Oracle® Fusion Middleware

Installation Guide for Oracle Data Integrator

11*g* Release 1 (11.1.1)

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Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Guide for Oracle Data Integrator 11*g* Release 1 (11.1.1)

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Contents

A Oracle Data Integrator Installation Screens

B Oracle Data Profiling and Data Quality Installation Screens

C Silent Installations

D Deinstalling Oracle Data Integrator and Oracle Data Quality

Preface

This guide provides information and instructions for installing, configuring, and troubleshooting Oracle Data Integrator and Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality for Oracle Data Integrator.

Audience

This guide is intended for administrators who are responsible for installing and configuring components of Oracle Data Integrator. It is assumed that readers are comfortable running some system administration operations, such as creating users and groups, adding users to groups, and installing operating system patches on the computer where your products will be installed. Users in UNIX systems who are installing need `root` access to run some scripts.

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Related Documents

For more information, see the following manuals:

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Planning Guide*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Upgrade Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Connectivity and Knowledge Modules Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Knowledge Module Developer's Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Application Adapters Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
italic	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
`monospace`	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

Part I

Installing Oracle Data Integrator

Part I contains the following chapters:

1

Oracle Data Integrator Installation Overview

This chapter provides an overview of the Oracle Data Integrator installation process including a description of the installable components, pre and post-installation tasks, and process flow.

The chapter includes the following topics:

1.1 Oracle Data Integrator Components

Oracle Data Integrator includes the following components:

- **Oracle Data Integrator Repository**

  The Oracle Data Integrator Repository is composed of a Master Repository and one or more Work Repositories. Objects developed or configured through the user interfaces are stored in these repositories.

- **Oracle Data Integrator Studio**

  Oracle Data Integrator Studio is used for administering the infrastructure (security and topology), reverse-engineering the metadata, developing projects, scheduling, operating and monitoring executions.

- **Oracle Data Integrator Standalone Agent**

  The Standalone Agent is the run-time component of Oracle Data Integrator that executes the integration flows. It runs in a Java Virtual Machine and can be deployed where needed to run the flows.

  > **Note:** The ODI Standalone Agent includes command line scripts for managing scenarios and sessions and encoding passwords. For more information see Section 1.3.2.

- **Java EE Components**

  These components can be deployed in an application server. These include:

  – Java EE Agent

    Java EE Agent is the Java EE version of the run-time component of Oracle Data Integrator. The Java EE agent provides the same features as the

standalone agent, but can also benefit from the features of an application server.

– Oracle Data Integrator Console

  This component is a web interface for run-time, monitoring and metadata browsing operations. It also contains an extension integrated into the Fusion Middleware Control. Oracle Data Integrator components can be monitored as a domain using this extension.

– Public Web Services

  ODI comes with several run-time web services. These include the "Public Web Service" and the "Agent Web Service".

  * The Public Web Service connects to the repository to retrieve a list of context and scenarios. This web service is deployed in a Java EE application server.
  * The Agent Web Service commands the Oracle Data Integrator Agent to start and monitor a scenario. Note that this web service is built-in the Java EE or Standalone Agent.

1.2 Installation Roadmap

Table 1–1 describes the high-level tasks for installing and configuring Oracle Data Integrator. The table also provides information on where to get more details about each task.

Table 1–1 Tasks in the Oracle Data Integrator Installation Procedure

Task	Description	Documentation	Mandatory or Optional?
Task 1 - Complete the installation planning requirements	Prior to installation you must prepare your system environment for installation. Review the general installation requirements for Oracle Fusion Middleware, as well as any specific configuration requirements for Oracle Data Integrator.	For general planning information refer to the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Planning Guide*. For system requirements information, go to: `http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_requirements.htm` For Oracle Data Integrator-specific information, see the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*	Mandatory
Task 2 - Create the necessary schemas using the Repository Creation Utility (RCU) or ODI Studio.	The Oracle Repository Creation Utility (RCU) allows you to create and load a Master Repository and a Work Repository in a single database schema. The Oracle Data Integrator Studio can also be used to manually create the repository after installation.	Section 2.1.4, "Create ODI Repositories with the Repository Creation Utility (RCU)" Note that RCU supports only the Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server and DB2 technologies. RCU only supports a single schema containing both the Master Repository and one Work Repository. Other technologies and configurations are supported by manually creating the repositories using the Oracle Data Integrator Studio after the installation phase. For more information, see Appendix G, "Creating Repositories with Oracle Data Integrator Studio"	Optional
Task 3 - Install Oracle WebLogic Server and create an Oracle Fusion Middleware home if you will be installing the ODI Java EE components.	Installing the WebLogic Server is not required to run ODI. The WebLogic Server (or another application server) is a prerequisite for using the Java EE components.	Oracle WebLogic Server installation instructions are provided in Section 2.1.5, "Install Oracle WebLogic Server and Create the Middleware Home". Additional information is available in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Guide for Oracle WebLogic Server*	Optional
Task 4 - Run Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) to install Oracle Data Integrator 11*g*	The Oracle Universal Installer automates many of the ODI installation and configuration tasks.	Section 2.2, "ODI Installation Instructions"	Mandatory

Table 1–1 (Cont.) Tasks in the Oracle Data Integrator Installation Procedure

Task	Description	Documentation	Mandatory or Optional?
Task 5 - Perform any post installation steps for ODI Studio, repositories and standalone agent.	After installing ODI you may need to manually create repositories, connect to repositories or add additional drivers. Depending on your installation type, you may also need to manually configure the standalone agent.	Section 2.4, "Manual Configuration Tasks for ODI Studio, Repositories, and Standalone Agent"	Optional
Task 6 - Deploy Java EE components (if applicable)	If you installed Java EE components you will need to declare the Java EE agent in Topology. You may also need to create a WebLogic domain or generate and deploy Java EE Agent templates.	Section 2.5, "Manual Configuration Tasks for Java EE Components"	Mandatory if Java EE components are installed
Task 7 - Perform any post deployment configuration tasks for Java EE agent, Oracle Data Integrator Console, and Enterprise Manager (if applicable)	The Java EE Agent, Oracle Data Integrator Console and Enterprise Manager require manual post-deployment configuration tasks.	Section 2.5, "Manual Configuration Tasks for Java EE Components"	Mandatory if Java EE Agent, Oracle Data Integrator Console or Enterprise Manager are installed

1.3 Oracle Data Integrator Directory Structure

This section describes the `ODI_HOME` directory structure.

1.3.1 Contents of the 11*g* Installation Directory

The following table provides a few of the important Oracle Data Integrator 11*g* installation directories and sub-directories. Note that the installation folders you see will vary depending on the selected installation type:

Directory	Description
`/bin`	This directory contains the Upgrade Assistant
`/cfgtoologs`	This directory contains configuration and installation log files
`/oracledi`	This directory contains the following: ▪ `/client` (Oracle Data Integrator Studio) ▪ `/xml-reference` (Knowledge Modules, Topology and Security metadata export files.) ▪ `/agent` (Oracle Data Integrator Standalone Agent.)

Directory	Description
/oracledi/agent	This folder also includes other directories: ■ /bin (Command line scripts for managing the agent, scenarios and sessions. The scripts are listed in Section 1.3.2.) ■ /drivers (drivers for the Oracle Data Integrator Standalone Agent.)
/oracledi.common	This directory contains some of the libraries and files shared by Oracle Data Integrator components.
/oracledi.sdk	This directory contains java source code of Public API usage samples.
/setup	This directory contains components that can be manually installed.
/odi_misc	This directory contains some core libraries shared by the Oracle Data Integrator components. Drivers shipped with the product are in this folder.

1.3.2 Scripts and Tools

Table 1–2 lists the scripts and tools provided in the *ODI_HOME* /oracledi/agent/bin directory. To launch a script from a command line, enter the name of the script to launch. Type <script_name> -help from the command line for the on-line help.

The extension for these scripts is **.bat** for Windows scripts and **.sh** for UNIX scripts.

Table 1–2 Oracle Data Integrator Scripts and Tools

File	Description
agent	Starts a standalone agent.
agent_<agent_name>	Starts the standalone agent <agent name>. This is the agent that is automatically configured by the installer if you have selected this option. Example: If you created an agent named agt_007, a file called agent_agt_007 is created in this folder.
agentstop	Stops a standalone agent.
encode	Encodes a password.
getsessionstatusremote	Retrieves the status of session via an agent built-in web service. This script is only available for LINUX/UNIX operating systems.
odiparams	This configuration script contains the parameters for starting the other scripts. The parameters can be manually updated in the file.
odi_opmn_addagent	Add a standalone agent to OPMN.
odi_opmn_deleteagent	Removes a standalone agent from OPMN.
restartsession	Restarts a session.
startcmd	Starts an Oracle Data Integrator command.
startscen	Starts a the execution of a scenario.

Table 1–2 (Cont.) Oracle Data Integrator Scripts and Tools

File	Description
`startscenremote`	Starts a scenario on a remote agent on its web service. This script is only available for LINUX/UNIX operating systems.

2

Installing Oracle Data Integrator

This chapter describes how to install and configure Oracle Data Integrator. Post-installation configuration parameters are also provided.

The following topics are covered:

- Section 2.1, "Preparing to Install"
- Section 2.2, "ODI Installation Instructions"
- Section 2.3, "Configure a WebLogic Domain"
- Section 2.4, "Manual Configuration Tasks for ODI Studio, Repositories, and Standalone Agent"
- Section 2.5, "Manual Configuration Tasks for Java EE Components"

2.1 Preparing to Install

Review the information in this section before you begin:

- Review System Requirements and Certification
- Understand Oracle Fusion Middleware Support of 64-bit JDK
- Install a Supported Database
- Create ODI Repositories with the Repository Creation Utility (RCU)
- Install Oracle WebLogic Server and Create the Middleware Home

2.1.1 Review System Requirements and Certification

Before installing any Oracle Data Integrator (ODI) components, you should read the system requirements and certification documentation to ensure that your environment meets the minimum installation requirements. Both of these documents are available on Oracle Technology Network (OTN).

The system requirements document covers information such as hardware and software requirements, minimum disk space and memory requirements, and required system libraries, packages, or patches:

`http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_requirements.htm`

The certification document covers supported installation types, platforms, operating systems, databases, JDKs, and third-party products:

`http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html`

Note: If you are installing the 32-bit version of the product, the system on which you are installing must also be a supported 32-bit system. Installing a 32-bit version of the product on a 64-bit system is not supported.

2.1.2 Understand Oracle Fusion Middleware Support of 64-bit JDK

If you are using a 64-bit Java Virtual Machine (JVM) in your environment, ensure that all your Oracle Fusion Middleware components are using the 64-bit JVM. You cannot mix components using a 32-bit JVM with those using a 64-bit JVM.

Refer to the Oracle Fusion Middleware Certifications matrix for information on the platforms that support a 64-bit JDK:

http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html

If your Oracle Fusion Middleware components are running in a 64-bit JVM environment, ensure that WebLogic Server is installed with the 64-bit JDK. For 32-bit JVM support, refer to the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Release Notes* for information on how to configure your environment for 32-bit JVM support for your platform.

2.1.3 Install a Supported Database

For the latest information about supported databases, visit the following URL:

http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html

2.1.4 Create ODI Repositories with the Repository Creation Utility (RCU)

This section provides a brief overview of using the Repository Creation Utility (RCU). For more information, for detailed information, see *Oracle Fusion Middleware Repository Creation Utility User's Guide*.

Oracle Data Integrator stores information in a repository that is stored in a database schema. The Repository Creation Utility (RCU) is able to create the schema and the repository in the database. RCU supports Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server and IBM DB2, and supports the installation of a Master Repository and Work Repositories into a single schema.

You can also use ODI Studio to manually create repositories. See Appendix G, "Creating Repositories with Oracle Data Integrator Studio".

Caution: Due to the intensive communication that exists between ODI components and the repositories, Oracle recommends that you co-locate the repositories and the other ODI components on the same LAN, and not on remote sites.

Follow these instructions to create the schemas using RCU:

1. Insert the RCU CD-ROM and start RCU from the `bin` directory:
   - On UNIX operating systems:

     ```
     ./rcu
     ```

- On Windows operating systems:

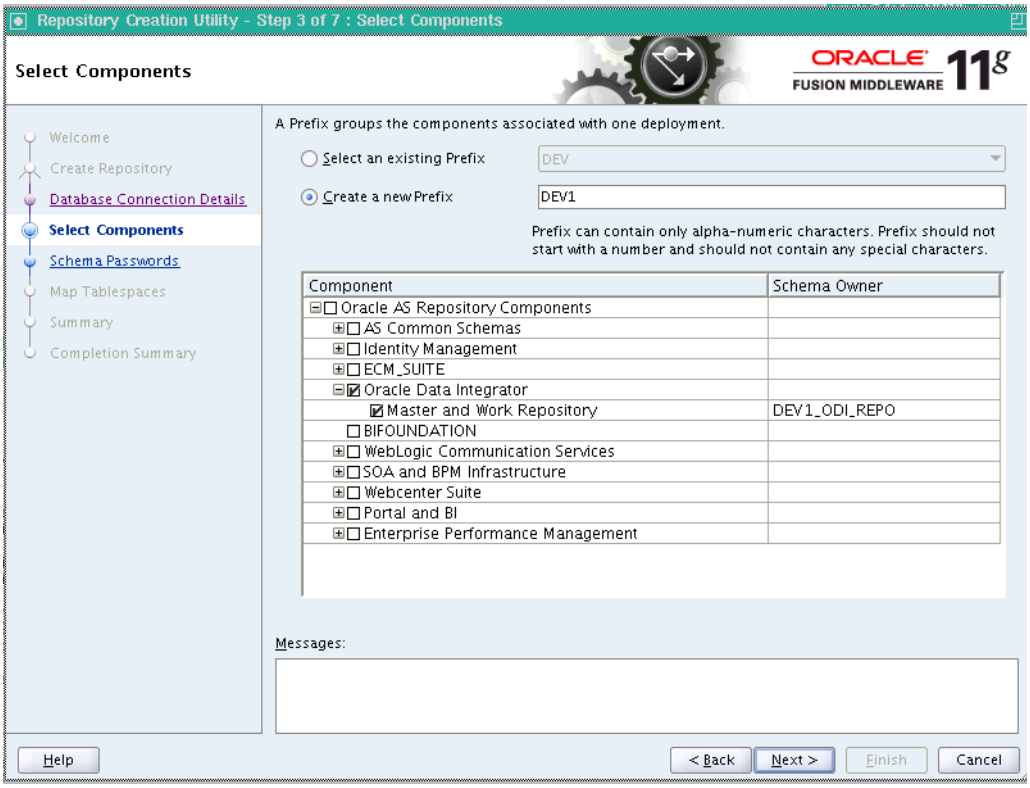
  ```
  rcu.bat
  ```

  You can also download a `.zip` file containing RCU from Oracle Technology Network (OTN):

  http://www.oracle.com/technology/

2. Provide the required information on each of the screens as described in "Repository Creation Utility Screens" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Repository Creation Utility User's Guide*.
3. On the **Select Components** screen, select the components whose schemas you want to install. For Oracle Data Integrator, expand Oracle Data Integrator and select Master and Work Repository as shown in Figure 2–1. The Select Components screen is described in detail in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Repository Creation Utility User's Guide*.

Figure 2–1 Repository Creation Utility Select Components Screen



4. On the **Custom Variables** screen, provide the following information as shown in Figure 2–2:

Component Variable	Description
Master Repository ID	A specific ID for the new Master Repository. Master Repository ID values must be between 0 and 999. Default value is 001.
Supervisor Password	Password of the supervisor user. You must confirm this password on the following line.

Component Variable	Description
Work Repository Type	Specify how the Work Repository will be used: ■ Use **Development (D)** for creating a development repository. This type of repository allows management of design-time objects such as data models and projects (including interfaces, procedures, etc.) A development repository also includes the run-time objects (scenarios and sessions). This type of repository is suitable for development environments. ■ Use **Production (P)** for creating an execution repository: This type of repository only includes run-time objects (scenarios, schedules and sessions). It allows launching and monitoring of data integration jobs in Operator Navigator. Such a repository cannot contain any design-time artifacts. Designer Navigator cannot be used with it. An execution repository is suitable for production environments.
Work Repository ID	A specific ID for the new Work Repository. Default value is 001.
Work Repository Name	A unique name for the Work Repository (for example: `DEVWORKREP1`).
Work Repository Password	(Optional) - Provide a password for the Work Repository. If you provide a password, you must confirm the password on the following line.

Note: This version of Repository Creation Utility (RCU) does not perform extensive validation on the user entries of Repository ID and Repository Type.

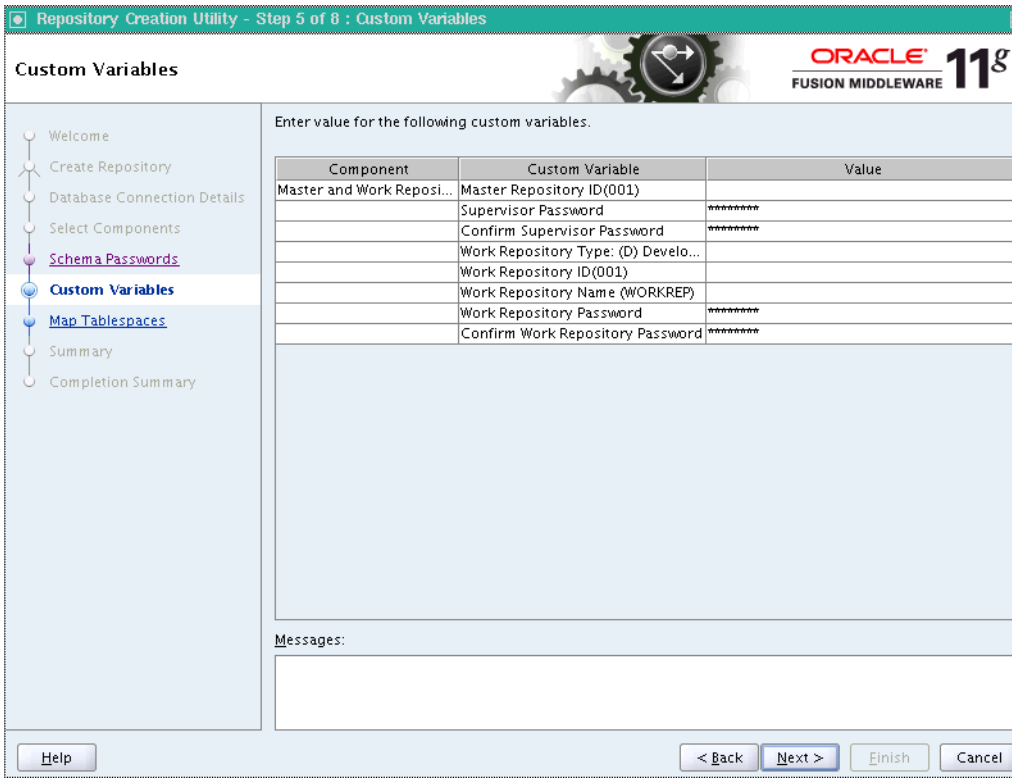
Master Repository ID values must be between 0 and 999 and Work Repository ID values must be between 0 and 999. Repository Type value must be either **D** (Development) or **P** (Production).

When incorrect values are entered for either of these, RCU fails during the repository creation process with the following error:

```
RCU-6135: Error while trying to execute Java action
```

If you receive this error, go back to the Repository Creation Utility Custom Variables Screen and provide the correct values.

Figure 2–2 Repository Creation Utility Custom Variables Screen



5. Click **Next** to continue through the remaining screens as described in "Repository Creation Utility Screens" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Repository Creation Utility User's Guide*.

2.1.5 Install Oracle WebLogic Server and Create the Middleware Home

The Oracle Data Integrator Java EE components require an Oracle WebLogic Server on your system. If you want to use Oracle Data Service Integrator in a Java EE deployment, you must install and configure the Oracle WebLogic server.

For information on installing the Oracle WebLogic Server, see "Preparing for Installation" and "Running the Installation Program in Graphical Mode" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Guide for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

2.2 ODI Installation Instructions

This section contains information and instructions for installing Oracle Data Integrator:

- Section 2.2.1, "Starting the Installer"
- Section 2.2.2, "Installation Log Files"
- Section 2.2.3, "Installation Types"
- Section 2.2.4, "Installation Instructions for "Developer" Install Type"
- Section 2.2.5, "Installation Instructions for "Standalone" Install Type"
- Section 2.2.6, "Installation Instructions for "Java EE" Install Type"

Note: If you are installing on a UNIX system for the first time, you may be asked to run the *ORACLE_HOME*/oracleRoot.sh script as root user to create all of the necessary installation directories.

2.2.1 Starting the Installer

The Oracle Universal Installer requires a Java Development Kit (JDK) which provides the Java run-time environment (JRE) and tools for compiling and debugging Java applications. You must specify the directory that contains the software for the Sun JDK if it is installed with your software.

Tip: If you installed Oracle WebLogic Server (Section 2.1.5, "Install Oracle WebLogic Server and Create the Middleware Home"), a JRE was installed on your system. You can use this location (the location of the JRE directory) to start the installer.

On UNIX operating systems, the default location for the JRE is MW_HOME/jdk16**x**, where MW_HOME is the Middleware Home directory and jdk1.6_*x* is the complete filename of the installed JDK.

On Windows operating systems, the default location for the JRE is **MW_HOME\jdk16x**, where MW_HOME is the Middleware Home directory and jdk1.6_*x* is the complete filename of the installed JDK.

On 64-bit platforms, the JRE location is the JAVA_HOME you used to install Oracle WebLogic Server.

For more information, refer to *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Guide for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

To start the installer, insert the CD-ROM and run the following command:

- On UNIX operating systems:

  ```
  ./runInstaller -jdkLoc JDK_LOCATION
  ```

- On Windows operating systems:

  ```
  setup.exe -jdkLoc JDK_LOCATION
  ```

Note: The minimum JDK required for Oracle Data Integrator is JDK 1.6. Refer to the Oracle Fusion Middleware Certification documentation to see the JDKs supported for your system:

http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html

2.2.2 Installation Log Files

The installer writes logs files to the *OraInventory*/log directory (on UNIX operating systems) or *Oracle_Inventory_Location*\logs (on Windows operating systems) directory. On UNIX systems, if you do not know the location of your Oracle Inventory directory, you can find it in the oraInst.loc file in the following directories (default locations):

- Linux: <ODI_HOME>/oraInst.loc
- HP-UX and Solaris: /var/opt/oracle/oraInst.loc

- Windows operating systems: C:\Program Files\Oracle\Inventory\logs

2.2.3 Installation Types

The Oracle Data Integrator installer provides three installation options:

- Installation Instructions for "Developer" Install Type

  The **Developer** installation includes the ODI Studio and the Oracle Data Integrator Software Development Kit (SDK).

  Note that the **Developer** installation does not include the Standalone Agent or the scripts for managing sessions or scenarios from the command line. If a Standalone Agent will be needed, choose the **Standalone** install type in addition to the **Developer** install type.

- Installation Instructions for "Standalone" Install Type

  The **Standalone** installation includes an Oracle Data Integrator standalone agent.

- Installation Instructions for "Java EE" Install Type

  The **Java EE** installation includes the Java EE agent, Oracle Data Integrator Console, and Public Web Services.

2.2.4 Installation Instructions for "Developer" Install Type

Follow the instructions in Table 2–1 to install and configure Oracle Data Integrator when the Developer Installation is selected.

If you need additional help with any of the installation screens, refer to Appendix A, "Oracle Data Integrator Installation Screens" or click **Help** to access the online help.

Table 2–1 Developer Installation Flow

No.	Screen	When Does This Screen Appear?	Description and Action Required
1	Welcome Screen	Always	Click **Next** to continue.
2	Select Installation Type Screen	Always	Select **Developer Installation.** By default, ODI Studio (with local agent) is selected. Oracle recommends that you also select the ODI SDK with the Developer Installation. Click **Next** to continue.
3	Prerequisite Checks Screen	Always	Click **Next** to continue.
4	Specify Installation Location Screen	Always	Enter the absolute path for the Oracle home location (referred to later in this guide as `ODI_HOME`). **NOTE** - The specified directory must be an empty directory or an existing Oracle Data Integrator home location. Click **Next** to continue.
5	Repository Configuration Screen	Always	Select whether you want to configure the Oracle Data Integrator Studio and the Standalone Agent with an existing Master and Work Repository pair. **NOTE** - If you choose to Skip Repository Configuration, you will have to configure the Oracle Data Integrator Studio and Standalone Agent manually as described in Section 2.4. Click **Next** to continue.

Table 2–1 (Cont.) Developer Installation Flow

No.	Screen	When Does This Screen Appear?	Description and Action Required
6	Master Repository Screens	Only if **Configure with existing Master and Work Repositories** is selected on the Repository Configuration Screen.	Specify the connection string to the database that hosts the Master Repository and the database user name and password Click **Next** to continue.
7	Supervisor User Details Screen	Only if **Configure with existing Master and Work Repositories** is selected on the Repository Configuration Screen.	Specify the password for the ODI `SUPERVISOR` user. Click **Next** to continue.
8	Specify Work Repository Details Screen	Only if **Configure with existing Master and Work Repositories** is selected on the Repository Configuration Screen.	Select an existing Work Repository from the list. Click **Next** to continue.
9	Specify Security Updates Screen	Always	Choose how you want to be notified about security issues: ▪ If you want to be notified about security issues through E-mail, enter your E-mail address in the E-mail field. ▪ If you want to be notified about security issues through My Oracle Support (formerly MetaLink), select the My Oracle Support option and enter your My Oracle Support Password. ▪ If you do not want to be notified about security issues, leave all fields empty. You will see the following message: "My Oracle Support Username/E-mail address not specified". Click **Yes** to continue.
10	Installation Summary Screen	Always	Verify the information on this screen. Click **Install** to begin the installation.
11	Installation Progress Screen	Always	Click **Next** to continue.
12	Configuration Progress Screen	Always	Click **Next** to continue.
13	Installation Completed Screen	Always	Click **Save** to save your configuration information to a file. This information includes port numbers, installation directories, URLs, and component names which you may need to access at a later time. After saving your configuration information, click **Finish** to dismiss the installer.

2.2.5 Installation Instructions for "Standalone" Install Type

Follow the instructions in Table 2–2 to install and configure Oracle Data Integrator when the Standalone Installation is selected.

If you need additional help with any of the installation screens, refer to Appendix A, "Oracle Data Integrator Installation Screens" or click **Help** to access the online help.

Table 2–2 Standalone Agent Installation Flow

No.	Screen	When Does This Screen Appear?	Description and Action Required
1	Welcome Screen	Always	Click **Next** to continue.
2	Select Installation Type Screen	Always	Select **Standalone Installation.** This installs the ODI Standalone Agent and the command line scripts. Click **Next** to continue.
3	Prerequisite Checks Screen	Always	Click **Next** to continue.
4	Specify Installation Location Screen	Always	Enter the absolute path for the Oracle home location (referred to later in this guide as `ODI_HOME`). **NOTE** - The specified directory must be an empty directory or an existing Oracle Data Integrator home location. Click **Next** to continue.
5	Repository Configuration Screen	Always	Select whether you want to configure with a connection to existing Master and Work Repositories or skip the repository configuration. **NOTE** - If you choose to Skip Repository Configuration, you can manually edit the `odiparams` configuration file to configure the repository connection once the installation is complete. Click **Next** to continue.
6	Master Repository Screens	Only if **Configure with existing Master and Work Repositories** is selected on the Repository Configuration Screen.	Specify the connection string to your database and the database user name and password. Click **Next** to continue.
7	Supervisor User Details Screen	Only if **Configure with existing Master and Work Repositories** is selected on the Repository Configuration Screen.	Specify the password for the ODI Supervisor user. The default user name is `SUPERVISOR`. Click **Next** to continue.
8	Specify Work Repository Details Screen	Only if **Configure with existing Master and Work Repositories** is selected on the Repository Configuration Screen.	Select an existing Work Repository from the list. Click **Next** to continue.
9	Specify Agent Details Screen	Only if **Standalone Agent** is selected on the Select Installation Type Screen and **Configure with existing Master and Work Repositories** is selected on the Repository Configuration Screen.	Enter the Agent Name and Agent Port number. The name cannot be the same as another agent already declared in the topology. **NOTE** - Agent Name can be 5 to 30 characters long, must begin with an alphabetic character, and may contain only alphanumeric characters and underscores (_). Click **Next** to continue.

Table 2–2 (Cont.) Standalone Agent Installation Flow

No.	Screen	When Does This Screen Appear?	Description and Action Required
10	Specify Security Updates Screen	Always	Choose how you want to be notified about security issues: ■ If you want to be notified about security issues through E-mail, enter your E-mail address in the E-mail field. ■ If you want to be notified about security issues through My Oracle Support (formerly MetaLink), select the My Oracle Support option and enter your My Oracle Support Password. ■ If you do not want to be notified about security issues, leave all fields empty. You will see the following message: "My Oracle Support Username/E-mail address not specified". Click **Yes** to continue.
11	Installation Summary Screen	Always	Verify the information on this screen. Click **Install** to begin the installation.
12	Installation Progress Screen	Always	Click **Next** to continue.
13	Configuration Progress Screen	Only if **Configure with existing Master and Work Repositories** is selected on the Repository Configuration Screen	Click **Next** to continue.
14	Installation Completed Screen	Always	Click **Save** to save your configuration information to a file. This information includes port numbers, installation directories, URLs, and component names which you may need to access at a later time. After saving your configuration information, click **Finish** to dismiss the installer.

2.2.6 Installation Instructions for "Java EE" Install Type

Follow the instructions in Table 2–3 to install and configure Oracle Data Integrator when the Java EE Installation is selected.

If you need additional help with any of the installation screens, refer to Appendix A, "Oracle Data Integrator Installation Screens" or click **Help** to access the online help.

Table 2–3 Java EE Installation Flow

No.	Screen	When Does This Screen Appear?	Description and Action Required
1	Welcome Screen	Always	Click **Next** to continue.
2	Select Installation Type Screen	Always	Select **Java EE Installation**. This installation type includes the Java EE agent, Oracle Data Integrator Console, and Public Web Services. Click **Next** to continue.
3	Prerequisite Checks Screen	Always	Click **Next** to continue.

Table 2–3 (Cont.) Java EE Installation Flow

No.	Screen	When Does This Screen Appear?	Description and Action Required
4	Specify Installation Location Screen	Always	Specify the Middleware Home and Oracle home location (Oracle home is referred to later in this guide as *ODI_HOME*). The Oracle Data Integrator home location must be inside the Oracle Middleware Home directory and the WebLogic Server must already be installed in the same Oracle Middleware Home. For more information about these directories, see "Oracle Fusion Middleware Directory Structure and Concepts" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Planning Guide*. Click **Next** to continue.
5	Repository Configuration Screen	Always	Select **Skip Repository Configuration**. Click **Next** to continue.
6	Specify Security Updates Screen	Always	Choose how you want to be notified about security issues: ■ If you want to be notified about security issues through E-mail, enter your E-mail address in the E-mail field. ■ If you want to be notified about security issues through My Oracle Support (formerly MetaLink), select the My Oracle Support option and enter your My Oracle Support Password. ■ If you do not want to be notified about security issues, leave all fields empty. You will see the following message: "My Oracle Support Username/E-mail address not specified". Click **Yes** to continue.
7	Installation Summary Screen	Always	Verify the information on this screen. Click **Install** to begin the installation.
8	Installation Progress Screen	Always	Click **Next** to continue.
9	Installation Completed Screen	Always	Click **Save** to save your configuration information to a file. This information includes port numbers, installation directories, URLs, and component names which you may need to access at a later time. After saving your configuration information, click **Finish** to dismiss the installer.

2.3 Configure a WebLogic Domain

After the installation is complete, you must configure managed servers in your ODI domain to work with the Oracle Data Integrator Java EE components. The Oracle Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard can be used to automate many of these tasks. Once the domain has been configured, see the following for additional information:

- Starting the Administration Server
- Starting the Managed Server

To start the Configuration Wizard in graphical mode from a Windows command prompt or on UNIX systems:

1. Log in to the system on which the product is installed.

2. Open an MS-DOS command prompt window (on Windows operating systems) or a command shell (on UNIX operating systems).
3. Go to the following directory:
   - On UNIX operating systems:

     `ODI_HOME/common/bin`
   - On Windows operating systems:

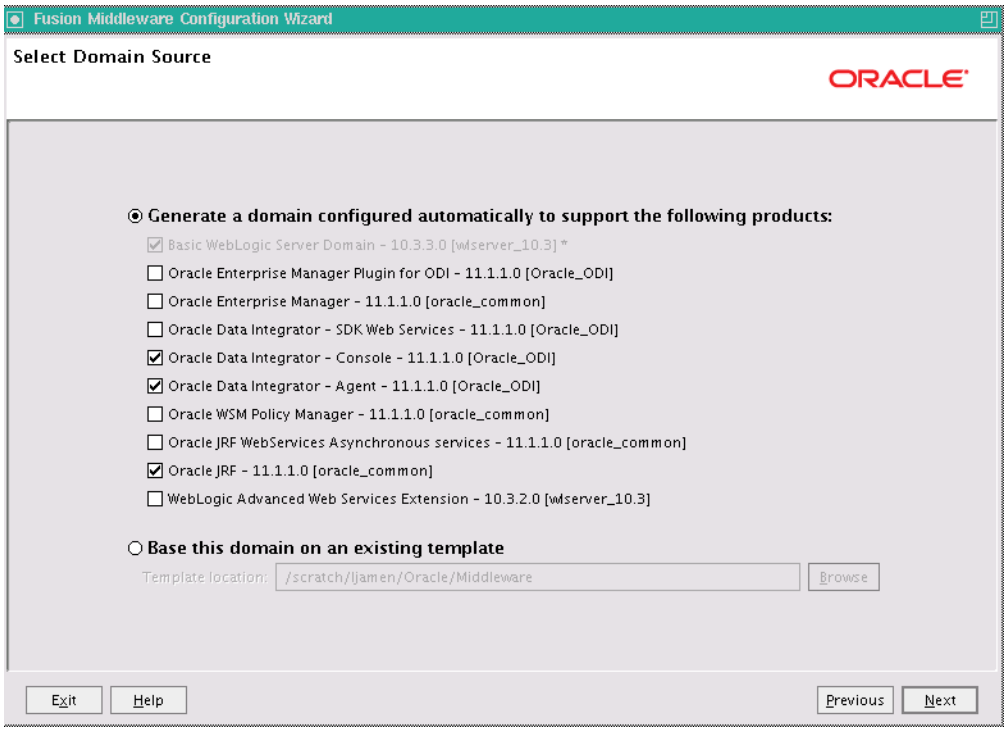
     `ODI_HOME\common\bin`
4. Execute the following command:
   - On UNIX operating systems:

     `sh config.sh`
   - On Windows operating systems:

     `config.cmd`
5. Provide the required information on the Oracle Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard as described in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Creating Domains Using the Configuration Wizard*.

   The **Select Domain Source** screen shown in Figure 2–3 lists the ODI-specific components that may be configured based on your installation. You may also choose to **Extend an Existing Domain** with Oracle Data Integrator components. When you extend an existing domain, only those products which have not been configured in the domain will be available.

Figure 2–3 Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard Select Domain Source Screen



Oracle Data Integrator Products	Dependency
Oracle Enterprise Manager Plugin for ODI	Oracle Enterprise Manager must be installed in the same domain.
Oracle Data Integrator SDK Web Services	Oracle JRF
Oracle Data Integrator Console	Oracle JRF
Oracle Data Integrator Agent	Oracle JRF

Note: If ODI Java EE components were installed, they automatically appear in the Oracle Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard when launched to create a new domain. If dependencies exist, they are managed by the Oracle Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard automatically.

Also note that if you select MDS while creating or extending an ODI domain, there is no dependency on Oracle WSM Policy Manager 11.1.1.0.

For more information on creating and configuring a WebLogic domain, see *Oracle Fusion Middleware Creating Domains Using the Configuration Wizard*.

2.3.1 Starting the Administration Server

When you finish creating your domain, you can start the Administration Server. To start an Administration Server that you have created, invoke the following:

- On UNIX operating systems:

  DOMAIN_NAME/bin/startWebLogic.sh

- On Windows operating systems:

  DOMAIN_NAME\bin\startWebLogic.cmd

where *DOMAIN_NAME* is the name of the directory in which you located the domain, typically *MW_HOME*\user_projects\domains*DOMAIN_NAME*.

On Windows operating systems, the Configuration Wizard creates a shortcut on the Start menu to start the Administration Server that you created (**User Projects** > *DOMAIN_NAME* > **Start Admin Server for WebLogic Domain**).

If the server prompts you to enter a username and password, enter the name of a WebLogic Server user who has permission to start servers. For more information, see "Provide User Credentials to Start and Stop Servers" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Managing Server Startup and Shutdown for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

NOTE: In a development environment, it is usually sufficient to start an Administration Server and deploy your applications directly on the Administration Server. In a production environment, you typically create Managed Servers to run applications.

For more information on the various methods you can use to start the Administration Server, see "Starting and Stopping Servers" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Managing Server Startup and Shutdown for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

2.3.2 Starting the Managed Server

To start the Managed Server, run the `startManagedWebLogic.sh` (on UNIX operating systems) or `startManagedWebLogic.cmd` (on Windows operating systems) script in the `/bin` directory inside the directory where you created your domain. These managed servers must be started from the command line.

This command also requires that you specify a server name. The server that needs to be started is:

`odi_server1` (Oracle Data Integrator Server)

For example, to start ODI Server on a UNIX operating system:

```
MW_HOME/user_projects/domains/domain_
name/bin/startManagedWebLogic.sh odi_server1
```

On Windows operating systems:

```
MW_HOME\user_projects\domains\domain_
name\bin\startManagedWebLogic.cmd soa_server1
```

Before the managed server is started, you will be prompted for the WebLogic Server user name and password. These were provided on the **Configure Administrator Username and Password Screen** in the Configuration Wizard. See *Oracle Fusion Middleware Creating Domains Using the Configuration Wizard* for more information.

2.4 Manual Configuration Tasks for ODI Studio, Repositories, and Standalone Agent

The following manual steps may be required for specific component installations:

- Add Additional Drivers and Open Tools
- Manually Create Repositories
- Manually Connect to Existing Repositories
- Manually Configure the Standalone Agent
- Starting the Standalone Agent

2.4.1 Add Additional Drivers and Open Tools

ODI installation includes a set of DataDirect drivers for the following technologies: Oracle, Hypersonic SQL, SQL Server, Sybase ASE, and DB2 UDB. If additional drivers and open tools are needed, they must be added to the Standalone Agent and the ODI Studio in the following directories:

- On UNIX/Linux operating systems:

  `USER_HOME/.odi/oracledi/userlib`

  This folder contains the `additional_path.txt` file that allows you to declare additional files or folders outside of the `/userlib` directory from which the ODI Studio acquires its libraries and drivers.

  Standalone Agent

  `ODI_HOME/oracledi/agent/drivers/`

- On Windows operating systems:

  `%APPDATA%\odi\oracledi\userlib`

%APPDATA% is the Windows Application Data directory for the user (usually C:\Documents and Settings\<*user*>\Application Data).

Standalone Agent

`ODI_HOME\oracledi\agent\drivers`

Note: The ODI 11gR1 installation does not include JDBC drivers for the PostgreSQL database. To use PostgreSQL, you must download `postgresql-8.4-701.jdbc4.jar` from `http://jdbc.postgresql.org/download.html` and then follow the instructions above.

2.4.2 Manually Create Repositories

If repository creation was not possible through RCU due to unsupported technology or repository topology, use ODI Studio to create and configure repositories.

For detailed instructions see Appendix G, "Creating Repositories with Oracle Data Integrator Studio".

2.4.3 Manually Connect to Existing Repositories

If the repository connections were not configured during installation, use ODI Studio to create the connections to the repositories.

For detailed instructions see Appendix G, "Creating Repositories with Oracle Data Integrator Studio".

2.4.4 Manually Configure the Standalone Agent

During the Standalone Agent installation, the agent is pre-configured to connect the existing repository. If the Skip Repository Configuration option was selected on the Repository Configuration screen, then the agent is installed but not configured.

See Also: Appendix I, "OPMN Configuration for Standalone Agent".

---

1. Connect to the Master Repository and define a physical agent in the topology for the standalone agent, with the following information:
   - **Name** - Name of the physical agent.
   - **Host** - Name of the host where the standalone agent will be started.
   - **Port** - Port on this host where the standalone agent will be started. Provide a port number between 1024 and 65535 that is not currently being used by any other Oracle home. This port defaults to 20910.
   - **Web Application Context**: `oracledіagent` (This parameter cannot be changed for a standalone agent.)

See Also: For detailed instruction on declaring an agent in the topology, refer to "Creating a Physical Agent" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*.

---

2. Configure the agent manually by editing the `odiparams.bat/sh` file to point to the correct repository. The `odiparams` file is pre-configured if you installed your standalone agent using Oracle Universal Installer and selected to configure a repository connection during installation. See Table 2–4 for the list of these parameters.

Table 2–4 Repository Connection Information

Parameter	Description
ODI_MASTER_DRIVER	JDBC driver used to connect the Master Repository.
ODI_MASTER_URL	JDBC URL used to connect the Master Repository.
ODI_MASTER_USER	Database account used to connect the Master Repository.
ODI_MASTER_ENCODED_PASS	Database account password. The password must be encoded with the `encode.[sh|bat] <password>` command.
ODI_SECU_WORK_REP	Name of the Work Repository to connect to. This Work Repository is the default repository into which the scenarios are started.
ODI_SUPERVISOR	Name of an ODI supervisor user. This Supervisor user is used by the agent to connect the Master Repository.
ODI_SUPERVISOR_ENCODED_PASS	This user's password. The password must be encoded with the `encode.[sh|bat] <password>` command.
ODI_USER	Name of an ODI user used to start scenarios. This user's credentials are used when starting a scenario from a command line.
ODI_ENCODED_PASS	This ODI user password
ODI_CONNECTION_RETRY_COUNT	The number of retries to establish the connection in the event that a repository connection fails. If set to 0, no retry will be performed. Default is 10. **NOTE**: The `RETRY` parameters allow the agent to continue sessions if the repository fails and is temporarily unavailable. This scenario applies primarily to Oracle RAC configurations.
ODI_CONNECTION_RETRY_DELAY	Time in milliseconds between repository connection retries. Default is 1000.

The following example shows a modified `odiparams.bat/sh` file:

```
ODI_MASTER_DRIVER=oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver
ODI_MASTER_URL=jdbc:oracle:thin:@ours:1521:ORA9
ODI_MASTER_USER=ODI_11G
ODI_MASTER_ENCODED_PASS=gxfpqkz074jeaCpL4XSEFzxoj8E0p
ODI_SECU_WORK_REP=WORKREP
ODI_SUPERVISOR=SUPERVISOR
ODI_SUPERVISOR_ENCODED_PASS=fJya.vR5kvNcu9TtV,jVZEt
```

See Also: For more information on how to work with a standalone agent, a Java EE agent and how to handle load balancing, see "Managing Agents" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*.

2.4.5 Starting the Standalone Agent

Once the standalone agent has been defined in Topology, it can be started and used to execute scenarios on predefined schedules or on demand.

To launch a standalone agent:

1. Change directory to the `/agent/bin` directory of the Oracle Data Integrator Agent.
2. Enter the following command to start the agent.
   - On UNIX system:

     ```
     ./agent
     ```

   - On Windows system:

     ```
     agent.bat
     ```

Agent Configuration Parameters

Table 2–5 lists the different parameters that allow the agent to be configured. The parameters are prefixed by the "-" character and the possible values are preceded by the "=" character. When entering the command, consider the operating system specific syntax of the delimiters.

Table 2–5 Agent Configuration Parameters

Parameters	Description
`-PORT=<port>`	Port on which the agent is listening. Default value is **20910**. This port should exactly match the port specified in the physical agent definition in the topology.
`-NAME=<agent name>`	This is the name of the physical agent used. This name should match the name of the physical agent as defined in the topology. If this parameter is not specified, the agent starts with the default name **OracleDIAgent**.
`-JMXPORT=<jmx_port>`	JMX agent port number. The agent listens on this port for JMX request to provide its metrics. Default value is the listening port + 1000. For example, if `<port>=20910` then `<jmx_port>=21910`.

For example, on UNIX, the following command launches the standalone agent declared in the repository as `agent_001` on the port `20300`.

```
./agent.sh -PORT=20300 -NAME=agent_001
```

WARNING: On Windows platforms, it is necessary to "delimit" the command arguments containing "=" signs or spaces, by using double quotes. For example:

```
agent.bat "-PORT=20300" "-NAME=agent_001"
```

2.5 Manual Configuration Tasks for Java EE Components

This section provides post-installation steps for Java EE Agent, Oracle Data Integrator Console and Oracle Enterprise Manager.

After deploying the Oracle Data Integrator templates, the following steps must be performed before starting the Java EE Agent, Oracle Data Integrator Console and Oracle Enterprise Manager applications deployed in WebLogic Server.

2.5.1 Declare the Java EE Agent in Topology

All Java EE components are pre-configured in default templates. The default Java EE agent has a template, but the agent is not declared in the repository. Therefore, the agent must be configured in the repository.

1. In Topology Navigation, connect to the Master Repository and declare the Java EE agent and provide the following:
   - **Name** - Name of the physical agent.
   - **Host** - Name of the host where the Java EE agent will be started.
   - **Port**: Port number of the WLS Server where the Java EE agent is deployed.
   - **Protocol**: Protocol to use for the agent connection. Possible values are `http` or `https`. Default is `http`.
   - **Web Application Context**: Default value is `oraclediagent`. The web application context should match the name set when deploying the agent template.

For detailed instructions on declaring the Java EE agent in Topology, see "Managing Agents" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*.

2.5.2 Generate Java EE Agent Template

A Java EE agent template can be generated from the ODI Studio. This is required to bundle the agent code with extra drivers with the source or target and Work or Master datasources declared in the Topology. For more information on datasource declaration, deployment and template generation in ODI Studio, see Section 4.3.2, "Java EE Agent" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*.

Note: Default templates contain the following datasources for connecting the repositories: `jdbc/odiMasterRepository` and `jdbc/odiWorkRepository`. These JNDI names are referred to in the default Run-time Agent or Oracle Data Integrator Console templates. If you use a generated agent template, the datasources included in this template will be those declared in the topology for this agent. This template will also optionally contain the driver files.

2.5.3 Add Credential Store Entries

The Oracle Data Integrator usernames and passwords required by the Java EE components to connect the repositories are not stored in ODI Configuration files. This information is stored in the Application Server credential store. When they need to authenticate to the repository, the ODI Java EE components refer to credential store entries, identified by a map named by default "oracle.odi.credmap" and a key.

2.5.3.1 Credential Store Entries for the Java EE Agent

The Java EE agent requires a single key storing the login and password for a user that will be used to connect the repositories. The key is the **Supervisor Key** value provided when creating the agent (this key is `SUPERVISOR` in the default agent template) and

the user and password values must be a valid user name and password pair for a user with Supervisor privileges.

For example, if you use the default template and have created a repository with a SUPERVISOR user, you should create a key using the following WLST command:

1. Navigate to the `ODI_HOME/common/bin` directory.

   Note that you must use WLST from this directory when using Oracle Data Integrator. The default WLST script provided with the Oracle WebLogic Server will not work. For more information on using WLST commands, see *Oracle Fusion Middleware WebLogic Scripting Tool Command Reference*.

2. Launch `wlst`.

   - On UNIX operating systems:

     ```
     ./wlst.sh
     ```

   - On Windows operating systems:

     ```
     wlst.bat
     ```

3. Execute the following WLST command substituting your usernames and passwords:

   ```
   connect('weblogic','welcome1','t3://localhost:7001')
   createCred(map="oracle.odi.credmap", key="SUPERVISOR", user="SUPERVISOR",
   password="supervisor1", desc="Key for Supervisor")
   disconnect()
   ```

2.5.3.2 Credential Store Entries for the Oracle Enterprise Manager

Oracle Enterprise Manager requires an ODI Supervisor key to connect the agents deployed on a domain and manage them. This key is similar to the key created for the Java EE Agent.

In addition to this key, Oracle Enterprise Manager requires a second key containing the username and password of a WebLogic administrator for each domain into which ODI Java EE Agents are deployed and must to be managed.

The second key is named after the domain, and contains a valid WebLogic administrator username and password.

For example, if you use the default template and have it deployed within a domain called based domain with the WebLogic administrator called WebLogic, you can create the keys using the following WLST commands:

```
createCred(map="oracle.odi.credmap", key="SUPERVISOR", user="SUPERVISOR",
password="******", desc="Key for Supervisor")

createCred(map="oracle.odi.credmap", key="base_domain", user="weblogic",
password="*******", desc="Username and password for base_domain")
```

Example Scenario:

1. Three agents OdiAgent1, OdiAgent2 and OdiAgent3 are defined as physical agents in the topology.
2. OdiAgent1 and OdiAgent2 are Java EE agents and OdiAgent3 is a Standalone agent.

3. OdiAgent1 is deployed on a WLS domain with the name agent_1_domain and OdiAgent2 is deployed on a WLS domain with the name agent_2_domain. Both domains use a WebLogic user as their administrator.
4. A user called SUPERVISOR is declared in the Master Repository, and `SUPERVISOR` is specified as the Supervisor Key value when creating the Java EE agent templates.

The following sequence of WLST commands creates the appropriate entries:

```
createCred(map="oracle.odi.credmap", key="SUPERVISOR", user="SUPERVISOR",
password="SUPERVISOR", desc="Key for Supervisor")

createCred(map="oracle.odi.credmap", key="agent_1_domain", user="weblogic",
password="*****", desc="Username and password for agent_1_domain")

createCred(map="oracle.odi.credmap", key="agent_2_domain", user="weblogic",
password="*****", desc="Username and password for agent_2_domain")
```

Once the credential maps are created, you can start the Java EE components. Agents are fully functional, but Oracle Data Integrator Console and Oracle Enterprise Manager may need extra configuration. See "Configure Oracle Data Integrator Console Connections" and "Configure Oracle Enterprise Manager" for more information.

For more information on Oracle Data Integrator JEE configuration options, see "High Availability for Oracle Data Integrator" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware High Availability Guide*.

2.5.4 Configure Oracle Data Integrator Console Connections

The Oracle Data Integrator Console template is created (by default) with two connections aliases:

- Work Repository connects a Work Repository after the two default datasources `jdbc/odiMasterRepository` and `jdbc/odiWorkRepository`.
- Master Repository connects a Master Repository after the default datasource `jdbc/odiMasterRepository`.

If more repository connections are required, either to access these repositories from ODI Console or to monitor them from Oracle Enterprise Manager, add the connections from the ODI Console interface.

To add new connections to ODI Console:

1. Start the Oracle Data Integrator Console application.
2. Open the **Management** tab. Connect to ODI Console (with an existing repository connection) as a user who has supervisor privileges. Select the **Management** tab.

   If you have not yet configured a connection, a link to the **Management** tab appears at the top right corner of the login screen.
3. Navigate to the **Repository Connections** node in the **Management** Navigation tab.
4. Click **Create** in the Navigation tab toolbar. A **Create Repository Connection** dialog for this object appears.
5. Provide the values for the repository connection:
   - **Connection Alias**: Name of the connection that will appear on the Login page.

- **Master JNDI URL**: JNDI URL of the datasource to connect the master repository database.

  For example: `jdbc/odiMasterRepository`

- **Supervisor User Name**: Name of the Oracle Data Integrator user with Supervisor privileges that Oracle Data Integrator Console will use to connect to the repository. This user's password must be declared in the WebLogic Server Credential Store.

- **Work JNDI URL**: JNDI URL of the datasource to connect the work repository database. If no value is given in this field, the repository connection will allow connection to the master only, and the Navigation will be limited to Topology information.

- **JNDI URL**: Check this option if you want to use the Environment Naming Context (ENC). When this option is checked, Oracle Data Integrator Console automatically prefixes the data source name with the string `java:comp/env/` to identify it in the application server's JNDI directory. Note that the JNDI Standard is not supported by Oracle WebLogic Server or for global data sources.

  For example: `jdbc/odiWorkRepository`

- **Default**: Check this option if you want this Repository Connection to be selected by default on the login page.

6. Click **Save**. The new Repository Connection appears in the **Management** Navigation tab.

See "Performing Administrative Operations" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Data Integrator* for more information about creating repository connections.

2.5.5 Configure Oracle Enterprise Manager

To use Oracle Enterprise Manager with the Oracle Data Integrator Console, you must first configure the following:

1. Create the appropriate Credential Store Entries for Oracle Enterprise Manager as described in Section 2.5.3.
2. Set the following property before starting the managed server on which Oracle Data Integrator Console is deployed.

```
set JAVA_OPTIONS="-Doracle.odi.repex.view.main.init.skipem=false"
```

Domain discovery is performed with the following process:

1. Oracle Enterprise Manager finds the Oracle Data Integrator Console configuration file storing the Repository Connection (repositories.xml) in the location specified in the configuration file `DOMAIN_HOME/config/oracledi/config.properties`.
2. Oracle Enterprise Manager parses the repository connections declared in Oracle Data Integrator Console, tries to connect all the masters and retrieves their status and list of agents. Even if an agent or repository is down, it will appear in the Oracle Enterprise Manager.
3. Any agent on the domain will appear in the domain with its status and will start posting notifications (if started).

If you want Oracle Enterprise Manager to drill down into Oracle Data Integrator Console using a different URL (*host*:*port*/*application_name*) than the one detected by Oracle Enterprise Manager, you will need to reconfigure this in Oracle Enterprise Manager. Re-configuration is not mandatory, but may be needed when using a firewall for HTTP load balancing to Oracle Data Integrator Console. For more information on using Oracle Enterprise Manager, see the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide*.

Part II

Installing Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality

Part II contains the following chapters:

3

Oracle Data Quality Installation Overview

This chapter describes the installation procedures for installing and configuring the Oracle Data Quality products for Oracle Data Integrator. The Oracle Data Quality products include Oracle Data Profiling. The components available for you to install will be based on your operating system platform.

3.1 Oracle Data Quality Components

Oracle Data Profiling and Data Quality for Oracle Data Integrator includes the following components:

- **Oracle Data Profiling and Data Quality Client User Interface**

  The Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality user interface is available for Windows 32-bit operating systems only. This client can be configured to connect to a Metabase Server installed on a separate machine.

- **Oracle Data Profiling and Quality Server**

  The Oracle Data Profiling and Quality server installation includes the following components:

  – Metabase Server

    The Metabase Server contains the profiling data and metadata.

  – Data Quality Server

    The Data Quality Server is the run-time component for Oracle Data Quality processes.

  – ODBC Server

    Oracle Data Quality ODBC Adapter is used to connect ODBC data sources. This optional component can be installed on Windows platforms only.

3.2 Installation Roadmap

Table 3–1 describes the high-level tasks for installing and configuring Oracle Data Profiling and Quality for Oracle Data Integrator. The table also provides information on where to get more information about each task.

Table 3–1 Tasks in the Oracle Data Quality Products Installation Procedure

Task	Description	Documentation	Mandatory or Optional?
Task 1 - Complete the installation planning requirements	Prior to installation you must prepare your system environment for installation. Review the general installation requirements for Oracle Data Quality products, as well as any specific configuration requirements.	For general planning information refer to the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Planning Guide*. For system requirements information, go to: `http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_requirements.htm` For Oracle Data Integrator-specific information, see the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*	Mandatory
Task 2 - Run Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) to install Oracle Data Quality products.	The Oracle Universal Installer automates many of the Oracle Data Quality installation and configuration tasks.	See Section 4.2, "Installing Oracle Data Quality Products".	Mandatory
Task 3 - Perform any manual installation steps for the Oracle Data Quality and Oracle Data Profiling products.	After installing Oracle Data Quality and Oracle Data Profiling products, you may need to manually install additional components.	See Section 4.3, "Installing Additional Postal Tables".	Optional
Task 4 - Perform any post-installation configuration steps required for Oracle Data Quality components.	After installing Oracle Data Quality and Oracle Data Profiling products, you may need to configure the components before you can use them.	See Section 4.4, "Post-Installation Configuration Tasks".	Mandatory
Task 5 - If you are new to the Oracle Data Quality products, review the basic administration information.	The online help installed with the Oracle Data Profiling and Data Quality Client User Interface provides detailed information.	See the online help for Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality and the online help for Metabase Administrators.	Optional

4

Installing Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality

This chapter describes how to install and configure Oracle Data Integrator. Post-installation configuration parameters are also provided.

The following topics are covered:

4.1 Preparing to Install

Review the information in this section before you begin:

- Review System Requirements and Certification
- Define User Accounts
- Identify Available Ports

4.1.1 Review System Requirements and Certification

Before installing any Oracle Data Quality products, you should read the system requirements and certification documentation to ensure that your environment meets the minimum installation requirements. Both of these documents are available on Oracle Technology Network (OTN).

The system requirements document covers information such as hardware and software requirements, minimum disk space and memory requirements, and required system libraries, packages, or patches:

`http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_requirements.htm`

The certification document covers supported installation types, platforms, operating systems, databases, and third-party products:

`http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html`

4.1.2 Define User Accounts

Oracle Data Quality products rely on multiple users to perform certain procedures (as defined in Table 4–1). You create the Oracle Data Quality users during and after the installation procedure. You define the UNIX operating system users before you install Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality for Oracle Data Integrator.

Table 4–1 Required User Accounts

User	Description
`root` (for UNIX operating systems) Or: `winadmin` (for Windows operating systems)	Some procedures must be performed by an operating system user with root or super user access. When you enter a root password during the software installation, `xinetd.conf` (for UNIX operating systems) or `inetd.conf` (for Windows operating systems) is updated to allow the correct processes to be called between the UNIX system and Oracle Data Quality software. See your operating system documentation for more information on these user types.
Oracle Data Quality Application Administrator	An operating system user who installs the Oracle Data Quality Server application and administers the Oracle Data Quality Scheduler and License Manager. (This user is required when installing on either Windows operating systems or UNIX operating systems.) For information on creating this user, see Section 4.1.2.1, "Define an Oracle Data Quality Application Administrator".
Oracle Data Quality Loader User	User who will access data import directories (located on the Oracle Data Quality server) through a login screen in the Oracle Data Quality User Interface. This user is not required if you plan to directly access data from relational sources (Oracle, IBM DB2, ODBC). You will, however, need a user id that gives you access to each specific database. **NOTE**: This user is only required if you plan to load data from flat file sources (delimited, COBOL, Oracle Data Quality sources). For more information on creating this user, see Section 4.1.2.2, "Define Oracle Data Quality Loader Users".
Metabase Administrator	Oracle Data Quality user account that creates and maintains Oracle Data Quality repositories, and defines metabases, Oracle Data Quality users, and data connections. This user is also known as the Oracle Data Quality Repository User. **NOTE**: The metabase administrator is created during Oracle Data Quality installation.
Oracle Data Quality User	Oracle Data Quality user account that accesses Oracle Data Quality metabases through the Oracle Data Quality User Interface **NOTE**: Oracle Data Quality users are created by the metabase administrator after installation.

4.1.2.1 Define an Oracle Data Quality Application Administrator

You must create an Oracle Data Quality Application Administrator and, if you are using `sudo`, you must also grant `sudo` rights before installing Oracle Date Quality products. This administrator installs the server application and administers the Scheduler and License Manager on the Oracle Data Quality server.

To create an Application Administrator on UNIX Operating Systems:

1. As the UNIX root user, create an Oracle Data Quality administrator user account to perform Oracle Data Quality administrative activities.

   There are no naming restrictions for the Oracle Data Quality administrator name, but the recommendation is that the user account be named **odqadmin**.

2. Do one of the following:

   - If you are not leveraging the security provided through `sudo`, make sure that the Oracle Data Quality administrator has read access to any data import directories that you define. Proceed to "Define Oracle Data Quality Loader Users".
   - If you are leveraging the security features of `sudo`, proceed to the next step.

3. As the UNIX root user, type the command: `visudo`. This brings up the file named `sudoers` for editing.

   NOTE: You must always edit this file through the `visudo` command.

4. In the **Defaults** specification section, add the following entries:

   ```
   Defaults:<user_id> targetpw
   Defaults:<user_id> passwd_tries=1
   Defaults:<user_id> timestamp_timeout=0
   ```

5. In the **User Privilege** specification section, add:

   ```
   <user_id> ALL=(ALL) ALL
   ```

6. Save the file and exit.

7. Verify that `sudo` is correctly configured.

   1. Log in as the newly created Oracle Data Quality administrator. For example, type:

      ```
      sudo -u odqadmin id
      ```

   2. When prompted, enter the password for the user.

   3. Type the command: `id`

      The operating system should return the UNIX user id. If not, contact your system administrator.

To create an Application Administrator on Windows Operating Systems:

1. As the Windows Server Administrator, create a Windows user account for the Oracle Data Quality Administrator.

   There are no naming restrictions for the Oracle Data Quality administrator name, but the recommendation is that the user account be named **odqadmin**.

2. Add the Oracle Data Quality Administrator user **odqadmin** to the group Administrators.

3. From the Windows Control Panel, open Administrative Tools, Local Security Policy and expand the **Security Settings** > **Local Policies** folder.

4. Add the Oracle Data Quality Application Administrator user **odqadmin** to the following options:

   - Log on as a Service

- Act as part of the operating system

4.1.2.2 Define Oracle Data Quality Loader Users

Define an Oracle Data Quality Loader User account on the UNIX server if you plan to import data from flat files. When you import flat file data into Oracle Data Quality, you access the file location on the server through a UNIX user id.

For example, if you are importing flat files described by COBOL copybooks that are residing on the Oracle Data Quality server in the directory `/data`, then you require an Oracle Data Quality Loader User (UNIX user id) who can log on to the Oracle Data Quality server and read the files from `/data`.

Note: If you intend to import data directly from a relational source, you do not need to perform these steps since a UNIX userid is not required. The only user required is for RDBMS login access

---

1. Define a new user account or select an existing user account to act as an Oracle Data Quality Loader User.

   NOTE: For Windows operating systems, determine whether you will create a single user account that the team will share or if each user will have their own user account.

2. Give the account read access to the data import directory that you plan to use when you create a Loader Connection.

   NOTE: For Windows operating systems, add each user account (that will access the flat file data) to the appropriate Windows user group for each secured location. User accounts not contained in the Windows group will not be able to import flat file data for that loader connection.

4.1.3 Identify Available Ports

During installation you must provide at least 2 port numbers that are accessible from the client to the server and are not blocked. These port numbers are used for the following services:

- The Oracle Data Quality Scheduler requires a port called Scheduler Port.
- The Oracle Data Profiling and Quality Metabase Repository requires a port called Repository Port.

Note: If you are planning to use ODBC datasources from a Windows-based server, you will need to reserve a third port for the Oracle Data Quality ODBC Adapter.

To identify ports that have applications listening on them, type the `netstat -an` command. Select two available ports and make note of them for the setup procedure.

Note: The port numbers should be greater than 1000 and not exceed 65535, and for easy reference, should be consecutive numbers. (For example, `7600` for the Repository Port and `7601` for the Scheduler Port.)

4.2 Installing Oracle Data Quality Products

This section contains information and instructions for installing Oracle Data Integrator:

- Section 4.2.1, "Starting the Installer"
- Section 4.2.2, "Installation Log Files"
- Section 4.2.3, "Installing on UNIX Operating Systems"
- Section 4.2.4, "Installing on Windows Operating Systems"
- Section 4.4.1, "Start the Oracle Data Quality Scheduler"

4.2.1 Starting the Installer

To start the installer, insert the Oracle Data Quality installation disk or navigate to `/Disk1` in the ODQ installation directory (where you saved the ODQ .zip or .jar file) and run the following command:

- On UNIX operating systems:

  ```
  ./runInstaller
  ```

- On Windows operating systems:

  ```
  setup.exe
  ```

Refer to the Oracle Fusion Middleware Certification document to see the JDKs supported for your system:
`http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html`

4.2.2 Installation Log Files

The installer writes logs files to the *`Oracle_Inventory_Location`*`/log` (on UNIX operating systems) or *`Oracle_Inventory_Location`*`\logs` (on Windows operating systems) directory. On UNIX systems, if you do not know the location of your Oracle Inventory directory, you can find it in the `oraInst.loc` file in the following directories (default locations):

- Linux operating systems: `/etc/oraInst.loc`
- HP-UX and Solaris operating systems: `/var/opt/oracle/oraInst.loc`
- Windows operating systems: `\Program Files\Oracle\Inventory\logs`

4.2.3 Installing on UNIX Operating Systems

The Oracle Data Profiling and Quality installation for UNIX operating systems includes the following components:

- Oracle Data Quality for Data Integrator
- Metabase Server
- Metabase Definitions

Table 4–2 describes the screens included in a UNIX operating system installation. For more information, see Appendix B, "Oracle Data Profiling and Data Quality Installation Screens".

Table 4–2 UNIX Operating System Installation Flow

No.	Screen	When Does This Screen Appear?	Description and Action Required
1	Welcome	Always	Click **Next** to continue.
2	Prerequisite Checks	Always	This screen analyzes the host computer to ensure that specific operating system prerequisites have been met. If any of the prerequisite checks fail, then a short error message appears in the bottom portion of the screen. Fix the error and click **Retry** to try again. If you want to ignore the error or warning messages and continue with the installation, click **Continue**. Click **Abort** to stop prerequisite checking for all components.
3	Specify Installation Location	Always	In the **Location** field, enter the Oracle home (referred to in this guide as `ODQ_HOME`) where your products will be installed. Click **Next** to continue.
4	Metabase Server Details	Always	This screen configures the Metabase Server. Provide the required information and click **Next** to continue.
5	Installation Summary	Always	Review the summary and click **Install** to continue.
6	Configuration Progress	Always	The installer automatically executes each configuration assistant in sequence, displaying the progress in the Status column. No action is required on this screen.
7	Installation Completed	Always	If you want to save this configuration to a text file, click **Save**. This file can be used later if you choose to perform the same installation from the command line. Click **Finish** to close the installer.

4.2.4 Installing on Windows Operating Systems

Table 4–3 describes the screens included in a Windows operating system installation. For more information, see Appendix B, "Oracle Data Profiling and Data Quality Installation Screens".

Table 4–3 Windows Operating System Installation Flow

No.	Screen	When Does This Screen Appear?	Description and Action Required
1	Welcome	Always	Click **Next** to continue.
2	Select Components Screen (Windows Operating Systems Only)	Always	Select the components you want to install. The options are: ■ **Client User Interface** The Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality user interface is available for Windows 32-bit operating systems only. This client can be configured to connect to a Metabase Server installed on a separate machine. ■ **Oracle Data Profiling and Quality Server** The Oracle Data Profiling and Quality server installation includes a Metabase Server, Data Quality Server (Windows 32-bit operating system only), and an ODBC Server (Windows 32-bit operating system only). Click **Next** to continue.
3	Prerequisite Checks	Always	Click **Next** to continue.
4	Specify Installation Location	Always	Specify the absolute path to your Oracle home (referred to in this guide as `ODQ_HOME`). Click **Next** to continue.
5	Metabase Server Details	Always	This screen configures the Metabase Server. Provide the required information and click **Next** to continue.
6	Metabase Client Details (Windows Operating Systems Only)	Only if you selected **Metabase Client** on the Select Components Screen (Windows Operating Systems Only) screen.	This screen configures the client to connect to the Metabase and ODBC Servers. Provide the required information and click **Next** to continue.
7	Installation Summary	Always	Review the summary and click **Install** to continue.
8	Configuration Progress	Always	The installer automatically executes each configuration assistant in sequence, displaying the progress in the Status column. No action is required on this screen.
9	Installation Completed		If you want to save this configuration to a text file, click **Save**. This file can be used later if you choose to perform the same installation from the command line. Click **Finish** to close the installer.

4.3 Installing Additional Postal Tables

The postal tables are a critical part of the data quality process because they provide the postal information that is used to validate and improve the name and address data in your records. This section describes how to install postal and census directories for for an Oracle Data Quality Server.

4.3.1 Postal Table Naming Conventions

The postal tables and census/DPV directories are delivered in a compressed format. The file extensions are .zip (for Windows operating systems) and .tar (for UNIX operating systems).

Table 4–4 describe the file naming conventions that are used:

Table 4–4 Naming Conventions

Table or Directory Name	Naming Convention Used
General and Asian Postal Tables	`XXMMMq.ext`, where `XX` is the 2-letter country code, `MMM` is the abbreviation for the month the postal table was issued, and `ext` is either zip or tar. For example: `AUJULq.zip` is the Australian postal table for July.
Global Postal Tables **NOTE:** Global Postal Tables are a subset of international postal tables that are invoked from within Oracle Data Quality. Global Postal Tables are distinct because they require an additional service. The postal tables in this subset are: Austria, Brazil, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, and Sweden.	`XXXMMMYY.ext`, where `XXX` is the 3-letter country code, `MMMYY` represents the abbreviation for the month and year the postal table was issued, and `ext` is either zip or tar. For example: `DENJAN09.zip` is the Denmark postal table for January 2009.
Census Directories **NOTE**: Census data is available only for the United States.	`USCMMMq.ext` - This is the name of the United States census directory that includes the Interpolated Rooftop files. `MMM` is the abbreviation for the month the directory was issued and `ext` is either zip or tar. `USXMMMq.ext` - This is the name of the United States census directory that includes the ZIP+4 Centroid files. `MMM` is the abbreviation for the month the directory was issued and `ext` is either zip or tar. `USPMMMq.ext` - This is the name of the file that contains only the Interpolated Plus directory, where `MMM` is the abbreviation for the month the directory was issued and `ext` is either zip or tar.
DPV Directory	`DPVMMMq.ext` - This is the name of the US Delivery Point Validation directory, where `MMM` is the abbreviation for the month the directory was issued and `ext` is either zip or tar.
LACS Directory[Link]	USLMMMq.ext. This is the name of the United States LACSLink directory, and ext is either zip or tar.

Table 4–4 (Cont.) Naming Conventions

Table or Directory Name	Naming Convention Used
SuiteLinkDirectory	`USLMMMq.ext` - This is the name of the United States SuiteLink directory, where `MMM` is the abbreviation for the month the directory was issued and `ext` is either zip or tar. **NOTE**: ▪ Delivery Point Validation is a U.S. Postal Service technology that helps validate the accuracy of existing address information and identify inaccurate, incomplete, or erroneous addresses. ▪ The license agreements with the U.S. Postal Service limit the shipment and transfer of DPV and LACSLink directories to the United States and its territories only. Customers who purchase these directories must adhere to the same restriction. ▪ SuiteLink is a product of the U.S. Postal Service that improves business address information by adding suite numbers to qualified records. Only business records that have been identified through CASS processing as having a high-rise default are candidates for SuiteLink processing.

4.3.2 Postal Code Installation Locations

By default, postal-related files and directories are installed to the following locations:

- **General Postal Tables** (including DPV, LACSLink and SuiteLink tables)

  On UNIX operating systems:`ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/tables/postal_tables`

  On Windows operating systems: `\ODQ_HOME\oracledq\tables\*`

- **Global Postal Tables and Latitude/Longitude Tables**

  On UNIX operating systems:`ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/tables/postal_tables`

  On Windows operating systems: `\ODQ_HOME\oracledq\tables\*`

- **Asian Postal Tables** (China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan)

  On UNIX operating systems:`ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/tables/postal_tables`

  On Windows operating systems: `\ODQ_HOME\oracledq\tables\*`

- **Census**

  On UNIX operating systems:`ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/tables/postal_tables`

  On Windows operating systems: `\ODQ_HOME\oracledq\tables\*`

If you want to use a different location for the postal tables, follow the procedures Section 4.3.3, "Alternative Postal Code Installation Locations".

4.3.3 Alternative Postal Code Installation Locations

Oracle recommends that you install the postal tables in the default directories (as defined in Section 4.3.2). If you prefer to use an alternative directory, you must define the alternative locations before installing the postal tables.

To specify an alternative location for the postal tables:

1. Shut down Oracle Data Quality products, including all Oracle Data Quality clients.
2. Close the Oracle Data Quality Scheduler service.
3. Start the Metabase Server application.
   - On Windows operating systems:

     Programs > Oracle Data Quality Software > Metabase
   - On UNIX operating systems:

     `./mtb_admin`
4. When prompted, log on as the metabase administrator (`madmin`).

   Use the `_control` metabase name to apply the alternative location to all metabases.
5. Ensure that changes have not already been made to the postal directory installation locations by typing the following commands, individually.

   ```
   define postal_directory
   define apac_postal_directory
   define census_directory
   define ga_directory
   ```

   The commands should return the following failure message: "No setting with name *nnn_directory* found in table *default_settings*." For example, "No setting with name '`census_directory`' found in table '`default settings`'."

   NOTE: If a value is returned, you need to remove the current setting before defining a new one. See Removing a Postal Directory Definition for more information.
6. Create the alternative installation directory for non-Asian postal tables, census tables, global postal tables, and/or Asian postal tables.
7. Move any installed `xxCITY` files from the default installation directory to the new, alternative directory.

   These files were copied to the default postal directories when TS Quality project templates were installed. They must be in the same location as the postal tables.
8. Remove the default directories (or leave them empty).
9. At the `mtb_admin` prompt, type:

   ```
   expert
   ```
10. Define the alternative locations by issuing one or more of the following commands:
    - **For non-Asian postal tables:**

      ```
      define postal_directory [file join {d:\newpostal}]
      ```
    - F**or Asian postal tables**:

```
define apac_postal_directory [file join {d:\newpostal}]
```

- **For census tables:**

```
define census_directory [file join {d:\newpostal}]
```

- **For global postal tables:**

```
define ga_directory [file join {d:\newpostal}]
```

where `d:\newpostal` is the path of the alternative location.

11. Type `exit` to close the command prompt window.
12. For global postal tables and latitude/longitude tables, there is an additional step.
    1. With a text editor, open the global postal table **gaserver.ini** file, which is located in the `ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/Software/bin` directory).
    2. Set the **CountryDataDirectory** entry to point to the alternative location of the global postal table datastore `\rdata` directory.
    3. Set the **KnowledgeBaseDirectory** entry to point to the location of the global postal table datastore `\kbase` directory.
    4. Locate the **LicenseDirectory** entry and point it to the global postal table license directory. Figure 4–1 shows an example of a modified `gaserver.ini` file.

Figure 4–1 Modified gaserver.ini File

```
 1 [Server]
 2 UserName=user
 3 CompanyName=companyname
 4 CountryDataDirectory=\\server1\driveA\tsq\gaserver_area\datastore\rdata
 5 KnowledgeBaseDirectory=\\server1\driveA\tsq\gaserver_area\datastore\kbase
 6 LicenseDirectory=\\server1\driveA\tsq\gaserver_area\License
 7 LicenseRecipientList=
 8 ServerEmailAddress=
 9 SMTPServer=
10
11 [Logging]
12 Level=CRITICAL, ERROR, WARNING, INFO, CLIENT
13 LogToFile=Yes
14 LogToScreen=No
15
16 [Session]
17 Address Casing=Upper Case
```

    5. Save and close the file.
    6. Copy the file you modified and paste it in the `ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/Software/bin/latlong` directory, overwriting the existing file.

       NOTE: Both versions of the `gaserver.ini` file must point to the same locations.
13. Restart Oracle Data Quality and the Scheduler.

4.3.4 Removing a Postal Directory Definition

To remove a postal directory definition:

1. Shut down Oracle Data Quality products, including all Oracle Data Quality clients.

2. Close the Oracle Data Quality Scheduler service.
3. Start the Metabase Server application.
   - On UNIX operating systems:

     ```
     ./mtb_admin
     ```

   - On Windows operating systems:

     Programs > Oracle Data Quality Software > Metabase Server > Administrator Command Prompt from the Start menu.
4. When prompted, log on as the metabase administrator (**madmin**) to the _ `control` metabase.
5. Issue the appropriate command:

   ```
   undefine postal_directory
   undefine apac_postal_directory
   undefine census_directory
   undefine ga_directory
   ```

4.3.5 Postal Code Installation Procedures

The basic installation procedure is the same for all postal tables categories. However, there is an extra step involved in setting up a Global Postal Table.

To install postal directory files:

1. Download the Postal Table file and copy it to the postal install directory. This file is located on the installation CD/DVD or was installed on your machine from an FTP session. See Postal Table Naming Conventions for a description of the file name formats.
2. Decompress the .tar or .zip file using the appropriate command (WinZip or tar). The expanded files are placed into the current directory.

   NOTE: Oracle Data Quality Software compresses some postal tables because of their size. Review the list of files for any that have a `.Z` extension, which indicates compression. If necessary, uncompress files by entering the following command:

   ```
   uncompress *.Z
   ```

3. If you purchased one of the Global Postal Tables, complete the procedure "To set up the Global postal service in Windows" or "To set up a Global postal service in UNIX." (The following countries use a Global Postal Table: Austria, Brazil, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, and Sweden.)

4.3.6 Setting Up a Global Postal Service on UNIX Operating Systems

Use the following steps to set up a global postal service on UNIX operating systems.

1. Complete the installation of the Global Postal Tables as described in Section 4.3.5.
2. Change to the directory that contains the file **gactl**.
   - For AIX operating systems, this file can be found in the directory:

     `ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/Software/GA_server`

   - For all other UNIX operating systems, this file can be found in the directory:

```
ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/Software/bin
```

3. Enter the following command:

   ```
   gactl start
   ```

   NOTE: If you need to install a new Global Postal Table, you must stop the service, install the new table, then restart the service.

   To stop the service, issue the following command:

   ```
   gactl stop
   ```

4.3.7 Setting up a Global Postal Service on Windows Operating Systems

To set up the Global postal service in Windows operating systems:

1. Complete the installation of the Global Postal Tables.
2. From the Start menu, select **Programs** > **Oracle Data Quality products**>**Global Postal Matcher** >**Create Service**.
3. **(Optional)** If you have defined a network drive as the alternate location for the GA postal tables, as described in Section 4.3.3, you must modify the Global Address Service properties.
   1. Go to the Windows Services page (**Start** > **Settings** > **Control Panel** > **Administrative Tools** > **Services**).
   2. Locate the **Global Address Server** entry and right-click.
   3. Select **Properties** and then click the Log On tab.
   4. Select the **This Account** option and enter your domain name and user name in the first field (for example, `domain_name\jsmith)`.
   5. In the **Password** and **Confirm Password** fields, enter the password associated with your user id and click **OK**.
4. From the Start menu, select **Programs** > **Oracle Data Quality products** > **Global Postal Matcher** > **Start Service**.
5. From the Start menu, select **Settings** > **Control Panel** > **Administrative Tools** > **Services** and confirm that the Global service is running.

   NOTE: If you need to install a new Global Postal Table, you must stop the service, install the new table, then restart the service.

4.4 Post-Installation Configuration Tasks

Depending on your installation type, you may need to manually configure some of the Oracle Data Quality components. Review the following sections to determine if additional configuration tasks are required:

- Start the Oracle Data Quality Scheduler
- Configure Environment Variables for UNIX Operating Systems
- Configure inetd.conf File

4.4.1 Start the Oracle Data Quality Scheduler

If you installed the Oracle Data Profiling and Quality server, you must start the Oracle Data Quality Scheduler before you begin. The Oracle Universal Installer will start the Scheduler as part of the installation process, but you may need to start it again.

To start the Oracle Data Quality Scheduler:

1. Make sure that you are logged on to the Oracle Data Profiling and Quality server as the Oracle Data Quality server administrator as defined on the Metabase Server Details screen during the installation.
2. Navigate to the following directory:

   ```
   <ODQ_HOME/oracledq/metabase_server/metabase/bin
   ```

3. Type the command:

   ```
   ./scheduler -start
   ```

For more information on using the Scheduler, see the online help for Metabase Administrators.

4.4.2 Configure Environment Variables for UNIX Operating Systems

On UNIX platforms add the following environment variables for the user who has installed Oracle Data Integrator:

- `Oracle_QUALITY=ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/Software`
- `LD_LIBRARY_PATH=ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/Software/bin`

4.4.3 Configure inetd.conf File

Oracle Data Quality products work with `inetd`, a daemon process that handles network services operating on a UNIX operating system. Upon execution, `inetd` reads its configuration information from a configuration file which, by default, is `/etc/inetd.conf`.

If you installed the Metabase Server, the Oracle Universal Installer automatically updated the `inetd.conf` file. For Linux, HP, and AIX systems, no further action is required.

If you do update the `inetd.conf` file for any reason, be sure to recycle it.

On Solaris 10 and later systems, `inetd` reads configuration information from a different location. If you have installed Oracle Data Profiling and Quality components on a Solaris 10 system, log on as the root user and issue the following command at the command prompt:

```
inetconv -f -o /var /tmp
```

This command converts the data quality entry in the `inetd.conf` file to the format required by Solaris 10.

Part III

Appendices

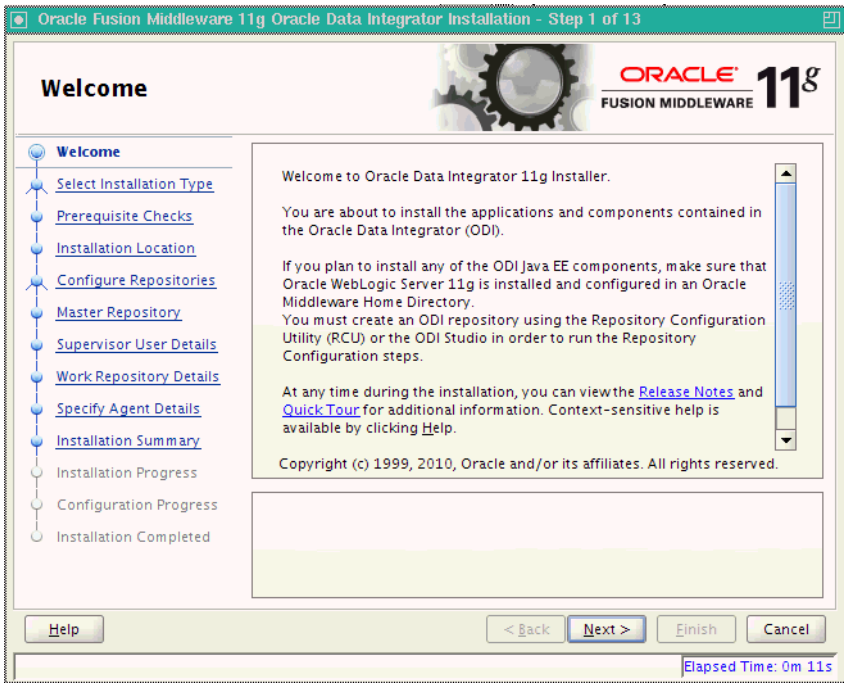
Part 3 contains the following appendices:

A

Oracle Data Integrator Installation Screens

This appendix contains images and descriptions for all of the Oracle Data Integrator installation screens and post-installation configuration screens:

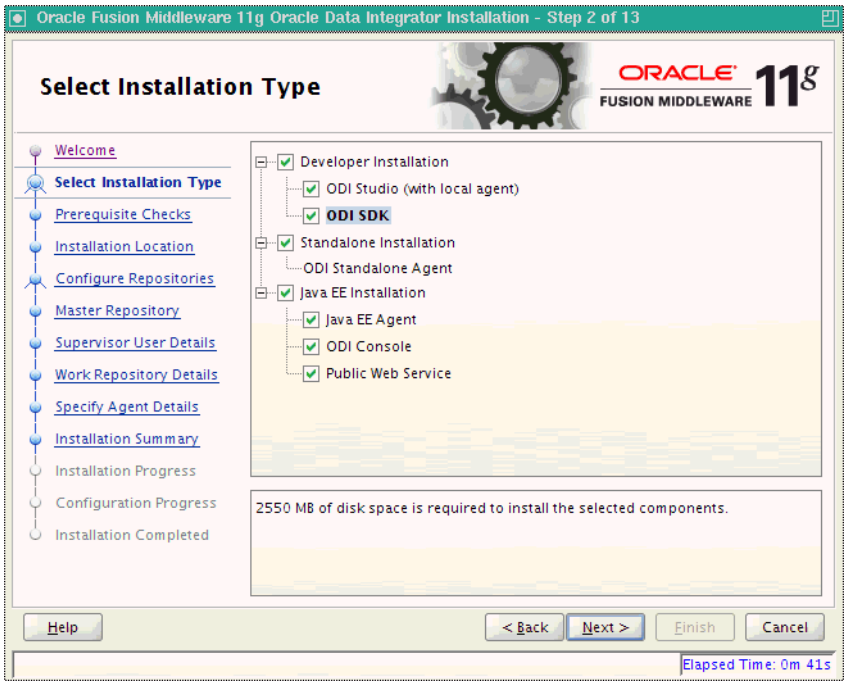
A.1 Welcome Screen



The Welcome screen is displayed each time you start the installer.

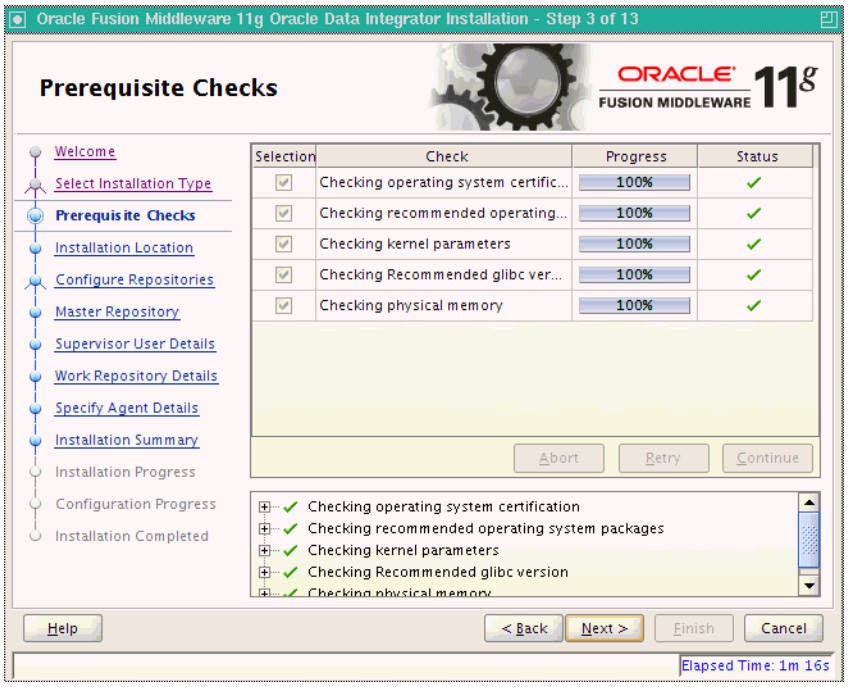
Before continuing, make sure that you have created the necessary schemas for the products you want to install, and that you have also installed and configured WebLogic Server. For more information, refer to Section 2.1, "Preparing to Install".

A.2 Select Installation Type Screen



Installation Type	Description
Developer Installation	This installation type includes the ODI Studio (with a local agent) and the Oracle Data Integrator Software Development Kit (SDK).
Standalone Installation	This installation type includes an Oracle Data Integrator standalone agent.
Java EE Installation	This installation type includes the Java EE agent, Oracle Data Integrator Console, and Public Web Services.

A.3 Prerequisite Checks Screen



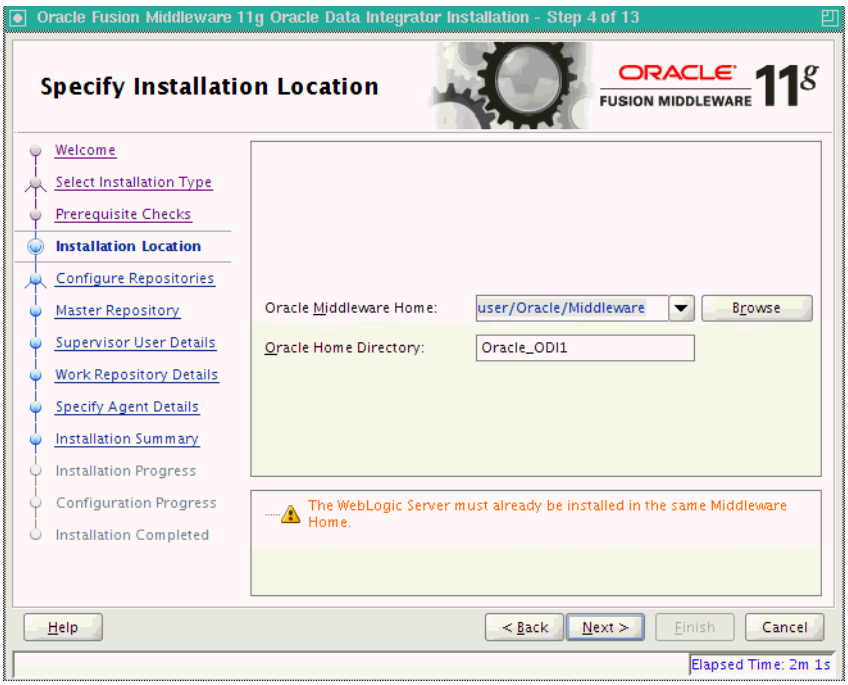
If there is a problem, a short error message appears in the bottom portion of the screen. Fix the error and click **Retry** to try again.

If you want to ignore the errors or warnings and continue with the installation, click **Continue**.

Click **Abort** to stop prerequisite checking for all components.

A.4 Specify Installation Location Screen

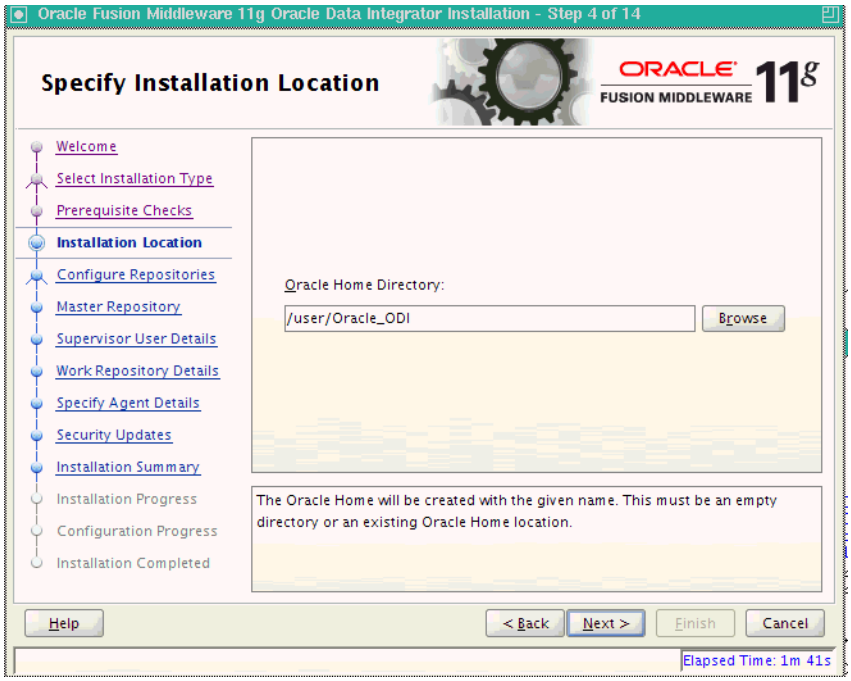
Figure A–1 Specify Installation Location Screen for Java EE Install Types



Element	Description
Oracle Middleware Home	In the Oracle Middleware Home field, specify the absolute path to your existing Oracle Middleware Home directory; this is the directory that was created when you installed Oracle WebLogic Server. If you do not know the full path to your Middleware Home, you can click Browse to select an existing directory in your system.
Oracle Home Directory	In the Oracle Home Directory field, specify a directory inside the Oracle Middleware Home. This Oracle Home Directory is the root directory where the ODI products will be installed. This is also known as the ODI_HOME directory. If you specify a directory that already exists, it must be either: ▪ An empty directory inside the Oracle Middleware Home (for example, you have created an empty directory inside the Middleware Home in advance of this installation and should specify the directory here). ▪ An existing Oracle home directory (for example, you are reinstalling ODI to an existing Oracle home because of an incomplete previous installation). **NOTE**: If you specify a new directory, it will be created inside the Oracle Middleware Home.

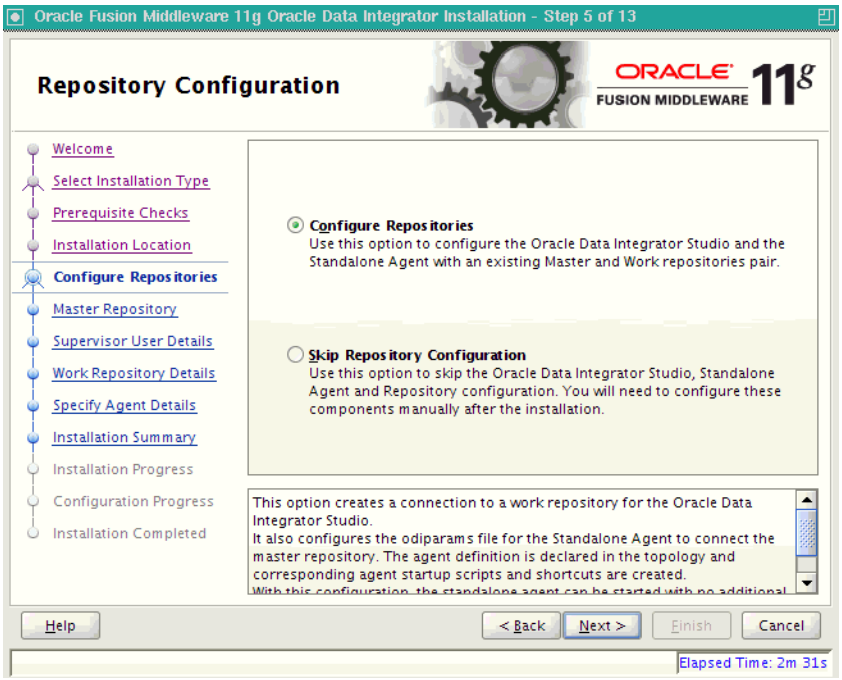
Click **Next** to continue.

Figure A–2 Specify Installation Location Screen for Developer and Standalone Agent Install Type



Element	Description
Oracle Home Directory	Enter the absolute path for the Oracle home location.

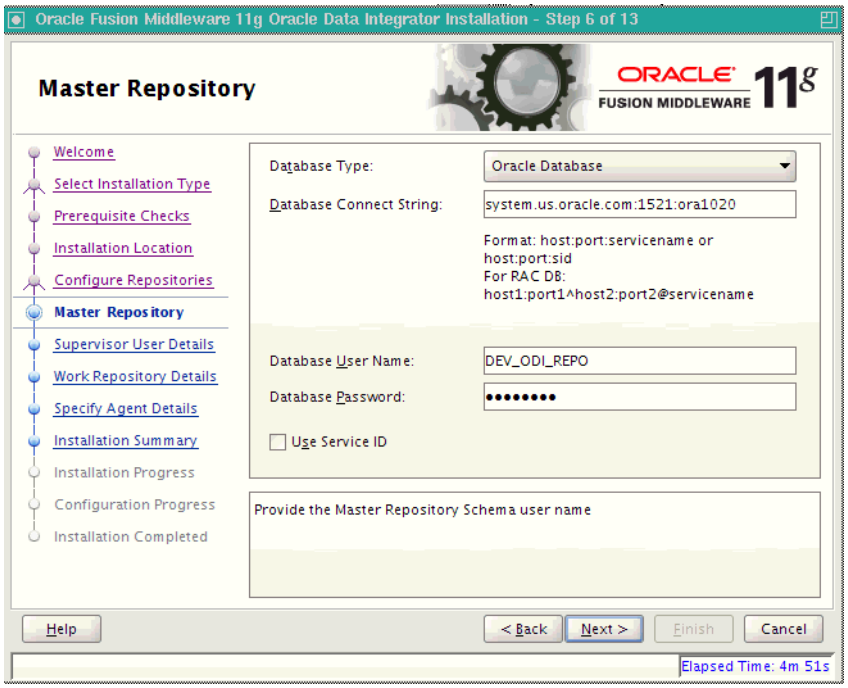
A.5 Repository Configuration Screen



Specify which repository configuration option you want to perform:

Option	Description
Configure Repositories	Select this option if you have existing 11*g* Master and Work Repositories.
Skip Repository Configuration	Select this option to continue with the Oracle Data Integrator installation without configuring the repositories. Once installed, you can use the Oracle Data Integrator Studio JDev Gallery to create or configure the repositories. Continue to Section A.11, "Installation Summary Screen". **NOTE**: Select **Skip Repository Configuration** if your database is not supported by Oracle's Repository Creation Utility (RCU). You will need to configure these components manually after the installation. For more information see Appendix G, "Creating Repositories with Oracle Data Integrator Studio". For a list of supported databases, see `http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_requirements.htm`.

A.6 Master Repository Screens

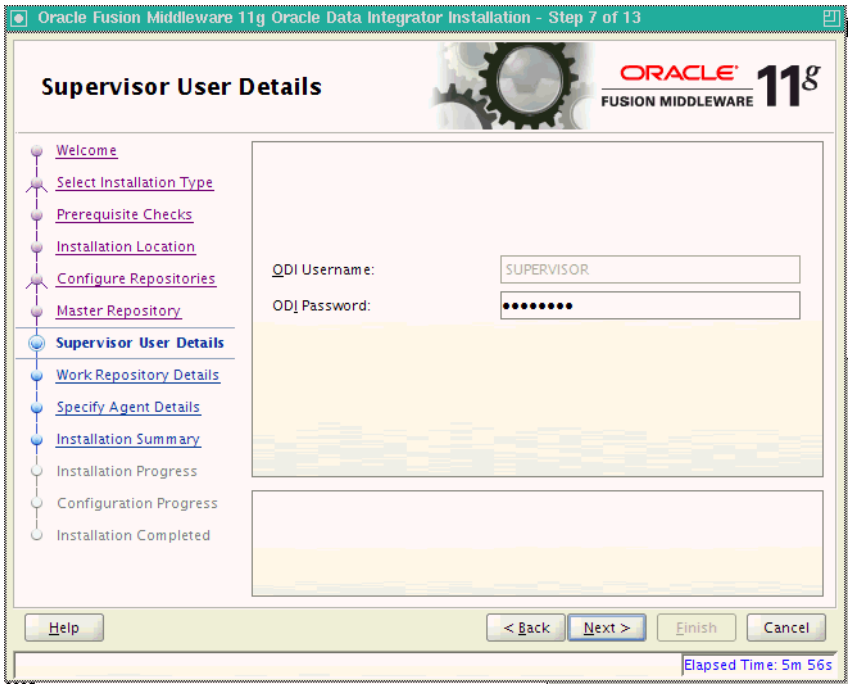


Element	Description
Database Type	Select the database type that hosts the Oracle Data Integrator Master Repository.

Element	Description
Database Connect String	Enter the connect string for the database that contains the 11*g* ODI schemas. **Oracle Database** Use a JDBC connect string: *host*:*port*:*SID* For example: `odiHost:1521:odiDB` Or: *//host*:*port*/*service* For example: `//odiHost:1521/odiDB2` **Microsoft SQL Server** Use the following connect string: *//host*:*port*;*DatabaseName=dbname* For example: `//odiHost:1443;DatabaseName=odiDB` **IBM DB2** Use the following connect string: *//host*:*port*;*DatabaseName=dbname* NOTE: If your database is not supported by the Oracle Universal Installer, see Appendix F.2, "Manual Installation and Configuration Steps".
Database User Name	Provide the Master Repository schema user name.
Database Password	Provide the Master Repository schema password.
Use Service ID	Select Use Service ID, if you want to use the Service ID instead of the Service Name for Oracle database.

Click **Next** to continue.

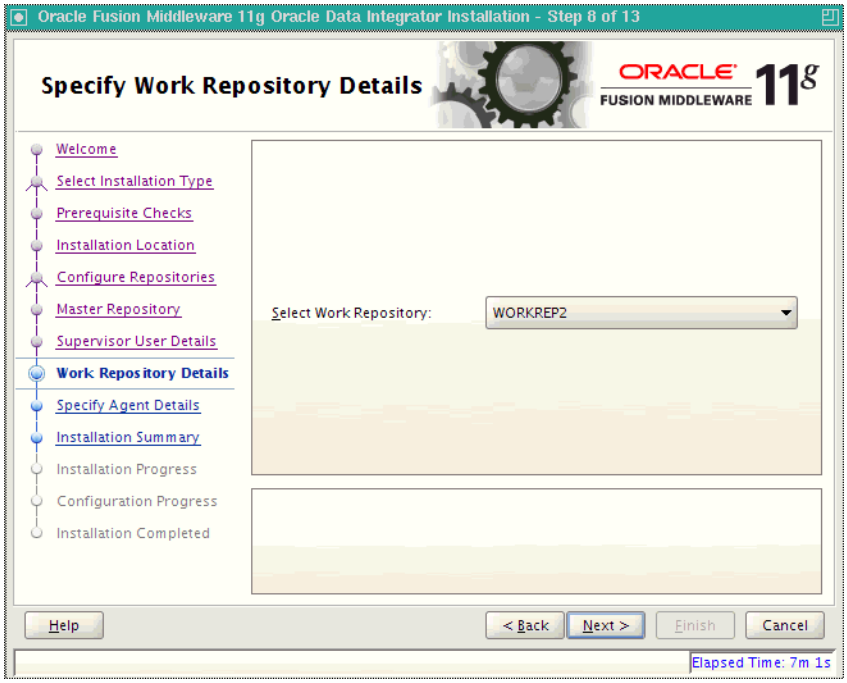
A.7 Supervisor User Details Screen



Element	Description
ODI Username	Provide the ODI username with Supervisor privileges.
ODI Password	Provide the Supervisor user's password.

Click **Next** to continue.

A.8 Specify Work Repository Details Screen



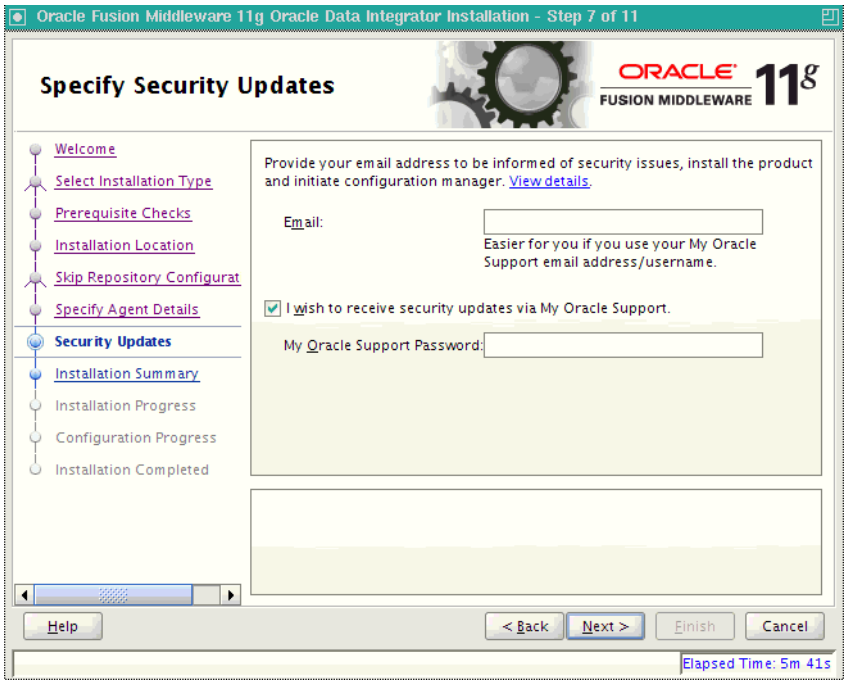
Element	Description
Select Work Repository	Select the Oracle Data Integrator Work Repository from the drop-down list.

A.9 Specify Agent Details Screen

Element	Description
Agent Name	Provide a name for the standalone or local agent.
Agent Port	Provide a port number between 1024 and 65535 that is not currently being used by any other Oracle home. This port defaults to 20910.

Click **Next** to continue.

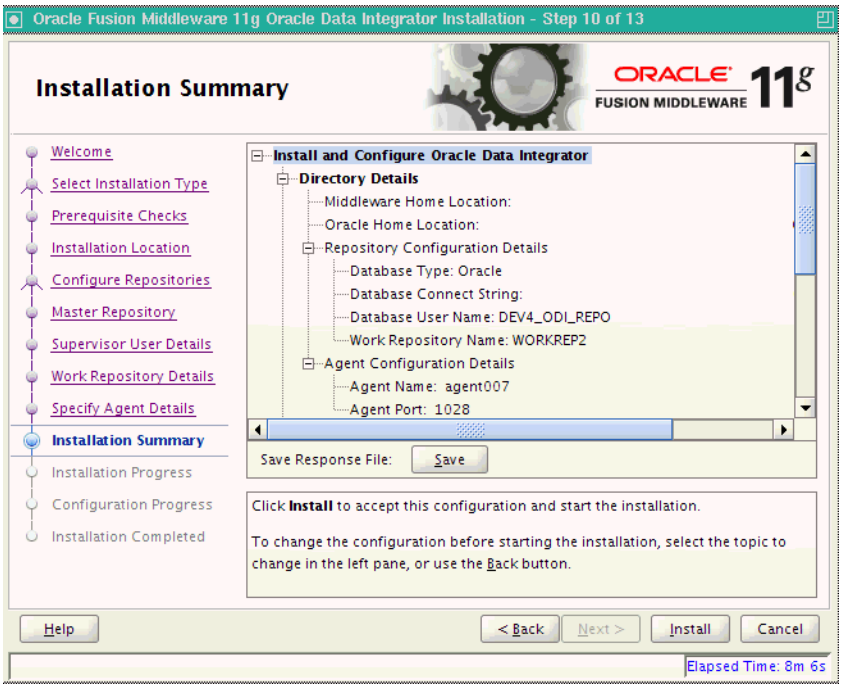
A.10 Specify Security Updates Screen



Element	Description
Email	Enter your E-mail address if you want to receive the latest product information and security updates.
My Oracle Support Password	If you have a My Oracle account and want to receive updates via this mechanism, select **I wish to receive security updates via My Oracle Support**, then enter your account password. If you do not want to register for Oracle Configuration Manager, leave all the fields on this screen blank. You will be prompted to confirm your selection. Click **Yes** to confirm that you do not want to register for security updates.

Click **Next** to continue.

A.11 Installation Summary Screen

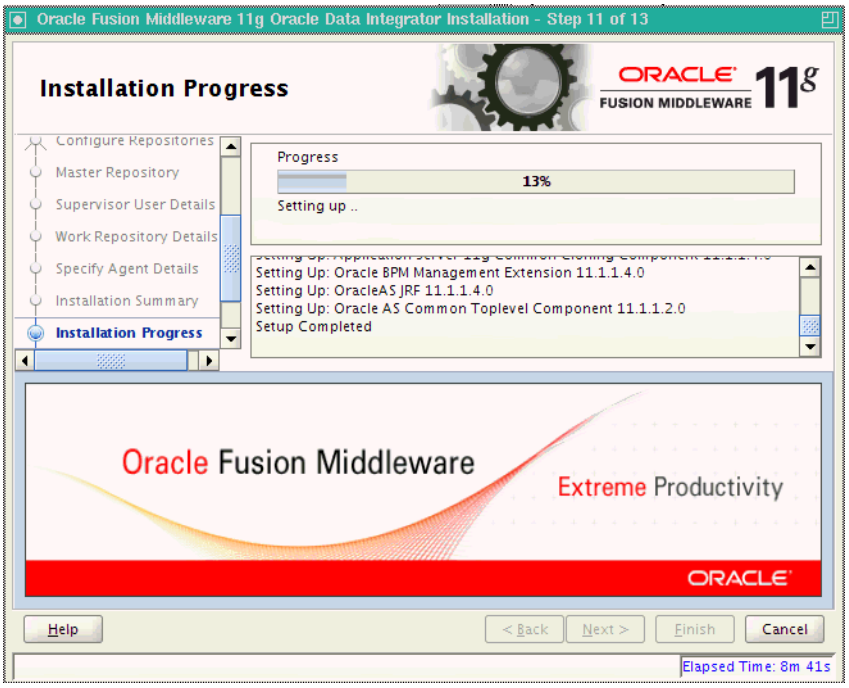


Review the information on this screen, and click Install to begin the installation. The operations summarized on this page will be performed when you click Install.

If you want to make any changes to the configuration before starting the installation, use the navigation pane and select the topic you want to edit.

If you want to save this configuration to a text file, click **Save**. This file can be used later if you choose to perform the same installation from the command line. See Appendix C, "Silent Installations" for more information.

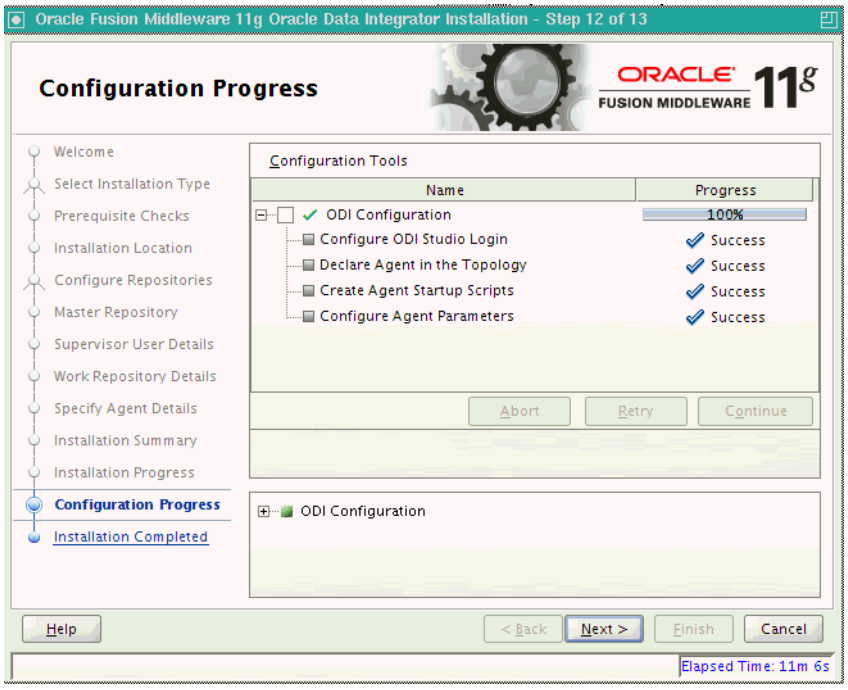
A.12 Installation Progress Screen



This screen shows you the progress of the installation.

If you want to quit before the installation is completed, click **Cancel**. Doing so will result in a partial installation; the portion of the software that was installed on your system before you click **Cancel** will remain on your system, and you will have to remove it manually.

A.13 Configuration Progress Screen



If you selected **Configure Repositories** on the Repository Configuration Screen, this screen shows you the progress of the component configuration. This screen will not appear if you selected **Skip Repository Configuration**.

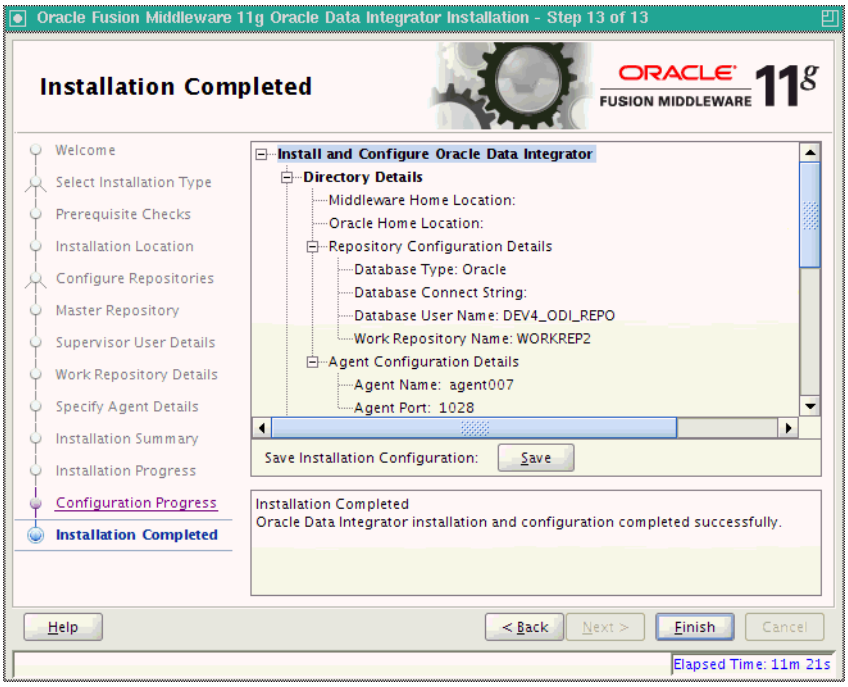
If there is a problem, a short error message appears in the bottom portion of the screen. Fix the error and click **Retry** to try again.

If you want to ignore the error and warning messages and continue with the installation, click **Continue**.

Click **Abort** to stop prerequisite checking for all components.

If you want to quit before the installation is completed, click **Cancel**.

A.14 Installation Completed Screen



This screen summarizes the installation that was just completed. The information that you provided appears in the Directory Details section.

Click **Save** to save your configuration information to a file. This information includes port numbers, installation directories, disk space usage, URLs, and component names which you may need at a later time.

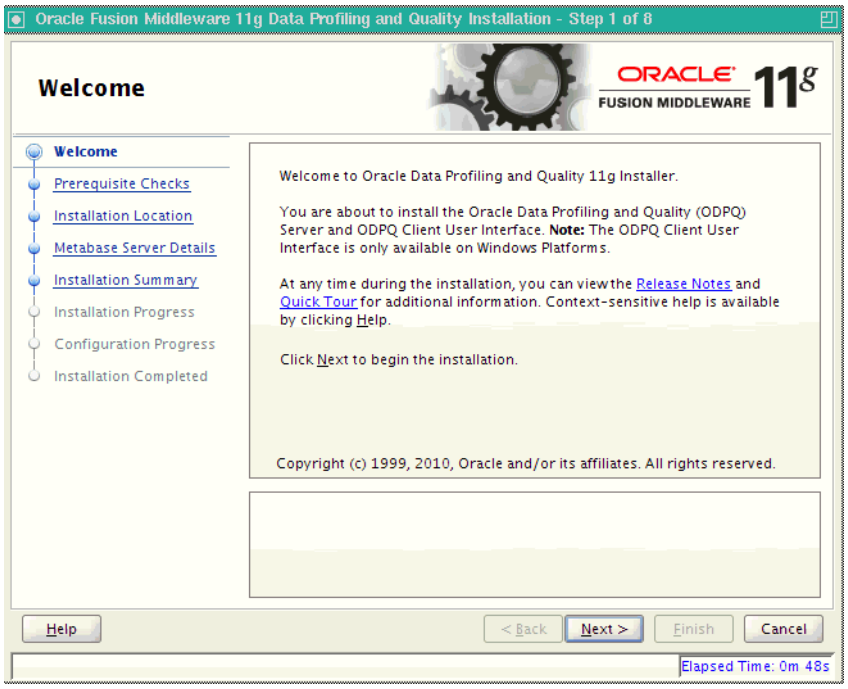
Click **Finish** to dismiss the screen.

B

Oracle Data Profiling and Data Quality Installation Screens

This appendix contains images and descriptions for all of the Oracle Data Profiling and Data Quality for Oracle Data Integrator installation screens:

B.1 Welcome



The Welcome screen is displayed each time you start the installer.

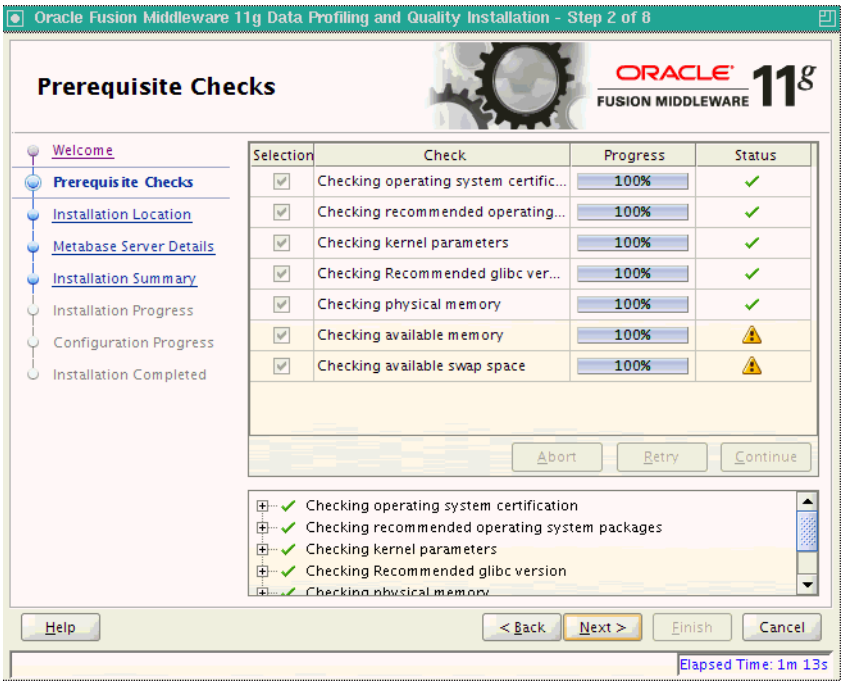
Click **Next** to continue.

B.2 Select Components Screen (Windows Operating Systems Only)

The **Select Components** screen offers the following options:

Component	Description
Client User Interface	The Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality user interface is available for Windows 32-bit operating systems only. This client can be configured to connect to a Metabase Server installed on a separate machine.
Oracle Data Profiling and Quality Server	The Oracle Data Profiling and Quality server installation includes the following components: The Oracle Data Profiling and Quality server installation includes the following components: ▪ **Oracle Data Quality for Data Integrator** Includes the Quality Server and Country Project Templates and City Tables ▪ **Metabase Server** The Metabase Server contains the profiling data and metadata. ▪ **Metabase Definitions**

B.3 Prerequisite Checks

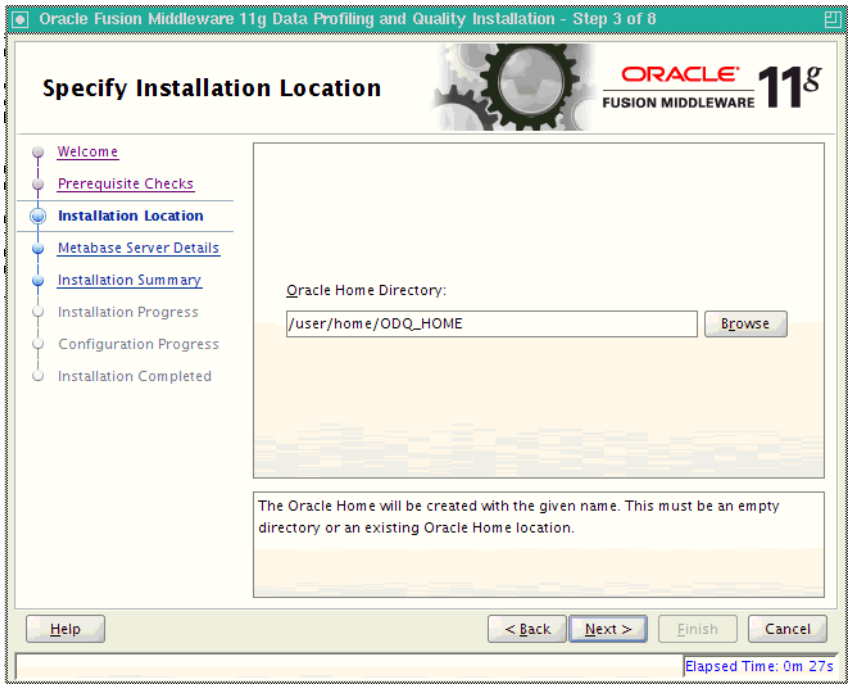


If there is a problem, a short error message appears in the bottom portion of the screen. Fix the error and click **Retry** to try again.

If you want to ignore the errors or warnings and continue with the installation, click **Continue**.

Click **Abort** to stop prerequisite checking for all components.

B.4 Specify Installation Location



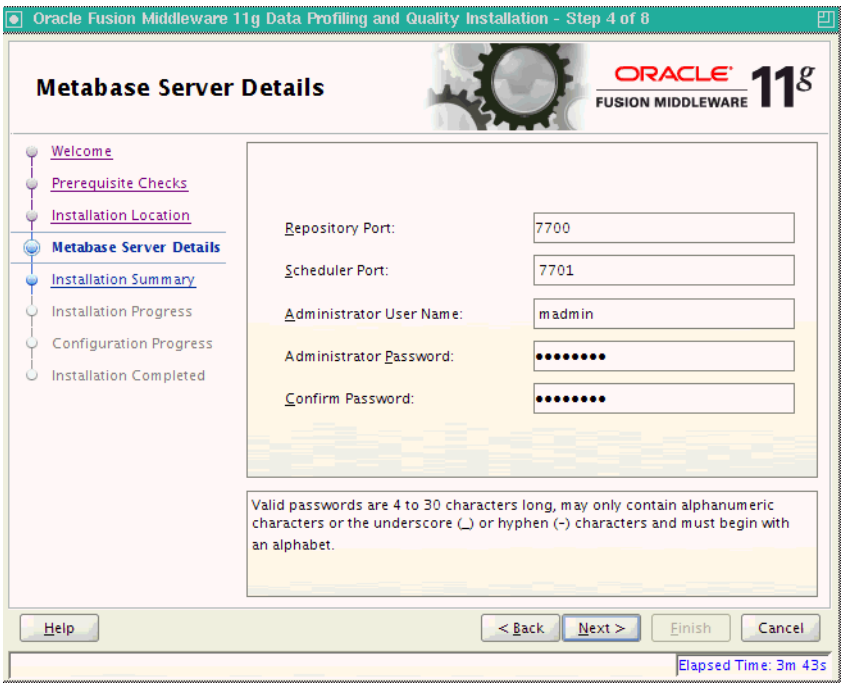
Specify the absolute path to your Oracle home location, this is your Oracle home directory where your products will be installed. This is also referred to as the `ODQ_HOME`.

This directory must be an existing Oracle home location. If you specify a directory that does not already exist, then the directory will be created.

After supplying the installation locations, click **Next** to continue.

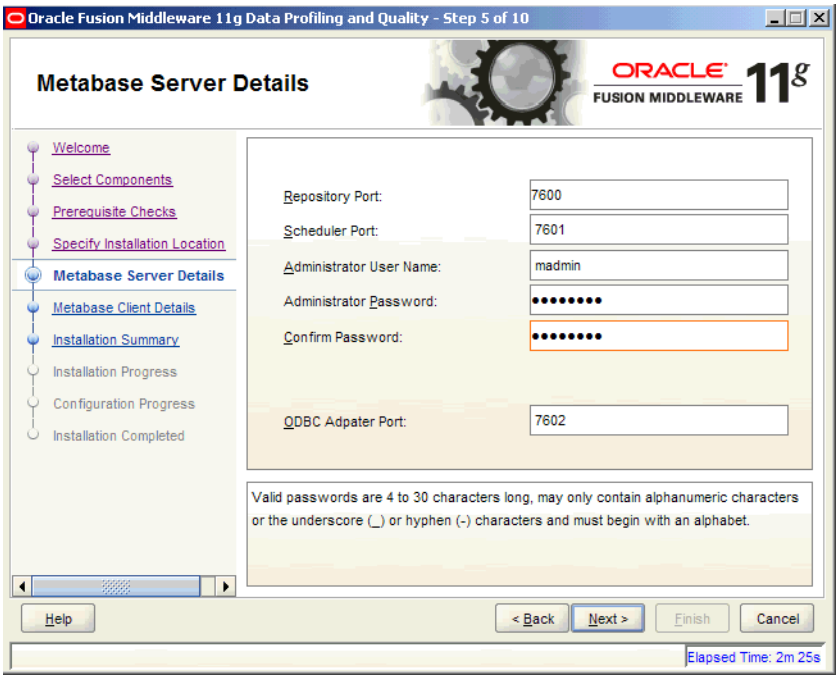
B.5 Metabase Server Details

UNIX Operating System Metabase Server Details Screen



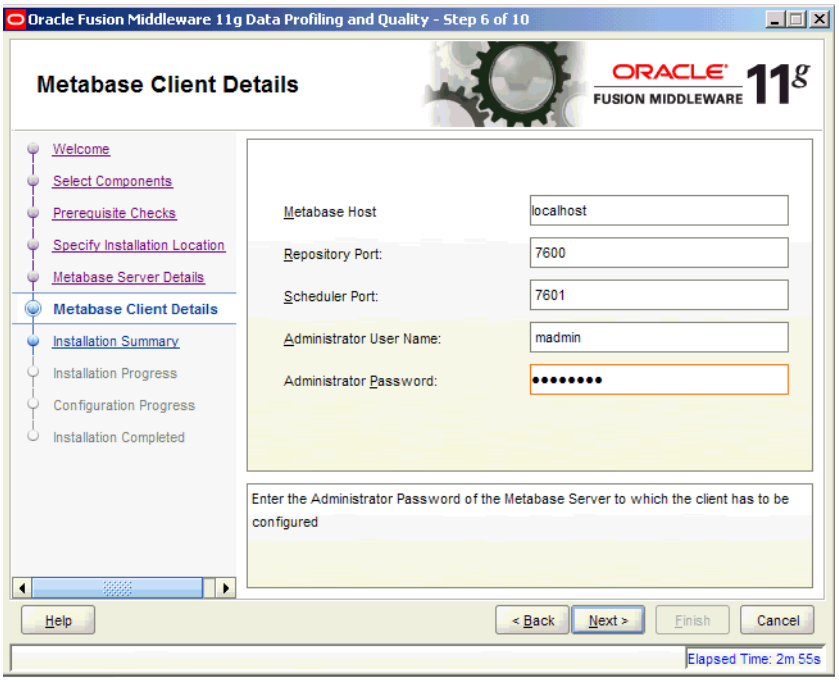
Element	Description
Repository Port	Port for the Metabase repository. This port must be free, valid, and not conflicting with any other port in this install session. Default is `7600`. On UNIX operating systems. This port must be greater than 1024.
Scheduler Port	Port for the Oracle Data Quality scheduler. This port must be free, valid, and not conflicting with any other port in this install session. Default is `7601`. On UNIX operating systems, this port must be greater than 1024.
Administrator User Name	Metabase administrator name. The name must be between 4 and 30 characters long and must begin with an alpha character. Default is `madmin`.
Administrator Password	The password must be between 5 and 30 characters long, can only contain alphanumeric, _, § and # characters and must begin with an alpha character.
Confirm Password	Confirm the Metabase administrator password.

Windows Operating System Metabase Server Details Screen



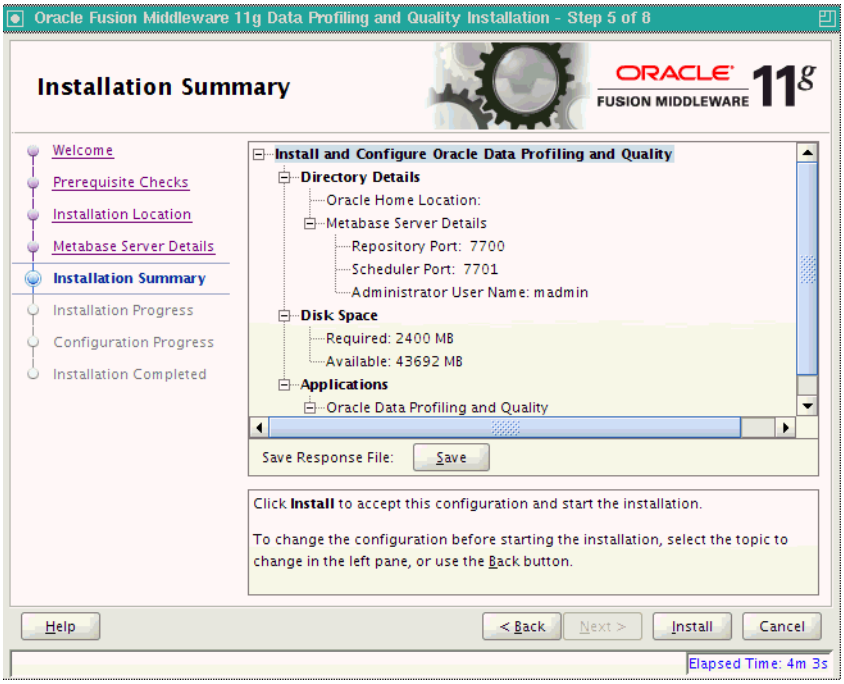
Element	Description
Repository Port	Port for the Metabase repository. This port must be free, valid, and not conflicting with any other port in this install session. Default is `7600`. On UNIX operating systems. This port must be greater than 1024.
Scheduler Port	Port for the Oracle Data Quality scheduler. This port must be free, valid, and not conflicting with any other port in this install session. Default is `7601`. IOn UNIX operating systems, this port must be greater than 1024.
Administrator User Name	Metabase administrator name. The name must be between 4 and 30 characters long and must begin with an alpha character. Default is `madmin`.
Administrator Password	The password must be between 5 and 30 characters long, can only contain alphanumeric, _, § and # characters and must begin with an alpha character.
Confirm Password	Confirm the Metabase administrator password.
ODBC Adapter Port	Oracle Data Quality ODBC Adapter port must be free, valid, and not conflicting with any other port in this install session. Default is `7602`.

B.6 Metabase Client Details (Windows Operating Systems Only)



Element	Description
Metabase Host	Host name of the Metabase server. If you are installing the Oracle Data Profiling or Oracle Data Quality for Data Integrator server components on the same machine, enter `localhost`.
Repository Port	Enter the Repository Port of the Metabase Server to which the client will connect. Default is `7600`.
Scheduler Port	Enter the port number of the Oracle Data Quality scheduler. Default is `7601`.
Administrator User Name	Enter the Metabase Administrator user name of the Metabase Server to which the client will connect. Default is `madmin`.
Administrator Password	Enter the Metabase Administrator password.

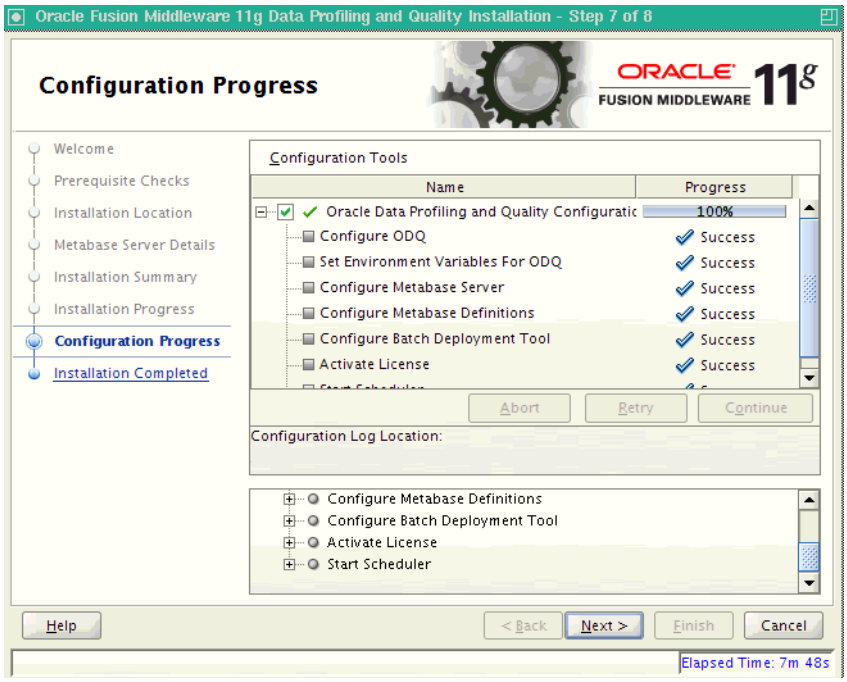
B.7 Installation Summary



This screen provides a summary of the installation options you have selected. If you want to save this configuration information to a file so that you can repeat the installation from the command line, click **Save** in the **Save Response File** field. You will be prompted to provide a path and filename where this configuration information will be saved.

Click **Install** to accept this configuration and begin the installation. If you want to make any changes to the configuration before starting the installation, use the navigation pane on the left and select the topic you want to edit.

B.8 Configuration Progress



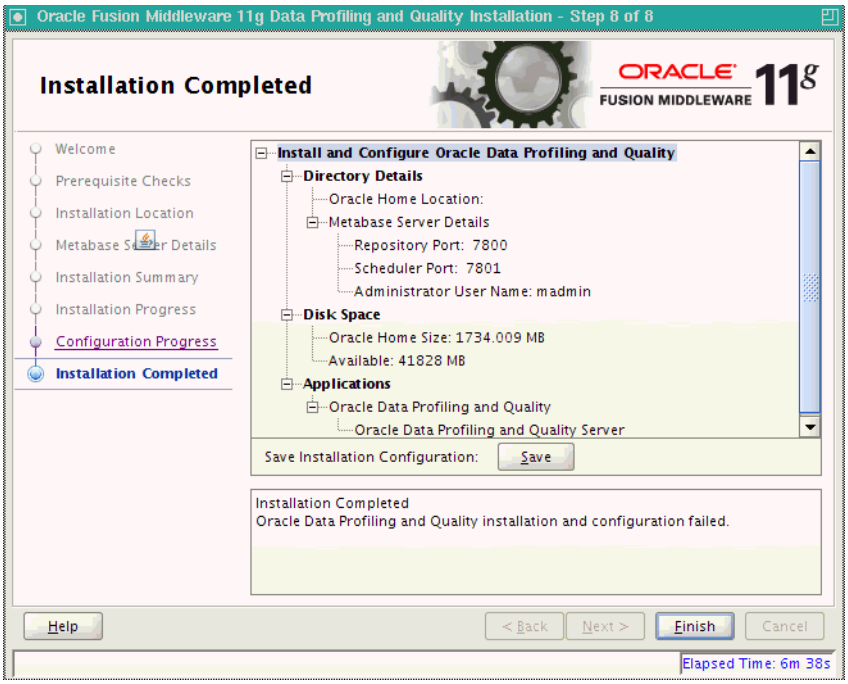
This screen shows you the progress of the configuration. These are the components you selected on the **Select Components** screen.

If any of the components fails to configure properly, an error message will appear in the bottom pane. You can try to fix the problem and then click **Retry** to try again.

Click **Continue** if you want to skip the configuration for the failed component; you can attempt to fix and problem and configure the component manually post-installation.

If you want to stop the automatic configuration for all components, click **Abort**.

B.9 Installation Completed



This screen summarizes the installation that was just completed.

If you want to save this configuration to a text file, click **Save**. This file can be used later if you choose to perform the same installation from the command line.

Click **Finish** to close the installer.

C

Silent Installations

This appendix describes how to perform a silent installation of Oracle Data Integrator and Oracle Data Quality products.

- Section C.1, "About Silent Installation"
- Section C.2, "Oracle Data Integrator Response Files"
- Section C.3, "Oracle Data Quality Response Files"

C.1 About Silent Installation

Oracle Data Integrator allows you to configure existing response file templates to perform silent installations. For general information about silent installation and deinstallation, refer to "Silent Installation and Deinstallation" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Planning Guide*.

C.2 Oracle Data Integrator Response Files

Oracle recommends creating your response file by first running the install GUI, then clicking **Save** on the Installation Summary Screen. You will be prompted for a name and location where you want to create this response file. After it is created, you can use it exactly as-is to replicate the installation on other systems, or modify it as needed.

The response file can be used to install the Oracle Data Integrator software only. You will still need to run the Oracle Fusion Middleware Configuration Wizard separately to create or extend your WebLogic domain and configure Oracle Data Integrator products. For more information, see Section 2.3, "Configure a WebLogic Domain".

The following response file templates are provided in the `Disk1/stage/Response` (on UNIX operating systems) or `Disk1\stage\Response` (on Windows operating systems) directory on the installation CD-ROM.

Response File Template	Description
`developerPlatformConfigureExistingRepository.rsp`	This is the template response file that should be used if you are installing ODI Studio (with a local agent) or the Oracle Data Integrator Software Development Kit (SDK) and you want to configure existing Master and Work Repositories. This template provides the functional equivalent of using the GUI and selecting the **Developer Installation** option on the Specify Installation Location Screen and the **Configure with existing Master and Work Repositories** on the Repository Configuration Screen.

Response File Template	Description
`developerPlatformSkipRepository.rsp`	This is the template response file that should be used if you are installing ODI Studio (with a local agent) or the Oracle Data Integrator Software Development Kit (SDK) and you do not want to the configure the ODI Master and Work Repositories. This template provides the functional equivalent of using the GUI and selecting the **Developer Installation** option on the Specify Installation Location Screen and the **Skip Repository Configuration** on the Repository Configuration Screen.
`j2eePlatformConfigureExistingRepository.rsp`	This is the template response file that should be used if you are installing the Java EE components (which includes the Java EE agent, Oracle Data Integrator Console, and Public Web Services) and you want to configure existing Master and Work Repositories. This template provides the functional equivalent of using the GUI and selecting the **Java EE Installation** option on the Specify Installation Location Screen and the **Configure with existing Master and Work Repositories** on the Repository Configuration Screen.
`j2eePlatformSkipRepository.rsp`	This is the template response file that should be used if you are installing the Java EE components (which includes the Java EE agent, Oracle Data Integrator Console, and Public Web Services) and you do not want to configure repositories. This template provides the functional equivalent of using the GUI and selecting the **Java EE Installation** option on the Specify Installation Location Screen and the **Skip Repository Configuration** on the Repository Configuration Screen.
`standalonePlatformConfigureExistingRepository.rsp`	This is the template response file that should be used if you are installing the ODI Standalone agent and you want to configure existing Master and Work Repositories. This template provides the functional equivalent of using the GUI and selecting the **Standalone Installation** and **Configure with existing Master and Work Repositories** on the Repository Configuration Screen.
`standalonePlatformSkipRepository.rsp`	This is the template response file that should be used if you are installing the ODI Standalone agent and you do not want to configure existing Master and Work Repositories. This template provides the functional equivalent of using the GUI and selecting the **Standalone Installation** and **Skip Repository Configuration** on the Repository Configuration Screen.

C.3 Oracle Data Quality Response Files

You can choose to run the installation using an options file template, also known as a response file. You will find an options file for UNIX in the Oracle Data Quality installation directory.

The following response file template is provided in the `Disk1/stage/Response` (on UNIX operating systems) or `Disk1\stage\Response` (on Windows operating systems) directory on the installation CD-ROM.

Installation File	Description
`installAndConfigure.rsp`	This is the Options (response) file that should be used if you are installing Oracle Data Quality products on a UNIX operating system.

D

Deinstalling Oracle Data Integrator and Oracle Data Quality

This appendix describes how to remove Oracle Data Integrator and the Oracle Data Quality products from your system.

You should always use the instructions provided in this chapter for removing the software. If you try to remove the software manually, you may experience problems when you try to reinstall the software again at a later time. Following the procedures in this chapter will ensure that the software is properly removed. See Section D.2, "Reinstallation" for more information.

D.1 Deinstallation Instructions

This section contains information and instructions for removing Oracle Data Integrator and Oracle Data Quality components. When you run the Oracle Data Integrator Deinstaller, it removes everything under the Oracle home (referred to in this guide as `ODI_HOME` or `ODQ_HOME`) from which the Deinstaller is started. For example, when you launch the ODI Deinstaller from the `ODI_HOME/oui/bin` directory, all of the ODI components in the ODI_HOME will be deinstalled. Be sure that no system components are using the Oracle home you want to remove.

This procedure involves the following:

- Section D.1.1, "Stopping Oracle Fusion Middleware"
- Section D.1.2, "Stopping a Standalone Agent"
- Section D.1.3, "Removing the Oracle Data Integrator Schemas"
- Section D.1.4, "Removing Oracle Data Integrator Components"
- Section D.1.5, "Removing Oracle Data Quality Components"
- Section D.1.7, "Removing the Oracle Common Home"
- Section D.1.8, "Removing Oracle WebLogic Server"
- Section D.1.9, "Removing the Program Groups (Windows Only)"
- Section D.1.10, "Removing Entries from Services File on UNIX Operating Systems"
- Section D.1.11, "Removing Entries from inetd.conf File on UNIX Operating Systems"

D.1.1 Stopping Oracle Fusion Middleware

Before deinstalling Oracle Fusion Middleware software components, you should stop all servers and processes.

For more information about starting and stopping Oracle Fusion Middleware, refer to "Starting and Stopping Oracle Fusion Middleware" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide*.

D.1.2 Stopping a Standalone Agent

You can stop Standalone Agent by stopping the Java process of this agent. You can also stop a Standalone Agent remotely using the `agentstop` command.

To stop a standalone agent:

1. Change directory to the `/agent/bin` directory of the Oracle Data Integrator Agent.
2. Enter the following command to stop the agent.
   - On UNIX system:

     `./agentstop.sh`
   - On Windows system:

     `agentstop.bat`

The Standalone Agent is stopped.

For more information on stopping the agent with OPMN, see Appendix I, "OPMN Configuration for Standalone Agent".

> **Note:** For security reasons, it is only possible to stop an agent from a command line launched on the same machine that the agent's process was started. It is not possible to stop a remote agent.

Examples:

- On UNIX operating systems: `./agentstop.sh` stops the agent on the default port.
- On Windows: `agentstop "-PORT=20300"` stops the agent on the port 20300.

AgentStop Command Parameters

The table below lists the different parameters for the command to stop the agent. The parameters are preceded by the "-" character and the possible values are preceded by the "=" character. When entering the command, consider the operating system specific syntax of the delimiters.

Parameters	Description
`-PORT=<port>`	This parameter is deprecated. It is used to stop a standalone agent on the same machine. It is a shortcut to `-AGENT_URL=http://localhost:<port>/oraclediagent`. The default port is 20910.
`-AGENT_URL=<agent_url>`	URL of the standalone agent to stop. This parameter has precedence over the AGENT_NAME and PORT parameters is deprecated.

Parameters	Description
-NAME=<agent name>	If this parameter is specified, the physical agent whose name is provided is killed. This agent may be a local or remote agent, and must be declared in the Master Repository. This parameter has precedence over the PORT parameter.
-IMMEDIATE=<true(default)|false>	If this parameter is set to Yes then the agent is killed without waiting for completion of its running sessions. If it is set to no then the agent is killed after all its running sessions reach completion or after the MAX_WAIT time-out is reached. Default value is No.
-MAX_WAIT=<stop timeout in millis>	This parameter can be used when IMMEDIATE is set to No. It defines a timeout in milliseconds after which the agent is killed regardless of the running sessions. Default is 0, meaning no timeout and the agent is killed after all its running sessions reach completion.

D.1.3 Removing the Oracle Data Integrator Schemas

Run the Repository Creation Utility (RCU) to drop the Oracle Data Integrator Master and Work Repositories from your database. See "Dropping Schemas" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Repository Creation Utility User's Guide*.

If you manually installed the repositories, use the database tools to remove the schemas storing the repositories. See your database administration documentation for more information.

D.1.4 Removing Oracle Data Integrator Components

Follow the instructions in this section to deinstall the Oracle Data Integrator components from the ODI_HOME.

D.1.4.1 Starting the Deinstaller

For Oracle Data Integrator products, go to the *ODI_HOME*/oui/bin (on UNIX operating systems) or *ODI_HOME*\oui\bin (on Windows operating systems) directory and start the Deinstaller.

- On UNIX operating systems:

  ```
  ./runInstaller.sh -deinstall
  ```

- On Windows operating systems:

  ```
  setup.exe -deinstall
  ```

  On Windows operating systems, you can also start the Deinstaller from the Start menu by selecting **Programs > Oracle Home - ODI_HOME> Uninstall**.

> **Caution:** You must reboot your Windows operating system after running the Deinstaller. Failure to do so may result in an incomplete deinstallation.

Follow the instructions in Table D–1 to remove the ODI_HOME.

D.1.5 Removing Oracle Data Quality Components

Follow the instructions in this section to deinstall the Oracle Data Integrator and Oracle Data Quality components from the ODQ_HOME directory.

D.1.5.1 Starting the Deinstaller

For Oracle Data Quality products, go to the *ODQ_HOME*/oui/bin (on UNIX operating systems) or *ODQ_HOME*\oui\bin (on Windows operating systems) directory and start the Deinstaller.

- On UNIX operating systems:

  ```
  ./runInstaller.sh -deinstall
  ```

- On Windows operating systems:

  ```
  setup.exe -deinstall
  ```

  On Windows operating systems, you can also start the Deinstaller from the Start menu by selecting **Programs > Oracle Home - ODQ_HOME > Uninstall**.

> **Caution:** You must reboot your Windows operating system after running the Deinstaller. Failure to do so may result in an incomplete deinstallation.

Follow the instructions in Table D–1 to remove the ODQ_HOME.

D.1.6 Removing the ODI Home and ODQ Home

After starting the Deinstaller, follow the instructions in Table D–1 to remove your ODI_HOME or your ODQ_HOME.

> **Note:** If you plan to reinstall Oracle Data Quality and use the same port numbers, you must modify the services file and the inetd.conf file after the deinstallation. See Section D.1.10, "Removing Entries from Services File on UNIX Operating Systems" and Section D.1.11, "Removing Entries from inetd.conf File on UNIX Operating Systems".

Table D–1 Removing Your Oracle Data Integrator and Oracle Data Quality Home

Number	Screen	Description and Action Required
1	Welcome Screen	Click **Next** to continue.
2	Deinstall Oracle Home Screen	Select **Deinstall Oracle Home**. Verify the Oracle home directory that is about the be deinstalled. Click **Deinstall** to continue.
3	Deinstallation Progress Screen	This screen shows the progress and status of the deinstallation.
4	Deinstallation Complete Screen	Click **Finish** to dismiss the screen.

D.1.7 Removing the Oracle Common Home

This section describes how to remove the Oracle Fusion Middleware home's `/oracle_common` directory. This directory contains its own Deinstaller in `/oui/bin` (on UNIX operating systems) or `\oui\bin` (on Windows operating systems), just like any other Oracle home directory.

To start the Deinstaller, navigate to the `MW_HOME/oracle_common/oui/bin` (on UNIX operating systems) or `MW_HOME\oracle_common\oui\bin` (on Windows operating systems) directory and start the Deinstaller.

The Deinstaller requires the location of a Java Runtime Environment (JRE) on your system. When you installed Oracle WebLogic Server, a JRE was installed on your system. You can use this location (the location of the JRE directory) to start the installer. The default location for the JRE is `MW_HOME/jdk160` (on UNIX operating systems) or `MW_HOME\jdk160` (on Windows operating systems), where `MW_HOME` is the Oracle Fusion Middleware Home directory.

On 64-bit platforms, the JRE location is the `JAVA_HOME` you used to install Oracle WebLogic Server.

On UNIX operating systems:

```
./runInstaller -deinstall -jreLoc JRE_LOCATION
```

On Windows operating systems:

```
setup.exe -deinstall -jreLoc JRE_LOCATION
```

You must specify the absolute path to your `JRE_LOCATION`; relative paths will not work.

After the Deinstaller is started, follow the instructions in Table D–1 to remove the Oracle Common home.

D.1.8 Removing Oracle WebLogic Server

Refer to "Uninstalling the Software" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Guide for Oracle WebLogic Server* for instructions on how to remove Oracle WebLogic Server.

After you have removed the Oracle WebLogic Server, you must manually remove the Oracle Fusion Middleware home directory. For example, if your Oracle Fusion Middleware home directory was `/home/Oracle/Middleware` on a UNIX operating system:

```
> cd /home/Oracle
> rm -rf Middleware
```

On a Windows operating system, if your Middleware home directory was `C:\Oracle\Middleware`, use a file manager window and navigate to the `C:\Oracle directory`, then right-click the Oracle Fusion Middleware folder and select **Delete**.

D.1.9 Removing the Program Groups (Windows Only)

On Windows operating systems, you must also manually remove the program groups from the `Start Menu\Programs` folder. As an example (the folder names and program group names on your system may be different), you might remove the following from `C:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Start Menu\Programs`:

- Oracle Fusion Middleware 11.1.1.*n.n*
- Oracle Data Integrator 11*g* - Home1
- Oracle WebLogic

> **Note:** You should reboot your computer after you have finished removing all of your programs to ensure proper cleanup.

D.1.10 Removing Entries from Services File on UNIX Operating Systems

When you installed Oracle Data Quality, two entries were added to the bottom of the `services` file found in the `/etc` directory. These entries must be removed before you attempt to reinstall the Oracle Data Quality products.

To remove entries in the Services file

1. After removing Oracle Data Quality binaries and metabases as described in Section D.1.5 and Section D.1.6, log in as root and change directories to the directory `/etc`.
2. Locate the file named `services` and make a backup.
3. Open the `services` file for editing and go to the end of the file. You will see three lines inserted into the file as shown below:

```
#  These lines are entered for TSS 12 - Metabase Server
dscserv1_rel1200 8500/tcp
dscserv1_lm_rel1200 8501/tcp
```

4. Delete these three lines from the services file.
5. Save your changes and close the file.

D.1.11 Removing Entries from inetd.conf File on UNIX Operating Systems

When you installed Oracle Data Quality, an entry was added to the bottom of the `inetd.conf` file found in the `/etc` directory. This entry must be removed before you attempt to reinstall the Oracle Data Quality products.

To remove entries from inetd.conf

1. After modifying the `services` file as described in Section D.1.10, locate the file named `inetd.conf`. (You should still be in the directory `/etc`. You must be logged in as root to perform this task.)
2. Locate the file named `inetd.conf` and make a backup.

   NOTE: On Linux operating systems the file is named `TSDiscovery` and is located in the hidden directory `/etc/xinetd.d`.
3. Open `inetd.conf` for editing and go to the end of the file. You will see one line inserted into the file as shown below:

```
# These lines are entered for TSS 12 - Metabase Server
dscserv1_rel1200 stream tcp nowait systest /usr/bin/env -i HOME=/home systest
.LOGNAME=systest /home/system/rel1200_doc/metabase/bin/mtb_server
```

4. Delete the line from the `inetd.conf` file.
5. Save your changes and close the file.

6. Restart `inetd` in order to release the ports. While logged in as root, use the following command:

```
kill -HUP $(ps -e|grep inetd|head -1|awk '{print$1}')
```

This command will stop and restart `inetd`. Check with your UNIX administrator to ensure that this command will not cause problems in your environment.

D.2 Reinstallation

The installer does not allow reinstallation of Oracle Data Integrator in a directory that already contains an Oracle instance. To reinstall Oracle Data Integrator in the same directory as before, you must:

1. Follow the instructions in Section D.1.4, "Removing Oracle Data Integrator Components" to remove all Oracle Data Integrator components from the `ODI_HOME` directory and Section D.1.5, "Removing Oracle Data Quality Components" to remove the Oracle Data Quality components from the `ODQ_HOME` directory.
2. If you plan to reuse ports, you must follow the instructions in Section D.1.10, "Removing Entries from Services File on UNIX Operating Systems" and Section D.1.11, "Removing Entries from inetd.conf File on UNIX Operating Systems".
3. Follow the instructions in Chapter 2, "Installing Oracle Data Integrator" and Chapter 4, "Installing Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality" to reinstall the software.

E

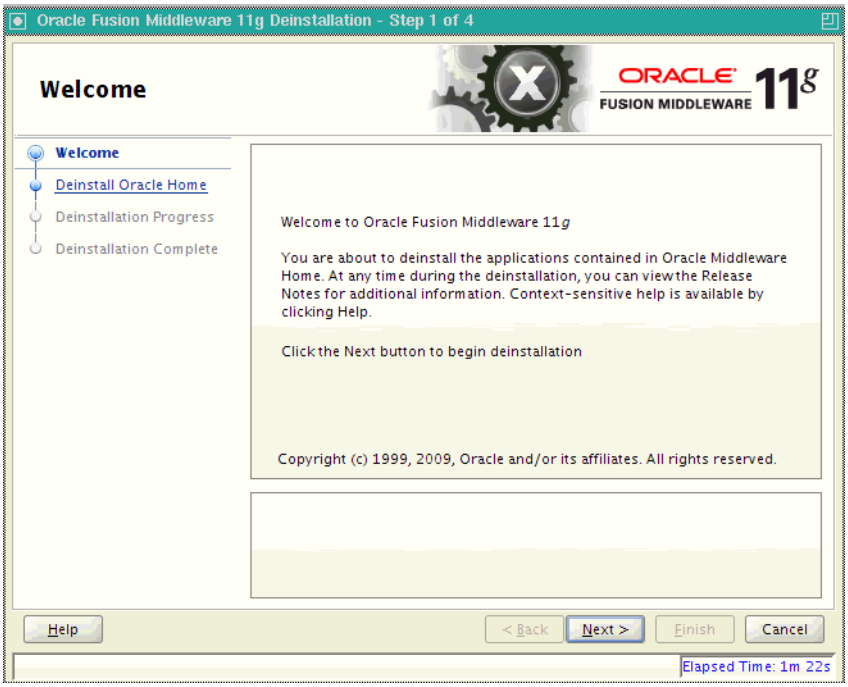
Oracle Data Integrator Deinstallation Screens

This appendix contains images and descriptions for all of the Oracle Data Integrator deinstallation screens:

E.1 Welcome Screen

The Welcome screen is the first screen you see when the Deinstaller is started.

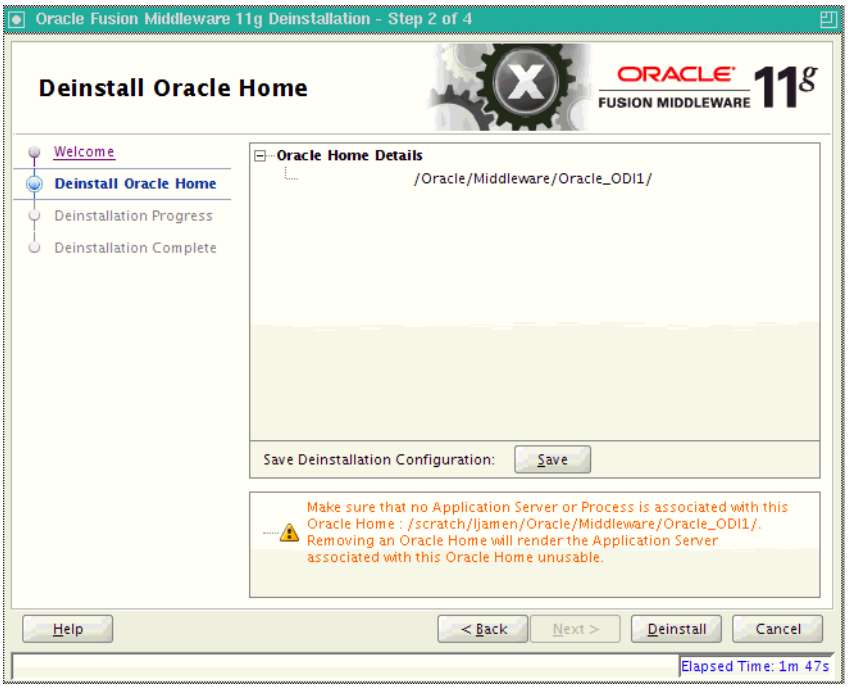
Figure E–1 Deinstallation Welcome



E.2 Deinstall Oracle Home Screen

This screen shows the Oracle Home directory that is about to be deinstalled. This is the Oracle Home directory from which the Deinstaller was started.

Figure E–2 Deinstall Oracle Home Screen

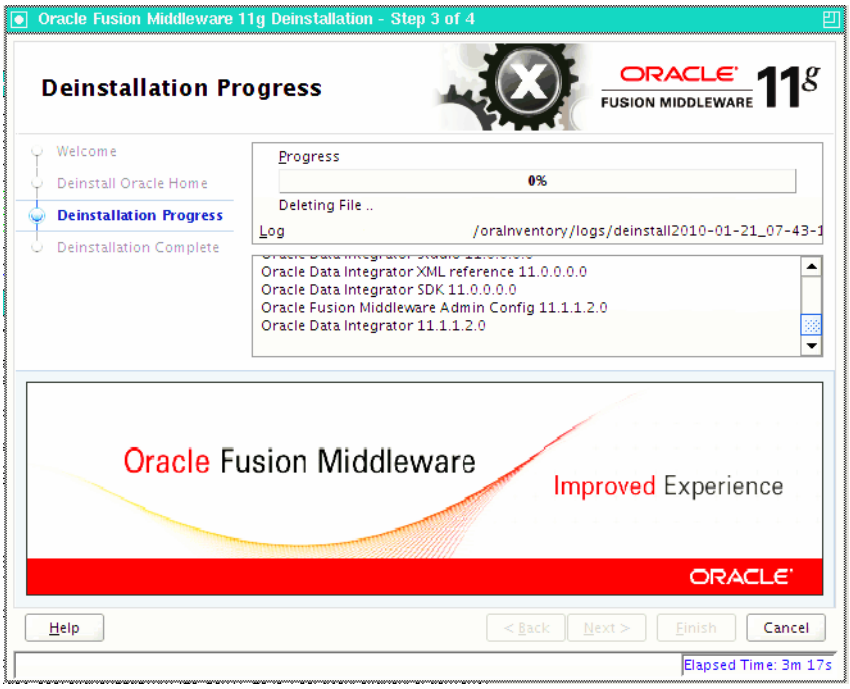


E.3 Deinstallation Progress Screen

This screen shows you the progress of the deinstallation.

If you want to quit before the deinstallation is completed, click **Cancel**.

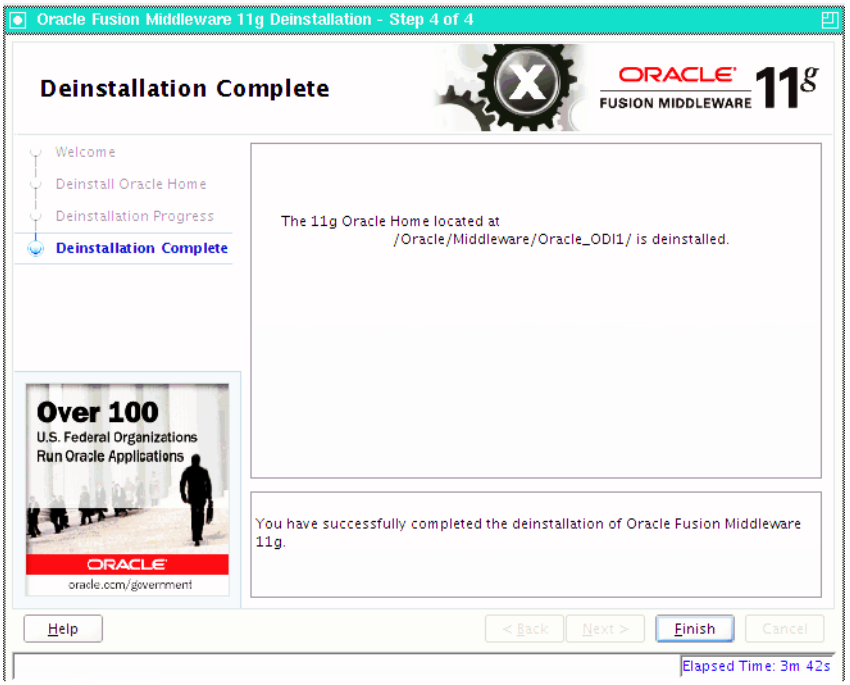
Figure E–3 Deinstallation Progress Screen



E.4 Deinstallation Complete Screen

This screen summarizes the deinstallation that was just completed.

Figure E–4 Deinstallation Complete Screen



F

Oracle Data Integrator Companion CD

This appendix describes the components that are provided on the Oracle Data Integrator Companion disk and instructions for manual installation.

- Section F.1, "Oracle Data Integrator Companion Disk Components"
- Section F.2, "Manual Installation and Configuration Steps"
- Section F.3, "Installing the Java Standalone Agent on iSeries"

F.1 Oracle Data Integrator Companion Disk Components

Table F–1 provides the location and description of the components that are provided on the Oracle Data Integrator companion disk. These components must be manually installed.

Table F–1 Directory Structure of the Oracle Data Integrator Companion Installation Disk

Directory	Description
`/agent_standalone`	This folder contains the manual installation files for the ODI Standalone Agent in `oracledi-agent-standalone.zip`.
`/demo`	This folder contains demonstration files and samples in `oracledi-demo.zip`. **NOTE**: Demonstration files and samples are NOT installed with the Oracle Data Integrator GUI installer. To use the demonstration files, you must install them manually.
`/misc/cdc-iseries`	This folder contains the manual installation files for the ODI CDC for AS/500.
`/sdk`	This folder contains the manual installation files for ODI SDK Component in `oracledi-sdk.zip`.
`/studio`	This folder contains the manual installation files for ODI Studio in `oracledi-studio.zip`.
`/xml-reference`	This folder contains `oracledi-xml-reference.zip` which provides the technologies, actions and knowledge modules that can be imported into ODI.

F.2 Manual Installation and Configuration Steps

This section provides information on manually installing and configuring the components provided on the Oracle Data Integrator Companion disk.

Before performing the manual installation of the ODI components, create a directory on your disk that will be the ODI_HOME. For example, create a folder named `c:\oracle\odi11g\` on Windows operating systems.

Note: Oracle Data Integrator Components requires a Java Virtual Machine (JVM) to run. Make sure that a supported Java environment is set up on your machine prior to installing Oracle Data Integrator.

For a list of supported platforms, see the Oracle Fusion Middleware certification documents at http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html.

F.2.1 Standalone Agent

To manually install the ODI Standalone Agent, do the following:

1. Unzip the `oracledi-agent-standalone.zip` file located in the target `ODI_HOME` directory.
2. Manually configure `odiparams.bat` (for Windows operating systems) or the `odiparams.sh` (for UNIX operating systems) as described in Table 2–4, " Repository Connection Information".
3. Set the `JAVA_HOME` or `ODI_JAVA_HOME` environment to the path of the JVM directory where the `/bin` directory resides.

   For example:

   ```
   setenv JAVA_HOME /usr/local/java/bin
   ```

   NOTE: The JVM that you point to must be a supported version. For a list of certified JVM versions, see http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html.

   Tip: If you installed Oracle WebLogic Server, a JRE was installed on your system. You can use this location (the location of the JRE directory) to start the installer. The default location for the JRE is `MW_HOME/jdk16x` (on UNIX operating systems) or **MW_HOME\jdk16x** (on Windows operating systems), where `MW_HOME` is the Middleware Home directory.

   On 64-bit platforms, the JRE location is the `JAVA_HOME` you used to install Oracle WebLogic Server.

   For more information, refer to *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Guide for Oracle WebLogic Server*.
4. Configure the Standalone Agent in the topology as described in Section 2.4.4.
5. Start the Standalone Agent as described in Section 2.4.5.

F.2.2 ODI Studio and XML Reference

To manually install the ODI Studio and XML Reference, do the following:

1. Unzip `oracledi-studio.zip` in the `ODI_HOME` directory.
2. Unzip `oracledi-xml-reference.zip` in the `ODI_HOME` directory.

3. Start ODI Studio.
   - On UNIX operating systems:

     ```
     ODI_HOME/oracledi/client/odi.sh
     ```

   - On Windows operating systems:

     ```
     ODI_HOME\oracledi\client\odi.exe
     ```

4. When ODI Studio starts for the first time, it prompts you for location of the Java Virtual Machine. Provide the location of the JVM. Once you have provided the JVM location, Oracle Data Integrator Studio starts.

F.2.3 Demonstration Environment

The demonstration (demo) environment should be installed with an existing installation that includes the ODI Studio component.

To manually install the Demonstration environment, do the following:

1. Unzip `oracledi-demo.zip` in the `ODI_HOME` folder.
2. Set the `JAVA_HOME` or `ODI_JAVA_HOME` property to the path of the JVM directory where the `/bin` directory resides. For a list of certified JVM versions, see http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html.

   For example:

   ```
   setenv JAVA_HOME /usr/local/java/bin
   ```

   Tip: If you installed Oracle WebLogic Server, a JRE was installed on your system. You can use this location (the location of the JRE directory) to start the installer. The default location for the JRE is `MW_HOME/jdk16x` (on UNIX operating systems) or **MW_HOME\jdk16x** (on Windows operating systems), where `MW_HOME` is the Middleware Home directory.

   On 64-bit platforms, the JRE location is the `JAVA_HOME` you used to install Oracle WebLogic Server.

   For more information, refer to *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Guide for Oracle WebLogic Server*.

The demonstration environment is used in the Oracle Data Integrator tutorials available on Oracle Technology Network.

F.3 Installing the Java Standalone Agent on iSeries

The Standalone Agent can be deployed on iSeries systems. This deployment enables you to start run-time agents and manage sessions using the iSeries server machine.

To manually install the ODI Standalone Agent on iSeries, do the following:

1. Create a temporary `TEMP_ODI_HOME` directory on a client machine.
2. Unzip the `oracledi-agent-standalone.zip` file in this `TEMP_ODI_HOME` directory. Optionally, add additional drivers and open tools as described in Section 2.4.1.

3. Manually configure odiparams.sh as described in Table 2–4, " Repository Connection Information".
4. Configure the agent in the topology as described in Section 2.4.4.
5. Using QShell (QSH), create a folder for the Standalone Agent in your iSeries system. This folder will be your `ODI_HOME`.
6. Transfer the content of the `TEMP_ODI_HOME` folder to this `ODI_HOME` folder using FTP.
7. Use the UNIX operating system scripts located in the `ODI_HOME/oracledi/agent/bin` directory for starting your agents or managing your sessions. See Table 1–2, " Oracle Data Integrator Scripts and Tools" for a description of these scripts.

G

Creating Repositories with Oracle Data Integrator Studio

This appendix describes how to create and administer Oracle Data Integrator repositories. An overview of the repositories used in Oracle Data Integrator is provided.

This appendix includes the following sections:

G.1 Introduction to Oracle Data Integrator Repositories

There are two types of repositories in Oracle Data Integrator:

- **Master Repository:** This is a data structure containing information on the topology of the company's IT resources, on security and on version management of projects and data models. This repository is stored on a relational database accessible in client/server mode from the different Oracle Data Integrator modules. In general, you need only one Master Repository. However, it may be necessary to create several Master Repositories in one of the following cases:
  - Project construction over several sites not linked by a high-speed network (off-site development, for example).
  - Necessity to clearly separate the interfaces' operating environments (development, test, production), including on the database containing the Master Repository. This may be the case if these environments are on several sites.
- **Work Repository:** This is a data structure containing information on data models, projects, and their use. This repository is stored on a relational database accessible in client/server mode from the different Oracle Data Integrator modules. Several Work Repositories can be created with several Master Repositories if necessary. However, a Work Repository can be linked with only one Master Repository for version management purposes.

The standard method for creating repositories is using Repository Creation Utility (RCU). RCU automatically manages storage space as well as repository creation. However, if you want to create the repositories manually, it is possible to manually create and configure the repositories.

The steps needed to create and configure repositories are detailed in the following sections:

- Section G.2, "Creating Repository Storage Spaces"
- Section G.3, "Creating the Master Repository"
- Section G.4, "Connecting to the Master Repository"
- Section G.5, "Creating a Work Repository"
- Section G.6, "Connecting to a Work Repository"

> **Note:** Oracle recommends that you regularly perform the following maintenance operations: purge the execution logs in order to reduce the Work Repository size, and back up the Oracle Data Integrator repositories on the database.

Advanced actions for administering repositories are detailed in "Advanced Actions for Administering Repositories" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*.

G.2 Creating Repository Storage Spaces

Oracle Data Integrator repositories can be installed on database engines supported by Oracle Fusion Middleware 11*g*. For the latest list of supported databases versions as well as the requirements for each database, see:

`http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html`

For each database that will contain a repository, a storage space must be created.

> **Caution:** Oracle recommends that you store repositories in a different space from where your application data is kept (for example in a different schema for an Oracle database, or in a different database for Sybase or Microsoft SQL Server).

Your Master Repository can be stored in the same schema as one of your Work Repositories. A schema can only have one Master Repository and you cannot create two different Work Repositories in the same schema.

The examples in the following table are supplied as a guide:

Technology	Steps to follow
Oracle	Create a schema to host the Master Repository and a schema to host the Work Repository. The schemas are created by executing the following SQL commands for each of the schemas: `SQL> create user MY_SCHEMA identified by MY_PASS` `default tablespace MY_TBS` `temporary tablespace MY_TEMP;` `SQL> grant connect, resource to MY_SCHEMA;` Where: `MY_SCHEMA` corresponds to the name of the schema you want to create such as `odim` for the Master Repository and `odiw` for the Work Repository, for example. `MY_PASS` corresponds to the password you have given it <MY_TBS> the Oracle tablespace where the data will be stored. `MY_TEMP` is the temporary default tablespace.
Microsoft SQL Server or Sybase ASE	Create a database `db_odim` to host the Master Repository and a database `db_odiw` to host the Work Repository. Create two logins, `odim` and `odiw`, that contain these databases by default. Use Enterprise Manager to create the two databases *db_odim* and *db_odiw*. Use Query Analyzer or I-SQL to launch the following commands: `CREATE LOGIN mylogin` `WITH PASSWORD = 'mypass',` `DEFAULT_DATABASE = defaultbase,` `DEFAULT_LANGUAGE = us_english;` `USE defaultbase;` `CREATE USER dbo FOR LOGIN mylogin;` `GO` Where: *mylogin* corresponds to `odim` or `odiw`. *mypass* corresponds to a password for these logins. *defaultbase* corresponds to `db_odim` and `db_odiw` respectively.
DB2/400	Create a library *odim* to host the Master Repository and a library *odiw* to host the Work Repository. Create two users *odim* and *odiw* who have these libraries by default. **Note:** The libraries must be created in the form of SQL collections.

G.3 Creating the Master Repository

Creating the Master Repository creates an empty repository structure and seeds metadata (for example, technology definitions, or built-in security profiles) into this repository structure.

To create the Master Repository:

1. Open the New Gallery by choosing **File** > **New**.
2. In the New Gallery, in the Categories tree, select **ODI**.
3. Select from the Items list the **Master Repository Creation Wizard**.
4. Click **OK**.

   The Master Repository Creation wizard opens.

5. Specify the **Database Connection** parameters as follows:
   - **Technology**: From the list, select the technology that will host your Master Repository. Default is *Oracle*.
   - **JDBC Driver**: The driver used to access the technology, that will host the repository.
   - **JDBC URL**: The URL used to establish the JDBC connection to the database.

     Note that the parameters **JDBC Driver** and **URL** are synchronized and the default values are technology dependant.
   - **User**: The user ID / login of the owner of the tables (for example, `odim`).
   - **Password**: This user's password.
6. Specify the **Repository Configuration** parameters as follows:
   - **ID**: A specific ID for the new repository, rather than the default *0*.

     Note: Oracle recommends that this ID is unique and not used for any other Master Repository, as it affects imports and exports between repositories. For more information, see "Exporting/Importing" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*.
7. Click **Test Connection** to test the connection to your Master Repository.

   The Information dialog opens and informs you whether the connection has been established. If the connection fails, fix the connection to your Master Repository before moving to next step.
8. Click **Next**.
9. Do one of the following:
   - Select **Use ODI Authentication** to manage users using ODI's internal security system and enter the following supervisor login information:

Properties	Description
Supervisor User	User name of the ODI supervisor.
Supervisor Password	This user's password
Confirm Password	This user's password

   - Select **Use External Authentication** to use an external enterprise identity store, such as Oracle Internet Directory, to manage user authentication and enter the following supervisor login information:

Properties	Description
Supervisor User	User name of the ODI supervisor
Supervisor Password	This user's password

> **Note:** In order to use the external authentication option, ODI Studio has to be configured for external authentication. See "Setting Up External Authentication" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Data Integrator* for more information and restart ODI Studio.

10. Click **Next**.
11. Specify the password storage details:
    - Select **Internal Password Storage** if you want to store passwords in the Oracle Data Integrator Master Repository
    - Select **External Password Storage** if you want to use JPS Credential Store Framework (CSF) to store the data server and context passwords in a remote credential store. Indicate the **MBean Server Parameters** to access the credential store. Refer to "Managing the Security in Oracle Data Integrator" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Data Integrator* for more information.
12. In the Master Repository Creation Wizard click **Finish** to validate your entries.

Oracle Data Integrator begins creating your Master Repository. You can follow the procedure on your Messages – Log. To test your Master Repository, refer to Section G.4, "Connecting to the Master Repository".

G.4 Connecting to the Master Repository

To connect to the Master repository:

1. Open the New Gallery by choosing **File** > **New**.
2. In the New Gallery, in the Categories tree, select **ODI**.
3. Select from the Items list **Create a New ODI Repository Login**.
4. Click **OK**.

   The Repository Connection Information dialog appears.
5. Specify the Oracle Data Integrator connection details as follows:
   - **Login name**: A generic alias (for example: `Repository`)

     This alias is used to connect to the Master Repositories and then to create the Work Repository as described in Section G.5.
   - **User**: The ODI supervisor user name you have defined when creating the Master Repository or an ODI user name you have defined in the Security Navigator after having created the Master Repository.
   - **Password**: The ODI supervisor password you have defined when creating the Master Repository or an ODI user password you have defined in the Security Navigator after having created the Master Repository.
6. Specify the Database Connection (Master Repository) details as follows:
   - **User**: Database user ID/login of the schema (database, library) that contains the ODI Master Repository
   - **Password**: This user's password
   - **Driver List**: Select the driver required to connect to the DBMS supporting the Master Repository you have just created from the drop-down list.

- **Driver Name**: The complete driver name
- **JDBC URL**: The URL used to establish the JDBC connection to the database hosting the repository

  Note that the parameters **JDBC Driver** and **URL** are synchronized and the default values are technology dependant.

7. Select **Master Repository Only**.
8. Click **Test** to check that the connection is working.
9. Click **OK** to validate your entries.

G.5 Creating a Work Repository

Several Work Repositories can be designated with several Master Repositories if necessary. However, a Work Repository can be linked with only one Master Repository for version management purposes.

To launch a Work Repository creation:

1. In the Topology Navigator, go to the **Repositories** panel.
2. Right-click the Work Repositories node and select **New Work Repository**.

   The **Create Work Repository** Wizard opens.
3. Specify the Oracle Data Integrator Work Repository connection details as follows:
   - **Technology:** Choose the technology of the server to host your Work Repository. Default is *Oracle*.
   - **JDBC Driver**: The driver used to access the technology, that will host the repository.
   - **JDBC URL:** The complete path of the data server to host the Work Repository.

     Note that the parameters **JDBC Driver** and **URL** are synchronized and the default values are technology dependant
   - **User:** User ID / login of the owner of the tables you are going to create and host of the Work Repository.
   - **Password:** This user's password.
4. Click **Test Connection** to check the connection is working.
5. Click **Next.**

   Oracle Data Integrator verifies whether a Work Repository already exists on the connection specified in Step 3:
   - If an existing Work Repository is detected on this connection, the next steps will consist of attaching the Work Repository to the Master Repository. Refer to "Attaching and Deleting a Work Repository" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Data Integrator* for further instructions.
   - If no Work Repository is detected on this connection, a new Work Repository is created. Continue with the creation of a new Work Repository and provide the Work Repository details in following step.
6. Specify the Oracle Data Integrator Work Repository properties:
   - **ID**: A specific ID for the new repository, rather than the default *0*.

Note: Oracle recommends that this ID is unique and not used for any other Master Repository, as it affects imports and exports between repositories. For more information, see "Exporting/Importing" in the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*.

- **Name**: Give a unique name to your Work Repository (for example: *DEVWORKREP1*).
- **Password**: Enter the password for the Work Repository.
- **Type**: Select the type for the Work Repository:
  - **Development**: This type of repository allows management of design-time objects such as data models and projects (including interfaces, procedures, etc). A development repository includes also the run-time objects (scenarios and sessions). This type of repository is suitable for development environments.
  - **Execution**: This type of repository only includes run-time objects (scenarios, schedules and sessions). It allows launching and monitoring of data integration jobs in Operator Navigator. Such a repository cannot contain any design-time artifacts. Designer Navigator cannot be used with it. An execution repository is suitable for production environments.

7. Click **Finish**.
8. The Create Work Repository login dialog opens. If you want to create a login for the Work Repository, click **Yes** and you will be asked to enter the **Login Name** in a new dialog. If you do not want to create a Work Repository login, click **No**.
9. Click **Save** in the toolbar.

For more information, refer to Section G.6, "Connecting to a Work Repository".

G.6 Connecting to a Work Repository

To connect to an existing Work Repository and launch Designer Navigator:

1. Open the New Gallery by choosing **File** > **New**.
2. In the New Gallery, in the Categories tree, select **ODI**.
3. Select from the Items list **Create a New ODI Repository Login**.
4. Click **OK**.

   The Repository Connection Information dialog opens.
5. Specify the Oracle Data Integrator connection details as follows:
   - **Login name**: A generic alias (for example: *Repository*)
   - **User**: The ODI supervisor user name you have defined when creating the Master Repository or an ODI user name you have defined in the Security Navigator after having created the Master Repository.
   - **Password**: The ODI supervisor password you have defined when creating the Master Repository or an ODI user password you have defined in the Security Navigator after having created the Master Repository.
6. Specify the Database Connection (Master Repository) details as follows:

- **User**: Database user ID/login of the schema (database, library) that contains the ODI Master Repository
- **Password**: This user's password
- **Driver List**: Select the driver required to connect to the DBMS supporting the Master Repository you have just created from the drop-down list.
- **Driver Name**: The complete driver name
- **URL**: The URL used to establish the JDBC connection to the database hosting the repository

7. Click **Test** Connection to check the connection is working.
8. Select **Work Repository** and specify the Work Repository details as follows:
   - **Work repository name:** The name you gave your Work Repository in the previous step (*WorkRep1* in the example). You can display the list of Work Repositories available in your Master Repository by clicking on the button to the right of this field.
9. Click **OK** to validate your entries.

H

Customizing the ODI Credential Map Name

The Oracle Data Integrator Java EE Agent and Oracle Data Integrator Console use a credential map to store usernames and passwords. The default credential map name is `oracle.odi.credmap`. In rare situations, ODI users may need to change the default to a different credential map name for the ODI Java EE Agent and ODI Console.

H.1 What is stored in Credential Store?

ODI runtime uses credential store for the ODI Java EE Agent and ODI Console.

- ODI Java EE Agent boot AppId and Password
- ODI Console boot AppId and Password

In most usage scenarios, ODI uses the credential map name `oracle.odi.credmap`. In certain environments, however, the credential map name is decided at a global level and all components are required to use that credential map name. For example, an Oracle Fusion Middleware application may use the `oracle.apps.security` credential map name instead of the standard `oracle.odi.credmap`. In this case, the credential map name needs to be customized for the environment.

H.2 Executing the updateCredMapInEar Script

You can modify the credential map name specified in the Oracle Data Integrator templates by running the script `updateCredMapInEar.[sh|bat]`. If you execute the script with the `-EARFILE` parameter, you are able to modify a specific ear file and update the default credential map. You must execute this script before creating and deploying ODI Java EE Agent ear and before deploying ODI Console ear to a WebLogic Domain. After executing this script, all generated ODI Java EE Agent ears will carry the changed credential map name.

Usage:

```
updateCredMapInEar.sh -MAPNAME=<credential_map_name>
[-EARFILE=<ear_file_to_update>
```

Where:

- MAPNAME: User supplied credential map name.
- EARFILE: This is optional parameter. If specified, the credential map inside the specified ear file will be modified.

If not specified, the credential map name in the default templates for ODI Java EE Agent (`oraclediagent.ear`) and ODI Console (`odiconsole.ear`) will be modified.

Examples:

```
updateCredMapInEar.sh -MAPNAME=oracle.apps.security
updateCredMapInEar.sh -MAPNAME=oracle.apps.security -EARFILE=$ODI_
HOME/setup/manual/oracledi-agent/oraclediagent.ear
```

H.3 Updating WLST Scripts for Credential Map Creation

If you have updated the credential map name in a template and then deployed this template, make sure that the credential store entries created for this deployed application use this new credential map name. See Section 2.5.3, "Add Credential Store Entries" for more information on creating credential store entries.

In the `createcred` command, the value provided for the `map` parameter should be the customized credential map name, as shown in the example below:

```
createCred(map="acme.security.credmap", key="SUPERVISOR", user="SUPERVISOR",
password="supervisor1", desc="Key for Supervisor")
```

OPMN Configuration for Standalone Agent

OPMN or Oracle Process Monitor and Notification server is used to stop, start and get process status.

The standalone agent is a standalone Java process started from a command line interface. This agent is typically deployed locally on the source or target machines for optimal integration flow performances. You can use OPMN to start, stop and protect the standalone agent in this situation.

I.1 Add a Standalone Agent to OPMN

To add a standalone agent to OPMN, edit the `agentcreate.properties` contained in the `ODI_HOME/oracledi/agent/bin/` directory to match your agent and OPMN configuration.

> **Note:** When editing the `agentcreate.properties` file, you must use a forward slash (/) as a path seperator for both UNIX and Windows operating systems.

See Table I–1 for a list of `agentcreate.properties` parameters. Note that the examples shown may differ from your system configuration.

Table I–1 Parameters in agentcreate.properties

Parameter	Description	Example (Your Configurations May Differ)
`PORTNO`	Startup port of the agent (as in agent.bat command line	`PORTNO=9787`
`JMXPORTNO`	JMX port of the agent (agent.bat command line	`JMXPORTNO=9787`
`JAVA_HOME`	Location of the JVM used by the agent	`JAVA_HOME=/scratch/username/Oracle_ODIMAIN/Middleware/jdk160_11`
`ORACLE_OPMN_HOME`	OPMN installation directory	`ORACLE_OPMN_HOME=/scratch/username/oracle/product/11.1.1/as_1`
`ORACLE_ODI_HOME`	Installation path of ODI	`ORACLE_ODI_HOME=/scratch/username/odi_standalone`

Table I–1 (Cont.) Parameters in agentcreate.properties

Parameter	Description	Example (Your Configurations May Differ)
INSTANCE_HOME	Location of the OPMN instance into which the agent should be added	INSTANCE_ HOME=/scratch/username/oracle/product /11.1.1/as_1/instances/instance1
COMPONENT_TYPE	type of the component (should be odiagent)	COMPONENT_TYPE=odiagent
COMPONENT_NAME	name of the agent to add. This will be its identification in OPMN	COMPONENT_NAME=INTERFACE

Run the script to add this agent to the OPMN configuration.

For UNIX operating systems:

```
ODI_HOME/oracledi/agent/bin/opmn_addagent.sh
```

For Windows operating systems:

```
ODI_HOME/oracledi/agent/bin/opmn_addagent.bat
```

I.2 Stopping the Agent

To stop all agent components in an Oracle instance using opmnctl

```
opmnctl stopproc process-type= odiagent
```

To stop a specific agent component, such as odiagent1, using opmnctl

```
opmnctl stopproc ias-component= odiagent1
```

I.3 Starting the Agent and Agent Components

To start all agent components in an Oracle instance using opmnctl:

```
opmnctl startproc process-type= odiagent
```

To start a specific agent component, such as odiagent1, using opmnctl:

```
opmnctl startproc ias-component=odiagent1
```

I.4 Determining the status of Oracle HTTP Server

You can determine the status of Oracle HTTP Server using opmnctl:

```
opmnctl status
```

Index

S

W