

Oracle9iAS InterConnect Adapter Configuration Editor

User's Guide

Release 2 (9.0.2)

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Preface

This preface contains these topics:

- [Intended Audience](#)
- [Documentation Accessibility](#)
- [Organization](#)
- [Related Documentation](#)
- [Conventions](#)

Intended Audience

Oracle9iAS InterConnect Configuration Editor User's Guide is intended for those who perform the following tasks:

- install applications
- maintain applications

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Organization

This document contains:

Chapter 1, "Introduction to the Configuration Editor"

This chapter describes the Configuration Editor.

Chapter 2, "Using the Configuration Editor"

This chapter describes using the Configuration Editor.

Related Documentation

For more information, see these Oracle resources:

- *Oracle9iAS InterConnect User's Guide* in the Oracle9i Application Server Documentation Library
- *Oracle9i Application Server Installation Guide*

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Conventions

This section describes the conventions used in the text and code examples of this documentation set. It describes:

- [Conventions in Text](#)
- [Conventions in Code Examples](#)
- [Conventions for Microsoft Windows Operating Systems](#)

Conventions in Text

We use various conventions in text to help you more quickly identify special terms. The following table describes those conventions and provides examples of their use.

Convention	Meaning	Example
Bold	Bold typeface indicates terms that are defined in the text or terms that appear in a glossary, or both.	When you specify this clause, you create an index-organized table .
<i>Italics</i>	Italic typeface indicates book titles or emphasis.	<i>Oracle9i Database Concepts</i> Ensure that the recovery catalog and target database do <i>not</i> reside on the same disk.
UPPERCASE monospace (fixed-width) font	Uppercase monospace typeface indicates elements supplied by the system. Such elements include parameters, privileges, datatypes, RMAN keywords, SQL keywords, SQL*Plus or utility commands, packages and methods, as well as system-supplied column names, database objects and structures, usernames, and roles.	You can specify this clause only for a NUMBER column. You can back up the database by using the BACKUP command. Query the TABLE_NAME column in the USER_TABLES data dictionary view. Use the DBMS_STATS.GENERATE_STATS procedure.

Convention	Meaning	Example
lowercase monospace (fixed-width) font	<p>Lowercase monospace typeface indicates executables, filenames, directory names, and sample user-supplied elements. Such elements include computer and database names, net service names, and connect identifiers, as well as user-supplied database objects and structures, column names, packages and classes, usernames and roles, program units, and parameter values.</p> <p>Note: Some programmatic elements use a mixture of UPPERCASE and lowercase. Enter these elements as shown.</p>	<p>Enter <code>sqlplus</code> to open SQL*Plus.</p> <p>The password is specified in the <code>orapwd</code> file.</p> <p>Back up the datafiles and control files in the <code>/disk1/oracle/dbs</code> directory.</p> <p>The <code>department_id</code>, <code>department_name</code>, and <code>location_id</code> columns are in the <code>hr.departments</code> table.</p> <p>Set the <code>QUERY_REWRITE_ENABLED</code> initialization parameter to <code>true</code>.</p> <p>Connect as <code>oe</code> user.</p> <p>The <code>JRepUtil</code> class implements these methods.</p>
lowercase italic monospace (fixed-width) font	<p>Lowercase italic monospace font represents placeholders or variables.</p>	<p>You can specify the <code>parallel_clause</code>.</p> <p>Run <code>Uold_release.SQL</code> where <code>old_release</code> refers to the release you installed prior to upgrading.</p>

Conventions in Code Examples

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

```
SELECT username FROM dba_users WHERE username = 'MIGRATE';
```

The following table describes typographic conventions used in code examples and provides examples of their use.

Convention	Meaning	Example
[]	Brackets enclose one or more optional items. Do not enter the brackets.	DECIMAL (<i>digits</i> [, <i>precision</i>])
{ }	Braces enclose two or more items, one of which is required. Do not enter the braces.	{ENABLE DISABLE}
	A vertical bar represents a choice of two or more options within brackets or braces. Enter one of the options. Do not enter the vertical bar.	{ENABLE DISABLE} [COMPRESS NOCOMPRESS]
...	Horizontal ellipsis points indicate either: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ That we have omitted parts of the code that are not directly related to the example■ That you can repeat a portion of the code	CREATE TABLE ... AS <i>subquery</i> ; SELECT <i>col1</i> , <i>col2</i> , ... , <i>coln</i> FROM employees;
.	Vertical ellipsis points indicate that we have omitted several lines of code not directly related to the example.	
Other notation	You must enter symbols other than brackets, braces, vertical bars, and ellipsis points as shown.	acctbal NUMBER(11,2); acct CONSTANT NUMBER(4) := 3;
<i>Italics</i>	Italicized text indicates placeholders or variables for which you must supply particular values.	CONNECT SYSTEM/ <i>system_password</i> DB_NAME = <i>database_name</i>

Convention	Meaning	Example
UPPERCASE	Uppercase typeface indicates elements supplied by the system. We show these terms in uppercase in order to distinguish them from terms you define. Unless terms appear in brackets, enter them in the order and with the spelling shown. However, because these terms are not case sensitive, you can enter them in lowercase.	<pre>SELECT last_name, employee_id FROM employees; SELECT * FROM USER_TABLES; DROP TABLE hr.employees;</pre>
lowercase	<p>Lowercase typeface indicates programmatic elements that you supply. For example, lowercase indicates names of tables, columns, or files.</p> <p>Note: Some programmatic elements use a mixture of UPPERCASE and lowercase. Enter these elements as shown.</p>	<pre>SELECT last_name, employee_id FROM employees; sqlplus hr/hr CREATE USER mjones IDENTIFIED BY ty3MU9;</pre>

Conventions for Microsoft Windows Operating Systems

The following table describes conventions for Microsoft Windows operating systems and provides examples of their use.

Convention	Meaning	Example
Choose Start >	How to start a program.	To start the Oracle Database Configuration Assistant, choose Start > Programs > Oracle - <i>HOME_NAME</i> > Configuration and Migration Tools > Database Configuration Assistant.
File and directory names	File and directory names are not case sensitive. The following special characters are not allowed: left angle bracket (<), right angle bracket (>), colon (:), double quotation marks ("), slash (/), pipe (), and dash (-). The special character backslash (\) is treated as an element separator, even when it appears in quotes. If the file name begins with \\, then Windows assumes it uses the Universal Naming Convention.	<code>c:\winnt\ " \ "system32</code> is the same as <code>C:\WINNT\SYSTEM32</code>
<code>C:\></code>	Represents the Windows command prompt of the current hard disk drive. The escape character in a command prompt is the caret (^). Your prompt reflects the subdirectory in which you are working. Referred to as the <i>command prompt</i> in this manual. The backslash (\) special character is sometimes required as an escape character for the double quotation mark (") special character at the Windows command prompt. Parentheses and the single quotation mark (') do not require an escape character. Refer to your Windows operating system documentation for more information on escape and special characters.	<code>C:\oracle\oradata></code> <code>C:\>exp scott/tiger TABLES=emp QUERY=\ "WHERE job='SALESMAN' and sal<1600\"</code> <code>C:\>imp SYSTEM/password FROMUSER=scott TABLES=(emp, dept)</code>
<i>HOME_NAME</i>	Represents the Oracle home name. The home name can be up to 16 alphanumeric characters. The only special character allowed in the home name is the underscore.	<code>C:\> net start Oracle<i>HOME_</i> <i>NAME</i>TNSListener</code>

Convention	Meaning	Example
<i>ORACLE_HOME</i> and <i>ORACLE_BASE</i>	<p>In releases prior to Oracle8i release 8.1.3, when you installed Oracle components, all subdirectories were located under a top level <i>ORACLE_HOME</i> directory that by default used one of the following names:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ C:\orant for Windows NT ■ C:\orawin95 for Windows 95 ■ C:\orawin98 for Windows 98 <p>This release complies with Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA) guidelines. All subdirectories are not under a top level <i>ORACLE_HOME</i> directory. There is a top level directory called <i>ORACLE_BASE</i> that by default is C:\oracle. If you install Oracle9i release 1 (9.0.1) on a computer with no other Oracle software installed, then the default setting for the first Oracle home directory is C:\oracle\ora90. The Oracle home directory is located directly under <i>ORACLE_BASE</i>.</p> <p>All directory path examples in this guide follow OFA conventions.</p>	Go to the <i>ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\rdms\admin</i> directory.

Introduction to the Configuration Editor

A profile is a group of settings edited by the configuration editors that can be attached to a service to specify start up conditions during runtime. The Configuration Editor allows the creation and editing of these profiles.

The following topics are discussed in this chapter:

- [Using the Master Key Setting Tool](#)
- [Setting the Master Key](#)
- [Multiple Users Using a Windows NT Development Machine \(R/3 Specific\)](#)

Using the Master Key Setting Tool

Profiles are sensitive to the Master Key setting. The role of the Master Key is to encrypt security and password information, for example, for R/3 or PeopleSoft™, provided in the Configuration Editor for a specific profile.

The iStudio browser uses the iStudio profile to access to various service provider systems. If using a shared machine, and User1 has set a Master Key, ensure to set the Master Key same as that of User1 before accessing the Configuration Editor. It is also recommended to set the Master Key when you are exporting an iStudio profile to another machine.

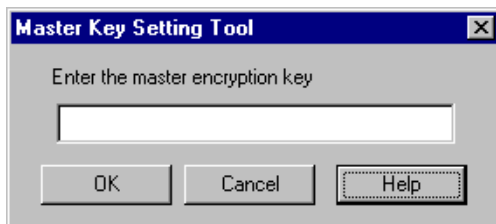
Setting the Master Key

Use the Master Key Setting Tool to set the master key string. To start the Master Key Setting Tool, type the following command at the command prompt:

```
chsetkey
```

- On Windows—The browser brings up the Master Key Setting Tool dialog, which prompts you to enter the master encryption key.
- On Unix—The Master Key Setting Tool prompts you for a Master Key at the command prompt.

Figure 1–1 Master Key Setting Tool Dialog



You can use any alpha/numeric combination for the Master Key. After setting the new Master Key, the new key is active and replaces any other key previously set. If you are exporting the profile after you have set the master key, make sure to use the same key when importing the profile on the other machines.

If you have previously used iStudio to expose components or to create events and procedures, you do not have to redo any of your work. Setting the new key is transparent to any work previously done.

Multiple Users Using a Windows NT Development Machine (R/3 Specific)

If more than one person uses the same Windows NT Development machine, the information in the default and reference login to R/3 is permanently corrupted. The following example explains this statement:

1. User1 logs onto an Windows NT machine and sets the settings in the Configuration Editor.
2. User1 logs out.
3. User2 logs in and accesses the profile settings. The information in the Default and Reference logins are corrupt.
4. User2 logs out.
5. User1 logs in again and accesses the Configuration Editor. The values in the Default and Reference logins are corrupt.

Work Around

The following example provides a workaround for the corruption of the default and reference log in:

1. User1 logs onto an Windows NT machine and creates a profile or uses an existing profile.
2. User1 uses the Master Key utility to enter a key.
3. User1 logs off.
4. User2 logs on.
5. Before User2 accesses any product features such as the Configuration Editor, User2 must use the Master Key utility to enter the same key that User1 had created. From then on, there is no further corruption of data.

Note: Any additional user on that machine must use the same procedure as User2.

Using the Configuration Editor

This chapter describes how to use the Configuration Editor to create and edit profiles. The following topics are discussed:

- [Starting the Configuration Editor](#)
- [Getting Help](#)
- [Menu Items](#)
- [Creating a Profile](#)
- [Exporting a Profile](#)
- [Importing a Profile](#)

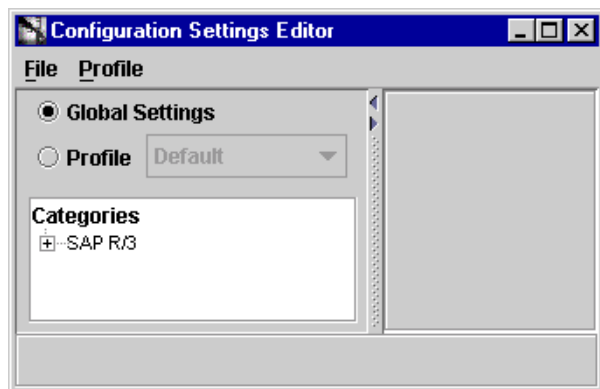
Starting the Configuration Editor

To start the Configuration Editor using a command prompt:

1. Change directories to the installation directory.
2. Type `configeditor`.
3. Press **Enter**.

The Configuration Editor displays.

Figure 2–1 Configuration Editor Main Menu



The following list describes the components on this dialog:

- **Global Settings**—Used to change the default values. Each adapter can have its own default values set by a user under the [GLOBAL SETTINGS] profile for that adapter.

You can change individual user defined-profile settings by unchecking **Use Global Settings** in the Configuration Editor. Changing these settings will not affect the [GLOBAL SETTINGS] values.

- **Profile**—Used to create a new profile.

See Also: ["Creating a Profile"](#) on page 2-5

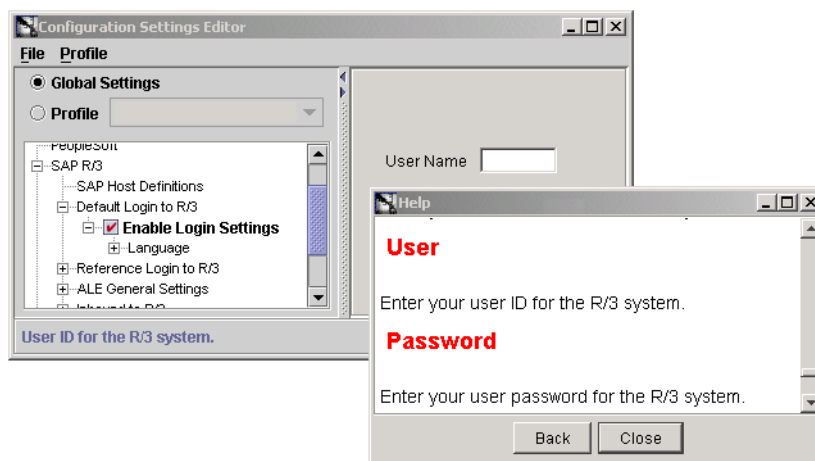
Getting Help

In any dialog displayed by the Configuration Editor help is available to explain the fields in all of the dialogs. To activate help:

1. Click in a field for which you need an explanation.
2. Click **F1**.

A dialog containing a description of the field(s) displays.

Figure 2–2 Help Dialog



Menu Items

At the top of the dialog are two menu items. [Table 2–1](#) describes the menu items and their submenus.

Table 2–1 *Menu Items*

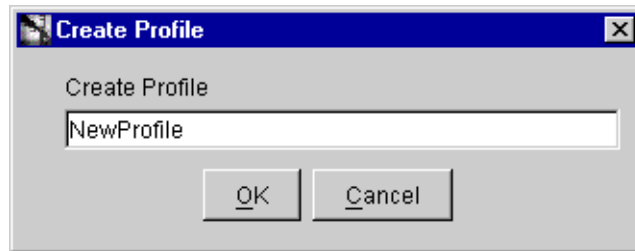
Menu	Selection	Description
File	Save Settings	Save the current change.
	Save All Settings	Save multiple changes at the same time.
	Revert	Restore original settings. If you modify a setting and it is not incorrect, use revert to back out of the modification.
	Import Profile	Import previously exported profiles.
	Export Profile	Export the profile. Also used to save profile configuration data to import after a product upgrade.
	Exit	Exit the Configuration Editor.
Profile	Create a Profile	Create new profiles.
	Delete a Profile	Delete an existing profile.
	Set as Default Profile	Set a profile as the start-up profile.

Creating a Profile

To create a new profile:

1. Select **Profile->Create a Profile** from the dropdown menu.
The Create Profile dialog displays.

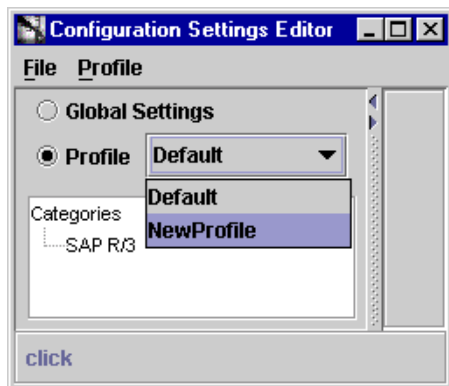
Figure 2-3 Create Profile Dialog



2. Enter a profile name in the Create Profile field.
A profile name is any combination of alpha or numeric characters to a length of 32 characters. Spaces are not allowed.
3. Click **OK**.

The new empty profile displays in the Profile dropdown list and in the settings database.

Figure 2–4 *New Profile Drop Down List*



Note: Currently running services are not affected by any change to the profiles. After editing an existing profile, restart any application using the service to update the resources.

Exporting a Profile

An exported profile contains all the configuration settings previously set. It also contains the Master Key code to unlock password protected values if the Master Key was set on the machine.

1. Select **File->Export Profile** to export your profile.

The Select Profile to Export dialog displays.

2. Select a specific profile to export using the dropdown list or click **All Settings** to export all profiles.

Figure 2–5 Select a Profile for Export



3. Enter a filename to save the parameters in the To File field. For example, `parameters.txt`.
4. Click **OK** to save the profile to a file and exit the dialog.

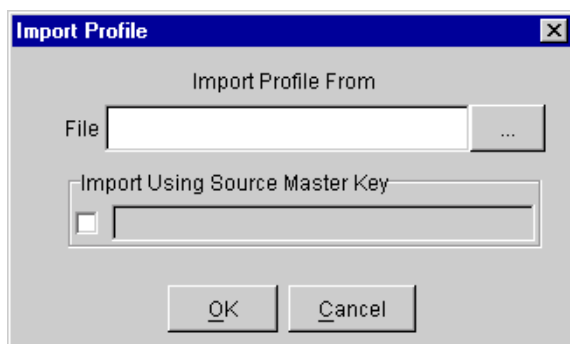
Importing a Profile

Importing a profile is useful if you want other machines to have the same setup as your development machine. To import a profile:

1. Select **File->Import Profile** to import your profile.

The Import Profile dialog displays.

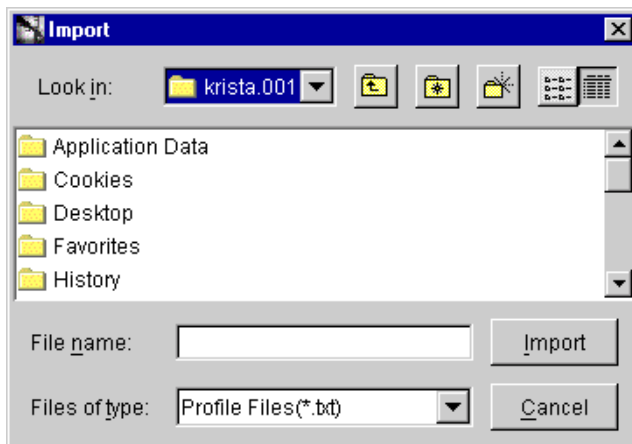
Figure 2–6 Importing a Profile Dialog



2. Enter a file name containing the export configuration parameters in the **File** field.

To browse for a file, click ... (browse). The File Selection dialog displays.

Figure 2–7 File Selection Dialog



3. Select a profile and click **Import** to return to the Import Profile dialog.
4. Check **Import Using Source Master Key** if the machine from which you are importing has a Master Key set.
5. Enter the same Master Key as set on the machine from which you are importing the profile.
6. Click **OK**.

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