Oracle® Fusion Middleware

Installation Guide for Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality for ODI

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Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Guide for Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality for ODI, 11*g* Release 11.1.1

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Preface

This guide provides information and instructions for installing, configuring, and troubleshooting Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality for Oracle Data Integrator.

- Audience
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Audience

This guide is intended for administrators who are responsible for installing and configuring components of Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality for Oracle Data Integrator. It is assumed that readers are comfortable running some system administration operations, such as creating users and groups, adding users to groups, and installing operating system patches on the computer where your products will be installed. Users in UNIX systems who are installing need `root` access to run some scripts.

Documentation Accessibility

Our goal is to make Oracle products, services, and supporting documentation accessible to all users, including users that are disabled. To that end, our documentation includes features that make information available to users of assistive technology. This documentation is available in HTML format, and contains markup to facilitate access by the disabled community. Accessibility standards will continue to evolve over time, and Oracle is actively engaged with other market-leading technology vendors to address technical obstacles so that our documentation can be accessible to all of our customers. For more information, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program Web site at `http://www.oracle.com/accessibility/`.

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Related Documents

For more information, see the following manuals:

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Planning Guide*

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Upgrade Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Connectivity and Knowledge Modules Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Knowledge Module Developer's Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Application Adapters Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
italic	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
monospace	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

1

Oracle Data Quality Installation Overview

This chapter describes the installation procedures for installing and configuring the Oracle Data Quality products for Oracle Data Integrator. The Oracle Data Quality products include Oracle Data Profiling. The components available for you to install will be based on your operating system platform.

- Section 1.1, "Oracle Data Quality Components"
- Section 1.2, "Installation Roadmap"

1.1 Oracle Data Quality Components

Oracle Data Profiling and Data Quality for Oracle Data Integrator includes the following components:

- **Oracle Data Profiling and Data Quality Client User Interface**

  The Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality user interface is available for Windows 32-bit operating systems only. This client can be configured to connect to a Metabase Server installed on a separate machine.

- **Oracle Data Profiling and Quality Server**

  The Oracle Data Profiling and Quality server installation includes the following components:

  - Metabase Server

    The Metabase Server contains the profiling data and metadata.

  - Data Quality Server

    The Data Quality Server is the run-time component for Oracle Data Quality processes.

  - ODBC Server

    Oracle Data Quality ODBC Adapter is used to connect ODBC data sources. This optional component can be installed on Windows platforms only.

1.2 Installation Roadmap

Table 1–1 describes the high-level tasks for installing and configuring Oracle Data Profiling and Quality for Oracle Data Integrator. The table also provides information on where to get more information about each task.

Table 1–1   Tasks in the Oracle Data Quality Products Installation Procedure

Task	Description	Documentation	Mandatory or Optional?
Task 1 - Complete the installation planning requirements	Prior to installation you must prepare your system environment for installation. Review the general installation requirements for Oracle Data Quality products, as well as any specific configuration requirements.	For general planning information refer to the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Planning Guide*. For system requirements information, go to: http://www.oracle.com/tec hnology/software/products /ias/files/fusion_ requirements.htm For Oracle Data Integrator-specific information, see the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Developer's Guide for Oracle Data Integrator*	Mandatory
Task 2 - Run Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) to install Oracle Data Quality products.	The Oracle Universal Installer automates many of the Oracle Data Quality installation and configuration tasks.	See Section 2.2, "Installing Oracle Data Quality Products".	Mandatory
Task 3 - Perform any manual installation steps for the Oracle Data Quality and Oracle Data Profiling products.	After installing Oracle Data Quality and Oracle Data Profiling products, you may need to manually install additional components.	See Section 2.3, "Installing Additional Postal Tables".	Optional
Task 4 - Perform any post-installation configuration steps required for Oracle Data Quality components.	After installing Oracle Data Quality and Oracle Data Profiling products, you may need to configure the components before you can use them.	See Section 2.4, "Post-Installation Configuration Tasks".	Mandatory
Task 5 - If you are new to the Oracle Data Quality products, review the basic administration information.	The online help installed with the Oracle Data Profiling and Data Quality Client User Interface provides detailed information.	See the online help for Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality and the online help for Metabase Administrators.	Optional

2

Installing Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality

This chapter describes how to install and configure Oracle Data Integrator. Post-installation configuration parameters are also provided.

The following topics are covered:

- Section 2.1, "Preparing to Install"
- Section 2.2, "Installing Oracle Data Quality Products"
- Section 2.3, "Installing Additional Postal Tables"
- Section 2.4, "Post-Installation Configuration Tasks"

2.1 Preparing to Install

Review the information in this section before you begin:

- Review System Requirements and Certification
- Define User Accounts
- Identify Available Ports

2.1.1 Review System Requirements and Certification

Before installing any Oracle Data Quality products, you should read the system requirements and certification documentation to ensure that your environment meets the minimum installation requirements. Both of these documents are available on Oracle Technology Network (OTN).

The system requirements document covers information such as hardware and software requirements, minimum disk space and memory requirements, and required system libraries, packages, or patches:

http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_requirements.htm

The certification document covers supported installation types, platforms, operating systems, databases, and third-party products:

http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html

2.1.2 Define User Accounts

Oracle Data Quality products rely on multiple users to perform certain procedures (as defined in Table 2–1). You create the Oracle Data Quality users during and after the installation procedure. You define the UNIX operating system users before you install Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality for Oracle Data Integrator.

Table 2–1   Required User Accounts

User	Description
`root` (for UNIX operating systems) Or: `winadmin` (for Windows operating systems)	Some procedures must be performed by an operating system user with root or super user access. When you enter a root password during the software installation, `xinetd.conf` (for UNIX operating systems) or `inetd.conf` (for Windows operating systems) is updated to allow the correct processes to be called between the UNIX system and Oracle Data Quality software. See your operating system documentation for more information on these user types.
Oracle Data Quality Application Administrator	An operating system user who installs the Oracle Data Quality Server application and administers the Oracle Data Quality Scheduler and License Manager. (This user is required when installing on either Windows operating systems or UNIX operating systems.) For information on creating this user, see Section 2.1.2.1, "Define an Oracle Data Quality Application Administrator".
Oracle Data Quality Loader User	User who will access data import directories (located on the Oracle Data Quality server) through a login screen in the Oracle Data Quality User Interface. This user is not required if you plan to directly access data from relational sources (Oracle, IBM DB2, ODBC). You will, however, need a user id that gives you access to each specific database. **NOTE**: This user is only required if you plan to load data from flat file sources (delimited, COBOL, Oracle Data Quality sources). For more information on creating this user, see Section 2.1.2.2, "Define Oracle Data Quality Loader Users".
Metabase Administrator	Oracle Data Quality user account that creates and maintains Oracle Data Quality repositories, and defines metabases, Oracle Data Quality users, and data connections. This user is also known as the Oracle Data Quality Repository User. **NOTE**: The metabase administrator is created during Oracle Data Quality installation.
Oracle Data Quality User	Oracle Data Quality user account that accesses Oracle Data Quality metabases through the Oracle Data Quality User Interface **NOTE**: Oracle Data Quality users are created by the metabase administrator after installation.

2.1.2.1 Define an Oracle Data Quality Application Administrator

You must create an Oracle Data Quality Application Administrator and, if you are using `sudo`, you must also grant `sudo` rights before installing Oracle Date Quality products. This administrator installs the server application and administers the Scheduler and License Manager on the Oracle Data Quality server.

To create an Application Administrator on UNIX Operating Systems:

1. As the UNIX root user, create an Oracle Data Quality administrator user account to perform Oracle Data Quality administrative activities.

   There are no naming restrictions for the Oracle Data Quality administrator name, but the recommendation is that the user account be named **odqadmin**.

2. Do one of the following:

   - If you are not leveraging the security provided through `sudo`, make sure that the Oracle Data Quality administrator has read access to any data import directories that you define. Proceed to "Define Oracle Data Quality Loader Users".

   - If you are leveraging the security features of `sudo`, proceed to the next step.

3. As the UNIX root user, type the command: `visudo`. This brings up the file named `sudoers` for editing.

   NOTE: You must always edit this file through the `visudo` command.

4. In the **Defaults** specification section, add the following entries:

   ```
   Defaults:<user_id> targetpw
   Defaults:<user_id> passwd_tries=1
   Defaults:<user_id> timestamp_timeout=0
   ```

5. In the **User Privilege** specification section, add:

   ```
   <user_id> ALL=(ALL) ALL
   ```

6. Save the file and exit.

7. Verify that `sudo` is correctly configured.

   1. Log in as the newly created Oracle Data Quality administrator. For example, type:

      ```
      sudo -u odqadmin id
      ```

   2. When prompted, enter the password for the user.

   3. Type the command: `id`

      The operating system should return the UNIX user id. If not, contact your system administrator.

To create an Application Administrator on Windows Operating Systems:

1. As the Windows Server Administrator, create a Windows user account for the Oracle Data Quality Administrator.

   There are no naming restrictions for the Oracle Data Quality administrator name, but the recommendation is that the user account be named **odqadmin**.

2. Add the Oracle Data Quality Administrator user **odqadmin** to the group Administrators.

3. From the Windows Control Panel, open Administrative Tools, Local Security Policy and expand the **Security Settings** > **Local Policies** folder.

4. Add the Oracle Data Quality Application Administrator user **odqadmin** to the following options:

   - Log on as a Service

- Act as part of the operating system

2.1.2.2 Define Oracle Data Quality Loader Users

Define an Oracle Data Quality Loader User account on the UNIX server if you plan to import data from flat files. When you import flat file data into Oracle Data Quality, you access the file location on the server through a UNIX user id.

For example, if you are importing flat files described by COBOL copybooks that are residing on the Oracle Data Quality server in the directory /data, then you require an Oracle Data Quality Loader User (UNIX user id) who can log on to the Oracle Data Quality server and read the files from /data.

> **Note:** If you intend to import data directly from a relational source, you do not need to perform these steps since a UNIX userid is not required. The only user required is for RDBMS login access

1. Define a new user account or select an existing user account to act as an Oracle Data Quality Loader User.

   NOTE: For Windows operating systems, determine whether you will create a single user account that the team will share or if each user will have their own user account.

2. Give the account read access to the data import directory that you plan to use when you create a Loader Connection.

   NOTE: For Windows operating systems, add each user account (that will access the flat file data) to the appropriate Windows user group for each secured location. User accounts not contained in the Windows group will not be able to import flat file data for that loader connection.

2.1.3 Identify Available Ports

During installation you must provide at least 2 port numbers that are accessible from the client to the server and are not blocked. These port numbers are used for the following services:

- The Oracle Data Quality Scheduler requires a port called Scheduler Port.
- The Oracle Data Profiling and Quality Metabase Repository requires a port called Repository Port.

> **Note:** If you are planning to use ODBC datasources from a Windows-based server, you will need to reserve a third port for the Oracle Data Quality ODBC Adapter.

To identify ports that have applications listening on them, type the `netstat -an` command. Select two available ports and make note of them for the setup procedure.

> **Note:** The port numbers should be greater than 1000 and not exceed 65535, and for easy reference, should be consecutive numbers. (For example, `7600` for the Repository Port and `7601` for the Scheduler Port.)

2.2 Installing Oracle Data Quality Products

This section contains information and instructions for installing Oracle Data Integrator:

- Section 2.2.1, "Starting the Installer"
- Section 2.2.2, "Installation Log Files"
- Section 2.2.3, "Installing on UNIX Operating Systems"
- Section 2.2.4, "Installing on Windows Operating Systems"
- Section 2.4.1, "Start the Oracle Data Quality Scheduler"

2.2.1 Starting the Installer

To start the installer, insert the Oracle Data Quality installation disk or navigate to /Disk1 in the ODQ installation directory (where you saved the ODQ .zip or .jar file) and run the following command:

- On UNIX operating systems:

  ```
  ./runInstaller
  ```

- On Windows operating systems:

  ```
  setup.exe
  ```

Refer to the Oracle Fusion Middleware Certification document to see the JDKs supported for your system:
http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/ias/files/fusion_certification.html

2.2.2 Installation Log Files

The installer writes logs files to the *Oracle_Inventory_Location*/log (on UNIX operating systems) or *Oracle_Inventory_Location*\logs (on Windows operating systems) directory. On UNIX systems, if you do not know the location of your Oracle Inventory directory, you can find it in the oraInst.loc file in the following directories (default locations):

- Linux operating systems: /etc/oraInst.loc
- HP-UX and Solaris operating systems: /var/opt/oracle/oraInst.loc
- Windows operating systems: \Program Files\Oracle\Inventory\logs

2.2.3 Installing on UNIX Operating Systems

The Oracle Data Profiling and Quality installation for UNIX operating systems includes the following components:

- Oracle Data Quality for Data Integrator
- Metabase Server
- Metabase Definitions

Table 2–2 describes the screens included in a UNIX operating system installation. For more information, see Appendix B, "Oracle Data Profiling and Data Quality Installation Screens".

Table 2–2   UNIX Operating System Installation Flow

No.	Screen	When Does This Screen Appear?	Description and Action Required
1	Welcome	Always	Click **Next** to continue.
2	Prerequisite Checks	Always	This screen analyzes the host computer to ensure that specific operating system prerequisites have been met.
			If any of the prerequisite checks fail, then a short error message appears in the bottom portion of the screen. Fix the error and click **Retry** to try again. If you want to ignore the error or warning messages and continue with the installation, click **Continue**.
			Click **Abort** to stop prerequisite checking for all components.
3	Specify Installation Location	Always	In the **Location** field, enter the Oracle home (referred to in this guide as ODQ_HOME) where your products will be installed.
			Click **Next** to continue.
4	Metabase Server Details	Always	This screen configures the Metabase Server.
			Provide the required information and click **Next** to continue.
5	Installation Summary	Always	Review the summary and click **Install** to continue.
6	Configuration Progress	Always	The installer automatically executes each configuration assistant in sequence, displaying the progress in the Status column.
			No action is required on this screen.
7	Installation Completed	Always	If you want to save this configuration to a text file, click **Save**. This file can be used later if you choose to perform the same installation from the command line.
			Click **Finish** to close the installer.

2.2.4 Installing on Windows Operating Systems

Table 2–3 describes the screens included in a Windows operating system installation. For more information, see Appendix B, "Oracle Data Profiling and Data Quality Installation Screens".

Table 2–3   Windows Operating System Installation Flow

No.	Screen	When Does This Screen Appear?	Description and Action Required
1	Welcome	Always	Click **Next** to continue.
2	Select Components Screen (Windows Operating Systems Only)	Always	Select the components you want to install. The options are:
			■ **Client User Interface**
			The Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality user interface is available for Windows 32-bit operating systems only. This client can be configured to connect to a Metabase Server installed on a separate machine.
			■ **Oracle Data Profiling and Quality Server**
			The Oracle Data Profiling and Quality server installation includes a Metabase Server, Data Quality Server (Windows 32-bit operating system only), and an ODBC Server (Windows 32-bit operating system only).
			Click **Next** to continue.
3	Prerequisite Checks	Always	Click **Next** to continue.
4	Specify Installation Location	Always	Specify the absolute path to your Oracle home (referred to in this guide as `ODQ_HOME`).
			Click **Next** to continue.
5	Metabase Server Details	Always	This screen configures the Metabase Server.
			Provide the required information and click **Next** to continue.
6	Metabase Client Details (Windows Operating Systems Only)	Only if you selected **Metabase Client** on the Select Components Screen (Windows Operating Systems Only) screen.	This screen configures the client to connect to the Metabase and ODBC Servers.
			Provide the required information and click **Next** to continue.
7	Installation Summary	Always	Review the summary and click **Install** to continue.
8	Configuration Progress	Always	The installer automatically executes each configuration assistant in sequence, displaying the progress in the Status column. No action is required on this screen.
9	Installation Completed		If you want to save this configuration to a text file, click **Save**. This file can be used later if you choose to perform the same installation from the command line.
			Click **Finish** to close the installer.

2.3 Installing Additional Postal Tables

The postal tables are a critical part of the data quality process because they provide the postal information that is used to validate and improve the name and address data in your records. This section describes how to install postal and census directories for for an Oracle Data Quality Server.

2.3.1 Postal Table Naming Conventions

The postal tables and census/DPV directories are delivered in a compressed format. The file extensions are .zip (for Windows operating systems) and .tar (for UNIX operating systems).

Table 2–4 describe the file naming conventions that are used:

Table 2–4   Naming Conventions

Table or Directory Name	Naming Convention Used
General and Asian Postal Tables	`XXMMMq.ext`, where `XX` is the 2-letter country code, `MMM` is the abbreviation for the month the postal table was issued, and `ext` is either zip or tar. For example: `AUJULq.zip` is the Australian postal table for July.
Global Postal Tables **NOTE:** Global Postal Tables are a subset of international postal tables that are invoked from within Oracle Data Quality. Global Postal Tables are distinct because they require an additional service. The postal tables in this subset are: Austria, Brazil, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, and Sweden.	`XXXMMMYY.ext`, where `XXX` is the 3-letter country code, `MMMYY` represents the abbreviation for the month and year the postal table was issued, and `ext` is either zip or tar. For example: `DENJAN09.zip` is the Denmark postal table for January 2009.
Census Directories **NOTE**: Census data is available only for the United States.	`USCMMMq.ext` - This is the name of the United States census directory that includes the Interpolated Rooftop files. `MMM` is the abbreviation for the month the directory was issued and `ext` is either zip or tar. `USXMMMq.ext` - This is the name of the United States census directory that includes the ZIP+4 Centroid files. `MMM` is the abbreviation for the month the directory was issued and `ext` is either zip or tar. `USPMMMq.ext` - This is the name of the file that contains only the Interpolated Plus directory, where `MMM` is the abbreviation for the month the directory was issued and `ext` is either zip or tar.
DPV Directory	`DPVMMMq.ext` - This is the name of the US Delivery Point Validation directory, where `MMM` is the abbreviation for the month the directory was issued and `ext` is either zip or tar.
LACS Directory[Link]	USLMMMq.ext. This is the name of the United States LACSLink directory, and ext is either zip or tar.

Table 2–4   (Cont.) Naming Conventions

Table or Directory Name	Naming Convention Used
Suite^{Link}Directory	`USLMMMq.ext` - This is the name of the United States Suite^{Link} directory, where `MMM` is the abbreviation for the month the directory was issued and `ext` is either zip or tar.
	NOTE:
	■ Delivery Point Validation is a U.S. Postal Service technology that helps validate the accuracy of existing address information and identify inaccurate, incomplete, or erroneous addresses.
	■ The license agreements with the U.S. Postal Service limit the shipment and transfer of DPV and LACS^{Link} directories to the United States and its territories only. Customers who purchase these directories must adhere to the same restriction.
	■ Suite^{Link} is a product of the U.S. Postal Service that improves business address information by adding suite numbers to qualified records. Only business records that have been identified through CASS processing as having a high-rise default are candidates for Suite^{Link} processing.

2.3.2 Postal Code Installation Locations

By default, postal-related files and directories are installed to the following locations:

- **General Postal Tables** (including DPV, LACS^{Link} and Suite^{Link} tables)

  On UNIX operating systems:`ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/tables/postal_tables`

  On Windows operating systems: `\ODQ_HOME\oracledq\tables\*`

- **Global Postal Tables and Latitude/Longitude Tables**

  On UNIX operating systems:`ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/tables/postal_tables`

  On Windows operating systems: `\ODQ_HOME\oracledq\tables\*`

- **Asian Postal Tables** (China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan)

  On UNIX operating systems:`ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/tables/postal_tables`

  On Windows operating systems: `\ODQ_HOME\oracledq\tables\*`

- **Census**

  On UNIX operating systems:`ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/tables/postal_tables`

  On Windows operating systems: `\ODQ_HOME\oracledq\tables\*`

If you want to use a different location for the postal tables, follow the procedures Section 2.3.3, "Alternative Postal Code Installation Locations".

2.3.3 Alternative Postal Code Installation Locations

Oracle recommends that you install the postal tables in the default directories (as defined in Section 2.3.2). If you prefer to use an alternative directory, you must define the alternative locations before installing the postal tables.

To specify an alternative location for the postal tables:

1. Shut down Oracle Data Quality products, including all Oracle Data Quality clients.

2. Close the Oracle Data Quality Scheduler service.

3. Start the Metabase Server application.

   ■ On Windows operating systems:

   Programs > Oracle Data Quality Software > Metabase

   ■ On UNIX operating systems:

   `./mtb_admin`

4. When prompted, log on as the metabase administrator (`madmin`).

   Use the `_control` metabase name to apply the alternative location to all metabases.

5. Ensure that changes have not already been made to the postal directory installation locations by typing the following commands, individually.

   ```
   define postal_directory
   define apac_postal_directory
   define census_directory
   define ga_directory
   ```

   The commands should return the following failure message: "No setting with name *nnn_directory* found in table *default_settings*." For example, "No setting with name 'census_directory' found in table 'default settings'."

   NOTE: If a value is returned, you need to remove the current setting before defining a new one. See Removing a Postal Directory Definition for more information.

6. Create the alternative installation directory for non-Asian postal tables, census tables, global postal tables, and/or Asian postal tables.

7. Move any installed `xxCITY` files from the default installation directory to the new, alternative directory.

   These files were copied to the default postal directories when TS Quality project templates were installed. They must be in the same location as the postal tables.

8. Remove the default directories (or leave them empty).

9. At the `mtb_admin` prompt, type:

   `expert`

10. Define the alternative locations by issuing one or more of the following commands:

    ■ **For non-Asian postal tables:**

    `define postal_directory [file join {d:\newpostal}]`

    ■ For **Asian postal tables**:

```
define apac_postal_directory [file join {d:\newpostal}]
```

- **For census tables:**

```
define census_directory [file join {d:\newpostal}]
```

- **For global postal tables:**

```
define ga_directory [file join {d:\newpostal}]
```

where `d:\newpostal` is the path of the alternative location.

11. Type `exit` to close the command prompt window.

12. For global postal tables and latitude/longitude tables, there is an additional step.

   1. With a text editor, open the global postal table **gaserver.ini** file, which is located in the `ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/Software/bin` directory).

   2. Set the **CountryDataDirectory** entry to point to the alternative location of the global postal table datastore `\rdata` directory.

   3. Set the **KnowledgeBaseDirectory** entry to point to the location of the global postal table datastore `\kbase` directory.

   4. Locate the **LicenseDirectory** entry and point it to the global postal table license directory. Figure 2–1 shows an example of a modified `gaserver.ini` file.

Figure 2–1   Modified gaserver.ini File

```
 1 [Server]
 2 UserName=user
 3 CompanyName=companyname
 4 CountryDataDirectory=\\server1\driveA\tsq\gaserver_area\datastore\rdata
 5 KnowledgeBaseDirectory=\\server1\driveA\tsq\gaserver_area\datastore\kbase
 6 LicenseDirectory=\\server1\driveA\tsq\gaserver_area\License
 7 LicenseRecipientList=
 8 ServerEmailAddress=
 9 SMTPServer=
10
11 [Logging]
12 Level=CRITICAL, ERROR, WARNING, INFO, CLIENT
13 LogToFile=Yes
14 LogToScreen=No
15
16 [Session]
17 Address Casing=Upper Case
```

   5. Save and close the file.

   6. Copy the file you modified and paste it in the `ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/Software/bin/latlong` directory, overwriting the existing file.

    NOTE: Both versions of the `gaserver.ini` file must point to the same locations.

13. Restart Oracle Data Quality and the Scheduler.

2.3.4 Removing a Postal Directory Definition

To remove a postal directory definition:

1. Shut down Oracle Data Quality products, including all Oracle Data Quality clients.

2. Close the Oracle Data Quality Scheduler service.

3. Start the Metabase Server application.

   - On UNIX operating systems:

     ```
     ./mtb_admin
     ```

   - On Windows operating systems:

     Programs > Oracle Data Quality Software > Metabase Server > Administrator Command Prompt from the Start menu.

4. When prompted, log on as the metabase administrator (**madmin**) to the _ control metabase.

5. Issue the appropriate command:

   ```
   undefine postal_directory
   undefine apac_postal_directory
   undefine census_directory
   undefine ga_directory
   ```

2.3.5 Postal Code Installation Procedures

The basic installation procedure is the same for all postal tables categories. However, there is an extra step involved in setting up a Global Postal Table.

To install postal directory files:

1. Download the Postal Table file and copy it to the postal install directory. This file is located on the installation CD/DVD or was installed on your machine from an FTP session. See Postal Table Naming Conventions for a description of the file name formats.

2. Decompress the .tar or .zip file using the appropriate command (WinZip or tar). The expanded files are placed into the current directory.

   NOTE: Oracle Data Quality Software compresses some postal tables because of their size. Review the list of files for any that have a `.Z` extension, which indicates compression. If necessary, uncompress files by entering the following command:

   ```
   uncompress *.Z
   ```

3. If you purchased one of the Global Postal Tables, complete the procedure "To set up the Global postal service in Windows" or "To set up a Global postal service in UNIX." (The following countries use a Global Postal Table: Austria, Brazil, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, and Sweden.)

2.3.6 Setting Up a Global Postal Service on UNIX Operating Systems

Use the following steps to set up a global postal service on UNIX operating systems.

1. Complete the installation of the Global Postal Tables as described in Section 2.3.5.

2. Change to the directory that contains the file **gactl**.

   - For AIX operating systems, this file can be found in the directory:

     ```
     ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/Software/GA_server
     ```

   - For all other UNIX operating systems, this file can be found in the directory:

```
ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/Software/bin
```

3. Enter the following command:

```
gactl start
```

NOTE: If you need to install a new Global Postal Table, you must stop the service, install the new table, then restart the service.

To stop the service, issue the following command:

```
gactl stop
```

2.3.7 Setting up a Global Postal Service on Windows Operating Systems

To set up the Global postal service in Windows operating systems:

1. Complete the installation of the Global Postal Tables.

2. From the Start menu, select **Programs** > **Oracle Data Quality products** > **Global Postal Matcher** > **Create Service**.

3. **(Optional)** If you have defined a network drive as the alternate location for the GA postal tables, as described in Section 2.3.3, you must modify the Global Address Service properties.

   1. Go to the Windows Services page (**Start** > **Settings** > **Control Panel** > **Administrative Tools** > **Services**).

   2. Locate the **Global Address Server** entry and right-click.

   3. Select **Properties** and then click the Log On tab.

   4. Select the **This Account** option and enter your domain name and user name in the first field (for example, domain_name\jsmith).

   5. In the **Password** and **Confirm Password** fields, enter the password associated with your user id and click **OK**.

4. From the Start menu, select **Programs** > **Oracle Data Quality products** > **Global Postal Matcher** > **Start Service**.

5. From the Start menu, select **Settings** > **Control Panel** > **Administrative Tools** > **Services** and confirm that the Global service is running.

   NOTE: If you need to install a new Global Postal Table, you must stop the service, install the new table, then restart the service.

2.4 Post-Installation Configuration Tasks

Depending on your installation type, you may need to manually configure some of the Oracle Data Quality components. Review the following sections to determine if additional configuration tasks are required:

- Start the Oracle Data Quality Scheduler
- Configure Environment Variables for UNIX Operating Systems
- Configure inetd.conf File

2.4.1 Start the Oracle Data Quality Scheduler

If you installed the Oracle Data Profiling and Quality server, you must start the Oracle Data Quality Scheduler before you begin. The Oracle Universal Installer will start the Scheduler as part of the installation process, but you may need to start it again.

To start the Oracle Data Quality Scheduler:

1. Make sure that you are logged on to the Oracle Data Profiling and Quality server as the Oracle Data Quality server administrator as defined on the Metabase Server Details screen during the installation.

2. Navigate to the following directory:

   ```
   <ODQ_HOME/oracledq/metabase_server/metabase/bin
   ```

3. Type the command:

   ```
   ./scheduler -start
   ```

For more information on using the Scheduler, see the online help for Metabase Administrators.

2.4.2 Configure Environment Variables for UNIX Operating Systems

On UNIX platforms add the following environment variables for the user who has installed Oracle Data Integrator:

- `Oracle_QUALITY=ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/Software`

- `LD_LIBRARY_PATH=ODQ_HOME/oracledq/12/Software/bin`

2.4.3 Configure inetd.conf File

Oracle Data Quality products work with `inetd`, a daemon process that handles network services operating on a UNIX operating system. Upon execution, `inetd` reads its configuration information from a configuration file which, by default, is `/etc/inetd.conf`.

If you installed the Metabase Server, the Oracle Universal Installer automatically updated the `inetd.conf` file. For Linux, HP, and AIX systems, no further action is required.

If you do update the `inetd.conf` file for any reason, be sure to recycle it.

On Solaris 10 and later systems, `inetd` reads configuration information from a different location. If you have installed Oracle Data Profiling and Quality components on a Solaris 10 system, log on as the root user and issue the following command at the command prompt:

```
inetconv -f -o /var /tmp
```

This command converts the data quality entry in the `inetd.conf` file to the format required by Solaris 10.

3

Deinstalling Oracle Data Quality Products

This chapter describes how to deinstall Oracle Data Quality products using the Deinstaller. Manual deinstallation procedures are also provided.

- Section 3.1, "Starting the Deinstaller"
- Section 3.2, "Removing the ODQ Home"
- Section 3.3, "Removing Entries from Services File on UNIX Operating Systems"
- Section 3.4, "Removing Entries from inetd.conf File on UNIX Operating Systems"

3.1 Starting the Deinstaller

For Oracle Data Quality products, go to the *ODQ_HOME*/oui/bin (on UNIX operating systems) or *ODQ_HOME*\oui\bin (on Windows operating systems) directory and start the Deinstaller.

- On UNIX operating systems:

  ```
  ./runInstaller.sh -deinstall
  ```

- On Windows operating systems:

  ```
  setup.exe -deinstall
  ```

  On Windows operating systems, you can also start the Deinstaller from the Start menu by selecting **Programs > Oracle Home - ODQ_HOME > Uninstall**.

  Caution: You must reboot your Windows operating system after running the Deinstaller. Failure to do so may result in an incomplete deinstallation.

Follow the instructions in Table 3–1 to remove the ODQ_HOME.

3.2 Removing the ODQ Home

After starting the Deinstaller, follow the instructions in Table 3–1 to remove your ODQ_HOME.

> **Note:** If you plan to reinstall Oracle Data Quality and use the same port numbers, you must modify the services file and the inetd.conf file after the deinstallation. See Section 3.3, "Removing Entries from Services File on UNIX Operating Systems" and Section 3.4, "Removing Entries from inetd.conf File on UNIX Operating Systems".

Table 3–1   Removing Your Oracle Data Quality Home

Number	Screen	Description and Action Required
1	Welcome Screen	Click **Next** to continue.
2	Deinstall Oracle Home Screen	Select **Deinstall Oracle Home**.
		Verify the Oracle home directory that is about the be deinstalled.
		Click **Deinstall** to continue.
3	Deinstallation Progress Screen	This screen shows the progress and status of the deinstallation.
4	Deinstallation Complete Screen	Click **Finish** to dismiss the screen.

3.3 Removing Entries from Services File on UNIX Operating Systems

When you installed Oracle Data Quality, two entries were added to the bottom of the services file found in the /etc directory. These entries must be removed before you attempt to reinstall the Oracle Data Quality products.

To remove entries in the Services file

1. After removing Oracle Data Quality binaries and metabases as described in Section 3.1 and Section 3.2, log in as root and change directories to the directory /etc.

2. Locate the file named services and make a backup.

3. Open the services file for editing and go to the end of the file. You will see three lines inserted into the file as shown below:

```
#  These lines are entered for TSS 12 - Metabase Server
dscserv1_rel1200 8500/tcp
dscserv1_lm_rel1200 8501/tcp
```

4. Delete these three lines from the services file.

5. Save your changes and close the file.

3.4 Removing Entries from inetd.conf File on UNIX Operating Systems

When you installed Oracle Data Quality, an entry was added to the bottom of the inetd.conf file found in the /etc directory. This entry must be removed before you attempt to reinstall the Oracle Data Quality products.

To remove entries from inetd.conf

1. After modifying the services file as described in Section 3.3, locate the file named inetd.conf. (You should still be in the directory /etc. You must be logged in as root to perform this task.)

2. Locate the file named `inetd.conf` and make a backup.

NOTE: On Linux operating systems the file is named `TSDiscovery` and is located in the hidden directory `/etc/xinetd.d`.

3. Open `inetd.conf` for editing and go to the end of the file. You will see one line inserted into the file as shown below:

```
# These lines are entered for TSS 12 - Metabase Server
dscserv1_rel1200 stream tcp nowait systest /usr/bin/env -i HOME=/home systest
.LOGNAME=systest /home/system/rel1200_doc/metabase/bin/mtb_server
```

4. Delete the line from the `inetd.conf` file.

5. Save your changes and close the file.

6. Restart `inetd` in order to release the ports. While logged in as root, use the following command:

```
kill -HUP $(ps -e|grep inetd|head -1|awk '{print$1}')
```

This command will stop and restart `inetd`. Check with your UNIX administrator to ensure that this command will not cause problems in your environment.

A

Silent Installations

This appendix describes how to perform a silent installation of Oracle Data Quality products.

- Section A.1, "About Silent Installation"
- Section A.2, "Oracle Data Quality Response Files"

A.1 About Silent Installation

Oracle Data Integrator allows you to configure existing response file templates to perform silent installations. For general information about silent installation and deinstallation, refer to "Silent Installation and Deinstallation" in *Oracle Fusion Middleware Installation Planning Guide*.

A.2 Oracle Data Quality Response Files

You can choose to run the installation using an options file template, also known as a response file. You will find an options file for UNIX in the Oracle Data Quality installation directory.

The following response file template is provided in the `Disk1/stage/Response` (on UNIX operating systems) or `Disk1\stage\Response` (on Windows operating systems) directory on the installation CD-ROM.

Installation File	Description
`installAndConfigure.rsp`	This is the Options (response) file that should be used if you are installing Oracle Data Quality products on a UNIX operating system.

B

Oracle Data Profiling and Data Quality Installation Screens

This appendix contains images and descriptions for all of the Oracle Data Profiling and Data Quality for Oracle Data Integrator installation screens:
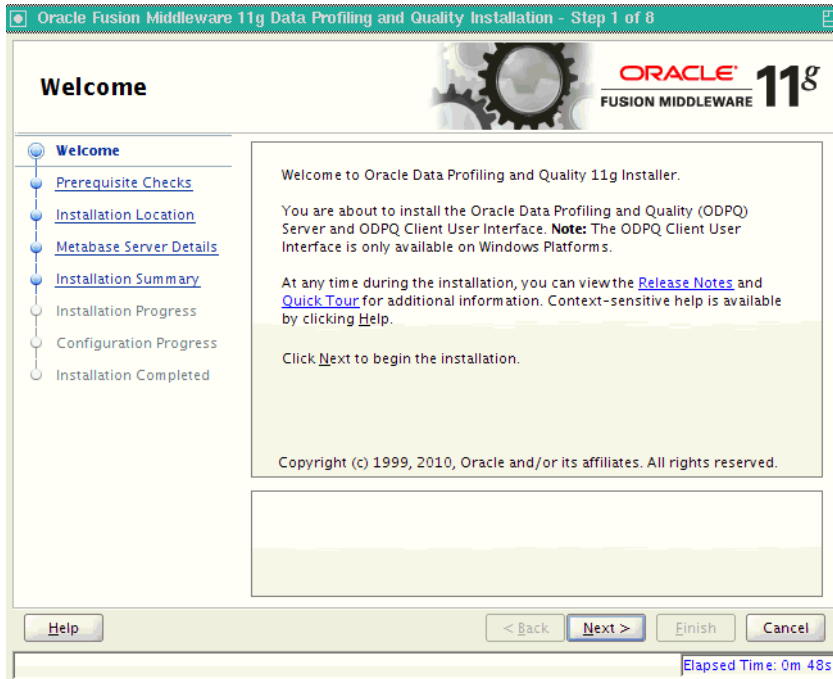
B.1 Welcome

The Welcome screen is displayed each time you start the installer.

Click **Next** to continue.

B.2 Select Components Screen (Windows Operating Systems Only)
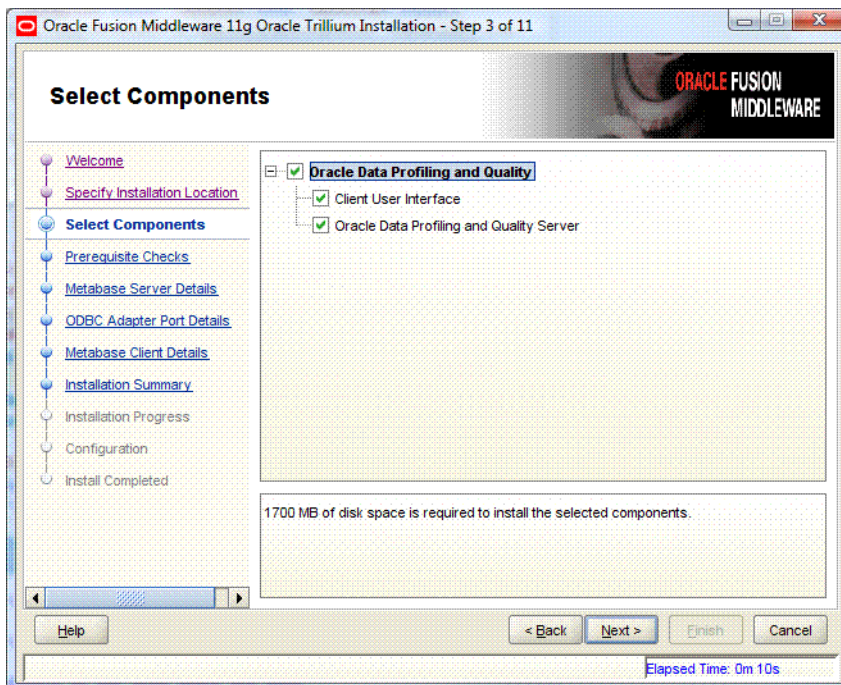
The **Select Components** screen offers the following options:

Component	Description
Client User Interface	The Oracle Data Profiling and Oracle Data Quality user interface is available for Windows 32-bit operating systems only. This client can be configured to connect to a Metabase Server installed on a separate machine.
Oracle Data Profiling and Quality Server	The Oracle Data Profiling and Quality server installation includes the following components:
	The Oracle Data Profiling and Quality server installation includes the following components:
	■ **Oracle Data Quality for Data Integrator**
	Includes the Quality Server and Country Project Templates and City Tables
	■ **Metabase Server**
	The Metabase Server contains the profiling data and metadata.
	■ **Metabase Definitions**

B.3 Prerequisite Checks
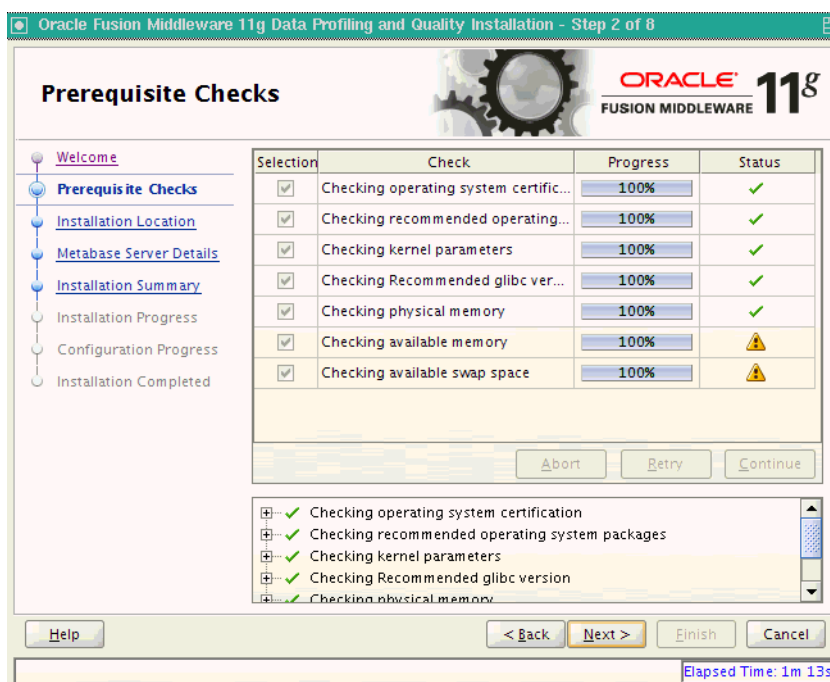
If there is a problem, a short error message appears in the bottom portion of the screen. Fix the error and click **Retry** to try again.

If you want to ignore the errors or warnings and continue with the installation, click **Continue**.

Click **Abort** to stop prerequisite checking for all components.

B.4 Specify Installation Location
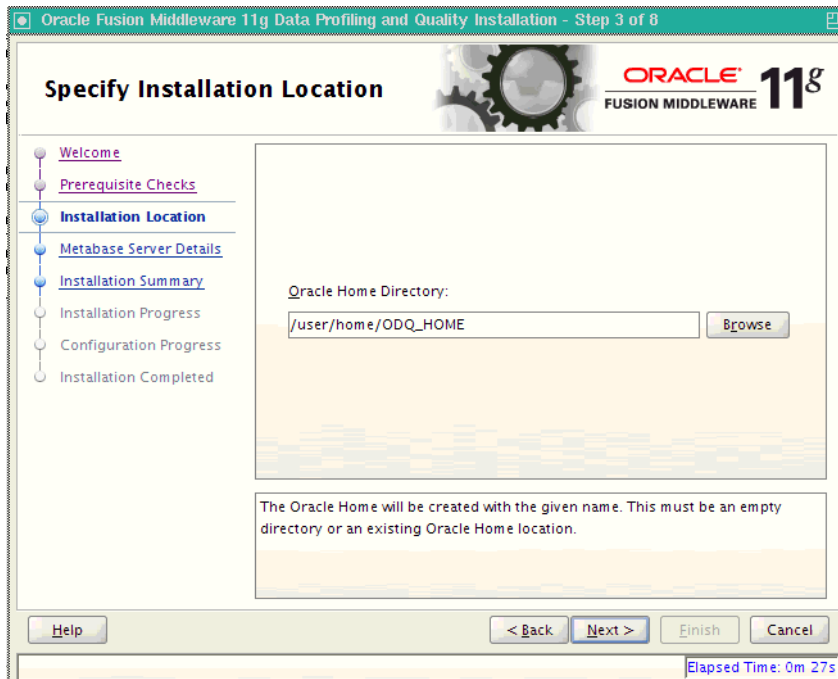
Specify the absolute path to your Oracle home location, this is your Oracle home directory where your products will be installed. This is also referred to as the ODQ_HOME.

This directory must be an existing Oracle home location. If you specify a directory that does not already exist, then the directory will be created.

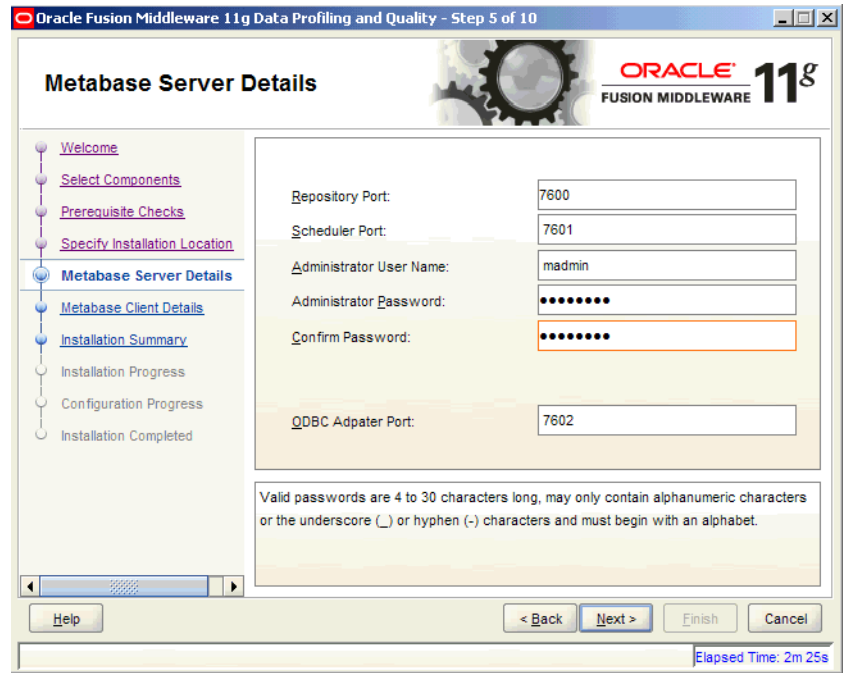After supplying the installation locations, click **Next** to continue.

B.5 Metabase Server Details

UNIX Operating System Metabase Server Details Screen

Element	Description
Repository Port	Port for the Metabase repository. This port must be free, valid, and not conflicting with any other port in this install session. Default is 7600. On UNIX operating systems. This port must be greater than 1024.
Scheduler Port	Port for the Oracle Data Quality scheduler. This port must be free, valid, and not conflicting with any other port in this install session. Default is 7601. On UNIX operating systems, this port must be greater than 1024.
Administrator User Name	Metabase administrator name. The name must be between 4 and 30 characters long and must begin with an alpha character. Default is madmin.
Administrator Password	The password must be between 5 and 30 characters long, can only contain alphanumeric, _, § and # characters and must begin with an alpha character.
Confirm Password	Confirm the Metabase administrator password.

Windows Operating System Metabase Server Details Screen

Element	Description
Repository Port	Port for the Metabase repository. This port must be free, valid, and not conflicting with any other port in this install session. Default is 7600. On UNIX operating systems. This port must be greater than 1024.
Scheduler Port	Port for the Oracle Data Quality scheduler. This port must be free, valid, and not conflicting with any other port in this install session. Default is 7601. IOn UNIX operating systems, this port must be greater than 1024.
Administrator User Name	Metabase administrator name. The name must be between 4 and 30 characters long and must begin with an alpha character. Default is madmin.
Administrator Password	The password must be between 5 and 30 characters long, can only contain alphanumeric, _, § and # characters and must begin with an alpha character.
Confirm Password	Confirm the Metabase administrator password.
ODBC Adapter Port	Oracle Data Quality ODBC Adapter port must be free, valid, and not conflicting with any other port in this install session. Default is 7602.

B.6 Metabase Client Details (Windows Operating Systems Only)

Element	Description
Metabase Host	Host name of the Metabase server. If you are installing the Oracle Data Profiling or Oracle Data Quality for Data Integrator server components on the same machine, enter `localhost`.
Repository Port	Enter the Repository Port of the Metabase Server to which the client will connect. Default is `7600`.
Scheduler Port	Enter the port number of the Oracle Data Quality scheduler. Default is `7601`.
Administrator User Name	Enter the Metabase Administrator user name of the Metabase Server to which the client will connect. Default is `madmin`.
Administrator Password	Enter the Metabase Administrator password.

B.7 Installation Summary
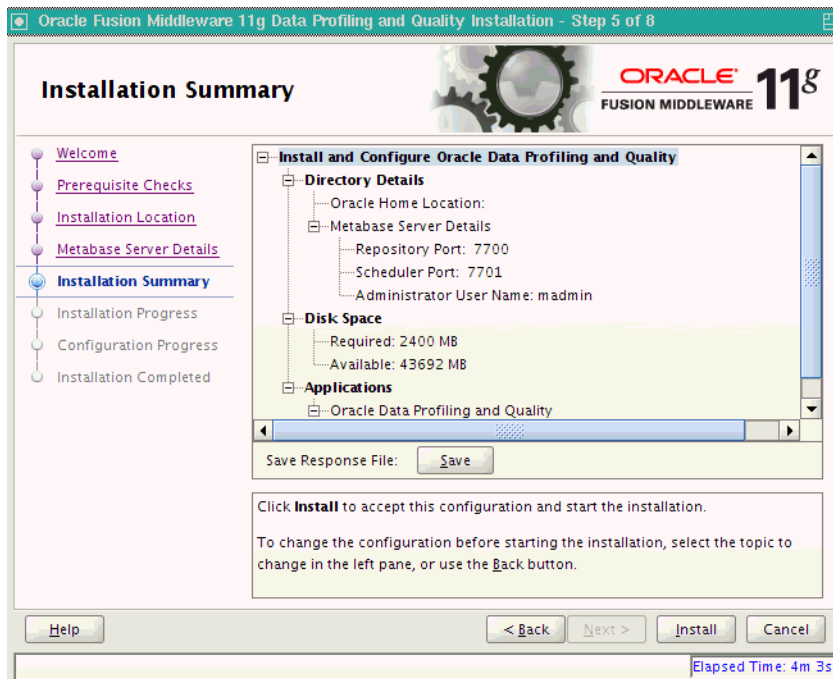
This screen provides a summary of the installation options you have selected. If you want to save this configuration information to a file so that you can repeat the installation from the command line, click **Save** in the **Save Response File** field. You will be prompted to provide a path and filename where this configuration information will be saved.

Click **Install** to accept this configuration and begin the installation. If you want to make any changes to the configuration before starting the installation, use the navigation pane on the left and select the topic you want to edit.

B.8 Configuration Progress
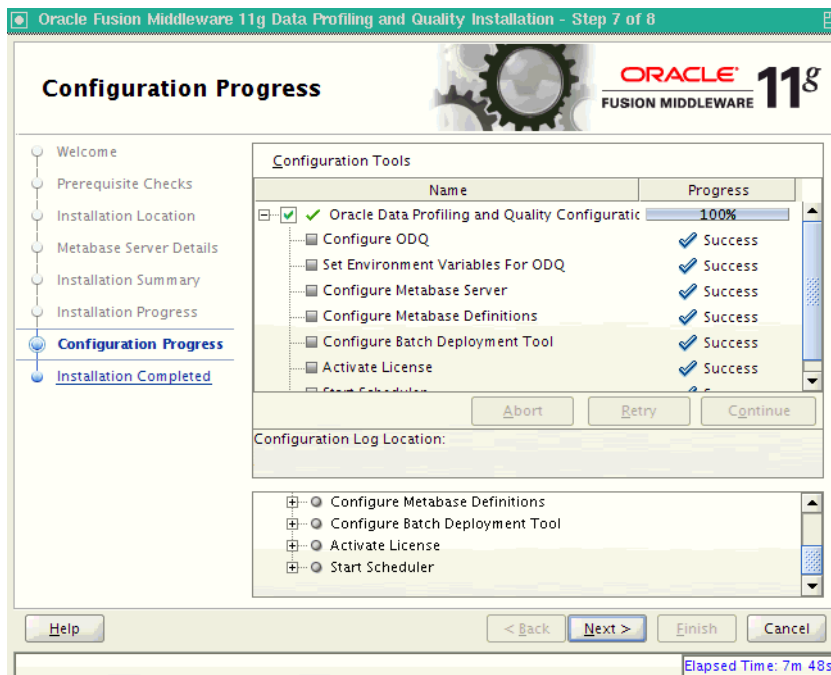
This screen shows you the progress of the configuration. These are the components you selected on the **Select Components** screen.

If any of the components fails to configure properly, an error message will appear in the bottom pane. You can try to fix the problem and then click **Retry** to try again.

Click **Continue** if you want to skip the configuration for the failed component; you can attempt to fix and problem and configure the component manually post-installation.

If you want to stop the automatic configuration for all components, click **Abort**.

B.9 Installation Completed
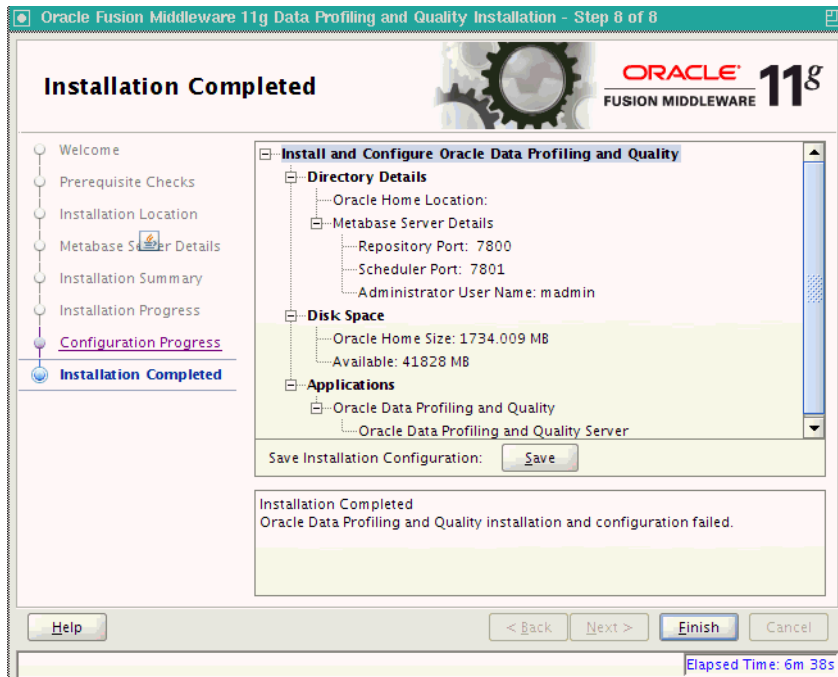
This screen summarizes the installation that was just completed.

If you want to save this configuration to a text file, click **Save**. This file can be used later if you choose to perform the same installation from the command line.

Click **Finish** to close the installer.

C

Oracle Data Quality Deinstallation Screens

This appendix contains images and descriptions for all of the Oracle Data Integrator deinstallation screens:

C.1 Welcome Screen

The Welcome screen is the first screen you see when the Deinstaller is started.

Figure C–1   Deinstallation Welcome
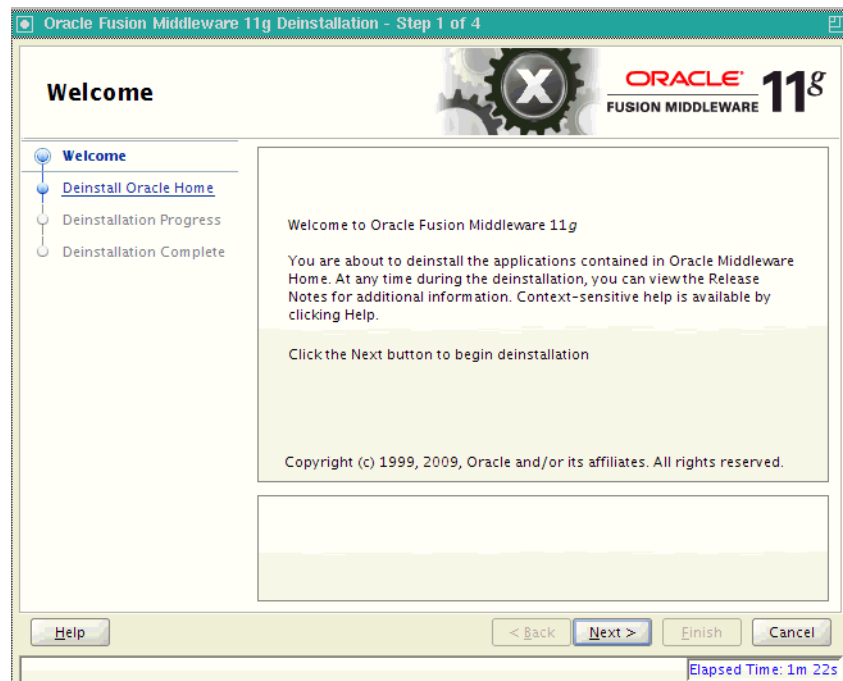
C.2 Deinstall Oracle Home Screen

This screen shows the Oracle Home directory that is about to be deinstalled. This is the Oracle Home directory from which the Deinstaller was started.

Figure C–2   Deinstall Oracle Home Screen
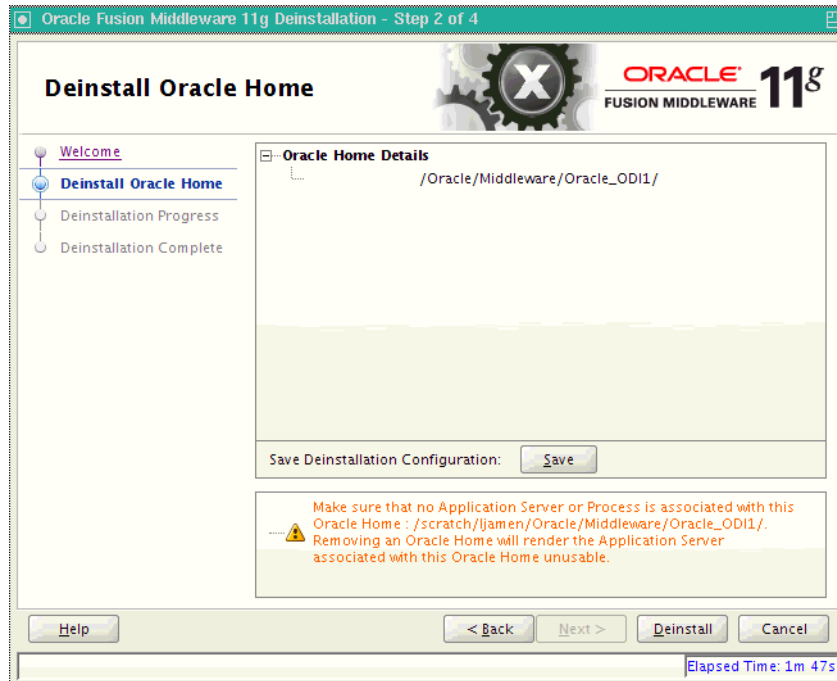
C.3 Deinstallation Progress Screen

This screen shows you the progress of the deinstallation.

If you want to quit before the deinstallation is completed, click **Cancel**.

Figure C–3   Deinstallation Progress Screen
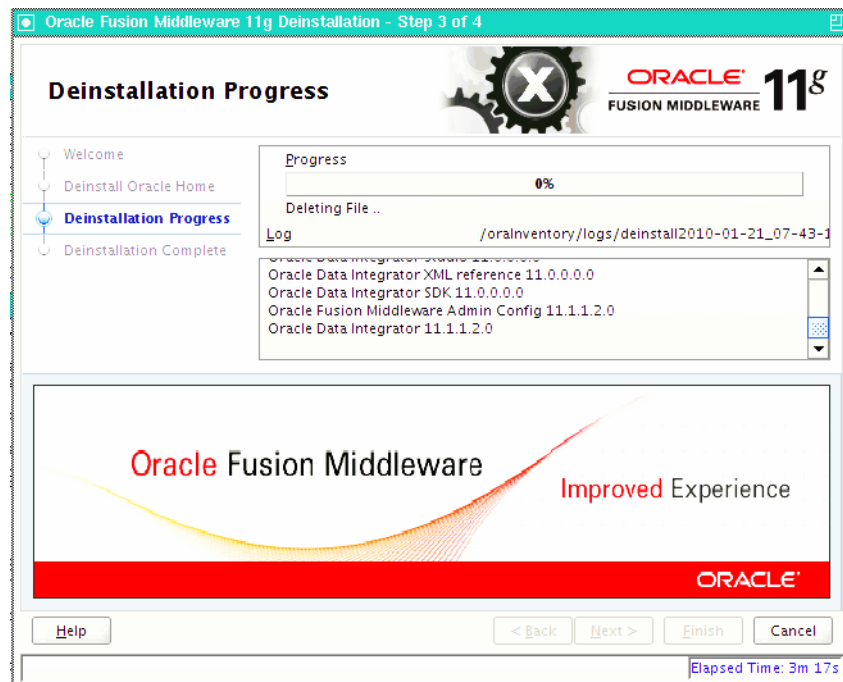
C.4 Deinstallation Complete Screen

This screen summarizes the deinstallation that was just completed.

Figure C–4   Deinstallation Complete Screen

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