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Send Us Your Comments

Oracle Database Companion CD Installation Guide 10g Release 1 (10.1.0.2.0) for 64-Bit Windows
Part No. B13806-02

Oracle welcomes your comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this publication. Your input is an important part of the information used for revision.

- Did you find any errors?
- Is the information clearly presented?
- Do you need more information? If so, where?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?
- What features did you like most about this manual?

If you find any errors or have any other suggestions for improvement, please indicate the title and part number of the documentation and the chapter, section, and page number (if available). You can send comments to us in the following ways:

- Electronic mail: ntdoc_us@oracle.com
- FAX: (650) 506-7357. Attn: Oracle Database for Windows Documentation
- Postal service:
  Oracle Corporation
  Oracle Database for Windows Documentation Manager
  500 Oracle Parkway, Mailstop 1op46
  Redwood Shores, CA 94065
  USA

If you would like a reply, please give your name, address, telephone number, and electronic mail address (optional).

If you have problems with the software, please contact your local Oracle Support Services.
This guide explains how to install and configure the products available on the Oracle Database Companion CD for 64-bit Windows. Only the features of Oracle Database Companion CD for 64-bit Windows software installed on Windows XP Professional and Windows Server 2003 operating systems are discussed in this guide.

This Preface contains these topics:

- Audience
- Documentation Accessibility
- Structure
- Related Documents
- Conventions

**Audience**

*Oracle Database Companion CD Installation Guide for Windows* is intended for anyone responsible for installing the following products available on the Oracle Database Companion CD for 64-bit Windows:

- Oracle Database Examples
- JPublisher
- Legato Single Server Version
- Natively Compiled Java Libraries
- Oracle Text Supplied Knowledge Bases
- Platform-Specific Documentation
- Oracle HTTP Server
- Oracle HTML DB

To use this manual, you must have administrative privileges on the computer where you installed your Oracle Database and familiarity with object-relational database management concepts.
Documentation Accessibility

Our goal is to make Oracle products, services, and supporting documentation accessible, with good usability, to the disabled community. To that end, our documentation includes features that make information available to users of assistive technology. This documentation is available in HTML format, and contains markup to facilitate access by the disabled community. Standards will continue to evolve over time, and Oracle is actively engaged with other market-leading technology vendors to address technical obstacles so that our documentation can be accessible to all of our customers. For additional information, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program Web site at

http://www.oracle.com/accessibility/

Accessibility of Links to External Web Sites in Documentation

This documentation may contain links to Web sites of other companies or organizations that Oracle does not own or control. Oracle neither evaluates nor makes any representations regarding the accessibility of these Web sites.

Structure

This document contains:

Chapter 1, "Oracle Database Companion CD Installation Overview"
Provides an overview of the products available on the Oracle Database Companion CD and describes issues that you must consider before installing the products.

Chapter 2, "Oracle Database Companion CD Requirements"
Describes the requirements for installing the products available on the Oracle Database Companion CD.

Chapter 3, "Installing the Oracle Database Companion CD Software"
Describes how to start Oracle Universal Installer and install the products available on the Oracle Database Companion CD.

Chapter 4, "Oracle Database Companion CD Postinstallation Tasks"
Describes tasks that you might need to complete after you install the software.

Appendix A, "Oracle Database Companion CD Advanced Installation Topics"
Describes how to install the Oracle Database Companion CD products by using response files. This appendix also describes how to run Oracle Universal Installer and use Oracle components in different languages.

Appendix B, "Oracle Database Companion CD Troubleshooting"
Contains information on troubleshooting installation issues.
Related Documents

For more information, see these Oracle resources:

- Oracle Database Release Notes for Windows
- Oracle Database Installation Guide for Windows
- Oracle Database Client Installation Guide for Windows
- Oracle Database Concepts

For information about Oracle error messages, see Oracle Database Error Messages. Oracle error message documentation is available only in HTML. If you only have access to the Oracle Documentation CD, you can browse the error messages by range. Once you find the specific range, use your browser’s “find in page” feature to locate the specific message. When connected to the Internet, you can search for a specific error message using the error message search feature of the Oracle online documentation.

Many of the examples in this book use the sample schemas, which are installed by default when you select the Basic Installation option with an Oracle Database installation. Refer to Oracle Database Sample Schemas for information on how these schemas were created and how you can use them yourself.

Printed documentation is available for sale in the Oracle Store at

http://oraclestore.oracle.com/

To download free release notes, installation documentation, white papers, or other collateral, please visit the Oracle Technology Network (OTN). You must register online before using OTN; registration is free and can be done at

http://otn.oracle.com/membership/

If you already have a username and password for OTN, then you can go directly to the documentation section of the OTN Web site at

http://otn.oracle.com/documentation/

Conventions

This section describes the conventions used in the text and code examples of this documentation set. It describes:

- Conventions in Text
- Conventions in Code Examples
- Conventions for Windows Operating Systems

Conventions in Text

We use various conventions in text to help you more quickly identify special terms. The following table describes those conventions and provides examples of their use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bold</td>
<td>Bold typeface indicates terms that are defined in the text or terms that appear in a glossary, or both.</td>
<td>When you specify this clause, you create an index-organized table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Italic     | Italic typeface indicates book titles or emphasis. | Oracle Database Concepts
Ensure that the recovery catalog and target database do not reside on the same disk. |
**Conventions in Code Examples**

Code examples illustrate SQL, PL/SQL, SQL*Plus, or other command-line statements. They are displayed in a monospace (fixed-width) font and separated from normal text as shown in this example:

```
SELECT username FROM dba_users WHERE username = 'MIGRATE';
```

The following table describes typographic conventions used in code examples and provides examples of their use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UPPERCASE</strong> <strong>monospace</strong> <strong>(fixed-width) font</strong></td>
<td>Uppercase monospace typeface indicates elements supplied by the system. Such elements include parameters, privileges, datatypes, Oracle Recovery Manager keywords, SQL keywords, SQL*Plus or utility commands, packages and methods, as well as system-supplied column names, database objects and structures, usernames, and roles.</td>
<td>You can specify this clause only for a NUMBER column. You can back up the database by using the BACKUP command. Query the TABLE_NAME column in the USER_TABLES data dictionary view. Use the DBMS_STATS.GENERATE_STATS procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lowercase</strong> <strong>monospace</strong> <strong>(fixed-width) font</strong></td>
<td>Lowercase monospace typeface indicates executable programs, filenames, directory names, and sample user-supplied elements. Such elements include computer and database names, net service names and connect identifiers, user-supplied database objects and structures, column names, packages and classes, usernames and roles, program units, and parameter values. <em>Note:</em> Some programmatic elements use a mixture of UPPERCASE and lowercase. Enter these elements as shown.</td>
<td>Enter sqlplus to start SQL*Plus. The password is specified in the orapwd file. Back up the datafiles and control files in the /disk1/oracle/dbs directory. The department_id, department_name, and location_id columns are in the hr.departments table. Set the QUERY_REWRITE_ENABLED initialization parameter to true. Connect as oe user. The JRepUtil class implements these methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lowercase italic</strong> <strong>monospace</strong> <strong>(fixed-width) font</strong></td>
<td>Lowercase italic monospace font represents placeholders or variables.</td>
<td>You can specify the parallel_clause. Run old_release.SQL where old_release refers to the release you installed prior to upgrading.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other symbols: You must use symbols other than brackets ([ ]), braces ({ }), vertical bars ( | ), and ellipsis points (...) exactly as shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>Anything enclosed in brackets is optional.</td>
<td>DECIMAL (digits [ , precision ])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{ }</td>
<td>Braces are used for grouping items.</td>
<td>(ENABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A vertical bar represents a choice of two options.</td>
<td>(ENABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Ellipsis points mean repetition in syntax descriptions. In addition, ellipsis points can mean an omission in code examples or text.</td>
<td>CREATE TABLE ... AS subquery; SELECT coll, col2, ... , coln FROM employees;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Italics: Italized text indicates placeholders or variables for which you must supply particular values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>italics</strong></td>
<td>Italized text indicates placeholders or variables.</td>
<td>CONNECT SYSTEM/system_password DB_NAME = database_name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Conventions for Windows Operating Systems

The following table describes conventions for Windows operating systems and provides examples of their use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UPPERCASE</td>
<td>Uppercase typeface indicates elements supplied by the system. We show these terms in uppercase in order to distinguish them from terms you define. Unless terms appear in brackets, enter them in the order and with the spelling shown. Because these terms are not case sensitive, you can use them in either UPPERCASE or lowercase.</td>
<td><code>SELECT last_name, employee_id FROM employees;</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>SELECT * FROM USER_TABLES;</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>DROP TABLE hr.employees;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lowercase</td>
<td>Lowercase typeface indicates user-defined programmatic elements, such as names of tables, columns, or files. Note: Some programmatic elements use a mixture of UPPERCASE and lowercase. Enter these elements as shown.</td>
<td><code>SELECT last_name, employee_id FROM employees;</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>sqlplus hr/hr</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>CREATE USER mjones IDENTIFIED BY ty3MU9;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Conventions for Windows Operating Systems

The following table describes conventions for Windows operating systems and provides examples of their use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From the Start menu, select <code>menu_item</code></td>
<td>How to start a program. From the Start menu, select Programs, then Oracle - <code>HOME_NAME</code>, then Configuration and Management Tools, then Database Configuration Assistant.</td>
<td>From the Start menu, select Programs, then Oracle - <code>HOME_NAME</code>, then Configuration and Management Tools, then Database Configuration Assistant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File and directory names</td>
<td>File and directory names are not case sensitive. The following special characters are not allowed: left angle bracket (<code>&lt;</code>), right angle bracket (<code>&gt;</code>), colon (<code>:</code>), double quotation marks (<code>&quot;</code>), pipe (`</td>
<td><code>), and dash (</code>-<code>). The special character backslash (</code>`) is treated as an element separator, even when it appears in quotes. If the filename begins with <code>\</code>, then Windows assumes it uses the Universal Naming Convention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>C:\&gt;</code></td>
<td>Represents the Windows command prompt of the current hard disk drive. The escape character in a command prompt is the caret (<code>^</code>). Your prompt reflects the subdirectory in which you are working. Referred to as the command prompt in this manual.</td>
<td><code>C:\oracle\oradata&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special characters</td>
<td>The backslash (<code>\</code>) special character is sometimes required as an escape character for the double quotation mark (<code>&quot;</code>) special character at the Windows command prompt. Parentheses and the single quotation mark (<code>'</code>) do not require an escape character. Refer to your Windows operating system documentation for more information on escape and special characters.</td>
<td>C:&gt;exp HR/HR TABLES=employees&lt;br&gt;<code>QUERY=&quot;WHERE job_id='SA_REP' and salary&lt;8000&quot;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>HOME_NAME</code></td>
<td>Represents the Oracle home name. The home name can be up to 16 alphanumeric characters. The only special character allowed in the home name is the underscore.</td>
<td>C:&gt; net start Oracle<code>HOME_NAME</code>TNSListener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORACLE_HOME and ORACLE_BASE</td>
<td>This release complies with Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA) guidelines. All subdirectories are not under a top level ORACLE_HOME directory. There is a top level directory called ORACLE_BASE that by default is C:\oracle\product\10.1.0. If you install the latest Oracle release on a computer with no other Oracle software installed, then the default setting for the first Oracle home directory is C:\oracle\product\10.1.0\db_n, where n is the latest Oracle home number. The Oracle home directory is located directly under ORACLE_BASE. All directory path examples in this guide follow OFA conventions.</td>
<td>Go to the ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\rdbms\admin directory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to the Oracle Database Installation Guide for Windows for additional information about OFA compliances and for information about installing Oracle products in non-OFA compliant directories.
This chapter provides an overview of the products available on the Oracle Database Companion CD and describes issues to consider before you install the products.

This chapter contains these topics:

- Overview of the Installation Process
- Products Available in the Oracle Database 10g Products Installation Type
- Products Available in the Oracle Database 10g Companion Products Installation Type

Overview of the Installation Process

The installation process consists of four parts:

1. **Plan your installation**: This chapter describes the products in the two installation types that you can install and provides information that you must understand before installing the software. The installation types are the Oracle Database 10g Products and the Oracle Database 10g Companion Products.

2. **Verify system requirements**: Chapter 2, "Oracle Database Companion CD Requirements" describes the minimum requirements that your system must meet before you install the software.

3. **Install the software**: Use the following sections to install the Oracle Database Companion CD products:
   - Chapter 3, "Installing the Oracle Database Companion CD Software" describes how to use Oracle Universal Installer to install the software.
   - Appendix A describes how to install Java Access Bridge, which enables the use of a screen reader with Oracle components.
   - Appendix A describes advanced installation topics: performing noninteractive (silent) installations and how to install and use Oracle components in different languages.
   - Appendix B provides installation troubleshooting advice.

4. **Complete postinstallation tasks**: Chapter 4, "Oracle Database Companion CD Postinstallation Tasks" describes recommended and required postinstallation tasks.
Products Available in the Oracle Database 10g Products Installation Type

The following sections describe the products that are installed by the Oracle Database 10g Products installation type. You must install these products in an existing Oracle Database release 1 (10.1) Oracle home:

- Oracle Database Examples
- JPublisher
- Legato Single Server Version
- Natively Compiled Java Libraries
- Oracle Text Supplied Knowledge Bases

Oracle Database Examples

Oracle Database Examples include a variety of examples and product demonstrations that you can use to learn about the products, options, and features of Oracle Database. Many of these examples are designed to work with the Sample Schemas which you can optionally install in any Oracle database. Many of the documents in the Oracle Documentation Library use the example programs and scripts provided with the Oracle Database Examples.

Required Products

Before you can use the Oracle Database Examples, you must install the Sample Schemas into an Oracle database. When you install Oracle Database, or use Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) to create a new database, you can choose to include the Sample Schemas when you create the database. You can also manually install the Sample Schemas into an existing database.

See Also: Oracle Database Sample Schemas for information about manually installing the Sample Schemas into an existing database

JPublisher

JPublisher is a Java utility that generates Java classes to represent the following user-defined database entities a the Java program:

- SQL object types
- Object reference types (REF types)
- SQL collection types (VARRAY types or nested table types)
- PL/SQL packages
- Server-side Java classes
- SQL queries and DML statements

You can use JPublisher to specify and customize the mapping of SQL object types, object reference types, and collection types (VARRAYs or nested tables) to Java classes in a strongly typed paradigm.

JPublisher also can generate classes for PL/SQL packages. These classes have wrapper methods to invoke the stored procedures in the PL/SQL packages.

In addition, JPublisher simplifies access to PL/SQL-only types from Java. You can employ predefined or user-defined mappings between PL/SQL and SQL types, as well as use PL/SQL conversion functions between such types. With such type
correspondences in place, JPublisher can automatically generate the required Java and PL/SQL code.

In a similar way that SQL or PL/SQL entities publish to Java, you can publish server-side Java classes to client-side Java classes. Doing this enables applications to make direct calls to Java classes in the database.

JPublisher lets you expose generated Java classes as Web services, for example. You can publish either SQL or PL/SQL entities or server-side Java entities.

JPublisher uses SQLJ code in most Java classes that it generates, so it includes Oracle SQLJ Translator and Oracle SQLJ Runtime. Oracle SQLJ is a standard way to embed SQL statements in Java programs.

**Oracle SQLJ Translator**

Because JPublisher uses SQLJ code in its generated classes, it automatically invokes the Oracle SQLJ translator during the code generation process, as necessary. The translator converts embedded SQL statements into JDBC calls.

**Oracle SQLJ Runtime**

Oracle SQLJ Runtime is used during program execution to execute most classes that were generated by JPublisher. SQLJ Runtime is a thin layer of pure Java code that runs above the JDBC driver. It acts as an intermediary that reads information about SQL operations and passing instructions along to the JDBC driver.

See Also: *Oracle Database JPublisher User’s Guide*

**Legato Single Server Version**

Legato Single Server Version (LSSV) is a backup and recovery application developed by Legato Systems, Inc. LSSV is a subset of Legato NetWorker and Legato NetWorker Module for Oracle products. You can use it to back up and restore Oracle data on a single server only. It lets you perform online or offline backups of Oracle data stored on file systems, Automatic Storage Manager disk groups, or raw devices.

LSSV software includes a media management layer. The Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN) requires this layer when using tape storage for database backups and restoration. LSSV manages the backup schedule and communicates with Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN) to copy the Oracle data to tape.

Because Legato Single Server Version works in conjunction with Oracle Database for Oracle data storage management, you must install Legato Single Server Version on the same system as Oracle Database. The Legato Single Server Version and Oracle Database software components provide a storage management solution for Oracle Database data.

The Legato Single Server Version Administrator program has a graphical user interface for administering the Legato Single Server Version configuration. The Administrator program is installed during the Legato Single Server Version installation on the Oracle Server system.

To fully install and configure Legato Single Server Version, you must complete the following tasks:

1. Remove Legato Storage Manager or Legato Networker if they are installed.
2. Verify that the required software and hardware is available.
3. Install the Legato Single Server Version in the same Oracle home directory as Oracle Database.
4. Complete postinstallation steps.

See Also: *Legato Single Server Version Installation Guide, release 6.1* or the Legato documentation available on the Legato Web site:

http://www.legato.com/LSSV

**Natively Compiled Java Libraries**

The Oracle Database 10g Products installation type installs JAccelerator and Oracle interMedia Image Accelerator which contains the natively compiled Java libraries (NCOMPs) for Oracle JVM and Oracle interMedia. These libraries are required to improve the performance of these products on your platform.

**Oracle Text Supplied Knowledge Bases**

The Oracle Database 10g Products installation type installs two Oracle Text knowledge bases, English and French. You can extend the supplied knowledge bases depending on your requirements. Alternatively, you can create your own knowledge bases, in languages other than English and French.

See Also: *Oracle Text Reference* for more information about creating and extending knowledge bases

**Products Available in the Oracle Database 10g Companion Products Installation Type**

The following sections describe the products that you can install with the Oracle Database 10g Companion Products installation type:

- Oracle HTTP Server
- Oracle HTML DB

**Oracle HTTP Server**

Oracle HTTP Server is a Web server that is based on Apache HTTP Server version 1.3.28. Use the Oracle Database 10g Companion Products installation type to install Oracle HTTP Server in a new Oracle home. This standalone release of Oracle HTTP Server provides the following features:

- A robust and reliable Web server that you can use to serve Web pages
- Support for Perl and Fast CGI scripts using *mod_perl* and *mod_fastcgi*
- Support for PL/SQL applications using *mod_plsql*
- High-availability, through the use of Oracle Process Manager and Notification server (OPMN)
  OPMN monitors Oracle HTTP Server processes and restarts them if they fail.
- Support for secure transactions using secure socket layer (SSL)
- Single sign-on capabilities using *mod_osso*
  To enable single sign-on, you must use Oracle HTTP Server in conjunction with Oracle Internet Directory and Single Sign-On Server, both of which are available with Oracle Application Server 10g.
- Many standard Apache modules, in addition to modules provided by Oracle
Where to Install Oracle HTTP Server
You must install Oracle HTTP Server in a new Oracle home directory. You can install Oracle HTTP Server more than once on the same system, as long as each installation uses a separate Oracle home directory.

Oracle HTML DB
Oracle HTML DB is a hosted development environment that enables non-programmers to create database-centric Web applications. It provides developers with the productivity of a desktop database, but with the security, reliability, and performance of the Oracle database. Any information technology organization can host Oracle HTML DB environments for departments in the company that do not have Oracle development skills available.

Where to Install Oracle HTML DB
Oracle HTML DB must have access to
You can install Oracle HTML DB with Oracle HTTP Server in a new Oracle home directory. Alternatively, you can install this product in an existing Oracle HTTP Server Oracle home that contains Oracle HTTP Server with mod_plsql. The Oracle home directory for Oracle HTTP Server 10g meets this requirement.

See Also: Oracle Application Server Installation Guide for more information on Oracle Internet Directory and Single Sign-On Server
This chapter describes the requirements for installing the Oracle Database 10g Products and the Oracle Database 10g Companion Products. This chapter contains these topics:

- Hardware and Software Certifications
- Requirements for Oracle Database 10g Products
- Requirements for Oracle Database 10g Companion Products
- Network Topics

**Hardware and Software Certifications**

The platform-specific hardware and software requirements included in this installation guide were current at the time this guide was published. However, because new platforms and operating system software versions might be certified after this guide is published, review the certification matrix on the Oracle MetaLink Web site for the most up-to-date list of certified hardware platforms and operating system versions. The Oracle MetaLink Web site is available at the following URL:

http://metalink.oracle.com/

You must register online before using Oracle MetaLink. After logging in, select **Certify & Availability** from the left-hand column. From the Product Lifecycle page, select the **Certifications** button. Other Product Lifecycle options include **Product Availability**, **Desupport Notices**, and **Alerts**.

The following sections list the following certification information:

- Windows Telnet Services Support
- Windows Terminal Services and Remote Desktop Support
- Windows XP Support

**Windows Telnet Services Support**

Windows XP and Windows Server 2003 include a Telnet Service that allows remote users to log on to the operating system and run console programs using the command line. Oracle supports the use of command line utilities using this feature, but does not support the database GUI tools such as Oracle Universal Installer, Database Configuration Assistant, and Oracle Net Configuration Assistant.
Windows Terminal Services and Remote Desktop Support

Oracle supports Remote Desktop Connection on Windows XP and Terminal Services on Windows Server 2003. However, installation of Oracle components from a remote Terminal Services Client on to a 64-bit Windows server that is running a Terminal Server service is not supported. Start all configuration tools from the Terminal Server console (using `mstsc/console`) and not from the Terminal Services Client.

See Also:
- The Microsoft Web site for more information about terminal servers
- The Oracle MetaLink Web site for the latest Terminal Server certification information

Windows XP Support

Legato NetWorker is supported on Windows XP.

Requirements for Oracle Database 10g Products

The requirements for the Oracle Database 10g Products installation type are as follows.

- **Oracle Database Requirement**
- **Oracle Database 10g Oracle Home Directory**
- **Disk Space Requirements**

See Also: "Products Available in the Oracle Database 10g Products Installation Type" on page 1-2

Oracle Database Requirement

Your system must have access to Oracle Database release 1 (10.1) before you can install the Oracle Database 10g Products installation type.

See Also: Oracle Database Installation Guide for Windows

Oracle Database 10g Oracle Home Directory

Ideally, you should install Oracle Database 10g Products into an existing Oracle home. If you are installing Oracle Database 10g Products into an existing Oracle home, you first must identify the Oracle home directory that the Oracle Database installation uses. If you do not know the path of the Oracle home directory, you can check it using Oracle Universal Installer.

To check the path of the Oracle home directory, follow these steps:

1. From the Start menu, choose Programs, then Oracle - HOME_NAME, then Oracle Installation Products, then Universal Installer.
2. When the Welcome screen appears, click **Installed Products**.
   The Inventory screen appears, listing all of the Oracle homes on the system and the products installed in each Oracle home.

3. In the Inventory screen, expand each Oracle home and locate **Oracle Database 10g 10.1.0.2.0**.

4. Click **Close** and then **Cancel** to exit Oracle Universal Installer.

5. Have the Oracle home name available when you use Chapter 3, "Installing the Oracle Database Companion CD Software" for the installation procedures.

**Disk Space Requirements**
Verify that the file system that contains the Oracle home directory has enough disk space for the installation. The Oracle home directory requires 100 MB of available disk space on the system drive and 650 MB in the Oracle home drive in order to install products available on the Oracle Database Companion CD.

**Requirements for Oracle Database 10g Companion Products**
When you install Oracle Database 10g Companion Products, you can install either Oracle HTTP Server or Oracle HTML DB, or both Oracle HTTP Server and Oracle HTML DB. You need to install the Companion Products into an Oracle home different from the Oracle home used for Oracle Database.

This section contains these topics:
- Oracle HTTP Server Requirements
- Oracle HTML DB Requirements

**See Also:** "Products Available in the Oracle Database 10g Companion Products Installation Type" on page 1-4

**Oracle HTTP Server Requirements**
Before you install Oracle HTTP Server into a new Oracle home, make sure your system meets the following requirements:
- Oracle Database Requirement
- Hardware Requirements
- Operating System Requirements

**Oracle Database Requirement**
Oracle HTTP Server must have access to Oracle Database 10g release 1 (10.1) or Oracle9i release 9.2.0.3 in order to run. Oracle Database can be on a separate system from Oracle HTTP Server, as long as it is accessible by Oracle*Net. However, Oracle HTTP Server must be in its own home.

For example, if Oracle Database has been installed in **OraDB10g_home1**, when you run Oracle Universal Installer to install Oracle HTTP Server, you can specify the Oracle Database in that home, but you need to install Oracle HTTP Server into its own home, for example, **OraDB10g_home2**.
Hardware Requirements
Oracle HTTP Server must meet the following hardware requirements for NTFS systems:

- Physical RAM: 1 GB
- Virtual Memory: 512 MB
- Temp directory: 150 MB of disk space
- Disk space for Companion CD products:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products for Installation</th>
<th>System Drive Disk Space</th>
<th>Oracle Home Disk Space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle HTTP Server</td>
<td>100 MB</td>
<td>350 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle HTTP Server and Oracle HTML DB</td>
<td>100 MB</td>
<td>650 MB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operating System Requirements
Oracle HTTP Server has the following minimum operating system requirements:

- Windows Server 2003 Datacenter Edition for 64-bit Itanium 2 Systems
- Windows Server 2003 Enterprise Edition for 64-bit Itanium 2 Systems

Note: Windows Multilingual User Interface Pack is supported on Windows XP Professional and Windows Server 2003.

Oracle HTML DB Requirements
The requirements for Oracle HTML DB are as follows.

- Oracle Database Requirement
- Disk Space Requirements
- Oracle HTTP Server Requirement
- Oracle XML DB Requirement

Oracle Database Requirement
Oracle HTML DB requires either Oracle Database release 1 (10.1) or Oracle9i release 9.2.0.3. You need to install Oracle HTML DB into an Oracle home that contains Oracle HTTP Server. (This home, with both Oracle HTML DB and Oracle HTTP Server, is referred to as the Companion CD Oracle home.) The Companion CD Oracle home can be on a different physical server from the Oracle Database home, as long as Oracle HTML DB can access this database with Oracle*Net.

For example, if Oracle Database has been installed in OraDB10g_home1, when you run Oracle Universal Installer to install Oracle HTML DB, you can specify the Oracle Database in that home, but you need to install Oracle HTML DB into its own home that contains Oracle HTTP Server, for example, OraDB10g_home2.
Disk Space Requirements
The disk space requirements are as follows:

- File system that contains the Oracle home directory: at least 460 MB of free disk space
- System drive: 100 MB

Oracle HTTP Server Requirement
Oracle HTML DB must have access to Oracle HTTP Server in order to run. If you plan to install Oracle HTML DB into an existing Oracle home, check that the system has an Oracle home directory that contains Oracle HTTP Server release 9.0.4 or higher with mod_plsql. The Oracle home directory for Oracle HTTP Server 10g meets this requirement.

If the system does not meet these requirements, you will need to install Oracle HTTP Server 10g when you install the Oracle Database 10g Companion Products.

Oracle XML DB Requirement
Oracle XML DB first must be installed in the Oracle database that you want to use. If you are using a preconfigured database created either during an installation or by Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA), Oracle XML DB is already installed and configured.

See Also: Oracle XML DB Developer’s Guide for more information about manually adding Oracle XML DB to an existing database

Network Topics
Typically, the computer on which you want to install the Oracle Database Companion CD products is connected to the network, has local storage to contain this installation, has a display monitor, and has a CD-ROM or DVD-ROM drive.

This section describes how to install the Oracle Database Companion CD products on computers that do not meet the typical scenario. It covers the following cases:

- Installing on DHCP Computers
- Installing on Multihomed Computers
- Installing on Computers with Multiple Aliases
- Installing a Loopback Adapter

Installing on DHCP Computers
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) assigns dynamic IP addresses on a network. Dynamic addressing allows a computer to have a different IP address each time it connects to the network. In some cases, the IP address can change while the computer is still connected. You can have a mixture of static and dynamic IP addressing in a DHCP system.

In a DHCP setup, the software tracks IP addresses, which simplifies network administration. This lets you add a new computer to the network without having to manually assign that computer a unique IP address. However, before installing the Oracle Database Companion CD products onto a computer that uses the DHCP
protocol, you need to install a loopback adapter to assign a local IP address to that computer.

See also:
- "Checking if a Loopback Adapter Is Installed on Your Computer" on page 2-7
- "Installing a Loopback Adapter on Windows 2003 or Windows XP" on page 2-8

Installing on Multihomed Computers

If you are installing the Oracle Database Companion CD products on a computer that has multiple network cards, Oracle Universal Installer uses the first name in the \etc\hosts file. You may need to re-order the lines in this file so the desired hostname appears first. You can change the file back to its original state after installation.

A multihomed computer is associated with multiple IP addresses. This is typically achieved by having multiple network cards on the computer. Each IP address is associated with a hostname; additionally, you can set up aliases for the hostname.

When you install the Oracle Database Companion CD products on a multihomed computer, Oracle Universal Installer configures the products to use the hostname and IP address on the primary network adapter.

Clients must be able to access the computer using this hostname (or using aliases for this hostname). To check, ping the hostname from the client computers using the short name (hostname only) and the full name (hostname and domain name). Both must work.

You can determine the primary hostname and IP address by running the hostname and ipconfig commands. For example:

prompt> hostname
test-pc2

prompt> ipconfig
Windows IP Configuration
Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . : us.mycompany.com
  IP Address. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : 139.185.140.166
  Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : 139.185.140.1

Ethernet adapter Wireless Network Connection:
  Media State . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : Media disconnected

If the primary adapter is not the one you want to use for the Oracle Database Companion CD products, you need to make the network adapter that you want to use for the products to be the primary network adapter.

See Also: "Installing a Loopback Adapter" on page 2-7 for how Windows determines the primary adapter.
Installing on Computers with Multiple Aliases

A computer with multiple aliases is registered with the naming service under a single IP but with multiple aliases. The naming service resolves any of those aliases to the same computer.

Before installing the Oracle Database Companion CD products on such a computer, you must

- Install a loopback adapter on the computer.
- Make sure the loopback adapter is the primary network adapter.

The loopback adapter ensures that when the Oracle Database Companion CD products queries for the hostname, it always gets the same name because the queries are run locally. Without the loopback adapter, the queries can return any of the aliases for the computer because the queries get the response from the naming service.

See Also: "Installing a Loopback Adapter" on page 2-7 for how Windows determines the primary adapter and how to install the loopback adapter.

Installing a Loopback Adapter

When you install a loopback adapter, the loopback adapter assigns a local IP for your computer. After you install a loopback adapter on your computer, you have at least two network adapters on your computer: your own network adapter and the loopback adapter. The Oracle Database Companion CD products need to have Windows using the loopback adapter as the primary adapter.

The primary adapter is determined by the order in which you install the adapters. On Windows 2003 and Windows XP, the primary adapter is the last adapter installed. If you install additional network adapters after you install the loopback adapter, you need to deinstall the loopback adapter and reinstall it.

A loopback adapter is required if you are installing on a DHCP computer.

See Also: "Installing on DHCP Computers" on page 2-5

The procedure for installing a loopback adapter depends on the version of Windows on which you plan to install the Oracle Database Companion CD products:

- Checking if a Loopback Adapter Is Installed on Your Computer
- Installing a Loopback Adapter on Windows 2003 or Windows XP
- Removing a Loopback Adapter from Windows 2003 or Windows XP

Checking if a Loopback Adapter Is Installed on Your Computer

To check if a loopback adapter is installed on your computer, run the `ipconfig /all` command:

```
prompt> ipconfig /all
```

If there is a loopback adapter installed, you would see a section that lists the values for the loopback adapter. For example:

```
Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection 2:
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
    Description . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : Microsoft Loopback Adapter
    Physical Address. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : 02-00-4C-4F-4F-50
    DHCP Enabled. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : Yes
```
Installing a Loopback Adapter on Windows 2003 or Windows XP

To install a loopback adapter on Windows 2003 or Windows XP:

1. From the Start menu, select Control Panel.
2. Double-click Add Hardware to start the Add Hardware wizard.
3. On the Welcome screen, click Next.
4. On the Is the hardware connected? screen, select Yes, I have already connected the hardware, and click Next.
5. On the The following hardware is already installed on your computer screen, select Add a new hardware device, and click Next.
6. On the The wizard can help you install other hardware screen, select Install the hardware that I manually select from a list, and click Next.
7. From the list, select the type of hardware you are installing screen, select Network adapters, and click Next.
8. On the Select Network Adapter screen, make the following selections:
   a. Manufacturer: select Microsoft.
9. Click Next.
10. On the The wizard is ready to install your hardware screen, click Next.
11. On the Completing the Add Hardware Wizard screen, click Finish.
12. If you are using Windows 2003, restart your computer.
13. Right-click My Network Places on the desktop and choose Properties. This displays the Network Connections control panel.
14. Right-click the connection that was just created. This is usually named Local Area Connection 2. Choose Properties.
15. On the General tab, select Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), and click Properties.
16. In the Properties dialog, do the following:
   a. IP Address: Enter a non-routable IP for the loopback adapter. Oracle recommends the following non-routable addresses:
      - 192.168.x.x (x is any value between 1 and 255)
      - 10.10.10.10
   b. Subnet mask: Enter 255.255.255.0.
   c. Leave all other fields empty.
   d. Click OK.
17. Click OK.
18. Click OK in the Local Area Connection 2 Properties dialog.
19. Restart the computer.
20. Add a line to the \C:\windows\system32\drivers\etc\hosts file with the following format, after the localhost line:

\textit{IP\_address \ hostname\.domainname \ hostname}

- \textit{IP\_address} is the non-routable IP address you entered in step 16.
- \textit{hostname} is the name of the computer.
- \textit{domainname} is the name of the domain.

For example:

10.10.10.10 mycomputer.mydomain.com mycomputer

21. Check the network configuration:

a. Open System Properties, and select the \textit{Computer Name} tab. In \textit{Full computer name}, make sure you see the hostname and the domain name.

b. Click \textit{Change}. In \textit{Computer name}, you should see the hostname, and in \textit{Full computer name}, you should see the hostname and domain name.

c. Click \textit{More}. In \textit{Primary DNS suffix of this computer}, you should see the domain name.

\textbf{Removing a Loopback Adapter from Windows 2003 or Windows XP}

To remove the loopback adapter from Windows 2003 or Windows XP:

1. Display the System control panel.

   - Windows 2003: From the Start menu, select Control Panel, then System.
   - Windows XP: From the Start menu, select Control Panel, then double-click System.

2. In the Hardware tab, click \textit{Device Manager}.

3. In the Device Manager windows, expand \textit{Network adapters}. You should see Microsoft Loopback Adapter.

4. Right-click Microsoft Loopback Adapter and select Uninstall.
This chapter describes how to start Oracle Universal Installer and install and remove the products available on the Oracle Database Companion CD. It also explains how to start, stop, or restart Oracle HTTP Server.

This chapter contains these topics:

- Preinstallation Considerations Before Installing Companion CD Products
- Accessing the Installation Software
- Installing Oracle Database 10g Products
- Installing Oracle Database 10g Companion Products in a New Oracle Home
- Installing Oracle HTML DB in an Existing Oracle HTTP Server Home
- Removing the Oracle Database Companion CD Software

Preinstallation Considerations Before Installing Companion CD Products

Review the information in Chapter 1, "Oracle Database Companion CD Installation Overview" and complete the tasks listed in Chapter 2, "Oracle Database Companion CD Requirements" before beginning the installation.

Next, consider the following issues:

- Performing Multiple Oracle Database Companion CD Installations
- Installation Roadmap for Companion CD Products

Performing Multiple Oracle Database Companion CD Installations

If you need to perform multiple installations of Oracle Database Companion CD Products, you may want to use noninteractive mode. In noninteractive mode, at each computer, you run Oracle Universal Installer from the command line using a response file. The response file is a text file containing the settings you normally enter in the Oracle Universal Installer GUI dialog boxes. This method lets you quickly perform multiple installations using similar settings for each computer.

See Also: "Installing Oracle Components in Noninteractive Mode" on page A-1 for instructions on performing noninteractive installations
Installation Roadmap for Companion CD Products

The software described in this chapter is available on CD-ROM. You use the Oracle Universal Installer to install or remove the software. Do not use Oracle Universal Installer from an earlier release to install components from this release.

The Oracle Database Companion CD contains two installation types:

- Oracle Database 10g Products
- Oracle Database 10g Companion Products

If you install Oracle Database 10g Products, Oracle Universal Installer installs all the products available with this installation type. You can choose which products to install and whether to install them into a new or existing Oracle home. If you are installing the Oracle Database Products, you should install them into an existing Oracle home; if you are installing the Companion Products, you should install them into a new Oracle home. Depending on the products that you want to install or remove, follow the instructions in one of these sections:

- Installing Oracle Database 10g Products
- Installing Oracle HTML DB in an Existing Oracle HTTP Server Home
- Installing Oracle Database 10g Companion Products in a New Oracle Home
- Removing the Oracle Database Companion CD Software

See Also:

- "Installing Oracle Components in Noninteractive Mode" on page A-1
- "Installing and Using Oracle Components in Different Languages" on page A-5

Accessing the Installation Software

If you need to install the Oracle Database Companion CD products using any of the following scenarios, follow the procedures in this section before continuing to the installation instructions.

Copying CD-ROMs or DVD to Hard Drive, and Installing from the Hard Drive

Instead of installing from the Oracle Database Companion CD products CD-ROMs or DVD, you can copy the contents of the CD-ROMs or DVD to a hard drive and install from there. This might be easier if you plan to install many instances of the Oracle Database Companion CD products on your network, or if the computers where you want to install the products do not have CD-ROM or DVD drives.

To copy the contents of the installation media to a hard disk:

1. Create two directories at the same level on your hard drive with the names Disk1 and Disk2.

   You must use these names. For example:

   `d:\install\Disk1`
   `d:\install\Disk2`

2. Copy the contents of each component CD-ROM to the appropriate directory.
3. After you have copied all of the required installation files, you can install Oracle Database.

Installing from a Remote CD-ROM or DVD Drive

If the computer where you want to install the Oracle Database Companion CD products does not have a CD-ROM or DVD drive, you can perform the installation from a remote CD-ROM or DVD drive. Check the following points:

- On the Remote Computer, Share the CD-ROM or DVD Drive
- On the Local Computer, Map the CD-ROM or DVD Drive

On the Remote Computer, Share the CD-ROM or DVD Drive

The remote CD-ROM or DVD drive that you want to use must allow shared access. To set this up, perform these steps on the remote computer that has the CD-ROM or DVD drive:

1. Log in to the remote computer as an Administrator user.
2. Start Windows Explorer.
3. Right-click the CD-ROM or DVD drive letter and choose Sharing and Security.
4. Click the Sharing tab and do the following:
   a. Select Share this folder.
   b. In Share name, give it a share name such as cdrom or dvd. You will use this name when you map the CD-ROM or DVD drive on the local computer. See step d under step 1 of the next procedure.
   c. Click Permissions. You need at least "read" permission for the user who will be accessing it to install Oracle Database.
   d. Click OK when you are finished.
5. For a CD-ROM, insert the CD labeled Oracle Database CD Companion 10g Release 1 (10.1) Disk 1 of 1 into the CD-ROM drive.
   For a DVD, insert the Oracle Database into the DVD drive.

On the Local Computer, Map the CD-ROM or DVD Drive

Perform these steps on the local computer to map a remote CD-ROM or DVD drive and to run Oracle Universal Installer from the mapped drive:

1. Map the remote CD-ROM or DVD drive.
   a. Start Windows Explorer on the local computer.
   b. From the Tools menu, select Map Network Drive to display the Map Network Drive dialog.
   c. Select a drive letter to use for the remote CD-ROM or DVD drive.
   d. In Folder, enter the location of the remote CD-ROM or DVD drive using the following format:

   \remote_hostname\share_name

   where:
   - remote_hostname is the name of the remote computer with the CD-ROM or DVD drive.
– *share_name* is the share name that you entered in step 4 of the previous procedure. For example

\\computer2\cdrom

**e.** If you need to connect to the remote computer as a different user, click *different user name*, and enter the username.

**f.** Click Finish.

2. Run Oracle Universal Installer from the mapped CD-ROM or DVD drive.

**Installing on Remote Computers Through Remote Access Software**

If you want to install and run the Oracle Database Companion CD products on a remote computer (that is, the remote computer has the hard drive and will run these components), but you do not have physical access to the computer, you still can perform the installation on the remote computer if it is running remote access software such as VNC or Symantec pcAnywhere. You also need the remote access software running on your local computer.

You can install the Oracle Database Companion CD products on the remote computer in one of two ways:

- If you have copied the contents of the Oracle Database Companion CD products CD-ROM or DVD to a hard drive, you can install from the hard drive.
- You can insert the CD-ROM or DVD into a drive on your local computer, and install from the CD-ROM or DVD.

**Installing from a Hard Drive**

If you have copied the contents of the Oracle Database Companion CD products CD-ROM or DVD to a hard drive, you can install from the hard drive.

The steps that you have to complete are:

1. Make sure that the remote access software is installed and running on the remote and local computers.

2. Share the hard drive that contains the Oracle Database Companion CD products CD-ROM or DVD.

3. On the remote computer, map a drive letter to the shared hard drive. You would use the remote access software to do this on the remote computer.

4. Through the remote access software, run Oracle Universal Installer on the remote computer. You access Oracle Universal Installer from the shared hard drive.

**Installing from a Remote CD-ROM or DVD Drive**

You can insert the CD-ROM or DVD into a drive on your local computer, and install from the CD-ROM or DVD. This is similar to the scenario described in "Installing from a Remote CD-ROM or DVD Drive" on page 3-3.

The steps that you need to complete are:

1. Make sure that the remote access software is installed and running on the remote and local computers.

2. On the local computer, share the CD-ROM or DVD drive.

   On the remote computer, map a drive letter to the shared CD-ROM or DVD drive. You would use the remote access software to do this on the remote computer.
These steps are described in "Installing from a Remote CD-ROM or DVD Drive" on page 3-4.

3. Through the remote access software, run Oracle Universal Installer on the remote computer. You access Oracle Universal Installer from the shared CD-ROM or DVD drive.

Installing Oracle Database 10g Products

You must install Oracle Database 10g Products in an existing Oracle Database 10g release 1 (10.1) Oracle home.

See Also: "Products Available in the Oracle Database 10g Products Installation Type" on page 1-2

To install Oracle Database 10g Products, follow these steps:

1. Log on as a member of the Administrators group to the computer on which to install Oracle components.
   
   If you are installing on a Primary Domain Controller (PDC) or a Backup Domain Controller (BDC), log on as a member of the Domain Administrators group.

2. Delete the ORACLE_HOME environment variable if it exists.
   Refer to your Microsoft online help for more information about deleting environment variables.

   **Note:** The ORACLE_HOME environment variable is automatically set in the registry. Manually setting this variable prevents installation.

3. Insert the CD-ROM labeled Oracle Database Companion CD 10g Release 1 (10.1) Disk 1 of 1 or navigate to the companion directory on the Oracle Database 10g release 1 (10.1) DVD-ROM.

   If you are installing from a hard disk, double-click setup.exe.

   If you are installing from the installation media, the Autorun screen automatically appears. If the Autorun screen does not appear, then:
   
   a. From the Start menu, select Run.
   b. Enter the following:

   \[DRIVE\_LETTER:\\autorun\autorun.exe\]

   The Welcome screen appears.

   **Note:** If you need additional information about a screen, click Help.

4. On the Welcome screen click Next.

5. On the Specify File Locations screen, do the following:
   
   a. Under Source, leave the path to the file that represents the products you want to install at the default setting.
   
   b. Under Destination, verify that the Oracle home specified is the Oracle Database Oracle home. (The default Oracle home is offered.)
6. Click Next.

7. On the Select a Product to Install screen, choose **Oracle Database 10g Products** and click Next.

8. On the Summary screen, check the list of products that will be installed, and click Install.

9. When the installation completes, click Exit and then click Yes to exit from the Oracle Universal Installer.

10. Optionally, delete the temp\OraInstall\date_time directory if you want to remove the temporary files that were created during the installation process. The OraInstall\date_time directory holds about 45 MB of files. Restarting your computer also removes the OraInstall\date_time directory.

### Installing Oracle Database 10g Companion Products in a New Oracle Home

The Oracle Database 10g Companion Products installation type includes the following products:

- Oracle HTTP Server
- Oracle HTML DB

Install the Oracle Database 10g Companion Products into a different Oracle home from the Oracle Database home. You must install Oracle HTTP Server in a new Oracle home, and you must install Oracle HTML DB in this Oracle HTTP Server Oracle home. This can be an existing Oracle HTTP Server Oracle home, or you can choose to install Oracle HTTP Server when you install either or both of these products.

**See Also:** "Products Available in the Oracle Database 10g Companion Products Installation Type" on page 1-4

To install Oracle Database 10g Companion Products in a new Oracle home, follow these steps:

1. Log on as a member of the Administrators group to the computer on which to install Oracle components.
   
   If you are installing on a Primary Domain Controller (PDC) or a Backup Domain Controller (BDC), log on as a member of the Domain Administrators group.

2. Delete the ORACLE_HOME environment variable if it exists.
   
   Refer to your Microsoft online help for more information about deleting environment variables.

**Note:** The ORACLE_HOME environment variable is automatically set in the registry. Manually setting this variable prevents installation.

3. Insert the CD-ROM labeled Oracle Database Companion CD 10g Release 1 (10.1) Disk 1 of 1 or navigate to the companion directory on the Oracle Database 10g release 1 (10.1) DVD-ROM.
If you are installing from a hard disk, double-click setup.exe.

If you are installing from the installation media, the Autorun screen automatically appears. If the Autorun screen does not appear, then:

a. From the Start menu, select Run.

b. Enter the following:
   `DRIVE_LETTER:\autorun\autorun.exe`

   The Welcome screen appears.

---

**Note:** If you need additional information about a screen, click Help.

---

4. On the Welcome screen click Next.

5. On the Specify File Locations screen, do the following:
   a. Under Source, leave the setting at the default for the path representing the products that you want to install.
   b. Under Destination, enter the name and path for a new Oracle home directory. (The default Oracle home name is offered. Do not enter a directory path that has spaces. After you enter a correct directory path, Oracle Universal Installer creates a new directory for you.)

   **See also:** "Oracle Database 10g Oracle Home Directory" on page 2-2 for information on finding the existing Oracle homes on your system.

6. Click Next.

7. On the Select a Product to Install screen, choose Oracle Database 10g Companion Products and click Next.

8. On the Available Product Components screen, choose Apache Standalone (which is Oracle HTTP Server), HTML DB, or both.

   **Note:** If you are installing Oracle HTML DB in a new Oracle home, you must choose Oracle HTTP Server.

9. Click Next.

10. On the Enter HTML Configuration Information screen, enter the information required to configure Oracle HTML DB and click Next.

    To configure Oracle HTML DB, you must install the Oracle HTML DB database objects in an Oracle database. The database that you choose must be a release 9.2.0.3 or later database. It can be on a separate server, as long as Oracle HTML DB can access it with Oracle*Net. If you plan to use Oracle Database 10g release 1 (10.1) Oracle database, Oracle Universal Installer automatically creates a database access descriptor (DAD) in the mod_sql configuration file and directory aliases in the Oracle HTTP Server configuration file, based on the information you enter during installation. However, if you plan to use a 9.2.0.3 or later database (but not release 1 (10.1)), you need to create these settings manually by using the procedure described in the postinstallation steps in Chapter 4.

    To configure Oracle HTML DB, specify the following information:
Installing Oracle Database 10g Companion Products in a New Oracle Home

- **Hostname**
  Specify the host name of the system where the database is installed. If the host name is the local host, enter the name of the computer, not localhost.

- **Port**
  Specify the TCP/IP port number for the Oracle Net listener on the database system. The default port number is 1521.

- **Database Service Name**
  Specify the database service name for the database where you want to install the Oracle HTML DB database objects, for example, sales. Alternatively, you can enter the domain name, which is usually the same as the global database name, for example, sales.us.mycompany.com.

- **SYS Password**
  Specify the password for the SYS user in the database.

- **HTML DB Password**
  Specify the password that you want to use for the HTML DB schemas (users), which are created in the database during the installation.

  After the installation, you can use this password to connect to Oracle HTML DB as the ADMIN user. The password that you specify is also used for the HTMLDB_PUBLIC_USER schema, which is used by mod_plsql to connect to the database, and for the FLOWS_010500 and FLOWS_FILES schemas.

- **Confirm HTML DB Password**
  Enter the password again to verify that you have specified it correctly.

- **TABLESPACE Name**
  Enter the name of the tablespace where you want to load the Oracle HTML DB database objects, or accept the default (SYSAUX).

11. On the Summary screen, check the list of products that will be installed, and click Install.

12. On the End of Installation screen, make a note of the URLs that Oracle HTTP Server will use.

---

**Note:** These URLs are also listed in the ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\Apache\setupinfo.txt file.

---

13. Click Exit and then click Yes to exit from the Oracle Universal Installer.

14. Optionally, delete the temp\OraInstall\date_time directory if you want to remove the temporary files that were created during the installation process. The OraInstall\date_time directory holds about 45 MB of files.

   Restarting your computer also removes the OraInstall\date_time directory.

**See Also:** Chapter 4, "Oracle Database Companion CD Postinstallation Tasks" for information on tasks that you must complete after you have installed the software.
Installing Oracle HTML DB in an Existing Oracle HTTP Server Home

This section describes how to install Oracle HTML DB in an existing Oracle HTTP Server home.

1. Log on as a member of the Administrators group to the computer on which to install Oracle components.
   If you are installing on a Primary Domain Controller (PDC) or a Backup Domain Controller (BDC), log on as a member of the Domain Administrators group.

2. Make sure that the Oracle database that you plan to use for Oracle HTML DB is accessible and running.
   a. From the Start menu, select Settings, then Control Panel to display the Windows System Control Panel.
   b. Depending on your Windows system, either double-click the Services icon, or double-click the Administrative Tools icon and then double-click Services.
   c. Find the database (its name is preceded with OracleService), and if the service is not started, right-click its name and choose Start from the drop-down menu.

3. Delete the ORACLE_HOME environment variable if it exists.
   Refer to your Microsoft online help for more information about deleting environment variables.

   Note: The ORACLE_HOME environment variable is automatically set in the registry. Manually setting this variable prevents installation.

4. Insert the CD-ROM labeled Oracle Database Companion CD 10g Release 1 (10.1) Disk 1 of 1 or navigate to the companion directory on the Oracle Database 10g release 1 DVD-ROM.
   When installing from a hard disk, double-click setup.exe.
   When installing from the installation media, the Autorun screen automatically appears. If the Autorun screen does not appear, then:
   a. From the Start menu, select Run.
   b. Enter the following:
      
      DRIVE_LETTER:\autorun\autorun.exe

      The Welcome screen appears.

   Note: If you need additional information about a screen, click Help.

5. On the Welcome screen click Next.

6. On the Specify File Locations screen, do the following:
   a. Under Source, leave the path to the file that represents the products you want to install at the default setting.
   b. Under Destination, verify that the Oracle home specified is the Oracle HTTP Server home. (The default Oracle Database home is offered.)
7. Click Next.

8. On the Select a Product to Install screen, choose Oracle Database 10g Companion Products and click Next.


---

**Note:** Because you are installing these products in an existing Oracle home directory, do not select Oracle HTTP Server. Oracle HTTP Server is listed as Apache Standalone in the Available Product Components screen.

---

10. On the HTML Configuration Information screen, enter the information required to configure Oracle HTML DB and click Next.

- **Hostname**
  
  Specify the host name of the system where the database is installed. If the host name is the local host, enter the name of the computer, not localhost.

- **Port**
  
  Specify the TCP/IP port number for the Oracle Net listener on the database system. The default port number is 1521.

- **Database Service Name**
  
  Specify the database service name for the database where you want to install the Oracle HTML DB database objects, for example, sales. Alternatively, you can enter the domain name, which is usually the same as the global database name, for example, sales.us.mycompany.com.

- **SYS Password**
  
  Specify the password for the SYS user in the database.

- **HTML DB Password**
  
  Specify the password that you want to use for the Oracle HTML DB schemas (users), which are created in the database during the installation.

  After the installation, you can use this password to connect to Oracle HTML DB as the administrative user. The password that you specify is also used for the HTMLDB_PUBLIC_USER schema, which is used by mod_plsql to connect to the database, and for the FLOWS_010500 and FLOWS_FILES schemas.

- **Confirm HTML DB Password**
  
  Enter the password again to verify that you have specified it correctly.

- **TABLESPACE Name**
  
  Enter the name of the tablespace where you want to load the Oracle HTML DB database objects, or accept the default (SYSAUX).

11. On the Summary screen, check the list of products that will be installed, and click Install.
12. When the installation completes, click **Exit** and then click **Yes** to exit from Oracle Universal Installer.

13. Optionally, delete the `temp\OraInstall date_time` directory if you want to remove the temporary files that were created during the installation process. The `OraInstall date_time` directory holds about 45 MB of files. Restarting your computer also removes the `OraInstall date_time` directory.

**See Also:** Chapter 4, "Oracle Database Companion CD Postinstallation Tasks" for information on tasks that you must complete after you have installed the software.

### Removing the Oracle Database Companion CD Software

This section describes the following topics:

- Removing Oracle Database Products and Oracle Database Companion CD Products
- Removing Oracle HTML DB from the Database

#### Removing Oracle Database Products and Oracle Database Companion CD Products

The following steps describe how to use Oracle Universal Installer to remove Oracle software:

**Note:** Always use Oracle Universal Installer to remove Oracle software. Do not delete any Oracle home directories without first using Oracle Universal Installer to remove the software.

1. Stop the Oracle HTTP Server and Oracle Process Manager and Notification services.

   **See also:** "Starting, Stopping, and Restarting Oracle HTTP Server" on page 4-10

2. From the **Start** menu, select **Programs**, then **Oracle - HOME_NAME**, then **Oracle Installation Products**, then **Universal Installer**.

3. When the Welcome screen appears, click **Deinstall Products**.

   The Inventory screen appears, listing all of the Oracle homes on the system and the products installed in each Oracle home.

4. In the Inventory screen, select the Oracle home and the Oracle products that you want to remove.

5. To delete specific products, select them in the tree window.

6. Click **Remove**.

   A confirmation window appears asking you to confirm that you want to deinstall the products and their dependent components.

7. Click **Yes**.

   A progress indicator will appear as the software is removed.
Removing Oracle HTML DB from the Database

After you have successfully deinstalled Oracle HTML DB using the Oracle Universal Installer, you can remove Oracle HTML DB from the database.

1. Connect to the database as a privileged user, such as SYS or SYSTEM.

2. Execute the following commands:

   SQL> ALTER SESSION SET current_schema = FLOWS_010500;
   SQL> EXEC wwv_flow_upgrade.drop_public_synonyms;
   SQL> ALTER SESSION SET current_schema = SYSTEM;
   SQL> DROP USER flows_010500 CASCADE;
   SQL> DROP USER flows_files CASCADE;
   SQL> DROP USER htmldb_public_user CASCADE;
This chapter describes tasks that you might need to complete after you install the software.

This chapter contains these topics:

■ Patch Set Information
■ Postinstallation Tasks for Oracle HTTP Server
■ Postinstallation Tasks for Oracle HTML DB

**Patch Set Information**

Oracle recommends installing the latest patch set release after you have successfully installed the Oracle Companion CD components.

You must register online before using OracleMetaLink. After logging in to OracleMetaLink, select Patches from the left-hand column.

To find and download patches:

1. Go to the OracleMetaLink Web site
   http://metalink.oracle.com/
2. Log in to OracleMetaLink.

   **Note:** If you are not an OracleMetaLink registered user, then click Register for MetaLink and follow the registration instructions.

3. Click Patches on the main OracleMetaLink page.
4. Select Simple Search.
5. Specify the following information, then click Go:
   - In the Search By field, choose Product or Family, then specify the Companion CD product, such as HTML DB or Oracle HTTP Server.
   - In the Release field, specify the current release number.
   - In the Patch Type field, specify Patchset/Minipack
   - In the Platform or Language field, select your platform.
6. Find the latest patch set for Oracle Database using OracleMetaLink.
7. From the list of available patches, select a patch to download.
8. Review the README before proceeding with the download.

    Each patch has a README file with installation requirements and instructions. Some patches install with Oracle Universal Installer; others require special procedures. Oracle recommends that you always read the README before proceeding.
9. Download and install the patch.

Postinstallation Tasks for Oracle HTTP Server

If you installed Oracle HTTP Server, complete the tasks described in the following sections.

This section contains these topics:

- Backing Up the Files
- Downloading and Installing Patches
- Migrating from a Previous Release of Oracle HTTP Server
- Migrating the httpd.conf Configuration File from an Earlier Oracle HTTP Server
- Migrating Database Access Descriptors Used by mod_plsql
- Verifying the Oracle HTTP Server Installation

Backing Up the Files

Oracle recommends that you back up the Oracle HTTP Server configuration and log files. The configuration and log files are located in the following locations:

- `ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\opmn\conf`
- `ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\opmn\logs`
- `ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\Apache\conf`
- `ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\Apache\logs`
- `ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\mod_plsql\conf`

Oracle recommends that you back up the entire Oracle home directory before applying a patch.

Downloading and Installing Patches

Check the Oracle MetaLink Web site for required patches for this product.

To download required patches, follow these steps:

1. Use a Web browser to view the Oracle MetaLink Web site:

   `http://metalink.oracle.com`

2. Log in to Oracle MetaLink.

   **Note:** If you are not an Oracle MetaLink registered user, click Register for MetaLink! and follow the registration instructions.

3. On the main Oracle MetaLink page, click Patches.
4. Use the Search feature to search for patches, specifying Oracle HTTP Server (OHS) and mods in the **Product or Family** field.

5. If patches are available, click the number of the patch that you want to download.

6. On the Patch Set page, click the **View README** icon and then read the page that appears.

   Each patch has a ReadMe file with installation requirements and instructions. Some patches install with Oracle Universal Installer; others require special procedures. Oracle recommends that you always read the ReadMe before proceeding.

7. Return to the Patch Set page, click **Download**, and save the file on the system.

8. Use an **unzip** utility to uncompress the Oracle patches that you downloaded from OracleMetaLink.

**Migrating from a Previous Release of Oracle HTTP Server**

If you are using Oracle HTTP Server installed with a previous release of Oracle Server on this system, you can migrate the configuration of that HTTP server to the current release.

---

**Note:** This section does not describe how to migrate from an Oracle HTTP Server release installed as part of Oracle Application Server. Oracle does not support that type of migration.

---

There are two parts to the migration process:

- **Migrating the httpd.conf Configuration File from an Earlier Oracle HTTP Server**
- **Migrating Database Access Descriptors Used by mod_plsql**

**Migrating the httpd.conf Configuration File from an Earlier Oracle HTTP Server**

To migrate the configuration of an earlier release of Oracle HTTP Server to the current release, you must copy and modify the **httpd.conf** file used by that release. The following sections describe how to complete this task.

**Copying and Editing the httpd.conf File**

Copy the **httpd.conf** file used by the previous release to the current release configuration file directory.

Follow these steps:

1. Change directory to the configuration file directory for the current release of Oracle HTTP Server:
   ```
   cd ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\Apache\conf
   ```

2. Back up the **httpd.conf** file:
   ```
   copy httpd.conf httpd.conf.orig
   ```

3. Back up the configuration file directory for the current release of Oracle HTTP Server:
   ```
   copy ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\Apache\conf ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME
   ```
4. Change directory to the configuration file directory:
```
cd ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\conf
```

5. Copy the httpd.conf file used by the previous release to the current directory, for example:
```
copy \OLD_ORACLE_HOME\Apache\conf\httpd.conf
```

6. Open the httpd.conf file in any text editor.

**Making Global Changes**

To make the following global changes to the httpd.conf file, follow these steps:

1. Search for all occurrences of the old Oracle home directory path and replace them with the current Oracle home directory path.

2. Change all occurrences of `mod_ssl.c` to `mod_ossl.c`.

---

**Note:** Oracle recommends that you change the SSL related directives in the httpd.conf file, even if SSL is not used.

---

**Modifying the List of LoadModule Directives**

To modify the list of LoadModule directives, follow these steps:

1. Remove the following directives:
```
LoadModule oprocmgr_module    libexec\liboprocmgr.so  
LoadModule rewrite_module     libexec\mod_rewrite.so 
```

---

**Note:** You must add a LoadModule directive for the `mod_rewrite` module later in the file.

---

2. Add the following directive, which loads the onsint module, immediately before the `<IfDefine SSL>` section:
```
LoadModule onsint_module      libexec\mod_onsint.so 
```

3. In the LoadModule directive in the `<IfDefine SSL>` section, change `ssl_module` to `ossl_module` and change `mod_ssl.so` to `mod_ossl.so`, as follows:
```
LoadModule ossl_module      libexec\mod_ossl.so 
```

---

**Removing Directives and Sections for Unsupported Features**

To remove all directives and sections for unsupported features, follow these steps:

1. Remove the following directives from the `<IfModule mod_alias.c>` section:
```
Alias /jservdocs/ "\ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\Jserv\docs\" 
Alias /soapdocs/ "\ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\soap\"
```

2. Remove the following directive from the `<IfModule mod_fastcgi>` section:
```
FastCGIServer fcgi-bin/echo -initial-env ORACLE_HOME \ 
    -initial-env NLS_LANG
```

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3. Remove the following include directive:
   
   ```
   include "/ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Jserv/etc/jserv.conf"
   ```

4. Remove the `<IfModule mod_oprocmgr.c>` section.

### Modifying Port Numbers

The `httpd.conf` file is used by previous releases of Oracle HTTP Server that were installed with Oracle HTTP Server or Oracle Database. This file specifies different ports for non-SSL (HTTP) requests depending on whether you started an SSL-enabled server. These ports are shown as `port1` and `port2` in the following example:

```
Port port1
Listen port1

<IfModule mod_ossl.c>
  Port port2
  Listen port2
  Listen SSL_port
</IfModule>
```

Oracle recommends that you change these directives as follows:

1. If you did not use SSL, remove the following directives:
   
   ```
   Port port2
   Listen port2
   ```

   Oracle HTTP Server listens for HTTP requests on port `port1`.

2. If you used only the ports defined for SSL, change the directives as shown in the following example:
   
   ```
   Port port2
   Listen port2

   <IfModule mod_ossl.c>
     Listen SSL_port
   </IfModule>
   ```

   Oracle HTTP Server listens for HTTP requests on port `port2` and for HTTPS requests on port `SSL_port`.

3. If you intend to continue to use the previous version of Oracle HTTP Server concurrently with this release, change the ports specified by the Port and Listen directives to unused ports.

4. If you changed `SSL_port` in the previous step, complete the following steps:
   
   a. Locate the `<VirtualHost _default_:SSL_port>` directive and ensure that the value of `SSL_port` matches the value specified by the Listen directive in the `<IfModule mod_ossl.c>` section.
   
   b. In the `<VirtualHost _default_:SSL_port>` section, ensure that the port number specified by the Port directive is the same as `SSL_port`.

### Modifying Existing Sections and Directives

To modify the following sections and directives in `httpd.conf`, follow these steps:

1. In the default directory section, `<Directory />`, add the MultiViews option to the Options directive. For example:
Postinstallation Tasks for Oracle HTTP Server

<Directory />
  Options FollowSymLinks MultiViews
  AllowOverride None
</Directory>

2. In the `<IfModule mod_alias.c>` section, create a new `<IfModule mod_perl.c>` section and move the Alias directive that defines the `/perl/` alias into this section. For example:

   `<IfModule mod_alias.c>
   ...
   <IfModule mod_perl.c>
       Alias /perl/ "\ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\Apache\cgi-bin/"
       ...
   </IfModule>
   ...
</IfModule>

3. Modify the `<IfModule mod_dms.c>` section as shown in the following example, substituting the appropriate values for the `hostname` and `domain` variables:

   `<IfModule mod_dms.c>
   <Location /dms0>
       SetHandler dms-handler
       Order deny,allow
       Deny from all
       Allow from localhost hostname.domain hostname
   </Location>
   </IfModule>

4. In the directive that sets the `PERL5LIB` environment variable, edit the Perl directory location and version, as shown in the following example:

   `SetEnv PERL5LIB "\ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\perl\5.6.1\lib:\ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\perl\site\5.6.1\lib"

   Enter this setting on one line.

Adding New Sections and Directives
To add the following new sections and directives to the `http.conf` file, follow these steps:

1. Add the following section to protect the `WEB-INF` directories:

   `# Protect WEB-INF directory
    <DirectoryMatch /WEB-INF/>
       Order deny,allow
       Deny from all
    </DirectoryMatch>

2. Add the following lines before the line that includes the `oracle_apache.conf` file:

   `# Include the configuration files needed for mod_oc4j
    include "\ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\Apache\conf\mod_oc4j.conf"

    # Loading mod_rewrite module here as it loads before mod_oc4j
    LoadModule rewrite_module modules/ApacheModuleRewrite.dll`
Migrating Your Server Certificate and Private Key

If you use SSL and have an existing server certificate and private key, you must migrate them to the format required by `mod_ossl` before using them with this release of Oracle HTTP Server.

To migrate an existing server certificate and private key, follow these steps:

1. Enter a command using the following syntax in a separate terminal window:

   ```bash
   \ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\Apache\bin\ssl2ossl -cert cert_file -key key_file
   [( -chain chain_file ]
   [ -cafile CA_file ]
   [ -capath CA_path ]
   [ -wallet wallet_path ]
   [ -certpass key_file_pwd ]
   [ -wltpass wallet_pwd ]
   [ -ssowallet yes ]
   [ -validate yes ]
   ``

   The following table lists the recommended value for each option available with the `ssl2ossl` command:

   ![Table](image)

   **Note:** You must specify at least one of the following options:
   - `chain`, `cafile`, or `capath`.

Option | Recommended Value
--- | ---
-cert | Use the value specified by the SSLCertificateFile directive in the `httpd.conf` file for the previous release.
-key | Use the value specified by the SSLCertificateKeyFile directive in the `httpd.conf` file for the previous release.
-chain | Use the value specified by the SSLCertificateChainFile directive in the `httpd.conf` file for the previous release, if that directive is not preceded by the comment character (`#`).
   **Note:** If the SSLCertificateChainFile directive is not specified or is preceded by a comment character, do not specify the `chain` option.
-cafile | Use the value specified by the SSLCACertificateFile directive in the `httpd.conf` file for the previous release.
   **Note:** If the SSLCACertificateFile directive is not specified or is preceded by a comment character, do not specify the `cafile` option.
-capath | Use the value specified by the SSLCACertificatePath directive in the `httpd.conf` file for the previous release.
   **Note:** If the SSLCACertificatePath directive is not specified or is preceded by a comment character, do not specify the `capath` option.
-wallet | Specify the path to the directory in which you want to create the wallet. The default value is:
   ```bash
   \ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\Apache\conf\ssl.wlt\default
   ```
-certpass | Specify the password for your private key file, if it is encrypted.
-wltpass | Specify a password for your new wallet.
   If you do not specify this option, the `ssl2ossl` utility prompts you to enter and verify the wallet password.
2. Optionally, enter a command similar to the following to generate an encrypted version of the wallet password you specified in the `ssl2ossl` command:

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/bin/iasobf -p wallet_pwd
```

The output from this command is the encrypted version of the password specified by the `-p` option. In the following section, you must specify this value for the SSLWalletPassword directive.

### Modifying the Secure Socket Layer Sections and Directives

- **Note:** Oracle recommends that you change the Secure Socket Layer (SSL) related sections and directives in the `httpd.conf` file, even if SSL is currently not used.

Make the following changes to the directives contained in the `<IfModule mod_ossl.c>` sections:

1. Change the setting for the SSLSessionCache directive as follows:

   ```
   SSLSessionCache shmcb:/ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/logs/ssl_scache(512000)
   ```

2. Change the setting for the SSLCipherSuite directive as follows:

   ```
   SSLCipherSuite SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA:SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5:
   SSL_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA:SSL_RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA:
   SSL_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA:SSL_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_RC4_40_MD5
   ```

3. Remove the following directives and their associated comments:

   ```
   SSLRandomSeed
   SSLCertificateFile
   SSLCertificateKeyFile
   SSLCertificateChainFile
   SSLCACertificateFile
   SSLCACertificatePath
   SSLVerifyDepth
   ```

4. In the `<VirtualHost _default_:SSL_port>` section, add the following lines:

   ```
   # Server Wallet:
   # The server wallet contains the server's certificate, private key
   ```
and trusted certificates. Set SSLWallet at the wallet directory
using the syntax: file:<path-to-wallet-directory>
SSLWallet file:
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf/ssl.wlt/default

Server Wallet Password:
Both clear text wallet password and obfuscated password are allowed
here. An obfuscated one is recommended.
Examples:
SSLWalletPassword <clear_pass>
SSLWalletPassword <obfuscated_pass>

5. If you migrated a server certificate and private key, complete the following steps:
   a. Change the value specified by the SSLWallet directive to specify the wallet path, if it is different from the default value.
   b. If you did not create a wallet that is compatible with Oracle Single Sign-On (using the -ssowallet yes option in the previous section), remove the comment from the SSLWalletPassword directive and specify the clear-text or encrypted wallet password as its value.

Copying or Moving the Required Files to New Directories
Copy (or move) any scripts for files from the document root and script directories to the equivalent directories for the new release.
You need to copy or move only files that are located in subdirectories of the previous release Oracle home directory. Alias directories in other locations continue to be accessible, as long as the permissions on these directories and their contents allow the server to read them. If you changed the User or Group directive, you might need to change these permissions.

Copy the following files, as appropriate
- Files and subdirectories in directories specified by a DocumentRoot or Alias directive
- CGI, Perl, and FastCGI programs and scripts and their associated files in directories specified by a ScriptAlias directive

Migrating Database Access Descriptors Used by mod_plsql
If you used mod_plsql to access a database with the previous release of Oracle HTTP Server, you must migrate the database access descriptors (DADs) to the format required by mod_plsql in the current release. You can use the dadTool.pl Perl script to complete this migration.

To run this script, follow these steps:
1. Set the ORACLE_HOME environment variable to specify the path to the Oracle home directory for the current release and set the PATH environment variable to include the directory containing the perl executable and the location of the dadTool.pl script.

   For example:

   set PATH=%ORACLE_BASE%\%ORACLE_HOME%\Apache\modplsql\conf; %ORACLE_BASE%\%ORACLE_HOME%\perl\5.6.1\bin\MSWin32-x86;%PATH%

   Enter this setting on one line.
2. If ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\bin is not already in your PATH, include it in the PATH statement.
   For example:
   ```bash
   set PATH=c:oracle\product\10.1.0\Db_1\bin;%PATH%
   ```

3. Change directory to the mod_plsql configuration directory for the current release of Oracle HTTP Server:
   ```bash
   cd ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\modplsql\conf
   ```

4. Copy the DAD configuration file (wdbsvr.app) used by the previous release to this directory:
   ```bash
   copy OLD_ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\modplsql\cfg\wdbsvr.app
   ```

5. Enter the following command to run the dadTool script:
   ```bash
   perl dadTool.pl -m
   ```
   The dadTool script reads the DAD information from the wdbsvr.app file and creates new equivalent DADs in the dads.conf file.

Verifying the Oracle HTTP Server Installation

To verify the Oracle HTTP Server installation, try enabling the high availability features of the product and then starting, stopping and restarting Oracle HTTP Server.

---

**Note:** The apachectl script is not supported for starting and stopping Oracle HTTP Server in this release.

---

Enabling the Oracle HTTP Server High Availability Features

To enable the high-availability features of Oracle HTTP Server, you must use Oracle Process Manager and Notification server (OPMN) with Oracle HTTP Server. To use OPMN, you must first start the OPMN service. To start the OPMN service and the Oracle HTTP Server processes together, enter the following command:

```bash
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\opmn\bin\opmnctl startall
```

When the OPMN service is running, you can start, stop, or restart Oracle HTTP Server.

Starting, Stopping, and Restarting Oracle HTTP Server

When the OPMN service, described in the previous section, is running, use the following commands to start, stop, or restart Oracle HTTP Server:

- Start Oracle HTTP Server only:
  ```bash
  ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\opmn\bin\opmnctl startproc ias-component=HTTP_Server
  ```
  Alternatively, from the Start menu, select Programs, then Oracle Application Server - HOME_NAME, then Oracle HTTP Server, then Start HTTP Server.

- Restart Oracle HTTP Server only:
  ```bash
  ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\opmn\bin\opmnctl restartproc ias-component=HTTP_Server
  ```

- Stop Oracle HTTP Server only:
  ```bash
  ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\opmn\bin\opmnctl stopproc ias-component=HTTP_Server
  ```
Alternatively, from the Start menu, select Programs, then Oracle Application Server - HOME_NAME, then Oracle HTTP Server, then Stop HTTP Server.

To stop the OPMN service and the Oracle HTTP Server processes, enter the following command:

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\opmn\bin\opmnctl stopall
```

### Postinstallation Tasks for Oracle HTML DB

If you installed Oracle HTML DB, complete the tasks in the following sections:

- Starting or Restarting Oracle HTTP Server
- Verifying the Oracle HTML DB Installation
- Configuring Oracle HTML DB for an Oracle HTTP Server on an Oracle9i Database

### Starting or Restarting Oracle HTTP Server

If you installed Oracle HTML DB in an existing Oracle home directory, you must restart Oracle HTTP Server. You can start or stop from the Start menu under the Oracle home where you installed Oracle HTTP Server.

**See Also:** "Starting, Stopping, and Restarting Oracle HTTP Server" on page 4-10

### Verifying the Oracle HTML DB Installation

To verify the Oracle HTML DB installation, try opening the Oracle HTML DB home page in a Web browser. To view or develop Oracle HTML DB applications, the Web browser must support Java Script and the HTML 4.0 and CSS 1.0 standards. The following browsers meet this requirement:

- Netscape Communicator 7.0 or later
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.5 or later
- Mozilla 1.2 or later

Follow these steps:

1. Open the following URL in a Web browser:

   ```
   http://hostname:port/pls/database_access_descriptor/htmldb_admin
   ```

   In this example:

   - `hostname` is the name of the system where Oracle HTTP Server is installed.
   - `port` is the port number assigned to Oracle HTTP Server. In a default installation, this number is 7777. You can find information about your Oracle HTTP Server installation's port number from either of the following files:
     - `ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\install\portlist.ini`
     - `ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\Apache\conf\httpd.conf`
   - `database_access_descriptor` describes how Oracle HTTP Server connects to the database server so that it can fulfill an HTTP request. The default value is `htmldb`. 
2. Log in to Oracle HTML DB using the username ADMIN and the password that you specified during the installation.

Use the password that you specified for the FLOWS user when you created the database objects.

See Also:
- ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\modplsql\conf\dads.readme for more information on how database access descriptors work
- Oracle HTML DB User’s Guide for more information about using, developing applications with, and administering Oracle HTML DB

Configuring Oracle HTML DB for an Oracle HTTP Server on an Oracle9i Database

To configure Oracle HTML DB to run on a release 9.2.0.3 or later (but not 10g) Oracle Database, you need to follow these general steps:

1. Copy the Oracle Database images directory located in ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\marvel\images to a new images directory in the Oracle9i home.

2. Modify the Oracle9i httpdb.conf file to include an alias to point the Oracle Database 10g Oracle HTML DB to the Oracle9i images directory that you created in Step 1.

3. Modify the Oracle9i wdbsvr.app file to include a database access descriptor (DAD), which will describe how Oracle HTTP Server will connect to the database server so that it can fulfill HTTP requests.

4. Stop and restart Oracle HTTP Server.

5. Remove the Oracle HTTP Server 10g home.

Copying the Oracle Database 10g images Directory to an Oracle9i images Directory

From the Oracle Database installation, recursively copy the images directory located in ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\marvel\images to a new images directory in your Oracle9i installation. In the following example, the Oracle9i home is referred to as ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME_9 and the Oracle Database 10g home is ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME_10g. For example:

c:\>xcopy /E /I ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME_10g\marvel\images ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME_9\images

Enter this command on one line.

Modifying the Oracle9i httpd.conf File

Next, modify the Oracle9i httpd.conf file to point to the Oracle9i file system path of the images directory that you created in the previous step.

Follow these steps:

1. Use a text editor to open the httpd.conf file, located in ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME_9\Apache\Apache\conf.

2. Add an alias called /i/ to point to the file system path of the Oracle9i images directory. For example:

   Alias /i/ "E:\oracle\ora92\images/"
3. Save and exit httpd.conf.

Modifying the Oracle9i wdbsvr.app File

The wdbsvr.app file contains information about database access descriptors (DADs). A DAD is a set of values that specify how Oracle HTTP Server connects to the database server to fulfill an HTTP request. You need to create a DAD to specify how to connect to the Oracle HTML DB instance.

Follow these steps:

1. Use a text editor to open the wdbsvr.app file, located in ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME_9\Apache\modplsql\cfg.

2. Add an entry for Oracle HTML DB using the following syntax. Only change the settings indicated in italics the following section.

```
[DAD_htmldb]
connect_string = hostID:port_number:databaseSID
password = password
username = htmldb_public_user
default_page = htmldb
document_table = wwv_flow_file_objects$
document_path = docs
document_proc = wwv_flow_file_mgr.process_download
reuse = Yes
enablessao = No
stateful = STATELESS_RESET
nls_lang = database_nls_lang
```

where:

- **connect_string** refers to the host ID, port number, and Oracle9i database to which Oracle HTML DB will connect. For example:

  138.2.84.182:1521:orcl

  If the Oracle9i version of Oracle HTTP Server you want to use is installed in the same Oracle home as the database you specified for use with Oracle HTML DB, you can leave this setting blank.

- **password** is the same password that you entered when you installed Oracle HTML DB.

- **nls_lang** refers to the language setting. It must match the NLS_LANG of the database. For example:

  American_America.AL32UTF8

  You can find information about your database’s NLS_LANG setting by querying the view NSL_DATABASE_PARAMETERS.

  Oracle recommends that you leave the remaining settings, including the **username** setting, as they are.

3. Save and exit wdbsvr.app.

Stopping and Restarting Oracle HTTP Server

In order for your changes to httpdb.conf and wdbsvr.app to take effect, stop and restart Oracle HTTP Server.
Removing the Oracle HTTP Server 10g Home

After you complete these steps, you no longer need the Oracle HTTP Server 10g home. All the Oracle HTML DB code is now compiled as PL/SQL inside the database server that you specified at installation time, and you have copied the Oracle Database 10g images directory to your Oracle9i home.

If you are not going to use Oracle HTTP Server 10g, follow these steps:

1. From the Oracle Database 10g home, run the Oracle Universal Installer.
2. Select Deinstall Products and follow the instructions to remove the Oracle HTTP Server 10g home.

See Also: "Starting, Stopping, and Restarting Oracle HTTP Server" section on page 4-10
This appendix describes advanced installation topics.

This appendix contains these topics:

- Installing Oracle Components in Noninteractive Mode
- Installing and Using Oracle Components in Different Languages

## Installing Oracle Components in Noninteractive Mode

Typically, Oracle Universal Installer runs in interactive mode, which means it prompts you to provide information in graphical user interface (GUI) screens. Alternatively, you can run Oracle Universal Installer in noninteractive mode. Noninteractive mode is also referred to as silent mode, or silent installation.

You may want to use noninteractive mode to install the Oracle Database Companion CD products in the following scenarios:

- You need to deploy the Companion CD products to multiple nodes in an unattended manner. You can schedule the noninteractive installation mode from the operating system scheduler or other job subsystem that your site normally uses. This method is particularly useful for large sites that require many Oracle Database installations.

- No interaction with the user is intended.

- A graphical facility to run Oracle Universal Installer in interactive mode is not available. (Oracle Universal Installer is always available on Windows, but not on UNIX systems.)

This section covers the following topics on how you can use response files to run Oracle Universal Installer in noninteractive mode:

- Using Response Files to Install Oracle Components in Noninteractive Mode
- Copying and Modifying a Response File
- Creating a New Response File
- Running Oracle Universal Installer and Specifying a Response File
Installing Oracle Components in Noninteractive Mode

Using Response Files to Install Oracle Components in Noninteractive Mode

To use noninteractive mode, you run Oracle Universal Installer with a response file. A response file is a text file that contains variables and values that Oracle Universal Installer uses during the installation process. Oracle provides a set of sample response files that you can customize, or you can create your own response file by recording your installation selections.

See Also: Oracle Universal Installer Concepts Guide for more information about response file formats.

Customizing a Sample Response File

Table A–1 lists the available sample response files in the \Response directory on the CD labeled Oracle Database 10g Release 1 (10.1) Disk 1 of 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response File Name</th>
<th>This File Silently Runs The...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>companionCD.db.rsp</td>
<td>Oracle Database Products installation type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>companionCD.midtier.rsp</td>
<td>Oracle Database Companion CD installation type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To copy and modify a response file:

1. Copy the appropriate response files from the \Response directory on the CD labeled Oracle Database 10g Release 1 (10.1) Disk 1 of 1 to your hard drive.

2. From the Start menu, select Programs, then Oracle - HOME_NAME, then Oracle Installation Products, then Universal Installer Concepts Guide. Oracle Universal Installer Concepts Guide appears in HTML format.

3. Modify the response files with any text file editor by following the instructions in both the response files and Oracle Universal Installer Concepts Guide.

4. Run the response file by following the instructions in the "Running Oracle Universal Installer and Specifying a Response File" section on page A-4.

Creating a New Response File

When you run Oracle Universal Installer in interactive mode, you can record your installation selections into a response file. You do this by running Oracle Universal Installer in Record mode. Oracle Universal Installer generates the response file immediately after you complete the Summary page, so you do not need to actually install the Oracle Database Companion CD products to create the response file.

If you want to use Record mode during a noninteractive installation, Oracle Universal Installer records the variable values that were specified in the original source response file into the new response file.

Note: You cannot use Record mode to create a response file based on the Basic installation type.

To create a new response file:

1. Make sure that the computer on which you are creating the response file has met the requirements in Chapter 2.
2. At the command prompt, use the `cd` command to change to the directory that contains the Oracle Universal Installer `setup.exe` executable.

On the installation CD-ROM or DVD, `setup.exe` is located on Disk 1. If you want to run Oracle Universal Installer from an existing Oracle Database Companion CD installation, you can find `setup.exe` in `ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\oui\bin`.

3. Enter the following command:
   
   ```bash
   setup -record -destinationFile response_file_name
   ```
   
   Replace `response_file_name` with the complete path for the new response file. For example:
   
   ```bash
   setup -record -destinationFile C:\response_files\install_oracle10g
   ```

4. After Oracle Universal Installer launches, enter the installation settings, which will be recorded into the response file.

5. When the Summary page appears, do one of the following:
   - Click **Install** to continue with the installation.
   - Click **Cancel** if you only want to create the response file but not continue with the installation. The installation will stop, but the settings you have entered will be recorded to the response file.

   Afterwards, Oracle Universal Installer saves your new response file using the path and file name you specified on the command line.

6. If necessary, make any environment-specific changes to the response file for the computer on which you will run it.

7. Run the response file by following the instructions in the "Running Oracle Universal Installer and Specifying a Response File" section, next.

### Running Oracle Universal Installer and Specifying a Response File

You run Oracle Universal Installer at the command line, specifying a response file. The Oracle Universal Installer executable, `setup.exe`, provides several options. For help information on the full set of these options, run `setup.exe` with the `-help` option, for example:

```bash
C:\ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\oui\bin> setup.exe -help
```

To run Oracle Universal Installer and specify a response file:

1. Launch a command prompt.
2. Go to the directory where Oracle Universal Installer is installed.
3. From the command line, run Oracle Universal Installer with the appropriate response file. For example:

   ```bash
   C:\ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\oui\bin> setup.exe [-silent] [-nowelcome] -responseFile filename
   ```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where...</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>filename</code></td>
<td>Identifies the full path of the response file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-silent</code></td>
<td>Runs Oracle Universal Installer in silent mode and suppresses the Welcome screen. If you use <code>-silent</code>, <code>-nowelcome</code> is not necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Copying and Modifying a Response File

To copy and modify a response file:

1. Copy the appropriate files from the \Response directory on the CD labeled Oracle Database Companion CD 10g Disk 1 of 1 to your hard drive.

2. From the Start menu, select Programs, then Oracle - HOME_NAME, then Oracle Installation Products, then Universal Installer Concepts Guide.


3. Modify the response files with any text file editor by following the instructions in both the response files and Oracle Universal Installer Concepts Guide.

Running Oracle Universal Installer and Specifying a Response File

To run Oracle Universal Installer and specify a response file:

1. Go to the command prompt.
2. Go to the directory where Oracle Universal Installer is installed.
3. Run the appropriate response file. For example,

   C:\ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\oui\bin> setup.exe [-silent] [-nowelcome] -responseFile filename

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where...</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>Identifies the full path of the specific response file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-silent</td>
<td>Runs Oracle Universal Installer in complete silent mode. The Welcome screen is suppressed automatically. If you use -silent, -nowelcome is not necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nowelcome</td>
<td>Suppresses the Welcome screen that appears during installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nowait</td>
<td>Closes the console window when the silent installation completes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-help</td>
<td>Displays help information for the full set of setup.exe options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Installing and Using Oracle Components in Different Languages

This section describes the following features:

- Running Oracle Universal Installer in Different Languages
- Using Oracle Components in Different Languages

Running Oracle Universal Installer in Different Languages

Oracle Universal Installer runs by default in the selected language of your operating system. You can run Oracle Universal Installer in the following additional languages:

- Brazilian Portuguese
- German
- Japanese
- Simplified Chinese
- Traditional Chinese
- French
- Italian
- Korean
- Spanish

To run Oracle Universal Installer in a different language:

1. Change the language in which your operating system is running. For example, on Windows XP:
   
a. From the Start menu, select Control Panel, then Regional and Language Options.
   
b. Select a language from the preceding table list and choose OK.

2. Run Oracle Universal Installer by following the instructions in the Oracle Database Installation Guide for Windows.

---

**Note:** The selected language is assigned to the NLS_LANG registry parameter.
Using Oracle Components in Different Languages

You can select other languages in which to use Oracle components (such as Oracle Net Configuration Assistant, and Database Configuration Assistant). Note that this does not change the language in which Oracle Universal Installer is run. For the Oracle component to run in the selected language, it must be the same as the language set for your operating system. You can change your operating system language in the Regional Settings window from the Control Panel.

To use components in different languages:

1. Follow the instructions in Appendix 3, "Installing the Oracle Database Companion CD Software" to start Oracle Universal Installer.

2. From the Select Installation Type screen, select the Product Languages button.
   The Language Selection screen appears.

3. Select a language in which to use Oracle components from the Available Languages field.

4. Use the > arrow to move the language to the Selected Languages field and click OK.

5. Select appropriate products for installation and click Next.
   After installation is complete, the dialog box wording, messages, and online help for the installed components display in the language you selected.
This appendix contains information on troubleshooting. This appendix contains these topics:

- Reviewing a Log of an Installation Session
- Cleaning Up After a Failed Installation
- Alias for the HTML DB Image Directory

**Reviewing a Log of an Installation Session**

Oracle Universal Installer creates the `DRIVE_LETTER:\ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Inventory\logs` directory the first time it runs to record an inventory of products that it installs on your system as well as other installation information.

The log file is named `installActions<date_time>.log`, where `<date_time>` is the date and time of the installation. For example, `installActions2004-05-14_09-00-56-am.log`.

You can also view a list of installed components by clicking **Installed Products** on any screen of Oracle Universal Installer.

---

**Note:** Do not delete or manually alter the `Inventory` directory or its contents. Doing so can prevent Oracle Universal Installer from locating products that you install on your system.

The `installActions<date_time>.log` file contains a log of actions executed during the installation process. This file also records any link errors during installation. Do not delete or alter the `installActions<date_time>.log` file.

---

**Cleaning Up After a Failed Installation**

If an installation fails, you must remove files that Oracle Universal Installer created during the attempted installation and remove the Oracle home directory. Perform the following steps to remove the files:

1. Stop the Oracle HTTP Server as described in the "Starting, Stopping, and Restarting Oracle HTTP Server" section on page 4-10.
2. Insert the CD-ROM labeled Oracle Database Companion CD 10g Release 1 (10.1) Disk 1 of 1 or navigate to the Oracle Database Companion CD location on the Oracle Database 10g release 1 DVD-ROM.

If you are installing from a hard disk, double-click setup.exe.

If you are installing from the installation media, the Autorun screen automatically appears. If the Autorun screen does not appear, then:

a. From the Start menu, select Run.

b. Enter the following:

```
DRIVE_LETTER:\autorun\autorun.exe
```

The Welcome screen appears.

3. Click Deinstall Products on the Welcome screen or Installed Products available on any Oracle Universal Installer screen. The Inventory screen appears, listing installed products.

4. Select the products that you want to remove and click Remove.

---

**Note:** If you have more than one installation on the system, products installed in other Oracle homes appear in the Inventory window. If you select products from other Oracle homes, they are deinstalled.

---

5. If you installed Oracle HTTP Server, manually remove the Oracle HTTP Server Oracle home directory used in the failed installation.

---

**Alias for the HTML DB Image Directory**

The Oracle HTML DB configuration assistant defines the alias /i/ for the Oracle HTML DB image directory. If the alias /i/ is already defined, Oracle HTTP Server uses the first definition of the /i/ alias. If the Oracle HTML DB images do not look correct, do one of the following:

- If possible, rename the first instance of /i/ to a different alias name.
- Alternatively, copy the images from the `ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\marvel\images` directory to the directory defined by the first /i/ alias.
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