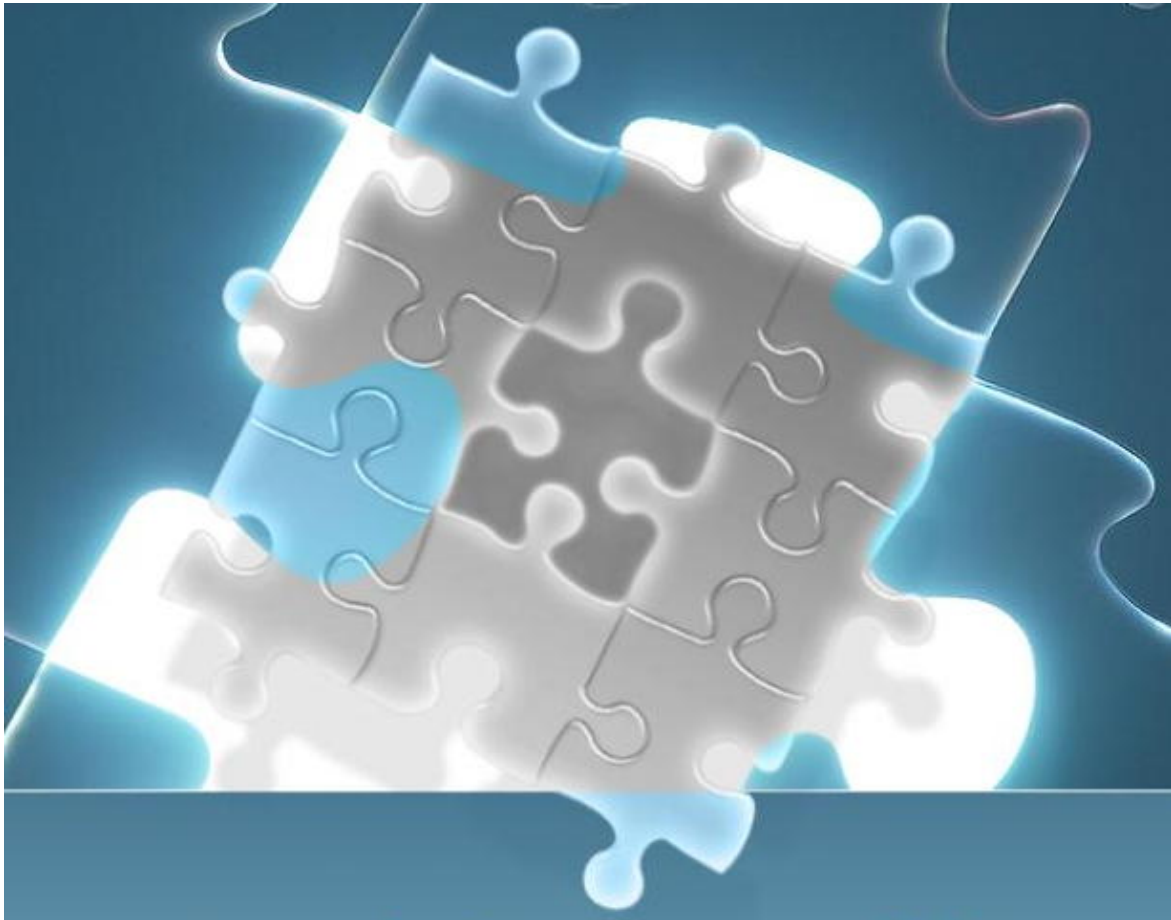


## Application Note

### LAMLM Installation on Solaris 10



This AppNote will assist the installation of LAMLM on Solaris 10. Although there might be some subtle differences between Sparc and x86, the installation process is fundamentally the same. Apache and Java components should be included with Solaris 10. Lam.war and LM files should be obtained from TeamEDA.

Assistance from TeamEDA is available at 978-251-7510 or [support@teameda.com](mailto:support@teameda.com)

## Installation Process for Solaris 10

By default, Solaris 10 comes with Apache Tomcat 5.5 and Java 1.5. These are system wide installs and require no setup on our part, except for small configuration changes on Tomcat if wanted. Here are the steps for LAM setup:

1. **Configure Apache Tomcat**
  - a. cp cp /var/apache/tomcat55/conf/server.xml-example /var/apache/tomcat55/conf/server.xml
  - b. Edit /usr/apache/tomcat/bin/startup.sh to reflect JAVA\_HOME and CATALINA\_BASE. By default, JAVA\_HOME=/usr/java and CATALINA\_BASE=/var/apache/tomcat55
  - c. Run startup.sh
2. **Install LAM**
  - a. Insert lam.war into /var/apache/tomcat55/webapps/
3. **Setup MySQL – See Section Below**
  - a. Make sure it is configured to start on bootup.
  - b. cd /var/apache/tomcat55/webapps/lam/classes/properties/ddl/mysql
  - c. Run mysql as root
  - d. Source new database installation sql file to setup LAM database
4. **Check database.properties for MySQL connectivity**
5. **Restart Apache Tomcat by running /usr/apache/tomcat55/bin/restart.sh. Test LAM for database connectivity and usability.**
6. **LM Installation**
  - a. Get SPARC binaries and the common files. These are sparc7.tar and common.tar
  - b. Unpack both common.tar and sparc7.tar in some directory
  - c. Run ./install.sh
  - d. Set directory to /opt/lm
  - e. Install
  - f. Move boot/S98rlm to /etc/init.d/rlm and edit
  - g. Link /etc/rc2.d/S98rlm to /etc/init.d/rlm so it starts up on system boot
  - h. Move boot/S98ftlm to /etc/init.d/ftlm and edit
  - i. Link /etc/rc2.d/S98ftlm to /etc/init.d/ftlm so it starts up on system boot
7. **Edit lam.properties to reflect correct directories for LM**
8. **Install RLM license key**
  - a. Located in /opt/lm/common/local/license.rlm
9. **Start and test LM**
10. **Test LAMLM integration**

## MySQL Setup Process

### Downloads

Please obtain a copy of MySQL 5.0 from <http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/5.0.html>. For the Solaris 10 MySQL packages, please scroll the page down the section of "Solaris (pkgadd package) downloads". Choose the appropriate processor architecture of the package (either x86 or SPARC). Download the packages (both Standard and Max) and save them in an appropriate directory. I will use `/usr/files` as the directory where the `mysql-xxx.pkg.gz` files were placed through out the tutorial (Please take note that the xxx is the version number and is to be replaced by the actual text in the file name).

### Preparation

Please perform the following as the `root` user. We have to make sure that any other previously running copies of MySQL are to be uninstalled from the system.

1. login as `root`
2. To list all the packages, type: `pkginfo | grep mysql` at the shell.
3. If you see any listed packages, you may remove them by typing `pkgrm <pkg_name>` The names of the packages are list at the second column of after executing `pkginfo`.
4. Change the directory to the place where you've downloaded the `mysql-xxx.pkg.gz` files. (e.g. `cd /usr/files`). If the files were compressed by `gzip` and you can see the `.gz` extension at the end of the files, you may decompress them by typing `gzip -d mysql-xxx.pkg.gz`. Decompress the downloaded `mysql-xxx.pkg.gz` files.

### Installation

Follow these steps to perform the installation (perform as "root"):

1. Create the `mysql` group by typing `groupadd mysql`.
2. Create the `mysql` user by typing `useradd -g mysql mysql`.
3. Change the directory where the MySQL packages were placed. `cd /usr/files`.
4. First install the "Standard" package by typing: `pkgadd -d mysql-standard-xxx.pkg`. Just accept the default install directory (`/opt/mysql`) when prompted and go through the Installation Process.
5. Next, install the "Max" package by typing: `pkgadd -d mysql-max-xxx.pkg`. Just accept the default directory when prompted and go through the installation process.
6. The MySQL should have been installed in `/opt/mysql/mysql`.
7. Change the directory to `/etc/init.d` and edit the `mysql` file with any text

editor. Locate the line which states: "*datadir=<something>*". Change the line to "*datadir=/opt/mysql/mysql/data*". Save the changes.

8. After the installation, change the path to */opt* and type this: "chown -R mysql:mysql mysql". This is to change the ownership of the whole mysql directory.

## Initializing the Database

1. Change the operating user from *root* to *mysql* by typing: "su mysql".
2. Change the working directory to */opt/mysql/mysql/scripts* by typing: "cd /opt/mysql/mysql/scripts".
3. Execute the *mysql\_db\_install* script by typing: ". /mysql\_install\_db --user=mysql --ldata=/opt/mysql/mysql/data".
4. Change the working directory to */opt/mysql/mysql/bin*.
5. Start the database by typing: ". /mysqld\_safe --datadir=/opt/mysql/mysql/data --user=mysql &".

## Connecting to MySQL

Try to connect to the MySQL database by typing "mysql" as the *root* user. You should be able to see the "mysql>" prompt for the successful connection. The only user which could connect to the database now is the *root* user and it doesn't require a password. For more information on user account management, please visit <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.0/en/user-account-management.html>