Oracle® Developer Suite

Quick Start Installation Guide

Release 2 10*g* (10.1.2) for Solaris, Windows and Linux

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ORACLE®

Oracle Developer Suite Quick Start Installation Guide Release 2 10*g* (10.1.2) for Solaris, Windows and Linux
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This guide contains information on how to install Oracle Developer Suite Release 2 10*g* (10.1.2.0.2).

Contents of this Guide

This document contains the following sections:

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This document includes the following sections:

- Accessibility Instructions - Delete This Section After Reading
- TTY Access to Oracle Support Services
- Documentation Accessibility

Oracle Developer Suite Installation Overview

The Oracle Developer Suite product installation has the following options:

- **J2EE Development:** Provides a lightweight installation that allows you to develop Java and Enterprise Edition (J2EE)

applications using Java, HTML, XML, and SQL. This option includes testing capability with Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE (OC4J), and allows you to extend applications with business intelligence using Oracle Business Intelligence Beans (also referred to as "OracleBI Beans").

- Complete: Select this option to install Oracle Forms Developer, Oracle Designer, Oracle Reports Developer, and Oracle10*g* JDeveloper. This option also installs Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE (OC4J) and the relevant Oracle Application Server runtime services (Oracle Application Server Forms Services and Oracle Application Server Reports Services), and configures OC4J as the default listener for testing purposes.

  On Solaris and Linux, only Oracle10*g* JDeveloper, Oracle Forms Developer, and Oracle Reports Developer are available. This option also installs Oracle Application Server Containers for J2EE (OC4J) and the relevant Oracle Application Server runtime services (Oracle Application Server Forms Services and Oracle Application Server Reports Services), and configures OC4J as the default listener for testing purposes.

The Oracle Developer Suite hardware and software requirements are listed in "Hardware Requirements" and "Operating Environment Software Requirements".

Step-by-step installation instructions are provided in "Starting the Installer".

Descriptions of individual Oracle Developer Suite components are provided in Appendix B in *Oracle Developer Suite Installation Guide*.

Table 1 lists the Oracle Developer Suite Windows install options, and the components that are installed with each option. Table 2 lists the Oracle Developer Suite install options for Linux and Solaris, and the components that are installed with each option.

Table 1   Oracle Developer Suite Install Options and Components (Windows)

Component	J2EE Development	Complete
Oracle10*g* JDeveloper (including Oracle Business Intelligence Beans, and UIX and Bali subcomponents)	**YES**	**YES**
Oracle Reports Developer	no	**YES**
Oracle Forms Developer	no	**YES**
Oracle Designer	no	**YES**

Table 2   Oracle Developer Suite Install Options and Components (Linux and Solaris)

Component[1]	J2EE Development	Complete
Oracle10*g* JDeveloper (including Oracle Business Intelligence Beans, and UIX and Bali subcomponents)	**YES**	**YES**
Oracle Reports	no	**YES**
Oracle Forms	no	**YES**

[1] To provide complete Oracle Developer Suite functionality, the Linux and Solaris distribution pack includes the full Windows distribution pack as well.

About the Installation Process

The Oracle Developer Suite installation process has the following phases:

- **Preinstallation:** Perform preinstallation tasks before installing Oracle Developer Suite, and then start Oracle Universal Installer to begin installation. See Section 2.9, "Preinstallation

Tasks" and Section 2.11, "Preparing to Start the Installer" in Oracle Developer Suite Installation Guide and for details.

- Installation: Follow the instructions given by the installer to install Oracle Developer Suite. See Section2.11, "Preparing to Start the Installer" and Chapter 3, "Installation" in Oracle Developer Suite Installation Guide for details.

- **Postinstallation:** Perform postinstallation and configuration tasks after successfully installing Oracle Developer Suite. See Section 3.2, "Postinstallation Tasks" in Oracle Developer Suite Installation Guide for details.

Note: If you are migrating or upgrading from a previous version, make sure you reviewAppendix A, "Upgrade Notes" in Oracle Developer Suite Installation Guide before you start your installation.

About Installing Oracle Developer Suite Components

Oracle Universal Installer installs the Oracle Developer Suite components with default configuration values, as well as

configures basic network elements that are required for accessing local or remote server products.

Oracle Developer Suite does not require a separate Oracle Application Server (OracleAS) installation to run or test applications. Depending on the installation options you select, Oracle Developer Suite provides the relevant OracleAS runtime services (OC4J, Oracle Application Server Forms Services, and Oracle Application Server Reports Services) for testing applications. However, Oracle recommends that you also test your applications in actual deployment environments.

Some Oracle Developer Suite components have features that require specific OracleAS components. For information about individual component requirements, see the appropriate component section in Appendix B of the *Oracle Developer Suite Installation Guide*.

During installation, you are asked to provide an Oracle home name and path. For information about the coexistence of Oracle products in one Oracle home directory, and guidelines for installing multiple Oracle products on one computer, see Chapter 2 of Oracle Developer Suite Installation Guide.

Compatibility with Other Releases

Oracle Developer Suite 10*g* (10.1.2.0.2) can be installed into the same ORACLE_HOME *only* with 10.1.2.0.2 versions of:

- Oracle Application Server
- Oracle Developer Suite
- Oracle Business Intelligence
- Oracle Business Intelligence Tools
- Oracle Application Server Forms and Reports Services

Hardware Requirements

Table 3 contains the basic hardware requirements for Oracle Developer Suite.

Table 3   Oracle Developer Suite Hardware Requirements

Hardware Item	Requirements
CPU	One of the following:
	■ A Pentium or compatible processor (500 MHz recommended)
	■ A SPARC processor (200 MHz recommended)
Memory	128 MB [1]

Table 3   (Cont.) Oracle Developer Suite Hardware Requirements

Hardware Item	Requirements
Disk Space [2]	J2EE Development ■ Windows: 508 MB ■ Solaris: 528 MB ■ Linux: 700 MB Complete ■ Windows - 943 MB ■ Solaris - 865 MB ■ Linux: 920 MB
Total Pagefile Size, TMP, or Swap Space[3]	■ Windows: 384 MB ■ Linux, and Solaris: 500 MB
Video	The computer must be capable of displaying a minimum of 256 colors.

[1] Minimum required to install. This is not the minimum for all Oracle Developer Suite components. See Table 4 for individual component memory requirements.

2 Disk space required for installing English language only.
   The actual disk space required depends on the languages
   selected for installation. Additional temporary disk space
   of 50 MB, typically on the C drive, is also required.

3 If you are using Oracle JDeveloper 10*g* in a multiuser
   Linux or Solaris environment, you should use 1 GB swap
   space.

Table 4 contains the memory requirements for each Oracle
Developer Suite component.

Table 4   Memory Requirements for Oracle Developer Suite Components

Component	Memory	
Oracle10*g* JDeveloper (including Oracle Business Intelligence Beans, and UIX and Bali subcomponents)	■	Minimum: 256 MB
	■	Recommended: 512 MB
Oracle Reports Developer	■	Minimum: 128 MB
	■	Recommended: 256 MB
Oracle Forms Developer	■	Minimum: 128 MB
	■	Recommended: 256 MB

Supported Operating Environments

Oracle Developer Suite is available for the Microsoft Windows 2000/XP Professional, Sun Solaris, and Linux x86 operating environments. Table 5 lists the operating environments and the Oracle Developer Suite components that are installed with each environment.

> **Note:** n this document, the term "Linux" refers to Linux x86 operating environments.

Table 5   Operating Environments and Oracle Developer Suite Components

Component	2000/XP Professional	Solaris	Linux
Oracle10*g* JDeveloper (including Oracle Business Intelligence Beans, and UIX and Bali subcomponents)	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Oracle Reports Developer	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Oracle Forms Developer	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**
Oracle Designer	**YES**	no	no

Linux and Solaris Notes:

- The following Linux and Solaris desktops have been certified for JDeveloper:

    - Solaris/CDE

    - Linux/GNOME

    - Linux/KDE2

Operating Environment Software Requirements

This section lists the operating environment requirements for Windows, Linux and Solaris.

Windows Operating Environment

The Microsoft Windows operating environment requirements for Oracle Developer Suite are listed below:

- Microsoft Windows 2000 Service Pack 3 or greater

- Microsoft Windows XP Professional Edition Service Pack 2 or greater

> **Note:** Newer versions of Windows allow you to use a system drive other than **C**. This guide refers to the system drive as the "system default drive." You are not limited to using **C** as the system default drive.
>
> Most examples in this guide use **C** as the system default drive.

Solaris Operating Environment for Sun SPARC workstations

For Solaris running on Sun SPARC workstations, Oracle Developer Suite requires either Solaris 8 (2.8) or Solaris 9 (2.9). You can download the patches from:

http://sunsolve.sun.com/pub-cgi/show.pl?target=patches/J2SE.

> **Note:** Oracle10*g* JDeveloper running on Solaris requires the CDE windows manager.

Solaris 8 (2.8) Patchset Requirements

The Solaris 8 (2.8) patchset requirements for Oracle Developer Suite are listed below:

- 108652-82: X11 6.4.1: Xsun
- 108921-21: CDE 1.4: dtwm
- 108940-62: Motif 1.2.7 and 2.1.1: Runtime library patch
- 112003-03 Unable to load fontset in 64-bit Solaris 8 iso-1 or iso-15
- 108773-18: IIIM and X input & output method
- 112138-01: usr/bin/domainname patch
- 111310-01 /usr/lib/libdhcpagent.so.1
- 109147-28 linker
- 111308-04 /usr/lib/libmtmalloc.so.1
- 112438-03 /kernel/drv/random
- 108434-17: 32-bit shared library patch for C++
- 111111-04 /usr/bin/nawk
- 112396-02 /usr/bin/fgrep
- 110386-03 RBAC Feature

- 111023-03 /kernel/fs/mntfs, /kernel/fs/sparcv9/mntfs
- 108987-13 Patch for patchadd and patchrm
- 108528-29: kernel update
- 108989-02 /usr/kernel/sys/acctctl, /usr/kernel/sys/exacct-sys
- 108993-36 LDAP2 client, libc, libthread and libnsl libraries

Solaris 9 (2.9) Patchset Requirements

The Solaris 9 (2.9) patchset requirements for Oracle Developer Suite are listed below:

- 113096-03: X11 6.6.1: OWconfig
- 112785-35 X11 6.6.1: Xsun

Solaris 8 (2.8) and Solaris 9 (2.9) Package Requirements

To verify that an operating system package is installed on your computer, run the pkginfo command with the name of the package. Do this for each package listed. The syntax for pkginfo is: pkginfo *package_name*

For example:

```
prompt>pkginfo SUNWarc
```

If your computer is missing a package, contact your system administrator.

The Solaris 8 (2.8) and Solaris 9 (2.9) package requirements for Oracle Developer Suite are listed below:

- SUNWarc
- SUNWbtool
- SUNWhea
- SUNWlibm
- SUNWlibms
- SUNWsprot
- SUNWsprox
- SUNWtoo
- SUNWi1of
- SUNWxwfnt
- SUNWi1cs
- SUNWi15cs

- SUNWarc
- SUNWbtool
- SUNWhea
- SUNWlibm
- SUNWlibms
- SUNWsprot
- SUNWsprox
- SUNWtoo
- SUNWi1of
- SUNWxwfnt
- SUNWi1cs
- SUNWi15cs

Linux Operating Environment

Depending on your distribution of Linux, see one of the following sections for information on checking the software requirements:

- Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1 Systems

- Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0 Systems

- Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0 Systems

- Software Requirements for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 Systems

- Software Requirements for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 Systems

Oracle does not support customized kernels or modules not supported by the Linux vendor.

You can install Oracle Developer Suite Release 2 10*g* (10.1.2) on a Linux system that is not on a network.

Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1 Systems
The following sections list the software requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1 systems for installing Oracle Developer Suite.

For more information on Red Hat, see
http://www.redhat.com/.

> **Note:** Oracle Developer Suite Release 2 10*g* (10.1.2) is certified with the following operating system specific software. For the most current list of supported operating system specific software, for example JDK version, operating system version, check Oracle*MetaLink* (http://metalink.oracle.com/).

Red Hat Update

- Update 5

Red Hat Patches

- Errata 49 kernel or a higher errata patch approved by Red Hat

  For example, one of the following, depending on the type of Red Hat installation:

  - kernel-2.4.9-e.49
  - kernel-smp-2.4.9-e.49
  - kernel-enterprise-2.4.9-e.49

Software Packages

- glibc-2.2.4-32.17

- glibc-common-2.2.4-32.17
- gcc-2.96-128.7.2
- gcc-c++-2.96-128.7.2
- pdksh-5.2.14-22
- openmotif-2.1.30-12
- sysstat-4.0.1-15.2.1as
- compat-glibc-6.2-2.1.3.2
- compat-libstdc++-6.2-2.9.0.16
- libstdc++-2.96-128.7.2
- gnome-libs-1.2.13-16
- binutils-2.11.90.0.8-12.4
- make-3.79.1-8
- db1-1.85-7
- db3-3.3.11-5

To ensure that the system meets all the requirements, follow these steps:

1. Log in as the root user.

2. To determine which distribution and version of Linux is installed, enter the following command:

```
# cat /etc/issue
Red Hat Linux Advanced Server release 2.1AS/\m
(Pensacola)
```

Note: Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1, 3.0, 4.0, and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 and 9 are certified and supported. For the most current list of supported Linux Operating Systems, check Oracle*MetaLink* (http://metalink.oracle.com).

---

3. To check that Update 5 is installed:

```
# cat /etc/redhat-release
Red Hat Linux Advanced Server release 2.1AS/\m
(Pensacola Update 5)
```
If Update 5 is installed, errata 49 is installed and all the required software packages are installed.

4. To determine which version of the Linux kernel is installed, enter the following command

```
# uname -r
kernel-smp-2.4.9-e.49
```

In this example, the version shown is 2.4.9 with errata 49. If necessary, see your operating system documentation for information on upgrading the kernel.

For more information on Red Hat patches, see:

http://www.redhat.com/

5. To determine whether any other package is installed, enter a command similar to the following:

```
# rpm -q package_name
```

If a package is missing, download it and install it using the following command:

```
# rpm -i package_name
```

When installing a package, make sure you are using the correct architecture and optimization rpm file. To check the architecture of an rpm file, run the following command:

```
# rpm -q package_name --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
```

In the following example, the glibc rpm file is suitable for an Intel architecture

```
# rpm -q glibc --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
i686
```

Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0 Systems
The following sections list the software requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 3.0 systems for installing Oracle Developer Suite.

For more information on Red Hat, see:
http://www.redhat.com/.

Note: Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1, 3.0, 4.0, and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 and 9 are certified and supported. For the most current list of supported Linux operating systems, check Oracle*MetaLink* (http://metalink.oracle.com/).

Minimum Supported Kernel Versions

- kernel-2.4.21-20.EL

- kernel-smp-2.4.21-20.EL

- kernel-hugemem-2.4.21-20.EL

RedHat Update

- Update 3

Required Software Packages

- glibc-2.3.2-95.27

- glibc-common-2.3.2-95.27

- binutils-2.14.90.0.4-35

- compat-glibc-7.x-2.2.4.32.6

- compat-libstdc++-7.3-2.96.128

- compat-libstdc++-devel-7.3-2.96.128

- gcc-3.2.3-42

- gcc-c++-3.2.3-42

- libstdc++-3.2.3-42

- libstdc++-devel-3.2.3-42
- openmotif21-2.1.30-8
- pdksh-5.2.14-21
- setarch-1.3-1
- make-3.79.1-17
- gnome-libs-1.4.1.2.90-34.1
- sysstat-4.0.7-4.EL3.3
- compat-db-4.0.14-5
- openmotif21-2.1.30-8

To ensure that the system meets all the requirements, follow these steps:

1. Log in as the root user.

2. To determine which distribution and version of Linux is installed, enter the following command:

   ```
   # cat /etc/issue
   Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS release 3 (Taroon)
   ```

> **Note:** Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1, 3.0 and SUSE
> Linux Enterprise Server 8 and 9 are certified and
> supported. For the most current list of supported Linux
> operating systems, check Oracle*MetaLink*
> (http://metalink.oracle.com/).

3. To check that Update 3 is installed:

```
# cat /etc/redhat-release
Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS release 3 (Taroon Update
3)
```

4. To determine whether any other package is installed, enter a
command similar to the following:

```
# rpm -q package_name
```

If a package is missing, download it and install it using the
following command:

```
# rpm -i package_name
```

When installing a package, make sure you are using the correct architecture and optimization rpm file. To check the architecture of an rpm file, run the following command:

```
# rpm -q package_name --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
```

In the following example, the glibc rpm file is suitable for an Intel architecture

```
# rpm -q glibc --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
i686
```

5. If the hugemem kernel is used, set the architecture using following command:

```
prompt> setarch i386
```

Software Requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0 Systems
The following sections list the software requirements for Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0 for installing Oracle Developer Suite.

For more information on Red Hat, see:
http://www.redhat.com/.

> **Note:** Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1, 3.0, 4.0 and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 and 9 are certified and supported. For the most current list of supported Linux Operating Systems, see Oracle*MetaLink* (http://metalink.oracle.com/

Minimum Supported Kernel versions:

- kernel-2.6.9-11.EL
- kernel-smp-2.6.9-11.EL
- kernel-hugemem-2.6.9-11.EL

Red Hat Update:

- Update 1

Software Packages

- glibc-2.3.4-2.9
- glibc-common-2.3.4-2.9
- binutils-2.15.92.0.2-13
- compat-libstdc++-296-2.96-132.7.2

- gcc-3.4.3-22.1

- gcc-c++-3.4.3-22.1

- libstdc++-3.4.3-22.1

- libstdc++-devel-3.4.3-22.1

- openmotif21-2.1.30-11.RHEL4.4

- pdksh-5.2.14-30

- setarch-1.6-1

- make-3.80-5

- gnome-libs-1.4.1.2.90-44.1

- sysstat-5.0.5-1

- compat-db-4.1.25-9

- control-center-2.8.0-12

- xscreensaver-4.18-5.rhel4.2

64-bit Certification Information

- For latest status on Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 4.0 (64-bit) certification on AMD64 and Intel EM64T, check the

Certification status on Oracle*MetaLink* (http://met-alink.oracle.com/.).

To ensure that the system meets all the requirements, follow these steps:

1. Log in as the root user.

2. To determine which distribution and version of Linux is installed, enter the following command:

```
# cat /etc/issue
Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS release 4 (Nahant Update 1)
```

3. To check that Update 1 is installed:

```
# cat /etc/redhat-release
Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS release 4 (Nahant Update 1)
```

4. To determine whether any other package is installed, enter a command similar to the following:

```
# rpm -q package_name
```

If a package is missing, download it and install it using the following command:

```
# rpm -i package_name
```

When installing a package, make sure you are using the correct architecture and optimization rpm file. To check the architecture of an rpm file, run the following command:

```
# rpm -q package_name --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
```

In the following example, the glibc rpm file is suitable for an Intel architecture

```
# rpm -q glibc --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
i686
```

5. If the hugemem kernel is used, set the architecture using following command:

```
prompt> setarch i386
```

Software Requirements for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 Systems

The following sections list the software requirements for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 systems for installing Oracle Developer Suite.

For more information on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, see:
http://www.suse.com/.

> **Note:** Oracle Developer Suite Release 2 10*g* (10.1.2.0.2)
> Release 2 10*g* (10.1.2) is certified with the following
> operating system specific software. For the most current
> list of supported operating system specific software, for
> example JDK version, operating system version, check
> Oracle*MetaLink* (http://metalink.oracle.com/).

Minimum Operating System Version

- SP3

Minimum Supported Kernels

- k_smp-2.4.21-138
- k_deflt-2.4.21-138
- k_psmp-2.4.21-138

Software Packages

- glibc-2.2.2-124

- gcc-3.2.2-38

- gcc-c++-3.2.2-38

- pdksh-5.2.14

- openmotif-2.1.30MLI4

- sysstat-4.0.3

- libstdc++-3.2.2

- make-3.79.1-407

- binutils-2.12.90.0.15-50

- compat-2003.1.10-0

To ensure that the system meets all the requirements, follow these steps:

1. Log in as the root user.

2. To determine which distribution and version of Linux is installed, enter the following command:

```
# cat /etc/issue
Welcome to SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 (i586) -
Kernel \r (\l)
```

> **Note:** Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1, 3.0 and SUSE
> Linux Enterprise Server 8 and 9 are certified and
> supported. For the most current list of supported Linux
> operating systems, check Oracle*MetaLink*, at
> http://metalink.oracle.com/.

3. To determine the service pack version, enter the following
   command:

   # uname -r
   k_smp-2.4.21-138
   If the kernel version contains the string 2.4.21, SP3 is installed.
   SP3 is certified for Oracle Developer Suite Release 2 10*g*
   (10.1.2.0.2) *Release 2 10g (10.1.2)*.

4. To determine whether any other package is installed, enter a
   command similar to the following:

   # rpm -q *package_name*
   If a package is missing, download it and install it using the
   following command:

   # rpm -i package_name

When installing a package, make sure you are using the correct architecture and optimization rpm file. To check the architecture of an rpm file, run the following command:

 # rpm -q package_name **--queryformat "%{arch}\n"**

In the following example, the glibc rpm file is suitable for an Intel architecture

 # rpm -q glibc --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
i686

5. Create the following symbolic link for the Perl executable if it does not already exist:

ln -sf /usr/bin/perl /usr/local/bin/perl

6. Create the following symbolic link for the fuser executable if it does not already exist:

ln -sf /bin/fuser /sbin/fuser

7. If the orarun package was installed on a SUSE Linux Enterprise Server system, complete the following steps as the oracle user to reset the environment:

   a. Enter the following commands:

```
prompt> cd /etc/profile.d
prompt> mv oracle.csh oracle.csh.bak
prompt> mv oracle.sh oracle.sh.bak
prompt> mv alljava.sh alljava.sh.bak
prompt> mv alljava.csh alljava.csh.bak
```

b. Use any text editor to comment out the following line from the $HOME/.profile file:

```
. ./.oracle
```

c. Log out of the oracle user account.

d. Log into the oracle user account for the changes to take effect.

8. If any Java packages are installed on the system, unset the Java environment variables, for example JAVA_HOME.

Note: Oracle recommends that you do not install any of the Java packages supplied with the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server distribution.

Software Requirements for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 Systems

The following sections list the software requirements for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 systems for installing Oracle Developer Suite.

For more information on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, see http://www.suse.com/.

> **Note:** Oracle Developer Suite Release 2 10*g* (10.1.2.0.2) is certified with the following operating system specific software. For the most current list of supported operating system specific software, for example JDK version, operating system version, check Oracle*MetaLink* http://metalink.oracle.com/.

Minimum Supported Kernel Versions

- kernel-bigsmp-2.6.5-7.97
- kernel-default-2.6.5-7.97
- kernel-smp-2.6.5-7.97

Software Packages

- glibc-2.3.3-98.28
- gcc-3.3.3-43.24
- gcc-c++-3.3.3-43.24
- libstdc++-3.3.3-43.24
- libstdc++-devel-3.3.3-43.24
- openmotif21-libs-2.1.30MLI4-119.1
- pdksh-5.2.14-780.1
- make-3.80-184.1
- gnome-libs-1.4.1.7-671.1
- gnome-libs-devel-1.4.1.7-671.1
- sysstat-5.0.1-35.1
- binutils-2.15.90.0.1.1-32.5
- db1-1.85-85.1
- compat-2004.7.1-1.2

To ensure that the system meets all the requirements, follow these steps:

1. Log in as the root user.

2. To determine which distribution and version of Linux is installed, enter the following command:

```
# cat /etc/issue
Welcome to SuSE Linux 9.0 (i686) - Kernel \r (\l).
```

> **Note:** Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS/ES 2.1, 3.0 and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 and 9 are certified and supported. For the most current list of supported Linux operating systems, check Oracle*MetaLink* (http://metalink.oracle.com/).

3. To determine the kernel version, enter the following command:

```
# uname -r
kernel-bigsmp-2.6.5-7.97
```

4. To determine whether any other package is installed, enter a command similar to the following:

```
# rpm -q package_name
```

If a package is missing, download it and install it using the following command:

```
# rpm -i package_name
```

When installing a package, make sure you are using the correct architecture and optimization rpm file. To check the architecture of an rpm file, run the following command:

```
# rpm -q package_name --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
```

In the following example, the glibc rpm file is suitable for an Intel architecture

```
# rpm -q glibc --queryformat "%{arch}\n"
i686
```

5. Create the following symbolic link for the Perl executable if it does not already exist:

```
# ln -sf /usr/bin/perl /usr/local/bin/perl
```

6. Create the following symbolic link for the fuser executable if it does not already exist:

```
# ln -sf /bin/fuser /sbin/fuser
```

7. If the `orarun` package was installed on a SUSE Linux Enterprise Server system, complete the following steps as the `oracle` user to reset the environment:

   a. Enter the following commands:

   ```
   prompt> cd /etc/profile.d
   prompt> mv oracle.csh oracle.csh.bak
   prompt> mv oracle.sh oracle.sh.bak
   prompt> mv alljava.sh alljava.sh.bak
   prompt> mv alljava.csh alljava.csh.bak
   ```

   b. Use any text editor to comment out the following line from the `$HOME/.profile` file:

   ```
   . ./.oracle
   ```

   c. Log out of the `oracle` user account.

   d. Log into the `oracle` user account for the changes to take effect.

8. If any Java packages are installed on the system, unset the Java environment variables, for example `JAVA_HOME`.

> **Note:** Oracle recommends that you do not install any of the Java packages supplied with the SUSE Linux Enterprise Server distribution.

Certified Software

You can view a complete list of certified software for Oracle Developer Suite on Oracle*MetaLink*, at:

http://metalink.oracle.com/.

Online Documentation Requirements

The Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library contains online documentation in HTML and Adobe PDF formats. See Appendix C in *Oracle Developer Suite Installation Guide* for instructions on installing and viewing the contents of the Documentation Library.

Table 6 contains the tools and disk space requirements for the Oracle Developer Suite Documentation Library.

Table 6   Online Documentation Requirements

Item	Requirements
Online Readers	Requires one of the following:
	HTML
	■ Netscape 7.2
	■ Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 SP 2
	■ Mozilla 1.7
	■ Firefox 1.0.4
	■ Safari 1.2
	PDF
	■ Acrobat Reader 3.0 or higher
	■ Acrobat Reader+Search 3.0 or higher
	■ Acrobat Exchange 3.0 or higher
	■ PDFViewer Web browser plug-in 1.0 or higher
Disk Space	130 MB

Starting the Installer

Follow these instructions to start the installer:

For Windows Users

> **Note:** If you encounter a Windows System Files error during installation, click **OK** to close the error dialog. Then follow the instructions for running the Windows System Files installation later in this section.

1. Stop all Oracle services such as an Oracle database.

2. **CD-ROM:** Insert the Oracle Developer Suite CD-ROM labeled "Disk 1" into your computer's CD-ROM drive.

   DVD: Insert the Oracle Developer Suite DVD labeled "Oracle Developer Suite and Documentation" into your computer's DVD drive.

3. **CD-ROM:** If you are not using the autorun feature, locate the program setup.exe in the root directory of the CD-ROM. Start the installer by running this program.

   DVD: If your are not using the autorun feature, locate the program setup.exe in the directory \developer_suite under the root directory of the DVD. Start the installer by running this program.

4. If you are using the autorun feature, the installer will start automatically. Click **Install Oracle Developer Suite** to start your installation.

5. **For users of Windows assistive technologies:** To disable the autorun feature, hold down the Shift key after inserting the CD-ROM or DVD. Alternatively, if the autorun window appears, press ALT-F4 to close the window. Then do one of the following:

   a. **CD-ROM:** To install Oracle Developer Suite, locate the program setup.exe in the root directory of the CD-ROM. Start the installer by running this program.

      DVD: To install Oracle Developer Suite, locate the program setup.exe in the directory \developer_ suite under the root directory of the DVD. Start the installer by running this program.

   b. To browse the CD-ROM or DVD contents, use Windows Explorer.

   c. To learn about Oracle Developer Suite, point your browser to the file \doc\welcome\index.htm on the CD-ROM, or \developer_suite\ doc\welcome\index.htm on the DVD.

Windows System Files Installation

Oracle Developer Suite requires several files to be present in your Windows system directory. During the Oracle Developer Suite installation, files already present on your computer are examined to ensure that they meet the requirements for Oracle Developer Suite. If a file is not present or is present but outdated, the installer installs the required file.

If an outdated file is in use by another process at the time of installation, then the installer will stop and display an error dialog. This is because Windows needs to restart for the updated file to take effect. The installer cannot automatically shut down and then start up again after a system restart.

Oracle Developer Suite includes a supplementary installation for the required Windows system files. This installation will automatically reboot the computer if necessary when it is finished.

If you encounter the Windows System Files error during the Oracle Developer Suite installation, click **OK** to close the error dialog, then use the following instructions to start the Windows System Files installation. You cannot proceed with the Oracle Developer Suite installation if you do not run the Windows System Files installation.

To start the Windows System Files installation:

1. Click **Exit** to quit the installer.

2. Change to the root directory on the CD-ROM, or to the directory \developer_suite under the root directory of the DVD.

3. Run wsf.exe.

    The Windows System Files installer attempts to find an existing Oracle home. If the installer does not find one, it displays a **File Locations** dialog. Select your Oracle home from the dialog.

    Windows restarts automatically, if it is required; otherwise, the Windows System Files installation ends without displaying the Installation Finished dialog.

4. After Windows restarts, or when the Windows System Files installation finishes, restart the Oracle Developer Suite installation.

For Linux and Solaris Users

Note: You need access to the root account.

For operating environments that do not support automatic mounting, you must manually mount the installation CD-ROM or DVD. You must have `root` privileges to mount or unmount a CD-ROM or DVD. Be sure to unmount a CD-ROM or DVD before removing it from the drive.

> **Note:** The Oracle Developer Suite installation CD-ROM is in RockRidge format. The Oracle Developer Suite and Documentation DVD is in DVD-ROM format.

To mount the installation CD-ROM or DVD:

1. Stop all Oracle processes such as the Oracle database.

2. Read the section for your operating environment to get detailed mounting instructions:

   - Mounting CD-ROMs and DVDs to Solaris
   - Mounting CD-ROMs and DVDs to Linux

Mounting CD-ROMs and DVDs to Solaris

If your computer is set up for auto mounting, then the CD-ROM or DVD is mounted automatically to the directory specified in

your auto mount configuration when you insert the disk into the drive.

If your computer is not set up for auto mounting, then you must mount the CD-ROM or DVD manually.

Follow these steps to mount the CD-ROM or DVD manually:

1. Insert the Oracle Developer Suite Disk 1 CD-ROM or the Oracle Developer Suite and Documentation DVD into the drive.

2. Log in as the root user.

3. Ensure that you have a mount point directory for the CD-ROM or DVD. For example, you can create the directory /cdrom:

   # **mkdir /cdrom**

4. Mount the CD-ROM or DVD drive to the mount point directory. For example, if your mount point directory is /cdrom, enter the following command:

   # **mount -r -F hsfs *device_name* /cdrom**

5. Log out as the root user.

6. Proceed to Running the Installer.

Mounting CD-ROMs and DVDs to Linux

If your computer is set up for CD-ROM or DVD auto mounting, then the CD-ROM or DVD is mounted automatically to the directory specified in your auto mount configuration when you insert the disk into the drive.

If your computer is not set up for auto mounting, then you must mount the CD-ROM or DVD manually.

Follow these steps to mount the CD-ROM or DVD manually:

1. Insert the Oracle Developer Suite Disk 1 CD-ROM or the Oracle Developer Suite and Documentation DVD into your drive.

2. Log in as the root user.

3. Ensure that you have a mount point directory for the CD-ROM or DVD. For example, you can create the directory /mnt/cdrom:

   # **mkdir /mnt/cdrom**

4. Ensure that the following line for /dev/cdrom is in /etc/fstab:

   ```
   /dev/cdrom  /mnt/cdrom  iso9660
   noauto,owner,kudzu,ro 0 0
   ```

> **Note:** The file /etc/fstab must contain this line exactly as it appears in the text. Replace any other form of the line with the line in the text.

5. Mount the CD-ROM or DVD drive to the mount point directory by entering the following command:

/bin/mount /mnt/cdrom

This command mounts the CD-ROM or DVD to the mount point directory /mnt/cdrom.

6. Log out as the root user.

7. Proceed to .

Running the Installer

After you mount the installation CD-ROM or DVD, you can start the installer.

To start the installer from the CD-ROM or DVD:

> **Note:** Be sure you are *not* logged in as the root user when you start the installer. If you are, you will receive an error message and the installer will stop.

1. Log in with the user that you created for installing Oracle products.

2. Change to a directory other than the mount point directory or its subdirectories. For example, if your mount point directory is /mnt/cdrom, change to a directory other than /mnt/cdrom or its subdirectories.

3. **CD-ROM:** Start the installer by entering:

   prompt> ***mount_point_directory***/runInstaller

   DVD: Start the installer by entering:

   prompt> ***mount_point_directory***/developer_
   suite/runInstaller

This starts the installer.

Running the Installer in Silent or Non-Interactive Mode

See Appendix D in *Oracle Developer Suite Installation Guide*.

Starting a Component

Before you start an Oracle Developer Suite component, make sure you have completed the general and component-specific postinstallation steps described in previous sections. Also, if you are upgrading from a previous version of a component, make sure you perform the necessary upgrade steps. Each component's upgrade procedure is documented in Appendix A in *Oracle Developer Suite Installation Guide*.

Once you have completed a component's postinstallation and upgrade steps you can start the component, as follows:

Oracle10*g* JDeveloper and Oracle Business Intelligence Beans

Windows: To start JDeveloper, run the program `DevSuiteHome\jdev\bin\jdevw.exe`. To see a console window that displays diagnostic information, run the program `DevSuiteHome\jdev\bin\jdev.exe`.

Linux and Solaris: To start JDeveloper, run the program `DevSuiteHome/jdev/bin/jdev`.

Oracle Business Intelligence Beans is available as part of JDeveloper.

Oracle Reports Developer

Windows: To start Reports Builder, from the Start Menu choose **Start | Programs | Oracle Developer Suite - *DevSuiteHome* |** Oracle Reports Developer | Reports Builder.

Linux and Solaris: To start Oracle Reports Developer, navigate to the `DevSuiteHome/bin` directory, then run `rwbuilder.sh`.

Oracle Forms Developer

Windows: To start Forms Builder, choose **Start | Programs | Oracle Developer Suite - | Oracle Forms Developer | Forms Builder**.

Linux and Solaris: To start Oracle Forms Builder, navigate to your `DevSuiteHome/bin` directory, then run `frmbld.sh`.