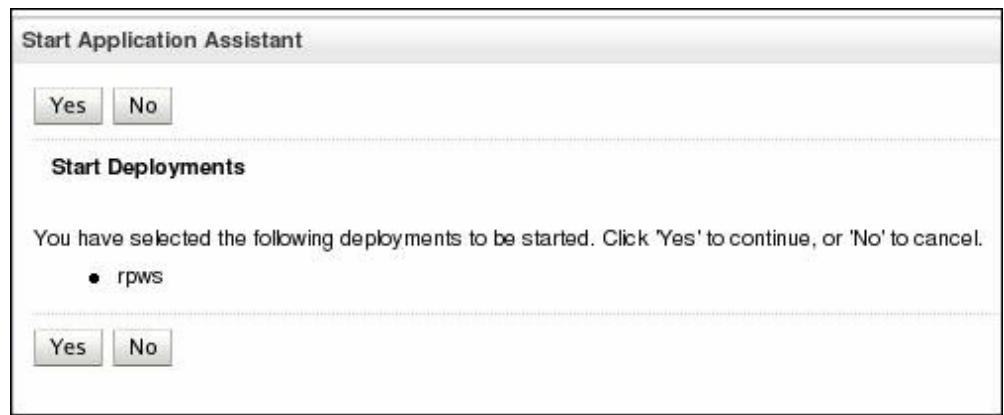
☒ **Activate Changes**

Undo All Changes

Use the Deployments page to control or modify deployments.



10. Select the check box for **rpws**. Click **Start > Servicing all requests**. Click **Next**. The Start Application Assistant page appears.



11. Click **Yes**.

A message appears to inform you that the start requests have been sent to the selected deployments.



Deploying and Starting the User Interface Application

Perform the following procedure to deploy and start the User Interface (UI) application.

Verify the UI Domain Admin Server is running before performing this procedure.

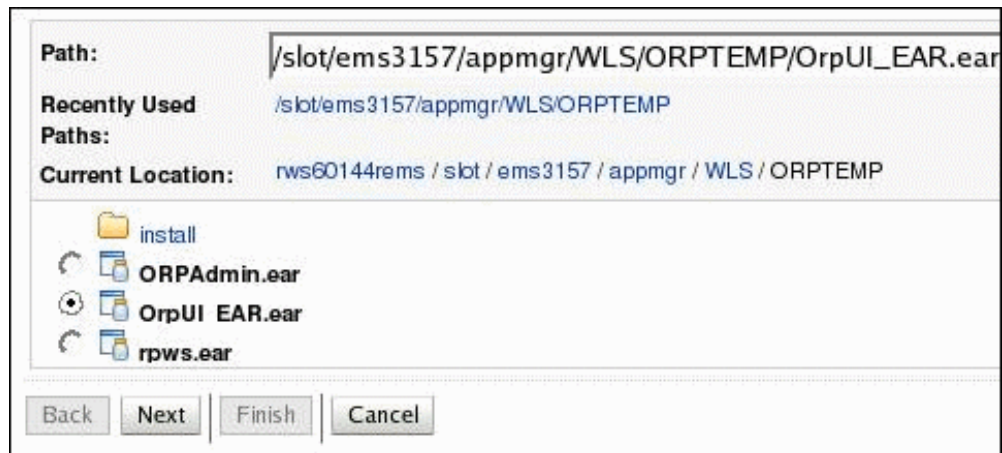
To start UI Domain Server, refer to Starting the Engine Admin Server, page 3-19.

Provide the UI Domain credentials (Machine_Name, Port_No, username and password) to start the server.

1. Click **Lock & Edit** from the Change Center region in top left corner to change the domain configuration.
2. From Domain Structure region, click **Deployments**. The Deployments page appears.
3. Click **Install**.



4. Navigate to the path where the EAR file is located. The EAR file is in the ORPTEMP location as mentioned in Performing Pre-Configuration Setup, page 2-1 section of this document. Select the **OrpUI_EAR.ear** file. Click **Next**.



5. Select **Install this deployment as an application**, and click **Next**. The Install Application Assistant page appears.

Install Application Assistant

Back Next Finish Cancel

Choose targeting style

Targets are the servers, clusters, and virtual hosts on which this deployment will run. There are

☒ **Install this deployment as an application**

The application and its components will be targeted to the same locations. This is the most common

☐ **Install this deployment as a library**

Application libraries are deployments that are available for other deployments to share. Libraries s applications.

Back Next Finish Cancel

6. Keep the default settings and click **Next**. The Review Your Choices page appears.

Install Application Assistant

Back Next Finish Cancel

Optional Settings

You can modify these settings or accept the defaults

General

What do you want to name this deployment?

Name:

Security

What security model do you want to use with this application?

☒ **DD Only:** Use only roles and policies that are defined in the deployment descriptors.

☐ **Custom Roles:** Use roles that are defined in the Administration Console; use policies that are defined in the deployment descriptor.

☐ **Custom Roles and Policies:** Use only roles and policies that are defined in the Administration Console.

☐ **Advanced:** Use a custom model that you have configured on the realm's configuration page.

7. Click **Finish**, and then click **Save**.

Install Application Assistant

Back Next Finish Cancel

Review your choices and click Finish

Click Finish to complete the deployment. This may take a few moments to complete.

— **Additional configuration** —

In order to work successfully, this application may require additional configuration. Do you want to review this application's configuration after completion?

☒ **Yes, take me to the deployment's configuration screen.**

☐ No, I will review the configuration later.

— **Summary** —

Deployment: /tmp/ORPTMP/OrpUI_EAR.ear

Name: OrpUI_EAR

Staging mode: Use the defaults defined by the chosen targets

Security Model: DDOnly: Use only roles and policies that are defined in the deployment descriptors.

Target Summary

Components	Targets
OrpUI_EAR.ear	AdminServer

Back Next Finish Cancel

8. Click **Activate Changes**.

Change Center

View changes and restarts

Pending changes exist. They must be activated to take effect.

☒ **Activate Changes**

Undo All Changes

9. Select the check box for OrpUI_EAR. Select **Start > Servicing all requests**. Click **Next**. The Start Application Assistant page appears.

Deployments							
<input type="button" value="Install"/> <input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> <input type="button" value="Start"/> <input type="button" value="Stop"/>		Showing 11 to 17 of 17 Previous Next					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Servicing all requests Servicing only administration requests		State	Health	Type	Deployment Order
<input type="checkbox"/>	oracle.dconfig-infra(11.1.1.1.1.0)			Active		Library	100
<input type="checkbox"/>	oracle.jrf.system.filter			Active		Library	100
<input type="checkbox"/>	oracle.jsp.next(11.1.1.1.1.1)			Active		Library	100
<input type="checkbox"/>	oracle.wsm.seedpolicies(11.1.1.1.1.1)			Active		Library	100
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OrpUI_EAR			Prepared	OK	Enterprise Application	100
<input type="checkbox"/>	UDX(11.1.1.1.1.0)			Active		Library	100
<input type="checkbox"/>	wsdl-ws			Active	OK	Enterprise Application	150
<input type="button" value="Install"/> <input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> <input type="button" value="Start"/> <input type="button" value="Stop"/>		Showing 11 to 17 of 17 Previous Next					

- Click **Yes**.

Start Application Assistant

Start Deployments

You have selected the following deployments to be started. Click 'Yes' to continue, or 'No' to cancel.

- OrpUI_EAR

A message appears to inform you that start requests have been sent to the selected deployments.

Messages

Start requests have been sent to the selected Deployments.

Summary of Deployments

- Log in to the application using following link format in your web browser:

Example Format:

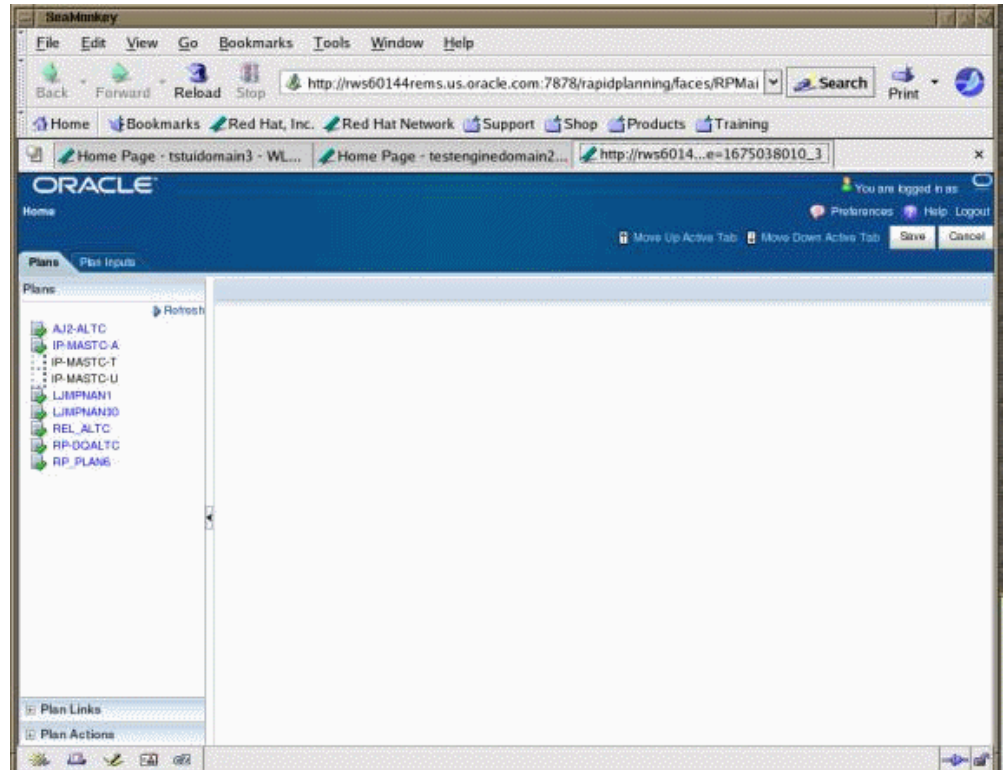
http://<Machine_Name>.us.oracle.com:<Port_No>/rapidplanning/faces/RPMainUI

Example:

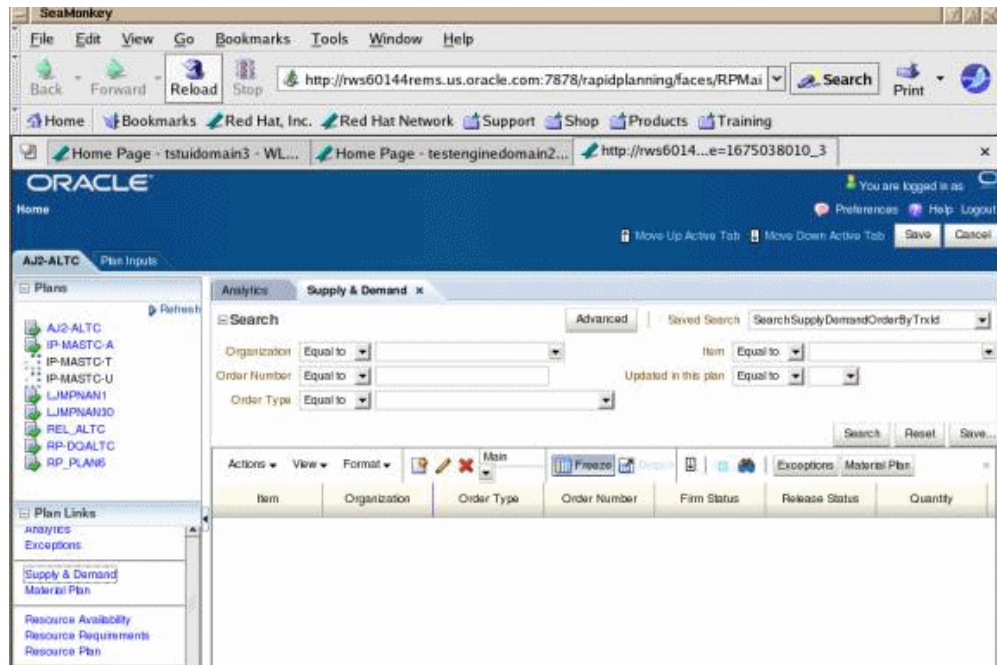
http://rws60144rems.us.oracle.com:7001/rapidplanning/faces/RPMainUI

The Oracle Applications Login page appears.

12. Enter the **Username** and **Password**, and click **OK**.
13. Once home page appears, select **Oracle Supply Chain Simulation Planner > Plans, Inputs and Simulations**. The Plans page appears.



14. From the Plans region, select a plan to start working on it. The plan details page appears.



Managed Servers

This chapter covers the following topics:

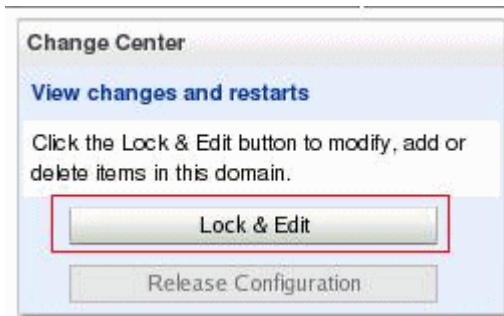
- Adding Managed Servers
- Starting Managed Servers
- Closing a Plan on Managed Servers
- Stopping Managed Servers
- Deleting Managed Servers

Adding Managed Servers

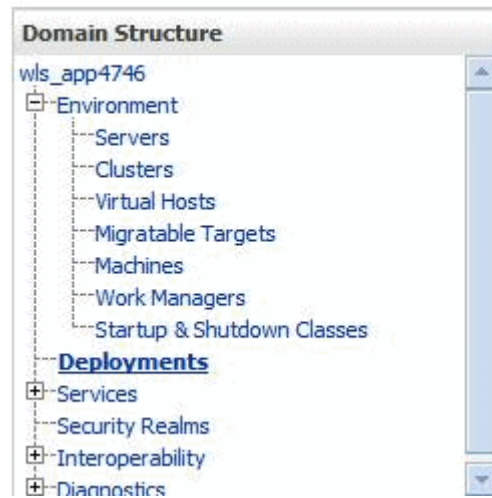
Verify the Engine Domain Admin Server is up and running before performing this procedure.

1. Once you log in to the Rapid Planning Admin User Interface, select **Refresh**, and enter the Engine domain credentials when prompted.
2. Select the **Managed Servers** tab. The list of current Managed Servers appears.
3. Click **Add**. An empty row appears. Enter the following information for the new Managed Server:
 - Name - Enter the name of the Managed Server. Make sure the Managed Server name is unique.
 - Address - Enter the Listen Address for Manager Server.
 - Port - Enter the Listen Port for Manager Server.
 - SSL Enabled - Select this option to enter SSL port number.
 - SSL Port - Enter the Secured Socket Listen Port for Managed Server.

- Min Size - Enter the minimum heap size memory argument for Manager Server.
 - Max Size - Enter the maximum heap size memory argument for Manager Server.
4. Repeat the steps to add and define all the necessary Managed Servers. Verify that the Manager Server names are unique.
 5. After all Manager Servers are defined, select the check box for the servers that you want to create.
 6. Click **Create Server**. You are prompted for the username and password.
 7. Enter the user credentials for Engine Domain Admin Server, and click **OK**.
Wait for return of control. Once control is back, all the newly created Managed Servers display a State of "Running".
 8. Once the Managed Servers are added, target all the newly created Managed Servers to the Deployed Application. Open the WebLogic interface for Engine Domain as described in Starting the Engine Admin Server, page 3-19.
 9. Click **Lock & Edit** from the Change Center region in top left corner to change the domain configuration.



10. Select **Deployments** from the Domain Structure region.



The page displays the list of available deployments.

<input type="button" value="Install"/> <input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> <input type="button" value="Start"/> <input type="button" value="Stop"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↕	State	Health
<input type="checkbox"/>	adf.oracle.domain(1.0,11.1.1.1.0)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	adf.oracle.domain.webapp(1.0,11.1.1.1.0)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	DMS Application (11.1.1.1.0)	Active	✓ OK
<input type="checkbox"/>	FMW Welcome Page Application (11.1.0.0.0)	Active	✓ OK
<input type="checkbox"/>	jsf(1.2,1.2.9.0)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	jst(1.2,1.2.0.1)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ohw-rcf(5,5.0)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ohw-ux(5,5.0)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	oracle.adf.dconfigbeans(1.0,11.1.1.0.0)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	oracle.adf.management(1.0,11.1.1.1.0)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	oracle.dconfig-infra(11,11.1.1.1.0)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	oracle.jrf.system.filter	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	oracle.jsp.next(11.1.1,11.1.1)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	oracle.wsm.seedpolicies(11.1.1,11.1.1)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	rpws	Active	✓ OK
<input type="checkbox"/>	UIX(11,11.1.1.1.0)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	wsil-wls	Active	✓ OK

11. Select the Engine application (rpws in the example above).
12. Select the **Targets** tab.

Settings for rpws

Overview

Deployment Plan

Configuration

Security

Targets

Control

Testing

Monitoring

Notes



Save

Use this page to view the general configuration of an Enterprise application, such as its name, the physical path to the end of the page lists the modules (such as Web applications and EJBs) that are contained in the Enterprise application.

Name: rpws

13. Select the check box with the Type "Enterprise Application", and click **Change Targets**.

Change Targets

<input type="checkbox"/>	Component 	Type	Current Targets
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 rpws	Enterprise Application	RP_Mserver 1,RP_Mserver 2,RP_Mserver 3,RP_Mserver 4,RP_Mserver 5,RP_Mserver 6
<input type="checkbox"/>	rp	WEBAPP	(None specified)

Change Targets

14. Select all the Managed Servers you want to deploy the application, except the AdminServer, and click **Yes**. Follow the instructions.

Change Targets Assistant

Yes

No

Target Deployments

You have chosen to retarget the deployments named rpws. Select the desired targets, and click

Servers

☐ AdminServer

☒ RP_Mserver1

☒ RP_Mserver2

☒ RP_Mserver3

☒ RP_Mserver4

☒ RP_Mserver5

☒ RP_Mserver6

☒ RP_Mserver7

Yes

No

15. From Change Center region, click **Activate Changes**.

Change Center

View changes and restarts

Pending changes exist. They must be activated to take effect.

☒ Activate Changes

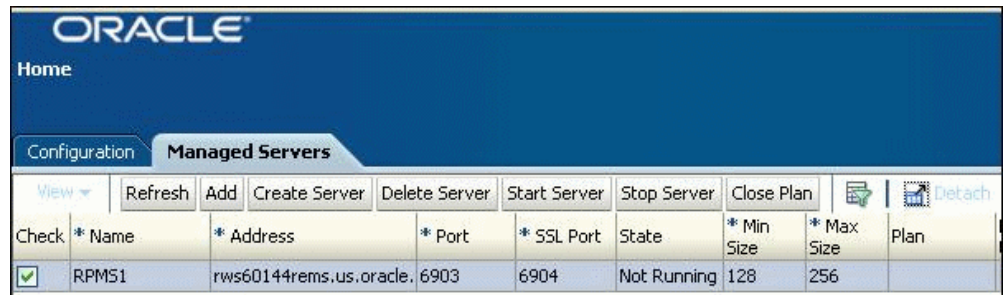
Undo All Changes

Starting Managed Servers

Perform the following procedure to start Managed Servers.


Verify the Engine Domain Admin Server is up and running before performing this procedure.

1. From the Rapid Planning Admin User Interface, select the **Managed Servers** tab. The list of current Managed Servers appears on the page.
2. Select the **Check** box for the servers you want to start, and click **Start Server**.



Check	* Name	* Address	* Port	* SSL Port	State	* Min Size	* Max Size	Plan
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RPMS1	rws60144rems.us.oracle	6903	6904	Not Running	128	256	

The selected servers display the State as "Running". If a selected server State does not appear as "Running", refer to the log files. Use the **Refresh** button to update the status displayed on screen.




Check	* Name	* Address	* Port	* SSL Port	State	* Min Size	* Max Size	Plan	Last Updated On	Last Updated By
<input type="checkbox"/>	RPMS1	rws60144rems.us.oracle	6903	6904	RUNNING	128	256			

Closing a Plan on Managed Servers

To close a plan running on a Managed Server, perform the following procedure:

1. Select the **Check** box for the Managed Server where the plan is loaded. The **Plan** field displays the name of the plan currently being run on the Managed Server.
2. Click **Close Plan**.



Check	* Name	* Address	* Port	* SSL Port	State	* Min Size	* Max Size	Plan	Last Updated On	Last Updated By
<input type="checkbox"/>	RPMS1	rws60144rems.us.oracle	6903	6904	RUNNING	128	256	FGALTC_T1	2009-10-15	MFG

3. Click **Refresh**. The **Plan** field displays "No Plan".

Configuration Managed Servers										
<input type="button" value="View"/> <input type="button" value="Refresh"/> <input type="button" value="Add"/> <input type="button" value="Create Server"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Server"/> <input type="button" value="Start Server"/> <input type="button" value="Stop Server"/> <input type="button" value="Close Plan"/> <input type="button" value="Detach"/>										
Check	* Name	* Address	* Port	* SSL Port	State	* Min Size	* Max Size	Plan	Last Updated On	Last Updated By
<input type="checkbox"/>	RPMS1	rws60144rems.us.oracle.	6903	6904	RUNNING	128	256	No Plan		

Stopping Managed Servers

Perform the following procedure to stop Managed Servers.

Verify the Engine Domain Admin Server is up and running before performing this procedure.

Close any plans currently loaded on the Managed Server before attempting to stop server.

1. From Rapid Planning Admin User Interface, select the **Managed Servers** tab.
2. Select the **Check** box for the servers you want to stop, and click **Stop Server**.

Configuration Managed Servers										
<input type="button" value="View"/> <input type="button" value="Refresh"/> <input type="button" value="Add"/> <input type="button" value="Create Server"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Server"/> <input type="button" value="Start Server"/> <input type="button" value="Stop Server"/> <input type="button" value="Close Plan"/> <input type="button" value="Detach"/>										
Check	* Name	* Address	* Port	* SSL Port	State	* Min Size	* Max Size	Plan	Last Updated On	Last Updated By
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RPMS1	rws60144rems.us.oracle.	6903	6904	RUNNING	128	256	No Plan		

The selected servers display a State of "Not Running". If the selected servers do not display "Not Running", refer to the log files.

Configuration Managed Servers										
<input type="button" value="View"/> <input type="button" value="Refresh"/> <input type="button" value="Add"/> <input type="button" value="Create Server"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Server"/> <input type="button" value="Start Server"/> <input type="button" value="Stop Server"/> <input type="button" value="Close Plan"/> <input type="button" value="Detach"/>										
Check	* Name	* Address	* Port	* SSL Port	State	* Min Size	* Max Size	Plan	Last Updated On	Last Updated By
<input type="checkbox"/>	RPMS1	rws60144rems.us.oracle.	6903	6904	Not Running	128	256	No Plan		

Deleting Managed Servers



Perform the following procedure to delete Managed Servers.

Verify the Engine Domain Admin Server is up and running before performing this procedure.

1. From Rapid Planning Admin User Interface, select the **Managed Servers** tab.
2. Select the **Check** box for the servers you want to delete, and click **Delete Server**.

Configuration Managed Servers										
View ▾	Refresh	Add	Create Server	Delete Server	Start Server	Stop Server	Close Plan	Detach		
Check Tick To Select	* Address	* Port	* SSL Port	State	* Min Size	* Max Size	Plan	Last Updated On	Last Updated By	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RPM51	irws60144rems.us.oracle	6903	6904	Not Running	128	256	No Plan			

The selected servers no longer appear on the page. If the selected servers still appear, refer to the log files.

Configuration Managed Servers										
View ▾	Refresh	Add	Create Server	Delete Server	Start Server	Stop Server	Close Plan		 Detach	
Check	* Name	* Address	* Port	* SSL Port	State	* Min Size	* Max Size	Plan	Last Updated On	Last Updated By
No data to display.										

Performing an Upgrade

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Copying and Extracting the ZIP Files
- Redeploying the Engine Application
- Redeploying the User Interface Application
- Deleting Oracle Rapid Planning Engine Output (Binary) Files

Copying and Extracting the ZIP Files

Each time a new patch is delivered, it has to be copied into the correct directory, and the new applications will have to be deployed to all the Managed Servers. Perform the following procedure to copy and extract the ZIP files.

1. To copy the class files, run the script `InitialEngineSetup.sh` in the folder `WLST_scripts`.
 - Log in to the machine where EBS is installed with username as APPL manager user or APPL TOP owner.
 - Set the environment variable `$MSC_TOP` to the path where you copied the patch.

Example:

```
/slot/ems4928/appmgr/apps/apps_st/appl/msc/12.0
```

For 12.2.3, if using Online Patching, there will be two APPL_TOPs, RUN tier and PATCH tier. Compare the ZIP files for both RUN and PATCH tier, and use the higher version for deployment.

For example, fs1 is assigned to one tier, either RUN or PATCH. Use the command `ident`

```
/u01/R122_EBS/fs1/EBSapps/appl/msc/12.0.0/dist/orp/engine.zip
```

to obtain the file version.

- Set the environment variable \$JAVA_TOP to the path having Java classes.

Example:

/slot/ems2947/appmgr/apps/apps_st/compn/java/classes

2. Create a folder named ORPTMP in a user-defined directory (for example: /tmp/ORPTMP) on the host machine where WebLogic is installed. This folder is referred to as ORPTMP.
3. Copy the following ZIP files to the folder ORPTMP.
 - RAdmin.zip
 - ui.zip
 - engine.zip
4. Extract all the ZIP files in the same folder. Each unzipped file contains a respective EAR file.

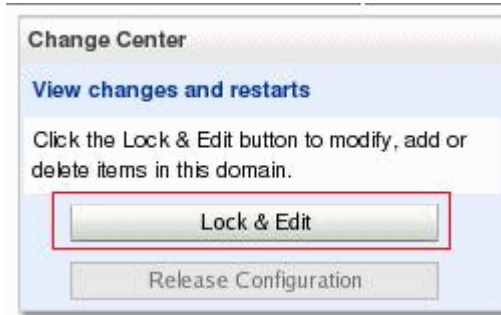
The EAR files will be selected from this location for deployment.
5. For release 12.2 and later, there are two \$MSC_TOP directories that require the following updates:
 - Copy the class files to \$JAVA_TOP (oracle/apps/msc) locations on both the APPL_TOP directories.

The patching process does not update this directory. Refer to the patch readme for each release for specific manual updates that may be required to these directories.

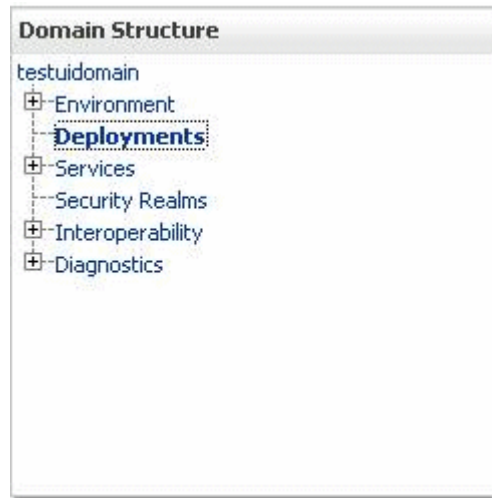
Redeploying the Engine Application

Perform the following procedure to redeploy the Engine Application.

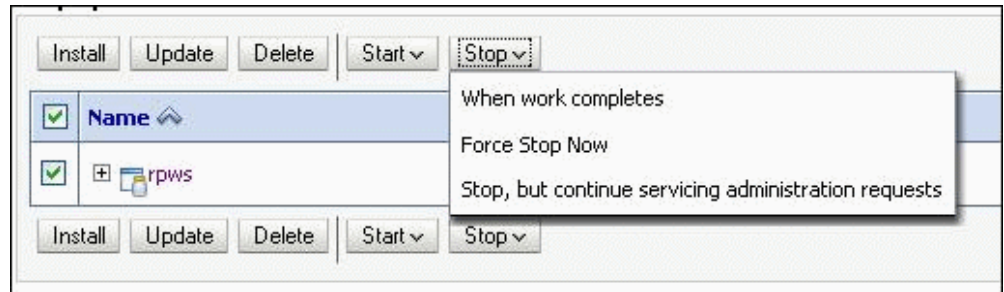
1. In order to redeploy the Engine Application, open the WebLogic interface for Engine Domain according to the procedure in Starting the Engine Admin Server, page 3-19.
2. Click **Lock & Edit** from the Change Center region in top left corner to change the domain configuration.



3. Select **Deployments** from the Domain Structure region.



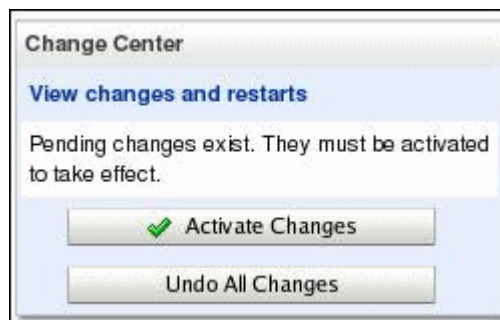
4. Select the application you want to redeploy, and click **Stop**. Select **Force Stop Now**.



5. Click **Yes** to stop the application.
6. Select the application you want to redeploy, and click **Delete**.



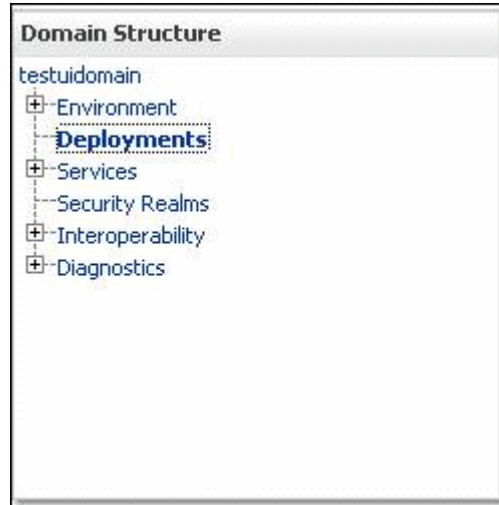
7. Click **Yes** to delete the application.
8. Follow the procedure in the section Deploying and Starting Engine Application, page 3-58 to deploy the Engine Application.
9. From Change Center region, click **Activate Changes**.



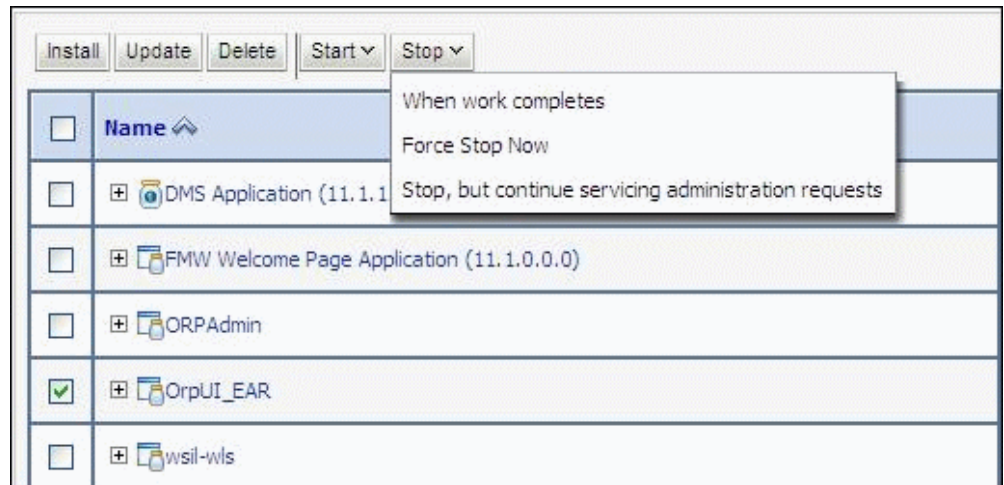
Redeploying the User Interface Application

Perform the following procedure to redeploy the User Interface (UI) Application.

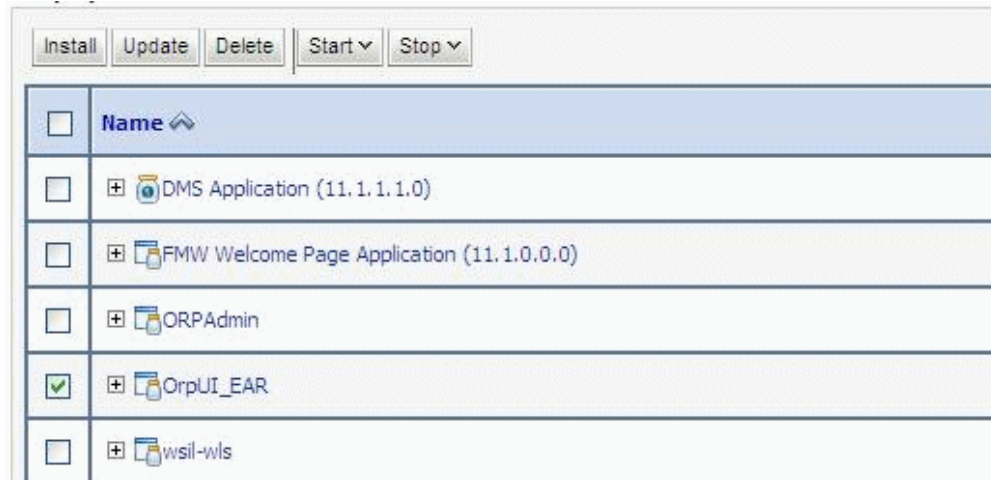
1. In order to redeploy the Engine Application, open the WebLogic UI for Engine Domain according to the procedure mentioned in Starting the User Interface Admin Server, page 3-21.
2. Select **Deployments** from the Domain Structure region.



3. Select the application you want to redeploy, and click **Stop**. Select **Force Stop Now**.



4. Click **Yes** to stop the application.
5. Select the application you want to redeploy, and click **Delete**.



6. Click **Yes** to delete the application.
7. Perform the procedure in Deploying and Starting the User Interface Application, page 3-63 to deploy the User Interface Application.

Deleting Oracle Rapid Planning Engine Output (Binary) Files

After you deploy a new engine EAR file, delete the old binary files described in the following procedure. You cannot use them to load the plans.

1. In `<WLS_HOME>`, navigate to directory `user_projects/domains/<ENGINEDOMAINNAME>/output`.

Example:

`/slot/ems3157/appmgr/user_projects/domains/testenginedomain/output`

2. Delete the contents of the output folder.

Properties, Scripts, Backups, Troubleshooting, and Best Practices

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Updating Configuration Data in the WLST_Config.properties File
- Configuring the Engine Domain Using Scripts
- Creating Managed Servers Using Scripts
- Managing the Managed Servers Using Scripts
- Creating RP UI Domains Using a Standard Domain Template
- Backing Up Files
- Troubleshooting
- Best Practices

Updating Configuration Data in the WLST_Config.properties File

For the initial configuration, the WLST_Config.properties file needs to be up to date with the relevant details. The file is located in the folder WLST_scripts. A sample property file has been attached for reference. Refer to the example below to populate the file with the proper details.

```

# Weblogic DetailsExample:
#=====
BEA_HOME -
Provide the WebLogic home directory - the path in which WebLogic is
installed
<line break>
# Engine Domain Details
#=====
Engine_Domain_Name -
Name of Engine Domain provided during installation in 2.1.
Engine_Domain_AdminServer_Name -
Name of Engine Domain Admin Server provided during installation in 2.1.
Engine_Domain_Url -
t3://<Machine_Name>:<Port_No>
Protocol used should be t3 and not http
Machine_Name (For ex. rws60144rems)
Port_No :- Listen Port No. for Engine Domain
Engine_Domain_sslEnabled=1
Engine_Domain_sslPort -
SSL Port Number provided during installation in 2.1.
# <line break>
# Machine Details
#=====
Machine_Name -
Host name of the machine on which the WebLogic server is running (e.g.
rws60144rems.us.oracle.com)
Node_Manager_Listen_Address = localhost
Node_Manager_Listen_Port = 5556
# <line break>
# Server_Start_Arguments
#=====
Engine_Admin_Min_Memory -
Minimum size of the server memory (like 128M)
Engine_Admin_Max_Memory -
Maximum size of the server memory (like 256M)

```

A sample configuration file appears below.

```

#####
# Enter the values for the following keys
#####

# Weblogic Details
#=====
BEA_HOME=/tmp/orplinks

# Engine Domain Details
#=====
Engine_Domain_Name=enginedomain
Engine_Domain_AdminServer_Name=AdminServer
Engine_Domain_Url=t3://rws60144rems:6601
Engine_Domain_sslEnabled=1
Engine_Domain_sslPort=6602

# Machine Details
#=====
Machine_Name=rws60144rems
Node_Manager_Listen_Address=localhost
Node_Manager_Listen_Port=5556

# Server_Start_Arguments
#=====
Engine_Admin_Min_Memory=128M
Engine_Admin_Max_Memory=256M

```

The values below are pre-populated. Do not edit these values.

```

# JMS Resource details
#=====
JMS_System_Resource_Name=RPModule
JMS_Queue_Name=RPQueue
JMS_Queue_JNDI_Name=weblogic.wsee.DefaultQueue
JMS_SubDep_Name=RPSubModule
# <line break>
# JMS Server details
#=====
JMS_Server_Name=RPWSJMSServer
# <line break>
# Engine Domain JDBC Resource Details
#=====
JDBC_System_Resource_Name - RPPlanningDS2

```

```

#####
# Please do not edit the values given below
#####

# JMS Resource details
#=====
JMS_System_Resource_Name=RPMModule
JMS_Queue_Name=RPQueue
JMS_Queue_JNDI_Name=weblogic.wsee.DefaultQueue
JMS_SubDep_Name=RPSubModule

# JMS Server details
#=====
JMS_Server_Name=RPWSJMSServer

# Engine Domain JDBC Resource Details
#=====
JDBC_System_Resource_Name=RapidPlanningDS2

```

Configuring the Engine Domain Using Scripts

Perform the following procedure to configure the Engine Domain using scripts:

1. Verify that the Admin Server is running. If the Admin Server is not running, then start it as per the instructions in Starting the Engine Admin Server, page 3-19.
2. Run the InitialSetup.sh script.

Check the present working directory through command `pwd`.

Go to the directory `<WLS_HOME>/user_projects/domains` directory, and run the script by issuing the following command:

```
$ ./WLST_scripts/InitialSetup.sh <Username> <Password>
```

The Username and Password are required for Engine Domain Server.

```

-bash-3.00$ pwd
/slot/ems3157/appmgr/WLS/user_projects/domains
-bash-3.00$ ./WLST_scripts/InitialSetup.sh enginewls enginewls1

```

3. View the log file InitialSetup.log to verify the servers were successfully created. To view the log file, go to the next directory WLST_log and open the file InitialSetup.log.

```
-bash-3.00$ cd WLST_log/  
-bash-3.00$ cat InitialSetup.log █
```

4. This script sets up the machine and Node Manager. To verify the setup, refer to Setting the Initial Configuration for the Rapid Planning User Interface and Engine, page 3-52.

Creating Managed Servers Using Scripts

Perform the following procedure to create the Managed Servers using a script.

1. Edit the CreateServer.Properties file to create additional Managed Servers and provide the necessary server details for your environment.

Input the server details in the format below. (Refer to the sample CreateServer.properties file provided in the folder WLST_scripts.)

- Enter the `No_Of_Managed_Servers` to be created.
- For each Managed Server to be created, enter the following values:

```
ms_Name_[i]=  
ms_Listen_Port_[i]=  
ms_Listen_Address_[i]=  
ms_sslEnabled_[i]=  
ms_sslPort_[i]=  
ms_Min_Memory_[i]=  
ms_Max_Memory_[i]=
```

where `i` represents the number of the server.

For example, if `No_Of_Managed_Servers` is 5, then there should be 5 sets of the values above in the format as mentioned where `i` has values 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Each Managed Server is defined by the following values you define in the CreateServer.Properties file:

- `ms_Name_[i]` - Enter the name of the Managed Server.
- `ms_Listen_Port_[i]` - Enter the Listen Port for Manager Server.
- `ms_Listen_Address_[i]` - Enter the Listen Address for Manager Server.
- `ms_sslEnabled_[i]` - Enter '1' to make SSL Port enabled.
- `ms_sslPort_[i]` - Enter the SSL Port Number.
- `ms_Min_Memory_[i]` - Enter the minimum memory argument for Manager Server.

- ms_Max_Memory_[i] - Enter the maximum memory argument for Manager Server.

A sample CreateServer.properties file appears below.

```
# Number of Managed Servers in Engine_Domain
#=====
No_Of_Managed_Servers=2

# Managed_Server_1 Details
#=====
ms_Name_1=RP_MS1
ms_Listen_Port_1=7881
ms_Listen_Address_1=rws60144rems.us.oracle.com
ms_sslEnabled_1=1
ms_sslPort_1=7882
MS_MIN_MEMORY_1=128M
MS_MAX_MEMORY_1=512M

# Managed_Server_2 Details
#=====
ms_Name_2=RP_MS2
ms_Listen_Port_2=7883
ms_Listen_Address_2=rws60144rems.us.oracle.com
ms_sslEnabled_2=1
ms_sslPort_2=7884
MS_MIN_MEMORY_2 =128M
MS_MAX_MEMORY_2=512M
```

2. Run the CreateServer.sh script.

Check the current working directory using the command `pwd`.

Go to the directory `<WLS_HOME>/user_projects/domains`, and run the CreateServer.sh script.

Syntax:

```
$ ./WLST_scripts/CreateServer.sh <Username> <Password>
<ServerName1> <ServerName2>
```

The Username and Password for the Engine Domain Server are required when running the CreateServer.sh script. Server Names should be same referenced in the CreateServer.properties file.

```
-bash-3.00$ pwd
/slot/ems3157/appmgr/WLS/user_projects/domains
```



```
|-bash-3.00$ ./WLST_scripts/CreateServer.sh enginewls enginewls RP_MS3 RP_MS4
```

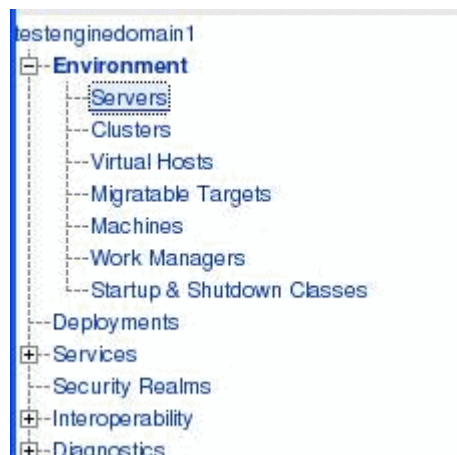
3. View the log file CreateServer.log to verify the servers were successfully created. To view the log file, go to the next directory WLST_log and open the CreateServer.log file.
4. Verify the newly created Managed Server.

If the log file shows that the Admin Server was shutdown, start the server as per the instructions in Starting the Engine Admin Server, page 3-19.

- From the WebLogic home page, select **Environment** from the Domain Structure region.



- Select **Servers**.



- Select a server name (for example, RP_MS1). The machine details appear.

Servers (Filtered - More Columns Exist)

Click the **Lock & Edit** button in the Change Center to activate all the buttons on this page.

New Clone Delete Showing 1 to 3 of 3 Previous Next

<input type="checkbox"/> Name	Cluster	Machine	State	Health	Listen Port
<input type="checkbox"/> EngineAdmin(admin)			RUNNING	OK	7875
<input type="checkbox"/> RP_MS1		rws60144rws	UNKNOWN		7881
<input type="checkbox"/> RP_MS2		rws60144rws	UNKNOWN		7883

- From the Domain Structure region, expand the **Services** tree node and select **Data Sources**. The Summary of the JDBC Data Sources screen appears.

Summary of JDBC Data Sources

A JDBC data source is an object bound to the JNDI tree that provides database connectivity through a pool of JDBC connections. Applications source on the JNDI tree and then borrow a database connection from a data source.

This page summarizes the JDBC data source objects that have been created in this domain.

[Customize this table](#)

Data Sources(Filtered - More Columns Exist)

Click the **Lock & Edit** button in the Change Center to activate all the buttons on this page.

New Delete Showing

<input type="checkbox"/> Name	JNDI Name	Targets
<input type="checkbox"/> RapidPlanningDS2	RapidPlanningDS2	RP_MS1, RP_MS2

New Delete Showing

The Target Servers for the JDBC Resource appear in the Targets column.

- From Domain Structure region, navigate to **Services > Messaging > JMS Servers**. One JMS Server is created for each Managed Server.

New Delete

<input type="checkbox"/> Name	Persistent Store	Target	Current Serv
<input type="checkbox"/> RPWSJMSServer_RP_MS1		RP_MS1	RP_MS1
<input type="checkbox"/> RPWSJMSServer_RP_MS2		RP_MS2	RP_MS2

New Delete

- In left pane, select **JMS Modules**. One JMS Module is created. All the Managed Servers will be mapped to a single JMS Module.

JMS Modules

Click the **Lock & Edit** button in the Change Center to activate all the buttons on this page.

New Delete

Name	Type
RPModule	System

New Delete

A JMS Module contains JMS Queues and Subdeployments.

- Select the module name (RPModule in this example). One Queue is created for each server.

New Delete Showing 1 to 2 of 2 Previous | Next

Name	Type	JNDI Name	Subdeployment	Targets
RPQueue_RP_MS1	Queue	weblogic.wsee.DefaultQueue	RPSubModule_RP_MS1	RPWSJMSServer_RP_MS1
RPQueue_RP_MS2	Queue	weblogic.wsee.DefaultQueue	RPSubModule_RP_MS2	RPWSJMSServer_RP_MS2

- From the Settings region, select the **Subdeployments** tab.

Settings for RPModule

Configuration Subdeployments Targets Security Notes

One Subdeployment is created for each server.

Subdeployments

Click the **Lock & Edit** button in the Change Center to activate all the buttons on this page.

New Delete Showing 1

Name	Resources	Targets
RPSubModule_RP_MS1	RPQueue_RP_MS1	RPWSJMSServer_RP_MS1
RPSubModule_RP_MS2	RPQueue_RP_MS2	RPWSJMSServer_RP_MS2

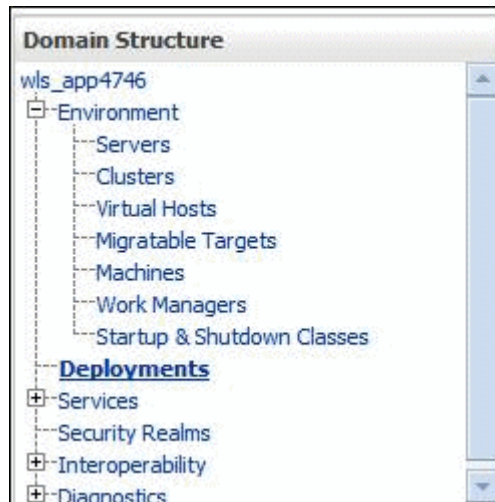
New Delete Showing 1

Managing the Managed Servers Using Scripts






















Adding Managed Servers:

Refer to the Creating Managed Servers Using Script, page 6-5 in order to add Managed Servers to the existing setup.

1. After the necessary Managed Servers are added, target all the newly created Managed Servers to the Deployed Application. In order to achieve this, open the WebLogic User Interface for Engine Domain using the procedures in Starting the Engine Admin Server, page 3-19.
2. Select **Deployments** from the Domain Structure region.



The following page appears.

<input type="button" value="Install"/> <input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> <input type="button" value="Start"/> <input type="button" value="Stop"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↕	State	Health
<input type="checkbox"/>	 adf.oracle.domain(1.0,11.1.1.1.0)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	 adf.oracle.domain.webapp(1.0,11.1.1.1.0)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	  DMS Application (11.1.1.1.0)	Active	✓ OK
<input type="checkbox"/>	  FMW Welcome Page Application (11.1.0.0.0)	Active	✓ OK
<input type="checkbox"/>	 jsf(1.2,1.2.9.0)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	 jstf(1.2,1.2.0.1)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	 ohw-rcf(5,5.0)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	 ohw-ux(5,5.0)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	 oracle.adf.dconfigbeans(1.0,11.1.1.0.0)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	 oracle.adf.management(1.0,11.1.1.1.0)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	 oracle.dconfig-infra(11,11.1.1.1.0)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	 oracle.jrf.system.filter	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	 oracle.jsp.next(11.1.1,11.1.1)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	 oracle.wsm.seedpolicies(11.1.1,11.1.1)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	  rpws	Active	✓ OK
<input type="checkbox"/>	 UIX(11,11.1.1.1.0)	Active	
<input type="checkbox"/>	  wsil-wls	Active	✓ OK

3. Select the Engine Application (rpws in the example).
4. Select the **Targets** tab.

Settings for rpws

Overview | Deployment Plan | Configuration | Security | Targets | Control | Testing | Monitoring | Notes

Use this page to view the general configuration of an Enterprise application, such as its name, the physical path to the end of the page lists the modules (such as Web applications and EJBs) that are contained in the Enterprise application.


Name: rpws


Path: / slot/ ems2173/ ems_59253_4746/ appmgr/ WLS/ user_projects/ domains/ rpws.ear

Deployment Plan: (no plan specified)


Staging Mode: (not specified)

Security Model: DDOnly

 **Deployment Order:**

 **Deployment Principal Name:**

5. Select the check box with the **Type** "Enterprise Application", and click **Change Targets**.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Component 	Type	Current Targets
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	rpws	Enterprise Application	RP_Mserver1,RP_Mserver2,RP_Mserver3,RP_Mserver4,RP_Mserver5,RP_Mserver6
<input type="checkbox"/>	rp	WEBAPP	(None specified)

6. Check all the Managed Servers you want to deploy the application, except the AdminServer, and click **Yes**. Follow the instructions.

Change Targets Assistant

Yes

No

Target Deployments

You have chosen to retarget the deployments named rpws. Select the desired targets, and click

Servers

☐ AdminServer

☒ RP_Mserver1

☒ RP_Mserver2

☒ RP_Mserver3

☒ RP_Mserver4

☒ RP_Mserver5

☒ RP_Mserver6

☒ RP_Mserver7

Yes

No

Starting Managed Servers:

Perform the following procedure to start the Managed Servers using script commands.

1. Check the present working directory through command `pwd`.
2. Go to the directory `<WLS_HOME>/user_projects/domains` and run the `StartManServer.sh` script as shown in the example below.

Syntax:

```
$ ./WLST_scripts/StartManServer.sh <Username> <Password>
<ServerName1> <ServerName2> ...
```

Username and Password for the Engine Domain Server are required when running the StartManServer.sh script.

```
-bash-3.00$ pwd
/slot/ems3157/appmgr/MLS/user_projects/domains
-bash-3.00$ ./MLST_scripts/StartManServer.sh enginewls enginewls1 RP_MS1 RP_MS2
```

- 3. View the log file StartManServer.log to verify the Managed Servers were successfully started. To view the log file, go to the next directory WLST_log and open the file StartManServer.log file.

```
-bash-3.00$ cd WLST_log/
-bash-3.00$ cat StartManServer.log
```

- 4. To verify the status of the Managed Servers, select **Servers** from the Domain Structure region.



- 5. The table displays the status of all the servers.

New Clone Delete			Showing 1 to 3 of 3 Previous Next			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↕	Cluster	Machine	State	Health	Listen Port
<input type="checkbox"/>	EngineAdmin(admin)			RUNNING	✔ OK	7875
<input type="checkbox"/>	RP_MS1		nws60144rems	RUNNING	✔ OK	7881
<input type="checkbox"/>	RP_MS2		nws60144rems	RUNNING	✔ OK	7882
New Clone Delete			Showing 1 to 3 of 3 Previous Next			

Stopping Managed Servers:

Perform the following procedure to stop a Managed Server using script commands.

- 1. Check the present working directory through command pwd.

2. Go to the directory `<WLS_HOME>/user_projects/domains` and run the `StopManServer.sh` script as shown in the example below.

Syntax:

```
$ ./WLS_scripts/StopManServer.sh <Username> <Password>  
<ServerName>
```

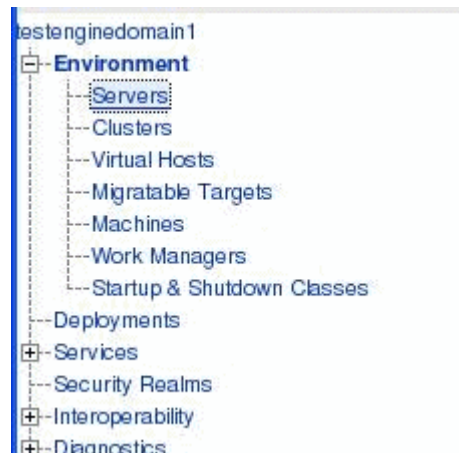
Username and Password for the Engine Domain Server are required when running the `StopManServer.sh` script.

```
-bash-3.00$ pwd  
/slot/ems3157/appmgr/WLS/user_projects/domains  
-bash-3.00$ ./WLS_scripts/StopManServer.sh enginewls enginewls1 RP_MS1
```

3. View the log file `StopManServer.log` to verify the Managed Servers were successfully stopped. To view the log file, go to the next directory `WLS_log`, and open the `StopManServer.log` file.

```
-bash-3.00$ cd WLS_log/  
-bash-3.00$ cat StopManServer.log
```

4. To verify the status of the Managed Servers, select **Servers** from the Doamin Structure region.



The table displays the status of all the servers.

Servers (Filtered - More Columns Exist)

Click the **Lock & Edit** button in the Change Center to activate all the buttons on this page.

New Clone Delete Showing 1 to 3 of 3 Previous |

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↕	Cluster	Machine	State	Health	Listen Port
<input type="checkbox"/>	EngineAdmin(admin)			RUNNING	✓ OK	7847
<input type="checkbox"/>	RP_MS1		nws60144rsm	UNKNOWN		7881
<input type="checkbox"/>	RP_MS2		nws60144rsm	RUNNING	✓ OK	7883

Deleting Managed Servers:

Perform the following procedure to delete a Managed Server using script commands.

1. Check the present working directory through command `pwd`.
2. Go to the directory `<WLS_HOME>/user_projects/domains` and run the `DeleteServer.sh` script as shown in the example below.

Syntax:

```
$ ./WLST_scripts/DeleteServer.sh <Username> <Password>
<ServerName 1> <ServerName 2> .... <ServerName N>
```

```
-bash-3.00$ pwd
/slot/ems3157/appmgr/MLS/user_projects/domains
-bash-3.00$ ./WLST_scripts/DeleteServer.sh enginewls enginewls1 RP_MS1 RP_MS2
```

3. To verify the status of the Managed Servers, select **Servers** in the left pane.

The table displays the status of all the servers. In the Servers section, the Managed Servers you specified should no longer appear in the table.

Customize this table

Servers (Filtered - More Columns Exist)

Click the **Lock & Edit** button in the Change Center to activate all the buttons on this page.

New Clone Delete Showing 1 to 1 of 1 Previous | Next

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↕	Cluster	Machine	State	Health	Listen Port
<input type="checkbox"/>	EngineAdmin(admin)			RUNNING	✓ OK	7875

New Clone Delete Showing 1 to 1 of 1 Previous | Next

Creating RP UI Domains Using a Standard Domain Template

The domain template is a supplementary process. Its benefits are that you create the:

- RP UI domains in a standard process
- WLS settings related to, for example, JVM, memory parameters, and Java properties, in a standard manner

1. Copy `RPUIDomainTemplate.zip` to `$MW_HOME/user_templates/`
For example, `cd ../../oracle/mwhome/user_templates/`

2. Run command `unzip RPUIDomainTemplate.zip`. It extracts files `newrpdomain.jar` and `update_domain.sh`.

```
-bash-3.00$ pwd
/slot/ems6386/oracle/mwhome/user_templates
-bash-3.00$ ls -ltr
total 36003
-rw-r-----+ 1 ora6386 ems6386 315010 Oct 9 05:24 newrpdomain.jar
-rwxrwxrwx 1 ora6386 ems6386 2527 Apr 4 02:24 update_domain.sh
-rwxr-xr-x+ 1 ora6386 ems6386 292295 Apr 4 2013 RPUIDomainTemplate.zip
-bash-3.00$ █
```

3. Navigate to `$MW_HOME/wlserver_[ver]/common/bin`.

Example: `cd ../../oracle/mwhome/wlserver_10.3/common/bin`

4. Use the `unpack.sh` script to create new domain using the template.

```
../unpack.sh -domain=$MW_HOME/user_projects/domains/(New
Domain name)
-template=$MW_HOME/user_templates/newrpdomain.jar
```

Examples: In these examples, `RPDemoDomain` is the domain name.

```
./unpack.sh -
domain=/slot/ems6386/oracle/mwhome/user_projects/domains/RPDemoDomain
-
template=/slot/ems6386/oracle/mwhome/user_templates/newrpdomain.jar
```

Modifying domain settings:

New domain `RPDemoDomain` is at

`$MW_HOME/user_projects/domains/RPDemoDomain`.

This process tells how to modify its WLS settings.

1. `cd $MW_HOME/user_projects/domains/RPDemoDomain/bin`
2. Copy the `update_domain.sh` script to the bin folder of the new domain.
`cp $MW_HOME/user_templates/update_domain.sh . -`
3. Run the script to update memory settings and to add extra `java_properties`
`./update_domain.sh -`

```
-bash-3.00$ pwd
/slot/ems6386/oracle/nwhome/wlserver_10.3/common/bin
-bash-3.00$ ./unpack.sh -domain=/slot/ems6386/oracle/nwhome/user_projects/domains/RPDemoDomain -template=/slot/ems6386/oracle/nwhome/user_templates/newrpdomain.jar
<< read template from "/slot/ems6386/oracle/nwhome/user_templates/newrpdomain.jar"
>> succeed: read template from "/slot/ems6386/oracle/nwhome/user_templates/newrpdomain.jar"
<< write Domain to "/slot/ems6386/oracle/nwhome/user_projects/domains/RPDemoDomain"
.....
>> succeed: write Domain to "/slot/ems6386/oracle/nwhome/user_projects/domains/RPDemoDomain"
<< close template
>> succeed: close template
-bash-3.00$
```

Run the `update_domain.sh` script only once.

It modifies memory settings and extra java properties in the `setDomainEnv.sh` file to suit RP UI requirements. Consider modifying the `xms` and `xmx` settings based on your requirements.

```
$DOMAIN_HOME/bin/setDomainEnv.sh
```

These listings show the modified settings.

```
. ${WL_HOME}/common/bin/commEnv.sh

WLS_HOME="${WL_HOME}/server"
export WLS_HOME

if [ "${JAVA_VENDOR}" = "Sun" ] ; then
WLS_MEM_ARGS_64BIT="-Xgc:gencon -XXgcTrigger:30 -Xms1024m -Xmx2048m
-Xns:128m -Xss5m "
export WLS_MEM_ARGS_64BIT
WLS_MEM_ARGS_32BIT="-Xgc:gencon -XXgcTrigger:30 -Xms1024m -Xmx2048m
-Xns:128m -Xss5m "
export WLS_MEM_ARGS_32BIT
else
WLS_MEM_ARGS_64BIT="-Xgc:gencon -XXgcTrigger:30 -Xms1024m -Xmx2048m
-Xns:128m -Xss5m "
export WLS_MEM_ARGS_64BIT
WLS_MEM_ARGS_32BIT="-Xgc:gencon -XXgcTrigger:30 -Xms1024m -Xmx2048m
-Xns:128m -Xss5m "
export WLS_MEM_ARGS_32BIT fi
```

```

EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES="-Dcommon.components.home=${COMMON_COMPONENTS_HOME}
} -Djrf.version=11.1.1 -
Dorg.apache.commons.logging.Log=org.apache.commons.logging.impl.Jdk14Log
ger -Ddomain.home=${DOMAIN_HOME} -
Djrockit.optfile=${COMMON_COMPONENTS_HOME}/modules/oracle.jrf_11.1.1/jro
cket_optfile.txt -
Doracle.server.config.dir=${ORACLE_DOMAIN_CONFIG_DIR}/servers/${SERVER_N
AME} -
Doracle.domain.config.dir=${ORACLE_DOMAIN_CONFIG_DIR} -
Digf.arisidbeans.carmlloc=${ORACLE_DOMAIN_CONFIG_DIR}/carmll -
Digf.arisidstack.home=${ORACLE_DOMAIN_CONFIG_DIR}/arisidprovider
-Djava.awt.headless=true -
Doracle.mds.validateLocalUniqueAttr=false
-Doracle.security.jps.config=${DOMAIN_HOME}/config/fmwconfig/jps-config.
xml -
Doracle.deployed.app.dir=${DOMAIN_HOME}/servers/${SERVER_NAME}/tmp/_WL_u
ser -Doracle.deployed.app.ext=/- -
Dweblogic.alternateTypesDirectory=${ALT_TYPES_DIR}
-Djava.protocol.handler.pkgs=${PROTOCOL_HANDLERS}
${WLS_JDBC_REMOTE_ENABLED} ${EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES}"
export EXTRA_JAVA_PROPERTIES

```

Adding data source and MDS:

1. Navigate to `${DOMAIN_HOME}/bin` and start the server using script `./startWebLogic.sh`.

```

-bash-3.00$ pwd
/slot/ems6386/oracle/mhhome/user_projects/domains/RPDemoDomain/bin
-bash-3.00$ ./startWebLogic.sh &
[1] 25281
-bash-3.00$ .

JAVA Memory arguments: -Xms256m -Xmx512m -XX:CompileThreshold=8000 -XX:PermSize=128m -XX:MaxPermSize=512m

WLS Start Mode=Development

CLASSPATH=/slot/ems6386/oracle/mhhome/oracle_common/modules/oracle.jdbc.11.1.1/ojdbc6.jar:/slot/ems6386/oracle/mhhome/patch_wls1034/profile
s/default/sys_manifest_classpath/weblogic_patch.jar:/slot/ems6386/oracle/mhhome/patch_jdev1111/profiles/default/sys_manifest_classpath/weblo
gic_patch.jar:/slot/ems6386/oracle/mhhome/jdk160_21/lib/tools.jar:/slot/ems6386/oracle/mhhome/wlserver_10.3/server/lib/weblogic_sp.jar:/sl
ot/ems6386/oracle/mhhome/wlserver_10.3/server/lib/weblogic.jar:/slot/ems6386/oracle/mhhome/modules/features/weblogic.server.modules_10.3.4.
0.jar:/slot/ems6386/oracle/mhhome/wlserver_10.3/server/lib/websservices.jar:/slot/ems6386/oracle/mhhome/modules/org.apache.ant_1.7.1/lib/ant
-all.jar:/slot/ems6386/oracle/mhhome/modules/net.sf.antcontrib_1.1.0.0_1-0b2/lib/ant-contrib.jar:/slot/ems6386/oracle/mhhome/oracle_common/
modules/oracle.jrf_11.1.1/jrf.jar:/slot/ems6386/oracle/mhhome/wlserver_10.3/common/derby/lib/derbyclient.jar:/slot/ems6386/oracle/mhhome/wl
server_10.3/server/lib/xqrl.jar

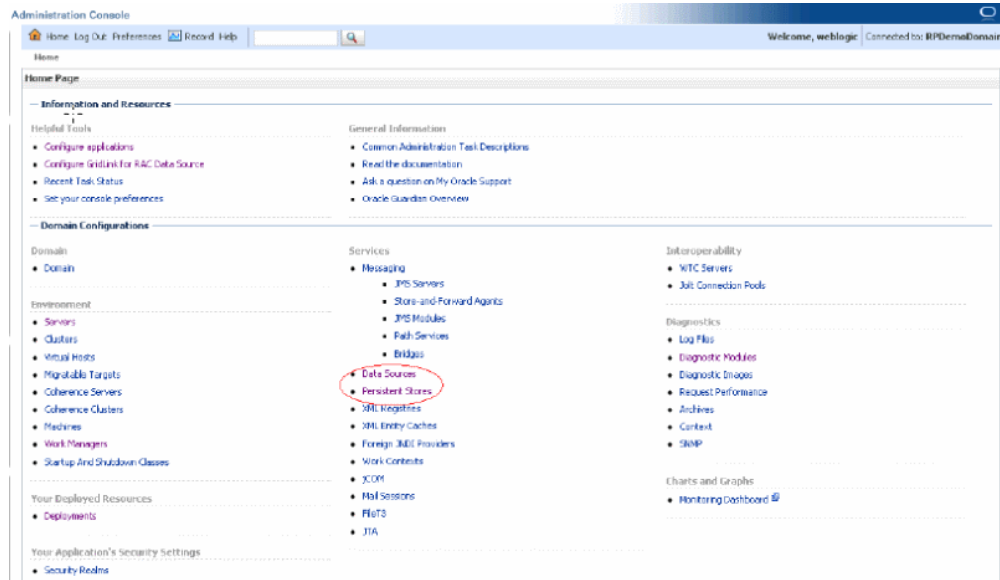
PATH=/slot/ems6386/oracle/mhhome/wlserver_10.3/server/bin:/slot/ems6386/oracle/mhhome/modules/org.apache.ant_1.7.1/bin:/slot/ems6386/oracle
/mhhome/jdk160_21/jre/bin:/slot/ems6386/oracle/mhhome/jdk160_21/bin:/usr/lib/qt-3.3/bin:/usr/kerberos/bin:/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/dev_infra/plat
form/bin:/usr/dev_infra/generic/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/X11R6/bin:/usr/local/ade/bin

*****
* To start WebLogic Server, use a username and *
* password assigned to an admin-level user. For *
* server administration, use the WebLogic Server *
* console at http://hostname:port/console *
*****

starting weblogic with Java version:
java version "1.6.0_21"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.6.0_21-b51)
Java HotSpot(TM) Client VM (build 17.0-b17, mixed mode)

```

2. After it starts, login to the WLS Administration console.



Modifying data source:

1. From the home page, navigate to services and select Data sources.

The default template comes with multiple data sources configured. Datasource ma9dv213 is targeted to the AdminServer and the Rapid Planning UI needs the JNDI name used in this data source. See Configuring the JDBC Data Source for the User Interface Domain, page 3-35. You can modify the same data source to use the correct data base credentials. The data sources are a reference and you can delete them.

Summary of JDBC Data Sources

Configuration Monitoring

A JDBC data source is an object bound to the JNDI tree that provides database connectivity through a pool of JDBC connections. Applications can look up a data source on the JNDI tree and then borrow a database connection from a data source.

This page summarizes the JDBC data source objects that have been created in this domain.

[Customize this table](#)

Data Sources (Filtered - More Columns Exist)

New Delete Showing 1 to 3 of 3 Previous Next

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	JNDI Name	Targets
<input type="checkbox"/>	ApplicationDB	Generic	jdbc/ApplicationDBDS	AdminServer
<input type="checkbox"/>	ma1yd213	Generic	jdbc/ma1yd213DS	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ma9dv213	Generic	jdbc/ma9dv213DS	AdminServer

New Delete Showing 1 to 3 of 3 Previous Next

- To reuse the default data source, modify the DB settings, for example, hostname, port no, SID, user name, and password, and click Save.

Test the datasource.

Messages

✓ All changes have been activated. No restarts are necessary.
 ✓ Settings updated successfully.

Settings for ma9dv213

Configuration Targets Monitoring Control Security Notes

General Connection Pool Oracle ONS Transaction Diagnostics Identity Options

Save

The connection pool within a JDBC data source contains a group of JDBC connections that applications reserve, use, and then return to the pool. The connection pool and the connections within it are created when the connection pool is registered, usually when starting up WebLogic Server or when deploying the data source to a new target.

Use this page to define the configuration for this data source's connection pool.

URL: jdbc:oracle:thin:@nws60145rems.us.oracle.com:1547.ma The URL of the database to connect to. The format of the URL varies by JDBC driver. [More Info...](#)

Driver Class Name: oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver The full package name of JDBC driver class used to create the physical database connections in the connection pool. (Note that this driver class must be in the classpath of any server to which it is deployed.) [More Info...](#)

Properties:
 user=ap ps The list of properties passed to the JDBC driver that are used to create physical database connections. For example: server=dbserver1. List each property=value pair on a separate line. [More Info...](#)

System Properties:
 The list of System Properties names passed to the JDBC driver that are used to create physical database connections. For example: server=dbserver1. List each property=value pair on a separate line. [More Info...](#)

Password: The password attribute passed to the JDBC driver when creating physical database connections. [More Info...](#)

Confirm Password:

Creating a data source for the UI:

1. Click new and select Generic Data Source.

Change Center

View changes and restarts
 Configuration editing is enabled. Future changes will automatically be activated as you modify, add or delete items in this domain.

Domain Structure

Environment
 Deployment
 Services
 Security Realms
 Interoperability
 Diagnostics

How do I...
 Create JDBC generic data sources
 Create JDBC Generic data sources
 Create JDBC multi data sources
 Delete JDBC data sources
 Delete JDBC multi data sources

Home Log Out Preferences Recent Help

Welcome, weblogic Connected to RPDOR

Summary of JDBC Data Sources

Configuration Monitoring

A JDBC data source is an object bound to the JNDI tree that provides database connectivity through a pool of JDBC connections. Applications look up a data source in the JNDI tree and then borrow a database connection from the data source.

This page summarizes the JDBC data source objects that have been created in this domain.

Customize this table

Data Sources (Filtered - More Columns Exist)

Name	Type	JNDI Name	Targets
Generic Data Source	Generic	jdbc/Magister0005	AdminServer
Generic Data Source	Generic	jdbc/Mag1v0210DS	AdminServer
ma9dv213	Generic	jdbc/Mag01220DS	AdminServer

Showing 1 to 3 of 3 Previous

2. Enter Data Source Name and JNDI Name jdbc/ma0dv220DS. Select database type Oracle.

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help

Home > Summary of JDBC Data Sources > ma9dv213 > Summary of JDBC Data Sources

Create a New JDBC Data Source

Back Next Finish Cancel

JDBC Data Source Properties

The following properties will be used to identify your new JDBC data source.
* Indicates required fields

What would you like to name your new JDBC data source?

* Name: DemoDS

What JNDI name would you like to assign to your new JDBC Data Source?

* JNDI Name: jdbc/ma0dv220DS

What database type would you like to select?

Database Type: Oracle

Back Next Finish Cancel

3. Select the Database Driver. See Configuring the JDBC Data Source for the Engine Domain, page 3-25.

Create a New JDBC Data Source

Back Next Finish Cancel

JDBC Data Source Properties

The following properties will be used to identify your new JDBC data source.

Database Type: Oracle

What database driver would you like to use to create database connections? Note: * indicates that the driver is explicitly supported by Oracle WebLogic Server.

Database Driver: *Oracle's Driver (Thin) for Service connections; Versions:9.0.1 and later

Back Next Finish Cancel

4. Select transaction options Supports Global Transactions and One-Phase Commit.

Create a New JDBC Data Source

Transaction Options

You have selected non-XA JDBC driver to create database connection in your new data source.

Does this data source support global transactions? If yes, please choose the transaction protocol for this data source.

☒ **Supports Global Transactions**

Select this option if you want to enable non-XA JDBC connections from the data source to participate in global transactions using the *Logging Last / Commit*.

☐ **Logging Last Resource**

Select this option if you want to enable non-XA JDBC connections from the data source to emulate participation in global transactions using JTA. See

☐ **Emulate Two-Phase Commit**

Select this option if you want to enable non-XA JDBC connections from the data source to participate in global transactions using the one-phase commit global transaction.

☒ **One-Phase Commit**

5. Create a JDBC data source. Enter the database connection details, for example, DB name, host name, port no, username, and password. Click Next and test the connection.

Home Log Out Preferences Record Help

Home > Summary of JDBC Data Sources > m19dv213 > Summary of JDBC Data Sources

Create a New JDBC Data Source

Back Next Finish Cancel

Connection Properties

Define Connection Properties.

What is the name of the database you would like to connect to?

Database Name:

What is the name or IP address of the database server?

Host Name:

What is the port on the database server used to connect to the database?

Port:

What database account user name do you want to use to create database connections?

Database User Name:

What is the database account password to use to create database connections?

Password:

Confirm Password:

Back Next Finish Cancel

6. In the next page, select target AdminServer and click Finish.

Create a New JDBC Data Source

Back Next Finish Cancel

Select Targets

You can select one or more targets to deploy your new JDBC data source. If you don't select a target, the

Servers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AdminServer

Back Next Finish Cancel

7. See the new data source in the summary.

Summary of JDBC Data Sources

Configuration Monitoring

A JDBC data source is an object bound to the JNDI tree that provides database connectivity through a pool of JDBC connections. Applications can look up a data source on the JNDI tree and then borrow a database connection data source.

This page summarizes the JDBC data source objects that have been created in this domain.

[Customize this table](#)

Data Sources (Filtered - More Columns Exist)

New	Delete	Showing 1 to 4 of 4 Previous		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	JNDI Name	Targets
<input type="checkbox"/>	ApplicationDS	Generic	jdbc/ApplicationDS	AdminServer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DemoDS	Generic	jdbc/ra0dv220051	AdminServer
<input type="checkbox"/>	matlyd213	Generic	jdbc/ra1yd21305	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ma0dv213	Generic	jdbc/ra0dv22005	AdminServer
New	Delete	Showing 1 to 4 of 4 Previous		

Modifying MDS:

1. In the WLS console home page, navigate to services and select Persistent Stores. Click on mds-repos.

Summary of Persistent Stores

A persistent store is a physical repository for storing subsystem data, such as persistent JMS messages. It can be either a JDBC-accessible database or a disk-based file. This page summarizes the persistent stores that have been created for this domain.

[Customize this table](#)

Persistent Stores

Name	Type	Target
mds-repos	FileStore	AdminServer

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 Previous | Next

2. Change the directory.

```
$MW_HOME/user_projects/domains/<new domain
created>/servers/AdminServer/mds
```

Example:

```
/slot/ems6386/oracle/mwhome/user_projects/domains/RPDemoDomain/
servers/AdminServer/mds
```

Click Save.

Settings for mds-repos

Configuration | Monitoring | Notes

[Save](#)

Use this page to configure a disk-based file store for storing subsystem data, such as persistent JMS messages or Store-and-Forward messages.

Name: mds-repos The name of this file store. This name must be unique WebLogic Server instance or its cluster. [More Info...](#)

Target: AdminServer The server instances or migratable targets defined domain that are candidates for hosting the file store.

Directory: /slot/ems6386/oracle/mwhome/user_projects/domains/m: The path name to the file system directory where it maintains its data files. [More Info...](#)

Synchronous Write Policy: Direct-Write The disk write policy that determines how the file store disk. [More Info...](#)

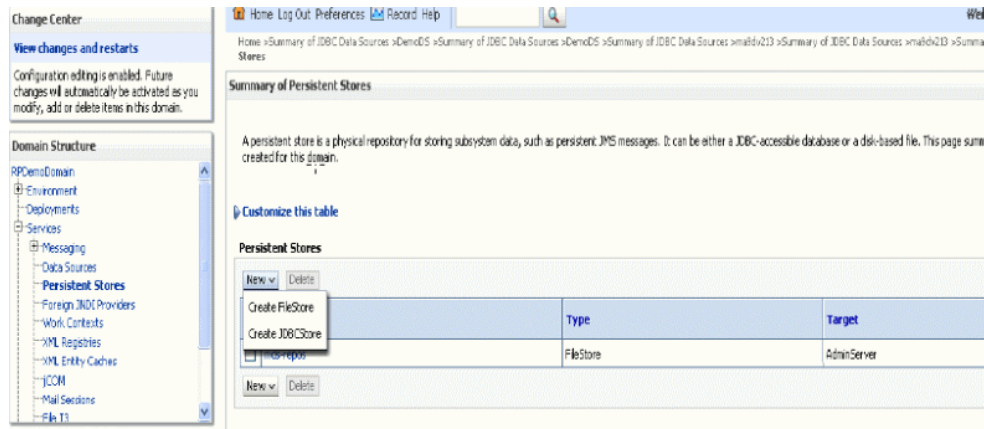
Cache Directory: The location of the cache directory for Direct-Write ignored for other policies. [More Info...](#)

[Advanced](#)

[Save](#)

Creating MDS:

1. In the WLS console home page, navigate to services, select Persistent Stores, and navigate New > Create Filestore.



2. Enter Name, choose target AdminServer and set the directory.

```
$MW_HOME/user_projects/domains/<new domain
create>d/servers/AdminServer/mds
```

Example:

```
/slot/ems6386/oracle/mwhome/user_projects/domains/RPDemoDomain/
servers/AdminServer/mds
```

Create a New File Store

OK Cancel

File Store Properties

The following properties will be used to identify your new file store.

* Indicates required fields

What would you like to name your new file store?

* **Name:**

Select a server instance for this file store.

Target:

The pathname to the directory on the file system where the file store is kept. This directory must exist on your system, so be sure to create it before completing this tab.

Directory:

OK Cancel

3. The summary page with mds-repos displays.

Summary of Persistent Stores		
A persistent store is a physical repository for storing subsystem data, such as persistent JMS messages. It can be either a JDBC-accessible database or a disk-based file. This page summarizes the persistent stores created for this domain.		
Customize this table		
Persistent Stores		
New v Delete	Showing 1 to 2	
<input type="checkbox"/> Name	Type	Target
<input type="checkbox"/> incb-repos	FileStore	AdminServer
<input type="checkbox"/> incb-repos1	FileStore	AdminServer
New v Delete	Showing 1 to 2	

Backing Up Files

The following directories are candidates for your ad-hoc backup, scheduled backup, or backup processes and scripts:

- user_projects/domains/WLST_scripts
- user_projects/domains/WLST_scripts/WLST_Config.properties

It is recommended that this file be backed up periodically for maintaining Managed Server information.

- user_projects/domains/WLST_log

Troubleshooting

What to do if Admin Server runs out of memory?

If the Admin Server runs out of memory, you need to modify the stack size. Follow the steps mentioned below. The following example modifies the JROCKIT memory size from 256K to 1024K:

Inside engine domain `<engine_domain_name>/bin/setDomainEnv.sh`

In the file `setDomainEnv.sh`, locate the memory configuration, as shown in the example below. Overwrite this with the New Memory Configuration (which appears below the Original Memory Configuration).

Original Memory Configuration

```

XMS_SUN_64BIT="256"
export XMS_SUN_64BIT
XMS_SUN_32BIT="256"
export XMS_SUN_32BIT
XMX_SUN_64BIT="768"
export XMX_SUN_64BIT
XMX_SUN_32BIT="768"
export XMX_SUN_32BIT
XMS_JROCKIT_64BIT="256"
export XMS_JROCKIT_64BIT
XMS_JROCKIT_32BIT="256"
export XMS_JROCKIT_32BIT
XMX_JROCKIT_64BIT="768"
export XMX_JROCKIT_64BIT
XMX_JROCKIT_32BIT="768"
export XMX_JROCKIT_32BIT
<line break>
if [ "${JAVA_VENDOR}" = "Sun" ] ; then
WLS_MEM_ARGS_64BIT="-Xms256m -Xmx768m"
export WLS_MEM_ARGS_64BIT
WLS_MEM_ARGS_32BIT="-Xms256m -Xmx768m"
export WLS_MEM_ARGS_32BIT
else
WLS_MEM_ARGS_64BIT="-Xms512m -Xmx768m"
export WLS_MEM_ARGS_64BIT
WLS_MEM_ARGS_32BIT="-Xms512m -Xmx768m"
export WLS_MEM_ARGS_32BIT fi
<line break>
if [ "${JAVA_VENDOR}" = "Oracle" ] ; then
CUSTOM_MEM_ARGS_64BIT="-Xms${XMS_JROCKIT_64BIT}m -
Xmx${XMX_JROCKIT_64BIT}m"
export CUSTOM_MEM_ARGS_64BIT
CUSTOM_MEM_ARGS_32BIT="-Xms${XMS_JROCKIT_32BIT}m -
Xmx${XMX_JROCKIT_32BIT}m"
export CUSTOM_MEM_ARGS_32BIT else
CUSTOM_MEM_ARGS_64BIT="-Xms${XMS_SUN_64BIT}m -Xmx${XMX_SUN_64BIT}m"
export CUSTOM_MEM_ARGS_64BIT
CUSTOM_MEM_ARGS_32BIT="-Xms${XMS_SUN_32BIT}m -
Xmx${XMX_SUN_32BIT}m"
export CUSTOM_MEM_ARGS_32BIT
fi

```

New Memory Configuration (Overwrite the old configuration with the following.)


```

XMS_SUN_64BIT="256"
export XMS_SUN_64BIT
XMS_SUN_32BIT="256"
export XMS_SUN_32BIT
XMX_SUN_64BIT="768"
export XMX_SUN_64BIT
XMX_SUN_32BIT="768"
export XMX_SUN_32BIT
XSS_SUN_64BIT="1024"
export XSS_SUN_64BIT
XSS_SUN_32BIT="1024"
export XSS_SUN_32BIT
XSS_JROCKIT_64BIT="1024"export XSS_JROCKIT_64BIT
XSS_JROCKIT_32BIT="1024"
export XSS_JROCKIT_32BIT
XMS_JROCKIT_64BIT="256"
export XMS_JROCKIT_64BIT
XMS_JROCKIT_32BIT="256"
export XMS_JROCKIT_32BIT
XMX_JROCKIT_64BIT="768"
export XMX_JROCKIT_64BIT
XMX_JROCKIT_32BIT="768"
export XMX_JROCKIT_32BIT
<line break>
if [ "${JAVA_VENDOR}" = "Oracle" ] ; then
CUSTOM_MEM_ARGS_64BIT="-Xms${XMS_JROCKIT_64BIT}m -
Xmx${XMX_JROCKIT_64BIT}m -Xss${XSS_JROCKIT_64BIT}k"
export CUSTOM_MEM_ARGS_64BIT
CUSTOM_MEM_ARGS_32BIT="-Xms${XMS_JROCKIT_32BIT}m -
Xmx${XMX_JROCKIT_32BIT}m -Xss${XSS_JROCKIT_32BIT}k"
export CUSTOM_MEM_ARGS_32BIT
else
CUSTOM_MEM_ARGS_64BIT="-Xms${XMS_SUN_64BIT}m -
Xmx${XMX_SUN_64BIT}m -Xss${XSS_SUN_64BIT}k"
export CUSTOM_MEM_ARGS_64BIT
CUSTOM_MEM_ARGS_32BIT="-Xms${XMS_SUN_32BIT}m -
Xmx${XMX_SUN_32BIT}m -Xss${XSS_SUN_32BIT}k"
export CUSTOM_MEM_ARGS_32BIT
fi

```

When configuring the machine from the Rapid Planning Admin User Interface, the machine is not created in the Engine AdminServer. How can I resolve this issue?

This might occur due to multiple reasons. Please write down the remedial steps.

Reason 1

Engine Server is not running.

Action required: Start the Engine server.

Reason 2

MSC: Rapid Planning Scripts Home profile value is not set correctly.

Action required:

- Ensure that you have provided the correct path precisely as mentioned in the pre-configuration section.

- Ensure the path is accessible and has full permissions for the UNIX user who started the UI Domain Admin Server.

Reason 3

Machine could not be configured due to port conflict.

Action required: Ensure the port numbers specified are available.

I am unable to open the Rapid Planning Administration User Interface or the Rapid Planning Simulation Planner User Interface.

Log in to EBS home page.

- For Rapid Planning Administration User Interface, select **Advanced Planning Administrator** responsibility Rapid Planning (Setup and Configuration)
- For Rapid Planning Simulation Planner User Interface, select **Supply Chain Simulation Planner** responsibility Supply Chain Simulation Planner (Plans, Inputs and Simulations)
- If the responsibility is not available in your home page, contact your System Administrator to add this responsibility to your EBS user.
- In case of any error message regarding User credentials/security, ensure that this step is executed properly.

While performing the configuration steps, "Lock & Edit" mode is not available. Why?

The domain has been created in the Development mode. Production mode is recommended.

When starting the WebLogic Server, the server does not prompt for credentials. Why?

Check if your server is in Development mode or Production mode. Production mode is recommended.

Refer to the instructions in Creating the User Interface Domain, page 3-10 and Creating the Engine Domain, page 3-1.

Unable to view Analytics/KPI graphs in the Simulation Planner User Interface. What could be the reason?

The application requires browser plug-ins to enable the KPI views/graphs. If this situation is encountered even after verifying the browser plug-ins are available, you might have missed this setup step in Creating the Engine Domain, page 3-1.

Create output/ and log/ directories as follows:

```
$ mkdir -m 777 output/
```

```
$ mkdir -m 777 log/
```

Unable to run a plan in the Simulation Planner User Interface. Plan run fails.

Verify in Creating the Engine Domain, page 3-1 that this setup step was executed.

Create output/ and log/ directories as follows:

```
$ mkdir -m 777 output/  
$ mkdir -m 777 log/
```

After deploying the Rapid Planning Admin User Interface (UI) application, the UI does not appear in the browser. Instead an error message "Error 500 - Internal Server Error" appears.

Verify the classpath settings. Make sure that the CLASSPATH, JAVA_HOME have been unset before you start WebLogic Server.

You can try the following to clear its settings: `export CLASSPATH= "`

Unset the above mentioned variables and try restarting the server.

SQL failure/error occurs when you set up a database link from a 11g to 10g database.

This is due to a bug in the DMS JDBC driver (ojdbc6dms.jar) regarding connecting from a 11g database to a 10g database.

Find the following in file `setDomainEnv.cmd` on Windows or in file `filesetDomainEnv.sh` on UNIX:

```
if NOT "%PRE_CLASSPATH%"==" " (
set PRE_CLASSPATH=%
COMMON_COMPONENTS_HOME %\modules
#oracle.jdbc_11.1.1
\ojdbc6dms.jar;%PRE_CLASSPATH%
) else (
set PRE_CLASSPATH=%
COMMON_COMPONENTS_HOME %\modules
\oracle.jdbc_11.1.1\ojdbc6dms.jar )
```

Replace it with the following:

```
if NOT "%PRE_CLASSPATH%"==" " (
set PRE_CLASSPATH=%WL_HOME%\lib
\ojdbc6.jar;%PRE_CLASSPATH%
) else (
set PRE_CLASSPATH=%WL_HOME%\lib\ojdbc6.jar
```

Saved queries do not retain the query condition.

In Rapid Planning User Interface Domain, folder bin, find file `startWebLogic.sh`.

Below line `SAVE_JAVA_OPTIONS=""` line, add the following line:

```
JAVA_OPTIONS="${JAVA_OPTIONS}  
-Doracle.mds.validateLocalUniqueAttr=false
```

Example:

```

SAVE_JAVA_OPTIONS="${JAVA_OPTIONS}"
SAVE_CLASSPATH="${CLASSPATH}"
# Start Derby
DERBY_DEBUG_LEVEL="0"
if [ "${DERBY_FLAG}" = "true" ] ; then
${WL_HOME}/common/derby/bin/startNetworkServer.sh
>"${DOMAIN_HOME}/derby.log" 2>&1
fi
JAVA_OPTIONS="${SAVE_JAVA_OPTIONS}"
SAVE_JAVA_OPTIONS=""
JAVA_OPTIONS="${JAVA_OPTIONS}"
-Doracle.mds.validateLocalUniqueAttr=false"

```

Rapid Planning authentication leads to redirect loop

Use the same protocol to access URLs for the Oracle E-Business Suite and the Oracle Rapid Planning User Interface application. If Oracle E-Business Suite is:

1. SSL enabled: Use `https://` for both access URLs
2. Not SSL enabled: Use `http://` for both access URLs

Use the appropriate port number.

msc_web_services

The number of records shows the managed servers in the WebLogic Server.

The column `plan_id` shows which plan is loaded on which server.

The URL gives the port number of the managed server.

This is an example of SQL to produce this information.

```

select ws.web_service_id , ws.plan_id , pl.compile_designator ,
ws.url , pl.status plan_status , pl.base_plan_id , pl.ascp_plan_id
from msc_web_services ws , msc_plans pl
where ws.plan_id = pl.plan_id;

```

Engine Log Files

They are located at `${DOMAIN_HOME}\log`

The file name is `rpengine<port num>.log`

Port_num is the managed server where the plan is loaded. It is in table `msc_web_services`.

Check the log files for errors and exceptions.

Plan Status

Column status in table `msc_plans` shows if the plan completed. Valid values are:

- - 1: In progress
- - 0: Completed OK
- - Others: Completed with error

Use this SQL to check plan status.

```
select ws.web_service_id , ws.plan_id , pl.compile_designator ,  
ws.url , pl.status plan_status , pl.base_plan_id , pl.ascp_plan_id  
from msc_web_services ws , msc_plans pl  
where ws.plan_id = pl.plan_id;
```

Missing Java Class Files

Problem: Plan launches but the simulation planner request fails.

Diagnose: Simulation planner concurrent log file shows the error
ClassNotFoundException ORPEngine.

Solution: Copy ORP class files to \$JAVA_TOP.

SIF Invocation (Release 12.1.3)

Problem: Plan launches but it does not complete

Diagnose:

- - Check simulation planner concurrent log and find no error message
- - Check the managed server log file and find no plan updates

Solution:

- Service invocation framework patch is missing
- Apply patch 10632813:R12.OWF.B

Datasource Time Out

Problem: Plan launches but it does not complete

Diagnose:

- Check msc_web_services and find that plan_id is not updated
- Datasource might not be connected to managed server
- Check WebLogic Server console
- Datasource monitoring tab shows all target managed servers

Solution:

- WebLogic Server Console > Data source > Connection Pool
- Increase the connection reserve timeout

Memory configuration

XXM: Defines max heap size, for example, 512M – 1G

XSS: Defines max stack size, for example, 256K – 2M

Check JVM parameter changes from the back end.

This command shows JVM arguments for managed server 1.

```
ps -aefl | grep RP_MS1
```

Use command `top` to check free memory

Make sure there are a few GB of free RAM for Java native threads.

StackOverflow Exception

Problem: The engine log file shows exception stackoverflow.

Solution: Increase the XSS parameter for the managed server.

Best Practices

If you have any of these, Oracle recommends that you do performance tuning:

- Big plans
- Many concurrent users
- Multiple plans

Set Engine Server Memory Settings

Change directory to, for example,

```
/u01/oracle/Middleware/user_projects/domains/rp_engine_domain/bin.
```

Open file `setDomainEnv.sh`.

Modify `WLS_MEM_ARGS_64BIT` : For example, `WLS_MEM_ARGS_64BIT="-Xgc:gencon -XXgcTrigger:25 -Xms1024m -Xmx12288m -Xns:512m -Xss50m"`.

Bounce the engine domain and the managed servers.

To confirm the settings, run command `- $ps -aefl | grep RPIMS1`.

Expect output like this: `- -Xms512m -Xmx1024m -Xss30m`

```
-Dweblogic.Name=RPIMS1.
```

Set UI Server Memory Settings

Change directory to, for example,

```
/u01/oracle/Middleware/user_projects/domains/rp_ui_domain/bin.
```

Open file `setDomainEnv.sh`.

Add or change these parameters:

```

XMS_JROCKIT_64BIT="30720"
export XMS_JROCKIT_64BIT

XMS_JROCKIT_32BIT="256"
export XMS_JROCKIT_32BIT

XMX_JROCKIT_64BIT="30720"
export XMX_JROCKIT_64BIT

XMX_JROCKIT_32BIT="512"
export XMX_JROCKIT_32BIT

XSS_JROCKIT_32BIT="5"
export XSS_JROCKIT_32BIT

XSS_JROCKIT_64BIT="5"
export XSS_JROCKIT_64BIT

XNS_JROCKIT_32BIT="1024"
export XNS_JROCKIT_32BIT

XNS_JROCKIT_64BIT="1024"
export XNS_JROCKIT_64BIT

Modify CUSTOM_MEM_ARGS_64BIT, for example,
CUSTOM_MEM_ARGS_64BIT="-Xgc:gencon -XXgcTrigger:30
-Xms${XMS_JROCKIT_64BIT}m -Xmx${XMX_JROCKIT_64BIT}m
-Xns:${XNS_JROCKIT_64BIT}m -Xss${XSS_JROCKIT_64BIT}m".

```

Change Connection Pool Settings for the Engine

Login to the engine console.

Navigate Services > Data Sources > Data Source Name > Connection Pool.

Change these parameters to these baseline values; you may need different values:

- Maximum Capacity: 300. Make enough connections available in the domain.
- Capacity Increment: 5. Make a fast increment of connections.
- Statement Cache Size: 15. Increase the server performance.

Review and change any advanced parameters that you want.

Change Connection Pool Settings for the UI

Login to the UI Weblogic Console

Navigate Services > Data Sources > Data Source Name > Connection Pool

Change these parameters to these baseline values; you may need different values:

- Maximum Capacity: 300. Make enough connections available in the domain.
- Capacity Increment: 10. Makes a fast increment of connections.

- Statement Cache Size: 20. Increases the server performance.

Review and change any advanced parameters that you want.

Tune the Database

Analyze the database after one or two weeks of load and tune it accordingly.

Try these adjustments:

- Increase buffer space.
- Increase the re-do logs size.
- Move re-do logs to a different file system.

Adjust the default e-Business Suite settings until you have no contentions on the database side.

Use the AWR reports and the IO statistics. There is some performance penalty to generate these reports.

Review parameter `MSC_SHARE_PARTITIONS`. Oracle recommends that you partition the Rapid Planning plan data for best performance.

Recommendations

Have the users working on good internet coverage. A slow network or pauses in the network connection gives an impression of slow UI performance.

Define multiple UI domains to make the system more scalable.

Review the system configuration regularly and tune it..

Bounce the UI servers daily and bounce the engine servers weekly.

Use a 64-bit platform for more stability with higher data volumes.

Have enough RAM on your platform for both the UI and engine domains to run efficiently.

Give your linux machine enough parallel CPUs so that the multithreaded architecture works efficiently. Oracle recommends two CPUs for each managed server.

The processes running on the Rapid Planning machine should not have any limitation on usage of available memory, regardless of how many CPUs you use.

Horizontal Scaling

This chapter covers the following topics:

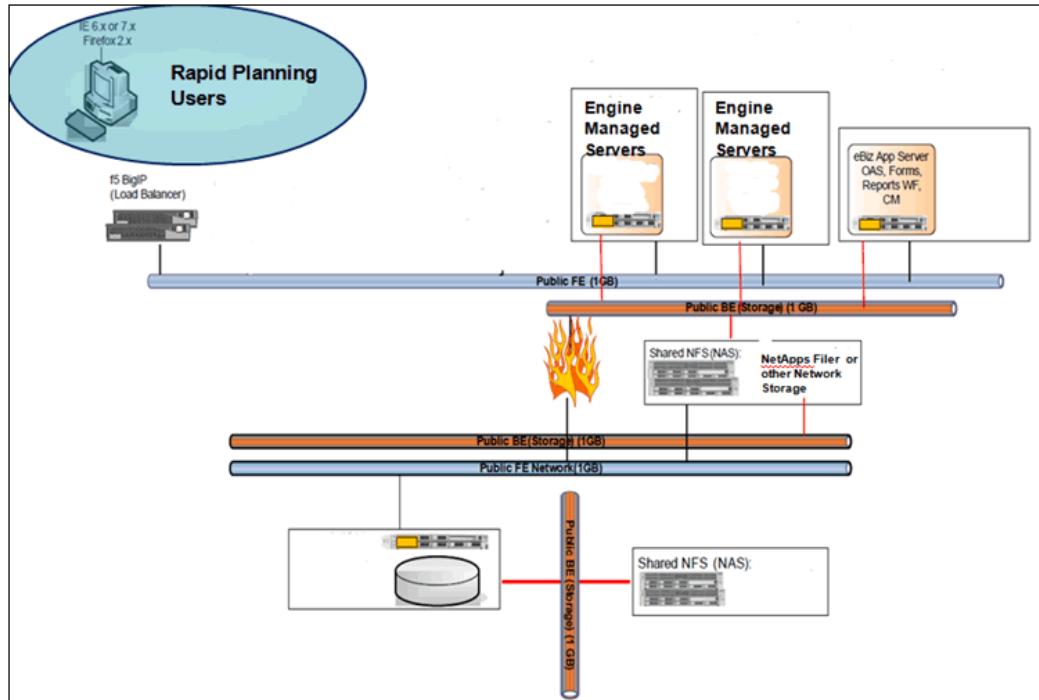
- Using Horizontal Scaling in Your Environment
- Performing Pre-Configuration Setup
- Creating the Engine Domain
- Starting the Engine Admin Server
- Configuring the JDBC Data Source for the Engine Domain
- Setting Up the Secondary Host Machine
- Setting Up Managed Servers
- Creating the JMS Servers, Subdeployments, and Queues
- Deploying and Starting the Engine Application
- Creating the Rapid Planning Input, Output, and Log Folders
- Performing a Fresh Installation
- Adding a New Managed Server

Using Horizontal Scaling in Your Environment

This chapter provides installation instructions for Oracle Rapid Planning that uses horizontal scaling.

Horizontal scaling is when your environment contains Managed Servers that span multiple machines. This architecture provides higher availability and easier expansion as Managed Servers are distributed across multiple machines and geographic locations.

As a part of horizontal scaling, one Rapid Planning Engine domain is created on one primary host, while Managed Servers are created on different machines (secondary hosts).



To achieve this, WebLogic Server needs to be installed on all machines, and the Node Manager Utility is required to be up and running on all hosts.

The Node Manager enables the following common operations tasks for a Managed Server regardless of its location with respect to its Administration Server:

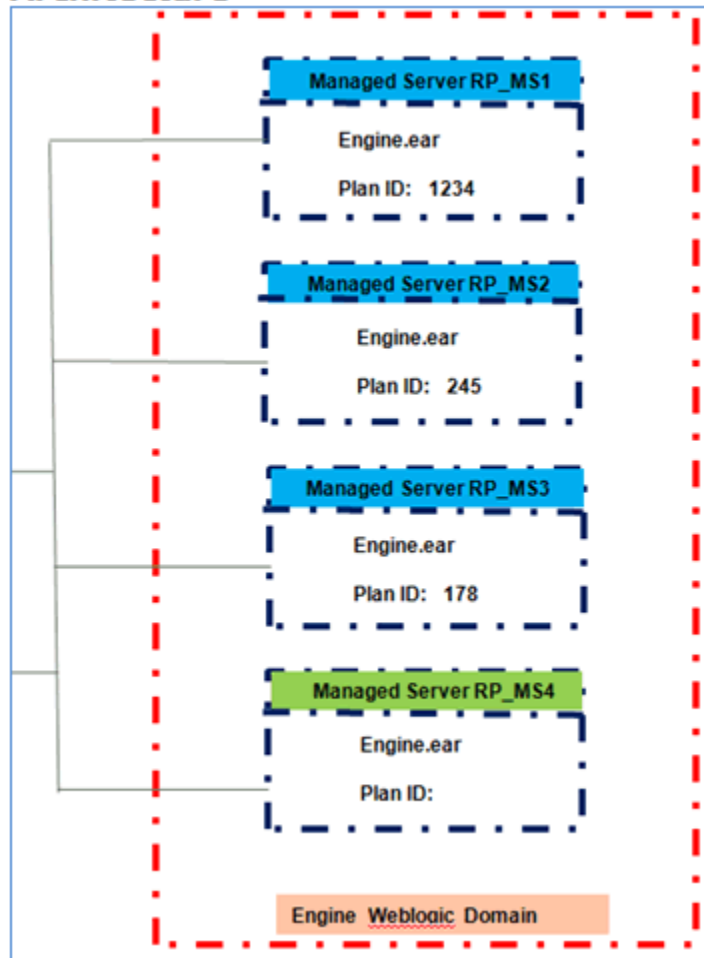
- Start and stop remote Managed Servers.
- Monitor the self-reported health of Managed Servers and automatically terminate server instances whose health state is failed.
- Automatically restart Managed Servers that have the failed health state or have shut down unexpectedly due to a system crash or reboot.

In order to achieve more concurrent plan runs, new Managed Servers can be added to existing or new machines and associate them to the Rapid Planning domain.

Note: For a horizontal scaled environment, perform all Managed Server setup and administration using the WebLogic Administration Console, not the Rapid Planning User Interface (UI).

Example Architecture

Architecture



The preceding diagram displays Engine Domain architecture that uses horizontal scaling. Managed Servers RP_MS1, RP_MS2, RP_MS3 reside on one host, while RP_MS4 reside on a separate machine and the Engine WebLogic domain is hosted on a different machine.

There is no difference in terms of user experience. From a user perspective, they appear as if being hosted on same machine and user can run, load, and launch plans in the same manner.

Performing Pre-Configuration Setup

This section describes pre-configuration requirements for Oracle Rapid Planning. The tasks mentioned below need to be completed after applying Rapid Planning patch and before starting the installation.

1. Verify that WebLogic 11gR1 is installed.

WebLogic 11gR1 Patch set 5 (WebLogic 10.3.6.0) is required. Upgrade your

WebLogic installation before you upgrade Oracle Rapid Planning.

For release 12.2 and later, install a separate WebLogic Server in a different home to create the Oracle Rapid Planning domains. Define the UI and engine domains and start WebLogic Server from the different home. Do not use any ports that E-Business Suite uses.

2. Cross mount the location for logs and files written by the concurrent programs with the WebLogic Server used for Rapid Planning. For more details on cross mount, refer to Enabling Access to APPLCSF, page 7-62.
3. The following profiles should be set up in EBS at site level (the EBS instance that the data source points to):

- User Profile Name: MSC: Oracle Rapid Planning URL

Internal Profile Name: MSC_RP_HOST_URL

The port number provided in the profile value should be same as the port number for the User Interface Domain that is defined in Creating the User Interface Domain, page 3-10.

Syntax:

`http://domain_name:port_number`

Example:

`http://rws60144rems.us.oracle.com:6087`

- User Profile Name: MSC: Rapid Planning UI Refresh Timeout

Internal Profile Name: MSC_RP_UI_TIMEOUT

The profile timeout value is in milliseconds. For example, provide profile value of 5000 to represent a 5 second timeout.

- User Profile Name: MSC: Rapid Planning WebLogic Server Home

Internal Profile Name: MSC_RP_WLS_HOME

Provide the installation path to the `<WLS_Home>` directory.

Example:

`/slot/user3536/wls/wlserver_10.3`

Make the Rapid Planning WebLogic Server and Oracle e-Business Suite Server URLs in the same domain/subdomain for proper Single Sign-On (SSO) authentication.

- User Profile Name: MSC: Rapid Planning Scripts Home

Internal Profile Name: MSC_RP_SCRIPTS_HOME

This profile should point to the directory where all the WLST_scripts will be

kept.

Example:

/slot/ems5910/appmgr/WLS/user_projects/domains/WLST_Scripts

4. After applying the respective patches for Rapid Planning User Interface, Rapid Planning Administration, and Rapid Planning Engine, verify that the following ZIP files appear in the directory path \$MSC_TOP/dist/orp.

Example:

/slot/ems4928/appmgr/apps/apps_st/appl/msc/12.0.0/dist/orp

- RPAdmin.zip
- ui.zip
- engine.zip

For 12.2.3, if using Online Patching, there will be two APPL_TOPs, RUN tier and PATCH tier. Compare the ZIP files for both RUN and PATCH tier, and use the later version for deployment.

For example, fs1 is assigned to one tier, either RUN or PATCH. Use the command
ident

/u01/R122_EBS/fs1/EBSapps/appl/msc/12.0.0/dist/orp/engine.zip
to obtain the file version.

5. Create a folder named ORPTEMP in a user-defined directory (for example, /tmp/ORPTEMP) on the host machine where WebLogic is installed. This folder is referenced as ORPTEMP in this document.
6. Copy the ZIP files to the folder ORPTEMP.
7. Extract all the ZIP files in the same folder.

Each unzipped file contains a respective EAR file. The EAR files will be selected from this location during deployment.

Refer to the following topics for procedures to deploy the applications:

- Configuring the JDBC Data Source for the User Interface Domain, page 3-35
 - Deploying and Starting the Engine Application, page 3-58
 - Deploying and Starting the User Interface Application, page 3-63
8. To copy the class files, run the script InitialEngineSetup.sh in the folder WLST_scripts.

- Log in to the machine where EBS is installed with username as APPL manager user or APPL TOP owner.
- Set the environment variable \$MSC_TOP to the path where you copied the patch.

Example:

```
/slot/ems4928/appmgr/apps/apps_st/appl/msc/12.0.0
```

- Set the environment variable \$JAVA_TOP to the path having Java classes.

Example:

```
/slot/ems2947/appmgr/apps/apps_st/comm/java/classes
```

9. After unzipping the file RPAdmin.zip, all the scripts are located in the folder RPAdmin/WLST_scripts. Copy the folder WLST_scripts to the path where Engine domain has been created:

Example:

```
<WLS_HOME>/user_projects/domains
```

<WLS_HOME> refers to the name of the directory where WebLogic has been installed.

If the directory domains is not present, create it manually.

All scripts should be run from this path only.

Ensure that the copied WLST_Scripts folder and the contents have `rwX` permissions for the UNIX session user launching the WebLogic Server.

Example:

```
chmod 777 *
```

The WebLogic admin user should have write permissions on the <WLS_HOME> folder and subfolders.

10. Use the following steps for enabling the Rapid Planning application access through EBS:

```
cd $FND_TOP/patch/115/bin
perl ojspCompile.pl --compile -s 'MscRPRedirect.jsp' --flush
```

11. After compiling, verify that the timestamp of file `_MscRPRedirect.class` under `$COMMON_TOP/_pages` is current.
12. After compilation, restart the EBS Middle Tier.
13. Once Rapid Planning patch is applied, assign Oracle Supply Chain Simulation Planner responsibility to the user account.

14. Assign Planning Organizations to Oracle Supply Chain Simulation Planner Responsibility.
 - Navigate to **Advanced Planning Administrator > Admin > Organization Security**.
 - Select **Oracle Supply Chain Simulation Planner Responsibility**.
 - Assign Organizations by moving the required organizations to the **Selected** list.
 - Save the assignments.

Creating the Engine Domain

Perform this procedure to create the Engine Domain.

1. Go to `<WLS_HOME>/common/bin` folder.

Syntax:

```
cd <installation_path..>/wlserver_10.3/common/bin
```

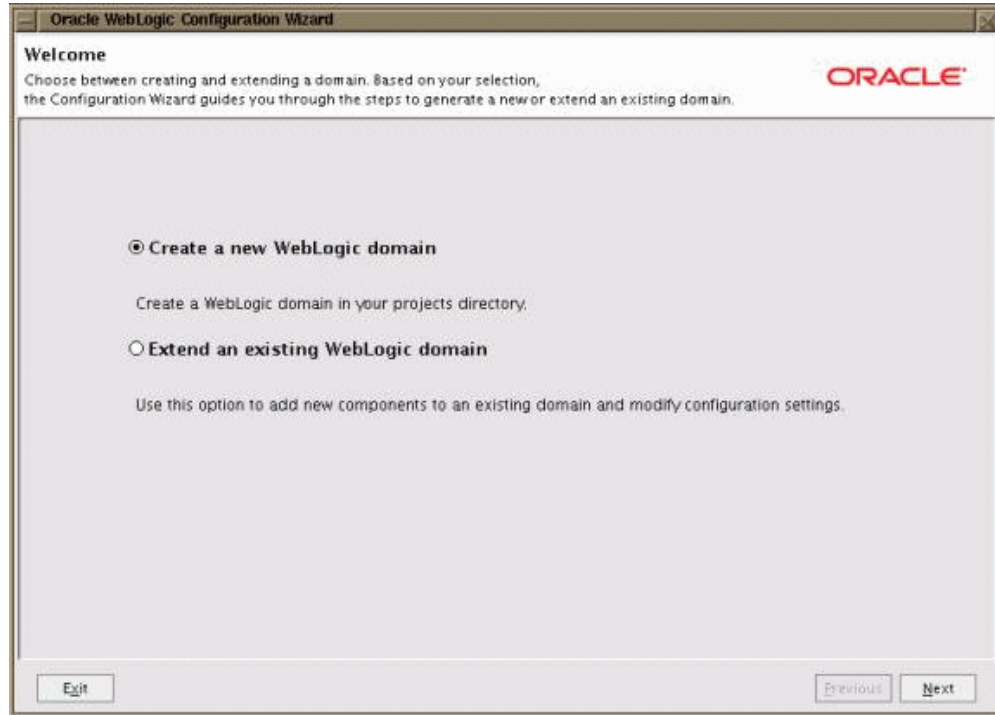
2. Run `config.sh`.

Example:

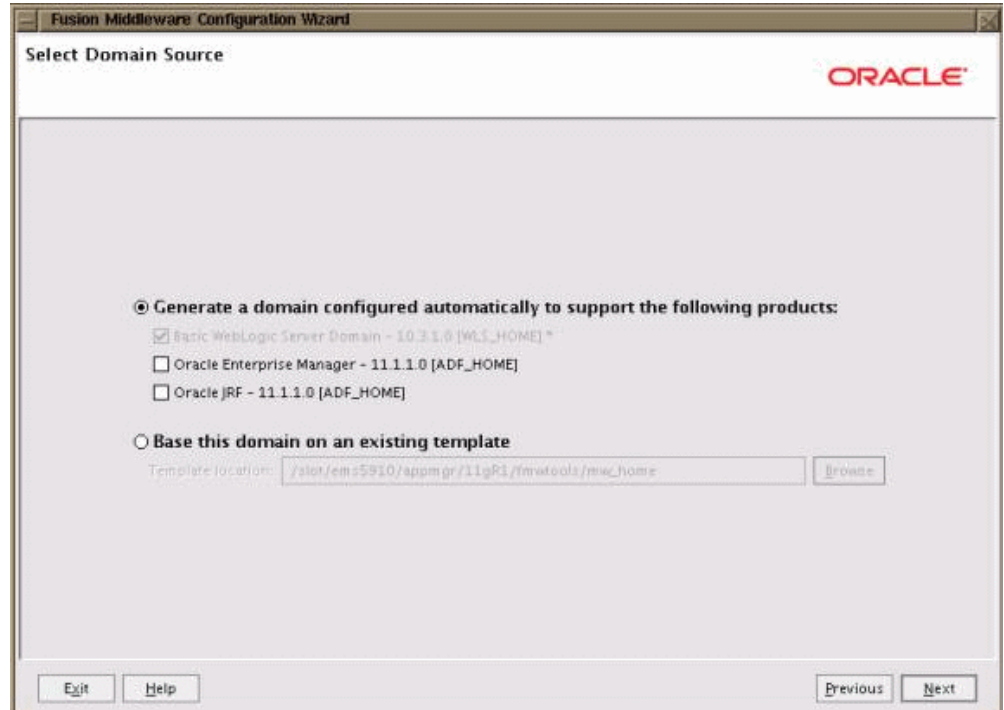
```
/config.sh
```

```
-bash-3.00$ cd wlserver_10.3/common/bin
-bash-3.00$ . ./config.sh
```

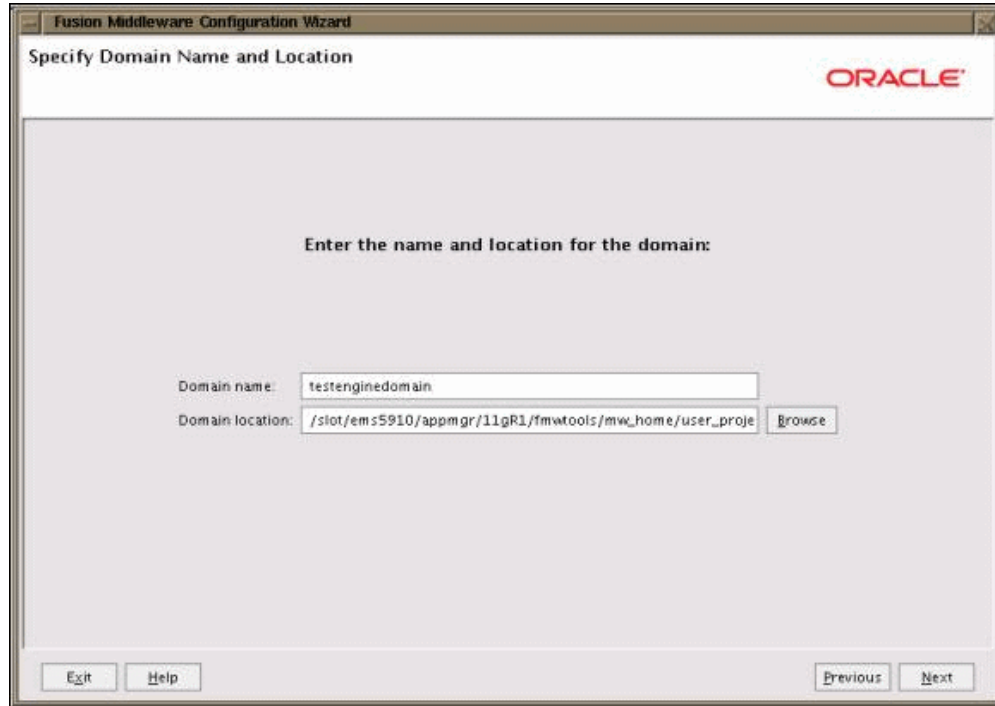
The Oracle WebLogic Configuration Wizard appears.



3. Select **Create a new WebLogic domain**, and click **Next**. The Select Domain Source screen appears.



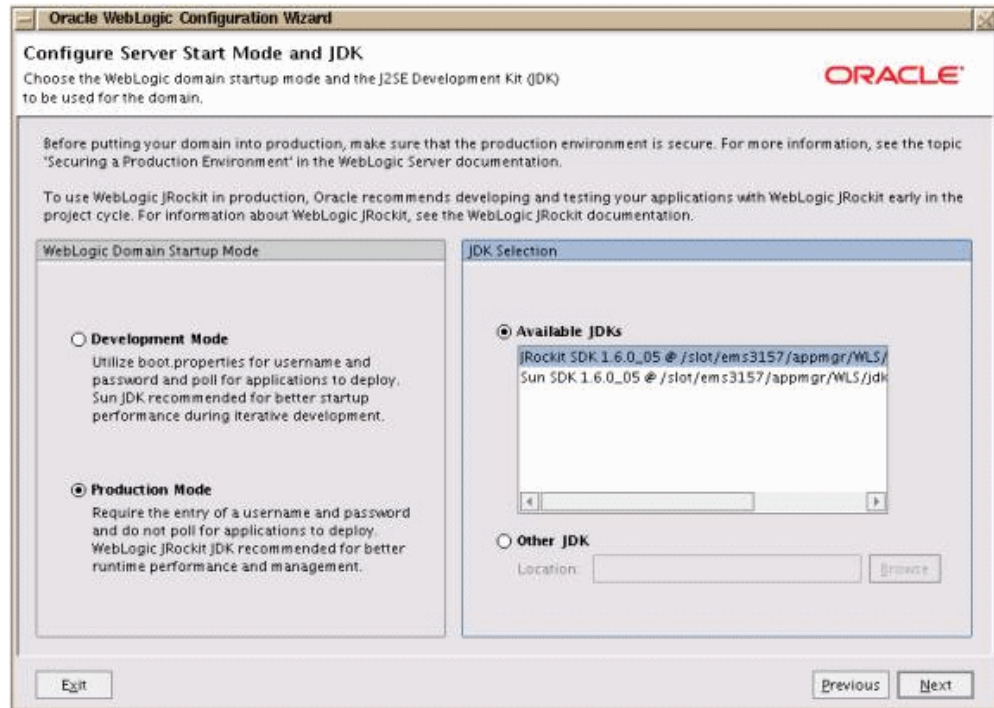
4. Select **Generate a domain configured automatically to support the following products**. Do not select any check box options. Keep the default settings. Click **Next**. The Specify Domain Name and Location screen appears.



5. Enter the **Domain name** and **Domain location**. The domain location should be `<WLS_HOME>/user_projects/domains`. The Configure Administrator User Name and Password screen appears. Click **Next**.

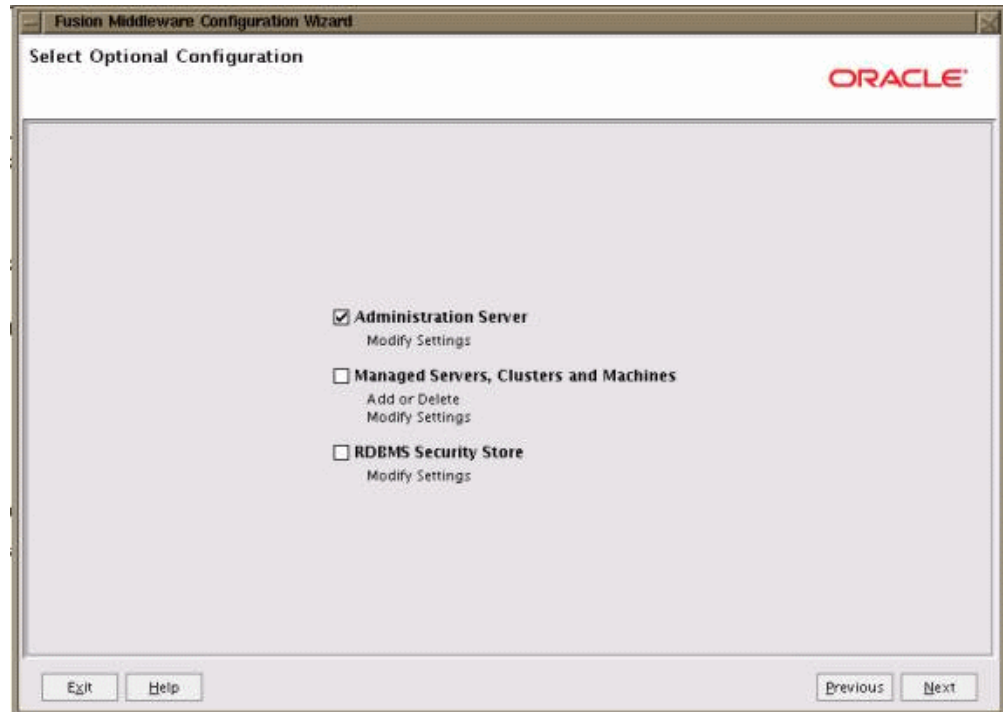
The screenshot shows the 'Configure Administrator User name and Password' window of the Oracle WebLogic Configuration Wizard. The window title is 'Oracle WebLogic Configuration Wizard'. The main heading is 'Configure Administrator User name and Password'. Below the heading, it says 'Create a user to be assigned to the Administrator role. This user is the default administrator used to start development mode servers.' The Oracle logo is in the top right corner. There is a 'Discard Changes' link with a trash icon. The form contains four input fields: '*User name:' with the value 'weblogic', '*User password:' with masked characters, '*Confirm user password:' with masked characters, and 'Description:' with the text 'This user is the default administrator.'. At the bottom, there are 'Exit', 'Previous', and 'Next' buttons.

6. Enter the **User name**, **User password** and **Confirm user password** of your choice, and click **Next**. The password must be alphanumeric. The Configure Server Start Mode and JDK screen appears.

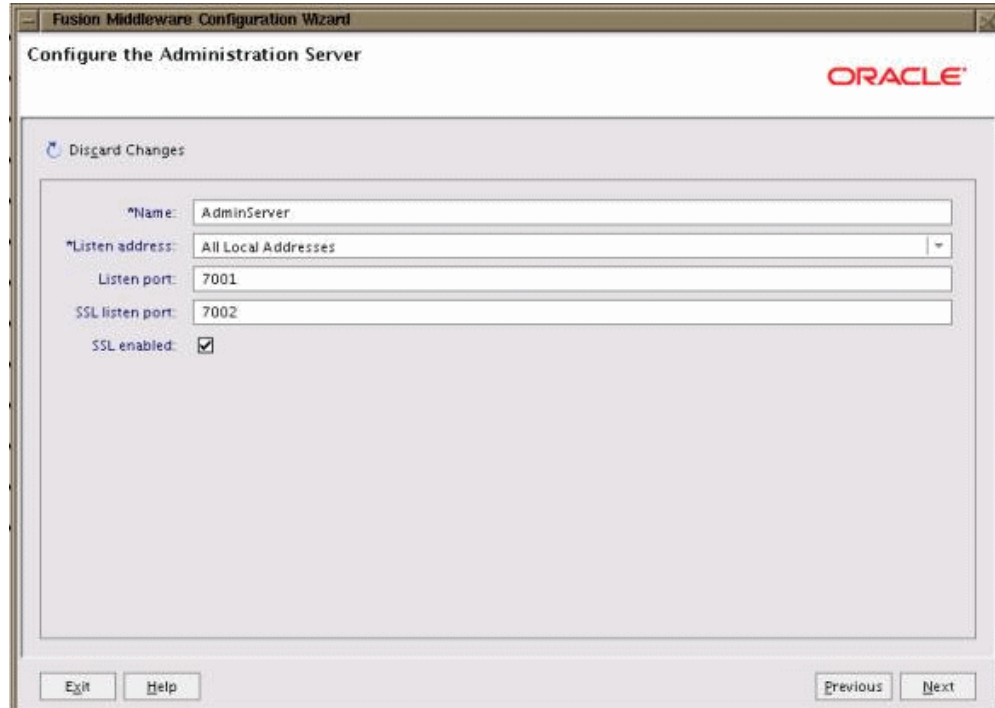


7. Perform the following:

- Select **Production Mode**.
- In JDK Selection region, select **Available JDKs** and select **JRockit SDK 1.6.0_05**.
- Click **Next**. The Select Optional Configuration screen appears.



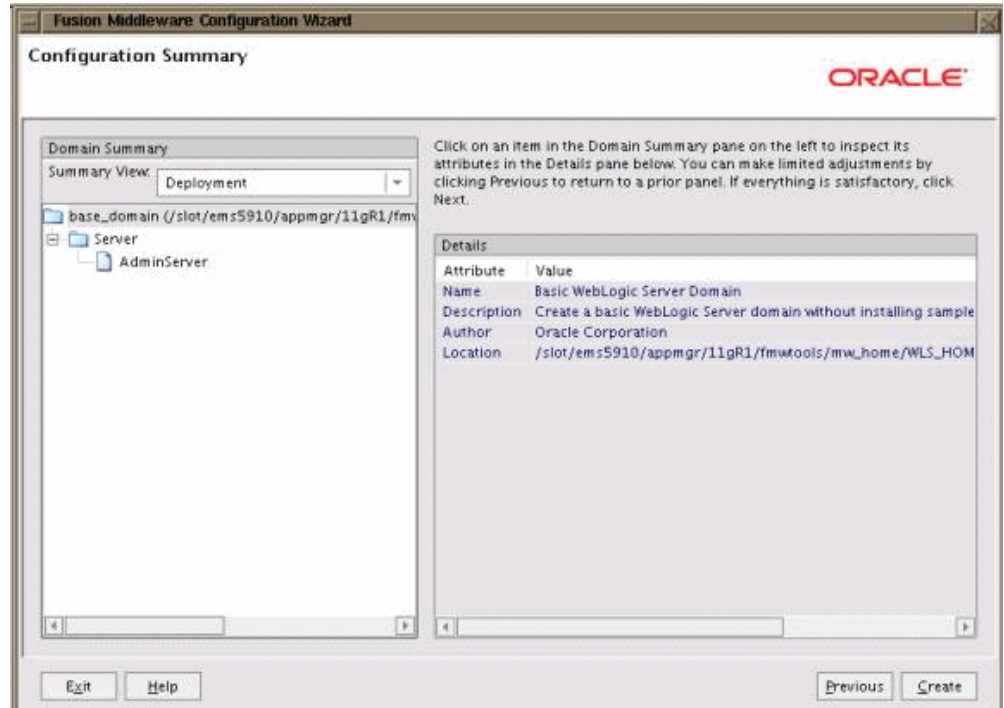
8. Select the **Administration Server** option only and click **Next**. The Configure the Administration Server screen appears.



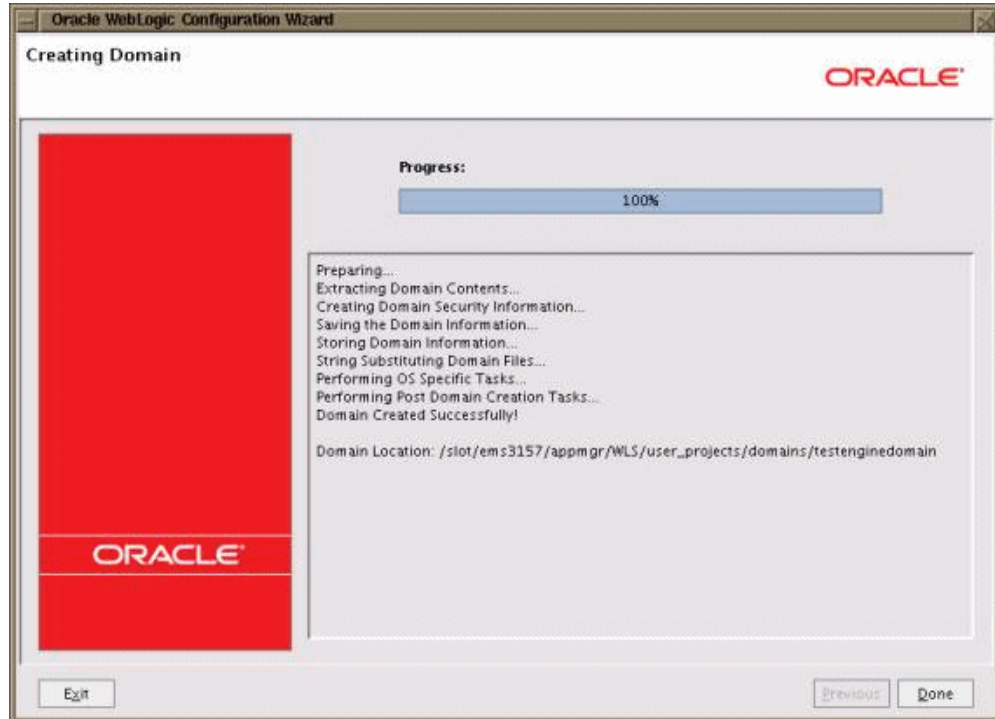
9. Enter the following details and click **Next**:

- Name - Enter the name of the Admin Server.
- Listen Address - The Admin Server listen port address.
- Listen Port - Enter the server listen port. Check the availability of the port number before entering a value.
- SSL listen port - Enter the SSL Listen Port. Check the availability of the port number before entering a value.
- Check the **SSL enabled** option.

The Configuration Summary screen appears.



10. Review the details. If you want to modify any settings, use the **Previous** button to return to the appropriate screen. If no changes are required, click **Create**. The Creating Domain screen appears to display the system progress.



11. When the domain is complete, click **Done**.

Starting the Engine Admin Server

Perform the following procedure to start the Engine Admin Server.

1. Under `<WLS_HOME>`, go to the directory `user_projects/domains/<ENGINEDOMAINNAME>/`

Example:

`/slot/ems3157/appmgr/user_projects/domains/testenginedomain`

2. Run the script `startWeblogic.sh` to start the Admin Server.

```
-bash-3.00$ pwd
/slot/ems3157/appmgr/WLS
-bash-3.00$ cd user_projects/domains/testenginedomain1/
-bash-3.00$ ./startWebLogic.sh
```

3. The console requests the username and password. Enter the Engine Domain credentials.


```
Enter username to boot WebLogic server:enginewls
Enter password to boot WebLogic server:█
```

The console displays "Server started in RUNNING mode".

```
<Sep 2, 2009 5:14:01 AM PDT> <Notice> <WebLogicServer> <BEA-000365> <Server state changed to RUNNING>
<Sep 2, 2009 5:14:01 AM PDT> <Notice> <WebLogicServer> <BEA-000360> <Server started in RUNNING mode>
```

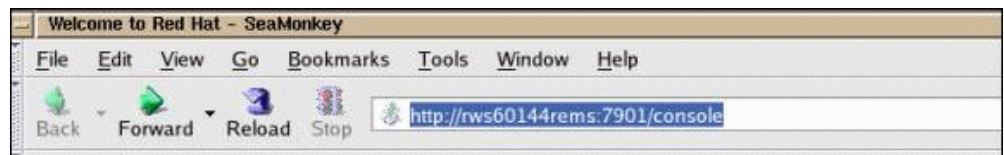
4. Open a web browser and type in the URL/address in the format below:

`http://<Machine_Name>:<Port_No>/console`

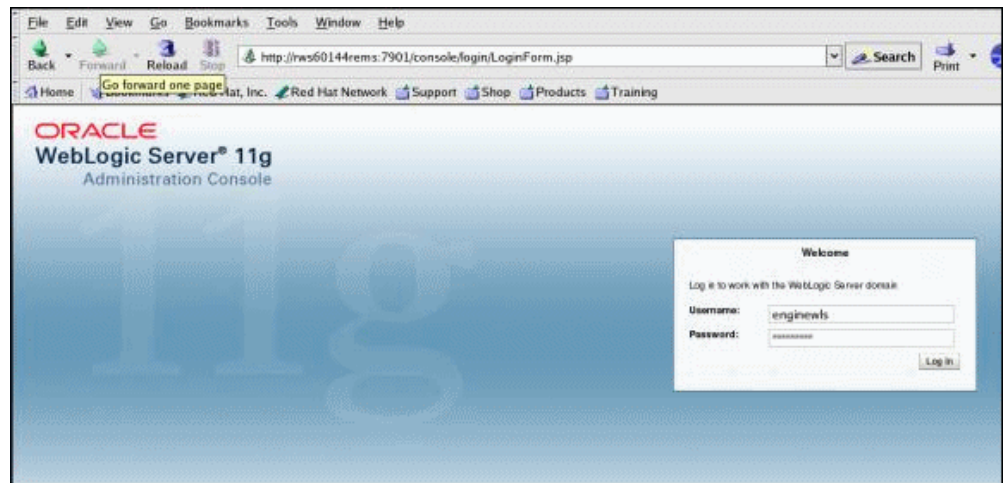
where <MACHINE_NAME> is the host name of the machine on which the WebLogic Server is running (for example, `rws60144rems.us.oracle.com`) and <Port_No> is the Admin Server Listen port number specified when the Engine domain was created.

Example:

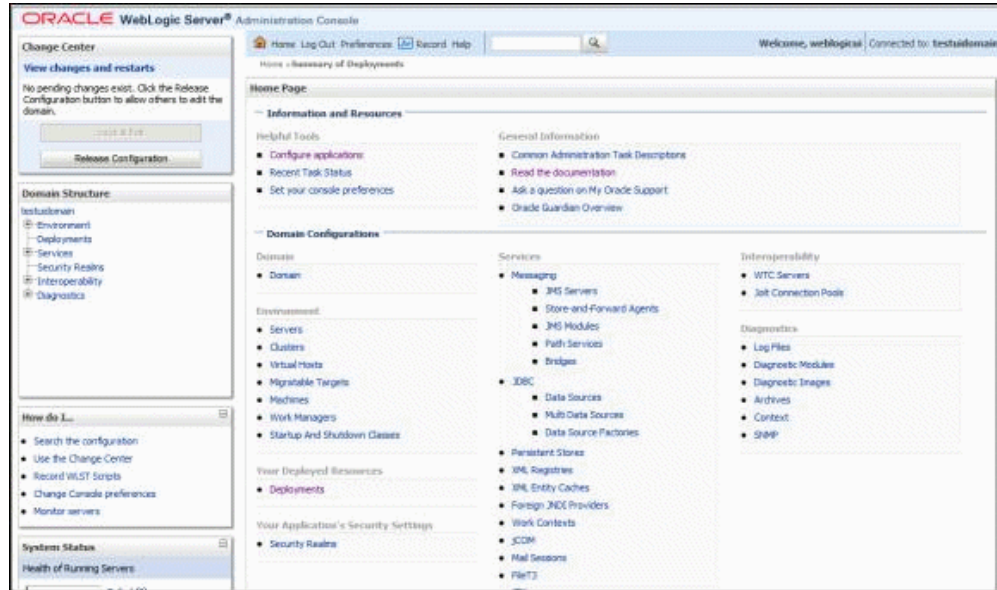
`http://rws60144rems:7901/console`



The WebLogic Server Administration Console appears.



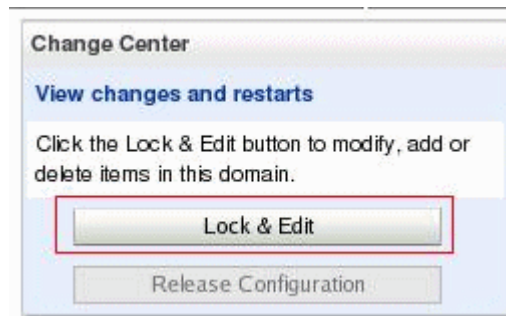
5. Enter the Admin Server **Username** and **Password**, and click **Log In**. The WebLogic Administration Console home page appears.



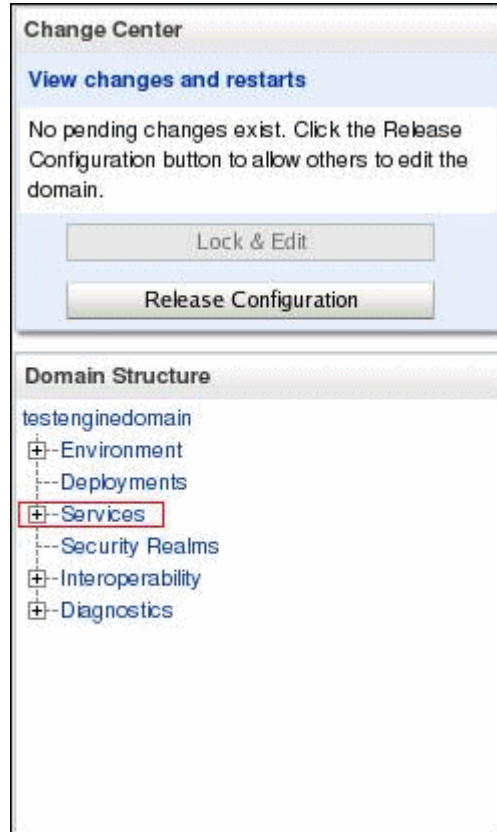
Configuring the JDBC Data Source for the Engine Domain

Perform this procedure to configure the JDBC data source for the Engine Domain. Verify that the Engine Domain Admin Server is up and running before performing this procedure.

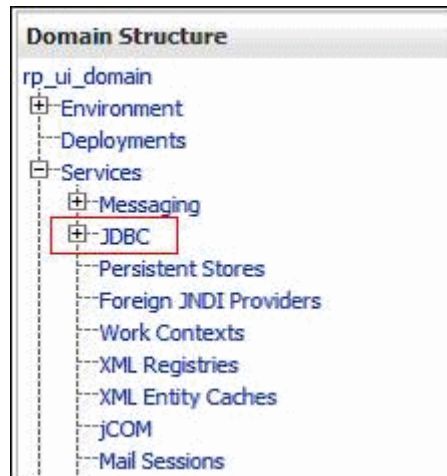
1. Click **Lock & Edit** from the Change Center region in top left corner to change the domain configuration.



2. From the Domain Structure region, expand the **Services** tree node.



3. From Services tree, expand the **JDBC** tree node.



4. Select **Data Sources**.



5. Click **New** and select **Generic Data Source**.

Summary of JDBC Data Sources

A JDBC data source is an object bound to the JNDI tree that provides a database connection to the JNDI tree and then borrow a database connection from the JNDI tree.

This page summarizes the JDBC data source objects that have been created.

[Customize this table](#)

Data Sources(Filtered - More Columns Exist)

New ▼

Delete

Generic Data Source


GridLink Data Source

Multi Data Source


	JNDI Name

6. Enter the information as shown below, and click **Next**.
 - Name - Enter 'RapidPlanningDS2'.
 - JNDI Name - Enter 'RapidPlanningDS2'.
 - Database Type - Select **Oracle**.
 - Database Driver - Select **Oracle's Driver (Thin) for instance connections: 9.0.1, 9.2.0, 10, 11**.
- Enter **Name** and **JNDI Name** as 'RapidPlanningDS2'. Check "Troubleshooting, page 6-29" for JDBC Driver specific issues.

What would you like to name your new JDBC data source?

 Name:

What JNDI name would you like to assign to your new JDBC Data Source?

 JNDI Name:

What database type would you like to select?

Database Type:

What database driver would you like to use to create database connections?

Database Driver:

7. Deselect **Supports Global Transaction** and click **Next**.

Create a New JDBC Data Source

Back Next Finish Cancel

Transaction Options

You have selected non-XA JDBC driver to create database connection in your new data source.

Does this data source support global transactions? If yes, please choose the transaction protocol for this data source.

☒ **Supports Global Transactions**

Select this option if you want to enable non-XA JDBC connections from the data source to participate in global transactions using the transaction optimization. Recommended in place of Emulate Two-Phase Commit.

☐ **Logging Last Resource**

Select this option if you want to enable non-XA JDBC connections from the data source to emulate participation in global transactions your application can tolerate heuristic conditions.

☐ **Emulate Two-Phase Commit**

Select this option if you want to enable non-XA JDBC connections from the data source to participate in global transactions using the processing. With this option, no other resources can participate in the global transaction.

☒ **One-Phase Commit**

Back Next Finish Cancel

8. Enter the information as shown below and click **Next**.
 - Database Name - Enter the database name (example, ma0dv220).
 - Host Name - Enter the host name (example, rws60147rem.s.us.oracle.com).
 - Port - Enter the port number (example, 1555).
 - Database User Name - Enter the database user name.
 - Password - Enter the database user name password.
 - Confirm Password - Re-enter the password.

Create a New JDBC Data Source

Back Next Finish Cancel

Connection Properties

Define Connection Properties.

What is the name of database you would like to connect to?

Database Name:

What is the name or IP address of the database server?

Host Name:

What is the port on the database server used to connect to the database?

Port:

What database account user name do you want to use to create database connections?

Database User Name:

What is the database account password to use to create database connections?

Password:

Confirm Password:

Back Next Finish Cancel

9. Click **Test Configuration**.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Create a New JDBC Data Source". At the top, there are five buttons: "Test Configuration" (highlighted with a red rectangle), "Back", "Next", "Finish", and "Cancel". Below the buttons, the section "Test Database Connection" is active. It contains the following text and input fields:

- Text: "Test the database availability and the connection properties you provided."
- Text: "What is the full package name of JDBC driver class used to create database connections in the connection pool?"
- Text (Note): "(Note that this driver class must be in the classpath of any server to which it is deployed.)"
- Text: "Driver Class Name:" followed by an input field containing "oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver".
- Text: "What is the URL of the database to connect to? The format of the URL varies by JDBC driver."
- Text: "URL:" followed by an input field containing "jdbc:oracle:thin:@rws6014".
- Text: "What database account user name do you want to use to create database connections?"
- Text: "Database User Name:" followed by an input field containing "apps".

If JDBC is set up correctly, then a message "Connection test succeeded" appears.

The screenshot shows a web application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: "Home", "Log Out", "Preferences", "Record", and "Help". Below the navigation bar, the breadcrumb "Home > Summary of JDBC Data Sources" is visible. A "Messages" section displays a green checkmark icon and the text "Connection test succeeded." Below this, the "Create a New JDBC Data Source" dialog box is shown, with the "Test Configuration" button highlighted. The dialog box content is identical to the one in the first screenshot.

10. Click **Next**.
11. Do not select any target servers. Click **Finish**.

Create a New JDBC Data Source

Back Next Finish Cancel

Select Targets

You can select one or more targets to deploy your new JDBC data source. If you do not select any targets, you can deploy the data source at a later time.

Servers
<input type="checkbox"/> AdminServer

Back Next Finish Cancel

The Summary of JDBC Data Source page appears. The data source appears on the page.

Summary of JDBC Data Sources

A JDBC data source is an object bound to the JNDI tree that provides database connectivity through a pool of JDBC connections. Applications can look up a data source on the JNDI tree and then borrow a database connection from a data source.

This page summarizes the JDBC data source objects that have been created in this domain.

[Customize this table](#)

Data Sources (Filtered - More Columns Exist)

New Create Showing 1 to 1 of 1 Previous | Next

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↕	JNDI Name	Targets
<input type="checkbox"/>	RapidPlanningDS2	RapidPlanningDS2	

New Create Showing 1 to 1 of 1 Previous | Next

- In the Domain Structure region, navigate to **Services > JTA**. Select the **Configuration** tab, and then select the **JTA** tab.



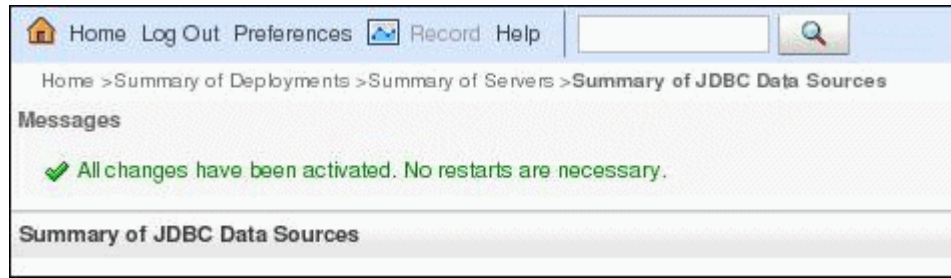
13. Set **Timeout Seconds** to 600 seconds, as shown below, and click **Save**.

A screenshot of the 'Settings for testenginedomain' page, specifically the 'JTA' configuration tab. The page has a 'Messages' section at the top with a green checkmark and the text 'Settings updated successfully.' Below this is a row of tabs: Configuration, Monitoring, Control, Security, Web Service Security, and Notes. Under the 'Configuration' tab, there are sub-tabs: General, JTA (selected), EJBs, Web Applications, Logging, and Log Filters. A 'Save' button is located below the sub-tabs. The main content area contains the text: 'Use this page to define the Java Transaction API (JTA) configuration of this WebLogic Server domain.' At the bottom, there is a 'Timeout Seconds:' label followed by a text input field containing the value '600'. To the right of the input field, the text 'The the' is partially visible.

14. From the Change Center, click **Activate Changes**.

A screenshot of the 'Change Center' dialog box. It has a title bar 'Change Center' and a subtitle 'View changes and restarts'. The main text says: 'Pending changes exist. They must be activated to take effect.' Below this text are two buttons: 'Activate Changes' (with a green checkmark icon) and 'Undo All Changes'.

Once Activation is complete, the message "All changes have been activated. No restarts are necessary." appears.



The JDBC Resource has been successfully set up.

Setting Up the Secondary Host Machine

Setting up the secondary host consists of the following procedures:

- Transferring files to the secondary host
- Registering the Node Manager and setting up the Node Manager properties file
- Adding machines and Node Manager to the WebLogic Console

Transferring Files to the Secondary Host:

Use this procedure to copy the template JAR file and the setDomainEnv.sh file from the primary host to the secondary host.

1. On the primary host, navigate to the following location:

```
<WLS_HOME>/common/bin
```

2. Run the following command:

```
./pack.sh -managed=true -domain=<DOMAIN_HOME> -<Template_Name.jar>  
-template_name="Template_Description"
```

Example:

```
./pack.sh -managed=true  
-domain=/slot/ems3102/oracle/mwhome/user_projects/domain/testengined  
omain/  
-template=/slot/ems3102/oracle/mwhome/user_projects/domain/testengin  
edomain/testRPTemplate.jar  
-template_name="testRPDomain template"
```

3. Transfer the template file to the secondary host location where you want to copy the domain files.
4. On the secondary host, navigate to the location where template file has been copied

and run the following command:

```
<WLS_HOME>/common/bin/unpack.sh -domain=<full path where the domain  
needs to be created/Domian_Name> -template=<Template_Name>
```

Example:

```
/slot/ems6386/oracle/mwhome/wlserver_10.3/common/bin/unpack.sh  
-domain=  
/slot/ems3102/oracle/mwhome/user_projects/domain/testenginedomain/  
-template=./ testRPDomain template
```

5. Copy setDomainEnv.sh file from the primary host to the secondary host. This file is not copied over with an unpack command. Transfer the file to the secondary host by FTP. Back up the original setDomainEnv.sh file, and overwrite it with the file from primary host. The setDomainEnv.sh file on the primary host is in the following location:

```
<DOMAIN_HOME>/bin
```

Registering the Node Manager and Setting Up the Node Manager Properties File:

1. On the primary host, navigate to the following location:

```
<WLS_HOME>/common/bin
```

2. Run the Node Manager as follows:

```
nohup ./startNodeManager.sh &
```

3. Navigate to the following location:

```
<WLS_HOME>/common/nodemanager/
```

4. Open the nodemanager.properties file and edit the value of the StartScriptEnabled to true, as shown in the example below.

```

StartScriptName=startWebLogic.sh
ListenAddress=
NativeVersionEnabled=true
ListenPort=5556
LogToStderr=true
SecureListener=true
LogCount=1
DomainRegistrationEnabled=false
StopScriptEnabled=false
QuitEnabled=false
LogAppend=true
StateCheckInterval=500
CrashRecoveryEnabled=false
StartScriptEnabled=true
LogFile=/slot/ems6386/oracle/mwhome/wlserver_10.3/common/nodemanager/nodemanager.log
LogFormatter=weblogic.nodemanager.server.LogFormatter
ListenBacklog=50

```

5. Stop and start the Node Manager for the changes to take effect, as shown in the example below.

```

-bash-3.00$ ps -aefl | grep ./startNodeManager
0 S ora3102 13452 11567 0 77 0 - 1003 pipe_w 04:44 pts/16 00:00:00 grep ./startNodeManager
0 S ora3102 32276 11567 0 78 0 - 1075 wait 02:46 pts/16 00:00:00 /bin/sh ./startNodeManager.sh
-bash-3.00$ kill -9 32276

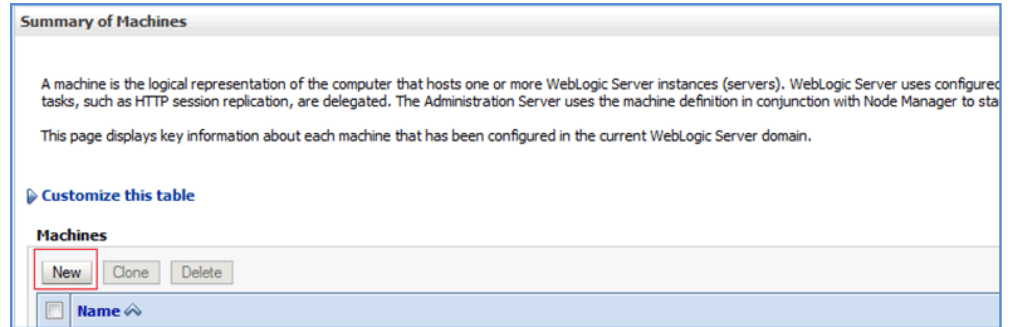
```

Initial starting and stopping of the Node Manager is necessary for generating properties files.

6. Repeat this procedure for all host machines.

Adding Machines and Node Manager to the WebLogic Console:

1. Log in to the WebLogic Administration Console from your browser.
2. From the Domain Structure region, expand the **Environment** node and select **Machines**.
3. Click **New**.



Summary of Machines

A machine is the logical representation of the computer that hosts one or more WebLogic Server instances (servers). WebLogic Server uses configured tasks, such as HTTP session replication, are delegated. The Administration Server uses the machine definition in conjunction with Node Manager to start and stop the servers.

This page displays key information about each machine that has been configured in the current WebLogic Server domain.

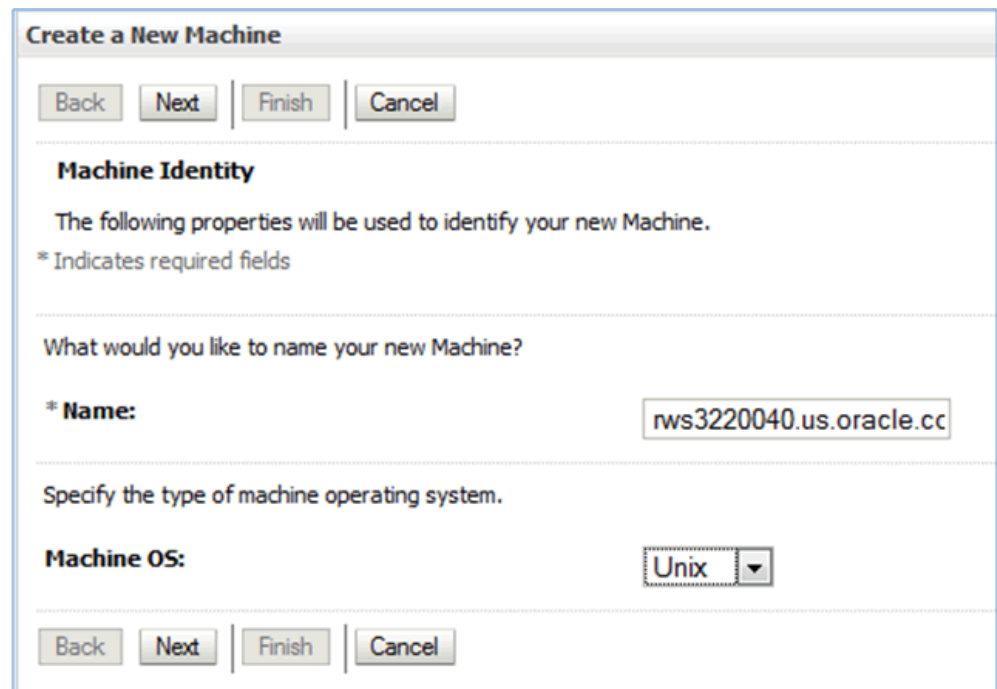
[Customize this table](#)

Machines

☐ **Name** ^

4. Enter the following information, and click **Next**.

- Name - Enter the machine name.
- Machine OS - Select **Unix**.



Create a New Machine

Machine Identity

The following properties will be used to identify your new Machine.

* Indicates required fields

What would you like to name your new Machine?

* **Name:**

Specify the type of machine operating system.

Machine OS: ▼

5. Enter the following information, and click **Finish**.

- Type - Select **SSL**.
- Listen Address - Enter the Node Manager's listen address.
- Listen Port - Enter '5556' as the Node Manager's listen port.

Create a New Machine

Back Next Finish Cancel

Node Manager Properties

The following properties will be used to configure the Node Manager on this machine.

What type of Node Manager is running on this server, and what protocol should be used to communicate with it?

Type: SSL ▼

What address and port is this Node Manager configured to listen at?

Listen Address: rws3220040.us.oracle.cc

Listen Port: 5556

Depending on the Node Manager type, additional properties may be configured.

Node Manager Home:

Shell Command:

☐ **Debug Enabled**

Back Next Finish Cancel

The Summary of Machine page appears and displays the new machine.

Summary of Machines

A machine is the logical representation of the computer that hosts one or more WebLogic Server instances (servers). WebLogic Server uses configured machine names to determine the optimal tasks, such as HTTP session replication, are delegated. The Administration Server uses the machine definition in conjunction with Node Manager to start remote servers.

This page displays key information about each machine that has been configured in the current WebLogic Server domain.

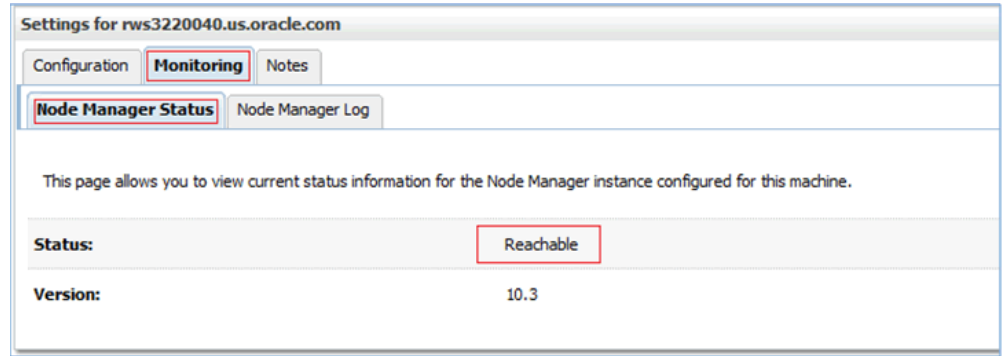
[Customize this table](#)

Machines

New Clone Delete

Name ↕	Type
rws3220040.us.oracle.com	Unix Machine

- Check the status of Node Manager for the machine by selecting the new machine displayed on the page.
- Select the **Monitoring** tab, and click the **Node Manager Status** tab. The **Status** field displays "Reachable".



8. Repeat the procedure to add machines for all the hosts.

9. From Change Center region, click **Activate Changes**.

Once activation is complete the following message appears:

"All changes have been activated. No restarts are necessary."

Setting Up Managed Servers

Setting up the Managed Servers consists of the following procedures:

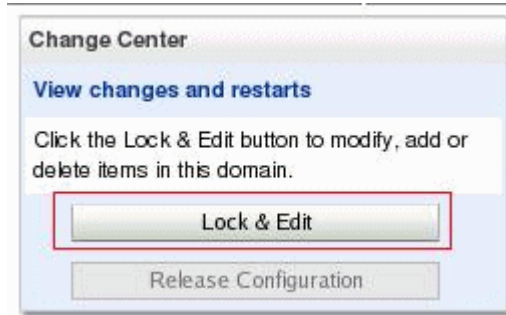
- Creating a Managed Server
- Updating the machine information for the Managed Server

Note: For a horizontal scaled environment, perform all Managed Server setup and administration using the WebLogic Administration Console, not the Rapid Planning User Interface (UI).

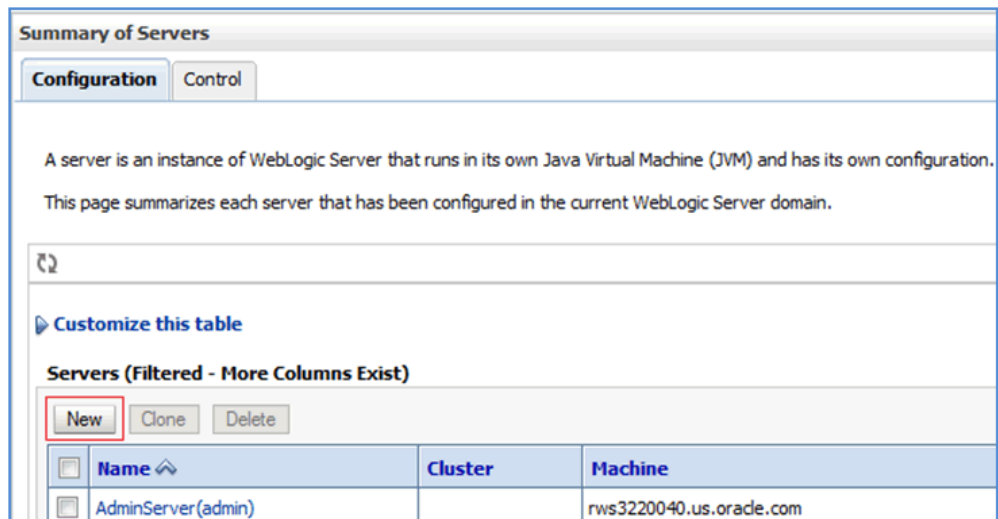
Creating a Managed Server:

Verify that the Engine Domain Admin Server is up and running before performing this procedure.

1. Click **Lock & Edit** from the Change Center region in top left corner to change the domain configuration.



2. From the Domain Structure region, expand the **Environment** tree node and select **Servers**.
3. Click **New**.



4. Enter the following information, and click **Next**.
 - Server Name - Enter the name of the Managed Server.
 - Server Listen Address - Enter the Listen Address for Managed Server.
 - Server Listen Port - Enter the Server Listen Port for Managed Server. Verify the port number assigned to each Managed Server is unique across *all* your Managed Servers across *all* machines.
 - Should this server belong to a cluster? - Select **No**. The Rapid Planning User Interface and Engine do not support cluster configuration.

Home > Summary of Servers

Create a New Server

Back Next Finish Cancel

Server Properties

The following properties will be used to identify your new server.
* Indicates required fields

What would you like to name your new server?

* **Server Name:** RP_MS11

Where will this server listen for incoming connections?

Server Listen Address: rws3220040.us.oracle.cc

* **Server Listen Port:** 7001

Should this server belong to a cluster?

☒ **No, this is a stand-alone server.**

☐ **Yes, create a new cluster for this server.**

Back Next Finish Cancel

5. Verify the information and click **Finish**.

Home > Summary of Servers

Create a New Server

Back Next Finish Cancel

Review choices

Review the selections. If these are correct, click Finish to create this server.

Server Name: RP_MS11

Server Listen Address: rws3220040.us.oracle.com

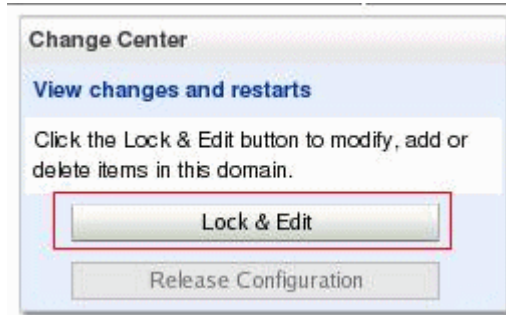
Server Listen Port: 7001

Back Next Finish Cancel

6. From the Change Center region, click **Activate Changes**.

Updating the Machine Information for Managed Server:

1. Click **Lock & Edit** from the Change Center region in top left corner to change the domain configuration.



2. From the Domain Structure region, expand the **Environment** tree node, and select **Servers**.
3. Select the Managed Server name.

Customize this table

Servers (Filtered - More Columns Exist)

New Clone Delete

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↕	Cluster	Machine	State
<input type="checkbox"/>	AdminServer(admin)		rws3220040.us.oracle.com	RUNNING
<input type="checkbox"/>	RP_MS7			Unknown

The General subtab under the Configuration tab appears.

4. Select the machine name from the **Machine** list and click **Save**.

Configuration Protocols Logging Debug Monitoring Control Deployments Services Security Notes

General Cluster Services Keystores SSL Federation Services Deployment Migration Tuning Overload Health Mon

Save

Use this page to configure general features of this server such as default network communications.

Name: RP_MS7

Machine: (None) (None) rws3220040.us.oracle.com rws3220100.us.oracle.com

Cluster:

Listen Address: rws3220040.us.oracle.cc

☒ **Listen Port Enabled**

Listen Port: 7001

☐ **SSL Listen Port Enabled**

SSL Listen Port: 7002

The machine is assigned to the Managed Server.

5. Repeat this procedure to assign all machines to the Managed Servers.
6. From the Change Center region, click **Activate Changes**.

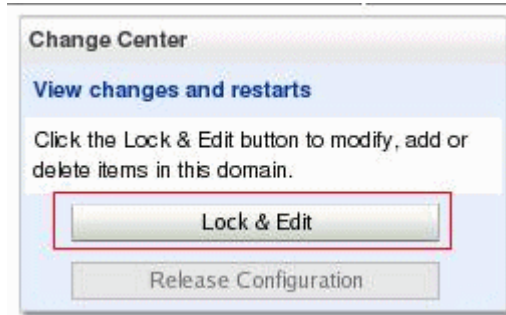
Creating the JMS Servers, Subdeployments, and Queues

Creating the JMS Servers, Subdeployments, and Queues consists of the following procedures:

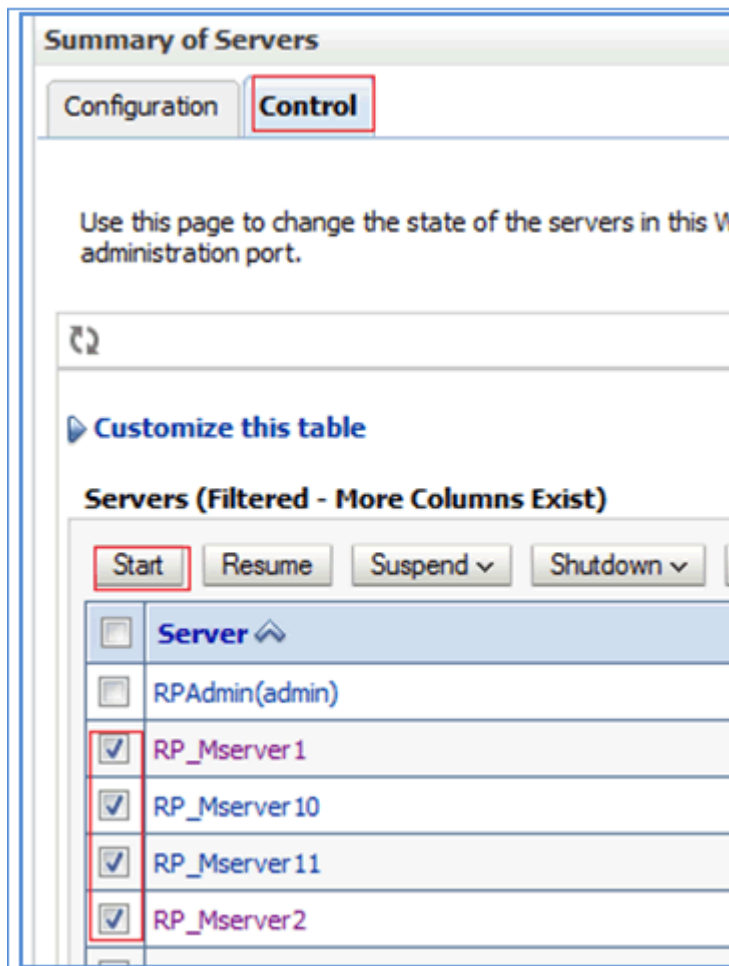
1. Starting the Manager Servers
2. Creating the JMS Server
3. Creating the subdeployments for the JMS module
4. Creating the queues

Starting the Managed Servers:

1. Click **Lock & Edit** in the Change Center region in the top left corner to change the domain configuration.



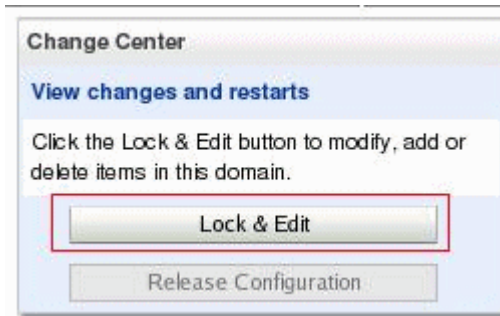
2. From the Domain Structure region, expand the **Environment** tree node and select **Servers**.
3. Navigate to the **Control** tab, select the Managed Servers that you want to start, and click **Start**.



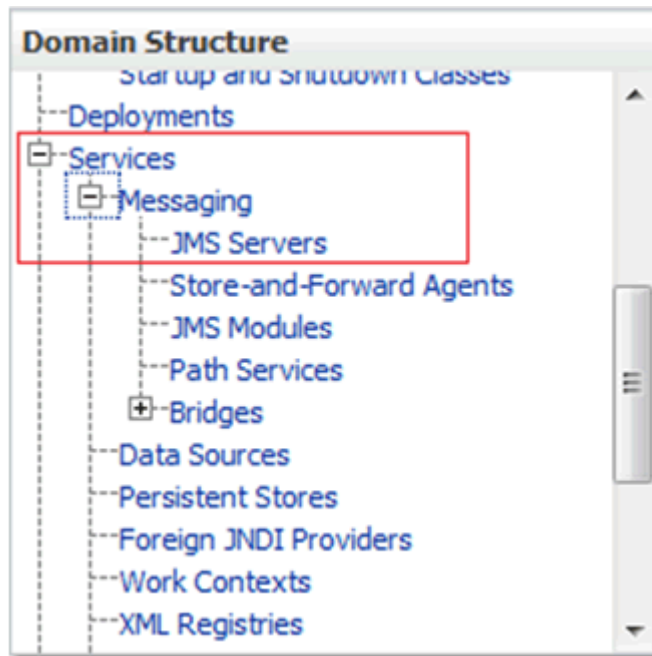
Creating the JMS Server:

Create a JMS Server for each Rapid Planning Managed Server. The JMS servers act as management containers for the queues and topics in the JMS modules that are targeted to them. The JMS servers defined are created in the current WebLogic Server domain.

1. Click **Lock & Edit** in the Change Center region in the top left corner to change the domain configuration.



2. From the Domain Structure region, expand the **Services** tree node, expand the Messaging node, and select **JMS Servers**.



3. Click **New**.

Summary of JMS Servers

JMS servers act as management containers for the queues and topics in JMS modules that are targeted to them.

This page summarizes the JMS servers that have been created in the current WebLogic Server domain.

[Customize this table](#)

JMS Servers (Filtered - More Columns Exist)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Persistent Store
		Ther

4. Enter the JMS Server name, as shown below. Click **Next** and select the same Managed Server as the target. Click **Finish**.

Enter the JMS Server name using the following format: RPWSJMSServer_<Managed_Server_Name>.

Example:

For Managed Server RP_MS1, enter 'RPWSJMSServer_RP_MS1'.

Create a New JMS Server

JMS Server Properties

The following properties will be used to identify your new JMS Server.

* Indicates required fields

What would you like to name your new JMS Server?

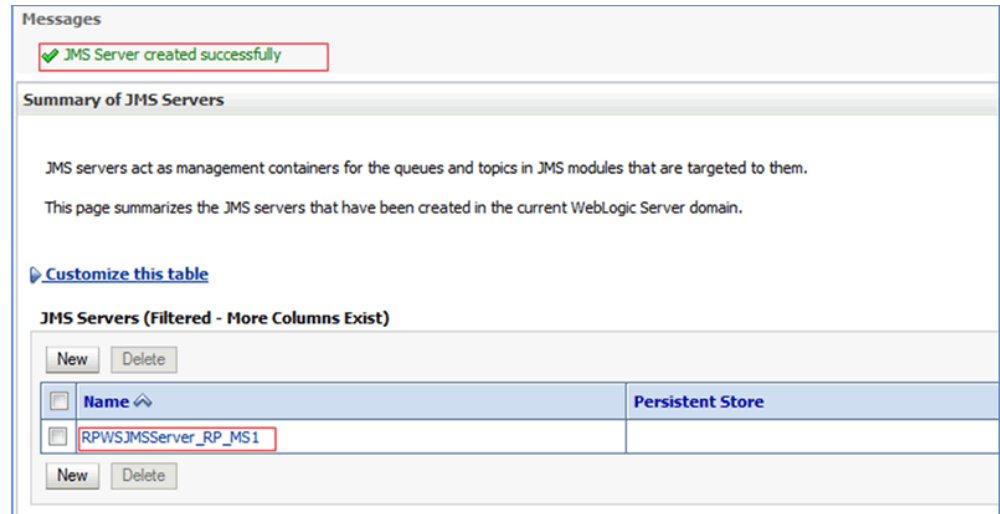
* Name:

Specify persistent store for the new JMS Server.

Persistent Store:

The following message appears:

"JMS Server created successfully."



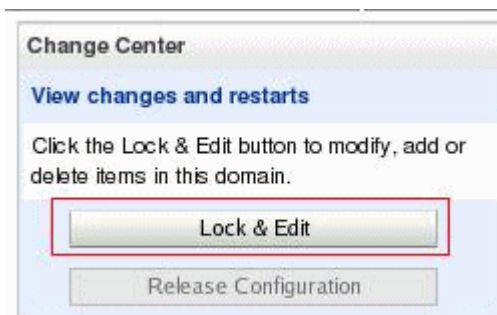
- Repeat the process to define a Rapid Planning JMS Server for each of the Rapid Planning Managed Servers in your environment.
- In the Change Center region, click **Activate Changes**.

Creating the JMS Module:

Use this procedure to create the JMS module for Rapid Planning named 'RPModule'. JMS modules are application-related definitions that are independent of the domain environment. You create and manage JMS resources either as system modules or as application modules. Use the Administration Console as described below to create your JMS module.

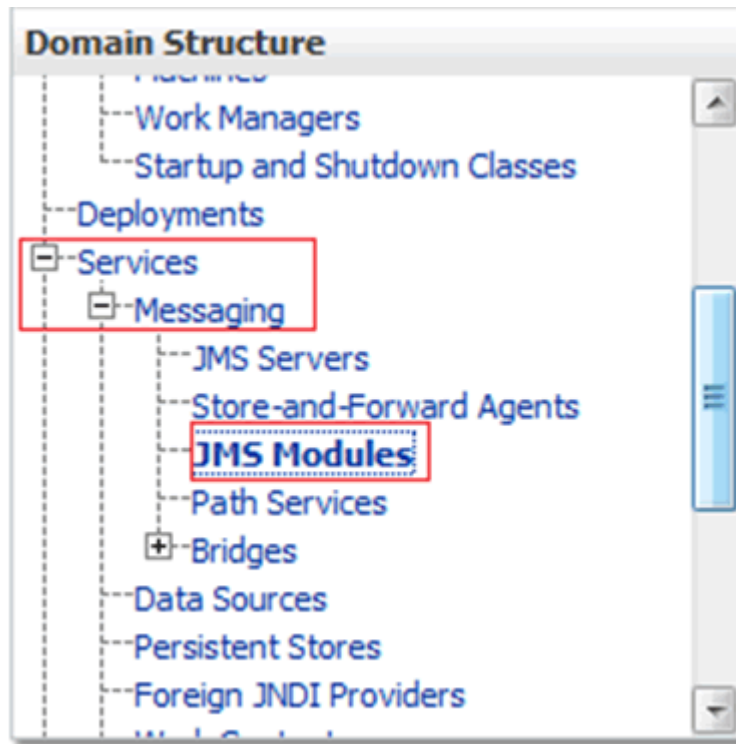
If JMS Module is already present, do not re-create a new module. Update the existing RPModule by adding the new Rapid Planning Managed Servers as targets for RPModule.

- Click **Lock & Edit** in the Change Center region in the top left corner to change the domain configuration.



- From the Domain Structure region, expand the **Services** tree node, expand the

Messaging node, and select **JMS Modules**.



3. Click **New**.
4. Enter 'RPMModule' in the **Name** field, and click **Next**.
5. Select the target Rapid Planning Managed Servers, and click **Next**. The selected target Rapid Planning Managed Servers are mapped to the JMS Module 'RPMModule'.

Create JMS System Module

Back Next Finish Cancel

The following properties will be used to target your new JMS system module.

Use this page to select the server or cluster on which you would like to deploy this JMS system module.

Targets :

Servers	
<input type="checkbox"/>	AdminServer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RP_MS1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RP_MS2

6. Click Finish.

Create JMS System Module

Back Next Finish Cancel

Add resources to this JMS system module

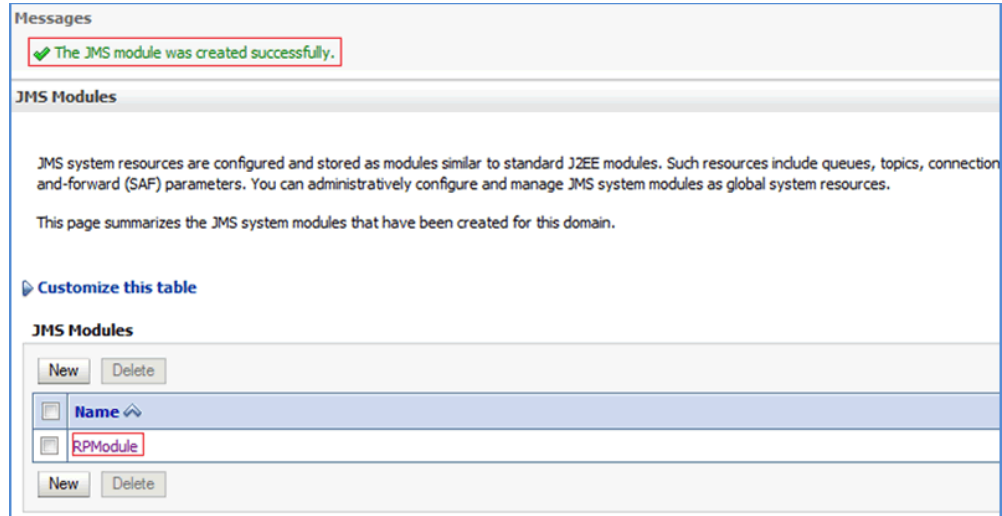
Use this page to indicate whether you want to immediately add resources to this JMS system module.

☐ **Would you like to add resources to this JMS system module?**

Back Next Finish Cancel

The following message appears:

"The JMS module was successfully created."

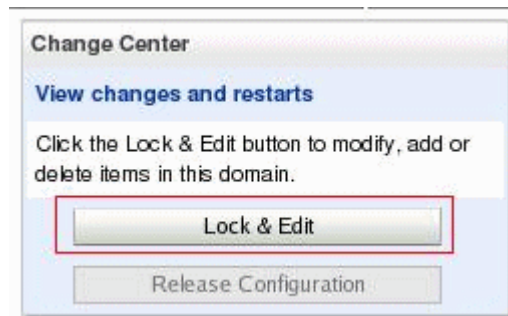


7. In the Change Center region, click **Activate Changes**.

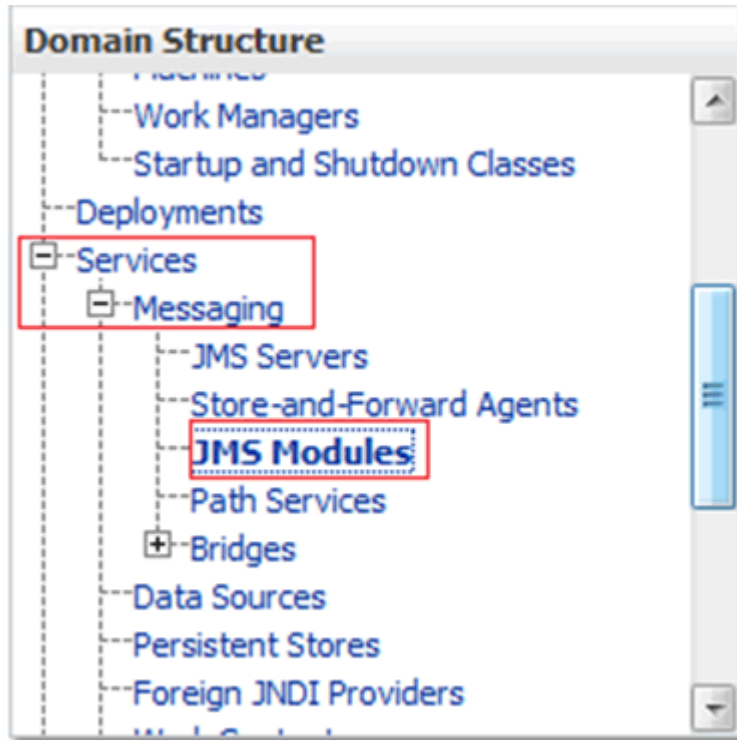
Creating the Subdeployments for the JMS Module:

Use the following procedure to create one subdeployment for each Rapid Planning Managed Server. A subdeployment is assigned to a JMS Module, which in this case is the RModule you previously created.

1. Click **Lock & Edit** in the Change Center region in the top left corner to change the domain configuration.



2. From the Domain Structure region, expand the **Services** tree node, expand the **Messaging** node, and select **JMS Modules**.



3. Select the existing JMS Module (for example, RPModule).

JMS Modules

JMS system resources are configured and stored as modules similar to standard J2EE modules. Such as standard J2EE modules, you can administratively configure JMS system resources, and JMS store-and-forward (SAF) parameters. You can administratively configure JMS system resources, and JMS store-and-forward (SAF) parameters.

This page summarizes the JMS system modules that have been created for this domain.

[Customize this table](#)

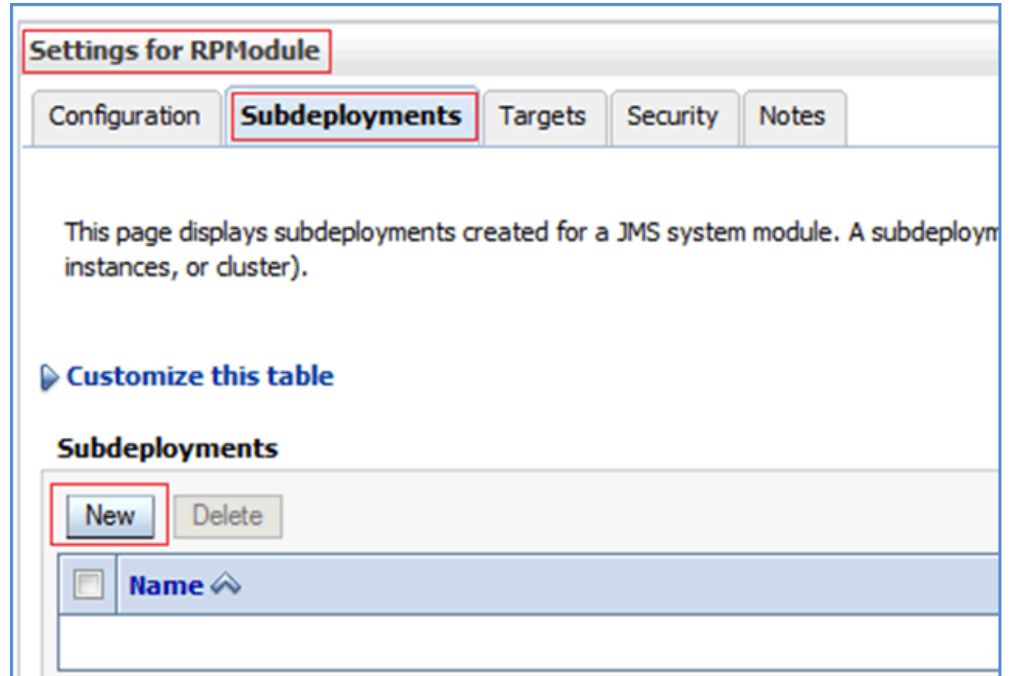
JMS Modules

NewDelete

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	RPModule

NewDelete

4. Navigate to the **Subdeployments** tab, and click **New**.



5. Enter the Subdeployment Name, as shown below, and click **Finish**.

Enter the Subdeployment Name using the following format: RPSubModule_<Managed_Server_Name>.

Example:

For Rapid Planning Managed Server RP_MS1, enter 'RPSubModule_RP_MS1'.

6. Click **Finish**. Do not select any Targets Servers or JMS Servers options.

Create a New Subdeployment

Back Next **Finish** Cancel

Targets

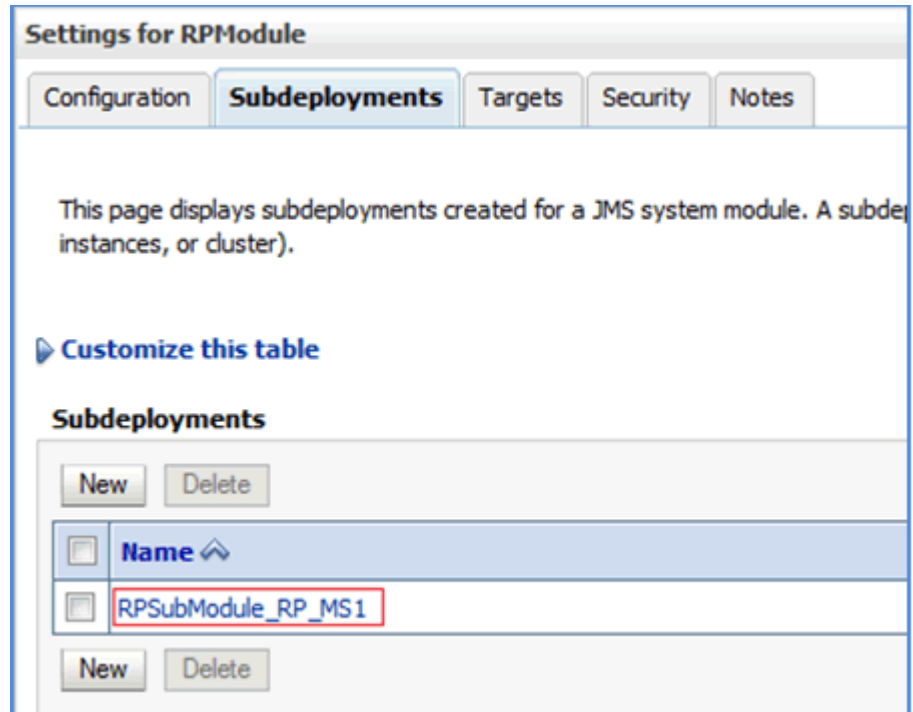
Please select targets for the Subdeployment

Servers
<input type="checkbox"/> RP_MS1
<input type="checkbox"/> RP_MS2

JMS Servers
<input type="checkbox"/> RPWSJMSServer_RP_MS1
<input type="checkbox"/> RPWSJMSServer_RP_MS2

Back Next **Finish** Cancel

The subdeployment is created.

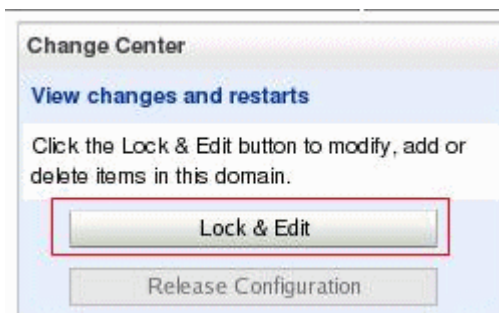


7. Repeat the procedure until one subdeployment has been defined for each of the Rapid Planning Managed Servers.
8. From Change Center region, click **Activate Changes**.

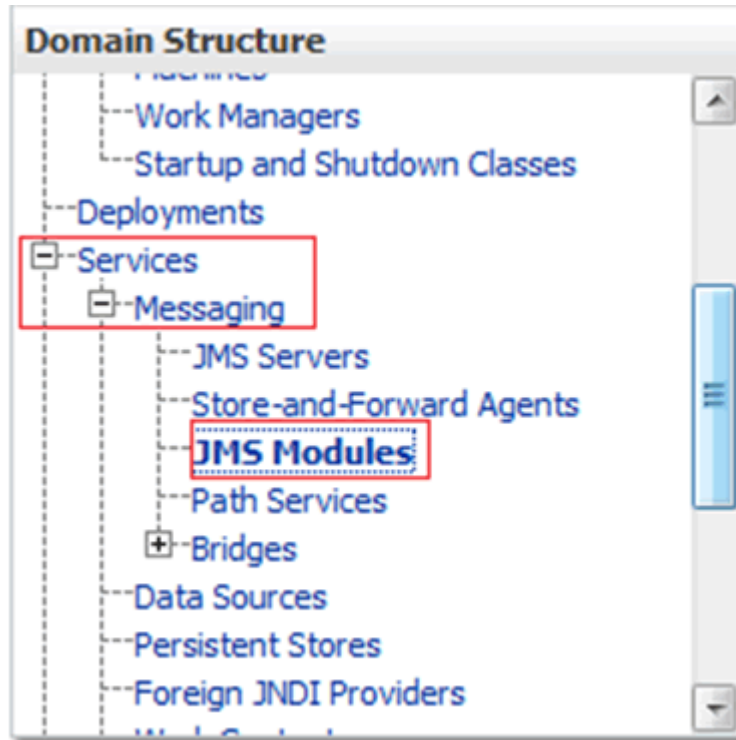
Creating the Queues:

Use the following procedure to create one queue for each of the Rapid Planning Managed Servers in your environment. These queues are all assigned as resources to the single Rapid Planning JMS module, `RModule` in this example.

1. Click **Lock & Edit** in the Change Center region in the top left corner to change the domain configuration.



2. From the Domain Structure region, expand the **Services** tree node, expand the **Messaging** node, and select **JMS Modules**.




3. Select the existing JMS Module (for example, RPModule).


JMS Modules

JMS system resources are configured and stored as modules similar to standard J2EE modules. Such as message-driven beans, JMS providers, JMS destinations, JMS foreign servers, and JMS store-and-forward (SAF) parameters. You can administratively configure these resources.

This page summarizes the JMS system modules that have been created for this domain.

 [Customize this table](#)

JMS Modules

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name 
<input type="checkbox"/>	RPMModule

4. Navigate to the **Configuration** tab and click **New**.

Settings for RPModule

Configuration Subdeployments Targets Security Notes

This page displays general information about a JMS system module and its resources. It also allows you to con

Name: RPModule

Descriptor File Name: jms/rpmodule-jms.xml

This page summarizes the JMS resources that have been created for this JMS system module, including queue store-and-forward parameters.

[Customize this table](#)

Summary of Resources

	Name ^	Type	JNDI Name

5. Perform the following, and click **Next**.
 - Name - Enter the queue Name using the following format: RPQueue_<Managed_Server_Name>.

Example:

For Managed Server RP_MS1, enter 'RPQueue_RP_MS1'.

 - JNDI Name - Enter 'weblogic.wsee.DefaultQueue'.
 - Template - Select **None**.

Create a New JMS System Module Resource

Back Next Finish Cancel

JMS Destination Properties

The following properties will be used to identify your new Queue. The current module is RPModule.

* Indicates required fields

* **Name:** RPQueue_RP_MS1

JNDI Name: weblogic.wsee.DefaultQueue

Template: None

Back Next Finish Cancel

6. Enter the following information, and click **Finish**.

- Subdeployments - Select the matching RPSubModule_<Managed_Server_Name> from the **Subdeployments** list.
- For Targets - JMS Servers - Select the matching RPWSJMSServer_<Managed_Server_Name> from the JMS Servers table.

Example:

If you created a the queue RPQueue_RP_MS1, which is the queue for Managed Server RP_MS1, then select RPSubModule_RP_MS1 from the **Subdeployments** list, and select RPWSJMSServer_RP_MS1 from the JMS Servers table.

Create a New JMS System Module Resource

Back Next **Finish** Cancel

The following properties will be used to target your new JMS system module resource

Use this page to select a subdeployment to assign this system module resource. A subdeployment is a mechanism for grouping related resources. You can create a subdeployment by clicking the **Create a New Subdeployment** button. You can also reconfigure subdeployment targets later.

Select the subdeployment you want to use. If you select (none), no targeting will occur.

Subdeployments: RPSubModule_RP_MS1 Create a New Subdeployment...

What targets do you want to assign to this subdeployment?

Targets :

JMS Servers
<input checked="" type="radio"/> RPWSJMSServer_RP_MS1
<input type="radio"/> RPWSJMSServer_RP_MS2

Back Next **Finish** Cancel

The following message appears:

The JMS Queue was created successfully.

Messages

✓ The JMS Queue was created successfully

Settings for RPModule

Configuration Subdeployments Targets Security Notes

This page displays general information about a JMS system module and its resources. It also allows you to configure new resources.

Name: RPModule

Descriptor File Name: jms/rpmodule-jms.xml

This page summarizes the JMS resources that have been created for this JMS system module, including queue and topic destination and-forward parameters.

[Customize this table](#)

Summary of Resources

New Delete

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	JNDI Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	RPQueue_RP_MS1	Queue	weblogic.wsee.DefaultQueue

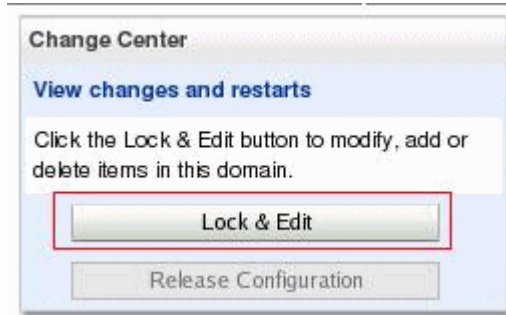
7. Repeat the procedure until one queue has been defined for each of the Rapid Planning Managed Servers. When complete, the Settings for RPModule page displays all your Rapid Planning queues.
8. In the Change Center region, click **Activate Changes**.

Deploying and Starting the Engine Application

Verify the Engine Domain Admin Server is up and running before performing this procedure.

To start the Engine Admin Server, refer to Starting the Engine Admin Server, page 3-19.

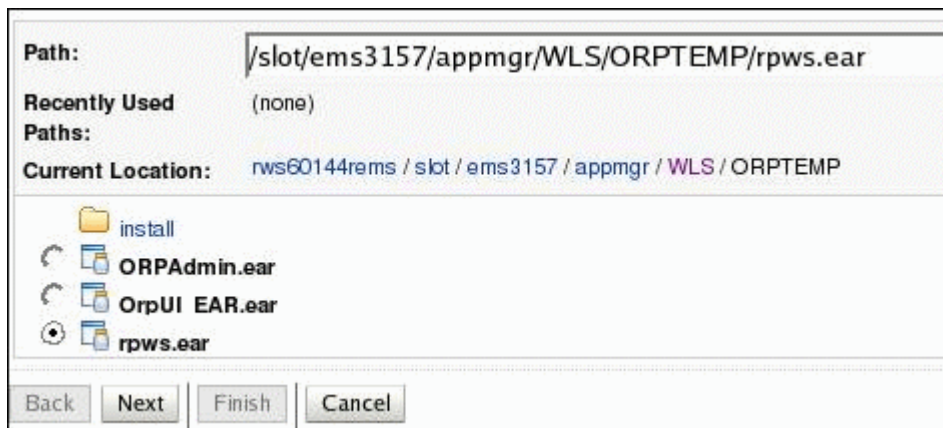
1. Click **Lock & Edit** in the Change Center region in the top left corner to change the domain configuration.



2. From the Domain Structure region, click **Deployments** . The Deployments page appears.
3. Click **Install**.



4. Navigate to the path where the EAR file is located, select the rpws.ear file, and click **Next**. The EAR file is located in the ORPTEMP location as mentioned in Performing Pre-Configuration Setup, page 7-3.



5. Select **Install this deployment as an application**, and click **Next**.

6. Select all the Rapid Planning Managed Servers as the targets for the application, and click **Next**. Do not select the Admin Server. The Optional Settings page appears.

Install Application Assistant

Back Next Finish Cancel

Select deployment targets

Select the servers and/or clusters to which you want to deploy this application. (You can select multiple targets.)

Available targets for rpws :

Servers
<input type="checkbox"/> EngineAdmin
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RP_MS1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RP_MS2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RP_MS3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RP_MS4

Back Next Finish Cancel

7. On the Optional Settings page, keep the default settings, and click **Next**.

BackNextFinishCancel

Optional Settings

You can modify these settings or accept the defaults

General

What do you want to name this deployment?

Name:rpws

Security

What security model do you want to use with this application?

☒ DD Only: Use only roles and policies that are defined in the deployment descriptors.

☐ Custom Roles: Use roles that are defined in the Administration Console; use policies that are defined in the deployment descriptor.

☐ Custom Roles and Policies: Use only roles and policies that are defined in the Administration Console.

☐ Advanced: Use a custom model that you have configured on the realm's configuration page.

Source accessibility

How should the source files be made accessible?

☒ Use the defaults defined by the deployment's targets

☐ Copy this application onto every target for me

Recommended selection.

☐ I will make the deployment accessible from the following location

During deployment, the files will be copied automatically to the managed servers to which the application is targeted.

8. Click **Finish** and then click **Save**.

In order to work successfully, this application may require additional configuration. Do you want to review configuration after completing this assistant?

☒ **Yes, take me to the deployment's configuration screen.**

☐ **No, I will review the configuration later.**

Summary

Deployment: /slot/ems3157/appmgr/WLS/ORPTMP/rpws.ear

Name: rpws

Staging mode: Use the defaults defined by the chosen targets

Security Model: DDOOnly: Use only roles and policies that are defined in the deployment descriptors.

Target Summary

Components	Targets
rpws.ear	RP_MS1, RP_MS2, RP_MS3, RP_MS4

Back Next **Finish** Cancel

- Click **Activate Changes**.

Change Center

View changes and restarts

Pending changes exist. They must be activated to take effect.

☒ **Activate Changes**

Undo All Changes

Use the Deployments page to control and modify deployments.

Deployments					
<input type="button" value="Install"/> <input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> <input type="button" value="Start"/> <input type="button" value="Stop"/>			Showing 1 to 1 of 1 Previous Next		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name ↕	State	Health	Type	Deployment Order
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 rpws	New		Enterprise Application	100
<input type="button" value="Install"/> <input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> <input type="button" value="Start"/> <input type="button" value="Stop"/>			Showing 1 to 1 of 1 Previous Next		

10. Select the check box for **rpws**. Click **Start > Servicing all requests**. Click **Next**. The Start Application Assistant page appears.

Start Application Assistant

Start Deployments

You have selected the following deployments to be started. Click 'Yes' to continue, or 'No' to cancel.

- rpws

11. Click **Yes**.

A message appears to inform you that the start requests have been sent to the selected deployments.

Messages

 Start requests have been sent to the selected Deployments.

Summary of Deployments

12. Log in to the application using following format in your web browser:

```
http://<Machine_Name>
.us.oracle.com:<Port_No>/rapidplanning/faces/RPMainUI
```

Example:

```
http://rws60144rems.us.oracle.com:7001/rapidplanning/faces/RP
MainUI
```

The Oracle Application Login page appears.

13. Enter 'mfg' in the **Username** field, and enter 'welcome' in the **Password** field.
14. From the home page, select **Oracle Supply Chain Simulation Planner**. The Plans page appears.
15. From the Plans pane, select a plan to start working on it. The plan details appear on screen.

Creating the Rapid Planning Input, Output, and Log Folders

Creating Log and Output Folders:

1. Create log and output folder in a central location. Make sure the location is accessible from all hosts, through proper mounting.

Example:

On the primary host, navigate to the location /slot/ems3102/oracle.

Create output and log folders as follows:

```
mkdir -m 777 RP_Output/  
mkdir -m 777 RP_Log/
```

2. Make sure all secondary hosts have mounting with write access these folders.
3. Navigate to the domain directory of the host and create soft links for the RP_Output and RP_Log folder, as shown in the example below.

Example:

```
cd <DOMAIN_HOME>/<Domain_Name>  
ln -s <Path_to_Output_folder>output  
ln -s <Path_to_Log_folder>log
```

Example:

```
ln -s /slot/ems3102/oracle/RP_OUTPUT/ output  
ln -s /slot/ems3102/oracle/RP_Log/ log
```

4. Repeat the previous step to create the necessary soft links for all hosts.

Enabling Access to APPLCSF:

This procedure is necessary only if EBS is installed on a different machine than the WebLogic Server and the APPLCSF directory is not set up as a shared folder across EBS and WebLogic Server machines.

APPLCSF is the path where the Rapid Planning input files are located.

Mounting of this location must be done on all host machines so the Rapid Planning

Engine can read input files.

In the event the mount point is different then the actual path, the following procedure must be performed to add `-DAPPLCSF` property to `setDomainEnv.sh` file.

1. Navigate to `<DOMAIN_HOME>/bin` location.
2. Open `setDomainEnv.sh` file.
3. Add the following lines:

```
RP_INPUT_FILES_PATH="-DAPPLCSF=<Location_of_Data_Files>"
```

Example:

The data files reside on machine `EBS_MACHINE` at location `/slot/ems9526/appmgr/inst/apps/ma0yd213_rws60145rems/logs/appl/conc/out`.

On WebLogic Server host, the folder `/slot/ems9220` of `EBS_MACHINE` is mounted with mount point `ma0yd213`.

Path to access Rapid Planning input files on this WebLogic Server host is as follows:

```
/ma0yd213/appmgr/inst/apps/ma0yd213_rws60145rems/logs/appl/conc/out
```

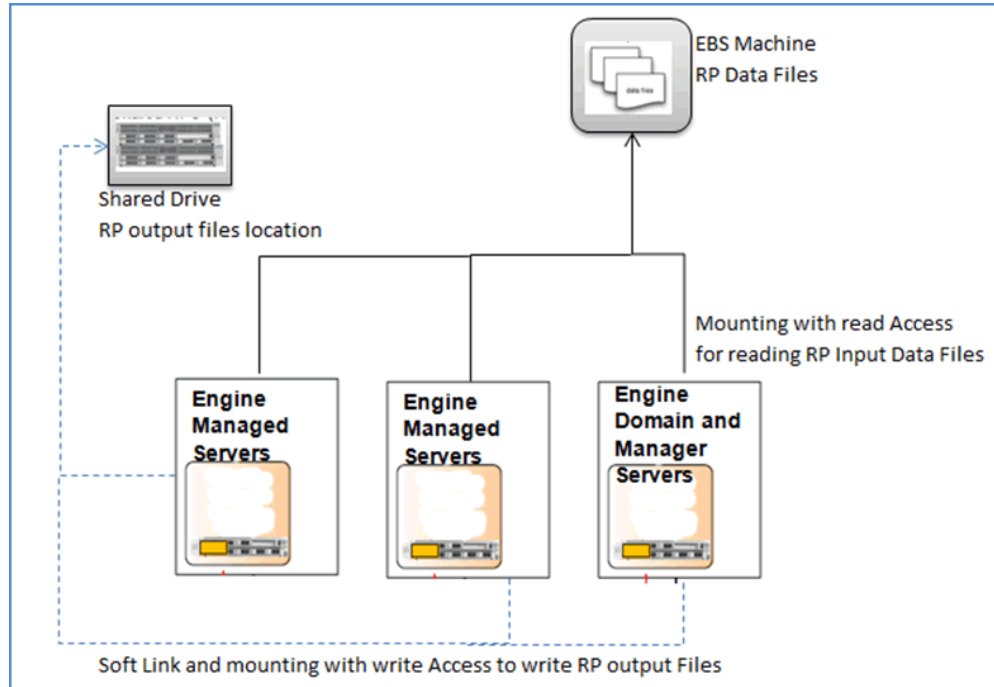
Therefore, set the value as:

```
RP_INPUT_FILES_PATH="-DAPPLCSF=/ma0yd213/appmgr/inst/apps/ma0yd213_rws60145rems/logs/appl/conc/out"
```

4. Add `RP_INPUT_FILES_PATH` to `JAVA_PROPERTIES`.
`JAVA_PROPERTIES="${JAVA_PROPERTIES} ${WLP_JAVA_PROPERTIES}`
`${RP_INPUT_FILES_PATH}"`

In the previous example for secondary host, the path to access `RP_OUTPUT` and `RP_LOG` folder will depend on mount point.

The figure illustrates the various mounting and soft links required in a horizontally scaled architecture.



Performing a Fresh Installation

In the event of a new install, follow all the steps in sequence as mentioned in this guide

Adding a New Managed Server

If you want to perform scaling by adding a Managed Server on new or existing machine, the production servers do not need to be taken offline.

If a Managed Server is being added to existing machine, then you need to perform the following:

- Setting Up the Managed Servers, page 7-33
- Creating the JMS Servers, Subdeployments, and Queues, page 7-37
- Deploying and Starting the Engine Application, page 7-55

If Managed Server is being added to new machine, then you need to perform the following:

- Setting Up the Secondary Host Machine, page 7-28
- Setting Up the Managed Servers, page 7-33

- Creating the JMS Servers, Subdeployments, and Queues, page 7-37
- Deploying and Starting the Engine Application, page 7-55
- Creating the Rapid Planning Input, Output, and Log Folders, page 7-62

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