

Oracle® Fusion Middleware

Installing Oracle JDeveloper

12c (12.2.1.1)

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Documentation for installers and application developers that explains how to install Oracle JDeveloper on various operating systems.

Oracle Fusion Middleware Installing Oracle JDeveloper, 12c (12.2.1.1)

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Preface

This document describes how to install Oracle JDeveloper.

[Audience](#)

[Documentation Accessibility](#)

[Related Documents](#)

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Audience

This guide is intended for application developers who want to develop Java applications using JDeveloper. It is assumed that readers are familiar with Web technologies and have a general understanding of Windows and UNIX platforms.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc>.

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers that have purchased support have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info> or visit <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs> if you are hearing impaired.

Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents in the Oracle Fusion Middleware library:

- *Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware System Requirements and Specifications*
- *Installing and Configuring Oracle WebLogic Server and Coherence*
- *Developing Fusion Web Applications with Oracle Application Development Framework*

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

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

Preparing to Install Oracle JDeveloper

To prepare for your Oracle JDeveloper installation, understand what's new in this release, verify that your system meets the basic requirements, then obtain the correct installation software.

[Introducing Oracle JDeveloper](#)

Oracle JDeveloper provides an extremely productive development environment that covers the full development life cycle and integrates features addressing the multitude of technologies used for building standard-based enterprise applications.

[Roadmap for Installing Oracle JDeveloper](#)

This roadmap provides all the steps required to install Oracle JDeveloper.

[Verifying the Oracle JDeveloper Certification Information](#)

Before you install Oracle JDeveloper, you should understand compatibility with other certified software.

[Verifying System Requirements](#)

Before you install Oracle JDeveloper, you should understand the system requirements.

[Understanding and Obtaining the Oracle JDeveloper Distributions](#)

Oracle JDeveloper is available in two distinct distributions: Oracle JDeveloper Studio and Oracle JDeveloper Java.

[Deploying and Testing Applications Developed in Oracle JDeveloper](#)

With the Oracle JDeveloper Studio distribution, you can test your applications locally in an embedded version of Oracle WebLogic Server that contains the required libraries and Oracle ADF runtime software.

1.1 Introducing Oracle JDeveloper

Oracle JDeveloper provides an extremely productive development environment that covers the full development life cycle and integrates features addressing the multitude of technologies used for building standard-based enterprise applications.

Some of the salient features of Oracle JDeveloper are:

- Integrates development features for Java, SOA, Web 2.0, Database, XML and Web services into a single development tool.
- Covers the full development life cycle from initial design and analysis, through the coding and testing phases, all the way to deployment.
- Focuses on increasing developers productivity by offering a visual and declarative approach to application design that provide a simpler way to define the

components that construct an application, thereby simplifying and eliminating tedious coding.

- Integrates the full set of features needed for developing composite applications with specific features that address technologies such as Java, Database, web page designing, Web Services and XML, Fusion Middleware, and others.

Note: This release of JDeveloper requires Java SE Development Kit (JDK) 8.

1.2 Roadmap for Installing Oracle JDeveloper

This roadmap provides all the steps required to install Oracle JDeveloper.

Table 1-1 Roadmap for Installing Oracle JDeveloper

Task	Description	Documentation
Verify your system environment	Before beginning the installation, verify that the minimum system and network requirements are met.	See Verifying the Oracle JDeveloper Certification Information and Verifying Your System Requirements for Installing Oracle JDeveloper
Obtain the appropriate software distribution	To install Oracle JDeveloper on your system, obtain an Oracle JDeveloper distribution.	See Understanding and Obtaining the Oracle JDeveloper Distributions
Install the software	Run the Oracle Universal Installer to install Oracle JDeveloper. Installing JDeveloper transfers the software to your system and creates the Oracle home directory.	See Installing Oracle JDeveloper
Customize your Oracle JDeveloper on Startup	To use Oracle JDeveloper, customize the settings on your system.	See Customizing Oracle JDeveloper on Startup

1.3 Verifying the Oracle JDeveloper Certification Information

Before you install Oracle JDeveloper, you should understand compatibility with other certified software.

For the most current information on software that is certified for use with Oracle JDeveloper, see the Oracle JDeveloper documentation information on the Oracle Technology Network (OTN): <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/developer-tools/jdev/documentation/index.html>

Note:

This version of Oracle JDeveloper ships with Apache ANT 1.7.1.0.0. Higher versions of ANT may work with this release, but they are not supported, and may cause unexpected behavior.

1.4 Verifying System Requirements

Before you install Oracle JDeveloper, you should understand the system requirements.

This release of Oracle JDeveloper has been tested and certified on Windows, Linux, and Mac OS X. It has not been certified for porting platform like Solaris, AIX, or HPI, but Oracle provides support if you are running Oracle JDeveloper on any platform with Java SE Development Kit (JDK) 8.

For information about recommended CPU, memory, display, and hard drive configurations, see "Oracle JDeveloper Requirements" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware System Requirements and Specifications*

For information about the certified JDK for your installation, see Understanding JDK Requirements for an Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation in *Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware*.

1.5 Understanding and Obtaining the Oracle JDeveloper Distributions

Oracle JDeveloper is available in two distinct distributions: Oracle JDeveloper Studio and Oracle JDeveloper Java.

Table 1-2 Oracle JDeveloper Distributions

Distribution	Description	Installer Types
Oracle JDeveloper Studio	Includes not only the Oracle JDeveloper Integrated Development Environment, but also the embedded Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure software, which includes Oracle WebLogic Server and Oracle Application Development Framework for developing and testing Java and Oracle ADF applications.	The 12c (12.2.1.1) Oracle JDeveloper Studio installer is available in a generic form that requires you to install a certified JDK before you can run it. For information about JDK versions, see Understanding JDK Requirements for an Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation in <i>Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware</i> . Oracle JDeveloper Studio can also be installed with 64-bit platform-specific installers for Linux or Windows.
Oracle JDeveloper Java	A smaller version of Oracle JDeveloper in ZIP file format for developers who want to develop pure Java applications without the Oracle WebLogic Server or Oracle ADF. You do not need to run an installer to begin developing with this version.	Oracle JDeveloper Java is contained in a ZIP file. There is no executable installer for the Java distribution.

Download either an Oracle JDeveloper Studio installer or the Java distribution ZIP from the Oracle Technology Network (OTN) web site: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/developer-tools/jdev/downloads/index.html>

Note: If the size of the installer is greater than 2GB, there will be more than one zip file shown for download (for example, file 1 and file 2). Download all installer files into the same directory prior to running the installer (see [Installing the Oracle JDeveloper Software](#)).

1.6 Deploying and Testing Applications Developed in Oracle JDeveloper

With the Oracle JDeveloper Studio distribution, you can test your applications locally in an embedded version of Oracle WebLogic Server that contains the required libraries and Oracle ADF runtime software.

For more information, see [Using Oracle WebLogic Server with Oracle JDeveloper](#).

To deploy Java Enterprise Edition (Java EE) applications from Oracle JDeveloper, install and configure the Oracle WebLogic Server and Coherence distribution. For more information, see *Installing and Configuring Oracle WebLogic Server and Coherence*.

To deploy Oracle ADF applications from Oracle JDeveloper, install and configure the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure distribution. For more information, see *Installing and Configuring the Oracle Fusion Middleware Infrastructure*.

Installing the Oracle JDeveloper Software

Follow the steps pertinent to your operating system to install the Oracle JDeveloper software.

Note: The Oracle JDeveloper software installation described here does not enable you to develop SOA or Business Process Management applications.

To install a version of JDeveloper pre-configured for SOA Suite or Business Process Management Suite applications, see *Introducing the Quick Start Distributions in Installing SOA Suite and Business Process Management Suite Quick Start for Developers*.

Understanding the Oracle JDeveloper Installation Types

The installation steps depend on the Oracle JDeveloper distribution and installer you are using.

Installing Oracle JDeveloper Studio

You can install Oracle JDeveloper Studio on Linux, UNIX, Mac OS X, and Windows operating systems.

Verifying the Oracle JDeveloper Studio Installation

After you complete the installation of Oracle JDeveloper Studio, verify it was successful.

Installing the JDeveloper Java Distribution

JDeveloper Java does not require an installer. To install the Oracle JDeveloper Java distribution, all you need is an unzip tool.

2.1 Understanding the Oracle JDeveloper Installation Types

The installation steps depend on the Oracle JDeveloper distribution and installer you are using.

Note:

The installation types described here do not support SOA extensions. To install a version of JDeveloper pre-configured for SOA Suite or Business Process Management Suite applications, see *Introducing the Quick Start Distributions in Installing SOA Suite and Business Process Management Suite Quick Start for Developers*.

You should have obtained the appropriate installer for your operating system as described in [Understanding and Obtaining the Oracle JDeveloper Distributions](#).

Depending on what distribution and installer you are using, the type of installation you will perform differs:

- If you are installing the Oracle JDeveloper Java distribution, all you need to do is unzip the files. This process is covered in [Installing the JDeveloper Java Distribution](#).
- If you are using a platform-specific installer for Oracle JDeveloper Studio, the JDK version specific to this Oracle JDeveloper installation is installed automatically.
- If you are going to run the generic installer for Oracle JDeveloper Studio, ensure that the following prerequisites are met:
 - You must have the required JDK installed on your system.
Identify what JDK versions are certified for JDeveloper 12c (12.2.1.1) on your operating system using this site: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/developer-tools/jdev/documentation/index.html>
Obtain a certified version of the JDK from the following location on OTN: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html>
 - To streamline the installation process, the JDK you wish to use with the product should be the one you use to start the installer program. Make sure that the desired JDK is the first one in your system *PATH*, or reference it explicitly on the command line.

2.2 Installing Oracle JDeveloper Studio

You can install Oracle JDeveloper Studio on Linux, UNIX, Mac OS X, and Windows operating systems.

Note:

The Oracle JDeveloper Studio installation described here cannot be used to develop SOA Suite or Business Process Management Suite applications. See [Understanding the Oracle JDeveloper Installation Types](#) for details.

[Starting the Oracle JDeveloper Studio Installation Program](#)

The steps to launch the Oracle JDeveloper Studio installation program depend on the type of installer you are using.

[Navigating the Installation Screens](#)

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

[Customizing Oracle JDeveloper on Startup](#)

You can customize Oracle JDeveloper Studio on startup using options on the Installation Complete screen of the installer.

2.2.1 Starting the Oracle JDeveloper Studio Installation Program

The steps to launch the Oracle JDeveloper Studio installation program depend on the type of installer you are using.

- [Using the Generic Installer](#)
- [Using the Platform-Specific Installer](#)

Using the Generic Installer

To start the generic (platform-independent) installation program:

1. Sign in to the host system.
Be sure the user account you use for installing Oracle JDeveloper has the required privileges. For more information, see *Selecting an Installation User* in *Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware*.
2. Verify that a certified JDK already exists on your system by running `java -version` from the command line. At the time of publication, the certified JDK for 12c (12.2.1.1) was 1.8.0_77. For more information, see the appropriate certification document on the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Supported System Configurations* page.
3. Go to the directory where you downloaded the generic installation program.
4. Launch the installation program by running the `java` executable from the JDK directory on your system:
 - On Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X operating systems: `/home/Oracle/Java/jdk1.8.0_77/bin/java -jar fmw_12.2.1.1.0_jdev_suite_generic.jar`
 - On Windows operating systems: Double-click on the installation icon, or enter in a command prompt `C:\home\Oracle\Java\jdk1.8.0_77\bin\java -jar fmw_12.2.1.1.0_jdev_suite_generic.jar`

Be sure to replace the JDK location in these examples with the actual JDK location on your system.

Using the Platform-Specific Installer

To start the platform-specific installation program:

1. Sign in to the host system.
Be sure the user account you use for installing Oracle JDeveloper has the required privileges. For more information, see *Selecting an Installation User* in *Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware*.
2. Go to the directory where you downloaded the platform-specific installation program.
3. Launch the installer by running the following command:
 - On Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X operating systems: `./jdev_suite_122110_linux64.bin`
 - On Windows operating systems: Double-click on the installation icon, or enter in a command prompt `jdev_suite_122110_win64.exe`

Note:

You can also launch the installer in silent mode using a saved response file instead of launching the installer screens. For more about silent or command

line installation, see *Using the Oracle Universal Installer in Silent Mode in Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer*.

When the installation program appears, you are ready to begin the installation. See the next topic for a description of each installation program screen.

2.2.2 Navigating the Installation Screens

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

The following table lists the order in which installer screens appear. If you need additional help with an installation screen, click the screen name in the table or **Help** in the installer.

Table 2-1 Oracle JDeveloper Install Screens

Screen	Description
Installation Inventory Setup	<p>On UNIX operating systems, this screen opens if this is the first time you are installing any Oracle product on this host. Specify the location where you want to create your central inventory. Make sure that the operating system group name selected on this screen has write permissions to the central inventory location.</p> <p>For more information about the central inventory, see <i>Understanding the Oracle Central Inventory in Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer</i>.</p> <p>This screen does not appear on Windows operating systems.</p>
Welcome	This screen introduces you to the product installer.
Installation Location	<p>Use this screen to specify the location of your Oracle home directory.</p> <p>The JDeveloper component should always be installed in a new Oracle home. The only component in the Oracle installer that can be installed into an existing Oracle home is the Application Development Framework (ADF), if ADF has not already been installed by other Oracle Fusion Middleware products.</p> <p>Ensure that the name of the directory does not contain spaces. For example, do not use <code>C:\Program Files</code> as the Oracle home.</p> <p>For more about Oracle Fusion Middleware directory structure, see <i>Understanding Directories for Installation and Configuration in Planning an Installation of Oracle Fusion Middleware</i>.</p>
Prerequisite Checks	<p>This screen verifies that your system meets the minimum necessary requirements.</p> <p>If there are any warning or error messages, refer to Verifying Your System Requirements for Installing Oracle JDeveloper.</p>

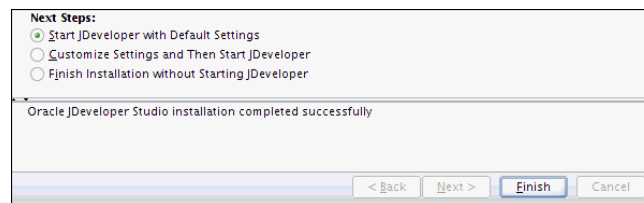
Table 2-1 (Cont.) Oracle JDeveloper Install Screens

Screen	Description
Installation Summary	<p>Use this screen to verify the installation options you selected. If you want to save these options to a response file, click Save and provide the location and name of the response file. Response files can be used later in a silent installation situation.</p> <p>For more information about silent or command line installation, see Using the Oracle Universal Installer in Silent Mode in <i>Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer</i>.</p> <p>Click Install to begin the installation.</p>
Installation Progress	<p>This screen shows the installation progress.</p> <p>When the progress bar reaches 100% complete, click Finish to dismiss the installer, or click Next to see a summary.</p>
Installation Complete	<p>This screen appears when the installation is complete. Review the information on this screen.</p> <p>For more information about customizing Oracle JDeveloper using the Installation Completed screen, see Customizing Oracle JDeveloper on Startup.</p>

For more information about the installation screens that appear while installing Oracle JDeveloper, see Oracle Universal Installer Installation Screens in *Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer*.

2.2.3 Customizing Oracle JDeveloper on Startup

You can customize Oracle JDeveloper Studio on startup using options on the Installation Complete screen of the installer.

Figure 2-1 Options to Customize Oracle JDeveloper Installer

The following table describes the options in the Next Steps section of the Installation Complete screen:

Table 2-2 Options to Customize Oracle JDeveloper on Startup

Option	Description and Action
Start JDeveloper with Default Settings	Select if you want to start Oracle JDeveloper using the default settings. All your Oracle JDeveloper projects will be saved in this default location.

Table 2-2 (Cont.) Options to Customize Oracle JDeveloper on Startup

Option	Description and Action
Customize Settings and Then Start JDeveloper	Select to do the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change the location where Oracle JDeveloper projects are saved Change the location where Oracle JDeveloper user preferences are saved Identify the file types to be associated with Oracle JDeveloper (Windows only)
Finish Installation without Starting JDeveloper	If the box to launch JDeveloper after quitting the installation wizard is checked, uncheck it. Click Finish to quit the installation wizard without starting Oracle JDeveloper.

Note:

- During installation, a file called `product.conf` is created in your home directory by default. This will contain your JDeveloper preferences. Old preferences will carry over to new installations of JDeveloper unless you delete this file.
- On Windows systems, if you are deinstalling your current version of Oracle JDeveloper to install a newer version, Oracle recommends that you reboot your system after you deinstall the software and before you begin a new installation of the software.

2.3 Verifying the Oracle JDeveloper Studio Installation

After you complete the installation of Oracle JDeveloper Studio, verify it was successful.

To verify that Oracle JDeveloper Studio installed successfully, you can compare the directory structure created on your to the expected directory structure shown in the following table.

Table 2-3 Directory Description for Oracle JDeveloper Home

Directory or File	Description
JDeveloper Home	This directory is the Oracle home that contains the binary files and configuration files that are required to run Oracle JDeveloper.
<code>coherence</code>	This directory contains the Coherence product files.
<code>em</code>	This directory contains files used by Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control.
<code>inventory</code>	This directory contains information about the components, feature sets, and patches installed in this Oracle JDeveloper home directory.

Table 2-3 (Cont.) Directory Description for Oracle JDeveloper Home

Directory or File	Description
registry.xml	This file is located in the <code>inventory</code> directory. It contains the location and versions of all components currently registered with this Oracle JDeveloper installation. Whenever you add a new plug-in or add-on, the information gets updated in this file.
jdeveloper	This directory contains the files that are needed to run the Oracle JDeveloper application. It also contains files that can be used to modify the application settings.
OPatch	This directory contains OPatch and supported files. OPatch is a tool used to patch Oracle Fusion Middleware software.
oracle_common	This directory contains the binary and library files required for Oracle Enterprise Manager Fusion Middleware Control and Java Required Files (JRF).
oraInst.loc	You may not see this file on an Windows installation. This file contains information about the inventory location of the installation.
oui	This directory contains files used by the Oracle Universal Installer, including the deinstaller program. If you need to run the Oracle Universal Installer again after the product is installed, you should do so from this directory.
wlserver	This directory contains the WebLogic Server product files.

For Windows distributions with the MAF extension installed, you may also see a folder called `cfgtoollogs`. This directory contains the log files for your installation and configuration transactions.

2.4 Installing the JDeveloper Java Distribution

JDeveloper Java does not require an installer. To install the Oracle JDeveloper Java distribution, all you need is an unzip tool.

You can download a free, cross-platform unzip tool, Info-Zip, available at: <http://www.info-zip.org/>.

Caution:

Ensure that the directory that in which you install Oracle JDeveloper does not contain spaces. For example, do not use `C:\Program Files` as the installation directory.

To install Oracle JDeveloper from `jdev-java-122110.zip`:

1. Obtain the required JDK.

Identify what JDK versions are certified for this release of JDeveloper on your operating system using this site: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/developer-tools/jdev/documentation/index.html>

Obtain a certified version of JDK from the following location on OTN: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html>

2. Unzip `jdev-java-122110.zip` to the target directory.

Note:

In this guide, in the context of the Java Edition, *JDEV_HOME* is used to represent the directory of the installation. For example, if you unzipped `jdev-java-122110.zip` into `C:\jdev_install\`, then *JDEV_HOME* refers to `C:\jdev_install`.

[Specifying the JDK Location for JDeveloper Java](#)

When you start the Java edition of Oracle JDeveloper for the first time, the `jdev` script prompts you to provide the location of your JDK installation if it cannot locate it.

2.4.1 Specifying the JDK Location for JDeveloper Java

When you start the Java edition of Oracle JDeveloper for the first time, the `jdev` script prompts you to provide the location of your JDK installation if it cannot locate it.

When prompted, enter the path to the Java executable file.

For Windows, your path definition may look like this: `D:\jdk1.8.0_60\bin`

For Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X, your path may look like this: `/home/jdk1.8.0_60/bin`.

Next Steps After Installing Oracle JDeveloper Studio

After installing Oracle JDeveloper, you can launch JDeveloper and perform related tasks.

[Preparing to Launch Oracle JDeveloper](#)

You can launch Oracle JDeveloper on Linux, UNIX, Mac OS X, Windows, and multiuser environments.

[Launching Oracle JDeveloper](#)

To start Oracle JDeveloper, follow the steps for the operating system you are using, or launch it from the command line.

[Migrating Oracle JDeveloper From a Previous Version](#)

Oracle JDeveloper 12c (12.2.1.1) supports migration from Oracle JDeveloper 11.1.1.9.0 or 11.1.2.3.0.

[Enabling Oracle JDeveloper Extensions](#)

Oracle JDeveloper extensions (such as JUnit) are available through JDeveloper or by downloading from OTN.

[Using Oracle WebLogic Server with Oracle JDeveloper](#)

Installing Oracle JDeveloper Studio 12c (12.2.1.1) also automatically installs Oracle WebLogic Server 12c (12.2.1.1).

[Understanding Oracle JDeveloper Accessibility Information](#)

You can use a screen reader with Oracle JDeveloper, and become familiar with assistive technologies in Oracle products and Oracle JDeveloper.

[Additional Resources](#)

Useful Oracle resources related to Oracle JDeveloper are available on the Web.

3.1 Preparing to Launch Oracle JDeveloper

You can launch Oracle JDeveloper on Linux, UNIX, Mac OS X, Windows, and multiuser environments.

[Optimizing Oracle JDeveloper on Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X](#)

Before launching Oracle JDeveloper, you can specify settings for Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X environments.

[Optimizing Oracle JDeveloper on Windows](#)

Before launching Oracle JDeveloper, you can specify settings for a Windows environment.

Optimizing Oracle JDeveloper in a Multiuser Environment

When installing and configuring Oracle JDeveloper for a multiuser environment (such as Microsoft Terminal Server, Citrix MetaFrame and MetaFrame XP (for Windows), and MetaFrame 1.1 for UNIX), you will need to account for resource planning, such as number of users and power of the server to deliver optimal performance for JDeveloper and your users.

3.1.1 Optimizing Oracle JDeveloper on Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X

Before launching Oracle JDeveloper, you can specify settings for Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X environments.

Setting the System Resource Limit

The minimum recommended system resource limit for Oracle JDeveloper on Linux systems is 4096.

Setting the User Home Directory on Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X

You can permanently redefine the location of your user home directory in a Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X environment.

Changing the JDK Location on Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X

You can permanently change the location of your JDK if it has changed since the first time you launched JDeveloper.

Changing System Cursors on Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X

On Linux platforms, the Java cursors might display as large and opaque, creating difficulties when used for drag and drop operations.

3.1.1.1 Setting the System Resource Limit

The minimum recommended system resource limit for Oracle JDeveloper on Linux systems is 4096.

To determine the resource limit configuration for your system, enter the following command:

```
/bin/sh -c 'ulimit -n'
```

If the value returned is less than 4096, set the system resource limit as follows:

1. Open the `limits.conf` file, which is located at `/etc/security/`.
2. Find the following parameters:

```
soft nofile value_of_the_parameter
hard nofile value_of_the_parameter
```

3. Change the value of these parameters to 4096:

```
soft nofile 4096
hard nofile 4096
```

Note:

If the parameters listed in Step 2 do not exist, add the parameters with their values as listed in Step 3 to the `limits.conf` file.

3.1.1.2 Setting the User Home Directory on Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X

You can permanently redefine the location of your user home directory in a Linux, UNIX, or Mac OS X environment.

When you define the user home directory, it will contain a `system` subdirectory that stores the user's preferences for JDeveloper, also known as the *domain home*. The user home directory will also contain a separate subdirectory for user-generated content and other configuration files that are specific to a given user, also known as the *application home*.

If you do not define a user home directory, these subdirectories will be located in different areas on your computer.

- The default location for the `system` subdirectory is `$HOME/.jdeveloper/system12.2.1.1.XX.XX.XX`, where `XX.XX.XX` is the unique number of the product build.
- The default location for user-generated content is `$HOME/jdeveloper/mywork`.

There are two ways to set your user home directory if you do not want your JDeveloper files to be stored at `$HOME`. Both methods set the user home directory for all instances of JDeveloper on your system.

Use either of the following methods to set the user home directory:

- [Editing product.conf](#)
- [Setting environment variable JDEV_USER_DIR](#), which will require you to restart your terminal session

Editing product.conf

With 12c (12.2.1.1), many JDeveloper settings, including the location of your JDK, are stored in `product.conf`. This file is created by JDeveloper on first startup unless the file already exists from a previous installation. JDeveloper will use the settings stored in `product.conf` even if they are from a previous installation.

Note:

In earlier versions of JDeveloper, `product.conf` was named `jdev.conf`.

1. Find the `product.conf` file. It should be located at `$HOME/.jdeveloper/12.2.1.1.0`.
2. Open `product.conf` in an editor. Add a line to set `AddVMOption -Dide.user.dir` to your preferred directory path.

For example, if your preferred directory is `$HOME/mydocs/jdevfiles`, your definition should look like this:

```
AddVMOption -Dide.user.dir=$HOME/mydocs/jdevfiles
```

Caution:

Do not use a directory that contains spaces as the home directory. For example, do not specify `$HOME/my projects` as the home directory.

3. Save your changes. The changes should take effect immediately when you start JDeveloper. The changes made to `product.conf` will also override any environment variable you have defined.

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

Setting environment variable `JDEV_USER_DIR`

You can set the environment variable `JDEV_USER_DIR` to your preferred home directory path. The examples and syntax provided below are for the bash shell on Linux systems.

1. Open your startup configuration file with an editor. For the bash shell, this file is named `.bashrc`. The configuration file should be located in your home directory. If the appropriate file for your shell does not exist at this location, create a new file.
2. Set the environment variable `JDEV_USER_DIR` to your preferred directory.

For example, if your preferred directory is `$HOME/mydocs/jdevfiles`, your definition may look like this:

```
export JDEV_USER_DIR=$HOME/mydocs/jdevfiles
```

Caution:

Do not use a directory that contains spaces as the home directory. For example, do not specify `$HOME/my project folder` as the home directory.

3. Save your file and exit the editor. Start a new terminal session.
4. In the command line, use the following command to display the environment variable to confirm the change:

```
echo $JDEV_USER_DIR
```

This should output the directory you specified. For this example, the command will output the following:

```
$HOME/mydocs/jdevfiles
```

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

3.1.1.3 Changing the JDK Location on Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X

You can permanently change the location of your JDK if it has changed since the first time you launched JDeveloper.

To change a JDK location:

1. Find the `product.conf` file. It should be located at `$HOME/.jdeveloper/12.2.1.1.0`.

2. Open `product.conf` in an editor. Find the following line:

```
SetJavaHome /path/jdk
```

3. Uncomment this line, and replace `/path/jdk` with the path to your JDK directory.

For example, if the location of your JDK is `/usr/local/java`, your definition will look like this:

```
SetJavaHome /usr/local/java
```

This will set the JDK path for all installations of JDeveloper on your system.

If you deinstall JDeveloper but do not delete the `product.conf` file, all settings stored in this file, including the JDK path, will be preserved for future installations. If you re-install JDeveloper with the same numerical version as your previous installation, your new installation will automatically read that JDK location again.

3.1.1.4 Changing System Cursors on Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X

On Linux platforms, the Java cursors might display as large and opaque, creating difficulties when used for drag and drop operations.

To address this problem, Oracle JDeveloper provides a set of cursors to replace the default set. You must have write-access to the JDK to replace the cursors.

To replace the cursors:

1. Create a backup copy of the default cursors located in the JDK directory at:

```
jdk_install/jre/lib/images/cursors
```

2. Extract the replacement cursors from the `.tar` file as follows:

- a. Navigate to the following location on your system:

```
JDEV_HOME/jdeveloper/jdev/bin/clear_cursors.tar
```

- b. Run the following command to extract the replacement cursors from the tar file:

```
tar -xvf clear_cursors.tar
```

3.1.2 Optimizing Oracle JDeveloper on Windows

Before launching Oracle JDeveloper, you can specify settings for a Windows environment.

Setting the User Home Directory on Windows

You can permanently redefine the location of your user home directory in a Windows environment.

Changing the JDK location on Windows

You can permanently change the location of your JDK if it has changed since the first time you launched JDeveloper.

3.1.2.1 Setting the User Home Directory on Windows

You can permanently redefine the location of your user home directory in a Windows environment.

When you define a user home directory, it will contain a `system` subdirectory that stores the user's preferences for JDeveloper, also known as the *domain home*. The user

home directory will also contain a separate subdirectory for user-generated content and other configuration files that are specific to a given user, also known as the *application home*.

If you do not define a user home directory, these subdirectories will be located in different areas on your computer

- The default location for the system subdirectory is:
 - %USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\JDeveloper\system12.2.1.1.XX.XX.XX on Windows 7 systems.
 - %USERPROFILE%\Application Data\JDeveloper\system12.2.1.1.XX.XX.XX on all other Windows platforms. .

where XX.XX.XX is the unique number of the product build

- The default location of the user-generated content is:
 - C:\JDeveloper\mywork on Windows 7 systems.
 - C:\Documents and Settings\My Documents\JDeveloper\mywork on all other Windows platforms.

There are two ways to set your user home directory if you do not want your JDeveloper files to be stored at the default location. Both methods set the user home directory for all instances of JDeveloper on your system.

Use either of the following methods to set the user home directory:

- [Editing product.conf](#)
- [Setting the environment variable JDEV_USER_DIR](#)

Editing product.conf

With 12c (12.2.1.1), many JDeveloper settings, including the location of your JDK, are stored in `product.conf`. This file is created by JDeveloper on first startup unless the file already exists from a previous installation. JDeveloper will use the settings stored in `product.conf` even if they are from a previous installation.

Note:

In earlier versions of JDeveloper, `product.conf` was named `jdev.conf`.

1. Find the `product.conf` file. It should be located at %USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\JDeveloper\system12.2.1.1.XX.XX.XX.
2. Open `product.conf` in an editor. Add a line to set `AddVMOption -Dide.user.dir` to your preferred directory path.

For example, if your preferred directory is `N:\users\jdoe`, your definition should look like this:

```
AddVMOption -Dide.user.dir=N:\users\jdoe
```

Caution:

Do not use a directory that contains spaces as the home directory. For example, do not specify `C:\My Projects` as the home directory.

3. Save your changes. The changes should take effect immediately when you start JDeveloper. The changes made to `product.conf` will also override any environment variable you have defined.

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

Setting the environment variable `JDEV_USER_DIR`

You can set the environment variable `JDEV_USER_DIR` to your preferred home directory path on a Windows system, including individual users of Oracle JDeveloper on a multiuser system.

1. From the Windows **Start** menu, select **Control Panel**, and then select **System**.
2. Click **Advanced system settings**, then click **Environment Variables**.
3. In the **User Variables** section, click **New**.
4. Add `JDEV_USER_DIR` as a user variable.
5. Set the value of this variable to your home directory (for example, `N:\users\jdoe`), and click **OK**.

Caution:

Do not use a directory that contains spaces as the home directory. For example, do not specify `C:\My Projects` as the home directory.

6. To check your variable setting, open a command shell and enter the following command:

```
set
```

This will list all of your defined variables. Find and verify that your newly defined variable appears similar to the following:

```
JDEV_USER_DIR=N:\users\jdoe
```

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

3.1.2.2 Changing the JDK location on Windows

You can permanently change the location of your JDK if it has changed since the first time you launched JDeveloper.

To change a JDK location:

1. Find the `product.conf` file. It should be located at `%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\JDeveloper\system12.2.1.1.XX.XX.XX`.

2. Open `product.conf` in an editor. Find the following line:

```
SetJavaHome \path\jdk
```

3. Uncomment this line, and replace `\path\jdk` with the path to your JDK directory.

For example, if the location of your JDK is `jdk1.8.0_60` on your D: drive, your definition will look like this:

```
SetJavaHome D:\jdk1.8.0_60
```

This will set the JDK path for all installations of JDeveloper on your system.

If you deinstall JDeveloper but do not delete the `product.conf` file, all settings stored in this file, including the JDK path, will be preserved. If you re-install JDeveloper with the same numerical version as your previous installation, your new installation will automatically read that JDK location again.

3.1.3 Optimizing Oracle JDeveloper in a Multiuser Environment

When installing and configuring Oracle JDeveloper for a multiuser environment (such as Microsoft Terminal Server, Citrix MetaFrame and MetaFrame XP (for Windows), and MetaFrame 1.1 for UNIX), you will need to account for resource planning, such as number of users and power of the server to deliver optimal performance for JDeveloper and your users.

These environments allow many clients to access one installation of Oracle JDeveloper. In all cases, users can save their projects locally.

[Installing Oracle JDeveloper on a Citrix MetaFrame Server or a Microsoft Terminal Server](#)

With administrative privileges, you can install Oracle JDeveloper on a Citrix Metaframe Server or a Microsoft Terminal Server.

[Configuring Terminal Server Clients for Running Oracle JDeveloper](#)

After installing a Citrix MetaFrame or Microsoft Terminal Server client locally, and JDeveloper installed and configured, you can configure a terminal server client for running Oracle JDeveloper.

[Troubleshooting a System DLL ole32.dll Memory Error](#)

You may encounter this error when you run Oracle JDeveloper in a multiuser environment.

3.1.3.1 Installing Oracle JDeveloper on a Citrix MetaFrame Server or a Microsoft Terminal Server

With administrative privileges, you can install Oracle JDeveloper on a Citrix Metaframe Server or a Microsoft Terminal Server.

Run the Oracle JDeveloper installer on your Citrix MetaFrame or Microsoft Terminal Server as detailed in [Installing Oracle JDeveloper](#). Do not launch Oracle JDeveloper at the end of installation, as you must first configure the user home directories and terminal server clients as described in the following sections.

3.1.3.2 Configuring Terminal Server Clients for Running Oracle JDeveloper

After installing a Citrix MetaFrame or Microsoft Terminal Server client locally, and JDeveloper installed and configured, you can configure a terminal server client for running Oracle JDeveloper.

To configure a terminal server client for running Oracle JDeveloper:

1. Verify that the color resolution of the terminal server client has been set to a minimum of 256 colors.
2. Log in to your terminal server.
3. Verify that the user home environment variable has been defined. Confirm the naming convention that is used on your system. The default variable is `JDEV_USER_DIR`.
4. Launch Oracle JDeveloper.
5. Oracle JDeveloper prompts you to confirm if the user home directory needs to be created. Click **Yes**.
6. Verify that the user home directory has been set to your preferred directory:
 - From the **Help** menu, select **About**.
 - Toggle the **Properties** tab, and finding the definition for `ide.user.dir`.

3.1.3.3 Troubleshooting a System DLL ole32.dll Memory Error

You may encounter this error when you run Oracle JDeveloper in a multiuser environment.

The system DLL `ole32.dll` was relocated in memory. The application will not run properly. The relocation occurred because the DLL Dynamically Allocated Memory occupied an address range reserved for Windows NT system DLL's. The vendor supplying the DLL should be contacted for a new DLL.

If you see this error, update the `product.conf` file in `$HOME/.jdeveloper/12.2.1.1.0` file by uncommenting the following parameter:

```
AddVMOption -Xheapbase100000000
```

In addition, each user must modify the default project to apply this setting. To specify this value in the default project settings:

1. From the **Application** menu, select **Default Project Properties**.
2. In the Default Project Properties dialog, click **Run/Debug/Profile**, then click **Edit**.
3. Click the **Launch Settings** node.
4. On the Launch Settings page, enter `-Xheapbase100000000` in the **Java Options** field.

3.2 Launching Oracle JDeveloper

To start Oracle JDeveloper, follow the steps for the operating system you are using, or launch it from the command line.

On Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X operating systems:

1. Go to the `bin` directory.

```
JDEV_HOME/jdeveloper/jdev/bin/
```

2. Start JDeveloper:

```
./jdev
```

On Windows operating systems:

- From the Start Menu, select **All Programs**, then select **Oracle Fusion Middleware 12.2.1.1**, then select **JDeveloper Studio 12.2.1.1**.

On the command line, enter one of the following commands:

- `JDEV_HOME\jdeveloper\jdeveloper.exe`
- `JDEV_HOME\jdeveloper\jdev\bin\jdevw.exe`
- `JDEV_HOME\jdeveloper\jdev\bin\jdev.exe` (to display a console window for internal diagnostic information)

3.3 Migrating Oracle JDeveloper From a Previous Version

Oracle JDeveloper 12c (12.2.1.1) supports migration from Oracle JDeveloper 11.1.1.9.0 or 11.1.2.3.0.

Oracle recommends migrating to Oracle JDeveloper 11.1.1.9.0 or 11.1.2.3.0 from all other earlier versions before migrating to this release of Oracle JDeveloper.

[Migrating User Settings](#)

[Migrating Projects](#)

[Using Headless Migration](#)

3.3.1 Migrating User Settings

When you start Oracle JDeveloper for the first time (and each time you add a new extension or upgrade to a newer version), JDeveloper displays the **Confirm Import Preferences** dialog to confirm whether to import your preferences and settings from a previous installation.

When the **Confirm Import Preferences** dialog is displayed, click **Show All Installations** to view a list of all the previous installations. From this list, choose the installation that you want to import preferences and settings from. When you hover the mouse over an item in list, the path to the installation is displayed as a tooltip.

Alternatively, you can click **Find a previous installation manually** (with the image of a magnifying glass) on the top right of the installation list to browse for an installation manually. Clicking **Yes** on the Confirm Import Preferences dialog imports user preferences and the state of the IDE from the previous installation.

To force Oracle JDeveloper to display the **Confirm Import Preferences** dialog upon subsequent startups, use the `-migrate` flag when starting Oracle JDeveloper from the command line, for example, `jdev -migrate`.

Note:

If you migrate to 12c (12.2.1.1) from another version of Oracle JDeveloper, you will need to reinstall the extensions that you want to use. Some extensions for older versions may no longer exist.

For more information on installing extensions, see [Enabling Oracle JDeveloper Extensions](#).

3.3.2 Migrating Projects

When you open an application or project that was created in a previous release, Oracle JDeveloper prompts you to migrate the project to Oracle JDeveloper 12c. Depending on the content of the projects, Oracle JDeveloper might display additional prompts to migrate some specific source files as well.

Oracle recommends that you create a backup copy of your projects before migrating them. Accepting the initial prompts to migrate your projects means that JDeveloper will update the format for crucial XML files, but migration does not rewrite or update specific project code. After migration, you should re-test your applications to completely verify that they work.

See the Oracle JDeveloper page on OTN for more information about migrating specific types of projects to 12c.

[Migrating JSF and JSTL Projects](#)

3.3.2.1 Migrating JSF and JSTL Projects

This release of Oracle JDeveloper requires that all projects with JavaServer Faces and JSTL be migrated to the latest versions of the technologies (version 2.0 and 1.2 respectively). Additionally, any `web.xml` deployment descriptors will be migrated to version 2.5.

For the most current information on migration, see the Oracle JDeveloper documentation page on OTN: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/developer-tools/jdev/documentation/1212-cert-1964670.html#Abrams-SupportInformation-MigrationSupport>.

3.3.3 Using Headless Migration

You can also migrate files silently from the command line using the headless migration tool. This tool can be found at `jdeveloper/jdev/bin/ojmmigrate`.

[Understanding How to Use ojmmigrate](#)

[Troubleshooting ojmmigrate](#)

3.3.3.1 Understanding How to Use ojmmigrate

The command to use `ojmmigrate` uses the following structure:

```
ojmmigrate [option]... file...|@file
```

Specifying a value for the `option` parameter is optional. The `file` or the `@file` parameter value is required.

Using the option Parameter

You can use the following flags for the `option` parameter:

- ade to connect to the current ADE view
- dry to initiate a dry run and skip calling migrators
- failFast to stop the migration after the first failure
- generateDefaults to let migrator helpers generate a migration.properties file, alongside the .jws file, that contains the defaults for migration options.

You can view these valid values and their use cases by invoking the help file for `ojmigrate` in the command line.

Using the `file` Parameter

If you want to migrate one application, specify the path to the `.jws` file you want to migrate as the value for `file`.

For example, if you are trying to migrate `example.jws` with no option flag, your command would be structured like the following:

```
ojmigrate example.jws
```

If you want to migrate more than one application, you should use the `@file` parameter described in the next section.

Using the `@file` Parameter

If you want to migrate more than one application at a time, you can create a file containing all the paths to applications you want to migrate and use the `@file` parameter to point to this file.

You can autogenerate this file by using a script like the following:

```
find . -name "*.jws" -printf "%P\n" > workspaces.txt
```

Once this file is generated, you should check it to make sure all the applications you want migrated are included. You can also create the file manually.

Once you have created and saved this file, specify the path to this file as the value for `@file` in the example command structure. The `@` symbol must be appended to your filename when specifying this parameter.

For example, if you have listed the location of multiple `.jws` files in `example.txt`, your command would be structured like the following:

```
ojmigrate @example.txt
```

3.3.3.2 Troubleshooting `ojmigrate`

If you encounter errors during migration, you can try to troubleshoot them with the strategies listed in this section. To isolate the cause of your errors, run `ojmigrate` with the `-failFast` flag. This will cause `ojmigrate` to stop after its first unsuccessful migration and analyze the issue.

Migrating Applications With `-ade`

If you see errors about being unable to check out read-only files, you should migrate these applications in ADE.

Make sure you are in ADE view and have a transaction started. Because the ADE extension is not part of the JDeveloper non-debug builds, you should use either a JDeveloper debug build or you should manually install the ADE extension.

Once you are in ADE view, invoke `ojmigrate` with the `-ade` flag.

The commands for this section should resemble the following:

```
ade useview VIEW_NAME
ade begintrans TXN_NAME
ojmigrate -ade @workspaces.txt
```

Using a Two-Pass Migration

Migration could have failed because some migrators require extra data normally provided in the migration wizard, or the defaults that the migrators are using are not suitable for your application. In these cases, you should do a two-pass migration.

For the first pass, run the `ojmigrate` command with the `-generateDefaults` flag. Your command may look like this:

```
ojmigrate -generateDefaults @workspaces.txt
```

This command generates a properties file containing a list of defaults formatted as name/value pairs with comments. The key/value pair is per application and per `NodeMigratorHelper`, meaning that there is one set of key pairs for every application, and the key is prefixed with the class name of the corresponding `NodeMigratorHelper`.

The properties file is generated beside the `.jws` application you are trying to migrate. Its title will be formatted as `workspacename.migration.properties`.

If the file is generated, open it, change the appropriate values, and save your changes. If you ran the command and do not see a file like this, no migrators generated defaults.

On the second pass, run the command without the `-generateDefaults` flag.

```
ojmigrate @workspaces.txt
```

If you still encounter errors, then some migrators may not be headless friendly. A developer should prepare your migrator for headless migration before attempting the two-pass migration again.

Preparing a NodeMigratorHelper for Headless Migration

If you need data from the user before performing a migration, you should do the following:

1. Override the `NodeMigratorHelper.generateDefaults(MigrationInfo[], TraversableContext)` method. This method is called on your helper on the first run of the two-pass migration.

Then use the `putDefault(String key, String value, String comment)` method to store the keys and default values you will retrieve on second run of the two-pass migration.

2. In your helper's `migrate` method, call `isMigrationHeadless()` on the helper to test if the migration is headless. If so, use `getDefault(your_key)` to ask for your data values. Read the data and act accordingly during the migration.

3.4 Enabling Oracle JDeveloper Extensions

Oracle JDeveloper extensions (such as JUnit) are available through JDeveloper or by downloading from OTN.

To locate and install extensions using Oracle JDeveloper:

1. Launch JDeveloper.
2. Click **Help**, then select **Check for Updates** to launch an Update wizard.

3. On the first screen of the Update wizard, **Oracle Fusion Middleware Products** and **Official Oracle Extensions and Updates** are selected by default. Select the other two boxes if you want more options.

Note:

Starting in 12c (12.1.3), you can no longer download SOA extensions. You need to use a Quick Start distribution to obtain a version of JDeveloper pre-configured for either SOA Suite or Business Process Management Suite. See *Introducing the Quick Start Distributions in Installing SOA Suite and Business Process Management Suite Quick Start for Developers* for more information.

Click **Next** when you have identified and selected your sources.

4. On the **Updates** screen, select the extensions that you want to install and click **Next**.
5. On the **License Agreements** screen, you need to agree to the license terms for the extensions you selected on the previous screen. Click **Next** to begin the download.
6. When the extensions have finished downloading, the wizard displays a summary of the installations or upgrades that you installed. Click **Finish** to exit the wizard.
7. In the dialog box that appears, respond to the prompt to restart JDeveloper to finish installing updates.

Alternatively, you can manually download and install an Oracle JDeveloper extension from OTN as follows:

1. Go to the following link: <http://www.oracle.com/ocom/groups/public/@otn/documents/webcontent/131167.xml>.
2. Select an Oracle JDeveloper extension. Make sure that you are selecting extensions for 12c (12.2.1.1), as there may be different versions of each extension for different versions of JDeveloper.
3. Follow the instructions to download the zip file.
4. Verify if there are additional installation instructions in the extension archive.
5. From the **Help** menu, select **Check for Updates**.
6. In Step 1 of the wizard, select **Install from a Local File** and navigate to the zip file on your system.
7. Finish the wizard and restart Oracle JDeveloper to use the extension.

3.5 Using Oracle WebLogic Server with Oracle JDeveloper

Installing Oracle JDeveloper Studio 12c (12.2.1.1) also automatically installs Oracle WebLogic Server 12c (12.2.1.1).

Note:

The information in this section is not applicable to the Java edition of Oracle JDeveloper.

Oracle JDeveloper uses the preconfigured Oracle WebLogic Server installation as the Integrated Oracle WebLogic Server and JDeveloper managed server for testing and debugging your applications from within the IDE. After installing Oracle JDeveloper, all the applications that you need to begin developing, testing, and debugging are installed and configured.

For additional information about using a standalone Oracle WebLogic Server instance with JDeveloper, see *Deploying Applications in Developing Applications with Oracle JDeveloper*.

[Using the Integrated Oracle WebLogic Server](#)

3.5.1 Using the Integrated Oracle WebLogic Server

Oracle JDeveloper is bundled with an integrated application server called Integrated WebLogic Server, and a default instance called `IntegratedWebLogicServer` is defined for it.

All applications are bound, by default, to `IntegratedWebLogicServer`. Oracle JDeveloper manages the Integrated WebLogic Server lifecycle for testing your application. The first time Integrated WebLogic Server is needed, Oracle JDeveloper creates the `DefaultDomain` and prompts you to provide the administrative username and password. The location of configuration files for the default domain is the `DefaultDomain` directory located in the Oracle JDeveloper system directory.

Note:

The Oracle WebLogic Server domain that is created for you during installation, `DefaultDomain`, is not intended for use outside of the IDE. To deploy ADF applications to a standalone Oracle WebLogic Server, the server must be configured to run ADF applications.

For more information, see *Preparing the Standalone Application Server for Deployment in Administering Oracle ADF Applications*.

The `IntegratedWebLogicServer`'s `DefaultDomain` uses Java DB. If the `IntegratedWebLogicServer` fails to create the `DefaultDomain`, you should search for any preexisting instances of Java DB or Derby Client running in the background and stop them.

3.6 Understanding Oracle JDeveloper Accessibility Information

You can use a screen reader with Oracle JDeveloper, and become familiar with assistive technologies in Oracle products and Oracle JDeveloper.

[Using a Screen Reader and Java Access Bridge with Oracle JDeveloper](#)

[Finding Accessibility Information](#)

3.6.1 Using a Screen Reader and Java Access Bridge with Oracle JDeveloper

To make the best use of accessibility features, Oracle Corporation recommends the following minimum configuration:

- Windows XP, Windows Vista
- Java J2SE 1.7.0_15

- Java Access Bridge 2.0.1
- JAWS 12.0.522
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 7.0 or higher
- Mozilla Firefox 3.5 or higher

To set up a screen reader and Java Access Bridge:

Note:

- These steps apply to machines that have the Windows operating system.
 - You must use a screen reader that is compatible with Windows.
-
-

1. Install the screen reader if it is not already installed.

For more information about installation, refer to the documentation for your screen reader.

2. Install Oracle JDeveloper.

3. Download Java Access Bridge for Windows version 2.0.1. The latest version of the file is available at the following location: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/tech/index-jsp-136191.html>.

For more information about Java Access Bridge, refer to the Java Access Bridge documentation available on the web site.

4. Extract the contents of the zip file to a folder, *accessbridge_home*.
5. Install Java Access Bridge by running the *install.exe* file from the *accessbridge_home\installer* folder.

The installer first checks the JDK version for compatibility. Then, the Available Java virtual machines dialog displays.

6. Click **Search Disks**. Then customize your search for only the drive that contain the Oracle JDeveloper build and the JDK version in the program files directory (if it exists).

The search process can take a long time if the disk that has many instances of JDK or Oracle JDeveloper, or when searching multiple disks. However, unless you complete an exhaustive search of your disk, Access Bridge will not be configured optimally, and will not be correctly installed to all of the Java virtual machines on your system. After selecting the disk to search, click **Search**.

7. Confirm that you want to install the Java Access Bridge into each of the Java virtual machines displayed in the dialog, by clicking **Install in All**.
8. Click **OK** when you see the Installation Completed message.
9. Confirm that the following files have been installed in the *winnt\System32* directory (or the equivalent Windows XP or Vista directory), or copy them from *accessbridge_home\installerfiles*, as they must be in the system path to work with Oracle JDeveloper:

```
JavaAccessBridge.dll
JAWTAccessBridge.dll
WindowsAccessBridge.dll
```

Note that the system directory is required in the PATH system variable.

10. Confirm that the following files have been installed in the `JDEV_HOME\jdk\jre\lib\ext` directory, or copy them from `accessbridge_home\installerfiles`:

```
access-bridge.jar
jaccess-1_4.jar
```

11. Confirm that the file `accessibility.properties` has been installed in the `jdev_home\jdk\jre\lib` directory, or copy it from `\installerfiles`.
12. Start your screen reader.
13. Start Oracle JDeveloper by running the file `jdev.exe` located in the folder `JDEV_HOME\jdeveloper\jdev\bin`.

A console window that contains error information (if any) is displayed first. The Oracle JDeveloper window appears when Oracle JDeveloper starts up. Any error or warning messages that appear do not affect the functionality of Oracle JDeveloper.

3.6.2 Finding Accessibility Information

For the latest configuration information or for information about addressing accessibility and assistive technology issues, see the Oracle Accessibility FAQ at <http://www.oracle.com/us/corporate/accessibility/faqs/index.htm>. See also Oracle JDeveloper Accessibility Information in *Developing Applications with Oracle JDeveloper*.

3.7 Additional Resources

Useful Oracle resources related to Oracle JDeveloper are available on the Web.

The following table lists some sites you may find helpful.

Table 3-1 Oracle Resources on the Web

Description	URL
Oracle JDeveloper Home Pages	http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/developer-tools/jdev/overview/index.html
Oracle JDeveloper Discussion Forum	http://forums.oracle.com/forums/forum.jspa?forumID=83
Corporate Site	http://www.oracle.com/
Oracle Technology Network	http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/index.html
Oracle Accessibility Site	http://www.oracle.com/us/corporate/accessibility/index.html

Deinstalling Oracle JDeveloper

Follow the instructions in this section to deinstall Oracle JDeveloper.

Performing Pre-Deinstallation Tasks

Before deinstalling Oracle Fusion Middleware software components, you should stop all Oracle JDeveloper processes.

Deinstalling Oracle JDeveloper

When you run the Oracle JDeveloper deinstaller, it removes everything under the Oracle home from which the deinstaller is started.

4.1 Performing Pre-Deinstallation Tasks

Before deinstalling Oracle Fusion Middleware software components, you should stop all Oracle JDeveloper processes.

For more information about starting and stopping Oracle Fusion Middleware, see *Starting and Stopping Oracle Fusion Middleware* in *Administering Oracle Fusion Middleware*.

4.2 Deinstalling Oracle JDeveloper

When you run the Oracle JDeveloper deinstaller, it removes everything under the Oracle home from which the deinstaller is started.

Be sure that no system components are using the Oracle home (referred to in this guide as `JDEV_HOME`) you want to remove.

Starting the Deinstaller

Manually Removing Artifacts

4.2.1 Starting the Deinstaller

To deinstall Oracle JDeveloper Studio:

1. Go to the following location in your `JDEV_HOME`:

- On a Windows system:

```
JDEV_HOME\oui\bin\
```

- On Linux, UNIX, and Mac OS X systems:

```
JDEV_HOME/oui/bin/
```

2. Start the deinstaller by running the following command:

- On a Windows system:

```
install.exe -deinstall
```

- On Linux, UNIX, Mac OS X systems:

```
./deinstall.sh
```

4.2.2 Manually Removing Artifacts

If you selected **No** on the warning screen during deinstallation, you must manually remove your *JDEV_HOME* directory and all sub-directories. For example, if your *JDEV_HOME* directory is `/home/Oracle/`, then on a Linux or UNIX operating system run the following command:

```
cd /home/Oracle/  
rm -rf JDEV_HOME
```

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

If you plan on doing a clean reinstall of JDeveloper in the future, you should also find and delete the `product.conf` file that contains JDeveloper settings from previous installations.

If you did not redefine your user home directory, `product.conf` will be located at `%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\JDeveloper\system12.2.1.1.XX.XX.XX` for Windows and `$HOME/.jdeveloper/12.2.1.1.0` for Linux.

Silent Installation and Deinstallation of Oracle JDeveloper

Silent-mode installation and deinstallation is a way of setting configurations only once to ensure that no configuration options are displayed during the installation or deinstallation process.

During installation in silent mode, the installation program reads the settings from a response file that you create before beginning the installation.

[Installing Oracle JDeveloper Studio in Silent Mode](#)

[Deinstalling Oracle JDeveloper in Silent Mode](#)

A.1 Installing Oracle JDeveloper Studio in Silent Mode

For information about installing Oracle JDeveloper in silent mode, see Running the Oracle Universal Installer in Silent Mode in *Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer*.

A.2 Deinstalling Oracle JDeveloper in Silent Mode

For information about deinstalling Oracle JDeveloper in silent mode, see Running the Oracle Universal Installer for Silent Deinstallation in *Installing Software with the Oracle Universal Installer*.

