# Oracle® Rdb Connectivity Management

Release Notes
Release 7.3.0.0
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Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management, Release 7.3



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# Contents

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If you have problems with the software, please contact your local Oracle Support Services.

# Preface

This document is your primary source of release information for Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management.

This preface contains these topics:

- Audience
- Organization
- Related Documentation
- Conventions

## Audience

*Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management Release Notes* is intended for system and database administrators who are looking after servers and services used by Oracle JDBC for Rdb and/or SQL/Services for Rdb.

To use this document, you must be familiar with Oracle JDBC for Rdb and Oracle SQL/Services management concepts and operations.

# Organization

This document contains:

- **Chapter 1, "Installing and Configuring"**
  Describes how to install Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management and provides system requirements. Read this chapter *before* installing or using Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management.

- **Chapter 2, "Enhancements Provided in Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management Release 7.3"**
  Describes new and changed features in Oracle Connectivity Management release 7.3.

- **Chapter 3, "Problems Corrected"**
  Describes problems corrected in Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management release 7.3.

- **Chapter 4, "Known Problems, Restrictions and Workarounds"**
  Describes known problems, restrictions, and workarounds Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management release 7.3.

- **Chapter 5, "New Features and Corrections in Previous Releases"**
  Describes new and changed features and problems corrected in previous versions of Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management.

# Related Documentation

For more information, see these Rdb resources:

- *Oracle SQL/Services Server Configuration Guide*
- *Guide to Using the Oracle Rdb7 Oracle SQL/Services (tm) Client API*
- *Oracle JDBC for Rdb Release Notes*

To download free release notes, installation documentation, white papers, or other collateral, please visit the Rdb web site:

http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/rdb

General information on Java may be found at
http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/index.html

General information on JDBC may be found at
http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/index-142838.html

Documentation for HP's Java for OpenVMS system may be found at
http://h18012.www1.hp.com/java/

Documentation for Oracle SQL/Services and Oracle JDBC for Rdb may be found at
http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/products/rdb/documentation/rdb-doc-rlp-523618.html

# Conventions

Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management is often referred to as ORCM.

Oracle JDBC for Rdb often referred to as JDBC.

Hewlett-Packard Company is often referred to as HP.

The following conventions are used in this document:

| | |
|---|---|
| word | A lowercase word in a format example indicates a syntax element that you supply. |
| [ ] | Brackets enclose optional clauses from which you can choose one or none. |
| { } | Braces enclose clauses from which you must choose one alternative. |
| ... | A horizontal ellipsis means you can repeat the previous item |
| . . . | A vertical ellipsis in an example means that information not directly related to the example has been omitted. |

### Conventions in Code Examples

Code examples illustrate SQL or other command-line statements. They are displayed in a monospace (fixed-width) font and separated from normal text as shown in this example:

```
SELECT last_name FROM employees WHERE last_name = 'TOLIVER';
```

### Passwords in Code Examples

For simplicity in demonstrating this product, code examples do not perform the password management techniques that a deployed system normally uses.

In a production environment, please follow your corporate password management guidelines and other security recommendations.

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# Chapter 1
# Installing and Configuring

This chapter describes installation and configuration requirements for Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management (ORCM).

This chapter contains:



## 1.1 System Requirements

ORCM requires the following products to be installed on your client system:

| Software | Minimum Version |
|---|---|
| Java ™SDK/RTE | V1.7 (7.0) |

If you need to management Oracle SQL/Services , the following product must be installed on your server systems:

| Software | Minimum Release | |
|---|---|---|
| | Alpha | Integrity |
| Oracle SQL/Services | 7.3.0.1 | 7.3.0.1 |

If you need to management Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers , the following product must be installed on your server systems:

| Software | Minimum Release | |
|---|---|---|
| | Alpha | Integrity |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oracle JDBC for Rdb | 7.3.2.0 | 7.3.2.0 |

## 1.2 De-install previous version of Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management

If you have a previously installed a BETA version of ORCM you must de-install this prior to installing ORCM release 7.3.0.0**.**

## 1.3 Installing ORCM

ORCM may be installed on any client system that has the required minimum version of Java already installed on it.

These steps demonstrate how to install Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management on various system architectures:

- Installing on Microsoft Windows
- Installing on Apple MacOS
- Installing on Other Systems

### 1.3.1 Installing on Microsoft Windows

To install:

1. **Download the Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management installation kit:**

   1) Connect to MyOracleSupport http://support.oracle.com/.

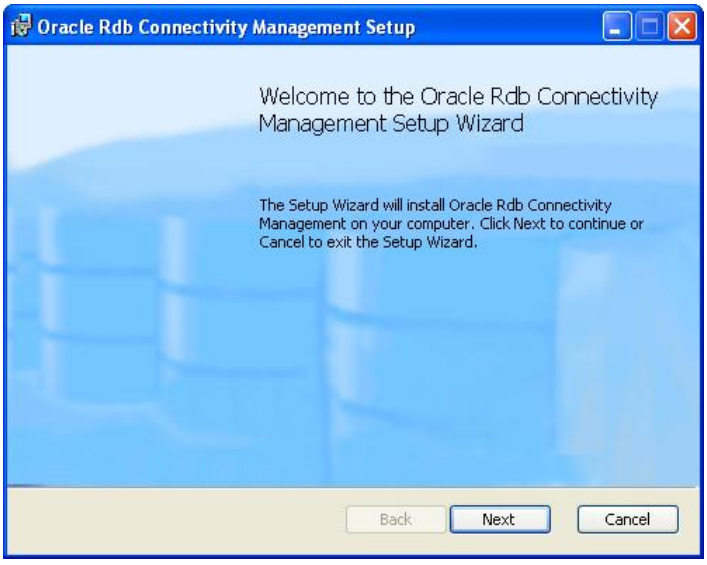
   2) Navigate to **Patches and Updates**, and locate the Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management**, Release 7.3** kit for Microsoft Windows.

   3) Download the .ZIP file. The **ORCM73000MSI.ZIP** file contains the following files:
      The Release Notes containing the installation guide.
      The ORCM User Guide.
      The OracleRdbConMgt73000.msi file
      The Setup.exe file.

4) Unzip **ORCM73000MSI.ZIP** into a temporary directory.

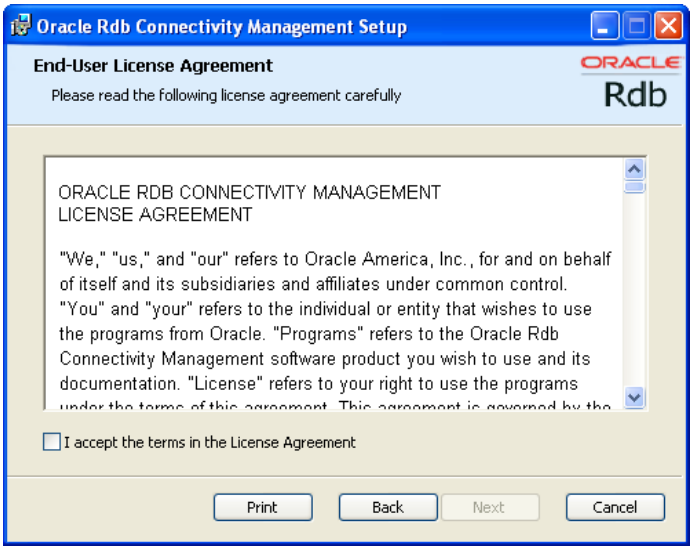
2. **Double-click** Setup.exe**.**

Windows Installer launches and the Welcome screen appears.



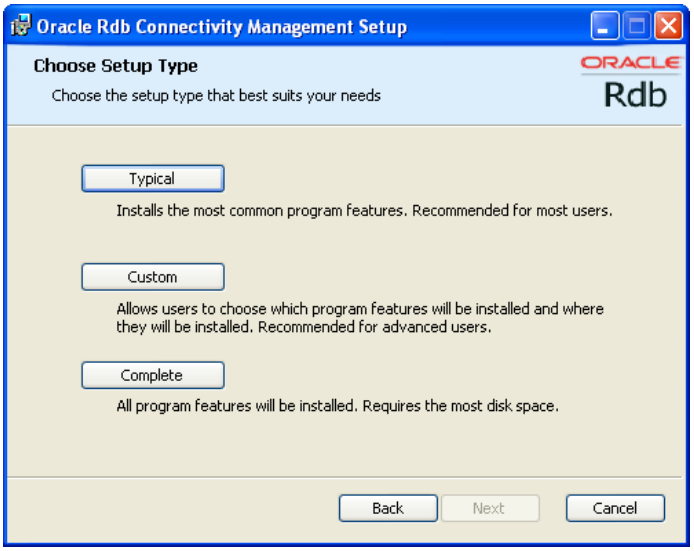

3. **Click** Next**.**

An End-User License Agreement will be displayed. If you agree with the license conditions tick the acceptance box.



4. **Click** Next.

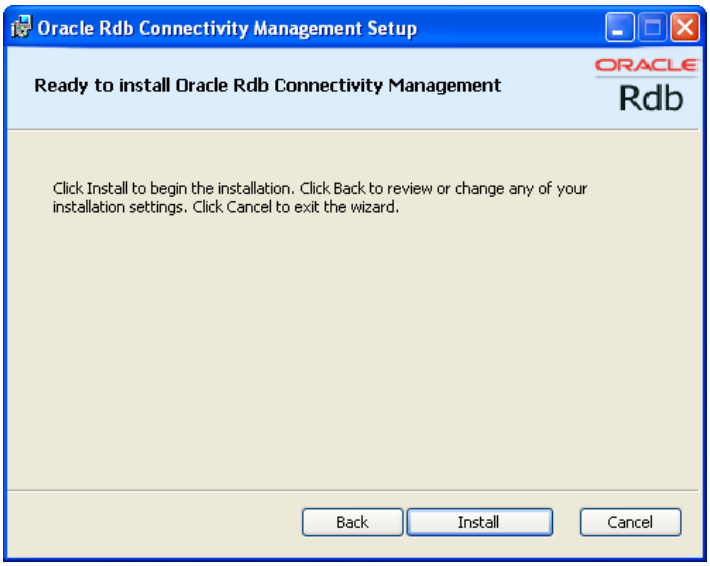
The Choose setup type window appears, allows you to install the different ORCM components.




In this first release off ORCM there are no optional components, so press the `Complete` button.

5. **Click** Complete**.**

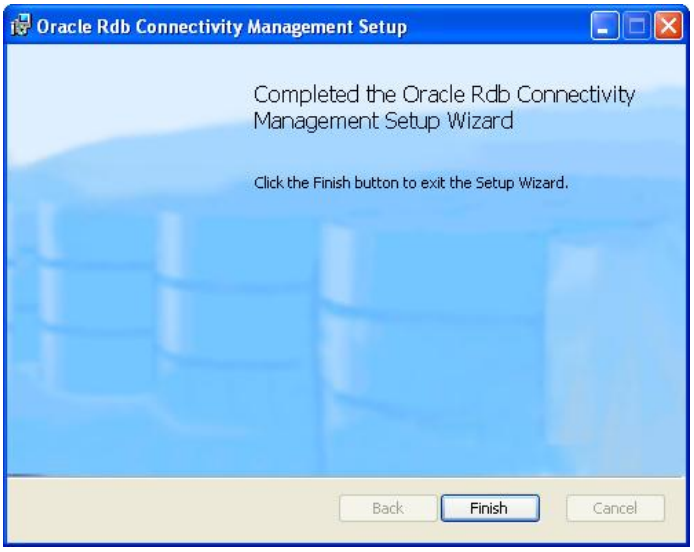
A confirmation screen is displayed allowing you to proceed with the installation or cancel or go to back to change the installation directory.



7. **Click** Install**.**

The installation will proceed.

Once complete the finish screen will appear.




8. **Click Finish.**

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## 1.3.2 Installing on Apple MacOS

### To install:

1. **Login to the user account in which you will be running ORCM.** Your account must have Administrator privileges (with a non-blank password) and you must be connected to the Internet.
2. **You will need a Java runtime**, which is installed by default on all versions of Mac OS X prior to 10.7 Lion. If you are running any version of Mac OS X prior to 10.7 Lion, run *Software Update*; if are running 10.7 Lion (or newer) but don't have a Java runtime**,** install the Java runtime.
3. **Download the Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management installation kit:**

    1) Connect to MyOracleSupport http://support.oracle.com/.

    2) Navigate to **Patches and Updates**, and locate the Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management**, Release 7.3** kit for Apple MacOS.

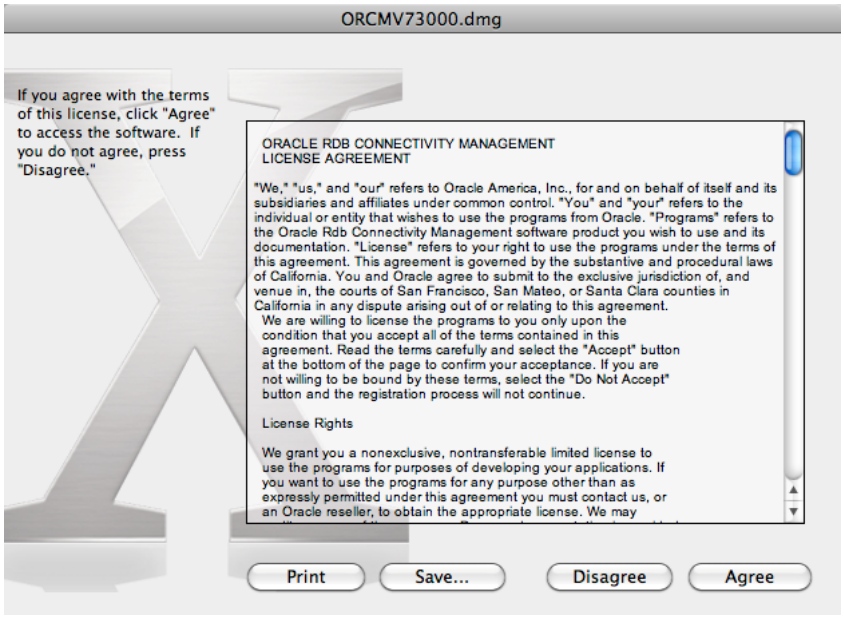
    3) Download the .ZIP file to the Desktop. The **ORCM73000MACOS.ZIP** file contains the following files:
        The ORCM Release Notes containing the installation guide.
        The ORCM User Guide.
        The ORCM73000.dmg file.

    4) If you have Mac OS X 10.8 (Mountain Lion) or 10.9 (Mavericks), temporarily allow applications downloaded from anywhere by selecting *System Preferences -> Security and Privacy -> General -> Allow applications downloaded from: Anywhere*.

    4) Double-click **ORCM73000MACOS.ZIP** to unzip it.

4. Move the **ORCM Release Notes** and **User Guide** to your documentation library.

5. **Double-click** ORCM73000**.dmg.**
    An End-User License Agreement will be displayed. If you agree with the license conditions click the Agree button.




**The ORCM installation screen will display.**


6. Drag the ORCM bundle over to the Applications folder.
7. If you have Mac OS X 10.8 (Mountain Lion) or 10.9 (Mavericks), select *System Preferences -> Security & Privacy -> General -> Allow applications downloaded from: Mac App Store and identified developers*.

## 1.3.3 Installing on Other Systems

### To install:

1. **Download the Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management installation kit:**

1) Connect to MyOracleSupport http://support.oracle.com/.

2) Navigate to **Patches and Updates**, and locate the Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management**, Release 7.3** kit for other systems.

3) Download the .ZIP file. The **ORCM73000.ZIP** file contains the following files:
   The ORCM Release Notes containing the installation guide.
   The ORCM User Guide.
   The ORCM software kit.

4) Create or select a directory to save the ORCM software to.
4) Unzip **ORCM73000.ZIP** into the chosen directory.

# Chapter 2 Invoking the Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management GUI.

Once installed on your client system, ORCM may be invoked by one of the following methods:

- On Any System - ORCM Jar invocation
- On Windows
- On MacOS

Once invoke, if this is the first time that ORCM has been invoked on your system a first-use wizard will be displayed to guide you through the initial ORCM setup:

- First Use

## 2.1 On Any System - ORCM Jar invocation

As ORCM is a Java-based application it may be invoked from your system's command line, console or terminal, assuming that the environment on your system has been set up to allow command line Java operations.

Prior to invoking ORCM ensure that the ORCM.JAR is in the CLASSPATH you will be using when invoking Java.

ORCM may be invoked using the following command on most systems:

```
java -jar orcm.jar -cfg #PREF:ORCMCFG
```

Note: The "-cfg" switch and value is required to ensure that ORCM know where to locate the default ORCM configuration file.

If you have multiple Java version installed on your system, you may have to setup your environment to ensure that the correct Java version is chosen when you invoke the Java command. Please refer to your operating system's Java Installation or Users guide to see how to select the Java environment to run under.

Note for Windows Users.

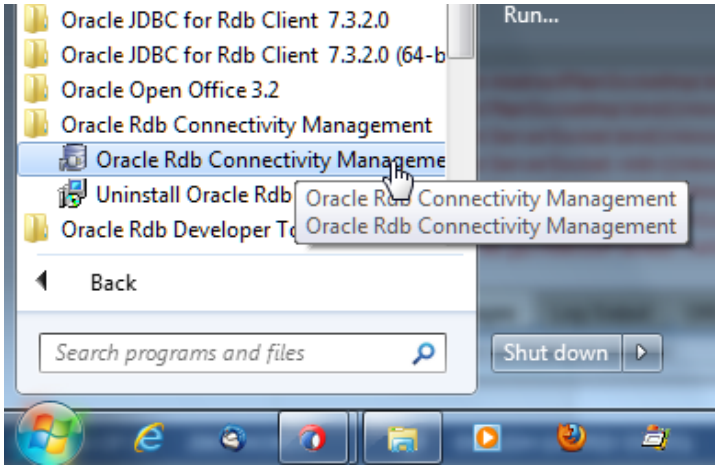
> If running under Windows, you may select a specific Java home by changing the user-level PATH variable to place the appropriate Java home directory first.
>
> Alternatively, you may specifically invoke the appropriate java executable directly:

```
set java6_home=c:\java_60\jdk\jre\bin
%java6_home%\java.exe -jar orcm.jar -cfg #PREF:ORCMCFG
```

During installation ORCM will install an `orcm.bat` file to the standard ORCM installation directory. This bat file may be used to invoke ORCM and may be modified to choose an alternate Java home or configuration file to be used.

## 2.2 On Windows

Use the windows Start menu to navigate to `All Programs > Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management` and select the Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management entry:




The Start menu uses the application executable `orcm.exe` found in the ORCM installation directory to invoke the ORCM interface.

If you have multiple Java versions installed and do not wish to use the default Java version installed on your Windows system, you will need to make some configuration changes prior to invoking ORCM.

See the following section for details on `orcm.exe` and changing the environment under which ORCM will be invoked.

### 2.2.1 ORCM.EXE

The `orcm.exe` within the ORCM installation directory may be used to invoke ORCM. This executable is a shell application that will in turn invoke Java to execute the `orcm.jar`.

It is this shell application that is invoked from the Windows Start menu. You may also invoke this image directly from the Windows console.

The `orcm.exe` allows you to configure certain aspects of ORCM execution:

- Which Java image to invoke
- Which ORCM.JAR to use
- Which configuration file to use

#### 2.2.1.1 Specifying which Java to Use

As there may be multiple Java versions installed on your Windows system, you may have to direct `orcm.exe` to use the Java version you require if it is not the default java environment for your system.

The PATH variable is used by Windows to search the appropriate directories to locate the executable you trying to execute. This variable may be set at the system or user level to provide a directory search list used when locating the executable.

If the Java release you wish to use is not specified in the PATH variable, or is specified after another Java version in the list, then you will have to configure your environment to select this correct Java version.

There are several ways you may select the appropriate Java executable to use:

1/. By changing your user level PATH variable.

By default `orcm.exe` will try to invoke the first `javaw.exe` executable found when searching the PATH search list, so one way to ensure the correct Java version is invoked is to ensure that the binary directory for that version occurs at the start of the PATH variable search list.

For example, suppose you have installed Java 7.0 in windows directory:

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\Java\jre1.7.0_25
```

You may place the following at the start of your user-level PATH variable:

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\Java\jre1.7.0_25\bin
```

(Note: if you are doing this in a bat file or on the console command line, remember to place double quotes around any path that has embedded spaces.)

2/. Or by using the command line parameter "-Xjava".

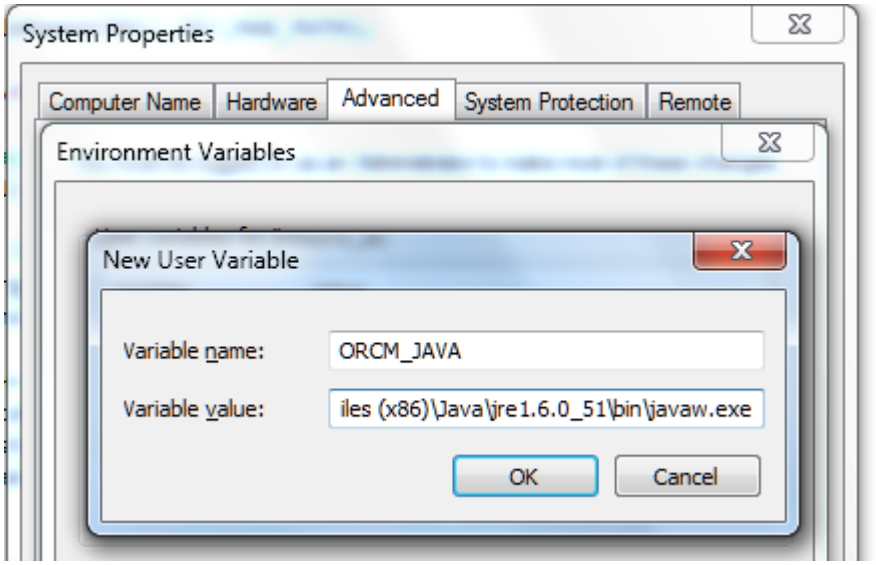
You may specify the `javaw` executable that `orcm.exe` will use to invoke the `orcm.jar` by using "-Xjava":

```
orcm.exe -Xjava="C:\Program Files (x86)\Java\jre1.7.0_25\bin\javaw.exe"
```

3/. Or by creating a user environment variable named ORCM_JAVA.

Create ORCM_JAVA environment variable and give it the full file specification of the Java executable, for example:

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\Java\jre1.7.0_25\bin\javaw.exe
```




The third option is the recommended method if you will be invoking ORCM from the Windows Start menu and have other users on your Windows system that may not wish to have the PATH variable altered.

#### 2.2.1.2 Specifying an alternate ORCM.JAR to Use

It is possible to install more than one version of ORCM to your Windows system. By default, ORCM will be invoked using the jar file found in the standard ORCM installation directory.

This would typically be the following directory on 64 bit Windows systems:

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\Oracle\ORCM
```

And in the following directory on 32 bit Windows systems:

```
C:\Program Files\Oracle\ORCM
```

If you wish to use a copy of an `orcm.jar` that is not in the ORCM installation directory you must provide `orcm.exe` with the file specification of the jar to use.

There are several ways you may select the appropriate jar file to use:

1/. By setting default to the directory that contains the `orcm.jar` prior to invoking the orcm.exe executable.

The `orcm.exe` executable will invoke the `orcm.jar` file from the current default directory.

The Windows Start menu invocation of ORCM will set the default directory to the standard ORCM installation directory prior to invoking `orcm.exe`.

2/. By using the command line parameter "-Xjar".

You may specify the `ORCM` jar file to use by using "-Xjar":

```
orcm.exe -Xjar="C:\Program Files (x86)\ORCM_TEST\orcm.jar"
```

3/. Or by creating a user environment variable named ORCM_JAR.

Create ORCM_JAR environment variable and give it the full file specification of the ORCM jar file, for example:

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\ORCM_TEST\orcm.jar
```

The third option is the recommended method if you will be invoking ORCM from the Windows Start menu.

### 2.2.1.3 Specifying which Configuration file to use

By default ORCM remembers the configuration file you have already used and will use the same configuration file the next time ORCM is invoked.

The `orcm.exe` executable is directed to invoke the last invoked configuration file by using the "-Xcfg" command line parameter set to the value "#PREF:ORCMCFG"

```
orcm.exe -Xcfg="#PREF:ORCMCFG"
```

You may wish to instead, always use a specified configuration file by specifying the configuration file specification explicitly:

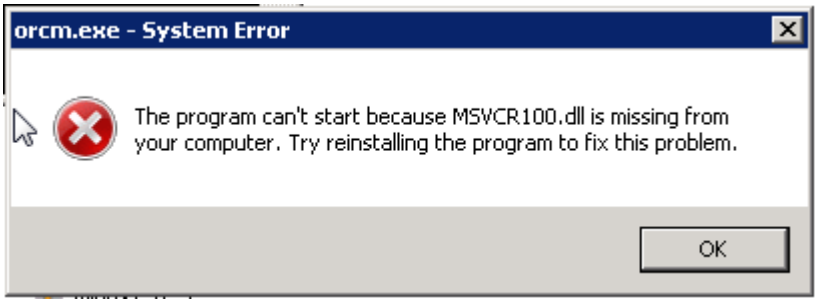
```
orcm.exe -Xcfg="e:\my_orcm\my_orcm_cfg.xml"
```

If you do choose a specific configuration file on the command line, this will always be used each time you invoke ORCM using the `orcm.exe`, even if you change the configuration file using the ORCM Preferences menu option during an active session.

### 2.2.2 Possible missing DDL errors

When you start ORCM from the windows programs menu, ORCM uses a small shell program `ORCM.exe` to invoke the ORCM main jar file in order to start the application.

As ORCM does not ship with any 3rd party DLLs it is possible you may get an error similar to the following when trying to invoke ORCM from the programs menu.




If this happens, please download and install the Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 Redistributable Package.

The Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 Redistributable Package installs runtime components of Visual C++ Libraries required to run applications developed with Visual C++ on a computer that does not have Visual C++ 2010 installed.

Contact Microsoft support or search the web for "The Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 Redistributable Package" for more details.

If you do not wish to install the Microsoft redistributable package, you may still invoke the ORCM from a windows console prompt, see On Any System - ORCM Jar invocation.

### 2.2.3 Default Configuration file Directory Changes

In the first BETA release of 7.3.0.0 ORCM, by default, ORCM used the ORCM configuration file residing in the installation directory for ORCM. For example:

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\Oracle\ORCM\orcmcfg.xml
```

This may raise a problem when using ORCM on Microsoft Windows7 and above as write access to the system directories is restricted.

In some cases, some versions of the first BETA may have used the Application Data directory to store the configurations file:

```
C:\ProgramData\Application Data\Oracle\ORCM\orcmcfg.xml
```

Although the user may have write access to this directory, only one copy of the configuration file will be shared for all users of the Windows system.

ORCM now places the default configuration file in the user's document directory, thus allowing multiple users on the same Windows Server to have their own configuration files.

For example, for the Windows user 'SMITH', the default configuration file will be:

```
C:\Users\smith\Documents\ORCM\orcmcfg.xml
```

If you already have created or modified the ORCM configuration file, you may use this older file after you reinstall ORCM by changing the ORCM configuration file value using the ORCM Preferences menu option.

Alternatively you may replace the contents of the orcmcfg.xml file in your Windows User's document directory with your original configuration file contents.

It is also noted that some of the default settings in the original BETA default configuration file may cause ORCM to slow down or be unresponsive.

Please replace the original "GUI" section of your configuration file (or add it if it does not exist to the end of your configuration file just prior to the last "</config>" token), with the following:

```
<gui name="DEFAULT"
  gui.polling="true"
```

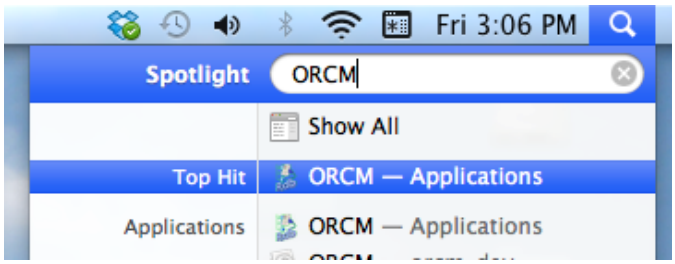
```
        gui.pollTimeout="30"
        gui.castTimeout="30"
        gui.refreshPeriod="40">

        <!-- note with images in visualizer we use URL specifications
               if there is no URL type then the path is relative INSIDE
               the RdbConnect JAR
                eg.  vis.background="images/usa.gif"
               but to point to a local or remote file you could use standard
               URL specification syntax
                eg.  vis.background="file:/E:/myimages/europe.gif"
        -->

       <visualizer
            name="DEFAULT"
            vis.title="Visualizer"
            vis.JDBCserverimage="images/JDBC_server.png"
            vis.SQSserverimage="images/SQS_server.png"
            vis.statbox="50,5,20,5"
            vis.pollTimeout="30"
            vis.castTimeout="30"
            vis.refreshPeriod="40"
       />

   </gui>
```

## 2.3 On MacOS

Navigate to your Application folder and invoke the ORCM icon:

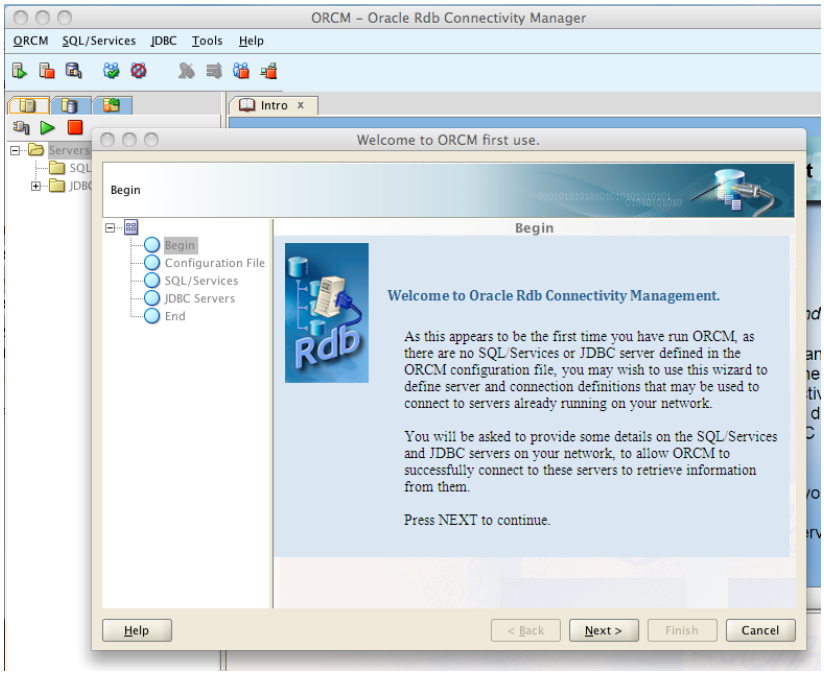

Or

Use the system search tool to locate ORCM in applications.




## 2.4 First Use

When you start ORCM for the first time a First Use wizard will be invoked to help you with the initial setup of your ORCM configuration:




Follow the instructions provided to setup your initial SQL/Services and JDBC Server definitions.

# Chapter 3
# Enhancements Provided in Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management Release 7.3

This chapter describes new and changed features in Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management release 7.3.0.0.

## 3.1 Ability to Rename JDBC Server

(Added build 20140129)

Each JDBC server defined in the ORCM configuration file is required to have a name that is unique within the configuration file.

ORCM will now allow you to change a server name using the server information screen.

Once a server has been highlighted and its definition is displayed in the work area, the name may be altered by pressing the EDIT button, placing the cursor on the server name and making the appropriate change.
When you press the SAVE button, ORCM will check the validity of the name, ensure that it is not blank and that it does not clash with an existing server already defined in the configuration file.

An alternate way to change the server name is to edit the configuration file directly, using the TOOL menu item ***Edit ORCM configuration file***, or by using an external editor.

Note:
Currently you cannot modify the name of an existing SQL/Services control connection using the connection entry forms.

If you change the name of the entry in the SQL/Services connection form, and save it, ORCM will save a new connection definition using the existing connection details and apply the new name to it, basically duplicating the connection entry.

You may then right-click the old entry in the connection list table and use the popup menu to delete it.

As in the case of the JDBC server, an alternate way to change the SQL/Services control connection name is to edit the configuration file directly, using the TOOL menu item ***Edit ORCM configuration file***, or by using an external editor.

## 3.2 Multi-versioned Configuration Backups

(Added build 20140202)

Whenever you modify the configuration file, ORCM makes a backup copy of the file prior to modification. By default ORCM will only save a single backup version of the configuration file, and the backup file is overwritten each time a backup of the file is made.

ORCM now allows you to specify that versioned backups should be used. With versioned backups, multiple version of the backup configuration file will be saved using the following filename pattern:

```
<cfg file name>~<number>
```

For example:

```
orcmcfg.xml~8
```

If versioned backup is not enabled the backup file pattern is:

```
<cfg file name>~
```

For example:

```
orcmcfg.xml~
```

These backup files will be stored in the same directory the configuration file was loaded from.

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# Chapter 4
# Problems Corrected

This chapter describes problems corrected in Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management release 7.3.0.0.

## 4.1 ORCM Default Configuration File

(Fixed build 20140129)

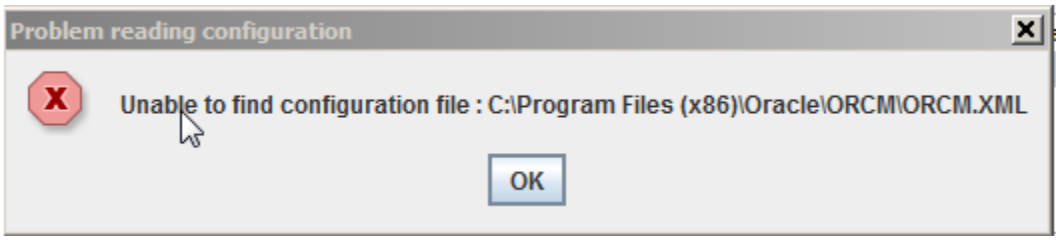
In the first BETA release of 7.3.0.0 ORCM, the ORCM configuration file used by default resided in the installation directory for ORCM.

This may raise a problem when using ORCM on Microsoft Windows7 and above as write access to the system directories is restricted.

When first starting ORCM the following exception may be logged:

```
Problem reading configuration:C:\Program Files (x86)\Oracle\ORCM (Access is denied)
```

Or the following popup error message may be seen:




ORCM has now been changed to default to using the user's default document directory on Microsoft Windows systems.

In addition, on the first invocation of ORCM, the default configuration file, orcmcfg.xml, will be added to your user's default document directory.

## 4.2 Incorrect default SQL/Services Server TCP/IP Port

(Fixed build 20140129)

Although the ORCM User Guide correctly states that the default TCP/IP port used to connect to a SQL/Services server is 2199, various components

within ORCM, including the SQL/Services Control Connection wizard incorrectly used the default value of 2198.

This has now been fixed.

## 4.3 Unable to Drop FAILED Services

(Fixed build 20140129)

A problem in service state checking within ORCM will prevent the dropping of SQL/Services services that have a "FAILED" state.

Although you may select a failed service from the server tree and select "drop service" for that service, the service will not be dropped.

Note: ORCM will not allow you to drop a service that is currently running. If a service is running you must stop it before you will be allowed to drop the service definition.

## 4.4 Save Button not Enabled after JDBC Server Save Failure

(Fixed build 20140129)

If during the save of a newly created JDBC server definition , or during the update of an existing JDBC server definition a validation error occurs , the SAVE button remains inactive, preventing you from saving the definition even if the validation errors have been rectified.

The only work-around is to cancel the operation and redo the server creation or server modification.
This has now been fixed, on validation failure the SAVE button will now remain enabled.

## 4.5 Long Menus not Scrollable

(Fixed build 20140129)

Several options within ORCM allow you to choose an existing ORCM object to base a newly created object on, for example you may create a JDBC Server definition based on an existing server definition.

When creating an object based on an existing object ORCM will display a menu of the names of existing objects that may be used as templates.

If the number of existing objects is large this menu list may extend past the end of the screen, preventing you from selecting some possible menu item choices.

This menu has now been changed to provide an overflow arrow at the top and bottom of a fixed-size list of menu items. These scroll buttons allow you to scroll up and down to allow access to the entire menu item list.

## 4.6 SQL/Services Autoconnect Servers Display on Startup of ORCM

(Fixed build 20140129)

If you have enabled autoconnect for one or more SQL/Services servers, when you open the ORCM application each of the autoconnect server's objects will be displayed in the server tree in a fully expanded state.

If you have a lot of services associated with these servers, this full expanded display may make it more cumbersome to locate servers further down the tree.

ORCM has now been changed to startup with the server tree in its collapsed state.

## 4.7 Preference changes Corrupts Configuration File.

(Fixed build 20140203)

The Preferences panel allows you to see and alter the current environment and settings within ORCM. A bug in the earlier BETA release of ORCM may cause corruption within the GUI section of the configuration file used by ORCM.

It is possible that the whole GUI section may be incorrectly removed when ORCM updates the configuration file.

Prior to saving new configuration changes, ORCM creates a backup copy of the configuration file within the same directory the configuration file was found. The backup file has the same name as your configuration file with an additional tilde "~" character at the end of the filename.

For example:

```
orcmcfg.xml~
```

As only one version of this backup is retained, multiple preference changes within the same active ORCM session may lead to the backup file also being corrupt.

If you find the configuration file is corrupt or that preferences set are not retained when restarting ORCM, please check the configuration file using either an external editor, or by selecting **Edit ORCM configuration file** from the **ORMC** Tools menu.

If the file is corrupt, locate the backup configuration file, delete the current configuration file and then rename the backup file by removing the tilde "~" from the end of the filename.

Oracle recommends to keep regular backups of your user environment files including your ORMC configuration file to facilitate recovery of your environment should corruption occur.

This has now been fixed.

## 4.8 PID not Displayed in JDBC Server Instance Sub-panel

(Fixed build 20140209)

ORCM failed to display the server PID in the Instance sub-panel of the JDBC Server display panel.

ORCM has now been fixed, the server PID will now be displayed in the PID field of the Instance sub-panel in both hexadecimal and decimal representation.

## 4.9 JDBC Server Panel Refresh Problem

(Fixed JDBC Release 7.3.3.0 build 20140224)

If a JDBS server is currently running, pressing the **Refresh** button of its JDBC Server information panel should result in the update of displayed information to the latest values received from server.

Due to a change in Java serialization introduced in Java 7.0, some values such as statistic counts were not updated correctly.

This problem only occurs if the JDBC server is running under Java 7.0 or later. Servers running on earlier versions of Java do not show this problem.

This fix requires a change to the JDBC server serialization protocol which will be available from JDBC release 7.3.3.0 build 20140224 onwards.

Servers running earlier version of JDBC will still fail to update the statistics correctly if they are running on Java 7.0 or later.

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# Chapter 5
# Known Problems, Restrictions and Workarounds

This chapter describes known problems, restrictions, and workarounds for Oracle Rdb Connectivity Management release 7.3.

This chapter contains:



## 5.1 Limitations

## 5.2 Unsupported features.

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# Chapter 6
# New Features and Corrections in Previous Releases

This is the first release of ORCM.

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