Value-Added Reseller (VAR) Language

Oracle Retail VAR Applications

The following restrictions and provisions only apply to the programs referred to in this section and licensed to you. You acknowledge that the programs may contain third party software (VAR applications) licensed to Oracle. Depending upon your product and its version number, the VAR applications may include:

(i) the MicroStrategy Components developed and licensed by MicroStrategy Services Corporation (MicroStrategy) of McLean, Virginia to Oracle and imbedded in the MicroStrategy for Oracle Retail Data Warehouse and MicroStrategy for Oracle Retail Planning & Optimization applications.

(ii) the Wavelink component developed and licensed by Wavelink Corporation (Wavelink) of Kirkland, Washington, to Oracle and imbedded in Oracle Retail Mobile Store Inventory Management.

(iii) the software component known as Access Via™ licensed by Access Via of Seattle, Washington, and imbedded in Oracle Retail Signs and Oracle Retail Labels and Tags.

(iv) the software component known as Adobe Flex™ licensed by Adobe Systems Incorporated of San Jose, California, and imbedded in Oracle Retail Promotion Planning & Optimization application.

You acknowledge and confirm that Oracle grants you use of only the object code of the VAR Applications. Oracle will not deliver source code to the VAR Applications to you. Notwithstanding any other term or condition of the agreement and this ordering document, you shall not cause or permit alteration of any VAR Applications. For purposes of this section, “alteration” refers to all alterations, translations, upgrades, enhancements, customizations or modifications of all or any portion of the VAR Applications including all reconfigurations, reassembly or reverse assembly, re-engineering or reverse engineering and recompilations or reverse compilations of the VAR Applications or any derivatives of the VAR Applications. You acknowledge that it shall be a breach of the agreement to utilize the relationship, and/or confidential information of the VAR Applications for purposes of competitive discovery.

The VAR Applications contain trade secrets of Oracle and Oracle’s licensors and Customer shall not attempt, cause, or permit the alteration, decompilation, reverse engineering, disassembly or other reduction of the VAR Applications to a human perceivable form. Oracle reserves the right to replace, with functional equivalent software, any of the VAR Applications in future releases of the applicable program.
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Send Us Your Comments

Oracle Retail Merchandising System, Installation Guide, Release 13.2.1

Oracle welcomes customers’ comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this document.
Your feedback is important, and helps us to best meet your needs as a user of our products. For example:

- Are the implementation steps correct and complete?
- Did you understand the context of the procedures?
- Did you find any errors in the information?
- Does the structure of the information help you with your tasks?
- Do you need different information or graphics? If so, where, and in what format?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?

If you find any errors or have any other suggestions for improvement, then please tell us your name, the name of the company who has licensed our products, the title and part number of the documentation and the chapter, section, and page number (if available).

Note: Before sending us your comments, you might like to check that you have the latest version of the document and if any concerns are already addressed. To do this, access the new Applications Release Online Documentation CD available on My Oracle Support and www.oracle.com. It contains the most current Documentation Library plus all documents revised or released recently.

Send your comments to us using the electronic mail address: retail-doc_us@oracle.com
Please give your name, address, electronic mail address, and telephone number (optional).
If you need assistance with Oracle software, then please contact your support representative or Oracle Support Services.
If you require training or instruction in using Oracle software, then please contact your Oracle local office and inquire about our Oracle University offerings. A list of Oracle offices is available on our Web site at www.oracle.com.
Oracle Retail Installation Guides contain the requirements and procedures that are necessary for the retailer to install Oracle Retail products.

**Audience**

This Installation Guide is written for the following audiences:
- Database administrators (DBA)
- System analysts and designers
- Integrators and implementation staff

**Related Documents**

You can find more information about this product in these resources:
- Oracle Retail Merchandising System Release Notes
- Oracle Retail Merchandising System Installation Guide
- Oracle Retail Fiscal Management/RMS Brazil Localization Installation Guide
- Oracle Retail Merchandising System Operations Guide
- Oracle Retail Merchandising System User Guide
- Oracle Retail Trade Management User Guide
- Oracle Retail Merchandising System Custom Flex Attribute Solution Implementation Guide
- Oracle Retail Merchandising System Data Model
- Oracle Retail Fiscal Management Data Model
- Oracle Retail Fiscal Management/Brazil Localization User Guide
- Oracle Retail Merchandising Batch Schedule
- Oracle Retail Merchandising Data Conversion Operations Guide

**Customer Support**

To contact Oracle Customer Support, access My Oracle Support at the following URL: https://support.oracle.com

When contacting Customer Support, please provide the following:
- Product version and program/module name
- Functional and technical description of the problem (include business impact)
- Detailed step-by-step instructions to re-create
- Exact error message received
- Screen shots of each step you take
Review Patch Documentation

When you install the application for the first time, you install either a base release (for example, 13.2) or a later patch release (for example, 13.2.1). If you are installing the base release and additional patch and bundled hot fix releases, read the documentation for all releases that have occurred since the base release before you begin installation. Documentation for patch and bundled hot fix releases can contain critical information related to the base release, as well as information about code changes since the base release.

Oracle Retail Documentation on the Oracle Technology Network

Documentation is packaged with each Oracle Retail product release. Oracle Retail product documentation is also available on the following Web site:

http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/oracle_retail.html

(Data Model documents are not available through Oracle Technology Network. These documents are packaged with released code, or you can obtain them through My Oracle Support.)

Documentation should be available on this Web site within a month after a product release.

Conventions

Navigate: This is a navigate statement. It tells you how to get to the start of the procedure and ends with a screen shot of the starting point and the statement “the Window Name window opens.”

This is a code sample

It is used to display examples of code
Preinstallation Tasks

Note: The RMS installer provides the option to configure multiple application deployment methods. See Appendix: Application Deployment Method to help determine your deployment approach.

Patch Contents

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.

Check for the Current Version of the Installation Guide

Corrected versions of Oracle Retail installation guides may be published whenever critical corrections are required. For critical corrections, the rerelease of an installation guide may not be attached to a release; the document will simply be replaced on the Oracle Technology Network Web site.

Before you begin installation, check to be sure that you have the most recent version of this installation guide. Oracle Retail installation guides are available on the Oracle Technology Network at the following URL:
http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/oracle_retail.html

An updated version of an installation guide is indicated by part number, as well as print date (month and year). An updated version uses the same part number, with a higher-numbered suffix. For example, part number E123456-02 is an updated version of an installation guide with part number E123456-01.

If a more recent version of this installation guide is available, that version supersedes all previous versions. Only use the newest version for your installation.
Implementation Capacity Planning

There is significant complexity involved in the deployment of Oracle Retail applications, and capacity planning is site specific. Oracle Retail strongly suggests that before installation or implementation you engage your integrator (such as the Oracle Retail Consulting team) and hardware vendor to request a disk sizing and capacity planning effort.

Sizing estimates are based on a number of factors, including the following:

- Workload and peak concurrent users and batch transactions
- Hardware configuration and parameters
- Data sparsity
- Application features utilized
- Length of time history is retained

Additional considerations during this process include your high availability needs as well as your backup and recovery methods.

A Note to Retailers Using the Croatian Language

See My Oracle Support document ID #393320.1 for important information regarding steps to enable the Croatian language for Forms and Reports.
Check Supported Database Server Requirements

General Requirements for a database server running RMS include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supported on:</th>
<th>Versions Supported:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Database Server OS</td>
<td>OS certified with Oracle Database 11gR2 Enterprise Edition. Options are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Oracle Linux 5 Update 3 for x86-64 (Actual hardware or Oracle virtual machine).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 Update 3 (RHEL 5.3) for x86-64 (Actual hardware or Oracle virtual machine).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ AIX 6.1 (Actual hardware or LPARs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Solaris 10 Sparc (Actual hardware or logical domains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ HP-UX 11.31 Integrity (Actual hardware or HPVM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database Server 11gR2</td>
<td>Oracle Database Enterprise Edition 11gR2 (11.2.0.1) with the following onoff patches:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ 9582272: ORA-600[kkd1ReadOnDiskDefVal: error] occurs when ALTER TRIGGER is executed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ 9100882: SOA: ORA-600[KGFRE3] SIGNALLED.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ 9010222: APPS ST 11G ORA-00600 [KKSFB-C-REPARSE-INFINITE-LOOP]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ 9932143: [CTS] 3 FAILURES IN JMS/AQ RUN DIDN'T GET EXPECTED MSG BACK AND REDELIRED FLAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ 9130054: MASSIVE ORA-2051 SIGNALLED DURING SOA TEST AGAINST AN 11.2.0.1 DATABASE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ 9367425: PROCESS CRASHED WHEN USING 11GR2 JDBC/OCI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ 9495959: HANG WHEN TWO THREADS TRY TO CREATE THE ENV HANDLE AT THE SAME.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Patches 9367425 and 9495959 must be applied together.

Components:

- Oracle Partitioning
- Examples CD (Formerly the companion CD)

Other components:

- Perl compiler 5.0 or later
- X-Windows interface
- ANSI compliant C-compiler (certified with OS and database version).
Check Supported Application Server Requirements

General requirements for an application server capable of running RMS include the following.

**Note:** Files required for Oracle Configuration Manager (OCM) are removed after OPatch is used to patch a WebLogic server. This will not cause the product installers to fail, but will cause OCM installation to fail. To work around this issue, back up the content of the $ORACLE_HOME/utils/ccr/lib directory prior to applying a patch using OPatch, and recopy the content back after you apply any patches. ORACLE_HOME is the location where WebLogic has been installed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supported on</th>
<th>Versions Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Server OS</td>
<td>OS certified with Oracle Fusion Middleware 11g Release 1 (11.1.1.3). Options are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Oracle Linux 5 Update 3 for x86-64 (Actual hardware or Oracle virtual machine).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 Update 3 (RHEL 5.3) for x86-64 (Actual hardware or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oracle virtual machine).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ AIX 6.1 (Actual hardware or LPARs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Solaris 10 Sparc (Actual hardware or logical domains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ HP-UX 11.31 Integrity (Actual hardware or HPVM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Server</td>
<td>Oracle Fusion Middleware 11g Release 1 (11.1.1.3) with the following one off patches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ 6880880 – New Opatch version for Linux 64-bit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ 10065423 - MERGE REQUEST ON TOP OF 11.1.1.3.0 FOR BUGS 9891666 9891675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ 9356983 –FORMS FAIL TO COMPILE WITH FRM-30312 WHEN NLS_LANG INCLUDES UTF8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHARSET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> These patches are for Linux 64-bit only, for other OSes these patches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>are not required. Patch 10065423 must be applied before patch 9356983.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Components:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Oracle WebLogic Server 11g Release 1 (10.3.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Oracle Forms Services 11g Release 1 (11.1.1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Other components:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Oracle BI Publisher 10g (10.1.3.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Optional (SSO required)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Oracle Internet Directory 10g (10.1.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Oracle WebTier 11g (11.1.1.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verify Single Sign-On

If a Single Sign-On is to be used, verify the Oracle Infrastructure Server 11g version 10.1.4 server has been installed. Verify the Oracle WebTier server hosting Oracle Forms is registered with the Infrastructure Oracle Internet Directory.
Check Web Browser and Client Requirements

General requirements for client running RMS include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating system</td>
<td>Windows XP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display resolution</td>
<td>1024x768 or higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processor</td>
<td>2.6GHz or higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory</td>
<td>1GByte or higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking</td>
<td>intranet with at least 10Mbps data rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun Java Runtime Environment</td>
<td>1.6.0_22+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browser</td>
<td>Microsoft Internet Explorer version 7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supported Oracle Retail Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail Analytics</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail Active Retail Intelligence (ARI)</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail Price Management (RPM)</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail Allocation</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail Invoice Matching (ReIM)</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail Store Inventory Management (SIM)</td>
<td>13.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail Warehouse Management System (RWMS)</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning (AIP)</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail Merchandise Financial Planning (MFP)</td>
<td>13.2.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail Demand Forecasting (RDF)</td>
<td>13.2.2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail Grade</td>
<td>13.2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server (RPAS)</td>
<td>13.2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail POS Suite</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supported Oracle Retail Integration Technologies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Integration Technology</th>
<th>Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail Extract, Transform and Load (RETL)</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail Integration Bus (RIB)</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail Service Layer (RSL)</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Supported Oracle Applications

**Note:** For integration with Oracle E-Business Suite, an Oracle Retail integration accelerator patch is available for download. This patch enables the integration between Oracle E-Business Suite and some Oracle Retail applications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle E-Business Suite (General Ledger and Accounts Payable)</td>
<td>Oracle Application Integration Architecture (AIA) Media Pack 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PeopleSoft Enterprise Financials</td>
<td>Oracle Application Integration Architecture (AIA) Media Pack 2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verify RMS and SIM Inventory Adjustment Reason Codes**

SIM and RMS must have the same inventory adjustment reason codes to work properly, with the exception of the Pending Reason Code, which is used for internal purposes only.
The Oracle Retail Merchandising has been validated to run in two configurations on Linux:

- Standalone WebLogic and Database installations
- Real Application Cluster Database and WebLogic Clustering

The Oracle Retail products have been validated against an 11.2.0.1 RAC database. When using a RAC database, all JDBC connections should be configured to use THIN connections rather than OCI connections.

Clustering for WebLogic Server 10.3.3 is managed as an Active-Active cluster accessed through a Load Balancer. Validation has been completed utilizing a RAC 11.2.0.1 Oracle Internet Directory database with the WebLogic 10.3.3 cluster. It is suggested that a Web Tier 11.1.1.3 installation be configured to reflect all application server installations if SSO will be utilized.

References for Configuration:

- Oracle Fusion Middleware High Availability Guide 11g Release 1 (11.1.1) Part Number E10106-09
- Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide 11g Release 2 (11.2) Part Number E16795-08
The database portion of RMS can be upgraded from release 13.1.2 or release 13.2. This guide details the steps needed to perform a patch installation of RMS. For additional information on the upgrade, see the Oracle Retail Upgrade Guide (Doc ID 1073414.1) at My Oracle Support (formerly MetaLink).

The Oracle Retail Upgrade Guide describes the approach that this Oracle Retail application takes for the upgrading process, as well as this product’s upgrade assumptions and considerations.

The following chapters document the patch process:

- Chapter 4 RMS Database Installation – Patch
- Chapter 5 Batch Installation Tasks – Patch
- Chapter 6 Application Server Installation Tasks – Patch
- Chapter 7 RMS Reports Installation – Patch
- Chapter 8 Data Migration
- Chapter 9 WebServices Installation
RMS Database Installation—Patch

There are two different methods to use for installing the RMS 13.2.1 database schema patch. Option 1 uses the installer to apply the patch. Option 2 uses the patch controller scripts directly.

**Note:** The patching mechanism has been updated for the 13.2 release. Any patches that were released prior to 13.2 (For example, 13.1.1 and 13.1.2) will not be compatible with this installer.

**Note:** If any RMS, RPM, ReIM or Allocation hotfixes have been applied to the schema after 13.2, be aware that using the installer or controller scripts to apply the 13.2.1 patch can have unexpected results. You will need to decide if it is safe to run all the scripts in the patch, or if the scripts need to be selectively run.

**Note:** Shutdown any applications that may be using the RMS schema (for example RIB) before applying a schema patch.

**Note:** You must make sure all the cost events for RECLASS are processed and purged before the 13.2.1 patch is applied. Ensure that before running this DBC the table is empty and the existing data is already processed and purged in nightly batch. See Appendix: Common Installation Errors for more details.

**Option 1: Patch RMS Database using the Patch Installer**

The RMS 13.2.1 database schema patch installer may be used to apply the RMS patch. The installer should only be used to apply the patch if the schema being patched does not contain customizations or hotfixes. The patch may also be applied outside of the installer by calling the controller scripts directly. See Option 2: Patch RMS Database using Controller Scripts later in this chapter for details on this method.

Before you apply the RMS 13.2.1 patch:

- Make a backup of all your objects and database schema.
- Determine which patches and hotfix bundles have already been installed.
- Review each of the enclosed defect documents.
- Make sure any applications that connect to the RMS schema are shut down. This includes RPM, ReIM, Allocation, RIB, and anything else that could be using the schema.

**Create Staging Directory for RMS Database Schema Files**

1. Log into the database server as a user that can connect to the RMS database.
2. Create a staging directory for the MOM 13.2.1 Patch. There should be a minimum of 450 MB disk space available in this location.
3. Copy the mom-dbpatch.zip file from the RMS 13.2.1 release to the staging directory. This is referred to as DB_PATCH_DIR when patching a database schema.
4. Change directories to DB_PATCH_DIR and extract the mom-dbpatch.zip file. This creates a rms/dbschemapatch subdirectory under DB_PATCH_DIR

**Edit controller ksh Scripts**

2. For each product you are going to patch, edit the corresponding 
   `<product>_controller.ksh`
   If you edit rms_controller.ksh, you must also edit rpm_controller.ksh and vice versa. alloc_controller.ksh and alloc_rms_controller.ksh must both be edited if patching Allocation. To edit these files, open up `<product>_controller.ksh`, and comment or uncomment the sections that perform the patches or hotfixes you want to apply. If you are patching from 13.2 and want to go to 13.2.1, you just need to run the 13.2.1 patch under DB_PATCH_DIR/rms/dbschemapatch/mom-dbpatch/. For this example you would not need to edit the files (they should already be uncommented in the default scripts):

**Run the RMS Database Schema Patch Installer**

---

**Note:** Appendix: RMS DB Patch Installer Screens contains details on screens and fields in the RMS database schema patch installer.

1. Change directories to DB_PATCH_DIR/rms/dbschemapatch.
2. Source the oraenv script to set up the Oracle environment variables (ORACLE_HOME, ORACLE_SID, PATH, etc)

---

**Example:**
```
prompt$ . oraenv
ORACLE_SID = [] ? mydb
prompt$
```

---

Verify the ORACLE_HOME and ORACLE_SID variables after running this script.

**Example:**
```
prompt$ echo $ORACLE_HOME
/u00/oracle/product/mydbversion
prompt$ echo $ORACLE_SID
mydb
```
3. Set and export the following environment variables. These variables are needed in addition to the environment variables set by the oraenv script above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NLS_LANG</td>
<td>Locale setting for Oracle database client</td>
<td>NLS_LANG=AMERICAN_AMERICA.UTF8 export NLS_LANG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISPLAY</td>
<td>Address and port of X server on desktop system of user running install. Optional for dbschema installer</td>
<td>DISPLAY=&lt;IP address&gt;:0 export DISPLAY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. If you are going to run the installer in GUI mode using an X server, you need to have the XTEST extension enabled. This setting is not always enabled by default in your X server. See Appendix: Common Installation Errors for more details.

5. If the patch installer has already been run in this location you may wish to back up the ant.install.properties file. The settings from the RMS 13.2.1 patch install will be refreshed with the latest input every time the installer runs.

6. Run the install.sh script to start the installer.

   **Note:** Below are the usage details for install.sh. The typical usage for GUI mode is no arguments.

   ```
   install.sh [text | silent]
   ```

7. On the Apply a Patch page for each product, provide the path to the corresponding controller ksh script. If you are only applying a single patch or hotfix bundle (for example 13.2.1), this path will be DB_PATCH_DIR/rms/dbschemapatch/mom-dbpatch/<version>/<product>. If you are applying multiple patches or hotfix bundles (for example, to get from 13.1.2 to 13.2.1), this will be DB_PATCH_DIR/rms/dbschemapatch/mom-dbpatch. This directory should contain a <product>_controller.ksh file (for example, rms_controller.ksh), which the installer runs to apply the RMS 13.2.1 Patch.

8. After the installer is complete, you can check its log file: rms-install-dbschema.<timestamp>.log.

9. The installer leaves behind the ant.install.properties file for future reference and repeat installations. This file contains inputs you provided. As a security precaution, make sure that the file has restrictive permissions.

   **Example:** chmod 600 ant.install.properties

10. For instructions on installing the new languages after running the RMS patch installer, see Appendix K: Inserting New Languages.
Option 2: Patch RMS Database using Controller Scripts

While the installer can be used to apply the entire RMS database patch, there are situations in which it is better to run the patch directly with the scripts released in the patch. The installer calls start-all ksh scripts named `<product>_controller.ksh` which run all of the files in the patch. If there are any customizations or hotfixes in the schema then certain statements in the patch may result in errors. In this situation it is better to investigate where the conflicts are and fix the SQL scripts accordingly.

Before you apply the RMS 13.2.1 patch:

- Make a backup of all your objects and database schema.
- Determine which patches and hotfix bundles have already been installed

Create Staging Directory for RMS Database Schema Files

1. Log into the database server as a user that can connect to the RMS database.
2. Create a staging directory for the MOM 13.2.1 Patch. There should be a minimum of 450 MB disk space available in this location.
3. Copy the mom-dbpatch.zip file from the RMS 13.2.1 release to the staging directory. This is referred to as DB_PATCH_DIR when upgrading a database schema.
4. Change directories to DB_PATCH_DIR and extract the mom-dbpatch.zip file. This creates a rms/dbschemapatch subdirectory under DB_PATCH_DIR

Run the RMS Database Controller Scripts

To run the RMS database controller scripts, complete the following steps.

1. Change directories to DB_PATCH_DIR/rms/dbschemapatch/mom-dbpatch/.
2. Source the oraenv script to set up the Oracle environment variables (ORACLE_HOME, ORACLE_SID, PATH, etc)

   ```
   Example: prompt$ . oraenv
   ORACLE_HOME = /u00/oracle/product/mydbversion
   ORACLE_SID = mydb
   prompt$
   ```
3. Verify the ORACLE_HOME and ORACLE_SID variables after running this script.

   ```
   Example: prompt$ echo $ORACLE_HOME
   /u00/oracle/product/mydbversion
   prompt$ echo $ORACLE_SID
   mydb
   ```
4. Set and export the NLS_LANG environment variable.

   ```
   Example: NLS_LANG=AMERICAN_AMERICA.UTF8
            export NLS_LANG
   ```
5. For each product and version you want to patch, configure the individual controller.cfg files. To do this:

   - Copy DB_PATCH_DIR/rms/dbschemapatch/mom-dbpatch/<version>/<product>/templates/controller.cfg to DB_PATCH_DIR/rms/dbschemapatch/mom-dbpatch/<version>/<product>/controller.cfg
   - Open the controller.cfg file you just created and replace the tokens for the following variables with the appropriate values:
i. Export PATCH_DIR= DB_PATCH_DIR/rms/dbschemapatch/mom-dbpatch/<version>/ <product> 

ii. export SCHEMA_OWNER=<The name of the RMS schema> 

iii. export MMUSER=<The name of the schema to Patch > 
For RMS, RPM, ReIM, and Alloc_RMS, this will be the RMS schema 
For Alloc, this will be the Allocation schema 

iv. export ORACLE_SID=<SID for the database the MMUSER schema resides in> 

v. export TNS_ADMIN=/path/to/wallet/files/dir/ 

vi. export UP=/@<Schema Owner Wallet Alias> 

Note: See the document, 
“oracle_wallet_setup_for_mom.doc,” for instructions to set up the database wallet.

6. The patches should be run in the following order: RMS, RPM, ReIM, Alloc_RMS, and Allocation. If you are patching from 13.1.2 and want to get to 13.2.1, you need to run all the patches from DB_PATCH_DIR/rms/dbschemapatch/mom-dbpatch/ (13.2, and 13.2.1) If you are patching from 13.2 and want to get to 13.2.1, you need to apply the 13.2.1 patch. The Alloc controller is used to apply the necessary Allocation patch to the Allocation schema, while the Alloc_RMS controller is used to apply the necessary Allocation patch to the RMS schema. While you can choose not to run any of the patches, all of the non-RMS patches depend on the RMS patch being run. If you patch RMS you should also patch RPM; there is also a dependency between Alloc_RMS/Alloc. For each product you wish to patch, cd to DB_PATCH_DIR/rms/dbschemapatch/mom-dbpatch/<version>/ <product> and run the following commands: 

For RMS run: $ ./rms_controller.ksh DBO N 
For RPM run: $ ./rpm_controller.ksh DBO Y 
For ReIM run: $ ./reim_controller.ksh DBO Y 
For Alloc_rms run: $ ./alloc_controller.ksh DBO Y 
For Allocation run: $ ./alloc_rms_controller.ksh DBO Y 

Note: The controllers should be run in this order.

7. If the installation fails for any of the patches before completion, look at the logs in the DB_PATCH_DIR/rms/dbschemapatch/mom-dbpatch/<version>/ <product>/error and DB_PATCH_DIR/rms/dbschemapatch/mom-dbpatch/<version>/ <product>/log directories to determine the source of the error. You can continue the patch by rerunning the <product>_controller.ksh file, but only if the files generated in the DB_PATCH_DIR/rms/dbschemapatch/mom-dbpatch/<version>/ <product>/processed directory from the last patch attempt are still there. Any scripts that ran previously will be skipped. If you wish to start a new patch, delete all files in the DB_PATCH_DIR/rms/dbschemapatch/mom-dbpatch/<version>/ <product>/processed directory. 

8. For instructions on installing the new languages after running the RMS patch installer, see Appendix K: Inserting New Languages.
Batch Installation Tasks—Patch

There are two different methods to use for installing the RMS 13.2.1 Batch Patch. Option 1 uses the installer to apply patch. Option 2 compiles the batch directly.

Option 1: Use Batch Installer to Patch

As shipped, the RMS 13.2 Batch installer will install and compile the batch programs for version 13.2. Patches for RMS batch may be applied by copying the new source files and recompiling in place in the environment using the profile scripts created by the installer. This is the method to use if there is already an environment at the previous patch level. Go to the section “Option 2: Compile RMS Batch Directly” for these instructions.

The installer method is only intended for new environments. Do not use the installer patching utility to attempt patching of batch in existing environments with the installer. If the patch is applied to customizations, they will be overwritten.

In this section, STAGING_DIR refers to the location where the RMS 13.2 Batch installer was originally expanded. The installer files from the original RMS 13.2 installation can be re-used or a new directory can be created with a fresh copy of the RMS 13.2 application installer.

Before you apply the RMS 13.2.1 Batch patch:
- Make a backup of all your Batch files.

Before copying over any files:
- Note whether customizations have been made to the module. If so, then the customizations must be reapplied over the new version of the file (or the fix may need to be applied to the custom version of the code).
- Copy the original files to a different directory before copying over them in case they need to be referred to at a later date.

Create Staging Directory for RMS Batch Patch Files

1. Log into the database server as a user that can connect to the RMS database.
2. Create a staging directory for the RMS 13.2.1 Batch Patch. There should be a minimum of 20 MB disk space available in this location.
3. Copy the rms1321batchpatch.zip file from the RMS 13.2.1 release to the staging directory. This is referred to as BATCH_PATCH_DIR when patching a database schema.
4. Change directories to BATCH_PATCH_DIR and extract the rms1321batchpatch.zip file. This creates a batch-patch subdirectory under BATCH_PATCH_DIR.
5. If you do not already have one, create a staging directory for the RMS batch installation software or use the same staging directory as created in the database schema step above. There should be a minimum of 35 MB disk space available in this location.
6. Copy the rms13batch.zip file from the RMS 13.2 release to the staging directory. This is referred to as STAGING_DIR when installing the RMS batch software.
7. Change directories to STAGING_DIR and extract the rms13batch.zip file. This creates an rms/batch subdirectory under STAGING_DIR.

**Copy Batch Files**

For new environments, the installer can be used to install and compile the batch programs at the latest patch level using the installer patching utility included with RMS batch patches. The utility is located under BATCH_PATCH_DIR/batch-patch/patch-util. This utility will accept as input the RMS patch files and add them to the RMS 13.2 Batch installer package. After running this utility, the RMS Batch installer can be used to install the environment, and they will install the latest version of each batch module.

**Custom Modules**

Custom source can be provided by the user in a folder named BATCH_PATCH_DIR/batch-patch/patch-util/custom. The source code in this folder is applied last, after all patches have been applied.

**Run the Installer Patching Utility**

1. Set the JAVA_HOME environment variable to point to a JDK.
2. Set the ANT_HOME environment variable to point to an Ant installation. There is one included with the RMS installer that can be used for this.
   
   ```bash
   ANT_HOME=STAGING_DIR/rms/batch/ant
   export ANT_HOME
   ```
3. Change directories to BATCH_PATCH_DIR/batch-patch/patch-util/
4. Modify the patch.properties file. Set the staging.dir and patch.to.version properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>installer.dir</td>
<td>The directory where the installer files are located under STAGING_DIR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Example: /opt/rms/batch</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patch.to.version</td>
<td>The version want to patch to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Example: 13.2.1</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Run the patch.sh script. This script will copy the files from each patch from 13.2.1 up to the patch specified in the **patch.to.version** property. These files are copied into the installer package.
Run Batch Installer

**Note:** Appendix: RMS Batch Installer Screens contains details on every screen and field in the batch installer.

1. Change directories to STAGING_DIR/rms/batch. This directory was created when the rms13batch.zip file was expanded under STAGING_DIR.

2. Source the oraenv script to set up the Oracle environment variables (ORACLE_HOME, ORACLE_SID, PATH, etc)

   **Example:**
   ```
   prompt$  . oraenv
   ORACLE_SID = []? mydb
   prompt$
   ```

   Verify the ORACLE_HOME and ORACLE_SID variables after running this script.

   **Example:**
   ```
   prompt$  echo $ORACLE_HOME
   /u00/oracle/product/mydbversion
   prompt$  echo $ORACLE_SID
   mydb
   ```

3. Verify that the following executables are available from PATH: make, makedepend, cc, ar.

   **Example:** Here are some locations where makedepend is commonly found:
   - Linux:   /usr/X11R6/bin
   - SUN:  /usr/openwin/bin
   - AIX:   /usr/X11R6/bin
   - HP-UX:  /opt/imak/bin

4. Set and export the following environment variables. These variables are needed in addition to the environment variables set by the oraenv script above.

   **Variable** | **Description** | **Example**
   --- | --- | ---
   DISPLAY | Address and port of X server on desktop system of user running install. Optional for batch installer | `DISPLAY=<IP address>:0` export `DISPLAY`

5. If you are going to run the installer in GUI mode using an X server, you need to have the XTEST extension enabled. This setting is not always enabled by default in your X server. See Appendix: Common Installation Errors for more details.

6. Run the install.sh script to start the installer.

   **Note:** Below are the usage details for install.sh. The typical usage for GUI mode is no arguments.

   ```
   ./install.sh [text | silent]
   ```

   Depending on system resources, a typical RMS batch installation takes anywhere from 20 to 60 minutes.

   The installer will ask for an installation directory. This is the destination directory for the RMS files. This directory is referred to as INSTALL_DIR for the remainder of this chapter. Do not provide an INSTALL_DIR that is located at or underneath STAGING_DIR.
7. After the installer is complete, you can check its log file:
   rms.batch.install.<timestamp>.log.
8. The installer leaves behind the ant.install.properties file for future reference and
   repeat installations. This file contains inputs you provided. As a security precaution,
   make sure that the file has restrictive permissions.

   Example: chmod 600 ant.install.properties

   

   Note: The object counts performed by the installer may be
   off due to the patch adding or removing modules. The
   installer warnings about this can be ignored

Resolving Errors Encountered During Batch Installation

The RMS batch installer is a full install that starts from the beginning each time it is run. If you encounter errors in your environment, after resolving the issue you can safely run the batch installer again to attempt another installation.

RETL

The RMS batch installer installs the RETL files under INSTALL_DIR
/RETLfor<product>/rfx.

See Appendix: RMS RETL Instructions of this document for more information about RETL.

Data Conversion Scripts

The RMS batch installer installs the data conversion scripts under INSTALL_DIR
/external/scripts. To complete the setup of these files, perform the following steps.
1. Create the following new directories:
   INSTALL_DIR/external/data
   INSTALL_DIR/external/logs
   The RMS Batch installer should have already created INSTALL_DIR/scripts.
2. Log into sqlplus as SYSTEM and run the following commands:
   SQL> create or replace directory rms13dev_ext_data as 'INSTALL_DIR/external/data';
   SQL> create or replace directory rms13dev_ext_logs as 'INSTALL_DIR/external/logs';
   
   Note: You need to replace INSTALL_DIR with your
   INSTALL_DIR and you can rename the external data and
   log directory.
   
   Note: The user that creates these directories owns them.
   
   Note: The data and logs directories should be chmoded 777.

3. Log into sqlplus as SYSTEM and grant access to them by running the following commands:
   SQL> grant read on directory rms13dev_ext_data to public;
   SQL> grant read, write on directory rms13dev_ext_logs to public

4. Grant the following privileges to any other users who will be using data conversion.
   SQL> grant read on directory rms13dev_ext_data to RMS13DEVc;
SQL> grant read, write on directory rms13dev_ext_logs to RMS13DEV;

Option 2: Compile RMS Batch Directly

Note: Warning messages may appear during the compilation of the batch. These warnings can be ignored if the batch executables are successfully generated.

Create Staging Directory for RMS Batch Patch Files

1. Log into the database server as a user that can connect to the RMS database.
2. Create a staging directory for the RMS 13.2.1 Batch Patch. There should be a minimum of 20 MB disk space available in this location.
3. Copy the rms1321batchpatch.zip file from the RMS 13.2.1 release to the staging directory. This is referred to as BATCH_PATCH_DIR when patching the RMS Batch.
4. Change directories to BATCH_PATCH_DIR and extract the rms1321batchpatch.zip file. This creates a batch-patch subdirectory under BATCH_PATCH_DIR.

Set Environment Variables

Note: INSTALL_DIR is the location where RMS 13 batch was installed.

Make sure the following variables are set. The RMS 13.2.1 batch installer should have created a batch.profile file located at INSTALL_DIR/batch.profile. This profile script can be used to set all of the environment variables listed below.

Example:
```
cd <INSTALL_DIR>
./batch.profile
```

Variables set by batch.profile:
- PATH must include make, makedepend and the C compiler
- MMHOME=INSTALL_DIR/rms
- MMUSER=RMS Schema Owner
- ORACLE_HOME=Location of Oracle install
- ORACLE_SID=The Oracle Sid for the RMS database
- UP=/@< Schema Owner Wallet Alias >
- TNS_ADMIN=/path/to/wallet/files/dir/

AIX:
- LIBPATH=$ORACLE_HOME/lib:$MMHOME/oracle/lib/bin:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
- OBJECT_MODE=64
- LINK_CNTRL=L_PTHREADS_D7

HP:
- SHLIB_PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/lib:$MMHOME/oracle/lib/bin:$SHLIB_PATH

Solaris:
- LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/lib:$MMHOME/oracle/lib/bin:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
Linux:
- LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/lib:
  $MMHOME/oracle/lib/bin:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH

Compile Batch Libraries
1. If they exist, copy the files from BATCH_PATCH_DIR/batch-patch/<version>/oracle/lib/src to INSTALL_DIR/oracle/lib/src. This step should be done with each version you want to apply in order of earliest to latest patch starting at 13.2 and ending with the 13.2.1 deltas.
2. Change directories to INSTALL_DIR/oracle/lib/src.
3. To make library dependencies run one of the following commands:
   - For Linux use:
     make -f retek.mk -r depend 2>&1 | tee libdpnd.log
   - For other platforms use:
     make -f retek.mk depend 2>&1 | tee libdpnd.log
   Check the libdpnd.log file for errors
4. To make batch libraries:
   - For Linux use:
     make -f retek.mk -r retek rms resa 2>&1 | tee libretek.log
   - For other platforms use:
     make -f retek.mk retek rms resa 2>&1 | tee libretek.log
   Check the libretek.log file for errors
5. To install batch libraries:
   make -f retek.mk install
   The batch libraries should now be in INSTALL_DIR/oracle/lib/bin

Compile Batch Source Code
1. If they exist, copy the files from BATCH_PATCH_DIR/batch-patch/<version>/oracle/proc/src to INSTALL_DIR/oracle/proc/src. This step should be done with each version in order of earliest to latest patch starting at 13.2 and ending with the 13.2.1 deltas.
2. Change directories to INSTALL_DIR/oracle/proc/src.
3. Create dependencies.
   a. Run one of the following commands:
      - For Linux use:
        make -f mts.mk -r depend 2>&1 | tee srcdpnd.log
      - For other platforms use:
        make -f mts.mk depend 2>&1 | tee srcdpnd.log
     b. Check the srcdpnd.log file for errors.
4. Create batch programs.
   a. Run the following commands in the order stated.
      - For Linux use:
        make -f rms.mk -r PRODUCT_PROCFLAGS=dynamic=ansi ditinsrt
        make -f mts.mk -r rms-ALL recs-ALL resa-ALL rtm-ALL fif-ALL 2>&1 | tee srcall.log
For other platforms use:

```bash
make -f rms.mk PRODUCT_PROCFLAGS=dynamic=ansi ditinsrt
make -f mts.mk rms-ALL recs-ALL resa-ALL rtm-ALL fif-ALL 2>&1 | tee srcall.log
```

b. Check the srcall.log file for errors.

5. Install the batch programs.

```bash
make -f mts.mk install
```

The batch programs should now be in INSTALL_DIR/oracle/proc/bin.

### Copy RETL Code

1. If they exist, copy the files from BATCH_PATCH_DIR/batch-patch/<version>/RETLfor<product> to INSTALL_DIR/RETLfor<product>. This step should be done with each version in order of earliest to latest patch starting at 13.2 and ending with the 13.2.1 deltas.

### Copy Data Conversion Scripts

1. If they exist, copy the files from BATCH_PATCH_DIR/batch-patch/<version>/external to INSTALL_DIR/external. This step should be done with each version in order of earliest to latest patch starting at 13.2 and ending with the 13.2.1 deltas.
Application Server Installation Tasks—Patch

There are two different methods to use for installing the RMS 13.2.1 Application. Option 1 uses the installer to apply the patch. Option 2 compiles the RMS toolset and forms directly.

---

**Note:** If the 13.2.1 database schema patch has been run, the entire set of toolsets and forms must be recompiled.

---

**Option 1: Use Application Installer to Patch**

As shipped, the RMS 13.2 Forms installer installs and compiles the forms for version 13.2. Patches for RMS Forms may be applied by copying the new source files and recompiling in place in the environment using the profile scripts created by the installer. This is the method to use if there is already an environment at the previous patch level. Go to the section “Option 2: Compile RMS Toolset and Forms Directly” for these instructions.

The installer method is only intended for new environments. Do not use the installer patching utility to attempt patching of forms in existing environments with the installer. If the patch is applied to customizations, they will be overwritten.

In this section, STAGING_DIR refers to the location where the RMS 13.2 application installer was originally expanded. A new directory should be created with a fresh copy of the RMS 13.2 application installer.

Before you apply the RMS 13.2.1 patch:

- Make a backup of all your forms and library files.

Before copying over any files:

- Note whether customizations have been made to the module. If so, then the customizations must be reapplied over the new version of the file (or the fix may need to be applied to the custom version of the code).
- Copy the original files to a different directory before copying over them in case they need to be referred to at a later date.

**Create Staging Directory for RMS Application Patch Files**

1. Log on to your application server as a user with read and write access to the WebLogic files.
2. Create a staging directory for the RMS Application patch. There should be a minimum of 500 MB disk space available in this location.
3. Copy the file rms1321apppatch.zip from the RMS 13.2.1 release to staging directory. This will be referred to as APP_PATCH_DIR when installing application software and reports.
4. Change directories to APP_PATCH_DIR and extract the file rms1321apppatch.zip. This creates an app-patch subdirectory under APP_PATCH_DIR.
5. If you don’t already have one, create a staging directory for the RMS application installation software or use the same staging directory as created in the database schema step above. There should be a minimum of 600 MB disk space available in this location.
6. Copy the file rms13appserver.zip from the RMS 13.2 release to staging directory. This will be referred to as STAGING_DIR when installing application software and reports.

7. Change directories to STAGING_DIR and extract the file rms13appserver.zip. This will create an rms/application subdirectory under STAGING_DIR.

Copy Forms and Library Patch Files

For new environments, the installer can be used to install and compile the forms at the latest patch level using the installer patching utility included with RMS Forms patches. The utility is located under APP_PATCH_DIR/app-patch/patch-util. This utility will accept as input the RMS patch files and add them to the RMS 13.2 Forms installer package. After running this utility, the RMS Forms installer can be used to install the environment, and they will install the latest version of each batch module.

Custom Modules

Custom source can be provided by the user in a folder named APP_PATCH_DIR/app-patch/patch-util/custom. The source code in this folder is applied last, after all patches have been applied.

Run the Installer Patching Utility

1. Set the JAVA_HOME environment variable to point to a JDK.
2. Set the ANT_HOME environment variable to point to an Ant installation. There is one included with the RMS installer that can be used for this.
   
   ANT_HOME=<INSTALL_DIR>/rms/application/ant
   export ANT_HOME

3. Change directories to APP_PATCH_DIR/app-patch/patch-util/

4. Modify the patch.properties file. Set the staging.dir and patch.to.version properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>staging.dir</td>
<td>The directory where the installer files are located under STAGING_DIR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patch.to.version</td>
<td>The version want to patch to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Example: /opt/rms/application

   Example: 13.2.1

5. Run the patch.sh script. This script will copy the files from each patch from 13.2.1 up to the patch specified in the patch.to.version property. These files are copied into the installer package.
Run the RMS Application Installer

**Note:** Appendix: RMS Application Installer Screens contains details on every screen and field in the application installer.

1. Log on to your application server as a user with read and write access to the WebLogic files.
2. Change directories to STAGING_DIR/rms/application. This directory was created when the rms13application.zip file was expanded under STAGING_DIR.
3. Set and export the following environment variables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOMAIN_HOME</td>
<td>The location where Forms 11.1.1.3 domain has been installed.</td>
<td>DOMAIN_HOME=/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS_Foms/user_projects/domains/ClassicDomain/ export DOMAIN_HOME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLS_INSTANCE</td>
<td>The name of the managed server that contains Oracle Forms.</td>
<td>WLS_INSTANCE=WLS_FORMS Handle WLS_INSTANCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORACLE_SID</td>
<td>The database/SID where the RMS schema resides.</td>
<td>ORACLE_SID=mydb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLS_LANG</td>
<td>Locale setting for Oracle database client.</td>
<td>NLS_LANG=AMERICAN_AMERICA.UTF8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAVA_HOME</td>
<td>Location of a Java 6.0 (1.6.0) JDK. Usually the same JDK which is being used by Weblogic.</td>
<td>JAVA_HOME=/u00/webadmin/java/jdk1.6.0_12                           Export JAVA_HOME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISPLAY</td>
<td>Address and port of X server on desktop system of user running install. Required for forms application installer.</td>
<td>DISPLAY=&lt;IP address&gt;:0 Export DISPLAY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. To install the RMS application you need to be using an X server such as Exceed and have set the DISPLAY environment variable. The installer does not continue otherwise.
5. Run the install.sh script to start the installer.

**Note:** Below are the usage details for install.sh. The typical usage for GUI mode is no arguments.

`.install.sh [text | silent]`

6. The Installer automatically sets additional environment variables based on the values of the environment variables set in step 3. At the end of the preinstall checks it will print out a summary containing these new environment variables:

**Example:**

```
MW_HOME=/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS_Foms
```
Verify that these environment variables are correct. If any of them are incorrect, you need to verify that the WebLogic shell scripts that set them are configured properly. Check the following scripts:

```
$DOMAIN_HOME/bin/setDomainEnv.sh
$WEBLOGIC_HOME/wlserver_10.3/common/bin/commEnv.sh
```

**Example:**

```
/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS_Forms/user_projects/domains/ClassicDomain/bin/setDomainEnv.sh
/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS_Forms/wlserver_10.3/common/bin/commEnv.sh
```

Depending on system resources, a typical installation takes anywhere from 45 minutes to two hours.

The installer asks for an installation directory. This is the destination directory for the RMS files. This directory will be referred to as INSTALL_DIR for the remainder of this chapter. Do not provide an INSTALL_DIR that is located at or underneath STAGING_DIR.

**Note:** You may see the following warning repeated during installation:

```
[exec] Warning! One or more of your selected locales are not available.
[exec] Please invoke the commands "locale" and "locale -a" to verify your selections and the available locales.
[exec] Continuing processing using the "C" locale.
```

Or

```
[exec] couldn't set locale correctly
```

This warning can be ignored.

7. After the installation is complete, you can check its log file: INSTALL_DIR/base/log/rms.app.install.<timestamp>.log. The INSTALL_DIR/base/error will contain information about possible failed compilations.

8. The installer leaves behind the ant.install.properties file for future reference and repeat installations. This file contains inputs you provided. As a security precaution, make sure that the file has restrictive permissions.
**Example:** chmod 600 ant.install.properties

**Note:** The object counts performed by the installer may be off due to the patch adding or removing modules. The installer warnings about this can be ignored.

9. If during the screens you chose not to have the installer automatically configure WebLogic, after the installation is complete follow the post installation tasks by making backups of the listed files and copying the required files to the specified location.

**Example:**

```
###########################################################################
##                    WebLogic Configuration Tasks                       ##
###########################################################################
Contact your WebLogic administrator and have them make backups of the following files:

/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS_Forms/user_projects/domains/ClassicDomain/config/fmwconfig/servers/WLS_FORMS/applications/formsapp_11.1.1/config/forms/registry/oracle/forms/registry/Registry.dat
/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS_Forms/user_projects/domains/ClassicDomain/config/fmwconfig/servers/WLS_FORMS/applications/formsapp_11.1.1/config/formsweb.cfg

Have the WebLogic administrator stop WLS_FORMS and ohs1, copy everything in /home/oretail/rms132/install/post to /u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS_Forms to update the files and then start WLS_FORMS and ohs1 for the changes to take effect.
```

example: cp -R * /u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS_Forms

**Resolving Errors Encountered During Application Installation**

In the event a form or menu does not compile, go to INSTALL_DIR/base/error and see which objects didn't compile. To try and manually recompile the object run INSTALL_DIR/base/forms.profile and run the following command:

```
# frmcmp.sh userid=$UP module_type=form module=FORM_OR_MENU
```

You can also safely rerun the installer to see if the form compiles.

**Note:** If you rerun the installer, and choose to check the box **Configure WebLogic** in the installer screens, you may need to clean up duplicate entries in the WebLogic formsweb.cfg file.
Clustered Installations – Post-Installation Steps

If you are installing the RMS application to a clustered Oracle Application Server environment, there are some extra steps you need to take to complete the installation. In these instructions, the application server node with the ORACLE_HOME you used for the RMS application installer is referred to as master node. All other nodes are referred to as remote nodes.

To complete the RMS forms application install, the installer provided new versions of formsweb.cfg and the newly-created env files for the new RMS installation. The env files should be copied from the master node to the remote node(s). The entries added to formsweb.cfg for these new environments should be copied from the master node to the remote nodes.

**Note:** Do not copy the entire formsweb.cfg file from one node to another. Only copy the RMS entries appended to this file by the installer. There is node-specific information in this file that is different between ORACLE_HOME installations.

Oracle Configuration Manager

The Oracle Retail OCM Installer packaged with this release installs the latest version of OCM.

The following document is available through My Oracle Support (formerly MetaLink). Access My Oracle Support at the following URL:
https://support.oracle.com

*Oracle Configuration Manager Installer Guide* (Doc ID: 1071030.1)

This guide describes the procedures and interface of the Oracle Retail Oracle Configuration Manager Installer that a retailer runs at the beginning of the installation process.

**OCM Documentation Link**
http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/ocm.html

RMS Reports Copied by the Application Installer

The application installer copies RMS report files to INSTALL_DIR/base/reports. These files should be installed into BI Publisher as documented in the RMS Reports chapter of this document.

Test the RMS Application

Oracle Retail provides test cases that allow you to smoke test your installation. Refer to the *Oracle Retail Merchandising Installation Test Cases* (Document ID) 1277131.1.1 on My Oracle Support.
Option 2: Compile RMS Toolset and Forms Directly

Create Staging Directory for RMS Application Patch Files

1. Log on to your application server as a user with read and write access to the WebLogic files.
2. Create a staging directory for the RMS Application patch. There should be a minimum of 500 MB disk space available in this location.
3. Copy the file rms1321apppatch.zip from the RMS 13.2.1 release to staging directory. This will be referred to as APP_PATCH_DIR when installing application software and reports.
4. Change directories to APP_PATCH_DIR and extract the file rms1321apppatch.zip. This creates an app-patch subdirectory under APP_PATCH_DIR.

Set Environment Variables

Notes:

INSTALL_DIR is the location where RMS 13 forms were installed.

ORACLE_HOME is the location where Oracle WebLogic (10.3.3) has been installed

ORACLE_INSTANCE is the location where WebLogic has been installed and contains the executables to compile forms

Make sure the following variables are set. The RMS 13.2 forms installer should have created a forms.profile file located at INSTALL_DIR/base/forms.profile. This profile script can be used to set all of the environment variables listed below.

Example:

```
  cd <INSTALL_DIR>/base
  ./forms.profile
```

Variables set by forms.profile:

- **All OS Platforms**
  - MMHOME=INSTALL_DIR/base
  - ORACLE_HOME=/path/to/WebLogic/as_1
  - ORACLE_INSTANCE=/path/to/WebLogic/asinst_1
  - ORACLE_SID= The Oracle Sid for the RMS database
  - UP=/@< Schema Owner Wallet Alias >
  - TNS_ADMIN=/path/to/wallet/files/dir/
  - NLS_LANG=AMERICAN_AMERICA.UTF8
  - DISPLAY=<IP address of X server>:0.0
  - PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/bin:$ORACLE_HOME/opmn/bin:$ORACLE_HOME/dcm/bin:INSTALL_DIR/base/forms_scripts:$PATH
- FORMS_BUILDER_CLASSPATH=$CLASSPATH
- FORMS_PATH=INSTALL_DIR/base/toolset/bin:INSTALL_DIR/rms/forms/bin:$ORACLE_HOME/forms
- TK_UNKNOWN=$ORACLE_INSTANCE/config/FRComponent/guicommon/tk/admin
- PATH=$ORACLE_INSTANCE/bin:$PATH

**Note:** See the document oracle_wallet_setup_for_mom.doc” for instructions to setup database wallet.

**Note:** Verify that TNS is set up correctly by using the UP variable to successfully log in to the RMS 13 schema.

**Example:** /u00/oracle> sqlplus $UP

- **AIX**
  - LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/lib:$ORACLE_HOME/lib32:$ORACLE_HOME/jdk/jre/lib
  - LIBPATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
- **Linux**
  - LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/lib:$ORACLE_HOME/lib32:$ORACLE_HOME/jdk/jre/lib

### Install RMS Toolset

To install the RMS toolset, complete the following steps.

1. Make a backup copy of the existing INSTALL_DIR/base/toolset and INSTALL_DIR/base/forms directories.
2. Copy the contents of the RMS application patch into the above locations.
   - APP_PATCH_DIR/app-patch/13.2/base/toolset into INSTALL_DIR/base/toolset,
   - APP_PATCH_DIR/base/forms into INSTALL_DIR/base/forms, and
   - APP_PATCH_DIR/app-patch/13.2/base/forms_scripts into INSTALL_DIR/base/forms_scripts
3. Copy all libraries (.pll files) in the INSTALL_DIR/base/toolset/src directory to the INSTALL_DIR/base/toolset/bin directory.
4. Change directories to INSTALL_DIR/base/toolset/bin.
5. Verify that the PATH variable contains the path INSTALL_DIR/base/forms_scripts. The forms.profile script should have set this up already.
6. Run toolset.pll.sh to compile all Toolset .pll’s.

**Note:** If the toolset.pll.sh script is not used and the libraries are compiled individually, then they must be compiled in the following order (which is noted in the toolset.pll.sh script):
7. Check to make sure that each .pll file has a corresponding .plx (to ensure that all .pll’s compiled successfully).

8. Remove all newly created .plx files.

9. Copy all forms (*.fmb files) in the INSTALL_DIR/base/toolset/src directory to the INSTALL_DIR/base/toolset/bin directory.

10. Run forms.fm_fmb.sh (in INSTALL_DIR/base/toolset/bin) to compile the Toolset reference forms.

11. Remove all newly created fm_*.fmx files (reference forms should not have executable files).

12. Run forms.fmb.sh (in INSTALL_DIR/base/toolset/bin) to generate Toolset runtime forms – .fmx’s.

13. Check to make sure that each non-reference form (.fmb file) has a corresponding .fmx file.

**Note:** Disregard fm_*.fmx files should they be created. These files should be removed. They should NOT exist in the INSTALL_DIR/base/toolset/bin directory.

14. Remove all non-reference form forms from INSTALL_DIR/base/toolset/bin; the following syntax leaves all reference forms (fm_*.fmb) in the bin directory, while removing all other forms:
   ```bash
   > for PROG in `ls *.fmb | grep -v fm_`
   > do PROGNAME=`echo $PROG`
   > rm $PROGNAME
   > done
   ```

15. Copy all menus (*.mmb files) in the INSTALL_DIR/base/toolset/src directory to the INSTALL_DIR/base/toolset/bin directory.

16. Run menus.mmb.sh (in INSTALL_DIR/base/toolset/bin) to generate Toolset runtime menus – .mmx’s.
17. Check to make sure that each .mmb file has a corresponding .mmx file.

**Note:** .err files may be created by the compilation scripts above. These files are logs of the compilation process and can be removed.

18. Remove all .mmb files from INSTALL_DIR/base/toolset/bin.

---

**Install RMS Forms**

To install RMS forms, complete the following steps.

1. Copy all the files from APP_PATCH_DIR/app-patch/13.2/base/forms/src to INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src.
2. Copy all libraries (.pll files) in the INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src directory to the INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin directory.
3. Change directories to INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin.
4. Run forms.pll.sh to compile all RMS .pll’s.
5. Check to make sure that each .pll file has a corresponding .plx (to ensure that all .pll’s compiled successfully). Remove all newly created .plx files.
6. Copy all forms (*.fmb files) in the INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src directory to the INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin directory.
7. Run forms.fm_fmb.sh (in INSTALL_DIR/base/rms/forms/bin) to compile the RMS reference forms.
8. Remove all newly created fm_*.*.fmx files (reference forms should not have executable files).
9. Run forms.fmb.sh (in INSTALL_DIR/base/rms/forms/bin) to generate RMS runtime forms – .fmx’s.
10. Check to make sure that each non-reference form .fmb file has a corresponding .fmx file.

**Note:** Disregard fm_*.*.fmx files should they be created. These files should be removed. They should NOT exist in the INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin directory.

11. Remove all non-reference form forms from INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin; the following syntax will leave all reference forms (fm_*.fmb) in the bin directory, while removing all other forms:

```bash
> for PROG in `ls *.fmb | grep -v fm_`
> do PROGNAME=`echo $PROG`
> rm $PROGNAME
> done
```
12. Copy all menus (*.mmb files) in the INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src directory to the INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin directory.
13. Run menus.mmb.sh (in INSTALL_DIR/base/rms/forms/bin) to generate RMS runtime menus – .mmx’s.
14. Check to make sure that each .mmb file has a corresponding .mmx file.
15. Remove all .mmb files from INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin.

**Note:** .err files may be created by the compilation scripts above. These files are logs of the compilation process and can be removed.
Install Helpfile

To install the helpfile, complete the following steps.

1. Log into the WebLogic instance to which online help will be installed.
2. Create a server if necessary. In this example, rms-help-server is being used.
3. Select Deployments.
4. If there is an existing “rms-help” deployment, it must be deleted. Check the box next to “rms-help” and click Delete. On the next screen, click Yes. When finished deleting, bounce the rms-help-server.
5. Select Deployments.
6. Click Install.
7. Click in the Path: box and enter APP_PATCH_DIR/app-patch/13.2.1/online-help/rms-help.ear, the ear file that will be deployed.
8. Leave Install this deployment as an application selected. Click Next.
9. Select the rms-help-server created in Step 2. Click Next.
10. Leave rms-help for the application name. Click Next.
12. In the database, set the WEBHELP_SERVER column in the LANG table for the RMS schema owner to point to the RMS help server and port. For the above example, it is set to http://redevlv0065.us.oracle.com:17003.
RMS Reports Installation—Patch

RMS Reports are included in the RMS Application patch: rms1321apppatch.zip in the reports directory.

Manually Copy Reports to Install Directory

If you followed “Option 1: Use Application Installer to Patch” during the chapter “Application Server Installation Tasks—Patch” you can skip to the next section “Installing the RMS BI Publisher Templates”. If you followed “Option 2: Compile RMS Toolset and Forms Directly”, you must manually copy the reports to INSTALL_DIR. Copy the reports from the RMS application patch APP_PATCH_DIR/app-patch/<version>/reports to the reports directory created during RMS installation, INSTALL_DIR/base/reports. This step should be done with each version in order of earliest to latest patch starting at 13.2.1.

Installing the RMS BI Publisher Templates

In this section we will outline how the RMS report templates are installed into the appropriate BI server repositories. BI_REPOSITORY refers to the BI Publisher reports repository. Example: /u00/webadmin/RMS_BIP/xmlpserver/XMLP

Report files are placed in the directory - "INSTALL_DIR/base/reports" and have to be copied into the BI repository directory.

1. Locate the RMS directory to hold the reports under
   <BI_REPOSITORY>/Reports/Guest.
   Example <BI_REPOSITORY>/Reports/Guest/RMS13

2. Change directory to the INSTALL_DIR/base/reports used for the application install. This directory contains subdirectories whose names reflect the names of report templates provided with RMS.

3. Copy each report directory into the directory created above
   For example,
   
   cp -R * /u00/webadmin/RMS_BIP/xmlpserver/XMLP/Reports/Guest/RMS13/
Data Migration

Included in the 13.2.1 release is a tool responsible for upgrading preexisting data in the RMS schema once 13.2 database upgrades are executed. If upgrading from 13.1.2, you will need to run this tool to upgrade your data after completing the 13.2.1 Database patch. If you already ran the Data Migration tool during or after the 13.2 release, you do not need to run it again.

Before running the RMS 13.2 Data Migration Tool:
- Make a backup of all your objects and database schema.
- Check that RMS has at least 13.2 installed.

Create Staging Directory for RMS Data Migration Files

To create a staging directory for RMS data migration files, complete the following steps.

1. Log in to the database server as a user that can connect to the RMS database.
2. Create a staging directory for the RMS database schema installation software.
3. Copy the rms1320datamigration.zip file from the RMS 13.2 release to the staging directory. This is referred to as STAGING_DIR when running the data migration tool.
4. Change directories to STAGING_DIR and extract the rms1320datamigration.zip file. This creates a “master_controller” subdirectory under STAGING_DIR.

Configure RMS Data Migration Tool

To configure the RMS data migration tool, complete the following steps.

1. Change directories to STAGING_DIR/master_controller/rms.
2. Source the oraenv script to set up the Oracle environment variables (ORACLE_HOME, ORACLE_SID, PATH, etc).

   Example: prompt$ . oraenv
   
   ORACLE_SID = [ ] ? mydb

   prompt$

3. Verify the ORACLE_HOME and ORACLE_SID variables after running this script.

   Example: prompt$ echo $ORACLE_HOME
   
   /u00/oracle/product/mydbversion

   prompt$ echo $ORACLE_SID
   
   mydb
4. Set and export the NLS_LANG environment variable.

   **Example:**
   
   NLS_LANG=AMERICAN_AMERICA.UTF8
   
   export NLS_LANG

5. Set and export the TNS_ADMIN environment variable.

   **Example:**
   
   TNS_ADMIN=/path/to/wallet/files/dir/
   
   export TNS_ADMIN

6. Open the controller.cfg file and replace the values for the following variables with the appropriate values.

   a. Export PATCH_DIR=STAGING_DIR/master_controller/rms

   b. export SCHEMA_OWNER=<The name of the RMS schema>

   c. export MMUSER=/@< Schema Owner Wallet Alias >

   **Note:** Please refer the document oracle_wallet_setup_for_mom.doc” for instructions to setup database wallet.

   **Note:** Verify that TNS is set up correctly by using the UP variable to successfully log in to the RMS 13 schema.

   **Example:** /u00/oracle> sqlplus $UP

7. Configure the following files in the STAGING_DIR/master_controller/rms/files directory with data from your existing RMS schema for the migration. Use the existing files as templates for how this data should be formatted. For descriptions of this data, refer to the RMS 13.2 Data Model document (rms-132-dm.pdf).

   - state.dat
     state.dat is used to update the country for a state in the STATE table. This file is required if there are no stores/warehouses in the system or stores/warehouses are in more than one country. This check is done in the PREVALIDATION routine. Replace the default values in the template state.dat file with the correct values for your schema.

   - country_tax_jurisdiction.dat
     country_tax_jurisdiction.dat is used to populate the jurisdiction codes in the COUNTRY_TAX_JURISDICTION table. Replace the default values in the template country_tax_jurisdiction.dat file with the correct values for your schema. This is optional and required only if jurisdiction codes need to be loaded into the schema.

   - addr.dat
     addr.dat is used to update the jurisdiction code for a state/country in the ADDR table. Replace the default values in the template addr.dat file with the correct values for your schema. This is optional and required only if jurisdiction codes need to be loaded into the schema.

   - comp_store.dat
     comp_store.dat is used to update the jurisdiction code for a state/country in the COMP_STORE table. Replace the default values in the template comp_store.dat file
file with the correct values for your schema. This is optional and required only if jurisdiction codes need to be loaded into the schema.

- competitor.dat
  competitor.dat is used to update the jurisdiction code for a state/country in the COMPETITOR table. Replace the default values in the template competitor.dat file with the correct values for your schema. This is optional and required only if jurisdiction codes need to be loaded into the schema.

- comphead.dat
  comphead.dat is used to update the jurisdiction code for a state/country in the COMPHEAD table. Replace the default values in the template comphead.dat file with the correct values for your schema. This is optional and required only if jurisdiction codes need to be loaded into the schema.

- customer.dat
  customer.dat is used to update the jurisdiction code for a state/country in the CUSTOMER table. Replace the default values in the template customer.dat file with the correct values for your schema. This is optional and required only if jurisdiction codes need to be loaded into the schema.

- ordcust.dat
  ordcust.dat is used to update the jurisdiction code for a state/country in the ORDCUST table. Replace the default values in the template ordcust.dat file with the correct values for your schema. This is optional and required only if jurisdiction codes need to be loaded into the schema.

- outloc.dat
  outloc.dat is used to update the jurisdiction code for a state/country in the OUTLOC table. Replace the default values in the template outloc.dat file with the correct values for your schema. This is optional and required only if jurisdiction codes need to be loaded into the schema.

- rtv_head.dat
  rtv_head.dat is used to update the jurisdiction code for a state/country in the RTV_HEAD table. Replace the default values in the template rtv_head.dat file with the correct values for your schema. This is optional and required only if jurisdiction codes need to be loaded into the schema.

8. Run the following insert statement into your RMS schema manually. You can modify the default values if necessary:

```sql
insert into upg_item_supp_manu_country select item, supplier, origin_country_id, 'Y' from item_supp_country;
```

**Run the RMS Data Migration Tool**

1. Change directories to STAGING_DIR/master_controller/rms.

2. If rerunning the data migration process, clear the contents of the “processed” directory.

3. Run prevalidation tool. This ensures that the input files for the data migration tool is up to date:

   ```bash
   $ ./rms132_upgrade.ksh PREVALIDATION
   ```

4. Run migration tool.

   ```bash
   $ ./rms132_upgrade.ksh UPGRADE
   ```
4. Run migration cleanup tool. This removes temporary data migration objects from the database.

   $ ./rms132_upgrade.ksh CLEANUP

5. Refer to the files in the log and error directory for details if there are problems during migration.

6. You will need to rebuild synonyms for any additional RMS users. Create synonyms to the owner schema for all tables, views, sequences, functions, procedures, packages and types to which the user has access.

CONFIGURE RelM Data Migration Tool

If you choose to migrate RelM data, follow these steps.

1. Change directories to STAGING_DIR/master_controller/reim.

2. Source the oraenv script to set up the Oracle environment variables (ORACLE_HOME, ORACLE_SID, PATH, etc).

   Example:  
   
   prompt$  . oraenv
   ORACLE_SID = [] ? mydb
   prompt$

3. Verify the ORACLE_HOME and ORACLE_SID variables after running this script.

   Example:  
   
   prompt$  echo $ORACLE_HOME
   /u00/oracle/product/mydbversion
   prompt$  echo $ORACLE_SID
   mydb

4. Set and export the NLS_LANG environment variable.

   Example:  
   
   NLS_LANG=AMERICAN_AMERICA.UTF8
   export NLS_LANG

5. Set and export the TNS_ADMIN environment variable.

   Example:  
   
   TNS_ADMIN=/path/to/wallet/files/dir/
   export TNS_ADMIN

6. Open the controller.cfg file and replace the values for the following variables with the appropriate values:
   a. Export PATCH_DIR=STAGING_DIR/master_controller/reim
   b. export SCHEMA_OWNER=<The name of the RMS schema>
   c. export MMUSER=/@< Schema Owner Wallet Alias >

   Notes:

   See the document “oracle_wallet_setup_for_mom.doc” for instructions to setup database wallet.

   Verify that TNS is set up correctly by using the UP variable to successfully log in to the RMS 13 schema.

   Example:  
   
   /u00/oracle> sqlplus $UP
Run the ReIM Data Migration Tool
To run the ReIM data migration tool, complete the following steps.
1. Change directories to STAGING_DIR/master_controller/reim.
2. If rerunning the data migration process, clear the contents of the processed directory.
3. Run migration tool.
   
   \$ ./reim32_upgrade.ksh UPGRADE

4. Run migration cleanup tool. This removes temporary data migration objects from the database.
   
   \$ ./reim32_upgrade.ksh CLEANUP

5. Refer to the files in the log and error directory for details if there are problems during migration.
6. Rebuild synonyms for any additional RMS users. See the section, Set Up Additional RMS Users, for how to create synonyms.

Configure Allocation Data Migration Tool
If you choose to migrate Allocation data, follow these steps:
1. Change directories to STAGING_DIR/master_controller/alloc-rms.
2. Source the oraenv script to set up the Oracle environment variables (ORACLE_HOME, ORACLE_SID, PATH, etc).

   **Example:**
   
   prompt$ . oraenv
   
   ORACLE_SID = [] ? mydb
   
   prompt$

3. Verify the ORACLE_HOME and ORACLE_SID variables after running this script.

   **Example:**
   
   prompt$ echo $ORACLE_HOME
   
   /u00/oracle/product/mydbversion
   
   prompt$ echo $ORACLE_SID
   
   mydb

4. Set and export the NLS_LANG environment variable.

   **Example:**
   
   NLS_LANG=AMERICAN_AMERICA.UTF8
   
   export NLS_LANG

5. Set and export the TNS_ADMIN environment variable.

   **Example:**
   
   TNS_ADMIN=/path/to/wallet/files/dir/
   
   export TNS_ADMIN
Open the controller.cfg file and replace the values for the following variables with the appropriate values:

a. Export PATCH_DIR=STAGING_DIR/master_controller/alloc-rms
b. export SCHEMA_OWNER=<The name of the RMS schema>
c. export MMUSER=/@< Schema Owner Wallet Alias >

Note: Please refer to the document oracle_wallet_setup_for_mom.doc for instructions to setup database wallet.

Note: Verify that TNS is set up correctly by using the UP variable to successfully log in to the RMS 13 schema.

Example: /u00/oracle> sqlplus $UP

Run the Allocation Data Migration Tool

To run the allocation data migration tool, complete the following steps.

1. Change directories to STAGING_DIR/master_controller/alloc-rms.
2. If rerunning the data migration process, clear the contents of the processed directory.
3. Run prevalidation tool. This ensures that the input files for the data migration tool is up to date:
   $ ./allocation132_upgrade.ksh PREVALIDATION
4. Run migration tool.
   $ ./allocation132_upgrade.ksh UPGRADE
5. Run migration cleanup tool. This removes temporary data migration objects from the database.
   $ ./allocation132_upgrade.ksh CLEANUP
6. Refer to the files in the log and error directory for details if there are problems during migration.
7. Rebuild synonyms for any additional RMS users. See the section, Set Up Additional RMS Users, for how to create synonyms.
Web Services Installation

Some Oracle Retail applications; <app> (for example, RMS) use Oracle Objects for the PL/SQL API’s. The tool generates a Web Service Provider layer between the external clients and the <app> API’s to provide the Web Service functionality, such as faults, logging, and security, as well as the conversion from xml payloads to Oracle Objects. The Retail Service Enabler (RSE) tool creates the appropriate Provider web service endpoints as well as templates for the PL/SQL API’s.

This release does not contain updates for the RMS Webservices. If you already installed Web Services during or after the 13.2 release, you do not need to install them again.

Extract Web Services Files

To extract Web Services files, do the following:

1. Create a directory under the Batch INSTALL_DIR to hold the web services files. This will be referred to as Web Service Objects.
2. Copy the rms1320webservices.zip file from the RMS 13.2 release to INSTALL_DIR/’Web Service Objects’.
3. Unzip rms1320webservices.zip from INSTALL_DIR/’Web Service Objects’.

Create a Managed Server

Create a managed server for the RMS Web services app to be deployed as per the WebLogic Installation Guide.

Create a Datasource

Create a datasource for RMS Webservices which points to the RMS schema as follows.

- Name can be anything you want.
- JNDI Name must be jdbc/RetailWebServiceDs.
- Set database type and driver for your environment.
- Set connection properties for the database using the rms user (rms01user). Be sure to test the configuration before moving on.
- Point the data source to the server created in the Create a Managed Server section above.

Deploy RMS Service EAR File

To deploy the RMS Service .ear file, do the following.

1. Make sure that the managed server created in Step 2, where this application will be deployed, is up and running.
2. In the left Domain Structure window, click Environment > Deployments.
3. Click Lock and Edit in the change center to install the ear file. It will enable the install button on the deployments screen.
4. Click Install.
5. Click the upload your file(s) link.
6. Click the Deployment Archive browse button.
7. Select the rms-service.ear file from local machine.
8. Click Next. Make sure that the radio button for rms-services.ear is selected.
9. Click Next again. Make sure that Install this deployment as an application is selected.
10. Click Next again and select the server created in Step 2.
11. Click Next. Click Finish to return to the deployments page. You should see rms-service in the list of deployments.
12. Click Activate Changes in the change center. The state of the application may be shown as prepared. If so, select the check box next to rms-service to will enable the Start button. Click Start. Select servicing all requests.
13. To test the deployment, click on the application. Click the testing tab.
14. Expand one of the four web services. Click the ?WSDL and Test Client links to test. For the test client you should see a screen similar to the following:

**Configure Web Service Security**

**Note:** If you are utilizing the AIA 2.5 solution for PeopleSoft or EBS, you must skip this section.

This section details how to configure the web service deployment to use the WS-Security Username Profile. Configuring this policy will force all incoming requests to contain WS Security headers to authenticate the requestor based on a user name and password elements. The use of this profile does not provide any confidentiality protection on web service requests: data contained within the Web service messages will not be encrypted. However, using a secure message transport, such as SSL/TLS, will provide confidentiality for the message as it traverses the network. For more information on using SSL/TLS see the section, “Configuring SSL” found in the WebLogic documentation, “Securing the WebLogic Server, 10g Release 3 (10.3)”.

Additional WS Security policies may also be available depending on the configuration of the WebLogic server. Using these policies will require appropriate changes to web service requests created by applications consuming the web service. Many of these policies also require additional steps for correct keystore and truststore file configuration.

**Note:** the AIA 2.5 solution for PeopleSoft and EBS does not support the WS-Security Username profile.

When a web service uses the WS-Security Username profile, all web service consumers must specify a user name configured within the current WebLogic domain. This user name must also have the appropriate role(s) associated with it. Using this profile is thus a two-step process:

1. Attach the WS-Security Username policy to the web service
2. Create roles and users who can access the web services

These steps are explained below.
Attach Policy File to the Web Service

The ear file contains `usernametoken.xml` in the `META-INF/policies` folder. This file contains the policy which is used by the web service. Follow the below steps to attach it to a web service:

1. Click on the application in the deployments screen.
2. The overview page of the application shows all the modules and components which are installed as part of the application:
3. Click on the web service for which you want to enable security.
4. Click the Configuration > WS-Policy tab of the web service. You should see the Web Service port (for example, PayTermPort) in the list of service endpoints.
5. Click the plus sign next to the Web Service to show all the operations of the Web Service.
6. Secure all the operations of the Web Service or selected operations of the Web Service. If you click on the Web Service port, it will show the next page, where you can attach policy file to the web service.
7. In the Available Endpoint Policies list, select the policy: `usernametoken.xml` option and move it to the list of Chosen Endpoint Policies.
8. Click OK. Leave all default values as they are.
9. Click OK again.
10. Verify the policy details have been added by clicking on the Testing tab of the web service page, and then selecting the WSDL. The WSDL should contain content similar to that shown below, along with additional service specific details:

```xml
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<definitions xmlns:wssutil="http://docs.oasis-open.org/wss/2004/01/oasis-200401-wss-wssecurity-utility-1.0.xsd"
xmlns:wsaw="http://www.w3.org/2006/05/addressing/wsdl"
xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/wsdl/soap/
xmlns:tns="http://www.oracle.com/retail/rms/integration/services/PayTermService/v1"
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
targetNamespace="http://www.oracle.com/retail/rms/integration/services/PayTermService/v1" name="PayTermService">
<wsp:UsingPolicy wssutil:Required="true" />
<wsp:Policy wssutil:Id="usernametoken">
<ns1:SupportingTokens xmlns:ns1="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-sx/ws-securitypolicy/200512">
    <ns1:UsernameToken ns1:IncludeToken="http://docs.oasis-open.org/ws-sx/ws-securitypolicy/200512/IncludeToken/AlwaysToRecipient">
        <ns1:WssUsernameToken10 />
    </ns1:UsernameToken>
</ns1:SupportingTokens>
</wsp:Policy>
</ws:Policy>
```
Create Roles and Users who can Access the Web services

The second step is to create roles and users who can access the Web services, as follows.

1. Add users to the security realm. In the Domain Structure window, click the Security Realms link. The default realm is shown.
2. Click the link on the realm.
3. Click the Users and Groups tab.
4. Click New. And enter user name and password details on the next screen. Leave the default value for Provider.
5. Click OK to save the changes. The new user is shown in the list of users.
6. Add roles either from the Roles and Policies tab of the security realm, or through the Security tab of the Web Wervice. This example shows how to create a role from the security tab of the Web Wervice.
7. Navigate to the Security tab of the Web Service to which you are adding security.
8. In the Roles tab, click New.
9. In the Name field, enter the role name. For example, rmsrole. Leave the Provider Name to default value. Click OK. The newly created role is shown in the role tab.
10. Add the user to the role. Click on the newly created role.
11. Click Add Conditions.
13. Enter the user name that was created in the security realm. Click Add. It is added to the list below the text box.
14. Click Finish.
15. Click Save.
17. Click Add Conditions.
18. Select Role in the Predicate List drop down. Click Next.
19. Enter the role name that was created earlier and click Add. The role is added in the list below the text box.
20. Click Finish.
21. Click Save.

The process of adding security to Web Services is complete. Open the test page of the Web Service and verify that the Web Service is secured.
Appendix: RMS DB Patch Installer Screens

You need the following details about your environment for the installer to successfully patch the RMS database schema.

**Screen: Product Selection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Product Selection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>RMS/RPM checked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>By default the RMS database schema patch installer creates the database objects for RMS/ReSA/RTM and RPM. Optionally, the database objects for ReIM and/or Allocation may be installed at the same time or later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>RMS/RPM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Screen: RMS Database Schema Details

Please provide information on a pre-existing database user for this RMS installation. The installer will authenticate as this user and create the RMS database objects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMS schema</td>
<td>Provide the RMS database user here. The installer logs into the database as this user to patch the RMS schema. This user must already exist in the database when the RMS database schema patch installer is run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>RMSUSER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS schema password</td>
<td>Database password for the RMS schema Owner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS Oracle SID</td>
<td>Oracle system identifier for the database where the RMS patch will be applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>mydb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The database settings provided are validated by the installer when you advance to the next screen.
## Screen: Allocation Database Schema Details

Please provide information on a pre-existing database user for this Allocation installation. The installer will authenticate as this user and create the Allocation database objects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alloc schema</td>
<td>Provide the Allocation database user here. The installer logs into the database as this user to patch the Alloc schema. This user must already exist in the database when the RMS database schema patch installer is run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alloc schema password</td>
<td>Database password for the Allocation user schema.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Alloc schema

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>ALLOCUSER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Alloc schema password

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>*****</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The database settings provided are validated by the installer when you advance to the next screen.
Screen: DBA User

Fields on this screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBA user</td>
<td>Provide a database user with sufficient privileges to create synonyms between other users. The installer logs into the database using this account and creates the synonyms needed between the RMS and Allocation users. Example: SYSTEM. This user is referred to as the Allocation DBA user by this installer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBA user password</td>
<td>Database password for the DBA user.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The database settings provided are validated by the installer when you advance to the next screen.
## Screen: Apply an RMS and RPM DB Patch

### RMS Patch Directory

**Field Title**: RMS Patch Directory

**Field Description**: Provide the directory path to the RMS patch you want to install. The installer runs only the patch you provide.

**Note**: The directory you choose must contain an `rms_controller.ksh` file.

**Example**: `/path/to/rms/dbschema/patch/mom-dbpatch for all 13.2.x patches`

**Note**: The patch option is intended for patches starting with 13.2.

### RPM Patch Directory

**Field Title**: RPM Patch Directory

**Field Description**: Provide the directory path to the RPM patch you want to install. The installer runs only the patch you provide.

**Note**: The directory you choose must contain an `rpm_controller.ksh` file.

**Example**: `/path/to/rms/dbschema/patch/mom-dbpatch for all 13.2.x patches`

**Note**: The patch option is intended for patches starting with 13.2.
### Screen: Continue RMS and RPM DB Patch

![Screen: Continue RMS and RPM DB Patch](image)

**Continue RMS and RPM DB Patch?**

Choose "Yes" if you are resuming a previous patch installation and want to continue where that patch left off. This option is used if a previous patch attempt failed and you have resolved the issues and wish to go forward with the patch. Any scripts that have previously run will not be rerun. To continue a patch, the paths provided on the previous screen must point to the same locations that were used to run the patch originally. Choose "No" if you want to start a fresh patch installation.

- Continue RMS and RPM DB Patch?  
  - Yes
  - No

### Fields on this Screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Continue RMS and RPM DB Patch? | The patch process allows you to continue a previously run patch if it stopped before completion or failed. If "Yes" is selected, any scripts that were previously run for the RMS and RPM patch will be skipped. If "No" is selected, the patch will start from the beginning.  
  
  **Note:** To continue a patch, the content of the “processed” directories in the RMS Patch Directory and RPM Patch Directory chosen on the previous screen must be the same as it was after the previous patch was stopped. If you choose “No”, this directory will be cleared, and you will not be able to continue this patch in the future. |
Screen: Apply ReIM DB Patch

You have chosen to apply a patch. The installer will run the reim_controller.ksh script provided with the patch you have downloaded separately.

This directory must contain a reim_controller.ksh script

Patch Directory  :hemapatch/mom-dbpatch  Select Folder

Fields on this Screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Patch Directory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Field Description | Provide the directory path to the ReIM patch you want to install. The installer runs only the patch you provide.  
Note: The directory you choose must contain a reim_controller.ksh file.  
Example: /path/to/rms/dbschemapatch/mom-dbpatch for all 13.2.x patches  
Note: The patch option is intended for patches starting with 13.2. |
Screen: Continue ReIM DB Patch

Continue ReIM DB Patch?

Choose "Yes" if you are resuming a previous patch installation and want to continue where that patch left off. This option is used if a previous patch attempt failed and you have resolved the issues and wish to go forward with the patch. Any scripts that have previously run will not be rerun. To continue a patch, the path provided on the previous screen must point to the same location that was used to run the patch originally. Choose "No" if you want to start a fresh patch installation.

Fields on this Screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The patch process allows you to continue a previously run patch if it stopped before completion or failed. If “Yes” is selected, any scripts that were previously run for the ReIM patch will be skipped. If “No” is selected, the patch will start from the beginning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> To continue a patch, the content of the “processed” directory in the Patch Directory chosen on the previous screen must be the same as it was after the previous patch was stopped. If you choose “No”, this directory will be cleared, and you will not be able to continue this patch in the future.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Screen: Apply Allocation DB Patch

This screen is used to apply patches to the Allocation and RMS schemas.

#### Fields on this Screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alloc Patch Directory</td>
<td>Provide the directory path to the patch for the Allocation schema you want to install. The installer runs only the patch you provide. The Alloc controller is used to apply the necessary Allocation patches to the Allocation schema. Note: The directory you choose must contain an alloc_controller.ksh file.</td>
<td><code>/path/to/rms/dbschemapatch/mom-dbpatch</code> for all 13.2.x patches</td>
<td>The patch option is intended for patches starting with 13.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alloc in RMS Patch Directory</td>
<td>Provide the directory path to the Allocation patch for the RMS Schema you want to install. The installer runs only the patch you provide. The Alloc_RMS controller is used to apply the necessary Allocation patches to the RMS schema. Note: The directory you choose must contain an alloc_rms_controller.ksh file.</td>
<td><code>/path/to/rms/dbschemapatch/mom-dbpatch</code> for all 13.2.x patches</td>
<td>The patch option is intended for patches starting with 13.2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Screen: Continue Allocation DB Patch

Choose "Yes" if you are resuming a previous patch installation and want to continue where that patch left off. This option is used if a previous patch attempt failed and you have resolved the issues and wish to go forward with the patch. Any scripts that have previously run will not be rerun. To continue a patch, the paths provided on the previous screen must point to the same locations that were used to run the patch originally. Choose "No" if you want to start a fresh patch installation.

Continue Allocation DB Patch?  
○ Yes  
○ No

Fields on this Screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The patch process allows you to continue a previously run patch if it stopped before completion or failed. If &quot;Yes&quot; is selected, any scripts that were previously run for the Allocation patch in the Allocation and RMS schemas will be skipped. If “No” is selected, the patch will start from the beginning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> To continue a patch, the content of the “processed” directories in the Alloc Patch Directory and Alloc in RMS Patch Directory chosen on the previous screen must be the same as it was after the previous patch was stopped. If you choose “No”, this directory will be cleared, and you will not be able to continue this patch in the future.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix: RMS Batch Installer Screens

You need the following details about your environment for the installer to successfully compile and install the RMS batch programs. Depending on the options you select, you may not see some screens or fields.

Screen: Welcome

There are no fields on this screen. The Welcome screen contains information about the RMS Batch Installer and prerequisites.
### Screen: DataSourceDetails

Please provide information for the RMS database user. It is assumed that you have already run the RMS DB schema installer with this user to create the RMS tables and objects. The RMS batch installer will authenticate as this user to create library objects and query for data to generate batch source files.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>RMS Schema Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Provide the RMS database user here. The installer will log into the database as this user to create RMS library objects and query for data to generate batch source files. This user must already exist in the database and have the RMS tables installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>rms01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>RMS Schema Password</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Database password for the RMS Schema Owner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Title</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Title</td>
<td>Oracle system identifier for the database where RMS will be installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>pkols05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Screen: Oracle Wallet

An Oracle Wallet is an encrypted container used to store and retrieve sensitive information, such as user credentials. A new Wallet is created to contain passwords used by RMS. Every Wallet is itself protected by a password, and the field for this Wallet password must be filled out to move on to the next screen.

The password must have a minimum length of eight characters and contain alphabetic characters combined with numbers or special characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Wallet password</td>
<td>This is the password for the wallet that will store the database credentials that were supplied in the previous screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please re-enter password</td>
<td>This is the password for the wallet that will store the database credentials that were supplied in the previous screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix: RMS Batch Installer Screens

Screen: Batch Installation Directory

Fields on this Screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Batch Installation Directory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Location where the installer will install the batch source and then compile it. This is the permanent location for the RMS batch programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>/opt/oracle/retail/rmsbatch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Screen: Summary

All of the fields on this summary screen are read-only. In GUI mode of the installer, this screen provides the opportunity to review inputs and go back to previous screens to correct them if necessary.

Once you advance forward from this screen, the installer connects to the database and validate that the RMS user exists before beginning installation.
Appendix: RMS Application Installer Screens

Screen: Welcome

There are no fields on this screen. The Welcome screen contains information about the RMS Application Installer and prerequisites.

Screen: Oracle Customer Information

For information about this screen, see the “Oracle Configuration Manager” section in the Oracle Configuration Manager Installer Guide.
Screen: Data Source Details

Please enter the RMS 13 schema name and password.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMS Schema Owner</td>
<td>This is the same username that was used during the RMS Database Schema Installer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS Schema Password</td>
<td>This is the same password that was used during the RMS Database Schema Installer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS Oracle Database</td>
<td>pkols05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If checked, the installer will try to validate your schema when you click “Next”

Test Data Source?       | ✓ |

Fields on this Screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>RMS Schema Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>This is the same username that was used during the RMS Database Schema Installer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>rms01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>RMS Schema Password</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>This is the same password that was used during the RMS Database Schema Installer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field Title: RMS Oracle SID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>This is the same Oracle SID that was used during the RMS Database Schema Installer.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>pkols05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Field Title: Test Data Source?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Attempt to validate the Data Source Details on this screen. This will happen when you click “Next”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>If you get any errors not related to incorrectly entered credentials, please refer to Appendix: Common Installation Errors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Screen: Oracle Wallet

An Oracle Wallet is an encrypted container used to store and retrieve sensitive information, such as user credentials. A new Wallet is created to contain passwords used by RMS. Every Wallet is itself protected by a password, and the field for this Wallet password must be filled out to move on to the next screen.

The password must have a minimum length of eight characters and contain alphabetic characters combined with numbers or special characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Wallet password</td>
<td>[●●●●●●●●]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please re-enter passw...</td>
<td>[●●●●●●●●]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fields on this Screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Oracle Wallet password</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>This is the password for the wallet that will store the database credentials that were supplied in the previous screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Screen: Installation Name

Please enter the Installation Name. The Installation Name is a unique name that will be used to identify this installation of RMS. This name will be included in the RMS Application URLs and reported by the Oracle Configuration Manager.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Installation Name</td>
<td>This value is used in conjunction the Oracle Configuration Manager (OCM). It gives the installation a unique name so the OCM can identify different installations of RMS in the same WebLogic instance.</td>
<td>rms13inst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Screen: Application Installation Directory

Please enter the directory where RMS Application forms will be installed. Typically the RMS forms installation directory is located outside of the Weblogic installation.

**Installation Directory**: /u01/oracle/retail

### Fields on this Screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Application Installation Directory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field Description</strong></td>
<td>The location where the RMS Application (toolset, forms and reports) will be installed. The RMS $MMHOME path will be a subdirectory of this directory, named base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example</strong></td>
<td>/u01/oracle/retail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Screen: Application Deployment Method

- Description:
  Select the Application Deployment Method you would like. See Appendix: Application Deployment Method for more information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Which Environment Deployment Method would you like to use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Select the Application Deployment Method you would like. See Appendix: Application Deployment Method for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>Base</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:
- Base
- Production - 2 URLs
- Development - 4 URLs

*Production: Base plus PRD and EMG folders, and a URL for EMG.
*Development: Production plus UAT and DEV folders, and UAT and DEV URLs.

Please see the RMS Install Guide for more information.
Appendix: RMS Application Installer Screens

Screen: WebLogic Configuration

The installer has the ability to automatically configure Weblogic for RMS if you have write permissions to the Weblogic installation. If you do not have permissions to the Weblogic installation the installer will create a directory containing the files you need to configure Weblogic after the installation.

The following files will be modified in the Weblogic installation:
  * formsweb.cfg
  * Registry.dat
  * httpd.conf

Configure Weblogic

Fields on this Screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Configure WebLogic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Field Description | Make the necessary configurations to the WebLogic server to be able to run RMS forms. If you choose no, these configurations should be done manually.  
  
  **Note**: If you rerun the installer, and choose to check the box in the installer screens “Configure WebLogic”, you may need to cleanup duplicate entries in the WebLogic formsweb.cfg file. |
Screen: WebLogic Administrative Details

Enter the administrative user and password for the WebLogic Server to which the application will be deployed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>WebLogic Admin User</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Username of the admin user for WebLogic instance to which the RMS Webhelp application is being deployed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>weblogic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>WebLogic Admin Password</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Password for the WebLogic admin user. You chose this password when you created the WebLogic instance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Screen: Webhelp Installation Details

RMS webhelp provides enhanced accessibility and usability of product documentation. The installation of webhelp requires a running Weblogic managed server instance. If a managed server has not been configured or is not running, please see the documentation on pre-installation setup requirements.

Enter the Weblogic managed server for RMS webhelp.

RMS Help Server: rms_help_instance

Fields on this Screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>WebLogic Help Server</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>The WebLogic managed server that was created for the RMS Webhelp application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>rms_help_instance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix: RMS Application Installer Screens

Screen: Summary

All of the fields on this summary screen are read-only. In GUI mode of the installer, this screen provides the opportunity to review inputs and go back to previous screens to correct them if necessary.

Once you advance forward from this screen, the installer connects to the database and validates that the RMS user exists before beginning installation.
Appendix: Installer Silent Mode

Repeating an Installation Attempt

In addition to the GUI and text interfaces of the RMS installer, there is a silent mode that can be run. This mode is useful if you wish to run a repeat installation without retyping the settings you provided in the previous installation. It is also useful if you encounter errors in the middle of an installation and wish to continue.

The installer runs in two distinct phases. The first phase involves gathering settings from the user. At the end of the first phase, a properties file named ant.install.properties is created with the settings that were provided. Then the second phase begins, where this properties file is used to provide your settings for the installation.

To skip the first phase and re-use the ant.install.properties file from a previous run, follow these instructions:

1. Edit the ant.install.properties file and correct any invalid settings that may have caused the installer to fail in its previous run.
2. Look for duplicate properties in the ant.install.properties file. Some properties are set on multiple pages to ensure default values when a page is only displayed under certain conditions. For example, if there are two instances of input.property.name, remove all but the last one.
3. Run the installer again with the silent argument.

Example: install.sh silent
Appendix: URL Reference

**JDBC URL for a Database**

Used by the Java application and by the installer to connect to the database.

**Thick Client Syntax:** `jdbc:oracle:oci:@<sid>`

- `<sid>`: system identifier for the database

**Example:** `jdbc:oracle:oci:@mysid`

**Thin Client Syntax:** `jdbc:oracle:thin:@<host>:<port>:<sid>`

- `<host>`: hostname of the database server
- `<port>`: database listener port
- `<sid>`: system identifier for the database

**Example:** `jdbc:oracle:thin:@myhost:1521:mysid`

**LDAP Server URL**

Used by the Java application to connect to the LDAP directory.

**Syntax:** `ldap://<host>:<port>`

- `<host>`: hostname of the directory server
- `<port>`: LDAP server port

**Example:** `ldap://myhost:389`

**JNDI Provider URL for an Application**

Used by the application client to access the application running in the server. Also used by other applications for server-to-server calls.

**OracleAS:**

**Syntax:** `opmn:ormi://<host>:<port>/<instance>/<app>`

- `<host>`: hostname of the OracleAS environment
- `<port>`: OPMN request port of the OracleAS environment. This can be found in the `<ORACLE_HOME>/opmn/conf/opmn.xml` file.
- `<instance>`: Name of the OC4J instance running the application
- `<app>`: Deployment name for the application.

**Example:** `opmn:ormi://myhost:6003:rsm-oc4j-instance/rsm13`

**Note:** The JNDI provider URL can have a different format depending on your cluster topology. Consult the Oracle Application Server documentation for further details.
WebSphere:
Syntax: iiop://<host>:<port>
<host>: hostname of the WebSphere environment
<port>: BOOTSTRAP port of the WebSphere server that is running the application.
Example: iiop://myhost:2809
Appendix: Common Installation Errors

This section provides some common errors encountered during installation of RMS.

Database Installer Hangs on Startup

**Symptom:**
When the database schema installer is run, the following is written to the console and the installer hangs indefinitely:
- Running pre-install checks
- Running tnsping to get listener port

**Solution:**
The installer startup script is waiting for control to return from the `tnsping` command, but `tnsping` is hanging. Type Control+C to cancel the installer, and investigate and solve the problem that is causing the `tnsping <sid>` command to hang. This can be caused by duplicate database listeners running.

Unreadable Buttons in the Installer

If you are unable to read the text within the installer buttons, it probably means that your `JAVA_HOME` is pointed to a pre-1.4.2 JRE or JDK. Set `JAVA_HOME` to a Java runtime environment of version 1.5 or later and run the installer again.

“Could not create system preferences directory” Warning

**Symptom:**
The following text appears in the installer Errors tab:

**Solution:**
This is related to Java bug 4838770. The `/etc/.java/.systemPrefs` directory may not have been created on your system. See [http://bugs.sun.com](http://bugs.sun.com) for details.
This is an issue with your installation of Java and does not affect the Oracle Retail product installation.

“Couldn't find X Input Context” Warnings

**Symptom:**
The following text appears in the console window during execution of the installer in GUI mode:
- Couldn’t find X Input Context

**Solution:**
This message is harmless and can be ignored.
Unresponsive Country and Currency Drop-Downs

**Symptom:**
In GUI mode, when you click on the drop-down list selection for the primary country or currency, the list does not appear, and this message appears in the console window:

```
XTEST extension not installed on this X server: Error 0
```

**Solution:**
To run the RMS installer in GUI mode you must have the XTEST extension enabled in your X server.

Enabling XTEST in Exceed:
1. Open Xconfig to edit Exceed configuration
2. Go to the X Server Protocol settings
3. Click on the Extensions tab
4. Make sure that the XTEST extension is selected:

```
Protocol  Extensions

Enable Extensions:

- MIT-SHM
- Multi-Buffering
- RECORD
- RENDER
- SECURITY
- SHAPE
- SYNC
- TG-CUP
- XIE
- XInputExtension
- xpExtension
- XTestExtension1
- `XTEST/X11RES`
- SunOverlay
```

5. Restart the X Server and re-run the RMS installer.

Could not execl robot child process: Permission denied

**Symptom:**
When opening a drop-down list in GUI mode of the RMS installer, the installer freezes up and displays the following message in the console:

```
Couldn't execl robot child process: Permission denied
```

**Solution:**
As the owner of the database ORACLE_HOME (i.e. `oracle`), grant execute permissions to the `awt_robot*` files under `$ORACLE_HOME/jdk/jre/lib`. The database schema installer uses `$ORACLE_HOME/jdk` for its JAVA_HOME.

Example (using SUN Solaris):
```
chmod a+x $ORACLE_HOME/jdk/jre/lib/sparc/awt_robot
chmod a+x $ORACLE_HOME/jdk/jre/lib/sparcv9/awt_robot
```
Appendix: Common Installation Errors

ConcurrentModificationException in Installer GUI

**Symptom:**
In GUI mode, the errors tab shows the following error:

```
java.util.ConcurrentModificationException
at
java.util.AbstractList$Itr.checkForComodification(AbstractList.java:448)
at java.util.AbstractList$Itr.next(AbstractList.java:419)
... etc
```

**Solution:**
You can ignore this error. It is related to third-party Java Swing code for rendering of the installer GUI and does not affect the retail product installation.

FRM-30064: Unable to parse statement select while compiling fm_ituda.fmb

**Symptom:**
When running the application installer you get the following error:

```
FRM-30064: Unable to parse statement select vu.uda_desc, vu.uda_id from v_uda vu
where get_primary_lang = get_user_lang and vu.display_type = 'LV' union all
select nvl(t.translated_value, vu.uda_desc), vu.uda_id from tl_shadow t, v_uda vu
where get_primary_lang := get_user_lang and upper(vu.uda_desc) = t.key(+) and
get_user_lang = t.lang(+) and vu.display_type = 'LV' order by 1.
ORA-28112: failed to execute policy function
Record Group RG_UDA_LOV
Form: FM_ITUDALST

FRM-30085: Unable to adjust form for output.
Form not created
```

**Solution:**
Disable the database filter policies by running drop_filter_policy.sql, run the application installer again and then run add_filter_policy.sql. Both files can be located with the database installer.

ORA-04031 (unable to allocate memory) error during database schema installation

**Symptom:**
When running the database schema installer you get the following error one or more times:

```
[ora:sqlplus] alter package
[ora:sqlplus] *
[ora:sqlplus] ERROR at line 1:
[ora:sqlplus] ORA-04031: unable to allocate 92120 bytes of shared memory ("shared
[ora:sqlplus] pool","unknown object","PL/SQL MPCODE","BAMIMA: Bam Buffer")
```

**Solution:**
There was not enough available memory in the shared pool on the database at the time of compilation. There are several choices to get past this error:

- Log into the database and attempt to recompile invalid objects in the database schema. Subsequent attempts to compile the same object(s) can be successful.
- Have a DBA increase the shared pool size on the database and re-run the installer from scratch on a new schema user.
Appendix: Common Installation Errors

X Error of failed request: BadWindow (invalid Window parameter)

Symptom:
When compiling forms during the application installation you receive this error one or more times:

X Error of failed request: BadWindow (invalid Window parameter)
Major opcode of failed request: 18 (X_ChangeProperty)
Resource id in failed request: 0x1800002
Serial number of failed request: 432
Current serial number in output stream: 437

Solution:
This error occurs when there are too many requests made to the X server. If this error occurs manually recompile the form.

Example:
frmpcmp.sh userid=$UP module_type=form module=FORM_OR_MENU

RIB Errors

At random times, the RIB will get certain errors such as GETNXT(?,?,?,? ,??) and/or ORA-21700 object does not exist or is marked for delete. This is very confusing because you may research and find that the object exists and is valid.

You must re-initialize the reference to reference an existing object. You do this by:

1. Bringing down the RIB OAS in question
2. Running /RIB_INSTALL_DIR>/InstallAndCompileAllRibOracleObjects.sql
3. Running another object validate script (ex: inv_obj_comp.sql) to make sure objects are valid (some may have deallocated in the end of the previous step).
4. Bringing up the RIB OAS in question

“Error Connecting to Database URL”

Symptom:
After entering database credentials in the installer screens and hitting next, a message pops up with an error like this:

Error connecting to database URL <url> as user <user>
details...
The message prevents you from moving on to the next screen to continue the installation.

Solution:
This error occurs when the installer fails to validate the user credentials you have entered on the screen. Make sure that you have entered the credentials properly. If you receive a message similar to this:

Error connecting to database URL <url> as user <user>
java.lang.Exception: UnsatisfiedLinkError encountered when using the Oracle driver.
Please check that the library path is set up properly or switch to the JDBC thin client.

It may mean that the installer is using the incorrect library path variables for the platform you are installing on. Open the file <STAGING_DIR>/rms/dbschema/common/preinstall.sh and toggle the variable “use32bit” to “true” if it is set to “false” or vice versa. This setting is dependant on the JRE that is being used.
Multi-Threaded OCI Client Dumps Core after Reconnecting To Database

Symptom
If a multi-threaded Oracle client process that uses OCI to connect to a remote database loses connectivity with the database, it tries to reconnect and the client program continues to run. The program then dumps the core with the following stack trace, when Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) is enabled.

```
skgfqi osdbgrfbibf_io_block_file dbgrfrbf_read_block_file dbgmflrp_read_page
dbgrmblgmp_get_many_pages dbgmmdrmd_read_relation_meta_data
dbgmmdora_open_record_access_full
dbgriporc_openrel_wcreate dbgrip_open_relation_access dbgrip_start_iterator
dbgrip_relation_iterator dbgruprac_read_adrctl...
```

Solution
Oracle Retail recommended you disable ADR (diag_adr_enabled=OFF, a sqlnet.ora parameter) while using multi-threaded OCI/OCCI application. diag_adr_enabled was introduced in Oracle 11g as a new method of tracing ADR. This will dump additional trace details.

Disabling ‘diag_adr_enabled’ does not disturb any functionality. Therefore, it can safely be unset by doing diag_adr_enabled=off in sqlnet.ora. However, if you still want tracing, you can have following parameters/variables set in sqlnet.ora:

```
trace_level_server=16 -- for server side NET tracing
trace_level_client=16 -- for client side NET tracing
```

For how to set traditional tracing, see the My Oracle Support document, “SQL*Net, Net8, Oracle Net Services - Tracing and Logging at a Glance” (ID 219968.1).

Forms Installer Fails on HP-UX

Symptom
Errors occur during Forms installer screens when run on HP-UX. When you click “Next” on the installer screen “Data Source Details” you get an error message on the screen saying “no ocijdbc11 in java.library.path” that prevents you from moving to the next screen.

Solution
This error message can be ignored. Verify that the data source details you entered are correct, and uncheck the box labeled Test Data Source? The installer screens will not attempt to validate the data source when you click Next. The installer will attempt to validate once again when installation starts, and the installer will fail if the credentials are incorrect.
**RMS DB Installer Fails on s11716147a_cost_event_reclass.sql**

**Symptom**
When running the RMS 13.2.1 database patch, it fails on the file s11716147a_cost_event_reclass.sql:

```
[exec] Executing file s11716147a_cost_event_reclass.sql
[exec] ORA Error while executing s11716147a_cost_event_reclass.sql

BUILD FAILED

/vol.rtk/pkg_mocks/rms1321/rmsdb/rms/dbschemapatch/build.xml:571: The following error occurred while executing this line:
/vol.rtk/pkg_mocks/rms1321/rmsdb/rms/dbschemapatch/build.xml:367: The following error occurred while executing this line:
/vol.rtk/pkg_mocks/rms1321/rmsdb/rms/dbschemapatch/build.xml:276:
/vol.rtk/pkg_mocks/rms1321/rmsdb/rms/dbschemapatch/mom-dbpatch/rms_controller.ksh has failed.

If you look in the file s11716147a_cost_event_reclass.err, it reports this error message:

```
Alter table COST_EVENT_RECLASS
ALTER TABLE COST_EVENT_RECLASS MODIFY ITEM VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL
* 
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-02296: cannot enable (RMS132MOCK.) - null values found
```

**Solution**
You must make sure all the cost events for RECLASS are processed and purged before the 13.2.1 patch is applied. The DBC script s11716147a_cost_event_reclass.sql is altering the table COST_EVENT_RECLASS and adding PK on it. Hence please ensure that before running this DBC the table is empty and the existing data is already processed and purged in nightly batch. The installation can be rerun after this is done. You should choose to continue the previous install when rerunning the installer.
Appendix: Application Deployment Method

The RMS installer provides the option to configure multiple application deployment methods. This is a setup where there is still a single primary RMS installation, but there are additional levels where customization can occur. This means multiple URLs configured in formsweb.cfg with cascading FORMS_PATH values.

The installer provides three choices for cascading environment configuration:

- **Base**: A standard RMS base installation with one application installation folder, and one URL.
- **Production**: Base plus two additional forms directories for PRD and EMG and an additional URL for EMG.
- **Development**: Production plus two additional forms directories for UAT and DEV and two additional URLs for UAT and DEV.

The above diagrams show how the application deployment method environment configurations are set up in the forms installation.

The installer creates the set of URLs, and empty directories for the other environments. All forms installed by this installer are placed in the “Base” environment. We are simply laying down the structure for customizations and fixes that the user can make after installation is complete.
Oracle Forms applications such as RMS use database connections for authentication and authorization purposes. Oracle Single Sign-On, however, uses the Oracle Internet Directory (OID) user ID and password for this purpose. The Forms framework maps OID user IDs to database connections via information stored in Resource Access Descriptors (RADs). A user will have one RAD for each application accessed. RADs may be created by an administrator or by an LDIF script. Depending on the Oracle Internet Directory and/or the formsweb.cfg configuration, RADs may also be created by the user.

A user is prompted for the database connection information whenever formsweb.cfg file specifies ssoMode = true and createDynamicResources = true for an application and no valid RAD exists. RADs may become invalid when passwords have expired or have been changed.

RADs may be created by administrators or users via the Delegated Administration Services application.

**Note:** Users can create new RADs only if one or more RADs already exist.

RADs may be created and via LDIF scripts as well. See My Oracle Support document 244526.1.
Appendix: AIX Shared Library Bug Fix

The env_rdbms.mk file for Oracle 11g has Bug #2143531. This bug was not fixed because there is a workaround. For the workaround, the following changes in bold/italic need to be made to the $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/lib/env_rdbms.mk file. Notice that changes are made in both the BUILD_WITH_CONTEXT and BUILD_WITH_NO_CONTEXT functions.

```
BUILDLIB_WITH_CONTEXT=generate_export_list() { \
    /bin/rm -X32_64 -B -h -g "$$1" | grep -v ' U ' | awk '{print $$3}' | \
    egrep -v "^\."|^TOC" | sort | uniq ; \
    generate_import_list() { \
        LIB_NAME=$$1; \
        IMP_FILE=$$2; \
        cat $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/lib/xa.imp | head -1 | awk '{print $$0, "."}' > \
        $$IMP_FILE; \
        /bin/rm -X32_64 -C -B -h -g $$LIB_NAME | grep ' U ' | grep -v "::" | grep -v "(" \n        | grep -v ".cc" | awk '{print $$3}' | sed -e "s/\./g" \n        | grep -v "" >> $$IMP_FILE; \
    }; \
    generate_import_list "$OBJS" $(SHARED_LIBNAME).imp; \
    generate_export_list $(OBJS) > $(SHARED_LIBNAME).exp; \
    $(LD) -bnoentry -bM:SRE -bE:$(SHARED_LIBNAME).exp -bi:$(SHARED_LIBNAME).imp \n    -o $(SHARED_LIBNAME) $(OBJS) -L$(ORACLE_HOME)/lib -lc_r -lm $(LLIBCLNTSH) \
    $(MATHLIB) \
}

BUILDLIB_NO_CONTEXT=generate_export_list() { \
    /bin/rm -X32_64 -B -h -g "$$1" | grep -v ' U ' | awk '{print $$3}' | \
    egrep -v "^\."|^TOC" | sort | uniq ; \
    generate_import_list() { \
        LIB_NAME=$$1; \
        IMP_FILE=$$2; \
        cat $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/lib/xa.imp | head -1 | awk '{print $$0, "."}' > \
        $$IMP_FILE; \
        /bin/rm -X32_64 -C -B -h -g $$LIB_NAME | grep ' U ' | grep -v "::" | grep -v "(" \n        | grep -v ".cc" | awk '{print $$3}' | sed -e "s/\./g" \n        | grep -v "" >> $$IMP_FILE; \
    }; \
    generate_import_list "$OBJS" $(SHARED_LIBNAME).imp; \
    generate_export_list $(OBJS) > $(SHARED_LIBNAME).exp; \
    $(LD) -bnoentry -bM:SRE -bE:$(SHARED_LIBNAME).exp -bi:$(SHARED_LIBNAME).imp \n    -o $(SHARED_LIBNAME) $(OBJS) -L$(ORACLE_HOME)/lib -lc_r -lm $(LLIBCLNTSH) \
    $(MATHLIB) \
}
```

Appendix: RMS RETL Instructions

This Appendix summarizes the RETL program features utilized in the RMS Extractions (RMS ETL). More information about the RETL tool is available in the latest RETL Programmer’s Guide. More information about RMS ETL is available in the RMS ETL operations guide.

Configuration

RETL

Before trying to configure and run RMS ETL, install RETL version 10.3 or later which is required to run RMS ETL. Run the “verify_retl” script (included as part of the RETL installation) to ensure that RETL is working properly before proceeding.

RETL User and Permissions

RMS ETL should be installed and run as the RETL user. Additionally, the permissions should be set up as per the RETL Programmer’s Guide. RMS ETL reads data, creates, deletes and updates tables. (This is to ensure that weekly sales data is not pulled multiple times on subsequent extractions.) If these permissions are not set up properly, extractions will fail.

Environment variables

In addition to the RETL environment variables (please see the Programmer’s Guide for version of RETL), you need to set MMHOME to the base directory for RMS ETL. This is the top level directory that selected during the RMS Batch installation process. So in .kshrc you should add a line like the following:

```
export MMHOME=<base directory for RMS ETL>
```

`rmse_config.env`

There are a couple variables that will need to change depending upon local settings:

```
export DBNAME=int9i
export RMS_OWNER=RMS13DEV
export BA_OWNER=rmsint1012
```

Also, you will need to set the environment variable PASSWORD in either the `rmse_config.env`, .kshrc or some other location that can be included via one of those two means. For example, adding this line to the `rmse_config.env` will cause the password “bogus” to be used to log into the database:

```
export PASSWORD=bogus
```
Appendix: Inserting New Languages

A new language was added for the RMS 13.2 release, Croatian (hr). As the RMS dbschema installer does not support inserting new languages that have not already been installed, this section documents how to manually insert new languages as either primary or secondary languages. These steps should be done after installing the RMS 13.2.1 upgrade.

In this section <lang> represents the two or three-letter code for the language you wish to insert. This is the list of supported codes and the languages they represent:

- de - German
- es – Spanish
- el - Greek
- fr – French
- hu – Hungarian
- hr – Croatian
- it – Italian
- ja – Japanese
- ko – Korean
- nl – Dutch
- pl - Polish
- ptb – Brazilian Portuguese
- ru – Russian
- sv – Swedish
- tr - Turkish
- zhs – Simplified Chinese
- zht – Traditional Chinese

Insert Secondary Language Data

To insert secondary language data, complete the following steps.

2. Set the sqlplus session so that the encoding component of the NLS_LANG is UTF8. For example AMERICAN_AMERICA.UTF8.
3. Log into sqlplus with the RMS schema and run the following command:
   ```sql
   SQL> &rms1321_secondary_<lang>.sql
   ```
4. Check the log file rms1321_secondary_<lang>.log for any errors.
Appendix: Inserting New Languages

**Note:** Multiple secondary languages can be added to a primary language install of English.

**Insert Primary Language Data**

To insert primary language data, complete the following steps.

**Note:** These scripts are only for customers who wish to have a primary language of one of the non-English supported languages. Once you run one of these primary scripts, you will not be able to revert back to English as your primary language. The scripts are UTF-8 encoded. We recommend installing them into a database that has been set to UTF-8.

2. Set the sqlplus session so that the encoding component of the NLS_LANG is UTF8. For example AMERICAN_AMERICA.UTF8.
3. Log into sqlplus with the RMS schema and run the following command:
   
   SQL> @rms1321_primary_<lang>.sql

4. Check the log file rms1321_primary_<lang>.log for any errors.

**Note:** Only one language can be set as the primary language for the system.
Appendix: Setting Up Password Stores with Oracle Wallet

As part of an application installation, administrators must set up password stores for database user accounts using Oracle Wallet. These password stores must be installed on the application database side. While the installer handles much of this process, the administrators must perform some additional steps.

A password store for the application and application server user accounts must also be installed; however, the installer takes care of this entire process.

About Password Stores and Oracle Wallet

Oracle databases have allowed other users on the server to see passwords in case database connect strings (username/password@db) were passed to programs. In the past, users could navigate to `ps -ef | grep <username>` to see the password if the password was supplied in the command line when calling a program.

To make passwords more secure, Oracle Retail has implemented the Oracle Software Security Assurance (OSSA) program. Sensitive information such as user credentials now must be encrypted and stored in a secure location. This location is called password stores or wallets. These password stores are secure software containers that store the encrypted user credentials.

Users can retrieve the credentials using aliases that were set up when encrypting and storing the user credentials in the password store. For example, if `username/password@db` is entered in the command line argument and the alias is called `db_username`, then the argument to a program would be the following:

```
sqlplus /@db_username
```

This would connect to the database as it did previously, but it would hide the password from any system user.

After this is configured, as in the example above, the application installation and the other relevant scripts are no longer needed to use embedded usernames and passwords. This reduces any security risks that may exist because usernames and passwords are no longer exposed.

When the installation starts, all the necessary user credentials are retrieved from the Oracle Wallet based on the alias name associated with the user credentials.

There are two different types of password stores or wallets. One type is for database connect strings used in program arguments (such as `sqlplus /@db_username`). The other type is for Java application installation and application use.
Setting Up Password Stores for Database User Accounts

After the database is installed and the default database user accounts are set up, administrators must set up a password store using the Oracle wallet. This involves assigning an alias for the username and associated password for each database user account. The alias is used later during the application installation. This password store must be created on the system where the application server and database client are installed.

This section describes the steps you must take to set up a wallet and the aliases for the database user accounts. For more information on configuring authentication and password stores, see the Oracle Database Security Guide.

Note: In this section, <wallet_location> is a placeholder text for illustration purposes. Before running the command, ensure that you specify the path to the location where you want to create and store the wallet.

To set up a password store for the database user accounts, perform the following steps:

1. Create a wallet using the following command:
   
   kstore -wrl <wallet_location> -create

   After you run the command, enter a password for the Oracle Wallet in the prompt.

   Note: The mkstore utility is included in the Oracle Database Client installation.

   The wallet is created with the auto-login feature enabled. This feature enables the database client to access the wallet contents without using the password. For more information, refer to the Oracle Database Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide.

2. Create the database connection credentials in the wallet using the following command:
   
   mkstore -wrl <wallet_location> -createCredential <alias-name> <database-user-name>

   After you run the command, a prompt appears. Enter the password associated with the database user account in the prompt.

3. Repeat step 2 for all the database user accounts.

4. Update the sqlnet.ora file to include the following statements:
   
   WALLET_LOCATION = (SOURCE = (METHOD = FILE) (METHOD_DATA = (DIRECTORY = <wallet_location>)))
   SQLNET.WALLET_OVERRIDE = TRUE
   SSL_CLIENT_AUTHENTICATION = FALSE

5. Update the tnsnames.ora file to include the following entry for each alias name to be set up.
   
   <alias-name> =
   (DESCRIPTION =
   (ADDRESS_LIST =
   (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP) (HOST = <host>) (PORT = <port>))
   )
   (CONNECT_DATA =
   (SERVICE_NAME = <service>)
   )
   )

   In the previous example, <alias-name>, <host>, <port>, and <service> are placeholder text for illustration purposes. Ensure that you replace these with the relevant values.
Setting Up Wallets for Database User Accounts

The following examples show how to set up wallets for database user accounts for the following applications:

- For RMS, RWMS, RPM Batch, RETL, RMS, RWMS, and ARI
- For Java Applications (SIM, ReIM, RPM, Alloc, RIB, RSL, AIP, RETL)

For RMS, RWMS, RPM Batch, RETL, RMS, RWMS, and ARI

9. Create a new directory called wallet under your folder structure.
   cd /projects/rms13.2/dev/
mkdir .wallet

   \textbf{Note:} The default permissions of the wallet allow only the owner to use it, ensuring the connection information is protected. If you want other users to be able to use the connection, you must adjust permissions appropriately to ensure only authorized users have access to the wallet.

10. Create a sqlnet.ora in the wallet directory with the following content.
    WALLET_LOCATION = (SOURCE = (METHOD = FILE) (METHOD_DATA = (DIRECTORY = /projects/rms13.2/dev/.wallet)))
    SQLNET.WALLET_OVERRIDE=TRUE
    SSL_CLIENT_AUTHENTICATION=FALSE

    \textbf{Note:} WALLET_LOCATION must be on line 1 in the file.

11. Setup a tnsnames.ora in the wallet directory. This tnsnames.ora includes the standard tnsnames.ora file. Then, add two custom tns_alias entries that are only for use with the wallet. For example, sqlplus /@dvols29_rms01user.
    ifile = /u00/oracle/product/11.2.0.1/network/admin/tnsnames.ora

dvols29_rms01user =
  (DESCRIPTION = (ADDRESS_LIST = (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = tcp)
  (host = mspdv311.us.oracle.com) (Port = 1521)))
  (CONNECT_DATA = (SID = dvols29) (GLOBAL_NAME = dvols29)))

dvols29_rms01user.world =
  (DESCRIPTION = (ADDRESS_LIST = (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = tcp)
  (host = mspdv311.us.oracle.com) (Port = 1521)))
  (CONNECT_DATA = (SID = dvols29) (GLOBAL_NAME = dvols29)))

    \textbf{Note:} It is important to not just copy the tnsnames.ora file because it can quickly become out of date. The ifile clause (shown above) is key.

12. Create the wallet files. These are empty initially.
    a. Ensure you are in the intended location.
       $ pwd
       /projects/rms13.2/dev/.wallet
    b. Create the wallet files.
       $ mkstore -wrl . -create
    c. Enter the wallet password you want to use. It is recommended that you use the same password as the UNIX user you are creating the wallet on.
    d. Enter the password again.
Two wallet files are created from the above command:
- ewallet.p12
- cwallet.sso

13. Create the wallet entry that associates the user name and password to the custom tns alias that was setup in the wallet’s tnsnames.ora file.

```
mkstore -wrl . -createCredential <tns_alias> <username> <password>
```

**Example:**
```
mkstore -wrl . -createCredential
dvols29_rms01user rms01user passwd
```

14. Test the connectivity. The ORACLE_HOME used with the wallet must be the same version or higher than what the wallet was created with.

```
$ export TNS_ADMIN=/projects/rms13.2/dev/.wallet /* This is very import to use wallet to point at the alternate tnsnames.ora created in this example */

$ sqlplus /@dvols29_rms01user
```

```
SQL*Plus: Release 11g
Connected to:
Oracle Database 11g
```

```
SQL> show user
USER is “rms01user”
```

**Running batch programs or shell scripts would be similar:**

```
Ex: dtesys /@dvols29_rms01user
script.sh /@dvols29_rms01user
```

Set the UP unix variable to help with some compiles :

```
export UP=/@dvols29_rms01user
default_rms01user
for use in RMS batch compiles, and RMS, RWMS, and ARI forms compiles.
```

As shown in the example above, users can ensure that passwords remain invisible.

### Additional Database Wallet Commands

The following is a list of additional database wallet commands.

- **Delete a credential on wallet**
  
  `<mkstore -wrl . -deleteCredential <tns_alias> <username> <password>>`

- **Change the password for a credential on wallet**
  
  `<mkstore -wrl . -modifyCredential <tns_alias> <username> <password>>`

- **List the wallet credential entries**
  
  `<mkstore -wrl . -list>`

This command returns values such as the following.

```
oracle.security.client.connect_string1
oracle.security.client.user1
oracle.security.client.password1
```

- **View the details of a wallet entry**
  
  `<mkstore -wrl . -viewEntry oracle.security.client.connect_string1>`

Returns the value of the entry:

```
dvols29_rms01user
mkstore -wrl . -viewEntry oracle.security.client.user1
```
Returns value of the entry:
  rms01user

  mkstore -wrl . -viewEntry oracle.security.client.password1

Returns value of the entry:
  passwd

For Java Applications (SIM, ReIM, RPM, Alloc, RIB, RSL, AIP, RETL)

For Java application, consider the following:

- For database user accounts, ensure that you set up the same alias names between the password stores (database wallet and Java wallet). You can provide the alias name during the installer process.
- Document all aliases that you have set up. During the application installation, you must enter the alias names for the application installer to connect to the database and application server.

Java wallets do not have a password to update their entries. Entries in Java wallets are stored in partitions, or application-level keys. In each retail application, after you unzip `<app>13application.zip, cd into `<app>/application/retail-public-security-api/bin (for example, `mspdv351:[1033_WLS] /u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS/user_projects/domains/132_mck_soa_domain/reim13/wallet/bin`

or

Unzip to `reim/application/retail-public-security-api-bin` to run the commands below to administer java wallets. The application installers should create the Java wallets for you, but it is good to know how this works for future use and understanding.

There are two scripts relating to this at that folder: `dump_credentials.sh` and `save_credentials.sh`.

**Dump_credentials.sh**

`Dump_credentials.sh` is used to retrieve information from wallet. For each entry found in the wallet, the wallet partition, the alias, and the user name are displayed. Note that the password is not displayed. If the value of an entry is uncertain, run `save_credentials.sh` to resave the entry with a known password.

`Dump_credentials.sh <wallet location>`

Example:

```
dump_credentials.sh
location:/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS/user_projects/domains/132_mck_soa_domain/sim-client/csm
```

Retail Public Security API Utility
```
=====================================================================
Below are the credentials found in the wallet at the location:/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS/user_projects/domains/132_mck_soa_domain/reim13/config
=====================================================================

Apapplication level key partition name:reim13
User Name Alias:WLS-ALIAS User Name:weblogic
User Name Alias:RETAIL-ALIAS User Name:retail.user
User Name Alias:LDAP-ALIAS User Name:RETAIL.USER
User Name Alias:RMS-ALIAS User Name:rms132mock
User Name Alias:REIMBAT-ALIAS User Name:reimbat
```

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Save_credentials.sh

Save_credentials.sh is used to update the information in wallet. If you are unsure about the information that is currently in the wallet, use dump_credentials.sh as indicated above.

```
save_credential.sh -a <alias> -u <user> -p <partition name> -l <path of the wallet file location where credentials are stored>
```

Example

```
mspdv351:[1033_WLS]
/u00/webadmin/mock132_testing/rtil/rtil/application/retail-public-security-api/bin> save_credential.sh -l wallet_test -a myalias -p mypartition -u myuser
```

Enter password:
Verify password:

**Note:** -p in the above command is for partition name. You must specify the proper partition name which is used in application code for each Java application.

save_credentials.sh and dump_credentials.sh scripts are the same for all applications.

Usage

```
usage: save_credential.sh -au[plh]
E.g. save_credential.sh -a rms-alias -u rms_user -p rib-rms -l ./
    -a,--userNameAlias <arg>      alias for which the credentials needs to be stored
    -h,--help                     usage information
    -l,--locationofWalletDir <arg> location where the wallet file is created. If not specified, it creates the wallet under secure-credential-wallet directory which is already present under the retail-public-security-api/ directory.
    -p,--appLevelKeyPartitionName <arg> application level key partition name
    -u,--userName <arg>           username to be stored in secure credential wallet for specified alias
```
How does the Wallet Tie Back to the Application?

The ORACLE Retail Java applications have the wallet alias information you create in an `<app-name>.properties` file. Below is the reim.properties file. Note the database information and the user are presented as well. The property called `datasource.credential.alias=RMS-ALIAS` uses the ORACLE wallet with the argument of RMS-ALIAS at the `csm.wallet.path` and `csm.wallet.partition.name = reim13` to retrieve the password for application use.

Reim.properties code sample:

```
datasource.url=jdbc:oracle:thin:@mspdv349.us.oracle.com:1521:pkols07
datasource.schema.owner=rms132mock
datasource.credential.alias=RMS-ALIAS
```

How does the Wallet Tie Back to Java pgm batch Use (such as REIM batch)?

Some of the ORACLE Retail Java batch applications have an alias to use when running Java batch programs. For example, alias `REIMBAT-ALIAS` maps through the wallet to dbuser reimbat, already on the database. To run a ReIM batch program the format would be: reimbatchpgmname REIMBAT-ALIAS <other arguments as needed by the program in question>

Setting up RETL Wallets for 13.2

RETL 13.2 creates a wallet under `$RFX_HOME/etc/security`, with the following files:

- cwallet.sso
- jazn-data.xml
- jps-config.xml
- README.txt

To set up RETL wallets, perform the following steps:

15. Set the following environment variables:

- `ORACLE_SID=retaildb`
- `RFX_HOME=/u00/rfx/rfx-13.2.0`
- `RFX_TMP=/u00/rfx/rfx-13.2.0/tmp`
- `JAVA_HOME=/usr/jdk1.6.0_12.64bit`
- `LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$ORACLE_HOME`
- `PATH=$RFX_HOME/bin:$JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH`

16. Change directory to `$RFX_HOME/bin`. 

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   - Enter 1 to add a new database credential.
   - Enter the dbuseralias. For example, retl_java_rms01user.
   - Enter the database user name. For example, rms01user.
   - Enter the database password.
   - Re-enter the database password.
   - Enter D to exit the setup script.

18. Update your RETL environment variable script to reflect the names of both the Oracle Networking wallet and the Java wallet.
   For example, to configure RETLforRPAS, modify the following entries in $MMHOME/RETLforRPAS/rfx/etc/rmse_rpas_config.env.
   - The RETL_WALLET_ALIAS should point to the Java wallet entry:
     ```
     export RETL_WALLET_ALIAS="retl_java_rms01user"
     ```
   - The ORACLE_WALLET_ALIAS should point to the Oracle network wallet entry:
     ```
     export ORACLE_WALLET_ALIAS="dvols29_rms01user"
     ```
   - The SQLPLUS_LOGON should use the ORACLE_WALLET_ALIAS:
     ```
     export SQLPLUS_LOGON="/@${ORACLE_WALLET_ALIAS}"
     ```

19. To change a password later, run setup-security-credential.sh.
   - Enter 2 to update a database credential.
   - Select the credential to update.
   - Enter the database user to update or change.
   - Enter the password of the database user.
   - Re-enter the password.
### Quick Guide for Retail Wallets

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- **RMS forms**
  - Database SID and Database schema owner are hard-coded by installer.

- **RMWS forms**
  - Database SID and Database schema owner are hard-coded by installer.

- **RPM app**
  - Database SID and Database schema owner are hard-coded by installer.

- **RWMS auto-login**
  - Database SID and Database schema owner are hard-coded by installer.
## Appendix: Installation Order

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</table>

**ReIM app**

| JAVA       | <weblogic domain home>/retail/<deployed reim app name>/config |                  |                  | <installed app name> | <reim weblogic user alias> | <reim weblogic user name> | App use | Installer | weblogic-alias | Each alias must be unique |

| JAVA       | <installed app name> | <reim schema user alias> | <reim schema user name> | App, batch use | Installer | rms01user-alias | |

| JAVA       | <installed app name> | <reim webservice validation user alias> | <reim webservice validation user name> | App use | Installer | reimwebservice-alias | |

| JAVA       | <installed app name> | <reim batch user alias> | <reim batch user name> | App, batch use | Installer | reimbatch-alias | |

**Alloc app**

| JAVA       | <weblogic domain home>/retail/<deployed alloc app name>/config |                  |                  | <installed app name> | <reim batch user alias> | <reim batch user name> | App, batch use | Installer | reimbatch-alias | Each alias must be unique |
## Appendix: Installation Order

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<td>&lt;RIBHOME DIR&gt;/deployment-home/conf/security</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JMS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>jms&lt;1-5&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;jms user alias&gt; for jms&lt;1-5&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;jms user name&gt; for jms&lt;1-5&gt;</td>
<td>Integratio n use</td>
<td>Installer</td>
<td>jms-alias</td>
<td>&lt;app&gt; is one of aip, rfm, rms, rpm, sim, rwms, tafr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebLogic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rib-app-server-instance</td>
<td>&lt;rib-app weblogic user alias&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;rib-app weblogic user name&gt;</td>
<td>Integratio n use</td>
<td>Installer</td>
<td>weblogic-alias</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin GUI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rib-app#web-app-user-alias</td>
<td>&lt;rib-app admin gui user alias&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;rib-app admin gui user name&gt;</td>
<td>Integratio n use</td>
<td>Installer</td>
<td>admin-gui-alias</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rib-app#user-alias</td>
<td>&lt;app weblogic user alias&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;app weblogic user name&gt;</td>
<td>Integratio n use</td>
<td>Installer</td>
<td>app-user-alias</td>
<td>Valid only for aip, rpm, sim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rib-app#app-db-user-alias</td>
<td>&lt;rib-app database schema user alias&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;rib-app database schema user name&gt;</td>
<td>Integratio n use</td>
<td>Installer</td>
<td>db-user-alias</td>
<td>Valid only for rfm, rms, rwms, tafr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail app</td>
<td>Wallet type</td>
<td>Wallet loc</td>
<td>Wallet partition</td>
<td>Alias name</td>
<td>User name</td>
<td>Use</td>
<td>Create by</td>
<td>Alias Example</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Hospital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rib-&lt;app&gt;#hosp-user-alias</td>
<td>&lt;rib-app error hospital database schema user alias&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;rib-app error hospital database schema user name&gt;</td>
<td>Integration use</td>
<td>Installer</td>
<td>hosp-user-alias</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This section provides a guideline as to the order in which the Oracle Retail applications should be installed. If a retailer has chosen to use some, but not all, of the applications the order is still valid less the applications not being installed.

**Note:** The installation order is not meant to imply integration between products.

### Enterprise Installation Order

1. Oracle Retail Merchandising System (RMS), Oracle Retail Trade Management (RTM), Oracle Retail Sales Audit (ReSA), Optional: Oracle Retail Fiscal Management (ORFM)

   **Note:** ORFM is an optional application for RMS if you are implementing Brazil localization.

2. Oracle Retail Service Layer (RSL)
3. Oracle Retail Extract, Transform, Load (RETL)
4. Oracle Retail Active Retail Intelligence (ARI)
5. Oracle Retail Warehouse Management System (RWMS)
6. Oracle Retail Allocation
7. Oracle Retail Invoice Matching (ReIM)
8. Oracle Retail Price Management (RPM)

   **Note:** During installation of RPM, you are asked for the RIBforRPM provider URL. Since RIB is installed after RPM, make a note of the URL you enter. If you need to change the RIBforRPM provider URL after you install RIB, you can do so by editing the remote_service_locator_info_ribserver.xml file.

9. Oracle Retail Central Office (ORCO)
10. Oracle Retail Returns Management (ORRM)
11. Oracle Retail Back Office (ORBO) or Back Office with Labels and Tags (ORLAT)
12. Oracle Retail Store Inventory Management (SIM)

   **Note:** During installation of SIM, you are asked for the RIB provider URL. Since RIB is installed after SIM, make a note of the URL you enter. If you need to change the RIB provider URL after you install RIB, you can do so by editing the remote_service_locator_info_ribserver.xml file.

13. Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server (RPAS)
14. Oracle Retail Demand Forecasting (RDF)
15. Oracle Retail Category Management (CM)
16. Oracle Retail Replenishment Optimization (RO)
17. Oracle Retail Analytic Parameter Calculator Replenishment Optimization (APC RO)
18. Oracle Retail Regular Price Optimization (RPO)
19. Oracle Retail Merchandise Financial Planning (MFP)
20. Oracle Retail Size Profile Optimization (SPO)
21. Oracle Retail Assortment Planning (AP)
22. Oracle Retail Item Planning (IP)
23. Oracle Retail Item Planning Configured for COE (IP COE)
24. Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning (AIP)
25. Oracle Retail Integration Bus (RIB)
26. Oracle Retail Point-of-Service (ORPOS)
27. Oracle Retail Markdown Optimization (MDO)
28. Oracle Retail Clearance Optimization Engine (COE)
29. Oracle Retail Analytic Parameter Calculator for Markdown Optimization (APC-MDO)
30. Oracle Retail Analytic Parameter Calculator for Regular Price Optimization (APC-RPO)
31. Oracle Retail Promotion Intelligence and Promotion Planning and Optimization (PI-PPO)
32. Oracle Retail Analytics
33. Oracle Retail Workspace (ORW)