Oracle® Argus Mart

Administrator's Guide

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Contents

Preface v

Documentation Accessibility v
Finding Information and Patches on My Oracle Support v
Known Installation and Configuration Issues vii
Conventions viii

1 Re-initializing the ETL Process

2 Managing the Incremental ETL Process

2.1 Managing Incremental ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Studio 2-1
2.1.1 Running the Incremental ETL 2-1
2.1.2 Stopping the Incremental ETL 2-4
2.1.3 Restarting the Incremental ETL 2-6
2.1.4 Processing a Failed ETL 2-8
2.1.4.1 Continuing the Failed Incremental ETL 2-8
2.1.4.2 Restarting the Failed Incremental ETL 2-8
2.2 Managing Incremental ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Console 2-9
2.2.1 Running the Incremental ETL 2-9
2.2.2 Stopping the Incremental ETL 2-13
2.2.3 Restarting the Incremental ETL 2-14
2.2.4 Processing a Failed ETL 2-16
2.2.4.1 Continuing the Failed Incremental ETL 2-16
2.2.4.2 Restarting the Failed Incremental ETL 2-16

3 Monitoring the ETL Process

3.1 Monitoring the ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Studio 3-1
3.1.1 Viewing the Steps of Load Plan 3-1
3.1.2 Monitoring the Initial ETL 3-2
3.1.3 Managing the Failed ETL 3-3
3.1.4 Monitoring the Restarted ETL (Resume) 3-6
3.1.5 Scheduling ETL 3-7
3.2 Monitoring the ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Console 3-9
3.2.1 Viewing the Steps of Load Plan 3-9
3.2.2 Monitoring the Initial ETL 3-10
3.2.3 Managing the Failed ETL 3-11

3.2.4 Monitoring the Restarted ETL (Resume) 3-14
3.3 Continuing Stopped or Failed Incremental ETL 3-15

4 Troubleshooting AM

5 Setting Context in Multi-tenant Environment

6 Secure Unblinding in AM

Preface

The AM is a data source software product that can be used for analysis and reporting in medical product safety and pharmacovigilance. The primary data for AM are the adverse event cases managed by the Oracle Argus Safety application. The AM product consists of:

- A predefined AM data model containing Signal and Reporting tables.
- Pre-built ODI based interfaces that are linked to Oracle PL/SQL based packages.

The Argus Safety application serves as the primary source of data for AM. The ODI software extracts the data from the Argus Safety database, transforms and loads the data into the AM. Once the ODI tool loads the data into the AM data mart, it is available for the Argus Mart users for querying and reporting activities.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at
http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc.

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit
http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info or visit
http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs if you are hearing impaired.

Finding Information and Patches on My Oracle Support

Your source for the latest information about Oracle Argus Mart is Oracle Support's self-service Web site, My Oracle Support (formerly MetaLink).

Always visit the My Oracle Support Web site for the latest information, including alerts, release notes, documentation, and patches.

Getting the Oracle Argus Mart Standard Configuration Media Pack

The Oracle Argus Mart media pack is available both as physical media and as a disk image from the Oracle E-Delivery Web site. The media pack contains the technology stack products and the Oracle Argus Mart application. To receive the physical media, order it from Oracle Store at https://oraclestore.oracle.com.

To download the Oracle Argus Mart media pack from eDelivery, do the following:

1. Navigate to http://edelivery.oracle.com and log in.
2. From the **Select a Product Pack drop-down** list, select **Health Sciences**.
3. From the **Platform** drop-down list, select the appropriate operating system.
4. Click **Go**.
5. Select Oracle Argus Mart Media Pack for Operating System and click **Continue**.
6. Download the software.

Creating a My Oracle Support Account

You must register at My Oracle Support to obtain a user name and password account before you can enter the Web site.

To register for My Oracle Support:

1. Open a Web browser to `http://support.oracle.com`.
2. Click the **Register here** link to create a My Oracle Support account. The registration page opens.
3. Follow the instructions on the registration page.

Signing In to My Oracle Support

To sign in to My Oracle Support:

1. Open a Web browser to `http://support.oracle.com`.
2. Click **Sign In**.
3. Enter your user name and password.
4. Click **Go** to open the My Oracle Support home page.

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The fastest way to search for product documentation, release notes, and white papers is by the article ID number.

To search by the article ID number:

1. Sign in to My Oracle Support at `http://support.oracle.com`.
2. Locate the Search box in the upper right corner of the My Oracle Support page.
3. Click the Sources icon to the left of the search box, and then select Article ID from the list.
4. Enter the Article ID number in the text box.
5. Click the magnifying glass icon to the right of the Search box (or press the Enter key) to execute your search.

   The Knowledge page displays the results of your search. If the article is found, click the link to view the abstract, text, attachments, and related products.

In addition to searching by article ID, you can use the following My Oracle Support tools to browse and search the knowledge base:

- Product Focus — On the Knowledge page, you can drill into a product area through the Browse Knowledge menu on the left side of the page. In the Browse any Product, By Name field, type in part of the product name, and then select the product from the list. Alternatively, you can click the arrow icon to view the

complete list of Oracle products and then select your product. This option lets you focus your browsing and searching on a specific product or set of products.

- Refine Search — Once you have results from a search, use the Refine Search options on the right side of the Knowledge page to narrow your search and make the results more relevant.
- Advanced Search — You can specify one or more search criteria, such as source, exact phrase, and related product, to find knowledge articles and documentation.

Finding Patches on My Oracle Support

Be sure to check My Oracle Support for the latest patches, if any, for your product. You can search for patches by patch ID or number, or by product or family.

To locate and download a patch:

1. Sign in to My Oracle Support at http://support.oracle.com.
2. Click the **Patches & Updates** tab.

   The Patches & Updates page opens and displays the Patch Search region. You have the following options:

   - In the **Patch ID** or **Number is** field, enter the primary bug number of the patch you want. This option is useful if you already know the patch number.
   - To find a patch by product name, release, and platform, click the Product or Family link to enter one or more search criteria.
3. Click **Search** to execute your query. The Patch Search Results page opens.
4. Click the patch ID number. The system displays details about the patch. In addition, you can view the Read Me file before downloading the patch.
5. Click **Download**. Follow the instructions on the screen to download, save, and install the patch files.

Finding Certification Information

Certifications provide access to product certification information for Oracle and third party products. A product is certified for support on a specific release of an operating system on a particular hardware platform, for example, Oracle Database 10g Release 2 (10.2.0.1.0) on Sun Solaris 10 (SPARC). To find certification information:

1. Sign in to My Oracle Support at http://support.oracle.com.
2. Click the **Certifications** tab. The Certifications page opens and displays the Find Certifications region.
3. In Select Product, enter Oracle Argus Mart.
4. Click the Go to Certifications icon.

   The right pane displays the certification information.
5. Select a certification to view the certification details.

Known Installation and Configuration Issues

Oracle maintains a list of installation and configuration issues that you can download from My Oracle Support (MOS). For information about these issues, please see Note ID 1326918.1.

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.

1

Re-initializing the ETL Process

Once you have executed the Initial ETL process on a database, you cannot execute it again till the time you clean the database. To facilitate this, you need to execute a Re-initial script. It is a Batch file, which re-initializes the database, so that you can run the Initial ETL on the database again.

To execute the Re-initial script, execute the following steps:

1. Double-click the **am_environment_reset.bat** file available at the following path:

   ...\ArgusMart\Database\Utils\am_environment_reset.bat

   This displays a warning message, which serves as a confirmation from you that you want to reset the Mart environment as shown in the following figure:

Figure 1–1 Confirmation of Resetting the Mart Environment

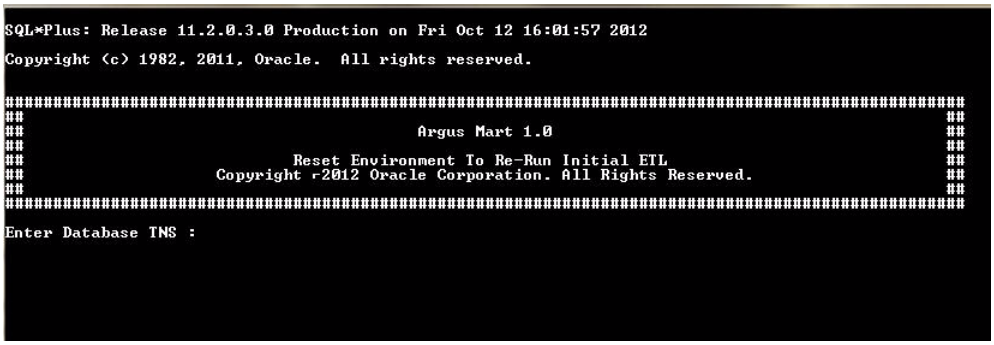
2. Enter **Y**, which represents **Yes**, in the **Do You Want to Continue (Y/N)?** field, if you want to continue with resetting the Mart environment to be able to run the Initial ETL on the database again.

   Or

   Enter **N**, which represent **No**, if you want to quit the process of resetting the Mart environment.

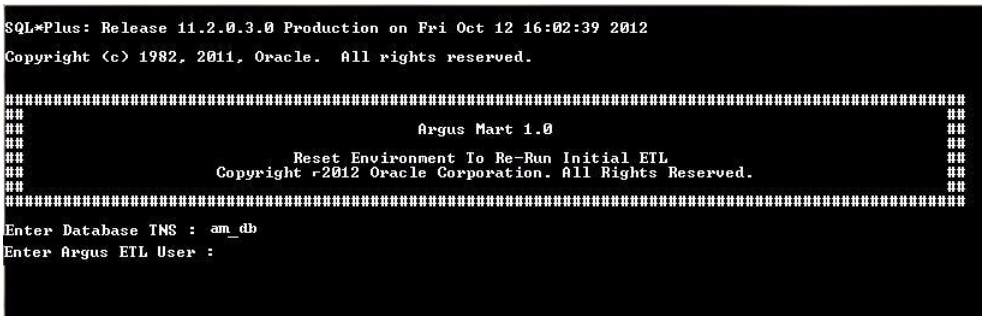
   If you have entered **Y**, the **Reset Environment to Re-Run Initial ETL** Screen is displayed, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 1–2 Entering TNS Name to Connect to Database



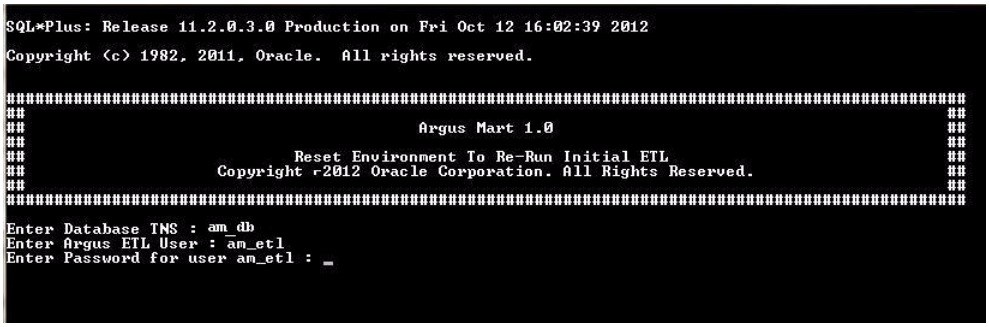
3. Enter the TNS Name to connect to the AM database in the **Enter Database TNS** field and press **Enter**. This displays the following text on the command screen:

Figure 1–3 Entering Argus ETL User



4. Enter the AM database Owner with the administrator rights for the ETL process in the **Enter Argus ETL User** field and press **Enter**. This displays the following text on the command screen:

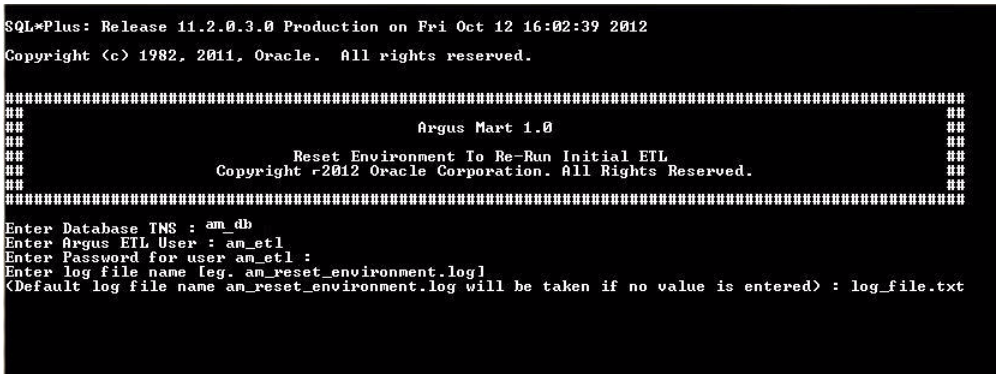
Figure 1–4 Entering Password for Argus ETL User



If the user is not the database owner with the administrative rights for the ETL process, the system displays an error message.

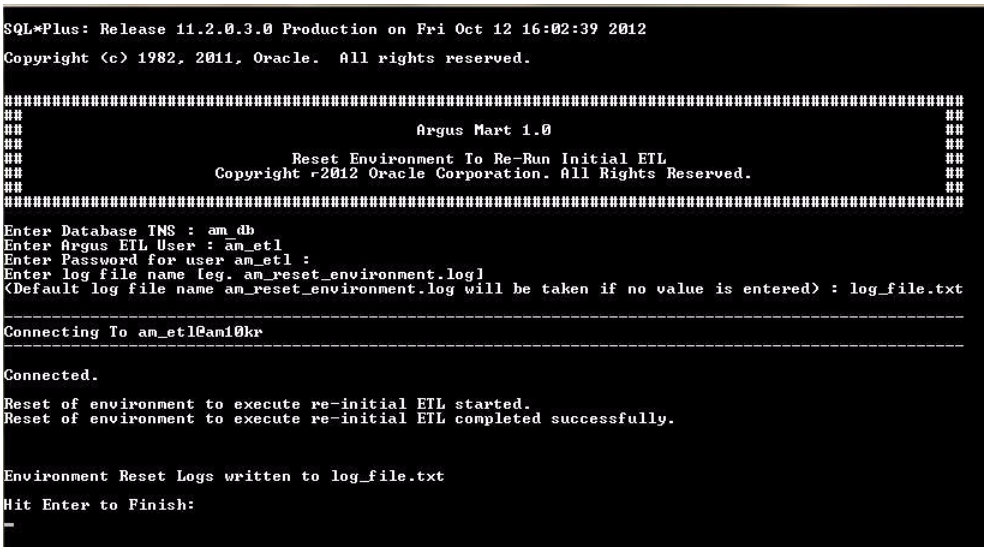
5. Enter the password for the AM database Owner for the ETL process in the **Enter Password for User** field and press **Enter**. This displays the following text on the command screen:

Figure 1–5 Entering Log File Name



6. Enter a name for the log file in the **Enter log file name** field and press **Enter**. The system displays a **Connecting** status message and once connected displays **Connected**, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 1–6 Connecting to the Database



7. Press **Enter** to exit from the window.

2

Managing the Incremental ETL Process

This chapter describes the steps required to run the Incremental Extract, Transform, and Load (ETL) process using the Oracle Data Integrator Studio and Oracle Data Integrator Console.

This chapter comprises the following sub-sections:

- Managing Incremental ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Studio
- Managing Incremental ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Console

2.1 Managing Incremental ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Studio

This section describes the steps required to manage the Incremental ETL process using the Oracle Database Integrator Studio.

This section comprises the following sub-sections:

- Running the Incremental ETL
- Stopping the Incremental ETL
- Restarting the Incremental ETL
- Processing a Failed Incremental ETL

2.1.1 Running the Incremental ETL

To run the Incremental ETL, execute the following steps:

1. Open the Oracle Data Integrator Studio and click **Connect to Repository**. This displays the **Oracle Data Integrator Login** window, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 2–1 Oracle Data Integrator Login Window

2. In the **Oracle Data Integrator Login** window:

a. Select the ODI Work Repository name from the **Login Name** drop-down list.

b. Enter the name of the ODI user in the **User** field.

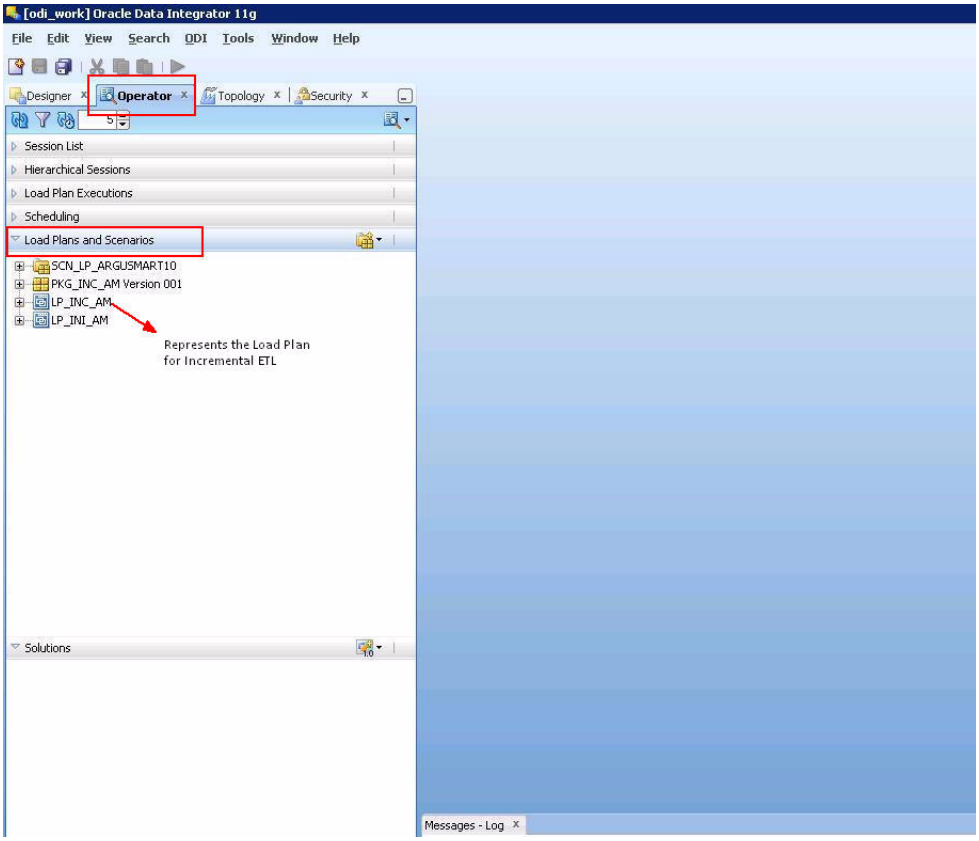
c. Enter the password for the ODI user in the **Password** field.

d. Click **OK**. This displays the **Oracle Data Integrator** Screen.

3. Select the **Operator** tab in the left pane.

4. Expand the **Load Plans and Scenarios** section, as highlighted in the following figure:

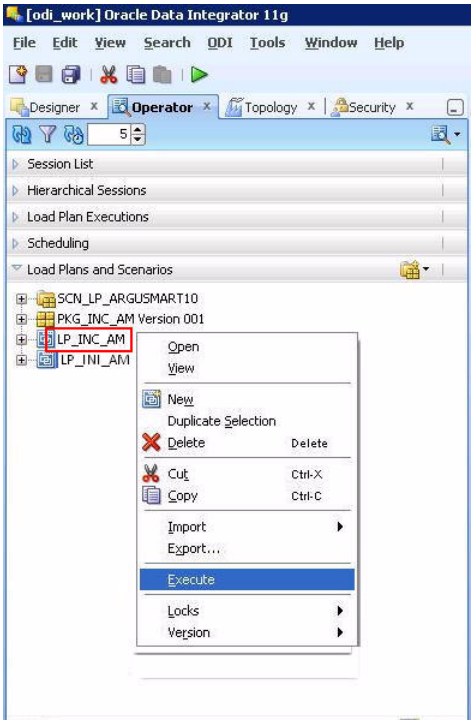
Figure 2–2 Load Plans and Scenarios



The **LP_INC_AM** option in this section represents the load plan for the Incremental ETL process for AM.

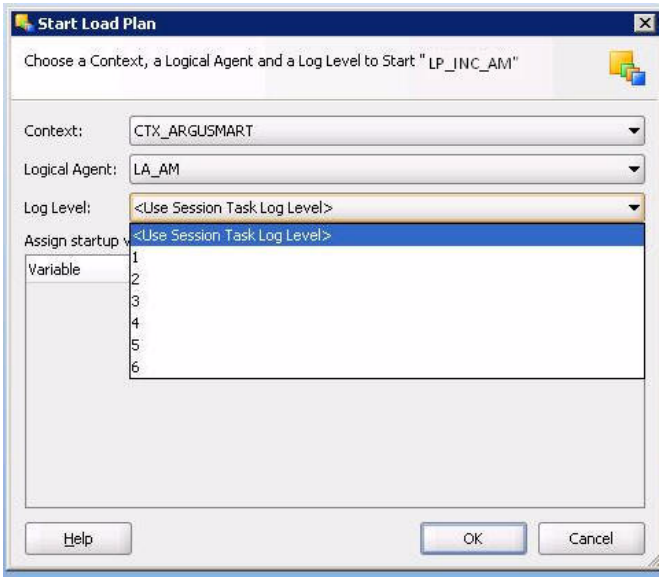
5. Right-click the **LP_INC_AM** option. This displays a menu, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 2–3 Executing the Incremental ETL



6. Click **Execute**. This displays the **Start Load Plan** window, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 2–4 Start Load Plan Window



7. In the **Start Load Plan** window:
   a. Select **CTX_ARGUSMART** from the **Context** drop-down list.
   b. Select **LA_AM** from the **Logical Agent** drop-down list.
   c. Select the desired log level from the **Log Level** drop-down list.

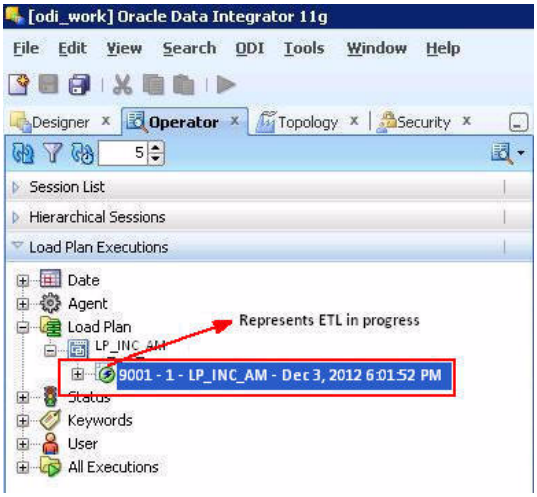
d. Click **OK**. This displays the **Information** dialog box with the **Load Plan Started** confirmation message, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 2–5 Load Plan Started Confirmation Message

8. Click **OK**.

You can verify the status of the ETL process by navigating to the **Load Plan Executions** section and expanding the **Load Plan** folder. You can view the status of the Load Plan in **Green** color with tilted **s**, which signifies that the ETL session is in progress, as highlighted in the following figure:

Figure 2–6 Status of the Load Plan

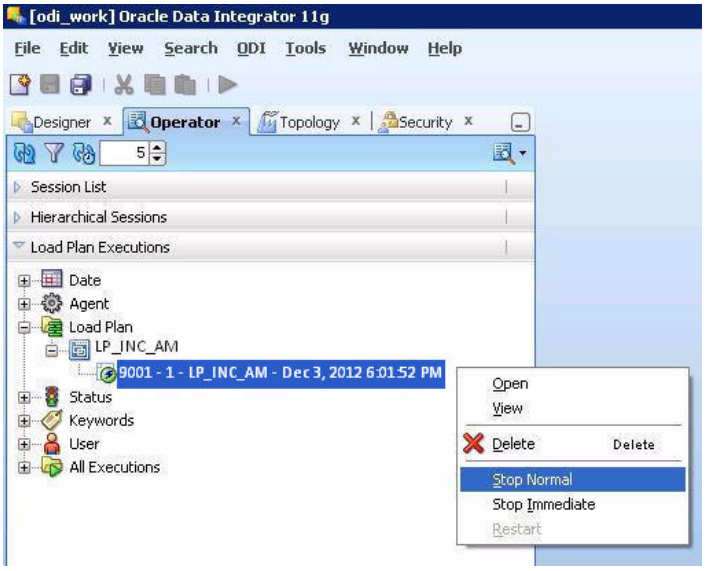


2.1.2 Stopping the Incremental ETL

To stop the Incremental ETL, execute the following steps:

1. Right-click the Load Plan, which you want to stop, in the **Load Plan** folder of the **Load Plan Executions** section. This displays a menu, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 2–7 Stopping the Incremental ETL



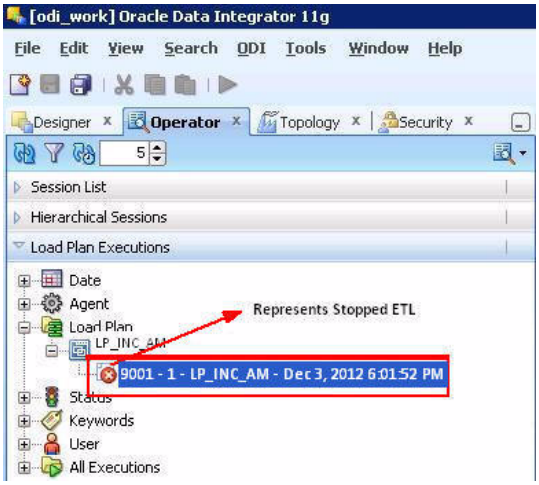
2. Select **Stop Normal**. This displays the **Stop Load Plan** dialog box, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 2–8 Selecting the Physical Agent

3. Select **PA_AM** from the **Physical Agent** drop-down list.
4. Click **OK**. This stops the execution of the Load Plan.

   You can verify the status of the ETL process by navigating to the **Load Plan Executions** section and expanding the **Load Plan** folder. You can view the status of the Load Plan in **Red** color with the X symbol, which signifies that the ETL session is not in progress, as highlighted in the following figure:

Figure 2–9 Stopped Incremental ETL Session



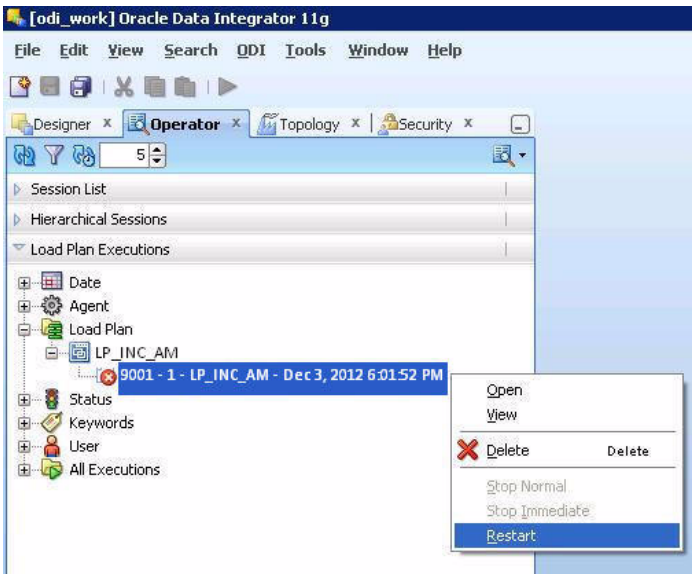
2.1.3 Restarting the Incremental ETL

Restarting the Incremental ETL process enables you to start the ETL process from the last execution step where it was stopped or failed.

To restart the Incremental ETL, execute the following steps:

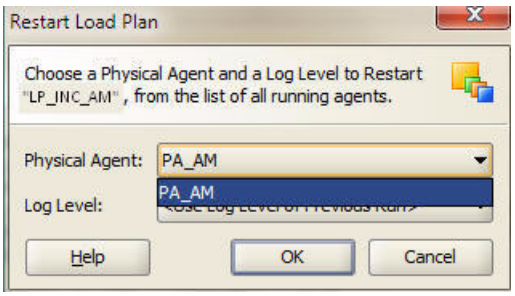
1. Right-click the Load Plan, which you want to restart, in the **Load Plan** folder of the **Load Plan Executions** section. This displays a menu, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 2–10 Restarting the Incremental ETL



2. Click **Restart**. This displays the **Restart Load Plan** dialog box, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 2–11 Restart Load Plan Dialog Box



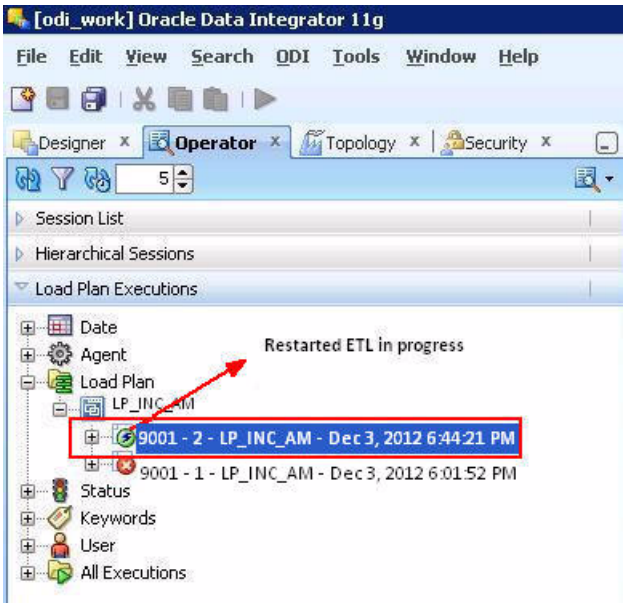
3. Select **PA_AM** from the **Physical Agent** drop-down list.
4. Select the required log level from the **Log Level** drop-down list.
5. Click **OK**. This displays the **Information** dialog box with the **Load Plan restarted** message, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 2–12 Loan Plan restarted Confirmation Message

6. Click **OK**.

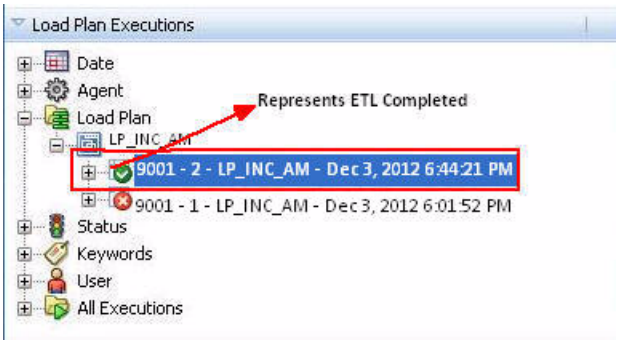
   This adds another Load Plan, with the same name as that of the stopped ETL, in the **Load Plan** folder of the **Load Plan Executions** section. However, this instance of the ETL Process is in Green color with a tilted S, which signifies that the ETL is in progress, as highlighted in the following figure:

Figure 2–13 Restarted Load Plan



Once the ETL process is complete, the Load Plan is displayed in Green color with a completed symbol, as highlighted in the following figure:

Figure 2–14 Completed Load Plan



2.1.4 Processing a Failed Incremental ETL

If an ETL process fails, you have the option of continuing the process from the failed step or executing it again from the beginning of ETL.

This section explains the steps to continue a failed ETL from the failed step and to execute it again from the beginning of ETL.

This section comprises the following sub-sections:

- Continuing the Failed Incremental ETL
- Restarting the Failed Incremental ETL

2.1.4.1 Continuing the Failed Incremental ETL

The process to continue the failed Incremental ETL from the failed step is exactly the same as that of the process of restarting the Incremental ETL after stopping it.

See the Restarting the Incremental ETL section for the step-by-step procedure to continue the failed Incremental ETL from the failed step.

2.1.4.2 Restarting the Failed Incremental ETL

The process to restart the failed Incremental ETL from the beginning is exactly the same as that of the process of running the Incremental ETL.

However, before restarting the ETL, you must log on to the Oracle SQL Developer or SQLPlus (or SQL Prompt) using the Argus ETL User credentials and execute the following statements:

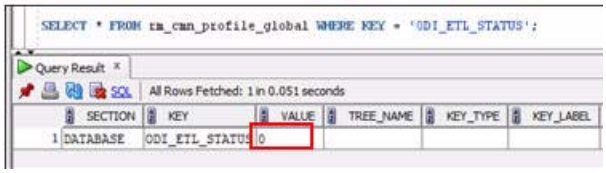
```
EXEC pkg_sm_stage_util.p_set_cmn_profile_value ('DATABASE', 'ODI_ETL_STATUS',
'0');
EXEC pkg_sm_stage_util.p_set_cmn_profile_value ('DATABASE', 'ETL_SM_ITERATION_
NUMBER', NULL);
COMMIT;
```

To verify the successful execution of these statements, you can execute the following Select statements:

- SELECT * FROM rm_cmn_profile_global WHERE KEY = 'ODI_ETL_STATUS';

  The entry for the **Value** column must be **0** after executing this statement, as depicted in the following figure:

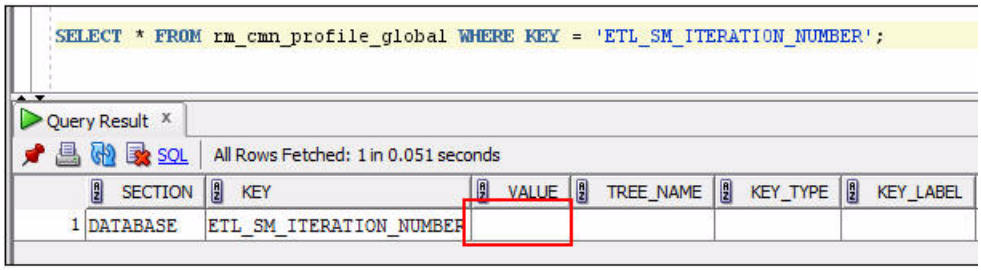
Figure 2–15 Select Statement 1 to Verify Successful Execution



- SELECT * FROM rm_cmn_profile_global WHERE KEY = 'ETL_SM_ITERATION_NUMBER';

  The entry for the **Value** column must be blank after executing this statement, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 2–16 Select Statement 2 to Verify Successful Execution



See the Running the Incremental ETL section for the step-by-step procedure to restart the failed Incremental ETL from the beginning of ETL.

2.2 Managing Incremental ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Console

This section describes the steps required to manage the Incremental ETL process using the Database Integrator Console.

This section comprises the following sub-sections:

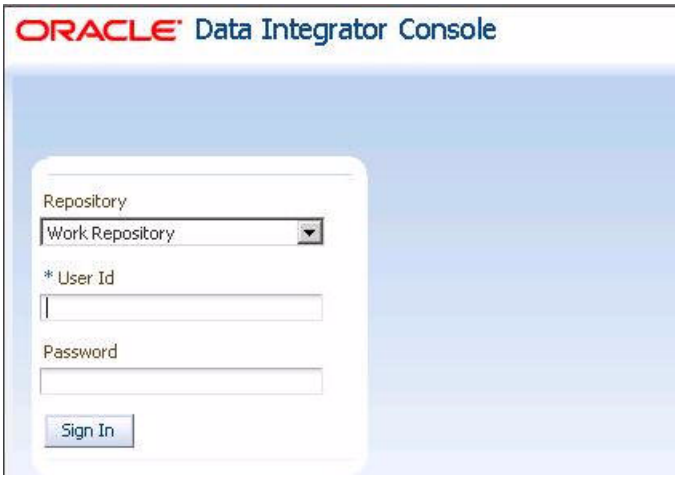
- Running the Incremental ETL
- Stopping the Incremental ETL
- Restarting the Incremental ETL
- Processing a Failed Incremental ETL

2.2.1 Running the Incremental ETL

To run the Incremental ETL, execute the following steps:

1. Open the Oracle Data Integrator Console. This displays the **Oracle Data Integrator Console Sign In** window, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 2–17 Oracle Data Integrator Sign In Window



2. In the **Oracle Data Integrator Sign In** window:
   a. Select the ODI Work Repository name from the **Repository** drop-down list.
   b. Enter the name of the ODI user in the **User Id** field.
   c. Enter the password for the ODI user in the **Password** field.
   d. Click **Sign In**. This displays the **Oracle Data Integrator Console** Screen, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 2–18 Oracle Data Integrator Console Screen

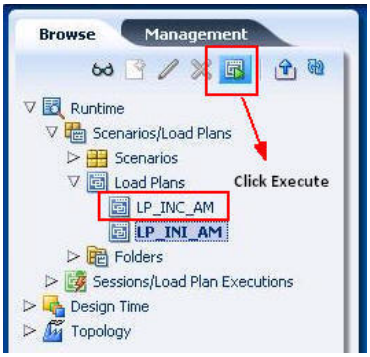
3. Select the **Management** tab in the left pane.
4. Expand the **Runtime** folder and navigate to **Runtime** > **Scenarios/Load Plans** > **LP_INC_AM**, as highlighted in the following figure:

Figure 2–19 Scenarios/Load Plans

The **LP_INC_AM** option in this section represents the load plan for the Incremental ETL process for AM.

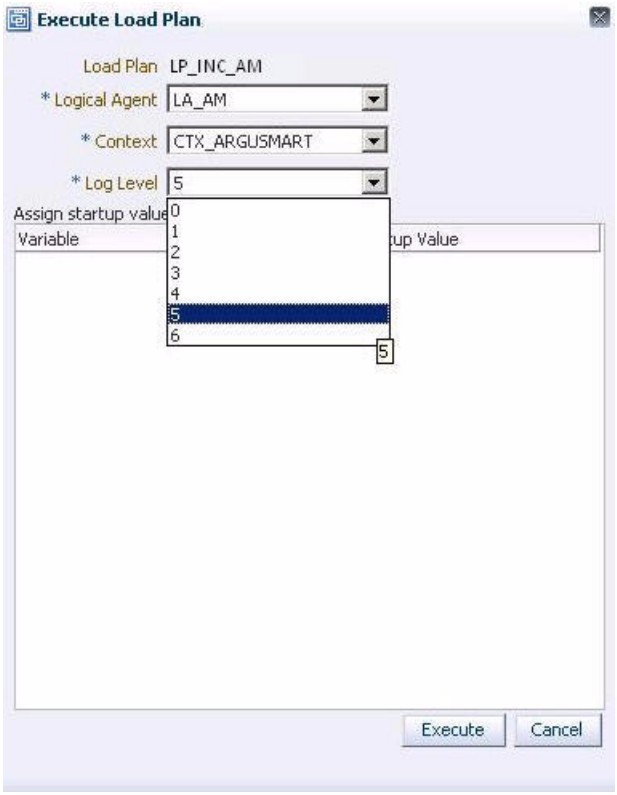
5. Click **Execute**, as highlighted in the following figure:

Figure 2–20 Executing the Incremental ETL



This displays the **Execute Load Plan** window, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 2–21 Execute Load Plan Window



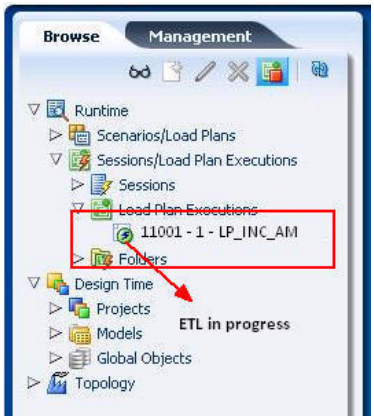
6. In the **Execute Load Plan** window:
   a. Select **LA_AM** from the **Logical Agent** drop-down list.
   b. Select **CTX_ARGUSMART** from the **Context** drop-down list.
   c. Select the desired log level from the **Log Level** drop-down list.
   d. Click **Execute**. This displays the **Information** dialog box with the **Load Plan Execution submitted successfully** confirmation message, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 2–22 Load Plan Started Confirmation Message

7. Click **OK**.

   You can verify the status of the ETL process by expanding the **Load Plan Executions** folder in the **Sessions/Load Plan Executions** section. You can view the status of the Load Plan in **Green** color with tilted **s**, which signifies that the ETL session is in progress, as highlighted in the following figure:

Figure 2–23 Status of the Load Plan

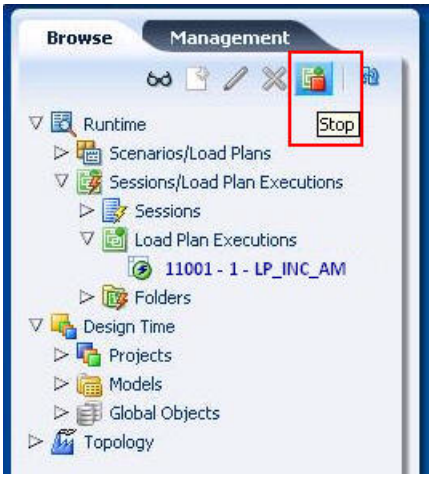


2.2.2 Stopping the Incremental ETL

To stop the Incremental ETL, execute the following steps:

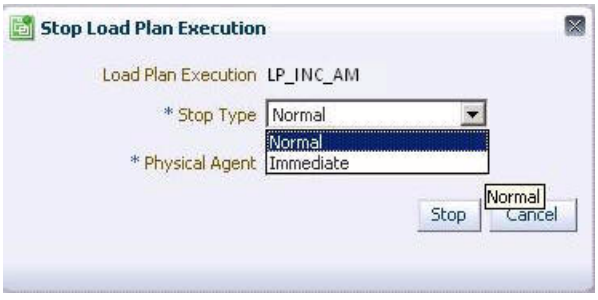
1. Select the Load Plan, which you want to stop, by expanding the **Load Plan Executions** folder of the **Sessions/Load Plan Executions** section and click **Stop**, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 2–24 Stopping the Incremental ETL



This displays the **Stop Load Plan Execution** dialog box, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 2–25 Stop Load Plan Execution Dialog Box



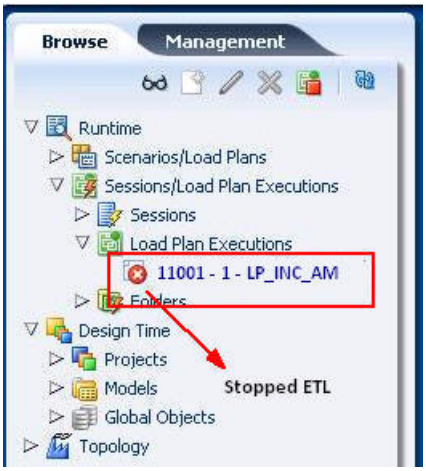
2. Select **Normal** from the **Stop Type** drop-down list.
3. Select **OracleDIAgent** from the **Physical Agent** drop-down list.
4. Click **Stop**. This displays the **Information** dialog box with the **Load Plan was Stopped Successfully** confirmation message, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 2–26 Load Plan Stopped Confirmation Message

5. Click **OK**.

   You can verify the status of the ETL process by navigating to the **Load Plan Executions** folder in the **Sessions/Load Plan Executions** section. You can view the status of the Load Plan in **Red** color with the X symbol, which signifies that the ETL session is not in progress, as highlighted in the following figure:

Figure 2–27 Stopped Incremental ETL Session



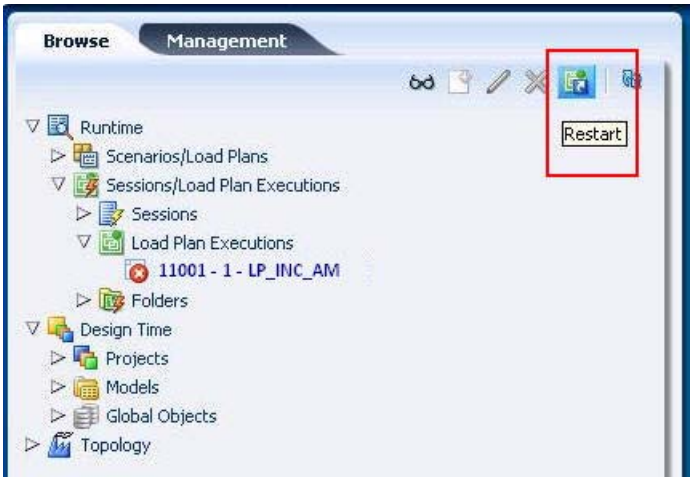
2.2.3 Restarting the Incremental ETL

Restarting the Incremental ETL process enables you to start the ETL process from the last execution step where it was stopped or failed.

To restart the Incremental ETL, execute the following steps:

1. Select the Load Plan, which you want to restart, in the **Load Plan Executions** folder of the **Sessions/Load Plan Executions** section and click **Restart**, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 2–28 Restarting the Incremental ETL

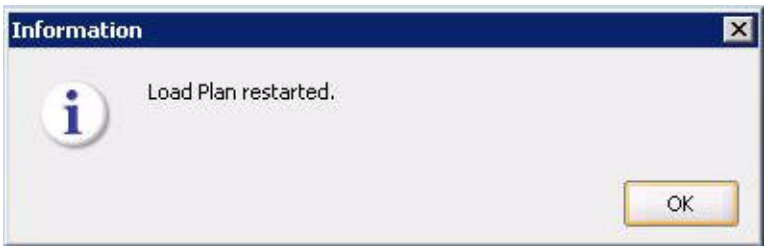


This displays the **Restart Load Plan Execution** dialog box, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 2–29 Restart Load Plan Execution Dialog Box

2. Select **OracleDIAgent** from the **Physical Agent** drop-down list.
3. Select the required log level from the **Log Level** drop-down list.
4. Click **Restart**. This displays the **Information** dialog box with the **Load Plan restarted** message, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 2–30 Loan Plan restarted Confirmation Message



5. Click **OK**.

   This adds another Load Plan, with the same name as that of the stopped ETL, in the **Load Plan Executions** folder of the **Sessions/Load Plan Executions** section. However, this instance of the Load plan is in Green color with a tilted S, which signifies that the ETL is in progress.

2.2.4 Processing a Failed Incremental ETL

If an ETL process fails, you have the option of continuing the process from the failed step or executing it again from the beginning of ETL.

This section explains the steps to continue a failed ETL from the failed step and to execute it again from the beginning of ETL.

This section comprises the following sub-sections:

- Continuing the Failed Incremental ETL
- Restarting the Failed Incremental ETL

2.2.4.1 Continuing the Failed Incremental ETL

The process to continue the failed Incremental ETL from the failed step is exactly the same as that of the process of restarting the Incremental ETL after stopping it.

See the Restarting the Incremental ETL section for the step-by-step procedure to continue the failed Incremental ETL from the failed step.

2.2.4.2 Restarting the Failed Incremental ETL

The process to restart the failed Incremental ETL from the beginning is exactly the same as that of the process of running the Incremental ETL.

However, you need to execute certain steps before restarting the Failed Incremental ETL, refer to the Restarting the Failed Incremental ETL section for the complete details.

See the Running the Incremental ETL section for the step-by-step procedure to restart the failed Incremental ETL from the beginning of ETL.

3

Monitoring the ETL Process

Once you run an ETL process, there are certain tasks that you can execute to monitor the progress of the ETL process.

For information on the steps to Start, Stop, and Restart Initial and Incremental ETL, refer to Chapter 7 of the AM Installation Guide.

This section comprises the following sub-sections:

- Monitoring the ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Studio
- Monitoring the ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Console
- Continuing Stopped or Failed Incremental ETL

3.1 Monitoring the ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Studio

This section describes the steps required to monitor the ETL process using the Database Integrator Studio.

This section comprises the following sub-sections:

- Viewing the Steps of Load Plan
- Monitoring the Initial ETL
- Managing the Failed ETL
- Monitoring the Restarted ETL (Resume)
- Scheduling ETL

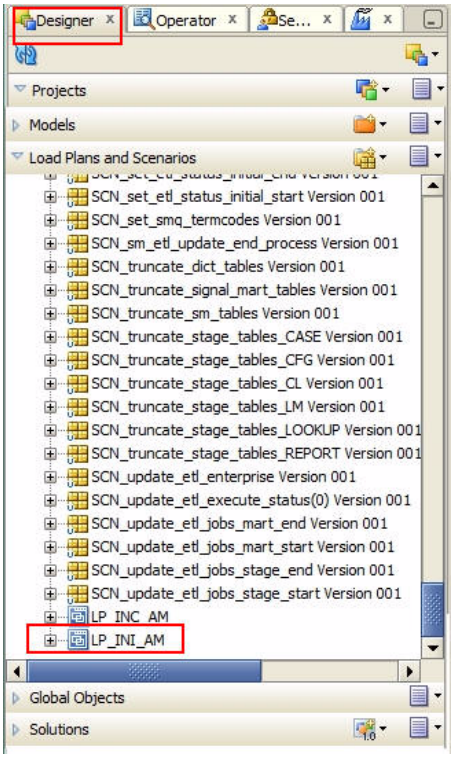
3.1.1 Viewing the Steps of Load Plan

Before executing the Initial ETL, you can view the list of steps of the Load Plan for the Initial as well as the Incremental ETL.

To view the list of steps before and during the ETL process, execute the following steps:

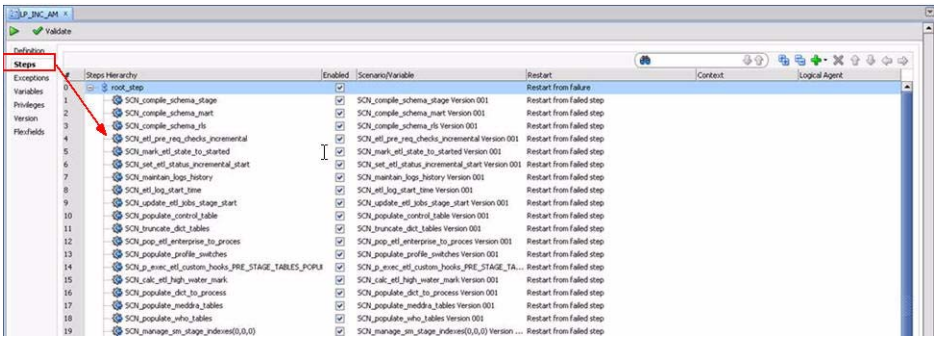
1. Open the Oracle Data Integrator Studio and click **Connect To Repository**.
2. Log on to the ODI Work Repository using the ODI User credentials.
3. Select the **Designer** tab and expand the **Load Plans and Scenarios** section, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 3–1 Navigating to the LP_INI_AM Load Plan



4. Double-click the **LI_INI_AM** load plan.
5. Select the **Steps** option in the right pane. This displays all the steps of the Load Plan, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–2 Viewing Steps of the Load Plan



Similarly, you can also view the steps for the Incremental Load Plan by double-clicking the **LP_INC_AM** Load Plan from the **Load Plans and Scenarios** section of the **Designer** tab.

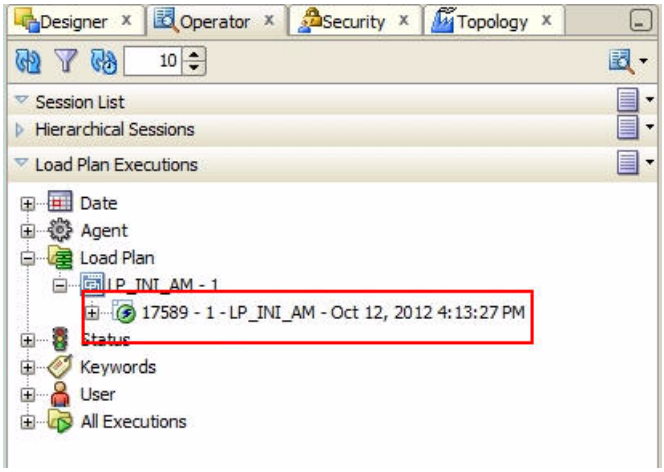
3.1.2 Monitoring the Initial ETL

To monitor the progress of the initial ETL after executing the **LP_INI_AM** Load Plan, execute the following steps:

1. Select the **Operator** tab and expand the **Load Plan** folder in the **Load Plan Executions** section.

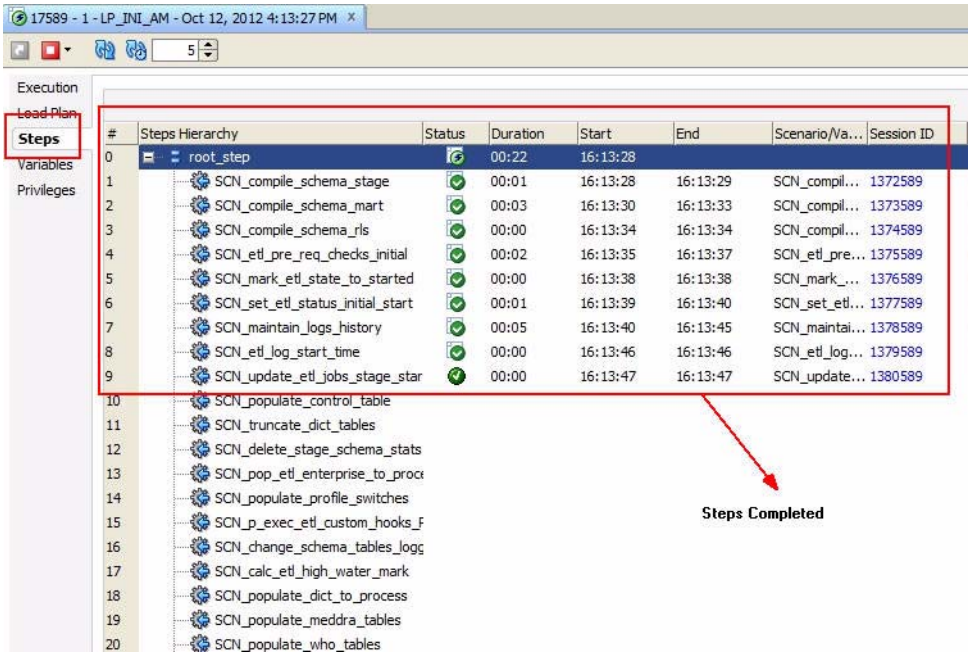
2. Expand the **LP_INI_AM** load plan to view the ETL process in progress. You can view a tilted **s** in Green color, which signifies that the process is running properly, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–3 Viewing the Status of the ETL Process



3. Double-click the ETL session, highlighted in the figure above, and select **Steps** in the right pane. This displays the list of steps for the Load Plan. It also displays the steps that have been completed successfully, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–4 Viewing Completed Steps in the ETL Process

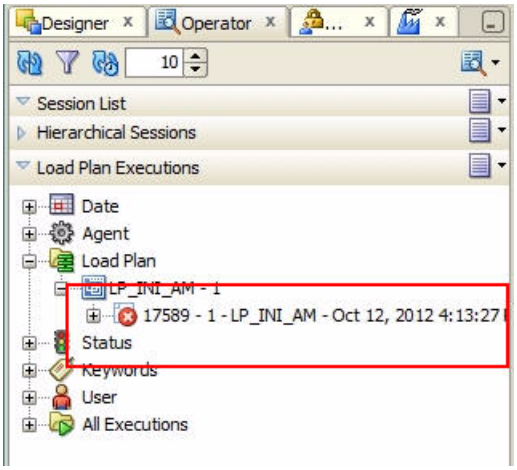


3.1.3 Managing the Failed ETL

You can view the step where the ETL process failed and also view the error message related to the ETL process failure, using the following procedure:

1. In the **Operator** tab, expand the **Load Plan** folder in the **Load Plan Executions** section to view the current status of the ETL process, as shown in the following figure:

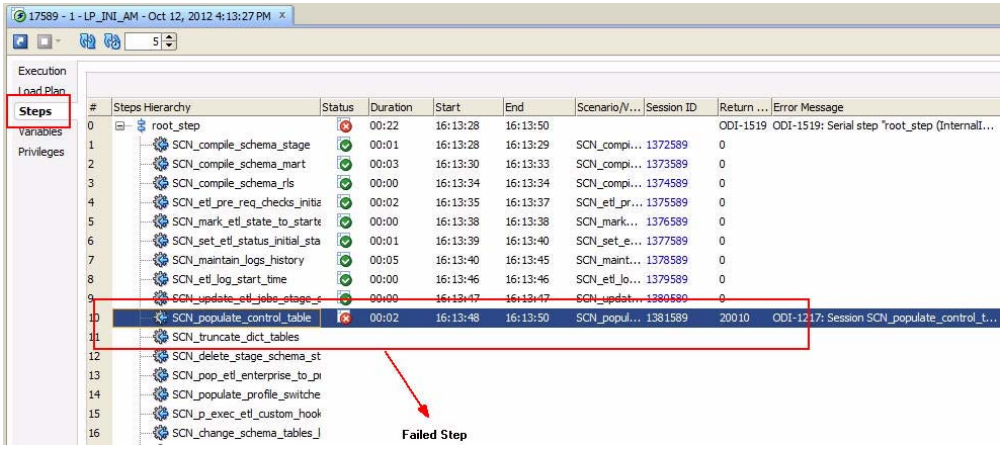
Figure 3–5 Viewing the Failed ETL Process



You can view the status of the Load Plan in Red color with the **X** symbol, which signifies that the ETL session is not in progress.

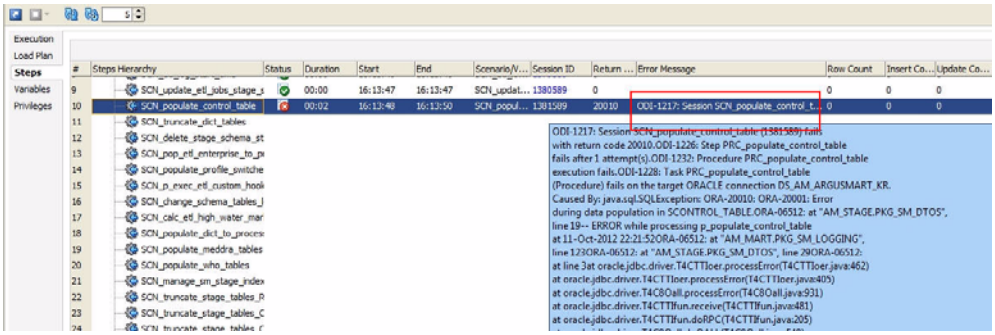
2. Double-click the Load Plan and select **Steps**. This displays the list of steps for the Load Plan in the right pane. The step because of which the ETL process has failed, is highlighted in Red color with the X symbol, as highlighted in the following figure:

Figure 3–6 Viewing the Failed Step for the ETL Process



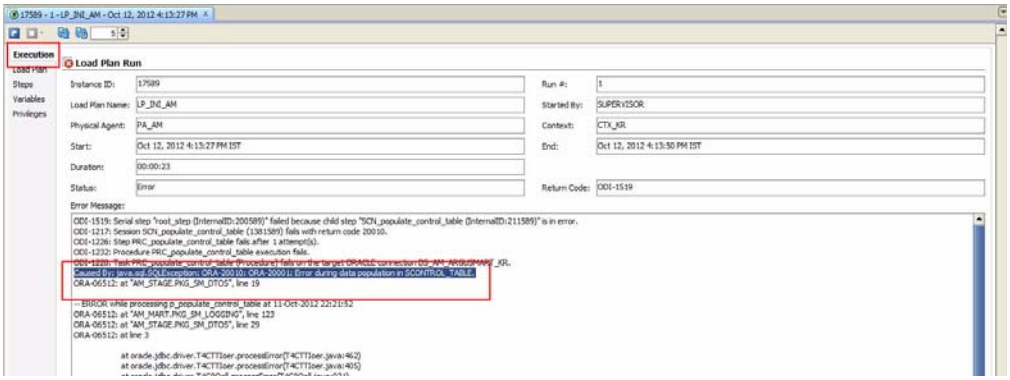
You can move the mouse cursor over the error message to view the complete message, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 3–7 Viewing the Error Message



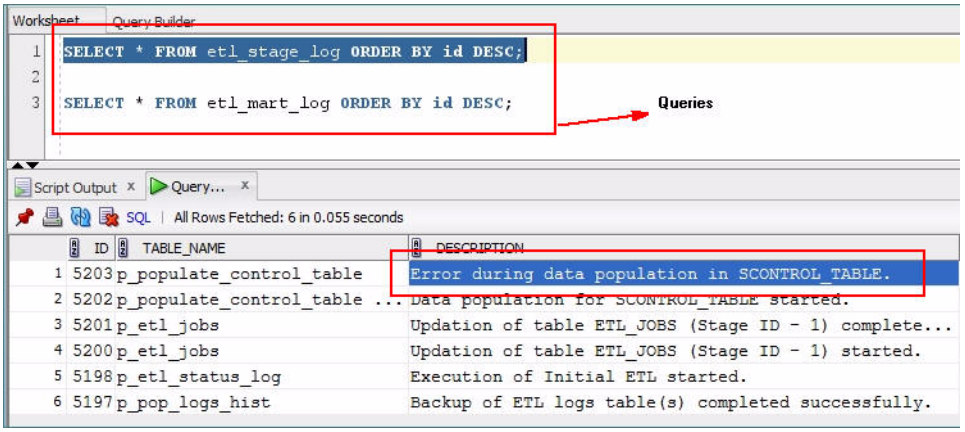
You can also select **Execution** for more information about the error message, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–8 Viewing the Error Message using the Execution Section



You can also log on to the Oracle SQL Developer using the Argus ETL user credentials and execute the queries to view the error message, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 3–9 Viewing Error Message using SQL Developer



The following are the queries that you can use to view the location of the error:

1. SELECT * FROM etl_stage_log ORDER BY id DESC;

If you are not able to view any error message after executing this query, you can execute the query mentioned in point 2.

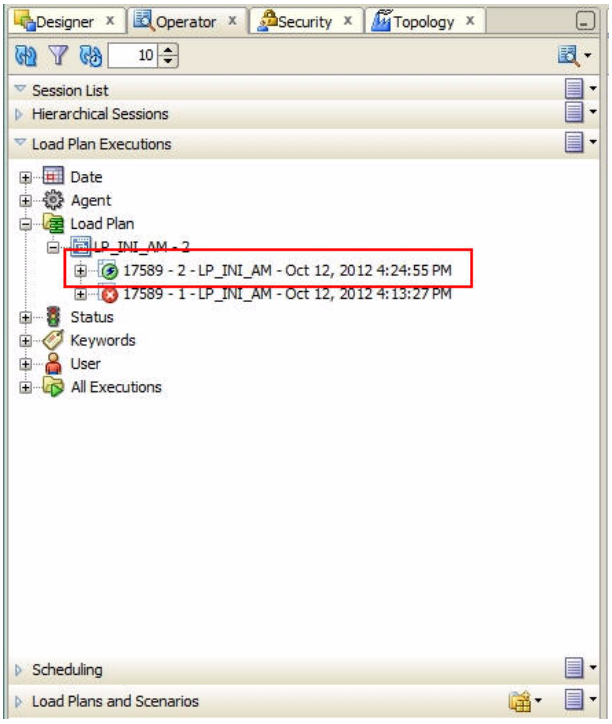
2. SELECT * FROM etl_mart_log ORDER BY id DESC;

3.1.4 Monitoring the Restarted ETL (Resume)

Once you have restarted a stopped ETL process, you can view the status of the process using the following procedure:

1. In the **Operator** tab, expand the **Load Plan** folder in the **Load Plan Executions** section to view the current status of the ETL process, as shown in the following figure:

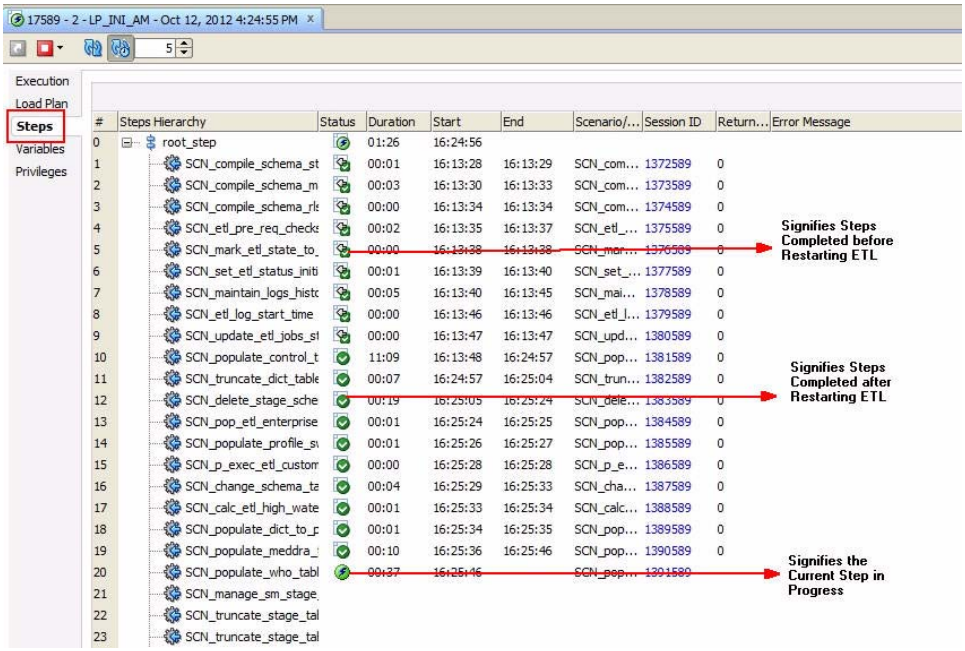
Figure 3–10 Viewing the Restarted ETL Process Status



This restarted ETL Process is in Green color with a tilted **s**, which signifies that the ETL is in progress again.

You can view the status of the remaining steps in the process by double-clicking the Load Plan in the **LP_INI_AM** folder and selecting **Steps**, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–11 Viewing the Steps of the Restarted ETL



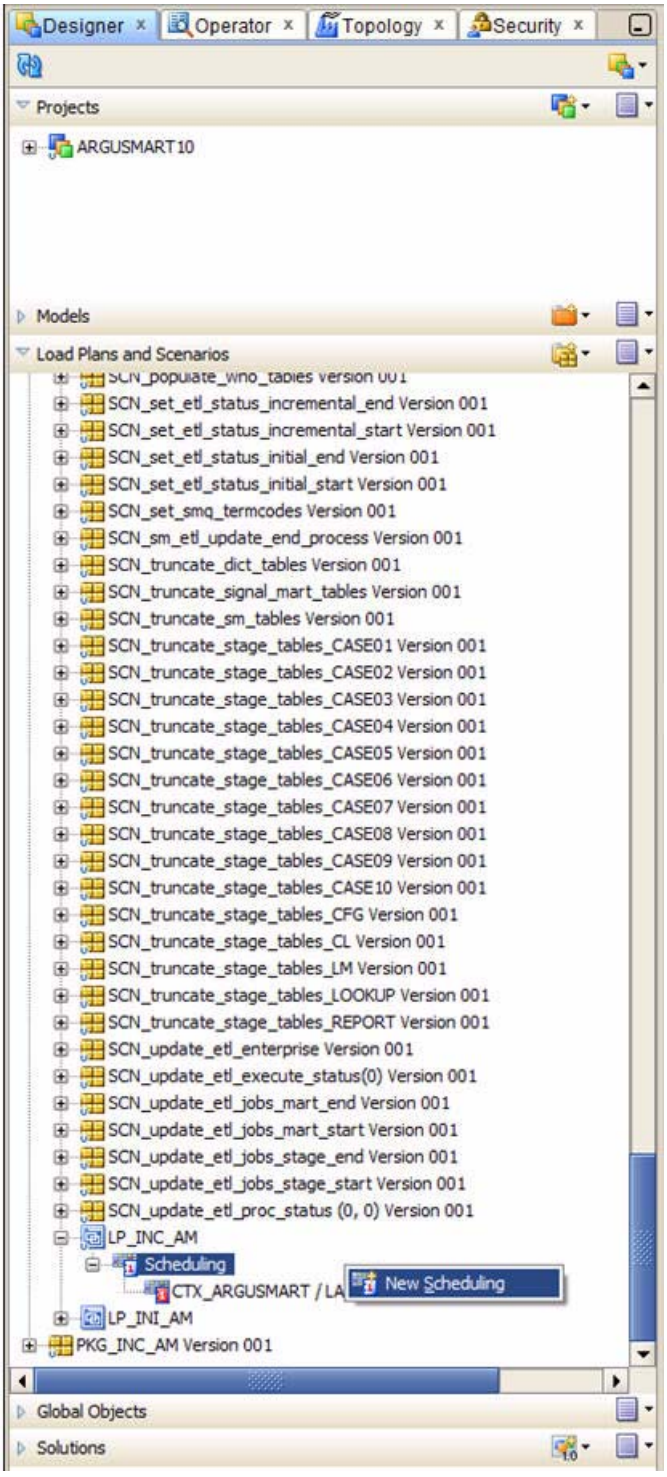
3.1.5 Scheduling ETL

The **AM.zip** file is configured with one incremental ETL run by default. This ETL run is in **Inactive** mode. You can activate and schedule the Load Plan according to the requirements.

To schedule a Load Plan, execute the following steps:

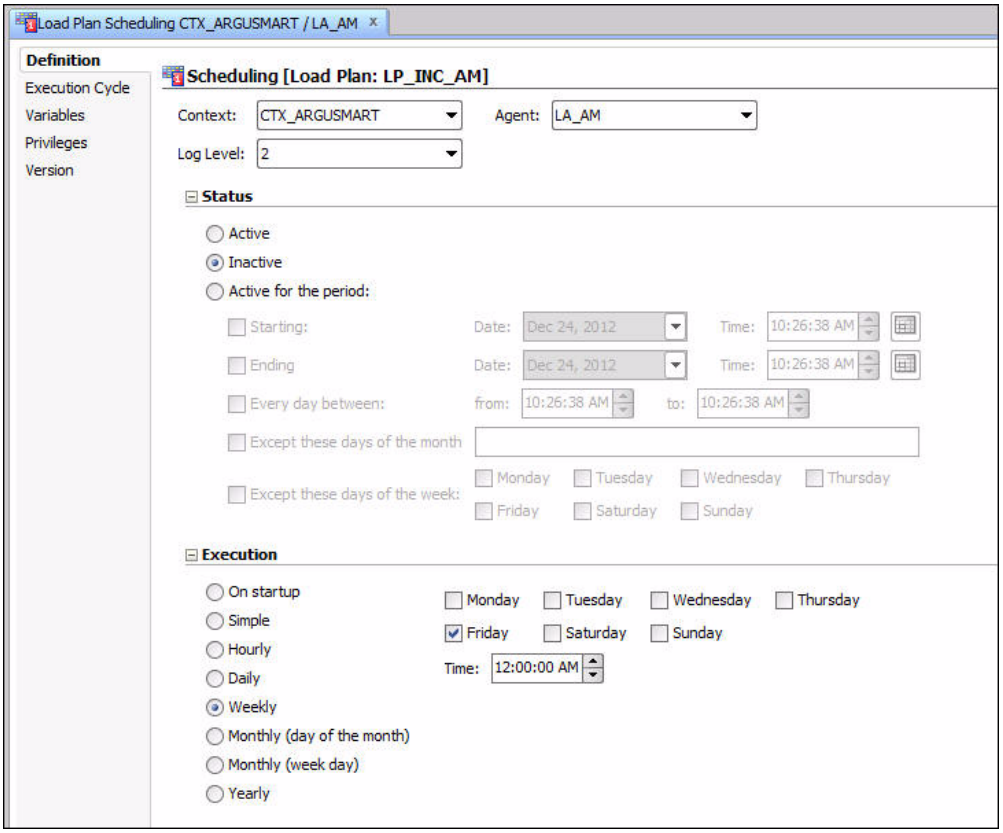
1. In the **Designer** tab, navigate to **Load Plans and Scenarios** section and expand **LP_INI_AM** (Load Plan for Initial ETL).
2. Right-click **Scheduling** and select **New Scheduling**, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–12 Scheduling ETL



This displays the **Load Plan Scheduling** dialog box, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–13 Scheduling the Load Plan Dialog Box



You can set options given in the **Status** and **Execution** sections, according to the requirements to schedule the Load Plan.

3.2 Monitoring the ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Console

This section describes the steps required to monitor the ETL process using the Database Integrator Console.

This section comprises the following sub-sections:

- Viewing the Steps of Load Plan
- Monitoring the Initial ETL
- Managing the Failed ETL
- Monitoring the Restarted ETL (Resume)

3.2.1 Viewing the Steps of Load Plan

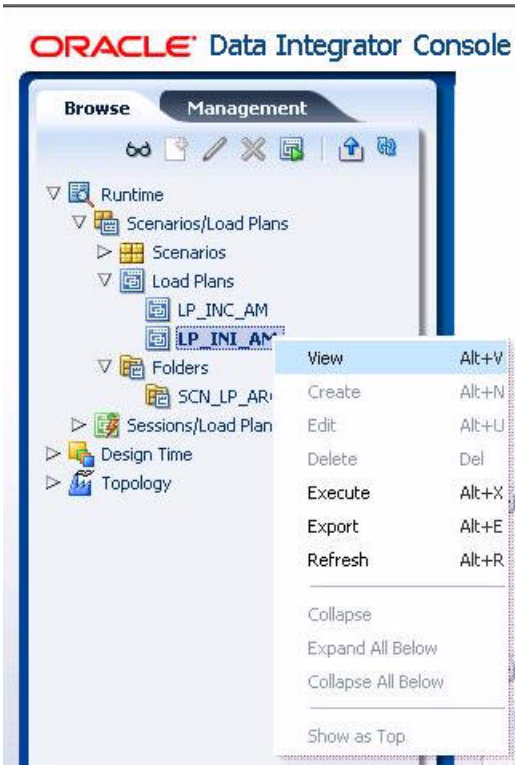
Before executing the Initial ETL, you can view the list of steps of the Load Plan for the Initial as well as the Incremental ETL.

To view the list of steps before and during the ETL process, execute the following steps:

1. Log on the Oracle Data Integrator Console and select the **Management** tab.
2. Navigate to **Runtime** > **Scenarios/Load Plans** > **Load Plans**.

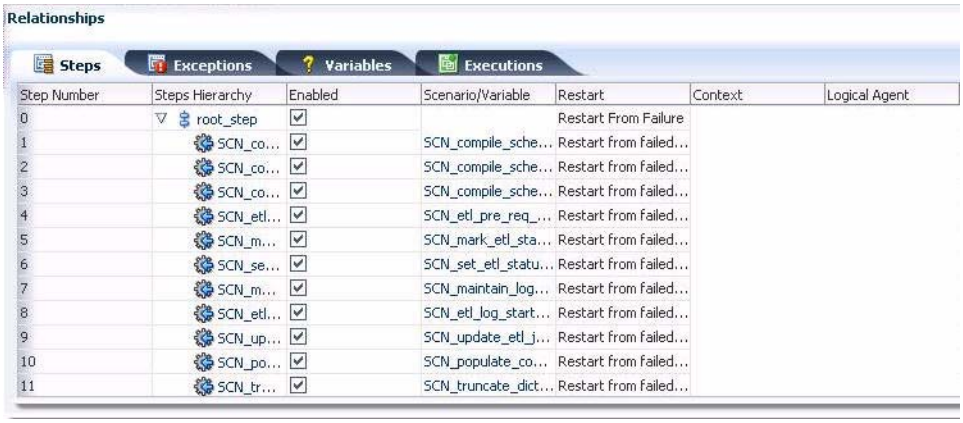
3. Right-click **LP_INI_AM** (Load Plan for Initial ETL) or **LP_INC_AM** (Load Plan for Incremental ETL) and select **View**, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 3–14 Navigating to the Load Plans



This displays the steps for the Load Plan in the **Relationships** section in the right pane, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–15 Viewing the Steps of the Load Plan



3.2.2 Monitoring the Initial ETL

To monitor the progress of the initial ETL after executing the **LP_INI_AM** Load Plan, execute the following steps:

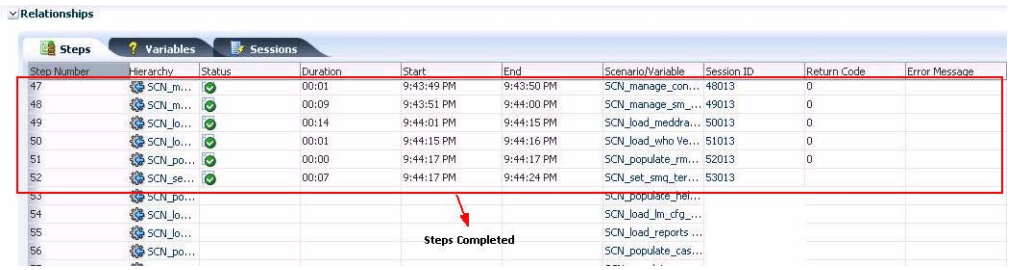
1. Select the **Management** tab and navigate to **Runtime** > **Sessions/Load Plan Executions** > **Load Plan Executions**.

You can view a tilted **s** in Green color, which signifies that the ETL process is running properly, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–16 Initial ETL in Progress

2. Double-click the session to view the list of steps in the **Relationships** section in the right pane. It also displays the list of steps that have been completed, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–17 Viewing Completed Steps in the ETL Process



3.2.3 Managing the Failed ETL

You can view the step where the ETL process failed and also view the error message related to the ETL process failure, using the following procedure:

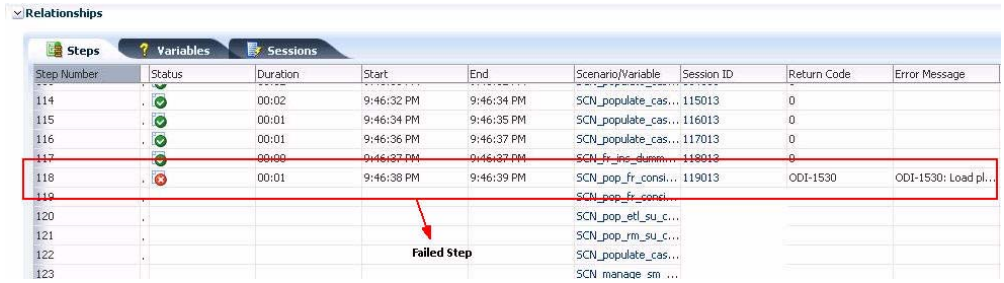
1. In the **Management** tab, navigate to **Runtime** > **Sessions/Load Plan Executions** > **Load Plan Executions**, to view the current status of the ETL process, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 3–18 Viewing the Failed ETL Process

You can view the status of the Load Plan in Red color with the **X** symbol, which signifies that the ETL session is not in progress.

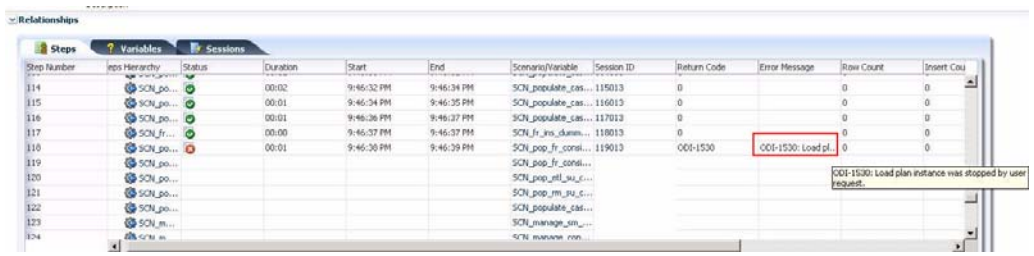
2. Double-click the Load Plan. This displays the list of steps for the Load Plan in the **Relationship** section in the right pane. The step because of which the ETL process has failed, is highlighted in Red color with the **X** symbol, as highlighted in the following figure:

Figure 3–19 Viewing the Failed Step for the ETL Process



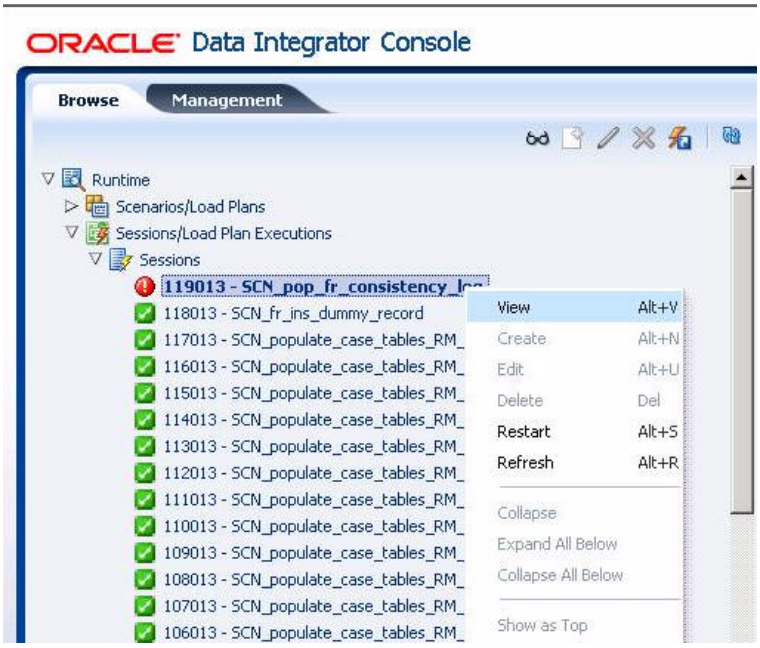
You can move the mouse cursor over the error message to view the complete message, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 3–20 Viewing the Error Message



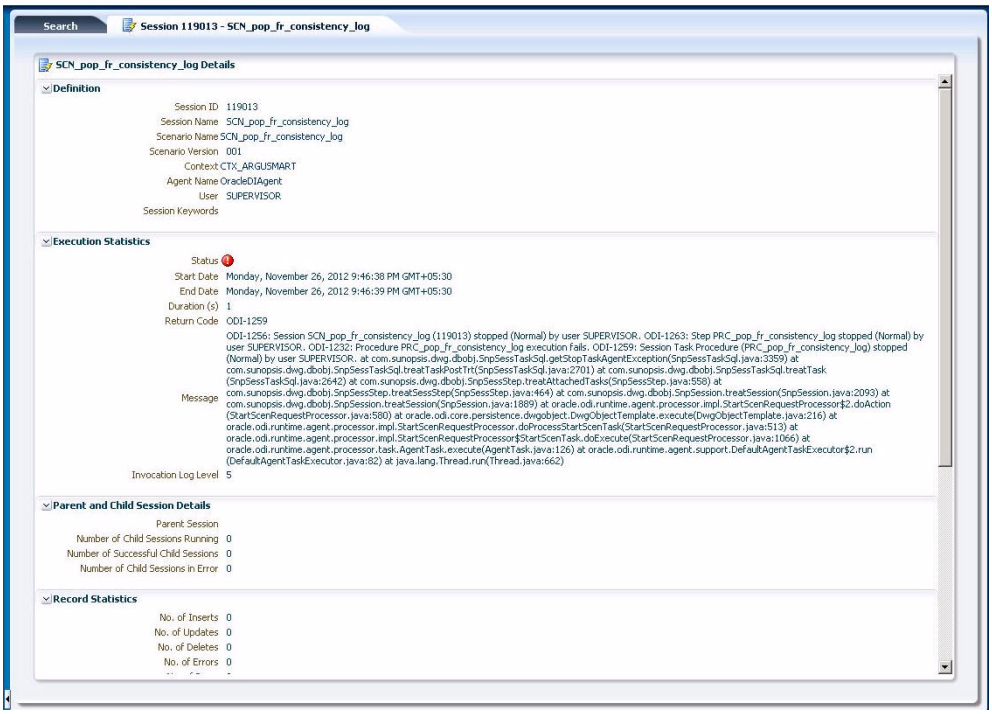
You can also navigate to **Runtime** > **Sessions/Load Plan Executions** > **Sessions**, right-click the stopped session, highlighted in Red color with the ! symbol, and select **View**, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–21 Viewing the Stopped Session



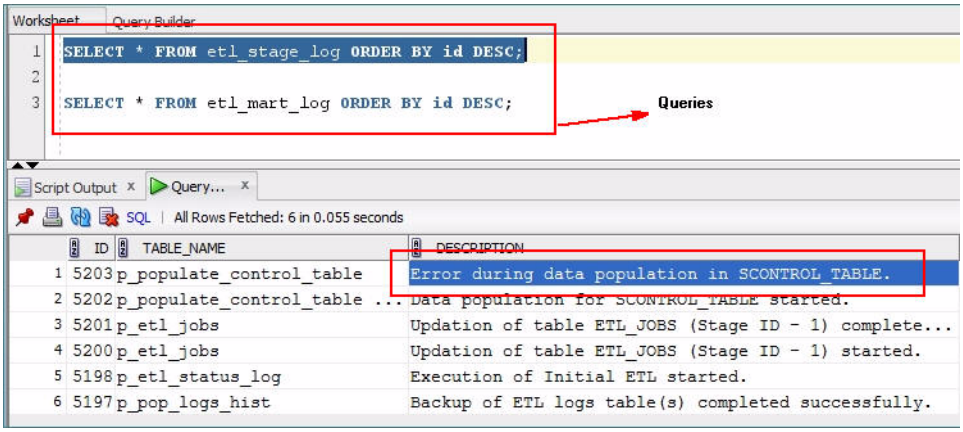
This displays the error details in the right pane, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–22 Viewing the Error Details



You can also log on to the Oracle SQL Developer using the Argus ETL user credentials and execute the queries to view the error message, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 3–23 Viewing Error Message using SQL Developer



The following are the queries that you can use to view the location of the error:

1. SELECT * FROM etl_stage_log ORDER BY id DESC;

   If you are not able to view any error message after executing this query, you can execute the query mentioned in point 2.

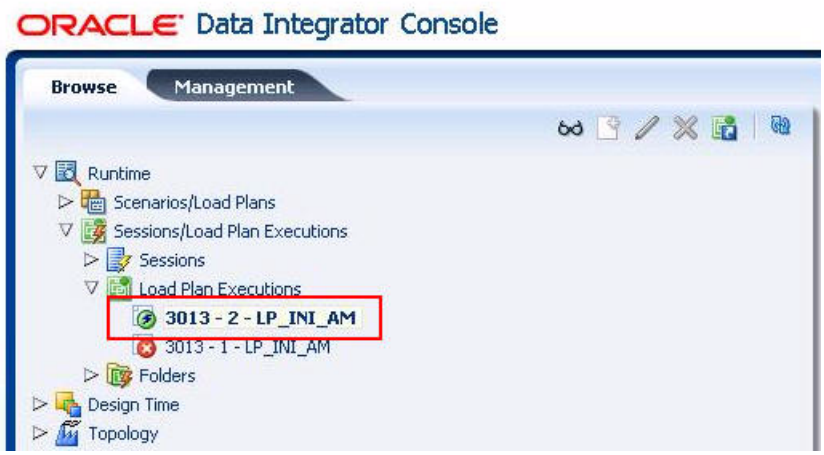
2. SELECT * FROM etl_mart_log ORDER BY id DESC;

3.2.4 Monitoring the Restarted ETL (Resume)

Once you have restarted a stopped ETL process, you can view the status of the process using the following procedure:

1. In the **Management** tab, navigate to **Runtime** > **Sessions/Load Plan Executions** > **Load Plan Executions** section, to view the current status of the ETL process, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 3–24 Viewing the Restarted ETL Process Status

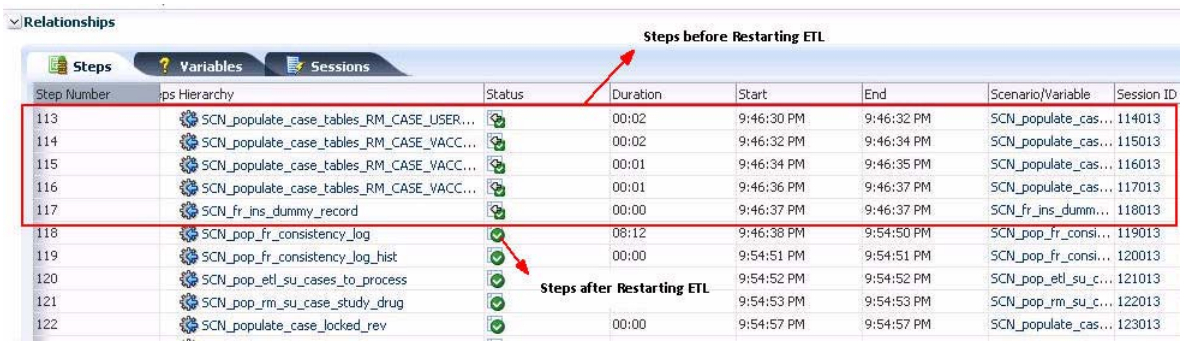


This restarted ETL Process is in Green color with a tilted **s**, which signifies that the ETL is in progress again.

You can view the status of the steps completed before restarting the ETL and the steps after restarting the ETL, by double-clicking the session in progress.

The steps display in the **Relationship** section in the right pane, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–25 Viewing the Steps of the Restarted ETL



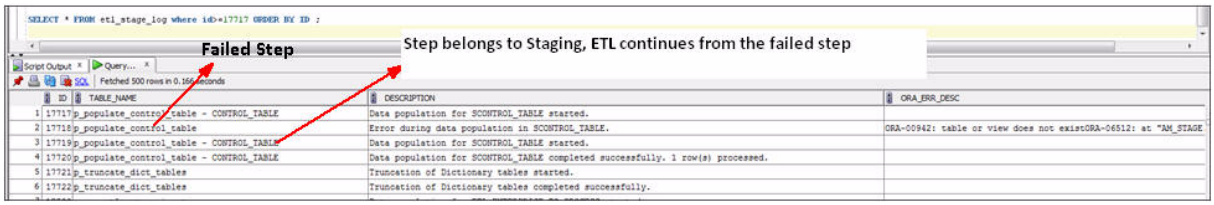
3.3 Continuing Stopped or Failed Incremental ETL

The complete ETL process is divided into two major phases: Staging and Mart. The Mart phase starts only when the Staging phase is complete.

This section explains the behavior of the ETL process if you choose to resume the Incremental ETL from the failed or stopped point.

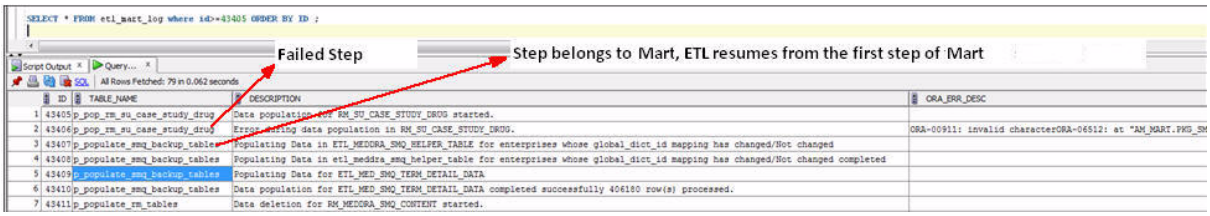
If the last execution step of the failed or stopped ETL belongs to the Staging phase, the ETL resumes from the failed or stopped point, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 3–26 Staging Phase: Incremental ETL Resumes from Failed or Stopped Point



However, if the last execution step of the failed or stopped ETL belongs to the Mart phase, the ETL resumes from the first step of the Mart phase and not from the failed or stopped point, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–27 Mart Phase: Incremental ETL Resumes from the First Step of Mart



4

Troubleshooting AM

This chapter explains lists some of the error messages that might be displayed while working with AM, the cause for those messages, and the resolution.

The following is the list of error messages:

- **MedDRA Mismatch Error**

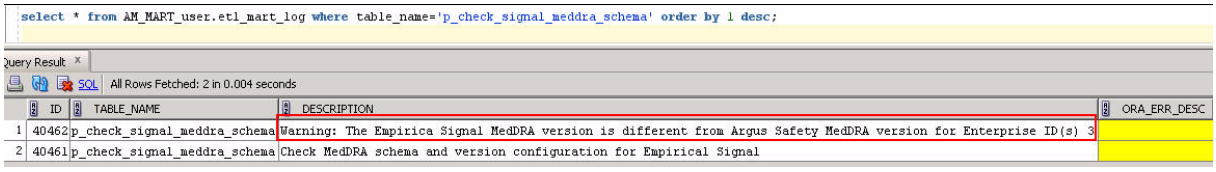
  Error Message:

  You can run the following query using the SQL developer to view the MedDRA mismatch warning message in the **etl_mart_log** table:

  ```
  select * from AM_MART_user.etl_mart_log where table_name = 'p_check_signal_
  meddra_schema' order by 1 desc;
  ```

  The following is the error message:

Figure 4–1 MedDRA Mismatch Error



  Cause of Error:

  During the ETL process, a check is done between the Argus Safety and the AM database to ensure that they are using the same MedDRA version. This warning message is displayed when these values do not match.

  Resolution:

  You must update the value for the MedDRA version in the **SIGNAL_MEDDRA_VER** table to ensure that it matches with the Argus Safety database value.

- **FR Consistency Log**

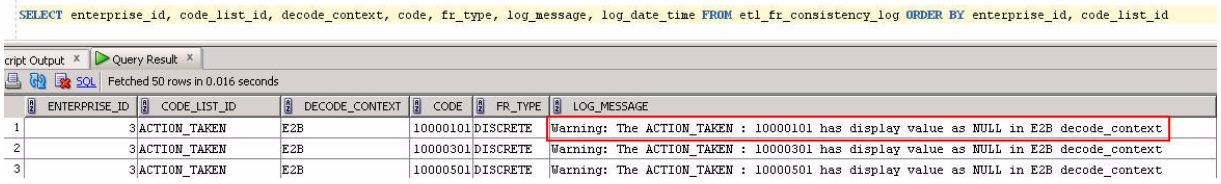
  Error Message:

  You can run the following query using the SQL developer to view the FR Consistency warning message:

  ```
  SELECT enterprise_id, code_list_id, decode_context, code, fr_type, log_message,
  log_date_time FROM etl_fr_consistency_log ORDER BY enterprise_id, code_list_id
  ```

  The following is the error message:

Figure 4–2 FR Consistency Error



  Cause of Error:

  The display value for a codelist is NULL in the **rm_code_list_detail_discrete** table in Argus Safety.

  Resolution:

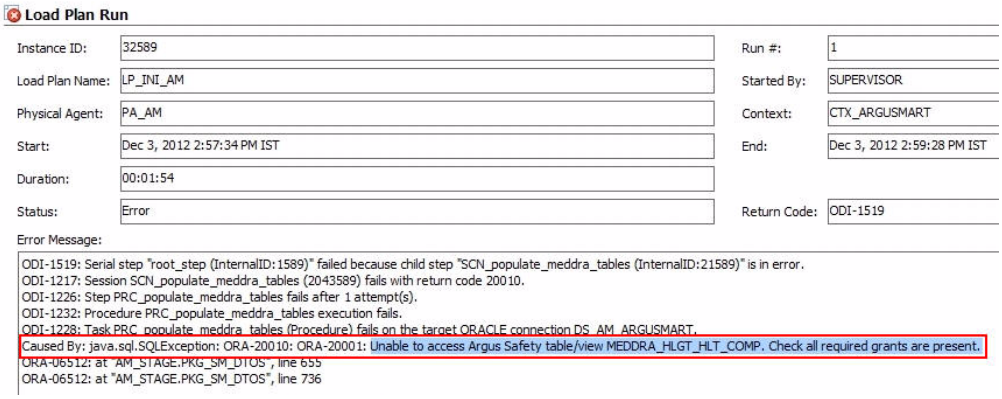
  You must update the value for the codelist in the **rm_code_list_detail_discrete** table in Argus Safety and re-run the ETL.

- **Dictionary Reload Error**

  Error Message:

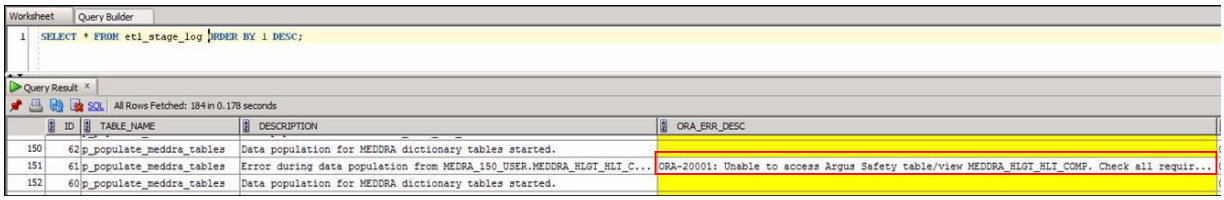
  The following error message is displayed during the ETL process, whenever the dictionary is reloaded in Argus Safety:

Figure 4–3 Dictionary Reload Error Message



  You can also view this error message by logging on to the SQL Developer as the AM_MART_USER, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 4–4 Dictionary Reload Error Message: SQL Developer



Cause of Error:

Whenever there is a dictionary reload in Argus Safety, some of the required privileges for the Argus Safety user, which you created using the Schema Creation Tool during the Installation Process, are lost.

Resolution:

You must give the required privileges to the Argus Safety user. To do so, click the **Argus User Creation** link on the Schema Creation Tool, select the user that you created during the installation process in the **Argus Safety User Creation** dialog box, enter the name of the log file and click **OK** to give the required privileges to the user.

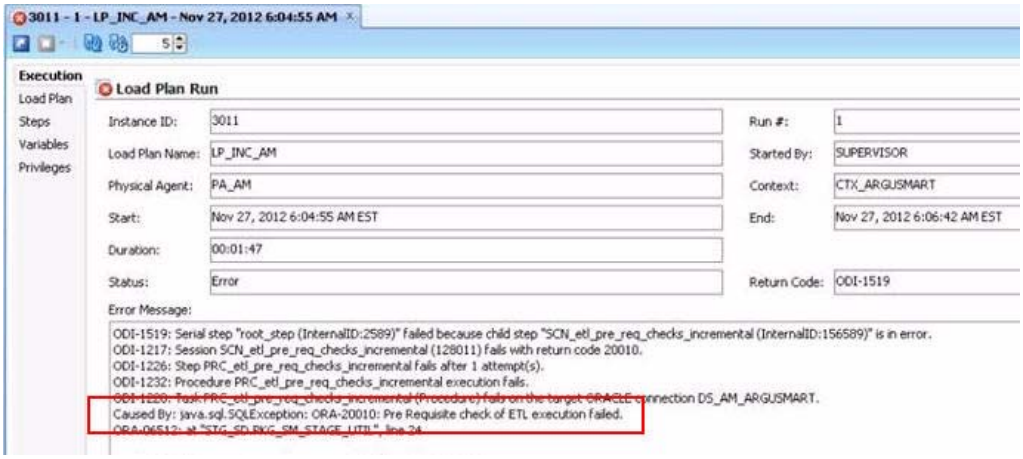
You can refer to Section 3.5.1, Creating User for the Argus Safety Database, for more information.

- **ETL Execution Pre-Requisite Check Failed Error**

  Error Message:

  There are some Pre-requisite checks that you must do before the execution of the ETL. The following is the error message, which is displayed if any of the Pre-requisites checks are not done:

Figure 4–5 Pre-Requisite Check Failed Error



Cause of Error:

The following are the possible causes of this error message:

- If you are trying to run the Initial ETL on a database again without executing the Re-initial script.
- If you are trying to execute the Incremental ETL prior to the Initial ETL.
- If you have not configured the First Human Language Profile Switch using the Argus Safety console for the enterprises configured in AM. You must not leave the value for the First Human Language Profile Switch, as Blank.
- If the previous instance of the ETL is still not complete for the Load Plan.

Resolution:

To resolve this error message, you must:

- Ensure that you run the Initial ETL on a database again only if you have already executed the Re-initial script. For more information on Re-initial script, refer to Re-initializing the ETL Process.
- If you are trying to run the Incremental ETL on a database, ensure that the Initial ETL has already been executed on it.
- Ensure that you have not left the value for the First Human Language Profile Switch for the enterprises configured in AM, as Blank.
- Ensure that the Previous Instance of the ETL process is complete. You can either resume the ETL process if it is in Stopped state, or you can execute the re-initial script on the database and restart the ETL process from the first step.

  You can refer to Chapter 7 of the Installation Guide for information on resuming or restarting the ETL process.

- **Multiple Enterprise Creation Validation Messages**

  The following is the list of validation messages that are displayed while creating multiple enterprises in AM.

  Error Message:

  Given Source enterprise does not exist in Mart. Close the window and run application again.

  Cause of Error:

  While creating multiple enterprises in AM, you must enter an enterprise name which can be used as a template to create other enterprises. This enterprise is referred to as the Source Enterprise.

  If the name of the Source Enterprise that you have entered while creating multiple enterprises does not exist in AM, this validation message is displayed.

  Resolution:

  The name of the Source Enterprise that you enter while creating multiple enterprises must exist in AM.

Error Message:

From the list provided, no enterprise exists in Argus Safety. Close the window and run application again.

Cause of Error:

The name of the enterprises that you enter while creating multiple enterprises in AM must also exist in the Argus Safety database.

If these enterprise names do not exist in Argus Safety, this validation message is displayed.

Resolution:

You must ensure that the name of the enterprises that you enter while creating multiple enterprises in AM exist in the Argus Safety database.

Error Message:

From the list provided, no enterprise is valid for configuration in Mart. Close the window and run application again.

Cause of Error:

This validation message is displayed if all the enterprise names that you have entered on the Multiple Enterprise Creation screen already exist in the AM database.

Resolution:

You must ensure that the enterprise names that you want to create in AM using the Multiple Enterprise Creation screen do not already exist in AM.

- **SMQ-CMQ Loop Error Message**

  Error Message:

  Error in p_set_Child_Record while processing term code self referencing parent child relationship leading to an infinite loop

  Cause of Error:

  There is an SMQ, which is a Parent in the hierarchy, and has also been referenced as a Child in the hierarchy. This is termed as the Self Referencing Parent Child relationship, which leads to an infinite loop.

  Resolution:

  You must ensure that an SMQ, which serves as a Parent in the hierarchy, must not also be present as a Child in the hierarchy.

5

Setting Context in Multi-tenant Environment

In a multi-tenant setup, if you want to view the data related to an enterprise, you must set the context for the enterprise.

To set the context for an enterprise, execute the following steps:

1. Log on to the SQL Developer as the Argus Mart User (AM_MART_USER).
2. Execute the following command:

   ```
   pkg_rls.set_context(:LoginUserName, :Enterpriseid, :ARGUS_MART, NULL);
   ```

   Where **LoginUserName** refers to the User Name, **Enterpriseid** refers to the ID for the enterprise, and **ARGUS_MART** refers to the Application Name.

   ```
   Example: execute pkg_rls.set_context('admin',3,'ARGUS_MART',NULL)
   ```

   This completes the steps to set the context for the enterprise.

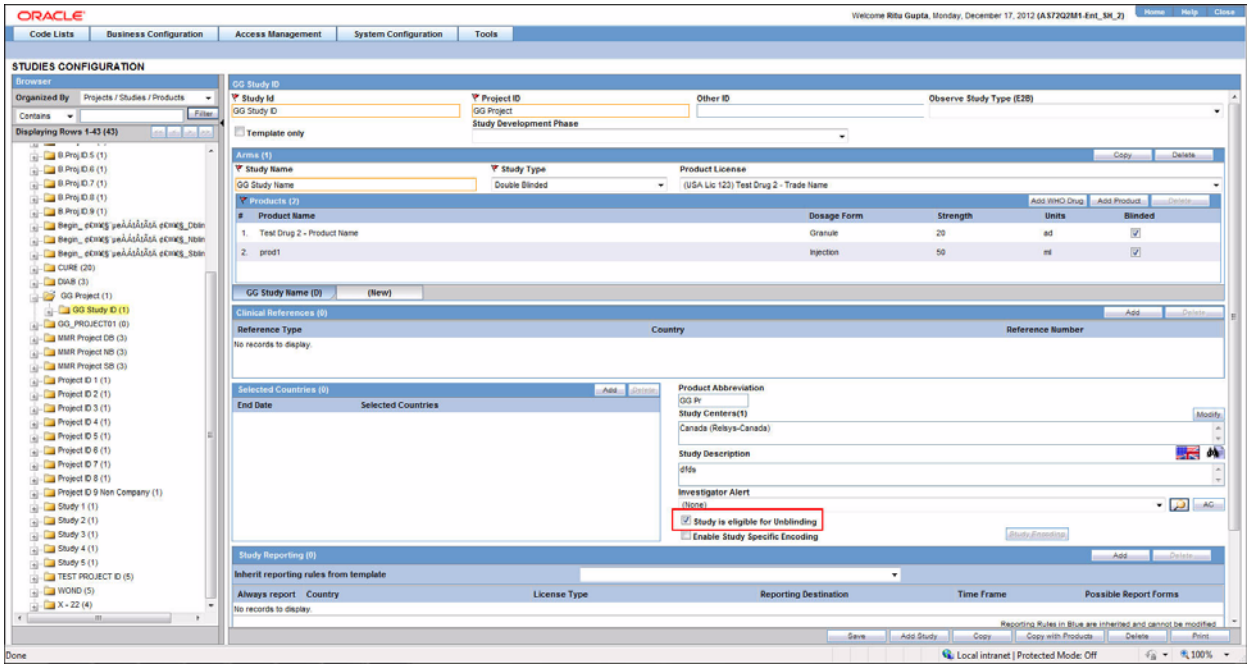
6

Secure Unblinding in AM

This chapter explains the concept of Blinded Security for certain table columns in AM for a drug study.

The value for some of the table columns in AM is dependent upon the selection of the **Study is eligible for Unblinding** checkbox, which is present in **Studies Configuration** under the **Business Configuration** section in Argus Safety, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 6–1 Study is eligible for Unblinding Checkbox in Argus Safety



If the **Study is eligible for Unblinding** checkbox is checked, the actual values for all the blinded columns is displayed in AM tables.

However, if the **Study is eligible for Unblinding** checkbox is not checked, the actual values for all the blinded columns are replaced by NULL, Blinded, or any other value in the AM tables.

In case of the Reporting Mart, there are three views which comprise the Blinded information: v_rm_su_case_product, v_rm_su_case_prod_drugs, and v_rm_su_case_dose_regimens. These views display the actual data only if the **Study is eligible for Unblinding** checkbox is checked.

Similarly, in case of a Signal Mart, there are certain table columns which comprise the Blinded information. The name of these columns end with _su, which represents Secure Unblinding. These table columns display the actual data only if the **Study is eligible for Unblinding** checkbox is checked.