Oracle® Retail Fiscal Management and Brazil Localization
Installation Guide
Release 13.2.3
E25289-01

October 2011
Value-Added Reseller (VAR) Language

Oracle Retail VAR Applications

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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 Online Documentation available on the Oracle Technology Network Web site. 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 Implementation Guide
- Oracle Retail Fiscal Management Data Model
- Oracle Retail Merchandising System Data Model
- Oracle Retail Merchandising Batch Schedule

Also see the documentation library for Oracle Business Intelligence Enterprise Edition at this URL: [http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/bi_ee.html](http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/bi_ee.html)

Customer Support

To contact Oracle Customer Support, access My Oracle Support at the following URL:

[https://support.oracle.com](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, 13.2.3). 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 H: Application Deployment Method in the *Oracle Retail Merchandising System Installation Guide* 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:


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 sparcity
- 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.

Check Database Server Requirements

ORFM requires that the RMS 13.2.3 database schema be installed. See the Oracle Retail Merchandising System Installation Guide for the supported database server requirements.
Check Supported Application Server Requirements

General requirements for an application server capable of running ORFM 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 5 for x86-64 (Actual hardware or Oracle virtual machine).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 Update 5 (RHEL 5.5) 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, HPVM, or vPars)</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 (Required for Forms 11.1.1.3 component)</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 COMPIL WITH FRM-30312 WHEN NLS_LANG INCLUDES UTF8 CHARACTERSET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> These patches are for Linux 64-bit only, for other OSes these patches are not required. Patch 10065423 must be applied before patch 9356983.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Components</strong></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><strong>Other components</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Oracle BI Publisher 10g (10.1.3.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Required for SSO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Oracle Internet Directory 10g (10.1.4.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verify Single Sign-On

If a single sign-on is to be used, verify the Oracle Infrastructure Server 10g version 10.1.4.3 server has been installed. If applicable, verify the Oracle HTTP server hosting Oracle Forms is registered with the Infrastructure Oracle Internet Directory.

Check Supported Web Browser and Client Requirements

General requirements for client running RMS include the following.

<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>

Note: Oracle Retail does not recommend or support installations of ORFM with less than 256 kb bandwidth available between the PC client location (store and warehouse locations) and the data center at which the application server resides. Attempting to utilize less than 256 kb total available bandwidth causes unpredictable network utilization spikes, and performance of the ORFM screens degrades below requirements established for the product. The 256 kb requirement provides reasonable, predictable performance and network utilization.

Supported Oracle Retail Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail Merchandising System (RMS)</td>
<td>13.2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail Store Inventory Management (SIM)</td>
<td>13.2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Retail Warehouse Management System (RWMS)</td>
<td>13.2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Supported Third-Party Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mastersaf</td>
<td>SPED – Mastersaf DW since V2R01 (Version 2 Release 01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NFE – Mastersaf DFe (NFe for goods, NFSe for services and CTe for transport) V1.R54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TaxWeb Tax Rules</td>
<td>2.8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(The Tax Rules software is a product of TaxWeb Compliance Software S.A.)</td>
<td>Note: ORFM/RTIL was tested with TaxWeb v2.8.7. Please contact TaxWeb for the latest compatible release (<a href="http://www.taxweb.com.br">http://www.taxweb.com.br</a>).</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 Integration Bus (RIB)</td>
<td>13.2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The following integration points are not supported for ORFM/RMS Brazil Localization, but they are supported with non-Brazil RMS:

Oracle Retail Fiscal Management has been validated to run in two configurations on Linux:

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

The Oracle Retail products have been validated against an 11.2.0.2 RAC database. When using a RAC database, all JDBC connections should be configured to use OCI connections rather than THIN connections. It is suggested that when using OCI connections, the Oracle Retail products database be configured in the tnsnames.ora file used by the WebLogic Server installations.

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 11.2.0.2 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 E16795-11
Patch Installation

The database portion of ORFM can be patched from release 13.2.2. This guide details the steps needed to perform a patch installation of ORFM.

To successfully complete the ORFM 13.2.3 patch, installers from the RMS 13.2, ORFM 13.2, RMS 13.2.3 and ORFM 13.2.3 releases must be run in a specific sequence.

This guide explains the steps needed to perform an installation of RMS/ORFM. These chapters should be followed in order:

- Chapter 4 - RTIL Installation Tasks—Patch
- Chapter 5 - Database Installation Tasks—Patch
- Chapter 6 - Batch Installation Tasks—Patch
- Chapter 7 - Application Installation Tasks—Patch
- Chapter 8 - Reports Installation Tasks—Patch
RTIL Installation Tasks—Patch

Before proceeding, you must install Oracle WebLogic Server 11g Release 1 (10.3.3) and patches listed in Chapter 1, Preinstallation Tasks. The RTIL application is deployed to a WebLogic Managed server within the WebLogic installation.

Note: There are no RTIL updates for the 13.2.3 release. If you have already installed RTIL 13.2.2, you have the latest code and can skip to the next chapter.

Install Managed Server in WebLogic

Before running the application installer, you must install a managed server for the RTIL application in WebLogic if it was not created during the domain installation.

1. Log in to the Administration Console.

2. Click Lock & Edit.

4. Set the following variables:
   - **Server Name**: This value should be specific to your targeted application (for example, rtil-server).
   - **Server Listen Address**: `<weblogic server>` (for example, redevlv0074.us.oracle.com)
   - **Server Listen Port**: A free port. Check for availability.
     A suggestion is to increment the AdminServer port by two and keep incrementing by two for each managed server (for example, 17003, 17005, 17007, and so on.)

5. Click **Next**.
6. Click Finish.
7. Click **Activate Changes** on the left side. Once the changes are activated, the State of the rtil-server should change to SHUTDOWN status.
Install Managed Server in WebLogic

Install Node Manager

Install Node Manager if it was not created during domain install. The node manager is required so that the managed servers can be started and stopped through the admin console. Only one node manager is needed per WebLogic installation.

1. Log in to the Administration Console.
2. Click Lock & Edit. Navigate to Environments->Machines. Click New.
3. The following page is displayed. Set the following variables:
   - **Name**: Logical machine name
   - **Machine OS**: UNIX
4. Click OK to activate the changes.
5. Click the machine created.
6. Click the Node Manager tab and update the details below.
   - Type: Plain
   - Listen Address: <weblogic server> (for example, redevlv0074.us.oracle.com)
   - Listen Port: Assign a port number. The default port is 5556.

7. Click Save.

8. Click Activate Changes.

9. Click Lock & Edit.

10. Navigate to Environments > machines. Click the machine name. Select the Servers tab. Click Add.
11. Add the managed servers that need to be configured with the Nodemanager. Save changes.
   - From the drop down select the managed server  to be added to nodemanager
   - Server: <app-server> (for example: rtil-server)

12. Click Next. Click Finish.

13. To activate changes the server must be stopped as follows:
    `<WLS_HOME>/user_projects/domains/<domain name>/bin/
    stopManagedWebLogic.sh rtil-server ${server_name}:${server_port}`

14. Go to each managed server that is being added to the machine and click the Server Start tab. In the Class Path box, add the following:
    `<full-path-to-domain>/servers/<managed-server>`

    For example:
    `/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS/user_projects/domains/rtil_domain/servers/
    rtil-server`

15. Click Save.

16. Click Activate Changes.
Start the Managed Servers

To start the managed servers, complete the following steps.

1. Start the Node Manager from the command line.
   
   `<WLS_HOME>/wlserver_10.3/server/bin/startNodeManager.sh`

   After the Node Manager is started, the managed servers can be started through the admin console.

2. Update `weblogic console->servers-><app>-server->server start tab->Classpath` with the following:
   
   `CLASSPATH: <WLS_HOME>/modules/com.bea.core.apache.log4j_1.2.13.jar`

3. Navigate to Environments > Servers. Select `<app-server>` (for example, rtil-server server managed server). Click the Control tab.

4. Click **Start** to start the managed server.

Install TaxWeb Tax Rules

**Important Note:** The TaxWeb installation instructions provided in this chapter are for reference only and are subject to change per TaxWeb requirements. In all cases, the installation guide provided by TaxWeb is considered the master document.

TaxWeb Tax Rules is a third party tax rules engine that is actively used within the Brazilian market. TaxWeb Tax Rules is a Java application. The binary distribution is made available as a set of Java Archive (jar) files.
Within the Oracle Retail suite, TaxWeb Tax Rules is integrated with RMS and ORFM through RTIL. To install TaxWeb Tax Rules so that it integrates with Oracle Retail applications, complete the following steps.

1. Be sure Oracle Database 11g Release 2 is installed, as TaxWeb Tax Rules requires it for its application schema installation and configuration.
2. Install the jar files in the lib folder of the WebLogic domain in which RTIL will be deployed.
3. Install the data source configuration file (taxcomponent.conf) in the config folder of the WebLogic domain in which RTIL will be deployed.
4. Configure the data source in the WebLogic domain.

For detailed information about installation and how to configure the Tax Rules application and data source, refer to the installation guide provided by TaxWeb Tax Rules.

**Important Note:** If there is an existing Tax Rules database user from a previously installed release, it should not be used. Drop and recreate the user with scripts from the Tax Rules release supported for 13.2.3.

### Install TaxWeb Tax Rules .jar Files

Copy the list of mentioned jars from the TaxWeb Tax Rules bundle delivered by TaxWeb to the lib folder of the Weblogic domain in which RTIL will be deployed.

- commons-logging-api.jar
- taxinterfaces.jar
- commons-logging-1.1.1.jar
- commons-pool-1.5.5.jar
- commons-dbcp-1.3.jar
- commons-io-2.0.1.jar
- commons-beanutils-1.7.jar
- commons-beanutils-1.8.3.jar
- commons-lang-2.4.jar
- log4j.jar
- commons-collections-3.2.1.jar
- javaee-api-5.0-1.jar
- ojdbc5.jar
- taxrules.jar

**Note:** All the above mentioned jars are used and owned by the TaxWeb Tax Rules application. In subsequent releases, jars may be added or removed by TaxWeb. See the *Oracle Retail Fiscal Management/RMS Brazil Localization Implementation Guide* for details on redeploying your .jar files.
Install Datasource Configuration File

The prerequisite for this step is the availability of a TaxWeb Tax Rules schema which should be installed based on the TaxWeb Tax Rules installation guide. The datasource should be created in the WebLogic domain in which RTIL will be installed. Please refer to the TaxWeb Tax Rules installation guide for data source creation details.

The configured datasource name should be included in the taxcomponent.conf file supplied in the TaxWeb Tax Rules distribution and placed in the config folder of the Weblogic domain in which RTIL will be deployed.

Expand the RTIL Application Distribution

To expand the RTIL application distribution, complete the following steps.

1. Create a new staging directory for the RTIL application distribution (rtill3application.zip). There should be a minimum of 40 MB disk space available for the application installation files.

   Example:
   
   `<WLS_HOME> /user_projects/domain/<domain_name>/servers/<rtil-server>/rtil-staging`

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

2. Copy rtill3application.zip to STAGING_DIR and extract its contents.

Run the RTIL Application Installer

Once you have a WebLogic instance that is configured and started, you can run the RTIL application installer. This installer configures and deploys the RTIL application.

Note: See Appendix: ORFM RTIL Installer Screens for details on every screen and field in the RTIL application installer.

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

1. Change directories to STAGING_DIR/rtil/application. This directory was created when the rtill3application.zip file was expanded under STAGING_DIR.

2. Set and export the following environment variables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ORACLE_HOME</td>
<td>The location where Weblogic has been installed</td>
<td>ORACLE_HOME= /u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>export ORACLE_HOME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBLOGIC_DOMAIN_HOMe</td>
<td>The location where the Weblogic domain has been installed</td>
<td>WEBLOGIC_DOMAIN_HOME=$ORACLE_HOME/user_projects/domains/adf_domain/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Export WEBLOGIC_DOMAIN_HOME</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Variable Description Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JAVA_HOME</td>
<td>Location of a Java 6.0 (1.6.0) JDK</td>
<td>JAVA_HOME=/u00/webadmin/java/jdk1.6.0_12&lt;br&gt;Export JAVA_HOME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISPLAY</td>
<td>Address and port of X server on desktop system of user running installation. Optional for RTIL application installer.</td>
<td>DISPLAY=&lt;IP address&gt;:0&lt;br&gt;export DISPLAY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. If you are using an X server (such as Exceed), set the DISPLAY environment variable so that you can run the installer in GUI mode (recommended). If you are not using an X server, or the GUI is too slow over your network, do not set DISPLAY for text mode.

4. Run the install.sh script. This launches the installer. After installation is complete, a detailed installation log file is created (rtil13install.<timestamp>.log).

   **Note:** The typical usage for GUI mode is no arguments.

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

5. 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

6. Once the installer is finished, open a web browser and navigate to the URL reported at the end if the installer logs. You should see this text, which indicates RTIL was installed successfully:

   ```
   E|invocationKey not present
   ```

7. Once RTIL installation is complete, set the JTA transaction timeout to 1000 seconds in the WebLogic Admin console.

   - To override the default JTA timeout, log in to the WebLogic admin console. Navigate to Services > JTA link to go to the Configuration section.
   - Replace the default timeout of 30 seconds with 1000.
   - For the changes to take effect, bounce the WebLogic Server (for the domain).
8. Once RTIL installation is complete, configure Xmx and Xms values in the WebLogic Admin console.
   a. Log in to the admin console.
   b. Click Lock & Edit.
   c. Navigate to Servers -> RTIL Managed Server (for example, rtil-server).
d. Click the Server Start tab under configuration.

e. Change the Xmx and Xms values to 3072m.
Example: -Xmx3072m -Xms3072m -XX:MaxPermSize=256m

f. Save the configuration.

g. Click Activate Changes.
Resolving Errors Encountered During Application Installation

If the application installer encounters any errors, execution is halted immediately. You can run the installer in silent mode so that you do not have to retype the settings for your environment. See Appendix: Installer Silent Mode for silent mode instructions.

See Appendix: Common Installation Errors for common installation errors.

Because full application installation is required every time, any previous partial installations are overwritten by the successful installation.

h. Navigate to Environment → Servers
i. Click the Control Tab, under Summary of Servers.

j. Restart RTIL Managed Server.
Troubleshooting RTIL Deployment

Confirm the following details are in the RTIL database. If they are not, complete the following steps to configure the RTIL URL in the WebService Consumer.

Log in to the RMS database schema as an RMS user.

Add a record in the retail_service_report_url table with the following column values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS_CODE</td>
<td>RTIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS_NAME</td>
<td>Retail Tax Integration Layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS_TYPE</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>&lt;RTIL URL&gt; (for example, http://<a href="">rtilhostname:port</a>/rtil-web/invokeApp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERVER</td>
<td>&lt;RTIL_SERVER_NAME&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORT</td>
<td>&lt;PORT_NUMBER&gt; (for example, 17002)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Database Installation Tasks—Patch

There are two different methods to use for installing the ORFM 13.2.3 database schema patch. Option 1 uses the installer to apply the patch. Option 2 uses the patch controller scripts directly.

---

**Note:** If any ORFM hotfixes have been applied to the schema after 13.2, be aware that using the installer or controller scripts to apply the 13.2.3 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:** If you have manually applied the required hotfix 11071552, you will encounter errors when running the ORFM 13.2.1 database schema patch. See Appendix G: Common Installation Errors for the workaround and more details.

---

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

---

**RMS/ORFM Database Patch Sequence**

It is very important that the RMS and ORFM database patches are run in the correct sequence. Use the following sequence to determine the order to apply RMS and ORFM patches. Running patches out of sequence can cause installation errors.

1. RMS 13.2 DB Upgrade
2. ORFM 13.2 DB Install
3. RMS 13.2.1 DB Patch
4. ORFM 13.2.1 DB Patch
5. RMS 13.2.2 DB Patch
6. ORFM 13.2.2 DB Patch
7. RMS 13.2.3 DB Patch
8. ORFM 13.2.3 DB Patch

---

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

The ORFM 13.2.3 database schema patch installer may be used to apply the ORFM 13.2.3 patch to a schema from 13.2. 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 ORFM Database using Controller Scripts** later in this chapter for details on this method.
Before you apply the ORFM 13.2.3 patch:

- Make a backup of all your objects and database schema.
- Determine which patches and hotfix bundles have already been installed.
- Make sure the required RMS and ORFM schema patches have been applied. Refer to the section RMS/ORFM Database Patch Sequence for details.

Create Staging Directory for ORFM Database Schema Files

To create a staging directory for ORFM database schema files, complete the following steps.

1. Log into the database server as a user that can connect to the RMS database.
2. Create a staging directory for the ORFM 13.2.3 Patch. There should be a minimum of 40 MB disk space available in this location.
3. Copy the orfm1323dbpatch.zip file from the ORFM 13.2.3 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 orfm1323dbpatch.zip. This creates a orfm/dbschemapatch subdirectory under DB_PATCH_DIR.

Run the ORFM Database Schema Patch Installer

To run the ORFM database schema patch installer, complete the following steps.

**Note:** See Appendix: ORFM Database Patch Installer Screens for details about the screens and fields in the ORFM database schema patch installer.

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

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

   Verify the ORACLE_HOME and ORACLE_SID variables after running this script.

   **Example:**
   ```bash
   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 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 ORFM 13.2.3 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. This path will be DB_PATCH_DIR/rms/dbschemapatch/mom-dbpatch/<version>/orfm. This directory should contain a orfm_controller.ksh file, which the installer runs to apply the ORFM 13.2.3 Patch.

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`

---

### Option 2: Patch ORFM Database using Controller Scripts

While the installer can be used to apply the entire ORFM 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 orfm_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 ORFM 13.2.3 patch:

- Make a backup of all your objects and database schema.
- Determine which patches and hotfix bundles have already been installed
- Make sure the required RMS and ORFM schema patches have been applied. Refer to the section **RMS/ORFM Database Patch Sequence** for details.

### Create Staging Directory for RMS Database Schema Files

To create a staging directory for RMS database schema files, complete the following steps.

1. Log into the database server as a user that can connect to the RMS database.
2. Create a staging directory for the ORFM 13.2.3 Patch. There should be a minimum of 40 MB disk space available in this location.
3. Copy the orfm1323dbpatch.zip file from the ORFM 13.2.3 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 orfm1323dbpatch.zip. This creates a orfm/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/orfm/dbschemapatch/orfm-dbpatch/.
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. For each version you want to patch, configure the individual controller.cfg files as follows:

   - Copy DB_PATCH_DIR/orfm/dbschemapatch/orfm-dbpatch
     /<version>/orfmem/templates/controller.cfg to
     DB_PATCH_DIR/orfm/dbschemapatch/orfm-dbpatch
     /<version>/orfmem/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/orfm/dbschemapatch/orfm-
        dbpatch/<version>/orfmem
     ii. export SCHEMA_OWNER=<The name of the RMS schema>
     iii. export MMUSER=< The name of the RMS 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 Appendix: Setting Up Password Stores with Oracle Wallet for instructions to set up the database wallet.

6. For each version you wish to patch, cd to
   DB_PATCH_DIR/orfm/dbschemapatch/orfm-dbpatch/<version>/orfmem and run the following commands:

   ```
   $ ./orfm_controller.ksh DBO Y
   ```
7. If the installation fails for any of the patches before completion, look at the logs in the DB_PATCH_DIR/orfm/dbschemapatch/orfm-dbpatch/<version>/orfm/error and DB_PATCH_DIR/orfm/dbschemapatch/orfm-dbpatch/<version>/orfm/log directories to determine the source of the error. You can continue the patch by rerunning the orfm_controller.ksh file, but only if the files generated in the DB_PATCH_DIR/orfm/dbschemapatch/orfm-dbpatch/<version>/orfm/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/orfm/dbschemapatch/orfm-dbpatch/<version>/orfm/processed directory.
Batch Installation Tasks—Patch

There are two different methods to use for installing the ORFM 13.2.3 Batch Patch. Option 1 uses the RMS installer to apply patch. Option 2 compiles the batch directly.

**Option 1: Use RMS Batch Installer to Patch**

---

**Note:** If using the RMS Batch Installer to apply the ORFM 13.2.3 patch, the RMS 13.2.3 and ORFM 13.2.3 Batch patches should be applied at the same time. This section provides instructions on how to do this.

---

As shipped, the RMS 13.2 Batch installer will install and compile the batch programs for version 13.2. Patches for ORFM 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 ORFM 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 and ORFM 13.2.3 Batch patches:

- 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 and ORFM Batch Patch Files**

To create a staging directory for RMS and ORFM batch patch files, complete the following steps.

1. Log into the database server as a user that can connect to the RMS database.
2. Create a staging directory for the RMS 13.2.3 Batch Patch. There should be a minimum of 25 MB disk space available in this location.
3. Copy the rms1323batchpatch.zip file from the RMS 13.2.3 release to the staging directory. This is referred to as RMS_BATCH_PATCH_DIR when patching a database schema.
4. Change directories to RMS_BATCH_PATCH_DIR and extract the rms1323batchpatch.zip file. This creates a batch-patch subdirectory under RMS_BATCH_PATCH_DIR.

5. Create a staging directory for the ORFM 13.2.3 Batch Patch. There should be a minimum of 5 MB disk space available in this location. This should be a different directory than RMS_BATCH_PATCH_DIR.

6. Copy the orfm1323batchpatch.zip file from the ORFM 13.2.3 release to the staging directory. This is referred to as ORFM_BATCH_PATCH_DIR when patching a database schema.

7. Change directories to ORFM_BATCH_PATCH_DIR and extract the orfm1323batchpatch.zip file. This creates a batch-patch subdirectory under ORFM_BATCH_PATCH_DIR.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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 and ORFM batch patches. The utility is located under RMS_BATCH_PATCH_DIR/batch-patch/patch-util and ORFM_BATCH_PATCH_DIR/batch-patch/patch-util. This utility will accept as input the RMS and ORFM 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 RMS_BATCH_PATCH_DIR/batch-patch/patch-util/custom and ORFM_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

To run the installer patching utility, complete the following steps.

1. Set the JAVA_HOME environment variable to point to a JDK which is being used by WebLogic install.

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 to do this.

   ANT_HOME=STAGING_DIR/rms/batch/ant

   export ANT_HOME

3. Change directories to RMS_BATCH_PATCH_DIR/batch-patch/patch-util/

4. Modify the patch.properties file. Set the staging.dir and patch.to.version properties.
Option 1: Use RMS Batch Installer to Patch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>installer.dir</td>
<td>The directory where the RMS installer files are located under STAGING_DIR. Example: /opt/rms/batch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patch.to.version</td>
<td>The version you want to patch to Example: 13.2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Run the patch.sh script. This script will copy the RMS files from each patch from 13.2 up to the patch specified in the **patch.to.version** property. These files are copied into the RMS installer package.

6. Change directories to ORFM_BATCH_PATCH_DIR/batch-patch/patch-util/

7. 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 RMS installer files are located under STAGING_DIR. Example: /opt/rms/batch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patch.to.version</td>
<td>The version want to patch to Example: 13.2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Run the patch.sh script. This script will copy the ORFM files from each patch from 13.2.0 up to the patch specified in the **patch.to.version** property. These files are copied into the RMS installer package.

**Run RMS Batch Installer**

To run the RMS batch installer, complete the following steps.

**Note:** See Appendix: RMS Batch Installer Screens for 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

**Note:** For environments running Solaris and Oracle RDBMS 11.2.0.2, ensure Sun Studio 12 compiler is in the path. For example, export PATH=/vol.rtk/compilers/sunstudio12.1/bin:/usr/xpg4/bin:$PATH

4. 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>Property Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISPLAY</td>
<td>Address and port of X server on desktop system of user running install. Optional for batch installer.</td>
<td>DISPLAY=&lt;IP address&gt;:0 export DISPLAY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 G: 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
Option 1: Use RMS Batch Installer to Patch

---

**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
   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.

3. Log into sqlplus as SYSTEM and grant access to them by running the following commands:
   ```sql
   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
   SQL> grant read on directory rms13dev_ext_data to RMS13DEVc;
   SQL> grant read, write on directory rms13dev_ext_logs to RMS13DEV;
   ```
Option 2: Compile ORFM Batch Directly

Note: There is no ORFM batch added for the 13.2.3 release. If you have already installed the ORFM 13.2.2 batch, you have the latest code and can skip to the next chapter.

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 ORFM Batch Patch Files
To create a staging directory for RMS batch patch files, complete the following steps.

1. Log into the database server as a user that can connect to the RMS database.
2. Create a staging directory for the ORFM 13.2.3 Batch Patch. There should be a minimum of 5 MB disk space available in this location.
3. Copy the orfm1323batchpatch.zip file from the ORFM 13.2.3 release to the staging directory. This is referred to as ORFM_BATCH_PATCH_DIR when patching a database schema.
4. Change directories to ORFM_BATCH_PATCH_DIR and extract the orfm1323batchpatch.zip file. This creates a batch-patch subdirectory under ORFM_BATCH_PATCH_DIR.

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

To set environment variables, make sure the following variables are set. The RMS 13.2 batch installer should have created a batch.profile file located at INSTALL_DIR/batch.profile. This profile script can be used to set all 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/
Option 2: Compile ORFM Batch Directly

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AIX:

- LIBPATH=$ORACLE_HOME/lib:$MMHOME/oracle/lib/bin:$LDPATH
- 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

Note: For environments running Solaris and Oracle RDBMS 11.2.0.2, ensure Sun Studio 12 compiler is in the path.

Example: export PATH=/vol.rtk/compilers/sunstudio12.1/bin:/usr/xpg4/bin:$PATH

Linux:

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

Note: See Appendix: Setting Up Password Stores with Oracle Wallet

Compile Batch Libraries

To compile batch libraries, complete the following steps.

Note: Verify that TNS is set up correctly by using the UP variable to successfully log in to the RMS 13 schema. For example, /u00/oracle> sqlplus $UP.

1. Copy the files from ORFM_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 13.2.0 and ending with the 13.2.3 deltas.

2. Change directories to INSTALL_DIR/oracle/lib/src.

3. To make library dependencies run this command.

   make -f 110n_rmslib.mk depend 2>&1 | tee libdpnd.log

   Check the libdpnd.log file for errors.

4. To make batch libraries:

   make -f 110n_rmslib.mk 2>&1 | tee libretek.log

   Check the libretek.log file for errors.

5. To install batch libraries:

   make -f 110n_rmslib.mk install

   The batch libraries should now be in INSTALL_DIR/oracle/lib/bin.
Compile Batch Source Code

To compile batch source code complete the following steps.

1. Copy the files from ORFM_BATCH_PATCH_DIR/batch-patch/<version>/oracle/proc/src to INSTALL_DIR/oracle/proc/src. This step should be done with each version you want to apply in order of earliest to latest patch starting at 13.2.0 and ending with the 13.2.3 deltas.

2. Change directories to INSTALL_DIR/oracle/proc/src.

3. Create dependencies.
   a. Run the following command:
      
      ```bash
      make -f l10n_rms.mk depend 2>&1 | tee srcdpnd.log
      ```
   b. Check the srcdpnd.log file for errors.

4. Create batch programs.
   a. Run the following command:
      
      ```bash
      make -f l10n_rms.mk 2>&1 | tee srcall.log
      ```
   b. Check the srcall.log file for errors.

5. Install the batch programs.
   
   ```bash
   make -f l10n_rms.mk install
   ```

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

Copy Data Conversion Scripts

Copy the files from ORFM_BATCH_PATCH_DIR/batch-patch/<version>/external to INSTALL_DIR/external. This step should be done with each version you want to apply in order of earliest to latest patch starting at 13.2.0 and ending with the 13.2.2 deltas.
Application Installation Tasks—Patch

There are two different methods to use for installing the ORFM 13.2.3 Application patch. Option 1 uses the RMS installer to apply the patch. Option 2 compiles the ORFM toolset and forms directly.

**Note:** If the 13.2.3 database schema patch has been run, the entire set of toolsets and forms must be recompiled.

Create RMS Help Managed Server

**Note:** If rms help managed server is already installed, please skip this section.

1. Log in to the admin console.

![Admin Console](image)

2. Click Lock & Edit.
3. Navigate to Environment > Servers and select new tab of the servers on the right side.

4. Set the following variables:
   - **Server Name**: These should be some name specific to your application targeted (for example, rms-help-server).
   - **Server Listen Address**: <weblogic server> (for example, redevlv0065.us.oracle.com)
   - **Server Listen Port**: A free port; check for availability.
     A suggestion is to increment the AdminServer port by two and keep incrementing by two for each managed server (for example, 17003, 17005, 17007, and so on).
5. Click Next.
6. Click Finish.

7. Click Activate Changes on the left side.
Install Node Manager

Install Node Manager if it was not created during domain install. Node Manager is required so that the managed servers can be started and stopped through the admin console. Only one node manager is needed per WebLogic installation.

1. Log in to the admin console.
2. Click Lock & Edit button and navigate to Environments > Machines.
3. Click New.
4. Set the following variables:
   - **Name**: Logical machine name
   - **Machine OS**: UNIX
5. Click OK.
6. Click on the machine created.
7. Click the Node Manager tab and update the details below.
   - **Type**: Plain
   - **Listen Address**: Machine IP (for example, redevlv0065.us.oracle.com)
   - **Listen Port**: Node manager will be assigned a default port (for example, 5556)
8. Click Save.

9. Click Activate Changes.

10. Click Lock & Edit.
11. Navigate to Environments->machines->click on the machine name and select the Servers tab.

12. Click Add. Add the managed servers that need to be configured with NodeManager.
13. Set the following variables:
   - Server: name of server previously created (for example, rms-help-server)

14. Click Next. Click Finish.

15. Click Activate Changes.

   **Note:** To activate changes the server must be stopped if it is running:

   `$WLS_HOME/user_projects/domains/<domain-name>/bin/stopManagedWebLogic.sh <rms-help-server> ${server_name}:${server_port}`

   Go to each managed server that is being added to the machine and click the Server Start tab. In the Class Path box, add the following:

   `<full-path-to-domain>/servers/<managed-server>`

   For example:

   `/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS/user_projects/domains/ClassicDomain/servers/rms-help-server`

16. After the CLASSPATH changes are finished, click Save.

17. Click Activate Changes.

18. Start the Nodemanager from the server using the startNodeManager.sh at `$WLS_HOME/wlserver_10.3/server/bin`. 
19. Update nodemanager.properties file at the following location and set the SecureListener variable to false.
   $WLS_HOME/wlserver_10.3/common/nodemanager/nodemanager.properties
   SecureListener=false

20. The NodeManager must be restarted after making changes to the nodemanager.properties file.

   **Note:** The nodemanager.properties file is created after NodeManager is started for the first time. It is not available before that point.

---

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

*Note:* If using the RMS Application Installer to apply the ORFM 13.2.3 patch, the RMS 13.2.3 and ORFM 13.2.3 Application patches should be applied at the same time. This section provides instructions on how to do this.

As shipped, the RMS 13.2 Forms installer installs and compiles the forms for version 13.2. Patches for ORFM 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 ORFM 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 and ORFM 13.2.3 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 and ORFM Application Patch Files**

To create a staging directory for RMS and ORFM application patch files, complete the following steps.

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 530 MB disk space available in this location.
3. Copy the file rms1323apppatch.zip from the RMS 13.2.3 release to staging directory. This will be referred to as RMS_APP_PATCH_DIR when installing application software and reports.

4. Change directories to RMS_APP_PATCH_DIR and extract the file rms1323apppatch.zip. This creates an app-patch subdirectory under RMS_APP_PATCH_DIR.

5. Create a staging directory for the ORFM 13.2.3 Application Patch. There should be a minimum of 140 MB disk space available in this location. This should be a different directory than RMS_APP_PATCH_DIR.

6. Copy the orfm1323apppatch.zip file from the ORFM 13.2.3 release to the staging directory. This is referred to as ORFM_APP_PATCH_DIR when patching a database schema.

7. Change directories to ORFM_APP_PATCH_DIR and extract the orfm1323apppatch.zip file. This creates an app-patch subdirectory under ORFM_APP_PATCH_DIR.

8. If you do not 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.

9. 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.

10. 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 and ORFM Forms patches. The utility is located under RMS_APP_PATCH_DIR/app-patch/patch-util and ORFM_APP_PATCH_DIR/app-patch/patch-util. This utility will accept as input the RMS and ORFM 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 RMS_APP_PATCH_DIR/app-patch/patch-util/custom and ORFM_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**

To run the installer patching utility, complete the following steps.

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 RMS_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>
</table>
| staging.dir   | The directory where the installer files are located under STAGING_DIR.  
Example: /opt/rms/application |
| patch.to.version | The version want to patch to  
Example: 13.2.3 |

5. Run the patch.sh script. This script will copy the files from each patch from 13.2.3 up to the patch specified in the **patch.to.version** property. These files are copied into the installer package.

6. Change directories to ORFM_APP_PATCH_DIR/app-patch/patch-util/

7. Modify the patch.properties file.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| installer.dir | The directory where the RMS installer files are located under STAGING_DIR.  
Example: /opt/rms/application |
| patch.to.version | The version want to patch to  
Example: 13.2.3 |

Set the staging.dir and patch.to.version properties. Run the patch.sh script. This script will copy the ORFM files from each patch from 13.2.0 up to the patch specified in the **patch.to.version** property. These files are copied into the RMS installer package.

Run the RMS Application Installer

To run the RMS application installer, complete the following steps.

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

**Note:** It is necessary to have the `$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/tnsnames.ora` file configured in this WLS installation. Forms will use this information for connectivity.

A copy of the tnsnames.ora file must be created for the `$ORACLE_INSTANCE/config` location. If the file is not copied to this location, forms will not compile correctly.

**Note:** `ORACLE_HOME` is the location where Oracle Forms 11gR1 has been installed.

`ORACLE_INSTANCE` is the instance that is created during configuration of Oracle forms 11gR1 and contains the executables to compile

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_Forms/user_projects/domains/ClassicDomain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Export 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></td>
<td></td>
<td>export NLS_LANG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAVA_HOME</td>
<td>Location of a Java 6.0 (1.6.0) JDK.</td>
<td>JAVA_HOME=/u00/webadmin/java/jdk1.6.0_12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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_Forms
   ORACLE_HOME=/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS_Forms/as_1
   ORACLE_INSTANCE=/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS_Forms/asinst_1
   DOMAIN_HOME=/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS_Forms/user_projects/domains/ClassicDomain
   WLS_INSTANCE=WLS FORMS
ORACLE_SID=mydb
JAVA_HOME=/u00/webadmin/java/jdk1.6.0_12

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]
[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/WLSFORMS/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/WLSFORMS/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
```

Delete Obsolete Files

The following forms and menus are obsolete as of 13.2.2 and should be deleted from INSTALL_DIR.

INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src/company.mmb
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src/ribapierr.fmb
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src/freclass.fmb
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src/l10ncnae.fmb
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src/tribsubs.fmb
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src/vfreclass.fmb
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin/company.mmx
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin/ribapierr.mmx
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin/freclass.mmx
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin/l10ncnae.mmx
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin/tribsubs.mmx
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin/vfreclass.mmx
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 My Oracle Support document, Oracle Retail Merchandising Installation Test Cases (ID 12777131.1.1).

Option 2: Compile ORFM Toolset and Forms Directly

Option 2 entails compiling ORFM forms directly, as described below.

Create Staging Directory for ORFM Application Files

To create a staging directory for ORFM application files, complete the following steps.

1. Log into the application server as a user with read and write access to the WebLogic files.
2. Create a staging directory for the ORFM application installation software. There should be a minimum of 140 MB disk space available in this location.
3. Copy the file orfm1323apppatch.zip from the ORFM 13.2.3 release to staging directory. This is referred to as ORFM_APP_PATCH_DIR when installing application software and reports.
4. Change directories to ORFM_APP_PATCH_DIR and extract the file orfm1323apppatch.zip.

Set Environment Variables

To set environment variables, complete the following steps.

Note:
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 environment variables listed below.

Example:
cd <INSTALL_DIR>/base
./forms.profile

Variables set by forms.profile are as follows.

- 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
Option 2: Compile ORFM Toolset and Forms Directly

- 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=$ORACLE_INSTANCE/config/FRComponent/frcommon/guicommon.tk/admin
- PATH=$ORACLE_INSTANCE/bin:$PATH

**Note:** See Appendix M: Setting Up Password Stores with Oracle Wallet in this document.

**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

**Delete Obsolete Files**

The following forms and menus are obsolete as of 13.2.2 and should be deleted from INSTALL_DIR.

INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src/company.mmb
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src/ribapierr.fmb
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src/freclass.fmb
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src/l10ncnae.fmb
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src/tribsubs.fmb
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src/vfreclass.fmb
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin/company.mmx
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin/ribapierr.fmx
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin/freclass.fmx
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin/l10ncnae.fmx
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin/tribsubs.fmx
INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin/vfreclass.fmx
ORFM Forms Installation

Instructions for ORFM forms installation are as follows.

1. Copy the files from ORFM_APP_PATCH_DIR/app-patch/<version>/base/forms/src to INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src. This step should be done with each version you want to apply in order of earliest to latest patch starting at 13.2.0 and ending with the 13.2.3 deltas.
2. Copy all libraries (.pll files) in the INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src directory to the directories 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. Copy all forms (*.fmb files) in the INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src directory to the INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin directory.
6. Run forms_fm_fmb.sh (in INSTALL_DIR/base/rms/forms/bin) to compile the RMS reference forms.
7. Run forms.fmb.sh (in INSTALL_DIR/base/rms/forms/bin) to generate RMS runtime forms – .fmx’s.
8. Check to make sure that each non-reference form .fmb file has a corresponding .fmx file.
9. Copy all menus (*.mmb files) in the INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/src directory to the INSTALL_DIR/base/forms/bin directory.
10. Run menus.mmb.sh (in INSTALL_DIR/base/rms/forms/bin) to generate RMS runtime menus – .mmx’s.

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

To install the online help, complete the following steps.

Note: You can skip this section if you have already installed the helpfile included with RMS 13.2.2.

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 stopped and deleted. Check the box next to “rms-help” and click Stop->Force Stop Now. Click Yes on the next screen. 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 ORFM_APP_PATCH_DIR/app-patch/13.2.3/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. Select Deployments.
13. Check the box next to rms-help and click Start -> Servicing all Requests
14. Click Yes
15. 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 example, set it to http://redevlv0065.us.oracle.com:17003.
Reports Installation Tasks—Patch

ORFM Reports are included in the ORFM Application patch: orfm1322apppatch.zip in the reports directories.

Note: There are no ORFM reports added for the 13.2.3 release. If you have already installed the ORFM 13.2.2 reports, you have the latest code and can skip to the next chapter.

Manually Copy Reports to Install Directory

If you followed “Option 1: Use RMS Application Installer to Patch” in the chapter, Application Installation Tasks—Patch,” you can skip to the next section (“Installing the RMS/ORFM BI Publisher Templates.”) If you followed “Option 2: Compile ORFM Toolset and Forms Directly,” you must manually copy the reports to INSTALL_DIR. Copy the reports from the ORFM application patch ORFM_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 you want to apply in order of earliest to latest patch starting at 13.2.0 and ending with the 13.2.3 deltas.

Note: If BIPublisher application is already deployed to a bipublisher managed server in Weblogic, you can directly go to “Installing the RMS BIPublisher Templates” section. If not, please follow the below instructions.

BI Server Component Installation Tasks

Oracle BI Publisher is used as the main RMS and RWMS reporting engine and can be used in conjunction with external printing solutions like label printing. This section describes the installation of Oracle BI Publisher as a server application within WebLogic 10.3.3. One deployment of BI Publisher can be used for both the RMS and RWMS reports. If you are installing BI Publisher as a part the Oracle BI EE suite, please refer to the appropriate Fusion Middleware guides for the installation of the product in a WebLogic server environment. Otherwise, you must perform the steps described in this section to deploy Oracle BI Publisher as a standalone web application into a WebLogic server environment.

Installation Process Overview

Installing the BI Publisher server as a standalone web application in a WebLogic server involves the following tasks:

1. Locate the correct and generic version of xmlpserver.war from the BI Publisher source media.
2. Create an exploded directory from the xmlpserver.war file where the BI server installation will reside on the WebLogic server.
3. Deploy BI Publisher into the WebLogic application server instance.
4. Configure the BI Publisher repository.
5. Optionally, install additional fonts into the JRE of the WebLogic server's JDK if you are planning to develop reports that are directly rendered by BI Publisher.

The following post-installation tasks are involved once BI Publisher has been installed:

6. Set up the RMS BI Publisher Report Templates produced for RMS.
7. Create the BI Publisher scheduler schema on the database server (required to send and schedule reports).
8. Set up for the RMS application specific configuration files to integrate BI Publisher.

Extracting the BI Server Web Archive from the Source Media

The BI Server components must be extracted from the source installation media. If you have downloaded the source distribution of Oracle BI EE, you must locate the BI Publisher source directory from the media.

The BI Publisher install media contains the following:

- BI Publisher server application
- BI Publisher runtime libraries
- BI Publisher fonts
- BI Publisher desktop tools

Individual components are located in the directory structure as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directory</th>
<th>Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;BI_MEDIA&gt;/fonts</td>
<td>Font files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;BI_MEDIA&gt;/generic/xmlpserver.war</td>
<td>xmlpserver.war (for non-oc4j application servers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;BI_MEDIA&gt;/generic/xmlpserver.ear</td>
<td>xmlpserver.ear (for non-oc4j application servers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;BI_MEDIA&gt;/oc4j/xmlpserver.ear</td>
<td>xmlpserver.ear (for oc4j).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;BI_MEDIA&gt;/XMLP</td>
<td>XMLP repository.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;BI_MEDIA&gt;/XMLP/DemoFiles</td>
<td>Data source for demo reports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the following steps.

1. Create the <BI_DEPLOYMENT> directory on the server and change directory into this directory.
   
   Example assuming that /u00/webadmin is the root of the installation:
   
   mkdir /u00/webadmin/RMS_BIP
   
   cd /u00/webadmin/RMS_BIP

2. Locate the manual/generic/xmlpserver.war file from this directory structure and copy it to the <BI_DEPLOYMENT> directory on the server using a copy command with the following syntax:

3. cp <BI_MEDIA>/manual/generic/xmlpserver.war <BI_DEPLOYMENT>
   
   For example,
   
   cp /tmp/BIPublisherSource/manual/xmlpserver.war /u00/webadmin/RMS_BIP
Creating an Exploded Directory for the Installation

You need to create an exploded archive directory from this xmlpserver.war file. This will be the directory from which WebLogic will run the BI Server.

**Note:** Do not deploy the xmlpserver.war or xmlpserver.ear file on the WebLogic Server by uploading it from the WebLogic console, because the console deploys the application (or Web module) in an archived file format.

This is not recommended for BI Publisher configuration, because you must update WEB-INF/xmlp-server-config.xml manually before the deployment. To work around this issue, use an "exploded archive" directory.

Complete this task by following these steps:

1. Change directory to `<BI_DEPLOYMENT>` on the server.
   Example assuming that `/u00/webadmin` is the root of the installation:
   ```bash
cd /u00/webadmin/RMS_BIP
```

2. By running the jar command with `-x` for extraction with the file xmlpserver.jar, create an exploded directory called "xmlpserver" within `<BI_DEPLOYMENT>`. This is the location where the application will be deployed in the WebLogic server.
   For example,
   ```bash
   mkdir xmlpserver
   cd xmlpserver
   jar -xvf /u00/webadmin/RMS_BIP/xmlpserver/xmlpserver.war
   ``
   You should now have an exploded directory structure with `<BI_DEPLOYMENT>/xmlpserver/` for the deployment.

**Note:** Any changes to the BI Publisher configuration files, such as to update the catalog path in the xmlp-server-config.xml file, must be done before deployment. For more information on catalogs, refer to the BI Publisher Documentation.

3. Delete the war file.
   For example,
   ```bash
   rm /u00/webadmin/RMS_BIP/xmlpserver/xmlpserver.war
   ``

Configuring the BI Publisher Repository and Installing Fonts

Before deploying BI Publisher in your WebLogic server, you must set up the BI Publisher repository and install the font files into the JVM used by the server.

To set up the repository, copy the `<BI_MEDIA>/XMLP` directory to `<BI_REPOSITORY>`.

For example,
```bash
cp -R /tmp/BIPublisherSource/XMLP /u00/webadmin/RMS_BIP/xmlpserver
```

1. Assign appropriate permissions for the WebLogic server instance user to have read, write and execute permissions to enable the deployment of this directory structure to serve as a web application.

2. Open the xmlp-server-config.xml file located in `<BI_HOME_DIR>/xmlpserver/WEB-INF` directory with a text editor.
   For example,
Install Managed Server in WebLogic

Before running the deployment of BI Application, you must install a managed server for deploying the BI application in WebLogic, if it was not created during the domain installation. Follow the steps below to install bipublisher managed server.

1. Log in to the admin console.

3. Replace `${oracle.home}/xdo/repository` with file path to the location where you copied the XMLP repository directory on your server. For example,

   ```xml
   <xmlpConfig xmlns="http://xmlns.oracle.com/oxp/xmlp">
      <resource>
         <file path="/u00/webadmin/RMS_BIP/xmlpserver/XMLP"/>
      </resource>
   </xmlpConfig>
   ```

4. Save the xmlp-server-config.xml after updating it.

5. (Optional) Copy the font files from the `<BI_MEDIA>/fonts` in the installation media to the fonts directory of the Java Runtime Environment used by the WebLogic server being used for the deployment (represented by WLS_JAVA_HOME in the example below). This is an optional task for users that plan to deploy their own customized reports for RMS using BI Publisher directly. For example,

   ```bash
   cp -R /tmp/BIPublisherSource/fonts WLS_JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/fonts
   ```

   **Note:** This task will require a WLS server restart.
2. Click Lock & Edit.

4. Set the following variables:
   - **Server Name**: This value should be specific to your targeted application (for example, bipublisher-server)
   - **Server Listen Address**: <weblogic server> (for example, redevlv0072.us.oracle.com)
   - **Server Listen Port**: A free port. Check for availability.
     A suggestion is to increment the AdminServer port by two and keep incrementing by two for each managed server (for example, 7003, 7005, 7007 and so on.)
5. Click Next.
6. Click Finish.
7. Click **Activate Changes** on the left side. Once the changes are activated, the State of the bipublisher-server should change to SHUTDOWN status.
Install NodeManager

Install NodeManager if it was not created during domain install. NodeManager is required so that the managed servers can be started and stopped through the admin console. Only one node manager is needed per WebLogic install.

1. Log in to the admin console.
2. Click Lock & Edit. Navigate to Environments->Machines. Click New.
   The following page is displayed. Set the following variables:
   - Name: Logical machine name
   - Machine OS: UNIX
3. Click OK to activate the changes.
4. Click the machine created.
Install Managed Server in WebLogic
5. Click the NodeManager tab and update the details below.
   - **Type:** Plain
   - **Listen Address:** <weblogic server> (for example, redevlv0072.us.oracle.com)
   - **Listen Port:** Assign a port number. Default port is 5556.

6. Click **Save**.
7. Click **Activate Changes**.
8. Click **Lock & Edit**.
9. Navigate to Environments > machines. Click the machine name. Select the Servers tab. Click Add.

10. Add the managed servers that need to be configured with the Nodemanager. Save changes.
   - From the drop down select the managed server to be added to nodemanager
   - Server: <app-server> (for example: bipublisher-server)

11. Click Next. Click Finish.
12. Click Activate Changes.

   **Note:** To activate changes the server needs to be stopped:

   `<WLS_HOME>/user_projects/domains/<domain_name>/bin/stopManagedWebLogic.sh bipublisher-server
   ${server_name}:${server_port}`

   Go to the managed server that is being added to the machine and click the Server Start tab. In the Class Path box, add the following:

   `<full-path-to-domain>/servers/<managed-server>`

   For example: `/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS/user_projects/domains/<Domain_name>/servers/bipublisher-server`
13. Click **Save**.
14. Click **Activate Changes**.
15. Update nodemanager.properties file at the following location and set the SecureListener variable to false.
   `<WEBLOGIC_HOME>/wlserver_10.3/common/nodemanager/nodemanager.properties`
   `SecureListener=false`
16. Start NodeManager from the server using the startNodeManager.sh at `<WEBLOGIC_HOME>/wlserver_10.3/server/bin`

**Start the Managed Servers**

To start the managed servers, complete the following steps.

1. Start the Node Manager from the command line if it is not started already.
   `$WLS_HOME/wlserver_10.3/server/bin startNodeManager.sh`
   After the Node Manager is started, the managed servers can be started through the admin console.
   Click the Control tab.

3. Click **Start** to start the managed server.
Additional Setup Steps Before Deploying the BI Application

Following steps are the additional set up steps required before deploying the BI application in WebLogic.

1. Shutdown the bipublisher managed server created above.

2. Add the following option to the startWebLogic.sh script for the server on which the BI Publisher instance is installed.
   ```
   JAVA_OPTIONS="${JAVA_OPTIONS} -Dtoplink.xml.platform=oracle.toplink.platform.xml.jaxp.JAXPPlatform"
   ```

3. Locate the below mentioned jar files in `<BI_DEPLOYMENT>/xmlpserver/WEB-INF/lib` and add the libraries in your installation (example: copy the jars to the location `<WLS_HOME/user_projects/domains/<domain_home>/servers/bipublisher-server/>`). Append the path of the libraries to the Java classpath for the bipublisher managed server in the weblogic admin console (Classpath in weblogic admin console is available in the path: Weblogic Administration console->Servers->BIPublisher managed server->Server Start-> Classpath)
   - ojdbc14.jar
   - bijdbc14.jar
   - toplink.jar
   - commons-dbcp-1.1.jar

4. Add the following arguments to the arguments of the java launcher (Arguments in weblogic admin console is available in the path: Weblogic Administration console->Servers->BIPublisher managed server->Server Start-> Arguments)
   ```
   -Xms512m -Xmx512m -Dtoplink.xml.platform=oracle.toplink.platform.xml.jaxp.JAXPPlatform -Djavax.xml.soap.MessageFactory=WebLogic.xml.saaj.MessageFactoryImpl
   ```
5. Restart the WebLogic server.
Deploying the BI Application in WebLogic

The exploded archive directory created above in “Creating an Exploded Directory for the Installation” must now be deployed into the bipublisher managed server of WebLogic. Deployment can be achieved in a number of ways but we will use the WebLogic Administration Console and the following steps.

Open the WebLogic Administration console web page by typing the appropriate URL for the WebLogic admin server.

For example,
http://wls_srv:7001/console

1. Log on to the console using an administrator user name and password.
2. In the Change Center of the Administration Console, click Lock & Edit.
3. In the left pane of the Administration Console, click Deployments.
4. In the right pane, click Install. The following screen should be displayed.
5. Select the exploded directory referenced by `<BI_DEPLOYMENT>/xmlpserver`. Click Next.

6. Select the **Install this deployment as an application** option. Click Next.
7. Select the bipublisher managed server as the deployment target. Click Next.
8. Select **I will make the deployment accessible from the following location** from Source accessibility.
9. Click Finish.

10. To activate these changes, in the Change Center of the Administration Console, click Activate Changes.
11. On the left side of the console, select Deployments. A list of deployments should now be showing in the table on the right.
12. Scroll down and select `xmlpserver` to start the service. The server’s state should change to an active state when refreshed.

13. Launch BI Publisher using the appropriate URL for the WebLogic server appended by the web application context "/xmlpserver".

For example:

```
http://wls_srv:7003/xmlpserver
```

**Note:** If using SSO/LDAP for BIPublisher, BIPublisher managed server should be started using the following parameter:

```
-Dweblogic.http.enableRemoteUserHeader=true
```

If the `<bipublisher-server>` is being started from WebLogic Admin console, the above parameter should be added here before restarting the BIPublisher managed server from the Admin console:

```
Adminconsole > Environment > Servers-> `<bipublisher-server>` > Server Start > Arguments.
```

If the server is being started from UNIX, consider the following example:

```
<WEBLOGIC_DOMAIN_HOME>/bin/startManagedWeblogic.sh `<bipublisher-server>` `<server:port>` -Dweblogic.http.enableRemoteUserHeader=true
```
Deploying the BI Application in WebLogic

Installing the RMS/ORFM BI Publisher Templates

In this section we will outline how the RMS/ORFM 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 and ORFM.

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

Configuring the RMS JDBC connection

Follow the below steps to configure JDBC connection for RMS Data Source name. This datasource RMS will be used for RMS reports.

1. Log on with the default user ID and passwords for BI Publisher using the administrative user and password configured previously.

2. Click the Admin tab and select the JDBC Connection hyperlink in the Data Sources lists. The following screen is displayed.

![JDBC Configuration Screen](image)

3. Enter the appropriate details for the RMS data source. Once the data is entered, click Test Connection to test the connection.
Configuring the BI Publisher Scheduler

Complete the following tasks for scheduler configuration:

1. Create the database user for scheduler configuration as below:
   ```sql
   create user <scheduler schema user> identified by <password> default
tablespace <table space name> temporary tablespace temp;
grant create session,create table to <scheduler schema user>;
alter user <scheduler schema user> quota unlimited on <table space name>;
   ```

2. Navigate to the top level Admin display and select the **Scheduler Configuration** hyperlink. This will show you the following screen. Enter the appropriate database connection details and test the connection as previously done. If this connection operates successfully, save the connection details. Click **Install Schema** to install the schema for BI publisher using the `<scheduler schema user>` that was created in the previous step.

   **Note:** For information about configuring BI Publisher, use the following URL:
   
   http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E12844_01/doc/bip.1013/e12690/T434820T487783.htm#5187634

Verify Oracle BI Publisher Set Up for RMS Reports

Verify that Oracle BI Publisher has been set up correctly as follows:

1. Click the **Admin** tab. Click **Report Repository** under System Maintenance. The Path variable should be set as part of the BI Publisher install, REPORTS_DIR.

2. Add the following values to the `<installation name>.env` file located here:
   
   `$WLS_HOME/user_projects/domains/<domain name>/config/fmwconfig/servers/WLS_FORMS/applications/formsapp_11.1.1/config/<installation name>/<installation name>.env`
   
   - **ORACLE_RMS_REPORTS_HOST** = http://<server>:<port>/
     For example, ORACLE_RMS_REPORTS_HOST=http://redevlv0072.us.oracle.com:7003/
   - **ORACLE_RMS_RWSERVER** = /<location to RMS directory>/
     For example, ORACLE_RMS_RWSERVER=xmlpserver/Guest/RMS13/
Data Migration

The 13.2.3 release includes a tool for upgrading preexisting data in the RMS schema to the ORFM 13.2.3 schema, once 13.2.3 ORFM database scripts are executed. When ORFM is installed, your existing RMS data must be migrated to accommodate changes to the database caused by ORFM installation.

Note: If you already ran the Data Migration tool during or after the 13.2.2 release, you do not need to run it again.

Before running the ORFM 13.2.3 Data Migration Tool, do the following.
1. Make a backup of all your objects and database schema.
2. Ensure that ORFM 13.2.3 is installed.
4. Review each of the enclosed defect documents.
5. Run the l10nbrfisdnld.pc batch program. This program must to be run after RTIL has been 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 orfm1323datamigration.zip file from the ORFM 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 orfm1323datamigration.zip file. This creates a “master_controller” subdirectory under STAGING_DIR.

Configure ORFM Data Migration Tool

To configure the ORFM data migration tool, complete the following steps.
1. Change directories to STAGING_DIR/master_controller/rms/br.
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.
4. Set and export the NLS_LANG environment variable.

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

5. Set and export the TNS_ADMIN environment variable.

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

6. Open the l10nbrcontroller.cfg file and replace the values variables as follows:
   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:** See Appendix K: Setting Up Password Stores with Oracle Wallet for how to set up 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/br/files directory with data from your existing RMS/ORFM schema for the migration. (Use the existing files as templates for how this data should be formatted. For descriptions of this data, see the Oracle Retail Fiscal Management Data Model.)
   - competitor.dat
     This file is used to update the jurisdiction code for a given competitor. Attributes are:
     - Competitor
     - Jurisdiction Code
   - country_atrib.dat
     This file is used to update the country attributes for Brazil. Attributes are:
     - Item costing tax inclusive indicator (Y/N)
     - Default cost for purchase orders, deals, cost components
     - Default location
     - Default location type
   - vat_codes.dat
     This file is used to load the tax codes for Brazil. Attributes are:
     - Tax code
     - Tax code description
     - Indicator (Y/N), depending on whether the tax code is included in the calculation of the Negotiated Item Cost.
- **addr.dat**
  This file is used to update the jurisdiction code for a given supplier/partner/store/warehouse. Attributes are:
  - Address key
  - Jurisdiction code

- **comphead.dat**
  This file is used to update the jurisdiction code for a company. Attributes are:
  - Company
  - Jurisdiction code

- **comp_store.dat**
  This file is used to update the jurisdiction code for a competitor store. Attributes are:
  - Competitor store
  - Jurisdiction code

- **customer.dat**
  This is used to update the jurisdiction code for a given customer. Attributes are:
  - Customer
  - Jurisdiction code

- **ordcust.dat**
  This file is used to update the jurisdiction code for a customer order. Attributes are:
  - Customer
  - Customer order sequence number
  - Jurisdiction code

- **outloc.dat**
  This file is used to update the jurisdiction code for a given outside location. Attributes are:
  - Outside location type
  - Outside location
  - Jurisdiction code

- **rtv_head.dat**
  This file is used to update the jurisdiction code for a RTV. Attributes are:
  - RTV order number
  - Jurisdiction code

- **country_l10n_ext.dat**
  This file is used to load the fiscal attributes for countries. Attributes are:
  - Country
  - Fiscal country
  - Fiscal code

- **item_country_l10n_ext.dat**
  This file is used to load the fiscal attributes for items. Attributes are:
  - Item
  - Country
- Service ind
- Merchandise origin
- NCM
- NCM characteristic
- IPI
- Pauta code
- Service code
- Federal service code
- State_of_manufacture
- Pharma_list_type

outloc_l10n_ext.dat
This file is used to load the fiscal attributes for outside locations. Attributes are:
- Outside location type
- Outside location
- Taxpayer type
- Address line 1
- Address line 2
- Address line 3
- Neighborhood
- Jurisdiction code
- State
- Country
- Postal code
- CPF
- CNPJ
- NIT
- SUFRAMA
- City inscription
- State inscription
- IPI contributor (Y/N)
- **partner_l10n_ext.dat**
  This file is used to load the fiscal attributes for partners. Attributes are:
  - Partner type
  - Partner
  - Taxpayer type
  - Address line 1
  - Address line 2
  - Address line 3
  - Neighborhood
  - Jurisdiction code
  - State
  - Country
  - Postal code
  - CPF
  - CNPJ
  - NIT
  - SUFRAMA
  - City inscription
  - State inscription
  - IPI contributor (Y/N)
  - ICMS contributor (Y/N)
  - PIS contributor (Y/N)
  - COFINS contributor (Y/N)

- **store_l10n_ext.dat**
  This file is used to load the fiscal attributes for stores. Attributes are:
  - Store
  - Taxpayer type
  - Address line 1
  - Address line 2
  - Address line 3
  - Neighborhood
  - Jurisdiction code
  - State
  - Country
  - Postal code
  - CPF
  - CNPJ
  - NIT
  - SUFRAMA
  - City inscription
  - State inscription
  - ISS contributor (Y/N)
- Rural producer (Y/N)
- IPI contributor (Y/N)
- ICMS contributor (Y/N)
- Matching operation type
- Control recovery of ST (Y/N)
- PIS contributor (Y/N)
- COFINS contributor (Y/N)

- \( \text{sups}_\text{l10n}\_ext.dat \)
  This file is used to load the fiscal attributes for suppliers.
  - Supplier
  - Taxpayer type
  - Address line 1
  - Address line 2
  - Address line 3
  - Neighborhood
  - Jurisdiction code
  - State
  - Country
  - Postal code
  - CPF
  - CNPJ
  - NIT
  - SUFRAMA
  - City inscription
  - State inscription
  - ISS contributor (Y/N)
  - SIMPLES contributor (Y/N)
  - ST contributor (Y/N)
  - Rural producer (Y/N)
  - IPI contributor (Y/N)
  - ICMS contributor (Y/N)
  - PIS contributor (Y/N)
  - COFINS contributor (Y/N)
  - is_income_range_eligible
  - is_distr_a_manufacturer
  - icms_simples_rate

- \( \text{wh}_\text{l10n}\_ext.dat \)
  This file is used to load the fiscal attributes for warehouses. Attributes are:
  - Warehouse
  - Taxpayer type
  - Address line 1
  - Address line 2
- Address line 3
- Neighborhood
- Jurisdiction code
- State
- Country
- Postal code
- CPF
- CNPJ
- NIT
- SUFRAMA
- City inscription
- State inscription
- ISS contributor (Y/N)
- Rural producer (Y/N)
- IPI contributor (Y/N)
- ICMS contributor (Y/N)
- Matching operation type
- Control recovery of ST (Y/N)
- PIS contributor (Y/N)
- COFINS contributor (Y/N)

\*1l0n_br_entity_trib_subs.dat\*
This file is used to load the state inscriptions for suppliers/warehouses and stores. Attributes are:
- Supplier/Warehouse/Store
- Entity Type (SUPP/S/W)
- Country
- State
- State Inscription

\*1l0n_br_entity_cnae_codes.dat\*
This file is used to load the CNAE codes for supplier/store/warehouse/company/outside location/partner. Attributes are:
- Supplier/Store/Warehouse/Company/Outside location/Partner
- Partner type/Outside location type
- Entity type
- Country
- CNAE code
- Primary indicator (Y/N)

\*1l0n_br_sup_tax_regime.dat\*
This file is used to load the tax regime of the supplier. Attributes are:
- Supplier
- Tax_regime
Run the ORFM Data Migration Tool

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

1. Change directories to STAGING_DIR/master_controller/rms/br.
2. If rerunning the data migration process, clear the contents of the “processed” directory.
3. Run prevalidation tool to ensure that the input files for the data migration tool is up to date:
   
   $ ./rms132_br_upgrade.ksh PREVALIDATION
4. Run migration tool.
   
   $ ./rms132_br_upgrade.ksh UPGRADE
5. Run migration cleanup tool to remove temporary data migration objects from the database.
   
   $ ./rms132_br_upgrade.ksh CLEANUP
6. Refer to the files in the log and error directory if there are problems during migration.
7. Rebuild synonyms for any additional RMS users.
Appendix: ORFM RTIL Installer Screens

You need the following details about your environment for the installer to successfully deploy the RTIL application. Depending on the options you select, you may not see some screens or fields.

Screen: Retail Tax Integration Layer – Introduction

**Requirements:**
* See the Installation Guide for OS requirements.
* See the Installation Guide for Weblogic requirements.
* See the Installation Guide for DataSource requirements.

The installer will ask you for the following information:
* RTIL settings
* Weblogic environment details, such as ports and server names

Fields designated with square brackets require input. Remove the brackets and replace with your environment's setting. For example, [port] may become 1521.
Appendix: ORFM RTIL Installer Screens

Screen: Manual Deployment Option

This installer will configure the application and app server files. Then it can proceed with installing the application into the server. If you do not have filesystem access to the application server, or you wish to deploy using a different method, you can choose to have the installer skip the final installation phase. The configured files will be made available for your use after this installer has completed.

Install files to app server?  
- Yes. I have write access to the application server.  
- No. Configure but do not install the application.

Note: You will still be prompted for application server settings if you choose No above. This is because some application server settings are configured in the application files.

Fields on this Screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Install files to app server?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>If you do not have write access under ORACLE_HOME, you can still use the installer to gather your settings and configure the RTIL files locally in the staging area. At a later time, an administrator can manually copy over the RTIL files and deploy the war file. If you select this option, instructions are printed to the console and the installer log file for the steps needed to complete the installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Screen: Application Deployment Details

The default values shown below are examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RTIL 13 app deployment name</td>
<td>Name by which this RTIL application is identified in the application server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: rtill13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTIL 13 server/cluster</td>
<td>Name of the RTIL WebLogic managed server or cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example: rttil-server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix: ORFM RTIL Installer Screens

Screen: WebLogic Administrative User

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>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hostname</td>
<td>Hostname of the application server</td>
<td>redevlv0074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weblogic admin port</td>
<td>Port number of admin console</td>
<td>17001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weblogic admin user</td>
<td></td>
<td>weblogic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weblogic admin password</td>
<td></td>
<td>********</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fields on this Screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Title</td>
<td>Hostname</td>
<td>Hostname</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Hostname of the application server</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>redevlv0074</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Field Title                  | WebLogic admin port                                   |           |
| Field Description            | Port number of admin console                          |           |
| Example                      | 17001                                                 |           |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>WebLogic admin user</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>User name of the admin user for the WebLogic instance to which the ORFM 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 or when you started the instance for the first time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Screen: Log 4j logger Details

![ORFM RTIL Installer Screens](image)

**Log4j logger Details**

Provide the details for the RTIL Log4j

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Log4j Log Level</th>
<th>Output to STDOUT</th>
<th>Log4j log file MaxFileSize (MB)</th>
<th>Log4j log file MaxBackupIndex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Log4j Log Level</td>
<td>INFO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output to STDOUT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log4j log file MaxFileSize (MB)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log4j log file MaxBackupIndex</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fields on this Screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Log4j Log Level</td>
<td>Specifies the level at which the logging is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>INFO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output to STDOUT</td>
<td>Specifies whether the logs should be routed to the console.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

104 Oracle Retail Fiscal Management and Brazil Localization
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Log4j logfile MaxFileSize (MB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Specifies the file size threshold beyond which the log file gets rolled over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Log4j logfile MaxBackupIndex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Specifies the number of rolled over log files that will be retained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix: ORFM RTIL Installer Screens

Screen: Data Source Details

Fields on this Screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>RMS JDBC URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>URL used by the application to access the RMS Database schema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>jdbc:oracle:thin@$mspdv314:1521:pkols05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>RMS schema user</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Database schema user for the application. This value should match the value in the RMS database schema field for the RMS DB installer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>rms01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field Title</strong></td>
<td><strong>RMS schema password</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field Description</strong></td>
<td>Password for user, RMS Schema User</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Screen: Installation Summary

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

**Screen: ORFM Database Schema Details**

Please provide the database user for this ORFM 13.2 installation. The database user will be the RMS 13.2 user. The installer will authenticate this user, if it exists, and create the ORFM database objects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ORFM/RMS schema</td>
<td>Provide the RMS database user here. The installer logs into the database as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORFM/RMS schema</td>
<td>this user to patch the RMS schema. This user must already exist in the database when the ORFM database schema patch installer is run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORFM/RMS Oracle SID</td>
<td>pkols05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Example              | rms01                                                                        |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>ORFM/RMS schema</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Provide the RMS database user here. The installer logs into the database as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>rms01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Title</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORFM/RMS schema password</td>
<td>Database password for the RMS schema Owner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ORFM/RMS Oracle SID</td>
<td>Oracle system identifier for the database where the ORFM patch will be applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>pkols05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

This directory must contain an orfm_controller.ksh script

| ORFM Patch Directory | /volrtk/pkg_mocks/orfm1 |

Note: The directory you choose must contain an orfm_controller.ksh file.

### Example

/\path/to/orfm/dbschemapatch/orfm-dbpatch/13.2.3/orfm

Note: The patch option is intended for patches starting with 13.2.1.
Screen: Continue ORFM 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 ORFM DB Patch?
○ Yes
○ No

Fields on this Screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Continue ORFM DB Patch?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Field Description | 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 ORFM 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 ORFM 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. |
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

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>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>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>RMS Oracle SID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</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

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>
<tr>
<td>Please re-enter password</td>
<td><strong>Password</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fields on this Screen:
Screen: Batch Installation Directory

Please enter the directory where RMS Batch will be installed.

<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.
Appendix: RMS Application Installer Screens

Screen: Data Source Details

Please enter the RMS 13 schema name and password.

RMS Schema Owner: rms01
RMS Schema Password: ********
RMS Oracle Database: pkolz05

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Test Data Source?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Attempt to validate the Data Source Details on this screen. This will happen when you click Next. <strong>Note</strong>: 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 password</td>
<td>***********</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fields on this Screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Description</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

Fields on this Screen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Description</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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: rms13inst
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**: /u00/webadmin/rms13ins1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Title</th>
<th>Application Installation Directory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</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>Example</td>
<td>/u01/oracle/retail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Screen: Application Deployment Method

The screen allows you to select the application deployment method. Possible options are:
- Base - 1 URL
- Production - 2 URLs
- Development - 4 URLs

Field Title: Which Environment Deployment Method would you like to use

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

Example: Base - 1 URL

Example:
*Base: A standard RMS installation with one application folder and one URL.
*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.
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>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>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. <strong>Note:</strong> If you rerun the installer, and choose to check the box in the installer screens, Configure WebLogic, you may need to clean up duplicate entries in the WebLogic formsweb.cfg file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hostname</td>
<td>redev1W006S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weblogic Admin Port</td>
<td>7001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weblogic Admin User</td>
<td>weblogic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weblogic Admin Password</td>
<td>********</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fields on this Screen:

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


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.

Warning: Could not create system preferences directory

**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.

Warning: Couldn't find X Input Context

**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:

```
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
```
**ConcurrentModificationException in Installer GUI**

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

```java
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
```

**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.
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:

```
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.

```
skgfqio sdbgrfbibf_io_block_file dbgrfrbf_read_block_file dbgmrflrp_read_page
dbgrnmibmp_get_many_pages dbgmmrmdmrd_read_relation_meta_data
dbgmmrdora_open_record_access_full
dbgrirorc_openrel_wcreate dbgrip_open_relation_access dbgrip_start_iterator
dbgrip_relation_iterator dbgripzac_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,” the following error is issued: “No ocijdbc11 in java.library.path.” The message 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.
ORFM DB Installer Fails on s11071552_extax_help_gtt_l10n_br.sql after applying hotfix 11071552

Symptom
When running the ORFM 13.2.1 database patch, it fails on the file s11071552_extax_help_gtt_l10n_br.sql:

```text
[exec] Executing file s11071552_extax_help_gtt_l10n_br.sql
[exec] ORA Error while executing s11071552_extax_help_gtt_l10n_br.sql
[delete] Deleting directory /home/waschwar/RFM13.2.1/orfm/dbschemapatch/dblogs/.wallet
BUILD FAILED
```

If you look in the file s11071552_extax_help_gtt_l10n_br.err, it reports this error message:

```
ALTER table EXTAX_HELP_GTT_L10N_BR
ALTER TABLE EXTAX_HELP_GTT_L10N_BR ADD PACK_NO VARCHAR2(25)
```

ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01430: column being added already exists in table

Solution
This error occurs when running the ORFM 13.2.1 database schema patch after applying the required hotfix 11071552. This will fail because dbc’s are not rerunnable, and this hotfix contains dbcs that are called by the 13.2.1 patch. To resolve this issue, you must edit the DBC.dat file for ORFM 13.2.1 so that the dbcs contained in the hotfix 11071552 do not run during 13.2.1 installation.

2. Make a backup of the DBC.dat file:
   ```bash
   $ cp DBC.dat DBC.dat_ORIG
   ```
3. Open up DBC.dat in a text editor and remove the lines beginning in `s11071552` or `s11071552a`:
   ```bash
   s11071552_extax_help_gtt_l10n_br.sql
   s11071552_extax_res_retail_det_l10n_br.sql
   s11071552_extax_res_retail_l10n_br.sql
   s11071552a_extax_stg_retail_l10n_br.sql
   s11071552_extax_res_cost_l10n_br.sql
   s11071552_extax_res_cost_det_l10n_br.sql
   s11071552_extax_stg_cost_l10n_br.sql
   s11071552_extax_stg_cost_l10n_br.sql
   s11802380_fm_ap_stage_detail_hist.sql
   s11802380_fm_schedule_hist.sql
   ```
4. DBC.dat should now look like this:
   s11802380_fm_ap_stage_detail_hist.sql
   s11802380_fm_ap_stage_head_hist.sql
   s11802380_fm_fiscal_doc_complement_hist.sql
   s11802380_fm_schedule_hist.sql

5. Save and exit. The installation can be rerun after this is done. You should choose to
   continue the previous install when rerunning the installer.

GUI Screens Fail to Open When Running Installer

**Symptom**
When running the installer in GUI mode, the screens fail to open and the installer ends,
returning to the console without an error message. The ant.install.log file contains this
error:

```
Fatal exception: Width (0) and height (0) cannot be <= 0
java.lang.IllegalArgumentException: Width (0) and height (0) cannot be <= 0
```

**Solution**
This is an error encountered when Antinstaller is used in GUI mode with certain X
Servers. To work around this issue, copy ant.install.properties.sample to
ant.install.properties and rerun the installer.
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.
Appendix: Single Sign-On Resource Access Descriptors

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: 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 Oracle Retail Extract, Transform, and Load Programmer’s Guide. More information about RMS ETL is available in the RMS ETL operations guide.

Configuration

The following are configuration instructions.

RETL

Before attempting 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 Oracle Retail Extract, Transform, and Load 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=pkols05
export RMS_OWNER=rms01
export BA_OWNER=rms01

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=pass1
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`, the argument to a program is as follows:

```
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.
Appendix: Setting Up Password Stores with Oracle Wallet

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:

   ```bash
   mkstore -wrl <wallet_location> -create
   ```

   After you run the command, a prompt appears. 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:

   ```bash
   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:

   ```ora
   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.

   ```ora
   <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, RPM Plsql Batch, RETL DB, RWMS batch, and ARI**

1. Create a new directory called wallet under your folder structure.
   ```bash
cd /projects/rms13.2/dev/
mkdir .wallet
```
   **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.

2. Create a sqlnet.ora in the wallet directory with the following content.
   ```ini
   WALLET_LOCATION = (SOURCE = (METHOD = FILE) (METHOD_DATA = (DIRECTORY = /projects/rms13.2/dev/.wallet)) )
   SQLNET.WALLET_OVERRIDE=TRUE
   SSL_CLIENT_AUTHENTICATION=FALSE
   
   **Note:** WALLET_LOCATION must be on line 1 in the file.
   ```

3. 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`.
   ```sql
   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)))
   
   **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.
   ```

4. Create the wallet files. These are empty initially.
   a. Ensure you are in the intended location.
   ```bash
   $ 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

5. 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

6. 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 important to use
   wallet to point at the alternate tnsnames.ora created in this example */
   $ sqlplus /@dvols29_rms01user
   SQL*Plus: Release 11
   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
   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 dvols29_rms01user

- Change the password for a credential on wallet
  mkstore -wrl . –modifyCredential dvols29_rms01user rms01user passwd
- 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.

- Passwords are not used to update entries in Java wallets. Entries in Java wallets are stored in partitions, or application-level keys. In each retail application that has been installed, the wallet is located in `<WEBLOGIC_DOMAIN_HOME>/retail/<appname>/config`.

  Example:
  
  ```
  mspdv351:[1033_WLS] /u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS/user_projects/domains/132_mck_soa_domain/retail/reim13/retail-config
  ```

  - Application installers should create the Java wallets for you, but it is good to know how this works for future use and understanding.

- Scripts are located in `<WEBLOGIC_DOMAIN_HOME>/retail/<appname>/retail-public-security-api/bin` for administering wallet entries.

  Example:
  
  ```
  mspdv351:[1033_WLS] /u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS/user_projects/domains/132_mck_soa_domain/retail/reim13/reim13-public-security-api/bin
  ```

- In this directory is a script to help you update each alias entry without having to remember the wallet details. For example, if you set the RPM database alias to rms01user, you will find a script called `update-RMS01USER.sh`.

  **Note:** These scripts are available only with application installed by way of an installer.

- Two main scripts are related to this script in the folder for more generic wallet operations: `dump_credentials.sh` and `save_credential.sh`. 


• If you have not installed the application yet, you can unzip the application zip file and view these scripts in <app>/application/retail-public-security-api/bin.

Example:
mspdev351:[1033_WLS] /u00/webadmin/reim/application/retail-public-security-api/bin

update-<ALIAS>.sh

update-<ALIAS>.sh updates the wallet entry for this alias. You can use this script to change the user name and password for this alias. Because the application refers only to the alias, no changes are needed in application properties files.

Usage:
update-<username>.sh <myuser>

Example:
mspdev71:[1034WLS]
/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.4/WLS/user_projects/domains/java_domain/retail/rpm132test/retail-public-security-api/bin> ./update-RMS01USER.sh
usage: update-RMS01USER.sh <username>
$username$: the username to update into this alias.
Example: update-RMS01USER.sh myuser
Note: this script will ask you for the password for the username that you pass in.
mspdev71:[1034WLS]
/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.4/WLS/user_projects/domains/java_domain/retail/rpm132test/retail-public-security-api/bin>

dump_credentials.sh

dump_credentials.sh is used to retrieve information from the 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_credential.sh to resave the entry with a known password.

dump_credentials.sh <wallet location>

Example:
dump_credentials.sh
/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS/user_projects/domains/132_mck_soa_domain/retail/reim13/config

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/retail/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
save_credential.sh

save_credential.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. You can add new or update using save_credential.sh as shown below:

```
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/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS/user_projects/domains/132_mck_soa_domain/retail/reim13/config
-a RMS-ALIAS -p reim13 -u rms132mock
```

=============================================
Retail Public Security API Utility
=============================================

Enter password:
Verify password:

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

save_credential.sh and dump_credentials.sh scripts are the same for all applications. If using save_credential.sh to add a wallet entry or to update a wallet entry, bounce the application/managed server so that your changes are visible to the application. Also, save a backup copy of your cwallet.sso file in a location outside of the deployment path, because redeployment or reinstallation of the application will wipe the wallet entries you made after installation of the application. To restore your wallet entries after a redeployment/reinstallation, copy the backed up cwallet.sso file over the cwallet.sso file. Then bounce the application/managed server.

Usage

```
usage: save_credential.sh -au[p|l|h]
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 Relate 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

# ossa related Configuration
# These settings are for ossa configuration to store credentials.

# =================================================================
csm.wallet.path=/u00/webadmin/product/10.3.3/WLS/user_projects/domains/132_mck_soar_domain/retail/reim13/config
csm.wallet.partition.name=reim13

How Does the Wallet Relate to Java Batch Program Use?

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 REIM app user 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

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:

1. 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

2. Change directory to $RFX_HOME/bin.

   - Enter 1 to add a new database credential.
   - Enter the dbuseralias. For example, retrl_java_rms01user.
   - Enter the database user name. For example, rms01user.
   - Enter the database password.
4. 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}"
  ```

5. 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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**Appendix: Setting Up Password Stores with Oracle Wallet**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<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>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>Integratio n use</td>
<td>Installer</td>
<td>hosp-user-alias</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix: Installation Order

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 only some 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 Invoice Matching (ReIM)

Note: During installation of RPM, you are asked for the RIBforRPM provider URL. Because RIB is installed after RPM, make a note of the URL you enter. To change the RIBforRPM provider URL after you install RIB, edit the remote_service_locator_info_ribserver.xml file.

7. Oracle Retail Price Management (RPM)
8. Oracle Retail Allocation
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. Because RIB is installed after SIM, make a note of the URL you enter. To change the RIB provider URL after you install RIB, edit 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)