



Installation Guide for Linux



Installation Guide for Linux

Note:

Before using this information and the product it supports, be sure to read the general information under “Notices” on page 163.

Edition Notice

This edition of this book applies to Version 6.0 of the following editions of WebSphere Commerce and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions:

- IBM WebSphere Commerce Enterprise (product number 5724-i38)
- IBM WebSphere Commerce Professional (product number 5724-i40)

Ensure that you are using the correct edition for the level of the product.

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Preface

About this book

Use this part of the book to learn about the following topics:

- “Document description”
- “Providing feedback on this book”
- “Updates to this book”
- “Conventions used in this book” on page viii
- “Terminology used in this book” on page ix
- “Path variables used in this book” on page x
- “Other variables used in this book” on page xi
- “Knowledge requirements” on page xiii

Document description

This book describes installation and configuration of WebSphere® Commerce up to and including creating a WebSphere Commerce instance. Once you have a WebSphere Commerce instance, further configuration instructions are provided in the WebSphere Commerce Information Center.

This guide provides information on how to install the following products on Linux® operating systems:

- IBM® WebSphere Commerce Enterprise (5724-i38)
- IBM WebSphere Commerce Professional (5724-i40)

It is intended for system administrators or anyone else responsible for performing installation and configuration tasks.

Providing feedback on this book

IBM welcomes your comments. You can send your comments about this document by using the online IBM WebSphere Commerce documentation feedback form.

Updates to this book

This book, and any updated versions of this book, are available as PDF files from the WebSphere Commerce technical library Web site. For additional information for your WebSphere Commerce edition, see the overview pages:

- WebSphere Commerce Enterprise
- WebSphere Commerce Professional
- WebSphere Commerce Express

For support information, see the WebSphere Commerce support Web site.

Additional support is available on the WebSphere Commerce newsgroup forums.

To learn about late changes to the product, see the updated product README file, also available from the preceding Web site. For instructions on installing WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 and its supported products, see the *WebSphere Commerce Installation Guide*. For instructions on how to install WebSphere

Commerce development environment and its supported products, see the *WebSphere Commerce Developer Installation Guide*.

Major updates from the last version of this document are identified by revision characters contained in the margin. This book uses the following conventions for revision characters:

- The "+" character identifies updates that have been made in the current version of this document.
- The "|" character identifies any updates that have been made in the previous versions of this document.

Minor updates such as spelling and punctuation errors are not identified by revision characters.

Update history

This section provides an outline of the history of changes to this book:

| Edition | Updates |
|--------------------------------|---|
| First Edition, Sixth Revision | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Updates for WebSphere Commerce fix pack 5.• Added information for installation on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 |
| First Edition, Fourth Revision | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Updates for Oracle UTF-8 encoding information. |
| First Edition, Third Revision | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Updates for WebSphere Commerce fix pack 3. |
| First Edition, Second Revision | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Added information on obtaining software.• Updates to correct remote database information notices.• Removed support for z/OS® and S/390®.• Updates for WebSphere Commerce fix pack 2. |
| First Edition, First Revision | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minor updates for WebSphere Commerce fix pack 1. |
| First Edition | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Original publication of this book |

Conventions used in this book

This book uses the following highlighting conventions:







| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Boldface type | Indicates commands or graphical user interface (GUI) controls such as names of fields, icons, or menu choices. |
| Monospace type | Indicates examples of text you enter exactly as shown and messages. |
| <i>Italic type</i> | Indicates names for which you must substitute the appropriate values for your system and new terms. |



This icon marks a Tip - additional information that can help you complete a task.



Indicates information specific to WebSphere Commerce Enterprise.

| | |
|--|--|
|  Professional | Indicates information specific to WebSphere Commerce Professional. |
|  System i5 | Indicates information specific to Linux on System i5™. |
|  System p5 | Indicates information specific to Linux on System p5™. |
|  xSeries | Indicates information specific to Linux on xSeries® and other Intel® processor based systems |
|  System z9 | Indicates information specific to Linux on System z9™. |
|  Red Hat | Indicates information specific to Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5. |

Terminology used in this book

This book uses the following terms:

cell Cells are arbitrary, logical groupings of one or more nodes in a WebSphere Application Server distributed network that are managed together. In this definition, a *node* is a single WebSphere Application Server profile. One or more cells managed by a single-occurrence of WebSphere Application Server deployment manager are called a *WebSphere Application Server deployment manager cell*.

cluster

A group of occurrences of WebSphere Application Server running the same enterprise application. Clusters were known in previous releases as server groups or clones. The act of creating clusters is called *clustering*. Clustering was known as *cloning* in previous releases.

cluster member

A single occurrence of WebSphere Application Server in a cluster.

federate

To collect single occurrences of WebSphere Application Server into a cell to manage the occurrences together.

node Node has two different meanings in this book depending on the context in which it is used.

WebSphere Commerce installation

In the WebSphere Commerce installation instructions, a node is a single machine or machine partition with a unique IP host address on which you install one or more WebSphere Commerce components.

federation

When discussing federation, a node is a single occurrence of WebSphere Application Server and the applications that run inside the occurrence of WebSphere Application Server. A node in a cell might or might not be running the same enterprise application as other nodes in the same cell.

WebSphere Commerce instance

A WebSphere Commerce instance is a standalone runtime environment that can contain a single store, or multiple stores. Each one of these stores responds to a different host name. In this case, if you stop your WebSphere Commerce instance all of your stores stop as well. You can also create

multiple WebSphere Commerce instances for each installation of WebSphere Commerce. The benefits of creating multiple WebSphere Commerce instances is that each instance can operate independently from the others. Stopping one instance does not stop the another. Adding a customization to one instance does not impact the other. Each instance contains the following:

- A Web server
- A database
- A WebSphere Application Server profile that contains your WebSphere Commerce J2EE application.

remote

Remote is often used as an adjective to indicate when something is on a separate node from the WebSphere Commerce Server. The following terms are some common terms in this book that use *remote* in this way:

remote Web server

A Web server running on a separate node from the WebSphere Commerce Server.

remote database

A database on a separate node from WebSphere Commerce Server.

remote database server

A database server running on a separate node from WebSphere Commerce Server.

remote WebSphere Commerce Payments

WebSphere Commerce Payments running on a separate node from WebSphere Commerce Server.

Path variables used in this book

This guide uses the following variables to represent directory paths:

DB2_installdir

This is the installation directory for DB2® Universal Database™. The default installation directory for DB2 Universal Database as installed by the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard is:

/opt/IBM/db2/V8.1

HTTPServer_installdir

This is the installation directory for IBM HTTP Server. The following are the default installation directories for IBM HTTP Server:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| IBM HTTP Server Version | /opt/IBMIHS |
| 6.0 | |

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| IBM HTTP Server Version | /opt/IBMIHS |
| 2.0.47.1 | |

Oracle_installdir

This is the installation directory for Oracle. The following are example installation directories for the Oracle Database:

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Oracle10g Database | /opt/oracle/u01/app/oracle/product/10.1.0.4 |
|--------------------|---|

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Oracle9i Database | /opt/oracle/u01/app/oracle/product/9.2.0.1.0 |
|-------------------|--|

WAS_installdir

This is the default installation directory for WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0:

/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer

The default directory for WebSphere Application Server Base edition or Express edition is:

WC_profiledir

This directory is created for the WebSphere Application Server profile that is used by a WebSphere Commerce instance. For example:

/opt/IBM/WebSphere/AppServer/profiles/*profile_name*

WAS_Plugindir

This is the directory for the WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-ins used with WebSphere Commerce. The default directory for the WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-in is:

/opt/IBM/WebSphere/Plugins

WC_installdir

This is the installation directory for WebSphere Commerce. The default installation directory for WebSphere Commerce is:

/opt/IBM/WebSphere/CommerceServer60

Other variables used in this book

Some of the other variables used in this book are as follows:

profile_name

This variable represents the name of the WebSphere Application Server profile that is created for your WebSphere Commerce instance. This variable has the same name as your WebSphere Commerce instance.

host_name

This variable represents the fully qualified host name of your WebSphere Commerce server (for example, server.mydomain.ibm.com is fully qualified).

instance_name

This variable represents the name of the WebSphere Commerce instance with which you are working (for example, demo).

cell_name

This variable represents the name of the WebSphere Application Server cell.

payments_instance_name

This variable represents the name of the WebSphere Commerce Payments instance with which you are working.

Port numbers used by WebSphere Commerce

This list contains the default port numbers used by WebSphere Commerce or its component products. The ports listed in this section are defaults only, the actual port numbers used when creating your profile may differ from those listed here. Ensure that these ports are not in use. If you have a firewall configured in your system, ensure that you can access these ports.

For instructions for learning which ports are in use, refer to your operating system documentation.

Important

This section only lists ports required by the software provided with WebSphere Commerce. For port numbers required by non-IBM software, refer to the documentation for the non-IBM software package.

Port Number**Used By**

| | |
|------|---|
| 21 | FTP port. This port is required when creating a WebSphere Commerce or WebSphere Commerce Payments instance that uses a remote Web server. |
| 80 | Web server default non-secure port. |
| 389 | Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) Directory Server. |
| 443 | Web server default secure port. This secure port requires SSL. |
| 636 | Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) over SSL. |
| 1099 | WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager server. |
| 2809 | WebSphere Application Server Bootstrap address. |
| 5432 | WebSphere Commerce Payments non-secure server. |
| 5433 | WebSphere Commerce Payments secure server. This secure port requires SSL. |
| 5557 | WebSphere Application Server Internal Java™ Messaging Service server. |
| 5558 | WebSphere Application Server Java Messaging Service server queued address. |
| 5559 | WebSphere Application Server Java Messaging Service direct address. |
| 7873 | WebSphere Application Server DRS client address. |
| 8000 | WebSphere Commerce Accelerator. This secure port requires SSL. |
| 8001 | WebSphere Commerce information center (online help). This is the default port. |
| 8002 | WebSphere Commerce Administration Console. This secure port requires SSL. |
| 8004 | WebSphere Commerce Organization Administration Console. This secure port requires SSL. |
| 8006 | WebSphere Commerce Preview. This secure port requires SSL. |
| 8007 | WebSphere Commerce Preview. This a non-SSL port. |
| 8008 | IBM HTTP Server; Administration port. |
| 8880 | WebSphere Application Server SOAP Connector address. |
| 9043 | WebSphere Application Server Administrative Console Secure Port. This secure port requires SSL. |
| 9060 | WebSphere Application Server Administrative Console Port. |
| 9080 | WebSphere Application Server HTTP Transport. |
| 9443 | WebSphere Application Server HTTPS Transport Port. |
| 9501 | WebSphere Application Server Secure Association Service. |

9502 WebSphere Application Server Common Secure Port.

9503 WebSphere Application Server Common Secure Port.

50000 DB2[®] server port.

at least one port at 60000 or higher
DB2 TCP/IP communications.

Additional ports are used as you create additional WebSphere Commerce instances. When you create a new WebSphere Commerce instance, a new application server is created that has unique port numbers for the following ports:

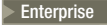

- Bootstrap Address
- WebSphere Application Server Internal Java Messaging Service server
- WebSphere Application Server Java Messaging Service server queued address
- WebSphere Application Server SOAP Connector address
- WebSphere Application Server HTTP Transport

These additional port numbers are automatically selected by WebSphere Application Server. The new ports numbers are generally selected by adding to the port number used by the last server created.

Knowledge requirements

This book should be read by system administrators or anyone else responsible for installing and configuring WebSphere Commerce.

People who are installing and configuring WebSphere Commerce should have knowledge in the following areas:

- Linux
- Basic operating system commands
-   DB2 Universal Database Enterprise Server Edition operation, configuration, and maintenance
- IBM HTTP Server operation, configuration, and maintenance
- Basic SQL commands
- The Internet

Part 1. Getting started

This book describes how to install and configure WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 for Linux. It is intended for system administrators or for anyone else responsible for performing installation and configuration tasks.

Read through the sections in this part of the book before starting to plan your WebSphere Commerce installation. To avoid problems, it is important to obtain the latest installation information available for WebSphere Commerce before starting your installation.

For information about how to obtain all of the latest installation information available to you, refer to “Getting the latest installation information” on page 3.

This section contains the following chapters:

- “Getting the latest installation information” on page 3
- “Overview: Installing WebSphere Commerce” on page 7

Getting the latest installation information

Before you install make sure you have all of the latest installation information available to you. You should make sure you have the most recent information provided in the following documentation:

- *WebSphere Commerce Installation Guide* (this book)

Refer to “Getting the latest WebSphere Commerce Installation Guide.”

Getting the latest WebSphere Commerce Installation Guide

The *WebSphere Commerce Installation Guide* (this book) is updated regularly with corrections and new information. The most recent version of this book is available on the IBM publications Web site .



You can verify that you have the most recent version by comparing the publication number of this book with the publication number shown at the preceding URL. The publication number is displayed in parenthesis after the one line description of the book at the preceding URL. The publication number of this book is GC10-4258-06.

If the dash level of this book’s publication number (-06) is lower than the dash level of the publication number shown at the URL, you should download the newer book from the URL. If the dash level of this book’s publication number and the dash level of the publication number shown at the URL are the same, you have the most recent version of this book.

Getting WebSphere Commerce technotes

Technotes contain information essential to successfully install successful WebSphere Commerce. Refer to the WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 installation master technote #1231090.

Obtaining WebSphere Commerce software

WebSphere Commerce software media is obtained through the IBM Passport Advantage® Web site. Through this Web site, you can either download media images or order physical media (CDs).

For instruction on obtaining WebSphere Commerce software, refer to Downloading WebSphere Commerce media images.

Overview: Installing WebSphere Commerce

This section provides an overview of how to use this book effectively when installing WebSphere Commerce.

Use this book as follows:

- ___ Step 1. Ensure that you are using the latest version of this book and that you have reviewed all of the installation-related technotes.
Refer to “Getting the latest installation information” on page 3.
- ___ Step 2. Ensure that you have all of the WebSphere Commerce software required to complete the instructions in this book.
- ___ Step 3. Review Part 2, “Planning your WebSphere Commerce installation,” on page 9.
This part of the book provides you with information to make the following decisions:
 - What software stack you will use for WebSphere Commerce.
 - What topology you want to use for WebSphere Commerce.
 - What kind of WebSphere Commerce environment you want.
- ___ Step 4. Ensure that each system on which you want to install parts of the WebSphere Commerce software stack meets the prerequisites outlined in Part 3, “Prerequisites,” on page 23.
- ___ Step 5. Based on your review of the planning information, decide what type of installation you will perform:

Quick installation

You should perform a quick installation in the following situations:

- You want to install WebSphere Commerce and its software stack on one machine that has none of the following software installed.

A quick installation does the following tasks on a single machine:

- Installs DB2 Universal Database
- Installs IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0
- Installs WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment Version 6.0
- Installs WebSphere Application Server Plug-in for IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0
- Installs required WebSphere Application Server fix packs, service packs, and interim fixes required by WebSphere Commerce
- Installs WebSphere Commerce
- Creates a WebSphere Commerce instance named demo

A quick installation requires a “clean machine” — none of the software installed by a quick installation can exist on the system before performing a quick install.

Custom installation

You should perform a custom installation in the following situations:

- You want to use software already installed as part of the WebSphere Commerce software stack
- You want to do a distributed installation of WebSphere Commerce and its software stack components
- You want to use IBM HTTP Server Version 2.0.47.1 as the WebSphere Commerce Web server

A custom installation allows you to select various components to install on one machine at a time. To install different components on different machines, you have to perform a WebSphere Commerce custom install on each of the machines in your configuration.

A custom installation does not create your WebSphere Commerce instance automatically. You must create the instance after installing WebSphere Commerce and its software stack.

- ___ Step 6. Complete the following steps for the type of installation you will perform:

Quick installation

Complete the tasks in Part 4, "Installing WebSphere Commerce using the quick installation," on page 37.

Custom installation

Complete the following sections of this book:

- a. Complete the instructions in Part 5, "Preparing for a custom installation," on page 67.
- b. Complete the tasks in Part 6, "Installing WebSphere Commerce using the custom installation," on page 91.
- c. Complete the tasks in Part 7, "Creating a WebSphere Commerce instance," on page 113.

- ___ Step 7. Once your installation of WebSphere Commerce is complete, review Part 8, "Last steps," on page 131 to decide on how to continue.

Part 2. Planning your WebSphere Commerce installation

This section provides information to help you plan your configuration of WebSphere Commerce. Review all of the information in this section before continuing with your installation of WebSphere Commerce.

This section contains the following chapters:

- “Coexistence with previous versions of WebSphere Commerce or WebSphere Application Server” on page 11
- “Software supported by WebSphere Commerce” on page 13
- “Common topologies” on page 15
- “WebSphere Commerce environments” on page 19
- “Migrating previous versions of WebSphere Commerce” on page 21

Coexistence with previous versions of WebSphere Commerce or WebSphere Application Server

Coexistence with previous versions of WebSphere Commerce

WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 can coexist on the same machine with the following previous versions of WebSphere Commerce:

- WebSphere Commerce Version 5.6.1
- WebSphere Commerce Version 5.6
- WebSphere Commerce Version 5.5

Coexistence of other versions of WebSphere Commerce is not supported.

Coexistence of different versions of WebSphere Commerce depends on coexistence of different versions of the supporting software. Review “Coexistence with previous versions of WebSphere Application Server” for more information on coexistence with previous versions of WebSphere Application Server. For information on the supported coexistence scenarios for the other components of the WebSphere Commerce supported software, refer to your product documentation.

The machines on which different versions of WebSphere Commerce will coexist must meet the requirements for WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 documented in Part 3, “Prerequisites,” on page 23.

If you plan to run two or more versions of WebSphere Commerce at the same time:

- You might have port conflicts that must be resolved before you can run different versions of WebSphere Commerce simultaneously.
- Your machine requirements will be greater than those listed in Part 3, “Prerequisites,” on page 23. For memory, hard disk, and processor requirements, you must sum the requirements for all versions of WebSphere Commerce running on the same machine in order to determine the hardware requirements. These requirements are the minimum requirements that are a starting point and might need to be increased in a production environment.

For more information refer to “Considerations when creating multiple WebSphere Commerce instances” on page 122.

If you plan to run only one version of WebSphere Commerce at a time:

- You will not need to resolve port conflicts with the other versions of WebSphere Commerce.
- Your machine must meet the requirements listed in Part 3, “Prerequisites,” on page 23.

Coexistence with previous versions of WebSphere Application Server

WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 installs WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment Version 6.0.2.5 or WebSphere Application Server Express Version 6.0.2.5 depending on the edition of WebSphere Commerce you have purchased. WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 can also be used with a preinstalled WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0.2.5. WebSphere Application Server Version 5.1.1.3 or WebSphere Application Server Version 5.0 can be installed on the same machine

where you plan to install WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0.2.5. Two or more versions of WebSphere Application Server can coexist on the same machine, however there might be port conflicts that must be resolved as both versions of WebSphere Application Server use the same ports.

Important

If you have multiple copies of WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0.x installed on your machine, WebSphere Commerce always installs itself into the highest version of WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0.x.

If more than one edition of WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0 is installed, WebSphere Commerce searches for, and uses these editions in the following order:

- WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment
- WebSphere Application Server
- WebSphere Application Server Express

Note: WebSphere Commerce Express uses WebSphere Application Server Express. Neither WebSphere Commerce Enterprise nor WebSphere Commerce Professional will use WebSphere Application Server Express.

For more information about WebSphere Application Server 6.0.2.5 coexistence support, refer to the Coexisting topic in the WebSphere Application Server Information Center.

Software supported by WebSphere Commerce

WebSphere Commerce requires a number of supporting software packages to run. The supporting software packages are referred to as the software stack.

This section provides information on the following topics:

- “Supported application servers”
- “Database servers supported when using WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0 ” on page 14
- “Web servers supported when using WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0” on page 14

Important

This guide has been tested using the software levels listed in this section. However, at the time of your installation, there might be more recent fixes and patches available for the WebSphere Commerce software stack components (for example, WebSphere Application Server or DB2 Universal Database). Unless these fixes or patches contain a resolution to a problem that is critical for your system, use the software levels documented in this guide when installing WebSphere Commerce. Once you have completed your installation of WebSphere Commerce, you can apply these later fixes and patches.

The official list of software supported by WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 is available in the WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 supported software Technote #7007501.

This guide was tested with WebSphere Commerce and the supporting software stack running on the same operating system. Heterogeneous operating environments have not been tested.

Supported application servers

The software stack supported by WebSphere Commerce depends on the version of WebSphere Application Server that you want to use with WebSphere Commerce. WebSphere Commerce requires any of the following editions or versions of WebSphere Application Server to run:

WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment Version 6.0.2.5

This is WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment Version 6.0 with refresh pack 2 and fix pack 5 or higher. This version of WebSphere Application Server is provided with WebSphere Commerce and can be installed by the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard.

WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0.2.5

This is WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0 with refresh pack 2 and fix pack 5 or higher.

This edition of WebSphere Application Server is supported by WebSphere Commerce only if it is preinstalled.

The remaining supported software sections list the supported software stack components for WebSphere Commerce for the versions of WebSphere Application Server supported by WebSphere Commerce.

Notes on the supported application servers

WebSphere Commerce Enterprise and WebSphere Commerce Professional do not support WebSphere Application Server Express.


If you have an existing installation of WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0, the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard will apply the required fix packs, service packs, and interim fixes to bring the version up to 6.0.2.5.

If you are using a remote Web server with your existing installation of WebSphere Application Server, you should bring the WebSphere Application Server plug-in on the Web server up to the most recent level of maintenance that is available. For more information, see the WebSphere Application Server support Web site.

For normal operation, only WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment Version 6.0.2.5 is used. If you plan to cluster WebSphere Commerce, refer to Part 8, “Last steps,” on page 131.

Database servers supported when using WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0

When using WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0 with WebSphere Commerce, you can use the following database servers:

- DB2 Universal Database Version 8.2.3 Enterprise Server Edition
-  Oracle9i Database Release 2 with fix pack 7 (9.2.0.7) Enterprise Edition
-  Oracle9i Database Release 2 with fix pack 7 (9.2.0.7) Standard Edition
-  Oracle10g Database Enterprise Edition Release 1 (10.1.0.4) or Oracle10g Database Enterprise Edition Release 2.
-  Oracle10g Database Standard Edition Release 1 (10.1.0.4) Oracle10g Database Standard Edition Release 2.

Web servers supported when using WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0

When using WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0 with WebSphere Commerce, you can use the following Web servers:

- IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0
- IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0.1
- IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0.2
- IBM HTTP Server Version 2.0.47.1

Common topologies

This section describes common topologies for WebSphere Commerce components and the supporting software, such as the database server and the Web server. Although the topologies described in this chapter are the most common, other topologies of WebSphere Commerce are still possible. The following topologies are the most common:

- “One-node topology”
- “Two-node topology” on page 16
- “Three-node topology” on page 16

WebSphere Commerce is tested with all nodes in a given topology running the same operating system at the same level. This includes any patches, revisions, service packs or fix packs required by WebSphere Commerce.

For a list of software supported by WebSphere Commerce, refer to “Software supported by WebSphere Commerce” on page 13.

In this chapter the following terms are used:

Database node

A node in a topology that only contains the database server used by WebSphere Commerce.

Web server node

A node in a topology that only contains the Web server used by WebSphere Commerce.

WebSphere Commerce node

A node in a topology that contains the WebSphere Commerce Server. While the node can also contain the database server or Web server, depending on the topology, if a node contains the WebSphere Commerce Server, it will be referred to as the WebSphere Commerce node.

Important

The instructions in this section are meant as a general outline only to provide information for planning purposes. Detailed instructions are provided later in this book.

For specific information on how to configure non-IBM software or pre-installed IBM software for use with WebSphere Commerce, refer to Part 5, “Preparing for a custom installation,” on page 67.

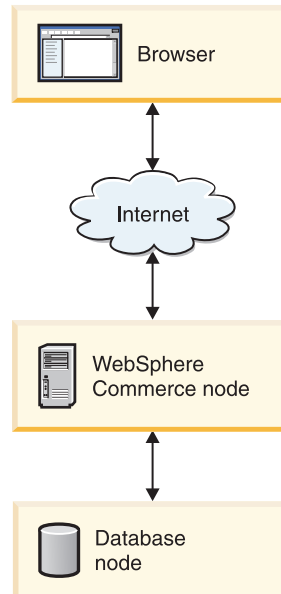
One-node topology

In a one-node topology, all WebSphere Commerce components and the supporting software are installed on a single node. This includes your database server, Web server, WebSphere Application Server, and the WebSphere Commerce Server.

Two-node topology

In a two-node topology, the database server is installed on one node and all WebSphere Commerce components and the Web server are installed on a different node. In this case, the database server is referred to as a *remote database*.

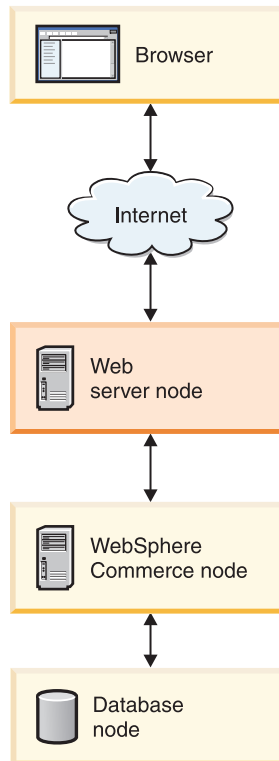
The following diagram shows a two-node topology:



Three-node topology

In a three-node topology, all WebSphere Commerce components are installed on one node, the database server is installed on a second node, and the Web server is installed on a third node. In this case, the database server is referred to as a *remote database* and the Web server is referred to as a *remote Web server*.

The following diagram shows a three-node topology:



WebSphere Commerce environments

Important

WebSphere Commerce is tested with all nodes in the production server configuration running the same operating system at the same, required levels. Heterogeneous operating environments have not been tested.

Production server environment

The production server environment is the "live" environment that is open for business and accessible to customers.

Staging server environment

The staging server environment is an instance of WebSphere Commerce that is used for testing purposes before new functions or data are deployed to the production server.

The staging environment requires you to configure the WebSphere Commerce instance as a staging server when you create the WebSphere Commerce instance. You cannot convert a WebSphere Commerce production server environment to a WebSphere Commerce staging server environment.

After you install WebSphere Commerce using the custom installation option of the installation wizard, you must create the WebSphere Commerce instance after the installation wizard finishes. You can choose to make this instance a staging server instance.

For more information on staging servers, see the Staging server topic on the WebSphere Commerce Information Center.

Authoring server environment (Workspaces)

The authoring server environment is an instance of WebSphere Commerce that consists of a staging server that has workspaces enabled. Workspaces provide isolated access-controlled work areas in which you can make and preview changes to managed assets without affecting managed assets and users outside the area. The data in a workspace is kept in a separate database schema until the data is committed to the production-ready data on the authoring server.

The authoring server environment requires you to configure the WebSphere Commerce instance as a staging server and enable workspaces when you create the WebSphere Commerce instance. You cannot convert a WebSphere Commerce production server environment to a WebSphere Commerce authoring server environment.

After you install WebSphere Commerce using the custom installation option of the installation wizard, you must create the WebSphere Commerce instance after the installation wizard finishes. You can choose to make this instance an authoring server instance.

Development environment

The development environment is used to customize parts of WebSphere Commerce and unit test any changes. The development environment must be installed on a separate machine from WebSphere Commerce. The machine must be running Microsoft® Windows® 2000, Windows 2003, or Windows XP.

This development environment is provided in the WebSphere Commerce Developer product. It is not provided with WebSphere Commerce.

For more information about the development environment, refer to *WebSphere Commerce Developer Installation Guide* available from the WebSphere Commerce technical library.

Migrating previous versions of WebSphere Commerce

Migration to WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 from the following versions of WebSphere Commerce is supported:

- WebSphere Commerce Version 5.6.1
- WebSphere Commerce Version 5.6
- WebSphere Commerce Version 5.5

The following migration scenarios are not supported:

- Migration from other versions of WebSphere Commerce and WebSphere Commerce Suite

For information about migrating to WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 from previous versions of WebSphere Commerce, refer to the *WebSphere Commerce Migration Guide* available from the WebSphere Commerce technical library.

Part 3. Prerequisites

This section contains the following chapters:

- “Hardware prerequisites” on page 25
- “Operating system prerequisites” on page 27
- “Networking prerequisites” on page 29
- “National language prerequisites” on page 31
- “WebSphere Commerce tools prerequisites” on page 33
- “Documentation prerequisites” on page 35

Ensure that your systems meet all of the prerequisites in all of the chapters in this section.

Hardware prerequisites

Ensure that the machine on which you want to install WebSphere Commerce meets the requirements listed in the IBM WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 Hardware prerequisites Technote #7007428.

Operating system prerequisites

Ensure that the machine on which you want to install WebSphere Commerce meets the requirements listed in the IBM WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 Operating System prerequisites Technote #7007429.

Networking prerequisites

Ensure that the machine on which you want to install WebSphere Commerce meets the requirements listed in the IBM WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 Networking prerequisites Technote #7007430.

National language prerequisites

For national languages, WebSphere Commerce only uses valid Java language locales. Ensure that your systems have the appropriate national language locale installed for your language. Ensure that any locale-related environment variables are set to include the WebSphere Commerce supported locale.

Table 1. Linux locale codes supported by WebSphere Commerce

| Language | Locale Code | LC_ALL value |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| German | de_DE | de_DE |
| English | en_US | en_US |
| Spanish | es_ES | es_ES |
| French | fr_FR | fr_FR |
| Italian | it_IT | it_IT |
| Japanese | Ja_JP | Ja_JP |
| Korean | ko_KR | ko_KR |
| Brazilian Portuguese | pt_BR | pt_BR |
| Simplified Chinese | zh_CN | zh_CN |
| Traditional Chinese | zh_TW | zh_TW |

Note: SUSE LINUX Enterprise Server 8 operating system does not support the following locales:

- Traditional Chinese (zh_TW)

To determine your locale, run the following commands, depending on the Linux distribution you are using:

| Linux distribution | Command |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Red Hat Linux | • echo \$LANG |
| SUSE LINUX | • echo \$LANG • echo \$LC_CTYPE |

If your locale is not supported, change your locale properties by running one of the following sets of commands as root user, depending on the Linux distribution you are using:

| Linux distribution | Command |
|--------------------|--|
| Red Hat Linux | LANG=xx_XX export LANG |
| SUSE LINUX | LANG=xx_XX export LANG LC_CTYPE=xx_XX export LC_CTYPE |

Where xx_XX is your four letter locale code with the same capitalization as shown in the preceding table.

Note: Ensure that the WebSphere Commerce non-root user's locale is set to the appropriate language. If the locale is not set properly, some of the WebSphere Commerce tools will not display properly.

WebSphere Commerce tools prerequisites

The following WebSphere Commerce tools can be accessed only from a remote Windows machine:

- WebSphere Commerce Accelerator
- WebSphere Commerce Administration Console
- WebSphere Commerce Organization Administration Console

Any machine that will be used to access these tools must meet the requirements listed in this section.

WebSphere Commerce tools hardware prerequisites

In order to use the WebSphere Commerce tools, the machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Graphics adapter

The following are the minimum requirements for the graphics adapter:

| Parameter | Minimum value |
|-------------|---------------|
| Resolution | 1024x768 |
| Color depth | 256 colors |

Ensure that the system meets or exceeds these requirements.

WebSphere Commerce tools software prerequisites

In order to use the WebSphere Commerce tools, you require the following software and operating system settings:

Web browser requirements

You can only access the WebSphere Commerce tools using Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0:

- On a machine running a Windows operating system on the same network as your WebSphere Commerce machine.
- On a machine running a Windows operating system on a different network from your WebSphere Commerce machine. Ensure the network and any firewalls are configured to allow access to the tools pages.

You must use Internet Explorer full version 6.0 (also known as Internet Explorer 6.0 Service Pack 1 and Internet Tools) or later with the latest critical security updates from Microsoft. Prior versions do not support full functionality of WebSphere Commerce tools.

Accessing WebSphere Commerce tools from Windows Server 2003:

Windows Server 2003 Internet Explorer Enhanced Security might prevent access to the WebSphere Commerce tools.

If you want to access the WebSphere Commerce tools from a Windows Server 2003 system, add the following URLs to the list of trusted sites in the security settings for Internet Explorer:

- `http://host_name`
- `http://fully_qualified_host_name`
- `https://host_name`
- `https://fully_qualified_host_name`

For example, if the fully qualified host name of your Web server is `commerce.ibm.com`, you would add the following URLs to the list of trusted sites:

- `http://commerce`
- `http://commerce.ibm.com`
- `https://commerce`
- `https://commerce.ibm.com`

Refer to your Internet Explorer documentation for instructions on how to add URLs to the list of trusted sites in the security settings.

Operating system display settings

Ensure that you have set the following display values to the recommended values or higher:

| Display setting | Minimum value |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Screen area | 1024x768 |
| Colors | 256 colors |

Documentation prerequisites

In order to view the WebSphere Commerce documentation and use the documentation links in the WebSphere Commerce launch pad and First Steps panels, you must have the following software installed:

Mozilla Web browser

The WebSphere Commerce launch pad and First Steps panels require the Mozilla Web browser in order to use the documentation links.

Mozilla should be configured to launch Adobe Acrobat Reader so that URLs pointing to PDF files can be launched easily.

You can obtain the Mozilla Web browser on the Mozilla Web page.

The WebSphere Commerce launch pad and First Steps panel do not support any other Web browsers.

Part 4. Installing WebSphere Commerce using the quick installation

This section contains the following chapters:

- “Quick installation overview” on page 39
- “Preparing your system to run the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard” on page 41
- “Information required to complete a quick installation” on page 45
- “Starting the installation wizard” on page 49
- “Completing a quick installation” on page 53
- “Verifying a quick installation” on page 59

Quick installation overview


The quick installation does the following tasks:

- Installs DB2 Universal Database Version 8.2.3.
- Installs IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0.
- Installs WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment Version 6.0.
- Installs Web server plug-ins for WebSphere Application Server.
- Installs WebSphere Commerce.
- Creates a WebSphere Commerce instance named demo.

A quick installation will be prevented if any of the following conditions are detected on the system:



- Any edition of WebSphere Application Server is installed.
- DB2 Universal Database is installed.
- IBM HTTP Server (any version) is installed.
- Any WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 components are installed.
- Any previous version of WebSphere Commerce is installed on the machine.

Do not use a quick installation if any of the following statements apply to your WebSphere Commerce installation:

-  I want to use Oracle Database as the WebSphere Commerce database.
- I want to use an existing installation of DB2 Universal Database as the WebSphere Commerce database.
- I want to use an existing installation of IBM HTTP Server as the WebSphere Commerce Web server.
- I want to use an existing installation of WebSphere Application Server as the WebSphere Commerce application sever.

If any of these statements apply to your WebSphere Commerce configuration, you must use the custom installation. To use the custom installation option of the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard, refer to Part 6, “Installing WebSphere Commerce using the custom installation,” on page 91.

Important




  **If your system is running on Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS, Version 4.0 or SUSE LINUX Enterprise Server 9 Service Pack 1 and you want to use DB2 Universal Database Enterprise Server Edition as your WebSphere Commerce database**

If you want to use DB2 Universal Database Enterprise Server Edition as your WebSphere Commerce database, you must skip this section and proceed with a custom installation to setup WebSphere Commerce using a remote DB2 Universal Database Enterprise Server Edition. For more information see, Part 5, “Preparing for a custom installation,” on page 67.

Preparing your system to run the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard

Checklist tasks

Use the instructions in the following sections to complete the checklist below which is used to ensure that you are ready to run the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard.

- ___ 1. Ensure that any Lotus® Notes® server, Web servers, Java application servers, and any nonessential Java processes are stopped before installing WebSphere Commerce.
- ___ 2. Ensure that any other InstallShield MultiPlatform installers have completed or you have exited them before installing WebSphere Commerce.
- ___ 3.  When using Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5, ensure your firewall configuration is set to permissive. If not set to permissive, a problem might be encountered when installing DB2.
- ___ 4. Review the WebSphere Commerce README file. The README file contains information about last-minute changes to the product. Last-minute changes can include additional fixes that must be installed before using WebSphere Commerce.
For more information, see “Reviewing the README file.”
- ___ 5. Create the user IDs and groups required by WebSphere Commerce on any machine on which you plan to install WebSphere Commerce, refer to “Creating the required WebSphere Commerce users and groups” on page 42.
- ___ 6. If you have a Web server or any other service on your machine that is currently using any of the following ports: 80, 443, 5432, 5433, 8000, 8001, 8002, 8004, 8006, and 8007, stop the Web server.
- ___ 7. Ensure that your operating system does not log your command line inputs. For more information, refer to “Disable command logging” on page 43.
- ___ 8.  (@server zSeries® users only) Transfer required installation files from a workstation to the @server zSeries. For instructions, refer to “Transferring installation files to @server zSeries” on page 43.
- ___ 9.  (@server iSeries® users only) Transfer required installation files from a workstation to the @server iSeries. For instructions, refer to “Transferring installation files to @server iSeries, @server pSeries, xSeries machines or other Intel processor based systems” on page 44.

Reviewing the README file

Reviewing the README file is an important prerequisite for installing WebSphere Commerce. The README file contains information about last-minute changes to the product. Last-minute changes can include additional fixes that must be installed before using WebSphere Commerce.

Failure to install any last minute fixes listed in the README file will result in WebSphere Commerce not functioning correctly.

The README file can be found in the readme directory of WebSphere Commerce CD 1. The README file name is:

`readme_language_code.htm`

where *language_code* is one of the following values:

| Language | Language code |
|----------------------|---------------|
| German | de_DE |
| English | en_US |
| Spanish | es_ES |
| French | fr_FR |
| Italian | it_IT |
| Korean | ko_KR |
| Brazilian Portuguese | pt_BR |
| Simplified Chinese | zh_CN |

Creating the required WebSphere Commerce users and groups

On any machine where you install WebSphere Commerce components including: WebSphere Commerce; WebSphere Commerce Payments; and the WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager client:

1. Type the following commands in a terminal window:

```
su - root
```
2. Create a non-root user ID, give the new user ID a password.
Ensure that you set the home directory for the non-root user ID. You might have to create this directory. If you create the directory manually, you must change the ownership of that directory to your non-root user.
3. Create a new user group and add the non-root user ID to the new group, setting the new group as the Primary Group or Default Group.
Take note of the non-root user ID, user group ID for the non-root user, and the full path of the home directory for the non-root user. This information will be required to complete the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard.
4. Ensure that the non-root user has no open connections when you start the installation wizard.
5. Ensure that the non-root user's locale code is set properly. For more information on setting the correct locale, refer to "National language prerequisites" on page 31.

For instructions on creating users, creating user groups, and adding users to groups, refer to your operating system documentation.

You can confirm that a user id (for example, *wcuser*) is a member of the required groups by issuing the following command:

```
groups wcuser
```

This command displays all of the groups to which *wcuser* belongs.

If these user IDs and groups are not set up correctly before starting the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard, the installation wizard will not proceed past the point where the wizard checks for the existence of the required users and groups.

Disable command logging

By default some operating systems log the commands and parameters that are entered through a command line. This log file is not deleted when the user logs off and may be a security risk.

To disable command line logging, refer to your operating system documentation.

Transferring installation files to @server zSeries

► System z9

Before you can install WebSphere Commerce and its supporting software on Linux partitions on an @server zSeries machine, you must transfer the contents of the WebSphere Commerce CDs from a non-Windows workstation with a CD-ROM drive to the @server zSeries machine on which you want to install WebSphere Commerce and its supporting software.

The following CDs must be transferred:

- DB2 Universal Database CDs
- WebSphere Application Server CDs
- WebSphere Commerce CDs

To transfer the contents of a CD to the @server zSeries machine, do the following:

1. Do the following on a workstation:
 - a. Insert the CD into the CD-ROM drive of a non-Windows workstation and mount the CD-ROM drive.
 - b. Use a file compression utility such as *gzip* or an archiving utility such as *tar* to package the entire contents of the CD-ROM into a single file.
 - c. Transfer the file from the workstation to the @server zSeries machine using FTP or another transfer method you have available
 - d. If the amount of hard disk space is limited on the workstation, delete the file.
2. Do the following on the @server zSeries machine:
 - a. Ensure that you are logged in as root.
 - b. Create a temporary directory for the contents of the CD, ensuring that the directory has a meaningful name. You will need to know the name and location of each directory containing the contents of a CD in order to complete the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard.
Ensure that you create a separate directory for each CD.
 - c. Uncompress or de-archive the file into its temporary directory.
Ensure that the file is being uncompressed or de-archived into a unique temporary directory. Different CDs can contain files with the same names. Storing the contents of multiple CDs in one directory will result in files that share names being overwritten as you uncompress or de-archive each file into the directory.
 - d. (Optional) Delete the compressed or archive file to conserve hard disk space.

Transferring installation files to @server iSeries, @server pSeries, xSeries machines or other Intel processor based systems



Commerce CDs required UDF file system support. If the system could not be configured to support UDF file system, follow the instructions to transfer the contents of the WebSphere Commerce CDs from a non-Windows workstation with a CD-ROM drive to the machine on which you want to install WebSphere Commerce and its supporting software.

To transfer the contents of a CD to your machine, do the following:

1. Do the following on a workstation:
 - a. Insert the CD into the CD-ROM drive of a non-Windows workstation and mount the CD-ROM drive
 - b. Use a file compression utility such a *gzip* or an archiving utility such as *tar* to package the entire contents of the CD-ROM into a single file.
 - c. Transfer the file from the workstation to the WebSphere Commerce machine using FTP or another transfer method you have available
 - d. If the amount of hard disk space is limited on the workstation, delete the file.
2. Do the following on the WebSphere Commerce machine:
 - a. Ensure that you are logged in as root.
 - b. Create a temporary directory for the contents of the CD, ensuring that the directory has a meaningful name. You will need to know the name and location of each directory containing the contents of a CD in order to complete the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard.
Ensure that you create a separate directory for each CD.
 - c. Uncompress or de-archive the file into its temporary directory.
Ensure that the file is being uncompressed or de-archived into a unique temporary directory. Different CDs can contain files with the same names. Storing the contents of multiple CDs in one directory will result in files that share names being overwritten as you uncompress or de-archive each file into the directory.
 - d. (Optional) Delete the compressed or archive file to conserve hard disk space.

Information required to complete a quick installation

Before completing this section, ensure that you have completed “Preparing your system to run the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard” on page 41.

The WebSphere Commerce installation wizard prompts you for a number of different user IDs and other information in order to complete the installation. Before starting your installation, fill in the following table so you will have the information handy when you complete the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard.

Descriptions of the IDs and other information required to complete the installation wizard are provided in the following sections:

- “Operating system information required to complete the installation wizard” on page 46
- “WebSphere Commerce information required to complete the installation wizard” on page 47

Operating system user IDs

Review the descriptions in “Operating system information required to complete the installation wizard” on page 46 then fill in this table:

| User ID description | User ID | Password | Group | Full path of home directory |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|-------|-----------------------------|
| Database user ID | | | | |
| Non-root WebSphere Commerce user ID | | | | |

Do not manually create these user IDs and groups. The quick installation will create these values based on the input you provide.

WebSphere Commerce information

Review the descriptions in “WebSphere Commerce information required to complete the installation wizard” on page 47 then fill in this table:

| Other information | Your value |
|--|-------------|
| WebSphere Commerce Site Administrator ID | |
| WebSphere Commerce Site Administrator password | |
| Merchant key | |
| WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager ID | configadmin |

| Other information | Your value |
|---|------------|
| WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager password | |

Operating system information required to complete the installation wizard

To complete the installation of WebSphere Commerce, you will need the following IDs defined:

| User ID | Description |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Non-root WebSphere Commerce user ID | <p>For security reasons, it is important to run all WebSphere Commerce and its software stack components as a non-root user.</p> <p>Instructions for creating the WebSphere Commerce non-root user are provided in “Preparing your system to run the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard” on page 41.</p> <p>You must have the non-root user ID, the group to which the ID belongs, and the full path of non-root user’s home directory to complete the quick installation option of the installation wizard.</p> |
| Database user ID | <p>This operating system ID is automatically created for DB2 Universal Database. This ID must not exist before installing DB2 Universal Database through the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard.</p> <p>As part of the installation of DB2 Universal Database, the user ID, under which all DB2 processes run, is created.</p> <p>To create the DB2 user, the following information is required by the installation wizard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User ID • password • Group to which the user ID will belong • Full path to the home directory for the user ID |

Notes:

- For installing WebSphere Commerce with a local database, all user IDs can be the same ID on the local machine.
- The database administrator ID and database user ID must meet DB2 Universal Database user ID requirements.

DB2 Universal Database user ID requirements

DB2 requires that the user IDs for database administrators and database users adhere to the following rules:

- The user ID cannot be more than 8 characters in length.
- The user ID can contain only the characters a to z and 0 to 9 (uppercase letters are not permitted).
- The user ID cannot begin with an underscore (_).
- The user ID cannot be any of the following words, in upper, lower, or mixed case: USERS, ADMINS, GUESTS, PUBLIC, LOCAL.

- The user ID cannot begin with any of the following words in upper, lower, or mixed case: IBM, SQL, SYS.

DB2 requires that passwords for database administrators and database users adhere to the following rules:

- The password cannot be more than 8 characters in length.

The following are the default DB2 Universal Database user IDs that are created during the installation:

- daswc1
- db2inst1
- db2fwc1

WebSphere Commerce information required to complete the installation wizard

To complete the installation of WebSphere Commerce, you will need to know the following additional information:

| Information | Description |
|--|--|
| WebSphere Commerce Site Administrator ID | <p>This ID is used to access the WebSphere Commerce tools such as the WebSphere Commerce Accelerator, the WebSphere Commerce Administration Console, and the WebSphere Commerce Organization Administration Console.</p> <p>This is not an operating system ID. It is recommended that this ID is unique on your system. This ID is created by the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard.</p> |
| WebSphere Commerce Site Administrator password | <p>WebSphere Commerce requires that the Site Administrator password adhere to the following rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be at least 8 characters in length. • Must contain at least one numeric character (0–9). • Must contain at least one alphabetic character (a–z, A–Z). • Cannot contain four consecutive occurrences of a character. • The same character cannot appear more than four times in the password. |
| Merchant Key | <p>The merchant key is used by WebSphere Commerce as an encryption key. You must enter your own key in the Merchant key field. Ensure that the key that you enter will be sufficient to protect your site.</p> <p>The merchant key is a 16 digit hexadecimal number that must meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must contain at least one numeric character (0–9). • Must contain at least one alphabetic character (a–f). <p>Important: Uppercase letters are not valid in the merchant key.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot contain four consecutive occurrences of a character. • The same character cannot appear more than four times in the merchant key. <p>Note: Keep a record of the merchant key you entered and keep this copy in a safe place.</p> |

| Information | Description |
|---|---|
| WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager ID | This ID is used to access the WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager. The ID is configadmin . |
| WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager password | <p>This is the password used by WebSphere Commerce to connect to the WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager.</p> <p>The WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager password must meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be at least 8 characters in length. • Must contain at least one numeric character (0–9). • Must contain at least one alphabetic character (a–z, A–Z). • Cannot contain four consecutive occurrences of a character. • The same character cannot appear more than four times in the password. |

Starting the installation wizard

For quick installation instructions, refer to the following section:

- “Starting the installation wizard.”

Usage notes when using CD images

When installing WebSphere Commerce from CD images on a hard drive or network location, be aware of the following information:

- The path to the WebSphere Commerce CDs must not contain the character “#”.
- The path to the WebSphere Commerce CD 1 must not contain the digit “1”.

The exception to this is that WebSphere Commerce CD 1 may be in a directory called “disk1”. However, if the CD-image of WebSphere Commerce CD 1 is in a directory called “disk1”, WebSphere Commerce CD 2 must be in a directory called “disk2” or the installation will fail.

- WebSphere Commerce CD 1 and WebSphere Commerce CD 2 are provided in UDF format, ensure that you mount the CD or CD image correctly.

Starting the installation wizard



Prerequisites

- The system on which you are starting the installation wizard meets all of the requirements listed in Part 3, “Prerequisites,” on page 23.
- You have completed all of the tasks listed in “Preparing your system to run the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard” on page 41.

Procedure

To start the GUI based installation wizard:

1. Ensure that you are logged onto your system as root.
2. Ensure that you have exported your display and that you have access to your X server. Refer to your operating system documentation for more information.
3. Depending on your hardware platform, perform one of the following sets of steps:

  Switch directories to the directory containing the contents of WebSphere Commerce CD 1. The contents of this CD and WebSphere Commerce CD 2 should have already been transferred to the @server iSeries system.

For instructions on transferring the contents of CDs to the @server iSeries, refer to “Transferring installation files to @server iSeries, @server pSeries, xSeries machines or other Intel processor based systems” on page 44.

  Complete one of the following steps:

- Mount the CD-ROM drive.

Important:

- a. The WebSphere Commerce CDs use Universal Disk Format (UDF). You might need to use a specific mount command depending on your operating system.


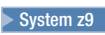
- b. Do not change directories to the mount point. Changing directories to the mount point will lock the CD drive and prevent you from being able to swap CDs.
- Navigate to the location of the local WebSphere Commerce CD image.

 Complete one of the following steps:

- Mount the CD-ROM drive.

Important:

- a. The WebSphere Commerce CDs use Universal Disk Format (UDF). You might need to use a specific mount command depending on your operating system.
- b. Do not change directories to the mount point. Changing directories to the mount point will lock the CD drive and prevent you from being able to swap CDs.
- Navigate to the location of the local WebSphere Commerce CD image.

  Switch directories to the directory containing the contents of WebSphere Commerce CD 1. The contents of this CD and other CDs should have already been transferred to the @server zSeries system.

For instructions on transferring the contents of CDs to the @server zSeries system, refer to “Transferring installation files to @server zSeries” on page 43.

4. Issue the following command to start the WebSphere Commerce launch pad:
`mount_point/setup.sh`

where *mount_point* is the CD-ROM mount point or the location of the WebSphere Commerce image, for example, `/cdrom`.

If you receive a *permission denied* message after issuing this command, ensure that the command has execute permissions and run the command again.

5. The WebSphere Commerce launch pad starts. Select the language for the launch pad and click **OK** to continue.

When the launch pad displays, it provides the following options:

Prerequisites

Documentation

Install Product

Exit

6. Click **Install Product** to start the graphical installation wizard.

If you want to start the graphical installation wizard without using the launch pad, issue one of the following commands as *root*, depending on your platform:

`./setup_ppclinux`

`mount_point/setup_ppclinux`

`mount_point/setup_linux`

`./setup_zlinux`

where *mount_point* is the CD-ROM mount point, for example, `/mnt/cdrom0`.

Red Hat If you want to install WebSphere Commerce on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5, complete the following steps:

- a. Download the pdinstall file to the Linux machine where the WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 installer will be launched and store the file in a temporary directory.
- b. Issue one of the following commands as *root*, depending on your platform:

► Enterprise ► System i5

```
./setup_ppclinux  
-W depcheck.controlFile=path_to_pdinstall.ini/pdinstall.ini
```

► Enterprise ► System p5

```
mount_point/setup_ppclinux  
-W depcheck.controlFile=path_to_pdinstall.ini/pdinstall.ini
```

► Enterprise ► Professional ► xSeries

```
mount_point/setup_linux  
-W depcheck.controlFile=path_to_pdinstall.ini/pdinstall.ini
```

► Enterprise ► System z9

```
./setup_zlinux  
-W depcheck.controlFile=path_to_pdinstall.ini/pdinstall.ini
```

where:

mount_point

is the CD-ROM mount point, for example, */mnt/cdrom0*.

path_to_pdinstall

is the temporary location where you have saved the pdinstall.ini file

Important:

- a. Do not exit the launch pad while the installation wizard is running.
- b. The installation wizard copies a number of large files from the CD when it is started. The installation wizard will take a few moments to start. Do not start another instance of the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard while another is already running. If you exit the second occurrence of the wizard, your first installation will fail.



If at any point during the installation, the text in the installation wizard appears to be cut off or missing, resize the wizard so that you can read all of the text on the wizard.

After you have completed the instructions in this section, proceed to “Completing a quick installation” on page 53.

Completing a quick installation

Prerequisites

- No version or edition of WebSphere Commerce is installed on the machine.
- No version or edition of DB2 Universal Database is installed on the machine.
- No edition of WebSphere Application Server is installed on the machine.
- No version or edition of IBM HTTP Server is installed on the machine.
- The system on which you are starting the installation wizard meets all of the requirements listed in Part 3, “Prerequisites,” on page 23.
- You have completed all of the tasks listed in “Preparing your system to run the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard” on page 41.
- You have started the installation wizard according to the instructions in “Starting the installation wizard” on page 49.

Note: Non-IBM software supported by WebSphere Commerce can be installed on the system before performing a quick installation, however the non-IBM software will not be used by WebSphere Commerce.

Procedure

To complete a quick installation:

1. Select the installation language in the language selection panel, and select **OK**.
The software will be installed in this language, regardless of the language settings of your system. Do not select a language not supported by the system on which you are performing the installation.
2. Ensure that you have exported your display and that you have access to your X server. Refer to your operating system documentation for more information.
3. Review the information on the Welcome panel and select **Next**.
4. Review the terms of the license agreement.
If you accept the terms of the license agreement, select **I accept the terms in the license agreement** and select **Next**.
If you decline the terms of the license agreement, select **I do not accept the terms in the license agreement** and select **Next**. Declining the terms of the license agreement exits the install program.
5. Select **Quick Installation**, and select **Next**.
6. Accept the default destination directories or specify different directories, and select **Next**.

Important

- If you have removed DB2 Universal Database, WebSphere Application Server, WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-ins, or IBM HTTP Server from your system and you want the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard to install them in the same location where they were installed earlier:
 - a. Backup any files from the directories you want to keep.
 - b. Delete the directories.

The directories will be recreated during the installation.

You must specify a nonexistent directory before you can continue with the WebSphere Commerce installation.

7. Enter the following information:

- Database user ID
- Database user password
- Database user group
- Database user home directory

For descriptions of these items, refer to “Information required to complete a quick installation” on page 45.

Select **Next** to continue.

8. Enter the following information:

- Site Administrator ID
- Site Administrator password

Note: Ensure you enter the same value in the **Site Administrator password** field and the **Verification** field.

- Merchant Key

For descriptions of these items, refer to “Information required to complete a quick installation” on page 45.

Select **Next** to continue.

9. Enter the following information:

- WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager password.

Note: Ensure you enter the same value in the **WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager password** field and the **Verification** field. The **WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager ID** is configadmin. You can not change this ID.

Select **Next** to continue.

10. Enter the following information:

- Non-root user ID
- Non-root user group
- Non-root user home directory

For descriptions of these items, refer to “Information required to complete a quick installation” on page 45.

Select **Next** to continue.

11. Confirm your installation options and parameters, and select **Next** to continue.

12. When prompted to change CDs by the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard:
 - a. Unmount the CD-ROM drive.
 - b. Change the CD in the CD-ROM to the requested CD.
 - c. Mount the CD-ROM drive.


Notes:

- 1) Do not change directories to the mount point. Changing directories to the mount point will lock the CD drive and prevent you from being able to swap CDs.
- 2) Only WebSphere Commerce CD 1 and CD 2 are formatted in UDF, all other CDs provided are in ISO format. Ensure that you use the correct command to mount a CD according to its format.
- 3) The installation wizard panel will display the mount point when a new CD is required for the installation. Do not alter this panel, for any CD that is mounted, during the installation.

Depending on your configuration, you might not need to mount and unmount the CD-ROM drive when changing CDs.

Important:

When prompted for the WebSphere Application Server CD, ensure that you insert the correct WebSphere Application Server CD for the platform you are using:

  IBM WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0.2.5 for Linux on iSeries or pSeries®

 IBM WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0.2.5 for Linux on Intel

 IBM WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0.2.5 for Linux on zSeries

The WebSphere Application Server is installed first. A progress bar indicates how much of the installation has completed. Once the WebSphere Application Server is installed the installation wizard installs WebSphere Commerce. A progress bar indicates how much of the installation has completed.

13. After WebSphere Commerce instance creation is completed, information about the WebSphere Commerce instance is shown on the panel. Review this information and click **OK**.
14. The InstallShield Wizard completion display is shown. Click **Next** to continue. If you are using the GUI based installation wizard, after a few moments the First Steps panel displays.

The First Steps panel provides access to the following information:

Start Configuration Manager

Documentation

Support

Registration

Information Center

Easy Start


Exit

You can start the First Steps panel at any later point by issuing the following command from a command line as the non-root user:

```
WC_installdir/bin/firstSteps.sh
```

Note: Ensure that you have exported your display and that you have access to your X server. Refer to your operating system documentation for more information.

The default values for `WC_installdir` are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

15.  Update the WebSphere Commerce non-root user's `.profile` file as documented in “Updating the WebSphere Commerce non-root user's `.profile` file.”
16. Install the most recent fix pack for WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0. For information about where to obtain the fix pack and installation instructions for the fix pack, refer to “Install the most recent fixes.”

Important

After you have completed the installation, you need to apply the WebSphere Application Server, WebSphere Commerce fixes. To apply these fixes, refer to “Install the most recent fixes”

After completing this section, proceed to “Verifying a quick installation” on page 59.

Updating the WebSphere Commerce non-root user's `.profile` file

DB2

For WebSphere Commerce to function correctly, the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard updates the non-root user's `.profile` file.

Confirm that the updates were made to the WebSphere Commerce non-root user's `.profile` file as follows:

1. Ensure that the WebSphere Commerce non-root user's `.profile` file call the DB2 Universal Database user's `.profile` file by adding the following the line to the WebSphere Commerce non-root user's `.profile` file:

```
. DB2_users_dir/.profile
```

where `DB2_users_dir` is the full path of the home directory for the DB2 Universal Database user.

Ensure that `DB2_users_dir/.profile` does not contain any statements that will not run in `sh`.

Install the most recent fixes

After installing WebSphere Commerce, you should install the most recent WebSphere Application Server and WebSphere Commerce fix packs available if any exists.

WebSphere Commerce fix packs are cumulative, so the most recent fix pack for a version of WebSphere Commerce will contain all of the fixes and updates found in previous fix packs for that version.

Fix packs and the instructions for installing the fix packs are available from the WebSphere Commerce support Web site. From this Web site, select the edition of WebSphere Commerce you are using to get to the correct support Web site for your edition and click the link for the newest fix pack for your version of WebSphere Commerce under the **Self Help > Download** section of this Web page.

After you have completed the installation you must apply the most recent maintenance. To apply the most recent maintenance, see WebSphere Commerce required maintenance Technote #1232042.

Verifying a quick installation

You can verify a quick installation by doing the following:

1. “Verifying your WebSphere Commerce installation.”
2. “Verifying your installation with the WebSphere Commerce tools.”
3. “Verifying your installation using log files” on page 60.
4. “Updating the WebSphere Commerce non-root user’s .profile file” on page 65.

After you complete a quick installation, review Part 8, “Last steps,” on page 131 to decide how to continue.

Verifying your WebSphere Commerce installation

If it is not started, start WebSphere Commerce and its software stack in the following order:

1. Start DB2 Universal Database.
Refer to the DB2 Universal Database documentation for instructions.
2. Start IBM HTTP Server.
Start your IBM HTTP Server as described in “Starting and stopping the IBM HTTP Server” on page 151.
3. Start WebSphere Commerce.
See the Starting and stopping WebSphere Commerce topic in the WebSphere Commerce Information Center where default values for *WC_profiledir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x

In the following steps, *fully_qualified_hostname* is the fully qualified host name of the machine on which you completed the quick installation of WebSphere Commerce.

Verifying your installation with the WebSphere Commerce tools

After completing a quick installation, you can verify your installation by doing the following:

1. Start IBM HTTP Server.
Start your IBM HTTP Server as described in “Starting and stopping the IBM HTTP Server” on page 151.
2. Start WebSphere Commerce.
See the Starting and stopping WebSphere Commerce topic in the WebSphere Commerce Information Center where default values for *WC_profiledir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x
3. Ensure that you can access the following URLs:
 - `http://fully_qualified_hostname`
 - `https://fully_qualified_hostname`

If you cannot access the secure (https) URL, the keyfile database password has expired or the self-signed certificate has expired. You might need to create a new key database file and a new self-signed certificate. Refer to the IBM HTTP Server documentation for instructions.

Note: The default SSL key is meant for testing only and should not be used in production.

Your Web server provides a secure environment for your business transactions by using encryption technology. Encryption is the scrambling of information transactions on the Internet so that they cannot be read until they are unscrambled by the receiver. The sender uses an algorithmic pattern or key to scramble (encrypt) a transaction, and the receiver uses a decryption key. These keys are used by the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol.

Your Web server uses an authentication process to verify the identity of the person with whom you are conducting business (that is, to make sure they are whom they say they are). This involves obtaining a certificate signed by a trusted third party called a certification authority (CA), such as Equifax or VeriSign Inc. Other CAs are available as well. To create a production key file, complete the following steps:

- a. Request a secure certificate from a certifying authority.
- b. Set your production key file as the current key file.
- c. Receive the certificate and test the production key file.

Notes:

- a. If you are already using a production key file signed by a certifying authority, you may be able to skip these steps.
 - b. As you perform these steps, your browser may display security messages. Review the information in each message carefully and decide how to proceed.
4. Ensure that the secure URL (https) functions before continuing.
 5. Access the following URLs:
 - `https://fully_qualified_hostname:8000/accelerator`

Note: A warning might display, indicating that no stores are defined. This is an indication of a successful log in attempt.

- `https://fully_qualified_hostname:8002/adminconsole`
- `https://fully_qualified_hostname:8004/orgadminconsole`

For each of these URLs:

- a. Ensure that you see the login page for each URL.
- b. For each URL, log in using the Site Administrator ID and password you entered when completing a quick installation.

If you can complete this section successfully, you can skip the other verification steps.

Verifying your installation using log files

During the installation of WebSphere Commerce and its components, log files are generated. Examine the following log files to ensure that your installation was successful:

- “WebSphere Commerce installation logs” on page 61
- “DB2 Universal Database installation logs” on page 61
- “WebSphere Application Server installation logs” on page 62
- “WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-in logs” on page 63
- “IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0 installation logs” on page 63
- “WebSphere Commerce instance creation logs” on page 64

WebSphere Commerce installation logs

The following log files contain messages generated by the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard:

- *WC_installdir*/logs/install.log

Note: For multiple installation attempts, the log will be appended in the existing install.log file.

- *WC_installdir*/logs/wctrace_date_time.log

Note: The wctrace_date_time.log file is intended for use by IBM support only. Examining this file might not provide you with any useful information.

- *WC_installdir*/logs/wcnonroot.log

- *WC_installdir*/logs/wcinstall.log

The installation wizard will create the wcinstall.log file only if errors or warnings are encountered during the installation process.

Default values for *WC_installdir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

If the installation of WebSphere Commerce fails, these log files will be in the /tmp directory.

Review these log files to ensure that all components of WebSphere Commerce installed successfully.

The WebSphere Commerce installation is complete if the following message appears in the install.log log file:

WebSphere Commerce installation complete.

DB2 Universal Database installation logs

This log contains messages generated during the installation of DB2 Universal Database. The default location for this log file is the following:

WC_installdir/logs/db2setup.log

Default values for *WC_installdir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

If the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard did not complete successfully or was otherwise interrupted and DB2 Universal Database was installed, the log files will be in the following location:

/tmp

DB2 Universal Database installed successfully if all of the items listed in the Installation Summary section near the end of the log file have a status of Success. As an example, here is the Installation section of the DB2 Universal Database installation log file from a single-node installation:

```

.
.
.
Installing DB2 file sets:.....Success
Registering DB2 licenses:.....Success
Setting default global profile registry variables:.....Success
Creating the DB2 Administration Server:.....Success
The Fast Connection Manager (FCM) base port was not specified for the instance "db2inst1".
Default parameters will be used.

Initializing instance list:.....Success
Customizing DB2 instance configuration:.....Success
Command to be run:
"/opt/IBM/db2/V8.1/instance/db2icrt -a server -s ese -u db2fwc1 -p db2c_db2inst1 db2inst1".
The instance "db2inst1" has been created successfully.

The value "SVCENAME=db2c_db2inst1" was set in the DBM CFG file for the "db2inst1" instance.

The value "DB2AUTOSTART=YES" was set in the Profile Registry for the "db2inst1" instance.

Creating DB2 instances:.....Success
Registering DB2 licenses:.....Success
Configuring the DB2 Administration Server:.....Success
Updating global profile registry:.....Success

DB2 Setup log file finished at: date time

```

The content of your log file can be different.

If the Installation section of the DB2 Universal Database installation contains any components with a status of FAILURE, examine the installation log file carefully to see where errors occurred during installation. Refer to the DB2 Universal Database documentation to correct any errors that occurred.

Correct any DB2 Universal Database installation errors before continuing with the instructions in this book.

WebSphere Application Server installation logs

The installation of WebSphere Application Server and its associated fixes generates the following log file:

- *WAS_installdir*/logs/log.txt

Default values for *WAS_installdir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

If the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard did not complete successfully or was otherwise interrupted and WebSphere Application Server was installed, the log files will be in the following location:

/tmp

The WebSphere Application Server installation is complete if the following message appears in the log.txt file:

```
INSTCONFSUCCESS
```

Note: There may be several INSTCONFSUCCESS messages in the log file.

To confirm that WebSphere Application Server is at the correct version required by WebSphere Commerce, open the following file in a text editor:

WAS_installdir/properties/version/WAS.product

WebSphere Application Server is at the correct version required by WebSphere Commerce if the version indicated in the file is 6.0.2.5 or higher.

WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-in logs

The installation of the WebSphere Application Server Plug-in generates the following log files on the Web server node:

WAS_Plugindir/logs/install/log.txt

Default values for *WAS_Plugindir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

The WebSphere Application Server Plug-in installation is complete if the following message appears in the *log.txt* file:

INSTCONFSUCCESS: Post-installation configuration is successful.

If the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard did not complete successfully, or was otherwise interrupted, and the WebSphere Application Server Plug-in was not installed successfully, check the following log file:

/tmp/temporaryPluginInstalllog.txt

IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0 installation logs

The installation of IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0 and its associated fixes generates the following log files:

- *HTTPServer_installdir/ihsv6_install.log*
- *HTTPServer_installdir/gskitInstall.log*
- *WC_installdir/instances/instance_name/httplogs/error_log*

Note: The *error_log* file is not created until you start your IBM HTTP Server.

Default values for *HTTPServer_installdir* and *WC_installdir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

If the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard did not complete successfully or was otherwise interrupted and IBM HTTP Server was installed, the log files will be in the following location:

/tmp

The installation of IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0 and its associated fixes generates the following log files on the Web server node:

- *HTTPServer_installdir/ihsv6_install.log*
- *HTTPServer_installdir/gskitInstall.log*

Default values for *HTTPServer_installdir* is listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

If the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard did not complete successfully or was otherwise interrupted and IBM HTTP Server was installed, the log files will be in the following location:

/tmp

WebSphere Commerce instance creation logs

The configuration information for the WebSphere Commerce instance created as part of the quick installation, demo, is stored in the following file:

```
WAS_installdir/profiles/demo/installedApps/WC_demo_cell/  
WC_demo.ear/xml/config/wc-server.xml
```

where default values for *WAS_installdir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

Confirm that this file exists before checking the log files produced during instance creation.

Creating a WebSphere Commerce instance produces log files in the following directory:

```
WC_installdir/instances/demo/logs
```

where default values for *WC_installdir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

Ensure that there are no errors in the following log files:

- createInstanceANT.err.log
- createInstanceANT.log
- createdb.db2.log
- trace.txt
- messages.txt
- sec_check.log

Note: The sec_check.log file is created when the instance is started.

Instance creation is successful if the log files do not contain any errors or exceptions. The createInstanceANT.err.log file should be empty if no errors were encountered.

The following log file is created in the *WAS_installdir/logs/wasprofile* directory:

- wasprofile_create_profile_name.log

where default values for *WAS_installdir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

If the profile creation process was a success, the log displays an INSTCONFSUCCESS message.

Note: There may be several INSTCONFSUCCESS messages in the log file.

The following log file is created in the *WC_installdir/logs* directory:

- WCSconfig.log

where default values for *WAS_installdir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

If instance creation failed you must delete the failed instance by completing the following instructions in “Deleting a WebSphere Commerce instance” on page 148.

Once the failed instance is deleted, the WebSphere Commerce instance can be created manually by following the instructions in Part 7, “Creating a WebSphere Commerce instance,” on page 113.

After you complete a quick installation, review Part 8, “Last steps,” on page 131 to decide how to continue.

Updating the WebSphere Commerce non-root user’s .profile file

For WebSphere Commerce to function correctly, the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard updates the non-root user’s .profile file.

Confirm that the updates were made to the WebSphere Commerce non-root user’s .profile file in the non-root user’s home directory as follows:

1. Ensure that the WebSphere Commerce non-root user’s .profile file calls the database user’s .profile file by adding the following line to the WebSphere Commerce non-root user’s .profile file:

```
. database_users_dir/.profile
```

where *database_users_dir* is the full path of the home directory for the DB2 Universal Database user.

Ensure that *database_users_dir/.profile* does not contain any statements that will not run in sh.

Part 5. Preparing for a custom installation

To prepare for a custom installation, you should know the following information:

- ___ 1. The topology you want to use for this installation of WebSphere Commerce.
- ___ 2. The software stack components — application server, database server, and Web server — you want to use with WebSphere Commerce.
- ___ 3. How to prepare software stack components for use with a custom installation.
- ___ 4. How to prepare the systems to run the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard.
- ___ 5. The information required to complete a custom installation.

The first two steps were covered earlier in this book in Part 2, “Planning your WebSphere Commerce installation,” on page 9. If you have not reviewed this material already, review it before continuing.



This section contains the following chapters covering the remaining items:

- “Custom installation overview” on page 69
- “Preparing your systems to run the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard” on page 71
- “Preparing database servers to use with WebSphere Commerce” on page 75
- “Preparing Web servers to use with WebSphere Commerce” on page 83
- “Preparing application servers for use with WebSphere Commerce” on page 85
- “Information required to complete a custom installation” on page 87

Custom installation overview

The custom installation option of the WebSphere Commerce allows you to select which WebSphere Commerce components and stack components you want to install on a machine.

Use the custom installation option in any of the following situations:

- You want to use a remote Web server.
- You want to use a remote database server.
- You want to use an existing installation of DB2 Universal Database as the WebSphere Commerce database.
- You want to use an existing installation of IBM HTTP Server as the WebSphere Commerce Web server.
- You want to use an existing installation of WebSphere Application Server as the WebSphere Commerce application server.
- You want to use any of the following Web server alternatives to IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0:
 - IBM HTTP Server Version 2.0.47.1
 - IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0.1
 - IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0.2
- You want to use any of the following database server alternatives to DB2 Universal Database:
 -  Oracle9i Database
 -  Oracle10g Database

+

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Preparing your systems to run the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard

Before starting the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard, complete the following checklist:

- 1. Review the WebSphere Commerce README file. The README file contains information about last-minute changes to the product. Last-minute changes can include additional fixes that must be installed before using WebSphere Commerce.


For more information, see “Reviewing the README file” on page 72.

- 2. If you have removed DB2 Universal Database, WebSphere Application Server, WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-ins, or IBM HTTP Server from your system and you want the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard to install them in the same location where they were installed earlier:

- a. Back up any files from the directories you want to keep.
- b. Delete the directories.

The directories will be recreated during the installation.

You must specify a nonexistent directory before you can continue with the WebSphere Commerce installation.

- 3. Ensure that any Lotus Notes server, Web servers, Java application servers, and any nonessential Java processes are stopped before installing WebSphere Commerce.
- 4. Ensure that any other InstallShield MultiPlatform installers have completed or you have exited them before installing WebSphere Commerce.
- 5.  When using Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5, ensure your firewall configuration is set to permissive. If not set to permissive, a problem might be encountered when installing DB2.
- 6. If you have a Web server or any other service on your machine that is currently using any of the following ports: 80, 443, 5432, 5433, 8000, 8001, 8002, 8004, 8006, and 8007, stop the Web server.
- 7. Create the user IDs and groups required by WebSphere Commerce on any machine on which you plan to install WebSphere Commerce or WebSphere Commerce Payments. For instructions, refer to “Creating required WebSphere Commerce users and groups” on page 72.
- 8. Ensure that your operating system does not log your command line inputs. For more information, refer to “Disable command logging” on page 73.
- 9. (@server zSeries users only) Transfer required installation files from a workstation to the @server zSeries. For instructions, refer to “Transferring installation files to @server zSeries” on page 73.
- 10. (@server iSeries users only) Transfer required installation files from a workstation to the @server iSeries. For instructions, refer to “Transferring installation files to @server iSeries, @server pSeries, xSeries machines or other Intel processor based systems” on page 74.

Reviewing the README file

Reviewing the README file is an important prerequisite for installing WebSphere Commerce. The README file contains information about last-minute changes to the product. Last-minute changes can include additional fixes that must be installed before using WebSphere Commerce.

Failure to install any last minute fixes listed in the README file will result in WebSphere Commerce not functioning correctly.

The README file can be found in the readme directory of WebSphere Commerce CD 1. The README file name is:

`readme_language_code.htm`

where *language_code* is one of the following values:

| Language | Language code |
|----------------------|---------------|
| German | de_DE |
| English | en_US |
| Spanish | es_ES |
| French | fr_FR |
| Italian | it_IT |
| Korean | ko_KR |
| Brazilian Portuguese | pt_BR |
| Simplified Chinese | zh_CN |

Creating required WebSphere Commerce users and groups

On any machine where you install WebSphere Commerce components including: WebSphere Commerce; WebSphere Commerce Payments; and the WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager client:

1. Type the following commands in a terminal window:
`su - root`
2. Create a non-root user ID, give the new user ID a password.
Ensure that you set the home directory for the non-root user ID. You might have to create this directory. If you create the directory manually, you must change the ownership of that directory to your non-root user.
3. Create a new user group and add the non-root user ID to the new group, setting the new group as the Primary Group or the Default Group..
Take note of the non-root user ID, user group ID for the non-root user, and the full path of the home directory for the non-root user. This information will be required to complete the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard.
4. Ensure that the non-root user has no open connections when you start the installation wizard.

For instructions on creating users, creating user groups, and adding users to groups, refer to your operating system documentation.

You can confirm that a user id (for example, `wcuser`) is a member of the required groups by issuing the following command:

`groups wcuser`

This command displays all of the groups to which `wcuser` belongs.

If these user IDs and groups are not set up correctly before starting the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard, the installation wizard will not proceed past the point where the wizard checks for the existence of the required users and groups.

Disable command logging

By default some operating systems log the commands and parameters that are entered through a command line. This log file is not deleted when the user logs off and may be a security risk.

To disable command line logging, refer to your operating system documentation.

Transferring installation files to @server zSeries

System z9

Before you can install WebSphere Commerce and its supporting software on Linux partitions on a @server zSeries machine, you must transfer the contents of the WebSphere Commerce CDs from a non-Windows workstation with a CD-ROM drive to the @server zSeries machine on which you want to install WebSphere Commerce and its supporting software.

The following CDs must be transferred:

- DB2 Universal Database CDs
- WebSphere Application Server CD
- WebSphere Commerce CDs

To transfer the contents of a CD to the @server zSeries machine, do the following:

1. Do the following on a workstation:
 - a. Insert the CD into the CD-ROM drive of a non-Windows workstation and mount the CD-ROM drive.
 - b. Use a file compression utility such as *gzip* or an archiving utility such as *tar* to package the entire contents of the CD-ROM into a single file.
 - c. Transfer the file from the workstation to the @server zSeries machine using FTP or another transfer method you have available
 - d. If the amount of hard disk space is limited on the workstation, delete the file.
2. Do the following on the @server zSeries machine:
 - a. Ensure that you are logged in as `root`.
 - b. Create a temporary directory for the contents of the CD, ensuring that the directory has a meaningful name. You will need to know the name and location of each directory containing the contents of a CD in order to complete the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard.
Ensure that you create a separate directory for each CD.
 - c. Uncompress or de-archive the file into its temporary directory.
Ensure that the file is being uncompressed or de-archived into a unique temporary directory. Different CDs can contain files with the same names. Storing the contents of multiple CDs in one directory will result in files that share names being overwritten as you uncompress or de-archive each file into the directory.

- d. (Optional) Delete the compressed or archive file to conserve hard disk space.

Transferring installation files to @server iSeries, @server pSeries, xSeries machines or other Intel processor based systems




Commerce CDs required UDF file system support. If the system could not be configured to support UDF file system, follow the instructions to transfer the contents of the WebSphere Commerce CDs from a non-Windows workstation with a CD-ROM drive to the machine on which you want to install WebSphere Commerce and its supporting software.

To transfer the contents of a CD to your machine, do the following:

1. Do the following on a workstation:
 - a. Insert the CD into the CD-ROM drive of a non-Windows workstation and mount the CD-ROM drive
 - b. Use a file compression utility such as *gzip* or an archiving utility such as *tar* to package the entire contents of the CD-ROM into a single file.
 - c. Transfer the file from the workstation to the WebSphere Commerce machine using FTP or another transfer method you have available
 - d. If the amount of hard disk space is limited on the workstation, delete the file.
2. Do the following on the WebSphere Commerce machine:
 - a. Ensure that you are logged in as root.
 - b. Create a temporary directory for the contents of the CD, ensuring that the directory has a meaningful name. You will need to know the name and location of each directory containing the contents of a CD in order to complete the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard.
Ensure that you create a separate directory for each CD.
 - c. Uncompress or de-archive the file into its temporary directory.
Ensure that the file is being uncompressed or de-archived into a unique temporary directory. Different CDs can contain files with the same names. Storing the contents of multiple CDs in one directory will result in files that share names being overwritten as you uncompress or de-archive each file into the directory.
 - d. (Optional) Delete the compressed or archive file to conserve hard disk space.

Preparing database servers to use with WebSphere Commerce

This section covers how to prepare the following database servers for use with WebSphere Commerce:



- DB2 Universal Database.
Refer to “Using DB2 Universal Database.”
-  Oracle Database.
Refer to “Using an Oracle Database” on page 77.

Using DB2 Universal Database

When using DB2 Universal Database, you have the following options:

- Use a new installation of DB2 Universal Database Version 8.2.3 (32-bit) as installed for you by the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard.
No additional steps are required if you choose this option. DB2 Universal Database Version 8.2.3 will be installed if the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard does not detect an existing DB2 Universal Database installation.
- Use an existing local installation of DB2 Universal Database (32-bit) with WebSphere Commerce. You can choose to install your DB2 Universal Database. Review the information in “Using an existing 32-bit DB2 Universal Database installation” to ensure that your installation of DB2 Universal Database is ready to use with WebSphere Commerce.
- Use 64-bit DB2 Universal Database with WebSphere Commerce. Your 64-bit DB2 Universal Database must reside on a remote machine, for more information refer to “Using 64-bit DB2 Universal Database” on page 76

Important

-  If your system is running on Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS Version 4.0, or SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 Service Pack 1 and you want to use DB2 Universal Database Enterprise Server as your WebSphere Commerce database, you must preinstall DB2 Runtime Client 31-bit and setup WebSphere Commerce to use a remote DB2 Universal Database Enterprise Server.
-  If your system is running on Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS Version 3 with update 4, or SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 Service Pack 4, you can use either local or remote DB2 Universal Database Enterprise Server. If you want to use a remote DB2 Universal Database Enterprise Server, you must preinstall DB2 Runtime Client 31-bit before configuring WebSphere Commerce to use the remote DB2 Universal Database Enterprise Server.

Using an existing 32-bit DB2 Universal Database installation

Prerequisites

- Your existing DB2 Universal Database installation must be DB2 Universal Database Enterprise Server Edition Version 8.2.3 or higher.

Procedure

To use an existing DB2 Universal Database installation with WebSphere Commerce:

1. Ensure that the DB2 Application Development Tools are installed on the database server. WebSphere Commerce requires the DB2 Application Development Tools to function correctly.
2. If you are using DB2 Universal Database Version 8.1, ensure that you have fix pack 10 applied.
If you are using DB2 Universal Database Version 8.2, ensure that you have fix pack 3 applied.
You can check your version of DB2 Universal Database by issuing the following command from a DB2 command line:

```
db2level
```


You can download DB2 Universal Database fix packs from the DB2 Universal Database for Linux, UNIX and Windows Web page.
3. Create the user IDs required by WebSphere Commerce as outlined in “Creating required WebSphere Commerce users and groups” on page 72.
For information about how to create user IDs and groups, refer to your operating system documentation.
Ensure that you set the passwords for the database user ID, since it can be possible to create the user ID without a password. If this database user ID does not have a password associated with it, WebSphere Commerce might not function correctly.
4. Add the DB2 Fenced user group to the list of groups associated with the WebSphere Commerce non-root user ID. For example, if you are using wasuser as your WebSphere Commerce non-root user ID, add that user to the db2fgrp1 group.
5. Add the DB2 Fenced user group to the list of groups associated with the DB2 Universal Database user ID. For example, if you used default values during your DB2 Universal Database installation, add db2inst1 as a user in the db2fgrp1 group.
If you are planning to use a multiple node topology, only do this on the database server node.

For more information on the DB2 Fenced user group, refer to the DB2 Universal Database documentation.

6. If you are logged in as the database user ID or the WebSphere Commerce non-root user ID, log off so that these changes can take effect.
7. Restart DB2 Universal Database.

Using 64-bit DB2 Universal Database

To use a 64-bit installation of DB2 Universal Database, you must install and configure 64-bit DB2 Universal Database on a separate node from the node where you plan to install WebSphere Commerce and (optionally) WebSphere Commerce Payments. Refer to your DB2 Universal Database documentation for instructions.

You cannot use the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard to install a 64-bit DB2 Universal Database.

Ensure that you install a 32-bit DB2 Universal Database client on the WebSphere Commerce node.

After installing and configuring 64-bit DB2 Universal Database and installing WebSphere Commerce and (optionally) WebSphere Commerce Payments, you must complete the instructions in “Preparing for instance creation using a 64-bit DB2 Universal Database database” on page 116.

Using an Oracle Database

Platform Notice

Using Oracle Database is only supported on @server xSeries and other Intel processor based systems.

WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 supports the following versions of Oracle Database:

- Oracle10g Database (10.1.0.4) Standard Edition
- Oracle10g Database (10.1.0.4) Enterprise Edition
- Oracle10g Database Standard Edition Release 2
- Oracle10g Database Enterprise Edition Release 2
- Oracle9i Database Release 2 with fix pack 7 (9.2.0.7) Standard Edition
- Oracle9i Database Release 2 with fix pack 7 (9.2.0.7) Enterprise Edition

Using Oracle Database 64-bit versions with WebSphere Commerce

WebSphere Commerce provides a 32-bit version of WebSphere Application Server and must be installed on a 32-bit operating system or a 64-bit operating system running in 32-bit compatibility mode.

If you use Oracle Database as the WebSphere Commerce database, you must install and configure Oracle Database before installing WebSphere Commerce.

Installing and configuring Oracle10g Database

To install and configure Oracle Database for use with WebSphere Commerce:

1. Install the following Oracle Database components on the database node according to the instructions found in the Oracle Database documentation:
 - Oracle10g Database
 - Oracle Net Services
 - Oracle Net Listener
 - Oracle JDBC/OCI Interfaces
2. If you plan to have the Oracle Database server on a separate node from the WebSphere Commerce node, install the following Oracle Database components on the WebSphere Commerce node:
 - Oracle10g Database client
 - Oracle10g Database utilities
 - SQL*Plus
 - Oracle JDBC/OCI Interfaces
 - Oracle Net Services

Install these components according to the instructions found in the Oracle Database documentation.

3. Create and configure a database for use with WebSphere Commerce before installing WebSphere Commerce.



When creating and configuring Oracle Database, take note of the following information:

- User account to own Oracle software
- Oracle Database home directory
- Oracle WebSphere Commerce database name
- Oracle SID for WebSphere Commerce database
- Oracle ID and password for database administrator
- Oracle ID and password for WebSphere Commerce database user
- Oracle TCP/IP listener port number

This information will be needed when creating the WebSphere Commerce instance.

For security reasons, an Oracle DBA account should not be used as the WebSphere Commerce database user.

Also, do not use SYSTEM or SYS as user IDs for the Commerce schema.

Ensure the following settings are applied when creating your Oracle database through the Oracle Database configuration assistant:

- The following settings are recommended.

Table 2. Recommended database parameter settings for Oracle10g Database

| Parameter | Value |
|--------------|--------|
| Shared Pool | 120 MB |
| Buffer Cache | 120 MB |
| Java Pool | 48 MB |
| Large Pool | 8 MB |
| PGA Size | 50 MB |

- Ensure that the database uses the following character sets:

Table 3. Required database parameter settings for Oracle Database

| Parameter | Value |
|------------------------|-------|
| Database character set | UTF8 |
| National character set | UTF8 |

Note: WebSphere Commerce requires that you create the Oracle database using UTF-8 encoding. Oracle has multiple implementations of UTF-8 encoding, including UTF8 and AL32UTF8. WebSphere Commerce only supports the UTF8 character set and does not support AL32UTF8.

- Complete the creation of your database. Refer to Oracle documentation for more information on creation your database.

The WebSphere Commerce instance creation wizard does the following tasks when you select **Create a new database or tablespace** in the wizard:

- Creates a table space for WebSphere Commerce.
- Creates an Oracle Database user ID for the WebSphere Commerce database. The newly created tablespace is assigned as the default tablespace to this user ID.

- Populates the WebSphere Commerce table space.

Installing and configuring Oracle9i Database Release 2 with fix pack 7 (9.2.0.7)

To install and configure Oracle Database for use with WebSphere Commerce:

1. Install the following Oracle Database components on the database node according to the instructions found in the Oracle Database documentation:
 - Oracle9i Database
 - Oracle Net Services
 - Oracle Net Listener
 - Oracle JDBC/OCI Interfaces
2. If you plan to have the Oracle Database server on a separate node from the WebSphere Commerce node, install the following Oracle Database components on the WebSphere Commerce node:
 - Oracle9i Enterprise Client
 - SQL*Plus
 - Oracle JDBC/OCI Interfaces
 - Oracle Net Services
 - Oracle Database Utilities

Install these components according to the instructions found in the Oracle Database documentation.

3. Create and configure a database for use with WebSphere Commerce before installing WebSphere Commerce. Settings for the database are listed in “Oracle Database settings for WebSphere Commerce” on page 80.

Create and configure the database according to the instructions in the Oracle Database documentation.



When creating and configuring Oracle Database, take note of the following information:

- User account to own Oracle software
- Oracle Database home directory
- Oracle WebSphere Commerce database name
- Oracle SID for WebSphere Commerce database
- Oracle ID and password for database administrator
- Oracle ID and password for WebSphere Commerce database user

This information will be needed when creating the WebSphere Commerce instance.

For security reasons, an Oracle DBA account should not be used as the WebSphere Commerce database user.

Also, do not use SYSTEM or SYS as user IDs for the Commerce schema.

The WebSphere Commerce instance creation wizard does the following tasks when you select **Create a new database or tablespace** in the wizard:

- Creates a table space for WebSphere Commerce.
- Creates an Oracle Database user ID for the WebSphere Commerce schema.
- Populates the WebSphere Commerce table space.

Oracle Database settings for WebSphere Commerce

This section provides information about recommended settings for Oracle databases used with WebSphere Commerce.

Notes:

- WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 supports Oracle9i Database Release 2 with fix pack 7 (9.2.0.7) and Oracle10g Database. WebSphere Commerce supports 32-bit compatibility mode on 64-bit systems only. 64-bit mode is not exploited.
- You should have advanced knowledge of Oracle Database (at the DBA level) before changing the database settings as recommended in this chapter.
- For more information about Oracle Database, go to the Oracle Web page. You can obtain copies of the Oracle Database documentation and software from the Oracle Technology Network. The Oracle Database information in this chapter is provided only as a guideline.
- You can access Oracle Database patches and patch sets at the Oracle Metalink Web page.
- For additional information on Oracle Database terminology and concepts, refer to the *Oracle Concepts* document provided with your purchase of Oracle Database.

Important

This section assumes you have installed the correct Oracle Database components for the WebSphere Commerce configuration you are installing. If you have not yet installed Oracle Database, refer to “Using an Oracle Database” on page 77.

Required Oracle Database settings for WebSphere Commerce

The following table lists required database parameter settings to use when using Oracle Database with WebSphere Commerce:

Table 4. Required database parameter settings for Oracle Database

| Parameter | Value |
|------------------------|-------|
| Database character set | UTF8 |
| National character set | UTF8 |

Note: WebSphere Commerce requires that you create the Oracle database using UTF-8 encoding. Oracle has multiple implementations of UTF-8 encoding, including UTF8 and AL32UTF8. WebSphere Commerce only supports the UTF8 character set and does not support AL32UTF8.

Refer to the Oracle Database documentation for instructions on setting or changing database parameters. Ensure that you set these values correctly because you can not change the character sets after the WebSphere Commerce database is created.

Recommended Database settings for WebSphere Commerce

The following table lists recommended database parameter settings to use when using Oracle Database with WebSphere Commerce:

Table 5. Recommended database parameter settings for Oracle Database

| Parameter | Value |
|------------|-------|
| block size | 8 KB |

Table 5. Recommended database parameter settings for Oracle Database (continued)

| Parameter | Value |
|------------------------------|--------|
| db_cache_size (buffer cache) | 120 MB |
| open_cursors | 1000 |
| pga_aggregate_target | 50 MB |
| shared_pool_size | 120 MB |
| sort_area_size | 640 KB |

Refer to the Oracle Database documentation for instructions on setting or changing database parameters.

Preparing Web servers to use with WebSphere Commerce

This section covers how to prepare the following Web servers to use with WebSphere Commerce:

- IBM HTTP Server
Refer to “Using IBM HTTP Server.”
- WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-in.
Refer to “Installing the WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-in” on page 84.

Using IBM HTTP Server

By default, WebSphere Commerce uses IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0 provided with WebSphere Application Server. However, you can use any of the following releases of IBM HTTP Server with WebSphere Commerce:

- IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0.1
- IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0.2
- IBM HTTP Server Version 2.0.47.1

Using an existing IBM HTTP Server

You must complete this section if you want preinstall any of the following versions of IBM HTTP Server:

- IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0.1
- IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0.2
- IBM HTTP Server Version 2.0.47.1

If you want to use IBM HTTP Server with WebSphere Commerce, you must install the Web server and bring it up to the required level before starting the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard. Also, you cannot use the quick installation option of the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard. You must use the custom installation option.

Important

If you plan to have IBM HTTP Server on a node remote from the WebSphere Commerce node, ensure that you follow the instructions in “Mandatory post-instance creation tasks” on page 127 after creating the WebSphere Commerce instance and a WebSphere Commerce Payments instance.

To use IBM HTTP Server with WebSphere Commerce, do the following on the Web server node before continuing with your installation of WebSphere Commerce:

1. Install IBM HTTP Server according to the documentation provided with the version of the IBM HTTP Server package that you are using.

Note: Linux on @server iSeries and pSeries only supports Open SSL as a cryptographic engine. If the Open SSL license is not accepted during installation, SSL functions might not function properly.

2. If your Web server node is remote from your WebSphere Commerce node, you must refer to “Installing the WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-in.”

Installing the WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-in

If you are installing WebSphere Commerce on the same machine as your Web server, the WebSphere Commerce can install and configure the WebSphere Application Server Plug-in automatically. If you want to install and configure the WebSphere Application Server Plug-in manually, see the Installing Web server plug-ins topic in the WebSphere Application Server Information Center.

To configure your remote Web server to communicate with your WebSphere Commerce machine, you must install the WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-ins on the Web server node. For more information on installing the WebSphere Application Server Plug-in in a remote scenario, see the Configuring a Web server and an application server on separate machines (remote) topic on the WebSphere Application Server Information Center.

For more information on installing the WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-ins, see the Installing Web server plug-ins topic in the WebSphere Application Server Information Center.

Preparing application servers for use with WebSphere Commerce

Using WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0

WebSphere Application Server version 6.0 introduces a separation of the WebSphere Application Server binary application files from the runtime environments for applications deployed in WebSphere Application Server. The runtime environment includes configuration files, the default location for deployed applications, logs, and other data. These runtime environments are called *profiles*. For more information on WebSphere Application Server profiles refer to the WebSphere Application Server version 6.0 information center.

To find topics referenced in this section, enter the topic title in the **Search** field of the WebSphere Application Server version 6.0 information center and click **GO**.

If you plan to install WebSphere Application Server version 6.0 manually, instead of installing through the WebSphere Commerce installer, refer to the Installing the product and additional software topic in the WebSphere Application Server Information Center. Once you have installed your WebSphere Application Server you must update it to the correct maintenance level. For more information refer to the WebSphere Application Server support Web site.



Information required to complete a custom installation

The WebSphere Commerce installation wizard prompts you for a number of different user IDs and other information in order to complete the installation.

Before starting your installation of WebSphere Commerce, fill in the following table so you will have the information handy when you complete the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard:

User IDs

Review the descriptions in “User IDs required to complete the installation wizard” then fill in this table:


| User ID description | User ID | Password | Group | Full path of home directory |
|--|---------|----------|-------|-----------------------------|
|  DB2 user ID | | | | |
|  Oracle user ID | | | | |
| Non-root WebSphere Commerce user ID | | | | |


For information about creating user IDs, creating groups, and setting passwords, refer to your operating system documentation.

Instructions for creating the WebSphere Commerce non-root user are provided in “Creating required WebSphere Commerce users and groups” on page 72.

User IDs required to complete the installation wizard

To complete the installation of WebSphere Commerce, you will need the following IDs defined:

| User ID | Description |
|--|---|
|  DB2 database user ID | <p>This operating system ID is required if you want WebSphere Commerce to install DB2 Universal Database.</p> <p>This ID must not exist before installing DB2 Universal Database through the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard.</p> <p>As part of the installation of DB2 Universal Database, the user ID under which all DB2 processes run is created.</p> <p>To create the DB2 user, the following information will be required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• User ID• password• Group to which the user ID will belong• Full path to the home directory for the user ID <p>Note: The user ID must meet DB2 Universal Database user ID requirements outlined in “DB2 Universal Database user ID requirements” on page 88.</p> |

| User ID | Description |
|---|---|
|  Oracle database user ID | <p>This operating system ID is required if you are using Oracle Database with WebSphere Commerce. This is the operating system user ID that owns the physical Oracle Database files on the system.</p> <p>This ID must exist before installing WebSphere Commerce. During the installation of WebSphere Commerce, you will be prompted for the following information about the Oracle database user ID:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User ID • password • Group to which the user ID belongs • Full path to the home directory for the user ID <p>Ensure that the <code>.profile</code> script for the user ID does not contain any errors.</p> <p>Note: The user ID must meet any Oracle Database user ID requirements outlined in the Oracle Database documentation.</p> |
| WebSphere Commerce non-root user ID | <p>This ID is required to start the WebSphere Commerce and WebSphere Commerce Payments application servers. This ID must exist before installing WebSphere Commerce. Ensure that you set the password for this user ID.</p> <p>This prevents any security exposures that might occur from running the application servers as a user with root privileges.</p> <p>To create the non-root WebSphere Commerce user ID, the following information will be required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User ID • Group the user ID belongs to • Full path of the home directory for the user ID <p>Also, this information is required to complete the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard.</p> |

Instructions for creating the WebSphere Commerce non-root ID are provided in “Creating required WebSphere Commerce users and groups” on page 72.

Notes:

- For installing WebSphere Commerce with a local database, all user IDs can be the same ID on the local machine.
- The database administrator ID and database user ID must meet DB2 Universal Database user ID requirements outlined in “DB2 Universal Database user ID requirements.”

DB2 Universal Database user ID requirements

DB2 requires that the user IDs for database administrators and database users adhere to the following rules:

- The user ID cannot be more than 8 characters in length.
- The user ID can contain only the characters a to z and 0 to 9 (uppercase letters are not permitted).
- The user ID cannot begin with an underscore (`_`).
- The user ID cannot be any of the following words, in upper, lower, or mixed case: USERS, ADMINS, GUESTS, PUBLIC, LOCAL.

- The user ID cannot begin with any of the following words in upper, lower, or mixed case: IBM, SQL, SYS.

DB2 requires that passwords for database administrators and database users adhere to the following rules:

- The password cannot be more than 8 characters in length.

The following are the default DB2 Universal Database user IDs that are created during the installation:

- daswc1
- db2inst1
- db2fwc1

Part 6. Installing WebSphere Commerce using the custom installation

You should perform a custom installation in the following situations:

- You want to use software already installed as part of the WebSphere Commerce software stack
- You want to do a distributed installation of WebSphere Commerce and its software stack components
- You want to use IBM HTTP Server Version 2.0.47.1 as the WebSphere Commerce Web server

A custom installation allows you to select various components to install on one machine at a time. To install different components on different machines, you have to perform a WebSphere Commerce custom install on each of the machines in your configuration.

A custom installation does not create your WebSphere Commerce instance automatically. You must create the instance after installing WebSphere Commerce and its software stack.

Before completing the instructions in this section, ensure that you have completed the instructions in “Preparing your systems to run the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard” on page 71.

This section contains the following chapters:

- “Custom installation components” on page 93
- “Completing a custom installation” on page 97
- “Verifying a custom installation” on page 109

Important

If you have completed a quick installation

The WebSphere Commerce instance was created as part of the quick installation process. You can skip this section and continue your installation and configuration of WebSphere Commerce by following the instructions in Part 8, “Last steps,” on page 131.

If you want to install WebSphere Commerce Developer

Refer to the *WebSphere Commerce Developer Installation Guide*.

Custom installation components

This section provides a description of each component you can choose to install when performing a custom installation and restrictions when selecting any of these components in the installation wizard. Review the descriptions in this section to help you decide which components you need to install.

When you perform a custom installation, each of the following components can be installed on separate nodes:

- WebSphere Commerce components
 - “WebSphere Commerce Server”
 - “Remote WebSphere Commerce Management Utilities” on page 94
 - “WebSphere Commerce Information Center” on page 94
 - WebSphere Commerce Payments
- Supporting software:
 - “DB2 Universal Database” on page 94
 - “IBM HTTP Server” on page 95
 - “WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-in” on page 95

Note: If you are completing a silent installation, the WebSphere Commerce supporting software, including the WebSphere Application Server is not installed. You must manually install it before you launch the silent installation.





WebSphere Commerce Server



This component provides all of the functionality of WebSphere Commerce except for WebSphere Commerce Payments.

Selecting this component installs the following subcomponents on the node:

- WebSphere Commerce Server
- WebSphere Commerce Information Center
- WebSphere Commerce starter stores
- WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment product (if it has not already been installed)



Important If you select this component, the installation wizard will prompt you for information about your Web server and database server you want to use with WebSphere Commerce. If you are not using the Web server or database server that are installed through the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard, ensure that the Web server and database server are installed and configured according to the instructions in Part 5, “Preparing for a custom installation,” on page 67 before selecting this component.

    **Local database users:** If you plan to use a local DB2 Universal Database with the WebSphere Commerce Server component and DB2 Universal Database is not yet installed, ensure that you also select the **IBM DB2 Universal Database Enterprise Server Edition** component when you select the **WebSphere Commerce Server** component in the installation wizard.

  **Local database users:** If your system is running on Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS, Version 4.0 or SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 Service Pack 1, you must setup WebSphere Commerce to use remote DB2 Universal Database Enterprise Server.

Remote database users: If you plan to use a remote DB2 Universal Database with WebSphere Commerce and the DB2 Administration client is not installed, ensure that you select to install the Administration client when installing the WebSphere Commerce Server component.

  **Remote database users:** If you plan to use a remote DB2 Universal Database with WebSphere Commerce, DB2 Runtime Client 31-bit must be installed first before installing Websphere Commerce. Note that the Custom Install Option Panel refers to the DB2 Administration Client, when it should say DB2 Runtime client.

Remote WebSphere Commerce Management Utilities

This component allows you to create instances and configure WebSphere Commerce and WebSphere Commerce Payments from a node remote from both the WebSphere Commerce and WebSphere Commerce Payments nodes.

WebSphere Commerce Information Center

The WebSphere Commerce Information Center is a subcomponent of the WebSphere Commerce Server. Selecting this component installs the context sensitive help for the following languages:

- Brazilian Portuguese
- English
- French
- German
- Italian
- Japanese
- Korean
- Simplified Chinese
- Spanish
- Traditional Chinese

If you select English, the context sensitive help and the English WebSphere Commerce Information Center is installed. To download the WebSphere Commerce Information Center refer to the WebSphere Commerce technical library.

DB2 Universal Database

Selecting this component allows you to install and configure DB2 Universal Database Version 8.2.3 Enterprise Server Edition and the DB2 Administration Client. Select **DB2 Universal Database Version 8.2.3 Enterprise Server Edition** if you are installing the database on the local machine, or select **IBM DB2 Universal Database Administration Client** if your database server is remote. If you have an existing installation of the DB2 Universal Database Administration client, it must be upgraded manually before starting the installation wizard.

Selecting to install DB2 Universal Database Version 8.2.3 Enterprise Server Edition automatically installs the database and the administration client.

When configuring WebSphere Commerce with a remote database, you must select to install the DB2 Administration Client on the WebSphere Commerce node.

Important

- **System z9** If your system is running on Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS Version 4.0, or SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 Service Pack 1 and you want to use DB2 Universal Database Enterprise Server as your WebSphere Commerce database, you must preinstall DB2 Runtime Client 31-bit and setup WebSphere Commerce to use a remote DB2 Universal Database Enterprise Server.
- **System z9** If your system is running on Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS Version 3 with update 4, or SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 8 Service Pack 4, you can use either local or remote DB2 Universal Database Enterprise Server. If you want to use a remote DB2 Universal Database Enterprise Server, you must preinstall DB2 Runtime Client 31-bit before configuring WebSphere Commerce to use the remote DB2 Universal Database Enterprise Server.

IBM HTTP Server

Selecting this component installs and configures IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0. It does not install any other versions of IBM HTTP Server supported by WebSphere Commerce. It also installs the WebSphere Application Server plug-in for IBM HTTP Server.

WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-in

Selecting this component installs the WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-in for a Web server you select in the installation wizard. If you have configured a remote Web server for use with WebSphere Commerce, you are not required to install the Web server plug-ins.

For more information on the WebSphere Application Server Plug-in Installer, refer to the Installing Web server plug-ins topic in the WebSphere Application Server Information Center.

Completing a custom installation

You can start the installation in two ways — as a GUI based installation wizard or as a silent installation. For instructions on how to start the installation, refer to one of the following sections:

- “Completing a custom GUI installation.”
- “Completing a custom silent installation” on page 102.

Usage notes when using CD images

When installing WebSphere Commerce from CD images on a hard drive or network location, be aware of the following information:

- The path to the WebSphere Commerce CDs must not contain the character “#”.
- The path to the WebSphere Commerce CD 1 must not contain the digit “1”.
The exception to this is that WebSphere Commerce CD 1 may be in a directory called “disk1”. However, if the CD-image of WebSphere Commerce CD 1 is in a directory called “disk1”, WebSphere Commerce CD 2 must be in a directory called “disk2” or the installation will fail.
- WebSphere Commerce CD 1 and WebSphere Commerce CD 2 are provided in UDF format, ensure that you mount the CD or CD image correctly.

Completing a custom GUI installation



Prerequisites

- The machines on which you are starting the installation wizard meets all of the requirements listed in Part 3, “Prerequisites,” on page 23.
- You have completed all of the tasks listed in “Preparing your systems to run the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard” on page 71.

Procedure

To complete a custom installation on a node:

1. Ensure that you are logged onto your system as root.
2. Ensure that you have exported your display and that you have access to your X server. Refer to your operating system documentation for more information.
3. Depending on your hardware platform, perform one of the following sets of steps:

  Switch directories to the directory containing the contents of WebSphere Commerce CD 1. The contents of this CD and WebSphere Commerce CD 2 should have already been transferred to the @server iSeries system.

For instructions on transferring the contents of CDs to the @server iSeries, refer to “Transferring installation files to @server iSeries, @server pSeries, xSeries machines or other Intel processor based systems” on page 44.

  Complete one of the following steps:

- Mount the CD-ROM drive.

Important:


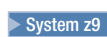
- a. The WebSphere Commerce CDs use Universal Disk Format (UDF). You might need to use a specific mount command depending on your operating system.
 - b. Do not change directories to the mount point. Changing directories to the mount point will lock the CD drive and prevent you from being able to swap CDs.
- Navigate to the location of the local WebSphere Commerce CD image.

 Complete one of the following steps:

- Mount the CD-ROM drive.

Important:

- a. The WebSphere Commerce CDs use Universal Disk Format (UDF). You might need to use a specific mount command depending on your operating system.
 - b. Do not change directories to the mount point. Changing directories to the mount point will lock the CD drive and prevent you from being able to swap CDs.
- Navigate to the location of the local WebSphere Commerce CD image.

  Switch directories to the directory containing the contents of WebSphere Commerce CD 1. The contents of this CD and other CDs should have already been transferred to the @server zSeries system. For instructions on transferring the contents of CDs to the @server zSeries system, refer to “Transferring installation files to @server zSeries” on page 43.

- 4. Issue the following command to start the WebSphere Commerce launch pad:
`mount_point/setup.sh`

where `mount_point` is the CD-ROM mount point or the location of the WebSphere Commerce image, for example, `/cdrom`.

If you receive a *permission denied* message after issuing this command, ensure that the command has execute permissions and run the command again.

- 5. The WebSphere Commerce launch pad starts. Select the language for the launch pad and click **OK** to continue.

When the launch pad displays, it provides the following options:

Prerequisites

Documentation

Install Product

Exit

- 6. Click **Install Product** to start the graphical installation wizard. The wizard starts and panels are displayed.

If you want to start the graphical installation wizard without using the launch pad with your WebSphere Commerce installation, click **Exit** to close the wizard. Issue one of one of the following commands as *root*, depending on your platform:

`./setup_ppclinux`

Enterprise System p5
`mount_point/setup_ppclinux`

Enterprise Professional xSeries
`mount_point/setup_linux`

Enterprise System z9
`./setup_zlinux`

where *mount_point* is the CD-ROM mount point, for example, `/mnt/cdrom0`.

Important:

- a. Do not exit the launch pad while the installation wizard is running.
- b. The installation wizard copies a number of large files from the CD when it is started. The installation wizard will take a few moments to start. Do not start another instance of the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard while another is already running. If you exit the second occurrence of the wizard, your first installation will fail.



If at any point during the installation, the text in the installation wizard appears to be cut off or missing, resize the wizard so that you can read all of the text on the wizard.

Red Hat If you want to install WebSphere Commerce on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5, complete the following steps:

- a. Download the `pdinstall` file to the Linux machine where the WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 installer will be launched and store the file in a temporary directory.
- b. Issue one of the following commands as *root*, depending on your platform:

Enterprise System i5
`./setup_ppclinux`
`-W depcheck.controlFile=path_to_pdinstall/pdinstall.ini`

Enterprise System p5
`mount_point/setup_ppclinux`
`-W depcheck.controlFile=path_to_pdinstall/pdinstall.ini`

Enterprise Professional xSeries
`mount_point/setup_linux`
`-W depcheck.controlFile=path_to_pdinstall/pdinstall.ini`

Enterprise System z9
`./setup_zlinux`
`-W depcheck.controlFile=path_to_pdinstall/pdinstall.ini`

where:

mount_point
is the CD-ROM mount point, for example, `/mnt/cdrom0`.

path_to_pdinstall
is the temporary location where you have saved the `pdinstall.ini` file.

Important:

- a. Do not exit the launch pad while the installation wizard is running.
- b. The installation wizard copies a number of large files from the CD when it is started. The installation wizard will take a few moments to start. Do not start another instance of the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard


while another is already running. If you exit the second occurrence of the wizard, your first installation will fail.



If at any point during the installation, the text in the installation wizard appears to be cut off or missing, resize the wizard so that you can read all of the text on the wizard.

7. Select the installation language in the language selection panel, and select **OK**. The software will be installed in this language, regardless of the language settings of your system.
8. Review the information on the Welcome panel and select **Next**.
9. Review the terms of the license agreement.
If you accept the terms of the license agreement, select **I accept the terms in the license agreement** and select **Next**.
If you decline the terms of the license agreement, select **I do not accept the terms in the license agreement** and select **Next**. Declining the terms of the license agreement exits the install program.
10. Select **Custom Installation** and select **Next**.
11. Select the components you want to install on the node. Select **Next** to continue.
Descriptions of each component are provided in “Custom installation components” on page 93.
Components detected on the system will be unavailable for selection in the wizard.

Note: If you have installed your Web server on a separate node do not select to install the Web server plug-ins.
 - a. The system checks for an installed edition of WebSphere Application Server Version 6. If the correct edition is detected, a panel is displayed. Click **Next** to continue. If the correct edition is not detected, no panel is displayed.
 - b. Depending on the components you have selected to install, you are prompted to enter a WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager user password. Enter values and click **Next** to continue.
12. Depending on the components you selected, the remaining panels of the installation wizard will prompt you for various information. Complete the information in the fields on each panel, selecting **Next** to move to the next panel.
Descriptions of the values required to complete the installation wizard are provided in “User IDs required to complete the installation wizard” on page 87.

 **Important:** The DB2 Universal Database installation path can only contain English or numeric characters.

Important

- If you have removed DB2 Universal Database, WebSphere Application Server, WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-ins, or IBM HTTP Server from your system and you want the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard to install them in the same location where they were installed earlier:
 - a. Backup any files from the directories you want to keep.
 - b. Delete the directories.

The directories will be recreated during the installation.

You must specify a nonexistent directory before you can continue with the WebSphere Commerce installation.

13. If you want to create a WebSphere Commerce response file based on your custom install options, select the **Create a response file** check box and specify a filename and location. Select **Next**.

Note: By selecting this option you can choose to record the selections that you have made during your GUI installation in a response file. This response file can then be used during silent installations on separate machines.

14. On the confirmation page, review the components being installed and their location. To make any changes, select **Back** to return to the panel where you want to make changes.

To begin installing the components listed on the confirmation page, select **Next**.

15. When prompted to change CDs by the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard:

- a. Unmount the CD-ROM drive.
- b. Change the CD in the CD-ROM to the requested CD.
- c. Mount the CD-ROM drive.

Notes:

- 1) Do not change directories to the mount point. Changing directories to the mount point will lock the CD drive and prevent you from being able to swap CDs.
- 2) Only WebSphere Commerce CD 1 and CD 2 are formatted in UDF, all other CDs provided are in ISO format. Ensure that you use the correct command to mount a CD according to its format.
- 3) The installation wizard panel will display the mount point when a new CD is required for the installation. Do not alter this panel, for any CD that is mounted, during the installation.

Depending on your configuration, you might not need to mount and unmount the CD-ROM drive when changing CDs.

When prompted for the WebSphere Application Server CD, ensure that you insert the correct WebSphere Application Server CD for the platform you are using:

System i5 System p5 IBM WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0.2.5 for Linux on iSeries or pSeries

 IBM WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0.2.5 for Linux on Intel

 IBM WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0.2.5 for Linux on zSeries

As components are being installed, panels display showing the progress of the installation of the component. Follow any additional prompts that might display at this time.

Progress bars indicate how much of the installation has completed.

16. When the installation is complete a new panel is shown. Review the information on this panel and click **Next**.
17. The InstallShield Wizard completion display is shown. Click **Next** to continue. The **First Steps** panel displays

The First Steps panel provides access to the following information:

Start Configuration Manager

Documentation

Support

Registration

Information Center

Easy Start

Exit

You can start the First Steps panel at any later point by issuing the following command from a command line as the non-root user:

```
WC_installdir/bin/firstSteps.sh
```

Note: Ensure that you have exported your display and that you have access to your X server. Refer to your operating system documentation for more information.

Important

- After you have completed the installation, you need to apply the WebSphere Application Server, WebSphere Commerce fixes. To apply these fixes, refer to “Install the most recent fixes” on page 107.

Completing a custom silent installation

Prerequisites



- The machines on which you are starting the installation wizard meets all of the requirements listed in Part 3, “Prerequisites,” on page 23.
- The WebSphere Commerce software stack has been preinstalled and is configured properly, as instructed in the following sections:
 - “Preparing application servers for use with WebSphere Commerce” on page 85.
 - “Preparing database servers to use with WebSphere Commerce” on page 75
 - “Preparing Web servers to use with WebSphere Commerce” on page 83

- You have completed all of the tasks listed in “Preparing your systems to run the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard” on page 71.
- All WebSphere Commerce media must be available during the silent install. You will not be prompted to change disks during the install.

Procedure

To start the silent installation:

1. Ensure that you are logged onto your system as root.
2. Depending on your hardware platform, perform one of the following sets of steps:

  Switch directories to the directory containing the contents of WebSphere Commerce CD 1. The contents of this CD and WebSphere Commerce CD 2 should have already been transferred to the @server iSeries system.


For instructions on transferring the contents of CDs to the @server iSeries, refer to “Transferring installation files to @server iSeries, @server pSeries, xSeries machines or other Intel processor based systems” on page 44.

  Complete one of the following steps:

- Mount the CD-ROM drive.

Important:



- a. The WebSphere Commerce CDs use Universal Disk Format (UDF). You might need to use a specific mount command depending on your operating system.
 - b. Do not change directories to the mount point. Changing directories to the mount point will lock the CD drive and prevent you from being able to swap CDs.
- Navigate to the location of the local WebSphere Commerce CD image.

 Complete one of the following steps:

- Mount the CD-ROM drive.

Important:

- a. The WebSphere Commerce CDs use Universal Disk Format (UDF). You might need to use a specific mount command depending on your operating system.
 - b. Do not change directories to the mount point. Changing directories to the mount point will lock the CD drive and prevent you from being able to swap CDs.
- Navigate to the location of the local WebSphere Commerce CD image.

  Switch directories to the directory containing the contents of WebSphere Commerce CD 1. The contents of this CD and other CDs should have already been transferred to the @server zSeries system.

For instructions on transferring the contents of CDs to the @server zSeries system, refer to “Transferring installation files to @server zSeries” on page 43.

3. If you are using the WebSphere Commerce CDs, complete these steps for each WebSphere Commerce CD.
 - a. Use a file compression utility such as *gzip* or an archiving utility such as *tar* to package the entire contents of the CD-ROM into a single file.

- b. Create a temporary directory for the contents of the CD, ensuring that the directory has a meaningful name. You will need to know the name and location of each directory containing the contents of a CD in order to complete the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard.
Ensure that you create a separate directory for each CD.
 - c. Uncompress or de-archive the file into its temporary directory. For example, *temp_dir/disk1*, *temp_dir/disk2*.
Ensure that the file is being uncompressed or de-archived into a unique temporary directory. Different CDs can contain files with the same names. Storing the contents of multiple CDs in one directory will result in files that share names being overwritten as you uncompress or de-archive each file into the directory.
 - d. (Optional) Delete the compressed or archive file to conserve hard disk space.
4. Navigate to the temporary location where you have saved the contents of the CD and copy the following file to a temporary directory:
temp_dir/wcresponsefile.txt
 5. Navigate to the temporary directory and open the *wcresponsefile.txt* file in a text editor, and edit it appropriately.
 6. Save and close the file.
 7. To install WebSphere Commerce silently, issue one of the following commands as *root*, depending on your platform:

Enterprise System i5 System p5
`temp_dir/disk1/setup_ppclinux -silent`
`-options response_file_home/WCresponsefile.txt`
xSeries
`temp_dir/disk1/setup_linux -silent`
`-options response_file_home/WCresponsefile.txt`
Enterprise System z9
`temp_dir/disk1/setup_zlinux -silent`
`-options response_file_home/WCresponsefile.txt`

Red Hat To install WebSphere Commerce silently, on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5, complete the following steps:

- a. Download the *pdinstall* file to the Linux machine where the WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 installer will be launched and store the file in a temporary directory.
- b. Issue one of the following commands as *root*, depending on your platform:

Enterprise System i5 System p5
`temp_dir/disk1/setup_ppclinux -silent`
`-options response_file_home/WCresponsefile.txt`
`-W depcheck.controlFile=path_to_pdinstall/pdinstall.ini`
xSeries
`temp_dir/disk1/setup_linux -silent`
`-options response_file_home/WCresponsefile.txt`
`-W depcheck.controlFile=path_to_pdinstall/pdinstall.ini`
Enterprise System z9
`temp_dir/disk1/setup_zlinux -silent`
`-options response_file_home/WCresponsefile.txt`
`-W depcheck.controlFile=path_to_pdinstall/pdinstall.ini`

where:

+ *temp_dir*
+ is the location where you have saved the contents of the WebSphere
+ Commerce CDs.

+ *response_file_home*
+ is the location of your WCrespsnfile.txt file.

+ *path_to_pdinstall*
+ is the temporary location where you have saved the pdinstall.ini
+ file.
+

Important

- After you have completed the installation, you need to apply the WebSphere Application Server, WebSphere Commerce fixes. To apply these fixes, refer to “Install the most recent fixes” on page 107.

Install the most recent fixes

After installing WebSphere Commerce, you should install the most recent WebSphere Application Server and WebSphere Commerce fix packs available if any exists.

WebSphere Commerce fix packs are cumulative, so the most recent fix pack for a version of WebSphere Commerce will contain all of the fixes and updates found in previous fix packs for that version.

Fix packs and the instructions for installing the fix packs are available from the WebSphere Commerce support Web site. From this Web site, select the edition of WebSphere Commerce you are using to get to the correct support Web site for your edition and click the link for the newest fix pack for your version of WebSphere Commerce under the **Self Help > Download** section of this Web page.

After you have completed the installation you must apply the most recent maintenance. To apply the most recent maintenance, see WebSphere Commerce required maintenance Technote #1232042.

After completing this section, proceed to “Verifying a custom installation” on page 109.

Verifying a custom installation

You can verify a custom installation by doing the following:

- “Verifying your installation using log files.”
- “Updating the WebSphere Commerce non-root user’s .profile file” on page 112.

Verifying your installation using log files

During the installation of WebSphere Commerce and its components, log files are generated. The location of each log file referenced in this section is valid only if the component was installed through the WebSphere Commerce installer. Examine the log files that correspond to the components you installed to ensure that your installation was successful:

- “WebSphere Commerce installation logs”
- “DB2 Universal Database installation logs” on page 110
- “WebSphere Application Server installation logs” on page 110
- “WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-in logs” on page 111
- “IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0 installation logs” on page 111

To confirm the installation of any non-IBM software, refer to the documentation provided with the non-IBM software package.

WebSphere Commerce installation logs

The following log files contain messages generated by the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard:

- *WC_installdir*/logs/install.log

Note: For multiple installation attempts, the log will be appended in the existing install.log file.

- *WC_installdir*/logs/wctrace_date_time.log

Note: The wctrace_date_time.log file is intended for use by IBM support only. Examining this file might not provide you with any useful information.

- *WC_installdir*/logs/wcnonroot.log
- *WC_installdir*/logs/wcinstall.log

The installation wizard will create the wcinstall.log file only if errors or warnings are encountered during the installation process.

Default values for *WC_installdir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

If the installation of WebSphere Commerce fails, these log files will be in the /tmp directory.

Review these log files to ensure that all components of WebSphere Commerce installed successfully.

The WebSphere Commerce installation is complete if the following message appears in the install.log log file:

WebSphere Commerce installation complete.

DB2 Universal Database installation logs

This log contains messages generated during the installation of DB2 Universal Database. The default location for this log file is the following:

`WC_installdir/logs/db2setup.log`

Default values for `WC_installdir` are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

If the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard did not complete successfully or was otherwise interrupted and DB2 Universal Database was installed, the log files will be in the following location:

`/tmp`

DB2 Universal Database installed successfully if all of the items listed in the Installation Summary section near the end of the log file have a status of Success. As an example, here is the Installation section of the DB2 Universal Database installation log file from a single-node installation:

```
.
.
.
Installing DB2 file sets:.....Success
Registering DB2 licenses:.....Success
Setting default global profile registry variables:.....Success
Creating the DB2 Administration Server:.....Success
The Fast Connection Manager (FCM) base port was not specified for the instance "db2inst1".
Default parameters will be used.

Initializing instance list:.....Success
Customizing DB2 instance configuration:.....Success
Command to be run:
"/opt/IBM/db2/V8.1/instance/db2icrt -a server -s ese -u db2fwc1 -p db2c_db2inst1 db2inst1".
The instance "db2inst1" has been created successfully.

The value "SVCENAME=db2c_db2inst1" was set in the DBM CFG file for the "db2inst1" instance.

The value "DB2AUTOSTART=YES" was set in the Profile Registry for the "db2inst1" instance.

Creating DB2 instances:.....Success
Registering DB2 licenses:.....Success
Configuring the DB2 Administration Server:.....Success
Updating global profile registry:.....Success

DB2 Setup log file finished at: date time
```

The content of your log file can be different.

If the Installation section of the DB2 Universal Database installation contains any components with a status of FAILURE, examine the installation log file carefully to see where errors occurred during installation. Refer to the DB2 Universal Database documentation to correct any errors that occurred.

Correct any DB2 Universal Database installation errors before continuing with the instructions in this book.

WebSphere Application Server installation logs

The installation of WebSphere Application Server and its associated fixes generates the following log file:

- *WAS_installdir*/logs/log.txt

Default values for *WAS_installdir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

If the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard did not complete successfully or was otherwise interrupted and WebSphere Application Server was installed, the log files will be in the following location:

/tmp

The WebSphere Application Server installation is complete if the following message appears in the log.txt file:

INSTCONFSUCCESS

Note: There may be several INSTCONFSUCCESS messages in the log file.

To confirm that WebSphere Application Server is at the correct version required by WebSphere Commerce, open the following file in a text editor:

WAS_installdir/properties/version/WAS.product

WebSphere Application Server is at the correct version required by WebSphere Commerce if the version indicated in the file is 6.0.2.5 or higher.

If you have a distributed installation of WebSphere Commerce, check the WebSphere Application Server log files on the following nodes:

- WebSphere Commerce node
- WebSphere Commerce Payments node

WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-in logs

The installation of the WebSphere Application Server Plug-in generates the following log files:

WAS_Plug-indir/logs/install/log.txt

Default values for *WAS_Plug-indir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

The WebSphere Application Server Plug-in installation is complete if the following message appears in the log.txt file:

INSTCONFSUCCESS: Post-installation configuration is successful.

Default values for *WAS_Plug-indir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

If the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard did not complete successfully, or was otherwise interrupted, and the WebSphere Application Server Plug-in was not installed successfully, check the following log file:

/tmp/temporaryPluginInstalllog.txt

IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0 installation logs

The installation of IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0 and its associated fixes generates the following log files on the Web server node:

- *HTTPServer_installdir*/ihsv6_install.log
- *HTTPServer_installdir*/gskitInstall.log

Default values for *HTTPServer_installdir* is listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

If the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard did not complete successfully or was otherwise interrupted and IBM HTTP Server was installed, the log files will be in the following location:

/tmp

Updating the WebSphere Commerce non-root user's .profile file

For WebSphere Commerce to function correctly, the WebSphere Commerce installation wizard updates the non-root user's .profile file.

Confirm that the updates were made to the WebSphere Commerce non-root user's .profile file in the non-root user's home directory as follows:

1. Ensure that the WebSphere Commerce non-root user's .profile file calls the database user's .profile file by adding the following line to the WebSphere Commerce non-root user's .profile file:
`. database_users_dir/.profile`

where *database_users_dir* is the full path of the home directory for the DB2 Universal Database user.

Ensure that *database_users_dir/.profile* does not contain any statements that will not run in sh.

Part 7. Creating a WebSphere Commerce instance

Once you have installed all the required software, you can create a WebSphere Commerce instance through the Configuration Manager.

This section contains the following chapters:

- “Before you create or modify an instance with Configuration Manager” on page 115
- “Creating a WebSphere Commerce instance” on page 121

Note: To create a WebSphere Commerce instance using ANT targets, refer to the WebSphere Commerce Information Center:

- ANT targets
- ANT target: createInstance

ANT targets require a properties file that is generated from Configuration Manager.

Important

If you have completed a quick installation


Skip this section and continue your installation and configuration of WebSphere Commerce by following the instructions in Part 8, “Last steps,” on page 131.

The WebSphere Commerce instance was created as part of the quick installation process.

If you experience problems while creating your instance, refer to the Troubleshooting: WebSphere Commerce configuration issues page.

Before you create or modify an instance with Configuration Manager

Before you start the Configuration Manager server or before you create or modify an instance with Configuration Manager:

1. Ensure that you have installed any fixes mentioned in the README file. Refer to “Reviewing the README file” on page 72.
2. If you plan to launch the Configuration Manager from a remote Configuration Manager machine, you must disable the firewall if the system has firewall enable. The Configuration Manager client may have problem connecting to the remote Configuration Manager server if a firewall is enable on the system
3. Ensure that you apply the most recent WebSphere Commerce fix pack. Refer to WebSphere Commerce Version 6.0 fix pack master technote.
4. If you have recently upgraded your WebSphere Application Server fix pack level complete the following steps before creating a new WebSphere Commerce instance:
 - a. Sign is as the root user.
 - b. Run the command: `WC_installdir/bin/wcnonroot.sh`
5.  If using a remote database for your WebSphere Commerce instance, ensure you add the wasuser to the db2_instance_group on the client side.
6. If your Web server is remote from your WebSphere Commerce server, you must create a directory to hold the Web server configuration files and log files:
 - a. Although any directory name can be used, it is recommended that you create the following directory:
`/opt/IBM/WebSphere/CommerceServer60/instances/instance_name`

Note: When creating your instance through the WebSphere Commerce instance creation wizard, the path must be entered in the **Remote Configuration Directory** field of the **Web server** panel.
where
instance_name
This variable represents the name of the WebSphere Commerce instance with which you are working (for example, demo).
 - b. Your FTP and NFS users must have “write” permissions for these locations.
7. Ensure that you meet the prerequisites for starting Configuration Manager. The prerequisites are listed in “Configuration Manager prerequisites” on page 116.
8. Start the Configuration Manager. Refer to “Starting the Configuration Manager” on page 117.

Important

You should only modify the following Web server properties, as well as any WebSphere Commerce related properties, through the Configuration Manager GUI (and not through the Web server GUI nor the WebSphere Application Server Administrative Console):





- SSL (enabling or disabling)
- Web server instance name or port number
- SSL port number
- System IP address (Payments server host)

This will ensure that all configuration files, not just the Web server configuration files, are updated properly with the correct information.

Preparing for instance creation using a 64-bit DB2 Universal Database database

DB2

Prerequisites:

- 64-bit DB2 Universal Database is installed on a remote node.
- WebSphere Commerce and (optionally) WebSphere Commerce Payments are installed.
-    If WebSphere Commerce is remote from the database, the DB2 Universal Database Administration Client must be installed on the WebSphere Commerce node.
-  If WebSphere Commerce is remote from the database, the DB2 Runtime Client must be installed on the WebSphere Commerce node.

Configuration Manager prerequisites

Before starting the WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager, complete the following checklist to ensure that you meet all the prerequisites:

- The systems on which you are starting the Configuration Manager server and the Configuration Manager client use a supported locale. Ensure that the locale of the non-root user with which you are starting the Configuration Manager server and the Configuration Manager client use a supported locale as described in “National language prerequisites” on page 31.
- You have started your WebSphere Commerce database server.
- Ensure that the DB2 Fenced user group is assigned to the DB2 user ID.
- If you are using a remote Configuration Manager client, it must be at the same level as the Configuration Manager server.
Refer to “Verify remote Configuration Manager client level.”

Verify remote Configuration Manager client level

The Configuration Manager client and the Configuration Manager must be at the same level. If you have applied any WebSphere Commerce fix packs on the WebSphere Commerce node, you must apply the same or corresponding Windows fix pack level to the Configuration Manager client node.

To verify if the remote Configuration Manager client and the Configuration Manager server are at the same level:

1. On the Configuration Manager server node (WebSphere Commerce or WebSphere Commerce Payments node):
 - a. Open the following file in a text editor:
`WC_installdir/properties/version/COMMERCE.product`
 - b. Check the value in the `<version>` tags. For example,
`<version>6.0.0.0</version>`
 - c. Check the value in the `<build-info>` tag. For example,
`<build-info date="06/12/05" level="051206dev"/>`
 - d. Check the value in the `<id>` tag. For example,
`<id>wc.server.pro</id>`
2. On the Configuration Manager client node:
 - a. Open the following file in a text editor:
`WC_installdir/properties/version/COMMERCE.product`
 - b. Check the value in the `<version>` tags. For example,
`<version>6.0.0.0</version>`
 - c. Check the value in the `<build-info>` tag. For example,
`<build-info date="12/05/06" level="051206dev"/>`
 - d. Check the value in the `<id>` tag. For example,
`<id>wc.server.pro</id>`
3. If the values for both tags on both nodes match, the Configuration Manager client and server are at the same level.

Starting the Configuration Manager

To start WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager:

1. Log in as the WebSphere Commerce non-root user ID. This ID was created before installing WebSphere Commerce.
2. Depending on the instance you are creating or modifying, start the server by doing the following on the WebSphere Commerce node or WebSphere Commerce Payments node:
 - a. Open a terminal window.
 - b. Issue the following commands:
`cd WC_installdir/bin`
`./config_server.sh`

Default values for `WC_installdir` are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

Notes:

- 1) Do not close the terminal window you entered the `config_server` command in or the Configuration Manager server will stop.
- 2) Do not run the Configuration Manager server as a background process – this is a potential security risk.
- 3) You should encrypt the communications between the Configuration Manager server and the Configuration Manager client. To encrypt the communications, launch the Configuration Manager server with the following command:
`./config_server.sh -protocol SSL`

- 4) The Configuration Manager server is now listening on port 1099 for a connection. To have the Configuration Manager server listen on a different port, issue the following command instead of the `./config_server.sh` command:
`./config_server.sh -port port_number`

where *port_number* is the port on which the Configuration Manager server will listen for a connection.

Once the following messages are displayed, proceed to the next step:

```
Registry created
CMServer bound in registry
```

3. Do one of the following sets of steps, depending on whether you are using a local or remote WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager client:

For a local WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager client:

- a. Open another terminal window.
- b. Ensure that you have exported your display and that you have access to your X server. Refer to your operating system documentation for more information.
- c. As the non-root user ID created before installing WebSphere Commerce, issue the following commands:

```
cd WC_installdir/bin
./config_client.sh [-port cm_port]
```

Note: You should encrypt the communications between the Configuration Manager server and the Configuration Manager client. To encrypt the communications, launch the Configuration Manager server and the Configuration Manager client with the `-protocol SSL` option. For example, start the Configuration Manager server with the following command:

```
./config_server.sh -protocol SSL
```

Start the Configuration Manager Client with the following command:

```
./config_client.sh -protocol SSL
```

The variables are defined as follows:

cm_port

The port specified when starting the Configuration Manager server.

The `-port` parameter is optional. If you do not specify the `-port` parameter, the Configuration Manager client attempts to connect to the Configuration Manager server using port 1099.

For a remote WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager client:

- a. Log on to the remote machine as the non-root user ID created before installing WebSphere Commerce.
- b. Open a terminal window.
- c. Ensure that you have exported your display and that you have access to your X server. Refer to your operating system documentation for more information.

d. Issue one of the following commands:

- If you are connecting from a machine that has a full WebSphere Commerce installation, issue the following command:

```
cd WC_installdir/bin
./config_client.sh -hostname cm_hostname [-port cm_port]
```

- If you are connecting from a machine that has a remote Configuration Manager client installation, issue the following command:

```
cd WC_installdir/bin
./configClient.sh -hostname cm_hostname [-port cm_port]
```

Note: You should encrypt the communications between the Configuration Manager server and the Configuration Manager client. To encrypt the communications, launch the Configuration Manager server and the Configuration Manager client with the `-protocol SSL` option. For example, start the Configuration Manager server with the following command:

```
./config_server.sh -protocol SSL
```

Start the Configuration Manager Client with the following command:

```
./configClient.sh -protocol SSL
```

The variables are defined as follows:

cm_hostname

The short host name of the Configuration Manager server machine.

To obtain the short host name of the Configuration Manager server machine, issue the `hostname` command from a command line on the Configuration Manager server machine

cm_port

The port specified when starting the Configuration Manager server.

The `-port` parameter is optional. If you do not specify the `-port` parameter, the Configuration Manager client attempts to connect to the Configuration Manager server using port 1099.

Default values for *WC_installdir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

4. Log in to Configuration Manager. The ID is **configadmin** and the password is set during the installation of the product.
5. Continue with the instructions in “Creating a WebSphere Commerce instance” on page 121.

Creating a WebSphere Commerce instance

This chapter describes how to create WebSphere Commerce instances. For information about modifying a WebSphere Commerce instance, refer to “Modifying a WebSphere Commerce instance” on page 148.

WebSphere Commerce also supports the creation of multiple WebSphere Commerce instances. That is, with WebSphere Commerce, you can run two or more instances of WebSphere Commerce concurrently by using a different host name for each WebSphere Commerce instance. In this case, a customer can access *host1.domain* and *host2.domain*. This method involves the use of *virtual host names*.

Multiple instances are used mainly to have different occurrences of WebSphere Commerce that do not share information. Each instance will be unique.

Database considerations when creating WebSphere Commerce instances

As a part of the WebSphere Commerce instance creation process the Configuration Manager creates the WebSphere Commerce instance database for you automatically. You can choose to create a new database or use existing database. If you wish to use existing database, you must create an empty database manually before you begin to create WebSphere Commerce instance. To manually create a WebSphere Commerce database, use the information contained in this section as a reference.

DB2 Universal Database considerations

To manually create your DB2 Universal Database database, complete the following steps:

```
db2 create database database using codeset UTF-8 territory US
db2 alter bufferpool IBMDEFAULTBP deferred SIZE 10000
db2 CREATE bufferpool BUFF8K deferred SIZE 5000 PAGESIZE 8 K
db2 CREATE bufferpool BUFF16K deferred SIZE 5000 PAGESIZE 16 K
db2 CREATE bufferpool BUFF32K deferred SIZE 2500 PAGESIZE 32 K
db2 CREATE REGULAR TABLESPACE TAB8K PAGESIZE 8 K MANAGED BY SYSTEM USING
('TAB8K') BUFFERPOOL BUFF8K
db2 CREATE REGULAR TABLESPACE TAB16K PAGESIZE 16 K MANAGED BY SYSTEM USING
('TAB16K') BUFFERPOOL BUFF16K
db2 CREATE SYSTEM TEMPORARY TABLESPACE TEMPSYS8K PAGESIZE 8 K MANAGED BY
SYSTEM USING ('TEMPSYS8K') BUFFERPOOL BUFF8K
db2 CREATE SYSTEM TEMPORARY TABLESPACE TEMPSYS16K PAGESIZE 16 K MANAGED BY
SYSTEM USING ('TEMPSYS16K') BUFFERPOOL BUFF16K
db2 CREATE SYSTEM TEMPORARY TABLESPACE TEMPSYS32K PAGESIZE 32 K MANAGED BY
SYSTEM USING ('TEMPSYS32K') BUFFERPOOL BUFF32K
db2 update database configuration for database using applheapsz 1500
db2 update database configuration for database using stmthep 60000
db2 update database configuration for database using app_ctl_heap_sz 8192
db2 update database configuration for database using locklist 2400
db2 update database configuration for database using indexrec RESTART
db2 update database configuration for database using logfilsiz 1000
db2 update database configuration for database using logprimary 12
db2 update database configuration for database using logsecond 10
db2 update database configuration for database using pckcachesz 4096
db2 update database configuration for database using catalogcache_sz 4096
```

```
db2 update cli cfg for section database using DYNAMIC 1
db2set DB2BIDI=yes
db2set DB2_INLIST_TO_NLJN=YES
db2 update dbm cfg using cpuspeed -1
```

where *database* is the database name.

If an existing remote DB2 Universal Database database is used for a WebSphere Commerce instance, the remote database needs to be cataloged locally on the Commerce machine before you create your instance. To catalog the database, complete the following steps:

```
db2 catalog tcpip node node remote DB2serverHostName
server TCP/IP_service_name
db2 catalog database localDatabaseAlias as remoteDatabaseName
at node node
```

If the DB2 Universal Database schema user is different than the instance user, it is required that you source the db2profile of the DB2 Universal Database instance in the schema user profile. For example, add the following line in the WebSphere Commerce database user .profile file before creating your WebSphere Commerce instance:

```
. /home/DB2instanceUser/sqllib/db2profile
```

Considerations when creating multiple WebSphere Commerce instances

Ensure that the node meets the following requirements:

- If you are using the minimum required amount of system memory, increase the system's memory by 512 MB for each additional WebSphere Commerce instance on a system.
- If you are using the minimum required paging space, increase the system's paging space by 1 GB per processor for each additional WebSphere Commerce instance on a system.
- Each WebSphere Commerce instance must have its own host name.
- You cannot create more than one instance at a time.
- Each host name for each instance requires its own IP address. The IP address must be valid on the network, with associated host names in the DNS server. The IP address must also be on the same VLAN as the IP address of the original instance.



- You can also use the IP address and host name of the node for one of the instances. In this case, you need just two IP addresses for two instances.
 - Each WebSphere Commerce instance requires its own host name.
-

Note: IBM HTTP Server does not allow underscore characters (_) in a host name.

For instructions on adding another IP address to a machine, refer to your operating system documentation.

- The host name for each instance must resolve fully to separate IP addresses. For example, to verify that you can run WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager and create multiple instances, run the nslookup command on both the host name and IP address for each instance. The host name should resolve to its correct IP address, and the IP address should resolve to its correct host name:

```
nslookup 'host1.domain'
nslookup 'xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx'

nslookup 'host2.domain'
nslookup 'yyy.yyy.yyy.yyy'
```

Creating a new WebSphere Commerce instance

Important

WebSphere Commerce modifies the Web server configuration file whenever you do any of the following tasks:

- Create a WebSphere Commerce instance.
- Update information in the Web Server panel in Configuration Manager for an existing instance.

These changes are marked by the following text:

IBM WebSphere Commerce (Do not edit this section)

or

IBM WebSphere Payments (Do not edit this section)

Customized changes within these sections are not supported by WebSphere Commerce as any changes made within these sections might be overwritten at any time by WebSphere Commerce configuration tools such as Configuration Manager.

You can use the following table to record your instance information so that you have the information handy when you complete your instance creation.

| Object | Instance variable | New instance variable |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| WebSphere Commerce instance name | <i>WC_instance</i> | |
| IP address | <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i> | |
| Host name | <i>host</i> | |
| Domain name | <i>domain</i> | |
| Fully qualified host name | <i>host1.domain</i> | |
| WebSphere Commerce database name | <i>WC_db</i> | |

If you have a existing instance, you do not have to modify any of the parameter values for that instance in order to add an additional instance. You might want to modify some parameters of your original instance in order to better organize your multi-instance environment.



Notes:

1. You cannot create more than one instance at a time. Attempting to create multiple instances at the same time can cause errors.
2. To create a WebSphere Commerce Payments instance, refer to the Creating a WebSphere Commerce Payments instance topic in the WebSphere Commerce Information Center. If you have created a WebSphere Commerce instance in the

same session, ensure that you restart the WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager before you go on to create a WebSphere Commerce Payments instance.

- + 3. You are not required to create the WebSphere Application Server profile before creating your WebSphere Commerce instance. The WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager automatically creates the WebSphere Application Server profile that is used by the WebSphere Commerce instance.
- +
- +
- +

To create a new WebSphere Commerce instance, do the following:

1. Start the WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager. For details, refer to “Starting the Configuration Manager” on page 117.
2. Under **WebSphere Commerce**, expand your *hostname*.
3. Expand **Commerce**.
4. Right-click on **Instance List**.
5. From the resulting popup menu, select **Create Instance**. The Instance Creation wizard starts.
6. Complete each panel of the Instance Creation wizard. For more information about the Instance Creation wizard, refer to WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager online help by clicking the **Help** button.
7. The database and schema panels require this information:
 - If you use an existing database for your WebSphere Commerce instance, you have an option of using an existing schema or creating a new schema.
 -  **Oracle** You are asked if you want to populate the Oracle database. Select **Yes** if you want your database to be populated, or **No** if you do not want your database to be populated.
 -  **DB2** If you chose to use an existing DB2 Universal Database database, you are asked if you want to populate the database. Select **Yes** if you want your database to be populated, or **No** if you do not want your database to be populated.

Important: If you choose to populate an existing database, ensure that the database uses the UTF-8 character set.

8. When you have completed the necessary information in the panels, the **Finish** button is enabled. Click **Finish** to create the WebSphere Commerce instance.

The time required to create an instance depends on the speed of your system.

9. When instance creation is complete, a dialog box appears containing a summary similar to the following:

Commerce instance demo is created under WebSphere Application Server profile demo. The WebSphere Application Server administrative console port is 9060. Restart your Web server to apply the changes to your Web server configuration file.

Review the summary and record the port number listed. This port will be required to access the WebSphere Application Server Administrative console. Click **OK** to close the dialog box.

10. Other dialog boxes may display containing additional instructions, ensure that you review the contents of the dialog boxes before dismissing them.
11. Exit Configuration Manager by selecting **Console > Exit**.
12. You can now verify the creation of the WebSphere Commerce instance by following the instructions in “Verifying the instance creation” on page 125.
13. Complete the tasks in “Mandatory post-instance creation tasks” on page 127.

You must complete the tasks in that section for WebSphere Commerce to function correctly. Continue by doing one of the following steps:

Verifying the instance creation

The configuration information for the new WebSphere Commerce instance is stored in the following file:

```
WC_profiledir/installedApps/WC_instance_name_cell/  
WC_instance_name.ear/xml/config/wc-server.xml
```

where default values for *WC_profiledir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x and *instance_name* is the name of WebSphere Commerce instance.

Confirm that this file exists before checking the log files produced during instance creation.

Creating a WebSphere Commerce instance produces log files in the following directory:

```
WC_installdir/instances/instance_name/logs
```

where default values for *WC_installdir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x and *instance_name* is the name of WebSphere Commerce instance.

If you are using an IBM HTTP Server as your Web server, the following log file is produced during instance creation:

```
WC_installdir/instances/instance_name/httplogs/error_log
```

Note: The *error_log* file is not created until you start your IBM HTTP Server.

Ensure that there are no errors in the following log files:

- *createInstanceANT.err.log*
- *createInstanceANT.log*
- *createdb.db2.log*
- *messages.txt*
- *trace.txt*
- *sec_check.log*

Note: The *sec_check.log* file is created when the instance is started.

Testing multiple instances

If you have created multiple instances, complete the following steps to test the original and new instances:

1. Start all WebSphere Commerce instances. For instructions, see the Starting and stopping WebSphere Commerce topic in the WebSphere Commerce Information Center..

2. Test the following URLs:

| Original instance | New instance |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• http://host1.domain• http://host1.domain:5432/webapp/PaymentManager• https://host1.domain• https://host1.domain:8000/accelerator• https://host1.domain:8002/adminconsole• https://host1.domain:8004/orgadminconsole | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• http://host2.domain• http://host2.domain:5432/webapp/PaymentManager• https://host2.domain• https://host2.domain:8000/accelerator• https://host2.domain:8002/adminconsole• https://host2.domain:8004/orgadminconsole |

Mandatory post-instance creation tasks

Depending on your WebSphere Commerce topology, perform the tasks in the following sections after creating your WebSphere Commerce instance:

If you are using IBM HTTP Server:

1. "IBM HTTP Server tasks"
2. If you have a remote Web server, perform the tasks in "Remote Web server post-instance creation tasks" on page 128.

IBM HTTP Server tasks

You must apply maintenance to your IBM HTTP Server installation. Complete one of the following based on the version of IBM HTTP Server that you have installed:

Note: To determine your version of IBM HTTP Server, refer to Checking your IBM HTTP Server version.

- If you have installed IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0.2 you must apply additional maintenance. See the Fix list for IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0.2 Technote #7007033.
- If you have installed IBM HTTP Server Version 2.0.47.1 you must apply the PK07831: INCOMPATIBILITY BETWEEN IBM HTTP SERVER AND CERTAIN GSKIT LEVELS fix.

During the instance creation process, WebSphere Commerce creates and stores the IBM HTTP Server configuration information in the following location:

WC_installdir/instances/instance_name/httpconf

By default WebSphere Commerce configures the IBM HTTP Server to use SSL. This SSL configuration used the self-signed certificate that is shipped with WebSphere Commerce.

Note: The self-signed certificate key file that is provided with WebSphere Commerce is for testing purposes only.

Complete the following steps:

1. Ensure the plug-in has been specified in the *WC_installdir/instances/instance_name/httpconf/httpd.conf* file.
2. The following lines should exist in the *httpd.conf* file:

```
LoadModule was_ap20_module WAS_Plug-indir/bin/mod_was_ap20_http.so
WebSpherePluginConfig "WAS_installdir/profiles/profile_Name/config/cells/
WC_instance_name_cell/nodes/webserver_name_node/servers/webserver_name/
plugin-cfg.xml"
```

Where *webserver_name* is the name of the WebSphere Commerce web server. For example, *webserver1*.

These lines might not appear together – you might have perform a text search on the file to confirm the presence of these lines. If these lines are missing, add them to the end of the file and restart the Web server.

3. If you have installed IBM HTTP Server Version 2.0.47.1, apply the PK07831 iFix to your IBM HTTP Server.

4. Verify that the configuration files has been updated properly, do the following:
 - Start your Web server as described in “Starting and stopping the IBM HTTP Server” on page 151.
 - Stop your Web server as described in “Starting and stopping the IBM HTTP Server” on page 151.

If you have a remote Web server, perform the tasks in “Remote Web server post-instance creation tasks” after completing the tasks outlined in the document.

Your Web server provides a secure environment for your business transactions by using encryption technology. Encryption is the scrambling of information transactions on the Internet so that they cannot be read until they are unscrambled by the receiver. The sender uses an algorithmic pattern or key to scramble (encrypt) a transaction, and the receiver uses a decryption key. These keys are used by the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol.

Your Web server uses an authentication process to verify the identity of the person with whom you are conducting business (that is, to make sure they are whom they say they are). This involves obtaining a certificate signed by a trusted third party called a certification authority (CA), such as Equifax or VeriSign Inc. Other CAs are available as well. To create a production key file, complete the following steps:

1. Request a secure certificate from a certifying authority.
2. Set your production key file as the current key file.
3. Receive the certificate and test the production key file.

Notes:

1. If you are already using a production key file signed by a certifying authority, you may be able to skip these steps.
2. As you perform these steps, your browser may display security messages. Review the information in each message carefully and decide how to proceed.

Remote Web server post-instance creation tasks

If the Web server is installed on a different node from WebSphere Commerce and WebSphere Commerce Payments, do the following **on the Web server node** after creating a WebSphere Commerce or a WebSphere Commerce Payments instance:

1. Ensure that you have installed the WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-in as described in “Installing the WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-in” on page 84.
2. Ensure that you have enabled SSL on the Web server node.
3. To propagate your plugin-cfg.xml to your remote machine, do the following:
 - an IBM HTTP Server Web server, the plugin-cfg.xml is propagated automatically through the WebSphere Application Server Administrative Console. To set up the automatic propagation of your plugin-cfg.xml file, see the Selecting a Web server topology diagram and roadmap topic in the WebSphere Application Server Information Center.

Note: The IBM HTTP Server must be running for auto-propagation to function properly. If you have created a userid and password to access your IBM HTTP Server, you must update the web server definition in the WebSphere Application Server Administrative Console with this information. If you do not update the Web server definition, auto-propagation will fail.

- + **Note:** If required, the location of the plug-in file is determined by completing
 - + the following steps:
 - + a. “Launch the WebSphere Application Server Administrative Console”
 - + on page 155
 - + b. In the Navigation area, expand **Servers** and click **Web servers**. The
 - + Web servers page displays.
 - + c. Select the check box next to webserver1 and click **Generate Plug-in**.
 - + d. A Messages box displays with the location of the plug-in
 - + configuration file.
4. If it does not exist, create directories on the Web server node so that you have the following path available on the Web server node:

WC_profiledir/installedApps/cell_name

Ensure that the path for *WC_profiledir* is the same on the Web server node and the WebSphere Commerce node. Default values for these variables are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x

5. Copy the following directory from the WebSphere Commerce node to the Web server node:

*WC_profiledir/installedApps/cell_name/
WC_instance_name.ear*

where the variables are defined as follows:

WC_profiledir

Default values for this variables are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

cell_name

This is the cell name on the WebSphere Commerce node where the *WC_instance_name.ear* is deployed.

WC_instance_name

This is the name of the WebSphere Commerce instance.

Ensure that the full paths on the Web server node and the WebSphere Commerce node are the same.

Important

- Ensure that the Web server read and execute permissions on all files and directories in the *WAS_WC-profiledir/installedApps/* directory on the Web server machine are correct.
If the permissions on the files and directories are incorrect, you might not be able to access WebSphere Commerce.
- Remove any JSP and JAR files from the *WC_instance_name.ear* directory on the Web server. Only static-content files should be in the *WC_instance_name.ear* directory on the Web server.

6. You must update the Web server machine with a new Stores.war file every time that you perform an action that updates the static Web content inside the application. For example, Store Publishing, and Upload Logo. The Stores.war is located in the following directory:

*WC_profiledir/installedApps/cell_name/
WC_instance_name.ear/Stores.war*

Ensure that the path to this file is the same on the Web server node and the WebSphere Commerce node.

Important

- Ensure that the Web server read and execute permissions on all files and directories in the *WC_profiledir/installedApps/* directory on the Web server machine are correct.
If the permissions on the files and directories are incorrect, you might not be able to access WebSphere Commerce.
- Remove any JSP and JAR files from the *WC_instance_name.ear* directory on the Web server. Only static-content files should be in the *WC_instance_name.ear* directory on the Web server.

7. Stop and restart the Web server.

Finding the WebSphere Application Server administration port number

The WebSphere Application Server administration port number is used when accessing the WebSphere Application Server administration console. To find the WebSphere Application Server administration port number, complete the following steps:

1. Open the following file in a text editor:
*WC_profiledir/config/cells/WC_instance_name_cell/nodes/
WC_instance_name_node/serverindex.xml*
2. Search for the *WC_adminhost* entry. The port number listed for this entry is the WebSphere Application Server administration port number.

Part 8. Last steps

Continue your installation and configuration of WebSphere Commerce by performing the following tasks:

Install and configure the additional software provided with WebSphere Commerce

WebSphere Commerce provides a number of additional software packages that enhance WebSphere Commerce and provide additional functionality. For more information on the additional software provided with WebSphere Commerce, see the WebSphere Commerce Additional Software guide.

Perform advanced configuration tasks

Advanced configurations for WebSphere Commerce include federation, clustering, removing a node, and adding cluster members. Refer to the following links:

- To federate WebSphere Commerce refer to the WebSphere Commerce Federation topic in the WebSphere Commerce Information Center.
- To cluster WebSphere Commerce refer to the WebSphere Commerce Clustering topic in the WebSphere Commerce Information Center.

Part 9. Uninstalling WebSphere Commerce

WebSphere Commerce and the software stack components must be uninstalled in the reverse order from which they were installed. Uninstall WebSphere Commerce and its software stack components in the following order:

1. All WebSphere Commerce components.

For example, WebSphere Commerce server, Remote WebSphere Commerce Management Utilities, and the WebSphere Commerce information center.

All WebSphere Commerce components should be removed from all nodes on which they are installed before uninstalling any other software stack components.

2. Web server and the Web Server Plug-ins.
3. WebSphere Application Server.
4. Database.

This section contains the following chapters:

- “Uninstalling WebSphere Commerce” on page 135
- “Uninstalling WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0” on page 139
- “Uninstalling IBM HTTP Server” on page 141
- “Uninstalling DB2 Universal Database” on page 143

Uninstalling WebSphere Commerce

You can uninstall WebSphere Commerce two ways. The recommended approach is to uninstall WebSphere Commerce using the uninstallation wizard. You can also uninstall WebSphere Commerce manually. For information on uninstalling WebSphere Commerce, refer to:

- “Uninstalling using the WebSphere Commerce uninstallation wizard.”
- “Uninstalling WebSphere Commerce manually” on page 136

Uninstalling using the WebSphere Commerce uninstallation wizard

To uninstall WebSphere Commerce components from a node using the uninstallation wizard:

1. Stop the WebSphere Commerce Information Center as described in the Starting and stopping WebSphere Commerce topic in the WebSphere Commerce Information Center.
2. Delete any WebSphere Commerce instances following the instructions provided in “Deleting a WebSphere Commerce instance” on page 148.
3. Delete any WebSphere Commerce Payments instances following the instructions provided in the Deleting a WebSphere Commerce Payments instance topic in the WebSphere Commerce Information Center.
4. Stop the WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager by running the following command as the WebSphere Commerce non-root user:

```
WC_installdir/bin/config_client.sh -shutdownServerOnly
```

5. If you have created or customized any files in the *WC_installdir* directory or its subdirectories, and you wish to retain them, back them up to a directory that is not used by any WebSphere Commerce components.

Default values for *WC_installdir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

6. Ensure that you have exported your display and that you have access to your X server. Refer to your operating system documentation for more information.
7. While logged in as root, start the uninstallation wizard by issuing one of the following commands:

```
WC_installdir/_uninst/uninstall
```

or

```
WC_installdir/_uninst/uninstall -console
```

Default values for *WC_installdir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

Note: The WebSphere Commerce uninstallation wizard can not be used to uninstall WebSphere Application Server, the Web server, or the database server.

For a distributed installation of WebSphere Commerce, run the uninstallation wizard on the WebSphere Commerce node, and the Configuration Manager client node.

Using the `-console` parameter starts a text-based uninstallation wizard. The steps in the text-based uninstallation wizard and the GUI-based uninstallation wizard are the same, but the methods of selection options and continuing in the uninstallation wizard differ.

8. Complete the uninstallation wizard by following the prompts.

Note: The uninstall process can take several minutes to complete. When the uninstall process is complete you will be prompted.

9. To verify that the uninstall is successful, a `wcuninstall.log` file will record any errors encountered. If the file exists, examine the contents for error messages. If the file does not exist, the uninstall was successful. The file resides in the following location:

`temp_dir/wcuninstall.log`

where `temp_dir` is your operating system's temporary directory.

10. (Optional) If you plan to reinstall WebSphere Commerce to the same directory, you must remove the directory before starting the installation process.

Repeat the instructions on each node where you have WebSphere Commerce, or the Configuration Manager client installed.

Uninstalling WebSphere Commerce manually

1. Stop the WebSphere Commerce Information Center as described in the Starting and stopping WebSphere Commerce topic in the WebSphere Commerce Information Center.
2. Delete any WebSphere Commerce instances following the instructions provided in "Deleting a WebSphere Commerce instance" on page 148.
3. Delete any WebSphere Commerce Payments instances following the instructions provided in the Deleting a WebSphere Commerce Payments instance topic in the WebSphere Commerce Information Center.

4. Stop the WebSphere Commerce Configuration Manager by running the following command as the WebSphere Commerce non-root user:

`WC_installdir/bin/config_client.sh -shutdownServerOnly`

5. If you have created or customized any files in the `WC_installdir` directory or its subdirectories, and you wish to retain them, back them up to a directory that is not used by any WebSphere Commerce components.

Default values for `WC_installdir` are listed in "Path variables used in this book" on page x.

6. To uninstall WebSphere Commerce manually, complete the following steps:

- a. Log on as the root user.
- b. Issue the following command:

`rpm -qa | grep WC60`

This command returns all of the WebSphere Commerce related packages that are installed on your machine.

- c. Search this list and record the values for the packages that match the following format:

`WC60xxxx`

Where `xxxx` is an alphanumeric representation.

- d. For each WebSphere Commerce related package, remove that package by issuing the following command:

- | `rpm -e package_directory`
- | e. Navigate to the `/root` directory and open the `vpd.properties` file in a text
- | editor.
- | f. Remove all lines that start with `WC60xxxx`.
- | g. Save the file and exit.

Uninstalling WebSphere Application Server Version 6.0

If you have a distributed installation of WebSphere Commerce, you must uninstall WebSphere Application Server from the WebSphere Commerce node, and the Web server node.

For information about uninstalling WebSphere Application Server, refer to:

- Uninstalling the product topic of the WebSphere Application Server Information Center

Uninstalling IBM HTTP Server

For information about uninstalling IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0.x, refer to the Uninstalling IBM HTTP Server topic of the IBM HTTP Server Version 6.0 Information Center.

Uninstalling DB2 Universal Database

If you have a distributed installation of WebSphere Commerce, you must uninstall DB2 Universal Database from the database server node and uninstall the DB2 Universal Database Administration client from the WebSphere Commerce node and the WebSphere Commerce Payments node.

For information about uninstalling DB2 Universal Database, refer to the Uninstalling DB2 UDB topic in the DB2 Universal Database information center.

After uninstalling DB2 Universal Database:

1. Remove all DB2 Universal Database entries from the `/etc/services` file.
DB2 Universal Database entries are entries that start with `db2`.
2. Delete all DB2 Universal Database users and groups.
3. Delete the following files:

```
/var/db2/v81/default.env  
/var/db2/v81/profiles.reg
```

Part 10. Installation and administration tasks

This sections contains the following chapters:

- “WebSphere Commerce tasks” on page 147
- “WebSphere Application Server tasks” on page 153

WebSphere Commerce tasks

This section provides instructions for WebSphere Commerce tasks you might need to complete while installing and administering WebSphere Commerce:

- “Starting or stopping a WebSphere Commerce instance”
- “Starting and stopping the WebSphere Commerce Information Center”
- “Modifying a WebSphere Commerce instance” on page 148
- “Deleting a WebSphere Commerce instance” on page 148
- “Changing the ports used for WebSphere Commerce tools” on page 150
- “Starting and stopping the IBM HTTP Server” on page 151

Starting or stopping a WebSphere Commerce instance

The WebSphere Commerce instance is created and administered within a WebSphere Application Server profile. To start your WebSphere Commerce instance, refer to the Starting and stopping WebSphere Commerce topic in the WebSphere Commerce Information Center.

1. Start your database management software. To start your database, refer to your database software documentation.
2. Ensure that your Web server is started.
Refer to your Web server documentation for instructions.
3. (Optional) Ensure that the WebSphere Commerce Information Center is started. For instructions on starting the WebSphere Commerce Information Center, refer to “Starting and stopping the WebSphere Commerce Information Center.”
4. To start or stop a WebSphere Commerce instance you must start or stop a WebSphere Application Server profile. To do this refer to “Starting or stopping WebSphere Application Server” on page 153.

Starting and stopping the WebSphere Commerce Information Center

To start and stop the WebSphere Commerce Information Center, refer to the Starting and stopping WebSphere Commerce topic in the WebSphere Commerce Information Center.

Modifying a WebSphere Commerce instance

Important

WebSphere Commerce modifies the Web server configuration file whenever you do any of the following tasks:

- Create a WebSphere Commerce instance.
- Update information in the Web Server panel in Configuration Manager for an existing instance.

These changes are marked by the following text:

IBM WebSphere Commerce (Do not edit this section)

or

IBM WebSphere Payments (Do not edit this section)

Customized changes within these sections are not supported by WebSphere Commerce as any changes made within these sections might be overwritten at any time by WebSphere Commerce configuration tools such as Configuration Manager.

If you want to change any of the configuration settings for your WebSphere Commerce instance, you can do so from the Configuration Manager.

To update a WebSphere Commerce instance using the Configuration Manager:

1. Ensure the database management system is started.
2. Start Configuration Manager. Refer to “Starting the Configuration Manager” on page 117.
3. In Configuration Manager, under **WebSphere Commerce**, expand *hostname*. Choose to expand **Commerce** or **Payments** and select the instance you want to alter.

Refer to the online help for the Configuration Manager for information about the various fields and panels of Configuration Manager.

4. After you update your instance, click **Apply** to apply your changes.
5. When the changes have been successfully applied, exit the Configuration Manager client. This also terminates the Configuration Manager server.
6. Restart the instance you have modified.

Deleting a WebSphere Commerce instance

To delete a WebSphere Commerce instance, do the following:

1. Ensure that the Web server associated with the WebSphere Commerce instance has been stopped.
2. Export the WebSphere Commerce Enterprise Application from the WebSphere Application Server Administration Console to save any customization that you have done to the WebSphere Commerce instance. For example, Store Publishing. Your Enterprise Application name is *WC_instance_name*.
3. Delete the WebSphere Commerce instance by doing the following:
 - a. Ensure that you are logged on as the WebSphere Commerce non-root user.

- b. Start the default WebSphere Application Server application server (server1) associated with your WebSphere Commerce instance, if it is not already started.

For instructions on starting an application, refer to “Starting or stopping WebSphere Application Server” on page 153.

In a federated or cloned environment you must ensure that the WebSphere Application Server deployment manager is started. For instructions on starting the deployment manager, refer to “Starting or stopping WebSphere Application Server” on page 153.

- c. Start a command line session.
- d. In the command line session, change directories to *WC_installdir/bin/*. Default values for *WC_installdir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.
- e. Issue the following command from a command line session:

```
./config_ant.sh  
-DinstanceName=instance_name  
RemoveInstance
```

where

instance_name

is the name of the WebSphere Commerce instance you want to delete.

Important

Ensure you run this command as the non-root user created for WebSphere Commerce.

Also, ensure that you enter the name of the WebSphere Commerce instance and *not* the name of the WebSphere Commerce application server.

The command does the following:



- Removes the WebSphere Commerce data source from WebSphere Application Server.
- Removes the WebSphere Commerce virtual hosts from WebSphere Application Server.
- Removes JAAS authentication data alias for the WebSphere Commerce database.
- Removes the WebSphere Commerce JDBC Provider.
- Uninstalls the WebSphere Commerce EAR from WebSphere Application Server.
- Removes WebSphere Commerce Web server configuration file.
- Deletes the WebSphere Commerce instance directory.
- Regenerates the WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-in configuration file.
- Removes the WebSphere Commerce instance from Configuration Manager.

- f. Drop your WebSphere Commerce database. The ANT command `RemoveInstance` in the step above does not drop the database automatically for you.

- If you choose to drop your database, refer to your database software documentation for instructions on dropping a database.
 - If you do not drop your database, you can reuse the database when you create a new instance by selecting the appropriate options in Configuration Manager wizard.
- g. If you have a federated or cloned environment you can optionally remove the cluster members from your cluster and remove the cluster using the WebSphere Application Server deployment manager Administrative Console. For instructions, see the Removing a cluster member topic in the WebSphere Commerce Information Center
 - h. If you are deleting a WebSphere Commerce instance from a deployment manager cell, you can optionally remove the WebSphere Commerce node from the deployment manager cell. For instructions, refer to Part 8, “Last steps,” on page 131.

Note: Deleting your WebSphere Commerce instance does not delete the corresponding WebSphere Application Server profile (for example `WAS_installdir/profiles/WC_demo`). To remove your WebSphere Application Server profile, see the Deleting a profile topic in the WebSphere Application Server Information Center.

Note: If you are deleting an authoring server instance, complete the following steps:

-  Delete the Oracle user IDs that start with the “Workspaces Read” schema prefix (WCR) and the “Workspace Write” schema prefix (WCW).
-  When removing an authoring instance, ensure that all Oracle users that are associated with that authoring instance are removed. If these users are not removed, future attempted to create an instance may fail.
- If you want the authoring server database to remain, drop all database schemas that start with the “Workspaces Read” schema prefix (WCR) and the “Workspace Write” schema (WCW).
- If you do not want the authoring server database to remain, drop the database according to the instructions included with your database software.

Changing the ports used for WebSphere Commerce tools

In the Instance creation wizard, you can specify the WebSphere Commerce tools ports to be different from the default values (8000, 8002, 8004, 8006). However, if you want to change the tools ports after the instance creation, do the following:

1. Start Configuration Manager. For instructions on starting Configuration Manager, refer to “Starting the Configuration Manager” on page 117.
2. From the list of instances, expand the instance for which you want to change the tools ports.
3. Expand **Instance Properties** and click **WebServer**.
4. Change the port values in fields listed in the following table, depending on which ports you want to change:

| WebSphere Commerce tool | Field | Default port |
|--|---------------------|--------------|
| WebSphere Commerce Accelerator | WC Accelerator Port | 8000 |
| WebSphere Commerce Administration Console | WC Admin Port | 8002 |
| WebSphere Commerce Organization Administration Console | WC OrgAdmin Port | 8004 |
| WebSphere Commerce Preview | WC Preview port | 8006 |
| WebSphere Commerce Preview | WC Preview port | 8007 |

5. Click **Apply**.
6. Exit Configuration Manager.
7. Start WebSphere Commerce.
8. Restart the Web server.

Starting and stopping the IBM HTTP Server

To start or stop your IBM HTTP Server, do one of the following:

Note: SuSE SLES 8.0 (United Linux 1.0) with IBM HTTP Server Version 2.0.47.1 and have SSL enabled you must set the following environment variable:

```
export LD_PRELOAD=/usr/lib/libstdc++-libc6.2-2.so.3
```

- To start your Web server:

1. Log in as the root user.
2. Run the following command:

```
HTTPServer_installdir/bin/apachectl -k start -f
WC_installdir/instances/instance_name
/httpconf/httpd.conf
```

Default values for *HTTPServer_installdir* is listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

- To stop your Web server:

1. Log in as the root user.
2. Run the following command:

```
HTTPServer_installdir/bin/apachectl -k stop -f
WC_installdir/instances/instance_name
/httpconf/httpd.conf
```

Default values for *HTTPServer_installdir* is listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

WebSphere Application Server tasks

This section provides instructions for WebSphere Application Server tasks you might need to complete while installing and administering WebSphere Commerce:

- “Starting or stopping WebSphere Application Server”
- “Starting and stopping the WebSphere Application Server deployment manager profile” on page 154
- “Starting and stopping the WebSphere Application Server node agent” on page 154
- “Launch the WebSphere Application Server Administrative Console” on page 155
- “Starting or stopping an application server under WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment” on page 155
- “Regenerating the WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-in configuration file” on page 156
- “Deleting a WebSphere Application Server profile” on page 157

Starting or stopping WebSphere Application Server

To start or stop an application server:

1. Ensure that your database management system is started.
2. Type the following commands in a terminal window:

```
su - non_root_user
cd WC_profiledir/bin
```

non_root_user

is the non-root user ID created before installing WebSphere Commerce.

WC_profiledir

is the directory for WebSphere Application Server profile used for WebSphere Commerce. Default values for *WC_profiledir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

3. Do one of the following:
 - To start an application server, enter the following command:
`./startServer.sh application_server_name`
 - To stop an application server, enter the following command:
`./stopServer.sh application_server_name`

where:

application_server_name

is the name of the application server you want to start or stop.

| Application server name | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| server1 | Default WebSphere Application Server application server |

If the WebSphere Commerce node or WebSphere Commerce Payments node is federated into a WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment cell, you cannot start WebSphere Commerce or WebSphere Commerce Payments using this command. For instructions on starting

WebSphere Commerce or WebSphere Commerce Payments when they are federated into a WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment cell, refer to “Starting or stopping an application server under WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment” on page 155.

Starting and stopping the WebSphere Application Server deployment manager profile

To start or stop the WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment deployment manager profile:

1. Ensure that your database management system is started.
2. Type the following commands in a terminal window on your WebSphere Application Server deployment manager machine:

```
su - root
cd WC_profiledir/bin
```

Note: To configure your WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment deployment manager to start and stop with the non-root user, refer to the Running the deployment manager with a non-root user ID topic in the WebSphere Application Server Information Center.

WC_profiledir

is the profile directory for WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment. Default values for *WC_profiledir* are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

3. Do one of the following:
 - To start the deployment manager, enter the following command:
./startManager.sh
 - To stop the deployment Manager, enter the following command:
./stopManager.sh

Starting and stopping the WebSphere Application Server node agent

To start or stop the WebSphere Application Server node agent:

1. Ensure that you are logged in as the non-root user ID created before installing WebSphere Commerce.
2. Ensure that your database management system is started.
3. Enter the following commands in a terminal window:

```
su - non_root_user
cd WC_profiledir/bin
```

Default values are listed in “Path variables used in this book” on page x.

4. Do one of the following:
 - To start the node agent, enter the following command:
./startNode.sh
 - To stop the node agent, enter the following command:
./stopNode.sh

Launch the WebSphere Application Server Administrative Console

You can open the WebSphere Application Server Administrative Console under the following conditions:

| | |
|---|--|
| WebSphere Commerce in a federated environment | <p>Before opening the WebSphere Application Server Administrative Console, start the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The WebSphere Application Server node agent on each federated node. For instructions, refer to “Starting and stopping the WebSphere Application Server node agent” on page 154.• The WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment deployment manager. For instructions, refer to “Starting and stopping the WebSphere Application Server deployment manager profile” on page 154. |
| WebSphere Commerce in a non-clustered environment | <p>Before opening the WebSphere Application Server Administrative Console, start the default WebSphere Application Server application server (server1). For instructions, refer to “Starting or stopping WebSphere Application Server” on page 153.</p> |

Open the WebSphere Application Server Administrative Console by opening a Web browser and entering the following URL:

`http://hostname:port/ibm/console`

or

`https://hostname:port/ibm/console`

where *hostname* is the fully qualified TCP/IP name of the machine running WebSphere Application Server and *port* is the administration port for the WebSphere Application Server profile.

The default port for the WebSphere Application Server Administrative Console depends on the protocol specified in the URL and the port number assigned when the profile was created. For the http protocol, the default port is 9060. For the https protocol, the default port is 9043.

Starting or stopping an application server under WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment

The instructions in this section only apply to application servers that have been federated into a cell. For more information about federating application server nodes into cells, refer to the WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment documentation:Best practices for adding nodes using command line tools topic in the WebSphere Application Server Information Center.

The instructions in this section do not apply when starting or stopping a cluster of application servers. For instructions on starting or stopping a cluster of application servers, refer to Part 8, “Last steps,” on page 131.

For information about federating the WebSphere Commerce application server and the WebSphere Commerce Payments application server into a deployment manager cell, refer to Part 8, “Last steps,” on page 131.

To start an application server under WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment, do the following steps on the WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment machine:

1. If they are not started, start the node agent on each system managed by WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment. Refer to “Starting and stopping the WebSphere Application Server node agent” on page 154.
2. If it is not started, start the deployment manager. Refer to “Starting and stopping the WebSphere Application Server deployment manager profile” on page 154 for instructions.
3. Start the WebSphere Application Server Administrative Console and log on to the console. Refer to “Launch the WebSphere Application Server Administrative Console” on page 155.
4. In the Navigation area, expand **Servers** and click **Application Servers**. The Application Servers page displays.
5. Select the check box next to the application server you want to start or stop and click **Start** or **Stop**. The following table lists the WebSphere Commerce application servers that might be available:

| Application server name | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| <i>Commerce_app_server</i> | WebSphere Commerce application server. The name of the WebSphere Commerce application server is server1. |

Regenerating the WebSphere Application Server Web server plug-in configuration file

The instructions in this section do not apply when operating WebSphere Commerce in a federated or clustered environment under WebSphere Application Server Network Deployment.

Perform all tasks in this section as the non-root user created before installing WebSphere Commerce. To regenerate the Web server plug-in you must complete the following steps:

1. To regenerate the Web server plug-in you must use the GenPluginCfg command. For instructions on how to use the GenPluginCfg command, refer to the GenPluginCfg command topic in the WebSphere Application Server Information Center.
2. To propagate your plugin-cfg.xml to your remote machine, do one of the following:
 - If you are using an IBM HTTP Server Web server, the plugin-cfg.xml can be propagated automatically through the WebSphere Application Server Administrative Console.
 - For all other Web servers, propagate the plug-in configuration file by manually copying the plugin-cfg.xml file from the *WC_profiledir/config/cells/cell_name/nodes/node_name/servers/web_server_name* directory on your WebSphere Commerce machine to the *WAS_plugin_dir/config/web_server_name* directory on your Web server machine.
3. Restart the Web server according to the documentation provided with the Web server.

Deleting a WebSphere Application Server profile

Deleting your WebSphere Commerce instance does not delete the corresponding WebSphere Application Server profile (for example *WAS_profiledir/WC_demo*).

To remove your WebSphere Application Server 6.0 profile, refer to [Deleting a profile](#) topic in the WebSphere Application Server Information Center.

Part 11. Appendixes

Appendix. Troubleshooting

- + For more troubleshooting information, refer to one of the following links:
- +
 - Troubleshooting WebSphere Commerce installation issues
 - Troubleshooting WebSphere Commerce configuration issues
 - Troubleshooting general WebSphere Commerce issues
 - Troubleshooting WebSphere Application Server

Also, more troubleshooting information can be gathered by turning on the trace feature for WebSphere Commerce in WebSphere Application Server. For more information about the trace feature, refer to the WebSphere Commerce Information Center.

You should go through the checklists in this appendix before contacting your IBM support representative

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Printed in USA

GC10-4258-06

