

Oracle® Retail Data Extractor for Merchandising
Installation Guide
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Send Us Your Comments

Oracle Retail Data Extractor for Merchandising, Installation Guide, Release 15.1

Oracle welcomes customers' comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this document.

Your feedback is important, and helps us to best meet your needs as a user of our products. For example:

- Are the implementation steps correct and complete?
- Did you understand the context of the procedures?
- Did you find any errors in the information?
- Does the structure of the information help you with your tasks?
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Send your comments to us using the electronic mail address: retail-doc_us@oracle.com

Please give your name, address, electronic mail address, and telephone number (optional).

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If you require training or instruction in using Oracle software, then please contact your Oracle local office and inquire about our Oracle University offerings. A list of Oracle offices is available on our Web site at www.oracle.com.

Preface

Oracle Retail Installation Guides contain the requirements and procedures that are necessary for the retailer to install Oracle Retail products.

Audience

This Installation Guide is written for the following audiences:

- Database administrators (DBA)
- System analysts and designers
- Integrators and implementation staff

Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents in the Oracle Retail Data Extractor for Merchandising Release 15.1 documentation set:

- *Oracle Retail Data Extractor for Merchandising Release Notes*
- *Oracle Retail Data Extractor for Merchandising Operations Guide*
- *Oracle Retail Data Extractor for Merchandising Implementation Guide*
- *Oracle Retail Data Extractor for Merchandising Security Guide*

Customer Support

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

When contacting Customer Support, please provide the following:

- Product version and program/module name
- Functional and technical description of the problem (include business impact)
- Detailed step-by-step instructions to re-create
- Exact error message received
- Screen shots of each step you take

Review Patch Documentation

When you install the application for the first time, you install either a base release (for example, 15.1) or a later patch release (for example, 15.1.1). If you are installing the base release or additional patch releases, read the documentation for all releases that have occurred since the base release before you begin installation. Documentation for patch releases can contain critical information related to the base release, as well as information about code changes since the base release.

Improved Process for Oracle Retail Documentation Corrections

To more quickly address critical corrections to Oracle Retail documentation content, Oracle Retail documentation may be republished whenever a critical correction is needed. For critical corrections, the republication of an Oracle Retail document may at times **not** be attached to a numbered software release; instead, the Oracle Retail document will simply be replaced on the Oracle Technology Network Web site, or, in the case of Data Models, to the applicable My Oracle Support Documentation container where they reside.

This process will prevent delays in making critical corrections available to customers. For the customer, it means that before you begin installation, you must verify that you have the most recent version of the Oracle Retail documentation set. Oracle Retail documentation is available on the Oracle Technology Network at the following URL:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/documentation/oracle-retail-100266.html>

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

If a more recent version of a document is available, that version supersedes all previous versions.

Oracle Retail Documentation on the Oracle Technology Network

Oracle Retail product documentation is available on the following web site:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/documentation/oracle-retail-100266.html>

(Data Model documents are not available through Oracle Technology Network. You can obtain them through My Oracle Support.)

Conventions

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

This is a code sample

It is used to display examples of code

Preinstallation Tasks

This release of Retail Data Extractor incorporates optional interfaces with these Oracle Retail products which can be sources for the data warehouse: Oracle Retail Merchandising System (RMS), Oracle Retail Invoice Matching (ReIM), and Oracle Retail Price Management (RPM). Additionally, the data warehouse can also operate as a standalone product and be fed from other legacy systems. If Oracle Retail applications are used as the source systems, follow the requirements in the installation guides for each of these applications.

Note: Oracle Retail assumes that the retailer has applied all required fixes for supported compatible technologies.

Implementation Capacity Planning

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

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

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

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

Check Supported Database Server Requirements

General requirements for a database server running Retail Data Extractor include:

Supported on	Versions Supported
Database Server OS	<p>OS certified with Oracle Database 12cR1 (12.1) Enterprise Edition. Options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oracle Linux 6 and 7 for x86-64 (actual hardware or Oracle virtual machine). ▪ Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 and 7 for x86-64 (actual hardware or Oracle virtual machine). ▪ AIX 7.1 (actual hardware or LPARs) ▪ Solaris 11 Sparc (actual hardware or logical domains)
Database Server 12cR1	<p>Oracle Database Enterprise Edition 12cR1 (12.1.0.2) with the following specifications:</p> <p>Components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oracle Partitioning ▪ Example CD <p>Oneoffs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20846438: ORA-600 [KKPAPXFORMFKK2KEY_1] WITH LIST PARTITION ▪ 19623450: MISSING JAVA CLASSES AFTER UPGRADE TO JDK 7 ▪ 20406840: PROC 12.1.0.2 THROWS ORA-600 [17998] WHEN PRECOMPILING BY 'OTHER' USER ▪ 20925154: ORA-39126: WORKER UNEXPECTED FATAL ERROR IN KUPW\$WORKER GATHER_PARSE_ITEMS JAVA <p>RAC only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 21260431: APPSST 12C : GETTING ORA-4031 AFTER 12C UPGRADE ▪ 21373473: INSTANCE TERMINATED AS LMD0 AND LMD2 HUNG FOR MORE THAN 70 SECS <p>Other components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perl interpreter 5.0 or later ▪ X-Windows interface ▪ JDK 1.7
Oracle Data Integrator	ODI 11.1.1.9

Note: By default, JDK is at 1.6. After installing the 12.1.0.2 binary, apply patch 19623450. Then follow the instructions on Oracle Database Java Developer's Guide 12c Release 1 to upgrade JDK to 1.7. The Guide is available here:

<http://docs.oracle.com/database/121/JJDEV/chone.htm#JJDEV01000>

Check Supported ODI Requirements

Variable	Description
Server OS	<p>Operating systems certified include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oracle Linux 6 and 7 for x86-64 (Actual hardware or Oracle virtual machine). ▪ Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 and 7 for x86-64 (Actual hardware or Oracle virtual machine). ▪ AIX 7.1 (actual hardware or LPARs) ▪ Solaris 11 Sparc (actual hardware or logical domains)
ODI Studio UI	<p>ODI Studio (UI) is NOT supported on Solaris and AIX Operating Systems. Please refer to the “Installing ODI Files for Retail Data Extractor on Windows section” in the “Known Issues/Limitations” chapter in case you are planning to install ODI Studio (UI) on either of these two OS.</p> <p>For Windows and Linux OS, ODI Studio (UI) is supported with 1.7 + .</p>
Oracle Data Integrator 11g	<p>Oracle Data Integrator 11g</p> <p>Components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oracle Data Integrator 11.1.1.9 <p>Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Complete

Supported Oracle Retail Products

Requirement	Version
Oracle Retail Merchandising System (RMS)/Oracle Retail Oracle Retail Sales Audit (ReSA)	15.0.1
Oracle Retail Invoice Matching (ReIM)	15.0.1
Oracle Retail Price Management (RPM)	15.0.1
Oracle Retail Insights	15.1

Create a UNIX User Account to Install the Software

It is possible that ODI has been installed on different host. For installing Retail Data Extractor files for ODI, you must be on the same host where the ODI product has been installed. Any user can install Retail Data Extractor files for ODI.

Note: If ODI is installed on Windows, you cannot use the installer to copy ODI-related files. You must copy files manually according to the instruction given. You can also install MMHOME files on Windows. Please refer to Known Issues/Limitations chapter for more details

Create a Staging Directory for Retail Data Extractor Database Files

You may install all components of Retail Data Extractor on one host, or you may install components across multiple hosts. The files to be installed are copied locally only, so you must be logged into the target host to do the installation.

1. Log in to the server from which you want to install one or more components of Retail Data Extractor.
2. Create a staging directory for the Retail Data Extractor installation software. There should be a minimum of 800 MB disk space available in this location.
3. Copy the orde15application.zip file from the Retail Data Extractor 15.0 release to the staging directory. This is referred to as STAGING_DIR when installing Retail Data Extractor.
4. Change directories to STAGING_DIR and extract the zip file. This creates an orde/installer subdirectory under STAGING_DIR

Database Installation Tasks – Full

This chapter describes the tasks required for a full database installation.

Retail Data Extractor Full Release

Retail Data Extractor 15.0 is a full baseline installation.

It is assumed that Oracle Database 12cR1 (12.1.0.2), with appropriate patches, has already been installed. If not, refer to “[Check Supported Database Server Requirements](#)” in Chapter 1 before proceeding.

Note: Become familiar with the Retail Data Extractor application in a development environment before setting up a production system. The following instructions are recommended for development and test environments only. When implementing Retail Data Extractor for a production environment, refer to capacity planning information to determine size requirements for table spaces, tables, and indexes. The installation scripts provided must be modified accordingly.

If you chose to install the Extractor in a separate database, follow the example in Appendix B: CreateDatabase Instance Using an Oracle GenericTemplate to create a new database to create a dedicated database.

If a database has already been created, it is necessary to review the contents of this section to determine if all database components have been installed and configured properly.

Note: Review the “[Patching Procedures](#)” chapter to understand the Retail Patching Strategy and the ORPatch concepts before moving on to the next Topic.

Create Staging Directory for Retail Data Extractor Installer

To create the staging directory for Retail Data Extractor installer, complete the following steps.

Note: The same installer can be used to install multiple Retail Data Extractor components. If you are installing any of the Retail Data Extractor components (Database, ODI) on the same server, they can use the same installer and this step does not need to be repeated.

Note: The installation of Retail Data Extractor is carried out from application server. Ensure that the 12cR1 client is installed in application server in order to connect to the database.

1. Log into the application server as a user that can connect to the Retail Data Extractor database.
2. Create a staging directory for the Retail Data Extractor installation software.
3. Copy the orde15application.zip file from the RI 15.0 release to the staging directory. This is referred to as STAGING_DIR when installing Retail Data Extractor database software.
4. Change directories to STAGING_DIR and extract the orde15application.zip file. This creates an orde/installer/ subdirectory under STAGING_DIR.

Create the Retail Data Extractor Database

It is assumed that Oracle Database 12cR1, with appropriate patches, has already been installed. If not, refer to [“Check Supported Database Server Requirements”](#) in Chapter 1 before proceeding. Additionally, *STAGING_DIR* in this section refers to the directory created in the section, [“Create a Staging Directory for Retail Data Extractor Database Files,”](#) in Chapter 1.

If a database has already been created, it is necessary to review the contents of this section to determine if all database components have been installed and configured properly.

If a database instance has not been created, create one following the process in [“Appendix: Create the Database Instance Using an Oracle Generic Template.”](#)

Create Retail Data Extractor Tablespaces

Complete the following steps.

1. Change directories to <STAGING_DIR>/orde/installer/create_db
2. Log in to SQL*Plus as SYSDBA and execute:

Note: In the create_rde_tablespaces.sql script, replace <data_file_path> with the actual physical path before executing this script.

Note: If you receive the message, “ORA-01543: table space table space name already exists,” the tablespace is already in the database. You can ignore it.

```
SQL>@create_rde_tablespaces.sql
```

3. Review create_rde_tablespaces.log for errors and correct as needed.

Create Retail Data Extractor Schema Owners

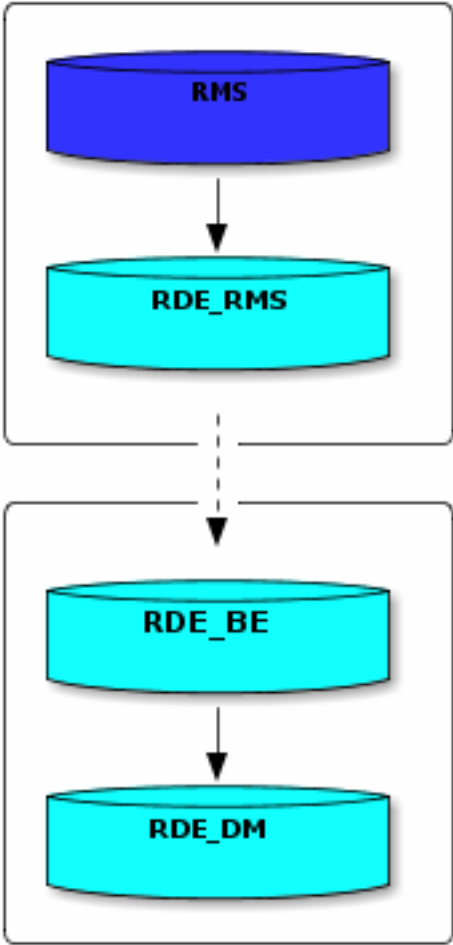
Before running the installer, run `orde/installer/create_db/pre-install-schema-setup.sh` to create these required schemas, db link, and external directory:

What	Description	Default Name
RDE RMS	Schema (in the RMS database) with read-only access to the RMS Master Schema	RDE_RMS01
Batch	Schema (in the RDE database) accessing RDE RMS using a database link; scripts access this schema.	RDE_BE01
Data Mart	Schema (in the RDE database) with read-only access to the Batch schema; ...	RDE_DM01
ODI MREP	Schema owner of the (in the RDE database) ODI Master Repository	ODI_RDE_MREP
ODI WREP	Schema owner of the (in the RDE database) ODI Work Repository	ODE_RDE_WREP
BATCH_LINK_TO_RMS_DB	Connects Batch schema in the RDE database to the RDE RMS schema in the RMS database	BATCH_LINK_TO_RMS_\${RMS_DATABASE}
External directory	Directory defined in the RDE RMS schema and used to access the 'data' directory.	XTERN_DATA_DIR

Note: RMS and RDE databases and hosts may be the same or different. You may run the `pre-install-schema-setup.sh` script from a completely different machine as long as you have `sqlplus` installed.

The `pre-install-schema-setup.sh` script presents text menus to enter your database host or hosts, your RMS and RDE databases, and the password or passwords for the 'sys as sysdba' user which creates the schemas. If you accept the default names and your RMS and RMS databases and hosts are the same then you only need to set three values before creating the schemas.

The following image shows how the schemas are related:



Instructions:

- 1. Change your working directory to `orde/installer/create_db/`.
- 2. Run `sh pre-install-schema-setup.sh`.

First, you will be shown a list of 'Values' followed by a menu with numbers. The minimum values which need to be set are #1, #3, and #5; the script initially will default the values for #2, #4, and #6, after which you may change the default values.

To redisplay the menu at any time press enter. Here is what the initial menu looks like:

```
create_db$ ./pre-install-schema-setup.sh
#####
#### Values
RMS_DATABASE_HOST
RDE_DATABASE_HOST
RMS_DATABASE      ?
RDE_DATABASE      ?
RMS_SYS_PASSWORD  ?
RDE_SYS_PASSWORD  ?
DM_USERNAME       RDE_DM01
DM_PASSWORD       retail
DM_TMPTBLSP       temp
ODI_MREP_USERNAME ODI_RDE_MREP
```

```

ODI_MREP_PASSWORD      retail
ODI_MREP_TMPTBLSP     temp
ODI_WREP_USERNAME     ODI_RDE_WREP
ODI_WREP_PASSWORD     retail
ODI_WREP_TMPTBLSP     temp
RDE_RMS_USERNAME      RDE_RMS01
RDE_RMS_PASSWORD      retail
RDE_RMS_DEFTBLSP     retail_data
RDE_RMS_TMPTBLSP     temp
RDE_RMS_IDXTBLSP     retail_index
BATCH_USERNAME        RDE_BE01
BATCH_PASSWORD        retail
BATCH_TMPTBLSP        temp
BATCH_LINK_TO_RMS_DB  BATCH_LINK_TO_RMS_?
ODI_HOME               /u00/odi/product/11.1.1.9/oracledi/agent
#####
1) RMS_DATABASE_HOST      14) ODI_WREP_PASSWORD
2) RDE_DATABASE_HOST      15) ODI_WREP_TMPTBLSP
3) RMS_DATABASE           16) RDE_RMS_USERNAME
4) RDE_DATABASE           17) RDE_RMS_PASSWORD
5) RMS_SYS_PASSWORD       18) RDE_RMS_DEFTBLSP
6) RDE_SYS_PASSWORD       19) RDE_RMS_TMPTBLSP
7) DM_USERNAME            20) RDE_RMS_IDXTBLSP
8) DM_PASSWORD            21) BATCH_USERNAME
9) DM_TMPTBLSP            22) BATCH_PASSWORD
10) ODI_MREP_USERNAME     23) BATCH_TMPTBLSP
11) ODI_MREP_PASSWORD     24) BATCH_LINK_TO_RMS_DB
12) ODI_MREP_TMPTBLSP    25) ODI_HOME
13) ODI_WREP_USERNAME     26) Input-Done
#?

```

- Initially, the default values will be displayed. The user has to set the values according to his working environment. To do this, enter the number of the value you wish to change and press enter. Then enter the value and press enter. When you have finished setting the values enter the number of the 'Input-Done' menu item to advance to the action menu.

The action menu looks similar to the following:

```

#### PRESS ENTER TO REDISPLAY MENU ####
1) Reset_Values_to_Defaults
2) Display_Values
3) Display_Schemas
4) Display_Some_Properties
5) Set_Individual_Values
6) Create_RDE_Roles_and_Grant_Access
7) Create_RDE_DM_User
8) Create_RDE_ODI_MREP_User
9) Create_RDE_ODI_WREP_User
10) Create_RDE_Batch_User
11) Create_RDE_RMS_User
12) Create_RDE_DB_Link_to_RMS_DB
13) Create_External_Dir_on_RMS_DB
14) Quit
#?

```

The eight actions beginning with the word 'Create' are the only ones which actively change your databases. If you wish to reset your values to defaults, choose #1; to set or reset individual values as you did when you first started the program, choose #5. The options beginning with the word 'Display' may help you document your settings.

The script is written to minimize reduce double-entry, to cascade higher-level values to lower-levels, and to aid consistency. For example, when you enter the RMS_DATABASE name the default name of BATCH_LINK_TO_RMS_DB is changed to include that same value for clarity.

DBA's may decide to extract, edit, and run the SQL code themselves in which case it will be found between 'here-doc' EOF markers in the script.

Most users should choose to enter their values for the database hosts, databases, and sys passwords. They will then run all of the 'Create' steps in order by pressing the menu number and Enter.

Do not forget to collect your documentation by running the 'Display' menus.

Note: The script may be run, without altering the databases, before, during, or after the install merely to set values and print out the settings for documentation using the 'Display' choices. As long as you do not run the 'Create' steps the databases are not touched.

While running, the script stores its values in a directory of '.pre-install-schema-setup'. As soon as the script begins to exit it removes password entries from that directory and prints a summary '.pre-install-schema-setup.txt' file; i.e. your data-at-rest has no passwords in it. If you wish to obtain a copy of your settings with the passwords then use the menus with 'Display' in the names and copy them from the display.

Set Environment Variable

Retail Data Extractor release 15.0 supports 12cR1. Also, only 64-bit platforms (as noted in hardware specifications) are supported. Therefore, only the 64-bit version of the client libraries should be used.

Run the Retail Data Extractor Database Schema Installer from Application Server

Perform the following procedure to install Retail Data Extractor:

Note: See "[Appendix: Retail Data Extractor Application Installer Screens](#)" for details on every screen and field in the database schema installer.

Note: The installer does not run on Windows. If ODI is installed on Windows, you cannot use the installer to copy ODI files for Retail Data Extractor. You must follow the manual installation process detailed in the "[Known Issues/Limitations](#)" chapter.

1. Change directories to <STAGING_DIR>/orde/installer.

2. Set and export the following environment variables.

Variable	Description	Example
ORACLE_HOME	Oracle server home. Only applicable when you are installing the database schema objects.	ORACLE_HOME=full_path_of_12.1.0.2_client_home export ORACLE_HOME
LD_LIBRARY_PATH	LD Library Path should contain the Oracle database libraries you want to use.	LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\$ORACLE_HOME/lib (64-bit) export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
JAVA_HOME	Java home. Ensure the version of Java is 64-bit.	JAVA_HOME= /opt/app/jdk/jdk1.7 export JAVA_HOME Refer to the ODI product installation guide for the compatible version of JDK.
PATH	PATH should contain directories for Oracle and Java executables	PATH=\$JAVA_HOME/bin:\$ORACLE_HOME/bin:\$PATH export PATH
TNS_ADMIN	Only applicable if tnsnames.ora is not located under \$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin. Set TNS_ADMIN to point to a directory where tnsnames.ora is found. If tnsnames.ora is located under \$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin, (which is true in most cases), do not set this variable.	TNS_ADMIN=/home/user/misc export TNS_ADMIN
NLS_LANG	Locale setting for Oracle database client.	NLS_LANG=AMERICAN_AMERICA.AL32UTF8 export NLS_LANG
ORACLE_SID	The TNS alias mentioned in \$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/tnsnames.ora file for the Pluggable Database on which we are going to do the installation	Export ORACLE_SID=<PDB TNS ALIAS>
ODI_JAVA_HOME	ODI JAVA HOME	ODI_JAVA_HOME should be jdk 1.6 Example: export ODI_JAVA_HOME=/u01/java/jdk1.6.0_75
DISPLAY	Address and port of X server on desktop system of user running install. Optional for dbschema installer.	DISPLAY=<IP address>:0.0 export DISPLAY

Variable	Description	Example
ODI_HOME	This directory contains the ODI installation files where ODI server is installed.	Provide the path of ODI_HOME where the ODI server is installed For example: export ODI_HOME=/u00/odi/product/11.1.1.9/oracledi/agent

- If you are going to run the installer in GUI mode using an X server, you need to have the XTEST extension enabled. This setting is not always enabled by default in your X server. See "[Appendix: Common Installation Errors](#)" for more details.
- Run the install.sh script to start the installer.

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

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

Note: Usually, if you have multiple instances, the RIRMS user schema would be on one instance and all Retail Data Extractor schemas (RI data mart, RI front-end data mart, RI backend) are on the other instance.

Depending on system resources, a typical installation takes about 30 to 60 minutes.

- Verify that the installer reports "SUCCESS" for the Preinstall Check. If it reports "FAILED," check for errors in the output under the "Checking environment for installation" section, and verify that your environment variables are set properly.
- ORDE 15.0 is a full baseline installation.
- Check the Install appropriate checkbox and continue with installer. Depending on system resources, a typical installation can take 30 minutes to 1 hour.
- The new ORDE Application RETAIL_HOME parameter has been introduced with the change to the installer utilizing the ORPatch toolset. The installer requires specifying the RETAIL_HOME path. This path will be the destination for the entire mmhome directory, ORPatch files and other required installer artifacts. The MMHOME path will still be required in the ra.env configuration file and is referenced throughout this document. The default MMHOME path will be RETAIL_HOME/mmhome.
- The RDE Installer provides the option of creating the ODI Repository, copying the ODI files and scripts in addition to the Data Extractor objects.
- After the installer is complete, you can check its log file: orde-install.<timestamp>.log in the path <STAGING_DIR>/orde/installer/
- The installer leaves behind the ant.install.properties file for future reference and repeat installations. This file contains inputs you provided. As a security precaution, make sure that the file has restrictive permissions.

Example: `chmod 600 ant.install.properties`

Resolving Errors Encountered During Database Schema Installation

If the database schema installer encounters any fatal errors, it halts execution immediately. To resolve this issue, you can choose one of the following options.

Restart with a Clean Set of Schemas

To restart with a clean set of schemas, complete the following steps.

1. Clean up all database schema objects created by the installer for the Retail Data Extractor data mart schema, Retail Data Extractor front-end data mart schema, and Retail Data Extractor batch schema.
You may even drop these schemas and recreate them by logging into SQL*Plus as SYSDBA.
2. Remove the RETAIL_HOME provided for the installation and recreate the directory.
3. Rerun the installer. If this message is displayed ("A previous installation attempt was detected. Do you want to resume the previous installation?"), enter no<ENTER>
4. The installation runs as if run for the first time on clean schemas.

Resume from the Previous Point of Failure

To resume from the previous point of failure, complete the following steps.

1. If a SQL file failed to complete successfully, the installation log indicates the name of the SQL file that failed and points to the directory (\$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/logs) where you can go to look at the exact errors. Additional error information for invalid objects can be found in \$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/logs/detail_logs/dbsql_{schema}/invalids. The {schema} refers to radm,rarms, rabe.
If the fatal installation error happened while importing data using the import utility, you must resolve the error also.
2. Re-run the installer. If this message is displayed ("A previous installation attempt was detected. Do you want to resume the previous installation?"), enter yes<ENTER>.
3. Subsequent executions of the installer skip the SQL scripts which have already been executed in previous installer runs. This is possible because the installer maintains entries in a table called DBMANIFEST of the scripts that have been run. It also maintains an orpatch_restart.state file when the install restarts.

Note: If you are resuming the previously-failed database object installation, you must take care to restore the database schema to the resumable state. For example, say XYZ.sql failed to complete successfully, which ended up creating several database objects but not all. Since you will be resuming with this file, you must remove any objects that were created with this file by examining the file and the database.

Installation Tasks – Upgrade

Set Environment Variable

Retail Data Extractor release 15.0 supports 12cR1. Also, only 64-bit platforms (as noted in hardware specifications) are supported. Therefore, only the 64-bit version of the client libraries should be used.

Run the Retail Data Extractor Database Schema Installer from Application Server

Perform the following procedure to install Retail Data Extractor:

Note: See “[Appendix: Retail Data Extractor Application Installer Screens](#)” for details on every screen and field in the database schema installer.

Note: The installer does not run on Windows. If ODI is installed on Windows, you cannot use the installer to copy ODI files for Retail Data Extractor. You must follow the manual installation process detailed in the “[Known Issues/Limitations](#)” chapter.

1. Change directories to <STAGING_DIR>/orde/installer.
2. Set and export the following environment variables.

Variable	Description	Example
ORACLE_HOME	Oracle server home. Only applicable when you are installing the database schema objects.	ORACLE_HOME=full_path_of_12.1.0.2_client_home export ORACLE_HOME
LD_LIBRARY_PATH	LD Library Path should contain the Oracle database libraries you want to use.	LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\$ORACLE_HOME/lib (64-bit) export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
JAVA_HOME	Java home. Ensure the version of Java is 64-bit.	JAVA_HOME= /opt/app/jdk/jdk1.7 export JAVA_HOME Refer to the ODI product installation guide for the compatible version of JDK.
PATH	PATH should contain directories for Oracle and Java executables	PATH=\$JAVA_HOME/bin:\$ORACLE_HOME/bin:\$PATH export PATH

Variable	Description	Example
TNS_ADMIN	Only applicable if tnsnames.ora is not located under \$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin. Set TNS_ADMIN to point to a directory where tnsnames.ora is found. If tnsnames.ora is located under \$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin, (which is true in most cases), do not set this variable.	TNS_ADMIN=/home/user/misc export TNS_ADMIN
NLS_LANG	Locale setting for Oracle database client.	NLS_LANG=AMERICAN_AMERICA. AL32UTF8 export NLS_LANG
ORACLE_SID	The TNS alias mentioned in \$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/tnsnames.ora file for the Pluggable Database on which we are going to do the installation	Export ORACLE_SID=<PDB TNS ALIAS>
ODI_JAVA_HOME	ODI JAVA HOME	ODI_JAVA_HOME should be jdk 1.6 Example: export ODI_JAVA_HOME=/u01/java/jdk1.6.0_75
DISPLAY	Address and port of X server on desktop system of user running install. Optional for dbschema installer.	DISPLAY=<IP address>:0.0 export DISPLAY
ODI_HOME	This directory contains the ODI installation files where ODI server is installed.	Provide the path of ODI_HOME where the ODI server is installed For example: export ODI_HOME=/u00/odi/product/11.1.1.9/oracledi/agent

- If you are going to run the installer in GUI mode using an X server, you need to have the XTEST extension enabled. This setting is not always enabled by default in your X server. See "[Appendix: Common Installation Errors](#)" for more details.
- RDE Installer has the option to upgrade Database, OBIEE, MMHOME & ODI altogether or these can be installed individually. In case you plan to install all of these together, refer the ODI upgrade sections before running the installer.

Note: Refer the installer screens "[Component Selection Screen](#)" for details on the various options available for the upgrade.

Before starting the installer import ODI datastore(tables) as this component of ODI is not handled by the installer.

Note: Refer section “Retail Data Extractor ODI Packaged Content” of install guide to import Datastore before starting the installer. Step 9 explains the process to import the datastores.

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

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

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

Note: Usually, if you have multiple instances, the RIRMS user schema would be on one instance and all Retail Data Extractor schemas (RI data mart, RI front-end data mart, RI backend) are on the other instance.

Depending on system resources, a typical installation takes about 30 to 60 minutes.

6. Verify that the installer reports “SUCCESS” for the Preinstall Check. If it reports “FAILED,” check for errors in the output under the “Checking environment for installation” section, and verify that your environment variables are set properly.
7. ORDE 15.0 is a full baseline installation.
8. Check the Install appropriate checkbox and continue with installer. Depending on system resources, a typical installation can take 30 minutes to 1 hour.
9. The new ORDE Application RETAIL_HOME parameter has been introduced with the change to the installer utilizing the ORPatch toolset. The installer requires specifying the RETAIL_HOME path. This path will be the destination for the entire mmhome directory, ORPatch files and other required installer artifacts. The MMHOME path will still be required in the ra.env configuration file and is referenced throughout this document. The default MMHOME path will be RETAIL_HOME/mmhome.
10. The RDE Installer provides the option of creating the ODI Repository, copying the ODI files and scripts in addition to the Data Extractor objects.
11. After the installer is complete, you can check its log file: orde-install.<timestamp>.log in the path <STAGING_DIR>/orde/installer/
12. The installer leaves behind the ant.install.properties file for future reference and repeat installations. This file contains inputs you provided. As a security precaution, make sure that the file has restrictive permissions.

Example: `chmod 600 ant.install.properties`

Oracle Data Integrator Configuration Tasks

This chapter is for new customers only. It is assumed that Oracle Data Integrator 11g (11.1.1.9) software has already been installed. If you need more information in addition to the following tasks, refer to ODI installation documentation.

Please follow ODI documentation for any ODI administration activities like setting up agents or ODI code migration across different environments using the ODI export/import process. It is very important to carefully assign the correct ID numbers while creating the master and work repositories.

Note: Please use the **unique internal IDs ranging between 451 and 500 for work repositories.**

The latest environment to which code is imported should have a higher ID number than the one from which it is exported.

For example, if the code needs to be imported into PRODUCTION env from DEV env then the IDs could be as follows:

DEV ENV: 451 is the internal ID of the work repository

PROD ENV: work repository internal ID should be **higher than 451.**

Terminology

This section provides definitions for applicable terminology.

ODI Home Directory

This directory contains the ODI installation files. For this section the ODI home is set under the following path:

<ODI 11.1.1.9 Installation directory>/oracledi/agent

Verify the path of the ODI_HOME set by installer.

ODI User and Password

The default ODI user = SUPERVISOR

The default ODI password = <See ODI_Post_Install.txt for password >

Note: ODI_Post_install.txt is found under <STAGING_DIR>/orde/installer/orde/mmhome/full/ra_odi_source_code, where <STAGING_DIR> is the directory where you unzipped the installer.

JDBC Connectivity

By default, the JDBC connection is specified as `jdbc:oracle:thin@<host>:<port>:<sid>`. During configuration, customers must replace this with the actual credentials for the environment.

Note: OCI connectivity can also be used instead of JDBC. Contact your database administrator.

Note: The jdbc url format varies for RAC database. Contact your database administrator if you are using RAC database. The url format will be
`jdbc:oracle:thin@<host>:<port>/<service_name>` (for RAC and Multitenant database) or
`jdbc:oracle:thin@<host>:<port>:<SID>`

Database Links

Public Database Links need to be created between RMS batch USER (example RA_RMS01USER) and Retail Data Extractor Backend user (RABE01USER) and the DB-Links need to be explicitly mentioned in the Data Servers, configured in the ODI Topology.

In ODI, Data Server for RADM01 (used in this guide):

ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS_RA_INSTALL

Data Server for RABE01USER (used in this guide): ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS

Data Server for RMS01/RMS01USER (used in this guide):

ORACLE_RETAIL_SOURCE

Connecting to the Retail Data Extractor ODI Repository

To connect to the Retail Data Extractor ODI repository, create a new Retail Data Extractor ODI Login as follows.

Depending on the operating system you are using to launch ODI follow the procedure for either UNIX or Windows

Blank Master and Work repositories must be created before importing Retail Data Extractor code into it. Master and Work Repositories should be created via the ODI repository creation wizard.

Note: Please refer to the <https://docs.oracle.com/middleware/11119/core/ODING/manual.htm#ODING274> chapter for creating the Master and Work Repository manually.

UNIX

The following steps apply to the UNIX environment.

1. From the UNIX environment navigate to the path mentioned below set up DISPLAY and execute the following command to launch ODI Studio

```
Path: cd <$ODIHOME>/../client/
```

```
Command to Execute: ./odi.sh
```


2. Navigate to File > New. In the New Gallery, in the Categories tree, select ODI. From the Items list, select **Create a New ODI Repository log in**.

Note: Please refer to the [Known Issues/Limitations](#) chapter for the compatible JDK version to be used with ODI Studio UI before executing `odi.sh`

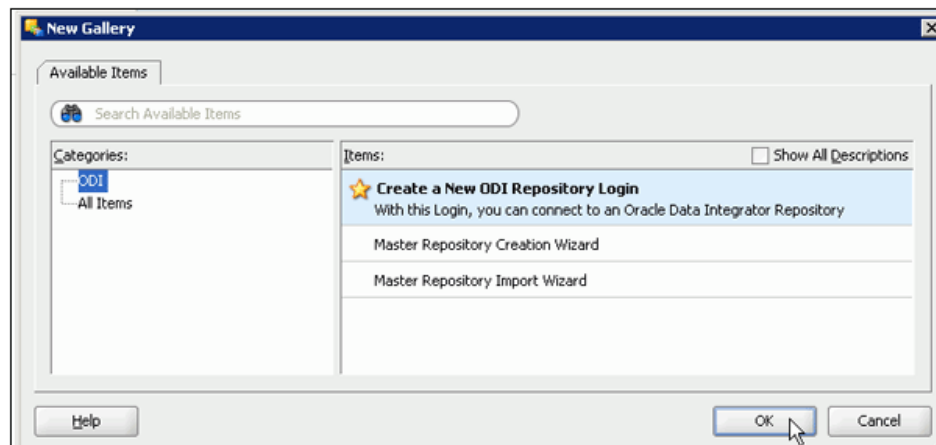
Windows

For Windows, do the following.

1. To launch ODI Studio in Windows, do the following.
2. From the Programs menu, select Oracle -> ODI Data Integrator.

Note: Please refer to the [Known Issues/Limitations](#) chapter for the compatible JDK version to be used to launch ODI Studio.

3. Navigate to File > New > In the New Gallery, in the Categories tree, select ODI.
4. From the Items list, select **Create a New ODI Repository Login**.



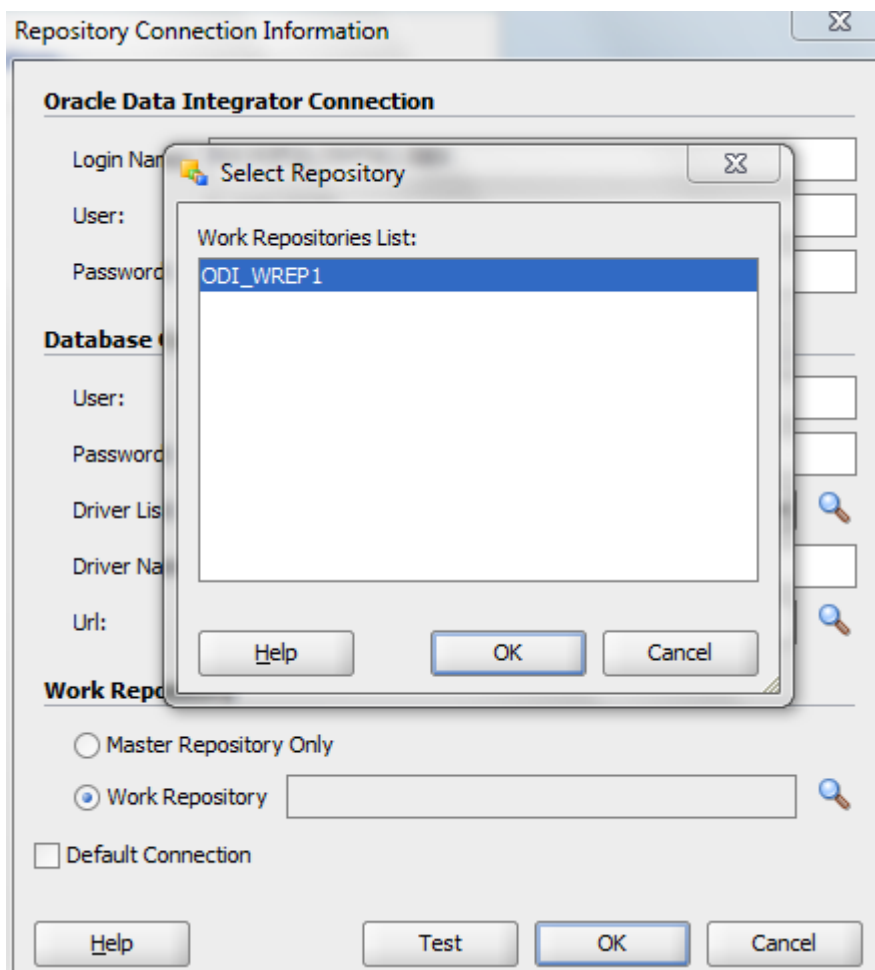
5. Configure Repository Connections with the parameters as shown in the sample screenshot below. To enter the JDBC URL, click the button next to JDBC URL field and select jdbc:oracle:thin:@<host>:<port>:<sid>. Edit the URL with the below format. jdbc:oracle:thin@<host>:<port>/<service_name> (for RAC and Multitenant database) or jdbc:oracle:thin@<host>:<port>:<SID>. Click the **Work Repository** radio button.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Repository Connection Information" with a close button in the top right corner. The dialog is divided into three sections:

- Oracle Data Integrator Connection:** Contains three text input fields: "Login Name:" with the placeholder "<ODI_LOGIN_NAME>", "User:" with the value "SUPERVISOR", and "Password:" with masked characters "*****".
- Database Connection (Master Repository):** Contains five fields: "User:" with the placeholder "<ODI_MREP_USER>", "Password:" with masked characters "*****", "Driver List:" with a dropdown menu showing "Oracle JDBC Driver" and a search icon, "Driver Name:" with the value "oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver", and "Url:" with the placeholder "jdbc:oracle:thin:@<host>:<port>/<sid>" and a search icon.
- Work Repository:** Contains three radio buttons: "Master Repository Only", "Work Repository" (which is selected and highlighted with a yellow box), and "Default Connection". There is also a search icon next to the "Work Repository" radio button.

At the bottom of the dialog, there are four buttons: "Help", "Test", "OK", and "Cancel".

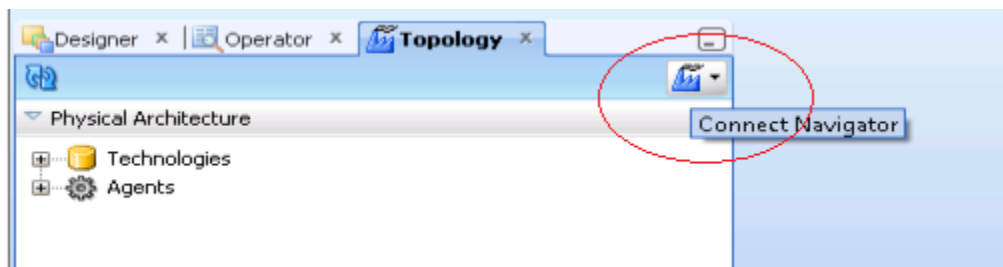
6. Select the work repository name from the Work Repositories List and click **OK**.



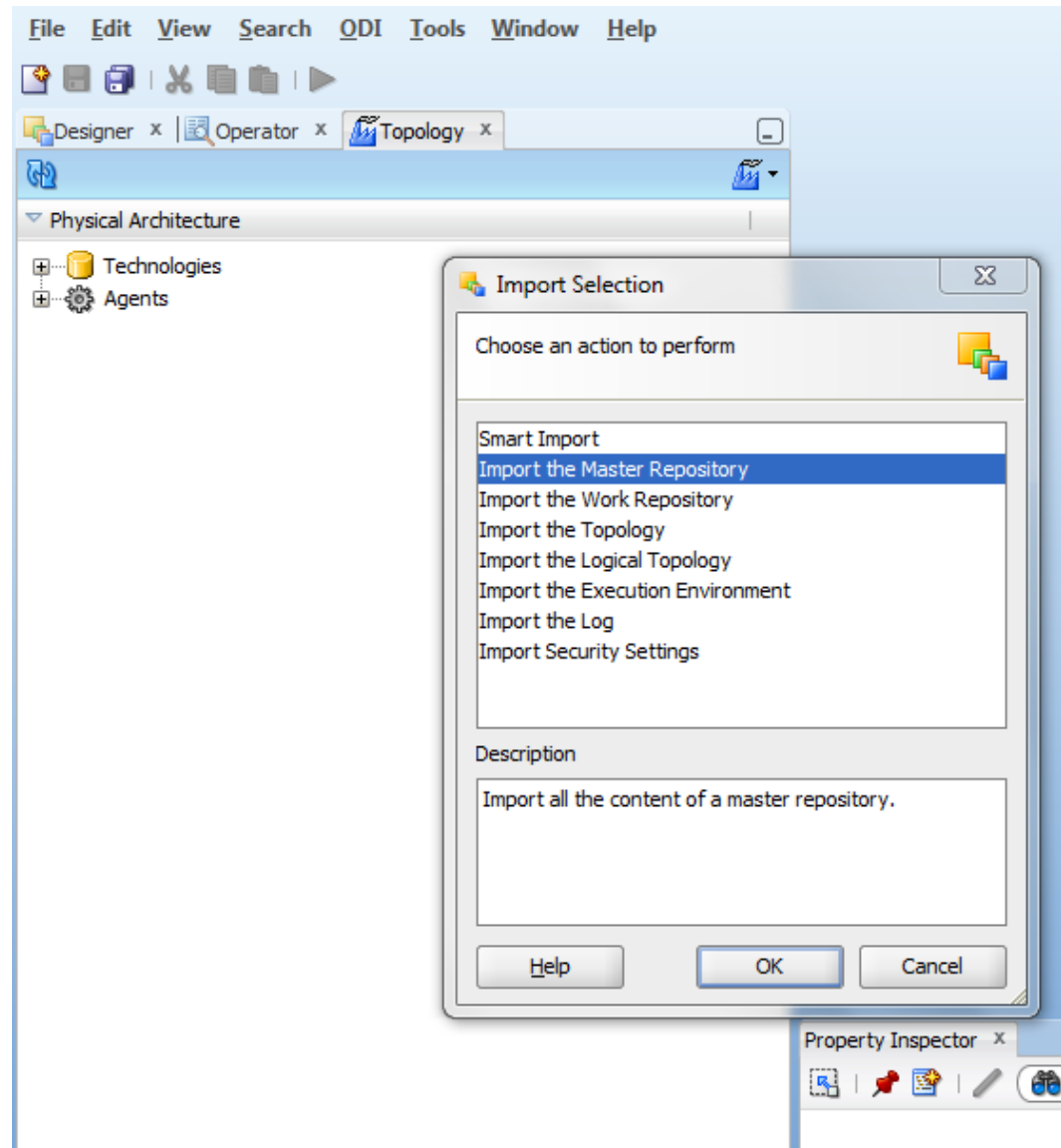
7. Click **Test** to verify a successful connection. Click **OK** to save the connection.

Importing the Master Repository Zip Files

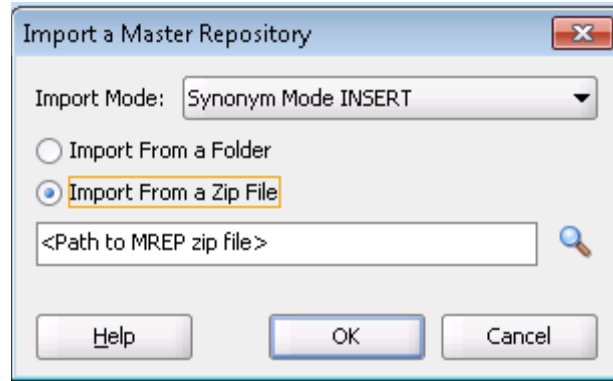
1. Select the Topology tab and click the **Connect Navigator** icon from the upper right side as shown in the screen.



2. Select **Import** from the dropdown list. The Import Selection screen is launched.
3. Select the Import the Master Repository option and click **OK**.



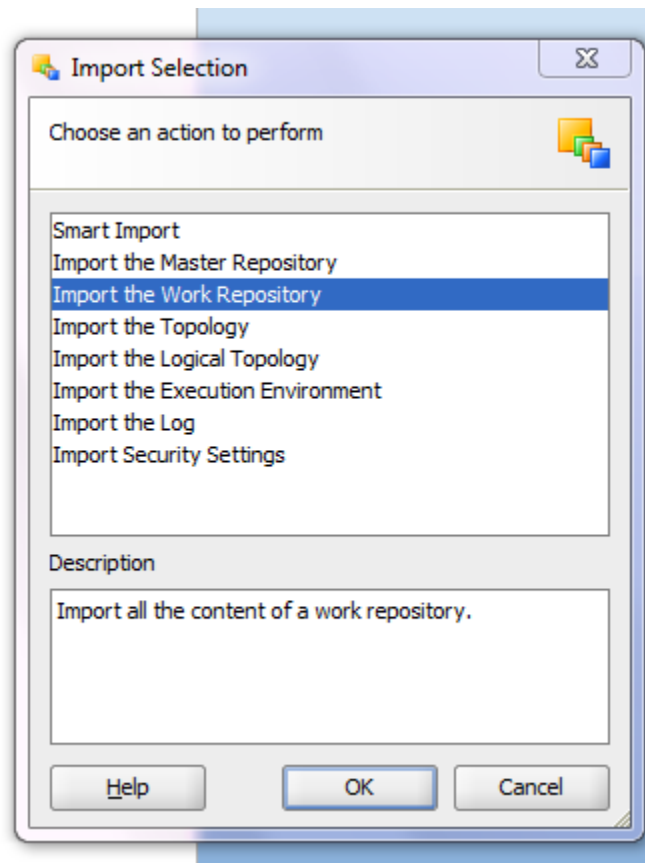
4. Select Synonym Mode Insert from Import Mode dropdown. .Select the **Import from a zip file** radio button.
Export Zip File: Browse to the location of the zip files, and select the zip file to import from
<STAGING_DIR>\orde\installer\orde\mmhome\full\ra_odi_source_code\MREP_RDE_150.zip



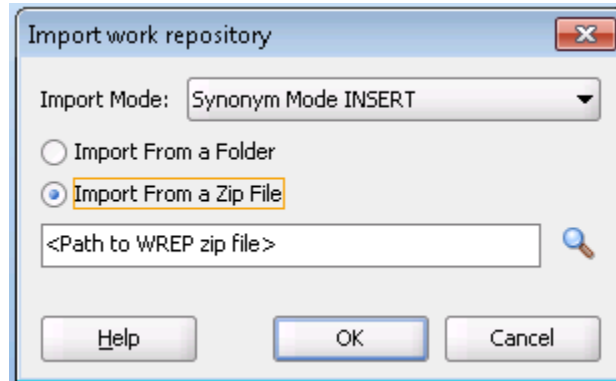
5. Click **OK**.
6. The following message is displayed: The file being imported contains objects from a repository with ID xx, this repository is not declared. Select **Yes**. This will import Retail Data Extractor ODI code into the master repository and verify the Import report once the master repository is imported.

Importing the Work Repository Zip Files

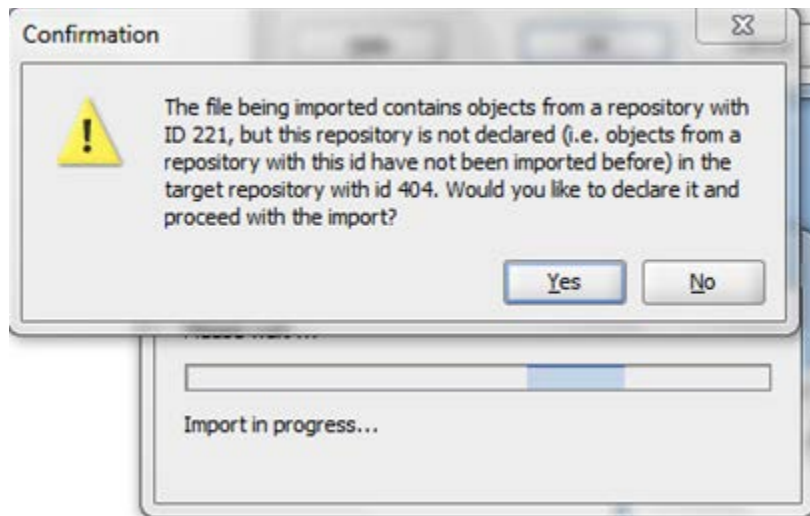
1. From the Designer tab, click the drop down list on the upper right side of the panel and select **Import**. The Import Selection screen is displayed. Select the **Import the Work Repository** option and click **OK**.



- In the Import Mode field, select **Synonym Mode Insert** and select **Import** from the zip file.
- Browse to the location of the zip files, select the zip file to import. Click **Open**.
Select from location: <STAGING_DIR>\
orde\installer\orde\mmhome\full\ra_odi_source_code\WREP_RDE_150.zip

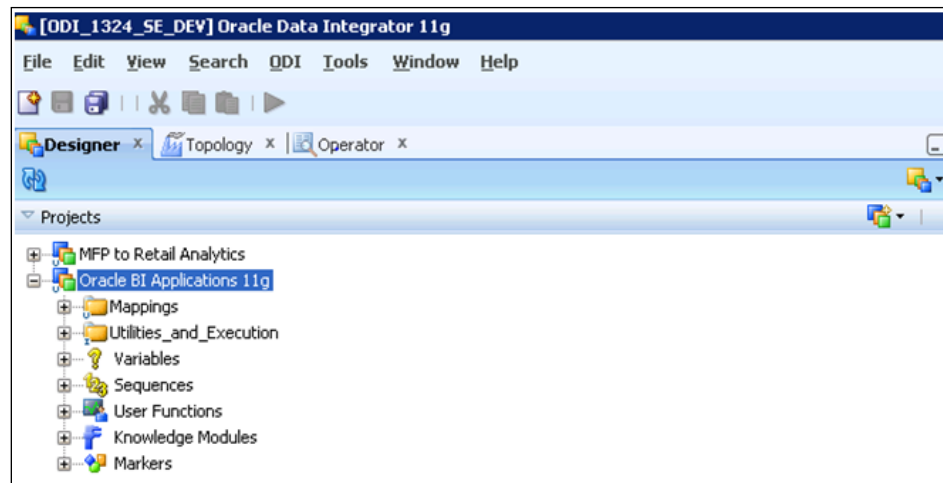


- From the Import work repository screen, click **OK**.
- Click **Yes** if any warnings show up.
- Click **Yes** when the following message is displayed.



Important: Importing the Work Repository can take as long as an hour. Do not close the Designer window until the import is complete.

7. After the .zip file is imported, the Projects screen appears.



When importing is finished, you should see the projects imported into the work repository on the left hand side of Designer.

The following are notes regarding creation of the ODI Agent:

1. Configure odiparams.sh file before creating physical agent. This file is located under \$ODI_HOME\bin. These parameters are used by Agent.

UNIX: odiparams.sh

The following parameters must be configured:

- ODI_MASTER_DRIVER: JDBC driver used to connect the Master Repository.
- ODI_MASTER_URL: JDBC URL used to connect the Master Repository.
- ODI_MASTER_USER: Database account used to connect the Master Repository.
- ODI_MASTER_ENCODED_PASS: Database account password. The password must be encoded by running the following command
./encode.sh <password> from \$ODI_HOME/bin.
- ODI_SECU_WORK_REP: Name of the Work Repository to connect. This Work Repository must be attached to the master repository.
- ODI_USER: OracleDI user used to launch a scenario which is by default SUPERVISOR
- ODI_ENCODED_PASS: OracleDI user password. The password must be encoded by running encode.sh from \$ODI_HOME/bin. For example if the password a client wants to use is ORACLE then do the following:

Execute . encode.sh ORACLE

Refer to the encode.sh file for more details.

- ODI_INIT_HEAP=256M
ODI_MAX_HEAP=1024M

Please consider the following two options for ODI better performance. It is recommended that you always go through the ODI documentation for more ODI product related activities.

- Tune JVM heap options: ODI uses java runtime environment for most of the knowledge modules and message-driven functionalities. The heap settings for ODI are in the odiparams.bat script file and the default values for the ODI_INIT_HEAP and ODI_MAX_HEAP properties are 256M and 1024M. In most of the implementations where ODI is used, these settings are relatively low

and result in an out of memory error exception when the packages/interfaces are run. The recommended settings are 256M for ODI_INIT_HEAP and 1024M for ODI_MAX_HEAP. Your max heap setting should be based on how many packages and the volume of tasks performed by those packages.

- Optimize the batch load size: When uploading to a RDBMS data storage, batch upload size can be a very effective setting and improve the runtime of an interface/package significantly. Most of the relational databases have two properties that can be set in the Physical Schema definition of the database technology under Topology Manager. The two settings are Array Fetch Size and Batch Upload Size. These settings are typically quite low and should be increased to the optimal values to make the loads faster.

Topology Configuration for Physical and Logical Schemas

To configure schemas, do the following.

1. From a UNIX Prompt where the installer has been run, go to odi/bin directory.
`cd <STAGING_DIR>/orde/installer/orde/rde_automation/conf/odi/bin`
2. Edit 03_ConfigureTopology.properties and enter the passwords for configuration.

Note: For security reason, installer does not populate the files with passwords. After setting-up the topology it is advised to remove the password entry from this file.

3. If the DB installation port is other than 1521, edit the port in 03_ConfigureTopology.properties file.
4. From a UNIX Prompt from where the installer has been run, go to lib directory.
`cd <INSTALLER>/orde/rde_automation/lib`
 before running the below commands make sure JAVA_HOME variable is setup as mentioned in chapter "Run the Retail Data Extractor Database Schema Installer"
5. Run the following command:
`./setEnv.sh`
6. Run the following command:
`./setEnv_odi11.1.1.9.0.sh`
7. Execute the following command.
`java 03_ConfigureTopology -p ../conf/odi/bin/03_ConfigureTopology.properties odiRepository.jar`

Note: Please note that file "03_ConfigureTopology.properties" has already been populated by the installer

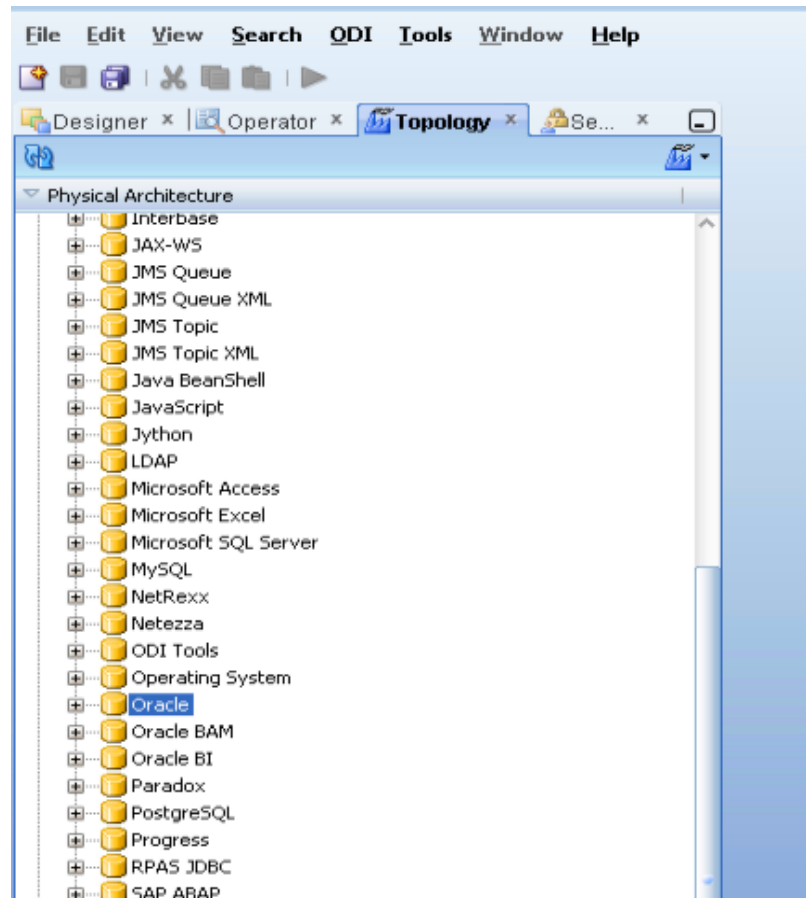
Once the above script runs successfully verify the topology configurations by logging into ODI Studio as follows.

1. From a UNIX prompt, execute:
`<$ODIHOME>/../client/odi.sh`
2. Connect to the repository and navigate to Topology.

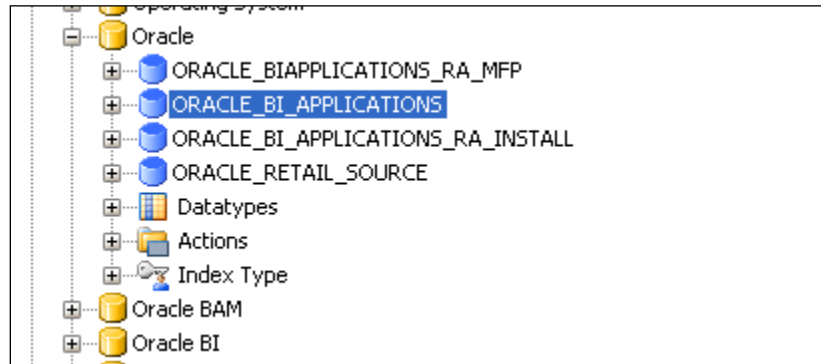
Note: From the Programs menu, to launch in Windows, select Oracle -> ODI Studio -> Topology.

3. Click the Physical Architecture tab to configure the Physical Schemas.

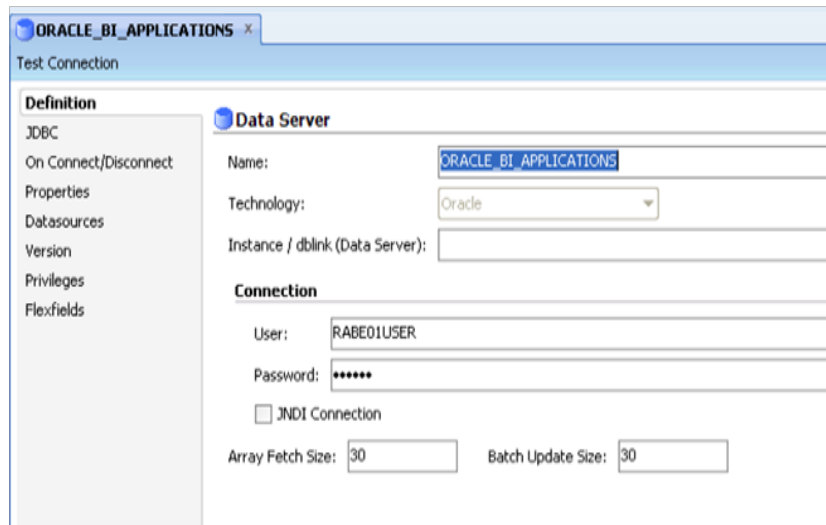
4. Select Technologies → Oracle.



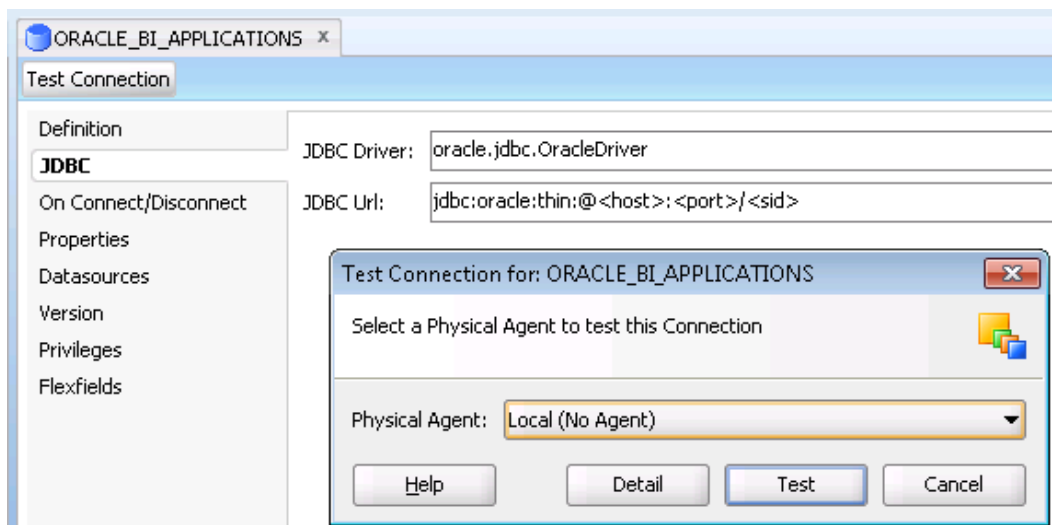
5. Select the data server ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS to review/Update/Modify the connection details based on your database connectivity credentials.



6. The user and password default to the settings from the 03_Configure_Topology.properties file. Verify the connection setup by clicking **Test Connection**.



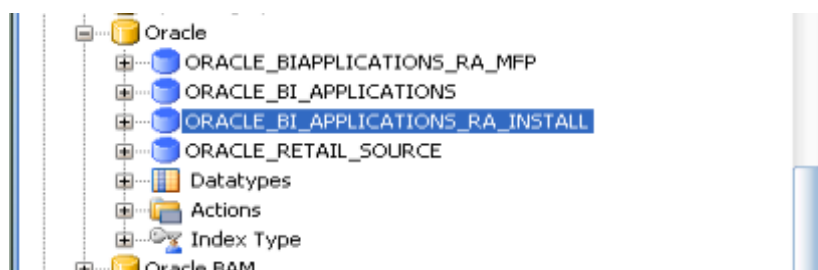
7. Validate/modify the JDBC connection details:
8. Select Yes to save and click **Test Connection**.
9. Select an Agent (Local is acceptable) to test the connection and click **Test**.



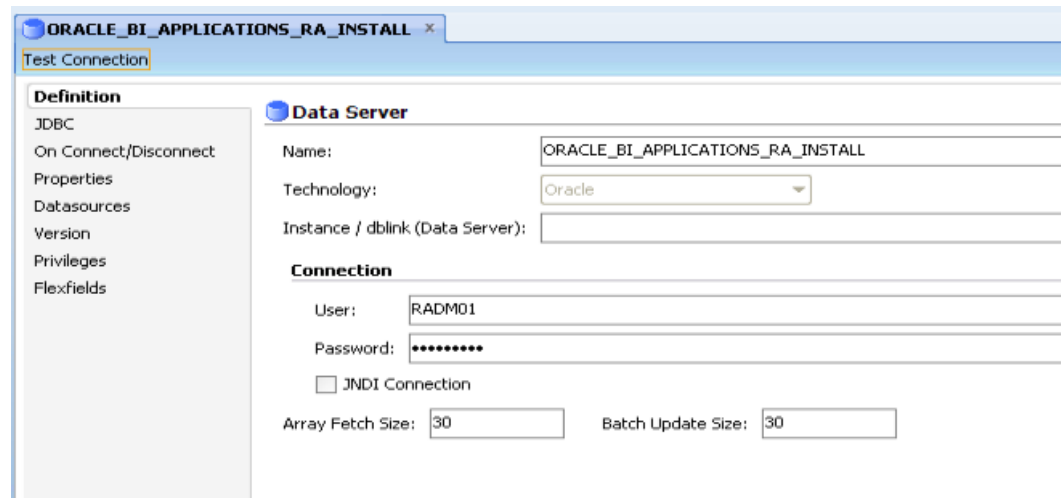
10. When the test is complete, click **OK**. The Data Server is now successfully verified/modified.



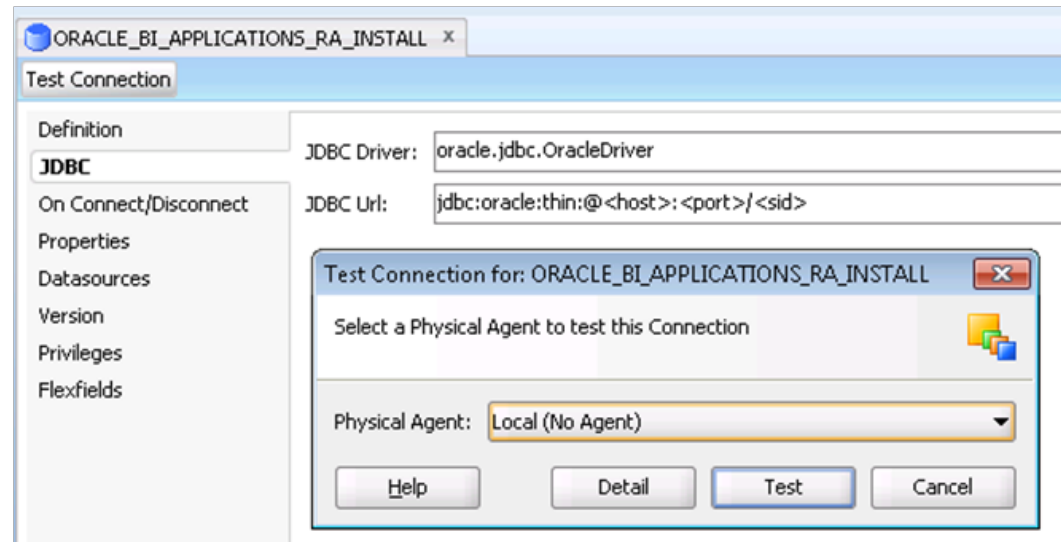
11. Select the data server ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS_RA_INSTALL to Update/Modify the connection details based on your database connectivity credentials.



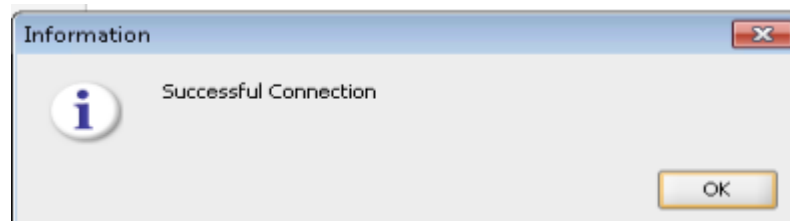
12. Validate/modify the database connection details for the data server.



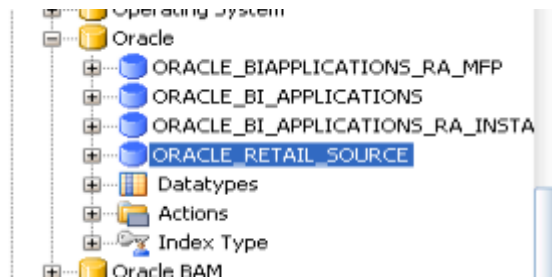
13. Validate/modify the JDBC connection details:
 14. Select Yes to save and click **Test Connection**.
 15. Select an Agent (Local is acceptable) to test the connection and click **Test**.



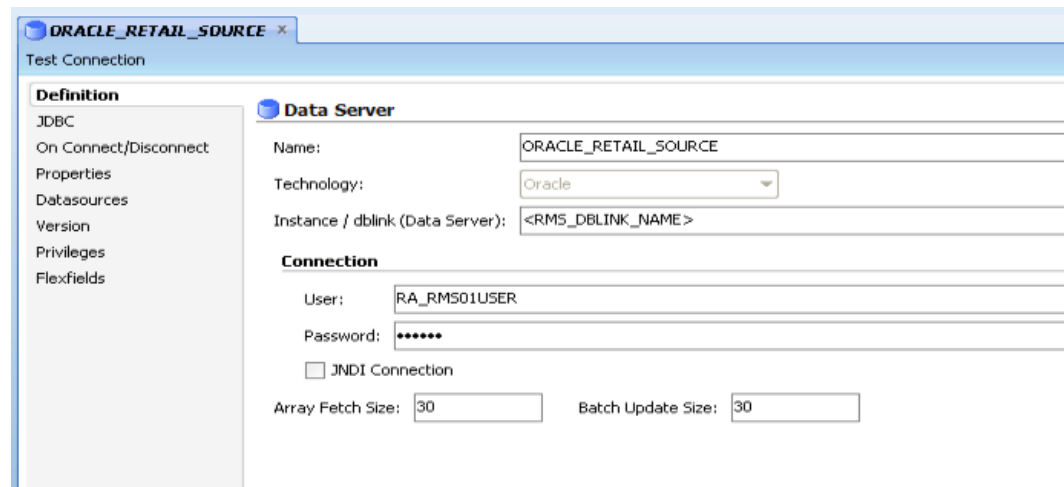
16. When the test is complete, click OK. The Data Server is now successfully verified/modified.



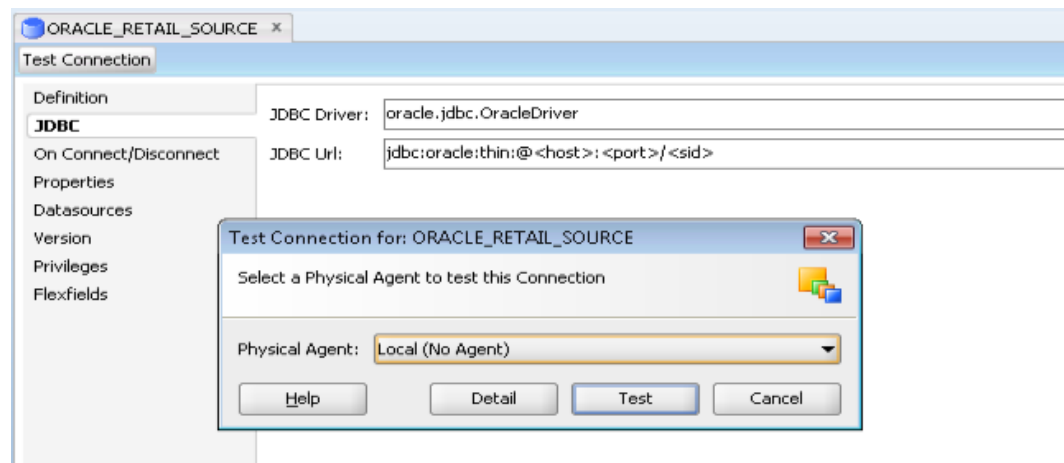
17. Select the data server ORACLE_RETAIL_SOURCE to Update/Modify the connection details based on your database connectivity credentials.



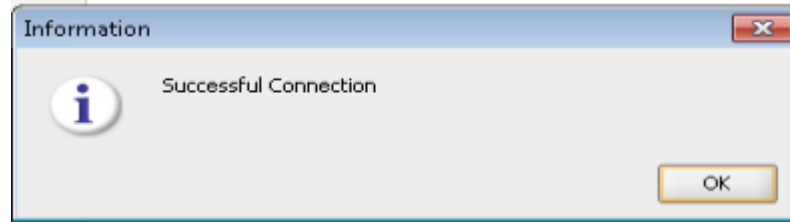
18. Validate/modify the database connection details for the data server.



19. Validate/modify the JDBC connection details:
 20. Select Yes to save and click **Test Connection**.
 21. Select an Agent (Local is acceptable) to test the connection and click **Test**.



22. When the test is complete, click OK. The Data Server is now successfully verified/modified.

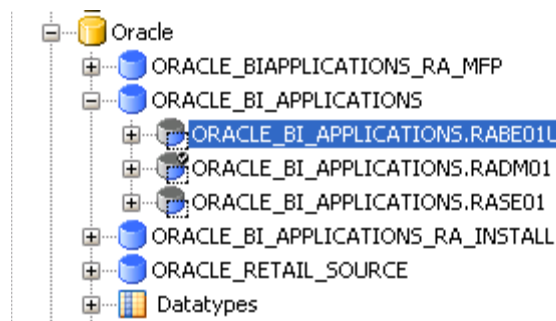


Validate Physical Schemas

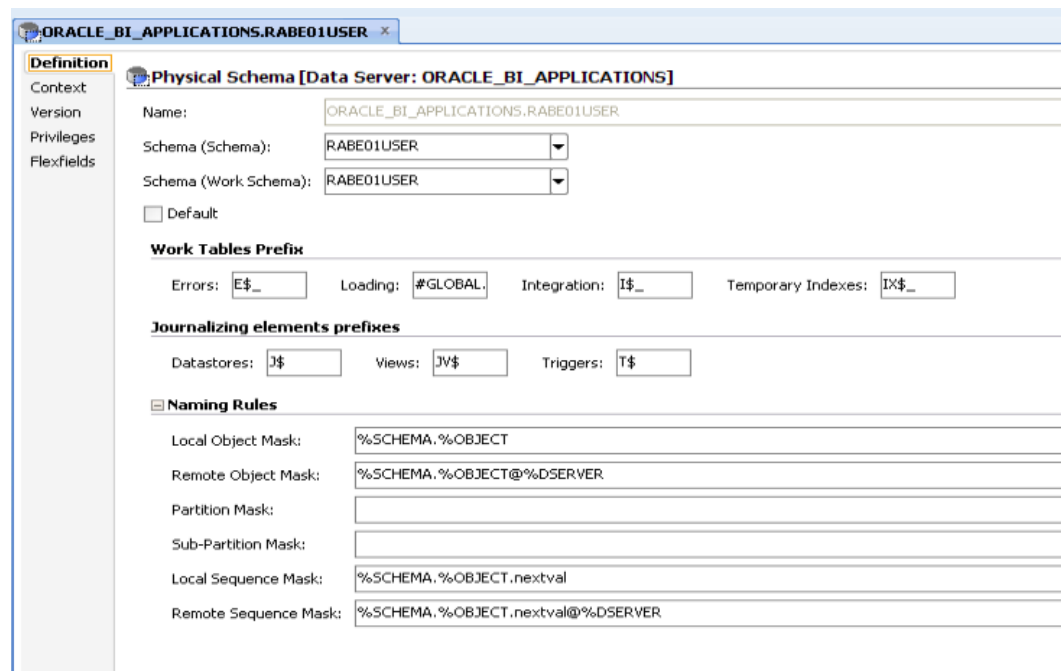
The physical schemas inside all data servers are already modified

For example, under ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS data server, verify physical schemas for Retail Data Extractor Batch User (for example, RABE01USER), Retail Data Extractor Data Mart User (RADM01), as explained in the following steps.

1. Double click and select the physical Schema under the data server ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS.



2. Validate the database details such as Master Schema and Work Schema as follows :
 - a. Validate the schemas /modify them from the drop down list (highlighted).



- b. RA Data mart schema should be the default schema set, if not, Choose RADM01 schema as default, to make it a default schema.
- c. Ensure that the WORK_SCHEMA for Retail Data Extractor Data Mart User (RADM01) is setup with Retail Data Extractor Batch User (for example, RABE01USER).

ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS.RADM01

Definition

Context
Version
Privileges
Flexfields

Physical Schema [Data Server: ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS]

Name: ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS.RADM01

Schema (Schema): RADM01

Schema (Work Schema): RABE01USER

Default

Work Tables Prefix

Errors: E\$_ Loading: #GLOBAL_ Integration: I\$_ Temporary Indexes: IX\$_

Journalizing elements prefixes

Datstores: J\$_ Views: JV\$_ Triggers: T\$_

Naming Rules

Local Object Mask: %SCHEMA.%OBJECT

Remote Object Mask: %SCHEMA.%OBJECT@%DSERVER

Partition Mask:

Sub-Partition Mask:

Local Sequence Mask: %SCHEMA.%OBJECT.nextval

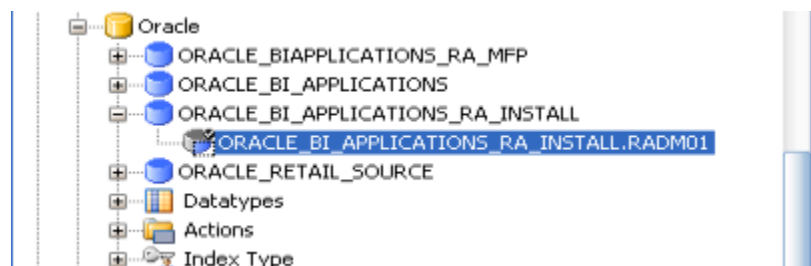
Remote Sequence Mask: %SCHEMA.%OBJECT.nextval@%DSERVER

- d. Retain the values for E\$, Loading, I\$, Data stores, Views, and Triggers options as they are.

Note: The LOADING_TAB_PREFIX is a Global variable defined in the ODI designer Module which is used in all the Retail Data Extractor SDE Packages as a REFRESH VARIABLE. The Default value of the variable is C\$. This variable tracks the Session number of the SDE Jobs.

Refer to the “[ODI Designer Configuration](#)” section for details.

3. Double click and select the physical Schema under the data server ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS_RA_INSTALL.



4. Validate the database details such as Master Schema and Work Schema as follows :

- a. Validate the schemas /modify them from the drop down list (highlighted).

Physical Schema [Data Server: ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS_RA_INSTALL]

Name: ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS_RA_INSTALL.RADM01

Schema (Schema): RADM01

Schema (Work Schema): RADM01

Default

Work Tables Prefix

Errors: E\$_ Loading: C\$_ Integration: I\$_ Temporary Indexes: IX\$_

Journalizing elements prefixes

Datstores: J\$_ Views: JV\$_ Triggers: T\$_

Naming Rules

Local Object Mask: %SCHEMA.%OBJECT

Remote Object Mask: %SCHEMA.%OBJECT@%DSERVER

Partition Mask:

Sub-Partition Mask:

Local Sequence Mask: %SCHEMA.%OBJECT.nextval

Remote Sequence Mask: %SCHEMA.%OBJECT.nextval@%DSERVER

- b. RA Data mart schema should be the default schema set, if not, Choose RADM01 schema as default, to make it a default schema.
- c. Retain the values for E\$, Loading, I\$, Data stores, Views, and Triggers options as they are.
5. Double click and select the physical schema under the data server ORACLE_RETAIL_SOURCE.
- a. Check the default check box for RMS Batch User for Retail Data Extractor as shown below.

Physical Schema [Data Server: ORACLE_RETAIL_SOURCE]

Name: ORACLE_RETAIL_SOURCE.RA_RMS01USER

Schema (Schema): RA_RMS01USER

Schema (Work Schema): RA_RMS01USER

Default

Work Tables Prefix

Errors: E\$_ Loading: #GLOBAL Integration: I\$_ Temporary Indexes: IX\$_

Journalizing elements prefixes

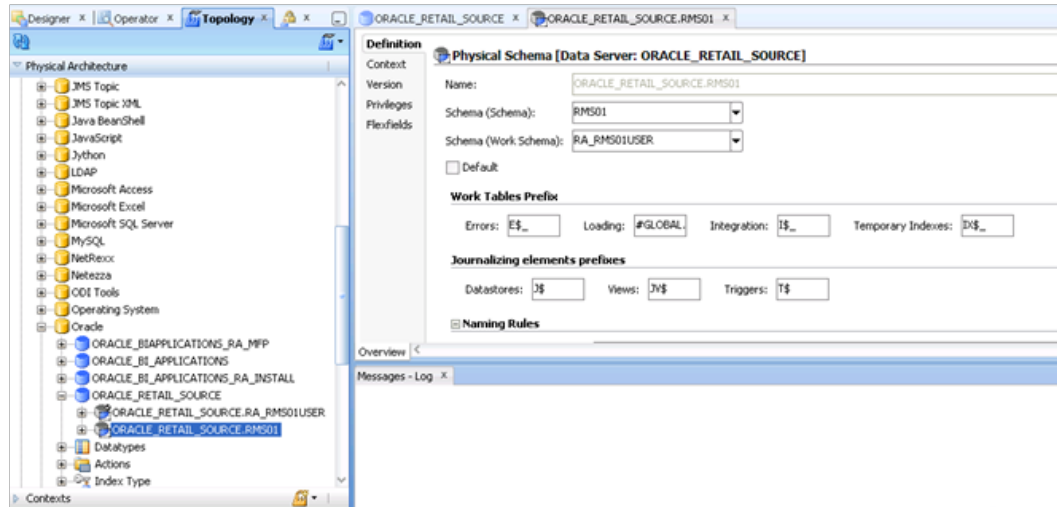
Datstores: J\$_ Views: JV\$_ Triggers: T\$_

Naming Rules

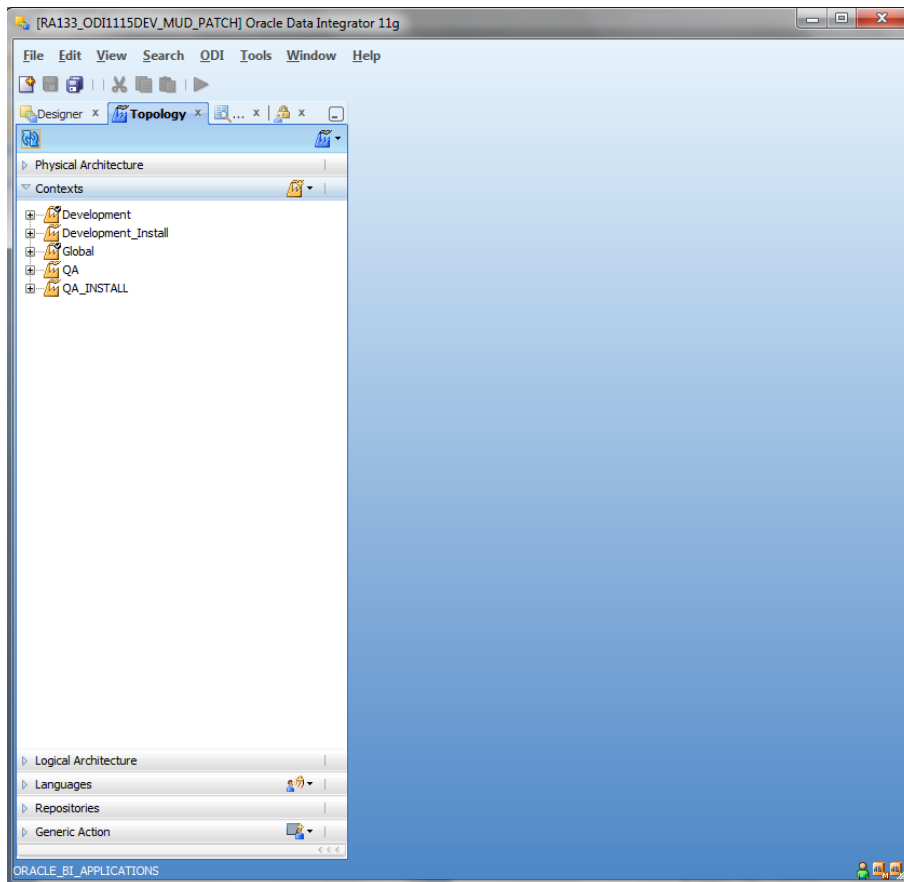
Overview

Messages - Log

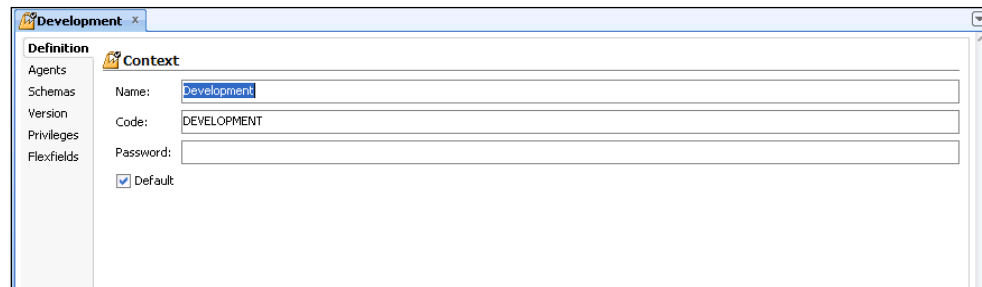
- b. Review the WORK_SCHEMA for ORACLE_RETAIL_SOURCE to verify it is set to RMS Batch User for Retail Data Extractor as shown below.



6. Refer to Contexts, which are already created with the import of the master rep zip file.

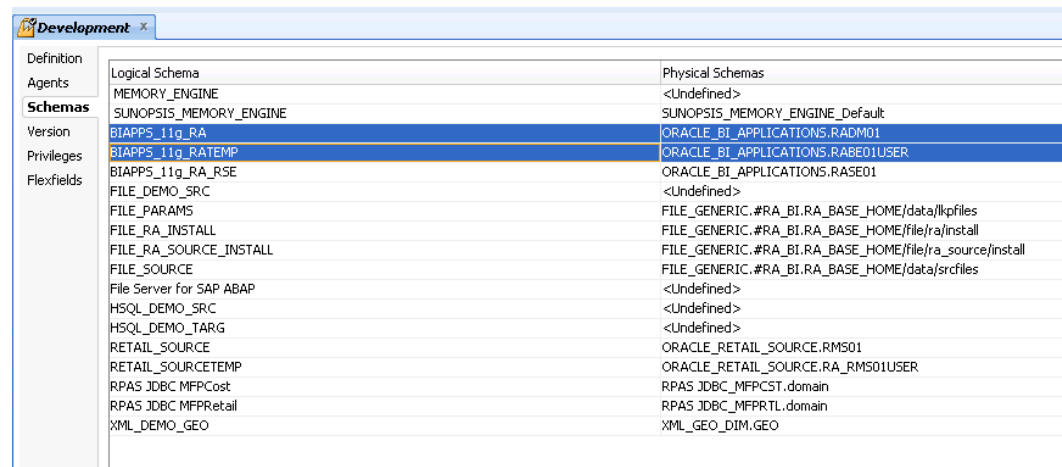


7. Verify the Context Details.



The following steps must be performed to ensure correct mapping of the Logical schema with the Physical schemas by means of a Context.

8. Edit "Development" Context by going to Topology → Contexts → double click Development → Select Schemas.



9. For the BIAPPS_11g_RATEMP logical schema, map it to a physical schemas value of ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS.RABATCHUSER from the drop down as shown below if not done already.
10. For the BIAPPS_11g_RA logical schema, map it to a physical schemas value of ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS.RADATAMARTUSER from the drop down as shown below if not done already.
11. For the RETAIL_SOURCE logical schema, map it to a physical schemas value of ORACLE_RETAIL_SOURCE.RMS MASTER SCHEMA from the drop down as shown in the below example if not done already.

12. For the RETAIL_SOURCETEMP logical schema, map it to a physical schema value of ORACLE_RETAIL_SOURCE.RA_RMSBATCHUSER SCHEMA if not done already.

Logical Schema	Physical Schemas
MEMORY_ENGINE	<Undefined>
SUNOPSIS_MEMORY_ENGINE	SUNOPSIS_MEMORY_ENGINE_Default
BIAPPS_11g_RA	ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS.RADM01
BIAPPS_11g_RATEMP	ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS.RABE01USER
BIAPPS_11g_RA_RSE	ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS.RASE01
FILE_DEMO_SRC	<Undefined>
FILE_PARAMS	FILE_GENERIC.#RA_BI.RA_BASE_HOME\data\lfpfiles
FILE_RA_INSTALL	FILE_GENERIC.#RA_BI.RA_BASE_HOME\file\ra\install
FILE_RA_SOURCE_INSTALL	FILE_GENERIC.#RA_BI.RA_BASE_HOME\file\ra_source\install
FILE_SOURCE	FILE_GENERIC.#RA_BI.RA_BASE_HOME\data\srcfiles
File Server for SAP ABAP	<Undefined>
HSQL_DEMO_SRC	<Undefined>
HSQL_DEMO_TARG	<Undefined>
RETAIL_SOURCE	ORACLE_RETAIL_SOURCE.RMS01
RETAIL_SOURCETEMP	ORACLE_RETAIL_SOURCE.RA_RMS01USER
RPAS JDBC MFPCost	RPAS JDBC_MFPCST.domain
RPAS JDBC MFPRetail	RPAS JDBC_MFPRTL.domain
XML_DEMO_GEO	XML_GEO_DIM.GEO

13. Repeat the above step for QA context and for GLOBAL context.
 14. Click **Save** when prompted to save your changes.
 15. Edit Development_Install context. Go to Topology → Contexts and double click Development_Install → Select Schemas.

Development_Install

Definition

Context

Name: Development_Install

Code: DEVELOPMENT_INSTALL

Password:

Default

16. For the BIAPPS_11g_RATEMP logical schema, map it to a physical schema value of ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS.RADATAMARTUSER from the drop down as shown below if not done already.

17. For the BIAPPS_11g_RA logical schema, map it to a physical schemas value of ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS_RA_INSTALL.RADATAMARTUSER from the drop down as shown below if not done already.

Definition	Logical Schema	Physical Schemas
Agents	MEMORY_ENGINE	<Undefined>
	SUNOPSIS_MEMORY_ENGINE	<Undefined>
Schemas		
Version	BIAPPS_11g_RA	ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS_RA_INSTALL.RADM01
Privileges	BIAPPS_11g_RATEMP	ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS.RADM01
Flexfields	BIAPPS_11g_RA_RSE	<Undefined>
	FILE_DEMO_SRC	<Undefined>
	FILE_PARAMS	FILE_GENERIC.#RA_BI.RA_BASE_HOME/data/lkfiles
	FILE_RA_INSTALL	FILE_GENERIC.#RA_BI.RA_BASE_HOME/file/ra/install
	FILE_RA_SOURCE_INSTALL	FILE_GENERIC.#RA_BI.RA_BASE_HOME/file/ra_source/install
	FILE_SOURCE	FILE_GENERIC.#RA_BI.RA_BASE_HOME/data/srcfiles
	File Server for SAP ABAP	<Undefined>
	HSQL_DEMO_SRC	<Undefined>
	HSQL_DEMO_TARG	<Undefined>
	RETAIL_SOURCE	ORACLE_RETAIL_SOURCE.RMS01
	RETAIL_SOURCETEMP	ORACLE_RETAIL_SOURCE.RA_RMS01USER
	RPAS JDBC MFPCost	<Undefined>
	RPAS JDBC MFPRetail	<Undefined>
	XML_DEMO_GEO	<Undefined>

18. For the RETAIL_SOURCE logical schema, map it to a physical schemas value of ORACLE_RETAIL_SOURCE.RMS MASTER SCHEMA from the drop down as shown in the example below if not done already.
19. For RETAIL_SOURCETEMP logical schema, map it to a physical schema value of ORACLE_RETAIL_SOURCE.RA_RMSBATCHUSER SCHEMA if not done already.

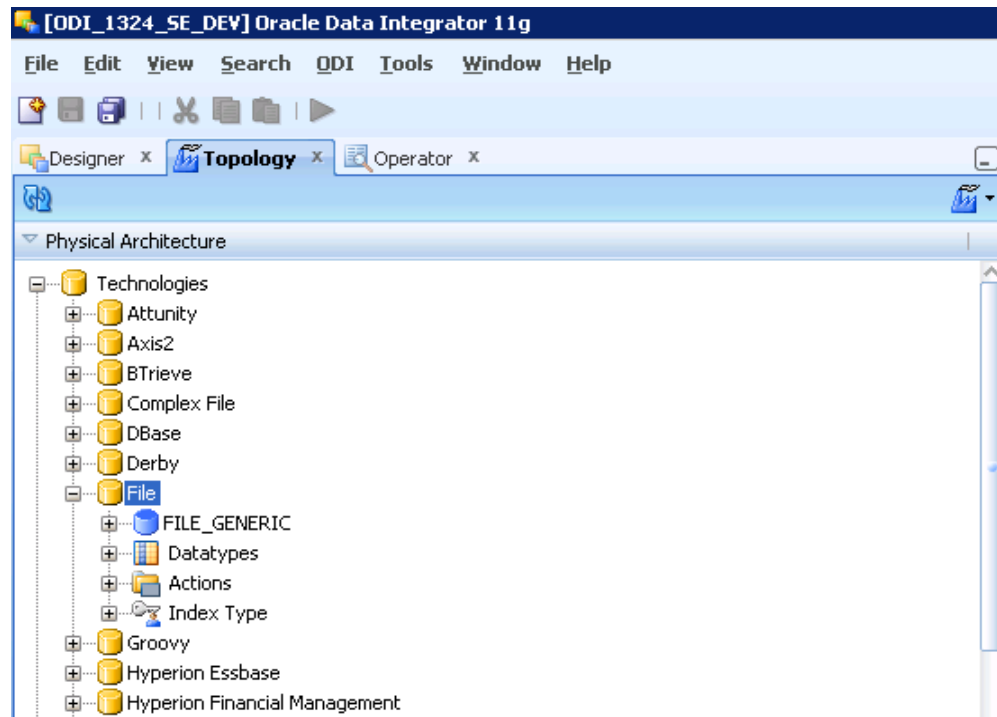
Definition	Logical Schema	Physical Schemas
Agents	MEMORY_ENGINE	<Undefined>
	SUNOPSIS_MEMORY_ENGINE	<Undefined>
Schemas		
Version	BIAPPS_11g_RA	ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS_RA_INSTALL.RADM01
Privileges	BIAPPS_11g_RATEMP	ORACLE_BI_APPLICATIONS.RADM01
Flexfields	BIAPPS_11g_RA_RSE	<Undefined>
	FILE_DEMO_SRC	<Undefined>
	FILE_PARAMS	FILE_GENERIC.#RA_BI.RA_BASE_HOME/data/lkfiles
	FILE_RA_INSTALL	FILE_GENERIC.#RA_BI.RA_BASE_HOME/file/ra/install
	FILE_RA_SOURCE_INSTALL	FILE_GENERIC.#RA_BI.RA_BASE_HOME/file/ra_source/install
	FILE_SOURCE	FILE_GENERIC.#RA_BI.RA_BASE_HOME/data/srcfiles
	File Server for SAP ABAP	<Undefined>
	HSQL_DEMO_SRC	<Undefined>
	HSQL_DEMO_TARG	<Undefined>
	RETAIL_SOURCE	ORACLE_RETAIL_SOURCE.RMS01
	RETAIL_SOURCETEMP	ORACLE_RETAIL_SOURCE.RA_RMS01USER
	RPAS JDBC MFPCost	<Undefined>
	RPAS JDBC MFPRetail	<Undefined>
	XML_DEMO_GEO	<Undefined>

20. Repeat the above step for the QA_Install context.
21. Click **Save** when prompted to save your changes.

File Configuration in Topology Manager

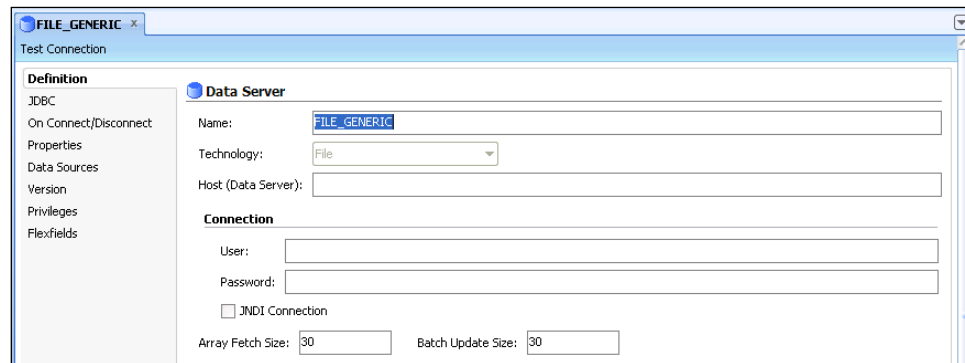
Complete the following steps.

1. Open ODI Topology.
 - From a UNIX prompt, execute
./ <\$ODIHOME>/../client/odish
Navigate to Topology
 - In Windows, from the Programs menu, select Oracle -> ODI Studio -> Topology.
2. From the Topology manager, select Physical Architecture and choose Technologies=File.
3. Check for file data server that is already imported with the import of the master rep zip file.

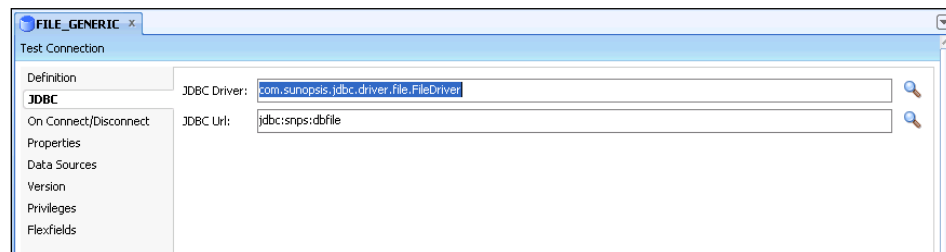


4. Validate the Data Server details, as necessary.

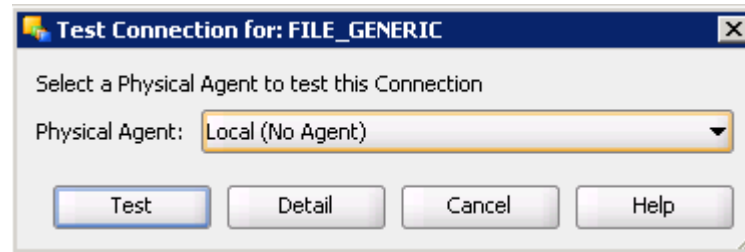
Note: For File Technology you may not need to enter the user/password.



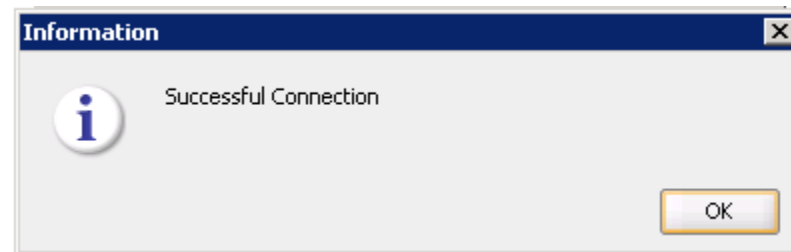
5. Validate the JDBC information in the JDBC tab.



6. Select an Agent to test the connection and click Test.



7. When the test is complete, click OK.



8. Click OK to save.

9. Check for the file physical schema under the Data Server:
10. Enter the details of the file physical schema if they need to be modified or updated.
11. Specify the directory for parent and work schemas where the file is located. Keep the default values for E\$, loading and I\$ fields as defined by ODI.

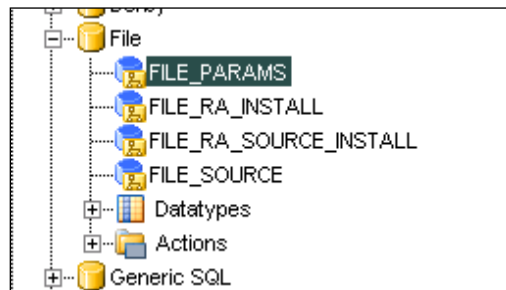
The screenshot shows the 'Physical Schema [Data Server: FILE_GENERIC]' configuration window. The 'Name' field is set to 'FILE_GENERIC.#RA_BI.RA_BASE_HOME/data/lkpfiles'. The 'Directory (Schema)' and 'Directory (Work Schema)' are both set to '#RA_BI.RA_BASE_HOME/data/'. There are sections for 'Work Tables Prefix' (Errors: E\$, Loading: C\$, Integration: I\$, Temporary Indexes: IX\$) and 'Journalizing elements prefixes' (Databases: J\$, Views: JV\$, Triggers: T\$). The 'Naming Rules' section shows 'Local Object Mask' and 'Remote Object Mask' both set to '%SCHEMA/%OBJECT'.

Note: File name:

FILE_GENERIC is the name of the data server.

#RA_BI.RA_BASE_HOME is the variable that stores the path of \$MMHOME. The path /data/lkpfiles is the directory under MMHOME with the respective source file.

12. Close this window to complete the setup.
13. To check the logical schemas, go to the Logical Architecture tab.



14. Validate the logical schema details.

The screenshot shows the 'Logical Schema' configuration window for 'FILE_PARAMS'. The 'Name' field is 'FILE_PARAMS'. The 'Context' is 'Development' and the 'Physical Schemas' is 'FILE_GENERIC.#GLOBAL.GET_ODI_HOME/data/lkpfiles'.

15. Click OK to save.

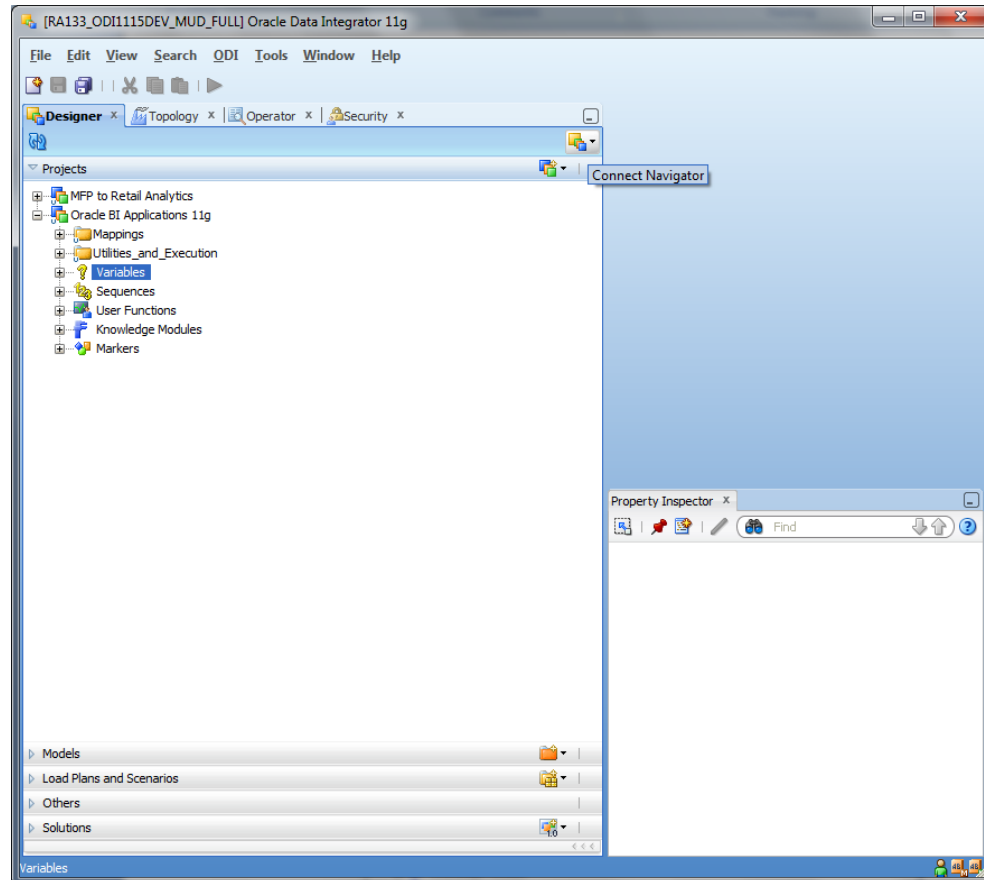
The FILE topology configuration is now complete.

Note: Because the CONTEXT was already created, use the same context throughout the development/QA/production life cycle.

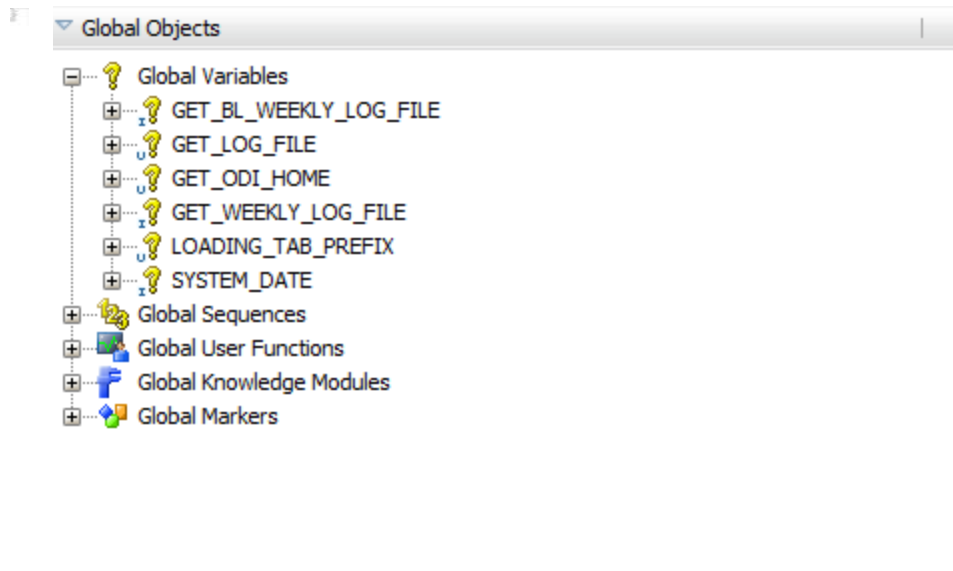
Configure ODI Designer

Perform the following procedure to configure the ODI Designer:

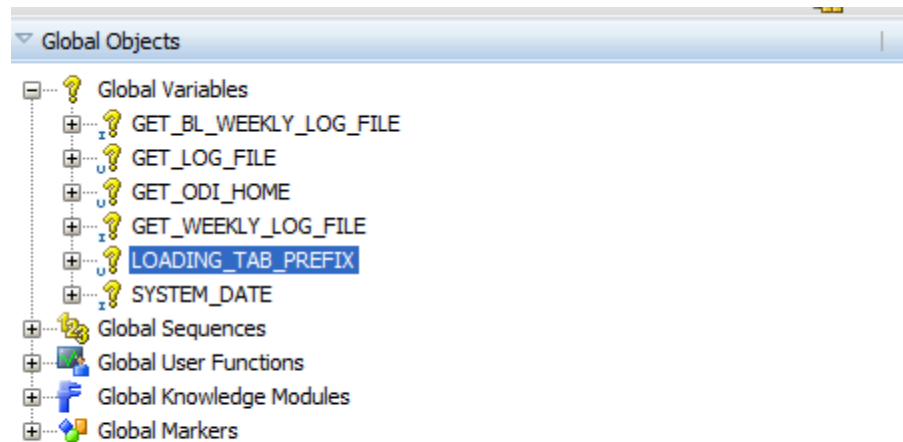
1. Click the ODI Designer tab.



2. Select the Global Objects and click on **Global Variables**.



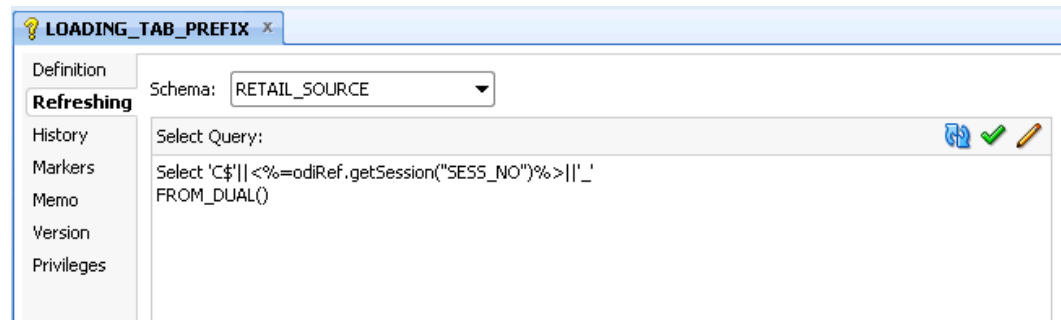
3. Under Global Variables, select the LOADING_TAB_PREFIX variable.



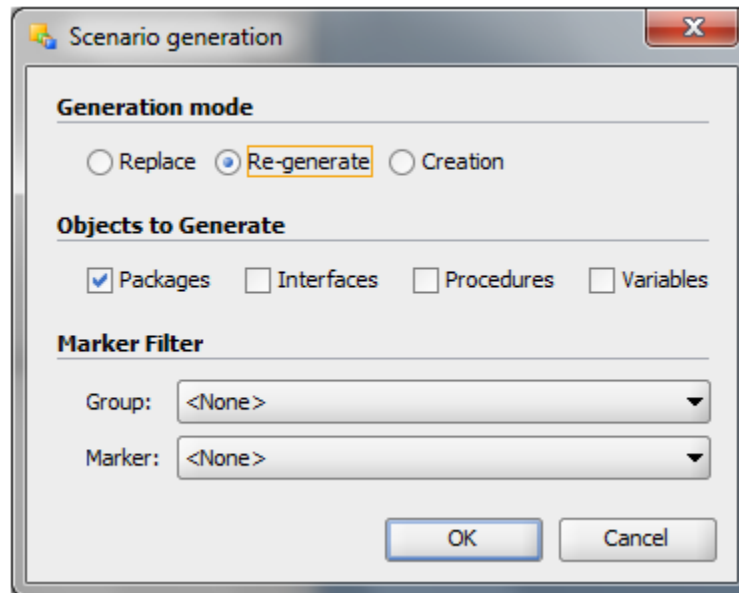
4. Check the LOADING_TAB_PREFIX variable as follows.
 - a. Define the variable.

Definition	Variable
Refreshing	
History	Name: <input type="text" value="LOADING_TAB_PREFIX"/>
Markers	Datatype: <input type="text" value="Alphanumeric"/>
Memo	Keep History: <input type="text" value="Latest Value"/>
Version	Secure Value: <input type="checkbox"/>
Privileges	Default Value: <input type="text" value="C\$"/>
	Description: <input type="text"/>

- b. Go to Refreshing Tab: Refresh logic.



5. Regenerate the Scenarios as follows (please make sure the system has lot of free memory before performing this operation):
 - a. Right-click on the Projects one at a time (Oracle BI Applications 11g) and select the option to generate all scenarios.
 - b. Select the generate mode to re-generate and check the Packages option under Objects to Generate as show in the following screen.



6. Click OK for all the scenarios as they regenerate.

Retail Data Extractor Seed Data Setup

This section describes the steps required for Retail Data Extractor seed data setup.

Note: To configure the environment file ra.env (MMHHOME/etc/ra.env) with the correct parameters, contact the administrator for the ODI Home and Oracle Home parameters. ODI Home can be the same as Java Home.

Note: All the seed and general scripts must be executed under \$MMHOME/src folder in UNIX.

By default the following permissions are given to users to access files packaged with Retail Data Extractor once installation is complete.

- All Retail Data Extractor scripts should at least have 750 permission
- All configuration files should at least have 660 permission
- All static data (csv files) should at least have 640 permission

From the permission above besides owner (the installer user), the group member can also view and execute scripts, he can also read and modify the configuration files. The group member can also read the static file. A user out of group cannot do anything to RI files and explicit permission needs to be given by the Admin to users outside of group.

Seed Control Load for Source Dependent Extracts (SDE)

Complete the following steps.

1. Verify the data for PARAM_NAME as necessary in <\$ODIHOME>/file/ra_source/install/C_ODI_PARAM.csv.
GLOBAL~001~SRC_BASE_HOME,< MMHOME>
2. Changing ORG_ID and CALENDAR_ID values is not required; you can use the default C_ODI_PARAM.csv.
3. Modify PARAM_VALUE data for the following PARAM_NAME as necessary in <\$ODIHOME>/file/ra_source/install/RA_SRC_CURR_PARAM_G.csv where
 - VDATE is the current business date
 - NEXT_VDATE is the next date after the current business date
 - LAST_EOM_DATE is the last date of current month
 - CURR_BOM_DATE is the beginning date of the current month
4. Run SDE_RetailLoadControlSeedData.ksh from UNIX to load seed data into the Retail Data Extractor source table C_ODI_PARAM and RA_SRC_CURR_PARAM_G.
5. Validate the table RA_TRUNCATE_TBL for the OWNER information to truncate RADM tables from RA Batch user. By default RA_TRUNCATE_TBL.OWNER_NAME is set to RADM01 as the DM user name; if this user name is different please update OWNER_NAME in the table with DM user name, before starting any batch executions.

Preload Retail Data Extractor Business Calendar

This section describes the loading of time into Retail Data Extractor. The time dimension can be loaded with a 454 calendar, 13 period time calendar or a 454 with Gregorian calendar. Populate these tables according to business requirements. If RMS is implemented, the time dimension with 454-calendar time or 454 with Gregorian calendar the calendar information can be extracted from this system.

Extract the 4-5-4 or 4-5-4 with Gregorian Time Calendar

If RMS is being used as the source of the time calendar, run Retail Data Extractor time calendar SDE program `mcalperiodsde.ksh` under `$MMHOME/src` directory. Refer to the *Oracle Retail Data Extractor Operations Guide* on how to execute this program.

If RMS is not being used as Retail Data Extractor source system, users have to manually populate Retail Data Extractor business calendar staging table `W_MCAL_PERIOD_DS`. Refer to the *Oracle Retail Data Extractor Operations Guide* for API of this staging table.

Post Installation Tasks – Upgrade

Retail Data Extractor ODI – Upgrade

This chapter is applicable to an existing 15.0 customer and describes post installer activities.

Retail Data Extractor Upgrade Scope and Support

Customers using any release of Retail Data Extractor prior to 15.0 must upgrade their installation to Retail Data Extractor 15.0 before upgrading to Retail Data Extractor 15.1

MMHOME Unix Scripts Setup:

To complete the MMHOME setup after the installer run in upgrade mode, set the ra.env file as per the details below:

1. From the unix command prompt, navigate to \$MMHOME/etc directory and open file ra.env
2. Ra.env file is the environment file in RDE with the configurable parameters to trigger a scenario in ODI. With the ra.env upgrade, a new version of file will be placed in etc subdirectory creating a backup of the existing ra.env file with name ra.env.<timestamp>.
3. Replace the existing parameters in ra.env file of RDE 15.0 from the backup file created ra.env.<timestamp>.
4. Set the new parameters of 15.1 release as per the details below.

```
RETAIL_HOME=@RETAIL_HOME@
```

Replace @RETAIL_HOME@ with the absolute path of retail home.

```
AGENT_NAME=@MyAgent@
```

Replace @MyAgent@ with the ODI Agent name for using the ODI agent for executions.

If no agent is used, replace the agent name with blank.

```
AGENT_URL="-AGENT_URL=http://@hostname@:20910/${@MyAgent@}"
```

AGENT_URL will be used only if a AGENT_NAME is defined, if AGENT_NAME is defined, replace @hostname@ with the hostname of the weblogic server and @MyAgent@ with the agent name.

If no agent is used, replace the hostname and agent name with blank in the file.

5. Save the file and export the parameters in Unix environment.
6. Navigate to the src directory \$MMHOME/src and convert all the ksh scripts to UNIX format as there can be some hidden windows characters.

```
bash-4.2$  
bash-4.2$ dos2unix *
```

Windows-based text editors put special characters at the end of lines to denote a line return or newline. Normally harmless, some applications on a Linux server cannot understand these characters and can cause the service to not respond correctly.

Retail Data Extractor ODI Packaged Content

To complete the ODI post-process activities after installer run in upgrade mode do the following.

The steps below are required only if the ODI upgrade is done separately as a post installation activity. If ODI upgrade is already done by the installer along with the Database upgrade as part of [“Run the Retail Data Extractor Database Schema Installer – Upgrade”](#), then below steps 1 to 11 are not required and only scenario’s should be regenerated. Proceed to step 12 to regenerate the scenarios.

1. Take a backup of the Retail Data Extractor 15.0 MREP and the WREP repositories/schemas.
2. Login to ODI studio 11.1.1.9
3. From the UNIX command prompt, Export the DISPLAY

For example:

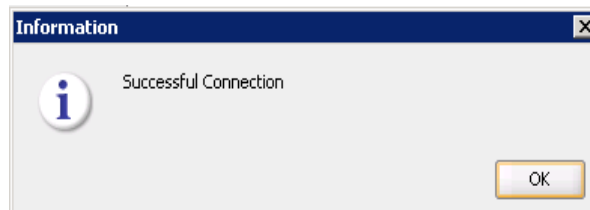
```
- export DISPLAY=<IPADDRESS>:0.0
```

4. For connecting to 15.0 ODI designer (ODI 11.1.1.9) from the UNIX command prompt navigate to \$ODI_HOME/./client and run the following command to open the Designer.

```
sh odi.sh
```

- Connect to 15.0 MREP and WREP as shown in the following screen. Test the connection.

- From the Connection Verification dialog, click **OK**.



- All the 15.1 related ODI xml files are available in the downloaded code orde15application.zip. Unzip the file orde15application.zip and navigate to the following location:

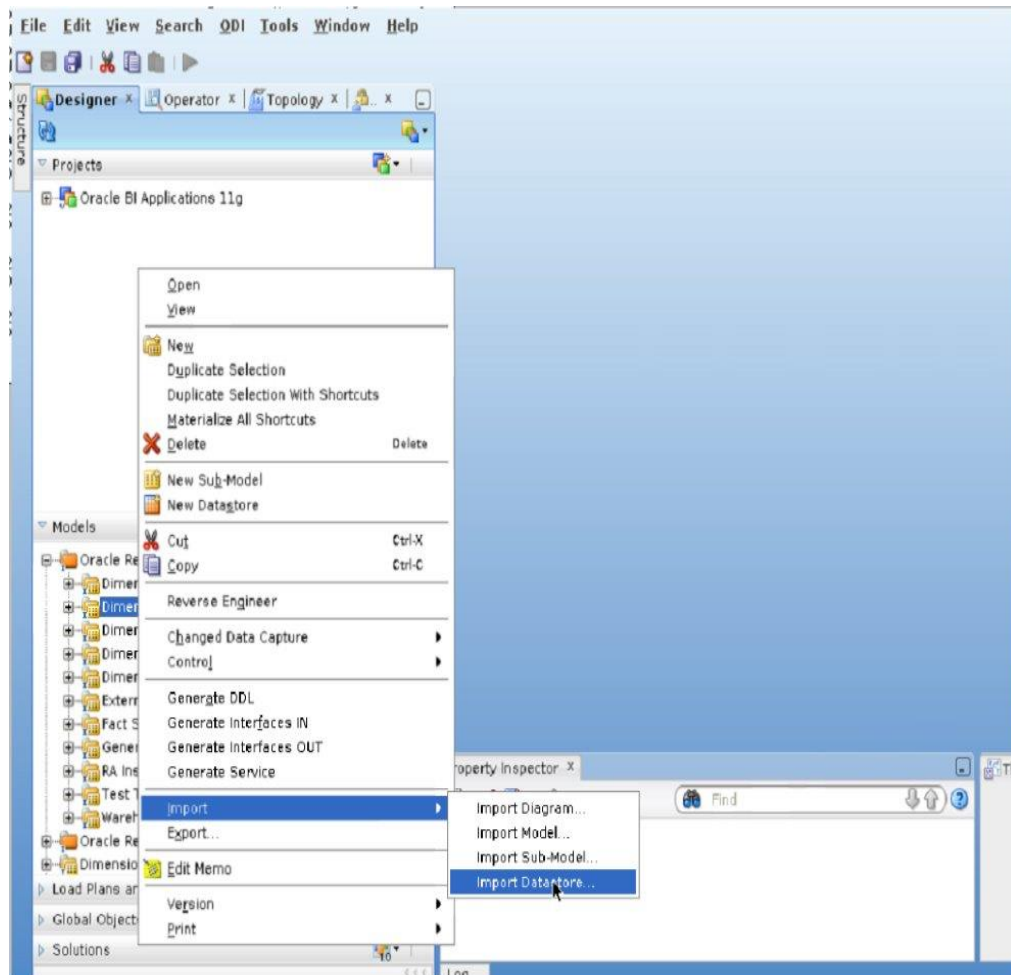
<STAGING_DIR>/orde/installer/orde/mmhome/upgrade/odi-patches

Note: If ODI TAB import are already done in “[Run the Retail Data Extractor Database Schema Installer – Upgrade](#)” section at step 4 before running the installer, below steps 8, 9 are not required to be executed again. These are only required if ODI upgrade is not done by the installer.

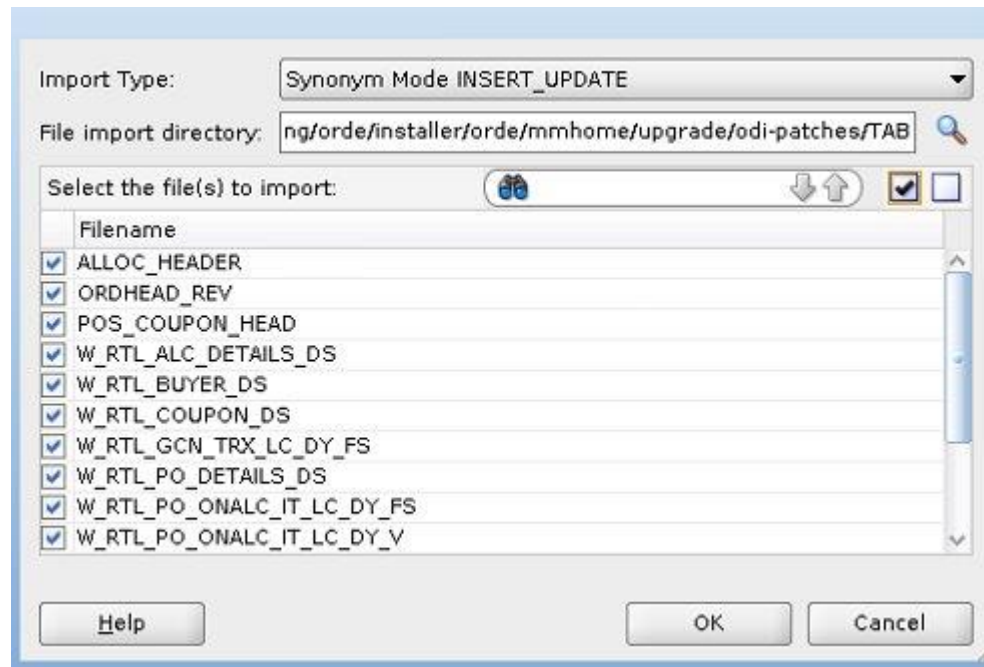
- The automated script odi_import.ksh takes care of importing the ODI code except ODI Datastore. Hence import the ODI models as per step 9 below.

9. In ODI GUI designer, import the models as follows:
 - a. Go to Model → Select any Data Store Right click → Import Data Store.
 - b. Specify the location of all the model files:
<STAGING_DIR>/orde/installer/orde/mhome/upgrade/odi-patches/TAB/

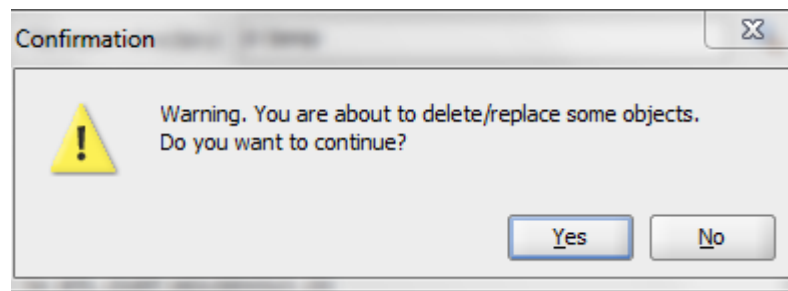
Note: Make sure to copy the TAB files content to local directory if you are using ODI Designer through Windows. This can also be done by invoking ODI client in Unix OS.



- c. Select all the components from the list and ensure the Import Type selected is Synonym Mode Insert_Update and click OK.



- d. Click **Yes** when the following Screen appears.



10. The 15.1 ODI repositories can be either upgraded via RDE 15.1 installer or manually by running the script `odi_import.ksh`. However upgrading the repositories via installer is recommended. The Retail Data Extractor 15.1 installer when run in upgrade mode, provides an option to upgrade ODI Repositories which imports 15.1 ODI components (except datastores) in 15.0 WREP.

Note: If ODI repositories have already been upgraded along with the Database upgrade during installation then go to step 12 and perform scenario regeneration, else upgrade the repository to 15.1 by executing `odi_import.ksh` via the installer.

11. For Importing ODI components to upgrade 15.0 ODI WREP to 15.1 WREP follow one of the processes described below.

- a. Automated Import process: Invoke the installer and select **Upgrade existing ODI repositories** checkbox on the installer Screen: "Select to Install ODI Files and Create Repository".

Note: Refer section "Run the Retail Data Extractor Database Schema Installer – Upgrade" for steps on invoking the installer

- b. Manual Import process: Edit the file `orde/installer/orde/mmhome/upgrade/odi-patches /odi_import.ksh` and set the variables `ODI_HOME` and `LOGDIR`.

`LOGDIR` variable must be set to `orde/installer/orde/mmhome/upgrade/odi-patches /logs`

Make sure `odiparams.sh` is configured correctly and execute `odi_import.ksh` from `orde/installer/orde/mmhome/upgrade/odi-patches/odi_import.ksh`, which will import all the ODI variables, user functions, project folders, procedures, interfaces and packages.

For every successful import of the components, a file named `done.<filebasename>` is created.

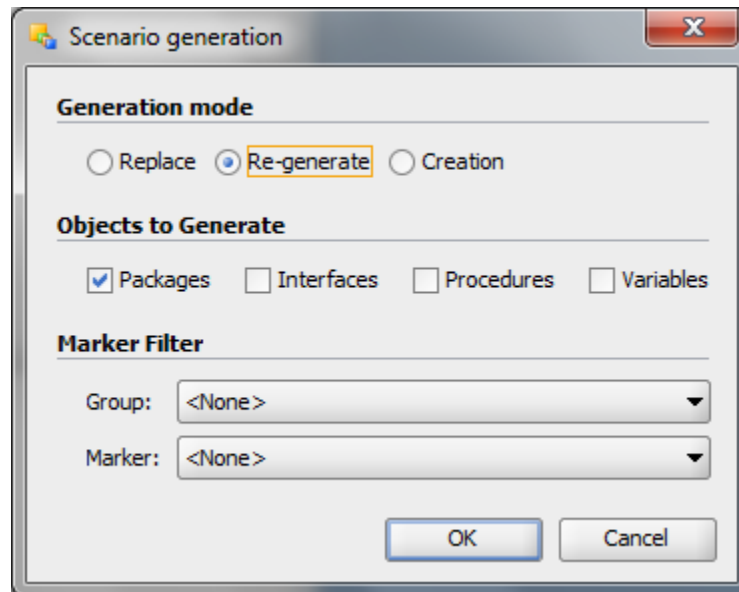
If the import is unsuccessful, a file named `err.<filebasename>` is created in the `$LOGDIR` directory, as mentioned in the `odiparams.sh`.

If `odi_import.ksh` fails while processing a certain XML file, you can resolve the issue and rerun `odi_import.ksh`, which will skip the already-loaded file and start with the last XML file that failed. If you want `odi-import.ksh` to run from the start, delete the `done. <filebasename>` file from the log directory (set through `LOGDIR`).

12. Regenerate the Scenarios as follows (please make sure the system has lot of free memory before performing this operation):

- a. Right-click on the Projects one at a time (Oracle BI Applications 11g) and select the option to generate all scenarios.

- b. Select the generate mode to re-generate and check the **Packages** option under Objects to Generate as shown in the following screen.



- c. Click **OK** for all the scenarios as they regenerate.

Seed Control Load for Source Dependent Extracts (SDE)

1. Verify/ Modify data for the following PARAM_NAME as necessary in `$MMHOME/file/ra_source/install/C_ODI_PARAM_DELTA.csv`

Note: Refer the [Retail Data Extractor Configurable Parameter List](#) section and validate the parameter values as per customers requirement before executing the seed script .

2. Execute the following scripts to complete the SDE seeding process:
3. `sh $MMHOME/src/SDE_RetailLoadControlSeedData_Delta.ksh C_ODI_PARAM` and this will load C_ODI_PARAM table with 15.1 delta values.
4. Verify/Update RDE Datamart table RA_TRUNCATE_TBL to update OWNER, TRUNCATE_TABLE_NAME and TYPE [Truncate (T) or Analyze (A)] to load RA_TRUNCATE_TBL table.

Note: By default RA_TRUNCATE_TBL contains RADM01 as the DM user name, if this user name is different please update the table accordingly on the database.

Retail Data Extractor Configuration

Operating System

Server OS Configuration

ODI

ODI admin OS user can be different from a Retail Data Extractor batch OS user, however, this admin user should belong to the same user group as Retail Data Extractor batch OS user. The access permission to those files installed through ODI installation should be modified to group read and execution. World readable files should not be allowed in product environment. For example, the permission of odiparams.sh should be modified to 750, so it will not have world read permission or execute permission.

Seed Data Setup

See the Retail Data Extractor Seed Data Setup section for how to seed Retail Data Extractor initial data.

Retail Data Extractor initial loading data files (csv files) that are located under \$MMHOME should be owned by Retail Data Extractor batch user and installed with 750 permission. No world readable files should be allowed.

Retail Data Extractor shell scripts, error files, and log files that are located under \$MMHOME should be owned by Retail Data Extractor batch user and installed with 750 permission. No world readable files should be allowed.

File (ODI_Post_Install.txt) which contain password to protect Retail Data Extractor ODI code and should be owned by Retail Data Extractor batch user and installed with 600 permission. Password in ODI should be changed after installation is done.

Oracle BI EE Server

Infrastructure/Middleware

ODI

JDBC connection

Oracle Database access through the ODI tool can be secured by using a JDBC connection. The JDBC connection can be set up in both the ODI client and in the ODI executable script.

In the ODI client under Topology Oracle Technology, select JDBC jdbc driver and jdbc url for all Data Servers used by Retail Data Extractor. Login credentials will also be provided here with an encrypted password. The database and ODI credential will be stored securely through ODI.

The JDBC setup in the ODI executable file is through the ODI file odiparams.sh which is under the \$ODI_HOME/bin directory. ODI and Oracle database login credential will be provided in this file with encrypted password. The password encryption and login credential are stored securely through ODI.

See the *Oracle Retail Merchandising Security Guide* Release 15.0, section “Configuring SSL on the Oracle Data Integrator (ODI)” for more information on configuring SSL for an ODI Agent.

See the “[Oracle Data Integrator Configuration Tasks](#)” section for details on how to configure the ODI database connection.

Database

Out of box, Retail Data Extractor does not use any default username or password for Oracle database login. No default account is used. All Oracle Retail Data Extractor database users and users credential are created during the installation.

For details on each database user access permission, see the “[Create Retail Data Extractor Schema Owners](#)” section in chapter 2.

RGBU Application Configuration

Technology Considerations

The Retail Data Extractor application requires OS, database, application server, report/analytical engine, and ETL component. Oracle ODI is used as ETL tool to load and transform data. Oracle Database is used as database to store Retail Data Extractor data. For OS, refer to the “[Preinstallation Tasks](#)” section. During the installation, users should use the recommended secure configurations from these products for application deployment such as SSO and SSL.

Application Specific Configurations

Retail Data Extractor Non Configurable Parameter List

The Retail Data Extractor Non Configurable Parameter List includes parameters used by the Retail Data Extractor programs. They are not configurable to batch users.

All these parameters are stored in the C_ODI_PARAM table either in the Retail Data Extractor data schema.

Scenario Name	Param Name	Schema	Comment
GLOBAL	ORG_ID	RDE	This is the organization ID for the retailer. It will be used for calendar and other dimension lookup. It is set to '1' for current release.
GLOBAL	CALENDAR_ID	RDE	This is the ID of the calendar that retailer is going to use. It is set to 'Retail Calendar~41' for current release.
GLOBAL	RA_STORE_COMP_NUM_OF_OPEN_DAYS	RDE	This is the number of open datys for the store, set to 365 for this release
GLOBAL	RA_SRC_CATEGORY	RDE	It is set to 'RETAIL' for the current release.
GLOBAL	RA_SRC_SUPPLIER_ACTIVE_DESC	RDE	It is set to 'Active' for current release.
GLOBAL	RA_SRC_SUPPLIER_INACTIVE_DESC	RDE	It is set to 'Inactive' for current release.

Scenario Name	Param Name	Schema	Comment
GLOBAL	RA_SRC_STORE_TYPE_FRANCHISE	RDE	It is set to 'Franchise' for current release.
GLOBAL	RA_SRC_STORE_TYPE_WHOLESALE	RDE	It is set to 'Wholesale' for current release.
GLOBAL	RA_SRC_STORE_TYPE_COMPANY	RDE	It is set to 'Company' for current release.
GLOBAL	RA_SRC_LOCATION_TYPE_NAME_STORE	RDE	It is set to 'STORE' for current release.
GLOBAL	RA_SRC_LOCATION_TYPE_NAME_WH	RDE	It is set to 'WAREHOUSE' for current release.
GLOBAL	RA_SRC_LOCATION_TYPE_NAME_PARTNER	RDE	It is set to 'PARTNER' for current release.
GLOBAL	WHOLESALE_CHANNEL	RDE	It is set to 'Y' for current release.
GLOBAL	CHANGE_ON_DT	RDE	
GLOBAL	INVADJ_REASON_CATEGORY_CODE	RDE	This is the string code for reason category used for RA inventory adjustment. It is set to 'RTL_INVADJ_REASON'
GLOBAL	RTVR_REASON_CATEGORY_CODE	RDE	This is the string code for Return to Vendor reason category used for RA RTVR. It is set to 'RTVR'
GLOBAL	RTL_STATUS_CLASS	RDE	This is the string code for status class used for RA. It is set to 'RTL_INV_STATUS'.
GLOBAL	REASON_CLASS	RDE	This is the string code for reason class used for RA reason code. It is set to 'RTL_REASON'
GLOBAL	INVADJ_REASON_CATEGORY_NAME	RDE	This is the string code for reason category name used for RA inventory adjustment. It is set to 'Inventory Adjustment Reasons'
SDE_RETAILCOLORDIMENSION	COLOR	RDE	It is set to 'C' for current release.
SDE_RETAILDOMAINMEMBERLKUP	COLOR	RDE	It is set to 'C' for current release.
SDE_RETAILDOMAINMEMBERLKUP	FABRIC	RDE	It is set to 'FAB' for current release.
SDE_RETAILDOMAINMEMBERLKUP	SCENT	RDE	It is set to 'SC' for current release.
SDE_RETAILDOMAINMEMBERLKUP	STYLE	RDE	It is set to 'STY' for current release.
SDE_RETAILDOMAINMEMBERLKUP	SIZE	RDE	It is set to 'S' for current release.

Scenario Name	Param Name	Schema	Comment
SDE_RETAILITEMATTRDIMENSION	FLAVOR	RDE	It is set to 'F' for current release.
SDE_RETAILITEMATTRDIMENSION	FABRIC	RDE	It is set to 'FAB' for current release.
SDE_RETAILITEMATTRDIMENSION	SCENT	RDE	It is set to 'SC' for current release.
SDE_RETAILITEMATTRDIMENSION	STYLE	RDE	It is set to 'STY' for current release.
SDE_RETAILITEMATTRDIMENSION	SIZE	RDE	It is set to 'S' for current release.
SDE_RETAILITEMDIFFDIMENSION	BRAND	RDE	It is set to 'B' for current release.
SDE_RETAILITEMDIFFDIMENSION	COLOR	RDE	It is set to 'C' for current release.
SDE_RETAILITEMDIFFDIMENSION	FLAVOR	RDE	It is set to 'F' for current release.
SDE_RETAILITEMDIFFDIMENSION	FABRIC	RDE	It is set to 'FAB' for current release.
SDE_RETAILITEMDIFFDIMENSION	SCENT	RDE	It is set to 'SC' for current release.
SDE_RETAILITEMDIFFDIMENSION	STYLE	RDE	It is set to 'STY' for current release.
SDE_RETAILITEMDIFFDIMENSION	SIZE	RDE	It is set to 'S' for current release.
SDE Scenarios	TARGET_TABLE_NAME	RDE	This is to indicate the target table that the scenario will populate. It is used by the Retail Data Extractor programs and should not be modified by a batch user.
SDE Scenarios	EXECUTION_ID	RDE	It is set to '1' and is not used in the current release.

Retail Data Extractor Configurable Parameter List

The Retail Data Extractor configurable parameter includes a list of parameters that are used by either one program or a group of programs if the Scenario Name is 'GLOBAL'. The value of each 'GLOBAL' parameter will be the same even it can be used by different programs.

All these parameters are stored in the C_ODI_PARAM table either in the Retail Data Extractor data schema.

Scenario Name	Param Name	Schema Used	Comment
SDE_RETAILITEMDIMENSION	IS_INCREMENTAL	RDE	This is to indicate if the incremental approach or the snapshot approach is going to be used for item dimension during daily ETL loading. The valid value is 'Y', 'N'.
GLOBAL	SRC_BASE_HOME	RDE	This is the MMHOME where SDE programs are located
SDE_RETAILITEMSUPPLIERDIMENSION	IS_INCREMENTAL	RDE	This is to indicate if the incremental approach or the snapshot approach is going to be used for item dimension during daily ETL loading. The valid value is 'Y', 'N'.
SDE_RETAILITEMLOCATIONRANGEDIMENSION	IS_INCREMENTAL	RDE	This is to indicate if the incremental approach or the snapshot approach is going to be used for item dimension during daily ETL loading. The valid value is 'Y', 'N'.
SDE_RETAILSALESFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAILSALESFACTWK	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAILSUPPLIERINVOICEFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAIL_SALESMARKDOWNFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAILINVENTORYFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.

Scenario Name	Param Name	Schema Used	Comment
SDE_RETAILINVPOSITIONTRANSACTIONFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAILBASECOSTFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAILNETCOSTFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAILWHOLESALEFRANCHISEFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAILPRICEFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAILSUPPLIERCOMPLIANCEUFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAILSTOCKLEDGERWEEKFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAILSUPPLIERCOMPLIANCEFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAILSTOCKLEDGERMONTHFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAIL_SALESTRANSACTIONFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAILINVENTORYTRANSFERFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAILINVENTORYRETURNTOVENDORFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.

Scenario Name	Param Name	Schema Used	Comment
SDE_RETAILINVENTORYADJUSTMENTFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAILTRXTENDERFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAILGIFTCARDFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAILSALESDISCOUNTFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAILPOONORDERFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.
SDE_RETAILPOONALCFACT	LOC_NUM_OF_THREAD	RDE	This is to indicate the number of threads program runs into to setup Multi threading to gain performance.

Patching Procedures

Oracle Retail Patching Process

The patching process for many Oracle Retail products has been substantially revised from prior releases. Automated tools are available to reduce the amount of manual steps when applying patches. To support and complement this automation, more information about the environment is now tracked and retained between patches. This information is used to allow subsequent patches to identify and skip changes which have already been made to the environment. For example, the patching process uses a database manifest table to skip database change scripts which have already been executed.

The enhanced product patching process incorporates the following:

- Utilities to automate the application of Oracle Retail patches to environments.
- Unified patches so that a single patch can be applied against Database, Forms, Java applications, Batch, etc. installations.
- Database and Environment manifests track versions of files at a module level.
- Centralized configuration distinguishes installation types (Database, Forms, Java, Batch, etc.).
- Patch inventory tracks the patches applied to an environment.

These enhancements make installing and updating Oracle Retail product installations easier and reduce opportunities for mistakes. Some of these changes add additional considerations to patching and maintaining Oracle Retail product environments. Additional details on these considerations are found in later sections.

Supported Products and Technologies

With version 15.0, several products and technologies are supported by the enhanced patching process. The utilities, processes and procedures described here are supported with the following products and listed technologies:

Product	Supported Technology
Oracle Retail Merchandising System (RMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Database scripts ▪ Batch scripts ▪ RETL scripts ▪ Data Conversion Scripts ▪ Forms ▪ BI Publisher Reports
Oracle Retail Warehouse Management System (RWMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Database scripts ▪ Batch scripts ▪ Forms ▪ BI Publisher Reports

Product	Supported Technology
Oracle Retail Price Management (RPM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Database scripts (included with RMS) ▪ Java Application ▪ Batch scripts
Oracle Retail Invoice Matching (ReIM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Database scripts (included with RMS) ▪ Java Application ▪ Batch scripts
Oracle Retail Allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Database scripts (included with RMS) ▪ Java Application ▪ Batch scripts
Oracle Retail Sales Audit (ReSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Database scripts (included with RMS) ▪ Java Application
Oracle Retail Data Extractor (RDE) Previously called Oracle Retail Analytics (RA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Database scripts
Oracle Retail Advanced Science Engine (ORASE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Database scripts ▪ Batch scripts
Oracle Retail Data Extractor (RDE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Database scripts
Oracle Retail Application Admin Console (ORAAC). Previously called Oracle Retail Application Security Role Manager (RASRM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Java Application

Patch Concepts

During the lifecycle of an Oracle Retail environment, patches are applied to maintain your system. This maintenance may be necessary to resolve a specific issue, add new functionality, update to the latest patch level, add support for new technologies, or other reasons.

A patch refers to a collection of files to apply to an environment. Patches could be cumulative, such as the 15.0.1 release, or incremental, such as a hot fix for just a few modules. Patches may contain updates for some or all components of a product installation including database, application code, forms, and batch. In a distributed architecture the same patch may need to be applied to multiple systems in order to patch all of the components. For example, if a patch contains both database and application changes, the patch would need to be applied to both the database server and the application server.

The top-level directory for the installation of an Oracle Retail product is referred to as the `RETAIL_HOME`. Underneath `RETAIL_HOME` are all of the files related to that product installation, as well as configuration and metadata necessary for the Oracle Retail Patch Assistant to maintain those files. In some cases the runtime application files also exist under `RETAIL_HOME`. For example, the compiled RMS forms, compiled RMS batch files, or Java Application batch scripts.

Patching Utility Overview

Patches are applied and tracked using utilities that are specifically designed for this purpose. The primary utility is described briefly below and additional information is available in later sections.

Oracle Retail Patch Assistant (ORPatch)

ORPatch is the utility used to apply patches to an Oracle Retail product installation. It is used in the background by the installer when creating a new installation or applying a cumulative patch. It is used directly to apply an incremental patch to an environment.

Oracle Retail Merge Patch (ORMerge)

ORMerge is a utility to allow multiple patches to be combined into a single patch. Applying patches individually may require some steps to be repeated. Merging multiple patches together allows these steps to be run only once. For example, applying several incremental patches to database packages will recompile invalid objects with each patch. Merging the patches into a single patch before applying them will allow invalid objects to be recompiled only once.

Oracle Retail Compile Patch (ORCompile)

ORCompile is a utility to compile components of Oracle Retail products outside of a patch. It allows RMS Forms, RMS Batch, and RWMS Forms to be fully recompiled even if no patch has been applied. It also contains functionality to recompile invalid database objects in product schemas.

Oracle Retail Deploy Patch (ORDeploy)

ORDeploy is a utility to deploy components of Oracle Retail Java products outside of a patch. It allows RPM, ReIM, Allocation and ReSA java applications to be redeployed to WebLogic even if a patch has not been applied. It contains functionality to optionally include or not include Java customizations when redeploying.

Changes with 15.0

Some products and technologies are supported by the enhanced patching process for the first time in 15.0. In those cases all of the content in this chapter is new with 15.0.

Renamed Products

For the 15.0 release several products using Orpatch have been renamed. Oracle Retail Analytics (RA) extraction process is renamed to Oracle Retail Data Extractor (RDE) and Oracle Retail Application Security Role Manager (RASRM) is renamed to Oracle Retail Application Admin Console (ORAAC). The old product names are still used in the underlying Orpatch code, the Orpatch Action names, the Orpatch env_info.cfg, and the Orpatch wallet paths. Documentation for these products will refer to the new names.

Patching Considerations

Patch Types

Oracle Retail produces two types of patches for their products: cumulative and incremental.

Cumulative Patches

A cumulative patch includes all of the files necessary to patch an environment to a specific level or build a new environment at that level. Examples of cumulative patches would be 15.0.1, 15.0.2, and so on. Cumulative patches come with a standard Oracle Retail installer and so can be applied to an environment with the installer rather than with ORPatch or other utilities.

Incremental Patches

An incremental patch includes only selected files necessary to address a specific issue or add a feature. Examples of incremental patches would be a hot fix for a specific defect. Incremental patches do not include an installer and must be applied with ORPatch.

Incremental Patch Structure

An Oracle Retail incremental patch generally contains several files and one or more subdirectories. The subdirectories contain the contents of the patch, while the individual files contain information about the patch and metadata necessary for patching utilities to correctly apply the patch. The most important files in the top-level directory are the README.txt, the manifest files.

README File

The README.txt file contains information about the incremental patch and how to apply it. This may include manual steps that are necessary before, after or while applying the patch. It will also contain instructions on applying the patch with ORPatch.

Manifest Files

Each patch contains manifest files which contain metadata about the contents of a patch and are used by ORPatch to determine the actions necessary to apply a patch. Patches should generally be run against all installations a product in an environment, and ORPatch will only apply the changes from the patch that are relevant to that installation.

Note: Cumulative patches use a different patch structure because they include a full installer which will run ORPatch automatically.

Version Tracking

The patching infrastructure for 15.0 tracks version information for all files involved with a product installation. The RETAIL_HOME contains files which track the revision of all files within the RETAIL_HOME including batch, forms, database, Java archives and other files. In addition, records of database scripts that have been applied to the product database objects are kept within each database schema.

Apply all Patches with Installer or ORPatch

In order to ensure that environment metadata is accurate all patches must be applied to the Oracle Retail product installation using patching utilities. For cumulative patches this is done automatically by the installer. For incremental patches ORPatch must be used directly. This is especially important if database changes are being applied, in order to ensure that the database-related metadata is kept up-to-date.

Environment Configuration

A configuration file in `$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/config/env_info.cfg` is used to define the details of a specific Oracle Retail environment. This file defines:

- The location of critical infrastructure components such as the `ORACLE_HOME` on a database or middleware server.
- The location of Oracle Wallets to support connecting to the database users.
- The type of file processing which is relevant to a particular host. For example, if this is a host where database work should be done, or a host where batch compilation should be done, a host where Java applications should be deployed, etc. This allows a single database, forms and batch patch to be run against all types of hosts, applying only the relevant pieces on each server.
- Other configuration necessary to determine proper behavior in an environment.

Retained Installation Files

The `RETAIL_HOME` location of an Oracle Retail product installation contains all of the files associated with that installation. This can include database scripts, Java files, Forms, Batch, RETL and Data Conversion files as with previous versions and also includes all database scripts. This allows objects to be reloaded during patching, including any necessary dependencies.

Reloading Content

In order to ensure that database contents and generated files exactly match patched versions, when applying cumulative patches some content is regenerated even if it does not appear to have changed.

On a cumulative patch this includes:

- All re-runnable database content will be reloaded
 - Packages and Procedures
 - Database Types (excluding RIB objects)
 - Control scripts
 - Triggers
 - Webservice jars and packages
 - Form Elements
- All RMS and RWMS forms files will be recompiled
- All RMS batch files will be recompiled

When applying incremental patches, only changed files will be reloaded. However this does not apply to RMS batch, which is fully recompiled with any change.

Java Hotfixes and Cumulative Patches

When applying cumulative patches to Java applications components with `ORPatch`, all hotfixes related to base product ear files included with the patch will be rolled back. This increases the likelihood of a successful deployment because hotfixes may not be compatible with updated product ear files, or may already be included with the ear. Before applying a cumulative patch to Java applications, check the patch documentation to determine which hotfixes are not included in the ear. Then work with Oracle Support to obtain compatible versions of the fixes for the updated ear version. In some cases this may be the same hotfix, in which case it can be re-applied to the environment. In other cases a new hotfix may be required.

Backups

Before applying a patch to an environment, it is extremely important to take a full backup of both the RETAIL_HOME file system and the Oracle Retail database. Although ORPatch makes backups of files modified during patching, any database changes cannot be reversed. If a patch fails which contains database changes, and cannot be completed, the environment must be restored from backup.

Disk Space

When patches are applied to an environment, the old version of files which are updated or deleted are backed up to \$RETAIL_HOME/backups/backup-`<timestamp>`. When applying large patches, ensure there is sufficient disk space on the system where you unzip the patch or the patching process may fail. Up to twice as much disk space as the unzipped patch may be required during patching.

In addition to backups of source files, the existing compiled RMS or RWMS Forms and RMS Batch files are saved before recompilation. These backups may be created during patches:

- Batch 'lib' directory in \$RETAIL_HOME/oracle/lib/bin-`<timestamp>`
- Batch 'proc' directory in \$RETAIL_HOME/oracle/proc/bin-`<timestamp>`
- Forms 'toolset' directory in \$RETAIL_HOME/base/toolset/bin-`<timestamp>`
- Forms 'forms' directory in \$RETAIL_HOME/base/forms/bin-`<timestamp>`

Periodically both types of backup files can be removed to preserve disk space.

Patching Operations

Running ORPatch

ORPatch is used to apply patches to an Oracle Retail product installation. When applying a patch which includes an installer, ORPatch does not need to be executed manually as the installer will run it automatically as part of the installation process. When applying a patch that does not include an installer, ORPatch is run directly.

ORPatch performs the tasks necessary to apply the patch:

- Inspects the patch metadata to determine the patch contents and patch type.
- Reads the environment configuration file to determine which product components exist in this installation.
- Assembles a list of patch actions which will be run on this host to process the patch.
- Executes pre-checks to validate that all patch actions have the necessary configuration to proceed.
- Compares version numbers of files from the patch against the files in the environment.
- Backs up files which will be updated.
- Copies updated files into the installation.
- Loads updated files into database schemas, if applicable.
- Recompiles RMS batch, if applicable.
- Recompiles RMS forms, if applicable.
- Recompiles RWMS forms, if applicable.
- Constructs updated Java archives and deploys them to WebLogic, if applicable
- Updates Java batch files and libraries, if applicable
- Records the patch in the patch inventory.

If a patch does not contain updated files for the database or system, no action may be taken. If a previously failed ORPatch session is discovered, it will be restarted.

Preparing for Patching

Before applying a patch to your system, it is important to properly prepare the environment.

Single Patching Session

It is extremely important that only a single ORPatch session is active against a product installation at a time. If multiple patches need to be applied, you can optionally merge them into a single patch and apply one patch to the environment. Never apply multiple patches at the same time.

Shutdown Applications

If a patch updates database objects, it is important that all applications are shutdown to ensure no database objects are locked or in use. This is especially important when applying changes to Oracle Retail Integration Bus (RIB) objects as types in use will not be correctly replaced, leading to “ORA-21700: object does not exist or marked for delete” errors when restarting the RIB.

Backup Environment

Before applying a patch to an environment, it is important to take a full backup of both the RETAIL_HOME file system and the retail database. Although ORPatch makes backups of files modified during patching, any database changes cannot be reversed. If a patch which contains database changes fails and cannot be completed, the environment must be restored from backup.

Log Files

When applying a patch, ORPatch will create a number of log files which contain important information about the actions taken during a patch and may contain more information in the event of problems. Log files are created in the \$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/logs directory. Logs should always be reviewed after a patch is applied.

After a patch session the log directory will contain at a minimum an ORPatch log file and may also contain other logs depending on the actions taken. The following table describes logs that may exist.

Log File	Used For
orpatch-<date>-<time>.log	Primary ORPatch log file
detail_logs/dbsql_<component>/invalids/*	Details on the errors causing a database object to be invalid
detail_logs/analyze/details	Detail logs of files that will be created/updated/removed when a patch is applied
detail_logs/compare/details	Detail logs of the differences between two sets of environment metadata
orpatch_forms_<pid>_child_<num>.log	Temporary logs from a child process spawned to compile forms in parallel. After the child process completes, the contents are append to the primary orpatch log file
detail_logs/forms/rms_frm_toolset/*	Detail logs of the compilation of each RMS Toolset file
detail_logs/forms/rms_frm_forms/*	Detail logs of the compilation of each RMS Forms file
detail_logs/rmsbatch/lib/*	Detail logs of the compilation of RMS Batch libraries
detail_logs/rmsbatch/proc/*	Detail logs of the compilation of RMS Batch programs
detail_logs/dbsql_rms/rms_db_ws_consumer_jars/*	Detail logs of the loadjava command to install RMS WebService Consumer objects
detail_logs/dbsql_rms/rms_db_ws_consumer_libs/*	Detail logs of the loadjava command to install RMS WebService Consumer libraries

Log File	Used For
detail_logs/forms/rwms_frm_forms/*	Detail logs of the compilation of each RWMS Forms file
detail_logs/dbsql_rwms/rwms_db_sp_jars/*	Detail logs of the loadjava command to install RWMS SP jars
detail_logs/javaapp_<product>/deploy/*	Detail logs of the deploy of a Java product

Unzip Patch Files

Before executing ORPatch, the patch files must be unzipped into a directory. This directory will be passed to ORPatch as the “-s <source directory>” argument on the command-line when applying or analyzing a patch.

Location of ORPatch

The ORPatch script will be located in \$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/bin.

Command Line Arguments

ORPatch behavior is controlled by several command-line arguments. These arguments may be actions or options. Command and option names can be specified in upper or lower case, and will be converted to upper-case automatically. Arguments to options, for example the source directory patch, will not be modified.

ORPatch command-line actions:

Action	Description
apply	Tells ORPatch to apply a patch, requires the -s option Example: orpatch apply -s \$RETAIL_HOME/stage/patch123456
analyze	Tells ORPatch to analyze a patch, requires the -s option Example: orpatch analyze -s \$RETAIL_HOME/stage/patch123456
lsinventory	Tells ORPatch to list the inventory of patches that have been applied to this installation
exportmetadata	Tells ORPatch to extract all metadata information from the environment and create a \$RETAIL_HOME/support directory to contain it. Requires the -expname option.
diffmetadata	Tells ORPatch to compare all metadata from the current environment with metadata exported from some other environment. Requires the -expname and -srname options.
revert	Tells ORPatch to revert the files related to a patch, requires the -s option Example: orpatch revert -s \$RETAIL_HOME/backups/backup-09302013-153010

Note: An action is required and only one action can be specified at a time.

ORPatch command-line arguments:

Argument	Valid For Actions	Description
-s <source dir>	apply analyze	Specifies where to find the top-level directory of the patch to apply or analyze. The source directory should contain the manifest.csv and patch_info.cfg files.
-new	apply	Forces ORPatch to not attempt to restart a failed ORPatch session
-expname	exportmetadata diffmetadata lsinventory	Defines the top-level name to be used for the export or comparison of environment metadata. When used with lsinventory, it allows an exported inventory to be printed.
-srcname	diffmetadata	Defines the 'name' to use when referring to the current environment during metadata comparisons.
-dbmodules	diffmetadata	When comparing metadata at a module-level, compare the dbmanifest information rather than the environment manifest. This method of comparing metadata is less accurate as it does not include non-database files.
-jarmodules	analyze diffmetadata	When used with analyze, requests a full comparison of the metadata of Java archives included in the patch versus the metadata of the Java archives in the environment. This behavior is automatically enabled when Java customizations are detected in the environment. Analyzing the contents of Java archives allows for detailed investigation of the potential impacts of installing a new Java ear to an environment with customizations. When used with diffmetadata, causes metadata to be compared using jarmanifest information rather than the environment manifest. This provides more detailed information on the exact differences of the content of Java archives, but does not include non-Java files.
-selfonly	apply analyze	Only apply or analyze changes in a patch that relate to orpatch itself. This is useful for applying updates to orpatch without applying the entire patch to an environment.
-s <backup dir>	revert	Specifies the backup from a patch that should be reverted to the environment. This restores only the files modified during the patch, the database must be restored separately or the environment will be out-of-sync and likely unusable.

Analyzing the Impact of a Patch

In some cases, it may be desirable to see a list of the files that will be updated by a patch, particularly if files in the environment have been customized. ORPatch has an 'analyze' mode that will evaluate all files in the patch against the environment and report on the files that will be updated based on the patch.

To run ORPatch in analyze mode, include 'analyze' on the command line. It performs the following actions:

- Identifies files in the environment which the patch would remove.
- Compares version numbers of files in the patch to version numbers of files in the environment.
- Prints a summary of the number of files which would be created, updated or removed.
- Prints an additional list of any files that would be updated which are registered as being customized.
- Prints an additional list of any files which are in the environment and newer than the files included in the patch. These files are considered possible conflicts as the modules in the patch may not be compatible with the newer versions already installed. If you choose to apply the patch the newer versions of modules in the environment will NOT be overwritten.
- If a Java custom file tree is detected, prints a detailed analysis of the modules within Java ear files that differ from the current ear file on the system.
- Saves details of the files that will be impacted in `$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/logs/detail_logs/analyze/details`.

This list of files can then be used to assess the impact of a patch on your environment.

To analyze a patch, perform the following steps:

1. Log in as the UNIX user that owns the product installation.
2. Set the RETAIL_HOME environment variable to the top-level directory of your product installation.
`export RETAIL_HOME=/u00/oretail/15.0/tst`
3. Set the PATH environment variable to include the orpatch/bin directory
`export PATH=$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/bin:$PATH`
4. Set the JAVA_HOME environment variable if the patch contains Java application files.
`export JAVA_HOME=/u00/oretail/java_jdk`

Note: If the JAVA_HOME environment variable is not specified, the value from `RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/config/env_info.cfg` will be used.

5. Create a staging directory to contain the patch, if it does not already exist.
`mkdir -p $RETAIL_HOME/stage`
6. Download the patch to the staging directory and unzip it.
7. Execute orpatch to analyze the patch.
`orpatch analyze -s $RETAIL_HOME/stage/patch123456`
8. Repeat the patch analysis on all servers with installations for this product environment.
9. Evaluate the list(s) of impacted files.

For more information on registering and analyzing customizations, please see the Customization section later in this document.

Applying a Patch

Once the system is prepared for patching, ORPatch can be executed to apply the patch to the environment. The patch may need to be applied to multiple systems if it updates components that are installed on distributed servers.

To apply a patch, perform the following steps:

1. Log in as the UNIX user that owns the product installation.
2. Set the RETAIL_HOME environment variable to the top-level directory of your product installation.

```
export RETAIL_HOME=/u00/oretail/15.0/tst
```

3. Set the PATH environment variable to include the orpatch/bin directory

```
export PATH=$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/bin:$PATH
```

4. Set the DISPLAY environment variable if the patch contains Forms.

```
export DISPLAY=localhost:10.0
```

Note: If the DISPLAY environment variable is not specified, the value from RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/config/env_info.cfg will be used.

5. Set the JAVA_HOME environment variable if the patch contains Java application files.

```
export JAVA_HOME=/u00/oretail/java_jdk
```

Note: If the JAVA_HOME environment variable is not specified, the value from RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/config/env_info.cfg will be used.

6. Create a staging directory to contain the patch, if it does not already exist.


```
mkdir -p $RETAIL_HOME/stage
```
7. Download the patch to the staging directory and unzip it.
8. Review the README.txt included with the patch. If manual steps are specified in the patch, execute those steps at the appropriate time.
9. Shutdown applications.
10. Execute ORPatch to apply the patch.


```
orpatch apply -s $RETAIL_HOME/stage/patch123456
```
11. After ORPatch completes, review the log files in \$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/logs.
12. Repeat the patch application on all servers with installations for this product environment.
13. Restart applications.

Restarting ORPatch

If ORPatch is interrupted while applying a patch, or exits with an error, it saves a record of completed work in a restart state file in \$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/logs. Investigate and resolve the problem that caused the failure, then restart ORPatch.

By default when ORPatch is started again, it will restart the patch process close to where it left off. If the patch process should **not** be restarted, add '-new' to the command-line of ORPatch.

Please note that starting a new patch session without completing the prior patch may have serious impacts that result in a patch not being applied correctly. For example, if a patch contains database updates and batch file changes and ORPatch is aborted during the load of database objects, abandoning the patch session will leave batch without the latest changes compiled in the installation.

Listing the Patch Inventory

After a patch is successfully applied by ORPatch the patch inventory in `$RETAIL_HOME/orphatch/inventory` is updated with a record that the patch was applied. This inventory contains a record of the patches applied, the dates they were applied, the patch type and products impacted.

To list the patch inventory, perform the following steps:

1. Log in as the UNIX user that owns the product installation.
2. Set the `RETAIL_HOME` environment variable to the top-level directory of your product installation.

```
export RETAIL_HOME=/u00/oretail/15.0/tst
```

3. Set the `PATH` environment variable to include the `orphatch/bin` directory

```
export PATH=$RETAIL_HOME/orphatch/bin:$PATH
```

4. Execute `orphatch` to list the inventory.

```
orphatch lsinventory
```

Exporting Environment Metadata

ORPatch functionality is driven based on additional metadata that is stored in the environment to define what version of files are applied to the environment, and which database scripts have been applied to database schemas. This environment metadata is used to analyze the impact of patches to environments and controls what actions are taken during a patch. The metadata is stored in several locations depending on the type of information it tracks and in some cases it may be desirable to extract the metadata for analysis outside of ORPatch. For example, Oracle Support could ask for the metadata to be uploaded to assist them in triaging an application problem.

ORPatch provides a capability to export all of the metadata in an environment into a single directory and to automatically create a zip file of that content for upload or transfer to another system. The exact metadata collected from the environment depends on the products installed in the `RETAIL_HOME`.

ORPatch metadata exported:

Installed Product Component	Exported Metadata	Description
Any	<code>orphatch/config/env_info.cfg</code> <code>orphatch/config/custom_hooks.cfg</code> ORPatch inventory files	ORPatch configuration and settings
Any	All <code>env_manifest.csv</code> and <code>deleted_env_manifest.csv</code> files	Environment manifest files detailing product files installed, versions, customized flags and which patch provided the file
Database Schemas	DBMANIFEST table contents	Database manifest information detailing which database scripts were run, what version and when they were executed
Java Applications	All files from <code>javaapp_<product>/config</code> except jar files	Environment-specific product configuration files generated during installation

Installed Product Component	Exported Metadata	Description
Java Applications	Combined export of all META-INF/env_manifest.csv files from all product ear files	Jar manifest information detailing files, versions, customized flags and which patch provided the file
Java Applications	orpatch/config/javaapp_<product>/ant.deploy.properties	Environment properties file created during product installation and used during application deployment
Java Applications	<weblogic_home>/server/lib/weblogic.policy	WebLogic server java security manager policy file
RMS Batch	orpatch/config/rmsbatch_profile	Batch compilation shell profile
RMS Forms	orpatch/config/rmsforms_profile	Forms compilation shell profile
RWMS Forms	orpatch/cofngi/rwsmforms_profile	Forms compilation shell profile

Exports of environment metadata are always done to the \$RETAIL_HOME/support directory. When exporting metadata, you must specify the `-exname` argument and define the name that should be given to the export. The name is used for the directory within \$RETAIL_HOME/support and for the name of the zip file.

To extract an environment's metadata, perform the following steps:

1. Log in as the UNIX user that owns the product installation.
2. Set the RETAIL_HOME environment variable to the top-level directory of your product installation.

```
export RETAIL_HOME=/u00/oretail/15.0/tst
```
3. Set the PATH environment variable to include the orpatch/bin directory

```
export PATH=$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/bin:$PATH
```
4. Execute orpatch to export the metadata.

```
orpatch exportmetadata -exname test_env
```

This example would export all metadata from the environment to the \$RETAIL_HOME/support/test_env directory. A zip file of the metadata would be created in \$RETAIL_HOME/support/test_env.zip.

Note: The \$RETAIL_HOME/support/<name> directory should be empty or not exist prior to running `exportmetadata` in order to ensure accurate results.

Comparing Environment Metadata

Once metadata has been exported from an environment, it can be used to compare the environment manifest metadata of two environments. ORPatch provides a capability to compare metadata of the current environment with the exported metadata of another environment. Note that even though there are many types of metadata exported by ORPatch, only environment manifest metadata is evaluated during comparisons. Metadata comparison happens in four phases: product comparison, patch comparison, ORPatch action comparison, and module-level comparison.

Product comparison compares the products installed in one environment with the products installed in another environment. Patch comparison compares the patches applied in one environment with the patches applied in another environment, for common products. This provides the most summarized view of how environments

differ. Patches which only apply to products on one environment are not included in the comparison.

Since each patch may impact many files, the comparison then moves on to more detailed analysis. The third phase of comparison is to compare the enabled ORPatch actions between environments. These actions roughly correspond to the installed 'components' of a product. For example, one environment may have database and forms components installed while another has only forms. Action comparison identifies components that are different between environments. The final phase of comparison is at the module level for actions that are common between environments. Modules which exist only on one environment, or exist on both environments with different revisions, or which are flagged as customized are reported during the comparison.

Differences between environment metadata are reported in a summarized fashion during the ORPatch execution. Details of the comparison results are saved in `$RETAIL_HOME/orphatch/logs/detail_logs/compare/details`. One CSV file is created for each phase of comparison: `product_details.csv`, `patch_details.csv`, `action_details.csv` and `module_details.csv`.

In order to be compared by ORPatch, exported metadata must be placed in the `$RETAIL_HOME/support` directory. The metadata should exist in the same structure that it was originally exported in. For example, if the metadata was exported to `$RETAIL_HOME/support/test_env` on another system, it should be placed in `$RETAIL_HOME/support/test_env` on this system.

When reporting differences between two environments, ORPatch uses names to refer to the environments. These names are defined as part of the `diffmetadata` command. The `-expname` parameter, which defines the directory containing the metadata, is also used as the name when referring to the exported metadata. The `-srcname` parameter defines the name to use when referring to the current environment. As an example, if you had exported the 'test' environment's metadata and copied it to the 'dev' environment's `$RETAIL_HOME/support/test_env` directory, you could run "`orphatch diffmetadata -expname test_env -srcname dev_env`". The detail and summary output would then refer to things that exist on dev but not test, revisions in the test environment versus revisions in the dev environment, etc.

ORPatch will automatically export the environment's current metadata to `$RETAIL_HOME/support/compare` prior to starting the metadata comparison.

To compare two environment's metadata, perform the following steps:

1. Export the metadata from another environment using `orphatch exportmetadata`.
2. Transfer the metadata zip from the other system to `$RETAIL_HOME/support`.
3. Log in as the UNIX user that owns the product installation.
4. Set the `RETAIL_HOME` environment variable to the top-level directory of your product installation.

```
export RETAIL_HOME=/u00/oretail/15.0/dev
```

5. Set the `PATH` environment variable to include the `orphatch/bin` directory

```
export PATH=$RETAIL_HOME/orphatch/bin:$PATH
```

6. Unzip the metadata zip file.

```
unzip test_env.zip
```

7. Execute `orphatch` to compare the metadata

```
orphatch diffmetadata -expname test_env -srcname dev_env
```

This example would compare the current environment against the metadata extracted in `$RETAIL_HOME/support/test_env` directory.

Note: The \$RETAIL_HOME/support/compare directory will be automatically removed before environment metadata is exported at the start of the comparison.

Reverting a Patch

In general it is best to either completely apply a patch, or restore the entire environment from the backup taken before starting the patch. It is important to test patches in test or staging environments before applying to production. In the event of problems, Oracle Retail recommends restoring the environment from backup if a patch is not successful.

Note: Reverting patches in an integrated environment can be extremely complex and there is no fully automated way to revert all changes made by a patch. Restoring the environment from a backup is the recommended method to remove patches.

It is, however, possible to revert small patches using the backups taken by ORPatch during a patch. This will restore only the files modified, and it is still necessary to restore the database if any changes were made to it.

Note: Reverting a patch reverts only the files modified by the patch, and does not modify the database, or recompile forms or batch files after the change.

When multiple patches have been applied to an environment, reverting any patches other than the most recently applied patch is strongly discouraged as this will lead to incompatible or inconsistent versions of modules applied to the environment. If multiple patches are going to be applied sequentially it is recommended to first merge the patches into a single patch that can be applied or reverted in a single operation.

To revert a patch, perform the following steps:

1. Log in as the UNIX user that owns the product installation.
2. Set the RETAIL_HOME environment variable to the top-level directory of your product installation.

```
export RETAIL_HOME=/u00/oretail/15.0/tst
```
3. Set the PATH environment variable to include the orpatch/bin directory

```
export PATH=$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/bin:$PATH
```
4. Identify the backup directory in \$RETAIL_HOME/backups that contains the backup from the patch you want to restore.
 - The backup directory will contain a patch_info.cfg file which contains the name of the patch the backup is from.
 - It is possible to have two directories for the same patch, if ORPatch was updated during the patch. It is not possible to revert the updates to ORPatch. Select the backup directory that does not contain orpatch files.
 - If it is not clear which backup directory to use, restore the environment from backup
5. Execute orpatch to revert the environment using the contents of the backup directory

```
orpatch revert -s $RETAIL_HOME/backups/backup-11232013-152059
```
6. Restore the database from backup if the patch made database changes
7. Use the orcompile script to recompile forms if the patch included RMS or RWMS forms files

```
orcompile -a RMS -t FORMS
orcompile -a RWMS -t FORMS
```

8. Use the orcompile script to recompile batch if the patch included RMS batch files
orcompile -a RMS -t BATCH

9. Use the ordeploy script to redeploy the appropriate Java applications if the patch included Java files

```
ordeploy -a RPM -t JAVA
ordeploy -a REIM -t JAVA
ordeploy -a ALLOC -t JAVA
ordeploy -a RESA -t JAVA
```

Merging Patches

When patches are applied individually some ORPatch tasks such as compiling forms and batch files or deploying Java archives are performed separately for each patch. This can be time-consuming. An alternative is to use the ORMerge utility to combine several patches into a single patch, reducing application downtime by eliminating tasks that would otherwise be performed multiple times. Patches merged with ORMerge are applied with ORPatch after the merge patch is created.

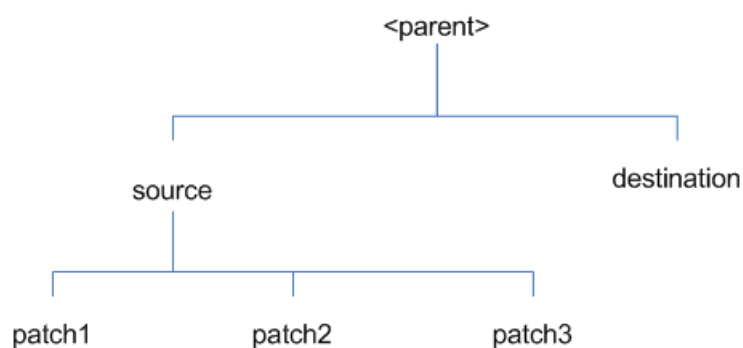
Source and Destination Directories

ORMerge uses source and destination areas in order to merge patch files. The source area is a single directory that contains the extracted patches to merge. The destination area is the location where the merged patch will be created. If a file exists in one or more source patches, only the highest revision will be copied to the merged patch.

The source and destination directories should exist under the same parent directory. That is, both the source and destination directories should be subdirectories of a single top-level directory.

The source directory must have all patches to be merged as immediate child directories. For example if three patches need to be merged the directory structure would look like this:

Source and Destination Directory Example



In the example above, the manifest.csv and patch_info.cfg files for each patch to be merged must exist in source/patch1, source/patch2, and source/patch3.

ORMerge Command-line Arguments

Argument	Required	Description
-s	Yes	Path to source directory containing patches to merge
-d	Yes	Path to destination directory that will contain merged patch
-name	No	The name to give the merged patch. If not specified, a name will be generated. When the merged patch is applied to a system, this name will appear in the Oracle Retail patch inventory.
-inplace	No	Used only when applying a patch to installation files prior to the first installation. See "Patching prior to the first install" in the Troubleshooting section later, for more information.

Running the ORMerge Utility

To merge patches, perform the following steps:

1. Log in as the UNIX user that owns the product installation.
2. Set the RETAIL_HOME environment variable to the top-level directory of your product installation.

```
export RETAIL_HOME=/u00/oretail/15.0/tst
```
3. Set the PATH environment variable to include the orpatch/bin directory

```
export PATH=$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/bin:$PATH
```
4. Create a staging directory to contain the patches.

```
mkdir -p $RETAIL_HOME/stage/merge/src
```
5. Download the patches to the staging directory and unzip them so that each patch is in a separate subdirectory.
6. Review the README.txt included with each patch to identify additional manual steps that may be required. If manual steps are specified in any patch, execute them at the appropriate time when applying the merged patch.
7. Create a destination directory to contain the merged patches.

```
mkdir -p $RETAIL_HOME/stage/merge/dest
```
8. Execute ORMerge to merge the patches.

```
ormerge -s $RETAIL_HOME/stage/merge/src -d $RETAIL_HOME/stage/merge/dest -name merged_patch
```

The merged patch can now be applied as a single patch to the product installation using ORPatch.

Compiling Application Components

In some cases it may be desirable to recompile RMS Forms, RWMS Forms or RMS Batch outside of a product patch. The ORCompile utility is designed to make this easy and remove the need to manually execute 'make' or 'frmcmp' commands which can be error-prone. ORCompile leverages ORPatch functions to ensure that it compiles forms and batch exactly the same way as ORPatch. In addition ORCompile offers an option to compile invalid database objects using ORPatch logic.

ORCompile takes two required command line arguments each of which take an option. Arguments and options can be specified in upper or lower case.

ORCompile Command Line Arguments

Argument	Description
-a <app>	The application to compile.
-t <type>	The type of application objects to compile

ORCompile Argument Options

Application	Type	Description
RMS	BATCH	Compile RMS Batch programs
RMS	FORMS	Compile RMS Forms
RWMS	FORMS	Compile RWMS Forms
RMS	DB	Compile invalid database objects in the primary RMS schema
RMS	DB-ASYNC	Compile invalid database objects in the RMS_ASYNC_USER schema
ALLOC	DB-ALC	Compile invalid database objects in the Allocations user schema
ALLOC	DB-RMS	Compile invalid database objects in the RMS schema
REIM	DB	Compile invalid database objects in the RMS schema
RME	DB	Compile invalid database objects in the RME schema
ASO	DB	Compile invalid database objects in the ASO schema
RI	DB-DM	Compile invalid database objects in the RI DM schema
RI	DB-RIBATCH	Compile invalid database objects in the RI batch schema
RI	DB-RMSBATCH	Compile invalid database objects in the RI RMS batch schema
RI	DB-FEDM	Compile invalid database objects in the RI front-end schema
RDE	DB-DM	Compile invalid database objects in the RDE DM schema
RDE	DB-RDEBATCH	Compile invalid database objects in the RDE batch schema
RDE	DB-RMSBATCH	Compile invalid database objects in the RDE RMS batch schema

Note: Compiling RMS type DB, ReIM type DB, and Allocation type DB-RMS, are all identical as they attempt to compile all invalid objects residing in the RMS schema.

Running the ORCompile utility

To compile files, perform the following steps:

1. Log in as the UNIX user that owns the product installation.
2. Set the RETAIL_HOME environment variable to the top-level directory of your product installation.

```
export RETAIL_HOME=/u00/oretail/15.0/tst
```
3. Set the PATH environment variable to include the orpatch/bin directory

```
export PATH=$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/bin:$PATH
```

- Execute orcompile to compile the desired type of files.

```
orcompile -a <app> -t <type>
```

ORCompile Examples

Compile RMS Batch.

```
orcompile -a RMS -t BATCH
```

Compile RWMS Forms.

```
orcompile -a RWMS -t FORMS
```

Compile invalid objects in the RA DM schema.

```
orcompile -a RI -t DB-DM
```

Compile invalid objects in the RMS owning schema.

```
orcompile -a RMS -t DB
```

Deploying Application Components

In some cases it may be desirable to redeploy Java applications outside of a product patch. For example, when troubleshooting a problem, or verifying the operation of the application with different settings. Another situation might include wanting to deploy the application using the same settings, but without customizations to isolate behavior that could be related to customized functionality.

The ordeploy utility is designed to make this easy and remove the need to re-execute the entire product installer when no configuration needs to change. ORDeploy leverages Oracle Retail Patch Assistant functions to ensure that it deploys applications exactly the same way as ORPatch. In addition ORDeploy offers an option to include or not include custom Java files, to ease troubleshooting.

ORDeploy takes two required command line arguments each of which take an option. Arguments and options can be specified in upper or lower case.

ORDeploy Command Line Arguments

Argument	Description
-a <app>	The application to deploy.
-t <type>	The type of application objects to deploy

ORDeploy Argument Options

Application	Type	Description
ALLOC	JAVA	Deploy the Allocations Java application and Java batch files, including any custom Java files.
ALLOC	JAVANOCUSTOM	Deploy the Allocations Java application and Java batch files, NOT including any custom Java files.
REIM	JAVA	Deploy the REIM Java application and Java batch files, including any custom Java files.
REIM	JAVANOCUSTOM	Deploy the REIM Java application and Java batch files, NOT including any custom Java files.

Application	Type	Description
RESA	JAVA	Deploy the RESA Java application, including any custom Java files.
RESA	JAVANOCUSTOM	Deploy the RESA Java application, NOT including any custom Java files.
RPM	JAVA	Deploy the RPM Java application and Java batch files, including any custom Java files.
RPM	JAVANOCUSTOM	Deploy the RPM Java application and Java batch files, NOT including any custom Java files.

Running the ORDeploy utility

To deploy Java applications, perform the following steps:

1. Log in as the UNIX user that owns the product installation.
2. Set the RETAIL_HOME environment variable to the top-level directory of your product installation.

```
export RETAIL_HOME=/u00/oretail/15.0/tst
```
3. Set the PATH environment variable to include the orpatch/bin directory

```
export PATH=$RETAIL_HOME/orphatch/bin:$PATH
```
4. Execute ORDeploy to deploy the desired Java application.

```
ordeploy -a <app> -t <type>
```

ORDeploy Examples

Deploy RPM.

```
ordeploy -a RPM -t JAVA
```

Deploy ReIM without including Java customizations.

```
ordeploy -a REIM -t JAVANOCUSTOM
```

Maintenance Considerations

The additional information stored within the RETAIL_HOME and within database schemas adds some considerations when performing maintenance on your environment.

Database Password Changes

Oracle wallets are used to protect the password credentials for connecting to database schemas. This includes all database schemas used during an install. If the password for any of these users is changed the wallet's entry must be updated.

The wallet location is configurable but by default is in the following locations:

Location	Installation Type
\$RETAIL_HOME/orphatch/rms_wallet	RMS Database RMS Batch
\$RETAIL_HOME/orphatch/rms_wallet_app	RMS Forms
\$RETAIL_HOME/orphatch/rwms_wallet	RWMS Database
\$RETAIL_HOME/orphatch/rwms_wallet_app	RWMS Forms
\$RETAIL_HOME/orphatch/oraso_wallet	ASO Database

Location	Installation Type
\$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/orme_wallet	RME Database
\$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/ra_wallet	RI (Previously RA) Database
\$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/rde_wallet	RDE Database

The wallet alias for each schema will be <username>_<dbname>. Standard mkstore commands can be used to update the password.

For example:

```
mkstore -wrl $RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/rms_wallet -modifyCredential rms_rmsdb rms01
rmspassword
```

This command will update the password for the RMS01 user to 'rmspassword' in the alias 'rms_rmsdb'.

The Oracle wallets are required to be present when executing ORPatch. Removing them will prevent you from being able to run ORPatch successfully. In addition the Oracle wallet location is referenced in the RMS batch.profile, and in the default RMS and RWMS Forms URL configuration, so removing them will require reconfiguration of batch and forms. If batch and forms were reconfigured after installation to use other wallet files, it is possible to backup and remove the wallets, then restore them when running ORPatch.

WebLogic Password Changes

Java wallets are used to protect the password credentials used when deploying Java products. This includes the WebLogic administrator credentials, LDAP connection credentials, batch user credentials and any other credentials used during an install. If the password for any of these users is changed the wallet's entry must be updated, or the Java product installation can be run again.

The wallet location is in the following locations:

Location	Installation Type
\$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/config/javapp_rpm	RPM Java
\$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/config/javapp_reim	ReIM Java
\$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/config/javapp_alloc	Allocation Java
\$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/config/javapp_resa	RESA Java
\$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/config/javaapp_rasrm	ORAAC (Previously RASRM) Java

The wallet aliases will be stored in the retail_installer partition. The names of the aliases will vary depending on what was entered during initial product installation.

The dump_credentials.sh script can be used to list the aliases in the wallet.

For example:

```
cd $RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/deploy/retail-public-security-api/bin
./dump_credentials.sh $RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/config/javapp_alloc
```

```
Application level key partition name:retail_installer
```

```
User Name Alias:dsallocAlias User Name:rms01app
```

```
User Name Alias:BATCH-ALIAS User Name:SYSTEM_ADMINISTRATOR
```

```
User Name Alias:wlsAlias User Name:weblogic
```

The easiest way to update the credential information is to re-run the Java product installer. If you need to manually update the password for a credential, the `save_credential.sh` script can be used.

For example:

```
cd $RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/deploy/retail-public-security-api/bin
./save_credential.sh -l $RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/config/javapp_alloc -p
retail_installer -a wlsAlias -u weblogic
```

This command will prompt for the new password twice and update the alias `wlsAlias`, username `weblogic` with the new password.

Infrastructure Directory Changes

The `RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/config/env_info.cfg` file contains the path to the database `ORACLE_HOME` on database or RMS Batch installations, to the WebLogic Forms and Reports `ORACLE_HOME` and `ORACLE_INSTANCE` on RMS or RWMS Forms installations, and to the `WEBLOGIC_DOMAIN_HOME`, `WL_HOME` and `MW_HOME` on Java product installations. If these paths change, the related configuration variables in the `env_info.cfg` file must be updated.

DBManifest Table

The table `dbmanifest` within Oracle Retail database schemas is used to track the database scripts which have been applied to the schema. It is critical not to drop or truncate this table. Without it, `ORPatch` will attempt to re-run scripts against the database which have already been applied which can destroy a working environment. Similarly, if copying a schema from one database to another database, ensure that the `dbmanifest` table is preserved during the copy.

RETAIL_HOME relationship to Database and Application Server

The `RETAIL_HOME` associated with an Oracle Retail product installation is critical due to the additional metadata and historical information contained within it. If a database or application installation is moved or copied, the `RETAIL_HOME` related to it should be copied or moved at the same time.

Jar Signing Configuration Maintenance

The RPM product installation includes an option to configure a code signing certificate so that jar files modified during installation or patching are automatically re-signed. This configuration is optional, but recommended. If it is configured, the code signing keystore is copied during installation to `$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/config/jarsign/orpkeystore.jks`. The keystore password and private key password are stored in a Java wallet in the `$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/config/jarsign` directory. The credentials are stored in a wallet partition called `orpatch`:

Alias	Username	Description
storepass	discard	Password for the keystore
keypass	discard	Password for the private key

The keystore file and passwords can be updated using the product installer. This is the recommended way to update the signing configuration.

If only the credentials need to be updated, the `sign_jar.sh` script can be used.

5. Log in as the UNIX user that owns the product installation.
6. Set the `RETAIL_HOME` environment variable to the top-level directory of your installation.

```
export RETAIL_HOME=/u00/oretail/15.0/tst
```

7. Change directories to the location of `sign_jar.sh`
`cd $RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/deploy/bin`
8. Execute `sign_jar.sh`
`sign_jar.sh changepwd`
9. When prompted, enter the new keystore password
10. When prompted, enter the new private key password

Customization

Patching Considerations with Customized Files and Objects

In general, the additional capabilities provided by the ORPatch should make it easier to evaluate the potential impacts of patches to your customizations of Oracle Retail products. However, the additional metadata maintained by the Oracle Retail patching utilities does add some considerations when making customizations.

General Guidelines

It is always preferred to customize applications by extension rather than by direct modification. For example, adding new database objects and forms rather than modifying existing Oracle Retail objects and forms. You can also leverage built-in extension points such as User Defined Attributes, the Custom Flexible Attribute Solution, or seeded customization points in ADF Applications.

It is strongly discouraged to directly modify Oracle Retail database objects, especially tables, as your changes may be lost during patching or may conflict with future updates. When adding or modifying database objects, Oracle Retail recommends that all objects be added with scripts to ensure that they can be rebuilt if necessary after a patch.

Custom Database Objects

When you create new database objects, Oracle Retail recommends placing them in an Oracle database schema specifically for your customizations. You must use synonyms and grants to allow the Oracle Retail product schema owner and other users to access your objects, and use synonyms and grants to allow your customizations to access Oracle Retail objects. A separate schema will ensure that your customizations are segregated from base Oracle Retail code.

ORPatch expects that there will be no invalid objects in the database schemas it manages after a patch is applied. For this reason adding extra objects to the product schema could result in failures to apply patches as changes to base objects may cause custom objects to go invalid until they are updated. In this situation, manually update the custom objects so that they compile, and restart the patch.

Custom Forms

When creating new custom forms, Oracle Retail recommends placing them in a separate directory specifically for your customizations. This directory should be added to the FORMS_PATH of your RMS or RWMS Forms URL configuration to allow the forms to be found by the Forms Server. This will ensure that your customizations are segregated from base Oracle Retail code. If you choose to place customizations in the Forms bin directory, then your custom forms will need to be recopied each time Forms are fully recompiled.

ADF Application Customization

Oracle Retail ADF-based applications such as Allocation and ReSA can be customized using a process called 'seeded customization'. The customization process involves using JDeveloper in Customizer mode to create changes to product configurations, and then building a MAR archive containing the changes. The generated MAR is deployed to the MDS repository used by the application and applied to the application at runtime. These types of customizations are handled outside of ORPatch and are not reported during patch analysis or tracked by the custom file registration utility. More information can be found in the respective product customization guides.

Custom Compiled Java Code

When customizing Oracle Retail Java-based products such as RPM and ReIM via product source code, ORPatch supports automatically adding compiled customizations into the application ear file prior to deployment. This allows customizations to be applied to the application without directly modifying the base product ear, enabling customizations and defect hotfixes to co-exist when they do not change the same file or a dependent file. See the later “Custom Compiled Java Code” section for additional information and considerations.

Analyze Patches when Customizations are Present

Whenever you have customized a product by directly modifying Oracle Retail files or database objects, it is important to ensure you analyze each the files that will be updated by a patch before applying the patch. This will allow you to identify any customized files which may be overwritten by the patch and either merge your customization with the new version of the file, or re-apply the customization after applying the patch.

Manifest Updates

If you choose to customize Oracle Retail files directly, it is extremely important **not** to update the revision number contained in the env_manifest.csv. This could cause future updates to the file to be skipped, invalidating later patch applications as only a partial patch would be applied. The customized revision number for modified files will need to be tracked separately.

Registering Customized Files

The ORPatch contains utilities and functionality to allow tracking of files that have been customized through direct modification. This process is referred to as ‘registering’ a customized file. Registration only works for files which are shipped by Oracle Retail. It is not possible to register new files created in the environment as part of extensions or customizations.

When patches are analyzed with ORPatch, special reporting is provided if any registered files would be updated or deleted by the patch. Customized files impacted by the patch are listed at the end of the analysis report from ORPatch. The detail files generated during the analyze will contain a column called ‘customized’ which will have a Y for any files which were registered as customized. This allows easier identification of customizations which will be overwritten by a patch.

All files delivered by Oracle Retail are considered ‘base’ and so when they are applied to an environment any registrations of those files as customized will revert back to un-customized. **Each time a patch overwrites customized files, you must re-register the files as customized once you have applied customizations.**

To register customized files, use the \$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/bin/orcustomreg script. The orcustomreg script operates in one of two modes: registration and list.

- Registration mode registers or unregisters one or more files as customized.
- List mode lists all files in the environment that are registered as customized.

Command Line Arguments for Registration Mode

Argument	Description
-f <file>	Adds <file> to the list of files that will be registered. Can be specified more than once.

Argument	Description
-bulk <file>	Specifies a file to read, containing one filename per line. All filenames listed inside <file> will be registered.
-register	Files specified with -f or -bulk will be registered as 'customized'
-unregister	Files specified with -f or -bulk will be registered as 'base'

Notes:

- At least one of -f or -bulk is required.
 - If neither -register nor -unregister is specified, the default is '-register'.
 - File names specified with -f must either be fully-qualified or be relative to RETAIL_HOME. The same is true for filenames specified within a -bulk file.
-
-

Command Line arguments for list mode

Argument	Description
-list	List all files in the environment registered as customized

Running the orcustomreg Script

Perform the following procedure to run the orcustomreg script:

1. Log in as the UNIX user that owns the product installation.
2. Set the RETAIL_HOME environment variable to the top-level directory of your product installation.

```
export RETAIL_HOME=/u00/oretail/15.0/tst
```
3. Set the PATH environment variable to include the orpatch/bin directory

```
export PATH=$RETAIL_HOME/orphatch/bin:$PATH
```
4. Execute orcustomreg script to register the desired file(s).

```
orcustomreg -register -f <file>
```

Examples of using the orcustomreg Script

Register \$RETAIL_HOME/dbsql_rms/Cross_Pillar/control_scripts/source/oga.sql as customized.

```
orcustomreg -f dbsql_rms/Cross_Pillar/control_scripts/source/oga.sql
```

Unregister customizations for

\$RETAIL_HOME/dbsql_rwms/Triggers/Source/TR_WAVE.trg

```
orcustomreg -unregister -f $RETAIL_HOME/dbsql_rwms/Triggers/Source/TR_WAVE.trg
```

Bulk register several files as customized.

```
echo "$RETAIL_HOME/oracle/proc/src/mrt.pc" > custom.txt
echo "$RETAIL_HOME/oracle/proc/src/saldly.pc" >> custom.txt
echo "$RETAIL_HOME/oracle/proc/src/ccprg.pc" >> custom.txt
orcustomreg -bulk custom.txt
```

List all files registered as customized.

```
orcustomreg -list
```

Custom Compiled Java Code

When customizing Oracle Retail Java-based products such as RPM and ReIM via product source code, ORPatch supports automatically adding compiled customizations into the application ear file prior to deployment. This allows customizations to be applied to the application without directly modifying the base product ear, enabling customizations and defect hotfixes to co-exist when they do not change the same file or a dependent file.

This functionality is enabled by creating a directory called `$RETAIL_HOME/javaapp_<app>/custom`, where `<app>` is the application the customizations apply to. Files stored within this directory will be combined with the base product ear files before the application is deployed to WebLogic. ORPatch will attempt to consider customizations stored within the 'custom' directory during patch analysis by triggering more detailed ear file change analysis to assist with identifying which customizations might be impacted by changes in the patches.

Note: It is not possible, nor necessary, to register compiled Java customizations with the `orcustomreg` tool.

As with other customization techniques for other technologies, Oracle Retail recommends making Java customizations in new files as much as possible, versus overwriting base product or configuration files. In the past it was necessary to build complete replacement product ear files, but this method of customization is no longer required nor recommended. Replacement ear and jar files will not contain the `META-INF/env_manifest.csv` files which are required in order to be able to apply incremental patches. Instead, compile the specific Java classes being customized and place them along with any custom configuration files in `$RETAIL_HOME/javaapp_<app>/custom`.

Building Deployable ear files

When constructing the product ear file to deploy to WebLogic, ORPatch applies changes to the ear file in a specific order, with files from later steps overwriting files in earlier steps. The resulting ear is stored in `$RETAIL_HOME/javaapp_<app>/deploy`, and then deployed to WebLogic.

Sequence for ORPatch Java Product ear file updates

Order	File Type	Location
1	Base product ear	<code>\$RETAIL_HOME/javaapp_<app>/base</code>
2	Updated configuration files	<code>\$RETAIL_HOME/javaapp_<app>/config</code>
3	Oracle Retail-supplied hotfixes	<code>\$RETAIL_HOME/javaapp_<app>/internal</code>
4	Compiled customizations	<code>\$RETAIL_HOME/javaapp_<app>/custom</code>

Merging Custom Files

When merging files from the custom directory with the product ear, ORPatch uses the directory path of the files within custom to calculate where the file should be stored within the ear. This allows arbitrary nesting of files, even when placing files within jars stored in jars, stored within the ear. The following examples below use RPM, but apply to adding compiled customizations to any Java-based product.

Custom directory location and product ear location Examples

File path within javaapp_<app>/custom/	Final Ear File Location
rpm.ear/company/ui/MyCustom.class	In rpm.ear: /company/ui/MyCustom.class
rpm.ear/rpm.jar/company/bc/MyCustom2.class	In rpm.ear: In rpm.jar: /company/bc/MyCustom2.class
rpm.ear/lib/ourcustomlibs.jar	In rpm.ear /lib/ourcustomlibs.jar
rpm.ear/WebLaunchServlet.war/lib/ rpm.jar/company/bc/MyCustom2.class	In rpm.ear: In WebLaunchServlet.war: In lib/rpm.jar: /company/bc/MyCustom2.class

Analyzing patches when customizations are present

When analyzing a patch which contains a base product ear and the custom directory contains files, ORPatch will automatically trigger a more detailed analysis of the changes coming in a patch. This includes calculating what files inside the product ear have been added, removed or updated and which files appear to be customized based on the contents of the 'custom' directory. The detailed results of the ear file comparison during patch analysis will be saved in javaapp_<app>_archive_compare_details.csv. Any custom files which appeared to be impacted by the patch are saved in javapp_<app>_archive_custom_impacts.csv. Both files will be in the \$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/logs/detail_logs/analyze/details directory.

Note: This detailed analysis is not available when analyzing individual hotfixes, so special care must be taken when applying hotfixes to a customized product installation, to ensure there are no conflicts between customizations and hotfix changes.

Customizations and cumulative patches

By default, when applying a cumulative patch, ORPatch will not include customizations in the deployed product ear, even if they are present in the appropriate directory. This allows verification that the application is functioning properly using base code, before applying customizations. After verifying the initial deployment, use ORDeploy with the "-t JAVA" option to construct and deploy the product ear including customizations.

If customizations need to be removed outside of a patch, use ORDeploy with the "-t JAVANOCUSTOM" option to create and deploy an ear containing only Oracle Retail code. To force ORPatch to include customizations in the deployed ear even when applying a cumulative patch, set JAVAAPP_<app>_INCLUDE_CUSTOM=Y in the \$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/config/env_info.cfg file.

Changing configuration files

It is possible to directly change product configuration files in \$RETAIL_HOME/javaapp_<app>/config. These updates can be deployed to the environment using the ORDeploy utility. However, the 'config' directory is completely

recreated each time the product installer is used. This means that modifications will be lost and must be manually reapplied after each installer run. It is recommended to make configuration changes via the installer where possible, and retain the `ant.install.properties` file for use in later installer sessions.

Extending Oracle Retail Patch Assistant with Custom Hooks

The default ORPatch actions and processing logic is sufficient to install and patch the base Oracle Retail product code. However there may be situations where custom processing is desired during patching activities such as executing a shell script prior to the start of patching, or running a SQL script at the end of the patch.

ORPatch supports extensions in the form of custom hooks. These hooks allow external scripts to be run at specific points during ORPatch processing.

ORPatch Processing

Action

ORPatch supports a variety of ‘actions’ which define the steps necessary to apply updates to a particular area of the Oracle Retail application. Each action is generally specific to updates to a single technology or logical component of the environment. For example, one action might handle making updates to the RMS database schema, while a separate action is responsible for compiling RWMS forms, and a different action deploys the RPM Java application. These actions are enabled and disabled within the environment configuration file, allowing ORPatch to determine what types of changes to apply to each product installation.

ORPatch Actions

Order	Action Name	Description
1	DBSQL_RMS	Loads RMS and RPM database objects into the primary RMS schema
2	DBSQL_RMSASYNC	Loads database objects into the RMS_ASYNC_USER schema
3	DBSQL_RAF	Loads Retail Application Framework database objects into the RMS schema
4	DBSQL_REIM	Loads ReIM database objects into the RMS schema
5	DBSQL_ALCRMS	Loads Allocation database objects into the RMS schema
6	DBSQL_ALLOC	Loads Allocation database objects into the Allocation user schema
7	DBSQL_RMSDEMO	Used to create demo data in the RMS schema if demo data was selected during initial installation
8	DBSQL_RMSDAS	Loads database objects into the RMS Data Access Schema
9	RMSBATCH	Compiles RMS Batch
10	ORAFORMS_RMS	Compiles RMS Forms, copies RMS reports to \$RETAIL_HOME
11	RMSRETLSCRIPTS	Copies Oracle Retail Extract and Load scripts for RMS
12	RMSDCSCRIPTS	Copies Oracle Retail Merchandising System data conversion scripts

Order	Action Name	Description
13	DBSQL_RWMS	Loads database objects into the primary RWMS schema
14	DBSQL_RWMSADF	Loads database objects into the RWMS ADF user schema
15	DBSQL_RWMSUSER	Loads database objects into the RWMS user schema
16	ORAFORMS_RWMS	Compiles RWMS Forms, copies RWMS batch scripts and reports to \$RETAIL_HOME
17	JAVAAPP_RPM	Deploys the RPM Java application and batch scripts
18	JAVAAPP_REIM	Deploys the REIM Java application and batch scripts
19	JAVAAPP_ALLOC	Deploys the Allocation Java application and batch scripts
20	JAVAAPP_RESA	Deploys the ReSA Java application
21	JAVAAPP_RASRM	Deploys the ORAAC (previously called RASRM) Java application
22	DBSQL_RARMSBATCH	Loads database objects into the RMS Batch schema for RI (previously called RA)
23	DBSQL_RADM	Loads database objects into the RI (previously called RA) Data Mart schema
24	DBSQL_RAFEDM	Loads database objects into the RI (previously called RA) Front-end schema
25	DBSQL_RABATCH	Loads database objects into the RI (previously called RA) Batch schema
26	DBSQL_RDERMSBATCH	Loads database objects into the RMS Batch schema for RDE
27	DBSQL_RDEDM	Loads database objects into the RDE Data Mart schema
28	DBSQL_RDEBATCH	Loads database objects into the RDE Batch schema
29	DBSQL_RASECORE	Loads core database objects into the ORASE schema
30	DBSQL_RASEASO	Loads ASO database objects into the ORASE schema
31	DBSQL_RASECDT	Loads CDT database objects into the ORASE schema
32	DBSQL_RASECIS	Loads CIS database objects into the ORASE schema
33	DBSQL_RASEDT	Loads DT database objects into the ORASE schema
34	DBSQL_RASEMBA	Loads MBA database objects into the ORASE schema
35	RASECOREBATCH	Copies ORASE core batch scripts and libraries
36	RASEASOBATCH	Copies ORASE ASO batch scripts and libraries
37	RASECDTBATCH	Copies ORASE CDT batch scripts and libraries
38	RASECISBATCH	Copies ORASE CIS batch scripts and libraries
39	RASEDTBATCH	Copies ORASE DT batch scripts and libraries
40	RASEMBABATCH	Copies ORASE MBA batch scripts and libraries

Phase

ORPatch processes patches in phases. Each action relevant to a patch and host is provided an opportunity to process the patch for each phase. The standard phases which allow hooks are:

Restart Phase Number	Phase Name	Description
N/A	PRECHECK	Actions verify that their configuration appears complete and correct. This phase and the associated hooks will be run every time orpatch is executed, even if processing will be restarted in a later phase.
10	PREACTION	Actions do processing prior to when files are copied to the environment. Files are deleted during this phase.
20	COPYPATCH	Actions copy files included in a patch into the destination environment and the environment manifest is updated.
30	PATCHACTION	Actions take the more detailed steps necessary to apply the new files to the environment. For database actions in particular, this is the phase when new and updated sql files are loaded into the database.
40	POSTACTION	Actions do processing after files have been copied and PatchActions are completed. The Forms actions, for example, use this phase to compile the forms files as this must happen after database packages are loaded.
50	CLEANUP	Actions do any additional processing. Currently no actions implement activities in this phase.

Configuring Custom Hooks

Custom hooks are configured in a configuration file `RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/config/custom_hooks.cfg`. The configuration file is a simple text file where blank lines and lines starting with `#` are ignored and all other lines should define a custom hook.

To define a custom hook, a line is added to the file in the form:

```
<hook name>=<fully qualified script>
```

The hook name must be in upper case and is in the form:

```
<action name>_<phase name>_<sequence>
```

The action name is any action name understood by ORPatch. The phase name is one of the five phase names from the table above. The sequence is either 'START' or 'END'. Hooks defined with a sequence of 'START' are run before the action's phase is invoked. Hooks defined with a sequence of 'END' are run after the action's phase is invoked.

Multiple scripts can be associated with a single hook by separating the script names with a comma. If a hook name appears in the configuration file multiple times only the last entry will be used.

The script defined as a custom hook must be an executable shell script that does not take any arguments or inputs. The only environment variable that is guaranteed to be passed to the custom hook is `RETAIL_HOME`. The script must return 0 on success and non-zero on failure.

If an action is a DBSQL action (i.e. has a name like `DBSQL_`), the custom hook can optionally be a .sql file. In this case the SQL script will be run against the database schema that the DBSQL action normally executes against. The SQL script must not

generate any ORA- or SP2- errors on success. In order to be treated as a database script, the extension of the file defined as the custom hook must be .sql in lower-case. Any other extension will be treated as if it is a shell script. If you have database scripts with different extensions, they must be renamed or wrapped in a .sql script.

When using the PRECHECK phase and START sequence, please note that the custom hook will be executed prior to any verification of the configuration. Invalid configuration, such as invalid database username/password or a non-existent ORACLE_HOME, may cause the custom hook to fail depending on the actions it tries to take. However in these cases, the normal orpatch PRECHECK activities would likely have failed as well. All that is lost is the additional context that orpatch would have provided about what was incorrect about the configuration.

Restarting with Custom Hooks

If a custom hook fails, for example a shell script hook returns non-zero or a sql script generates an ORA- error in its output, the custom hook will be treated as failing. A failing custom hook causes ORPatch to immediately stop the patching session.

When ORPatch is restarted it always restarts with the same phase and action, including any START sequence custom hooks. If the START sequence custom hook fails, the action's phase is never executed. With an END sequence custom hook, the action's phase is re-executed when ORPatch is restarted and then the custom hook is re-executed.

When an action's phase is costly, for example the DBSQL_RMS action which does a lot of work, this can mean a lot of duplicate processing.

For this reason it is preferred to use START sequence custom hooks whenever possible. If necessary, use a START sequence hook on a later phase or a later action, rather than an END sequence custom hook.

Patch-level Custom Hooks

In addition to action-specific hooks, there are two patch-level hook points available. These hooks allow scripts to be run before any patching activities start and after all patching activities are completed. The hooks are defined in the same configuration file, with a special hook name.

To run a script before patching, define:

```
ORPATCH_PATCH_START=<fully qualified script>
```

To run a script after patching, define:

```
ORPATCH_PATCH_END=<fully qualified script>
```

These hooks only support executing shell scripts, database scripts must be wrapped in a shell script. It is also important to note that these hooks are run on every execution of ORPatch to apply a patch, even when restarting a patch application. If the START sequence patch-level hook returns a failure, patching is aborted. If the END sequence patch-level hook returns a failure, it is logged but ignored as all patching activities have already completed.

Please note that the ORPATCH_PATCH_START hook is executed prior to any verification of the configuration. Invalid configuration may cause the custom hook to fail depending on the actions it tries to take. However in these cases, the normal ORPatch activities would likely fail as well.

Example Custom Hook Definitions

A shell script that is executed prior to the Pre-Action phase of RMS Batch:

```
RMSBATCH_PREACTION_START=/u00/oretail/prepare_custom_header.sh
```

A shell script that is executed after RETL script files are copied into the RETAIL_HOME:
RETLSCRIPTS_COPYPATCH_END=/u00/oretail/copy_custom_files.sh

A SQL script that is executed against the RWMS owning schema at the start of the Clean-up Phase:

DBSQL_RWMS_CLEANUP_START=/dba/sql/recompile_synonyms.sql

Troubleshooting Patching

There is not a general method for determining the cause of a patching failure. It is important to ensure that patches are thoroughly tested in a test or staging system several times prior to attempting to apply the patch to a production system, particularly if the patch is a large cumulative patch. After the test application is successful, apply the patch to the production system.

ORPatch Log Files

ORPatch records extensive information about the activities during a patch to the log files in RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/logs. This includes a summary of the actions that are planned for a patch, information about all files that were updated by the patch, and detailed information about subsequent processing of those files. The ORPatch log files also contain timestamps to assist in correlating log entries with other logs.

Even more detailed logs are available in RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/logs/detail_logs for some activities such as forms compilation, invalid database object errors, and output from custom hooks. If the standard ORPatch log information is not sufficient, it might be helpful to check the detailed log if it exists.

Restarting ORPatch

The restart mechanism in ORPatch is designed to be safe in nearly any situation. In some cases to ensure this, a portion of work may be redone. If the failure was caused by an intermittent issue that has been resolved, restarting ORPatch may be sufficient to allow the patch to proceed.

Manual DBManifest Updates

A possible cause for database change script failures is that a database change was already made manually to the database. In this event, you may need to update the dbmanifest table to record that a specific script does not need to be run. Before doing this, it is extremely important to ensure that all statements contained in the script have been completed.

Use the \$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/bin/ordbmreg script to register database scripts in the dbmanifest table.

Command Line Arguments for ordbmreg

Argument	Description
-f <file>	Adds <file> to the list of files that will be registered. Can be specified more than once.
-bulk <file>	Specifies a file to read, containing one filename per line. All filenames listed inside <file> will be registered.
-register	Files specified with -f or -bulk will be registered in the dbmanifest table
-unregister	Files specified with -f or -bulk will be removed from the dbmanifest table

Notes:

- At least one of -f or -bulk is required.
 - If neither -register nor -unregister is specified, the default is '-register'.
 - File names specified with -f must either be fully-qualified or be relative to RETAIL_HOME. The same is true for filenames specified within a -bulk file.
 - Registering a file in the dbmanifest table will cause it to be completely skipped. Before doing so, ensure that all commands contained in it have been completed.
 - Removing a file from the dbmanifest table will cause it to be run again. This will fail if the commands in the script cannot be re-run. For example if they create a table that already exists.
-
-

Running the ordbmreg Script

Perform the following procedure to run the ordbmreg script:

1. Log in as the UNIX user that owns the product installation.
2. Set the RETAIL_HOME environment variable to the top-level directory of your product installation.


```
export RETAIL_HOME=/u00/oretail/15.0/tst
```
3. Set the PATH environment variable to include the orpatch/bin directory


```
export PATH=$RETAIL_HOME/orphatch/bin:$PATH
```
4. Execute ordbmreg script to register the desired file(s).


```
ordbmreg -register -f <file>
```

Examples of using the ordbmreg Script

Register

\$RETAIL_HOME/dbsql_rms/Cross_Pillar/db_change_scripts/source/000593_system_options.sql with the dbmanifest table.

```
ordbmreg -f
dbsql_rms/Cross_Pillar/db_change_scripts/source/000593_system_options.sql
```

```

Remove the dbmanifest row for
$RETAIL_HOME/dbsql_radm/ra_db/radm/database_change_scripts/000035_s1273324
0_w_party_per_d.sql.
ordbmg -unregister -f
$RETAIL_HOME/dbsql_radm/ra_db/radm/database_change_scripts/000035_s12733240_w_part
y_per_d.sql

```

Bulk register several files in the dbmanifest table.

```

echo "$RETAIL_HOME/dbsql_rwms/DBC/Source/000294_container.sql" > dbcs.txt
echo "$RETAIL_HOME/dbsql_rwms/DBC/Source/000457_drop_object.sql" >> dbcs.txt
ordbmg -bulk dbcs.txt

```

Restarting after registration

Once the row has been added to the dbmanifest table, restart ORPatch and the script will be skipped. If the file is not skipped there are several possibilities:

- The script registered is not the failing script.
- The file type is not a type that is filtered by the dbmanifest. The only file types that skip files listed in the dbmanifest are:
 - Initial install DDL Files
 - Installation scripts that cannot be rerun
 - Database Change Scripts

Manual Restart State File Updates

Oracle Retail strongly discourages manually updating the ORPatch restart state files. Updating the file improperly could cause necessary steps in the patching process to be skipped or patches to be incorrectly recorded as applied.

DISPLAY Settings When Compiling Forms

When compiling RMS or RWMS forms, it is necessary to have a valid X-Windows Display. ORPatch allows this setting to come from one of two places:

- DISPLAY environment variable set before executing ORPatch
- or
- DISPLAY setting in RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/config/env_info.cfg

The DISPLAY variable in the environment overrides the env_info.cfg, if both are set. The destination X-Windows display must be accessible to the user running ORPatch, and for best compilation performance it should be on the network 'close' to the server where RMS Forms are installed and compiled. Using a local display or VNC display is preferred. Compiling forms across a Wide-Area Network will greatly increase the time required to apply patches to environments.

JAVA_HOME Setting

When working with Java application jar, ear or war files, it is necessary to have a valid JAVA_HOME setting. ORPatch allows this setting to come from one of two places:

- JAVA_HOME environment variable set before executing ORPatch
- or
- JAVA_HOME setting in RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/config/env_info.cfg

The JAVA_HOME variable in the environment overrides the env_info.cfg, if both are set. The specified Java home location must be accessible to the user running ORPatch and be

a full Java Development Kit (JDK) installation. The JAVA_HOME must contain the jar utility and if automatic Jar file signing is configured, must also contain the keytool and jarsigner utilities.

Patching Prior to First Install

In some situations, it may be necessary to apply a patch to product installation files before the initial install. For example, if there is a defect with a script that would be run during the install and prevent proper installation. In this rare situation, it may be necessary to apply a patch to the installation files prior to starting installation.

Note: These steps should only be undertaken at the direction of Oracle Support.

Perform the following steps to patch installation files prior to starting an installation. The steps assume an RMS installation, but apply to any product supported by ORPatch:

1. Unzip the installation files to a staging area.

Note: The following steps assume the files are in /media/oretail15.0

2. Locate the patch_info.cfg within the product media. The directory it resides in will be used for later steps.

```
find /media/oretail15.0/rms/installer -name patch_info.cfg
```

Output Example:

```
/media/oretail15.0/rms/installer/mom15/patch_info.cfg
```

3. Get the PATCH_NAME for the standard product installation. The patch name to use in subsequent steps will be the portion following the "=" sign.

```
grep "PATCH_NAME=" /media/oretail15.0/rms/installer/mom15/patch_info.cfg
```

Output Example:

```
PATCH_NAME=MOM_15_0_0_0
```

4. Create a directory that will contain the patch that must be applied, next to the directory with the product installation files.

Note: The following steps assume this directory is in /media/patch.

5. Unzip the patch into the directory created in step 2.

Note: This should place the patch contents in /media/patch/<patch num>.

6. Export RETAIL_HOME to point within the installation staging area.

```
export RETAIL_HOME=/media/oretail15.0/rms/installer/mom15/Build
```

7. Create a logs directory within the installation staging area

```
mkdir $RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/logs
```

8. Ensure the ORMerge shell script is executable.

```
chmod u+x $RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/bin/ormerge
```

9. Run ORMerge to apply the patch to the installation media, using a -name argument that is the same as what was found in step 3.

```
$RETAIL_HOME/orpatch/bin/ormerge -s /media/patch -d /media/oretail15.0/rms/installer/mom15 -name MOM_15_0_0_0 -inplace
```

Note: The `-inplace` argument is critical to ensure that the patching replaces files in the `mom15` directory.

10. Unset the `RETAIL_HOME` environment variable.

```
unset RETAIL_HOME
```

At this point, the installation files will have been updated with the newer versions of files contained within the patch. Log files for the merge will be in `/media/oretail15.0/rms/installer/mom15/Build/orpatch/logs`.

Providing Metadata to Oracle Support

In some situations, it may be necessary to provide details of the metadata from an environment to Oracle support in order to assist with investigating a patching or application problem. ORPatch provides built-in functionality through the `'exportmetadata'` action to extract and consolidate metadata information for uploading to Oracle Support or for external analysis. For more information, see the ORPatch `'Exporting Environment Metadata'` section.

Known Issues/Limitations

Temp Space Issue during ODI Batch Execution

In case if customer experience the following error while executing the scenario “PLP_RETAILCOSTATUSITLCCHDYWKAGGREGATE” during the ODI batch run please consider the following recommendation and check with your DBA on the table space availability.

Caused By: java.sql.SQLException: ORA-01652: unable to extend temp segment by 128 in tablespace TEMP1

```
SQL> exec dbms_stats.gather_table_stats('RABE01USER', 'W_INT_ORG_D_RTL_TMP',
cascade => true);
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> exec dbms_stats.gather_table_stats('RABE01USER', 'W_INT_ORG_DH_RTL_TMP',
cascade => true);
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> exec dbms_stats.gather_table_stats('RABE01USER', 'W_PRODUCT_D_RTL_TMP',
cascade => true);
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

After Analyzing the query using dbms_stats (Stats=Gathered), the plan is:

```
//Good Plan avoiding TEMP issue//
```

```
-----
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows
Bytes	Cost (%CPU) Time		
0	SELECT STATEMENT		3
1032	32 (7) 00:00:01		
* 1	HASH JOIN		3
1032	32 (7) 00:00:01		
* 2	HASH JOIN		3
807	12 (9) 00:00:01		
* 3	HASH JOIN		3
795	9 (12) 00:00:01		
4	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	W_RTL_CO_STATUS_IT_LC_CH_DY_A	3
600	5 (0) 00:00:01		
* 5	INDEX SKIP SCAN	PK_W_RTL_CO_STATUS_IT_LC_CH_DY	3
	1 (0) 00:00:01		
* 6	TABLE ACCESS FULL	W_INT_ORG_DH_RTL_TMP	406
26390	3 (0) 00:00:01		
7	TABLE ACCESS FULL	W_INT_ORG_D_RTL_TMP	485
1940	3 (0) 00:00:01		
* 8	TABLE ACCESS FULL	W_PRODUCT_D_RTL_TMP	4852
355K	19 (0) 00:00:01		

```
-----
```

Appendix: Oracle Database 12cR1 Parameter File

```
#####
# Copyright (c) 2015 by Oracle Corporation
# Oracle 12.1.0.x Parameter file
# NOTES: Before using this script:
#       1. Change <datafile_path>, <admin_path>, <utl_file_path>, <diag_path>
#       and <hostname>
#           values as appropriate.
#       2. Replace the word SID with the database name.
#       3. Size parameters as necessary for development, test, and production
#       environments.
# -----
*.audit_file_dest=full_path_of_audit_dir
*.audit_trail='db'
*.compatible='12.1.0.2'
*.control_files='full_path_of_controlfile_1','full_path_of_controlfile_2'
#####
# Memory Settings:
# xxxM = Some reasonable starting value for your environment.
#####
*.db_block_size=xxxM
*.db_cache_size=xxxM
*.java_pool_size=xxxM
*.memory_target=xxxM
*.pga_aggregate_target=xxxM
*.shared_pool_size=xxxM
*.streams_pool_size=xxxM

#####

*.db_block_size=8192
*.db_domain=''
*.db_name='dbName'
*.diagnostic_dest='full_path_of_diag_dir'
*.enable_pluggable_database=true|false
*.fast_start_mttr_target=900
*.nls_calendar='GREGORIAN'
*.nls_date_format='DD-MON-RR'
*.nls_language='AMERICAN'
*.nls_numeric_characters='.,'
*.nls_sort=BINARY
*.open_cursors=900
*.os_authent_prefix=''
*.plsql_optimize_level=2
*.processes=2000
*.query_rewrite_enabled='true'
*.remote_dependencies_mode='SIGNATURE'
*.remote_login_passwordfile='EXCLUSIVE'
*.remote_os_authent=true
*.sec_case_sensitive_logon=false
```

```
*.undo_tablespace='UNDOTBS1'
```

Appendix: CreateDatabase Instance Using an Oracle GenericTemplate – Example

Instance Creation Using a Generic Template via DBCA

Prerequisites:

- 12.1.0.2 binary must have already been installed along with the required oneoff patches. Refer to the Database Server Preinstallation section for all the required oneoff patches.
- Ensure that the template file in \$ORACLE_HOME/assistant/template exists:

```
msp52833:[dvols179] /u00/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/assistants/dbca/templates>
-->ls -l General_Purpose.dbc
-rw-r--r-- 1 rgbuora dba 4908 Jul 7 2015 General_Purpose.dbc
```

Instance Creation Using the Generic Template via DBCA

1. Ensure ORACLE_HOME and ORACLE_BASE is in the path:

```
export ORACLE_HOME=/u00/oracle/product/12.1.0.2
export ORACLE_BASE=/u00/oracle
export PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/bin:$PATH
.cd into /u00/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/assistants/dbca/templates
```

2. Execute the following command to create an instance:

```
$ORACLE_HOME/bin/dbca -silent -createDatabase -templateName
General_Purpose.dbc -gdbName DB_NAME -sid DB_SID -createAsContainerDatabase
true -SysPassword oracle1 -SystemPassword oracle1 -emConfiguration NONE -
datafileDestination /u02/oradata -characterSet AL32UTF8 -nationalCharacterSet
AL16UTF16 -redoLogFileSize 100 -initParams nls_date_format=DD-MON-
RR,nls_language=AMERICAN,nls_calendar=GREGORIAN,fast_start_mttr_target=900
```

The above will create a container database using all the default parameters set by dbca. Replace the pfile by taking a copy from Appendix A but customize the values according to the need of your environment.

If you wish to create a non-container database, replace [-createAsContainerDatabase **true**] with [-createAsContainerDatabase **false**].

3. Execute the following commands to create a pluggable database if this is a container environment.

```
CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE PDB_NAME ADMIN USER PDBADMIN
IDENTIFIED BY pdbadmin_pwd ROLES=(CONNECT)
file_name_convert=(' /u02/oradata/cdb_name/pdbseed', '/u02/oradata/pdb_name');

alter pluggable database pdb_name open;
```

```
alter system register;
```

4. Post Database Creation Setup

The above commands create a database with all files in one directory, ie, /u02. Multiplex the redo logs and the control files following the OFA architecture.

5. Configure the listener and the tnsnames entry.
6. Log into the pluggable database to create the required tablespaces accordingly. For non-container databases, log into the database as normal and create the tablespaces.

Appendix: Tablespace Creation Scripts

```

-----
---
--- Script:          create_ra_tablespaces.sql
--- Execute as:     sysdba
--- Note:           Before running this script:
---                  Modify <datafile_path> values.
---                  Modify datafile storage parameters and sizes based on
partitioning strategy.
-----
spool create_ra_tablespaces.log

set echo on
CREATE TABLESPACE DM_DIM_DATA
  DATAFILE '<datafile_path>/dm_dim_data01.dbf' SIZE 300M      AUTOEXTEND
ON NEXT 100M MAXSIZE 2000M
  EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL
  SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO
;

CREATE TABLESPACE DM_DIM_INDEX
  DATAFILE '<datafile_path>/dm_dim_index01.dbf' SIZE 300M AUTOEXTEND ON
NEXT 100M MAXSIZE 2000M
  EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL
  SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO
;

CREATE TABLESPACE DM_FACT_DATA
  DATAFILE '<datafile_path>/ dm_fact_data01.dbf' SIZE 300M
  AUTOEXTEND ON NEXT 100M MAXSIZE 2000M
  EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL
  SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO
;

CREATE TABLESPACE DM_FACT_INDEX
  DATAFILE '<datafile_path>/dm_fact_index01.dbf'  SIZE 300M
  AUTOEXTEND ON NEXT 100M MAXSIZE 2000M
  EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL
  SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO
;

CREATE TABLESPACE RETAIL_INDEX
  DATAFILE '<datafile_path>/retail_index01.dbf'  SIZE 100M
  AUTOEXTEND ON NEXT 100M MAXSIZE 2000M
  EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL
  SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO
;

CREATE TABLESPACE RETAIL_DATA
  DATAFILE '<datafile_path>/retail_data01.dbf'  SIZE 100M
  AUTOEXTEND ON NEXT 100M MAXSIZE 2000M

```

```
EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL
SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO
;

CREATE TABLESPACE USERS
  DATAFILE '<datafile_path>/users01.dbf' SIZE 100M
  AUTOEXTEND ON NEXT 100M MAXSIZE 1000M
  EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL
  SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO
;
spool off
```

Appendix: Retail Data Extractor Application Installer Screens

Understanding of the following details about your environment is required to ensure the installer successfully deploys the Retail Data Extractor application. Depending on the options you select, you may not see some screens or fields.

Note: The values shown in the text fields in the screenshots and in examples are sample values. Enter appropriate values for your organization for all text fields as you go through the UI screens.

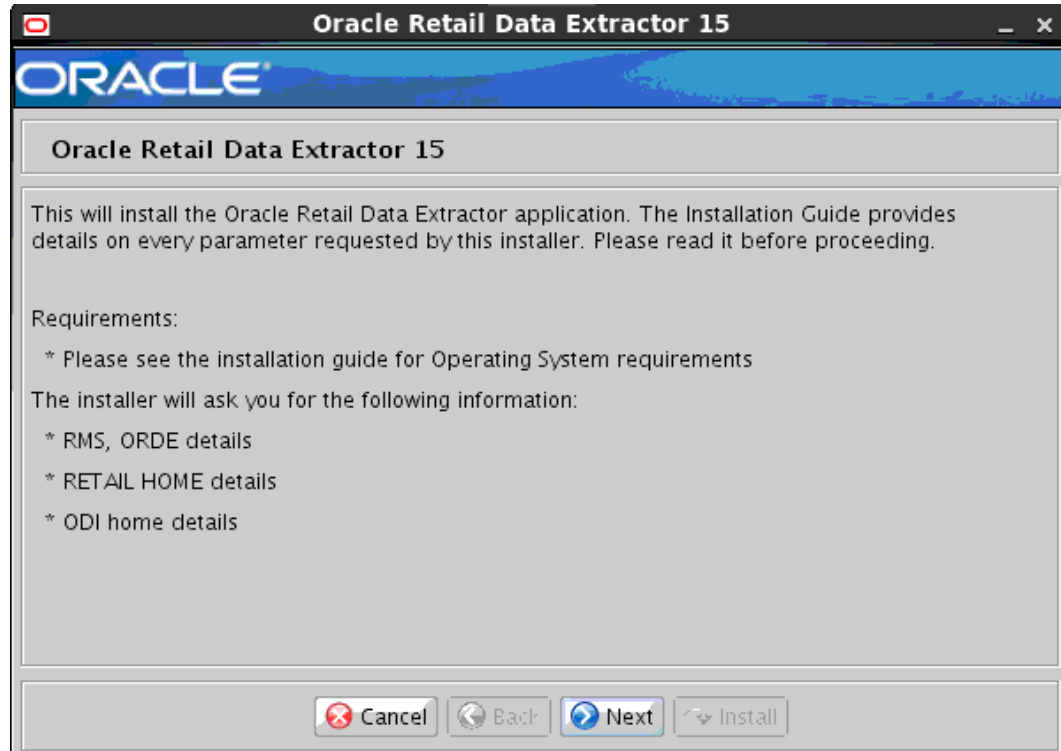
Note: When running in text mode, and when you are presented with questions having to do with making choices, you are expected to fully spell out the selected item. For example, a checkbox control in graphical user interface will appear as (yes/no) question in text mode. You must enter Yes or No. Entering anything other than Yes in this case will result in No.

A separate section is provided below for full installations. Please refer to the appropriate sections for installation.

Installer Screens for Analyze Tool

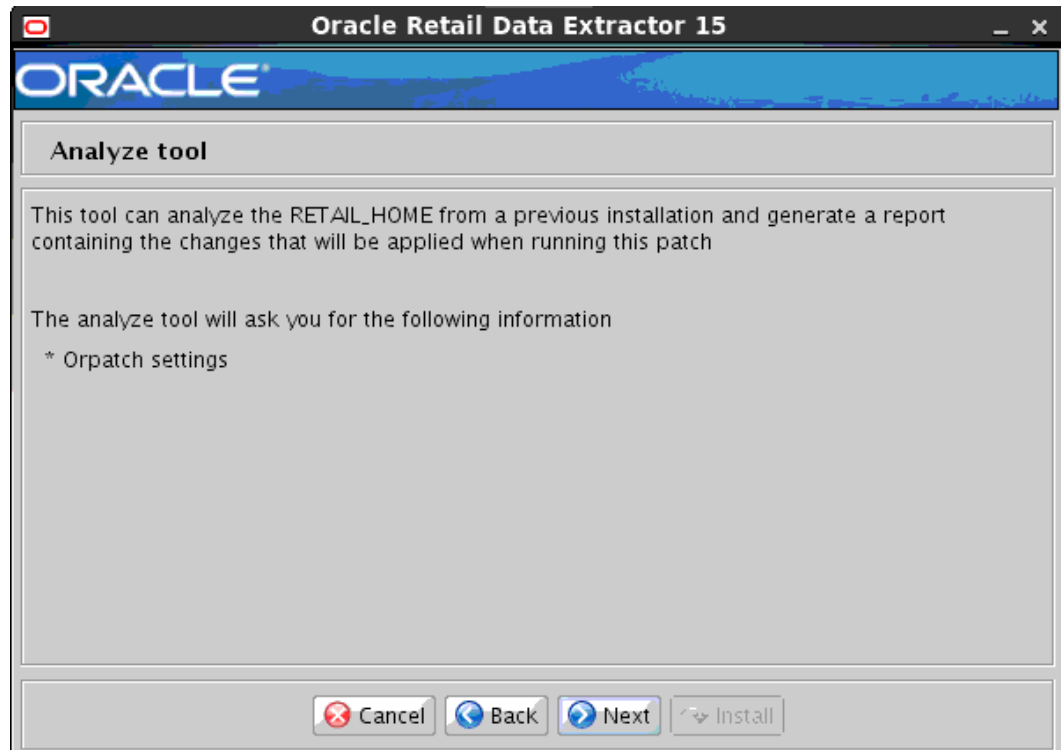
This section is only valid if ORPATCH_ANALYZE is set to true with the environment variables.

Screen: Oracle Retail Data Extraction 15.1



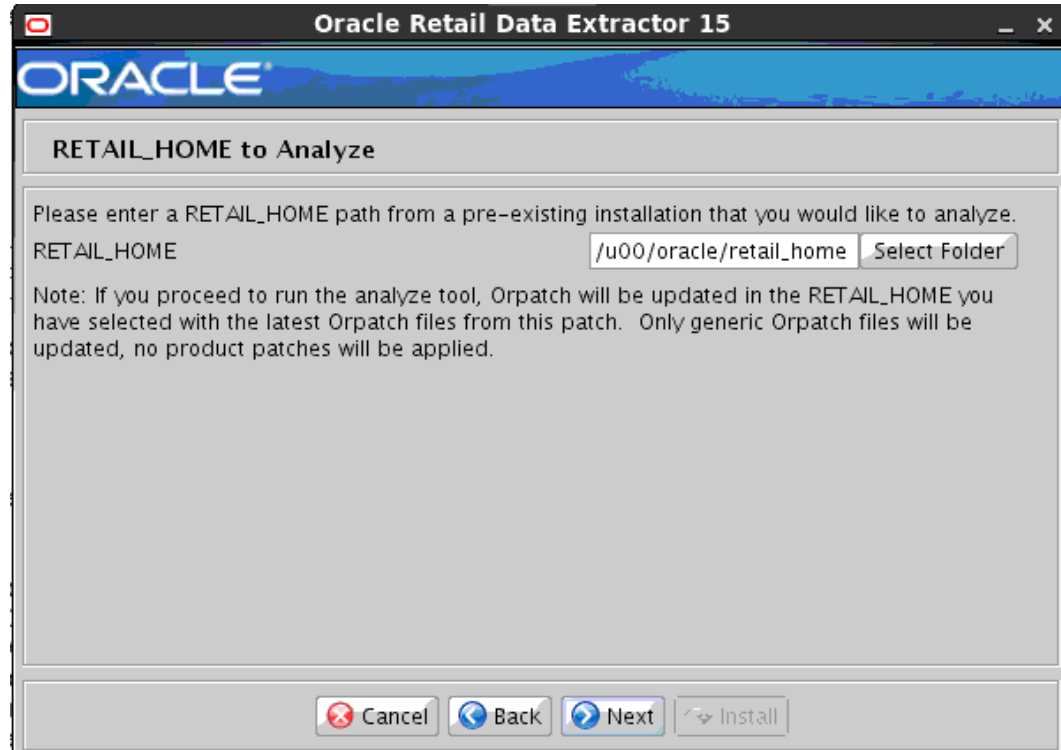
Screen: Analyze tool

This screen displays the information about analyze tool



Screen: RETAIL_HOME to Analyze

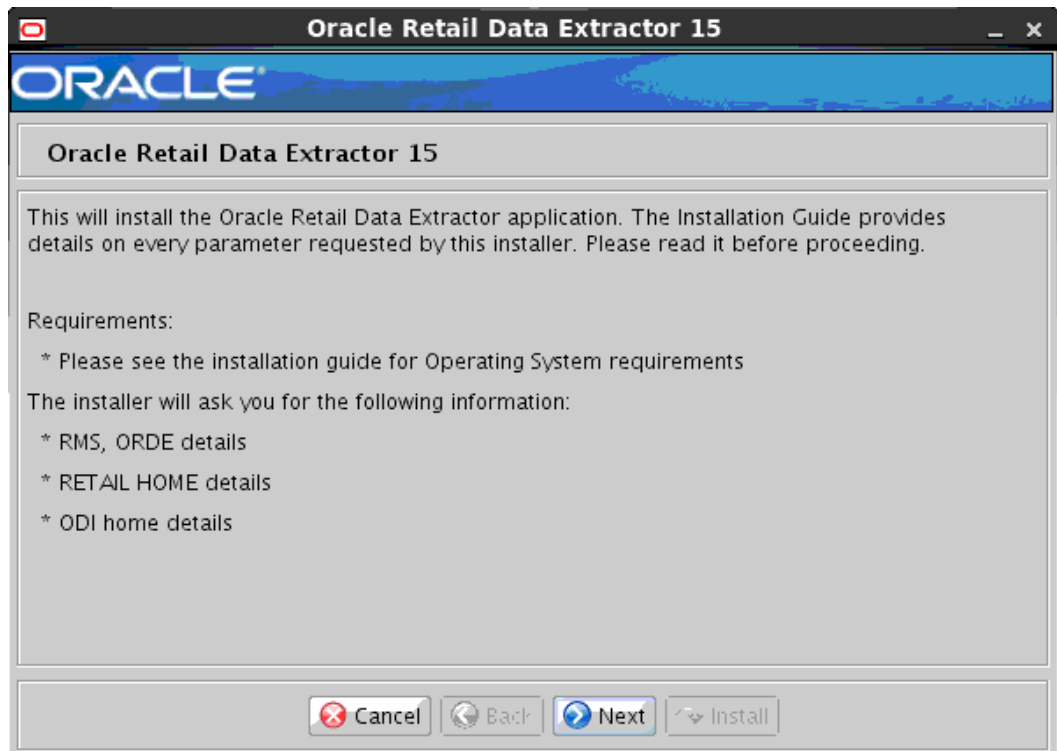
This screen asks for the retail home to analyze



Field Title	RDE Application RETAIL_HOME
Field Description	Retail home path
Notes	Retail Home to analyze
Example	/u00/oracle/retail_home

Installer Screens for Full installation:**Screen: Oracle Retail Data Extractor 15**

This screen displays the requirements for installing Retail Data Extractor 15.1

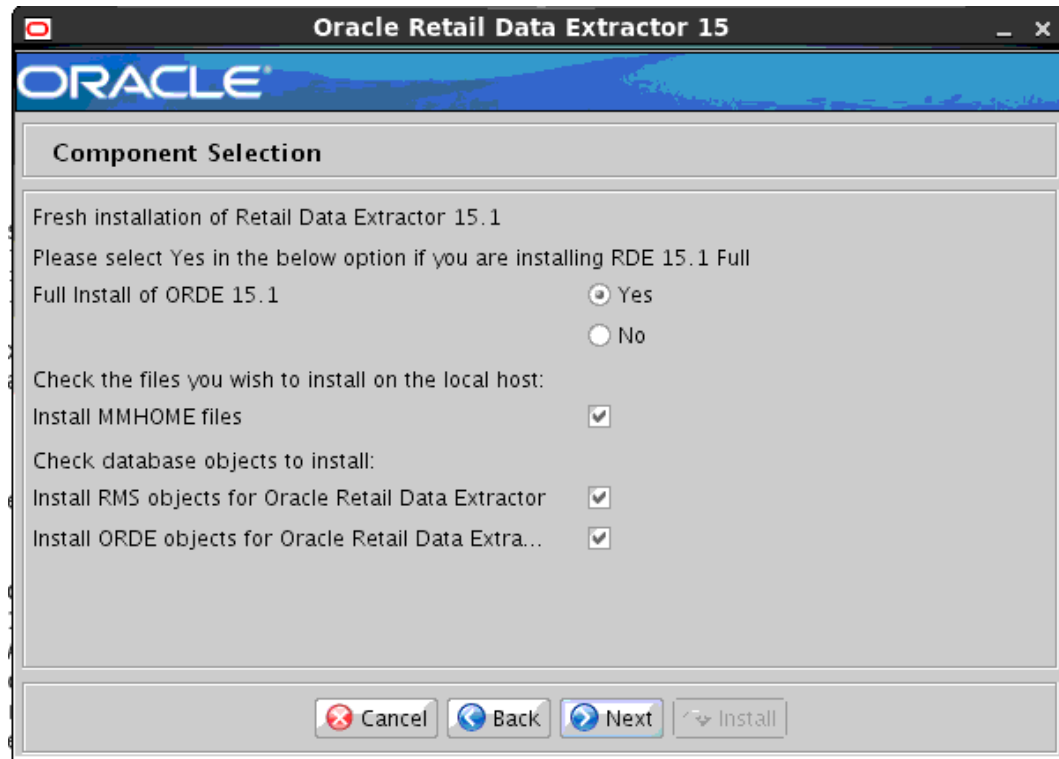


Screen: ORDE Application RETAIL_HOME

This screen will ask for RETAIL_HOME

Field Title	ORDE Application RETAIL_HOME
Field Description	Retail home path
Notes	<p>Retail Home is used to keep Orpatch related files and the mmhome files by default. Please keep track of this directory, it should remain in place after installation and will be used to apply future patches.</p> <p>The mmhome stores all shell and DDL scripts.</p>
Example	/u00/webadmin/installer

Screen: Component Selection

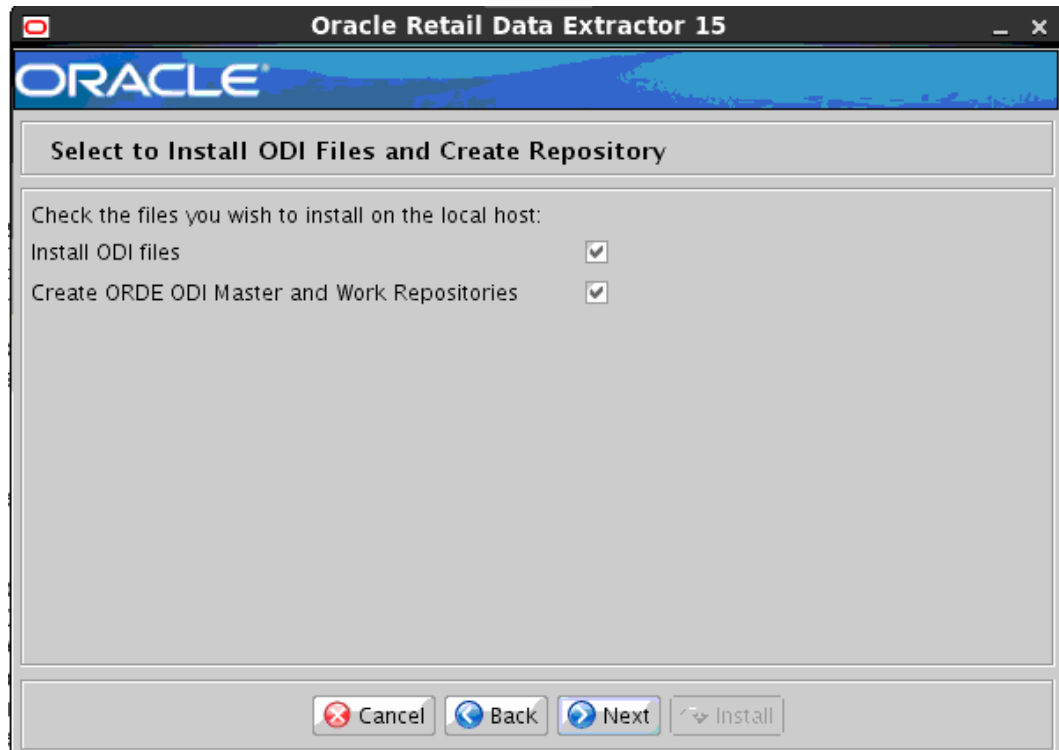


Field Title	Install MMHOME files
Field Description	Check this box if you want to install MMHOME files Do not check this box if you do not want to install MMHOME files
Notes	MMHOME files contain DB schema object creation files, ODI wrapper scripts, ODI source seed files, Oracle BI EE source seed files. By default, the mmhome files are placed in the RETAIL_HOME directory specified in earlier steps of the install. However, MMHOME files can be installed anywhere locally. If a different location is desired for the MMHOME directory simply copy the RETAIL_HOME/mmhome directory to the desired location.

Field Title	Install RMS objects for Oracle Retail Data Extractor
Field Description	Check this box if you want to install RMS database objects for Oracle Retail Data Extractor
Notes	When selected, this option creates RMS database objects for Oracle Retail Data Extractor.

Field Title	Install ORDE objects for Oracle Retail Data Extractor
Field Description	Check this box if you want to install RDE database objects for Oracle Retail Data Extractor
Notes	When selected, this option creates RDE database objects for Oracle Retail Data Extractor.

Note: MMHOME and ODI files for Retail Data Extractor are installed locally. If these components are to be installed on different hosts, you must run the installer from each target host and select the correct components for that host.

Screen: Select to Install ODI Files and Create Repository

Field Title	Install ODI files
Field Description	Check this box if you want to install ODI files.

Field Title	Create ORDE ODI Master and Work Repositories
Field Description	Check this box if you want to create ODI Master and Work Repositories.
Notes	ODI Master and Work Repositories can be created by the installer only if the Oracle Database port is set to 1521, in case of ports other than 1521, do not select this check box. Proceed with creating the Master and Work Repository manually outside installer.

Note: Refer [Connecting to the Retail Data Extractor ODI Repository](#) section of the document for creating the ODI repositories manually.

Screen: ODI Home Directory

This screen is displayed only if you had checked off the **Install ODI files** box from the Component Selection screen.

Oracle Retail Data Extractor 15

ORACLE

ODI Home Directory

Please provide ODI home directory.

It can be the directory on the server where client intends to store Oracle Retail Data Extractor data warehouse seed data

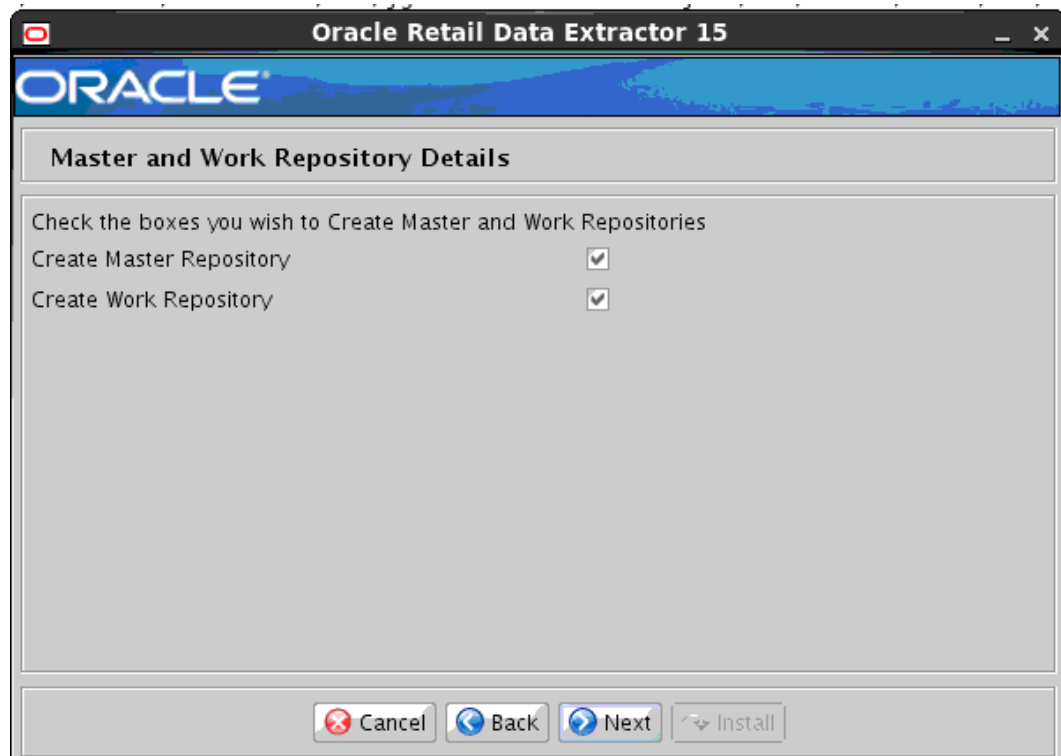
Please enter the location of ODI Home directory.

ODI Home directory

Field Title	ODI Home directory
Field Description	ODI Home directory
Example	/u00/odi/product/11.1.1.x/oracledi/agent
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This directory must be the ODI Home where ODI is installed ▪ You must run the installer as the same OS user that installed ODI. Due to the installer characteristics, the installer files must be owned by this same user also.

Screen: Master and Work Repository Details

This screen is displayed only if you had checked the **Create ORDE ODI Master and Work Repositories** on Select to Install ODI Files and Create Repository screen.



Field Title	Create Master Repository
Field Description	Check this box if you want to Create Master Repository.

Field Title	Create Work Repository
Field Description	Check this box if you want to Create Work Repository.

Screen: System, ODI Supervisor, Host DB Details

This screen is displayed only if you had checked the **Create ORDE ODI Master and Work Repositories** on Select to Install ODI Files and Create Repository screen.

Oracle Retail Data Extractor 15

ORACLE

System, ODI Supervisor, Host DB Details

Provide System, Supervisor, ODI Repositories Details

Provide Sys DB Credentials

Sys DB Username: SYS as SYSDBA

Sys DB password:

Provide ODI Supervisor Credentials

ODI Supervisor Username: SUPERVISOR

ODI Supervisor Password:

Cancel Back Next Install

Field Title	Sys DB Username
Field Description	This is the SYS DB super user as this is required by ODI to complete the RI-ODI installation.
Example	Sys as sysdba

Field Title	Sys DB Password
Field Description	Sys Password

Field Title	ODI Supervisor Username
Field Description	This is the ODI supervisor user which is used to connect to ODI GUI.
Example	SUPERVISOR

Field Title	ODI Supervisor Password
Field Description	ODI Supervisor Password

Screen: ODI Host DB Details

Field Title	ODI Repository Hostname
Field Description	This is the DB Hostname where ODI master and work schemas (users) are created.
Example	HOSTNAME

Field Title	ODI Repository Schema SID
Field Description	Provide the ODI Repository Schema SERVICE NAME.
Example	PKOLS08

Field Title	ODI Repository Jdbc Driver
Field Description	The ODI repository jdbc driver is defaulted to oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver.
Example	oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver

Field Title	ODI Repository Port
Field Description	Please provide the port number on which odi Repository can connect to database
Example	Default - 1521

Screen: Master and Work Repository Details

This screen is displayed only if you had checked the **Create ORDE ODI Master and Work Repositories** on Select to Install ODI Files and Create Repository screen.

Field Title	Master Repository Password
Field Description	ODI master repository user for Retail Data Extractor.
Example	ODI_MREP_USER

Field Title	Master Repository Password
Field Description	Provide the master repository password.

Field Title	Work Repository Username
Field Description	The ODI work repository user for Retail Data Extractor.
Example	ODI_WREP_USER

Field Title	Work Repository Name
Field Description	ODI work repository name label that will be provided in ODI GUI. Please use the same name as ODI work repository user name.
Example	ODI_WREP_USER

Screen: Master and Work Repository ID Details

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Master and Work Repository ID Details

Provide Master Repository ID And Work Repository ID
Provide Unique Master and Work repository IDs between 403-425 which should be unique across all environments

Master Repository ID

Work Repository ID

Field Title	Master Repository ID and Work Repository ID
Field Description	To ensure object uniqueness across several work repositories, ODI uses a specific mechanism to generate unique IDs for objects (such as technologies, data servers, Models, Projects, Integration Interfaces, KMs, etc.). Every object in Oracle Data Integrator is identified by an internal ID. The internal ID appears on the Version tab of each object.
Example	Unique values between 403-425

Screen: Oracle Retail Data Extractor Datamart Schema Details

This screen is displayed only if you had checked off the **Install RMS objects for Oracle Retail Data Extractor** box from the Component Selection screen.

Field Title	RMS ORDE DB Hostname
Field Description	Provide hostname where RMS Retail Data Extractor DB is installed.
Example	RMS_HOSTNAME

Field Title	RMS Master Schema Name
Field Description	Provide RMS Master Schema Name.
Example	RMS01

Field Title	RMS Master Schema Password
Field Description	Provide RMS Master Schema password.

Field Title	RMS ORDE Batch Password
Field Description	RMS User schema password.

Field Title	RMS ORDE Batch Schema SERVICE_NAME
Field Description	RMS Retail Data Extractor User schema SERVICE_NAME
Example	rmsservicename

Field Title	RMS ORDE Batch DBlink Name
Field Description	Provide RMS Retail Data Extractor Batch DBlink name

Field Title	RMS Master JDBC URL
Field Description	Provide JDBC URL

Field Title	Test Data Source?
Field Description	Check the box if you want the installer to test the connection to the schema upon clicking Next. Clear the box if you want to bypass the validation.

Screen: ORDE RMS Oracle Retail Data Extractor Host and Schema Details

This screen is displayed only if you had checked off the **Install RMS objects for Oracle Retail Data Extractor** box from the Component Selection screen

ORDE RMS Oracle Retail Data Extractor Host and Schema Details

Please provide information on an ORDE RMS schema. The installer will authenticate as this user and create ORDE RMS database objects.

RMS ORDE Batch Username: RDERMSBATCH

RMS ORDE Batch Password:

If checked, the installer will try to validate this schema when you click "Next"

Test Data Source?

Buttons: Cancel, Back, Next, Install

Field Title	RMS ORDE Batch Username
Field Description	RMS Batch User schema name that will integrate with the master RMS schema from RMS product.
Example	RDE_RMS04USER
Field Title	RMS ORDE Batch Password
Field Description	RMS Batch User password that will integrate with the master RMS schema from RMS product.

Screen: Oracle Retail Data Extractor Datamart Schema Details

This screen is displayed only if you had checked the **Install Oracle Retail Data Extractor** box from the Component Selection screen.

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Oracle Retail Data Extractor Datamart Schema Details

Please provide information on an ORDE Datamart schema. The installer will authenticate as this user and create ORDE Datamart database objects.

ORDE Datamart Schema Username: RDE_DMTEST

ORDE Datamart Schema Password:

ORDE Datamart Schema SERVICE_NAME: dolsp07app

ORDE JDBC URL: jdbc:oracle:oci:@dolsp07app

If checked, the installer will try to validate this schema when you click "Next"

Test Data Source?

Cancel Back Next Install

Field Title	ORDE Datamart Schema Username
Field Description	Oracle Retail Data Extractor Datamart schema name
Example	RDE_DM01

Field Title	ORDE Datamart Schema Password
Field Description	Oracle Retail Data Extractor Datamart schema password

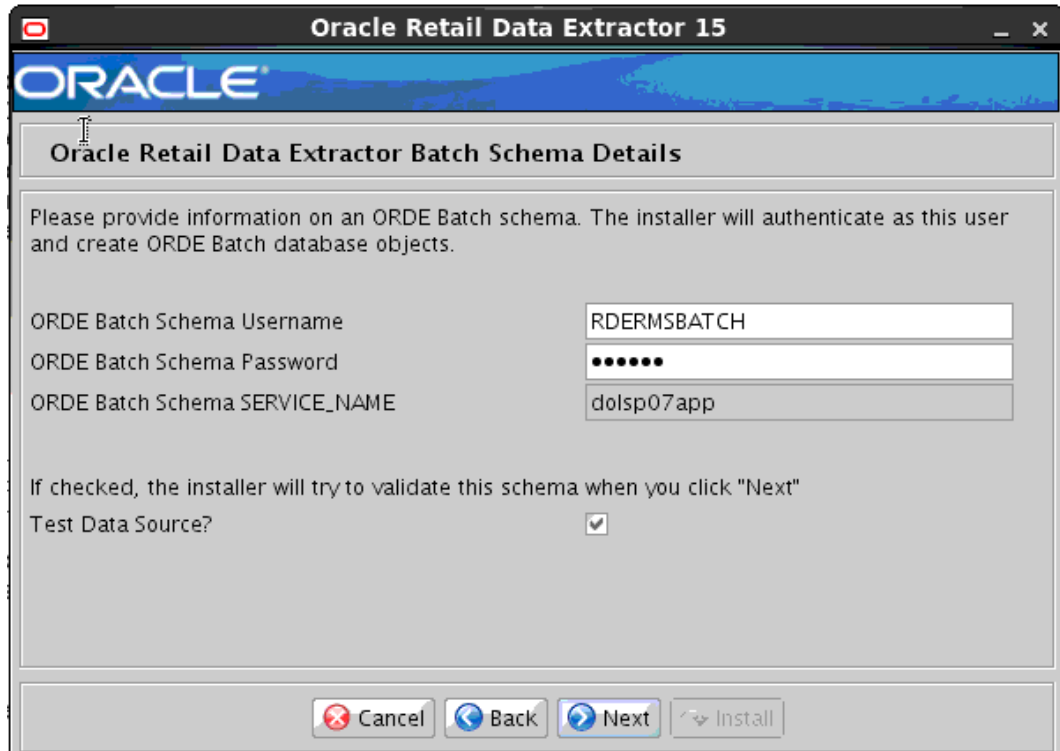
Field Title	ORDE Datamart Schema SERVICE_NAME
Field Description	Oracle Retail Data Extractor Datamart schema SERVICE_NAME
Example	rdeservicename

Field Title	ORDE JDBC URL
Field Description	Oracle Retail Data Extractor JDBC URL
Example	jdbc:oracle:oci:@rdeservicename

Field Title	Test Data Source?
Field Description	Check the box if you want the installer to test the connection to the schema upon clicking Next. Clear the box to bypass the validation.

Screen: Oracle Retail Data Extractor Batch Schema Details

This screen is displayed only if you had checked the **Install Oracle Retail Data Extractor** box from the Component Selection screen.



Field Title	ORDE Batch schema Username
Field Description	Oracle Retail Data Extractor Batch schema name
Example	RDE_BE01

Field Title	ORDE Batch Schema password
Field Description	Oracle Retail Data Extractor Batch schema password

Field Title	ORDEI Batch Schema SERVICE_NAME
Field Description	Oracle Retail Data Extractor Batch schema SERVICE_NAME
Example	rdeservicename
Notes	This field is informational only and is disabled. Its value is taken from the Oracle Retail Data Extractor Datamart schema SID because the Oracle Retail Data Extractor Batch schema must be on the same database instance as the Oracle Retail Data Extractor Datamart schema resides.

Field Title	Test Data Source?
Field Description	Check the box if you want the installer to test the connection to the schema upon clicking Next . Clear the box to bypass the validation.

Screen: Oracle Wallet

An oracle wallet is an encrypted container used to store and retrieve sensitive information, such as user credentials. This screen will ask you for a new password for wallet if you have opted to install db components.

Oracle Wallet

An Oracle Wallet is an encrypted container used to store and retrieve sensitive information, such as user credentials. Wallets are created if they don't already exist and configured to contain passwords used by ORDE. Every Wallet is itself protected by a password, and the field for this Wallet password must be filled out to move on to the next screen.

Note: If a wallet already exists for an MMHOME you have selected, this password must match the password for the existing wallet. Make sure this password is kept as it will be needed for future patches

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

Oracle Wallet password

Please re-enter password

Field Title	Oracle Wallet password
Field Description	The wallet password
Notes	<p>The password for wallet to store the credentials of db components.</p> <p>The password must have a minimum length of eight characters and contain alphabetic character combined with numbers or special characters.</p> <p>Note: If a wallet already exists for an MMHOME you have selected, this password must match the password for the existing wallet. Make sure this password is kept as it will be needed for future patches.</p>

Screen: Installation Summary

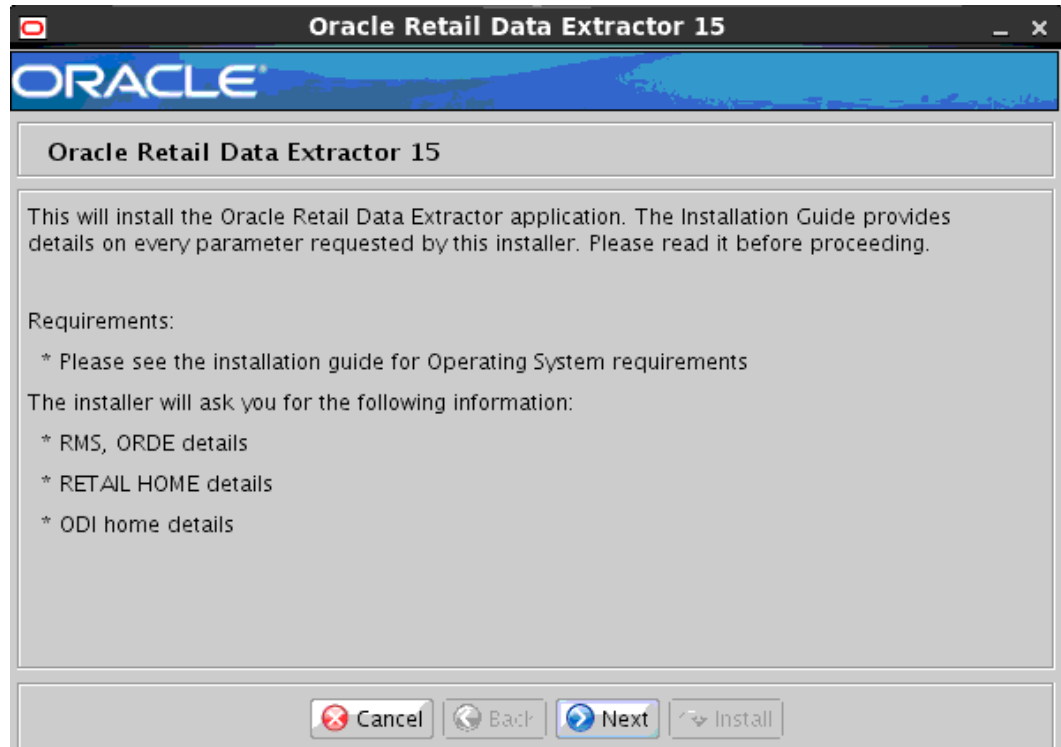
This screen shows the selections you have made so far. Not all fields will be displayed. For example, DB schema user passwords are not displayed regardless of whether you selected to do DB schema installation.

Option	Value
ORDE 15.1 Full installation?	true
Install MMHOME files?	true
Install RMS ORDE User schema?	true
Install ORDE schema objects?	true
Install ODI files?	true
Create ORDE ODI Master and Work Repositories ?	true
Retail HOME directory	j00/oracle/ashka/RDE/orde/retail_home
ODI home directory	di/product/11.1.1.7_14x/oracledi/agent
RMS ORDE Db Hostname	msp52272.us.oracle.com

Appendix: Installer Screens for Upgrade Installation

Screen: Oracle Retail Data Extractor 15.1

This screen displays the requirements for upgrading to Retail Data Extractor 15.1



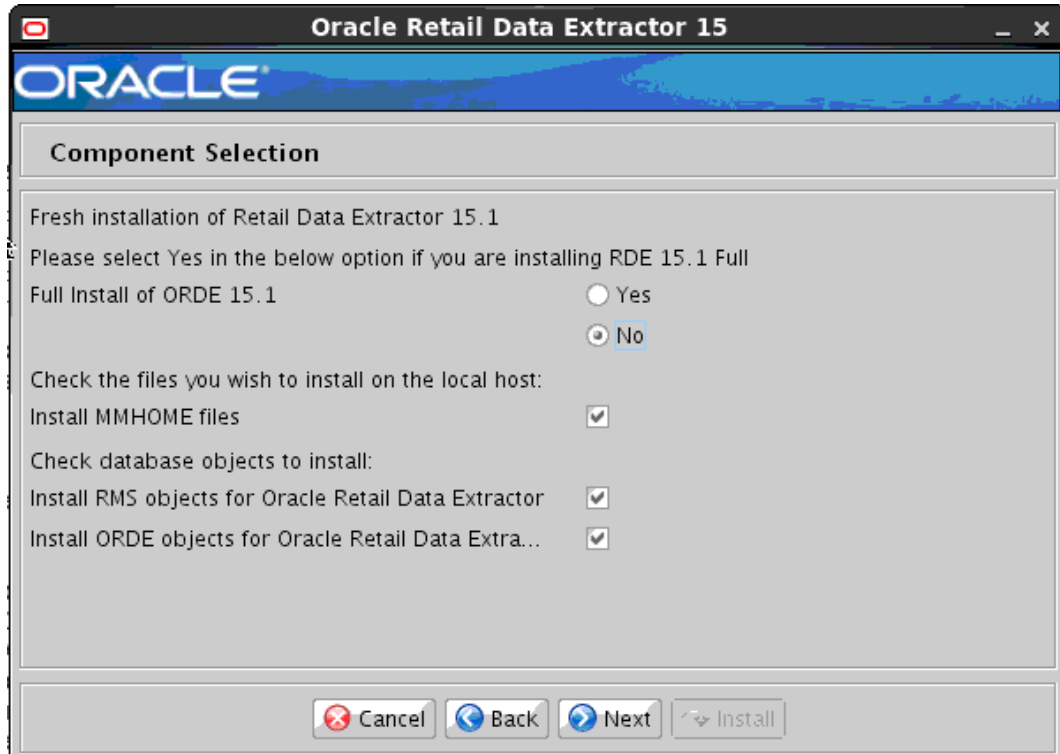
Screen: RDE Application RETAIL_HOME

This screen will ask for RETAIL_HOME

Field Title	RDE Application RETAIL_HOME
Field Description	Retail home path for 15.0
Notes	Retail Home is used to keep Orpatch related files and the mmhome files by default. Please keep track of this directory, it should remain in place after installation and will be used to apply future patches. The mmhome stores all shell and DDL scripts
Example	/u00/oracle/retail_home_150

Screen: Component Selection

You can make selections for the product component you want to install. These choices allow you to install certain components on one host and others on another host per your requirement.



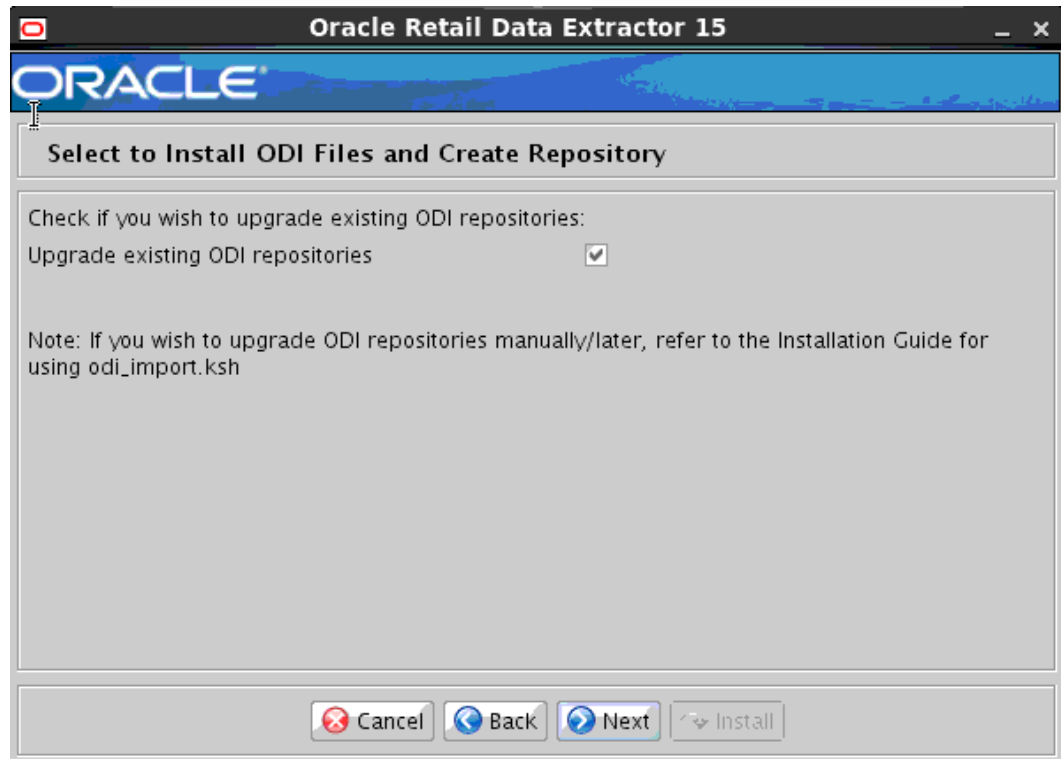
Field Title	MMHOME files
Field Description	Check this box if you want to install MMHOME files Do not check this box if you do not want to install MMHOME files
Notes	MMHOME files contain DB schema object creation files, ODI wrapper scripts, ODI source seed files, Oracle BI EE source seed files. The default location for mmhome files is RETAIL_HOME specified earlier. However, MMHOME files can be installed anywhere locally. If a different location is desired for the MMHOME directory simply copy the RETAIL_HOME/mmhome directory to the desired location.

Field Title	Install RMS objects for Oracle Retail Data Extraction
Field Description	Check this box if you want to Install RMS database objects for Oracle Retail Extractor
Notes	When selected, this option creates database objects for RMS for Oracle Retail Data Extractor.

Field Title	Install ORDE objects for Oracle Retail data Extractor
Field Description	Check this box if you want to Install database objects for Oracle Retail Data Extractor
Notes	When selected, this option creates database objects for Oracle Retail Data Extractor

Note: MMHOME and ODI files for Retail Data Extraction are installed locally. If these components are to be installed on different hosts, you must run the installer from each target host and select the correct components for that host.

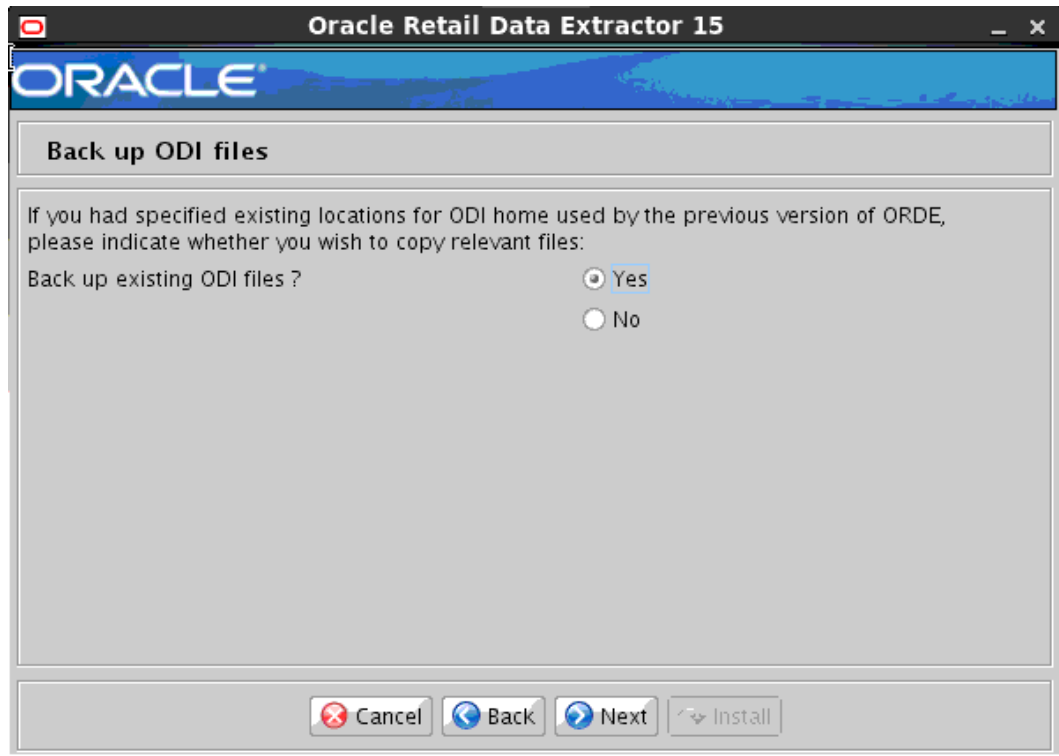
Screen: Select to Install ODI Files and Create Repository



Field Title	Upgrading existing ODI repositories?
Field Description	<p>Select "Yes" if you are patching the existing Retail Data Extraction 15.0 ODI repositories to 15.1 and want the installer to do so.</p> <p>Select "No" if you are not patching ODI repositories, or you want to upgrade existing RDE ODI repositories manually by directly invoking <code>odi_import.ksh</code> to bring it to 15.1 level.</p>
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whether you are using the installer or direct invocation of <code>odi_import.ksh</code> to upgrade ODI repositories, you must ensure that <code>\$ODI_HOME/bin/odiparams.sh</code> is properly configured before upgrading the ODI repositories ▪ If "log" subdirectory already exists at <code><ODI HOME>/../log</code> (which is right under "oracledi", e.g. <code>/u00/odi/product/11.1.1.x/oracledi/log</code>), then ensure that your OS user has write access to this log directory, as <code>odi_import.ksh</code> will invoke ODI utilities which write logs to this directory. ▪ See a separate section on how to invoke <code>odi_import</code>.

Screen: Back up ODI Files

This screen is displayed only if you had checked the Upgrading existing ODI repositories box from the Select to Install ODI Files and Create Repository screen.



Field Title	Back up existing MMHOME and/or ODI files?
Field Description	Select Yes if you had entered RETAIL_HOME or ODI Home where previously installed files exist, and you wish to move them to another place so that they are backed up. Select No if you had entered new locations for RETAIL_HOME or ODI Home, or if you do not wish to back up previously installed files.
Notes	You can still select No if you entered a new ODI Home with no pre-existing ODI seed data and scripts, regardless of MMHOME location you entered.

Screen: Enter Copy directories

This screen is displayed only if you had checked the Upgrading existing ODI repositories box from the Backup ODI files screen.

Field Title	ODI Files Backup directory
Field Description	Enter the location where you wish to move pre-existing ODI files to.
Notes	Ensure that your OS user can copy the pre-existing ODI files. In other words, you must be able to copy existing ODI files to the target directory.

Field Title	MMHOME Files Backup directory
Field Description	Enter the location where you wish to move pre-existing MMHOME files to.
Notes	Ensure that your OS user can copy the pre-existing MMHOME files. In other words, you must be able to copy existing MMHOME files to the target directory.

Screen: ODI Home Directory

This screen is displayed only if you have checked the Upgrade existing ODI Repositories box from the Select to Install ODI Files and Create Repository Screen.

Field Title	ODI Home directory
Field Description	ODI Home directory
Example	/u00/odi/product/11.1.9.x/oracledi/agent
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ODI seed data files will be copied into one or more directories under the directory you specify. ▪ This directory must be the ODI Home where ODI is installed ▪ You must run the installer as the same OS user that installed ODI. Due to the installer characteristics, the installer files must be owned by this same user also.

Screen: RMS Oracle Retail Data Extraction Host and Schema Details

This screen is displayed only if you had checked off the **Install RMS objects for Oracle Retail Data Extraction** box from the Component Selection screen.

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RMS Oracle Retail Data Extraction Host and Schema Details

Please provide information on a RMS ORDE User schema. The installer will authenticate as this user and create RMS ORDE User database objects.

RMS ORDE DB Hostname: msp52272.us.oracle.com

RMS Master Schema Name: RMS01

RMS Master Schema Password: ●●●●●●

RMS ORDE Batch Schema SERVICE_NAME: dolsp07app

RMS ORDE Batch Dblink Name: BATCHLINKRDE

RMS Master JDBC URL: jdbc:oracle:oci:@dolsp07app

If checked, the installer will try to validate this schema when you click "Next"

Buttons: Cancel, Back, Next, Install

Field Title	RMS ORDE DB Hostname
Field Description	Provide hostname where RMS ORDE DB is installed
Example	HOSTNAME

Field Title	RMS Master Schema Name
Field Description	Provide RMS Master Schema Name
Example	RMS01

Field Title	RMS Master Schema Password
Field Description	Provide RMS Master Schema password

Field Title	RMS ORDE Batch Password
Field Description	RMS User schema password.

Field Title	RMS ORDE Batch Schema SERVICE_NAME
Field Description	RMS ORDE User schema SERVICE_NAME
Example	Dolsp07app

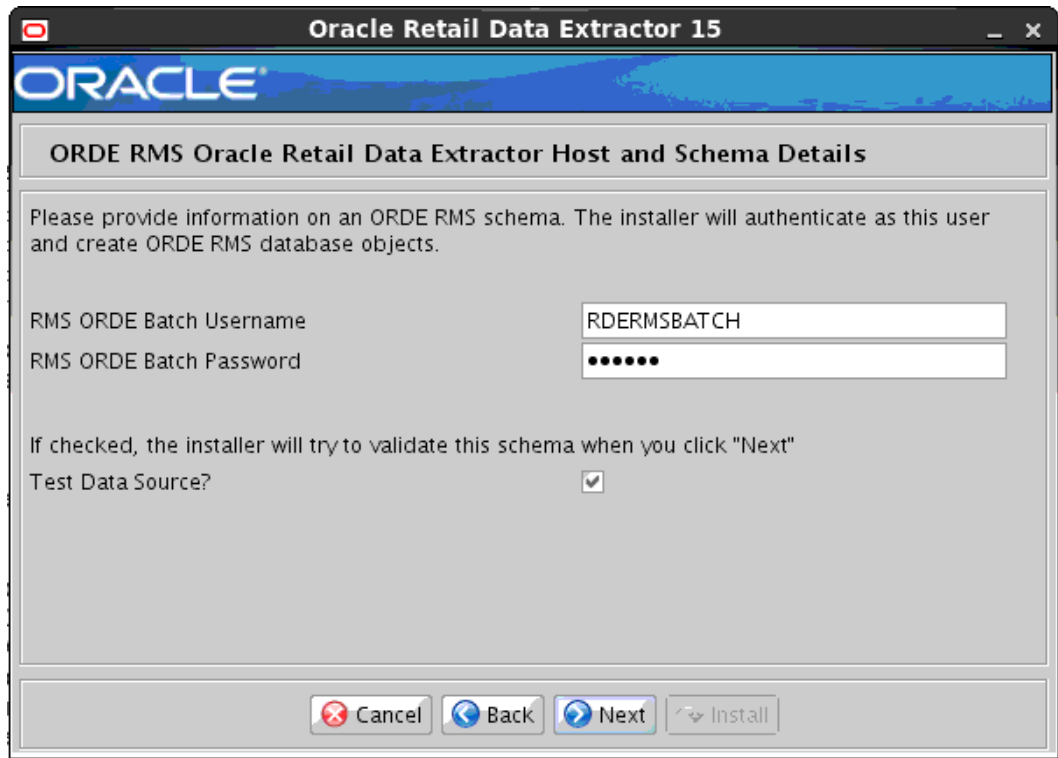
Field Title	RMS ORDE Batch DBlink Name
Field Description	Provide RMS ORDE Batch DBlink name

Field Title	RMS ORDE Batch DBlink Name
Field Description	Provide RMS ORDE Batch DBlink name

Field Title	Test Data Source?
Field Description	Check the box if you want the installer to test the connection to the schema upon clicking Next. Clear the box if you want to bypass the validation.

Screen: RDE RMS Oracle Retail Data Extraction Host and Schema Details

This screen is displayed only if you had checked off the **Install RMS objects for Oracle Retail Data Extractor** box from the Component Selection screen



Field Title	RMS ORDE Batch Username
Field Description	RMS Batch User schema name that will integrate with the master RMS schema from RMS product.
Example	RDE_RMS04USER

Field Title	RMS ORDE Batch Password
Field Description	RMS Batch User password that will integrate with the master RMS schema from RMS product.

Screen: Oracle Retail Data Extraction Datamart Schema Details

This screen is displayed only if you had checked off the **Install Oracle Retail Extractor** box from the Component Selection screen.

Field Title	ORDE Datamart Schema Username
Field Description	Oracle Retail Data Extraction Datamart schema name
Example	RDE_DMTEST

Field Title	ORDE Datamart Schema Password
Field Description	Oracle Retail Data Extraction Datamart schema password

Field Title	ORDE Datamart Schema SERVICE_NAME
Field Description	Oracle Retail Data Extraction Datamart schema SERVICE_NAME
Example	Dolsp07app

Field Title	ORDE Master JDBC URL
Field Description	Provide JDBC URL

Field Title	Test Data Source?
Field Description	Check the box if you want the installer to test the connection to the schema upon clicking Next. Clear the box to bypass the validation.

Screen: Oracle Retail Data Extractor Batch Schema Details

This screen is displayed only if you had checked the **Install Oracle Retail Data Extractor** box from the Component Selection screen.

Field Title	ORDE Batch schema Username
Field Description	Oracle Retail Data Extraction Batch schema name
Example	RDERMSBATCH

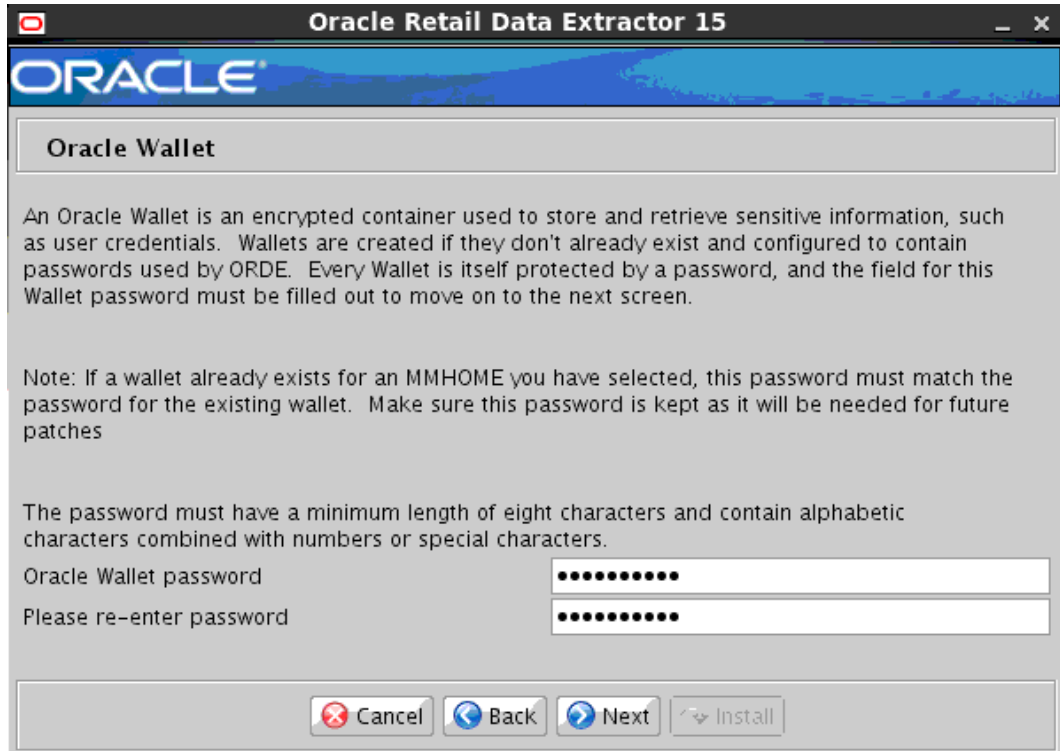
Field Title	ORDE Batch Schema password
Field Description	Oracle Retail Data Extraction Batch schema password

Field Title	ORDE Batch Schema SERVICE_NAME
Field Description	Oracle Retail Data Extraction Batch schema SERVICE_NAME
Example	Dolsp07app
Notes	This field is informational only and is disabled. Its value is taken from the Oracle Retail Data Extraction Datamart schema SID because the Oracle Retail Data Extraction Batch schema must be on the same database instance as the Oracle Retail Data Extraction Datamart schema resides.

Field Title	Test Data Source?
Field Description	Check the box if you want the installer to test the connection to the schema upon clicking Next . Clear the box to bypass the validation.

Screen: Oracle Wallet

An oracle wallet is an encrypted container used to store and retrieve sensitive information, such as user credentials. This screen will ask you for a new password for wallet if you have opted to install db components.



Field Title	Oracle Wallet password
Field Description	The wallet password
Notes	<p>The password for wallet to store the credentials of db components. The password must have a minimum length of eight characters and contain alphabetic character combined with numbers or special characters.</p> <p>Note: If a wallet already exists for an MMHOME you have selected, this password must match the password for the existing wallet. Make sure this password is kept as it will be needed for future patches.</p>

Screen: Installation summary

This screen shows the selections you have made so far. Not all fields will be displayed. For example, DB schema user passwords are not displayed regardless of whether you selected to do DB schema installation.

Installation Summary	
Summary of Installation	
ORDE 15.1 Full installation?	false
Install MMHOME files?	true
Install RMS ORDE User schema?	true
Install ORDE schema objects?	true
Install ODI files?	true
Create ORDE ODI Master and Work Repositories ?	false
Retail HOME directory	i00/oracle/ashka/RDE/orde/retail_home
ODI home directory	di/product/11.1.1.7_14x/oracledi/agent
RMS ORDE Db Hostname	msp52272.us.oracle.com

Buttons: Cancel, Back, Next, Install

Appendix: Installer Silent Mode

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

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

Note: Sensitive credential information such as schema passwords are deleted from `ant.install.properties`, so you will need to provide them again before running the installer in silent mode

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

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

Example: `ksh install.sh silent`

Appendix: Common Installation Errors

This section provides some common errors encountered during installation of Retail Data Extractor.

Installer Hangs on Startup

Symptom:

When the database schema installer is run, the following is written to the console and the installer hangs indefinitely:

```
Running pre-install checks
Running tnsping to get listener port
```

Solution:

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

Unreadable Buttons in the Installer

If you are unable to read the text within the installer buttons, it probably means that your JAVA_HOME is pointed to a pre-1.7 JRE or JDK.

Set JAVA_HOME with the appropriate JDK (the same JDK that has been used by WebLogic Server).

Warning: Could not create system preferences directory

Symptom:

The following text appears in the installer Errors tab:

```
May 22, 2006 11:16:39 AM java.util.prefs.FileSystemPreferences$3 run
WARNING: Could not create system preferences directory. System preferences are
unusable.
May 22, 2006 11:17:09 AM java.util.prefs.FileSystemPreferences
checkLockFile0ErrorCode
WARNING: Could not lock System prefs. Unix error code -264946424.
```

Solution:

This is related to Java bug 4838770. The /etc/.java/.systemPrefs directory may not have been created on your system. See <http://bugs.sun.com> for details.

This is an issue with your installation of Java and does not affect the Oracle Retail product installation.

Warning: Couldn't find X Input Context

Symptom:

The following text appears in the console window during execution of the installer in GUI mode:

```
Couldn't find X Input Context
```

Solution:

This message is harmless and can be ignored.

Message: SP2-0734: unknown command beginning

Symptom:

Installation outputs the message that looks like:

```
SP2-0734: unknown command beginning "old 5: ..." - rest of line ignored.
```

or

```
SP2-0734: unknown command beginning "new 4: ..." - rest of line ignored.
```

Solution:

You can ignore this error. This warning is generated from invalids.sql if no objects need to be validated.

Message: Invalid Username/Password; Login Denied

Symptom:

Installation outputs the message:

```
Error: java.sql.SQLException: ORA-01017: invalid username/password; logon denied
```

Solution:

The installer cannot log into the database as one of the users you have supplied it. Verify that they have been created with SQL files in `<STAGING_DIR>/orde/installer/create_db` per “Create Retail Data Extractor Schema Owners” in Chapter 2 and verify that you can manually log into the database with them.

Message: Adding credentials to the wallet for ... BUILD FAILED

Symptom:

Installer starts to add DB credentials to the wallet and then give out an error like this:

```
[echo] Adding credentials to wallet for ...
```

```
BUILD FAILED
```

```
/view_storage/mohammz_ra/rgbura/dist/orde/installer/build.xml:474: The following error occurred while executing this line:
```

```
/view_storage/mohammz_ra/rgbura/dist/orde/installer/common-rde-install.xml:213: exec returned: 1
```

Solution:

It is likely that you have run the installer in silent mode and ant.install.properites file did not have the password set for the DB schemas.

If you did fill out the passwords in a previous run, the installer had cleared the password fields for all schemas (e.g. input.rms.db.password, input.rdm.db.password, etc) when the installer starts to run. This is done for security So next time, you need to re-populate these fields before re-running the installation.

Another possible cause is if you entered an invalid character for schema username, password or SID. For example, if you mistakenly entered "<host>:<port>:<sid>" instead of "<sid>" for schema SID, then it will cause mkstore utility to crash, resulting in the error in discussion.

Message: Error Connecting to Database URL

Symptom:

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

```
Error connecting to database URL <url> as user <user>
details...
```

The message prevents you from moving on to the next screen to continue the installation.

Solution:

This error occurs when the installer fails to validate the user credentials you have entered on the screen. Make sure that you have entered the credentials properly.

You may receive a message similar to this:

```
Error connecting to database URL <url> as user <user>
```

```
java.lang.Exception: UnsatisfiedLinkError encountered when using the Oracle driver.
```

```
Please check that the library path is set up properly or switch to the JDBC thin client.
```

This message means that bit-width for your Java and Oracle client libraries are not compatible with each other. Make sure that you are using only the 64-bit version of Java and Oracle client libraries.

Message: Cannot access NLS data files or invalid environment specified

Symptom:

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

```
Error connecting to database URL jdbc:oracle:oci:@pkols07 as user XYZ
java.sql.SQLException: ORA-12705: Cannot access NLS data files or invalid
environment
```

Solution:

This error occurs if the NLS_LANG environment variable has not been set and exported with a valid value expected by the Oracle database server. See the section, [Run the Retail Data Extractor Database Schema Installer](#), in Chapter 2.

Message: User XYZ lacks CREATE SESSION privilege; log on denied

Symptom:

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

```
Error connecting to database URL jdbc:oracle:oci:@pkols07 as user rarms1
java.sql.SQLException: ORA-01045: user RARMS1 lacks CREATE SESSION privilege;
logon denied
```

Solution:

This error occurs if the schema user in question has not been created properly. Make sure there was no error when you ran one of the schema user creation scripts in <STAGING_DIR>/orde/installer/create_db per “Create Retail Data Extractor Schema Owners” in Chapter 2. You may find it easier to drop the schema user and re-create it as opposed to manually granting the missing privilege(s).

Message: Some of the objects have errors

Symptom:

During DB schema object creations step for a given schema, after all objects have been successfully created, it gives “Some of the objects have errors” when it tries to compile any invalid objects.

```
[exec] Execution of INV_OBJ_COMP script
[exec] Some of the objects have errors. Open a sql session and run the
command below to find out the invalid objects
[exec] *****
[exec] * select * from user_objects where status != 'VALID'
[exec] *****
```

Solution:

As the error message suggests, find out the invalid objects and resolve accordingly. This error can manifest itself for a variety of reasons but here are some possible causes:

- You created temporary invalid objects in the schema and forgot to drop them when the installer was run.
- If this happened in the RMS user schema, it is possible that the invalid objects reported came from the master RMS schema.
 - Someone might have created invalid objects in the master RMS schema that may not have anything to do with Retail Data Extractor, and may be outside of your control as the master RMS schema. If you want to resolve these invalid objects, consult someone responsible for maintaining the master RMS schema to resolve the invalid objects, and rerun the installation.

Alternatively, you may want to ignore this error message and continue with the rest of the schema objects installations. You can do this if, after reviewing the list of invalid objects that failed to compile, according to the log indicated by the installer, you determine they do not need to be recompiled during the installation. In this case you can rerun the installation by choosing to resume from the previous point of failure and clearing the "RMS User Schema Install Option" check box. In silent mode, you should set `input.do.install.rms.db` to "false" in the installer properties file, `ant.install.properties`, in order to not install RMS user schema objects. This will cause the RMS user schema object installation to be skipped, and the installation will continue with the next schema. For details on how to resume database schema object installations from the previous point of failure, see "Resuming from the Previous Point of Failure" in the section, [Resolving Errors Encountered During Database Schema Installation](#).

WARNING: Expected * SYNONYM objects, found X

Symptom:

Toward the end of the installation involving database schema objects, the installer will issue: "WARNING: Expected * SYNONYM objects, found 9026" for RMS user schema.

Solution:

This warning can be ignored. The installer does not validate the number of SYNONYM objects for RMS user schema.

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

Symptom:

When running the installer in GUI mode, the screens fail to open and the installer ends, returning to the console without any error message. The `ant.install.log` file contains this error. This is an error encountered when the installer is used in GUI mode with certain X Servers.

Solution:

Until this is fixed permanently, employ the workaround solution below should you encounter this issue:

1. Copy `ant.install.properties.sample` to `ant.install.properties`
2. Re-run the installer

Appendix: Installation Order

This section provides a guideline as to the order in which the Oracle Retail applications should be installed. If a retailer has chosen to use some, but not all, of the applications the order is still valid less the applications not being installed.

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

Enterprise Installation Order

1. Oracle Retail Merchandising System (RMS), Oracle Retail Trade Management (RTM)
2. Oracle Retail Sales Audit (ReSA)
3. Oracle Retail Extract, Transform, Load (RETL)
4. Oracle Retail Active Retail Intelligence (ARI)
5. Oracle Retail Warehouse Management System (RWMS)
6. Oracle Retail Invoice Matching (ReIM)
7. Oracle Retail Price Management (RPM)
8. Oracle Retail Allocation
9. Oracle Retail Mobile Merchandising (ORMM)
10. Oracle Retail Xstore Office
11. Oracle Retail Xstore Point-of-Service, including Xstore Point-of-Service for Grocery, and including Xstore Mobile
12. Oracle Retail Xstore Environment
13. Oracle Retail EFTLink
14. Oracle Retail Store Inventory Management (SIM), including Mobile SIM
15. Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server (RPAS)
16. Oracle Retail Batch Script Architecture (BSA)
17. Oracle Retail Demand Forecasting (RDF)
18. Oracle Retail Category Management Planning and Optimization/Macro Space Optimization (CMPO/MSO)
19. Oracle Retail Replenishment Optimization (RO)
20. Oracle Retail Analytic Parameter Calculator Replenishment Optimization (APC RO)
21. Oracle Retail Regular Price Optimization (RPO)
22. Oracle Retail Merchandise Financial Planning (MFP)
23. Oracle Retail Size Profile Optimization (SPO)
24. Oracle Retail Assortment Planning (AP)
25. Oracle Retail Item Planning (IP)
26. Oracle Retail Item Planning Configured for COE (IP COE)
27. Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning (AIP)
28. Oracle Retail Integration Bus (RIB)
29. Oracle Retail Services Backbone (RSB)

- 30.** Oracle Retail Financial Integration (ORFI)
- 31.** Oracle Retail Data Extractor for Merchandising
- 32.** Oracle Retail Clearance Optimization Engine (COE)
- 33.** Oracle Retail Analytic Parameter Calculator for Regular Price Optimization (APC-RPO)
- 34.** Oracle Retail Insights, including Retail Merchandising Insights (previously Retail Merchandising Analytics) and Retail Customer Insights (previously Retail Customer Analytics)