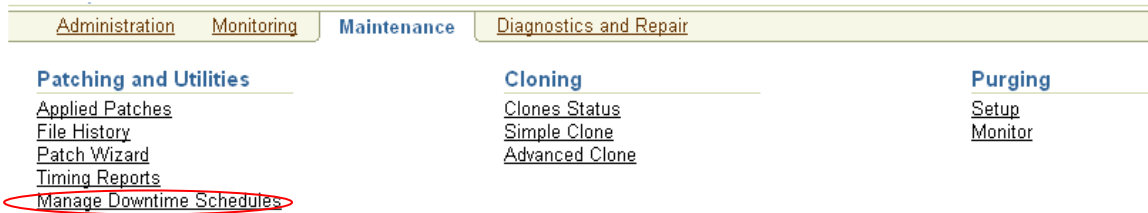


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## Enabling Maintenance mode while Patching

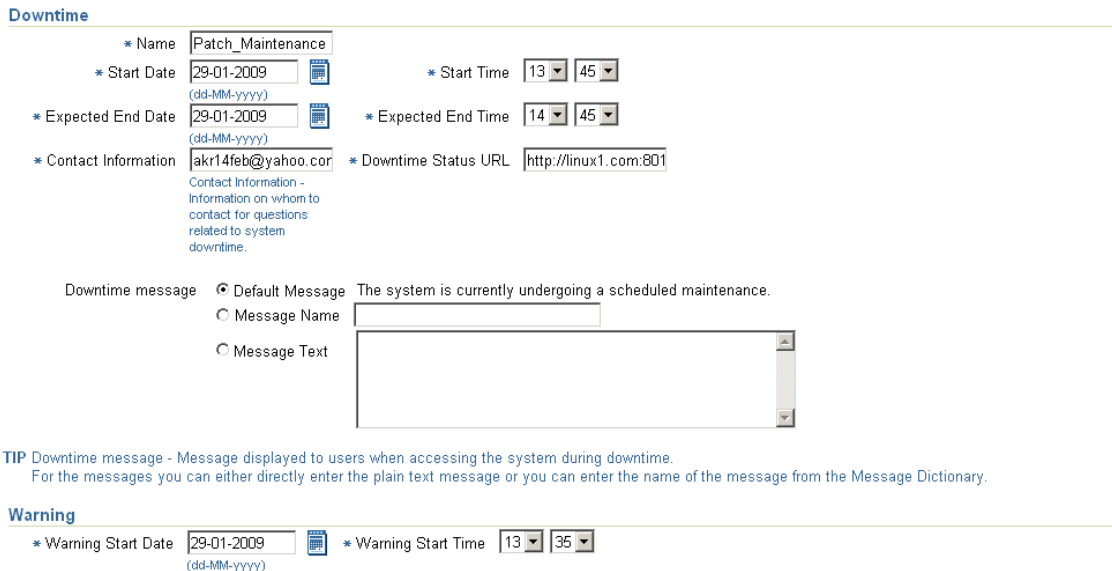
Use OAM to schedule downtime ( Navigation: Sitemap=>Maintenance=>Patching and utilities=>Schedule Downtime)



The screenshot shows the OAM Maintenance menu. The 'Maintenance' tab is selected. Under 'Patching and Utilities', the 'Manage Downtime Schedules' option is circled in red. Other options include 'Applied Patches', 'File History', 'Patch Wizard', 'Timing Reports', 'Cloning' (with sub-options 'Clones Status', 'Simple Clone', 'Advanced Clone'), and 'Purging' (with sub-options 'Setup', 'Monitor').

Current Time 13:31

Cancel Submit



The screenshot shows the OAM configuration forms for 'Downtime' and 'Warning'.  
**Downtime Form:**  
\* Name: Patch\_Maintenance  
\* Start Date: 29-01-2009 (dd-MM-yyyy)  
\* Start Time: 13:45  
\* Expected End Date: 29-01-2009 (dd-MM-yyyy)  
\* Expected End Time: 14:45  
\* Contact Information: akr14feb@yahoo.com  
\* Downtime Status URL: http://linux1.com:801  
Downtime message:  Default Message (The system is currently undergoing a scheduled maintenance.)  
 Message Name  
 Message Text  
**Warning Form:**  
\* Warning Start Date: 29-01-2009 (dd-MM-yyyy)  
\* Warning Start Time: 13:35

Whats the use of Enabling maintenance, even though down we bring all the services while patching...

While patching we can monitor the patch logs and timing reports etc.. through OAM. For this we need to log in through an URL as 'ad\_monitor' user. Oracle Applications Manager uses this schema to monitor running patches. Although the default password for AD\_MONITOR is 'lizard', the schema is created locked and expired. The SQL script \$AD\_TOP/patch/115/sql/admonusr.sql creates AD\_MONITOR..

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```
SQL> select USERNAME,ACCOUNT_STATUS,EXPIRY_DATE from dba_users  
where username like '%AD%MONITOR%';
```

```
USERNAME ACCOUNT_STATUS EXPIRY_DA  
-----
```

```
AD_MONITOR EXPIRED & LOCKED
```

```
SQL> ALTER USER AD_MONITOR ACCOUNT UNLOCK;
```

User altered.

```
SQL> select USERNAME,ACCOUNT_STATUS,EXPIRY_DATE from dba_users  
where username like '%AD%MONITOR%';
```

```
USERNAME ACCOUNT_STATUS EXPIRY_DA  
-----
```

```
AD_MONITOR EXPIRED
```

```
SQL> CONN AD_MONITOR/LIZARD;
```

ERROR:

ORA-28001: the password has expired

Changing password for AD\_MONITOR

New password:

Retype new password:

Password changed

Connected.

```
SQL> CONN AD_MONITOR/LIZARD;
```

Connected.

Stop all the services : [adstpall.sh apps/apps](#)

Enable maintenance mode : [cd \\$AD\\_TOP/patch/115/sql](#)

[sqlplus apps/apps @adsetmmd.sql ENABLE](#)

start the web server : [sh adapctl.sh start](#)

Login to browser with : [http://hostname:port/servlets/weboamLocal/oam/oamLogin](#)

login with user details : [ad\\_monitor/lizard](#)

We can monitor the following

Timing Reports

Manage Downtime Schedules

Database Sessions

Applications Manager Log ..etc.,

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### Enable restrict mode of Apache in R11

```
sh adapcctl.sh stop
```

```
sh adaprstctl.sh start
```

### Enable restrict mode of Apache in R12

1. Login to your applications tier as application user and source the environment file if it is not set in user bash profile.
2. Stop your all application tier services by running adstpall.sh from \$ADMIN\_SCRIPTS\_HOME. And check if any application services by using ps -ef|grep applmgr
3. Run the script 'txkrun.pl -script=ChangeApacheMode' from the \$FND\_TOP/bin
4. Then it'll prompts for the following inputs:
  - a). full path for the Applications Context file
  - b). Enter the mode for Apache. Type 'Restrict'
  - c). Confirmation of whether you have stopped your applications tier services
5. Once you enter the above details, the configuration script
  - a). sets the respective context variables in the context file required to configure the Restricted mode
  - b). instantiates the configuration files for the HTTP Server and OC4J in the ..
6. Restart all application services on the applications tier.

Whenever the users try to access the Applications home page, they get redirected to the downtime page generated when you schedule downtime.

### Disable restrict mode of Apache

1. Login to your applications tier as application user and source the environment file if it is not set in user bash profile.
2. Stop your all application tier services by running adstpall.sh from

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\$ADMIN\_SCRIPTS\_HOME. And check if any application services by using  
ps -ef|grep applmgr

3. Run the script 'txkrun.pl -script=ChangeApacheMode' from the \$FND\_TOP/bin

4. Then it'll prompts for the following inputs:

- a). full path for the Applications Context file
- b). Enter the mode for Apache. Type 'Normal'
- c). Confirmation of whether you have stopped your applications tier services

5. Restart all application services on the applications tier.