



Openbravo r2.11 quick-start

installation guide

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I. Introduction

Openbravo is a pure web-based extended ERP for SMEs (Small and Midsize Enterprises). The extended ERP solution includes basic CRM (Customer Relationship Management) and BI (Business Intelligence) and a broad range of standard functionalities such as purchasing, warehousing, projects, manufacturing and sales management, financial management and much more. Openbravo is in production in companies spanning several industries, including distribution, services and manufacturing.



II. Requirements

Operating systems supported:

- ◆ Microsoft Windows XP, 2000 or 2003 server
- ◆ Linux. It has been successfully tested in Red Hat, CentOS and Fedora systems.

To run Openbravo, you need to install the following software:

- ◆ Jakarta-Tomcat version 5.5. It can be downloaded from <http://tomcat.apache.org/>
- ◆ Java 2 Platform Standard Edition 5.0. It can be downloaded from <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/download.jsp>
- ◆ Oracle 10g release 2. It can be downloaded from <http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/database/oracle10g/index.html>
- ◆ Apache-ant 1.6. It can be downloaded from <http://ant.apache.org/>



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The Original Code is Openbravo ERP.

The Initial Developer of the Original Code is Openbravo SL

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IV. Operating Environment installation

This section describes how to install step by step the base software (which we usually refer to as Operating Environment) needed to run Openbravo.

I.1 Oracle database installation

Openbravo uses Oracle 10g as its database engine. Express, Standard and Enterprise editions have been successfully tested. Support for open source database engines such as MySQL is currently under development. To install Oracle 10g you need to:

- ◆ Register Oracle Technology Network (OTN) to have access to the Oracle's downloadable editions and download Oracle 10g from Oracle's website. You must click a link to download oracle database (express or standard and enterprise edition for linux or windows)
- ◆ Install it using the desired Edition installation mode.

I.2 Sun Java 2 Software Development Kit installation

Openbravo requires Sun Java. In order to install it, you have to:

- ◆ Download and install Java 2 Platform Standard Edition 5.0 from <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/download.jsp>. Selects *download JDK 5.0* and then selects the best choice from your platform. JDK is necessary because of you must compile java files.
- ◆ Make sure that the JAVA_HOME environment variable points correctly to your Java runtime and make sure that the Java runtime is in your search path. You can do that easily:
 - ◆ On Windows, go to the desktop, press the right-mouse button when you are over the *My Computer* icon and select the *Properties* option on the context menu. A property sheet is shown. Select the *Advanced* tab and then click the *Environment variables* button. Now, define the JAVA_HOME environment variable, pointing it to your Java install folder and add %JAVA_HOME%\bin to your PATH variable.
 - ◆ On Linux, check that you have a supported Java environment. Use *java -version* to check the version that you have installed. If your version is older than what is required, use your package distribution tool to upgrade the Java environment. Make sure that your JAVA_HOME environment variable is defined. You can add it to your system configuration by adding the following lines to the /etc/profile configuration file:

```
JAVA_HOME="/usr/java/jdk1.5.0_06" (folder where  
it is installed).
```



```
export JAVA_HOME
```

- ◆ Also, you can use the *ln* command to create a link to your Java runtime. Using *ln -s /usr/java/jdk1.5.0_06/bin/java /usr/bin/java*, where */usr/java/jdk1.5.0_06/bin/java* is the folder where you have Java installed and *java /usr/bin/java* where the link is created.

I.3 Apache Jakarta-Tomcat installation

Openbravo requires Jakarta-Tomcat. In order to install it, you have to:

- ◆ Download Jakarta-Tomcat version 5.5 from <http://tomcat.apache.org/>
- ◆ Make sure that CATALINA_HOME and CATALINA_OPTS environment variable are correctly defined. You can do that easily:
 - ◆ On Windows, go to the desktop, press the right-mouse button when you are over the *My Computer* icon and select the *Properties* option on the context menu. A property sheet is shown. Select the *Advanced* tab and then click the *Environment variables* button. Now, define the CATALINA_HOME environment variable, pointing it to the folder where Jakarta-Tomcat was installed and for the CATALINA_OPTS environment variable, set to the value *"-server -Xms512M -Xmx512M"*.
 - ◆ On Linux, if these variables are not defined in your system, add the following lines to the /etc/profile configuration file:

```
CATALINA_HOME="/usr/local/tomcat"  
CATALINA_OPTS="-server -Xms512M -Xmx512M"  
export CATALINA_HOME CATALINA_OPTS
```

I.4 Apache Ant installation

Openbravo requires Apache Ant. In order to install it, you have to:

- ◆ Download the package from <http://ant.apache.org/> and install it.
- ◆ Make sure that the ANT_HOME environment variable is correctly defined. You can do that easily:
 - ◆ On Windows, go to the desktop, press the right-mouse button when you are over the *My Computer* icon and select the *Properties* option on the context menu. A property sheet is shown. Select the *Advanced* tab and then click the *Environment variables* button. Now, add the ANT_HOME variable, pointing it to the folder where Ant was installed and add *%ANT_HOME%\bin* to your PATH variable..
 - ◆ On Linux, you can add the ANT_HOME environment variable to your system configuration by adding the following lines to the /etc/profile configuration file:



```
ANT_HOME="/usr/local/apache-ant-1.6.5"  
export ANT_HOME
```

- ◆ Where */usr/local/apache-ant-1.6.5* is the folder where you have your Ant packed installed.
- ◆ Also you can use the *ln* command to create a link to your ant binaries using *ln -s /usr/local/apache-ant-1.6.5/bin/ant /usr/bin/ant*, where */usr/local/apache-ant-1.6.5/bin/ant* is the folder where you have Ant installed and *ant /usr/bin/ant* where the link is created.



V. Openbravo installation

Openbravo is distributed in a compressed file that includes all the files needed to run it. You must unzip the file.

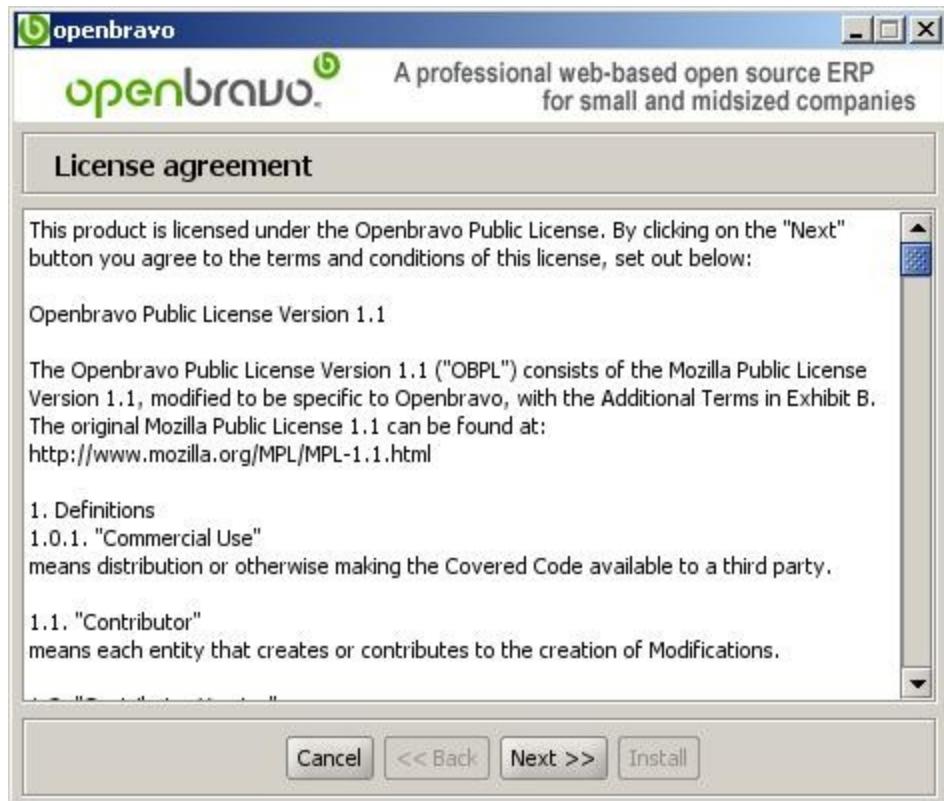
Before proceeding with the installation, there are a few third-party libraries that have to be copied into your system. Copy the following files (found in the *lib* folder of your Openbravo zip file) to the *CATALINA_HOME/common/lib* folder (that is Tomcat's lib directory):

- ◆ activation.jar
- ◆ avalon-framework-cvs-20020806.jar
- ◆ axis-ant.jar
- ◆ axis.jar
- ◆ batik.jar
- ◆ comm.jar
- ◆ fop.jar
- ◆ jaxrpc.jar
- ◆ log4j-1.3alpha-8.jar
- ◆ mail.jar
- ◆ nekohtml.jar
- ◆ ojdbc14.jar
- ◆ saaj.jar
- ◆ wsdl4j-1.5.1.jar
- ◆ renderFoRmi.jar
- ◆ commons-dbcop.jar
- ◆ commons-pool.jar
- ◆ commons-collections.jar
- ◆ commons-collections-testframework.jar
- ◆ commons-fileupload.jar
- ◆ commons-io.jar
- ◆ commons-logging-1.0.4.jar
- ◆ commons-discovery-0.2.jar
- ◆ xercesImpl.jar

Once you have copied the files you can start the installation process executing the *install.bat* file (Windows) or the *install.sh* file (Linux). The distribution file includes all source code developed by Openbravo and the installation process

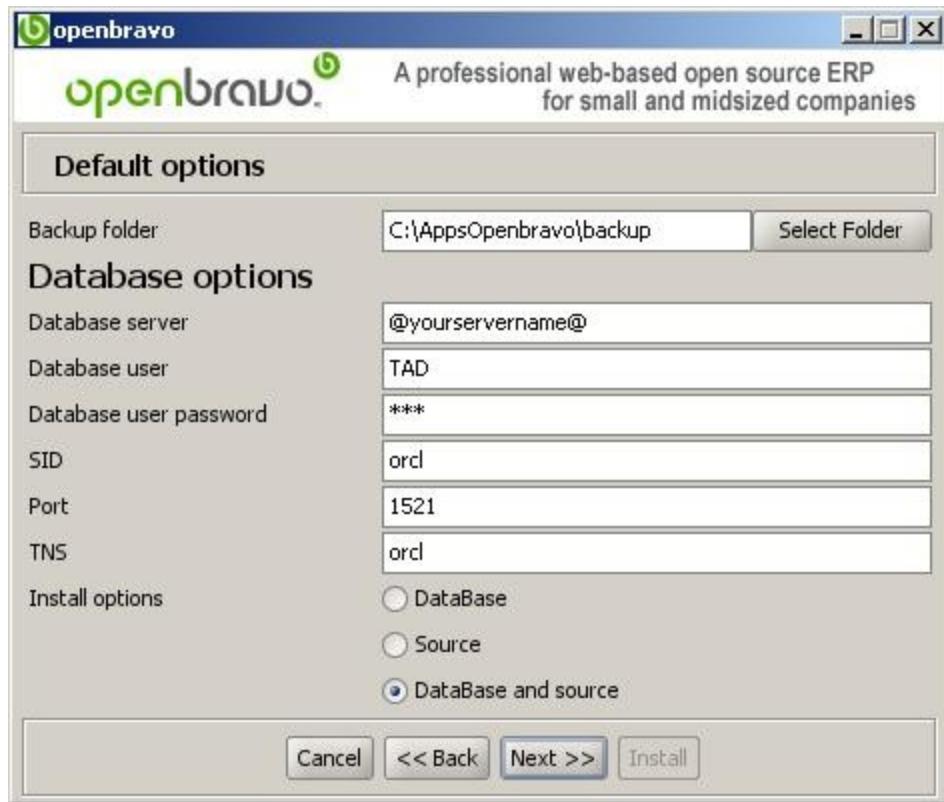


automatically uses this to build the system.



In the license dialog box, read and accept the Openbravo license agreement before proceeding with the installation process. By clicking on the “Next” button you agree to the terms and conditions of this license.

The installation program will guide you through the installation steps. It will propose different default values for the installation options depending on the platform (Windows or Linux) you are using.

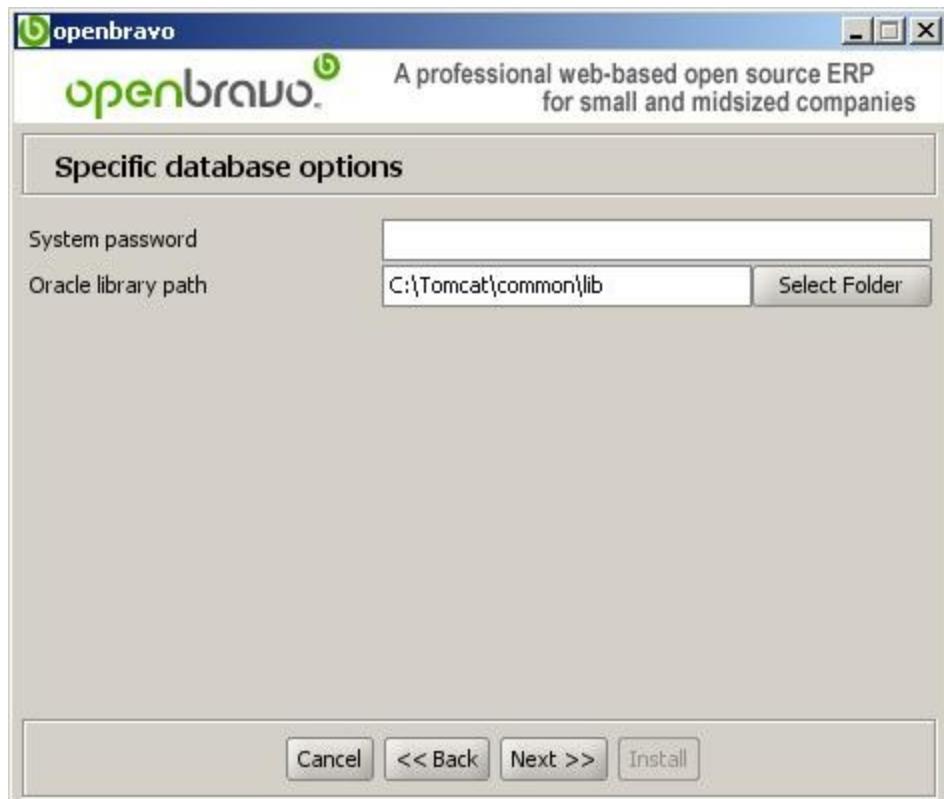


In this dialog box you can configure the following options:

- ◆ **Backup folder:** specifies the folder that the installation program uses to store backup copies in case of upgrading. This path cannot contain white spaces. It is recommended not to change the default value.
- ◆ **Database server:** name (recommended) or IP address of the database server. The installation program will check that you replace the default value (including "@" symbols) before you can continue the installation.
- ◆ **Database user:** Oracle user (Schema) name that will store the Openbravo dictionary. It is recommended not to change the default value.
- ◆ **Database user password:** password of the Database user in the racle database. It is highly recommended to change the default value. The new password must not be null. Be aware that the password will be stored without encryption in xmlPool.xml and dbCon5.xml files in the config folder of your installation.
- ◆ **SID:** Oracle's SID for the database connection. Oracle 10g Standard Edition installation defaults it to "orcl" and Express Editon defaults it to "xe".
- ◆ **Port:** port number of the database connection. Oracle installation defaults it to 1521.
- ◆ **TNS:** Oracle's TNS name for the database connection. Oracle installation defaults it to the SID name.

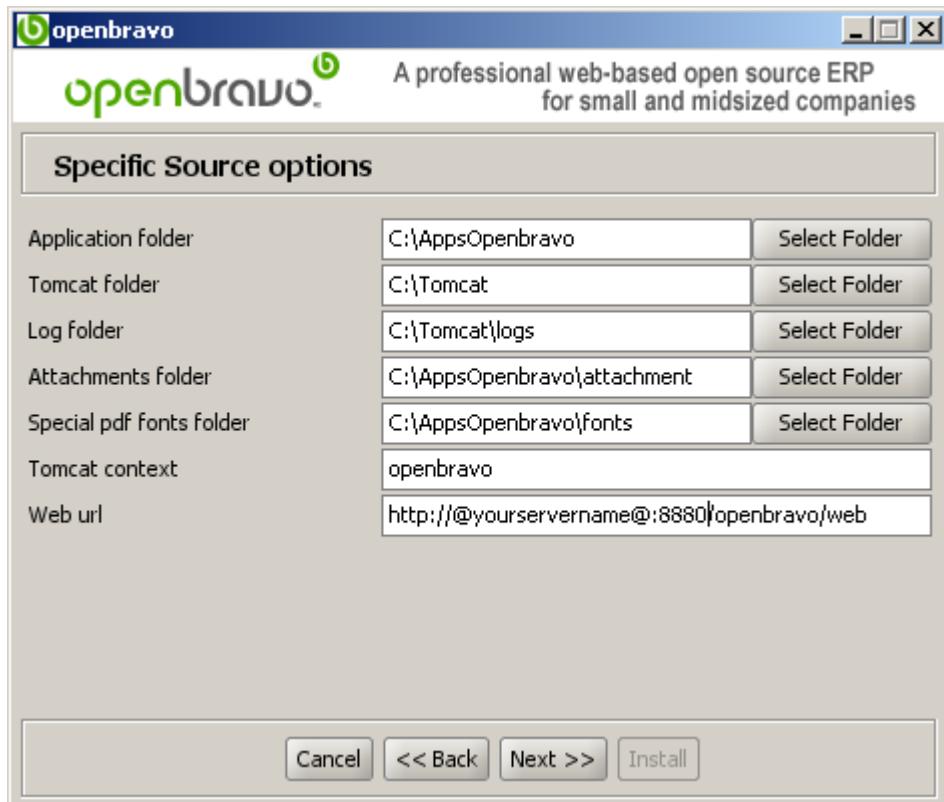


- ◆ **Install options:** select which components you want to install: only the database (Database), the source code (Source) or both (Database and source). If you install the system in separate computers you will use first option for the computer running Jakarta-Tomcat and the second one for the database. If you install the whole system in one computer you will use the third option.



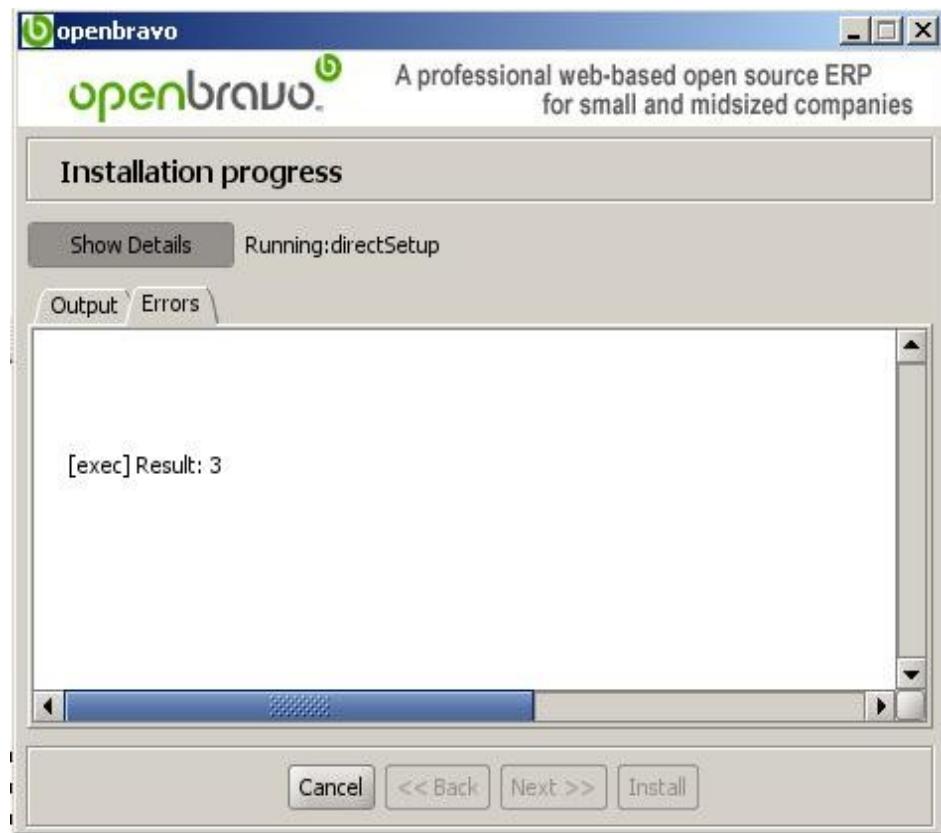
In this dialog box we can define the specific database options:

- ◆ **System password:** This is the password of the *System* user in oracle database. This is only required if you are doing a [new installation](#). This user will be used for creating the Database user (usually TAD).
- ◆ **Oracle library path:** Oracle's default library folder. If you are installing the system in separate computers and you are in the database installation step you will need to change the default value.



In this dialog box we can define the folders that Openbravo uses:

- ◆ **Application folder:** where the application will be installed. It is recommended not to change the default value.
- ◆ **Tomcat folder:** where Tomcat is installed. If you have installed Jakarta-Tomcat using defaulted values you will not have to change the default value.
- ◆ **Log folder:** where the application logs will be stored. It is recommended not to change the default value.
- ◆ **Attachments folder:** to store application attachments. It is recommended not to change the default value.
- ◆ **Special pdf fonts folder:** where the FOP external sources files will be stored. It is recommended not to change the default value.
- ◆ **Tomcat context:** name of the tomcat context where you want to install the application. It is recommended not to change the default value.
- ◆ **Web url:** the URL that points where the static web content (images, css, Java Script) is stored. The installation program will check you replace the “@yourservername@” including the “@” symbols before you can continue the installation.



At the end we get the “Install” step. Once it has started, by clicking in the “Show Details” button we can see the detailed log of the installation process. In the “Errors” tab we see the log of errors happened during the installation. The message shown in the picture above ([exec] Result: 3) is usual and it has no importance: it is thrown by the Oracle Import Process when it finish with warnings, as it usually does.

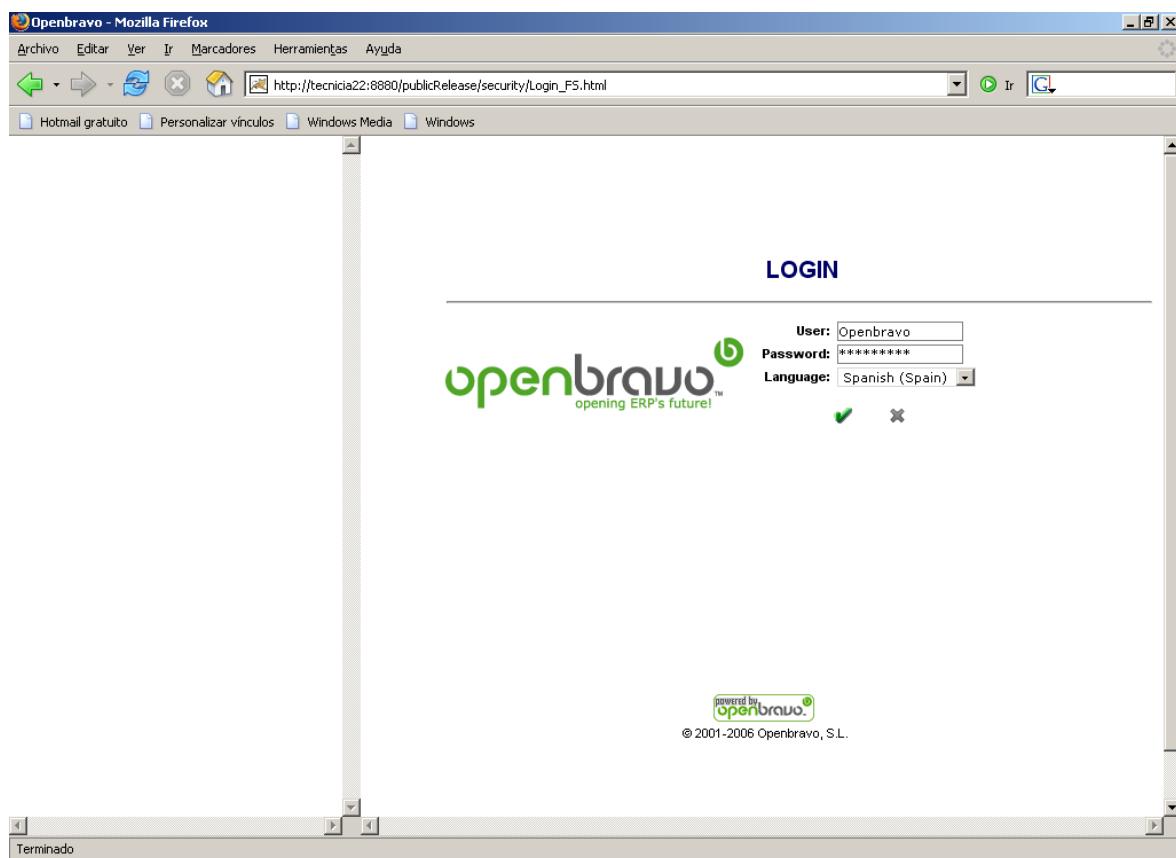


VI. Running Openbravo

After you have installed all of the software packages, point your browser to http://@yourservername@:8080/openbravo/security/Login_FS.html. To check that tomcat is up, point your browser to <http://@yourservername@:8080> (you should get the apache-tomcat welcome page). Otherwise, to start tomcat:

- ◆ On Windows, execute tomcat5w.exe (in \$CATALINA_HOME\bin) and select start option
- ◆ On Linux, execute ./startup.sh (in \$CATALINA_HOME/bin)

Replace “@yourservername@” by the name (recommended) or IP address of your computer to start using Openbravo.



You may now log into Openbravo with the username "Openbravo" and the password "openbravo". Please note that usernames and passwords are case sensitive.



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