

Oracle® Retail Price Management

Release Notes

Release 13.1.4.4

September 2011

Oracle Retail Price Management (RPM) Release 13.1.4.4 is a bundled hot fix release for RPM 13.1. RPM 13.1.4.4 includes selected defect fixes for RPM 13.1 code.

Oracle Customer Support investigates submitted issues assuming that all released updates have been applied. It is the customer's decision when to apply a new release; however, delays in applying updates can complicate the support process.

About Bundled Hot Fix Releases

Oracle Retail bundled hot fix releases are the most frequent releases to update Oracle Retail applications. These releases typically contain only defect fixes; they may also include enhancements that address application performance or other issues. Bundled hot fix releases are of smaller scope than less-frequent patch releases, and they are intended to be easier and faster for the customer to install than major patch updates.

Each bundled hot fix release contains a unique set of defect fixes or enhancements. Note that bundled hot fix releases are not cumulative; that is, defect fixes from a previous bundled hot fix release are not also included in a later bundled hot fix release.

Bundled hot fix releases must be applied in sequential order. Before you can apply a new bundled hot fix release, you must first apply all previous bundled hot fix releases since the last patch release. The Release Notes for each Oracle Retail release identify whether a release is a bundled hot fix release or a patch release.

Periodic patch releases include all defect fixes that have been released through bundled hot fix releases since the last patch release. Patch releases may also include new defect fixes and enhancements that have not previously been included in any bundled hot fix release.

Applying Database Change Scripts

When applying database change scripts, there are some dependencies between scripts. Be sure that scripts named with a pattern such as 12345_rpm_table_name.sql are applied before applying scripts named with a pattern like 12345a_rpm_table_name.sql (note the "a" after the 12345). If the application of these scripts is reversed, the effects of one of the scripts could be lost.

Running Scripts

Back up data before running any script, because the scripts provided *do not* preserve data. See defect reports for details.

Check with your database administrator to determine whether your database should be analyzed after a script is run. In many cases, analysis of the database is necessary to take advantage of new or modified indexes intended to improve performance of the application.

Defect Fixes and Documentation

A defect fix is a modification to the base Oracle Retail code (for example, a bug fix, a performance enhancement, or a functional enhancement). Each defect fix that is included in this patch has a corresponding defect report titled *<defect-number>.PDF* (for example, 1234567.PDF).

In the same folder, the file named DEFECT MODULE XREF RPM 13.1.4.4.XLS lists every defect number and the modules and scripts that are included in the patch. Review each defect report carefully before implementing the defect fixes. Please note that scripts do not preserve data. Make sure that all data is backed up before you run any script.

Noteworthy Defect Fixes

The following defect fixes and enhancements are included in RPM 13.1.4.4. This is not a complete list; see the cross-reference spreadsheet and defect reports for a complete list and full details.

Defect Number	Summary
12874340	For RPM Change Type, reset POS price sends future regular retail rather current active retail.
12901880	User cannot update promotion Multi-Buy or Finance component description when the promotion is still in worksheet status.
12761096	Non emergency users can cancel active promotions (such as Multi-Buy promotions), even when the RPM_PROCESSING_DAYS is more than 1.
12777513	Performance issue while creating promotion at department level with multiple stores.
12830205	It is not possible to set up an Area Differentials strategy because RPM does not allow the user to create price guides in secondary areas where currencies differ from the primary area.
12912215	While attempting a Location Move, an exclusion price change is created for the Zone Level Price Change if both activities occur on the same day and the item price differs between the two zones from which—and to which—the location moves. As a result, the zone level price change is not applied to all locations in the zone.
12840498	RPM_BATCH.SH NEWITEMLOCBATCH performance issues.
12880868	When running InjectorPriceEvent batch, a price change record fails (with "INVALID_CHANGE_AMOUNT_FIXED_PRICE") while creating a price change, where Change Type = Fixed Price and Change Amount = \$0.

Defect Number	Summary
12971862	In the Maintain Link Codes screen, when the user clicks Save + Repeat , the Create Link Codes screen is displayed.
12760581	When clearance reset is attempted at the parent-diff and zone level, reset records are not updated in the RPM_CLEARANCE table.
12929596	When creating a price change where RPM_CODES.CODE_ID is more than 99, REASON is null for the item\location record in the PRICE_HIST table.
12933378	When using the Create Clearance Reset Workflow, RPM_CLEARANCE_PAYLOAD records are added to the RPM_PRICE_EVENT_PAYLOAD table with TRANSACTION_ID = 0.
12956239	Performance issue with conflict checking procedures for simple price change task.
12967221	When applying an item-zone level promotion component, where Net Stock on Hand = 0, a divisor by zero (ORA:01476) error is issued.
13003557	Performance issue when creating a clearance price change.

Related Documentation

For more information, see the following documents in the Oracle Retail Price Management Release 13.1.4.4 documentation set:

- *Oracle Retail Price Management Data Model*
- *Oracle Retail Price Management Operations Guide*

Installing the Bundled Hot Fix Release

Note: This procedure includes database installation (steps 3 and 4) and RPM application deployment (steps 5-10).

1. Download the .ZIP file from My Oracle Support.
2. Unzip the .ZIP file into a folder, such as RPM_HOTFIX.
3. Go to the DBSource folder inside RPM_HOTFIX to find the changed .SQL scripts and .PLS files.
4. Open a SQL*Plus session as an RPM database user and compile all the .PLS files and execute .SQL files.
5. There is another .ZIP file called RPMxxApplication.zip (where xx is the version number, such as 11, 12, and 13).

6. Expand the RPM application distribution as follows.

- a. Log into the UNIX server as the user who owns the OracleAS 10g installation. Create a new staging directory for the RPM application distribution (rpm13application.zip).

For example, \$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/rpm_oc4j/rpm-staging.

This location is referred to as INSTALL_DIR for the remainder of this chapter.

- b. Copy rpm13application.zip to INSTALL_DIR and extract its contents.

7. Provide the Hibernate jar file.

The RPM application requires the hibernate2.jar file to be installed. This file should be downloaded from <http://www.hibernate.org> and placed in the INSTALL_DIR/rpm/application/hibernate folder before the installer is launched. For RPM 13, Hibernate 2.1.8 should be used. Download the Hibernate distribution and extract the hibernate2.jar file from it.

The RPM application installer verifies that hibernate2.jar has been provided and that it is the correct version. If hibernate2.jar is missing or incorrect, the installer does not proceed.

The installer applies hibernate2.jar to the RPM application by placing it under the ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<oc4j-instance-name>/applications/<app-name>/lib directory.

8. Run the RPM application installer.

Once the OC4J instance is configured and started, run the RPM application installer. This installer configures and deploys the RPM application and Java WebStart client files.

Note: It is recommended that the installer is run using the same UNIX account that owns the application server ORACLE_HOME files. Doing so takes full advantage of the installer's capabilities. If the installer is run as a different user, the Manual Deployment Option must be selected.

- a. Change directories to INSTALL_DIR/rpm/application.
- b. Set the ORACLE_HOME and JAVA_HOME environment variables. ORACLE_HOME should point to your OracleAS installation. JAVA_HOME should point to the Java 5.0 (1.5.0) JDK located at \$ORACLE_HOME/jdk.

Note: Java 1.5 (SR7) is required if you are using AIX.

- c. If using an X server (such as Exceed), set the DISPLAY environment variable so that the installer can be run in GUI mode (recommended). If an X server is not used, or the GUI is too slow over the network, unset DISPLAY for text mode.

- d. Run the install.sh script to launch the installer. After installation is complete, a detailed installation log file is created (rpm13install.<timestamp>.log).

Note: For information about how to resolve errors, see "Resolving Errors Encountered during Application Installation" in the *Oracle Retail Price Management Installation Guide*.

9. For clustered installations, complete post-installation steps.

For installing the RPM application to a clustered Oracle Application Server environment, there are some extra steps required to complete the installation. In these instructions, the application server node from which the ORACLE_HOME was used for the RPM installer is referred to as the "master node." All other nodes are referred to as "remote nodes."

- a. The RPM client files should be copied from the master node to each of the remote nodes under the same path as on the master node. For example, take the files under \$ORACLE_HOME/Apache/Apache/rpm and copy them onto the remote nodes under the same path.
- b. All jnl files in the RPM client must be modified so that the correct host name is used on each node.
- c. The RPM batch files should be copied from the master node to each of the remote nodes under the same path as on the master node. Take the \$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<rpminstance>/rpm-batch directory and copy it onto the remote nodes under the same path.
- e. The launchRpmBatch.sh script should be modified on each remote node to point to the local RPM instance. The RPM URL is set in the PROVIDER_URL variable. This script is located at \$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<rpminstance>/rpm-batch/scripts/launchRpmBatch.sh.
- f. All of the OC4J instances in the group should be restarted to pick up the jndi_providers.xml changes. For example, \$ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin/opmnctl @cluster restartproc ias-component=rpm_group.

10. Sign the RPM client configuration jar file.

Some client-side configuration that the installer performs results in a modified rpm_client_config.jar file after installation. Because of this, the jar file cannot be pre-signed by Oracle. The user must sign this jar file after the installer has completed.

To create an example key called "foo," the following command can be run:

```
$JAVA_HOME/bin/keytool -genkey -alias foo
```

This command prompts for a keystore password and organizational information.

Once complete, the keystore alias resides in the default location in the user's home directory (for example, ~/.keystore). If an error message is issued to indicate that the keystore has been tampered with, try renaming or deleting the ~/.keystore file and running the keytool command again.

The rpm_client_config.jar is located in the \$ORACLE_HOME/j2ee/<oc4j-instance>/applications/<rpm-app-name>/JnlpLaunchServlet/lib directory.

To sign the rpm_client_config.jar file using your alias and keystore, run the jarsigner utility.

For example, \$JAVA_HOME/bin/jarsigner rpm_client_config.jar foo.

If clustering the application server, copy the signed rpm_client_config.jar file to the same path under \$ORACLE_HOME on all remote nodes.

See the "jarsigner" documentation from Sun for information on the JAR signing process.

11. Restart the application.

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Value-Added Reseller (VAR) Language

Oracle Retail VAR Applications

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