

# Traditional Platform Pack Installation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne on Oracle Bare Metal Cloud Services

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Introduction.....	2
Prerequisites.....	2
Create a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) .....	3
Creating Block Volume Storage.....	9
Creating a Linux Instance .....	10
Logging in to a Linux-based Server from a Microsoft Windows Machine .....	14
Attaching Block Volume Storage to the Database Server and Mounting on the /u01 File System.....	17
Setup on JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Linux-based Servers .....	23
Configuring Linux-based Servers to Run OUI in GUI Mode.....	26
Downloading JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Software from e-delivery .....	32
Installing the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 9.2 Server Manager Console on Oracle BMCS .....	32
Installing a JD Edwards 9.2 Database Server on Oracle BMCS.....	32
Installing a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 9.2 Enterprise Server on Oracle BMCS .....	33
Installing JD Edwards 9.2 Web Servers on Oracle BMCS.....	33
Creating a Microsoft Windows-based Instance.....	34
Attaching Block Volume Storage to a Microsoft Windows Server and Mounting to the D:\ Drive.....	36
Installing the JD Edwards Deployment Server on a Microsoft Windows VM .....	48
Creating a Database Server Instance Using the Database Service (DBS).....	48
Preparing the DBS for Installation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne .....	54

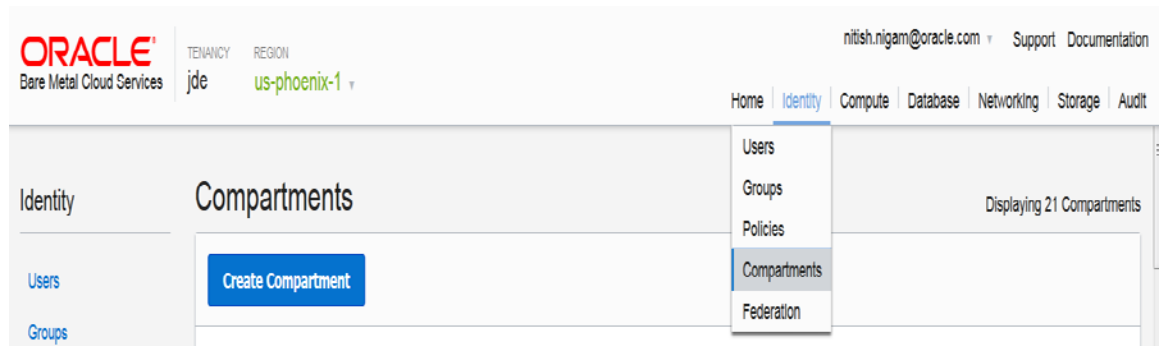
## Introduction

This document describes the manual method to provision and configure Oracle Bare Metal Cloud Services (BMCS) resources for use with the traditional installation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, which uses the Platform Pack. Examples of BMCS resources that must be set up include the launching of Compute Instances, creation of Block Volume Storage, and setup of the Virtual Cloud Network (VCN).

## Prerequisites

This section includes the mandatory steps you must perform before you can start provisioning resources on Bare Metal Cloud Services.

1. You must have a subscription to use these Oracle Bare Metal Cloud Services:
  - Compute
  - Network
  - Storage
  - Oracle Identity Management (IAM )
  - Oracle Database
2. Create JDEE1 compartment using this procedure.
  - a. Log in to the Bare Metal Cloud Console and navigate to Identity > Compartment.
  - b. Click the **Create Compartment** button.



- c. On the Create Compartment dialog box, enter a valid name and description.
- d. Click the **Create Compartment** button.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Compartment' dialog box. At the top, the title 'Create Compartment' is on the left, and links for 'help' and 'cancel' are on the right. Below the title is a note: 'Note: A Compartment cannot be deleted.' There are two input fields: 'NAME' with the value 'JDEE1' and 'DESCRIPTION' with the value 'Traditional Install for JDE'. At the bottom of the dialog is a blue button labeled 'Create Compartment'.

For more information on Compartments for Oracle Bare Metal Services, refer to:

<https://docs.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/Content/Identity/Tasks/managingcompartments.htm>

3. Create a private/public key pair.

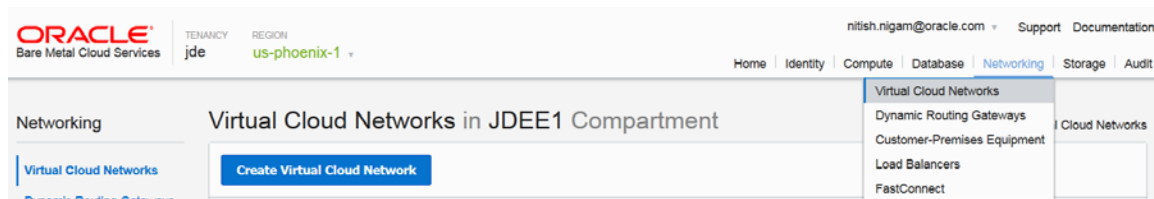
For detailed steps, refer to the section entitled: **Generate Secure Shell (SSH) Key Pairs on Your Local System** in this document:

[http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/cloud/compute-iaas/JDE\\_OneClick\\_Prov/Preparing/preparing\\_for%20one\\_click\\_deployment\\_92.html](http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/cloud/compute-iaas/JDE_OneClick_Prov/Preparing/preparing_for%20one_click_deployment_92.html)

## Create a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN)

After the Compartment created in the previous step has a status of Available, use this procedure to create a Virtual Cloud Network (VCN).

1. Select the Compartment you created in the previous step and navigate to Networking > Virtual Cloud Networks.
2. Click the **Create Virtual Cloud Network** button.



3. On Create Virtual Network, complete the required fields.

**Important:** In the CREATE IN COMPARTMENT section, make sure you **select** this check box:

- **CREATE VIRTUAL CLOUD NETWORK PLUS RELATED RESOURCES**

**Important:** In the DNS RESOLUTION section, make sure you **deselect** this check box:

- **USE DNS HOSTNAMES IN THIS VCN**

Create Virtual Cloud Network

[help](#) [cancel](#)

CREATE IN COMPARTMENT

JDEE1

NAME OPTIONAL

jde\_vcn

☐ CREATE VIRTUAL CLOUD NETWORK ONLY

☒ CREATE VIRTUAL CLOUD NETWORK PLUS RELATED RESOURCES

Automatically sets up a Virtual Cloud Network with access to the internet. You can set up firewall rules and Security Lists to control ingress and egress traffic to your Instances. All related resources will be created in the same Compartment as the VCN. These actions will occur:

Create Virtual Cloud Network

DNS RESOLUTION

☐ USE DNS HOSTNAMES IN THIS VCN ?

Allows assignment of DNS hostname when launching an Instance

Name: jde\_vcn

CIDR: 10.0.0.0/16

Create Internet Gateway

Name: Internet Gateway

Update Default Route Table

- Verify that all VCN resources have been created successfully.

Create Virtual Cloud Network

Create Virtual Cloud Network

The Virtual Cloud Network was created: [jde\\_vcn](#)

Create Internet Gateway

The Internet Gateway "Internet Gateway jde\_vcn" was created

Update Default Route Table

The Route Table was updated: [Default Route Table for jde\\_vcn](#)

Create Subnet

Public Subnet IAUF:PHX-AD-1 was created

Create Subnet

Public Subnet IAUF:PHX-AD-2 was created

Create Subnet

Public Subnet IAUF:PHX-AD-3 was created

5. In the section entitled: **The virtual cloud network was created: name**, click the link for the VCN that was created. In this example, the VCN is named **jde\_vcn**.

6. With the VCN displayed, in the left pane under Resources, select **Security List**.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Cloud console interface. At the top, the header includes the Oracle logo, 'Bare Metal Cloud Services', and navigation links for Home, Identity, Compute, Database, Networking, Storage, and Audit. The main content area displays the details for a VCN named 'jde\_vcn'. On the left, a sidebar lists resources: Subnets (3), Route Tables (1), Internet Gateways (1), Dynamic Routing Gateways (0), Security Lists (1) (highlighted with a red box), and DHCP Options (1). The main panel shows the VCN details: CIDR Block: 10.0.0.0/16, Compartment: JDEE1, Created: Fri, 30 Jun 2017 08:22:26 GMT, and a Terminate button. Below this, the 'Subnets in JDEE1 Compartment' section displays a table of subnets. The first subnet is 'Public Subnet IAUF:PHX-AD-1' with CIDR Block 10.0.0.0/24 and Virtual Router MAC Address 00:00:17:21:7F:C6. It is associated with the 'Default Security List for jde\_vcn' and has a Terminate button.

7. In the Security Lists section, click the link for Default Security List for vcn\_name for your VCN.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Cloud console interface, specifically the 'Security Lists in JDEE1 Compartment' section. The left sidebar lists resources: Subnets (3), Route Tables (1), Internet Gateways (1), Dynamic Routing Gateways (0), and Security Lists (1) (highlighted with a red box). The main panel displays the details for the 'Default Security List for jde\_vcn'. It shows the CIDR Block: 10.0.0.0/16, Compartment: JDEE1, Created: Fri, 30 Jun 2017 08:22:26 GMT, and a Terminate button. The security list is associated with the VCN 'jde\_vcn' and has a link to 'Default Security List for jde\_vcn' (highlighted with a red box).

8. On Default Security List, click the **Edit All Rules** button.



ORACLE®  
Bare Metal Cloud Services

TENANCY  
jde

REGION  
us-phoenix-1

Home | Ide

Networking » Virtual Cloud Networks » Virtual Cloud Network Details » Security Lists » Security List Details

## Default Security List for jde\_vcn

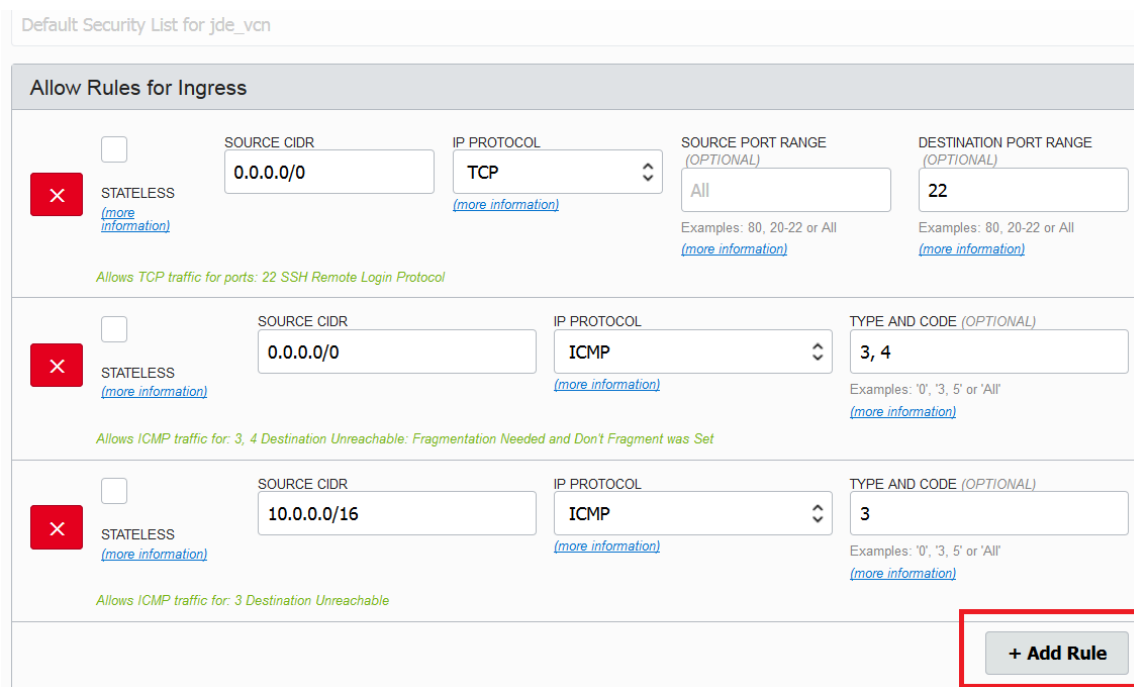
**Edit All Rules** **Terminate**

OCID: ...zxinza [Show](#) [Copy](#)  
Created: Fri, 30 Jun 2017 08:22:26 GMT

*Instance traffic is controlled by firewall rules on each Instance in addition to this Security List*

AVAILABLE

9. On Allow Rules for Ingress, click the **Add Rule** button.



Default Security List for jde\_vcn

### Allow Rules for Ingress

<input type="checkbox"/>	SOURCE CIDR 0.0.0.0/0	IP PROTOCOL TCP	SOURCE PORT RANGE (OPTIONAL) All	DESTINATION PORT RANGE (OPTIONAL) 22
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STATELESS <a href="#">(more information)</a>	<a href="#">(more information)</a>	Examples: 80, 20-22 or All <a href="#">(more information)</a>	Examples: 80, 20-22 or All <a href="#">(more information)</a>
Allows TCP traffic for ports: 22 SSH Remote Login Protocol				
<input type="checkbox"/>	SOURCE CIDR 0.0.0.0/0	IP PROTOCOL ICMP	TYPE AND CODE (OPTIONAL) 3, 4	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STATELESS <a href="#">(more information)</a>	<a href="#">(more information)</a>	Examples: '0', '3', '5' or 'All' <a href="#">(more information)</a>	
Allows ICMP traffic for: 3, 4 Destination Unreachable: Fragmentation Needed and Don't Fragment was Set				
<input type="checkbox"/>	SOURCE CIDR 10.0.0.0/16	IP PROTOCOL ICMP	TYPE AND CODE (OPTIONAL) 3	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STATELESS <a href="#">(more information)</a>	<a href="#">(more information)</a>	Examples: '0', '3', '5' or 'All' <a href="#">(more information)</a>	
Allows ICMP traffic for: 3 Destination Unreachable				

**+ Add Rule**

10. On Allow Rules for Ingress, add ports to allow external public access for these resources:

- WebLogic Admin Console

In this example, the Admin console port is 7001. If you are using some other port, make sure you provide that port number.



- HTML (JAS) Server

In this example, the HTML Server port is 8001. If you are using some other port, make sure you provide that port number.

- Server Manager Console

For example, port 8999.

- Secure Server Manager Console

For example, port 8998.

- Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) Connection

For example, port 3389.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STATELESS <a href="#">(more information)</a>	0.0.0.0/0 <small>Specified IP addresses: 0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255 (4,294,967,296 IP addresses)</small>	TCP <a href="#">(more information)</a>	(OPTIONAL) All <small>Examples: 80, 20-22 or All <a href="#">(more information)</a></small>	(OPTIONAL) 7001 <small>Examples: 80, 20-22 or All <a href="#">(more information)</a></small>
Allows TCP traffic for ports: 7001					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STATELESS <a href="#">(more information)</a>	0.0.0.0/0 <small>Specified IP addresses: 0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255 (4,294,967,296 IP addresses)</small>	TCP <a href="#">(more information)</a>	(OPTIONAL) All <small>Examples: 80, 20-22 or All <a href="#">(more information)</a></small>	(OPTIONAL) 8001 <small>Examples: 80, 20-22 or All <a href="#">(more information)</a></small>
Allows TCP traffic for ports: 8001					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STATELESS <a href="#">(more information)</a>	0.0.0.0/0 <small>Specified IP addresses: 0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255 (4,294,967,296 IP addresses)</small>	TCP <a href="#">(more information)</a>	(OPTIONAL) All <small>Examples: 80, 20-22 or All <a href="#">(more information)</a></small>	(OPTIONAL) 8999 <small>Examples: 80, 20-22 or All <a href="#">(more information)</a></small>
Allows TCP traffic for ports: 8999					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STATELESS <a href="#">(more information)</a>	0.0.0.0/0 <small>Specified IP addresses: 0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255 (4,294,967,296 IP addresses)</small>	TCP <a href="#">(more information)</a>	(OPTIONAL) All <small>Examples: 80, 20-22 or All <a href="#">(more information)</a></small>	(OPTIONAL) 8998 <small>Examples: 80, 20-22 or All <a href="#">(more information)</a></small>
Allows TCP traffic for ports: 8998					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STATELESS <a href="#">(more information)</a>	0.0.0.0/0 <small>Specified IP addresses: 0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255 (4,294,967,296 IP addresses)</small>	TCP <a href="#">(more information)</a>	(OPTIONAL) All <small>Examples: 80, 20-22 or All <a href="#">(more information)</a></small>	(OPTIONAL) 3389 <small>Examples: 80, 20-22 or All <a href="#">(more information)</a></small>
Allows TCP traffic for ports: 3389					

11. After adding the required ingress security rules, click the **Save Security List Rules** button.

The setup of your VCN is complete.

For more information on Bare Metal Network Services, refer to:

<https://docs.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/Content/Network/Concepts/overview.htm>

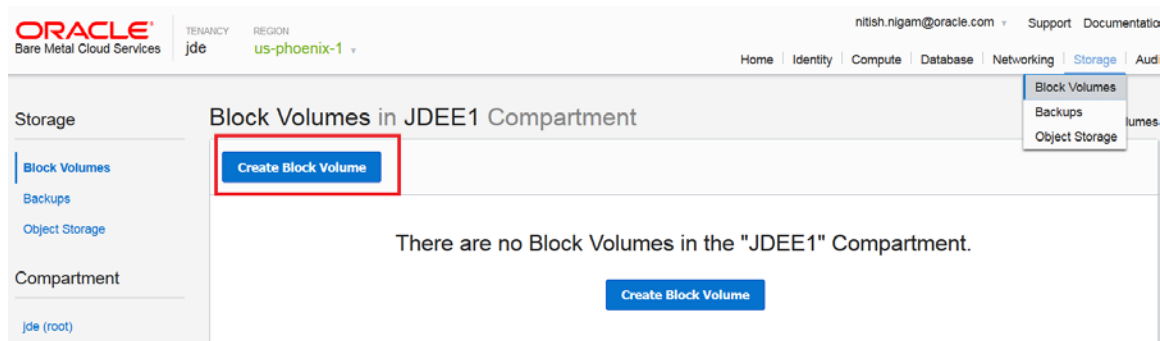
## Creating Block Volume Storage

This section includes steps for creating Block Volume Storage. Block Volume Storage is storage that is in addition to the default storage amount of 128 GB that is allocated to each instance upon creation. Make sure you create additional Block Volume Storage in the same Availability Domain in which you are planning to provision for the respective JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server.

For JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, you must create additional Block Volume Storage for these servers:

- Linux-based Database Server
- Microsoft Windows Deployment Server

1. In the Compartment you created for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, navigate to Storage > Block Volumes.
2. Click the **Create Block Volume** button.



3. On Create Block Volume, complete the required fields. For JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, you must create Block Volume Storage for the Database Server and the Deployment Server. In this example, 80 GB and 100 GB block volumes are used for Database Server and Deployment Server, respectively. These amounts are sufficient to support installation of DV and PS path codes. If you are planning to install all path codes, you may need to increase the size.

The below example is for the Database Server, where NAME is the name of the associated instance and size is 80 GB.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Block Volume' form. At the top, it says 'Create Block Volume' with 'help' and 'cancel' links. The form has four main sections: 'CREATE IN COMPARTMENT' with a dropdown menu showing 'JDEE1'; 'NAME' with a text input field containing 'jdedbserver\_volume'; 'AVAILABILITY DOMAIN' with a dropdown menu showing 'IAUF:PHX-AD-1'; and 'SIZE (IN GB)' with a text input field containing '80'. Below the size field, a note states 'Size must be between 50 GB and 2048 GB'. At the bottom of the form is a blue 'Create Block Volume' button.

The below example is for the Deployment Server, where NAME is the name of the associated instance and size is 80 GB.

**Create Block Volume** [help](#) [cancel](#)

CREATE IN COMPARTMENT  
JDEE1

NAME  
jdedepserver\_volume

AVAILABILITY DOMAIN  
IAUF:PHX-AD-1

SIZE (IN GB)  
100

Size must be between 50 GB and 2048 GB

**Create Block Volume**

4. Click the **Create Block Volume** button.

The setup for Block Volume Storage for the Database Server and the Deployment Server is complete.

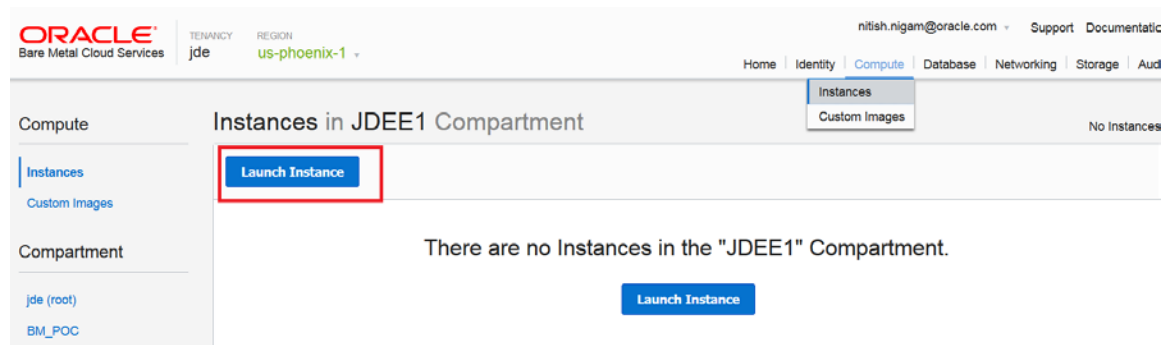
For more information on Bare Metal Storage Services, refer to:

<https://docs.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/Content/Block/Concepts/overview.htm>

## Creating a Linux Instance

This section describes how to create (launch) a Linux instance for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Linux-based Servers such as the Enterprise Server, Database Server, HTML Servers, and AIS Servers.

1. In the Compartment you created for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, navigate to Compute > Instances.
2. Click the **Launch Instance** button.





3. On the Launch Instance details screen, complete these fields:

- **Name** - Display name of the instance. This will be the hostname of the respective JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server.
- **Availability Domain** - Domain where you want to provision your instance. Make sure you select the same domain in which you have created Block Volume Storage.
- **Image** - From the drop-down menu, select from the list of Oracle Linux Operating System images. Refer to Oracle Certifications for JD Edwards for supported Linux Operating Systems.
- **Shape** - Select a shape prefixed with VM.Standard.1.x where x is the number of cores. All JD Edwards Linux-based servers except the Database Server can operate with the VM.Standard1.1 shape. Additional cores are required for the Database Server, either VM.Standard1.2 or VM.Standard1.4, depending on the number of path codes you are installing.
- **Virtual Cloud Network** - Select the VCN that you previously created. In this document, the VCN was named **jde\_vcn**.
- **Subnet** - Select an available subnet using the drop-down menu where the available subnets are those that are associated with the selected Availability Domain. For example, if you have selected **IAUF:PHX-AD1** as the Availability Domain, then only the subnet created for AD1 will be displayed in the drop-down menu.
- Select the **Assign public IP address** check box to enable the selections in that section.
- In the SSH KEYS section, click the **CHOOSE SSH KEY FILES** radio button and browse for your ssh public key created as a prerequisite step. You will be using its corresponding private key when connecting to a Linux instance.

The following screen shows the first portion of the Launch Instance details screen.

Launch Instance

helpcancel

Launching an Instance will take several minutes. You'll need to wait another minute for the OS to boot before you can SSH to the Instance.

Traffic on this Instance is controlled by its firewall rules in addition to the selected Subnet's Security Lists.

If the image, Virtual Cloud Network, or Subnet is in a different Compartment than the Instance, [click here](#) to enable Compartment selection for those resources.

NAME

bmjdedbsvr

AVAILABILITY DOMAIN

IAUF:PHX-AD-1

IMAGE

Oracle-Linux-6.8-2017.03.02-0

SHAPE

VM.Standard1.4

VIRTUAL CLOUD NETWORK

jde\_vcn

SUBNET

Public Subnet IAUF:PHX-AD-1

PRIVATE IP ADDRESS (Optional)

The following screen shows the second portion of the Launch Instance details screen.

☒ **Assign public IP address**

DNS NAME *(Optional)*

To specify a hostname, select a Subnet that has DNS services enabled

No spaces. Only letters, numbers, and hyphens. 63 characters max.

FULLY QUALIFIED DOMAIN NAME *(read-only)*

To specify a hostname, select a Subnet that has DNS services enabled

SSH KEYS

☒ CHOOSE SSH KEY FILES

☐ PASTE SSH KEYS

Choose SSH Key files (.pub) from your computer: **Browse**

dbcs.pub

**Launch Instance**

SIG133

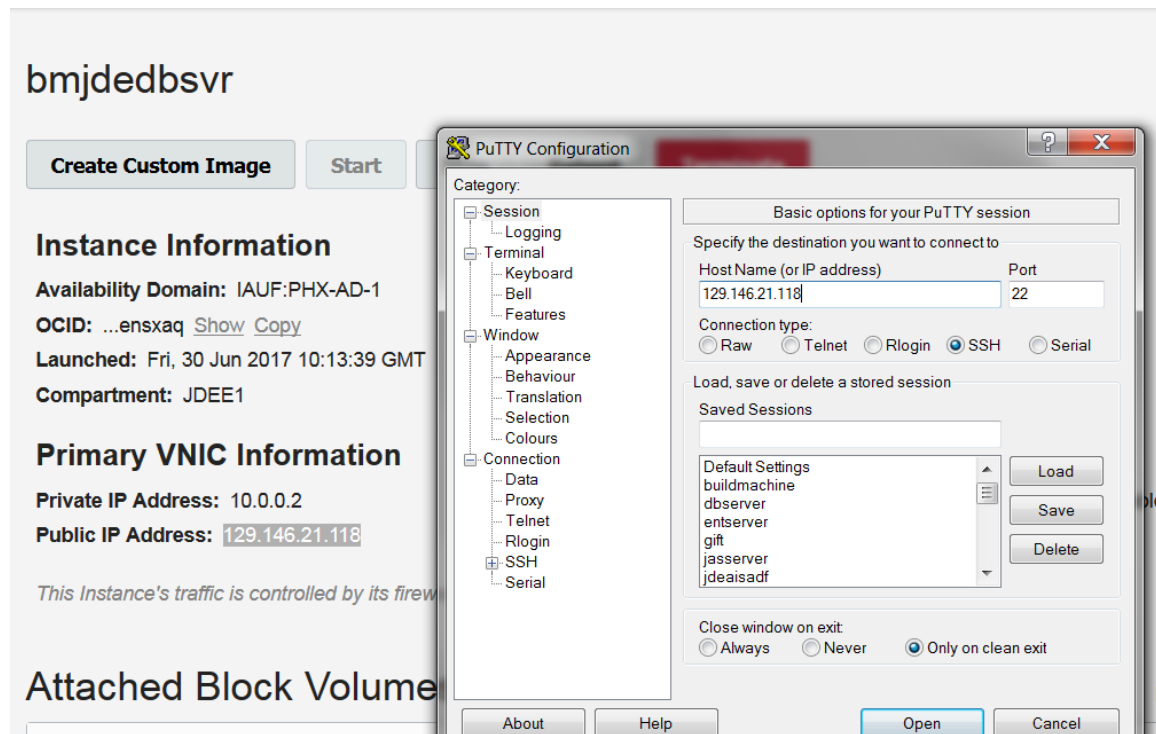
4. Click the **Launch Instance** button. It takes some time for the instance to become available.
5. Repeat these steps for each JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Linux-based server, which includes all machines except the Windows-based Deployment Server and the Windows-based Development Client.

For more information on Bare Metal Cloud Compute Service, refer to:

<https://docs.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/Content/Compute/Concepts/computeoverview.htm>

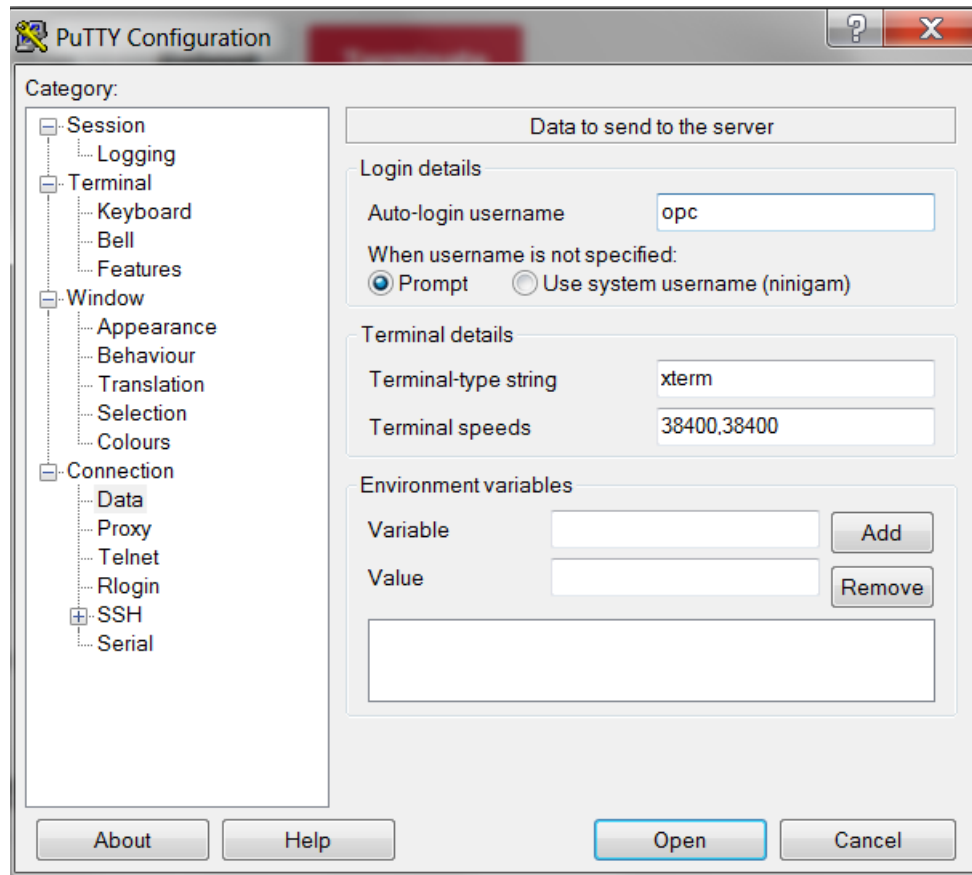
## Logging in to a Linux-based Server from a Microsoft Windows Machine

1. On the View Instance page, locate the public IP address for the Linux-based server to which you want to log in. For example, the below image shows an example of a Database Server named **bmjdedbsvr** that has been assigned a public IP address of 129.146.21.118.
2. On your Microsoft Windows machine, open PuTTY and in the **Host Name (or IP address)** field, specify the public IP address, which in this example is 129.146.21.118.



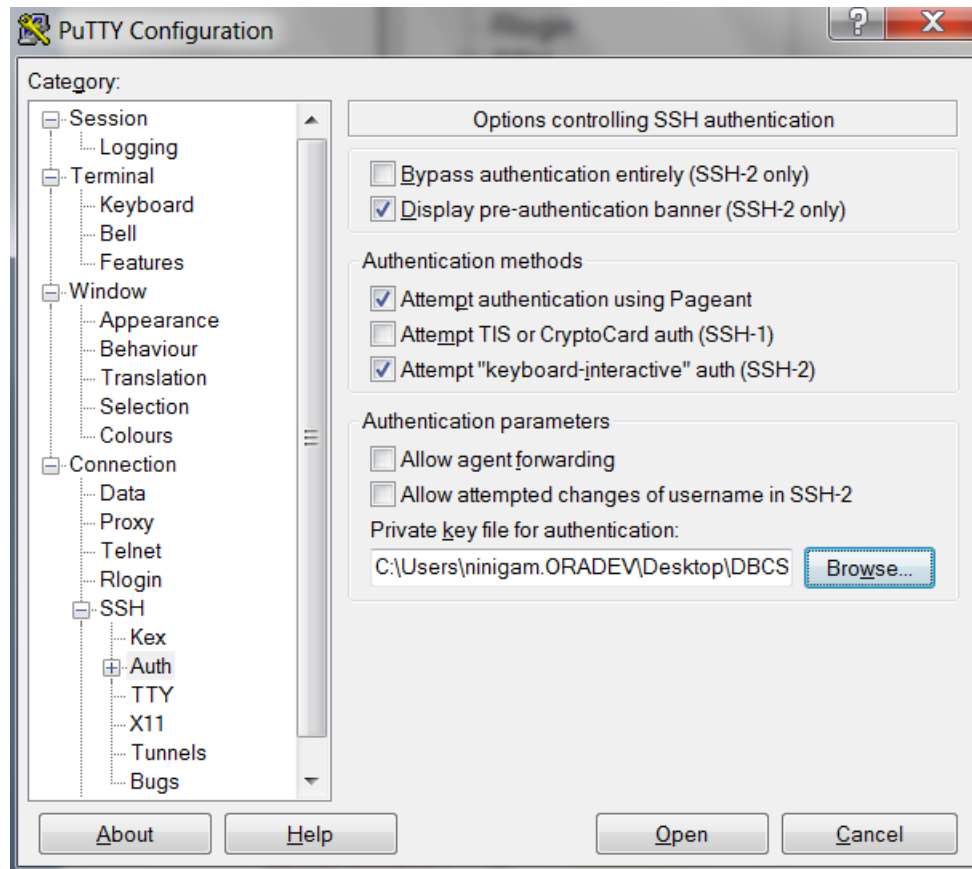
3. In the **Connection type:** section, click the **SSH** radio button.

4. In the left pane, navigate to Connection > Data.
5. On Data to send to server, in the **Auto login user name** field, enter **opc** as the username.





6. In the left pane, navigate to Connection > SSH > Auth.
7. On Options controlling SSH authentication, in the **Private key file for authentication:** field, click the **Browse** button to locate a valid private key file to authenticate the login.



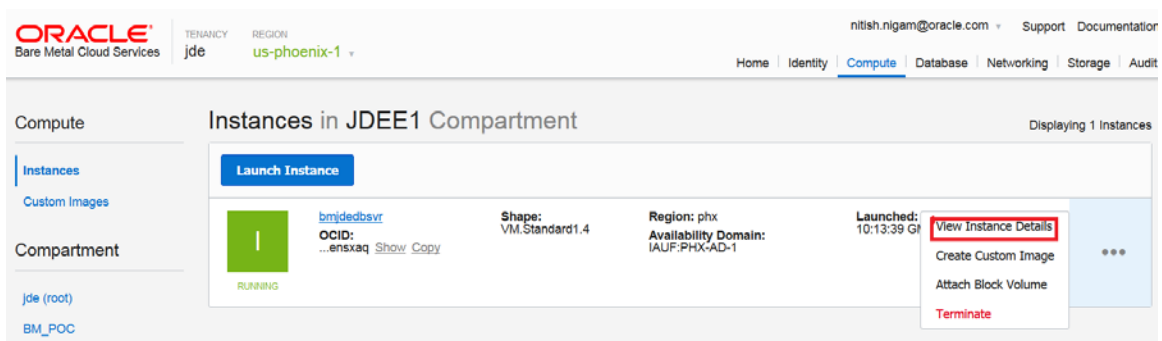
8. Click the **Open** button to complete the login to the Linux-based instance.

## Attaching Block Volume Storage to the Database Server and Mounting on the /u01 File System

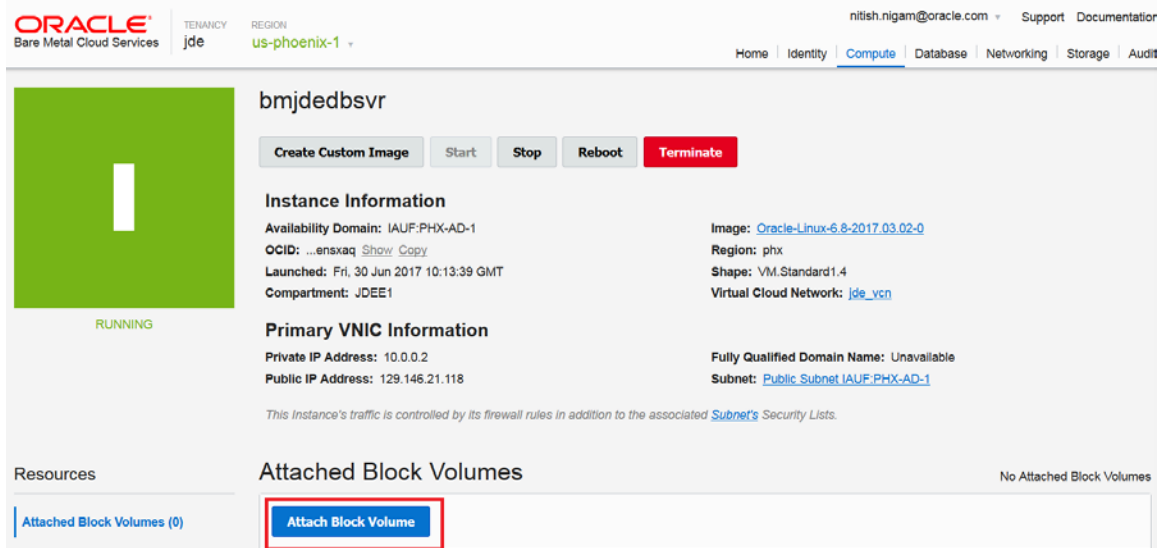
This section provides the steps to attach Block Volume Storage to the Linux-based Database Server and mounting it on the /u01 file system.

**Note:** For Linux-based servers in a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment, this step is only required for the Database Server.

1. Verify that the Database Server instance is in the **Running** state.
2. Click the (...) action item and select **View Instance Details**.



3. On the View Instance, click the **Attach Block Volume** button.



4. On Attach Block Volume, complete the following fields:

- *BLOCK VOLUME COMPARTMENT*

By default, the system displays the current Compartment. If you have created Block Volume Storage in another compartment, then use the drop-down menu to select that compartment.

- *BLOCK VOLUME*

Select the Block Volume Storage that you previously created.

- Do **not** select the **REQUIRE CHAP CREDENTIALS** check box.

5. Click the **Attach** button.

**Attach Block Volume** [help](#) [cancel](#)

BLOCK VOLUME COMPARTMENT

JDEE1

BLOCK VOLUME

jdedbserver\_volume

REQUIRE CHAP CREDENTIALS

☐

**Attach**

6. Wait for the status of the Block Volume Storage to change to **Attached**.

- Click the (...) ellipsis and select **ISCSI Commands and information**.

### ISCSI Commands & Information close

IP ADDRESS AND PORT

169.254.2.2:3260

[Copy](#)

VOLUME IQN

iqn.2015-12.com.oracleiaas:90b4ea04-0807-4b5a-89d0-c9a6e2c4d151

[Copy](#)

Configure iSCSI to maintain a persistent connection between the Instance and this Block Volume between reboots:

```
sudo iscsiadm -m node -o new -T iqn.2015-12.com.oracleiaas:90b4ea04-0807-4b5a-89d0-c9a6e2c4d151 -p 169.254.2.2:3260
sudo iscsiadm -m node -o update -T iqn.2015-12.com.oracleiaas:90b4ea04-0807-4b5a-89d0-c9a6e2c4d151 -p 169.254.2.2:3260 -l
```

[Copy](#)

Log on to iSCSI:

```
sudo iscsiadm -m node -T iqn.2015-12.com.oracleiaas:90b4ea04-0807-4b5a-89d0-c9a6e2c4d151 -p 169.254.2.2:3260 -l
```

[Copy](#)

- Log in to the Database Server instance as the **opc** user.
- From ISCSI Commands and Information, click the **Copy** command for **Configure iSCSI to maintain a persistent connection between the Instance and this Block Volume between reboots**.
- On the Database Server, run the copied iSCSI commands one by one.
- From ISCSI Commands and Information, click the **Copy** command for **Log on to iSCSI**.

```
opc@bmjdedbvr:~$
Using username "opc".
Authenticating with public key "rsa-key-20160824"
[opc@bmjdedbvr ~]$ sudo iscsiadm -m node -o new -T iqn.2015-12.com.oracleiaas:90b4ea04-0807-4b5a-89d0-c9a6e2c4d151 -p 169.254.2.2:3260
New iSCSI node [tcp:[hw=,ip=,net_if=,iscsi_if=default] 169.254.2.2:3260,-1 iqn.2015-12.com.oracleiaas:90b4ea04-0807-4b5a-89d0-c9a6e2c4d151] added
[opc@bmjdedbvr ~]$ sudo iscsiadm -m node -o update -T iqn.2015-12.com.oracleiaas:90b4ea04-0807-4b5a-89d0-c9a6e2c4d151 -n node.startup -v automatic
[opc@bmjdedbvr ~]$ sudo iscsiadm -m node -T iqn.2015-12.com.oracleiaas:90b4ea04-0807-4b5a-89d0-c9a6e2c4d151 -p 169.254.2.2:3260 -l
Logging in to [iface: default, target: iqn.2015-12.com.oracleiaas:90b4ea04-0807-4b5a-89d0-c9a6e2c4d151, portal: 169.254.2.2:3260] (multiple)
Login to [iface: default, target: iqn.2015-12.com.oracleiaas:90b4ea04-0807-4b5a-89d0-c9a6e2c4d151, portal: 169.254.2.2:3260] successful.
[opc@bmjdedbvr ~]$
```

12. Use this command to list available mountable iSCSI devices:

```
$sudo fdisk -l
```

For example, the connected volume is displayed as follows:

```
Disk /dev/sdb: 85.9 GB, 85899345920 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 10443 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 4096 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 4096 bytes / 4096 bytes
Disk identifier: 0x00000000

[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$
```

13. Use these steps to mount the storage on the /u01 file system:

- a. Use this command to list devices:

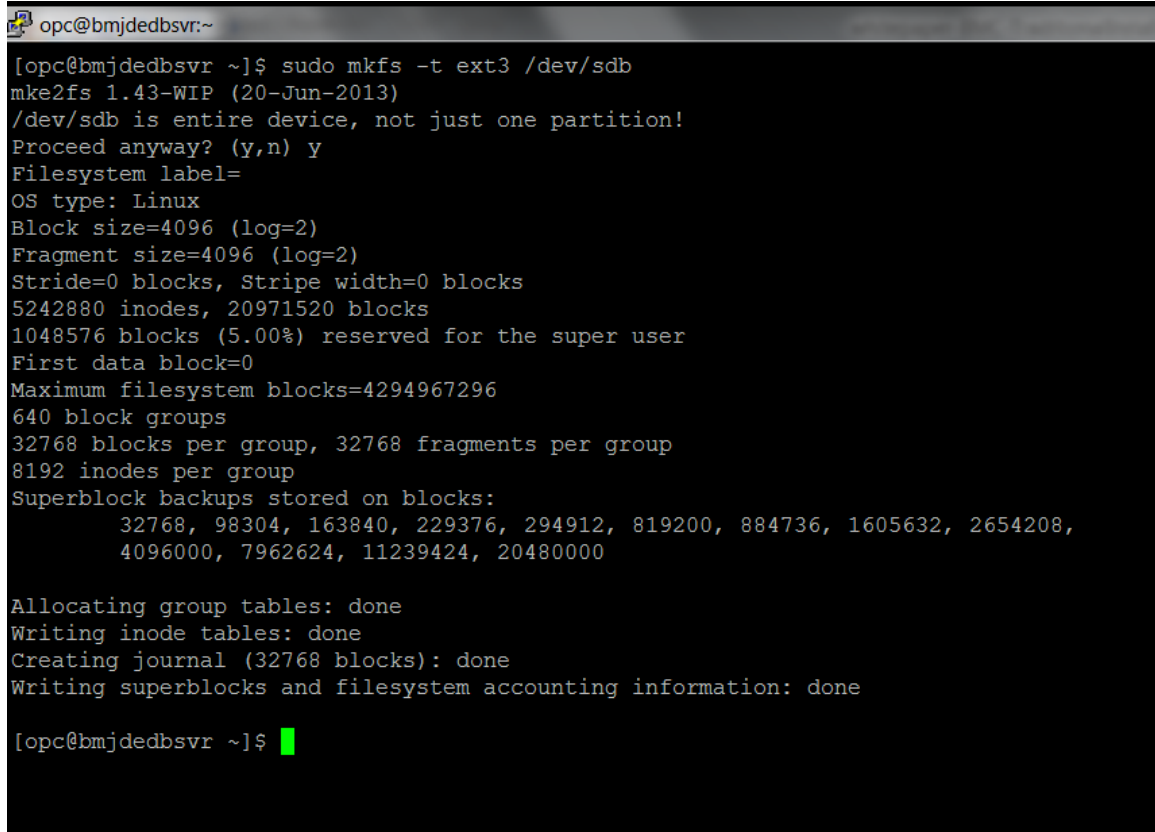
```
$sudo ls -l /dev/sd*
```

```
opc@bmjdedbsvr:~
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$ sudo ls -l /dev/sd*
brw-rw----. 1 root disk 8,  0 Jun 30 10:14 /dev/sda
brw-rw----. 1 root disk 8,  1 Jun 30 10:14 /dev/sda1
brw-rw----. 1 root disk 8,  2 Jun 30 10:14 /dev/sda2
brw-rw----. 1 root disk 8,  3 Jun 30 10:14 /dev/sda3
brw-rw----. 1 root disk 8, 16 Jun 30 10:34 /dev/sdb
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$
```

The device naming convention is that the first attached Block Volume Storage will be in device /dev/sdb, while the second attached block volume will be in /dev/sdc and so on.

- b. Use this command to create a file system:

```
$sudo mkfs -t ext3 /dev/sdb
```

A terminal window with a black background and white text. The prompt is 'opc@bmjdedbsvr:~'. The command entered is 'sudo mkfs -t ext3 /dev/sdb'. The output shows the mkfs process for ext3, including warnings about the device being the entire disk, confirmation to proceed, and various filesystem parameters like block size, fragment size, and reserved space. The process concludes with 'Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done'.

```
opc@bmjdedbsvr:~  
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$ sudo mkfs -t ext3 /dev/sdb  
mke2fs 1.43-WIP (20-Jun-2013)  
/dev/sdb is entire device, not just one partition!  
Proceed anyway? (y,n) y  
Filesystem label=  
OS type: Linux  
Block size=4096 (log=2)  
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)  
Stride=0 blocks, Stripe width=0 blocks  
5242880 inodes, 20971520 blocks  
1048576 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user  
First data block=0  
Maximum filesystem blocks=4294967296  
640 block groups  
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group  
8192 inodes per group  
Superblock backups stored on blocks:  
    32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654208,  
    4096000, 7962624, 11239424, 20480000  
  
Allocating group tables: done  
Writing inode tables: done  
Creating journal (32768 blocks): done  
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done  
  
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$
```

- c. Create the /u01 file system and mount storage with these commands:

```
$sudo mkdir /u01
$sudo mount /dev/sdb /u01
$df -h (this command verifies that the Block Volume Storage on /dev/sdb is mounted on /u01)
```

```
opc@bmjdedbsvr:~$ sudo mkdir /u01
opc@bmjdedbsvr:~$ sudo mount /dev/sdb /u01
opc@bmjdedbsvr:~$ df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sda3        38G   1.1G   35G   4% /
tmpfs            14G    0    14G   0% /dev/shm
/dev/sda1        543M  280K   543M   1% /boot/efi
/dev/sdb         79G   56M   75G   1% /u01
opc@bmjdedbsvr:~$
```

- d. Edit the /etc/fstab file using this command:

```
$sudo vi /etc/fstab
```

- e. Add the following line:

```
/dev/sdb    /u01    ext3    defaults,_netdev,noatime    0    0
```

```
opc@bmjdedbsvr:~$
#
# /etc/fstab
# Created by anaconda on Thu Jul 28 19:27:17 2016
#
# Accessible filesystems, by reference, are maintained under '/dev/disk'
# See man pages fstab(5), findfs(8), mount(8) and/or blkid(8) for more info
#
UUID=8079e287-53d7-4b3d-b708-c519cf6829c8 / ext4 defaults,_netdev 1 1
UUID=C1E8-B497 /boot/efi vfat umask=0077,shortname=winnt 0 0
UUID=adfa927c-4d90-48e5-af1a-3878d79eec60 swap swap defaults 0 0
tmpfs /dev/shm tmpfs defaults 0 0
devpts /dev/pts devpts gid=5,mode=620 0 0
sysfs /sys sysfs defaults 0 0
proc /proc proc defaults 0 0
/dev/sdb /u01 ext3 defaults,_netdev,noatime 0 0
#####
## ORACLE BARE METAL CLOUD CUSTOMERS
##
## If you are adding an iSCSI remote block volume to this file you MUST
## include the '_netdev' mount option or your instance will become
## unavailable after the next reboot.
##
## Example:
## /dev/sdb /data1 ext4 defaults,noatime,_netdev 0 2
##
## More information:
## https://docs.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/Content/Block/Tasks/connectingtoavolume.htm
##
~
```

14. The Block Volume Storage is now attached, connected, and mounted on /u01 for the Linux-based Database Server instance.

For more information on attaching and connecting to block volumes, refer to these links:

<https://docs.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/Content/Block/Tasks/attachingavolume.htm>

<https://docs.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/Content/Block/Tasks/connectingtoavolume.htm>

## Setup on JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Linux-based Servers

This section describes setup procedures that you need to perform on each of the Linux instances prior to deploying and installing JD Edwards components on them.

1. Disable Selinux using these steps:
  - a. Check whether Selinux is disabled or not using this command:

```
$sudo getenforce
```

If the command output is **Disabled**, then Selinux is disabled.

If the output is either **Enforced** or **Permissive**, you must disable it by editing the `/etc/selinux/config` file and rebooting the machine.

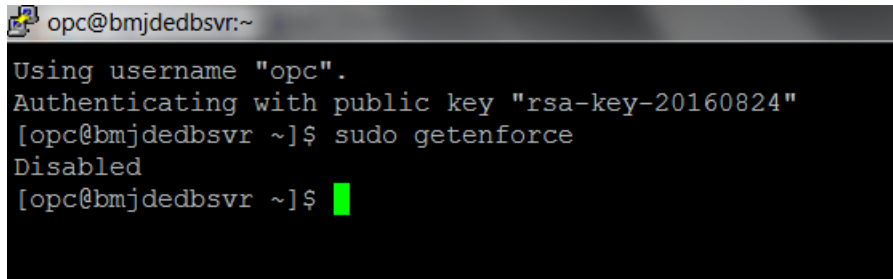
```
opc@bmjdedbsvr:~  
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$ sudo getenforce  
Enforcing  
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$ sudo vi /etc/selinux/config  
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$ sudo reboot
```

```
opc@bmjdedbsvr:~  
# This file controls the state of SELinux on the system.  
# SELINUX= can take one of these three values:  
#   enforcing - SELinux security policy is enforced.  
#   permissive - SELinux prints warnings instead of enforcing.  
#   disabled - No SELinux policy is loaded.  
SELINUX=disabled  
# SELINUXTYPE= can take one of these two values:  
#   targeted - Targeted processes are protected,  
#   mls - Multi Level Security protection.  
SELINUXTYPE=targeted
```



- b. After the reboot is complete, verify that Selinux is disabled using this command:

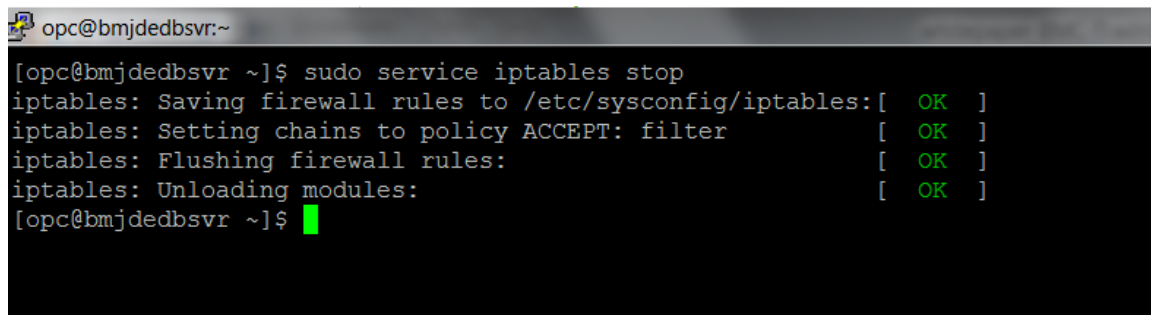
```
$sudo getenforce
```



```
opc@bmjdedbsvr:~  
Using username "opc".  
Authenticating with public key "rsa-key-20160824"  
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$ sudo getenforce  
Disabled  
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$
```

2. Disable firewall services using this command:

```
$sudo service iptables stop
```



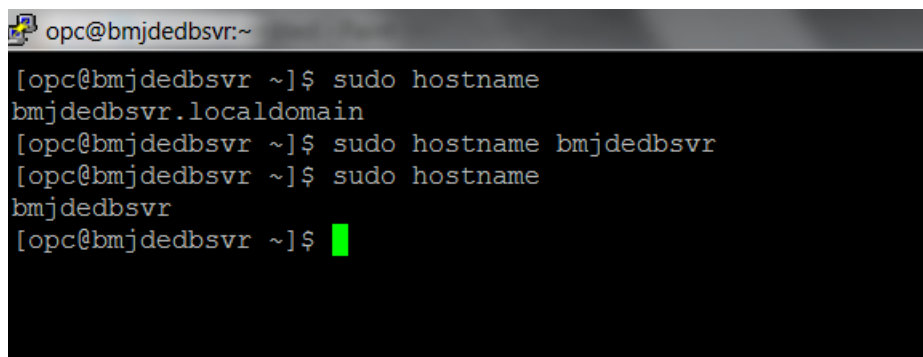
```
opc@bmjdedbsvr:~  
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$ sudo service iptables stop  
iptables: Saving firewall rules to /etc/sysconfig/iptables:[ OK ]  
iptables: Setting chains to policy ACCEPT: filter [ OK ]  
iptables: Flushing firewall rules: [ OK ]  
iptables: Unloading modules: [ OK ]  
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$
```

**Note:** For Oracle Linux 7 versions, you might need to use this command:

```
$sudo service firewalld stop
```

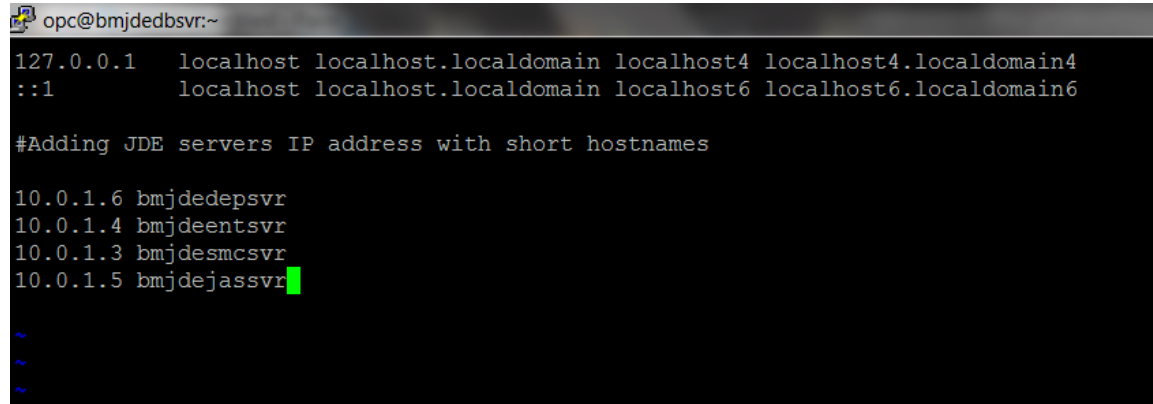
3. By default, the hostname is displayed as <hostname>.localdomain. You must change the hostname for all Linux servers to use short hostnames using this command:

```
$sudo hostname <hostname>
```



```
opc@bmjdedbsvr:~  
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$ sudo hostname  
bmjdedbsvr.localdomain  
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$ sudo hostname bmjdedbsvr  
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$ sudo hostname  
bmjdedbsvr  
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$
```

4. You must add the private IP address with the short hostname of **all** JD Edwards EnterpriseOne servers in the `/etc/hosts` file. For example, the following illustrates the `/etc/hosts` file of the Database Server.



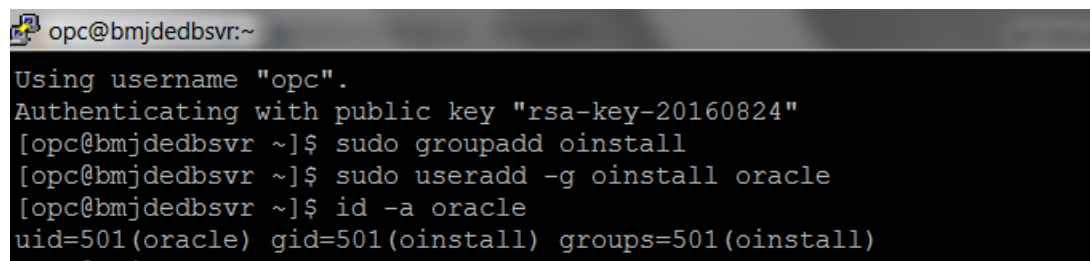
```
opc@bmjdedbsvr:~  
127.0.0.1    localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4  
::1        localhost localhost.localdomain localhost6 localhost6.localdomain6  
  
#Adding JDE servers IP address with short hostnames  
  
10.0.1.6 bmjdedpsvr  
10.0.1.4 bmjdeentsvr  
10.0.1.3 bmjdesmcsvr  
10.0.1.5 bmjdejassvr  
~  
~  
~
```

5. On each Linux-based server, you must install requisite packages from the yum repository using this command:

```
$yum install -y zip.x86_64 unzip.x86_64 ruby.x86_64 ruby-devel.x86_64  
samba.x86_64 samba-client.x86_64 zlib-devel.i686 nmap bind-utils compat-  
libcap1.x86_64 compat-libstdc++-33.i686 compat-libstdc++-33.x86_64 elfutils-  
libelf-devel.x86_64 gcc-c++.x86_64 gcc.x86_64 glibc.i686 glibc.x86_64 glibc-  
devel.i686 glibc-devel.x86_64 ksh.x86_64 libaio.i686 libaio.x86_64 libaio-  
devel.i686 libaio-devel.x86_64 libgcc.i686 libgcc.x86_64 libstdc++.i686  
libstdc++.x86_64 libstdc++-devel.x86_64 libX11.i686 libX11.x86_64 libXau.i686  
libXau.x86_64 libxcb.i686 libxcb.x86_64 libXext.i686 libXext.x86_64  
libXi.i686 libXi.x86_64 libXtst.i686 libXtst.x86_64 make.x86_64 nss-softokn-  
freebl.i686 sysstat.x86_64 unixODBC-devel.x86_64 unixODBC.x86_64 zlib-  
devel.x86_64 zlib.i686
```

6. For use by the OUI installer, you must create the **oracle** user and **oinstall** group using these commands:

```
$sudo groupadd oinstall  
$sudo useradd -g oinstall oracle
```

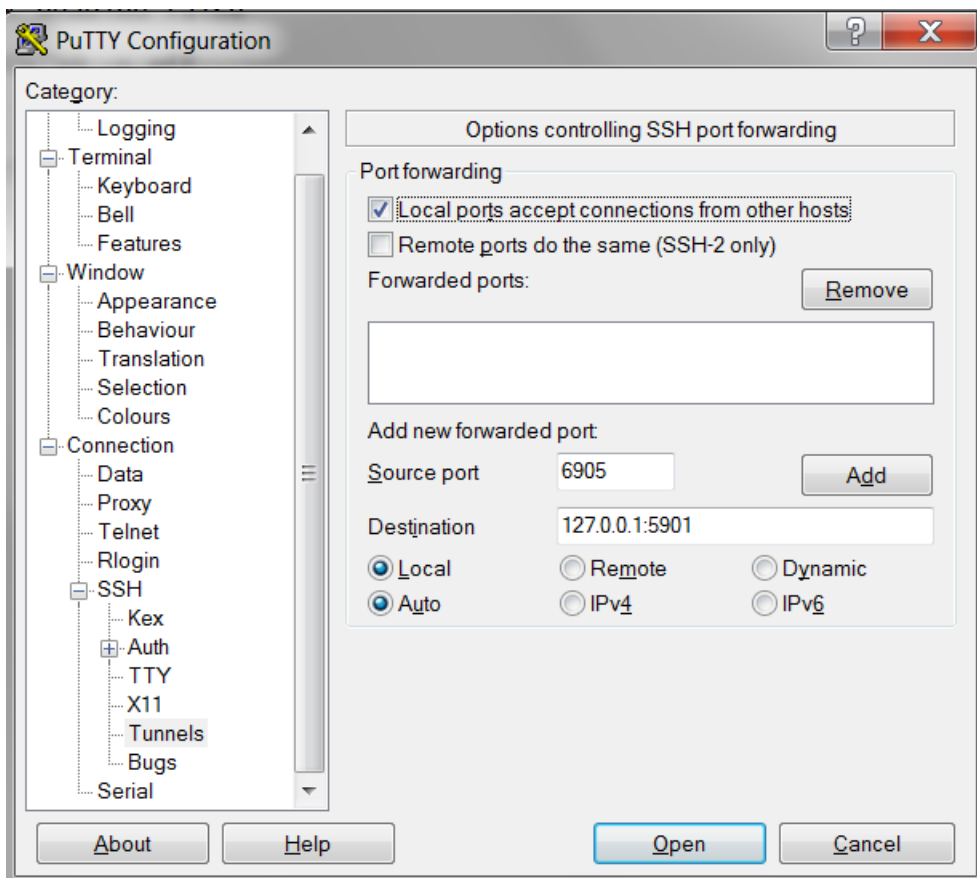


```
opc@bmjdedbsvr:~  
Using username "opc".  
Authenticating with public key "rsa-key-20160824"  
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$ sudo groupadd oinstall  
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$ sudo useradd -g oinstall oracle  
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$ id -a oracle  
uid=501(oracle) gid=501(oinstall) groups=501(oinstall)
```

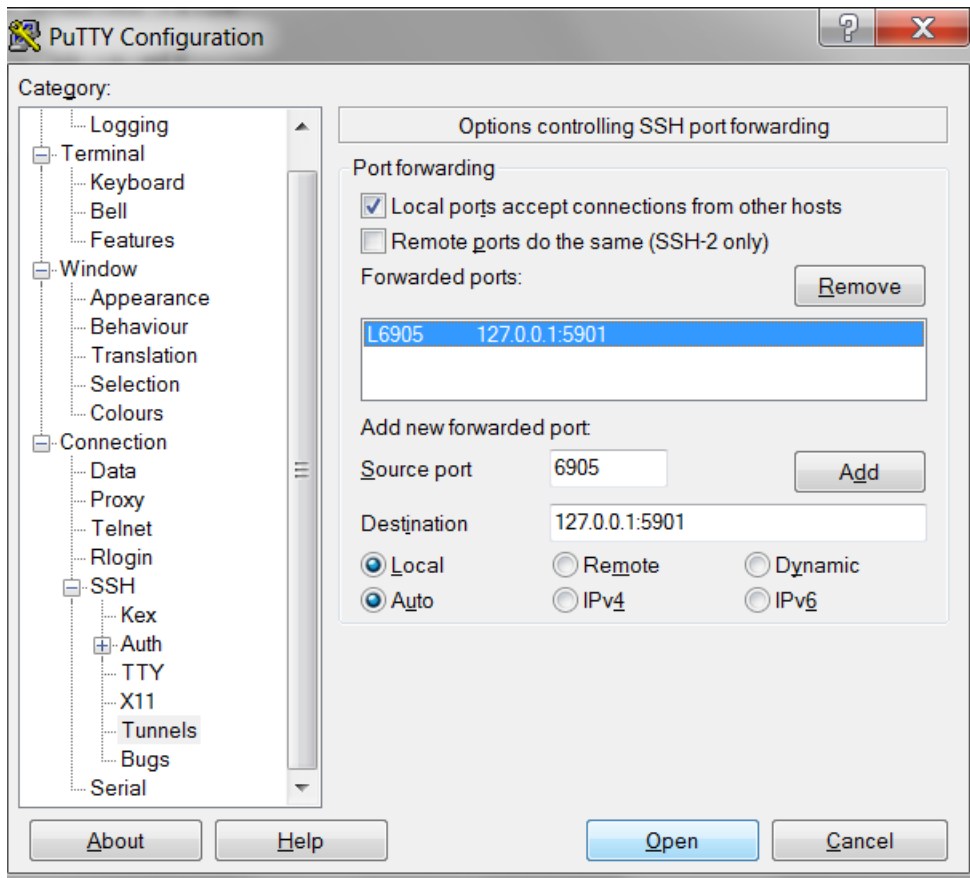
## Configuring Linux-based Servers to Run OUI in GUI Mode

This section provides steps to set up VNC view to run JD Edwards OUI installers in graphical user interface mode.

1. In PuTTY, navigate to Connection > SSH.
2. Create an SSH tunnel with these characteristics:
  1. Source as 6905
  2. Destination as 127.0.0.1:5901
3. In addition to the above values, use PuTTY to log in to the Linux-based instance providing public IP, username **opc**, and private key as shown in the following example:



4. Click the **Add** button.



5. Install packages from yum using the following commands:

```
$sudo yum -y install tigervnc-server.x86_64
$sudo yum -y install tigervnc.x86_64
```

```
[opc@bjddbsvr ~]$ sudo yum -y install tigervnc.x86_64
Loaded plugins: kernel-update-handler, ulninfo
Setting up Install Process
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package tigervnc.x86_64 0:1.1.0-24.el6 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

=====
Package Arch Version Repository Size
=====
Installing:
tigervnc x86_64 1.1.0-24.el6 public_el6_latest 185 k
Transaction Summary
-----
Install 1 Package(s)

Total download size: 185 k
Installed size: 437 k
Downloading Packages:
tigervnc-1.1.0-24.el6.x86_64.rpm | 185 kb 00:00
Running rpm_check_debug
Running Transaction Test
Transaction Test Succeeded
Running Transaction
Installing : tigervnc-1.1.0-24.el6.x86_64 1/1
Verifying : tigervnc-1.1.0-24.el6.x86_64 1/1

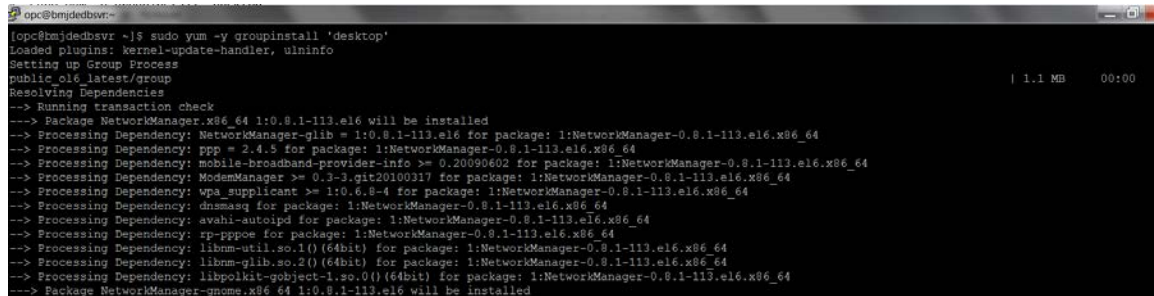
Installed:
tigervnc.x86_64 0:1.1.0-24.el6
```

6. If your OS is Linux 6, install the following package from yum:

```
$sudo yum -y groupinstall 'desktop'
```

If your OS is Linux 7, install the following package from yum:

```
$sudo yum groups install "Server with GUI"
```

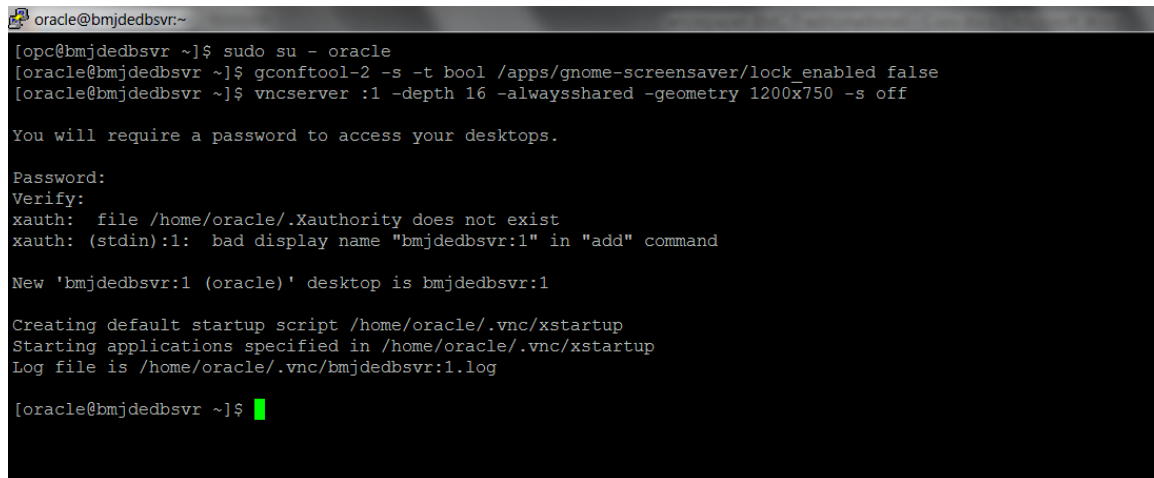


```
opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$ sudo yum -y groupinstall 'desktop'
Loaded plugins: kernel-update-handler, ulninfo
Setting up Group Process
public_ol6_latest/group
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package NetworkManager.x86_64 1:0.8.1-113.el6 will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: NetworkManager-glib = 1:0.8.1-113.el6 for package: 1:NetworkManager-0.8.1-113.el6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: ppp = 2.4.5 for package: 1:NetworkManager-0.8.1-113.el6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: mobile-broadband-provider-info >= 0.20090602 for package: 1:NetworkManager-0.8.1-113.el6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: ModemManager >= 0.3-3.git20100317 for package: 1:NetworkManager-0.8.1-113.el6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: wpa_supplicant >= 1:0.6.8-4 for package: 1:NetworkManager-0.8.1-113.el6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: dnsmasq for package: 1:NetworkManager-0.8.1-113.el6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: avahi-autoipd for package: 1:NetworkManager-0.8.1-113.el6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: rtp-pcp for package: 1:NetworkManager-0.8.1-113.el6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libnm-util.so.1()(64bit) for package: 1:NetworkManager-0.8.1-113.el6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libnm-glib.so.2()(64bit) for package: 1:NetworkManager-0.8.1-113.el6.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libpolkit-gobject-1.so.0()(64bit) for package: 1:NetworkManager-0.8.1-113.el6.x86_64
--> Package NetworkManager-gnome.x86_64 1:0.8.1-113.el6 will be installed
```

7. Switch the user to **oracle** using these commands:

```
$sudo su - oracle
$ gconftool-2 -s -t bool /apps/gnome-screensaver/lock_enabled false
$ vncserver :1 -depth 16 -alwaysshared -geometry 1200x750 -s off
```

8. When the system prompts you to create a password, you must enter a value and reenter it to verify the password.



```
oracle@bmjdedbsvr:~
[opc@bmjdedbsvr ~]$ sudo su - oracle
[oracle@bmjdedbsvr ~]$ gconftool-2 -s -t bool /apps/gnome-screensaver/lock_enabled false
[oracle@bmjdedbsvr ~]$ vncserver :1 -depth 16 -alwaysshared -geometry 1200x750 -s off

You will require a password to access your desktops.

Password:
Verify:
xauth: file /home/oracle/.Xauthority does not exist
xauth: (stdin):1: bad display name "bmjdedbsvr:1" in "add" command

New 'bmjdedbsvr:1 (oracle)' desktop is bmjdedbsvr:1

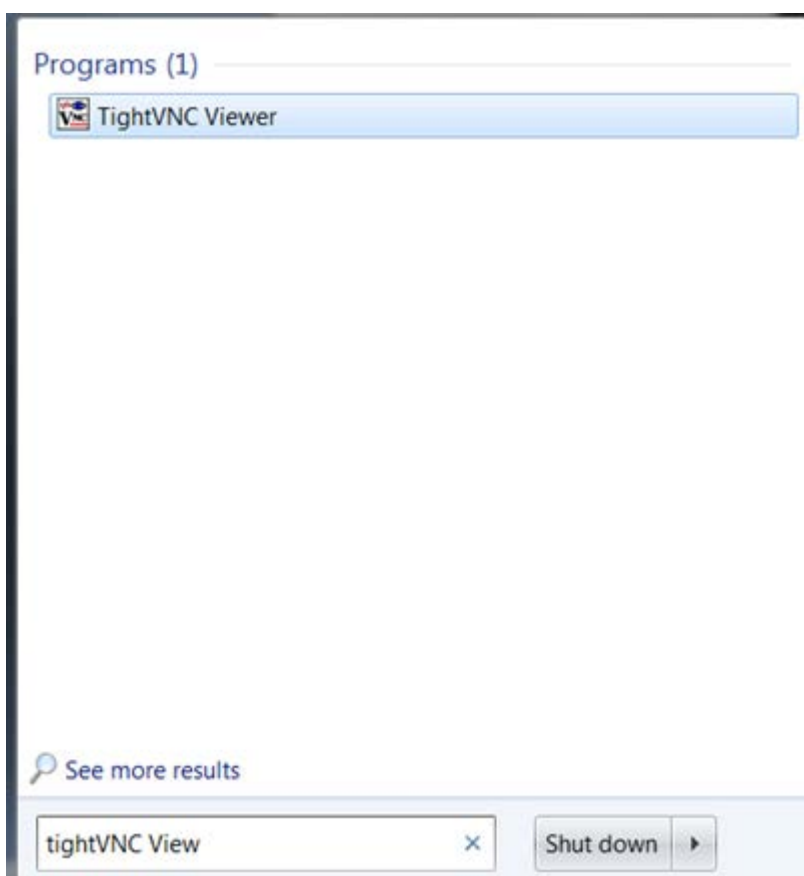
Creating default startup script /home/oracle/.vnc/xstartup
Starting applications specified in /home/oracle/.vnc/xstartup
Log file is /home/oracle/.vnc/bmjdedbsvr:1.log

[oracle@bmjdedbsvr ~]$
```

9. From your Microsoft Windows machine, start a VNC Viewer.

In this document, the VNC viewer used is TightVNC Viewer, which can be downloaded at the following link:

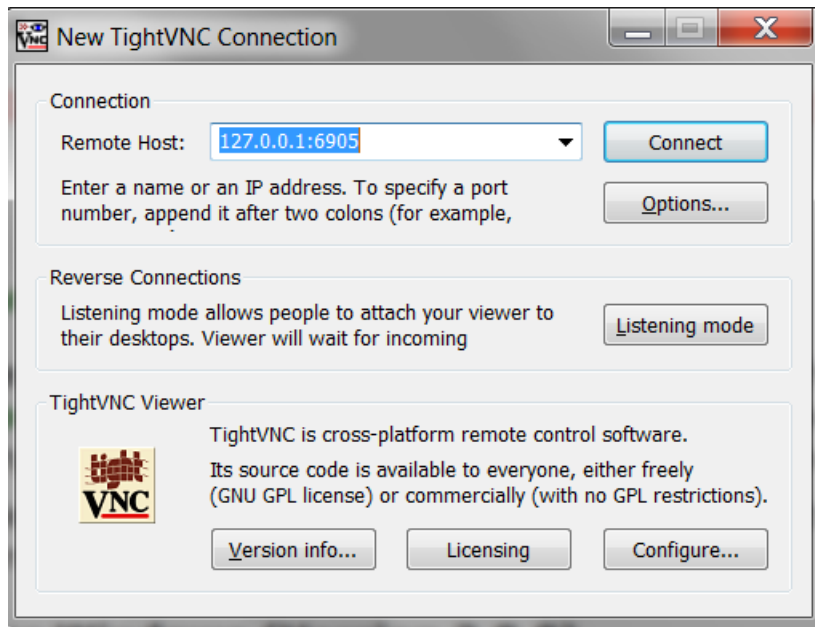
<http://www.tightvnc.com/download.php>



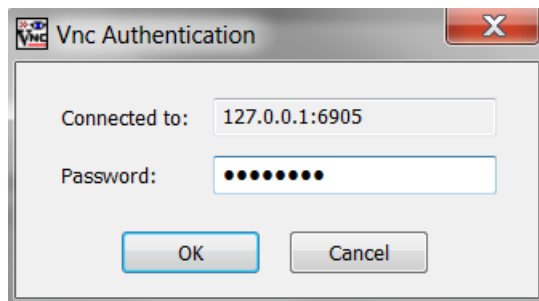
10. On New TightVNC Connection, enter the following value in the **Remote Host** field:

127.0.0.1:6905

11. Click the **Connect** button.



12. On VNC Authentication, provide the password that you defined in Step 8 of this procedure.



13. Click the **OK** button.

- 

- ```
$sudo yum list | grep firefox
$sudo yum install firefox.x86_64
```

```
[opc@bmjdedbsvr:~]$ sudo yum list | grep firefox
firefox.i686           52.2.0-1.0.1.el6_9      public_ol6_latest
firefox.x86_64         52.2.0-1.0.1.el6_9      public_ol6_latest
[opc@bmjdedbsvr:~]$ sudo yum install firefox.x86_64
Loaded plugins: kernel-update-handler, refresh-packagekit, ulninfo
Setting up Install Process
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package firefox.x86_64 0:52.2.0-1.0.1.el6_9 will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: nspr >= 4.13.1 for package: firefox-52.2.0-1.0.1.el6_9.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: nss >= 3.28.4 for package: firefox-52.2.0-1.0.1.el6_9.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: system-bookmarks for package: firefox-52.2.0-1.0.1.el6_9.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: redhat-indexhtml for package: firefox-52.2.0-1.0.1.el6_9.x86_64
--> Running transaction check
```

31 | TRADITIONAL PLATFORM PACK INSTALLATION OF JD EDWARDS ENTERPRISEONE ON ORACLE BARE METAL CLOUD SERVICES



## Downloading JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Software from e-delivery

1. Launch Firefox in a VNC session and download required JD Edwards EnterpriseOne installers from this location:

edelivery.oracle.com

For more information, refer to the document entitled: **How To Download JD Edwards 9.2 Setup File From New Oracle Software Delivery Cloud Website (Doc ID 2060468.1)** at the following link:

<https://support.oracle.com/epmos/faces/DocumentDisplay?id=2060468.1>

## Installing the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 9.2 Server Manager Console on Oracle BMCS

This section provides an overview on how to install the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Server Manager Console (SMC) on BMCS using the existing traditional OUI installer.

1. Install a supported version of JDK as specified by the Oracle Certifications for JD Edwards.
2. Install a supported version of Oracle WebLogic Server as specified by the Oracle Certifications for JD Edwards.
3. Download and extract the zip file of the installer for Server Manager Console.
4. Refer to the document at this link to install Server Manager Console on WebLogic on UNIX:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E61420\\_01/doc.92/e55724/management\\_console\\_install.htm#EOIUO1155](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E61420_01/doc.92/e55724/management_console_install.htm#EOIUO1155)

## Installing a JD Edwards 9.2 Database Server on Oracle BMCS

This section provides an overview on how to install a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 9.2 Database Server using the existing traditional OUI installer.

1. Install the Oracle database software on the Linux-based Database Server running on Oracle BMCS. Refer to the Oracle Certifications for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for supported versions of the Oracle database that are compatible with your Tools Release.
2. Refer to the following guide to install Oracle 12c database on Linux:  
[https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/nav/portal\\_11.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/nav/portal_11.htm)
3. For best practices, the following prerequisites must be met:
  - You must create and configure a Pluggable Database (PDB) named JDEORCL.
  - You must install the Oracle database as the **oracle** user -- **not** as any other user such as **opc**.
  - You must set the database character set to **AL32UTF8**.
  - **You** must set the database national character set for the Unicode page setting to **AL16UTF16**.
  - Database must be running with PDB (JDEORCL) set to **OPEN\_MODE**.
  - Minimum required DB processes to provision the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Database Server is 1500 (if not already available).
  - Files System IO option should be set to **SETALL** (if not already set).

4. For a detailed list of commands necessary to set up the prerequisites for the Oracle Database running in the Oracle Bare Metal Cloud Service for use with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, refer to the section entitled: **Prerequisites for the Oracle Database on the Oracle Compute Cloud Service** in the OBE located at this link:

[http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/cloud/compute-iaas/JDE\\_OneClick\\_Prov/Preparing/preparing\\_for%20one\\_click\\_deployment\\_92.html](http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/cloud/compute-iaas/JDE_OneClick_Prov/Preparing/preparing_for%20one_click_deployment_92.html)

5. After the PDB is ready as described in the preceding steps, refer to this guide for instructions on installing JD Edwards Database Server using the Platform Pack OUI installer:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E61420\\_01/doc.92/e55724/platform\\_pack.htm#EOIUO00004](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E61420_01/doc.92/e55724/platform_pack.htm#EOIUO00004)

## Installing a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 9.2 Enterprise Server on Oracle BMCS

This section provides an overview on how to install a JD Edwards 9.2 Enterprise Server using the existing traditional Platform Pack OUI installer.

1. Install a supported version of a 32-bit JDK and JRE as specified by the Oracle Certifications for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
2. Install a supported version of the Oracle 32-bit database client as specified by the Oracle Certifications for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
3. Modify the tnsnames.ora file for the Oracle database client with an entry specifying the pdb name.
4. As the system user, verify database connectivity to the database installed by the OUI installer, which is named **jdeorcl**, using these commands:

```
$sudo su - oracle
```

```
$sqlplus system/<system_user_password>@jdeorcl
```

5. Refer to this document for instructions on installing a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Enterprise Server using the Platform Pack OUI installer:

[http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/cloud/compute-iaas/JDE\\_OneClick\\_Prov/Preparing/preparing\\_for%20one\\_click\\_deployment\\_92.html](http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/cloud/compute-iaas/JDE_OneClick_Prov/Preparing/preparing_for%20one_click_deployment_92.html)

## Installing JD Edwards 9.2 Web Servers on Oracle BMCS

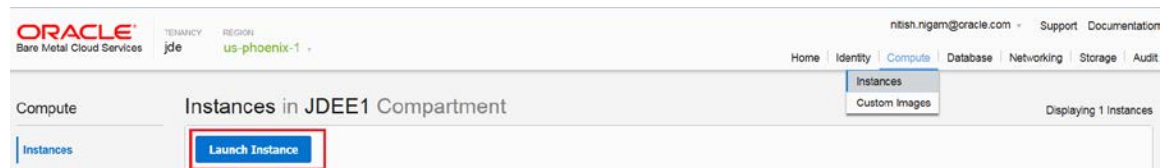
This section provides an overview on how to deploy JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 9.2 web server components on Oracle BMCS.

1. Install a supported version of a JDK as specified by the Oracle Certifications for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
2. Install a supported version of Oracle WebLogic Server as specified by the Oracle Certifications for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
3. Install a Server Manager Agent as described in this guide:  
[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E61420\\_01/doc.92/e55724/install\\_agent.htm#EOIUO1243](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E61420_01/doc.92/e55724/install_agent.htm#EOIUO1243)
4. Create web servers using Server Manager Console as described in this guide:  
[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E61420\\_01/doc.92/e61438/toc.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E61420_01/doc.92/e61438/toc.htm)

## Creating a Microsoft Windows-based Instance

This section describes steps to launch a Microsoft Windows VM instance on Oracle BMCS. This instance is for use by JD Edwards components that run exclusively on Microsoft Windows, such as the Deployment Server.

1. Navigate to Compute > Instances for your compartment.
2. Click the **Launch Instance** button.



3. On the Launch Instance details screen, complete these fields:
  - **Name** - Display name of the instance. This will be the hostname of the respective JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server.
  - **Availability Domain** - Domain where you want to provision your instance. Make sure you select the same domain in which you have created Block Volume Storage.
  - **Image** - From the drop-down menu, select from the list of Microsoft Windows Operating System images. Refer to Oracle Certifications for JD Edwards for supported operating systems.
  - **Shape** - Select a shape prefixed with VM.Standard.1.x where x is the number of cores. The recommended shape for a Deployment Server is either VM.Standard1.2 or VM.Standard1.4, depending on the number of path codes you are installing.
  - **Virtual Cloud Network** - Select the VCN that you previously created. In this document, the VCN was named **jde\_vcn**.
  - **Subnet** - Select an available subnet using the drop-down menu where the available subnets are those that are associated with the selected Availability Domain. For example, if you have selected **IAUF:PHX-AD1** as the Availability Domain, then the only subnet created for AD1 will be displayed in the drop-down menu.
  - Select the **Assign public IP address** check box to enable the selections in that section.
  - Review the [Partner Terms of Use](#) and click the check box indicating you accept the terms.
  - Wait for a while until the status of the Microsoft Windows VM instance changes to **Running**.

The following screen shows the first portion of the Launch Instance details screen.

Launch Instance

helpcancel

Launching an Instance will take several minutes. You'll need to wait another minute for the OS to boot before you can Remote Desktop to the Instance.

Traffic on this Instance is controlled by its firewall rules in addition to the selected Subnet's Security Lists.

If the image, Virtual Cloud Network, or Subnet is in a different Compartment than the Instance, [click here](#) to enable Compartment selection for those resources.

NAME

jdedepsvr

AVAILABILITY DOMAIN

IAUF:PHX-AD-1

IMAGE

Windows-Server-2012-R2-Standard-Edition-VM-2017.04.03-0

SHAPE

VM.Standard1.4

VIRTUAL CLOUD NETWORK

jde\_vcn

SUBNET

Public Subnet IAUF:PHX-AD-1

To connect to your Windows instance using Remote Desktop, make sure the security list associated with this subnet has an ingress rule that allows TCP traffic to port 3389. For more information about connecting to your Windows instance, see [Connecting to an Instance](#)

LOGIN CREDENTIALS

Upon creating this Instance, both a user name and an initial password will be generated for you. They will be available

The following screen shows the second portion of the Launch Instance details screen.

LOGIN CREDENTIALS

Upon creating this Instance, both a user name and an initial password will be generated for you. They will be available on the details screen for the newly launched Instance. You must create a new password upon logging into the instance for the first time.

PRIVATE IP ADDRESS (Optional)

Must be within 10.0.0.2 to 10.0.0.254. Cannot be in current use.

☒ Assign public IP address

DNS NAME (Optional)

No spaces. Only letters, numbers, and hyphens. 63 characters max.

FULLY QUALIFIED DOMAIN NAME (read-only)

☒ I accept the [Partner Terms of Use](#)

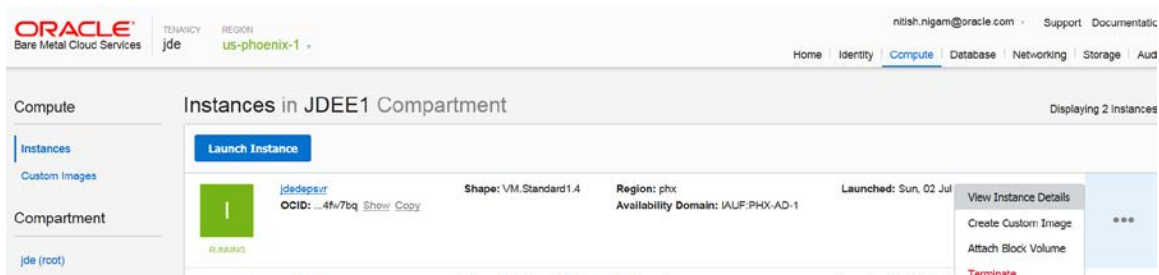
**Launch Instance**

For more details on launching a BMCS instance, refer to:

<https://docs.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/Content/Compute/Tasks/launchinginstance.htm>

## Attaching Block Volume Storage to a Microsoft Windows Server and Mounting to the D:\ Drive

1. After the Microsoft Windows VM has a status of **Running**, click the (...) action item and select **View Instance Details**.



2. On the Instance Detail page, click the **Attach Block Volume** button.



3. On the Attach Block Volume details page, complete these fields:

- *BLOCK VOLUME COMPARTMENT*

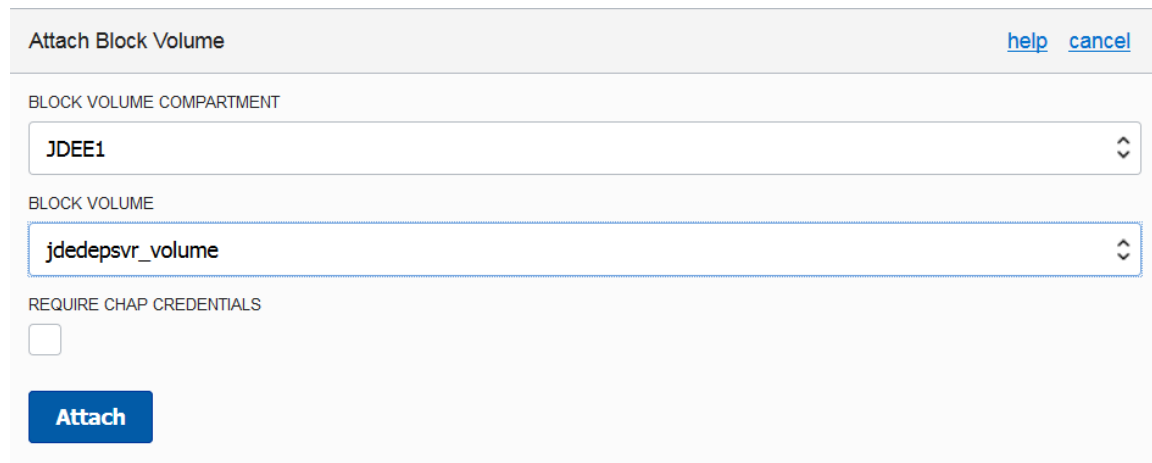
By default, the system displays the current Compartment. If you have created Block Volume Storage in another compartment, then use the drop-down menu to select that compartment.

- *BLOCK VOLUME*

Select the Block Volume Storage that you previously created.

- Do **not** select the **REQUIRE CHAP CREDENTIALS** check box.

4. Click the **Attach** button.



5. Wait for the status of the Block Volume Storage to change to **Attached**.

**ORACLE**  
Bare Metal Cloud Services

tenancy: jde region: us-phoenix-1

Home | Identity | **Compute** | Database | Networking | Storage | Aud

**Instance Information**

Availability Domain: IAUF-PHX-AD-1  
 OCID: ...4w7bq [Show](#) [Copy](#)  
 Launched: Sun, 02 Jul 2017 07:58:20 GMT  
 Compartment: JDEE1  
 Windows Username: opc

Image: [Windows-Server-2012-R2-Standard-Edition-VM-2017.04.03-0](#)  
 Region: phx  
 Shape: VM.Standard1.4  
 Virtual Cloud Network: [jde\\_vcn](#)  
 Initial Windows Password: ... [Show](#) [Copy](#)

**Primary VNIC Information**

Private IP Address: 10.0.0.3  
 Public IP Address: 129.146.32.231

Fully Qualified Domain Name: Unavailable  
 Subnet: [Public Subnet IAUF-PHX-AD-1](#)

*This Instance's traffic is controlled by its firewall rules in addition to the associated [Subnet's](#) Security Lists.*

**Resources**

[Attached Block Volumes \(1\)](#)

**Attached Block Volumes** Displaying 1 Attached Block Volumes

[Attach Block Volume](#)

|  |                                                                                              |                                                           |               |                                    |                                        |     |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----|
|  | <a href="#">jdeepsvr_volume</a><br>OCID: ...yq2vms <a href="#">Show</a> <a href="#">Copy</a> | Attachment Type: iscsi<br>Block Volume Compartment: JDEE1 | Size: 100.0GB | Availability Domain: IAUF-PHX-AD-1 | Created: Sun, 02 Jul 2017 08:10:30 GMT | *** |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----|

ATTACHED

For more information on attaching Block Volume Storage, refer to:

<https://docs.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/Content/Block/Tasks/attachingavolume.htm>

6. Connect to the Microsoft Windows VM with a Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) connection using this command in a command window:

```
mstsc /f
```

7. On Remote Desktop Connection, complete these fields:

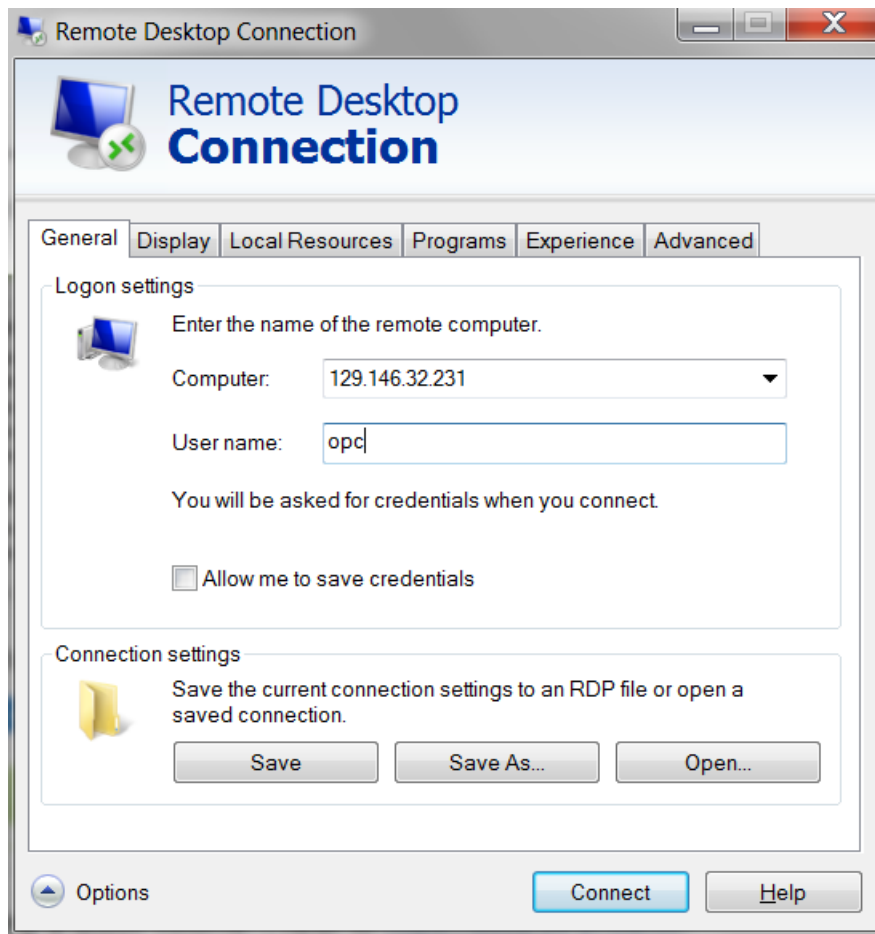
- *Computer*

Enter the public IP address, which can be derived from the Instance Details for the Microsoft Windows instance.

- *User name*

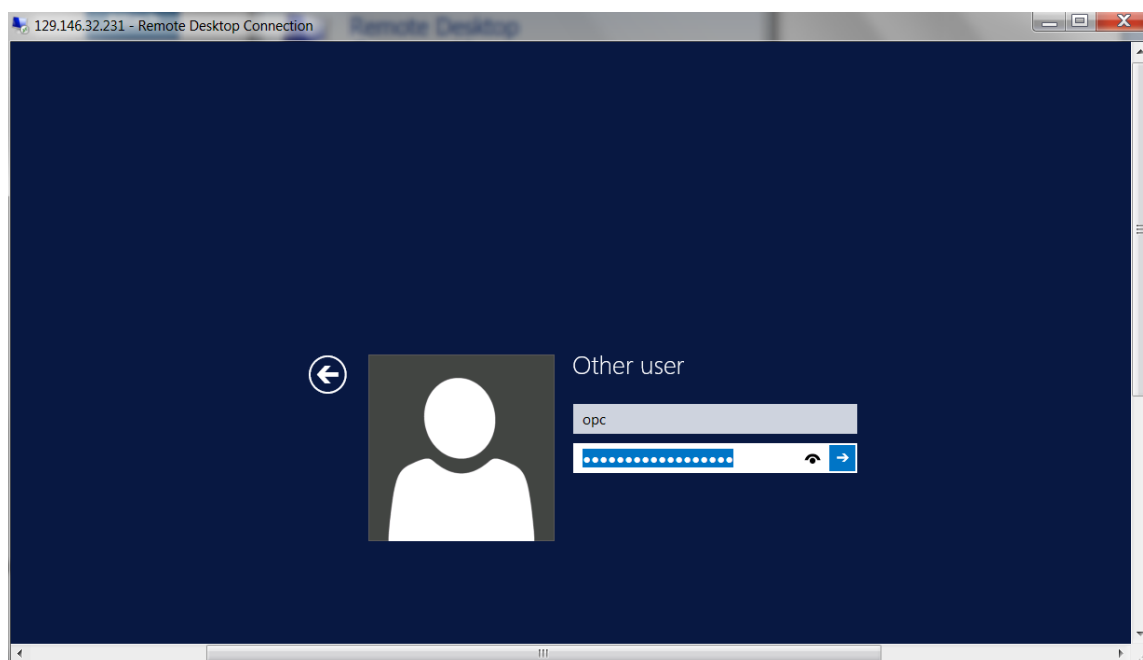
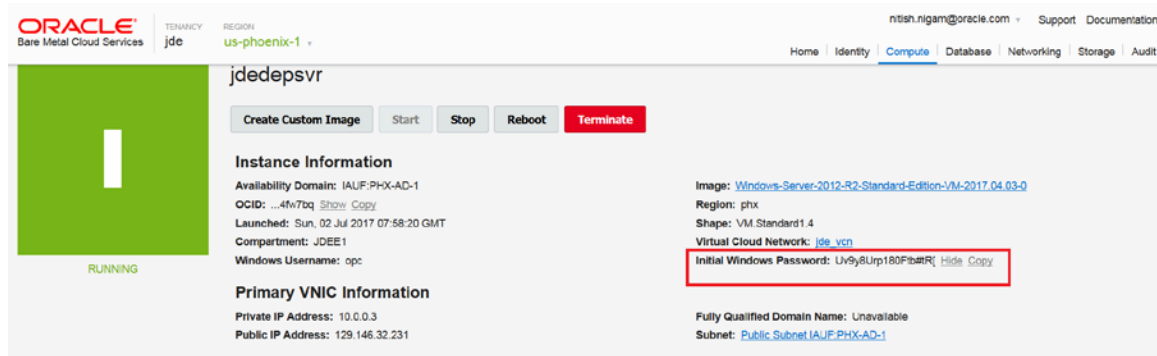
Enter the value **opc**.

8. Click the **Connect** button.

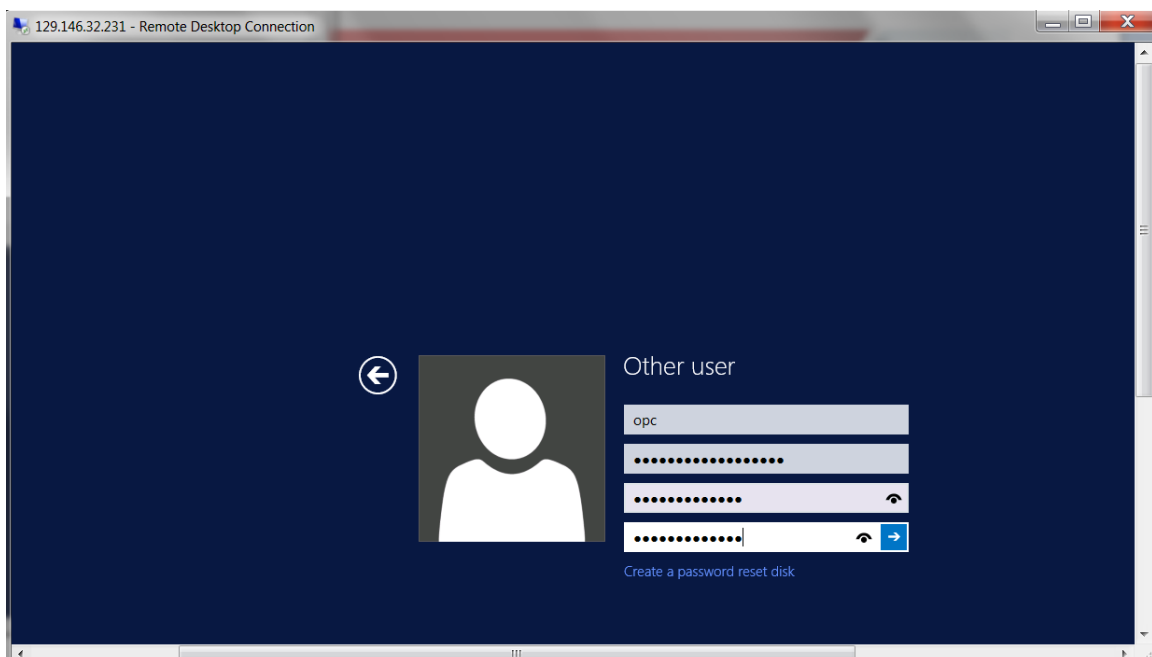
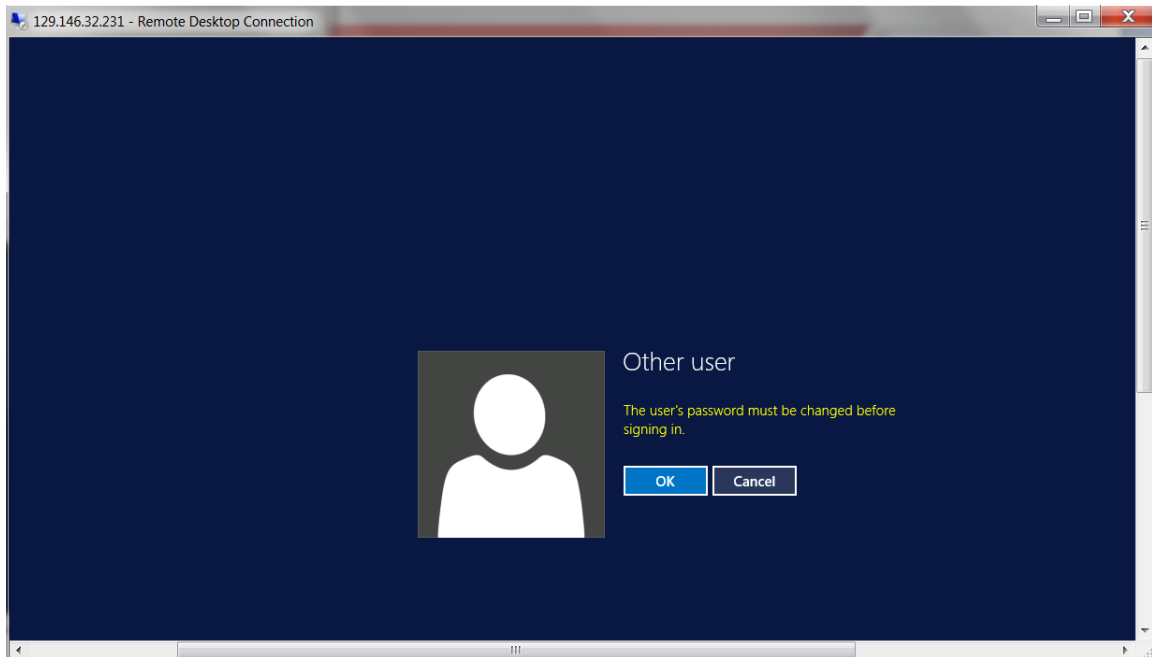




9. You are prompted to enter the password. This password is displayed on the Instance Details screen as shown below:



10. After entering the credentials, the first time you log in you are prompted to change the password. Change the password for the **opc** user following the Windows policy for creating User's password.



- From the Instance Detail page, click the (...) ellipsis and select **ISCSI Commands and Information**.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Cloud console interface. At the top, the Oracle logo and 'Bare Metal Cloud Services' are visible. The user is logged in as 'nitish.nigam@oracle.com'. The instance is named 'jde' and is in the 'us-phoenix-1' region. The instance status is 'RUNNING'. Key details include: Availability Domain: IAUF-PHX-AD-1, OCID: ...4fw7bq, Launched: Sun, 02 Jul 2017 07:58:20 GMT, Compartment: JDEE1, Windows Username: opc. The Primary VNIC Information shows Private IP Address: 10.0.0.3 and Public IP Address: 129.146.32.231. The image is 'Windows-Server-2012-R2-Standard-Edition-VM-2017.04.03-0'. Below this, there's a section for 'Attached Block Volumes' showing one attached volume named 'jdedevsv\_volume' with a size of 100 GB and attachment type 'iscsi'. A menu icon (...) is visible next to the volume details.

- Open a Powershell on the Microsoft Windows machine.
- From **ISCSI Commands and Information**, click the Copy function and run the commands one by one in the Powershell.

The screenshot shows the 'ISCSI Commands & Information' dialog box. It contains the following sections:

- IP ADDRESS AND PORT:** 169.254.2.2:3260. A 'Copy' link is below the text.
- VOLUME IQN:** iqn.2015-12.com.oracleiaas:61eb5db2-7d92-454f-a479-6356127e96d3. A 'Copy' link is below the text.
- Start iSCSI initiator service (only required once per instance):** A text box containing the commands:

```
Set-Service -Name msiscsi -StartupType Automatic
Start-Service msiscsi
```

A 'Copy' link is below the text.
- Register a new iSCSI target portal:** A text box containing the command:

```
New-IscsiTargetPortal -TargetPortalAddress 169.254.2.2
```

A 'Copy' link is below the text.
- Log on to iSCSI:** A text box containing the command:

```
Connect-IscsiTarget -NodeAddress iqn.2015-12.com.oracleiaas:61eb5db2-7d92-454f-a479-6
```

A 'Copy' link is below the text.

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2014 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Windows\system32> Set-Service -Name msiscsi -StartupType Automatic
PS C:\Windows\system32> Start-Service msiscsi
PS C:\Windows\system32> New-IscsiTargetPortal -TargetPortalAddress 169.254.2.2

InitiatorInstanceName :
InitiatorPortalAddress :
IsDataDigest           : False
IsHeaderDigest         : False
TargetPortalAddress    : 169.254.2.2
TargetPortalPortNumber : 3260
PSComputerName         :

PS C:\Windows\system32> Connect-IscsiTarget -NodeAddress iqn.2015-12.com.oracle1aas:61eb5db2-7d92-454f-a479-6356127e96d3
-TargetPortalAddress 169.254.2.2 -IsPersistent $True

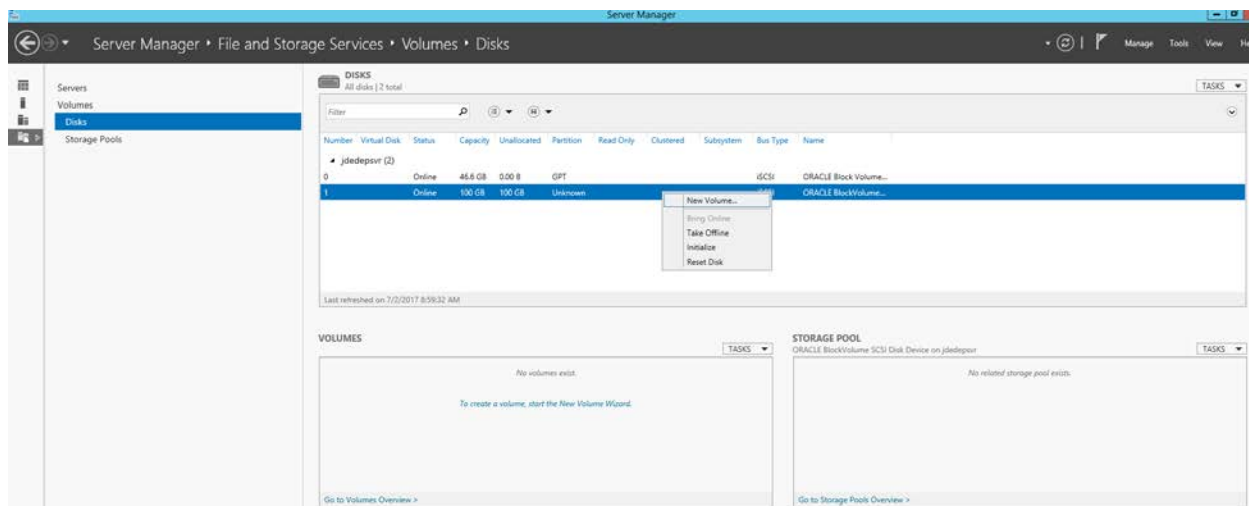
AuthenticationType      : NONE
InitiatorInstanceName   : R00T\iScsiPrt\0000_0
InitiatorNodeAddress    : iqn.2010-04.org.ipxe:00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000
InitiatorPortalAddress  : 0.0.0.0
InitiatorSideIdentifier : 400001370000
IsConnected             : True
IsDataDigest            : True
IsDiscovered            : True
IsHeaderDigest          : True
IsPersistent            : True
NumberOfConnections    : 1
SessionIdentifier       : fffff0002ffd3010-4000013700000003
TargetNodeAddress       : iqn.2015-12.com.oracle1aas:61eb5db2-7d92-454f-a479-6356127e96d3
TargetSideIdentifier    : 0001
PSComputerName         :

PS C:\Windows\system32> _
```

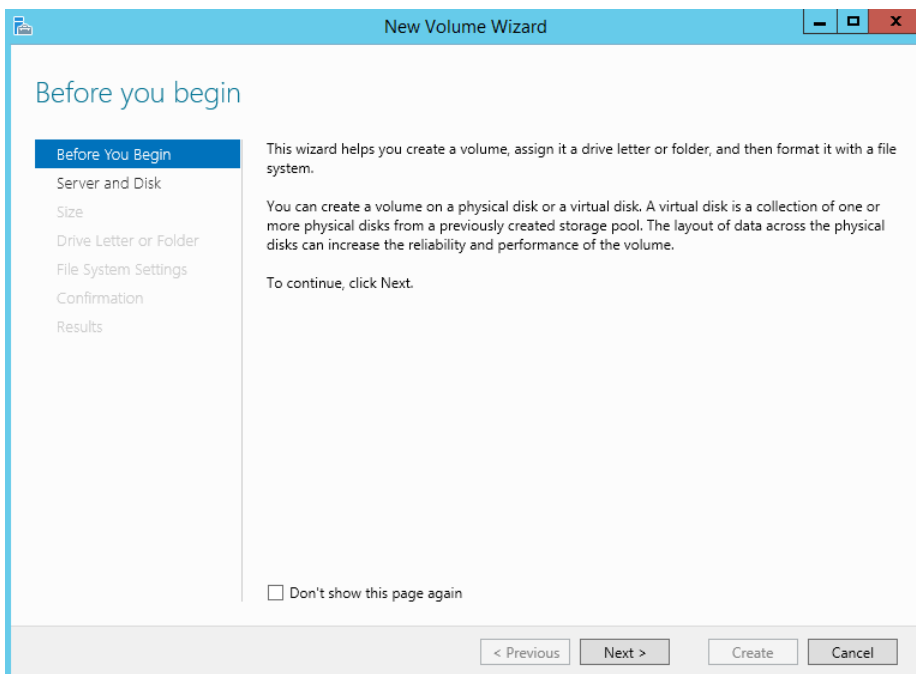
14. To assign the Block Volume Storage that you previously created for use by the Deployment Server, open the Microsoft Windows Server Manager, select the Microsoft Windows VM and navigate to File and Storage Services > Volumes > Disks.

You will see two volumes. The first volume is the boot disk with a default size of approximately 46 GB. If you followed the recommendation in this document, the second volume has a size of 128 GB.

15. Right-click the second volume and click the **New Volume** button.



16. On **Before You Begin**, click the **Next** button.



The screenshot shows the 'New Volume Wizard' window with the 'Before you begin' step selected in the left-hand navigation pane. The main area contains introductory text about the wizard's purpose and a 'Next' button. A checkbox for 'Don't show this page again' is at the bottom left. Navigation buttons at the bottom include '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Create', and 'Cancel'.

**Before you begin**

**Before You Begin**  
Server and Disk  
Size  
Drive Letter or Folder  
File System Settings  
Confirmation  
Results

This wizard helps you create a volume, assign it a drive letter or folder, and then format it with a file system.

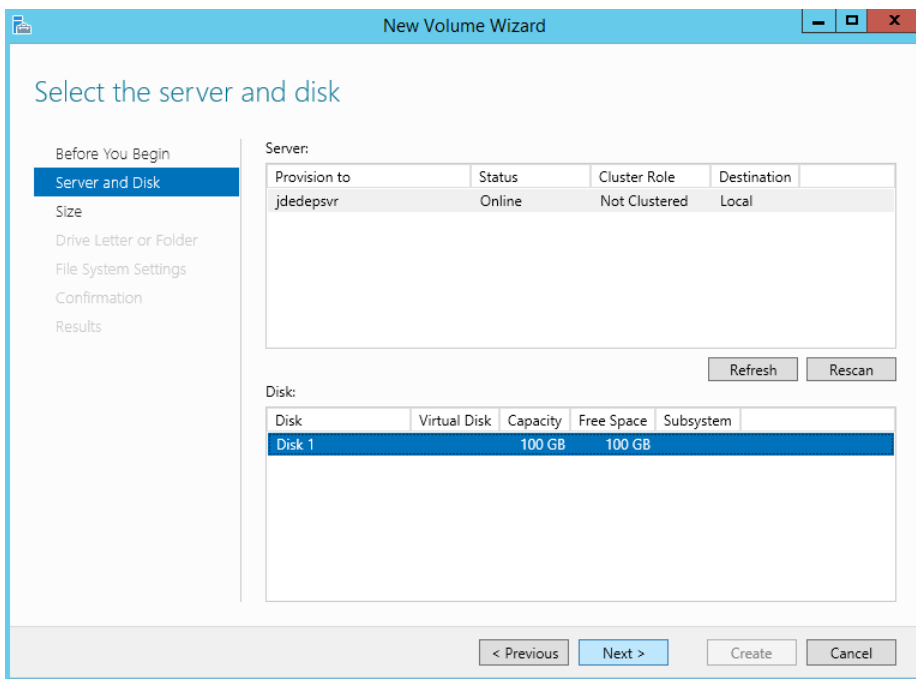
You can create a volume on a physical disk or a virtual disk. A virtual disk is a collection of one or more physical disks from a previously created storage pool. The layout of data across the physical disks can increase the reliability and performance of the volume.

To continue, click Next.

☐ Don't show this page again

< Previous   Next >   Create   Cancel

17. On **Server and Disk**, highlight **Disk 1** and click the **Next** button.



The screenshot shows the 'New Volume Wizard' window with the 'Select the server and disk' step selected. It displays a table for the selected server and a table for available disks. 'Disk 1' is highlighted in the disk table. 'Refresh' and 'Rescan' buttons are present. Navigation buttons at the bottom include '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Create', and 'Cancel'.

**Select the server and disk**

**Before You Begin**  
**Server and Disk**  
Size  
Drive Letter or Folder  
File System Settings  
Confirmation  
Results

**Server:**

| Provision to | Status | Cluster Role  | Destination |
|--------------|--------|---------------|-------------|
| jdedepsvr    | Online | Not Clustered | Local       |

Refresh   Rescan

**Disk:**

| Disk   | Virtual Disk | Capacity | Free Space | Subsystem |
|--------|--------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| Disk 1 |              | 100 GB   | 100 GB     |           |

< Previous   Next >   Create   Cancel

18. On Size, in the **Volume size** field enter a volume size that equals that shown in the **Available Capacity** field and click the **Next** button.

The screenshot shows the 'New Volume Wizard' window with the 'Size' step selected in the left-hand navigation pane. The main area is titled 'Specify the size of the volume'. It displays 'Available Capacity: 100.0 GB' and 'Minimum size: 8.00 MB'. The 'Volume size' field is set to '100.0' with a unit dropdown menu set to 'GB'. At the bottom, there are buttons for '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Create', and 'Cancel'.

19. On Drive Letter or Folder, click the radio button for **Drive letter**, use the drop-down menu to select the **D** drive letter, and click the **Next** button.

The screenshot shows the 'New Volume Wizard' window with the 'Drive Letter or Folder' step selected in the left-hand navigation pane. The main area is titled 'Assign to a drive letter or folder'. It includes a text box explaining: 'Select whether to assign the volume to a drive letter or a folder. When you assign a volume to a folder, the volume appears as a folder within a drive, such as D:\UserData.' Under 'Assign to:', the 'Drive letter:' radio button is selected, and the dropdown menu shows 'D'. There are also options for 'The following folder:' (with a 'Browse...' button) and 'Don't assign to a drive letter or folder.' At the bottom, there are buttons for '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Create', and 'Cancel'.

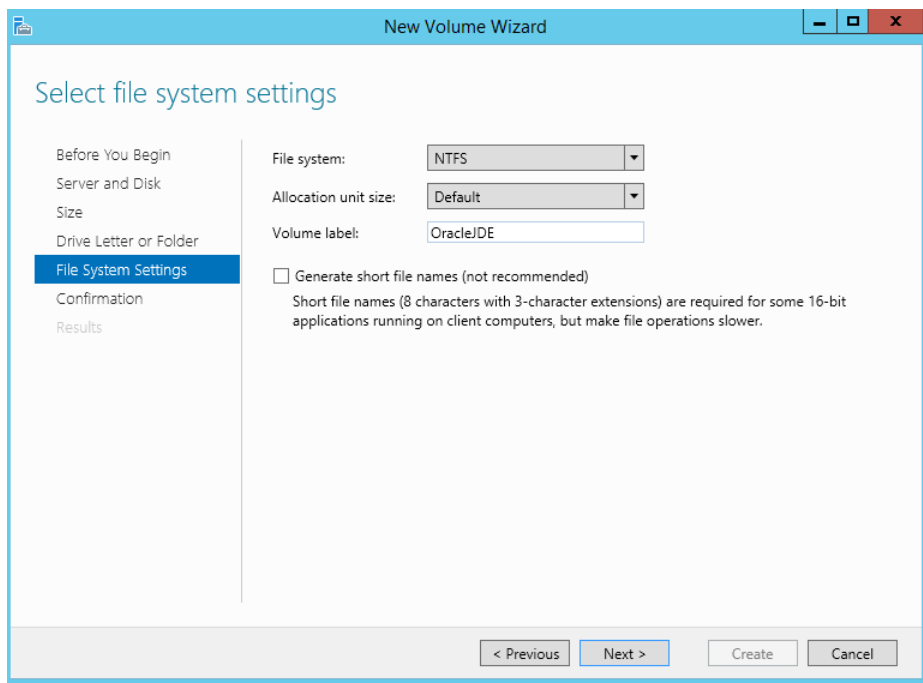
20. On File System Settings, complete the following fields:

- *File system*  
Ensure this is set to NTFS.
- *Allocation unit size*  
Ensure this is set to Default.
- Volume label  
*Enter a volume label.*

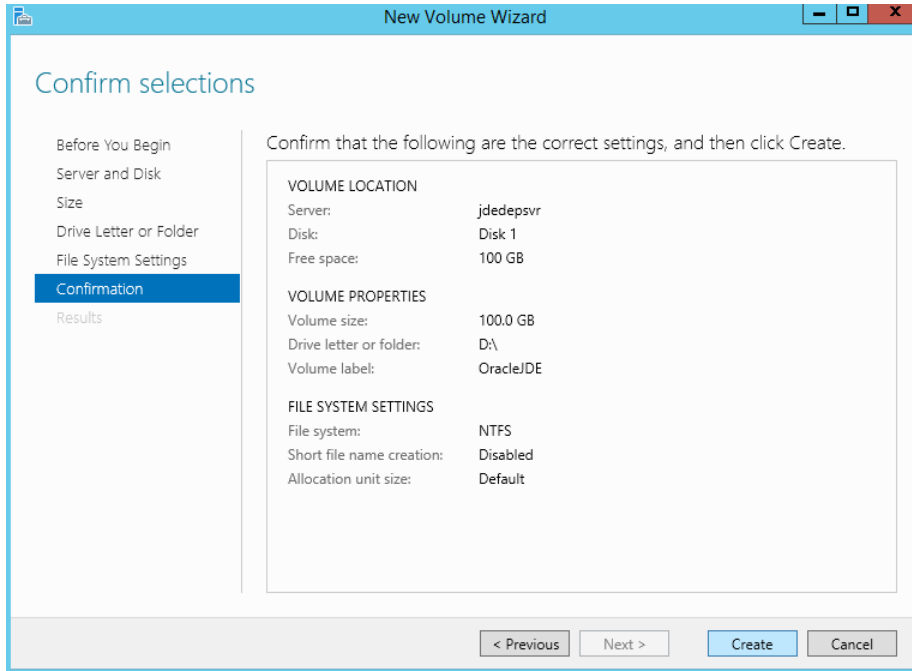
Ensure this check box is **deselected**:

- **Generate short file names (not recommended)**

21. Click the **Next** button.



22. On Confirmation, verify the settings and click the **Create** button.



The screenshot shows the 'New Volume Wizard' window at the 'Confirmation' step. The left sidebar lists the steps: 'Before You Begin', 'Server and Disk', 'Size', 'Drive Letter or Folder', 'File System Settings', 'Confirmation' (highlighted), and 'Results'. The main area displays the settings to be confirmed:

Confirm that the following are the correct settings, and then click Create.

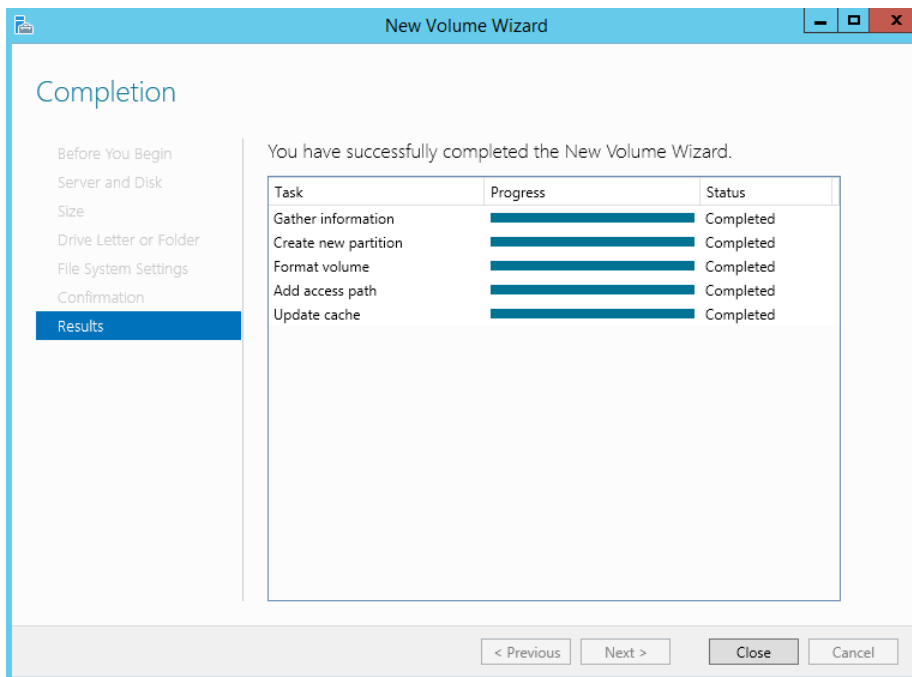
| VOLUME LOCATION |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Server:         | jdedepsvr |
| Disk:           | Disk 1    |
| Free space:     | 100 GB    |

| VOLUME PROPERTIES       |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Volume size:            | 100.0 GB  |
| Drive letter or folder: | D:\       |
| Volume label:           | OracleJDE |

| FILE SYSTEM SETTINGS      |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| File system:              | NTFS     |
| Short file name creation: | Disabled |
| Allocation unit size:     | Default  |

At the bottom, there are four buttons: '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Create', and 'Cancel'.

23. On Results, verify that all actions completed successfully.



The screenshot shows the 'New Volume Wizard' window at the 'Results' step. The left sidebar lists the steps: 'Before You Begin', 'Server and Disk', 'Size', 'Drive Letter or Folder', 'File System Settings', 'Confirmation', and 'Results' (highlighted). The main area displays the completion message:

You have successfully completed the New Volume Wizard.

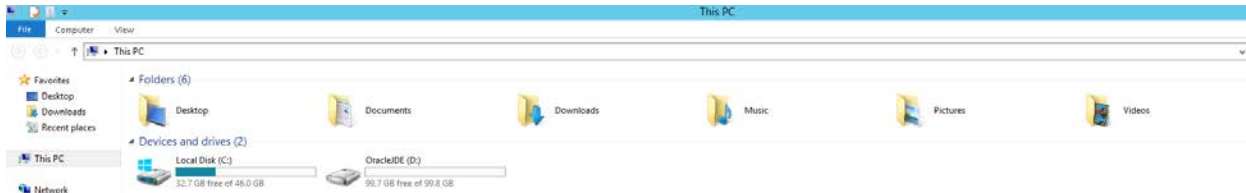
| Task                 | Progress    | Status    |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Gather information   | <div></div> | Completed |
| Create new partition | <div></div> | Completed |
| Format volume        | <div></div> | Completed |
| Add access path      | <div></div> | Completed |
| Update cache         | <div></div> | Completed |

At the bottom, there are four buttons: '< Previous', 'Next >', 'Close', and 'Cancel'.



24. Upon completion of the **New Volume Wizard**, you will be able to see the Block Volume Storage that you allocated to the D: drive.

**Important:** Oracle recommends that you download all JD Edwards components to the D: drive because the C: drive is not likely to have adequate space.



For more information on connecting Block Volume Storage to a Microsoft Windows instance, refer to:

<https://docs.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/Content/Block/Tasks/connectingtoavolume.htm>

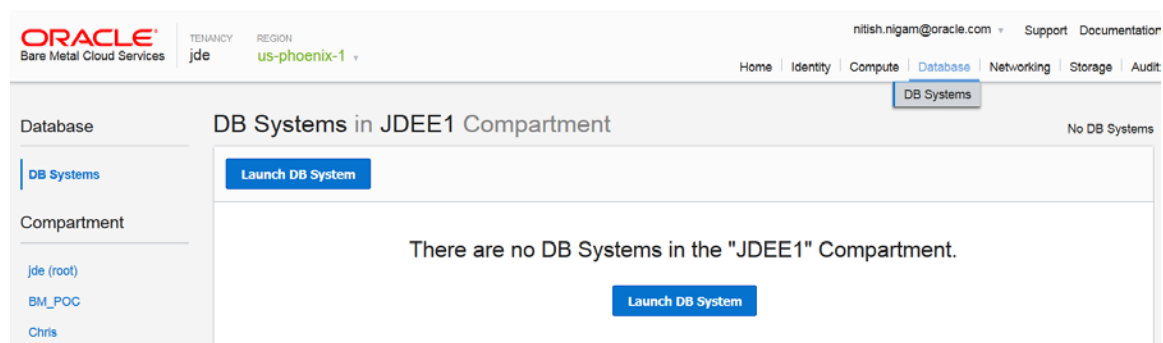
## Installing the JD Edwards Deployment Server on a Microsoft Windows VM

1. You should install all prerequisite software such as the Oracle 32-bit client, Microsoft Visual Studio, and a 32-bit JRE on the Microsoft Windows VM that you created. Refer to the Oracle Certifications for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for guidelines on prerequisite software and versions.
2. Refer to the following guide for Deployment Server installation instructions:  
[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E61420\\_01/doc.92/e55724/deployment\\_server.htm#EOIUO00003](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E61420_01/doc.92/e55724/deployment_server.htm#EOIUO00003)
3. Oracle recommends that you install all prerequisite software as well as the Deployment Server on the D: drive on which you have attached sufficient Block Volume Storage.

## Creating a Database Server Instance Using the Database Service (DBS)

Optionally you can choose to create your Database Server for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne as a 1-node instance using the Database Service (DBS) for BMCS. Such DBS instances include a preinstalled Oracle database that is ready to be loaded with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database.

1. With your Compartment selected, navigate to Database > DB System and click the **Launch DB System** button.



2. On the Launch DB System screen, complete these fields:

- *DISPLAY NAME*

Enter a name for your database host. For example, jdedbs.

- *AVAILABILITY DOMAIN*

Use the drop-down menu to select the domain in which you want to create your DBS instance.

- *SHAPE*

Use the drop-down menu to select a shape for the database instance. Oracle recommends that you use the **BMHighIO1.36** shape.

- *ORACLE DATABASE SOFTWARE EDITION*

Use the drop-down menu to select **Enterprise Edition**.

- *CPU CORE COUNT*

Use the drop-down menu to specify the number of OCPUs for this database. Oracle recommends a minimum value of **2**, although additional cores may be required to support multiple path codes.

- *SSH PUBLIC KEY*

Copy and paste your Public SSH Key into this field.

- *DATA STORAGE PERCENTAGE*

You can accept the default value of 80%.

- *VIRTUAL CLOUD NETWORK*

Use the drop-down menu to select the VCN you created for your Compartment.

- *CLIENT SUBNET*

Use the drop-down menu to select the Subnet for your Availability Domain.

- *HOSTNAME PREFIX*

Specify a hostname for your DBS instance.

- *HOSTNAME PREFIX*

Enter a hostname for your DBS instance.


- *HOST DOMAIN NAME*

Specify a domain name for your host. For example, if the hostname prefix is **jdedbs**, and the domain name is **jdedwards**, then the fully qualified domain name of the DBS host will be **jdedbs.jdedwards**.

- *DATABASE NAME*

Specify the SID of the **orcl** database.

- *DATABASE VERSION*



Use the drop-down menu to select the version of the Oracle database you want to use with DBS. Refer to the Oracle Certifications for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for supported Oracle database versions.

- *PDB NAME*

You must specify the name of the pluggable database as **jdeorcl**.

- *DATABASE ADMIN PASSWORD*

Enter a valid password for the SYS and SYSTEM users for the Oracle database.

- *DATABASE WORKLOAD*

Accept the default selection which is ON-LINE TRANSACTION PROCESSING (OLTP).

The following is screen 1 of 3 for Launch DB System details.

Launch DB System

[help](#) [cancel](#)

If the Virtual Cloud Network or Subnet is in a different Compartment than the DB System, [click here](#) to enable Compartment selection for those resources.

DB System Information

DISPLAY NAME

jdedbs

AVAILABILITY DOMAIN

IAUF:PHX-AD-1

SHAPE

BM.HighIO1.36

ORACLE DATABASE SOFTWARE EDITION

Enterprise Edition

CPU CORE COUNT

2

The number of CPU cores to enable on the DB System. Specify a multiple of 2, up to 36.

SSH PUBLIC KEY

ssh-rsa  
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABJQAAQEAKrVwZ5EvTDECuyYB/ugl1iJ8Gm5IbQuWDZqu4AJD  
xafO+HM5GTy2K9MrDjTI/WcZMcbs0fEWwleBau5zQZCF6tvP8ah83BVbTK5pViBLzTS6

DATA STORAGE PERCENTAGE

80%

The following is screen 2 of 3 for Launch DB System details.

DATA STORAGE PERCENTAGE

80%

Show Advanced Options

Network Information

VIRTUAL CLOUD NETWORK

jde\_vcn

CLIENT SUBNET

Public Subnet IAUF:PHX-AD-1

HOSTNAME PREFIX

jdeds

HOST DOMAIN NAME

jdwards

Each part must contain only letters and numbers, starting with a letter. 63 characters max.

HOST AND DOMAIN URL

jdeds.jdwards

The following is screen 3 of 3 for Launch DB System details.

### Database Information

DATABASE NAME

orcl

DATABASE VERSION

12.1.0.2

PDB NAME (Optional)

jdeorcl

DATABASE ADMIN PASSWORD

••••••••••

Password must be 9 to 30 characters and contain at least 2 uppercase, 2 lowercase, 2 special, and 2 numeric characters. The special characters must be `_`, `#`, or `-`.

CONFIRM DATABASE ADMIN PASSWORD

••••••••••

Confirmation must match password above.

DATABASE WORKLOAD

☒ ON-LINE TRANSACTION PROCESSING (OLTP)

Configure the database for a transactional workload, with bias towards high volumes of random data access.

☐ DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM (DSS)

Configure the database for a decision support or data warehouse workload, with bias towards large data scanning operations.

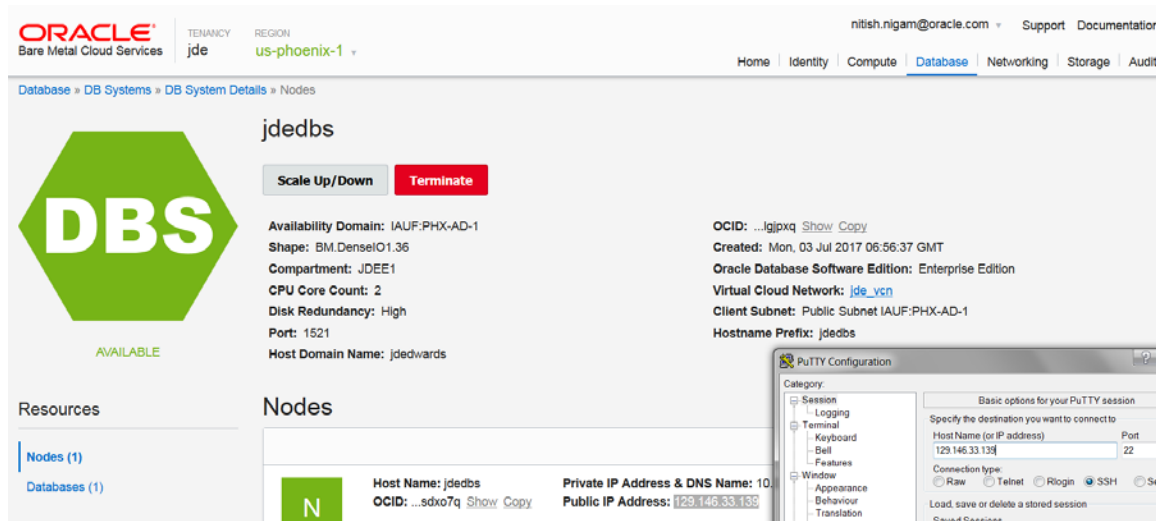
Show Advanced Options

Launch DB System

- Click the **Launch DB System** button and wait for the DBS instance to change to the **Available** state.

## Preparing the DBS for Installation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne

1. After the DBS instance has a status of **Available**, you can log in to it using its public IP address.
2. To obtain the public IP address, navigate to Database > DB Systems > DB System Details > Node.
3. Enter the public IP address in PuTTY.



4. By default, the environment variables are not set for the **oracle** user. To add the environment variables, switch to the **orcl** user using this command:

```
$sudo su - oracle
```

5. Edit the bash profile using this command:

```
$vi .bash_profile
```

6. Add the following lines to the bash profile to set environment variables:

```
export ORACLE_UNQNAME=orcl_phx144
export ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1
export ORACLE_SID=orcl
export ORACLE_BASE=/u01/app/oracle
export PATH=$PATH:$HOME/bin:$ORACLE_HOME/bin
```

7. Save the edited bash profile.

8. Run the bash profile using this command:

```
$source ~/.bash_profile
```

```
oracle@jdedbs:~  
# .bash_profile  
  
# Get the aliases and functions  
if [ -f ~/.bashrc ]; then  
    . ~/.bashrc  
fi  
  
# User specific environment and startup programs  
  
PATH=$PATH:$HOME/bin  
  
export PATH  
umask 022  
  
#Adding environment variable for oracle user for installing JDE DB  
export ORACLE_UNQNAME=orcl_phx144  
export ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1  
export ORACLE_SID=orcl  
export ORACLE_BASE=/u01/app/oracle  
export PATH=$PATH:$HOME/bin:$ORACLE_HOME/bin
```

The following are prerequisites for the Oracle database running in DBS:

- You must create and configure a Pluggable Database (PDB) named JDEORCL.
- You must install the Oracle database as the **oracle** user -- **not** as any other user such as **opc**.
- You must set the database character set to **AL32UTF8**.
- **You** must set the database national character set for the Unicode page setting to **AL16UTF16**.
- Database must be running with PDB (JDEORCL) set to **OPEN\_MODE**.
- Minimum required DB processes to provision the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Database Server is 1500 (if not already available).
- Files System IO option should be set to **SETALL** (if not already set).

For the detailed list of commands necessary to set up the prerequisites for the Oracle Database running in the Oracle Bare Metal Cloud Service for use with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, refer to the section entitled:

**Prerequisites for the Oracle Database on the Oracle Compute Cloud Service** in this document:

[http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/cloud/compute-iaas/JDE\\_OneClick\\_Prov/Preparing/preparing\\_for%20one\\_click\\_deployment\\_92.html](http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/cloud/compute-iaas/JDE_OneClick_Prov/Preparing/preparing_for%20one_click_deployment_92.html)

Install all prerequisite packages on the DBS Linux machine as described in a previous section of this document entitled: **Setup on JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Linux-based Servers**.

After the PDB running is DBS is ready, refer to the following guide for instructions on installing the JD Edwards Database Server using the OUI Platform Pack installer:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E61420\\_01/doc.92/e55724/platform\\_pack.htm#EOIU000004](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E61420_01/doc.92/e55724/platform_pack.htm#EOIU000004)

For more information on DBS, refer to:

<https://docs.us-phoenix-1.oraclecloud.com/Content/Database/Concepts/overview.htm>

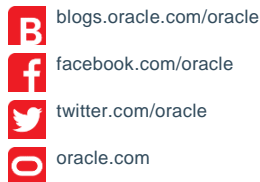


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Traditional Platform Pack Installation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne on Oracle Bare Metal Cloud Services  
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