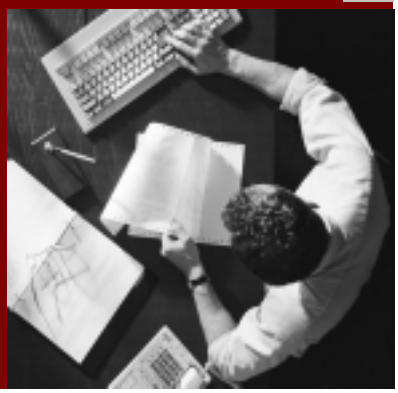

Installation Guide

SAP® Software on UNIX: OS Dependencies

For Components based on SAP® Web Application Server 6.20

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Typographic Conventions

Type Style	Represents
Example Text	Words or characters that appear on the screen. These include field names, screen titles, pushbuttons as well as menu names, paths and options.
	Cross-references to other documentation
Example text	Emphasized words or phrases in body text, titles of graphics and tables
EXAMPLE TEXT	Names of elements in the system. These include report names, program names, transaction codes, table names, and individual key words of a programming language, when surrounded by body text, for example, SELECT and INCLUDE.
Example text	Screen output. This includes file and directory names and their paths, messages, names of variables and parameters, source code as well as names of installation, upgrade and database tools.
`Example text`	Exact user entry. These are words or characters that you enter in the system exactly as they appear in the documentation.
`<Example text>`	Variable user entry. Pointed brackets indicate that you replace these words and characters with appropriate entries.
EXAMPLE TEXT	Keys on the keyboard, for example, function keys (such as F2) or the ENTER key.

Icons

Icon	Meaning
	Caution
	Example
	Note
	Recommendation
	Syntax

Contents

SAP Software on UNIX: OS Dependencies 6
1 Network Information Service Environment 7
2 AIX: OS-Dependent Installation Steps 9
2.1 AIX: Requirements Checklist 9
2.2 AIX: Mounting a CD-ROM 12
2.3 AIX: Checking and Modifying the UNIX Kernel (Oracle only) 13
2.4 AIX: Checking and Modifying the UNIX Kernel (IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows only) 14
2.5 AIX: Volume Groups, File Systems, Raw Devices, Swap Space 15
2.5.1 AIX: Size of a Logical Partition 15
2.5.2 AIX: Setting up Swap Space 15
2.5.3 AIX: Creating Volume Groups 16
2.5.4 AIX: Setting up File Systems 17
2.5.5 AIX: Setting up Raw Devices 17
2.6 AIX: Mounting Directories via NFS 19
2.7 AIX: Creating UNIX Groups and Users 21
2.8 AIX: Troubleshooting 22
3 Compaq Tru64 UNIX: OS-Dependent Installation Steps 23
3.1 Compaq: Requirements Checklist 23
3.2 Compaq: Mounting a CD-ROM 26
3.3 Compaq: Checking and Modifying the UNIX Kernel 26
3.4 Compaq: File Systems, Raw Devices and Swap Space 27
3.4.1 Compaq: Preparing Hard Disks 27
3.4.2 Compaq: Setting up Swap Space 30
3.4.3 Compaq: Setting up Standard File Systems 31
3.4.4 Compaq: Setting up Advanced File Systems 32
3.4.5 Compaq: Setting up Raw Devices 33
3.5 Compaq: Mounting Directories via NFS 35
3.6 Compaq: Creating UNIX Groups and Users 36
3.7 Compaq: Troubleshooting 36
4 HP-UX: OS-Dependent Installation Steps 37
4.1 HP-UX: Requirements Checklist 37
4.2 HP-UX: Mounting a CD-ROM 40
4.3 HP-UX: Checking and Modifying the UNIX Kernel 41
4.4 HP-UX: File Systems, Raw Devices and Swap Space 44
4.4.1 HP-UX: Setting up Swap Space 44
4.4.2 HP-UX: Setting up File Systems using LVM 46
4.4.3 HP-UX: Setting up File Systems using SAM 48
4.4.4 HP-UX: Accessing Raw Devices 49

4.5 HP-UX: Mounting Directories via NFS 49
4.6 HP-UX: Creating UNIX Groups and Users 51
4.7 HP-UX: Troubleshooting 51
5 Linux: OS-Dependent Installation Steps 52
5.1 Linux: Requirements Checklist 52
5.2 Linux: Mounting a CD-ROM 54
5.3 Linux for zSeries: Mounting a CD-ROM 54
5.4 Linux: Checking the Linux Kernel 55
5.5 Linux: File Systems and Swap Space 55
5.5.1 Linux: Preparing Hard Disks 56
5.5.2 Linux: Setting up Swap Space 56
5.5.3 Linux: Setting up Standard File Systems 57
5.6 Linux: Exporting Directories via NFS 58
5.7 Linux: Creating Linux Groups and Users 59
6 ReliantUNIX: OS-Dependent Installation Steps 60
6.1 ReliantUNIX: Requirements Checklist 60
6.2 ReliantUNIX: Preparing the Installation 62
6.3 ReliantUNIX: Mounting a CD-ROM 62
6.4 ReliantUNIX: Checking and Modifying the UNIX Kernel 63
6.5 ReliantUNIX: File Systems, Raw Devices, Swap Space 67
6.5.1 ReliantUNIX: Setting up Swap Space 67
6.5.2 ReliantUNIX: Setting up File Systems 68
6.5.3 ReliantUNIX: Accessing Raw Devices 71
6.6 ReliantUNIX: Mounting Directories via NFS 72
6.7 ReliantUNIX: Creating UNIX Groups and Users 73
6.8 ReliantUNIX: Troubleshooting 74
7 Solaris: OS-Dependent Installation Steps 75
7.1 Solaris: Requirements Checklist 75
7.2 Solaris: Preparing the Installation 78
7.3 Solaris: Mounting a CD-ROM 78
7.4 Solaris: Checking and Modifying the UNIX Kernel 79
7.5 Solaris: File Systems, Raw Devices, Swap Space 81
7.5.1 Solaris: Preparing Hard Disks 82
7.5.2 Solaris: Setting up Swap Space 83
7.5.3 Solaris: Creating File Systems 85
7.5.4 Solaris: Accessing Raw Devices 86
7.6 Solaris: Mounting Directories via NFS 87
7.7 Solaris: Creating UNIX Groups and Users 88
7.8 Solaris: Troubleshooting 89
8 z/OS: OS-Dependent Installation Steps 90
8.1 z/OS: Mounting a CD-ROM 90
8.2 z/OS: Mounting Directories via NFS Background 91
9 Heterogeneous SAP System Installation 92

SAP Software on UNIX: OS Dependencies

Purpose

During an installation or an upgrade, some of the tasks that you need to perform are operating system-dependent.

This documentation contains information on the following operating systems:

- AIX [page 9]
- Compaq Tru64 UNIX [page 23]
- HP-UX [page 37]
- Linux [page 52]
- ReliantUNIX [page 60]
- Solaris [page 75]
- z/OS [page 90]

In addition, this documentation contains information on the following:

- Network Information Service Environment [page 6]
- Heterogeneous SAP System Installation [page 92]

Integration

Some operating system-dependent tasks may be described in other documentation, for example, in the installation or upgrade documentation.

Read **SAP Note 492222** (SAP Software on UNIX - OS Dependencies). This note contains the most recent information regarding OS Dependencies, as well as corrections to this documentation.
Make sure that you have the most recent version of the note. You can find SAP Notes in SAP Service Marketplace (`http://service.sap.com/notes`).

1 Network Information Service Environment

General Information

In environments where Network Information Service (NIS) is used, the person in charge of the installation is responsible for distributing users over the network.

All users must have identical environment settings.

If you change the environment delivered by SAP, such as variables, paths, and so on, SAP will not assume responsibility.

The SAP installation tool SAPinst checks all required users, groups, and services on the local machine.

If you manage users, groups and/or services network-wide in your company, you should consider the following:

- SAPinst uses NIS commands to check the users, groups and services. However, SAPinst does not change NIS configurations.
- SAPinst creates the necessary users, groups and services locally. Use these entries to adjust your NIS Server. Examine the SAPinst messages carefully.

It is also possible to generate the network-wide entries before running SAPinst. See the section *Creating UNIX Groups and Users* for your operating system.

Users and Groups

Users and their Primary Groups

Database System	User	Primary Group
SAP DB	<sapsid>adm	sapsys
	sqd<sapsid>	sapsys
IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows	<sapsid>adm	sapsys, db<dbsid>ctl
	sap<sapsid>	sapsys
	db2as	db2asgrp
	db2<dbsid>	db<dbsid>adm
IBM DB2 UDB for OS/390 and z/OS	<sapsid>adm	sapsys
Informix	<sapsid>adm	sapsys
	sapr3	sapsys
	informix	informix
Oracle	<sapsid>adm	sapsys, oper, dba
	ora<dbsid>	dba, oper

Groups and Members

Database System	Group	Members
SAP DB	sapsys	sqd<sapsid>, <sapsid>adm
IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows	sapsys	<sapsid>adm, sap<sapsid>
	db<dbsid>ctl	<sapsid>adm
	db2asgrp	db2as
	db<dbsid>adm	db2<dbsid>
IBM DB2 UDB for OS/390 and z/OS	sapsys	<sapsid>adm
Informix	sapsys	sapr3, <sapsid>adm
	informix	informix
	super_archive	informix, <sapsid>adm
Oracle	sapsys	<sapsid>adm
	oper	<sapsid>adm, ora<dbsid>
	dba	<sapsid>adm, ora<dbsid>

Compaq Tru64 UNIX:
The user <sapsid>adm must be a member of the group mem.

The user ID (UID) and group ID (GID) of SAP users and groups must be identical for all servers belonging to any SAP System.
This does **not** mean that all users and groups have to be installed on all SAP servers.
There are no other requirements concerning certain numbers for UIDs or GIDs.

SAPinst checks if the users and groups already exist and creates them if necessary.

SAPinst chooses free user and group IDs unless you are installing a dialog instance. In this case the IDs must be the same as on the central instance host.

Services

SAPinst checks if the required services are available on the host and creates them if necessary.

See the log messages about the service entries and adapt the network-wide (NIS) entries accordingly.

2 AIX: OS-Dependent Installation Steps

This documentation has been written with the support of the IBM-Bull Competence Center. It is not intended to replace the documentation of the AIX operating system.

All operating system-dependent steps can be performed in two ways:

- Manually by entering AIX commands with the appropriate options
- Using SMIT, a menu-driven system administration tool.

The following text describes the use of the AIX tool SMIT. If problems arise with the function keys, you can also use `ESC` and the corresponding number to simulate the function key (for example, `F4=ESC 4`).

AIX 5.1 is required for all products based on SAP Web Application Server 6.20. For more information, see SAP Service Marketplace at: `http://service.sap.com/platforms`

2.1 AIX: Requirements Checklist

The following information is provided to help you to check that you fulfill the minimum requirements for your operating system. If in doubt, consult your system manuals and the documentation for your network software.

The host machine must meet the following requirements:

Requirement Type	Requirement
Hardware requirement	• Tape drive High capacity tape drive with hardware compression is recommended. You can test the drive /dev/rmt0 as follows: **`tar -cvf /dev/<tape_device> <test_file>`** (The device name is always **`rmt0`** unless more than one tape drive exists) • CD drive ISO 9660 compatible. Many CD drives can be configured, but not all can be mounted. Refer to section Mounting a CD-ROM [page 12]. • Disks For data security reasons, distribution over three disks is required (over five is recommended). Display available disks: **`lspv`** (disks marked `none` in the 3rd column are unused) Display free space on a disk: **`lspv -p <disk_name>`** (areas marked `free` in the 2nd column are unused) If an advanced disk array is available (for example, RAID), contact your hardware vendor to make sure that the data security requirements are covered by this technology.

	• RAM To display RAM size in KB: **`lsattr -El sys0 -a realmem`** • CPU 64Bit CPU for 64Bit SAP Kernel

Software requirement	• Operating system
	Check the operating system version with the command:
	`lslpp -l bos.rte`
	Part of the output must be:
	`bos.rte 5.1.0.25` (or a larger version number)
	• JDK
	A Java Development Kit (Java™ 2 SDK, Standard Edition) is required on **every** host on which you want to install an SAP instance. You can find the JDK versions that are released for the SAP Web Application Server in the SAP Service Marketplace at: **`http://service.sap.com/platforms`** → *Availability for SAP Basis / SAP Kernel* → *Planned OS / DB / JDK Releases for SAP Web AS*.
	• LDAP support
	If you want to use LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) directory services, the following LDAP library is required:
	`libldap.a`
	You can find more information in SAP Service Marketplace (`http://service.sap.com/systemmanagement` → *Directory Access Services*).
	• Additional software
	The following additional file sets must be installed:
	– `bos.adt` (Base Application Development)
	– `bos.perf` (Performance and diagnostics tools)
	– `perfagent.tools` (Performance monitoring tools)
	To get an overview of the installed file sets, use the following command as user `root`:
	`lslpp -l | more`
	Install the necessary local code set by adding an additional language environment:
	a. Enter the `smit` menu at the following entry point:
	`smitty mle_add_lang`

	b. Select the following: • `Cultural Conventions to install: ISO8859-1 German (Germany) [de_DE]` • `Language Translation to install: ISO8859-1 German [de_DE]` This step will install the required `bos.loc` and `bos.iconv` file sets. Additionally, check that all file sets are in a consistent state: **`lppchk -v`**
Other requirements	• Printer Check whether a file can be printed: **`lp -d<printer_name> <test_file>`** Check the status of your spool and the printers: **`lpstat -t`** • Keyboard You can set the keyboard by typing the command **`smitty chkbd`** on the directly connected console. You can select your keyboard under Motif by setting a language environment (`LANG`), for which an NLS component is installed. The settings will take effect after reboot. • Network Test the network connection to the database server: **`/etc/ping <db_server_name> 100 10`**

2.2 AIX: Mounting a CD-ROM

1. Log on as user **`root`**.
2. Add a CD-ROM file system.
   a. Enter the command **`smitty`**.
   b. Select:

      Physical & Logical Storage → *File Systems* →
      Add / Change / Show / Delete File Systems →
      CDROM File Systems → *Add a CDROM File System*

   c. Press `F4` to get a list of device names.

      Select a device name.

   d. Enter the mount point **`<CD-mountdir>`**.

      (For example, `<CD-mountdir>` is `/sapcd`)

   e. Press `F10` to exit `smitty`.
3. Mount the CD-ROM with option `upcase`:

   Alternatively, the CD-ROM can be mounted manually with the following command:
   `mount -v cdrfs -r -o upcase /dev/cd0 /sapcd`

   a. Enter the command **`smitty`**.
   b. Select:

      Physical & *Logical Storage* →
      File Systems → *Mount a File System*

   c. Place the cursor on *File System Name* and press `F4`.
   d. Select the CD-ROM device `/dev/cd0`.
   e. Add option `-o upcase` in front of the device name:

      `[-o upcase /dev/cd0]`

   f. Place the cursor on field *Directory over which to mount* and press `F4`.
   g. Select `/sapcd`.
   h. Place the cursor on field *Type of File System* and press `F4`.
   i. Select `cdrfs`.
   j. Change *Mount as Read Only system* to `YES`.
   k. Press `ENTER`.
   l. Press `F10` to exit `smitty`.

2.3 AIX: Checking and Modifying the UNIX Kernel (Oracle only)

Use

This section is only valid for AIX with an Oracle database.

To run an SAP System on AIX with an Oracle database, you must check and, if necessary, modify the UNIX operating system kernel.

We recommend that all UNIX kernel modifications be performed by your UNIX system administrator.

Check SAP Note SAP *Software on UNIX: OS Dependencies* for updated Kernel parameters.

Procedure

1. Asynchronous I/O - if DB is installed using filesystems, the settings for asynchronous I/O (aio) should be set to the following:

   `maxservers` = `minservers` = 1.2 * number of datafiles used for the database.

   Set these values by doing the following:

   a. Enter:
   `smitty aio` or
   `smit aio`

   b. Select *Change / Show Characteristics of Asynchronous I/O*.

   c. Fill in the appropriate numbers for MINIMUM and MAXIMUM number of servers.

   If `maxserver` is greater than `minserver`, the surplus asynchronous I/O processes will be charged against the database system rather than `root`, and will have a lower scheduling priority. Experience shows that all processes become active very quickly and once active the asynchronous I/O servers are never stopped. Therefore it is simpler and more efficient to set them equal at startup.

2. Setting for *Maximum number of Processes allowed per user* may need to be increased on the database server. If you have increased the number of `maxservers`, then you should check this setting to make sure that the *Maximum number of Processes allowed per user* is at least greater than the maximum number of `aioservers`. This will not be an issue if set as recommended above. Actually, it must be greater than the sum of the maximum number of `aioservers` plus all of the other processes of the `ora<dbsid>*` user.

   a. As a rule of thumb, set `maxprocs` to the following:

   - Small system: 512
   - Medium system: 2048
   - Large system: 4096

When in doubt choose the larger number.

Setting `maxprocs` beyond the number of processes that are actually used does not cost any great overhead.

b. Set the *Maximum number of Processes allowed per user* to a value greater than maxservers plus the result from step a):

- Enter:
  `smitty` or
  `smit`
- Select *System Environments*.
- Select *Change / Show Characteristics of Operating System*.
- Fill in appropriate number for *Maximum number of Processes allowed per user*, and hit *Enter*.

3. If using filesystems for the database, the `minperm` and `maxperm` settings should be adjusted on the database server or central instance. You can check to see what the current settings are by entering **`vmtune`** as user `root`. See **SAP Note 78498** for more information.

   To adjust, do the following:

   a. If memory on server is less than 1.5GB, enter:
   `vmtune -p5 -P10`

   b. If memory on server 1.5GB or more, enter:
   `vmtune -p3 -P8`

p corresponds to `minperm`, and P corresponds to `maxperm`.

2.4 AIX: Checking and Modifying the UNIX Kernel (IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows only)

This section is only valid for AIX with IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows.

See the following SAP Notes for IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows configuration parameters:

- **SAP Note 370026**: IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows parameter settings for SAP R/3
- **SAP Note 395975**: mysap.com software on IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows on 64-bit FAQ

2.5 AIX: Volume Groups, File Systems, Raw Devices, Swap Space

The following describes how to create the volume groups, file systems, raw devices and swap space for your installation.

The structure of the SAP system depends on the disk configuration of the customer system. For this reason, there are no general procedures for setting up the file systems.

Consider the following when you specify the sizes of file systems (not applicable for **IBM DB2 for OS/390 and z/OS**):
Your operating system needs up to 10% of disk space for administration.

See the following sections for more information:

- AIX: Size of a Logical Partition [page 15]
- AIX: Setting up Swap Space [page 15]
- AIX: Creating Volume Groups [page 16]
- AIX: Setting up File Systems [page 17]
- AIX: Setting up Raw Devices [page 17]

2.5.1 AIX: Size of a Logical Partition

In the Logical Volume Manager, the size of a logical partition is equal to the size of the physical partition of the volume group to which the partition belongs.

At the time a volume group is created, the size can be chosen from the range 1, 2, ...256 MB. For example, when a volume group is created with the parameter `Physical Partition SIZE` of 128 MB, each logical partition will be 128 MB.

2.5.2 AIX: Setting up Swap Space

Use

You can set up swap space now if you have a suitable volume group. You also can perform this step at the end of the OS preparation.

Prerequisites

You can find the minimum swap space requirement in the installation documentation in section *Hardware and Software Requirements Check*. If possible, you should use an entire physical disk as a swap space partition.

Procedure

1. Determine the size of the installed RAM using the command:
   `lscfg | grep mem`
2. Determine the allocated swap space:
   a. Enter the command **`smitty`**.
   b. Select:

      Physical & Logical Storage → Logical Volume Mgr → Paging Space → List All Paging Spaces

      or enter the command
      `lsps -a`
3. Add another paging space if necessary using `smitty`:
   a. Select:

      Physical & Logical Storage → Logical Volume Mgr → Paging Space → Add Another Paging Space

      A list of volume group names is displayed.
   b. Select a volume group.
   c. Enter the size of paging space in logical partitions.
   d. Set *Start using this paging space NOW* ? to **YES**.
   e. Set *Use this paging space each time the system is RESTARTED* to **YES**.
   f. Press `F10` to exit `smitty`.
   g. To check the results, follow the procedure described in step 2.

2.5.3 AIX: Creating Volume Groups

Prerequisites

Before you start to set up the necessary file systems for SAP, carefully plan their distribution to available disks. Decide whether one or more volume groups (VGs) should be used.

Procedure

1. Enter the command **`smitty`**.
2. Select:

   Physical & Logical Storage → Logical Volume Manager → Volume Groups → Add a Volume Group
3. Enter a volume group name, for example, **`sapr3vg`**.

   Press `F4` to get a list of disks, which have not yet been assigned to a volume group.
4. With `F7`, mark the disks you want to be included in the volume group and press `ENTER`.
5. Press `F10` to exit.

Repeat these steps for each volume group that has to be created.

2.5.4 AIX: Setting up File Systems

Oracle only:
If you want to create file systems larger than 2 GB, see **SAP Note 129439**. Also be aware that large files can lead to performance degradation due to access synchronization over the Inodes. For performance reasons, smaller files are recommended for very active data.

1. Create one logical volume for each file system listed in the appropriate SAP profile.
   a. Select:

      Physical & Logical Storage → *Logical Volume Manager* →
      Logical Volumes → *Add a Logical Volume*

   b. Enter a volume group name, for example, **`sapr3vg`**.
   c. Enter a logical volume name, for example, **`lvsap01`**.
   d. Enter the number of logical partitions (see section AIX: Size of a Logical Partition [page 15]).
   e. Press `F3` until the *Physical & Logical Storage* menu appears.
2. Create the file systems.
   a. Select:

      Physical & Logical Storage → *File Systems* →
      Add/Change/Show/Delete File Systems → *Journaled File Systems* →
      Add a Journaled File System on a previously defined Logical Volume

   b. Press `F4` to get a list of logical volumes.
   c. Select one logical volume.

Select the logical volume with the desired size.

   d. Enter mount point as given in the file system list files.

IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows: `/db2/<DBSID>`
Informix: `/informix/<SAPSID>`
Oracle: `/oracle/<DBSID>/sapdata1`
SAP DB: `/sapdb/<SAPSID>/sapdata`

   e. Set *mount automatically* to **`yes`**.
   f. Press `F10` to exit `smitty`.

2.5.5 AIX: Setting up Raw Devices

1. Create volume group.
   a. See the section AIX: Creating Volume Groups [page 16].
2. Create logical volume:
   a. Enter the command **`smitty`**.

b. Select:

Physical & Logical Storage → Logical Volume Manager → Logical Volumes → Add a Logical Volume

c. Enter volume group name.

d. Enter logical volume name (for example: **`lvsap02`**).

e. Enter the number of logical partitions.

f. Set the logical volume TYPE to `r3data` and press `ENTER`.

g. Press `F10` to exit SMIT.

The logical volume can be accessed through `/dev/r<name of raw log.vol>`.

Name of logical volume: `lvsap02` leads to the corresponding device name `/dev/rlvsap02`.

3. Accessing raw devices

For each logical volume, create a link to access the volume.

IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows: Not necessary
Informix:
```
ln -s /dev/rlvsap01   \
          /informix/<SAPSID>/sapdata/physdev1/data1
```
Oracle: Not necessary
SAP DB: Not necessary (SAPinst creates the links)

2.6 AIX: Mounting Directories via NFS

Use

There are two ways of mounting directories via NFS:

- Manually
- Using SMIT

Procedure

Mounting Directories via NFS using SMIT

To mount directories via NFS from the host on which the central instance runs:

1. Log on as user **`root`**.
2. Use SMIT to start NFS services at the host on which the central instance runs:
   a. Enter the command **`smitty`**.
   b. Select:

      Communications Applications and Services → *NFS* →
      Network File System (NFS) → *Configure NFS on this System* → *Start NFS*

   c. In the line *Start NFS now*, *on system restart or both*, enter:
      `both`.
   d. Press ENTER.
3. Export the directory (for example `<sapmnt>/<SAPSID>/exe`) with read or read-write access for the host on which the additional instance runs:
   a. Enter the command **`smitty`**.
   b. Select:

      Communications Applications and Services → *NFS* →
      Network File System (NFS) → *Add a Directory to Exports List*

   c. Enter the path of the directory which you want to export (for example, **`<sapmnt>/<SAPSID>/exe`**).
   d. Choose export mode (use read-write or read-only as required by SAP).

      In the line *HOSTS allowed root access,* enter the name of the host on which the additional instance runs. For security reasons, this root access should be disabled after the installation.

   e. In the line *Export directory now, system restart or both*, enter:
      `both`
   f. Press ENTER.
4. Create the mount point at the host on which the additional instance runs:
   `/usr/bin/mkdir <sapmnt>/<SAPSID>/exe`
5. Mount the directory on the host on which the additional instance runs
   a. Enter the command **`smitty`**.
   b. Select:

Communications Applications and Services → NFS →
Network File System (NFS) → Add a File System for Mounting

c. Enter the path name of the mount point.

d. Enter the path name of the remote directory (the directory of the central instance).

e. Enter the host where the remote directory resides.

f. Set *Mount now, add entry to /etc/filesystems or both* to **both**.

g. Set */etc/filesystems entry will mount the directory on system RESTART* to **yes**.

h. Change *Mount file system soft or hard* to **soft** and press ENTER.

6. If you exported the directory with read-write access, check whether the host on which the future additional instance will run has write access to the directory `<sapmnt>/<SAPSID>/exe`:

   cd <sapmnt>/<SAPSID>/exe
   touch test (create a file called test)
   ls -l test (check if file test is created)
   rm test (remove the file test)

Mounting Directories via NFS manually

To mount directories via NFS from the host on which the central instance runs:

1. Log on as user **root**.
2. Enter the directories you wish to export into the file `/etc/exports`.
3. Enter:
   exportfs -a

2.7 AIX: Creating UNIX Groups and Users

Prerequisites

Informix :
Due to operating system functions, it is possible that the group `super_archive` is not inserted correctly in the `/etc/group` file. Check whether the group name was truncated to `super_` here and change it to `super_archive`.

Check SAP Note SAP *Software on UNIX: OS Dependencies* for updated Kernel parameters.

Procedure

For the users and groups created by SAPinst, see the appropriate section.

Creating UNIX Groups and Users

Use SMIT to create UNIX groups and users:

1. Create groups:
   a. Enter the command **`smitty`**.
   b. Select:
      Security & Users → *Groups* → *Add a Group*
   c. Enter a group name, for example, **`sapsys`**.
      Set *administration group* to `true`.
   d. Press F3 until the *Security & Users* menu appears.
2. Create users:
   a. Select:
      Security & Users → *Users* → *Add a User*
   b. Enter a user name, for example **`<sapsid>adm`**.
   c. Enter all necessary values.
3. Set the initial password using the following command:
   `passwd <user>`

```
passwd <sapsid>adm
```

Checking Created Users

Check, as **`root`**, all existing users To do this:

1. Enter the command **`smitty`**.
2. Select:
   Security & Users → *Users* → *Change/Show Characteristics of a User*

3. Press F4 to get a list of users.
4. For user root and each created user <user>:
   a. Select <user>.
   b. Change field *Soft CPU time* to **-1** (this is the default value).
   c. Change field *Soft CORE file size* to **2097151** (this is the default value).
   d. Change field *Soft FILE size* to **4194302**.

      If using large file enabled file systems, the field *Soft FILE size* should be set to **-1** (unlimited).
   e. Change field *Soft DATA segment* to **-1**.
   f. Change field *Soft STACK size* to **-1**.

   You must make sure that the system-wide default *HARD* values are not explicitly defined to be lower than the number indicated above. Check the file /etc/security/limits under the *default:* stanza. If they are not explicitly set, then the values are as shown in the table at the top of the file.

Checking the Operating System

1. Enter the command **smitty**.
2. Select:
   System Environments → *Change/Show Characteristics of Operating System*
3. Change *Maximum number of PROCESSES allowed per user* to **500**.
4. Press F10 to exit SMIT.

2.8 AIX: Troubleshooting

If you suspect that hardware problems are the reason for errors in your installation, analyze the system log. To do this, enter the command:

```
errpt -a | more
```

3 Compaq Tru64 UNIX: OS-Dependent Installation Steps

This documentation has been written with the support of the Compaq Competence Center. It is not intended to replace the documentation of the Compaq Tru64 UNIX (OSF/1) operating system.

3.1 Compaq: Requirements Checklist

The following information is provided to help you to check that you fulfill the minimum requirements for your operating system. If in doubt, consult your system manuals and the documentation for your network software.

The host machine must meet the following requirements:

Requirement Type	Requirement
Hardware requirement	• Tape drive High capacity tape drive with hardware compression is recommended. You can test the drive /dev/tape/tape0 as follows: **`tar -cvf /dev/tape/<dev_name> <test_file>`** • CD drive ISO 9660 compatible. The CD drive must be connected locally to your central instance host. Many CD drives can be configured but not all can be mounted. Refer to section Mounting a CD-ROM [page 26]. • Disks For data security reasons distribution over three disks is required (over five is recommended). Display available disks: **`hwmgr –show scsi –type disk`** or at boot prompt: `>>>` **`SH DEV`** (information on type, size, port) To display the partitioning, enter: **`disklabel <dev_name>`** (as shown by **hwmgr**, e.g. **dsk6**) If an advanced disk array is available (for example, RAID), contact your hardware vendor to make sure that the data security requirements are covered by this technology. • RAM Display RAM size (in MB): **`vmstat -P | head -2`** • CPU Only valid if your system has a Compaq Alpha Processor: Processor version EV5/6 (with 400 MHz) or higher is recommended. See **SAP Note 165461**.

Requirement Type	Requirement

Software requirement	• Operating system
	Check the operating system version with the command:
	`sizer -v`
	• C compiler
	The output of
	`setld -i | grep OSFLIBA`
	`setld -I | grep OSFINCLUDE`
	must contain, for example:
	`OSFLIBA510 installed…`
	`OSFINCLUDE510 installed…`
	(The last three digits in the subset name are UNIX version-dependent).
	• JDK
	A Java Development Kit (Java™ 2 SDK, Standard Edition) is required on **every** host on which you want to install an SAP instance. You can find the JDK versions that are released for the SAP Web Application Server in the SAP Service Marketplace at: http://service.sap.com/platforms → *Availability for SAP Basis / SAP Kernel → Planned OS / DB / JDK Releases for SAP Web AS*.
	• NFS
	Check whether NFS is installed:
	`setld -i | grep NFS`
	The output must contain
	`OSFNFS510 installed NFS(tm)...`
	Check whether NFS is running:
	`ps -ef | grep nfsd`
	`ps -ef | grep portmap`
	`ps -ef | grep mountd`
	Routing information:
	`netstat -r`
	You can use **`/usr/sbin/sysman nfs`** to set up NFS.
	• NLS
	Enter the commands:
	`setld -i | grep OSFEURLOC`
	and check the output, which should read, for example:
	`OSFEURLOC510 installed…`
	Display which locales are available:
	`locale -a`
	The following must be available: `de_DE.ISO8859-1`, `en_US.ISO8859-1`.

	• LDAP support
	If you want to use LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) directory services, the following LDAP library is required:
	`libldap30.so`
	You can find more information in SAP Service Marketplace (`http://service.sap.com/systemmanagement` → *Directory Access Services*).
	• Fonts
	Check if the necessary X fonts are installed:
	`setld -i | grep FONT`
	The output should contain, for example:
	`OSFFONT510 installed DECwindows 75dpi Fonts…`
	`OSFFONT15510 installed DECwindows 100dpi Fonts…`
	`OSFMITFONT510 installed X Fonts…`

Other requirements	• Printer Check whether a file can be printed: **`lpr -P<printer_name> <test_file>`** Check the status of your spool and the printers: **`lpc stat`** • Keyboard Use the Session Manager to set the correct keyboard as follows: *Options* → *Keyboard* Choose the appropriate keyboard and confirm with *OK* or *Apply*. Save settings with: *Options* → *Save Current Settings* • Network Test the network connection to the database server: **`ping -c 10 <db_server_name>`**

3.2 Compaq: Mounting a CD-ROM

1. Log on as user **root**.
2. Create a mount point for the CD-ROM with the command:
   mkdir <CD-mountdir> (for example, <CD-mountdir> is /sapcd)
3. Mount the CD-ROM with the command:
   mount -dr -t cdfs <dev> <CD-mountdir>

   <dev> is the device name of the CD-ROM from command:

   hwmgr –view devices | grep cdrom

   If the mount command fails with the message Invalid argument, the kernel is not configured for the use of CD-ROMs. In this case, proceed as follows:

   a. Edit the file /usr/sys/conf/<HOST>
      Insert the following line in the appropriate section:
      options CDFS

   b. Generate a new kernel with
      /usr/sbin/doconfig -c <HOST>
      <HOST> is the hostname of the computer in uppercase letters.

   c. Copy the new kernel to the **root** directory
      cp /usr/sys/<HOST>/vmunix /.

   d. Reboot the system.

3.3 Compaq: Checking and Modifying the UNIX Kernel

Use

To run an SAP System, you must check and, if necessary, modify the Compaq Tru64 UNIX operating system kernel.

Procedure

Checking the UNIX Kernel

For information on actual Compaq Tru64 kernel parameters and instructions on how to modify these parameters, see **SAP Note 356370**.

We recommend that all Compaq Tru64 UNIX kernel modifications be performed by your system administrator.

3.4 Compaq: File Systems, Raw Devices and Swap Space

The following describes how to create the volume groups, file systems, raw devices and swap space for your installation.

The structure of the SAP system depends on the disk configuration of the customer system. For this reason, there are no general procedures for setting up the file systems.

The installation documentation (section *Hardware and Software Requirements Check*) lists the space requirements for the swap space.

Consider the following when you specify the sizes of file systems:
- Your operating system needs up to 10% of disk space for administration.
- 1 MB is 1024 KB

See the installation documentation for additional planning information.

If you want to set up file systems larger than 2 GB, no additional steps are required if you are using the Advanced File System (ADVFS).

For new installations, you are recommended to use the standard file system or the Advanced File System (ADVFS, license required).

In both cases, you can also use LSM (logical storage manager) volumes (license required). To do this, replace `<diskname>` by the name of the created logical volumes in the following sections.

See the following sections for more information:

- Compaq: Preparing Hard Disks [page 27]
- Compaq: Setting up Swap Space [page 30]
- Compaq: Setting up Standard File Systems [page 31]
- Compaq: Setting up Advanced File Systems [page 32]
- Compaq: Setting up Raw Devices [page 33]

3.4.1 Compaq: Preparing Hard Disks

disklabel Command

The command **`disklabel`** displays the start/stop cylinder, the size of the partition, the label and the disk type of a disk device.

As user **`root`**, enter the command:
`disklabel -r /dev/rdisk/<rawdisk device>`

```
disklabel -r /dev/rdisk/dsk3c
```

Compaq Tru64 UNIX does not allow block 0 to block 15 on the disk to be part of the raw device used by the database system. When the machine is rebooted, the operating system writes a label here. Consequently, data from the database is overwritten and a restore of the database becomes necessary.
If you use a RAID System or Advanced File System (advfs) then the device driver will take care of this restriction.
Otherwise, when you initially setup a raw device, the standard 'c' partition (`/dev/rdisk/dsk?c`) may **not** be used since it normally includes track zero on the disk. A disk that is intended for use as a raw device, must be reformatted appropriately to ensure that the raw device begins at track two.
Check your disk configuration as soon as possible to make sure that your raw devices meet the above requirements. To do this:

a. Log on as user **`root`** and change to the directory `/<db-system>/<SAPSID>/sapdata`
b. List the links to the raw devices with the command: **`ls -lR`**
c. Display all partitions on the disks with the command: **`disklabel -r /dev/rdisk/<raw_device>`**

Assume **`ls -lR`** produces the output
`lrwxrwxrwx 1 root 18 Nov 29 data3 -> /dev/rdisk/dsk3h`
then the partition h of this disk is used as a raw device.

Always use partition c of the raw device in the **`disklabel`** command to display the content of the entire disk.

The output of **`disklabel -r /dev/rdisk/dsk3c`** looks similar to:

```
# /dev/rdisk/dsk3c:
type: SCSI
disk: rz26
label:
flags:
bytes/sector: 512
sectors/track: 57
tracks/cylinder: 14
sectors/cylinder: 798
cylinders: 2570
sectors/unit: 2050860
rpm: 3600
interleave: 1
trackskew: 0
cylinderskew: 0
headswitch: 0                   # milliseconds
track-to-track seek: 0  # milliseconds
drivedata: 0
```

```
8 partitions:
#      size   offset    fstype  [fsize bsize   cpg]
 a:  131072        0    unused    1024  8192    # (Cyl.    0 - 164*)
 b:  262144   131072    unused    1024  8192    # (Cyl.  164*- 492*)
 c: 2050860        0    unused    1024  8192    # (Cyl.    0 - 2569)
 d:  552548   393216    unused    1024  8192    # (Cyl.  492*-1185*)
 e:  552548   945764    unused    1024  8192    # (Cyl. 1185*-1877*)
 f:  552548  1498312    unused    1024  8192    # (Cyl. 1877*-2569*)
 g: 1657644   393216    4.2BSD    1024  8192 16 # (Cyl.  492*-2569*)
 h:  838444  1212416    unused    1024  8192    # (Cyl. 1519*-2569*)
```

Since partition a contains track zero, it is necessary to choose an other partition as raw device. To edit and change this output for (re-)partitioning the disk, it should be directed in a file using the command:
disklabel -r /dev/rdisk/dsk3c > <tmp_file>

Partitioning Disks

1. Edit the output file <tmp_file> you generated in the previous step and change the boldface lines accordingly:

```
# /dev/rdisk/dsk3c:
type: SCSI
disk: rz26
label:
flags:
bytes/sector: 512
sectors/track: 57
tracks/cylinder: 14
sectors/cylinder: 798
cylinders: 2570
sectors/unit: 2050860
rpm: 3600
interleave: 1
trackskew: 0
cylinderskew: 0
headswitch: 0              # milliseconds
track-to-track seek: 0     # milliseconds
drivedata: 0

8 partitions:
#     size  offset  fstype [fsize bsize      cpg]
a:  ....16       0  unused   1024  8192  16  # (Cyl.   0 - 164*)
b:  262144  131072  unused   1024  8192      # (Cyl. 164*- 492*)
c: 2050860       0  unused   1024  8192      # (Cyl.   0 - 2569)
d:  552548  393216  unused   1024  8192      # (Cyl. 492*- 1185*)
e:  552548  945764  unused   1024  8192      # (Cyl.1185*- 1877*)
f:  552548 1498312  unused   1024  8192      # (Cyl.1877*- 2569*)
g: 1657644  393216  4.2BSD   1024  8192  16  # (Cyl. 492*- 2569*)
h:  131056      16  unused   1024  8192  16  # (Cyl.1519*- 2569*)
```

- Only partitions a and h were modified !
- Never change partition c because it always represents the entire disk.
- Partition a should always span block 0 and block 1.
- Partitions a and c are the only ones containing track zero.
- After activating this partition all partitions but a and c can be used as raw devices.

2. Activate the disk using the command:
   `disklabel -R -r <raw_device> <tmp_file> <disktype>`

   where `<disktype>` is the value of `disk:` in the above `<tmp_file>`.

```
disklabel -R -r /dev/rdisk/dsk3c <tmp_file> rz26
```

Always use partition c of the raw device in the above command.

3.4.2 Compaq: Setting up Swap Space

1. Determine the size of the installed RAM with the command:
   `vmstat -P | head -2`
2. Determine the allocated swap space with the command:
   `/usr/sbin/swapon -s`
3. Determine the required size of the swap space.

   You can find the minimum swap space requirement in the installation documentation in the installation documentation in section *Hardware and Software Requirements Check*.

   If possible, you should use an entire physical disk as swap space partition.
4. Increase the swap space if necessary.

   To define additional swap partitions, edit file `/etc/sysconfigtab` and search for parameter `swapdevice`, in subsystem vm. Add the name of the swap device to the value of this parameter. If more than one device name exists, they must be separated with commas.

```
swapdevice=/dev/disk/dsk0b,/dev/disk/dsk1b
```

5. To activate new swap partitions, use the command:
   `/usr/sbin/swapon -a`
6. Check the results by using the command:
   `/usr/sbin/swapon -s`

7. Execute `memlimits`, to verify paging space size and kernel settings.

Do not execute this step if you are installing a standalone DB server.

- Make sure that the UNIX kernel, paging space and user limits are already configured for the SAP System as described in section Compaq: Requirements Checklist [page 23], in section Compaq: Checking and Modifying the UNIX Kernel [page 26] and in the installation documentation in section *Hardware and Software Requirements Check*.
- Unpack the file memlimits:

```
cd <INSTDIR>

/<CD-DIR>/UNIX/<OS>/SAPCAR -xgvf    \
   /<CD-DIR>/UNIX/<OS>/SAPEXE.SAR memlimits
```

- Start `memlimits`. Enter:
  `./memlimits -l 20000`

  If error messages occur, increase your paging space and rerun `memlimits` until it is error free.

3.4.3 Compaq: Setting up Standard File Systems

The following table shows the variables and their corresponding values.

Variables in Standard File Systems

Variable	Description
`<diskname>`	Full path of a disk, for example, `/dev/disk/dsk1c`
`<rawdiskname>`	Full path of a raw disk, for example, `/dev/rdisk/dsk1c`
`<disktype>`	Disk type, for example, `rz28`
`<mountpointname>`	Full path of a mount point, for example, SAP DB: `/sapdb/<SAPSID>/sapdata1` Informix: Not applicable Oracle: `/oracle/<DBSID>/sapdata1`

To set up a standard file system:

1. Ask the customer which disks are available and make sure that they do **not** belong to one of the categories listed in the following table:

   Avoidable Disk Categories

Disk Category	How to Check
Mounted disks	`grep <diskname> /etc/fstab`
Swapdevices	`swapon -s | grep <diskname>`
Advanced FS	`cd /etc/fdmns; showfdmn * | grep <diskname>`
Volumes within LSM (Logical Storage manager)	`volprint -Ath | grep <diskname>`

2. Create disk label, if necessary:
   `disklabel -w -r <rawdiskname> <disktype>`
3. Create empty file system:
   `newfs -m 0 <rawdiskname>`
4. Create mount point:
   `mkdir <mountpointname>`
5. Add line to `/etc/fstab`:
   `<diskname> <mountpointname> ufs rw 1 0`
6. Mount file system:
   `mount <mountpointname>`

3.4.4 Compaq: Setting up Advanced File Systems

The following table shows the variables and their values.

Variables in Advanced File Systems

Variable	Description
`<diskname>`	Full path of a disk, for example, `/dev/disk/dsk1c`
`<disktype>`	Disk type, for example, `rz28`
`<mountpointname>`	Full path of a mount point, for example, SAP DB: `/sapdb/<SAPSID>/sapdata1` Informix: Not applicable Oracle: `/oracle/<DBSID>/sapdata1`
`<domainname>`	Name of a domain, for example, `sapdomain1`
`<filestename>`	Name of a fileset, for example, `sapfileset1`

To set up an advanced file system:

1. Ask the customer which disks are available and make sure that they do **not** belong to one of the categories listed in the following table:

   Avoidable Disk Categories

Disk Category	How to Check
Mounted disks	`grep <diskname> /etc/fstab`
Swapdevices	`swapon -s | grep <diskname>`
Advanced FS	`cd /etc/fdmns; showfdmn * | grep <diskname>`
Volumes within LSM (Logical Storage manager)	`volprint -Ath | grep <diskname>`

2. Check required licenses:
   `lmf list | grep ADVFS-UTILITIES`
3. Create file domain:
   `mkfdmn -t <disktype> <diskname> <domainname>`
4. To add more disks to the domain, specify:
   `addvol -t <disktype> <diskname> <domainname>`
5. Install one or more file sets in the domain:
   `mkfset <domainname> <filesetname>`
6. Create mount point:
   `mkdir <mountpointname>`
7. Add line to `/etc/fstab`:
   `<domainname>#<filesetname> <mountpointname> advfs rw 1 0`
8. Mount file system:
   `mount <mountpointname>`

3.4.5 Compaq: Setting up Raw Devices

Use

Some DBMSs prefer raw devices. Therefore, you have to maintain your disks for raw device access. Keep the following points in mind:

- The first few disk blocks should not be contained in an active raw device partition
- You are recommended **not** to use a disk with a raw device partition for anything other than raw devices (that is, if one partition of a disk is used as raw device, no other partition of this disk should be used for file system, swap space, or anything else except raw devices.)
- You should use a disk for raw device **only** when you are absolutely sure that this disk is not used in any other way.

Procedure

1. Ask the customer which disks are available and make sure that they do **not** belong to one of the categories listed in the following table:

   Avoidable Disk Categories

Disk Category	How to Check
Mounted disks	`grep <diskname> /etc/fstab`
Swap devices	`swapon -s | grep <diskname>`
Advanced FS	`cd /etc/fdmns; showfdmn * | grep <diskname>`
Volumes within LSM (Logical Storage manager)	`volprint -Ath | grep <diskname>`

2. Create disk label, if necessary:
   `disklabel -w -r <rawdiskname> <disktype>`

3. Modify the partition table of a particular raw device `<rawdiskname>`.

   `prompt>` **`disklabel -r -e <rawdiskname>`**

If you perform the above command with an existing device name, you will be put into an editor and you can edit the partition lines as required. For example, if you want to use partition b to hold the whole disk except the first 16 blocks as your raw partition, your partition table should look as follows:

```
#     size   offset    fstype   [fsize bsize   cpg]
a:   131072        0     ADVfs                    # (Cyl.     0 - 8
b:  4110464       16    unused     1024  8192      # (Cyl.    82*- 3
c:  4110480        0    unused     1024  8192      # (Cyl.     0 - 2
d:   442343   131072    unused     1024  8192      # (Cyl.    82*- 3
e:   442343   131072    unused     1024  8192      # (Cyl.    82*- 3
f:   442343   131072    unused     1024  8192      # (Cyl.    82*- 3
g:  3537065   573415     ADVfs                    # (Cyl.   362*- 2
h:   442343   131072    unused     1024  8192      # (Cyl.    82*- 3
```

Do not use partitions a and c because they contain the first 16 blocks of the disk.

3.5 Compaq: Mounting Directories via NFS

1. Log on as user **root** to the NFS server and proceed as follows (The following assumes that the central instance host is the NFS server):

   a. Make sure that your host is configured as NFS server. You can set up your host as NFS server with the command:
   /usr/sbin/sysman nfs

   b. For each directory (being in a local file system) you want to export add a line to the local file `/etc/exports`.

```
#export /sapcd to host osfsap2
/sapcd  -ro  osfsap2
#export this directory read and write to all hosts
/usr/sap/trans  -root=  <nfs_cli_host_1> : ... :
<nfs_cli_host_n>,
   access=     <nfs_cli_host_1> : ... : <nfs_cli_host_n>
```

(<nfs_cli_host_n>: hostname of the NFS client where you want to install the SAP instance).

```
#export the directories (set remote root uid = 0)
<sapmnt>/<SAPSID>/profile  -root=  <nfs_cli_host_1>: ...
<sapmnt>/<SAPSID>/global   -root= <nfs_cli_host_1>: ...
```

For security reasons, the option
`-root= <nfs_cli_hostname_1>: ... :<nfs_cli_host_n>`
should be used during installation only.

2. Log on as user **root** to the host where the file system should be imported:

   a. For each remote file system, add a line to `/etc/fstab`

```
<nfs_server>:/usr/sap/trans   /usr/sap/trans  nfs rw 1 0
```

   b. Mount the file systems with:
   mount <nfs_server>:<file_system> <mount_point>

```
mount   <nfs_server>:/usr/sap/trans   /usr/sap/trans
```

3.6 Compaq: Creating UNIX Groups and Users

The following table contains commands for creating and administering UNIX groups and users.

Commands for Creating and Administering UNIX Groups and Users

Action	Command
Creating UNIX groups	`addgroup`
Creating UNIX users	`adduser`
Modifying UNIX users	`vipw`
Deleting UNIX users	`userdel`

If home directory `/usr/sap/C11` is chosen, **`adduser`** creates the home directory `/usr/sap/C11/c11adm`
You cannot force `adduser` to use `/usr/sap/C11` as the home directory for the user **`c11adm`**. You must edit `/etc/passwd` and correct the entry of the home directory to `/usr/sap/C11`. See the man pages of `passwd` to find out the structure of `passwd`-entries.

3.7 Compaq: Troubleshooting

If you suspect that hardware problems are the reason for errors in your installation, analyze the system log. To do this, enter the command:
`/usr/sbin/sysman`

Select component *Monitoring and Tunning* → *View Events*.

4 HP-UX: OS-Dependent Installation Steps

This documentation describes the OS-dependent installation steps for HP-UX. It has been written with the support of the HP Competence Center. It is not intended to replace the documentation of the HP-UX operating system.

Technical documentation for HP-UX is available at:
`http://www.docs.hp.com`

4.1 HP-UX: Requirements Checklist

The following information is provided to help you to check that you fulfill the minimum requirements for your operating system. If in doubt, consult your system manuals and the documentation for your network software.

The host machine must meet the following requirements:

Requirement Type	Requirement
Hardware requirement	• Tape drive High capacity tape drive with hardware compression is recommended. You can test the drive `/dev/rmt/0m` as follows: **`tar -cvf /dev/rmt/<tape_device> <test_file>`** • CD drive ISO 9660 compatible. The CD drive must be connected locally to your central instance host. Many CD drives can be configured but not all can be mounted. Refer to section HP-UX: Mounting a CD-ROM [page 40]. • Disks For data security reasons distribution over three disks is required (over five is recommended). Display available disks: **`ioscan -f -C disk`** (the CD-ROM is also displayed) To find out the size of the disks, use the command diskinfo: **`diskinfo /dev/rdsk/<dev_file>`** If an advanced disk array is available (for example, RAID), contact your hardware vendor to make sure that the data security requirements are covered by this technology. • RAM To display the RAM size, run `SAM` and choose: *Performance Monitors → System Properties → Memory*
Software requirement	• Operating system Check the operating system version with the following command: **`uname -r`**

- File set

  Oracle only
  Make sure that the fileset LANG-MIN is installed. Enter
  `swlist -v | grep -i lang-min`

  If nothing is displayed, the fileset is not installed yet.

- JDK

  A Java Development Kit (Java™ 2 SDK, Standard Edition) is required on **every** host on which you want to install an SAP instance. You can find the JDK versions that are released for the SAP Web Application Server in the SAP Service Marketplace at: **`http://service.sap.com/platforms`** → *Availability for SAP Basis / SAP Kernel* → *Planned OS / DB / JDK Releases for SAP Web AS*.

- NFS

  The NFS driver must be in the kernel. You can check this using the current kernel configuration files:
  `grep nfs /stand/system`

  Check whether NFS is running:

  `ps -ef | grep nfsd`

  `ps -ef | grep rpcbind`

  `grep NFS_C /etc/rc.config.d/nfsconf`

  `grep NFS_S /etc/rc.config.d/nfsconf`

  Either `NFS_CLIENT, NFS_SERVER` or both should be set to **`1`**. You can use SAM to start NFS or/and add the driver to the kernel.

- NLS

  Check whether National Language Support (NLS) is installed.
  `swlist -v | grep -i nls`

  The output should contain the string `NLS-AUX` ...

  Display which locales are available:
  `locale -a`

  The following files must be available: `de_DE.iso88591`, `en_US.iso88591`.

- C++ Runtime Environment

  Check whether the C++ runtime environment is installed:
  `swlist -l product | grep PHSS`

  This command should show that the following patches are installed:

  ```
  PHSS_13390       HP aC++ runtime library
  components
                           (A.03.05)
  ```

  A newer version of the patches listed here may exist. Contact your HP Response Center for information on the patches that are necessary for your machine.

	• LDAP support
	If you want to use LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) directory services, the following LDAP library is required:
	`libldapssl40.sl`
	`libldap.a`
	You can find more information in SAP Service Marketplace (`http://service.sap.com/systemmanagement` → *Directory Access Services*).
	• Fonts
	The directory `/lib/X11/fonts` contains the available fonts.
	You can choose these fonts in your default profiles for X11 and CDE.
	Example: `iso_8859.1` or `hp_roman8`
	• Oracle only
	To prevent link problems, ask your hardware partner for the latest linker patch and install it.

Other requirements	• Printer Check whether a file can be printed: **`lp -d<printer_name>  <test_file>`** Check the status of your spool and the printers: **`lpstat -t`** • Keyboard You can set the keyboard on an ASCII console as follows. A configuration menu bar is activated via the User/System key: *config keys* → *terminal config* Select *Default Values* or make your selection in the fields *Keyboard* and *Language* .

4.2 HP-UX: Mounting a CD-ROM

Mounting a CD-ROM Manually

1. Log on as user **root**.
2. Create a mount point for CD-ROM with the command:
   mkdir <CD-mountdir>

   (usually <CD-mountdir> is /sapcd).
3. Make sure that the driver is part of the kernel (skip this step if the CD drive is already working):
   grep cdfs /stand/system

   If the driver is not configured, you have to add the string cdfs to the file /stand/system and rebuild the kernel. The procedure to build a new kernel is described in HP-UX: Checking and Modifying the UNIX Kernel [page 41] (section Manual Configuration of the Kernel). Reboot the system after rebuilding the kernel.
4. Mount the CD-ROM with the command:
   mount -r -F cdfs /dev/dsk/<diskdevice> <CD-mountdir>

   <diskdevice> is c0t4d0, a CD drive with hardware address 4.

Mounting a CD-ROM Using SAM

1. Enter the command
   /usr/sbin/sam
2. Select:

   Disks and Filesystems → *Disk Devices* → *Actions* → *Mount*
3. Enter the mount directory
   <CD-mountdir>

   (for example, <CD-mountdir> is /sapcd).
4. Perform task.
5. Exit SAM.

4.3 HP-UX: Checking and Modifying the UNIX Kernel

Use

To run an SAP System, you must check and, if necessary, modify the UNIX operating system kernel.

We recommend that all UNIX kernel modifications be performed by your UNIX system administrator.

There are two ways to perform the necessary changes to the UNIX operating system:

- Manually
- Using SAM

Procedure

1. Check the following table for the recommended kernel parameters for HP-UX.

Check SAP Note SAP *Software on UNIX: OS Dependencies* for updated Kernel parameters.

If a default kernel value is greater than the ones suggested under SAP Requirements, do not change the value.

Recommended Kernel Parameters for HP-UX

Parameter Group	Parameter	Description	64-bit SAP Kernel Requirements
Memory Paging	`maxswapchunks`	Maximal number of swap space chunks	≥ 16384 (IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows: ≥ 2048)
Message Parameters	`msgseg`	Message segments	32767
	`msgssz`	Message segment size	32
	`msgmnb`	Max. sum of messages in a queue	65535
	`msgtql`	Max. number of message headers	2046
	`msgmap`	`msgtql + 2`	2048

Parameter Group	Parameter	Description	64-bit SAP Kernel Requirements
Semaphores	semaem	'adjust on exit' -Max. value	16384
	semmnu	No.of semaphores UNDO	≥ 256
	semmns	No.of semaphores	≥ 1024 (IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows: 1024)
	semmni	Semaphores keys	≥ 520 (IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows: 520)
	semume	UNDO keys	100
	semvmx	Max.value semaphore	32767
Shared Memory	shmmax	Max Shared memory	≥ 17.179.869.184
	shmmni	Max. Shared Memory keys	≥ 256
	shmseg	Shared Memory segments	≥ 200 (IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows: 200)
File System	maxfiles	soft-limit opened files	1024
	maxfiles_lim	hard-limit opened Files	2048
	nflocks	No. of file locks	800
	nfile	No. of files	8192
	ninode	No. of open inodes	8192
Process Management	maxuprc	No. of processes per user	400
	maxdsiz	Max. data segment size	990.056.448
	maxdsiz_64bit	Max. data segment size 64-bit	17.179.869.184
	nproc	No. of processes system-wide	10 * maxusers
	max_thread_proc	Max. number of threads allowed per process	250
	nkthread	Number of threads allowed to run simultaneously	7200

Parameter Group	Parameter	Description	64-bit SAP Kernel Requirements
Miscellaneous Parameters	`maxusers`	Max. "USER" (system resource allocation)	`128`
	`dbc_min_pct`	Min. percentage of memory to be used by dynamic buffer cache	`5`
	`dbc_max_pct`	Max. percentage of memory to be used by dynamic buffer cache	`8`

The values listed in the table above are required by the SAP System.
If the currently configured kernel parameters have already been set by another application to approximately the values recommended by SAP, the values shown in the table may not be high enough. The increase could be insufficient. As a result, the start-up of the SAP System or of other applications may fail.

2. Adapt the UNIX kernel values manually or using SAM if necessary.

Manual Configuration of the Kernel

1. Change the kernel parameters according to the table *Recommended Kernel Parameters for HP-UX* in the file
   `/stand/system`
2. Generate a new kernel after making the changes using the following command:
   `mk_kernel -o /stand/vmunix -s /stand/system`
3. Reboot your system.

Configuration of the Kernel Using SAM

1. Enter the command
   `/usr/sbin/sam`
2. Select:
   Kernel Configuration → *Configurable Parameters*
3. Choose the parameter you want to modify and select:
   Actions → *Modify Configurable Parameter*
4. Modify all kernel parameters according to the table *Recommended Kernel Parameters for HP-UX*.
5. Select *Process New Kernel* from the *Actions* menu.
6. Exit SAM.
7. Reboot your system.

4.4 HP-UX: File Systems, Raw Devices and Swap Space

The following describes how to create the volume groups, file systems, raw devices and swap space for your installation.

The structure of the SAP system depends on the disk configuration of the customer system. For this reason, there are no general procedures for setting up the file systems.

Consider the following when you specify the sizes of file systems:
- Your operating system needs up to 10% of disk space for administration.
- 1 MB is 1024 KB.

See the following sections for more information:

- HP-UX: Setting up Swap Space [page 44]
- HP-UX: Setting up File Systems using LVM [page 46]
- HP-UX: Setting up File Systems using SAM [page 48]
- HP-UX: Accessing Raw Devices [page 49]

4.4.1 HP-UX: Setting up Swap Space

1. Find the minimum swap space requirements in the installation documentation in section *Hardware and Software Requirements Check*.
2. Find out whether you have to increase the swap space:
   a. Determine the size of the installed RAM: Run SAM and choose:

      Performance Monitors → *System Properties* → *Memory*

   b. Find out how much swap is currently configured on your system:
      `/usr/sbin/swapinfo`
3. Increase the swap space if necessary. You have two options:
   - Manually
   - Using SAM
4. Verify the paging size and the kernel settings if you are not installing a standalone DB server.

Setting up Swap Space Manually

1. Create a logical volume:
   `lvcreate -n <LVName> /dev/<VGName>`
2. Define size and allocate the logical volume to a disk:

   ```
   lvextend -L <size in MB> /dev/<VGName>/<LVName>   \
    /dev/dsk/<diskdevice>
   ```

3. Add the following entry to the file `/etc/fstab`:
   `/dev/<VGName>/<LVName>     /swap swap  defaults 0 0`

4. Activate the swap space with the command:
   `/usr/sbin/swapon -a`
5. Check activation with the command:
   `/usr/sbin/swapinfo -tm`

Setting up Swap Space Using SAM

1. Enter the command
   `/usr/sbin/sam`
2. Select

   Disks and Filesystems → *Swap* → *Actions* →
   → *Add Device Swap* → *Using the LVM*
3. Choose a partition for swap and choose *OK*.
4. Exit SAM.

Verify paging space size and kernel settings

Do not execute this step if you are installing a standalone DB server.

1. Make sure that the UNIX kernel, paging space and user limits are already configured for the SAP System as described in section HP-UX: Requirements Checklist [page 37], in the text above and in the installation documentation in section *Hardware and Software Requirements Check*.
2. Execute `memlimits`, to verify paging space size and kernel settings.
   a. Unpack the file `memlimits`:

   ```
   cd <INSTDIR>

   /<CD-DIR>/UNIX/<OS>/SAPCAR \
      -xgvf /<CD-DIR>/UNIX/<OS>/SAPEXE.SAR memlimits
   ```

   b. Start `memlimits`.

   ```
   ./memlimits -l 20000
   ```
3. If error messages occur, increase your paging space and rerun `memlimits` until it is error free.

4.4.2 HP-UX: Setting up File Systems using LVM

Use

Using a logical volume manager allows you to distribute partitions (logical volumes) across several disks (physical volumes). The individual logical volumes are grouped together into volume groups.

File systems can be larger than physical disks, but not larger than the volume group.

Procedure

1. Examine device configuration

   Enter the command:
   `ioscan -f -C disk`

   This command provides the logical unit (LU) number and the hardware addresses of all available devices, using the device class disk.

   The following command scans all disks for logical volumes:
   `vgscan -pv`

   Make sure you use option **`-p`** (preview), otherwise `/etc/lvmtab` will be updated. LVM can coexist in a system that uses fixed partitions.

2. Prepare disks

   To assign an unused disk to a physical volume, enter:
   `pvcreate /dev/rdsk/<diskdevice>`

3. Create volume group directory <VG Name> and group device file (for example SAPR3). For each volume group in the system, there must be a volume group directory that has a character device file named group in it:

   ```
   mkdir  /dev/<VG Name>
   mknod  /dev/<VG Name>/group c 64  0x<nn>0000
   ```

4. Create the volume group

   To create a volume group, you specify which physical volumes (disks) belong to the group:
   `vgcreate /dev/<VG Name> /dev/dsk/<diskdevice>`

   To add another disk to an existing volume group, enter:
   `vgextend /dev/<VG Name> /dev/dsk/<diskdevice>`

5. Examine the size of volume group

   To see how many physical disks you have in a volume group, enter:
   `vgdisplay /dev/<VG Name>`

6. Calculate the free space in the volume group:
   `FREE_Space = Free physical extents (PEs) * PE_Size`

7. Create one logical volume for each file system listed in the installation documentation in section *Setting up File Systems and Raw Devices*:
   `lvcreate /dev/<VG Name>`

   Allocate the logical volume to a disk with the command:

   ```
   lvextend -L <size in MB> /dev/<VGName>/<LVName>   \
    /dev/dsk/<diskdevice>
   ```

See the installation documentation, section *Setting up File Systems and Raw Devices* for required size for each file system. `<Size in MB>` should be a multiple of `PE_Size`, or the size will be rounded up.

You can find out the size of the logical volume with either of these commands:

```
vgdisplay  -v  /dev/<VG Name>
lvdisplay  /dev/<VG Name>/<LV Name>
```

Write down the device names of the logical volumes (for example, `lv12`). You will need the device names when creating and mounting the file systems.

The following steps are only needed for file systems, not for raw devices. If you set up raw devices, see section HP-UX: Accessing Raw Devices [page 48] for more information.

8. Determine the disk type with the command:
   `diskinfo /dev/rdsk/<diskdevice>`
9. Create the file systems required by SAP.

   If you want to create file systems larger than 2 GB, use additionally option `-o largefiles` for the `newfs` command

   For `sapdata1` to `sapdata<n>` enter:

   – **HFS:**
     `newfs -L -i 20000 -F hfs -f 8192 -m 1 /dev/<VG Name>/r<LV Name>`

   – **JFS:**
     `newfs -F vxfs /dev/<VG Name>/r<LV Name>`

   For all others, enter:

   – **HFS:**
     `newfs -L -F hfs /dev/<VG Name>/r<LV Name>`

   – **JFS:**
     `newfs -F vxfs /dev/<VG Name>/r<LV Name>`

   The logical volume is identified by the device file that you defined when you created the logical volume.
10. Create mount directories.
11. Add the new file system to the `/etc/fstab`.

    HFS:
    ```
    /dev/<VG Name>/<LV Name> /<mountdir> hfs defaults 0 2
    ```
    JFS:
    ```
    /dev/<VG Name>/<LV Name> /<mountdir> vxfs delaylog,   \
       nodatainlog 0 2
    ```
12. Mount the file systems using the command:
    `mount -a`

The mount sequence is determined via the file `/etc/fstab`.

4.4.3 HP-UX: Setting up File Systems using SAM

Use

SAM is not able to build file systems with 8 K fragment size.

If you want to create file systems larger than 2 GB, choose *Disks and Filesystems* → *File Systems* → *Modify FS Defaults* → *Allow Large Files* when creating the file systems with SAM.

Procedure

1. Enter the command
   `/usr/sbin/sam`
2. Select

   Disks and Filesystems → *File Systems* → *Actions* → *Add Local File System* → *Using the LVM*
3. Add all disks.
4. Select

   Disks and Filesystems → *Volume Groups* → *Actions* → *Create*
5. Create all volume groups.
6. Select

   Disks and Filesystems → *Logical Volumes* → *Actions* → *Create*
7. Create all logical volumes.
8. Exit SAM.

   SAM already creates filesystems with the `newfs` command, but the filesystems for `sapdata1` to `sapdata<n>` have to be rebuild with special options.
9. Perform the steps 9 to 12 of HP-UX: Setting up File Systems Using LVM [page 46]:
   - Create the file system required by SAP
   - Create mount Directories
   - Add the new file system to the `/etc/fstab`
   - Mount the file system using the command

4.4.4 HP-UX: Accessing Raw Devices

File systems and raw devices differ in the way that data is written to and read from disk:

- **Buffering:** Reads and writes to a file system are buffered in a UNIX system. To be absolutely sure that all data is physically present on a disk, the buffers and files must be synched.

  Writes to a raw device are unbuffered: the system writes directly to the disk. These writes are faster and more secure.

- **File access:** Accessing files on a UNIX file system is transparent. Accessing data on a raw device is only possible with a special application.

Some databases prefer raw devices. To access these raw devices you can create symbolic links. The following examples show symbolic link commands:

```
IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows: not necessary
Informix:
ln -s /dev/rdsk/<diskdevice>    \
   /informix/<SAPSID>/sapdata/physdev1/data1
ln -s /dev/rdsk/<diskdevice>    \
   /informix/<SAPSID>/sapdata/physdev<m>/data<n>
Oracle: not necessary
SAP DB: not necessary, because SAPinst creates the links
```

4.5 HP-UX: Mounting Directories via NFS

Use

There are two ways of mounting directories via NFS:

- Manually
- Using SAM

Procedure

Mounting Directories via NFS using SAM

On the host on which the main instance runs, proceed as follows:

1. Enter the command
   `/usr/sbin/sam`
2. Select

   Networking and Communications → *Networked File Systems* →
   Exported Local File Systems → *Actions* → *Add*
3. Enter the *Local Directory Name*

   ```
   /sapmnt/CUS
   ```

   Select *Specify UID for unknown user* and enter at *User ID* the value **`0`**.

Select *Specify Root User Access* and add the *Remote System Names*.

4. Type **OK**.
5. Exit SAM.

On the host on which the additional instance runs:

1. Enter the command
   `/usr/sbin/sam`
2. Select

   Networking and Communications → *Networked File Systems* →
   Mounted Remote File Systems → *Actions* → *Add Remote File Systems* →
   Using NFS
3. Enter:
   - The *Local Directory Name*
   - The *Remote Server Name* of the host exporting the file system
   - The *Remote Directory Name*
4. Enable the mount *Now* and *On boot.*
5. Specify *Read-Write Access.*
6. Type **OK**.
7. Exit SAM.

Mounting Directories via NFS manually

On the host on which the main instance runs, proceed as follows:

1. Add the file system you want to export to the file `/etc/exports` using the option

   ```
   -root=   <nfs_cli_hostname_1>:...:< nfs_cli_hostname_n>,>   \
      access=     <nfs_cli_hostname_1>:...:< nfs_cli_hostname_n>
   ```

   ```
   /sapmnt/C11/exe   -root=hw5111:hw5115,
   access=hw5111:hw5115
   ```

   When you encounter problems with your input similar to the example above, try something like
   `/sapmnt/C11/exe   -anon=y, access=hw5111:hw5115`

   For security reason the option
   `-root= <nfs_cli__hostname_1>: ... :<nfs_cli_hostname_n>`
   should be used during installation only.
2. Make the file system available to NFS clients:
   `/usr/sbin/exportfs -a`

On the host on which the additional instance runs:

1. Add the remote file system to `/etc/fstab`

   ```
   hwi173:/sapmnt/CUS  /sapmnt/CUS nfs defaults 0 0
   ```

2. Mount the file system

   ```
   mount hwi173:/sapmnt/CUS
   ```

4.6 HP-UX: Creating UNIX Groups and Users

For the users and groups created by SAPinst, see Network Information Service Environment [page 7].

Use SAM to create UNIX groups and users:

1. Enter the command
   `/usr/sbin/sam`
2. Select:
   Accounts for Users and Groups → Local Users → Actions → Add
3. Enter the required users.
4. Select:
   Accounts for Users and Groups → Groups → Actions → Add
5. Enter the required groups.
6. Exit SAM.
7. Verify that TZ settings in the following are consistent:

   ```
   /etc/TIMEZONE
   /etc/profile
   /etc/csh.login
   ```

4.7 HP-UX: Troubleshooting

If you suspect that hardware problems are the reason for errors in your installation, analyze the system log and perform the following steps:

1. Check your console system messages are printed here.
2. Check the output of the command
   `/usr/sbin/dmesg`

   The output is listed in `/var/adm/messages`.

5 Linux: OS-Dependent Installation Steps

The steps described in the following sections are not intended to replace the documentation of the Linux operating system.

5.1 Linux: Requirements Checklist

The following information is provided to help you to check that you fulfill the minimum requirements for your operating system. If in doubt, consult your system manuals and the documentation for your network software.

For more information concerning installation on Linux, see **SAP Note 171356**.

The host machine must meet the following requirements:

Requirement Type	Requirement
Hardware requirements	• Tape drive High capacity tape drive with hardware compression is recommended. You can test the drive <dev_name> as follows: **`tar -cvf /dev/<dev_name> <test_file>`** Linux for zSeries only: No tape drive required. • CD drive ISO 9660 compatible. The CD drive must be connected locally to your central instance host (except on Linux for zSeries). Many CD drives can be configured, but not all can be mounted. Refer to section Linux: Mounting a CD-ROM [page 54]. Linux for zSeries only: The CD drive **cannot** be connected to the central instance host. However, you can connect the CD drive to any other host that is connected to the central instance host. • Disks For data security reasons distribution over three disks is required (over five is recommended). Display available disks: **`cat /proc/partitions`** If an advanced disk array is available (for example, RAID), contact your hardware vendor to make sure that the data security requirements are covered by this technology. • RAM Display RAM size (in KB): **`cat /proc/meminfo`**

Software requirements	• Operating system Check the operating system version with the command: **`cat /proc/version`** • NFS Check whether NFS is running: – On Red Hat 6.x: **`/etc/rc.d/init.d/nfs status`** **`/etc/rc.d/init.d/portmap status`** – On Red Hat ≥ 7.1 and SuSe Linux: **`/etc/init.d/nfs status`** **`/etc/init.d/portmap status`** Routing information: **`netstat -r`** • JDK (Java Development Kit) A Java Development Kit (Java™ 2 SDK, Standard Edition) is required on **every** host on which you want to install an SAP instance. You can find the JDK versions that are released for the SAP Web Application Server in the SAP Service Marketplace at: **`http://service.sap.com/platforms`** → *Availability for SAP Basis / SAP Kernel* → *Planned OS / DB / JDK Releases for SAP Web AS*. • NLS (National Language Support) Display available locales: **`locale -a`** The following must be available: `de_DE`, `en_US` • LDAP support If you want to use LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) directory services, LDAP libraries that are usually installed with the openldap RPM are required. To check this, enter: **`rpm -qa | grep openldap`** The output of this command should contain the following RPM packages: `libldap.so, liblber.so` You can find more information in SAP Service Marketplace (`http://service.sap.com/systemmanagement` → *Directory Access Services*). • C compiler The C compiler `gcc` must be installed. To check this, enter: **`rpm -qa | grep gcc`** The output of this command should contain a `gcc` RPM package.

Other requirements	• Printer Check the status of spooling queues and printers: **lpc status** Check whether a file can be printed: **lpr -P<printer_name> <test_file>** • Network Test the network connection to the database server: **ping -c 10 <db_server_name>**

5.2 Linux: Mounting a CD-ROM

1. Log on as user **root**.
2. Create a mount point for the CD-ROM with the command:
   mkdir <CD-mountdir> (for example, <CD-mountdir> is /sapcd)
3. Mount the first CD-ROM device with the command:
   mount -t iso9660 -r <device> <CD-mountdir>

   where <device> is /dev/cdrom for non-SCSI CD-ROM devices and /dev/scd<n> for SCSI drives with the device number <n>.

   If the file names on the mounted CD-ROM are written in lowercase letters, remount the CD-ROM with the following commands:
   umount <device>
   mount -t iso9660 -r -o map=off <device> <CD-mountdir>

5.3 Linux for zSeries: Mounting a CD-ROM

Mounting a CD-ROM can be achieved either by mounting a CD-ROM drive of a workstation via NFS, or by copying the contents to the Linux file system.

Using a CD-Rom Drive on a UNIX system

The CD-ROM file system has to be exported for NFS. Make sure that an NFS server is running on the UNIX system. On Linux, mount the CD-ROM file system from the UNIX system as described in section *Linux: Exporting and Mounting Directories via NFS*.

Using a CD-ROM Drive on a Windows system

When using a CD-ROM drive on a Windows system, the following two alternatives are available:

- NFS server

  The Windows system must have third-party software installed providing the functions of an NFS server. On Linux, the NFS client must be configured. The CD-ROM drive is to be exported on the Windows system and mounted on Linux. For more information, see *Linux: Exporting and Mounting Directories via NFS.*

- SAMBA

  When using SAMBA, the CD-ROM cannot be accessed directly by Linux. Instead, the contents must be copied to the Linux file system.

  On Linux, SAMBA must be installed and configured. You have to provide a directory structure on Linux for a copy of the CD-ROM. For every CD-ROM, a temporary disk space of 600 MB is necessary. Define the directory as network share.

  On the Windows system, map the share as network drive and copy the CD-ROM using the command:

  ```
  xcopy <cdrom> <dest> /s/e
  ```

  where <cdrom> is the CD-ROM drive and <dest> specifies the destination network drive and path.

5.4 Linux: Checking the Linux Kernel

Normally, modifying the Linux Kernel is not necessary, as the kernel has been adjusted by SAP.

The following command should report a Linux kernel version adapted by SAP (see **SAP Note 171356**):

```
uname -a
```

5.5 Linux: File Systems and Swap Space

The following describes how to create file systems and swap space for your installation.

The structure of the SAP system depends on the disk configuration of the customer system. For this reason, there are no general procedures for setting up the file systems.

SAP Note 171356 lists the space requirements for the swap space.

Consider the following when you specify the sizes of file systems:

- Your operating system needs up to 10% of disk space for administration.
- 1 MB is 1024 KB

See the installation documentation for additional planning information.

See the following sections for more information:

- Linux: Preparing Hard Disks [page 55]
- Linux: Setting up Swap Space [page 56]
- Linux: Setting up Standard File Systems [page 57]

5.5.1 Linux: Preparing Hard Disks

Use

The commands **fdisk** or **cfdisk** display the start/stop cylinder, the size of the partition, the label and the disk type of a disk device.

Procedure

Execute one of the following commands as user **root**:
fdisk /dev/<device> or **cfdisk /dev/<device>**

Linux for zSeries only:
To format the DASD (Direct Access Storage Device), use the following command:
dasdfmt -b 4096 -f /dev/dasd<n>
for each dasd<n> that is used for Linux.

5.5.2 Linux: Setting up Swap Space

Prerequisites

Make sure that the UNIX kernel is already configured and the other prerequisites are met as described in section Linux: Requirements Checklist [page 52], in section Linux: Checking the Linux Kernel [page 55] and in the installation documentation in section *Hardware and Software Requirements Check*

Procedure

1. Determine the allocated swap space by using the command:
   cat /proc/swaps
2. Determine the required size of the swap space.

   You can find the minimum swap space requirement in **SAP Note 171356**.

   If possible, you should use an entire physical disk as swap space partition.
3. To configure swap space, use the following command:
   - On Red Hat ≤ 7.1, enter:
     linuxconf
   - On SuSe Linux, enter:
     yast

Maximum size for swap partitions is 2GB. If more swap space than 2 GB is required, use multiple partitions.

5.5.3 Linux: Setting up Standard File Systems

Prerequisites

The following table shows the variables and their corresponding values.

Variables in Standard File Systems

Variable	Description
<diskname>	Full path of a disk, for example, /dev/sda
<mountpointname>	Full path of a mount point, for example, SAP DB: /sapdb/<SAPSID>/sapdata1 Informix: /informix/<SAPSID>/sapdata Oracle: /oracle/<DBSID>/sapdata1 IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows: /db2/<DBSID>/sapdata1

Procedure

1. Create empty file system:
   mke2fs -b 4096 /dev/<device>
2. Create mount point:
   mkdir <mountpointname>
3. Add line to /etc/fstab:
   /dev/<device> <mountpointname> ext2 defaults 1 2
4. Mount file system:
   mount <mountpointname>

5.6 Linux: Exporting Directories via NFS

To export directories via NFS, perform the following steps (the following assumes that the central instance host is the NFS server):

1. Log on as user **root** to the NFS server.
2. Make sure that your host is configured as NFS server:
   - On Red Hat Linux, make sure that the output of the command:
     chkconfig --list nfs

     looks like:
     ```
     nfs   0:off   1:off   2:off   3:on   4:on   5:on   6:off
     ```
   - On SuSe Linux, enter:
     yast2

   You can set up your host as NFS server using the command:
   - On Red Hat 6.x, enter:
     /etc/rc.d/init.d/nfs start
   - On Red Hat ≥ 7.1 and SuSe Linux, enter:
     /etc/init.d/nfs start
3. To export a directory from a local file system you can
   - Use the tool **linuxconf** (Red Hat ≤ 7.1) or **yast2** (SuSe Linux)
   - Perform the configuration manually

   To perform the configuration manually:

   a. Add a line to the local file `/etc/exports`:

   ```
   #/etc/exports
   <directory>       <hostname>(<options>)
   ```

To export directories on Linux with root permissions, use the option `no_root_squash`.
For security reason, this option should be used during installation only.

To export the directory `/usr/sap/trans` in read-only mode to the NFS client `host.wdf.sap-ag.de`:

```
#/etc/exports
/usr/sap/trans      host.wdf.sap-ag.de(ro)
```

To export the directory in read-write mode with root permissions:

```
#/etc/exports
/usr/sap/trans      host.wdf.sap-ag.de(rw,no_root_squash)
```

To export the directory to all NFS clients of the domain using a wildcard (*):

```
#/etc/exports
/usr/sap/trans      *.wdf.sap-ag.de(rw)
```

There must **not** be a blank between hostname and options. Otherwise, the directory will be exported both read-only to hostname **and** in consideration of the options to everyone.

b. To activate the changes (that is, inform the NFS daemon about the changes performed in `/etc/exports`), enter:
`exportfs -r`

To get a list of all currently exported directories, enter
`exportfs -v`

For further details please consult the man page by entering `man exports`.

4. Log on as user **`root`** to the host where the file system should be imported.
5. Mount the file systems with:
`mount <nfs_server>:<file_system> <mount_point>`

```
mount   <nfs_server>:/usr/sap/trans   /usr/sap/trans
```

5.7 Linux: Creating Linux Groups and Users

For the users and groups created by SAPinst see section Network Information Service Environment [page 7].

You can administer UNIX users with the graphical tool **`userconf`** (Red Hat ≤ 7.1) resp. **`yast`** or **`yast2`** (SuSe Linux) or with the following commands:

- Create UNIX groups with **`groupadd`**.
- Modify UNIX groups with **`groupmod`**.
- Delete UNIX groups with **`groupdel`**.
- Create UNIX users with **`useradd`**.
- Modify UNIX users with **`usermod`**.
- Delete UNIX users with **`userdel`**.

6 ReliantUNIX: OS-Dependent Installation Steps

This documentation has been written with the support of the SIEMENS Competence Center. It is not intended to replace the documentation of the ReliantUNIX operating system.

ReliantUNIX: Throughout this documentation, *RM600* refers to the *RM600* as well as to the *RM300* and *RM400* machines.

6.1 ReliantUNIX: Requirements Checklist

The following information is provided to help you to check that you fulfill the minimum requirements for your operating system. If in doubt, consult your system manuals and the documentation for your network software.

The host machine must meet the following requirements:

Requirement Type	Requirement
Hardware requirement	• Tape drive High capacity tape drive with hardware compression is recommended. You can test the drive as follows: **`tar -cvf /dev/ios0/<tape_device> <test_file>`** Informix only: If ONARCHIVE is used then model 8500 (High Density Mode) or model 8505 is required. To check this the output of **`autoconf -a | grep EXABYTE`** must contain `EXB-8500-` or `EXB-8505-` • CD drive ISO 9660 compatible. Many CD drives can be configured, but not all can be mounted. Refer to section ReliantUNIX: Mounting a CD-ROM [page 62]. • Disks For data security reasons distribution over three disks is required (over five is recommended). To display the available disks: **`/sbin/autoconf -l | grep disk`** All disks and CD-ROM drives will be displayed. To see the disk size: **`/sbin/dkpart -l /dev/ios0/rsdiskXXXsX`** or display the used areas with: **`/sbin/dkmap`** If an advanced disk array is available (for example, RAID), contact your hardware vendor to make sure that the data security requirements are covered by this technology.

	• RAM Display the RAM size (in MB): **`uname -M`** The command displays the number of CPUs and the RAM size, separated by a slash (/), for example `2/512`.
Software requirement	• Operating system Check the operating system version and make sure that the latest EKS patches are installed. For the OS version, enter: **`uname –rv`** • JDK A Java Development Kit (Java™ 2 SDK, Standard Edition) is required on **every** host on which you want to install an SAP instance. You can find the JDK versions that are released for the SAP Web Application Server in the SAP Service Marketplace at: **`http://service.sap.com/platforms`** → *Availability for SAP Basis / SAP Kernel* → *Planned OS / DB / JDK Releases for SAP Web AS*. • NFS Check whether your computer is configured for Network File System (NFS). **`pkginfo | grep -i nfs`** (whether NFS is installed) **`ps -ef | grep nfsd`** (whether NFS processes are running) **`ps -ef | grep mountd`** **`ps -ef | grep inetd`** • NLS Display which locales are available: **`locale –a`** The following must be available: `de_DE.88591`, `en_US.88591`. • LDAP support SAP no longer supports LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) directory services on ReliantUNIX. See **SAP Note 443003** for more information. • Patches Verify that the latest patches for your OS version are installed. Consult the technical support at SIEMENS(ITS). • C++ Runtime System Check whether the ReliantUNIX C++ Runtime System is installed: **`pkginfo -l CDS++RTS`**

	• Fonts To check the installed fonts: **pkginfo -l siwinfs** **pkginfo -l sifosrc**
Other requirements	• Printer Check whether a file can be printed: **lp -d<printer_name> <test_file>** Check the status of your spool and the printers: **lpstat --t** • Network Test the network connection to the database server: **/usr/sbin/ping <DB-SERVER> 100 10**

6.2 ReliantUNIX: Preparing the Installation

Installation Directory

In a standard ReliantUNIX installation, the contents of the `/tmp` directory is removed while rebooting the system. We recommend that you create another directory like `/temp` for the installation.

6.3 ReliantUNIX: Mounting a CD-ROM

1. Log on as user **root**.
2. Create a mount point for the CD-ROM with:
   mkdir <mountpoint>
3. Determine the device name of the CD-ROM with:
   autoconf -l | grep CD

   which produces output like
   `ios0/sdisk00?  OS02  (CD-ROM)`
4. Mount the CD-ROM with:
   mount -F hs /dev/<device_name>s0 <mountpoint>
5. Set the x-bits for the executables:
   `/usr/sbin/cdmntsuppl -F 0555 <mountpoint>`

```
mkdir /sapcd
mount -F hs /dev/ios0/sdisk005s0  /sapcd
cdmntsuppl -F 0555 /sapcd
```

6.4 ReliantUNIX: Checking and Modifying the UNIX Kernel

Use

To run an SAP System, you must check and, if necessary, modify the UNIX operating system kernel.

Procedure

Check SAP Note SAP *Software on UNIX: OS Dependencies* for updated Kernel parameters.

Kernel parameters should not be decreased when adapting the following requirements.

1. Check the following table for the recommended kernel parameters for ReliantUNIX.

Parameter Group	Parameter	Description	64-bit SAP Kernel Requirements
Semaphores	SEMMAP	Semaphores map	512 (=SEMMNS/2)
	SEMMNI	Semaphores keys	1024
	SEMMNS	No.of semaphores	1024
	SEMMNU	No.of semaphores UNDO	700
	SEMUME	UNDO keys	40
	SEMVMX	Max. value semaphores	32767
	SEMMSL	Max. number of sem./ key	250 (if more than one SAP System)
File System	NBUF	Buffer header file system code	512
	HFNOLIM	Opened files (hard limit)	2048
	SFNOLIM	Opened files (soft limit)	2048
	HFSZLIM	Max. file size in bytes (hard limit)	0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
	SFSZLIM	Max. file size in bytes (soft limit)	0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
	HCORLIM	Max. core size in bytes (hard limit)	0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
	SCORLIM	Max. core size in bytes (soft limit)	0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF

Process	HDATLIM	Max. bytes proc. data segm. (hard limit)	0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
	SDATLIM	Max. bytes proc. data segm. (soft limit)	0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
	HVMMLIM	Max. bytes proc. address space (hard limit)	0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
	SVMMLIM	Max. bytes proc. address space (soft limit)	0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
	SSTKLIM	Max. proc. stack size (soft limit)	0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
	HSTKLIM	Max. proc. stack size (hard limit)	0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
	MAXUP	No. of proc. per user	500
	GPGSLO	Page daemon start value	600
	SM_SIZE	Perc. of phys. mem. for buffer cache	10 (if RAM ≥ 512:5)
	SCPULIM	Max. combined user and system time in seconds (soft limit)	
	HCPULIM	Max. combined user and system time in seconds (hard limit)	
Shared Memory	SHMMAX	Max. shared memory	4294967296
	SHMMNI	Max. shared memory keys	256
	SHMSEG	Max. shared memory segments	100

Other	AIO_HIWAT	No. reserved async. I/O structures (only for raw device installations)	4096
	AIO_MAX	Max. No. of async I/O structures (only for raw device installations)	6144
	MAXUSERS	Max. "USER" (system resource allocation)	512
	HRTIME	No. of timer	NPROC/4 (minimum 1000)
	HRVTIME	No. of timer (SW)	NPROC/4 (minimum 1000)
	IDLE_MIGRATE	Migration to an idle CPU (RM600 only)	1
	IPPORT_USER_START	Start of area for dynamical allocation of ports	60000
	IPPORT_USER_END	End of area for dynamical allocation of ports	65535
	KV_SIZE	Kernel virtual segment size	0x6000000 (if RAM ≥ 1.5GB: 0xC000000)

After creation of a new kernel, the machine must be rebooted.

2. Adapt the UNIX kernel parameters using the shell command **idtune**. To do this:

   a. Check the actual setting of the parameters using the command:
   strings /unix|grep <Parameter>

   The default kernel settings are defined in the file /etc/conf/cf.d/mtune.

   b. Adapt all parameters listed in the table *Recommended Kernel Parameters for ReliantUNIX* separately.

   Parameters are changed in the file /etc/conf/cf.d/stune by setting the value to the requirements as described below.

It is not recommended to change any parameter settings in the file /etc/conf/cf.d/mtune.

It is not possible to define a parameter in /etc/conf/cf.d/stune with a higher value than the defined maximum in /etc/conf/cf.d/mtune.

Adjust the parameters with the command:
/etc/conf/bin/idtune <parameter> <parametervalue>

```
idtune  SEMMNS  1024
```

The command idtune checks the minimum/maximum values listed in `/etc/conf/cf.d/mtune`

and writes the changes to the file `/etc/conf/cf.d/stune`.

If a range error occurs, the minimum/maximum value can be modified (through editing `mtune`), if reasonable.

If a value for the 64-bit kernel requirements is higher than the maximum setting defined in `/etc/conf/cf.d/mtune`, set the parameter to this maximum value and ask your Technical Service to check whether it is possible to increase the maximum value in `/etc/conf/cf.d/mtune`.

c. Create a new kernel.

- First check if you are on a multi or on a single processor machine. Enter the command:
  `uname -M`

This shows the number of CPUs and the RAM size:

`1/256` : single processor system and 256 MB RAM

`2/*` : multi processor system

- Create the kernel with the commands

`/etc/conf/bin/idbuild -M` (multi-processor system)

`/etc/conf/bin/idbuild -S` (single processor system)

d. To activate the new operating system kernel, the system must be rebooted with:
`shutdown -y -g<grace period> -i6`

6.5 ReliantUNIX: File Systems, Raw Devices, Swap Space

The following describes how to create the volume groups, file systems, raw devices and swap space for your installation.

The structure of the SAP system depends on the disk configuration of the customer system. For this reason, there are no general procedures for setting up the file systems.

Consider the following when you specify the sizes of file systems:
- Your operating system needs up to 10% of disk space for administration.
- 1 MB is 1024 KB.

See the following sections for more information:

- ReliantUNIX: Setting up Swap Space [page 67]
- ReliantUNIX: File Systems [page 68]
- ReliantUNIX: Accessing Raw Devices [page 71]

6.5.1 ReliantUNIX: Setting up Swap Space

1. Find the minimum swap space requirements in the installation documentation in section *Hardware and Software Requirements Check*.
2. Determine the size of the installed RAM.

   Use the following command to display the number of CPUs and megabytes of memory:
   `uname -M`

   The following **sample** output describes two CPUs and 512 MB of main memory:
   ```
   2/512
   ```
3. Determine the allocated swap space and define added swap space if necessary.

   The following command displays size and location of currently defined swap space:
   `swap -l`

   Sample output:
   ```
   path                        dev   swaplo   blocks   free
   /dev/ios0/sdisk000s1        4,1   0        261960   234352
   ```

   Additionally, the swap space can be looked up in the file `/etc/vfstab`, where disk slices used for swap space are marked with `'swap'`. Slices reserved for swap space cannot be used for a file system.

   Additional swap space can be defined using the command:
   `swap -a <diskdevice> <start block> <number of blocks>`

   The **`<number of blocks>`** defines the number of 512-byte blocks to be added.

The following command creates a new swap area on disk 1, slice 3 starting at block 0. The size of the area is 50000 blocks (25 MB).

```
swap -a /dev/ios0/sdisk001s3 0 50000
```

Edit the file `/etc/vfstab` and add the new swap are.

```
/dev/ios0/sdisk001s3  /dev/ios0/rsdisk001s3 -  swap  - -
rw
```

4. Verify the paging space size and the kernel settings.

Do not execute this step, if you are installing a standalone DB server.

– Make sure that the UNIX kernel paging space and user limits are already configured for the SAP System as described in section ReliantUNIX: Requirements Checklist [page 60], in the text above and in the installation documentation in section *Hardware and Software Requirements Check*.

– Execute `memlimits` to verify paging space size and kernel settings.

- Unpack the file `memlimits`:

```
cd <INSTDIR>

/<CD-DIR>/UNIX/<OS>/SAPCAR -xgvf   \
   /<CD-DIR>/UNIX/<OS>/SAPEXE.SAR memlimits
```

- Start memlimits. Enter:
  `./memlimits -l 20000`
- If error messages occur, increase your paging space and rerun `memlimits` until it runs without errors.

6.5.2 ReliantUNIX: Setting up File Systems

Use

The configuration of virtual disks and the creation of file systems can be done manually using shell commands or using of **`sysadm`**.

Procedure

Creating File Systems on Hard Disk Partitions

1. Create new file systems using **`newfs`**. (File system type: ufs)

   The file system partition is created with the command:

   – SAP DB, Informix: **`newfs -m 0 <device name>`**

   – Oracle:
   ```
   newfs -i <15000 per GB> -o t -m 0 -b 8192   \
            -f 8192 <device name>
   ```

   The option `-m <number>` describes the minimum free space threshold as a percentage.

   Better performance can be achieved using the Veritas File System (vxfs):

mkfs -F vxfs <device name> -
resp.
mkfs -F vxfs -o ninode=<15000 per GB>,bsize=8192 <device name> -

2. Create directories and mount the file systems.

   The directories to hold the file systems must be created using **mkdir**. The newly created file systems can then be defined in `/etc/vfstab` and mounted into the directories.

Configuring of Virtual Disks Manually

Make sure you follow the recommendations in the installation documentation in section *Installation Planning* concerning the distribution of file systems on distinct physical disks when configuring virtual disks.

To configure virtual disks manually, perform the following steps:

1. Define the structure of the virtual disks to be used so that they contain the file systems by editing the file `/etc/dktab`.

   The file `/etc/dktab` describes the configuration of all virtual disks. It defines the disk partitions used to create a virtual disk. To establish a virtual disk, this file has to be edited.

   There are two types of lines in `dktab` used to configure virtual disks:

   a. Virtual disk declaration lines

   b. Physical disk declaration lines

   The new virtual disk has to be defined with one virtual disk declaration line followed by a number (equal to the number of slices) of physical disk declaration lines:

   – Syntax of virtual disk declaration line:
   `<virtual disk name> <type> <number of slices> <cluster size>`

   – Syntax of physical disk declaration line:
   `<slice name> [<start block> <number of blocks>]`

   Explanation of parameters:

   – The `<virtual disk name>` has to follow the pattern '`/dev/vd/vdisk<number>`'.

   – The value of `<type>` is one of

   - `'concat'` to combine partitions of different sizes
   - `'stripe'` to combine partitions of the same size, situated on different disks (allowing for an even workload distribution)
   - `'simple'` to make a certain number of blocks available as a partition

   – `<number of slices>` counts the number of pieces needed to form the virtual disk. Virtual disks of type `'simple'` do not need this parameter.

   – `<cluster size>` is only needed for virtual disks of type `'striped'` and should be defined as '`128`'

   – `<slice name>` is the device name of the piece to be used.

   – `[<start block> <number of blocks>]` have to be defined if you are using only parts of slices.

```
A concatenated virtual partition
/dev/vd/vdisk0  concat    4
/dev/ios0/sdisk001s4
/dev/ios0/sdisk001s5
/dev/ios0/sdisk002s4
/dev/ios0/sdisk002s5
A striped virtual partition with a cluster size of 128 blocks
/dev/vd/vdisk1  stripe    2    128
/dev/ios0/sdisk001s4
/dev/ios0/sdisk002s4
A tiny 2400 block simple virtual partition
/dev/vd/vdisk2 simple
/dev/ios0/sdisk010s7      0    2400
```

2. Configure the virtual disks with the **dkconfig** utility.

   After being defined by editing `/etc/dktab`, the new virtual disk systems have to be configured.

   Use the following command to configure separate entries:
   dkconfig -c <virtual disk name>

   or the following command to configure all virtual disks described in `/etc/dktab`:
   dkconfig -vac

3. Create new file systems using newfs.

   After defining the virtual disks in `/etc/dktab` and executing `dkconfig`, file systems can be generated on them (similar to using a raw device).

   The file system partition is created with the command:

   - SAP DB: **newfs -i <15000 per GB> -m 1 -o s <virtual disk name>**
   - Informix: **newfs -i <15000 per GB> -m 1 -o s <virtual disk name>**
   - Oracle: **newfs -i <15000 per GB> -m 1 -o s -b 8192 -f 8192 \ <virtual disk name>**

   The option `-m <number>` describes the minimum free space threshold as a percentage.

   Better performance can be achieved using the Veritas File System (vxfs):

   mkfs -F vxfs <device name> -
   resp.
   mkfs -F vxfs -o ninode=<15000 per GB>,bsize=8192 <device name> -

4. Create directories and mount the file systems.

   The directories to hold the file systems must be created using **mkdir**.

   The newly created file systems may then be defined in `/etc/vfstab` and mounted into the directories.

Preparing Virtual Disks With sysadm

1. Create the virtual disk nodes using **mknod** if they are not already defined.
2. Define the structure of the virtual disks to be used to contain the file systems.

   Configure the virtual disks:

   – Enter the command **sysadm**.

- For each file system listed in the appropriate SAP template or documentation, select *file_systems* → *vdisk* → *<type of disk to be configured>*
- Fill in the type dependent form and press *Save* to trigger update of `/etc/dktab` and execution of **`dkconfig`**.

3. Create new file systems.

   Create directories and mount the file systems:

   - Enter the command **`sysadm`**.
   - For each file system listed in the appropriate SAP template or documentation, select *file_systems* → *make*
   - Fill in the form and save your changes.

6.5.3 ReliantUNIX: Accessing Raw Devices

File systems and raw devices differ in the way data is written to and read from disk:

- **Buffering:** Reads and writes to a file system are buffered in a UNIX system. To be absolutely sure that all data is physically present on a disk, the buffers and files must be synched.

  Writes to a raw device are **unbuffered**: the system writes directly to the disk. These writes are faster and more secure.

- **File access:** Accessing files on a UNIX file system is transparent. Accessing data on a raw device is only possible with a special application.

Some databases prefer raw devices. To access these raw devices you can create symbolic links. The following examples show symbolic link commands:

```
SAP DB: Not necessary because SAPinst creates the links
Informix:
ln -s /dev/ios0/<diskdevice>   \
   /informix/<SAPSID>/sapdata/physdev1/data1
   .
   .
ln -s /dev/ios0/<diskdevice>   \
   /informix/<SAPSID>/sapdata/physdev<m>/data<n>
Oracle: Not necessary
```

It is important to also list the used raw devices in `/etc/vfstab`. Otherwise, system tools like dkmap do not recognize that the disks are already in use.

```
Entry in /etc/vfstab:
/dev/ios0/<diskdevice> /dev/ios0/r<diskdevice> - raw 0 no
rw
```

6.6 ReliantUNIX: Mounting Directories via NFS

Use

If directories are to be accessed from several machines in parallel, mount directories via NFS.

Procedure

To mount directories via NFS, perform the following steps on the server side and on the client side.

Server Side

The machine that actually contains the directories is the server. Local NFS resources you want to make available for mounting by remote systems must be known to the server. Perform the following steps on the server side:

1. Enter the following command to display the local resources already accessible to be mounted remotely:
   `/usr/sbin/share`
2. A local directory can be shared by entering the command:

   ```
   /usr/sbin/share -F nfs -o root=<application server>,     \
      rw=<client side> -d <description> <file system>
   ```

   where **`<client side>`** is the host name of the machine the directory is to be mounted via NFS, **`<description>`** is a user-defined text to describe the directory and **`<file system>`** is the name of the directory to be shared.
3. If the directories are to be shared permanently, the share commands can be placed in the description file `/etc/dfs/dfstab` using the syntax described above. The share commands are executed automatically when the system is entering init state 3.

Client Side

The machine where the remote resources are mounted via NFS is the client. Perform the following steps on the client side:

1. Enter the following command to make sure the respective directory is shared by the server side:
   `/usr/sbin/showmount -e <server side>`

   All directories already shared by host **`<server side>`** are displayed.
2. Mount the directory from the server side via NFS:
   `/sbin/mount -F nfs <server side>:<pathname>  <newpathname>`

   where **`<server side>`** is the host name of the machine that actually contains the resource, **`<pathname>`** is the path name of the resource on the server side, and **`<newpathname>`** is the path name of the mount on the client side.
3. If the directories are to be mounted permanently, the mount descriptions can be placed in the file `/etc/vfstab` in the following form:
   `<server side>:<pathname> - <newpathname> nfs - yes -`

The directory `/usr/sap/trans` residing on host `host1` is to be mounted on `host2` via NFS.

Server Side (host1):

– Enter:

```
/usr/sbin/share -F nfs -o root=host2,rw=host2 -d"info"
\
   /usr/sap/trans
```

– Add the same command line to `/etc/dfs/dfstab`.

Client Side (host2):

– Enter:

```
/usr/sbin/mount -F nfs host1:/usr/sap/trans  \
   /usr/sap/trans
```

– Add the following line to `/etc/vfstab`:

```
host1:/usr/sap/trans - /usr/sap/trans nfs - yes -
```

6.7 ReliantUNIX: Creating UNIX Groups and Users

Use

Groups and users can either be created manually using the shell commands `useradd` and `groupadd` or using the tool `sysadm`.

Procedure

For the users and groups created by SAPinst see Network Information Service Environment [page 7].

Informix only:
Due to operating system functions, it is possible that the group `super_archive` is not inserted correctly in the `/etc/group` file.
Please check whether the group name was truncated to `super_` here and change it to `super_archive`.

Add the user **`root`** to group `dba` manually (entry in `/etc/group`).

Manual Creation of UNIX Groups and Users

Use the following commands to create groups and users:

groupadd <new_group>

```
useradd -g <login_group> -d <home_directory> \
           -s <login_shell>  <new_user>
```

To delete a user, enter the command:

```
userdel -r <user>
```

Creation of UNIX Groups and Users using sysadm

1. Enter the command **`sysadm`**.
2. Select *users* → *add user/group*.
3. Fill in the form and save your changes.

6.8 ReliantUNIX: Troubleshooting

If you suspect that hardware problems are the reason for errors in your installation, analyze the system.

To do this, enter the command:
`more /var/adm/log/messages`

7 Solaris: OS-Dependent Installation Steps

This documentation has been written with the support of the SUN Competence Center. It is not intended to replace the documentation of the Solaris operating system.

7.1 Solaris: Requirements Checklist

The following information is provided to help you to check that you fulfill the minimum requirements for your operating system. If in doubt, consult your system manuals and the documentation for your network software.

The host machine must meet the following requirements:

Requirement Type	Requirement
Hardware requirement	• Tape drive High capacity tape drive with hardware compression is recommended. You can test the drives as follows: **`/usr/bin/mt -f /dev/rmt/[0,1,2,..][n] status`** This command displays drive type and whether a tape is loaded. Alternatively, you can use: **`/usr/bin/tar -cvf /dev/rmt/[0,1,2,..] \ [n] <testfile>`** • Volume Manager Mount a CD-ROM: **`/bin/volcheck`** Dismount and eject: **`/usr/bin/eject`** Test whether the volume manager is running: **`/usr/ucb/ps -ef |grep vold`** Start the volume manager: **`/usr/sbin/vold &`** • Disks Device name: `dev/[r]dsk/c[0-39]t[0-14]d[0-4]s[0-7]` Parameters: `rdsk` use for raw devices `c[0-39]` number of the controller `t[0-14]` SCSI target `d[0-4]` position in tray `s[0-7]` number of the partition (`s2` is always the full disk) Display the partitioning, for example: **`/usr/sbin/prtvtoc <rawdevice>`** Change the partitioning: **`/usr/sbin/format`**

	• RAM Display the available working memory: **`/usr/sbin/prtconf |grep Memory`** • CPU Display the status and number of existing CPUs: **`/usr/sbin/psrinfo`**
Software requirement	• Operating system Check the operating system version with the command: **`/bin/uname -r`** • JDK A Java Development Kit (Java™ 2 SDK, Standard Edition) is required on **every** host on which you want to install an SAP instance. You can find the JDK versions that are released for the SAP Web Application Server in the SAP Service Marketplace at: http://service.sap.com/platforms → *Availability for SAP Basis / SAP Kernel → Planned OS / DB / JDK Releases for SAP Web AS*. • NLS Display which locales are available: **`locale -a`** The following files must be available: `iso_8859_1`, `en_US`. • LDAP support If you want to use LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) directory services, the following LDAP library is required: `libldap.so` You can find more information in the SAP Service Marketplace at: `http://service.sap.com/systemmanagement` under *Directory Access Services* • Patches Check the installed patches: **`/bin/showrev -p`** • C++ Runtime Environment The Shared Library Patch for C++ must be installed. • Solstice DiskSuite Check whether Solstice DiskSuite is installed: **`/bin/pkginfo	/usr/bin/grep SUNWmd`** For a detailed description, see the standard documentation. • Veritas Volume Manager

	If you do not use Solstice DiskSuite, check whether Veritas Volume Manager is installed: **/bin/pkginfo	/usr/bin/grep SUNWvx** For a detailed description, see the standard documentation.
Other requirements	• Printer Status of the spool for all printers in use: **/bin/lpstat -t** To set up a printer: **/bin/admintool** • Networking List of all active network devices: **/usr/ucb/netstat -I** **/usr/sbin/ifconfig -a** Routing information: **/usr/ucb/netstat -r** Check whether ISDN is installed: **/bin/pkginfo |grep SUNWisdn** Status of the ISDN connection: **/opt/SUNWconn/bin/isdnstat** Check whether NFS is running: – To check whether the NFS client is running, enter: **/usr/ucb/ps -ef |grep nfs** – If the processes `statd` and `lockd` do not run, start them with: **/etc/init.d/nfs.client start** – To check whether the NFS server is running, enter: **/usr/ucb/ps -ef |grep mountd** – If the server is not running, start it with: **/etc/init.d/nfs.server start** Test the network connection to the database server: **/usr/sbin/ping <DB-SERVER>**

7.2 Solaris: Preparing the Installation

C++ Runtime Environment

Make sure that the Shared Library Patch for C++ is installed.

Installation Directory

In a standard Solaris installation `/tmp` is a tmpfs file system.

tmpfs is a memory-based file system that uses kernel resources relating to the VM system and page cache as a file system.

Once mounted, a tmpfs file system provides standard file operations and semantics. tmpfs is so named because all files and directories are lost after reboot or unmounts. For this reason, we recommend that you create a directory `/temp` on an ufs file system.

7.3 Solaris: Mounting a CD-ROM

Use

In the Solaris operating system, a layer of software manages CD-ROM and other media. This is the volume manager, which automates the interaction between you and your CD-ROMs. Do **not** use this volume manager to mount CD-ROMs needed for the installation, as the manager does not use the *nomaplcase* option. Without this option, some files on CDs can not be found. Mount CD-ROMs for the installation manually as described in the following procedure.

For more information on configuring the volume management, see the *SunOS Routine System Administration Guide*.

Procedure

1. Log on as user **`root`**.
2. Check if `vold` (volume daemon) is running:
   `ps -ef | grep vold`
3. Kill `vold` if it is running.
4. Insert the CD-ROM into your disk drive.
5. Create a mountpoint:
   `mkdir /sapcd`
6. Mount the CD-ROM:
   `mount -F hsfs -o nomaplcase,ro /dev/dsk/c0t6d0s2 /sapcd`

After the installation, you can start `vold` with the command `/usr/sbin/vold`.

7.4 Solaris: Checking and Modifying the UNIX Kernel

Use

Before installing an SAP System, you must check and, if necessary, modify the UNIX operating system kernel.

Procedure

The Solaris kernel modules are automatically loaded when needed. This makes rebuilding of the kernel unnecessary.

Check SAP Note SAP *Software on UNIX: OS Dependencies* for updated Kernel parameters.

1. Edit the file `/etc/system`. It must contain the following lines:

   – For 32-bit SAP Kernel:

```
Shared memory parameters set for SAP
*
set shmsys:shminfo_shmmin=1
set shmsys:shminfo_shmmax=<physical memory, min. 536870912,
                                        max. 2147483648>
set shmsys:shminfo_shmmni=256
set shmsys:shminfo_shmseg=100
*
* End of shared memory parameters
*
* Semaphores parameters set for SAP
*
set semsys:seminfo_semmap=256
set semsys:seminfo_semmni=4096
set semsys:seminfo_semmns=4096
set semsys:seminfo_semmnu=4096
set semsys:seminfo_semume=64
set semsys:seminfo_semmsl=2048
set semsys:seminfo_semopm=50
*
* End of semaphores parameters
*
* IPC Message queues Parameters set for SAP
*
set msgsys:msginfo_msgmap=2048
set msgsys:msginfo_msgmax=8192
set msgsys:msginfo_msgmnb=16384
set msgsys:msginfo_msgmni=50
set msgsys:msginfo_msgssz=32
set msgsys:msginfo_msgtql=2048
set msgsys:msginfo_msgseg=32767
*
* End of message queues parameters
*
* File descriptor parameters set for SAP
```

```
*
set rlim_fd_cur=1024
set rlim_fd_max=1536
*
* End of file descriptor parameters
*
* Other parameters for SAP:
*
* End of other parameters
```

– For 64-bit SAP Kernel:

```
* Shared memory parameters set for SAP
*
set shmsys:shminfo_shmmin=1
set shmsys:shminfo_shmmax=1073741824
set shmsys:shminfo_shmmni=256
set shmsys:shminfo_shmseg=200
*
* End of shared memory parameters
*
* Semaphores parameters set for SAP
*
set semsys:seminfo_semmap=256
set semsys:seminfo_semmni=4096
set semsys:seminfo_semmns=4096
set semsys:seminfo_semmnu=4096
set semsys:seminfo_semume=64
set semsys:seminfo_semmsl=2048
set semsys:seminfo_semopm=50
*
* End of semaphores parameters
*
* IPC Message queues Parameters set for SAP
*
set msgsys:msginfo_msgmap=2048
set msgsys:msginfo_msgmax=8192
set msgsys:msginfo_msgmnb=16384
set msgsys:msginfo_msgmni=50
set msgsys:msginfo_msgssz=32
set msgsys:msginfo_msgtql=2048
set msgsys:msginfo_msgseg=32767
*
* End of message queues parameters
*
* File descriptor parameters set for SAP
*
set rlim_fd_cur=1024
set rlim_fd_max=1536
*
* End of file descriptor parameters
*
* Other parameters for SAP:
*
* End of other parameters
```

IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows:
Use the following parameter values:
`set shmsys:shminfo_shmmax`: Choose a max. value of 90% of main memory
(value must be less than 4 GB).

```
set shmsys:shminfo_shmmni=300
set semsys:seminfo_semmap=4098
set msgsys:msginfo_msgmax=65535
set msgsys:msginfo_msgmnb=65535
set msgsys:msginfo_msgmap=258
set msgsys:msginfo_msgmni=2046
set msgsys:msginfo_msgssz=32
set msgsys:msginfo_msgtql=1024
set msgsys:msginfo_msgseg=32768
```

2. Reboot the system with the command:
   `shutdown -i6 -y -g0`

7.5 Solaris: File Systems, Raw Devices, Swap Space

The following describes how to create the volume groups, file systems, raw devices and swap space for your installation.

The structure of the SAP system depends on the disk configuration of the customer system. For this reason, there are no general procedures for setting up the file systems.

Consider the following when you specify the sizes of file systems:
- Your operating system needs up to 10% of disk space for administration.
- 1 MB is 1024 KB.

Solaris with Veritas File System:
If you are installing Oracle 8 on Solaris with Veritas file system, make sure you have Veritas Version 3.2.6 or higher.

See the following sections for more information:

- Solaris: Preparing Hard Disks [page 82]
- Solaris: Setting up Swap Space [page 83]
- Solaris: Creating File Systems [page 85]
- Solaris: Accessing Raw Devices [page 86]

7.5.1 Solaris: Preparing Hard Disks

prtvtoc Utility

prtvtoc prints the content of the VTOC (volume table of contents). It displays the start/stop cylinder, the size of the partition and the mounted directory. Execute **prtvtoc** as follows:

1. Log on as user **root**.
2. Enter:
   /usr/sbin/prtvtoc -s <rawdevice>

Solaris does not allow track zero on the disk to be part of the raw device used by the database system. When the machine is rebooted, the operating system writes a label here. Consequently, data from the database is overwritten and a restore of the database becomes necessary.
If you use a RAID System or a Volume Management Software from Sun (Solstice DiskSuite or Veritas Volume Manager) then the device driver will take care of this restriction.
Otherwise, when you initially setup a raw device, the standard second partition (/dev/rdsk/c?t?d?s2) may **not** be used since it normally includes track zero on the disk. A disk that is intended for use as a raw device, must be reformatted appropriately to ensure that the raw device begins at track one.
Check your disk configuration as soon as possible to make sure that your raw devices meet the above requirements. To do this:

a. Log on as root and change to the directory
   /<db-system>/<SAPSID>/sapdata
b. List the links to the raw devices by entering the command:
   ls -lR
c. Display all partitions on a disk (substitute "?"):
   /usr/sbin/prtvtoc <rawdevice>

Assume **ls -lR** produces the output
`lrwxrwxrwx  1  root 18 Nov 29 data3 -> /dev/rdsk/c0t3d0s6`
then the partition 6 of this disk is used as a raw device.
Assume **/usr/sbin/prtvtoc /dev/rdsk/c0t3d0s6** produces the output:

```
                First   Sector   Last
Part. Tag Flags Sector  Count    Sector  Mount Directory
0     0   00    0       7050     7049
2     5   01    0       3929670  3929669
6     4   00    7050    3922620  3929669
```

Then the first sector of partition 6 is **not** equal zero.
If the partition you want to use begins with sector zero (as shown for partition 2 in the above example) it cannot be used as a raw device partition.

Partitioning Disks

1. Look for a mounted partition with the format utility:

```
format
format> partition
partition> print
```

2. Define partition size:

```
partition> label
partition> quit
format> disk
```

3. Chose next disk:

```
format> quit
```

For more information, see the Solaris documentation.

7.5.2 Solaris: Setting up Swap Space

1. Determine the size of the installed RAM with the command:
   `prtconf | grep "Memory"`
2. Determine the allocated swap space:
   `swap -s`
3. Increase the swap space if necessary. You can find the minimum swap space requirement in the installation documentation in section *Hardware and Software Requirements Check*.

   To increase swap space, you have the following options:

   – Create a swap file

   – Use an entire disk or partition.
4. Verify paging space size and kernel settings.

Creating a Swap File

To create additional swap space without reformatting a disk, first create a swap file using the `mkfile` command. `mkfile` creates a file that is suitable for use either as an NFS mounted or local area. You can specify the size in bytes (default), kilobytes, blocks or megabytes using the **`k`**, **`b`** or **`m`** suffixes.

1. Make sure that you have enough free space on your system for the additional swap:
   `df -k`
2. Create the swap file:
   `mkfile <size>[ k | b | m ] <filename>`

```
mkfile 500m /sap/newswap
```

3. Once the swap file is created you make it accessible using the swap command:
   `swap -a <filename>`

```
swap -a /sap/newswap
```

4. To make the swap file available automatically each time the system boots, add an entry to the `/etc/vfstab` file.

```
/sap/newswap - - swap - no -
```

Since the file system must be mounted before the swap file, make sure that the entry that mounts the file system comes before the swap entry.

Using an Entire Disk or Partition

Understanding disk device names:
The disk naming convention is based on logical (not physical) device names. To specify a slice (partition) on a disk with a bus controller (SCSI), use a device name with these conventions: **c<w>t<x>d<y>s<z>**
Key:

<w>	logical controller number
<x>	physical bus target number (for example, SCSI-ID)
<y>	drive number
<z>	slice (partition) 0-7

To use an entire disk or partition:

1. Look for an unused partition or disk. Verify that the partition is unused by looking at `/etc/vfstab`, `/etc/opt/SUNWmd/md.tab` or using the **`vxprint`** utility.
2. Make your swap accessible.
   `swap -a <blockdevice>`
3. To make the swap partition available automatically each time the system boots, add an entry to the `/etc/vfstab` file.
   `<blockdevice> - - swap - no -`

Setting up Metadevices

For advanced disk management, use the **Solstice DiskSuite** package or the **Veritas Volume Management Software.** They provide performance (striping), high availability (mirroring, RAID 5) and maintenance (hotspares, growing file systems) using **logical metadevices**.

- Solstice DiskSuite
  - All information about the logical devices is kept in several replicas of a metadatabase. To access a stripe, for example, use its nickname.
  - A `<metadevice>` is defined in the `/etc/opt/SUNWmd/md.tab`. The format is: `/dev/md/dsk/d[0..n].`
  - To access, for example, the raw partition of the metadevice `d10`, use: `/dev/md/rdsk/d10`.

    For striping and mirroring with **Solstice DiskSuite** equal physical partitions are required.
  - To set up metadevices:
    i. Check the metadatabase:
    `/usr/opt/SUNWmd/sbin/metadb`
    ii. Define the metadevices:
    `vi /etc/opt/SUNWmd/md.tab.`

iii. Initialize the metadevices with:
`/usr/opt/SUNWmd/sbin/metainit -a`

iv. Check metadevices with:
`/usr/opt/SUNWmd/sbin/metastat`

v. Use raw metadevices:
Instead of `/dev/rdsk/<diskdevice>` you should use `/dev/md/rdsk/d[0..n]`.

For more information, see the **Solstice DiskSuite** documentation.

- Veritas Volume Management Software

  For more information, see the **Veritas Volume Management Software** documentation.

Verify Paging Space Size and Kernel Settings

Do not execute this step if you are installing a standalone DB server.

- Make sure that the UNIX kernel, paging space and user limits are already configured for the SAP System as described in section Solaris: Requirements Checklist [page 75], in the text above and in the installation documentation in section *Hardware and Software Requirements*.
- Execute `memlimits`, to verify paging space size and kernel settings:

  a. Unpack the file `memlimits`:

  `cd <INSTDIR>`

  `/<CD-DIR>/UNIX/<OS>/SAPCAR -xgvf`
  `/<CD-DIR>/UNIX/<OS>/SAPEXE.SAR memlimits`

  b. Start `memlimits`.

  - For a 32-bit SAP Kernel, enter: **`./memlimits`**
  - For a 64-bit SAP Kernel, enter: **`./memlimits -l 20000`**

  c. If error messages occur, increase your paging space and rerun `memlimits` until it is error free.

7.5.3 Solaris: Creating File Systems

Creating File Systems on Hard Disk Partitions

To set up file systems larger than 2 GB, no special steps are required on Solaris.

1. Look for already configured and mounted file systems using the command:
`df -k`
2. Look for the physical available disks and partitions using the **`format`** or **`/usr/sbin/prtvtoc <rawdevice>`** utility.
3. Verify that the partition is unused.
4. Create new file systems using the command **`newfs`**:

– IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows:

  `newfs -i 20000 -m 1 -b 4096 -f 4096 <rawdevice>` (for 4 KB pages)

  `newfs -i 20000 -m 1 -b 8192 -f 8192 <rawdevice>` (for 8 KB pages)

  Adjust for 16 KB and 32 KB pages accordingly.

– Oracle (sapdata file systems):
  `newfs -i 20000 -m 1 -b 8192 -f 8192 <rawdevice>`

– Standard SAP file systems:
  `newfs <rawdevice>`

`newfs /dev/rdsk/<diskdevice>`
The disk naming convention is based on logical (not physical) device names. To specify a slice (partition) on a disk with a bus controller (SCSI), use a device name `<diskdevice>` with these conventions: **`c<w>t<x>d<y>s<z>`**
Key:

`<w>`	logical controller number
`<x>`	physical bus target number (for example, SCSI-ID)
`<y>`	drive number
`<z>`	slice (partition) 0-7

Mounting File Systems

Create directories (**`mkdir`**) and mount the file systems using the command:
`mount <blockdevice> <mountdir>`

To make the file systems available automatically each time the system boots, add an entry to the `/etc/vfstab` file:

- If you do **not** use **Solstice DiskSuite**, add the following entry:

  ```
  /dev/dsk/<diskdevice> /dev/rdsk/<diskdevice> \
     <mountdir> ufs <fsck pass#> yes -
  ```

  where `<fsck pass#>` is a number greater than 6.

- If you use **Solstice DiskSuite**, add the following entry:

  ```
  /dev/md/dsk/<metadevice> /dev/md/rdsk/<metadevice> \
     <mountdir> ufs - no -
  ```

7.5.4 Solaris: Accessing Raw Devices

File systems and raw devices differ in the way that data is written to and read from disk:

- **Buffering:** Reads and writes to a file system are buffered in a UNIX system. To be absolutely sure that all data is physically present on a disk, the buffers and files must be synchronized.

  Writes to a raw device are **unbuffered**: the system writes directly to the disk. These writes are faster and more secure.

- **File access:** Accessing files on a UNIX file system is transparent. Accessing data on a raw device is only possible with a special application.

Some databases prefer raw devices. To access these raw devices, you can create symbolic links. The following examples show symbolic link commands:

IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows: Not necessary
Informix: `ln -s <rawdevice> \`
`/informix/<SAPSID>/sapdata/physdev1/data1`
Oracle: Not necessary
SAP DB: `ln -s <rawdevice> /sapdb/<SAPSID>/sapdata/DISK01`
With Solstice DiskSuite :
IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows: Not necessary
Informix: `ln -s /dev/md/rdsk/<metadevice> \`
`/informix/<SAPSID>/sapdata/physdev1/data1`
Oracle: Not necessary
SAP DB: Not necessary because SAPinst creates the links
With Veritas Volume Manager:
IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX and Windows: Not necessary
Informix: `ln -s /dev/vx/rdsk/<volumegroup>/<volumename> \`
`/informix/<SAPSID>/sapdata/physdev1/data1`
Oracle: Not necessary
SAP DB: Not necessary because SAPinst creates the links

7.6 Solaris: Mounting Directories via NFS

Procedure

To mount directories via NFS from the host on which the central instance runs, log on as user **`root`** and proceed as follows:

On the host on which the main instance runs:

1. Enter the command:
   `/usr/sbin/share`
2. Edit the file `/etc/dfs/dfstab` to add file systems shared via NFS:
   `vi /etc/dfs/dfstab`

   Add the following line for each file system, for example:

   ```
   share -F nfs -o root=<nfsclient1>:<nfsclient2>   \
      -d "description" /usr/sap/trans
   ```

   After your SAP System has been installed successfully, in the above line you have to change `-o root` to `-o rw` (or remove `anon=0`, respectively) for all exported directories, for example:

   ```
   share -F nfs -o rw=<nfsclient1>:<nfsclient2>   \
      -d "description" /usr/sap/trans
   ```
3. If the `/etc/dfs/dfstab` was empty, the NFS server is not active.

   Start the NFS server with the command:
   `/etc/init.d/nfs.server start`

4. To see if the NFS server is active and which partitions are mountable, enter the command:
   showmount -e <NFS-server>

On the host on which the additional instance runs:

1. If you are mounting NFS disks for the first time, the NFS client software is not active.

   Start the NFS client software with the command:
   /etc/init.d/nfs.client start

2. Edit the file /etc/vfstab to mount the directory:
   vi /etc/vfstab

   Add the following line for each file system, for example:
   db_server:/usr/sap/trans - /usr/sap/trans nfs - yes -

   If the mount point exists, mount /usr/sap/trans, for example, with the command:
   mount /usr/sap/trans

7.7 Solaris: Creating UNIX Groups and Users

Use

Groups and users can be created manually using the shell commands **useradd** and **groupadd**. If you run a graphical user interface, you can use the **admintool**.

Procedure

For the users and groups created by SAPinst, see section Network Information Service Environment [page 7].

Informix only:
Due to operating system functions, it is possible that the group super_archive is not inserted correctly in the /etc/group file.
Check whether the group name was truncated to super_ here and change it to super_archive after creation of all the SAP System users.

User **root** cannot be added to group dba using **groupadd**. You have to use the **admintool** for this entry.

1. Use groupadd and useradd according to the following syntax:

   groupadd <new group>

   ```
   useradd -g <login group> -d <homedirectory> \
      -s <login shell>  <new user>
   ```

2. Check the following values for the users:
   - In csh call **limit**

     Output:

     ```
     cputime              unlimited
     filesize             unlimited
     datasize             2097148 kbytes    (<-- important)
     stacksize            8192 kbytes
     coredumpsize         unlimited
     descriptors          1024
     memorysize           unlimited         (<-- important)
     ```

   - In sh or ksh call **ulimit -a**

     Output:

     ```
     time(seconds)        unlimited
     file(blocks)         unlimited
     data(kbytes)         2097148           (<-- important)
     stack(kbytes)        8192
     coredump(blocks)     unlimited
     nofiles(descriptors) 1024
     memory(KBytes)       unlimited         (<-- important)
     ```

3. If your parameter settings differ from the settings above, change these values accordingly.

   If you have to change the value for `descriptors` to `1024`, proceed as follows:
   1. Add the following line to the `.cshrc` file after the line containing `case Sun*:`
      ```
      limit descriptors 1024
      ```
   2. Add the following line to the `.profile` file after the line containing `Sun*) :`
      ```
      ulimit -n 1024
      ```

7.8 Solaris: Troubleshooting

If you suspect that hardware problems are the reason for errors in your installation, analyze the system. To do this, use the following commands:

```
dmesg | more
more /usr/adm/messages
```

8 z/OS: OS-Dependent Installation Steps

The steps described in the following sections are not intended to replace the documentation of z/OS.

8.1 z/OS: Mounting a CD-ROM

Use

On OS/390, no CD-ROM is supported. To be able to access CD-ROMs, you can either mount a CD-ROM drive of a workstation on z/OS via NFS, or copy the contents to the z/OS file system.

Procedure

Using a CD-ROM drive on a UNIX system

The CD-ROM file system is to be exported for NFS. Make sure that an NFS server is running on the UNIX system.

On z/OS, mount the CD-ROM file system from the UNIX system using the XLAT option:

1. For the NFS client on z/OS, specify parameter `DISABLELLA(Y)` in BPXPRMxx parmlib member.
2. Create a mount point with the following command:

   ```
   mkdir /sapcd
   ```

3. Mount the CD-ROM file system with the following TSO command:

   ```
   MOUNT FILESYSTEM (cdrom)
         TYPE (NFS) MODE (READ)
         MOUNT POINT ('/sapcd')
         PARM ('unixhost: /sapcd, XLAT(Y)')
   ```

Using a CD-ROM drive on a Windows system

When using a CD-ROM drive on a Windows system, the following alternatives are available:

- NFS server

  The Windows system must have third-party software installed providing the functionality of an NFS server.

  The z/OS NFS client must be configured. For a description of the configuration, refer to the IBM documentation *z/OS V1R2.0 Network File System Customization and Operation*. The CD-ROM drive is to be exported on the Windows system and mounted on z/OS.

  To mount the CD-ROM file system, use the following TSO command:

  ```
  MOUNT FILESYSTEM (cdrom)
     TYPE (NFS) MODE (READ)
     MOUNT POINT ('/cdrom')
     PARM ('nthost: D:, XLAT(Y), VERS(2)')
  ```

- SAMBA or SMB

  For z/OS software requirements and a description of the setup, see the IBM documentation *SAP on DB2 for OS/390 and z/OS:Planning Guide - SAP Web AS 6.20*, chapter 3 *Configuring z/OS*.

  When using SAMBA or SMB, the CD-ROMs cannot be accessed directly by z/OS. Instead, the contents must be copied to the z/OS file system. Provide a directory structure on z/OS for a copy of the CD-ROMs. For every CD-ROM, allow 650 MB space. Define the directories as network share.

  On the workstation, map the share as network drive and copy the CD-ROM using the command:

  ```
  xcopy <cdrom> <dest> /s /e
  ```

  where `<cdrom>` is the CD-ROM drive and `<dest>` specifies the destination network drive and path.

  If the SAMBA options *preserve case* and *case sensitive* are set for that directory, the files are created with uppercase names. Otherwise, you must subsequently run the shell script on z/OS as described in the IBM documentation *SAP on DB2 for OS/390 and z/OS:Planning Guide - SAP Web AS 6.20*, chapter 3 *Configuring z/OS*.

8.2 z/OS: Mounting Directories via NFS Background

Before you use NFS on z/OS follow the configuration instructions in the IBM documentation *SAP on DB2 UDB for OS/390 and z/OS: Planning Guide - SAP Web AS 6.20*, chapter 3 *Configuring z/OS*.

9 Heterogeneous SAP System Installation

Use

This documentation describes how to install SAP instances in a heterogeneous UNIX environment, that is:

- You run instances on different UNIX platforms.
- You mix 32-bit instances and 64-bit instances in one landscape.

This section does **not** apply to installations of SAP instances in a mixed UNIX/Microsoft Windows environment. See the Windows installation documentation for more information.

Procedure

Local Software Installation

Proceed as follows to store the SAP executables locally:

1. Install the central instance and the database as described in the installation documentation.
2. Log on as user **`root`** on the dialog instance host.
3. Create `<sapmnt>/<SAPSID>/exe` as a local directory on the dialog instance.
4. On the central instance host, export the directories `<sapmnt>/<SAPSID>/global` and `<sapmnt>/<SAPSID>/profile` via NFS and mount them on each dialog instance host as described in section *<Your OS>: Mounting Directories via NFS*.
5. Mount the CD drive (via NFS) and insert the CD with the SAP executables on the dialog instance host.
6. Install the dialog instance.