

# Oracle® Fusion Middleware

## Installing and Configuring the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure



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

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# Preface

This document describes how to use the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure installation program.

## Audience

This document is for system administrators or application developers who will install Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure for Oracle Application Development Framework (ADF). You should be familiar with Web technologies and have a general understanding of Windows and UNIX platforms.

## Documentation Accessibility

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## Diversity and Inclusion

Oracle is fully committed to diversity and inclusion. Oracle respects and values having a diverse workforce that increases thought leadership and innovation. As part of our initiative to build a more inclusive culture that positively impacts our employees, customers, and partners, we are working to remove insensitive terms from our products and documentation. We are also mindful of the necessity to maintain compatibility with our customers' existing technologies and the need to ensure continuity of service as Oracle's offerings and industry standards evolve. Because of these technical constraints, our effort to remove insensitive terms is ongoing and will take time and external cooperation.

## Related Documents

Refer to the Oracle Fusion Middleware Library for additional information.

- For Oracle Infrastructure installation information, see *Install, Patch, and Upgrade Documentation*.
- For installation information, see *Fusion Middleware Installation Documentation*.
- For upgrade information, see *Fusion Middleware Upgrade Documentation*.
- For administration-related information, see *Fusion Middleware Administration Documentation*.

- For release-related information, see Fusion Middleware Release Notes.

## Conventions

This document uses the following text conventions:

Convention	Meaning
<b>boldface</b>	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
<i>italic</i>	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
monospace	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

# 1

## Planning the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure Installation

There are a few steps you must take to prepare for an Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure installation.

Review this section thoroughly to ensure that you don't encounter any problems during or after product installation and domain configuration.

### Using This Document

There are certain scenarios that you want to use this guide for, and other sources of information.

This section contains the following topics:

#### Using the Standard Installation Topology as a Starting Point

This guide helps you create the standard installation topology for Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure. You can extend this topology to make it highly available and secure so that it is suitable for a production system.

The standard installation topology is a *sample* topology for this product; it is not the only topology that Oracle supports. See *Understanding the Standard Installation Topology in Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware*.

#### Using this Document to Extend an Existing Domain

Procedures in this guide describe how to create a new domain; you can use the same instructions to extend an *existing* domain.

If you do this, see *Installing Multiple Products in the Same Domain in Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware* for important information.

If you are creating a new domain but your needs don't match instructions in the procedure, be sure to make your selections accordingly and see supporting documentation for additional details.

#### Using this Document in an Upgrade Scenario

If you are installing Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure as part of an upgrade procedure, follow steps in this guide to install the software, but don't run the Configuration Wizard to create a WebLogic domain.

After you install the software, see *Plan the Upgrade in Oracle Fusion Middleware Upgrading WebLogic Server*.

## About Installing a Development Environment

This guide describes how to use the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure distribution to install and configure a standard installation topology as a starting point for a *development* environment.

To install an Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure *development* environment, Oracle recommends that you download and install Oracle JDeveloper, which provides an integrated development environment (IDE), preconfigured with the design-time software to develop Java and Oracle ADF applications.

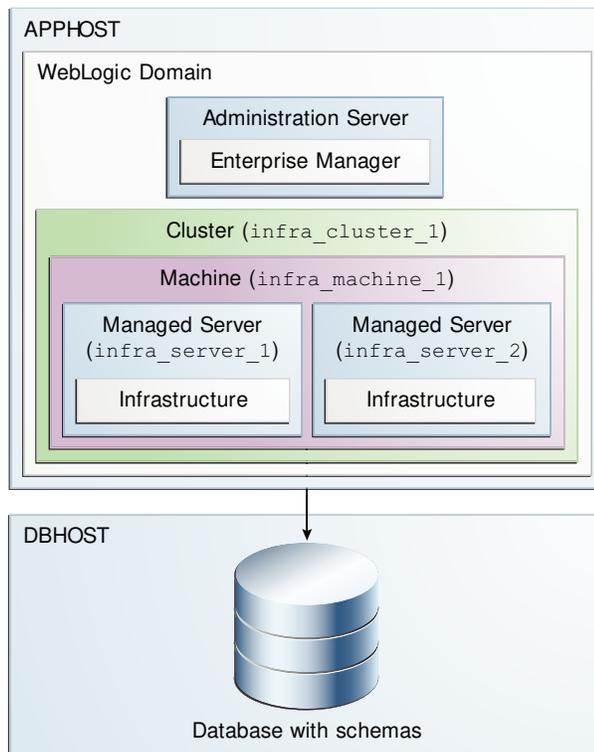
With Oracle JDeveloper, you can test your applications from within JDeveloper, using the integrated Oracle WebLogic Server.

Alternatively, you can use this guide to configure an Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure domain to use as a runtime environment for your Java and Oracle ADF applications. You can then deploy your applications directly from JDeveloper to the Infrastructure domain. See *Installing Oracle JDeveloper*.

## About the Infrastructure Standard Installation Topology

The standard installation topology for Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure has a standard WebLogic Server domain that contains an Administration Server and a cluster with Managed Servers.

**Figure 1-1 Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure Standard Installation Topology**



This topology also includes:

- Libraries and other software required to deploy and manage Oracle ADF applications that are installed and available on the Managed Servers.
- The domain is configured on one host. It requires the supported database where Fusion Middleware schemas are installed. See [About Certified Oracle Database and the Standard Installation Topology](#).

Continue to these topics on the standard installation topology:

## About Certified Oracle Database and the Standard Installation Topology

For 14c (14.1.2.0.0), you must use a certified Oracle database for the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure standard installation topology.

This database (in [About the Infrastructure Standard Installation Topology](#)) is the Infrastructure database, which Fusion Middleware products access. Do not confuse the *Infrastructure database* with the *internal application database*, which applications that you deploy in your environment use. For examples, see the "Additional DB" tab in the certification document for your release on the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations* page.

## Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure Standard Installation Topology Elements

A standard installation topology includes a set of elements.

The table describes elements in the topology figure ([Understanding the Infrastructure Standard Installation Topology](#)). See [Roadmap for Installing and Configuring the Standard Installation Topology](#) for a roadmap describing steps to create this topology.

**Table 1-1 Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure Standard Installation Topology Elements**

Element	Description and Links to Additional Documentation
APPHOST	Standard term in Oracle documentation for the machine that hosts the application tier.
DBHOST	Standard term in Oracle documentation that refers to the machine that hosts the database.
WebLogic Domain	A logically related group of Java components. In this case, the Administration Server, Managed Servers, and other related software components. See <i>What is an Oracle WebLogic Server Domain?</i> in <i>Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .
Administration Server	Central control entity of a domain which maintains the domain's configuration objects and distributes configuration changes to Managed Servers. See <i>What is the Administration Server?</i> in <i>Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .
Enterprise Manager	Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control, the main tool that you can use to manage your domain. See <i>Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control</i> in <i>Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .

**Table 1-1 (Cont.) Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure Standard Installation Topology Elements**

Element	Description and Links to Additional Documentation
Cluster	A collection of multiple WebLogic Server instances running simultaneously and working together. See Understanding Managed Servers and Managed Server Clusters in <i>Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .
Machine	Logical representation of the computer that hosts one or more WebLogic Server instances (servers). Machines are also the logical glue between Managed Servers and Node Manager; to start or stop a Managed Server with Node Manager, the Managed Server must be associated with a machine.
Managed Server	Host for your applications, application components, Web services, and their resources. See Understanding Managed Servers and Managed Server Clusters in <i>Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .
Infrastructure	Collection of services that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Metadata repository (MDS) Contains metadata for Oracle Fusion Middleware components, such as Oracle Application Developer Framework. See What is the Metadata Repository in <i>Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware</i>.</li> <li>• Oracle Application Developer Framework (ADF)</li> <li>• Oracle Web Services Manager (OWSM)</li> </ul>

## Options after You Have a Standard Installation Topology

Use the Standard Installation Topology (SIT) as a starting point for other documents.

- The *High Availability Guide* uses the Oracle HTTP Server and Infrastructure as a starting point for configuring the SIT for high availability.
- For more information about the documentation roadmap and related high availability topologies, see Planning for a Production Environment in *Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware*.

## Roadmap for Installing and Configuring the Standard Installation Topology

There are a series of steps to install and configure a standard Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure installation topology.

This document has all steps you need to install and configure the product. Within the steps, this guide refers to additional information to create a modified version of this topology.

The following table shows steps required to install and configure the topology.

**Table 1-2 Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure Installation Roadmap**

Task	Description	Documentation
Verify your system environment	Before you begin the installation, verify that the minimum system and network requirements are met.	See <a href="#">Roadmap for Verifying Your System Environment</a> .
Obtain the appropriate distribution	To create the topology described in this guide, obtain the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure distribution.	See <a href="#">Obtaining the Infrastructure Distribution</a> .
Determine your installation directories	Verify that the installer can create or access the installer directories that need to be created. Also, verify that the directories exist on systems that meet the minimum requirements.	See <a href="#">What are the Key Oracle Fusion Middleware Directories?</a> in <i>Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .
Install the software	Run the installation program to install the software. This transfers software to your system and creates the Oracle home directory.	See <a href="#">Installing the Infrastructure Software</a> .
Create a WebLogic domain	Use the configuration wizard to create and configure the WebLogic domain.	See <a href="#">Configuring the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure Domain</a> .
Administer and prepare your domain for high availability	Discover additional tools and resources to administer your domain and configure your domain to be highly available.	See <a href="#">Next Steps After Configuring the Infrastructure Domain</a> .

## Roadmap for Verifying Your System Environment

This topic has important information that you must read and understand before you begin installation and configuration steps.

It identifies important tasks and checks to make sure that your environment is ready for installing and configuring Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure.

**Table 1-3 Roadmap for Verifying Your System Environment**

Task	Description	Documentation
Verify certification and system requirements.	Verify that your operating system is certified and properly configured for Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure installation and configuration.	See <a href="#">Verifying Certification and System Requirements</a> in <i>Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .
Identify a proper installation user.	Verify that the installation user has the proper permissions to install and configure the software.	See <a href="#">Selecting an Installation User</a> in <i>Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .
Select installation and configuration directories on your system.	Verify that you can create required directories for installation and configuration, according to the recommended directory structure.	See <a href="#">Selecting Directories for Installation and Configuration</a> in <i>Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .
Install a certified JDK.	The installation program requires a certified JDK present on your system.	See <a href="#">About JDK Requirements for an Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation</a> .

**Table 1-3 (Cont.) Roadmap for Verifying Your System Environment**

Task	Description	Documentation
Install and configure an Oracle database.	To configure a WebLogic domain, you must have access to a certified database that is properly configured for schemas that Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure requires. 14c (14.1.2.0.0) requires a certified Oracle database.	See Installing and Configuring a Certified Database in <i>Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .

## Obtaining the Infrastructure Distribution

Before you obtain product distributions and run installers, verify that you have a certified JDK installed on your system.

See About JDK Requirements for an Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation.

To obtain Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure:

1. Go to <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/developer-tools/adf/downloads/index.html>. In the Oracle ADF Downloads section, select **14.1.2.0.0** from the Application Development Runtime field. Click **Download File**.
2. When your browser asks if you want to download the file `fmw_14.1.2.0.0_infrastructure_Disk1_1of1.zip`, download this file onto your system.
3. Extract the `.zip` file contents onto your system. The extracted file `fmw_14.1.2.0.0_infrastructure_generic.jar` runs the product installer and installs the software onto your system. See [Installing the Infrastructure Software](#)

To obtain Oracle Fusion Middleware software, see Understanding and Obtaining Product Distributions in *Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware*.

To locate and download Oracle Fusion Middleware products, see *Oracle Fusion Middleware Download, Installation, and Configuration Readme Files* on OTN.

## Verifying Digital Signature and Integrity of Installation Archive Files

Oracle digitally signs the installation archive files with Oracle certificates to ensure the integrity of the packages before you deploy them in your environments.

Use the Java utility `jarsigner` to verify the integrity of your installation archive files. You can verify the integrity of the installation archive files before you extract the installation files.

### Quick Verification

To quickly verify the installation archive files, use the `jarsigner` command with the `-verify` option:

1. Go to the directory where you have downloaded the installation archive files.
2. Run this command to check your installation archive file:

```
jarsigner -verify installation_archive_file
```

For example, to check the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure archive:

```
jarsigner -verify fmw_14.1.2.0.0_infrastructure.jar

jar verified.
```

### Detailed Certificate Information

If you want detailed certificate information, then use the `-verbose:summary` and `-certs` along with the `-verify` option.

1. Go to the directory where you have downloaded the installation archive files.
2. Run this command to check your installation archive file:

```
jarsigner -verify -verbose:summary -certs installation_archive_file
```

For example, to check the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure image:

```
jarsigner -verify -verbose:summary -certs fmw_14.1.2.0.0_infrastructure.jar
```

The output is similar to the following:

```
2237119 Fri Dec 6 07:02:30 UTC 2023 META-INF/MANIFEST.MF

>>> Signer
  X.509, CN="Oracle America, Inc.", O="Oracle America, Inc.",
L=Redwood City, ST=California, C=US
[
  Signature algorithm: SHA256withRSA, 3072-bit key
  [certificate is valid from 12/19/24 12:00 AM to 12/19/25 11:59 PM]
  X.509, CN=DigiCert Trusted G4 Code Signing RSA4096 SHA384 2021 CA1,
O="DigiCert, Inc.", C=US
[
  Signature algorithm: SHA384withRSA, 4096-bit key
  [certificate is valid from 4/29/24 12:00 AM to 4/28/36 11:59 PM]
  X.509, CN=DigiCert Trusted Root G4, O=DigiCert Inc, C=US
[
  Signature algorithm: SHA384withRSA, 4096-bit key
  [trusted certificate]
>>> TSA
  X.509, CN=DigiCert Timestamp 2024 - 2, O=DigiCert, C=US
[
  Signature algorithm: SHA256withRSA, 4096-bit key
  [certificate is valid from 9/21/24 12:00 AM to 11/21/33 11:59 PM]
  X.509, CN=DigiCert Trusted G4 RSA4096 SHA256 TimeStamping CA,
O="DigiCert, Inc.", C=US
[
  Signature algorithm: SHA256withRSA, 4096-bit key
  [certificate is valid from 3/23/24 12:00 AM to 3/22/37 11:59 PM]
  X.509, CN=DigiCert Trusted Root G4, O=DigiCert Inc, C=US
[
  Signature algorithm: SHA384withRSA, 4096-bit key
  [certificate is valid from 8/1/24 12:00 AM to 11/9/31 11:59 PM]
```

2237281 Fri Feb 17 07:02:32 UTC 2024 META-INF/ORACLE\_C.SF (and 1 more)

(Signature related entries)

0 Fri Feb 17 05:41:24 UTC 2023 OPatch/ (and 1897 more)

(Directory entries)

2977 Tue Dec 20 08:02:16 UTC 2024 OPatch/README.txt (and 20199 more)

[entry was signed on 2/17/24 7:02 AM]

>>> Signer

X.509, CN="Oracle America, Inc.", O="Oracle America, Inc.",  
L=Redwood City, ST=California, C=US

[

Signature algorithm: SHA256withRSA, 3072-bit key

[certificate is valid from 8/19/24 12:00 AM to 8/19/25 11:59 PM]

X.509, CN=DigiCert Trusted G4 Code Signing RSA4096 SHA384 2021 CA1,  
O="DigiCert, Inc.", C=US

[

Signature algorithm: SHA384withRSA, 4096-bit key

[certificate is valid from 4/29/24 12:00 AM to 4/28/36 11:59 PM]

X.509, CN=DigiCert Trusted Root G4, O=DigiCert Inc, C=US

[

Signature algorithm: SHA384withRSA, 4096-bit key

[trusted certificate]

>>> TSA

X.509, CN=DigiCert Timestamp 2024 - 2, O=DigiCert, C=US

[

Signature algorithm: SHA256withRSA, 4096-bit key

[certificate is valid from 9/21/24 12:00 AM to 11/21/33 11:59 PM]

X.509, CN=DigiCert Trusted G4 RSA4096 SHA256 TimeStamping CA,  
O="DigiCert, Inc.", C=US

[

Signature algorithm: SHA256withRSA, 4096-bit key

[certificate is valid from 3/23/24 12:00 AM to 3/22/37 11:59 PM]

X.509, CN=DigiCert Trusted Root G4, O=DigiCert Inc, C=US

[

Signature algorithm: SHA384withRSA, 4096-bit key

[certificate is valid from 8/1/24 12:00 AM to 11/9/31 11:59 PM]

s = signature was verified

m = entry is listed in manifest

k = at least one certificate was found in keystore

i = at least one certificate was found in identity scope

- Signed by "CN="Oracle America, Inc.", O="Oracle America, Inc.",  
L=Redwood City, ST=California, C=US"

Digest algorithm: SHA-256

Signature algorithm: SHA256withRSA, 3072-bit key

Timestamped by "CN=DigiCert Timestamp 2024 - 2, O=DigiCert, C=US" on Fri  
Feb 17 07:02:33 UTC 2024

Timestamp digest algorithm: SHA-256

Timestamp signature algorithm: SHA256withRSA, 4096-bit key

jar verified.

The signer certificate will expire on 2025-12-19.

The timestamp will expire on 2031-11-09.

# 2

## Installing the Infrastructure Software

This section describes how to install Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure software. This section contains the following topics:

### About Installing Oracle User Messaging Service (UMS)

Oracle User Messaging Service (UMS) enables two-way communication between users and applications. UMS is part of the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure distribution and installs as part of the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure standard installation topology.

UMS runtime components include a Configuration Wizard template and an Oracle Fusion Middleware schema, which installs into a database using Repository Creation Utility. See Introduction to Oracle User Messaging Service in *Administering Oracle User Messaging Service*.

You can install and use Oracle JDeveloper 14c to develop applications that can leverage UMS features. See *Installing Oracle JDeveloper*.

### Starting the Installation Program

You launch the installation program from the JDK directory on your system.

To start the installation program, run the following steps.

1. Sign in to the target system.
2. Verify that a certified JDK is on your system; the installer requires a certified JDK. See the certification document for 14c (14.1.2.0.0) on the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations* page.
3. Go to the directory where you downloaded the installation program.
4. Launch the installation program by invoking the `java` executable from the JDK directory on your system, as examples below show. Replace the JDK location in the examples with the actual JDK location on your system.

On UNIX operating systems:

```
/home/Oracle/jdk/jdk17.0.12/bin/java -jar  
fmw_14.1.2.0.0_infrastructure_generic.jar
```

On Windows operating systems:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk17.0.12\bin\java" -jar  
fmw_14.1.2.0.0_infrastructure_generic.jar
```

 **Note:**

When launching the installation program on Windows, run the command with Windows Administrator privileges. Specify 'Run as administrator' when you open the command prompt. The title bar of the command prompt window reads 'Administrator: Command Prompt'.

When the installation program opens, you can begin installation. [Navigating the Installation Screens](#) describes each screen.

## Navigating the Installation Screens

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

[Table 2-1](#) lists the order in which installer screens appear. If you need additional help with an installation screen, click **Help**.

**Table 2-1 Install Screens**

Screen	Description
Installation Inventory Setup	<p>On Linux or Unix operating systems, this screen opens if this is the first time you are installing any Oracle product on this host. Specify the location where you want to create your central inventory. Make sure that the operating system group name selected on this screen has write permissions to the central inventory location.</p> <p>See About the Oracle Central Inventory in <i>Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer</i>.</p> <p>This screen does not appear on Windows operating systems.</p>
Welcome	<p>Review the information to make sure that you have met all the prerequisites, then click <b>Next</b>.</p>
Auto Updates	<p>Select to skip automatic updates, select patches, or search for the latest software updates, including important security updates, through your My Oracle Support account.</p>
Installation Location	<p>Specify your Oracle home directory location.</p> <p>You can click <b>View</b> to verify and ensure that you are installing in the correct Oracle home.</p>
Prerequisite Checks	<p>This screen verifies that your system meets the minimum necessary requirements.</p> <p>To view the list of tasks that gets verified, select <b>View Successful Tasks</b>. To view log details, select <b>View Log</b>. If any prerequisite check fails, then an error message appears at the bottom of the screen. Fix the error and click <b>Rerun</b> to try again. To ignore the error or the warning message and continue with the installation, click <b>Skip</b> (not recommended).</p>
Installation Summary	<p>Use this screen to verify installation options you selected. If you want to save these options to a response file, click <b>Save Response File</b> and enter the response file location and name. The response file collects and stores all the information that you have entered, and enables you to perform a silent installation (from the command line) at a later time.</p> <p>Click <b>Install</b> to begin the installation.</p>
Installation Progress	<p>This screen shows the installation progress.</p> <p>When the progress bar reaches 100% complete, click <b>Finish</b> to dismiss the installer, or click <b>Next</b> to see a summary.</p>

**Table 2-1 (Cont.) Install Screens**

Screen	Description
Installation Complete	This screen displays the Installation Location and the Feature Sets that are installed. Review this information and click <b>Finish</b> to close the installer.

## Verifying the Installation

After you complete the installation, verify it by completing the following tasks.

### Reviewing Installation Log Files

Review contents of the installation log files to verify the installer did not encounter problems.

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

### Checking the Directory Structure

The contents of your installation vary based on options you select during installation.

For more information on the directory structure that you should see after installation, see What are the Key Oracle Fusion Middleware Directories? in *Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware*.

### Viewing Your Oracle Home Contents

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

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

# 3

## Configuring the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure Domain

Use the steps in the following order to create and configure the WebLogic Server domain for Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure.

This section contains the following topics:

### Creating Database Schemas

Before you configure a Fusion Middleware Infrastructure domain, you must install the following schemas on a certified database to use them with this Oracle Fusion Middleware release.

 **Note:**

As of Oracle Fusion Middleware 14c (14.1.2.0.0), new schemas are created with editions-based redefinition (EBR) views enabled by default. When EBR is enabled, the schema objects can be upgraded online to a future Fusion Middleware release without any downtime. For more information about using editions-based redefinition, see [Using Edition-based Redefinition](#).

- Metadata Services (MDS)
- Audit Services (IAU)
- Audit Services Append (IAU\_APPEND)
- Audit Services Viewer (IAU\_VIEWER)
- Oracle Platform Security Services (OPSS)
- User Messaging Service (UMS)
- WebLogic Services (WLS)
- Service Table (STB)

Follow the instructions in this topic to create database schemas:

### Installing and Configuring a Certified Database

Verify that you installed and configured a certified database and that it is up and running.

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

### Starting the Repository Creation Utility (RCU)

You start RCU from the `/oracle_common/bin` directory.

To start the Repository Creation Utility:

1. Navigate to the `ORACLE_HOME/oracle_common/bin` directory.
2. Start RCU:  
On UNIX operating systems:  

```
./rcu
```

  
On Microsoft Windows operating systems:  

```
rcu.bat
```

## Navigating RCU Screens to Create Schemas

Follow this series of steps to create schemas for the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure domain.

### Introducing RCU

Click **Next** on the Welcome to Repository Creation Utility screen.

### Selecting a Schema Creation Method

If you have the permission and privileges to perform DBA actions on your database, select **System Load and Product Load** on the Create Repository screen.

(The procedure in this document assumes that you have the necessary privileges.)

If you do *not* have the necessary permission or privileges to perform DBA actions, you must select **Prepare Scripts for System Load**. This option generates a SQL script that you can give to your database administrator. See Understanding System Load and Product Load in *Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility*.

For more about options on this screen, see Create repository in *Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility*.

### Providing Database Credentials

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

Click **Next** then click **OK** on the dialog window to confirm a successful database connection.

Database Connection Details in *Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility* has additional details about options on this screen.

### Specifying a Custom Prefix and Selecting Schemas

On the Select Components screen, enter a custom prefix you want to use for your schemas, then select **AS Common Schemas**.

All schemas in this section are automatically selected. The custom prefix logically groups these schemas together for this domain.

For more on custom prefixes, see Understanding Custom Prefixes in *Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility*.

For more on how to organize schemas in a multi-domain environment, see Planning Your Schema Creation in *Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility*.

Make a note of the custom prefix that you enter; you need the prefix when you create a domain.

Click **Next** then click **OK** on the dialog window to confirm that prerequisite checking for schema creation is successful.

## Specifying Schema Passwords

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

You must make a note of the passwords you set on this screen; you will need them later on during the domain creation process.

Click **Next**.

## Completing Schema Creation

Navigate through the remaining RCU screens to complete schema creation. When you reach the Completion Summary screen, click **Close** to dismiss RCU.

See About Repository Creation Utility for more details about RCU features and concepts.

# Configuring Your WebLogic Domain

This topic describes how to create a WebLogic domain using the Configuration Wizard.

There are other ways to create a domain; see Additional Tools for Creating, Extending, and Managing WebLogic Domains in *Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard*.

To configure a WebLogic domain, follow these steps:

## Starting the Configuration Wizard

To start domain configuration, navigate to the `ORACLE_HOME/oracle_common/common/bin` directory and start the WebLogic Server Configuration Wizard.

On UNIX operating systems:

```
./config.sh
```

On Microsoft Windows operating systems:

```
config.cmd
```

On Windows operating systems, you can also start the Configuration Wizard from the **Start** menu: Select **All Programs**, then **Oracle**, then **OracleHome**. Select **WebLogic Server 14c (14.1.2.0.0)**, then **Tools**, then **Configuration Wizard**.

## Navigating Configuration Wizard Screens to Configure the Domain

In addition to creating and configuring a domain, you can use this procedure to extend an existing domain. If your settings don't match those in the procedure, change your selections as you need to or see supporting documentation for more details.

To configure multiple products in one domain, see Installing Multiple Products in the Same Domain in *Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware*.

## Selecting the Configuration Type and Domain Home Location

You must select a Domain home directory location, optimally outside the Oracle home directory.

To specify the Configuration type and Domain home directory:

1. On the *Configuration Type* screen, select **Create a New Domain**.
2. In the Domain Location field, specify your Domain home directory.

Oracle recommends that you locate your Domain home in accordance with the directory structure in *What are the Key Oracle Fusion Middleware Directories?* in *Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware*. The Domain home resides *outside* Oracle home directory. This directory structure helps avoid issues when you upgrade or reinstall software.

For more on the Domain home directory, see *Choosing a Domain Home* in *Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware*.

For more about reinstalling the software, see [Reinstalling the Software](#).

For more about other options on this screen, see *Configuration Type* in *Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard*.

## Selecting Configuration Templates

A domain template defines the full set of resources within a WebLogic domain, including the Administration Server, clusters, servers, applications, services, security options, and other options.

On the Templates screen, make sure **Create Domain Using Product Templates** is selected, then select the following templates:

- Oracle Enterprise Manager - 14.1.2.0.0 [em]  
Selecting this template automatically selects the following dependencies:
  - Oracle JRF - 14.1.2.0.0 [oracle\_common]
  - WebLogic Coherence Cluster Extension - 14.1.2.0.0 [wlserver]
- Oracle WSM Policy Manager - 14.1.2.0.0 [oracle\_common]

See *Templates* in *Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard* for details about options on this screen.

## Selecting the Application Home Location

On the Application Location screen, select a location to store applications associated with your domain. This location is the **Application home** directory.

Oracle recommends that you locate your Application home in accordance with the directory structure that *What are the Key Oracle Fusion Middleware Directories?* in *Understanding Oracle Fusion Middleware* describes. Oracle recommends that you locate the Application home outside the Oracle home directory. This directory structure helps avoid issues when you upgrade or reinstall your software.

For more about the Application home directory, see *Choosing an Application Home* in *Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware*.

For more about reinstalling the software, see [Reinstalling the Software](#).

For more about options on this screen, see Application Location in *Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard*.

## Configuring the Administrator Account

Use the Administrator Account screen to specify the user name and password for the default WebLogic Administrator account for the domain.

Oracle recommends that you make a note of the user name and password that you specify; you need these credentials later to boot and connect to the domain's Administration Server.

## Specifying the Domain Mode and JDK

Use the Domain Mode and JDK screen to specify the domain mode and Java Development Kit (JDK) for your production environment.

On the Domain Mode and JDK screen:

- Select **Production** in the **Domain Mode** field.

### Note:

As of WebLogic Server 14.1.2.0.0, when you select **Production** mode, WebLogic Server automatically sets some of the security configurations of **Secured Production** to more secure values. However, there are certain security configurations (such as SSL/TLS) that require manual configuration. See Using Secured Production Mode in *Administering Security for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

If you want to disable the more secure default settings, then you may select **Disable Secure Mode**. This will enable the non-SSL listen ports.

If you want to retain the more secure default settings of **Secured Production** mode in general, but want to change which ports (listen ports, SSL listen ports, or administration ports) will be enabled by default in your domain, then you may:

- Leave **Disable Secure Mode** unselected, and
- Change the default port selections under **Enable or Disable Default Ports for Your Domain**

For more information, see Understand How Domain Mode Affects the Default Security Configuration in *Securing a Production Environment for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

- Select the **Oracle HotSpot JDK** in the **JDK** field.

For more information about this screen, see Domain Mode and JDK in *Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard*.

## Specifying the Database Configuration Type

Use the Database Configuration type screen to specify details about the database and database schema.

On the Database Configuration type screen, select **RCU Data**. This option instructs the Configuration Wizard to connect to the database and Service Table (STB) schema to automatically retrieve schema information for schemas needed to configure the domain.

**Note:**

If you select **Manual Configuration** on this screen, you must manually fill in parameters for your schema on the next screen.

After selecting **RCU Data**, specify details in the following fields:

Field	Description
Host Name	Enter the name of the server hosting the database. Example: examplehost.exampledomain.com
DBMS/Service	Enter the database DBMS name, or service name if you selected a service type driver. Example: orcl.exampledomain.com
Port	Enter the port number on which the database listens. Example: 1521
Schema Owner Schema Password	Enter the username and password for connecting to the database's Service Table schema. This is the schema username and password entered for the Service Table component on the Schema Passwords screen in the RCU (see <a href="#">Specifying Schema Passwords</a> ). The default username is <i>prefix_STB</i> , where <i>prefix</i> is the custom prefix that you defined in the RCU.

For an Autonomous Transaction Processing database (both Autonomous Transaction Processing-Dedicated (ATP-D) and Autonomous Transaction Processing Shared (ATP-S)), specify the connection credentials using only the **Connection URL String** option, and enter the connect string in the following format described in Connection Credentials for an Autonomous Transaction Processing Database.

Click **Get RCU Configuration** when you finish specifying the database connection information. The following output in the Connection Result Log indicates that the operation succeeded:

```
Connecting to the database server...OK
Retrieving schema data from database server...OK
Binding local schema components with retrieved data...OK
```

Successfully Done.

For more information about the schema installed when the RCU is run, see About the Service Table Schema in *Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility*.

See Database Configuration Type in *Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard*.

## Specifying JDBC Component Schema Information

Use the JDBC Component Schema screen to verify or specify details about the database schemas.

Verify that the values populated on the JDBC Component Schema screen are correct for all schemas. If you selected **RCU Data** on the previous screen, the schema table should already be populated appropriately.

For an Autonomous Transaction Processing database (both Autonomous Transaction Processing-Dedicated (ATP-D) and Autonomous Transaction Processing Shared (ATP-S)), specify the connection credentials using only the **Connection URL String** option, and enter the connect string in the following format:

```
@TNS_alias?TNS_ADMIN=<path of the wallet files, ojdbc.properties, and  
tnsnames.ora>
```

In the connect string, you must pass `TNS_alias` as the database service name found in `tnsnames.ora`, and `TNS_ADMIN` property to the location of the wallet files, `ojdbc.properties`, and `tnsnames.ora`.

Example connect string for Autonomous Transaction Processing-Dedicated (ATP-D) database:

```
@dbname_tp?TNS_ADMIN=/users/test/wallet_dbname/
```

Example connect string for Autonomous Transaction Processing Shared (ATP-S) database:

```
@dbname_tp?TNS_ADMIN=/users/test/wallet_dbname/
```

For high availability environments, see the following sections in *High Availability Guide* for additional information on configuring data sources for Oracle RAC databases:

- Configuring Active GridLink Data Sources with Oracle RAC
- Configuring Multi Data Sources

See JDBC Component Schema in *Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard* for more details about this screen.

## Testing JDBC Connections

Use the JDBC Component Schema Test screen to test datasource connections that you just configured.

A green check mark in the Status column indicates a successful test. If you encounter issues, see the error message in the Connection Result Log section of the screen, fix the problem, then test the connection again.

See JDBC Component Schema Test in *Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard* for more details about other options on this screen.

## Selecting Advanced Configuration

Use the Advanced Configuration screen to complete the domain configuration.

To complete domain configuration, select these options:

- Administration Server — Required to properly configure the Administration Server's listen address.
- Node Manager — Required to configure Node Manager.
- Topology — Required to configure the Managed Servers and cluster, and for configuring the machine and targeting Managed Servers to the machine.

To configure dynamic clusters, see:

- Overview of Dynamic Clusters in *Understanding Oracle WebLogic Server*.
- Creating Dynamic Clusters in *Administering Clusters for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

You do not need to select:

- Domain Frontend Host Capture
- Deployments and Services
- JMS File Store

## Configuring the Administration Server Listen Address

Use the Administration Server screen to select the Listen Address and configure the Administration Server ports.

### Note:

The default port values will vary depending on how you configured your domain. The Enable SSL Listen Port is enabled by default, but the default values may change. For a list of default values, see Port Numbers by Product and Component.

1. Provide a name for the Administration Server. The name field must not be null or empty and cannot contain any special characters.
2. Select the drop-down list next to **Listen Address** and select the IP address of the host where the Administration Server will reside or use the system name or DNS name that maps to a single IP address. Do *not* use All Local Addresses.
3. Verify the port settings. When the domain type is set to Production, then the **Enable SSL Listen Port** option is enabled by default. Do *not* specify any server groups for the Administration Server.

### Note:

You can change the port values as needed, but **they must be unique**. If the same port numbers are used for different ports, you will not be able to navigate to the next step in the Configuration Wizard.

For more information, see Specifying the Listen Address in *Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard*.

## Configuring Node Manager

Use the Node Manager screen to select the Node Manager type you want to configure, along with the Node Manager credentials.

Select **Per-Domain Default Location** as the Node Manager type, then specify Node Manager credentials.

 **Tip:**

See Node Manager in *Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard* for details about options on this screen.

See Node Manager Overview in *Administering Node Manager for Oracle WebLogic Server* for details about the types of Node Manager.

## Configuring Managed Servers

In this screen, you create Managed Servers.

 **Note:**

The default port values will vary depending on how you configured your domain. The Enable SSL Listen Port is enabled by default, but the default values may change. For a list of default values, see Port Numbers by Product and Component.

To create two new Managed Servers:

1. Click the **Add** button to create a new Managed Server.
2. Specify `infra_server_1` in the Server name column.

Installation and configuration procedures use `infra_server_#` for Managed Servers names. If you use different names, substitute `infra_server_#` with them.

3. In the Listen Address drop-down list, select the IP address of the host on which the Managed Server will reside. Do not use "All Local Addresses."
4. Verify your port selections. If you selected Production mode with Secure Mode enabled, **Enable SSL Port** is selected by default. The default port will be auto-incremented so that the ports do not conflict with any additional managed servers you add. This is true for Listen Ports and Administration Ports. You can edit any and all port values based on your configuration and machines being used. Oracle recommends that you enable SSL ports for added security. If, however, you want to change the port setting to use the less secure Listen Port, then disable the Enable SSL Port and check the **Enable Listen Port** option.

 **Note:**

You can change the port values as needed using an integer in the range of 1 and 65535, but they must be unique. If the same port numbers are used for different ports, you will receive a port conflict error and you will not be able to start the server.

5. Repeat this process to create a second Managed Server named `infra_server_2`.

You must configure a second Managed Server to configure the standard topology for high availability. If you are *not* creating a highly available environment, this step is optional.

For more about the high availability standard topology, see Understanding the Fusion Middleware Standard HA Topology in *High Availability Guide*.

For more about the next steps to prepare for high availability after your domain is configured, see [High Availability Configuration Tasks](#).

For details about options on this screen, see Managed Servers in *Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard*.

## Configuring a Cluster

To create a new cluster:

1. Click the **Add** button.
2. Enter `infra_cluster_1` in the Cluster Name field.
3. Leave the cluster Address field blank.

By default, server instances in a cluster use unicast to communicate with each other. To change your cluster communications to use multicast, see Considerations for Choosing Unicast or Multicast in *Administering Clusters for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

You can create new clusters using Fusion Middleware Control and configure cluster communication (unicast or multicast) as you go through cluster creation steps. See Create and Configure Clusters in Administration Console Online Help.

For more details about options on this screen, see Clusters in *Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard*.

## Defining Server Templates

If you are creating dynamic clusters for a high availability setup, use the Server Templates screen to define one or more server templates for the domain.

To add Server Templates:

### Note:

The default port values will vary depending on how you configured your domain. The Enable SSL Listen Port is enabled by default, but the default values may change. For a list of default values, see Port Numbers by Product and Component.

1. Click **Add** to create `new_ServerTemplate_1`. The server template name will increment automatically when an additional server template is added (`new_ServerTemplate_2`).
2. For Secure Production Mode, verify that the **Enable SSL Port** option is selected. The default SSL Listen Port does not increment automatically when a new server template is added. You can change the default to Enable Listen Port, but Oracle recommends that retain the default to enable SSL. Enabling Listen Port disables SSL Listen Port.

 **Note:**

You can change the port values as needed using an integer in the range of 1 and 65535, but they must be unique. If the same port numbers are used for different ports, you will receive a port conflict error and you will not be able to start the server.

3. The Administration Port does not increment when an additional server template is added.

 **Note:**

If the Listen ports are disabled, then instead of seeing a number you will see Disabled.

For steps to create a dynamic cluster for a high availability setup, see Using Dynamic Clusters in *High Availability Guide*.

## Configuring Dynamic Servers

If you are creating dynamic clusters for a high availability setup, use the Dynamic Servers screen to configure the dynamic servers.

If you are *not* configuring a dynamic cluster, click **Next** to continue configuring the domain.

 **Note:**

When you create dynamic clusters, keep in mind that after you assign the **Machine Name Match Expression**, you do not need to create machines for your dynamic cluster.

To create a dynamic cluster for a high availability setup, see Using Dynamic Clusters in *High Availability Guide*.

## Assigning Managed Servers to the Cluster

To assign `infra_server_1` and `infra_server_2` to the new cluster `infra_cluster_1`, use the Assign Servers to Clusters screen:

1. In the Clusters pane, select the cluster that you want to assign servers to; in this case, `infra_cluster_1`.
2. In the Servers pane, take one of the following steps to assign `infra_server_1` to `infra_cluster_1`:
  - Click once on `infra_server_1` to select it, then click on the right arrow to move it beneath the selected cluster (`infra_cluster_1`) in the Clusters pane.
  - Double-click on `infra_server_1` to move it beneath the selected cluster (`infra_cluster_1`) in the clusters pane.
3. Repeat to assign `infra_server_2` to `infra_cluster_1`.

For more about options on this screen, see *Assign Servers to Clusters* in *Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard*.

## Configuring Coherence Clusters

Use the Coherence Clusters screen to configure the Coherence cluster.

Leave the default port number as the Coherence cluster listen port. After configuration, the Coherence cluster is automatically added to the domain.

### Note:

Setting the unicast listen port to 0 creates an offset for the Managed Server port numbers. The offset is 5000, meaning the maximum allowed value that you can assign to a Managed Server port number is 60535, instead of 65535.

For Coherence licensing information, see *Oracle Coherence Products* in *Licensing Information*.

## Creating a New Machine

You create a new machine in the domain using the Machines screen. You assign servers to this machine in the next screen.

### Tip:

If you plan to create a high availability environment and know the list of machines that your target topology requires, you can follow the steps in this topic to create all machines at this time. See *Optional Scale Out Procedure* in *High Availability Guide*.

To create a new machine in the domain:

1. Click the **Add** button to create a new machine.
2. Specify `infra_machine_1` in the Name field.
3. In the Node Manager Listen Address field, select the IP address of the machine where you are configuring Managed Servers. You must select a specific interface, not "localhost," so that Coherence cluster addresses can calculate dynamically.
4. Verify the port in the Node Manager Listen Port field.

Examples in the procedures may use port number 5556. You must replace this port number with your own port number as needed.

### Note:

If you extend an existing domain, you can assign servers to any existing machine. You don't need to create a new machine unless your situation requires it.

See *Machines* in *Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard* for details about these options.

## Assigning Servers to Machines

In this screen, assign the domain servers to the machine you just created.

To assign the Administration Server and Managed Servers to the new machine:

1. In the **Machines** pane, select the machine you want to assign the servers to; in this case, `infra_machine_1`.
2. In the **Servers** pane, take one of the following steps to assign `AdminServer` to `infra_machine_1`:
  - Click once on `AdminServer` to select it, then click on the right arrow to move it beneath the selected machine (`infra_machine_1`) in the **Machines** pane.
  - Double-click on `AdminServer` to move it beneath the selected machine (`infra_machine_1`) in the **Machines** pane.
3. Repeat to assign both `infra_server_1` and `infra_server_2` to `infra_machine_1`. Click **Next**.

For more details about options on this screen, see *Assign Servers to Machines* in *Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard*.

## Reviewing Your Configuration Specifications and Configuring the Domain

The **Configuration Summary** screen shows detailed configuration information for the domain you are about to create.

Review each item on the screen and verify that the information is correct. To make any changes, go back to a screen by clicking the **Back** button or selecting the screen in the navigation pane. Domain creation does not start until you click **Create**.

For more details about options on this screen, see *Configuration Summary* in *Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard*.

## Writing Down Your Domain Name and Administration Server URL

The **Configuration Success** screen shows information about the domain you just configured.

- Domain Location
- Administration Server URL

You must make a note of both items because you need them later; you need the **Domain Location** to access scripts that start Node Manager and Administration Server. You need **Admin Server URL** to access the Administration Server.

Click **Finish** to dismiss the Configuration Wizard.

## About Server Groups

**Server groups** target Fusion Middleware applications and services to one or more servers by mapping defined application service groups to each defined server group.

Any application services that map to a server group automatically target *all* servers assigned to that group. For more details, see Application Service Groups, Server Groups, and Application Service Mappings in *Domain Template Reference*.

 **Note:**

The WSM-CACHE-SVR server group configures Nonce caching for Oracle Web Services automatically, and is suitable for most applications. Nonce is a unique number that can be used only once in a SOAP request and prevents replay attacks. Nonce caching scales with the number of added Managed Servers running Web service applications.

For advanced caching configurations, see Caching the Nonce with Oracle Coherence in *Securing Web Services and Managing Policies with Oracle Web Services Manager*.

## Starting the Servers

When you finish configuration, take the following steps to access tools to manage your domain.

 **Note:**

Depending on your existing security settings, you may need to perform additional configuration before you can start and manage a domain with secured production mode enabled. Specifically, you will need to add additional parameters when starting the Administration and Managed Servers. For more information, see Using Secured Production Mode *Administering Security for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

 **Note:**

For more on tools you can use to manage a domain, see Overview of Oracle Fusion Middleware Administration Tools in *Administering Oracle Fusion Middleware*.

## Starting Node Manager

To start the per-domain Node Manager:

- (UNIX) Go to the `DOMAIN_HOME/bin` directory.
  - (Windows) Go to the `DOMAIN_HOME\bin` directory.
- Enter the following command:
  - (UNIX) Using `nohup` and `nm.out` as an example output file:

```
nohup ./startNodeManager.sh > LOG_DIR/nm.out&
```

where `LOG_DIR` is the location of directory in which you want to store the log files.
  - (Windows) `startNodeManager.cmd`

 **Note:**

On Windows operating systems, Oracle recommends that you configure Node Manager to run as a startup service. This allows Node Manager to start up automatically each time the system is restarted.

See Running Node Manager as a Startup Service in *Administering Node Manager for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

## Starting the Administration Server

The procedures in this section describe how to start the Administration Server using the WLST command line or a script. You can also use the Oracle Fusion Middleware Control and the Oracle WebLogic Server Remote Console. See Starting and Stopping Administration and Managed Servers and Node Manager in *Administering Oracle Fusion Middleware*.

To start the Administration Server:

 **Note:**

When using secured production mode, you must provide additional parameters to start the Administration Server. See Connecting to the Administration Server using WLST in *Administering Security for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

1. **(Optional)** When using **Production Mode**, you can create a *boot.properties* file before starting the Administration Server and provide necessary permissions. This file can be created to bypass the need to provide a username and password when starting the Administration Server. For more information, see Creating a Boot Identity File for an Administration Server in *Administering Server Startup and Shutdown for Oracle WebLogic Server*.
2. Go to the `DOMAIN_HOME/bin` directory.
3. Enter the following command:

- (UNIX)  
`./startWebLogic.sh`
- (Windows)  
`startWebLogic.cmd`

If you selected **Production Mode** on the Domain Mode and JDK screen when you created the domain, and you did not create the optional *boot.properties* file, you see a prompt for the Administrator user login credentials as provided on the Administrator Account screen.

4. Open a browser and verify that the Administration Server is up and running. The default port values will vary depending on how you configured your domain. The Enable SSL Listen Port is enabled by default, but the default values may change. For a list of default values, see Port Numbers by Product and Component.

`https://<Host_Name>:<port>`

5. Verify that all servers in the domain have unique port values. From the WebLogic Remote Console, you can review the **Local Administration Port Override** fields for each managed server and verify that each has a unique value. If one or more ports is using the same value, then you must change them before starting the managed servers. For more information about changing port values, see [Connect to an Administration Server in the Oracle WebLogic Remote Console](#).

 **Note:**

The WebLogic Server Administration Console has been removed. For comparable functionality, you should use the WebLogic Remote Console. For more information, see [Oracle WebLogic Remote Console](#).

## Starting the Managed Servers

To start a WebLogic Managed Server that is not set to secure product mode, you can use the `startManagedWebLogic` script:

- (UNIX) `NEW_DOMAIN_HOME/bin/startManagedWebLogic.sh managed_server_name`
- (Windows) `NEW_DOMAIN_HOME\bin\startManagedWebLogic.cmd managed_server_name`

 **Note:**

When using secured production mode, you must provide additional parameters to start the Managed Servers. See [Starting Managed Servers using a Start Script in Administering Security for Oracle WebLogic Server](#).

## Verifying Your Configuration

Oracle recommends that you verify that your domain is configured properly.

See [Basic Administrative Tasks for a New Domain](#) to verify your configuration. Familiarize yourself with tasks that this topic describes and run them.

# 4

## Next Steps After Configuring the Infrastructure Domain

This topic describes common tasks you might want to perform on a newly created Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure domain. This section includes the following topics:

### Basic Administrative Tasks for a New Domain

There are a series of common administration tasks to perform on your newly created domain.

**Table 4-1 Basic Administration Tasks for a New Domain**

Task	Description	More Information
Getting familiar with Fusion Middleware administration tools	Get familiar with various tools that you can use to manage your environment.	Overview of Oracle Fusion Middleware Administration Tools in <i>Administering Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .
<div style="border-left: 2px solid #0070C0; border-right: 2px solid #0070C0; padding: 10px;"><p> <b>Note:</b></p><p>The WebLogic Server Administration Console has been removed. For comparable functionality, you will use the WebLogic Remote Console.</p></div>		
Starting and stopping products and servers	Learn how to start and stop Oracle Fusion Middleware, including the Administration Server, Managed Servers, and components.	Starting and Stopping Oracle Fusion Middleware in <i>Administering Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .
Configuring Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)	Learn how to set up secure communications among Oracle Fusion Middleware components using SSL.	Configuring SSL in Oracle Fusion Middleware in <i>Administering Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .
Monitoring Oracle Fusion Middleware	Learn how to keep track of the status of Oracle Fusion Middleware components.	Monitoring Oracle Fusion Middleware in <i>Administering Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .

**Table 4-1 (Cont.) Basic Administration Tasks for a New Domain**

Task	Description	More Information
Understanding Backup and Recovery Procedures	Learn the recommended backup and recovery procedures for Oracle Fusion Middleware.	Introducing Backup and Recovery in <i>Administering Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .

## Performing Additional Domain Configuration Tasks

Review additional configuration tasks you will likely want to perform on a new domain.

**Table 4-2 Additional Domain Configuration Tasks**

Task	Description	More Information
Deploying Applications	Learn how to deploy your applications to Oracle Fusion Middleware.	See Deploying Applications in <i>Administering Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .
Adding a Web Tier front-end to your domain	Oracle Web Tier hosts Web pages (static and dynamic), provides security and high performance along with built-in clustering, load balancing, and failover features. In particular, the Web Tier contains Oracle HTTP Server.	To install and configure Oracle HTTP Server in the WebLogic Server domain, see Configuring Oracle HTTP Server in a WebLogic Server Domain in <i>Installing and Configuring Oracle HTTP Server</i> .

**Table 4-2 (Cont.) Additional Domain Configuration Tasks**

Task	Description	More Information
Tuning and configuring Coherence for your topology	The standard installation topology includes a Coherence cluster that contains storage-enabled Managed Coherence Servers. This configuration is a good starting point for using Coherence, but depending upon your specific requirements, consider tuning and reconfiguring Coherence to improve performance in a production environment.	For more about Coherence clusters, see Configuring and Managing Coherence Clusters in <i>Administering Clusters for Oracle WebLogic Server</i> . For information on tuning Coherence, see Performance Tuning in <i>Administering Oracle Coherence</i> . For information on storing HTTP session data in Coherence, see Using Coherence*Web with WebLogic Server in <i>Administering HTTP Session Management with Oracle Coherence*Web</i> . For more about creating and deploying Coherence applications, see Getting Started in <i>Developing Oracle Coherence Applications for Oracle WebLogic Server</i> .

## High Availability Configuration Tasks

If you choose to scale out your standard installation environment for high availability, there is a list of tasks to perform.

**Table 4-3 Tasks Required to Prepare Your Environment for High Availability**

Task	Description	More Information
Configuring Node Manager	Node Manager enables you to start, shut down, and restart the Administration Server and Managed Server instances from a remote location. Node Manager is an essential utility for high availability environments.	Configuring Java Node Manager in <i>Administering Node Manager for Oracle WebLogic Server</i> .
Scaling out to multiple host computers	To enable high availability, it is important to provide failover capabilities to another host computer. If one computer goes down, your environment can continue to serve consumers of your deployed applications.	Scaling Out a Topology (Machine Scaleout) in the <i>High Availability Guide</i> .
Configuring high availability for your Web Tier components.	If you added a Web tier front-end, you must configure the Web Tier for high availability, as well as the WebLogic Server software.	Configuring High Availability for Web Tier Components in <i>High Availability Guide</i> .
Setting up a front-end load balancer	You can use a load balancer to distribute requests across servers more evenly.	Server Load Balancing in a High Availability Environment and Configure Load Balancer in <i>High Availability Guide</i> .

# 5

## Uninstalling Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure

This section describes how to uninstall or reinstall Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure. Always use the instructions in this topic to remove the software to verify it uninstalls properly. If you try to remove the software manually, you may experience problems when you try to reinstall the software again at a later time.

This section includes the following topics:

### Product Uninstallation Roadmap

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

The following table summarizes the procedure and provides links to supporting documentation.

**Table 5-1 Roadmap for Uninstalling Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure**

Task	Description	Documentation
Stop Oracle Fusion Middleware.	Oracle recommends that you stop all servers and processes in your domain before you run the uninstaller.	See <a href="#">Stopping Oracle Fusion Middleware</a> .
Remove your database schemas.	Run Repository Creation Utility to remove your database schemas.	See <a href="#">Removing Your Database Schemas</a> .
Remove the software.	Run the product uninstaller to remove Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure.	See <a href="#">Uninstalling the Software</a> .
Remove the Oracle home directory.	The uninstaller does not remove all files and folders from the Oracle home directory. After the uninstaller finishes, you must manually remove the Oracle home to complete your product removal.	See <a href="#">Removing the Oracle Home Directory Manually</a> .
Remove the program shortcuts on Windows operating systems.	The uninstaller does not remove the program shortcuts on your Windows operating system.	See <a href="#">Removing Program Shortcuts on Windows Operating Systems</a> .
Remove your domain and application data.	The uninstaller does not remove data contained in your Domain home nor Application home directories, even if they are located inside the Oracle home. If necessary, you must remove these directories manually.	See <a href="#">Removing Your Domain and Application Data</a> .

### Stopping Oracle Fusion Middleware

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

For more about how to stop servers and processes, see [Stopping an Oracle Fusion Middleware Environment](#) in *Administering Oracle Fusion Middleware*.

## Removing Your Database Schemas

Before removing the Oracle home, Oracle recommends that you run Repository Creation Utility to remove database schemas associated with a domain.

Each domain has its own set of schemas that a custom prefix uniquely identifies (see Understanding Custom Prefixes in *Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility*). This set of schemas cannot be shared with any other domain (see Planning Your Schema Creation in *Creating Schemas with the Repository Creation Utility*).

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

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

## Uninstalling the Software

You can use the uninstaller or perform a silent install.

To perform a silent (command-line) uninstallation, see Running the Oracle Universal Installer for Silent Uninstallation in *Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer*.

## Starting the Uninstallation Program

The method you use to start the uninstallation program depends on your operating system: Windows or UNIX.

On UNIX operating systems, go to the `ORACLE_HOME/oui/bin` directory and enter command `./deinstall.sh`.

On Windows operating systems, use a file manager window to go to the `ORACLE_HOME\oui\bin` directory and double click on `deinstall.cmd`.

## Distribution to Uninstall

The installer shows the Distribution to Uninstall screen only if it detects more than one distribution in the Oracle home that you start the program from.

Select the distribution you want to uninstall from the drop-down list, then click **Uninstall**.

Beneath the drop-down list are the contents of the selected distribution, so you can verify that you are choosing to remove the correct distribution.

## Navigating the Uninstallation Screens

The uninstallation program shows a series of screens in the order that the following table describes.

If you need additional help with any uninstallation screen, click the screen name.

**Table 5-2 Uninstall Screens and Descriptions**

Screen	Description
Welcome	Introduces you to the product uninstaller.

**Table 5-2 (Cont.) Uninstall Screens and Descriptions**

Screen	Description
Uninstallation Summary	Shows the Oracle home directory and its contents that will be uninstalled. Verify that this is the correct directory. Click <b>Deinstall</b> to begin removing the software.
Uninstallation Progress	Shows the progress of the uninstallation.
Uninstallation Complete	Opens when the uninstallation is complete. Review the information on this screen then click <b>Finish</b> to dismiss the uninstaller.

## Removing the Oracle Home Directory Manually

After the uninstaller finishes, you must manually remove your Oracle home directory and any existing sub-directories that the uninstaller did not remove.

For example, if your Oracle home directory was `/home/Oracle/Products/Oracle_Home` on a UNIX operating system:

```
cd /home/Oracle/Products
rm -rf Oracle_Home
```

On a Windows operating system, if your Oracle home directory was `C:\Oracle\Products\Oracle_Home`, use a file manager window and navigate to the `C:\Oracle\Products` directory, then right-click on the `Oracle_Home` folder and select **Delete**.

## Removing Program Shortcuts on Windows Operating Systems

On Windows operating systems, you must also manually remove the program short cuts; the uninstaller does not remove them for you.

Go to the `C:\Program Data\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Oracle\Oracle Home\Product` directory. If you only have one product installed in your Oracle home, you can remove the `Oracle Home` directory. If you have multiple products installed in your Oracle home, you must remove all products before removing the `Oracle Home`.

## Removing Your Domain and Application Data

If you will no longer use domain and application files, you can remove them.

To remove your domain and application data:

1. Manually remove your Domain home directory.

For example, if your Domain home directory was `/home/Oracle/config/domains/infra_domain` on a UNIX operating system:

```
cd /home/Oracle/config/domains
rm -rf infra_domain
```

On a Windows operating system, if your Domain home directory was `C:\Oracle\Config\domains\infra_domain`, use a file manager window and navigate to the `C:\Oracle\Config\domains` directory, then right-click on the `infra_domain` folder and select **Delete**.

2. Manually remove your Application home directory.

For example, if your Application home directory was `/home/Oracle/config/applications/infra_domain` on a UNIX operating system:

```
cd /home/Oracle/config/applications
rm -rf infra_domain
```

On a Windows operating system, if your Application home directory was `C:\Oracle\Config\applications\infra_domain`, use a file manager window and navigate to the `C:\Oracle\Config\applications` directory, then right-click on the `infra_domain` folder and select **Delete**.

3. Backup the `domain_registry.xml` file in your Oracle home, then edit the file and remove the line associated with the domain you are removing. For example, to remove the `infra_domain`, find the following line and remove it:

```
<domain location="/home/Oracle/config/domains/infra_domain"/>
```

Save and exit the file when you are finished.

## Reinstalling the Software

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

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

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

### Scenario: Installing in an Existing Oracle Home that Contains the Same Feature Sets

The installer warns you that the Oracle home you specified during the installation already contains the same software you are trying to install.

Your options:

- Select a different installation type. In this case, only feature sets that don't already exist in the Oracle home directory get installed.
- Select a different Oracle home directory.

### Scenario: Installing in an Existing, Non-Empty Oracle Home

Suppose that you have chosen to create your Domain home or Application home somewhere inside your existing Oracle home.

The deinstallation process doesn't remove this data, so if you attempt to reinstall into the same Oracle home, the installer does not allow it.

Your options:

- Deinstall your software from the Oracle home as this topic describes, and then remove the Oracle home directory. After this is complete, you can reinstall and reuse the same Oracle home location, using the instructions in [Installing the Infrastructure Software](#). You will need to re-create any domain or application data that was in the Oracle home.
- Select a different Oracle home directory.

# A

## Understanding the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure Distribution

The Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure distribution includes products and feature sets that you can select for installation.

**Table A-1 Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure Products and Feature Sets**

Product	Feature Set	Description
<b>Core Server</b>	<b>Core Application Server</b>	<p>A complete application server that implements Jakarta EE technologies, Web Services, and other leading Internet standards to provide a reliable framework for highly available, scalable, and secure applications and services. Includes the full set of components that comprise the essential WebLogic Server run time with full Jakarta EE support.</p> <p>This feature set does not include administration tools and add-on technologies, such as Web Server plug-ins, Beehive run-time framework, JDBC drivers, and so on.</p>
	<b>Coherence Product Files</b>	<p>Coherence provides replicated and distributed (partitioned) data management and caching services on top of a reliable, highly scalable peer-to-peer clustering protocol. Coherence has no single points of failure; it automatically and transparently fails over and redistributes its clustered data management services when a server becomes inoperative or is disconnected from the network. When a new server is added, or when a failed server is restarted, it automatically joins the cluster and Coherence fails back services to it, transparently redistributing the cluster load. Coherence includes network-level fault tolerance features and transparent soft re-start capability to enable servers to self-heal.</p>
	<b>Web 2.0 HTTP Pub-Sub Server</b>	<p>A channels based publish-subscribe mechanism for Web-based clients to send and receive asynchronous messages over HTTP. Web clients can use the HTTP Publish-Subscribe server to subscribe to channels (a representation in Bayeux for destinations) and publish messages to the channels. Oracle recommends that developers install the pub-sub sample, available by selecting the <b>Server Examples</b> product component.</p> <p>If you don't install this component, you cannot take advantage of Web 2.0 HTTP Publish-Subscribe functionality.</p> <p>See Using the HTTP Publish-Subscribe Server in <i>Developing Web Applications, Servlets, and JSPs for Oracle WebLogic Server</i>.</p>
	<b>WebLogic SCA</b>	<p>This is a Spring container for Java applications that use SCA semantics to expose services and invoke references. The container is included as an optional library in WebLogic Server.</p>
	<b>WebLogic Client Jars</b>	<p>These are client-side WebLogic applications.</p>
	<b>Oracle WebLogic Communication Services</b>	<p>Oracle WebLogic Communication Services (OWLCS) is a platform designed to integrate communication services with enterprise services and applications.</p>

Table A-1 (Cont.) Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure Products and Feature Sets

Product	Feature Set	Description
Administrative Tools	Administration Console Additional Language Help Files	<p> <b>Note:</b></p> <p>In FMW14.1.2.0.0, the WebLogic Server Administration Console has been replaced by the WebLogic Remote Console. For more information, see Oracle WebLogic Remote Console.</p> <p>The WebLogic Server Web application for configuring, administering, and monitoring WebLogic domains.</p> <p>If you don't install the Administration Console, the console will not be available when you start the Administration Server.</p> <p>For information, see About the Administration Console in <i>Understanding Oracle WebLogic Server</i>.</p>
	CIE WLS Config	Provides files used by the Oracle Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard.
	Enterprise Manager	Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control is a Web browser-based, graphical user interface that you can use to monitor and administer your domain. See Getting Started Using Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control in <i>Administering Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> .
Database Support	Third-Party JDBC Drivers	Other JDBC drivers bundled with WebLogic Server that can be used to connect a WebLogic Server environment to an external database.
	WebLogic Evaluation Database	For more details about this feature set, see "Using JDBC Drivers with WebLogic Server" in <i>Administering JDBC Data Sources for Oracle WebLogic Server</i> .
Open Source Components	WebLogic Evaluation Database	Installs an evaluation database, which is used by the Server Examples, into the <code>ORACLE_HOME/wlserver/common/derby</code> directory.
	Third Party Jackson	If you don't choose the <b>Fusion Middleware Infrastructure with Examples</b> install type, this evaluation database is still installed.
	Third Party Jersey	Third party open source software for processing JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) data formats.
Examples	Third Party Maven Apache	Third party open source software representing the official implementation of the Representational State Transfer (REST) architecture.
	Server Examples	See About RESTful Web Service Development in <i>Developing and Securing RESTful Web Services for Oracle WebLogic Server</i> .
	Third Party Maven Apache	Maven is a build management tool that is central to project build tasks such as compilation, packaging, and artifact management.
	Server Examples	For more details, see Introduction to Continuous Integration in <i>Developing Applications Using Continuous Integration</i> .
	Server Examples	Server Examples are example applications that demonstrate key features of WebLogic Server.
	Server Examples	See Sample Application and Code Examples in <i>Understanding Oracle WebLogic Server</i> .

Table A-1 (Cont.) Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure Products and Feature Sets

Product	Feature Set	Description
	<b>Coherence Examples</b>	<p>Coherence Examples demonstrate how to use the features of Coherence in all supported languages (Java, .NET, and C++). The examples are organized collections of code that show how to use one or more features, and provide a single common way (per language) to build and run all examples. Source code for the examples is included.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Both Server Examples and Coherence Examples are only installed if you select the <b>Fusion Middleware Infrastructure with Examples</b> install type.</p>
<b>JRF and Enterprise Manager</b>	<b>WLS for FMW</b>	<p>Installing this component creates the <code>oracle_common</code> directory inside the specified Oracle home. This directory contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repository Creation Utility Location: <code>ORACLE_HOME/oracle_common/bin</code> This is the tool used to create database schemas for Fusion Middleware products. See <i>Creating Schemas</i>.</li> <li>Configuration Wizard Location: <code>ORACLE_HOME/oracle_common/common/bin</code> The Configuration Wizard guides you through the process of creating a domain for your target environment and selecting configuration options you want to include. To manage this domain and the servers that are created, use the WebLogic Remote Console or Fusion Middleware Control. <b>Note:</b> The WebLogic Scripting Tool (WLST) has a dependency on the Configuration Wizard. WLST is available only if you select this component for installation. For information about the Configuration Wizard, see <i>Overview of the Configuration Wizard</i> in <i>Creating WebLogic Domains Using the Configuration Wizard</i>.</li> <li>Upgrade Assistant Location: <code>ORACLE_HOME/oracle_common/upgrade/bin</code> The Upgrade Assistant convert a domain configuration from previous WebLogic Server release to the current release. For information about the upgrade tools, see <i>Introduction</i> in <i>Oracle Fusion Middleware Upgrading Oracle WebLogic Server</i>.</li> <li>Oracle Application Development Framework (ADF) This is a Java framework for building enterprise applications, providing visual and declarative approaches to Java EE development.</li> </ul>
<b>Oracle Automatic Diagnostic Repository Feature Set Group</b>	<b>OPatch</b>	The OPatch utility is a tool that allows the application and rollback of interim patches to Oracle products.
	<b>Toplink Developer</b>	Oracle TopLink builds high-performance applications that store persistent object-oriented data in a relational database. It successfully transforms object-oriented data into either relational data or Extensible Markup Language (XML) elements.

# B

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

Consider that you have an unsupported JDK version installed on your machine. When you install and configure an Oracle Fusion Middleware product, the utilities, such as Configuration Wizard (`config.sh|exe`), OPatch, or RCU point to a default JDK. The supported JDK version for this release is `jdk17.0.12` and it carries security enhancements and bug fixes. You can upgrade the existing JDK to a newer version, and can have the complete product stack point to the newer version of the JDK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For example, consider that you installed Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure with the JDK version `8u191`. So, while configuring the WebLogic domain with the Configuration Assistant, you can select the path to the newer JDK on the Domain Mode and JDK screen of the Configuration Wizard. Example: `/scratch/jdk/jdk17.0.12`.

- Manually locate the files that have references to the JDK using `grep` (Linux) or `findstr` (WINDOWS) commands and update each reference.

See [Updating the JDK Location in an Existing Oracle Home](#) .

#### Note:

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

## Updating the JDK Location in an Existing Oracle Home

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

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

(Linux) `ORACLE_HOME/oui/bin`

(Windows) `ORACLE_HOME\oui\bin`

Where, `ORACLE_HOME` is the directory that contains the products using the current version of the JDK, such as `jdk17.0.12`.

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

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

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

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

`echo JAVA_HOME`

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

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

(Linux) `ORACLE_HOME/oui/bin/setProperty.sh -name OLD_JAVA_HOME -value specify_the_path_of_current_JDK`

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

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

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

(Linux) `ORACLE_HOME/oui/bin/setProperty.sh -name JAVA_HOME -value specify_the_location_of_new_JDK`

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

After you run this command, the `JAVA_HOME` variable in the `.globalEnv.properties` file now contains the path to the new JDK, such as `jdk17.0.12`.

## Updating the JDK Location in an Existing Domain Home

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

You can use the `grep` or `findstr` commands to search for the JDK-related references.

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

(Linux) `DOMAIN_HOME/bin/setNMJavaHome.sh`

(Windows) `DOMAIN_HOME\bin\setNMJavaHome.cmd`

(Linux) `DOMAIN_HOME/nodemanager/nodemanager.properties`

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

(Linux) **Start** `bash` **and then run** `DOMAIN_HOME/bin>source setDomainEnv.sh`

(Windows) `DOMAIN_HOME\bin\setDomainEnv.cmd`