

Oracle® HTML DB

Installation Guide

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Oracle HTML DB Installation Guide, Release 2.0

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Oracle HTML DB Installation Guide Release 2.0

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Preface

This guide explains how to install and configure Oracle HTML DB release 2.0.

This Preface contains these topics:

- [Audience](#)
- [Documentation Accessibility](#)
- [Related Documents](#)
- [Conventions](#)

Audience

Oracle HTML DB Installation Guide is intended for anyone responsible for installing Oracle HTML DB.

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

Documentation Accessibility

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

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Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents in the Oracle Database 10g Release 2 (10.2) and Oracle HTML DB Release 2.0 documentation set:

- *Oracle Database Release Notes* for your operating environment
- *Oracle Database Installation Guide* for your operating environment
- *Oracle Database Concepts*
- *Oracle HTTP Server Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle9i Application Server Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle HTML DB User's Guide*
- *Oracle HTML DB 2 Day Developer*

For information about Oracle error messages, see *Oracle Database Error Messages*. Oracle error message documentation is available only in HTML. If you only have access to the Oracle Database 10g Release 2 (10.2) Online Documentation Library, you can browse the error messages by range. Once you find the specific range, use your browser's "find in page" feature to locate the specific message. When connected to the Internet, you can search for a specific error message using the error message search feature of the Oracle online documentation.

Many books in the documentation set use the sample schemas of the seed database, which is installed by default when you install Oracle. Refer to *Oracle Database Sample Schemas* for information on how these schemas were created and how you can use them yourself

Printed documentation is available for sale in the Oracle Store at

<http://oraclestore.oracle.com/>

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

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

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

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

Conventions

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.
monospace	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

Oracle HTML DB Installation Overview

This chapter provides an overview of installing Oracle HTML DB and describes issues to consider before installing.

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Overview of the Installation Process](#)
- [Understanding the Installation Process](#)
- [Upgrading from a Previous Version of Oracle HTML DB](#)

Overview of the Installation Process

The installation process consists of four parts:

1. **Plan your installation:** This chapter offers an overview of the steps required to install Oracle HTML DB.
2. **Verify installation requirements:** [Chapter 2, "Oracle HTML DB Installation Requirements"](#) describes the minimum requirements that your system must meet before you install the software.
3. **Install the software:** Use the following sections to install Oracle HTML DB:
 - [Chapter 3, "Installing the Software"](#) describes how to install the software.
 - [Appendix A, "Oracle HTML DB Troubleshooting"](#) provides installation troubleshooting advice.
4. **Complete postinstallation tasks:** [Chapter 4, "Oracle HTML DB Post-installation Tasks"](#) describes recommended and required postinstallation tasks.

Understanding the Installation Process

Installing Oracle HTML DB is a two step process:

1. Install the database objects that make up Oracle HTML DB in an Oracle database (Oracle9i release 2 (9.2.0.3) or later).
2. Configure an Oracle HTTP Server release 9.0.3 or higher with `mod_plsql` to connect to the Oracle database where Oracle HTML DB is installed.

Upgrading from a Previous Version of Oracle HTML DB

If you have version 1.5.0.00.33, 1.5.1.00.12, 1.6.0.00.87, or 1.6.1.00.03 of Oracle HTML DB, running this install will upgrade your Oracle HTML DB instance to version 2.0.

This install will create Oracle HTML DB 2.0 database objects in a new schema and migrate the application metadata to the new version.

Oracle HTML DB Installation Requirements

This chapter describes the requirements for installing Oracle HTML DB, release 2.0.

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Oracle Database Requirement](#)
- [Oracle HTTP Server Requirement](#)
- [Disk Space Requirement](#)
- [Oracle XML DB Requirement](#)
- [Oracle Text Requirement](#)
- [Browser Requirement](#)

Oracle Database Requirement

Oracle HTML DB version 2.0 requires an Oracle database that is release 9.2.0.3 or higher.

Checking the `shared_pool_size` of the Target Database

Oracle HTML DB requires the `shared_pool_size` of the target database to be at least 100 MB.

To check the `shared_pool_size` of the target database:

1. Start the database:

```
SQL> STARTUP
```

2. If necessary, enter the following command to determine whether the system uses an initialization parameter file (`initsid.ora`) or a server parameter file (`spfiledbname.ora`):

```
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER PFILE;
```

This command displays the name and location of the server parameter file or the initialization parameter file.

3. Determine the current values of the `shared_pool_size` parameter:

```
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER SHARED_POOL_SIZE
```

4. If the system is using a server parameter file, set the value of the `SHARED_POOL_SIZE` initialization parameter to at least 100 MB:

```
SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET SHARED_POOL_SIZE='100M' SCOPE=spfile;
```

5. If the system uses an initialization parameter file, change the values of the `SHARED_POOL_SIZE` parameter to at least 100 MB in the initialization parameter file (`initsid.ora`).
6. Shut down the database:

```
SQL> SHUTDOWN
```
7. Restart the database:

```
SQL> STARTUP
```

Oracle HTTP Server Requirement

Oracle HTML DB must have access to Oracle HTTP Server and `mod_plsql` in order to run. The following products include the versions of HTTP Server and `mod_plsql` that meet this requirement:

- Oracle 9i Database release 2 (9.2) or higher
- Oracle 9i Application Server release 1 (1.0.2.2) or higher

Disk Space Requirement

Verify that the file system that contains the Oracle home directory contains at least 460 MB of free disk space for the installation. The system drive disk space requirement is 100 MB.

The disk space requirements are as follows:

- Software files in the Oracle home: 459 MB
- `c:\Program Files\Oracle` directory: 0.5 MB
- `TEMP` directory: 110 MB

Oracle XML DB Requirement

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

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

Oracle Text Requirement

Oracle Text must be installed so that you can use the searchable online help in Oracle HTML DB. By default, Oracle Text is installed as part of Oracle Database.

In addition, make sure that the default language preferences for Oracle Text have been installed. To install the Oracle Text default language, log into the Oracle database where you plan to install Oracle HTML DB and run the appropriate `drdeflang.sql` script, which by default is located in `ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\ctx\admin\defaults`. For example, to run the language preferences script for US English, `drdefus.sql`:

```
c:\> sqlplus sys/SYS_password as sysdba
SQL> @c:\oracle\product\10.2.0\db_1\ctx\admin\defaults\drdefus.sql
```

See Also : *Oracle Text Application Developer's Guide* for more information on Oracle Text

Browser Requirement

To view or develop Oracle HTML DB applications, Web browsers must support Java Script and the HTML 4.0 and CSS 1.0 standards. The following browsers meet this requirement:

- Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 or higher (Windows only)
- Netscape Communicator 7.0 or higher
- Mozilla 1.2 or higher
- Firefox 1.0 or higher

Installing the Software

This chapter describes how to install Oracle HTML DB release 2.0.

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Recommended Pre-installation Tasks](#)
- [Installing the Oracle HTML DB Software](#)

Recommended Pre-installation Tasks

If you plan to install Oracle HTML DB, Oracle recommends that you complete the following steps before beginning the installation:

1. Shut down any existing Oracle Database instances, as well Oracle-related processes.

Shut down any existing Oracle Database instances with normal or immediate priority, except for the database where you plan to install the Oracle HTML DB schemas. On Real Application Clusters (RAC) systems, shut down all instances on each node.

If Automatic Storage Management (ASM) is running, shut down all databases that use ASM except for the database where you will install Oracle HTML DB, then shut down the ASM instance.

You can use the Windows **Services** utility, located either in the Windows Control Panel or from the **Administrative Tools** menu (under **Start** and then **Programs**), to shut down Oracle Database and ASM instances. Names of Oracle databases are preceded with `OracleService`. The Oracle ASM service is named `OracleASMService+ASM`. In addition, shut down the `OracleCSService` service, which ASM uses. Right-click the name of the service and from the menu, choose **Stop**.

2. Back up the Oracle Database installation.

Oracle recommends that you create a backup of the current installation of Oracle Database installation before you install Oracle HTML DB. You can use Oracle Database Recovery Manager, which is included the Oracle Database installation, to perform the backup.

See Also: *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery Basics*

3. Start the Oracle Database instance that contains the target database.

After backing up the system, you must start the Oracle instance that contains the target Oracle database. Do not start other processes such as the listener or Oracle

HTTP Server. However, if you are performing a remote installation, make sure the database listener for the remote database has started. To start the database instance or listener, you can use the Windows **Services** utility.

Note: If you are connecting to a remote database, then start the listener.

Installing the Oracle HTML DB Software

To install Oracle HTML DB release 2.0 you must download and unzip the file `htmldb_2.0.zip` on a computer where you can connect to the target database using SQL*Plus as the SYS user.

See Also: *Oracle Database PL/SQL User's Guide and Reference* for more information about SQL*Plus

To install Oracle HTML DB release 2.0:

1. Download the file `htmldb_2.0.zip`.
2. Unzip `htmldb_2.0.zip` as follows, preserving directory names:
 - **UNIX and Linux:** `unzip htmldb_2.0.zip`
 - **Windows:** Double click the file `htmldb_2.0.zip` in Windows Explorer
3. Change your working directory to `htmldb`.
4. Start SQL*Plus and connect the database where Oracle HTML DB is installed as SYS or SYSTEM, for example:

```
c:\> sqlplus sys/SYS_password as sysdba
```

5. Run `htmldbins.sql` passing the following six arguments in the order shown:

```
@htmldbins password tablespace_htmldb tablespace_files tablespace_temp images  
connect
```

Where:

- *password* is the password for the Oracle HTML DB administrator account, the HTML DB schema owner, and the HTML DB files schema owner.

The **HTML DB schema owner** is the user or schema into which Oracle HTML DB database objects will be installed. The **HTML DB files schema owner** is the user or schema where uploaded files are maintained in Oracle HTML DB.
- *tablespace_htmldb* is the name of tablespace for the Oracle HTML DB application user.
- *tablespace_files* is the name of tablespace for the Oracle HTML DB files user.
- *tablespace_temp* is the name of the temporary tablespace.
- *images* is the virtual directory for Oracle HTML DB images. To support future Oracle HTML DB upgrades, define the virtual image directory as `/i/`.
- *connect* is the Oracle Net connect string to the database. If this is a local install, use `none` or `NONE`.

The following examples demonstrate running `htmldbins.sql` and passing these arguments when the target database is Oracle Database 10g release 1 (10.1):

Local installation:

```
sqlplus "sys/syspass as sysdba" @htmldbins password SYSAUX SYSAUX TEMP /i/  
none
```

Using a connect string:

```
sqlplus "sys/syspass@10g as sysdba" @htmldbins password SYSAUX SYSAUX TEMP  
/i/ 10g
```

Oracle HTML DB Post-installation Tasks

This chapter describes tasks that you need to complete after you install the software.

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Recompiling Invalid PL/SQL Packages and Restarting Processes](#)
- [Copying the Images Directory](#)
- [Configuring Oracle HTTP Server When Upgrading](#)
- [Configuring Oracle HTTP Server in a New Installation](#)
- [Installing Oracle HTML DB in Other Languages](#)
- [Managing JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES](#)
- [Obfuscating PlsqlDatabasePassword Parameter](#)
- [Logging in to Oracle HTML DB](#)

Note: Within the context of this document, the Oracle home directory (ORACLE_HOME) is the location where Oracle HTTP Server is installed.

Recompiling Invalid PL/SQL Packages and Restarting Processes

After you install Oracle HTML DB, you need to complete the following steps:

1. Run the `utlrp.sql` script from the Oracle Database home to recompile all invalid PL/SQL packages now instead of when the packages are accessed for the first time. This step is optional but recommended.

```
SQL> @?/rdbms/admin/utlrp.sql
```

2. Restart the processes that you stopped before you began the installation, such as listener and other processes. In addition, restart Oracle HTTP Server.

See Also: ["Recommended Pre-installation Tasks"](#) on page 3-1

Copying the Images Directory

Whether you are loading a new installation or upgrading from a previous release, you must copy the images directory from the top level of the unzipped `htmldb_2.0.zip` file to the location on the file system containing the Oracle home for Oracle HTTP Server.

Copying the Images Directory When Upgrading

If you are upgrading from a previous version of Oracle HTML DB, you should rename the existing `images` directory for Oracle HTML DB to reflect the release number (for example, `images_1_5`). By renaming the `images` directory, you have the option reverting to it later on.

To locate `images` directory on the file system, review the following files for the text alias `/i/`:

- Oracle9i HTTP Server Release 2, see the `httpd.conf` file
- Oracle HTTP Server 10g, see the `marvel.conf` file
- Oracle Application Server 10g, see the `marvel.conf` file

Copying the Images Directory in New Installation

On a Windows system, you can copy the `htmldb\images` directory using Windows Explorer or execute a command such as the following from a command prompt:

```
xcopy /E /I htmldb\images ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\Apache\images
```

On UNIX or Linux based systems, you can copy the `htmldb/images` directory by executing a command such as the following:

```
cp -rf htmldb/images ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache
```

Configuring Oracle HTTP Server When Upgrading

If you are upgrading Oracle HTML DB from release 1.5.0.00.33, 1.5.1.00.12, 1.6.0.00.87 or 1.6.1.00.03 and the password you provided during your initial installation differs from the one you specified while executing the `htmldbins.sql` script, you need to modify the file that contains the Database Access Descriptors (DADs). In addition, you must add two new MIME types to support SQL Workshop. The following sections describe the parameter you need to modify depending upon the type of Oracle HTTP Server in your environment.

Topics in this section include:

- [Oracle HTTP Server Release 9.0.3](#)
- [Oracle HTTP Server 10g Release 1 or Oracle Application Server 10g](#)

Oracle HTTP Server Release 9.0.3

If you are upgrading Oracle HTML DB and are running Oracle HTTP Server release 9.0.3 or higher, you must modify the parameter `password` in the `wdbsvr.app` file and modify the `httpd.conf` file to add two new MIME types to support SQL Workshop.

Modifying the Oracle9i `wdbsvr.app` File

Perform the following tasks if the password you provided during your initial installation differs from the one you specified while executing the `htmldbins.sql` script.

To modify the parameter `password` in the `wdbsvr.app` file:

1. Use a text editor and open the `wdbsvr.app` file.

- For UNIX and Linux based systems, the file is located at:
`ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/modplsql/cfg/wdbsvr.app`
 - For Windows based systems, the file is located at:
`ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\modplsql\cfg\wdbsvr.app`
2. Find the DAD settings for Oracle HTML DB by searching for the following:
`DAD_htmldb`
 3. Edit value next to the parameter `password` to match the password you provided while executing the `htmldbins.sql` script.
 4. Save your changes.
 5. Stop and restart Oracle HTTP Server.
 - For UNIX and Linux based systems, execute the following commands:
`ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/bin/apachectl stop`
`ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/bin/apachectl start`

Note that if the Oracle HTTP Server is listening on a port less than 1024, the these commands must be executed as a privileged user (such as `root`).

- For Windows based systems:
 - Stop Oracle HTTP Server - From the **Start** menu, select **Programs, Oracle - OraHome, Oracle HTTP Server, and Stop HTTP Server**.
 - Restart Oracle HTTP Server - - From the **Start** menu, select **Oracle - OraHome, Oracle HTTP Server, and Start HTTP Server**.

See Also: *Oracle HTTP Server Administration Guide*

Modifying the Oracle9i `httpd.conf` File

You need to modify the `httpd.conf` file to add two new MIME types to support SQL Workshop.

To modify `httpd.conf` file:

1. Use a text editor and open the `httpd.conf` file
 - For UNIX and Linux based systems, the file is located at:
`ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf/httpd.conf`
 - For Windows based systems:
`ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\Apache\conf\httpd.conf`
2. Add the following line if it does not currently exist:
`AddType text/xml xbl`
3. Add the following line if it does not currently exist:
`AddType text/x-component htc`
4. Save and exit the `httpd.conf` file.
5. Stop and restart Oracle HTTP Server.
 - For UNIX and Linux based systems, execute the following commands:

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/bin/apachectl stop
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/bin/apachectl start
```

Note that if the Oracle HTTP Server is listening on a port less than 1024, the these commands must be executed as a privileged user (such as root).

- For Windows based systems:
 - Stop Oracle HTTP Server - From the **Start** menu, select **Programs, Oracle - OraHome, Oracle HTTP Server**, and **Stop HTTP Server**.
 - Restart Oracle HTTP Server- From the **Start** menu, select **Programs, Oracle - OraHome, Oracle HTTP Server**, and **Start HTTP Server**.

See Also: *Oracle HTTP Server Administration Guide*

Oracle HTTP Server 10g Release 1 or Oracle Application Server 10g

If you are upgrading Oracle HTML DB and are running Oracle HTTP Server 10g Release 1 or Oracle Application Server 10g, you must modify the parameter `PlsqlDatabasePassword` and add two new MIME types in the `marvel.conf` file.

To modify the parameter `PlsqlDatabasePassword` in the `marvel.conf` file:

1. Use a text editor and open the `marvel.conf` file:
 - For UNIX and Linux based systems, the file is located at:


```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/modplsql/conf/marvel.conf
```
 - For Windows based systems, the file is located at:


```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\modplsql\conf\marvel.conf
```
2. Find the DAD settings for Oracle HTML DB by searching for the following:


```
/pls/htmldb
```
3. Modify the value of the parameter `PlsqlDatabasePassword` to match the password you provided while executing the `htmldbins.sql` script.

Next, add two new MIME types to support SQL Workshop.
4. Add the following line if it does not currently exist:


```
AddType text/xml          xbl
```
5. Add the following line if it does not currently exist:


```
AddType text/x-component  htc
```
6. Save your changes.
7. For Oracle Application Server 10g, execute the following commands:
 - For UNIX and Linux based systems:


```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin/dcmctl updateConfig -ct ohs
```
 - For Windows based systems:


```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\dcm\bin\dcmctl updateConfig -ct ohs
```
8. Stop and restart Oracle HTTP Server.
 - For UNIX and Linux based systems, execute the following commands:


```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl stopproc ias-component=HTTP_Server
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl startproc ias-component=HTTP_
Server
```

- For Windows based systems:

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\opmn\bin\opmnctl stopproc ias-component=HTTP_Server
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\opmn\bin\opmnctl startproc ias-component=HTTP_
Server
```

See Also: ["Obfuscating PlsqlDatabasePassword Parameter"](#) on page 4-11 and *Oracle HTTP Server Administration Guide*

Configuring Oracle HTTP Server in a New Installation

Oracle HTML DB must have access to Oracle HTTP Server with `mod_plsql`. The instructions that follow explain how to configure different versions of Oracle HTTP Server with `mod_plsql`.

Topics in this section include:

- [Oracle HTTP Server Release 9.0.3](#)
- [Oracle HTTP Server 10g Release 1 or Oracle Application Server 10g](#)

Oracle HTTP Server Release 9.0.3

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

Modifying the Oracle9i `wdbsvr.app` File

To create the DAD you modify the file `wdbsvr.app` and add an entry for Oracle HTML DB.

To modify the `wdbsvr.app` file:

1. Use a text editor and open the `wdbsvr.app` file:

- For UNIX and Linux based systems, the file is located at:

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/modplsql/cfg/wdbsvr.app
```

- For Windows based systems:

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\modplsql\cfg\wdbsvr.app
```

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

```
[DAD_htmlldb]
connect_string = localhost:1521:orcl
password = htmlldb
username = htmlldb_public_user
default_page = htmlldb
document_table = wwv_flow_file_objects$
document_path = docs
document_proc = wwv_flow_file_mgr.process_download
reuse = Yes
enablelso = No
```

```
stateful = STATELESS_RESET
nls_lang = American_America.AL32UTF8
```

Where:

- `connect_string` refers to the host ID, port number, and Oracle9i database where Oracle HTML DB was installed. Use the format `host:port:sid`.

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

- `password` is the HTML DB password you passed as the first argument to the `htmldbins.sql` script.
- `nls_lang` refers to the language setting. It must match the NLS settings of the database. For example:

```
American_America.AL32UTF8
```

If either the territory portion or the language portion of the NLS settings contain a space, you must wrap the value in double quotes, like the following example:

```
nls_lang = "ENGLISH_UNITED KINGDOM.AL32UTF8"
```

You can find information about your database's NLS settings by querying the view `NLS_DATABASE_PARAMETERS` as shown in the following example:

```
SELECT parameter,value
FROM nls_database_parameters
WHERE PARAMETER IN ('NLS_CHARACTERSET','NLS_LANGUAGE','NLS_TERRITORY');
```

3. Leave the remaining settings, including the username setting, as they appear in the previous example.
4. Save and exit the `wdbsvr.app` file.

Modifying the Oracle9i httpd.conf

You need to modify the `httpd.conf` file to include an alias that points to the file system path where you copied the images directory and add two new MIME types to support SQL Workshop.

See Also: ["Copying the Images Directory When Upgrading"](#) on page 4-2 and ["Installing the Oracle HTML DB Software"](#) on page 3-2

To modify `httpd.conf` file:

1. Use a text editor and open the `httpd.conf` file
 - For UNIX and Linux based systems, the file is located at:

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/conf/httpd.conf
```

- For Windows based systems:

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\Apache\conf\httpd.conf
```

2. Add an alias entry that points to the file system path where you copied the images directory. The following examples assume you specified the image directory alias as `/i/` when you ran the `htmldbins.sql` script.

- Windows based system example:

```
Alias /i/ "C:\oracle\ora92\Apache\Apache\images/"
```

Note you must include the forward slash (/) at the end of the path.

- UNIX and Linux based system example:

```
Alias /i/ "/home/oracle/OraHome1/Apache/Apache/images/"
```

Next, you need to add two new MIME types to support SQL Workshop.

3. Add the following line if it does not currently exist:

```
AddType text/xml          xbl
```

4. Add the following line if it does not currently exist:

```
AddType text/x-component  htc
```

5. Save and exit the `httpd.conf` file.

6. Stop and restart Oracle HTTP Server.

- For UNIX and Linux based systems, execute the following commands:

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/bin/apachectl stop
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/bin/apachectl start
```

Note that if the Oracle HTTP Server is listening on a port less than 1024, these commands must be executed as a privileged user (such as `root`).

- For Windows based systems:
 - Stop Oracle HTTP Server - From the **Start** menu, select **Programs, Oracle - OraHome, Oracle HTTP Server, and Stop HTTP Server**.
 - Restart Oracle HTTP Server- From the **Start** menu, select **Programs, Oracle - OraHome, Oracle HTTP Server, and Start HTTP Server**.

See Also: *Oracle HTTP Server Administration Guide*

Oracle HTTP Server 10g Release 1 or Oracle Application Server 10g

You need to modify the `marvel.conf` file to include an alias that points to the file system path where you copied the images directory and add two new MIME types to support SQL Workshop.

See Also: ["Copying the Images Directory When Upgrading"](#) on page 4-2 and ["Installing the Oracle HTML DB Software"](#) on page 3-2

To modify the `marvel.conf` file:

1. Use a text editor and open the `marvel.conf` file:

- For UNIX and Linux based systems, the file is located at:

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/modplsql/conf/marvel.conf
```

- For Windows based systems, the file is located at:

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\modplsql\conf\marvel.conf
```

2. Add the following line if it does not currently exist:

```
AddType text/xml          xbl
```

3. Add the following line if it does not currently exist:

```
AddType text/x-component  htc
```

4. Add an alias entry that points to the file system path where you copied the images directory.

Note you need to use the alias you specified in the fifth positional argument to `htmldbins.sql`. The following examples assume you specified the image directory alias as `/i/`.

- Windows based system example:

```
Alias /i/ "C:\oracle\ora101\Apache\Apache\images/"
```

Note you must include the forward slash (/) at the end of the path.

- UNIX and Linux based system example:

```
Alias /i/ "/home/oracle/OraHome1/Apache/Apache/images/"
```

5. Add an DAD entry for Oracle HTML DB using the following syntax. Replace the values `PlsqlDatabasePassword`, `PlsqlDatabaseConnectString`, and `PlsqlNLSLanguage` with values appropriate values for your environment.

```
<Location /pls/htmldb>
  SetHandler pls_handler
  Order deny,allow
  Allow from all
  AllowOverride None
  PlsqlDatabaseUsername      HTMLDB_PUBLIC_USER
  PlsqlDatabasePassword     htmldb
  PlsqlDatabaseConnectString localhost:1521:htmlbdbv ServiceNameFormat
  PlsqlDefaultPage          htmldb
  PlsqlDocumentTablename    wwv_flow_file_objects$
  PlsqlDocumentPath         docs
  PlsqlDocumentProcedure    wwv_flow_file_mgr.process_download
  PlsqlAuthenticationMode   Basic
  PlsqlNLSLanguage          AMERICAN_AMERICA.AL32UTF8
</Location>
```

If either the territory portion or the language portion of the NLS settings contain a space, you must wrap the value in double quotes, like the following example:

```
PlsqlNLSLanguage          "ENGLISH_UNITED KINGDOM.AL32UTF8"
```

6. Save and exit the `marvel.conf` file.
7. **(Oracle Application Server only)** Execute the following commands:

- For UNIX and Linux based systems:

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin/dcmctl updateConfig -ct ohs
```

- For Windows based systems:

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\dcm\bin\dcmctl updateConfig -ct ohs
```

8. Stop and restart Oracle HTTP Server.

- For UNIX and Linux based systems, execute the following commands:

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl stopproc ias-component=HTTP_Server
```

```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl startproc ias-component=HTTP_
Server
```

- For Windows based systems:

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\opmn\bin\opmnctl stopproc ias-component=HTTP_Server
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\opmn\bin\opmnctl startproc ias-component=HTTP_
Server
```

See Also: ["Obfuscating PlsqlDatabasePassword Parameter"](#) on page 4-11 and *Oracle HTTP Server Administration Guide*

Installing Oracle HTML DB in Other Languages

The Oracle HTML DB interface is translated into German, Spanish, French, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Brazilian Portuguese, Simplified Chinese, and Traditional Chinese. A single instance of Oracle HTML DB can be installed with one or more of these translated versions. At runtime, each user's Web browser language settings determine the specific language version.

The translated version of Oracle HTML DB should be loaded into a database that has a character set that can support the specific language. If you attempt to install a translated version of Oracle HTML DB into a database that does not support the character encoding of the language, the installation may fail or the translated Oracle HTML DB instance may appear corrupt when run. The database character set AL32UTF8 supports all the translated versions of Oracle HTML DB.

You can manually install translated versions of Oracle HTML DB using SQL*Plus. The installation files are encoded in UTF8.

Note: Regardless of the target database character set, to install a translated version of Oracle HTML DB you must set the character set value of the NLS_LANG environment variable to AL32UTF8 prior to starting SQL*Plus.

The following examples illustrate valid NLS_LANG settings for loading Oracle HTML DB translations:

```
American_America.AL32UTF8
Japanese_Japan.AL32UTF8
```

To install a translated version of Oracle HTML DB:

1. Set the NLS_LANG environment variable, making sure that the character set is AL32UTF8. For example:

- Bourne or Korn shell:

```
NLS_LANG=American_America.AL32UTF8
export NLS_LANG
```

- C shell:

```
setenv NLS_LANG American_America.AL32UTF8
```

- For Windows based systems:

```
set NLS_LANG=American_America.AL32UTF8
```

2. Start SQL*Plus and connect to the target database as *SYS*.

3. Execute the following statement:

```
ALTER SESSION SET CURRENT_SCHEMA = FLOWS_020000;
```

4. Execute the appropriate language specific script. For example:

```
@load_de.sql
```

The installation scripts are located in subdirectories identified by a language code in the unzipped distribution `/htmldb/builder`. For example, the German version is located in `/htmldb/builder/de` and the Japanese version is located in `/htmldb/builder/ja`. Within each of these directories, there is a language loading script identified by the language code (for example, `load_de.sql` or `load_ja.sql`).

Managing JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES

`JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` determine the maximum number of concurrently running jobs. In Oracle HTML DB release 2.0, transactional support and SQL scripts require jobs. If `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` is not enabled and working properly, you cannot successfully execute a script.

Topics in this section include:

- [Viewing the Number of JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES](#)
- [Changing the Number of JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES](#)

Viewing the Number of JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES

There are currently three ways to view the number of number of `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES`:

- In the installation log file
- On the About HTML DB page in Oracle HTML DB
- From SQL*Plus

In the Installation Log File

After installing or upgrading Oracle HTML DB to release 2.0, you can view the number of `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` in the installation log files.

See Also: ["Reviewing a Log of an Installation Session"](#) on page A-1

On the About HTML Page within Oracle HTML DB

You can also view the number of `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` on the About HTML DB page.

To access the About HTML DB page:

1. Log in to Oracle HTML DB. See ["Logging in to Oracle HTML DB"](#) on page 4-12.
2. Click the Administration icon.
3. From the Tasks list, select **About HTML DB**.

The current number `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` displays at the bottom of the page.

From SQL*Plus

Users can also view the number of `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` from SQL*Plus by running the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT VALUE FROM v$parameter WHERE NAME = 'job_queue_processes'
```

Changing the Number of `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES`

You can change the number of `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` by running a SQL statement in SQL*Plus:

To update the number of `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES`:

1. Log into the database as `SYSDBA` using SQL*Plus.
2. In SQL*Plus run the following SQL statement:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES = <number>
```

For example, running the statement `ALTER SYSTEM SET JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES = 20` sets `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` to 20.

Obfuscating PlsqlDatabasePassword Parameter

The `PlsqlDatabasePassword` parameter specifies the password for logging in to the database. You can use the `dadTool.pl` utility to obfuscate passwords in the `dads.conf` file.

You can find the `dadTool.pl` utility in the following directory:

- For UNIX and Linux based systems:


```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/modplsql/conf
```
- For Windows based systems:


```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\modplsql\conf
```

Obfuscating Passwords in a New Installation

In a new installation, the `PlsqlDatabasePassword` parameter is found in the `dads.conf` file. To obfuscate passwords in a new installation, run the `dadTool.pl` utility by following the instructions in the `dadTool.README` file.

Obfuscating Passwords if Upgrading

If you have upgraded from a previous release, the DAD information is in the file `marvel.conf`. Before you can run the `dadTool.pl` utility, you must copy the DAD entry from the `marvel.conf` file to the `dads.conf` file.

To obfuscate passwords when upgrading:

1. Use a text editor and copy the entry for `/pls/htmldb` from the `marvel.conf` file into the `dads.conf` file.
 - For UNIX and Linux based systems, these files are located in:


```
ORACLE_BASE/ORACLE_HOME/Apache/modplsql/conf/dads.conf
```
 - For Windows based systems, these files are located in:

```
ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\modplsql\conf\dads.conf
```

2. Run `dadTool.pl` by following the instructions in the `dadTool.README` file.
3. Copy the entry for `/pls/htmldb` from the `dads.conf` file back into `marvel.conf`.
4. Remove the entry for `/pls/htmldb` from the `dads.conf` file.

Logging in to Oracle HTML DB

You open the Oracle HTML DB home page in a Web browser. To view or develop Oracle HTML DB applications, the Web browser must support JavaScript and the HTML 4.0 and CSS 1.0 standards. The following browsers meet this requirement:

- Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 or higher (Windows only)
- Netscape Communicator 7.0 or higher
- Mozilla 1.2 or higher
- Firefox 1.0 or higher

Accessing the Oracle HTML DB Login Page

To log in to Oracle HTML DB, open the following URL in a Web browser:

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

Where:

- `hostname` is the name of the system where Oracle HTTP Server is installed.
- `port` is the is the port number assigned to Oracle HTTP Server.

In a default installation, this number is 7777. You can find information about your Oracle HTTP Server installation's port number from the `httpd.conf` file, located in `ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\Apache\conf`, by searching for Port.

You can also find the port number in the `portlist.ini` file, located in `ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\install`. However, be aware that if you change a port number, it is not updated in the `portlist.ini` file, so you can only rely on this file immediately after installation.

- `database_access_descriptor` describes how Oracle HTTP Server connects to the database server so that it can fulfill an HTTP request. The default value is `htmldb`.

See Also: `ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\Apache\modplsql\conf\dads.readme` for more information on database access descriptors

The Oracle HTML DB Login page appears.

In the Oracle HTML DB development environment, users log in to a shared work area called a workspace. Users are divided into three primary roles:

- **Developers** create and edit applications.
- **Workspace administrators** perform administrator tasks specific to a workspace such as managing user accounts, monitoring workspace activity, and viewing log files.

- **Oracle HTML DB administrator** are superusers that manage an entire hosted instance using the Oracle HTML DB Administration Services application.

If you are a developer, an administrator must grant you access to a workspace. If you are an Oracle HTML DB administrator, you need to:

- **Log into Oracle HTML DB Administration Services.** Oracle HTML DB Administration Services is a separate application for managing an entire Oracle HTML DB instance.
- **Specify a provisioning mode.** In Oracle HTML DB Administration Services you need to determine how the process of creating (or provisioning) a workspace will work in your development environment.
- **Create a Workspace.** A workspace is a shared work area within the Oracle HTML DB development environment that has a unique ID and name. An Oracle HTML DB administrator can create a workspace manually or have users submit requests.
- **Log in to a Workspace.** Once you create a workspace in Oracle HTML DB Administration Services, return to the Oracle HTML DB Login page and log in to that workspace.

See Also: "Quick Start" and "Managing an Oracle HTML DB Hosted Service" in *Oracle HTML DB User's Guide*

Oracle HTML DB Troubleshooting

This appendix contains information on troubleshooting.

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Reviewing a Log of an Installation Session](#)
- [Cleaning Up After a Failed Installation](#)
- [Images Displaying Incorrectly in Oracle HTML DB](#)
- [Online Help Not Working](#)

Reviewing a Log of an Installation Session

The `htmldbins.sql` script creates a log file in the `htmldb` directory using the naming convention `installYYYY-MM-DD_HH24-MI-SS.log`. In a successful installation, the log file contains the following text:

```
Thank you for installing Oracle HTML DB.  
Oracle HTML DB is installed in the FLOWS_020000 schema.
```

If the log file contains a few errors, it does not mean that your installation failed. Note that acceptable errors are noted as such in the log file.

Cleaning Up After a Failed Installation

In a successful installation the following banner displays at the end of the installation:

```
Thank you for installing Oracle HTML DB.  
Oracle HTML DB is installed in the FLOWS_020000 schema.
```

To reinstall, you need to drop either one or two database schemas depending upon the installation type.

After a Failed Upgrade Installation

In the case of a failed upgrade installation, you need to revert Oracle HTML DB to a previous release (either release 1.5 or release 1.6) and then remove the schemas associated with release 2.0.

Reverting to Previous Release

To revert a previous Oracle HTML DB release:

1. If you altered your images directory, you need to point the text alias `/i/` back to images directory for release 1.5. (See "[Copying the Images Directory When Upgrading](#)" on page 4-2.)
2. Execute the following command in SQL*Plus:
 - a. Start SQL*Plus and connect the database where Oracle HTML DB is installed as SYS or SYSTEM, for example:

```
c:\> sqlplus sys/SYS_password as sysdba
```

- b. To revert to Oracle HTML DB release 1.5, execute the following:

```
ALTER SESSION SET CURRENT_SCHEMA = FLOWS_010500;
exec flows_010500.www_flow_upgrade.switch_schemas
('FLOWS_020000', 'FLOWS_010500');
```

- c. To revert to Oracle HTML DB release 1.6, execute the following:

```
ALTER SESSION SET CURRENT_SCHEMA = FLOWS_010600;
exec flows_010600.www_flow_upgrade.switch_schemas
('FLOWS_020000', 'FLOWS_010600');
```

To remove the release 2.0 schema:

1. Start SQL*Plus and connect the database where Oracle HTML DB is installed as SYS or SYSTEM.
2. Execute the following commands:

```
DROP user FLOWS_020000 CASCADE;
```

After a Failed New Installation

To remove schemas after a failed new installation:

1. Start SQL*Plus and connect the database where Oracle HTML DB is installed as SYS or SYSTEM.
2. Execute the following commands:

```
drop user FLOWS_020000 cascade;
drop user FLOWS_FILES cascade;
```

Images Displaying Incorrectly in Oracle HTML DB

In "[Configuring Oracle HTTP Server in a New Installation](#)" on page 4-5, you added an alias entry that points to the file system path where you copied the images directory. If images in Oracle HTML DB do not display correctly, you may have more than one definition of the `/i/` alias. To address this issue:

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

Online Help Not Working

If users are accessing Oracle HTML DB through a Virtual Host, the online help will not work. Consider the following example:

- The hostname of the Oracle HTTP Server where the Oracle HTML DB DAD resides is `internal.server.com` and the port is `7777`.

- Users access Oracle HTML DB through a Virtual Host. In their Web browsers, users see `external.server.com` and the port 80.

In this example, Oracle HTML DB online help will not work if the users cannot access `internal.server.com`. To resolve this issue, add the following lines to the Oracle HTML DB Database Access Descriptor (DAD) to override the CGI environment variables `SERVER_NAME` and `SERVER_PORT`:

```
PlsqlCGIEnvironmentList SERVER_NAME=external.server.com  
PlsqlCGIEnvironmentList SERVER_PORT=80
```

See Also: *Oracle HTTP Server mod_plsql User's Guide* for information on overriding the CGI environment variables and "[Oracle Text Requirement](#)" on page 2-2

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