Contents

Preface .......................................................................................................................................................... v

Documentation Accessibility ..................................................................................................................... v
Finding Information and Patches on My Oracle Support ......................................................................... v
Known Installation and Configuration Issues .......................................................................................... vii
Conventions ............................................................................................................................................... viii

1 Re-initializing the ETL Process

2 Managing the Incremental ETL Process

2.1 Managing Incremental ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Studio ............................................... 2-1
2.1.1 Running the Incremental ETL ........................................................................................................ 2-1
2.1.2 Stopping the Incremental ETL ....................................................................................................... 2-4
2.1.3 Restarting the Incremental ETL .................................................................................................... 2-6
2.1.4 Processing a Failed ETL ................................................................................................................ 2-8
2.1.4.1 Continuing the Failed Incremental ETL .................................................................................. 2-8
2.1.4.2 Restarting the Failed Incremental ETL ...................................................................................... 2-8
2.2 Managing Incremental ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Console ............................................. 2-9
2.2.1 Running the Incremental ETL ........................................................................................................ 2-9
2.2.2 Stopping the Incremental ETL ....................................................................................................... 2-13
2.2.3 Restarting the Incremental ETL .................................................................................................... 2-14
2.2.4 Processing a Failed ETL ................................................................................................................ 2-16
2.2.4.1 Continuing the Failed Incremental ETL .................................................................................. 2-16
2.2.4.2 Restarting the Failed Incremental ETL ...................................................................................... 2-16

3 Monitoring the ETL Process

3.1 Monitoring the ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Studio .......................................................... 3-1
3.1.1 Viewing the Steps of Load Plan .................................................................................................... 3-1
3.1.2 Monitoring the Initial ETL ............................................................................................................ 3-2
3.1.3 Managing the Failed ETL .............................................................................................................. 3-3
3.1.4 Monitoring the Restarted ETL (Resume) ..................................................................................... 3-6
3.1.5 Scheduling ETL ............................................................................................................................. 3-7
3.2 Monitoring the ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Console ......................................................... 3-9
3.2.1 Viewing the Steps of Load Plan .................................................................................................... 3-9
3.2.2 Monitoring the Initial ETL ............................................................................................................ 3-10
3.2.3 Managing the Failed ETL .............................................................................................................. 3-11
3.2.4 Monitoring the Restarted ETL (Resume) ................................................. 3-14
3.3 Continuing Stopped or Failed Incremental ETL ........................................ 3-15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4</th>
<th>Troubleshooting AM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Setting Context in Multi-tenant Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Secure Unblinding in AM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The AM is a data source software product that can be used for analysis and reporting in medical product safety and pharmacovigilance. The primary data for AM are the adverse event cases managed by the Oracle Argus Safety application. The AM product consists of:

- A predefined AM data model containing Signal and Reporting tables.
- Pre-built ODI based interfaces that are linked to Oracle PL/SQL based packages.

The Argus Safety application serves as the primary source of data for AM. The ODI software extracts the data from the Argus Safety database, transforms and loads the data into the AM. Once the ODI tool loads the data into the AM data mart, it is available for the Argus Mart users for querying and reporting activities.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle’s commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc.

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info or visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs if you are hearing impaired.

Finding Information and Patches on My Oracle Support

Your source for the latest information about Oracle Argus Mart is Oracle Support’s self-service Web site, My Oracle Support (formerly MetaLink).

Always visit the My Oracle Support Web site for the latest information, including alerts, release notes, documentation, and patches.

Getting the Oracle Argus Mart Standard Configuration Media Pack

The Oracle Argus Mart media pack is available both as physical media and as a disk image from the Oracle E-Delivery Web site. The media pack contains the technology stack products and the Oracle Argus Mart application. To receive the physical media, order it from Oracle Store at https://oraclestore.oracle.com.

To download the Oracle Argus Mart media pack from eDelivery, do the following:
1. Navigate to http://edelivery.oracle.com and log in.
2. From the Select a Product Pack drop-down list, select Health Sciences.
3. From the Platform drop-down list, select the appropriate operating system.
4. Click Go.
5. Select Oracle Argus Mart Media Pack for Operating System and click Continue.
6. Download the software.

Creating a My Oracle Support Account
You must register at My Oracle Support to obtain a user name and password account before you can enter the Web site.

To register for My Oracle Support:
2. Click the Register here link to create a My Oracle Support account. The registration page opens.
3. Follow the instructions on the registration page.

Signing In to My Oracle Support
To sign in to My Oracle Support:
2. Click Sign In.
3. Enter your user name and password.
4. Click Go to open the My Oracle Support home page.

Searching for Knowledge Articles by ID Number or Text String
The fastest way to search for product documentation, release notes, and white papers is by the article ID number.

To search by the article ID number:
2. Locate the Search box in the upper right corner of the My Oracle Support page.
3. Click the Sources icon to the left of the search box, and then select Article ID from the list.
4. Enter the Article ID number in the text box.
5. Click the magnifying glass icon to the right of the Search box (or press the Enter key) to execute your search.

The Knowledge page displays the results of your search. If the article is found, click the link to view the abstract, text, attachments, and related products.

In addition to searching by article ID, you can use the following My Oracle Support tools to browse and search the knowledge base:

- Product Focus — On the Knowledge page, you can drill into a product area through the Browse Knowledge menu on the left side of the page. In the Browse any Product, By Name field, type in part of the product name, and then select the product from the list. Alternatively, you can click the arrow icon to view the
complete list of Oracle products and then select your product. This option lets you focus your browsing and searching on a specific product or set of products.

- Refine Search — Once you have results from a search, use the Refine Search options on the right side of the Knowledge page to narrow your search and make the results more relevant.
- Advanced Search — You can specify one or more search criteria, such as source, exact phrase, and related product, to find knowledge articles and documentation.

Finding Patches on My Oracle Support

Be sure to check My Oracle Support for the latest patches, if any, for your product. You can search for patches by patch ID or number, or by product or family. To locate and download a patch:

2. Click the Patches & Updates tab. The Patches & Updates page opens and displays the Patch Search region. You have the following options:
   - In the Patch ID or Number is field, enter the primary bug number of the patch you want. This option is useful if you already know the patch number.
   - To find a patch by product name, release, and platform, click the Product or Family link to enter one or more search criteria.
3. Click Search to execute your query. The Patch Search Results page opens.
4. Click the patch ID number. The system displays details about the patch. In addition, you can view the Read Me file before downloading the patch.
5. Click Download. Follow the instructions on the screen to download, save, and install the patch files.

Finding Certification Information

Certifications provide access to product certification information for Oracle and third party products. A product is certified for support on a specific release of an operating system on a particular hardware platform, for example, Oracle Database 10g Release 2 (10.2.0.1.0) on Sun Solaris 10 (SPARC). To find certification information:

2. Click the Certifications tab. The Certifications page opens and displays the Find Certifications region.
3. In Select Product, enter Oracle Argus Mart.
4. Click the Go to Certifications icon. The right pane displays the certification information.
5. Select a certification to view the certification details.

Known Installation and Configuration Issues

Oracle maintains a list of installation and configuration issues that you can download from My Oracle Support (MOS). For information about these issues, please see Note ID 1326918.1.
**Conventions**

The following text conventions are used in this document:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>boldface</strong></td>
<td>Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>italic</em></td>
<td>Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for which you supply particular values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>monospace</strong></td>
<td>Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Once you have executed the Initial ETL process on a database, you cannot execute it again till the time you clean the database. To facilitate this, you need to execute a Re-initial script. It is a Batch file, which re-initializes the database, so that you can run the Initial ETL on the database again.

To execute the Re-initial script, execute the following steps:

1. Double-click the `am_environment_reset.bat` file available at the following path:
   `\ArgusMart\Database\Utils\am_environment_reset.bat`
   This displays a warning message, which serves as a confirmation from you that you want to reset the Mart environment as shown in the following figure:

   ![Confirmation of Resetting the Mart Environment](image)

   **Figure 1–1 Confirmation of Resetting the Mart Environment**

   Enter Y, which represents Yes, in the **Do You Want to Continue (Y/N)?** field, if you want to continue with resetting the Mart environment to be able to run the Initial ETL on the database again.

   Or

   Enter N, which represents No, if you want to quit the process of resetting the Mart environment.

   If you have entered Y, the **Reset Environment to Re-Run Initial ETL** Screen is displayed, as shown in the following figure:

   ![Reset Environment to Re-Run Initial ETL](image)
Figure 1–2  Entering TNS Name to Connect to Database

3. Enter the TNS Name to connect to the AM database in the Enter Database TNS field and press Enter. This displays the following text on the command screen:

Figure 1–3  Entering Argus ETL User

4. Enter the AM database Owner with the administrator rights for the ETL process in the Enter Argus ETL User field and press Enter. This displays the following text on the command screen:

Figure 1–4  Entering Password for Argus ETL User

If the user is not the database owner with the administrative rights for the ETL process, the system displays an error message.

5. Enter the password for the AM database Owner for the ETL process in the Enter Password for User field and press Enter. This displays the following text on the command screen:
6. Enter a name for the log file in the **Enter log file name** field and press Enter. The system displays a **Connecting** status message and once connected displays **Connected**, as shown in the following figure.

**Figure 1–6 Connecting to the Database**

7. Press Enter to exit from the window.
Managing the Incremental ETL Process

This chapter describes the steps required to run the Incremental Extract, Transform, and Load (ETL) process using the Oracle Data Integrator Studio and Oracle Data Integrator Console.

This chapter comprises the following sub-sections:

- Managing Incremental ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Studio
- Managing Incremental ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Console

2.1 Managing Incremental ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Studio

This section describes the steps required to manage the Incremental ETL process using the Oracle Database Integrator Studio.

This section comprises the following sub-sections:

- Running the Incremental ETL
- Stopping the Incremental ETL
- Restarting the Incremental ETL
- Processing a Failed Incremental ETL

2.1.1 Running the Incremental ETL

To run the Incremental ETL, execute the following steps:

1. Open the Oracle Data Integrator Studio and click Connect to Repository. This displays the Oracle Data Integrator Login window, as depicted in the following figure:

   ![Oracle Data Integrator Login Window](image)

2. In the Oracle Data Integrator Login window:
Managing Incremental ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Studio

3. Select the ODI Work Repository name from the Login Name drop-down list.
4. Enter the name of the ODI user in the User field.
5. Enter the password for the ODI user in the Password field.
6. Click OK. This displays the Oracle Data Integrator Screen.

3. Select the Operator tab in the left pane.
4. Expand the Load Plans and Scenarios section, as highlighted in the following figure:

Figure 2–2  Load Plans and Scenarios

The LP_INC_AM option in this section represents the load plan for the Incremental ETL process for AM.
5. Right-click the LP_INC_AM option. This displays a menu, as shown in the following figure:
6. Click Execute. This displays the Start Load Plan window, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 2–4  Start Load Plan Window

7. In the Start Load Plan window:
   a. Select CTX_ARGUSMART from the Context drop-down list.
   b. Select LA_AM from the Logical Agent drop-down list.
   c. Select the desired log level from the Log Level drop-down list.
d. Click OK. This displays the Information dialog box with the Load Plan Started confirmation message, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 2–5 Load Plan Started Confirmation Message

8. Click OK.

You can verify the status of the ETL process by navigating to the Load Plan Executions section and expanding the Load Plan folder. You can view the status of the Load Plan in Green color with tilted s, which signifies that the ETL session is in progress, as highlighted in the following figure:

Figure 2–6 Status of the Load Plan

2.1.2 Stopping the Incremental ETL

To stop the Incremental ETL, execute the following steps:

1. Right-click the Load Plan, which you want to stop, in the Load Plan folder of the Load Plan Executions section. This displays a menu, as shown in the following figure:
Managing Incremental ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Studio

2. Select **Stop Normal**. This displays the **Stop Load Plan** dialog box, as depicted in the following figure:

![Figure 2–8 Selecting the Physical Agent](image)

3. Select **PA_AM** from the **Physical Agent** drop-down list.

4. Click **OK**. This stops the execution of the Load Plan.

You can verify the status of the ETL process by navigating to the **Load Plan Executions** section and expanding the **Load Plan** folder. You can view the status of the Load Plan in **Red** color with the **X** symbol, which signifies that the ETL session is not in progress, as highlighted in the following figure:
2.1.3 Restarting the Incremental ETL

Restarting the Incremental ETL process enables you to start the ETL process from the last execution step where it was stopped or failed.

To restart the Incremental ETL, execute the following steps:

1. Right-click the Load Plan, which you want to restart, in the Load Plan folder of the Load Plan Executions section. This displays a menu, as shown in the following figure:

2. Click Restart. This displays the Restart Load Plan dialog box, as shown in the following figure:
Managing Incremental ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Studio

3. Select PA_AM from the Physical Agent drop-down list.
4. Select the required log level from the Log Level drop-down list.
5. Click OK. This displays the Information dialog box with the Load Plan restarted message, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 2–12 Loan Plan restarted Confirmation Message

6. Click OK.

This adds another Load Plan, with the same name as that of the stopped ETL, in the Load Plan folder of the Load Plan Executions section. However, this instance of the ETL Process is in Green color with a tilted S, which signifies that the ETL is in progress, as highlighted in the following figure:

Figure 2–13 Restarted Load Plan
Once the ETL process is complete, the Load Plan is displayed in Green color with a completed symbol, as highlighted in the following figure:

![Completed Load Plan](image)

### Figure 2–14 Completed Load Plan

#### 2.1.4 Processing a Failed Incremental ETL

If an ETL process fails, you have the option of continuing the process from the failed step or executing it again from the beginning of ETL.

This section explains the steps to continue a failed ETL from the failed step and to execute it again from the beginning of ETL.

This section comprises the following sub-sections:

- Continuing the Failed Incremental ETL
- Restarting the Failed Incremental ETL

#### 2.1.4.1 Continuing the Failed Incremental ETL

The process to continue the failed Incremental ETL from the failed step is exactly the same as that of the process of restarting the Incremental ETL after stopping it.

See the Restarting the Incremental ETL section for the step-by-step procedure to continue the failed Incremental ETL from the failed step.

#### 2.1.4.2 Restarting the Failed Incremental ETL

The process to restart the failed Incremental ETL from the beginning is exactly the same as that of the process of running the Incremental ETL.

However, before restarting the ETL, you must log on to the Oracle SQL Developer or SQLPlus (or SQL Prompt) using the Argus ETL User credentials and execute the following statements:

```
EXEC pkg_sm_stage_util.p_set_cmn_profile_value('DATABASE', 'ODI_ETL_STATUS', 0);
EXEC pkg_sm_stage_util.p_set_cmn_profile_value('DATABASE', 'ETL_SM_ITERATION_NUMBER', NULL);
COMMIT;
```

To verify the successful execution of these statements, you can execute the following Select statements:

- SELECT * FROM rm_cmn_profile_global WHERE KEY = 'ODI_ETL_STATUS';
  
  The entry for the Value column must be 0 after executing this statement, as depicted in the following figure:
Managing Incremental ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Console

2.2 Managing Incremental ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Console

This section describes the steps required to manage the Incremental ETL process using the Database Integrator Console.

This section comprises the following sub-sections:

- Running the Incremental ETL
- Stopping the Incremental ETL
- Restarting the Incremental ETL
- Processing a Failed Incremental ETL

2.2.1 Running the Incremental ETL

To run the Incremental ETL, execute the following steps:

1. Open the Oracle Data Integrator Console. This displays the Oracle Data Integrator Console Sign In window, as depicted in the following figure:
Managing Incremental ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Console

2. In the Oracle Data Integrator Sign In window:
   a. Select the ODI Work Repository name from the Repository drop-down list.
   b. Enter the name of the ODI user in the User Id field.
   c. Enter the password for the ODI user in the Password field.
   d. Click Sign In. This displays the Oracle Data Integrator Console Screen, as shown in the following figure:

3. Select the Management tab in the left pane.

4. Expand the Runtime folder and navigate to Runtime > Scenarios/Load Plans > LP_INC_AM, as highlighted in the following figure:
The LP_INC_AM option in this section represents the load plan for the Incremental ETL process for AM.

5. Click **Execute**, as highlighted in the following figure:

![Figure 2–19 Scenarios/Load Plans](image)

This displays the **Execute Load Plan** window, as shown in the following figure:
6. In the **Execute Load Plan** window:
   a. Select LA_AM from the **Logical Agent** drop-down list.
   b. Select CTX_ARGUSMART from the **Context** drop-down list.
   c. Select the desired log level from the **Log Level** drop-down list.
   d. Click **Execute**. This displays the **Information** dialog box with the **Load Plan Execution submitted successfully** confirmation message, as shown in the following figure:

   ![Execute Load Plan Window](image)

7. Click **OK**.

   You can verify the status of the ETL process by expanding the **Load Plan Executions** folder in the **Sessions/Load Plan Executions** section. You can view the status of the Load Plan in **Green** color with tilted `s`, which signifies that the ETL session is in progress, as highlighted in the following figure:
2.2.2 Stopping the Incremental ETL

To stop the Incremental ETL, execute the following steps:

1. Select the Load Plan, which you want to stop, by expanding the Load Plan Executions folder of the Sessions/Load Plan Executions section and click Stop, as shown in the following figure:

   ![Figure 2–24 Stopping the Incremental ETL](image)

   This displays the Stop Load Plan Execution dialog box, as depicted in the following figure:

   ![Figure 2–25 Stop Load Plan Execution Dialog Box](image)
2. Select Normal from the Stop Type drop-down list.
3. Select OracleDIAgent from the Physical Agent drop-down list.
4. Click Stop. This displays the Information dialog box with the Load Plan was Stopped Successfully confirmation message, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 2–26 Load Plan Stopped Confirmation Message

5. Click OK.

You can verify the status of the ETL process by navigating to the Load Plan Executions folder in the Sessions/Load Plan Executions section. You can view the status of the Load Plan in Red color with the X symbol, which signifies that the ETL session is not in progress, as highlighted in the following figure:

Figure 2–27 Stopped Incremental ETL Session

2.2.3 Restarting the Incremental ETL

Restarting the Incremental ETL process enables you to start the ETL process from the last execution step where it was stopped or failed.

To restart the Incremental ETL, execute the following steps:

1. Select the Load Plan, which you want to restart, in the Load Plan Executions folder of the Sessions/Load Plan Executions section and click Restart, as shown in the following figure:
Managing the Incremental ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Console

Figure 2–28 Restarting the Incremental ETL

This displays the **Restart Load Plan Execution** dialog box, as depicted in the following figure:

**Figure 2–29 Restart Load Plan Execution Dialog Box**

2. Select **OracleDIAgent** from the **Physical Agent** drop-down list.
3. Select the required log level from the **Log Level** drop-down list.
4. Click **Restart**. This displays the **Information** dialog box with the **Load Plan restarted** message, as depicted in the following figure:

**Figure 2–30 Load Plan restarted Confirmation Message**

5. Click **OK**.

This adds another Load Plan, with the same name as that of the stopped ETL, in the **Load Plan Executions** folder of the **Sessions/Load Plan Executions** section. However, this instance of the Load plan is in Green color with a tilted S, which signifies that the ETL is in progress.
2.2.4 Processing a Failed Incremental ETL

If an ETL process fails, you have the option of continuing the process from the failed step or executing it again from the beginning of ETL.

This section explains the steps to continue a failed ETL from the failed step and to execute it again from the beginning of ETL.

This section comprises the following sub-sections:

- Continuing the Failed Incremental ETL
- Restarting the Failed Incremental ETL

2.2.4.1 Continuing the Failed Incremental ETL

The process to continue the failed Incremental ETL from the failed step is exactly the same as that of the process of restarting the Incremental ETL after stopping it.

See the Restarting the Incremental ETL section for the step-by-step procedure to continue the failed Incremental ETL from the failed step.

2.2.4.2 Restarting the Failed Incremental ETL

The process to restart the failed Incremental ETL from the beginning is exactly the same as that of the process of running the Incremental ETL.

However, you need to execute certain steps before restarting the Failed Incremental ETL, refer to the Restarting the Failed Incremental ETL section for the complete details.

See the Running the Incremental ETL section for the step-by-step procedure to restart the failed Incremental ETL from the beginning of ETL.
Monitoring the ETL Process

Once you run an ETL process, there are certain tasks that you can execute to monitor the progress of the ETL process.

For information on the steps to Start, Stop, and Restart Initial and Incremental ETL, refer to Chapter 7 of the AM Installation Guide.

This section comprises the following sub-sections:

- Monitoring the ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Studio
- Monitoring the ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Console
- Continuing Stopped or Failed Incremental ETL

3.1 Monitoring the ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Studio

This section describes the steps required to monitor the ETL process using the Database Integrator Studio.

This section comprises the following sub-sections:

- Viewing the Steps of Load Plan
- Monitoring the Initial ETL
- Managing the Failed ETL
- Monitoring the Restarted ETL (Resume)
- Scheduling ETL

3.1.1 Viewing the Steps of Load Plan

Before executing the Initial ETL, you can view the list of steps of the Load Plan for the Initial as well as the Incremental ETL.

To view the list of steps before and during the ETL process, execute the following steps:

1. Open the Oracle Data Integrator Studio and click Connect To Repository.
2. Log on to the ODI Work Repository using the ODI User credentials.
3. Select the Designer tab and expand the Load Plans and Scenarios section, as shown in the following figure:
Figure 3–1 Navigating to the LP_INI_AM Load Plan

4. Double-click the LI_INI_AM load plan.

5. Select the Steps option in the right pane. This displays all the steps of the Load Plan, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–2 Viewing Steps of the Load Plan

Similarly, you can also view the steps for the Incremental Load Plan by double-clicking the LP_INC_AM Load Plan from the Load Plans and Scenarios section of the Designer tab.

3.1.2 Monitoring the Initial ETL

To monitor the progress of the initial ETL after executing the LP_INI_AM Load Plan, execute the following steps:

1. Select the Operator tab and expand the Load Plan folder in the Load Plan Executions section.
2. Expand the LP_INI_AM load plan to view the ETL process in progress. You can view a tilted ‘s in Green color, which signifies that the process is running properly, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–3 Viewing the Status of the ETL Process

3. Double-click the ETL session, highlighted in the figure above, and select Steps in the right pane. This displays the list of steps for the Load Plan. It also displays the steps that have been completed successfully, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–4 Viewing Completed Steps in the ETL Process

3.1.3 Managing the Failed ETL

You can view the step where the ETL process failed and also view the error message related to the ETL process failure, using the following procedure:
1. In the Operator tab, expand the Load Plan folder in the Load Plan Executions section to view the current status of the ETL process, as shown in the following figure:

   **Figure 3–5 Viewing the Failed ETL Process**

   ![Image](image1.png)

   You can view the status of the Load Plan in Red color with the X symbol, which signifies that the ETL session is not in progress.

2. Double-click the Load Plan and select Steps. This displays the list of steps for the Load Plan in the right pane. The step because of which the ETL process has failed, is highlighted in Red color with the X symbol, as highlighted in the following figure:

   **Figure 3–6 Viewing the Failed Step for the ETL Process**

   ![Image](image2.png)

   You can move the mouse cursor over the error message to view the complete message, as shown in the following figure:
Monitoring the ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Studio

**Figure 3–7 Viewing the Error Message**

You can also select Execution for more information about the error message, as depicted in the following figure:

**Figure 3–8 Viewing the Error Message using the Execution Section**

You can also log on to the Oracle SQL Developer using the Argus ETL user credentials and execute the queries to view the error message, as shown in the following figure:

**Figure 3–9 Viewing Error Message using SQL Developer**

The following are the queries that you can use to view the location of the error:

1. `SELECT * FROM etl_stage_log ORDER BY id DESC;`
If you are not able to view any error message after executing this query, you can execute the query mentioned in point 2.

2. SELECT * FROM etl_mart_log ORDER BY id DESC;

3.1.4 Monitoring the Restarted ETL (Resume)

Once you have restarted a stopped ETL process, you can view the status of the process using the following procedure:

1. In the Operator tab, expand the Load Plan folder in the Load Plan Executions section to view the current status of the ETL process, as shown in the following figure:

![Figure 3–10 Viewing the Restarted ETL Process Status](image)

This restarted ETL Process is in Green color with a tilted s, which signifies that the ETL is in progress again.

You can view the status of the remaining steps in the process by double-clicking the Load Plan in the LP_INI_AM folder and selecting Steps, as depicted in the following figure:
3.1.5 Scheduling ETL

The AM.zip file is configured with one incremental ETL run by default. This ETL run is in Inactive mode. You can activate and schedule the Load Plan according to the requirements.

To schedule a Load Plan, execute the following steps:

1. In the Designer tab, navigate to Load Plans and Scenarios section and expand LP_INI_AM (Load Plan for Initial ETL).
2. Right-click Scheduling and select New Scheduling, as depicted in the following figure:
Figure 3–12 Scheduling ETL

This displays the Load Plan Scheduling dialog box, as depicted in the following figure:
3.2 Monitoring the ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Console

This section describes the steps required to monitor the ETL process using the Database Integrator Console. This section comprises the following sub-sections:

- Viewing the Steps of Load Plan
- Monitoring the Initial ETL
- Managing the Failed ETL
- Monitoring the Restarted ETL (Resume)

3.2.1 Viewing the Steps of Load Plan

Before executing the Initial ETL, you can view the list of steps of the Load Plan for the Initial as well as the Incremental ETL.

To view the list of steps before and during the ETL process, execute the following steps:

1. Log on the Oracle Data Integrator Console and select the Management tab.

You can set options given in the Status and Execution sections, according to the requirements to schedule the Load Plan.
3. Right-click LP_INI_AM (Load Plan for Initial ETL) or LP_INC_AM (Load Plan for Incremental ETL) and select View, as shown in the following figure:

*Figure 3–14  Navigating to the Load Plans*

![Navigating Load Plans](image)

This displays the steps for the Load Plan in the Relationships section in the right pane, as depicted in the following figure:

*Figure 3–15  Viewing the Steps of the Load Plan*

3.2.2 Monitoring the Initial ETL

To monitor the progress of the initial ETL after executing the LP_INI_AM Load Plan, execute the following steps:

1. Select the Management tab and navigate to Runtime > Sessions/Load Plan Executions > Load Plan Executions.
Monitoring the ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Console

You can view a tilted $s$ in Green color, which signifies that the ETL process is running properly, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–16 Initial ETL in Progress

2. Double-click the session to view the list of steps in the Relationships section in the right pane. It also displays the list of steps that have been completed, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–17 Viewing Completed Steps in the ETL Process

3.2.3 Managing the Failed ETL

You can view the step where the ETL process failed and also view the error message related to the ETL process failure, using the following procedure:

1. In the Management tab, navigate to Runtime > Sessions/Load Plan Executions > Load Plan Executions, to view the current status of the ETL process, as shown in the following figure:
Monitoring the ETL Process: Oracle Data Integrator Console

You can view the status of the Load Plan in Red color with the X symbol, which signifies that the ETL session is not in progress.

2. Double-click the Load Plan. This displays the list of steps for the Load Plan in the Relationship section in the right pane. The step because of which the ETL process has failed, is highlighted in Red color with the X symbol, as highlighted in the following figure:

You can move the mouse cursor over the error message to view the complete message, as shown in the following figure:

You can also navigate to Runtime > Sessions/Load Plan Executions > Sessions, right-click the stopped session, highlighted in Red color with the symbol, and select View, as depicted in the following figure:
Figure 3–21 Viewing the Stopped Session

This displays the error details in the right pane, as depicted in the following figure:

Figure 3–22 Viewing the Error Details

You can also log on to the Oracle SQL Developer using the Argus ETL user credentials and execute the queries to view the error message, as shown in the following figure:
3.2.4 Monitoring the Restarted ETL (Resume)

Once you have restarted a stopped ETL process, you can view the status of the process using the following procedure:

1. In the Management tab, navigate to Runtime > Sessions/Load Plan Executions > Load Plan Executions section, to view the current status of the ETL process, as shown in the following figure:

![Figure 3–24 Viewing the Restarted ETL Process Status](image)

This restarted ETL Process is in Green color with a tilted s, which signifies that the ETL is in progress again.

You can view the status of the steps completed before restarting the ETL and the steps after restarting the ETL, by double-clicking the session in progress.

The following are the queries that you can use to view the location of the error:

1. SELECT * FROM etl_stage_log ORDER BY id DESC;
   
   If you are not able to view any error message after executing this query, you can execute the query mentioned in point 2.

2. SELECT * FROM etl_mart_log ORDER BY id DESC;

![Figure 3–23 Viewing Error Message using SQL Developer](image)
Continuing Stopped or Failed Incremental ETL

The steps display in the Relationship section in the right pane, as depicted in the following figure:

**Figure 3–25 Viewing the Steps of the Restarted ETL**

### 3.3 Continuing Stopped or Failed Incremental ETL

The complete ETL process is divided into two major phases: Staging and Mart. The Mart phase starts only when the Staging phase is complete.

This section explains the behavior of the ETL process if you choose to resume the Incremental ETL from the failed or stopped point.

If the last execution step of the failed or stopped ETL belongs to the Staging phase, the ETL resumes from the failed or stopped point, as shown in the following figure:

**Figure 3–26 Staging Phase: Incremental ETL Resumes from Failed or Stopped Point**

However, if the last execution step of the failed or stopped ETL belongs to the Mart phase, the ETL resumes from the first step of the Mart phase and not from the failed or stopped point, as depicted in the following figure:

**Figure 3–27 Mart Phase: Incremental ETL Resumes from the First Step of Mart**

Monitoring the ETL Process 3-15
Continuing Stopped or Failed Incremental ETL
This chapter explains lists some of the error messages that might be displayed while working with AM, the cause for those messages, and the resolution.

The following is the list of error messages:

- **MedDRA Mismatch Error**

  **Error Message:**
  
  You can run the following query using the SQL developer to view the MedDRA mismatch warning message in the `etl_mart_log` table:
  
  ```sql
  select * from AM_MART_user.etl_mart_log where table_name = 'p_check_signal_meddra_schema' order by 1 desc;
  ```

  The following is the error message:

  ![MedDRA Mismatch Error](image)

  **Cause of Error:**
  
  During the ETL process, a check is done between the Argus Safety and the AM database to ensure that they are using the same MedDRA version. This warning message is displayed when these values do not match.

  **Resolution:**
  
  You must update the value for the MedDRA version in the `SIGNAL_MEDDRA_VER` table to ensure that it matches with the Argus Safety database value.
■ FR Consistency Log

Error Message:
You can run the following query using the SQL developer to view the FR Consistency warning message:

```sql
SELECT enterprise_id, code_list_id, decode_context, code, fr_type, log_message, log_date_time FROM etl_fr_consistency_log ORDER BY enterprise_id, code_list_id
```

The following is the error message:

![Figure 4–2 FR Consistency Error](image)

**Cause of Error:**
The display value for a codelist is NULL in the `rm_code_list_detail_discrete` table in Argus Safety.

**Resolution:**
You must update the value for the codelist in the `rm_code_list_detail_discrete` table in Argus Safety and re-run the ETL.

■ Dictionary Reload Error

**Error Message:**
The following error message is displayed during the ETL process, whenever the dictionary is reloaded in Argus Safety:

![Figure 4–3 Dictionary Reload Error Message](image)

You can also view this error message by logging on to the SQL Developer as the AM_MART_USER, as shown in the following figure:
**Troubleshooting AM**

4-3

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**Figure 4–4  Dictionary Reload Error Message: SQL Developer**

*Cause of Error:*

Whenever there is a dictionary reload in Argus Safety, some of the required privileges for the Argus Safety user, which you created using the Schema Creation Tool during the Installation Process, are lost.

*Resolution:*

You must give the required privileges to the Argus Safety user. To do so, click the Argus User Creation link on the Schema Creation Tool, select the user that you created during the installation process in the Argus Safety User Creation dialog box, enter the name of the log file and click OK to give the required privileges to the user.

You can refer to Section 3.5.1, Creating User for the Argus Safety Database, for more information.

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**ETL Execution Pre-Requisite Check Failed Error**

*Error Message:*

There are some Pre-requisite checks that you must do before the execution of the ETL. The following is the error message, which is displayed if any of the Pre-requisites checks are not done.

*Figure 4–5  Pre-Requisite Check Failed Error*
Troubleshooting AM

The following are the possible causes of this error message:

- If you are trying to run the Initial ETL on a database again without executing the Re-initial script.
- If you are trying to execute the Incremental ETL prior to the Initial ETL.
- If you have not configured the First Human Language Profile Switch using the Argus Safety console for the enterprises configured in AM. You must not leave the value for the First Human Language Profile Switch, as Blank.
- If the previous instance of the ETL is still not complete for the Load Plan.

**Resolution:**

To resolve this error message, you must:

- Ensure that you run the Initial ETL on a database again only if you have already executed the Re-initial script. For more information on Re-initial script, refer to Re-initializing the ETL Process.
- If you are trying to run the Incremental ETL on a database, ensure that the Initial ETL has already been executed on it.
- Ensure that you have not left the value for the First Human Language Profile Switch for the enterprises configured in AM, as Blank.
- Ensure that the Previous Instance of the ETL process is complete. You can either resume the ETL process if it is in Stopped state, or you can execute the re-initial script on the database and restart the ETL process from the first step. You can refer to Chapter 7 of the Installation Guide for information on resuming or restarting the ETL process.

---

**Multiple Enterprise Creation Validation Messages**

The following is the list of validation messages that are displayed while creating multiple enterprises in AM.

**Error Message:**

Given Source enterprise does not exist in Mart. Close the window and run application again.

**Cause of Error:**

While creating multiple enterprises in AM, you must enter an enterprise name which can be used as a template to create other enterprises. This enterprise is referred to as the Source Enterprise.

If the name of the Source Enterprise that you have entered while creating multiple enterprises does not exist in AM, this validation message is displayed.

**Resolution:**

The name of the Source Enterprise that you enter while creating multiple enterprises must exist in AM.
Error Message:
From the list provided, no enterprise exists in Argus Safety. Close the window and run application again.

Cause of Error:
The name of the enterprises that you enter while creating multiple enterprises in AM must also exist in the Argus Safety database.
If these enterprise names do not exist in Argus Safety, this validation message is displayed.

Resolution:
You must ensure that the name of the enterprises that you enter while creating multiple enterprises in AM exist in the Argus Safety database.

Error Message:
From the list provided, no enterprise is valid for configuration in Mart. Close the window and run application again.

Cause of Error:
This validation message is displayed if all the enterprise names that you have entered on the Multiple Enterprise Creation screen already exist in the AM database.

Resolution:
You must ensure that the enterprise names that you want to create in AM using the Multiple Enterprise Creation screen do not already exist in AM.

SMQ-CMQ Loop Error Message

Error Message:
Error in p_set_Child_Record while processing term code self referencing parent child relationship leading to an infinite loop

Cause of Error:
There is an SMQ, which is a Parent in the hierarchy, and has also been referenced as a Child in the hierarchy. This is termed as the Self Referencing Parent Child relationship, which leads to an infinite loop.

Resolution:
You must ensure that an SMQ, which serves as a Parent in the hierarchy, must not also be present as a Child in the hierarchy.
In a multi-tenant setup, if you want to view the data related to an enterprise, you must set the context for the enterprise.

To set the context for an enterprise, execute the following steps:

1. Log on to the SQL Developer as the Argus Mart User (AM_MART_USER).
2. Execute the following command:
   ```sql
   pkg_rls.set_context(:LoginUserName, :Enterpriseid, :ARGUS_MART, NULL);
   ```
   Where `LoginUserName` refers to the User Name, `Enterpriseid` refers to the ID for the enterprise, and `ARGUS_MART` refers to the Application Name.

   Example: execute `pkg_rls.set_context('admin',3,'ARGUS_MART',NULL)`

   This completes the steps to set the context for the enterprise.
This chapter explains the concept of Blinded Security for certain table columns in AM for a drug study.

The value for some of the table columns in AM is dependent upon the selection of the Study is eligible for Unblinding checkbox, which is present in Studies Configuration under the Business Configuration section in Argus Safety, as shown in the following figure:

**Figure 6–1  Study is eligible for Unblinding Checkbox in Argus Safety**

If the Study is eligible for Unblinding checkbox is checked, the actual values for all the blinded columns is displayed in AM tables.

However, if the Study is eligible for Unblinding checkbox is not checked, the actual values for all the blinded columns are replaced by NULL, Blinded, or any other value in the AM tables.

In case of the Reporting Mart, there are three views which comprise the Blinded information: v_rm_su_case_product, v_rm_su_case_prod_drugs, and v_rm_su_case_dose_regimens. These views display the actual data only if the Study is eligible for Unblinding checkbox is checked.
Similarly, in case of a Signal Mart, there are certain table columns which comprise the Blinded information. The name of these columns end with _su, which represents Secure Unblinding. These table columns display the actual data only if the Study is eligible for Unblinding checkbox is checked.