

Retek® Data Warehouse 10.2



Database Installation Guide



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- Functional and technical description of the problem (include business impact).
- Detailed step by step instructions to recreate.
- Exact error message received.
- Screen shots of each step you take.

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Chapter 1 – Introduction

Audience

This document is intended for database administrators responsible for installing the Retek Data Warehouse. The database administrator is expected to have significant expertise in creating databases with the chosen database platform.

Typographic conventions

monospace

Monospace type indicates UNIX commands, directory names, usernames, pathnames, and filenames.

brackets []

Words enclosed in brackets indicate key names (for example: Press [Return]).

Note: Brackets have a different meaning when used in command syntax.

italics

Italic type indicates a variable, including variable portions of filenames. It is also used for emphasis.

UPPERCASE

Uppercase letters indicate Structured Query Language (SQL) reserved words, initialization parameters, and environment variables.

Command syntax

UNIX command syntax appears in monospace font and assumes the use of the Korn shell. The "%" character at the beginning of UNIX command examples should not be entered at the prompt.

**backslash ** A backslash indicates a command that is too long to fit on a single line. Enter the line as printed (with a backslash) or enter it as a single line without a backslash:

```
imp system/password log=rdw10_md.log \
file=rdw10md.dmp ignore=y grants=n \
fromuser=rdw10md touser=rdw10md
```

In the following instructions, the character '\' in a path name indicates a DOS-based file structure, for example the CD. The character '/' in a path name indicates a Unix-based file structure.

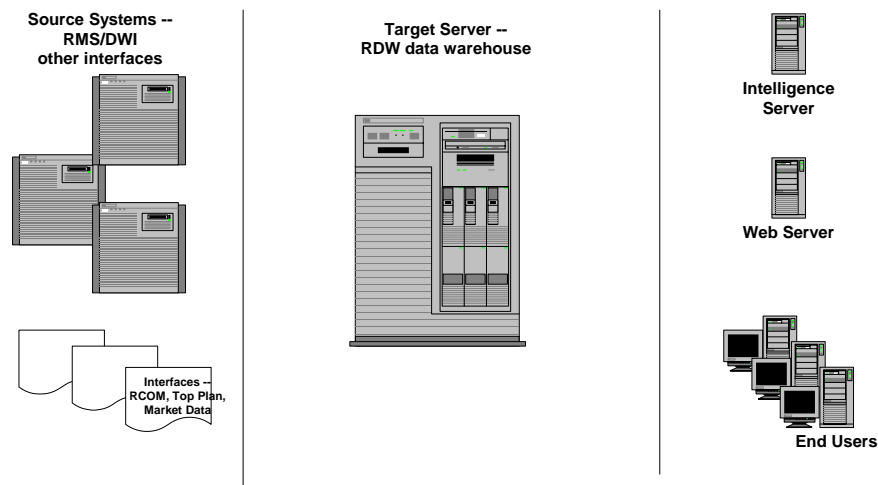
Chapter 2 – Data Warehouse server and system requirements

Data warehouse server (target server)

Retek Data Warehouse (RDW) version 10.2 architecture supports a database independent platform. RDW supports three database platforms: Oracle, DB2 or Teradata. This release of RDW incorporates an optional interface with Retek Merchandising System (RMS) 10.1, which can be a source for the data warehouse. This interface has been named the Data Warehouse Interface (DWI), which is a part of the RMS database and is located on the source server. The data warehouse can also operate as a standalone product and be fed from other legacy systems. If you are using RMS, follow the guidelines set forth in the RMS documentation regarding the server requirements for the source server. The data warehouse server or RDW server is considered the target server. It is recommended that the source system be on a separate server from the data warehouse.

RDW Architecture on Oracle and DB2

(see chapter 8 for Teradata architecture)



These are the hardware and software requirements necessary to install and operate the Retek Data Warehouse (RDW) software.

General requirements for a data warehouse server capable of running RDW include:

- Unix based OS
- TCP/IP Network
- Standard ANSI C compiler

Hardware requirements

Hardware requirements for the data warehouse database server or target server include:

General Hardware Requirements	Minimum	Recommended
Memory	8GB	12GB+
Multi-processors	4 – highest MHz	8 – highest MHz
CD-ROM drive (either local or network)		
Disk Space	300 GB	Site specific (refer to your RDW sizing information)
Swap Space	Equal to physical RAM	2.5 times the physical RAM

Note: This reflects the amount of space needed to install the database software, RETL software, as well as the RDW software, and still maintain an acceptable amount of usage on the Unix file system. This may reflect external storage as well as internal, such as 50GB of internal space and a 250+ GB external RAID storage array.

Hardware requirements for the load server for Teradata implementations include:

General Hardware Requirements	Minimum
Memory	4GB
Multi-processors	4 – highest MHz
Disk Space	100 GB
Swap Space	Equal to physical RAM
Network Bandwidth	100Mbit/s at full duplex mode in a private domain

Note: This reflects the amount of space need to install the RDW software and RETL software and still maintain an acceptable amount of usage on the Unix file system. This may reflect external storage as well as internal, such as 50GB of internal space and a 250+ GB external RAID storage array.

Sizing Factors and other suggestions to factor into the selection of a data warehouse server or Teradata load server include:

- Concurrent front-end user base. More concurrent users will require more database processing power from the server.
- DASD connectivity. Typically, it is better if the fiber channel connectivity to provides the maximum throughput to disk.

- Backup/Recovery requirements. Extra disks may be required for backup and recovery procedures.
- Server backplane speeds. Depending on the architecture of the server backplane (or comparable links), memory access and/or CPU utilization may be a factor in performance.
- Overall database size for the RDW. A capacity plan should be done for the database server and DASD requirements in general to assess how large the environment will need to be.

Note: These data warehouse server requirements should only be used as guidelines because they reflect the hardware used to run a small environment (approximately 200 gigabytes of data). Actual requirements can be somewhat smaller, or typically much larger, depending on the intended size of the RDW environment upon full implementation. Retek can assist with making these determinations by providing information on database size estimates, server architecture, and so on.

Software requirements and configuration matrix

The RDW 10.2 Configuration Matrix shows the currently supported configurations at the time of release. If a required configuration that is not supported, verify with Retek Customer Support to see if the configuration is now supported.

Database*	Hardware Platform /Operating System (Target Database Server)**	Hardware Platform /Operating System (Source Database Server)	Load Server	ETL tool (binary compiled files only for each hardware platform and operating system for database specified)
IBM DB2 Universal Database - Extended Enterprise Edition 7.2 (32-bit)	AIX 4.3.3	Optional interface with RMS 10.1, which includes the Data Warehouse Interface (DWI) environment, use guidelines recommended by RMS documentation. If standalone source, no server requirements but must follow API guidelines.		RETL for DB2 on supported hardware platform.
NCR Teradata V2R4.0 or R4.1	WorldMark 5xxx series – UNIX WorldMark 4xxx series – UNIX S2x series – UNIX	Optional interface with RMS 10.1, which includes the Data Warehouse Interface (DWI) environment, use guidelines recommended by RMS documentation.	Sun Solaris 8 HP-UX 11i AIX 4.3.3	RETL for Teradata on supported hardware platform. The RETL application will be on the load server along with the Teradata load utilities.

Database*	Hardware Platform /Operating System (Target Database Server)**	Hardware Platform /Operating System (Source Database Server)	Load Server	ETL tool (binary compiled files only for each hardware platform and operating system for database specified)
		If standalone source, no server requirements but must follow API guidelines.		
Oracle RDBMS Enterprise Edition with Partitioning Option 9.0.1 (64-bit)	Sun Solaris 8 HP-UX 11i AIX 4.3.3	Optional interface with RMS 10.1, which includes the Data Warehouse Interface (DWI) environment, use guidelines recommended by RMS documentation. If standalone source, no server requirements but must follow API guidelines.		RETL for Oracle on supported hardware platform.

Notes:

*Review the database documentation for minimum guidelines and requirements.

** Other configurations may exist call Retek Customer Support for currently supported configurations. Future availability will depend on demand and testing required prior to support.

Other software requirements for the data warehouse include:

- MicroStrategy 7.1.x
- RDW Web 2.x
- RETL 10.2.1

Capacity planning

If you have not yet estimated the minimum disk space for your Retek Data Warehouse, contact the Retek Sizing team at sizings@retk.com, to request a RDW Database Sizing Questionnaire kit. When you have completed the Questionnaire return it to the Retek Sizing Team for an estimate on the minimum disk space required for your Retek Data Warehouse. The typical turnaround time for this estimate is 48 hours or 2 business days. Refer to your RDW sizing information to determine tablespace, table, index, and sizes as appropriate for planning your production environment. The database size created by the install scripts in this document is based on a typical development environment.

Retek Sizing can provide detailed Sizing information, iterative sizings and assistance in determining Technical Infrastructure requirements, on a Time & Materials basis, either remotely or onsite when arranged through the Retek Program Manager.

Client system requirements

General requirements for end-user client workstation software requirements include:

- See specific database platform documentation for client requirements.
- See the Retek Data Warehouse MicroStrategy Middle Tier Installation Guide and the RDW Web Installation Guide for other client requirements.
- X-term station or application (such as Exceed) for Oracle installation. Oracle 9.0.x requires an X-term for GUI installation.

Chapter 3 – Data Warehouse interface UNIX environment setup

Installation instructions

The Data Warehouse Interface (DWI) is a module released with RDW 10.2 that allows this release of the RDW to interface with the Retek Merchandising System (RMS) 10.1 . The DWI must be installed on the same server and in the same database as RMS.

If you are not using RMS, do not install this module, but continue on to Chapter 5, Retek Data Warehouse UNIX Environment setup. These instructions assume that RMS 10.2 is installed and running. They also assume that an Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA) compliant file structure has been created on the Unix server.

Create Unix user accounts

- 1 Log in as the root user.
- 2 Create Unix groups for the following environments:
 - dba - admin group which controls DWI access
 - dev - development group
- 3 Create the following Unix users, using ksh as the default shell:
 - retek - dba group
 - dwidev - dev group

Note: These steps must be completed exactly as described, since these Unix accounts are referenced later in installation scripts. To successfully run the DWI batch modules, environmental variables are needed and are set in the profiles of these Unix user accounts. These profiles are set in a later step.

Create Unix directories

Create Unix directories for the DWI database directory structure and the code directory structure.

Note: Database directories are used to provide scripts used in the creation of tablespaces and users. The code directory structure stores source code, error and log directories. Refer to Appendix D for further descriptions of the code directories.

- 1 Create the DWI database directory structure:
 - a Extract the files from the Windows zip file.
 - b Log in to the Unix server as `oracle`. Oracle will own the database directory structure.
 - c FTP (in binary mode) the tar file, `dwi10_db.tar.Z`, to `$ORACLE_BASE/admin` on the Unix server where the RMS database is located. The `$ORACLE_BASE` directory is a working directory that should be designated at this time.
 - c Uncompress and extract the tar file to create DWI database admin directories. As the oracle user, extract the `dwi10_db.tar` file by typing:

```
%uncompress dwi10_db.tar.Z
%tar -xvf dwi10_db.tar
```

Once expanded, the directory structure looks as follows:

\$ORACLE_BASE/admin/dwi10/create

- 2 Create the DWI code directory structure:
 - a Log in to the Unix server as retek. Retek will own the code directory structure.
 - b FTP (in binary mode) the file, dwi10_code.tar.Z, to a base directory, the permanent location for the DWI code directory , on the Unix server where the RMS database is located. Designate a working directory, the base directory, at this time.
 - c Uncompress and extract the tar file to create DWI code directory. As the retek user, extract the dwi10.tar file in the base directory by typing:

```
%uncompress dwil0_code.tar.Z
%tar -xvf dwil0 code.tar
```

Once expanded, the directory structure looks as follows:

```
<base_directory>/dwi10.2/dbasql/  
                                /dev/batch  
                                /data  
                                /error  
                                /install  
                                /log
```

```

/rfx/bin
/bookmark
/etc
/include
/lib
/schema
/src
/retek/sample_profiles

```

Note: We highly recommend that clients have a separate server that is for production only. When the time comes for a production environment, create a prd directory, then copy the dev directory structure to the production server and use the <base_directory>/dwi10.2/prd as the code directory structure on that server. A prd group is needed and a separate prd user should be created as well.

During batch loads, the device can become I/O bound very quickly. Each RDW module writes to the one data directory. To balance the load each file can be created as a symbolic link to other devices using the Unix command.

```

ln -s <device path>/data/file_name
<base_directory>dev/data/file_name.

```

Alter directory ownership and privileges

For added security, alter the directory ownership and privileges.

- 1 Log in as the root user in the <base_directory>/dwi10.2 directory.
- 2 Change the following as indicated in the table below:
 - the ownership (chown -R <owner> <directory>)
 - the group (chgrp -R <user group> <directory>)
 - and the privileges (chmod -R <privs> <directory>)

Directory	Owner	Group	Privilege
rettek	rettek	Dbal	775
dev	dwidev	Dev	775
dbasql	oracle	Dbal	774

For example: `cd <base_directory>/dwi10.2`
`chown -R dwidev dev`
`chgrp -R dev dev`
`chmod -R 775 dev`

Copy profiles for Retek users

For each of the Retek users, copy the profiles.

- 1 At the Unix prompt, enter
`%cd <base_directory>/dwi10.2/retek/sample_profiles`

In this directory is a sample of the profile that needs to be set up for each Unix user account.

- 2 Copy the profile to the home directory of each user. For example, `dwi_profile` should be copied to `.profile` in the home directory of the `dwidev` user that was created.

Note: The `dwi_profile` by default is set up for a development environment. Change the indicated variables as necessary for other environments, such as `dwitst` or `dwiprd`. Any variable that may require modification is noted in the sample profile comments. Be sure to set up these Unix accounts to automatically run the `.profile` within their home directory upon login.

Chapter 4 – RMS/DWI Oracle database configuration

General installation notes

We recommend the following instructions for the development and test environments only. Consult your RDW sizing estimate to determine tablespace, table, index, and other sizes as appropriate for planning your production environment. When planning your production or test environments, modify the scripts and instructions as necessary for the tablespace requirements..

Installation instructions

The Data Warehouse Interface (DWI) is a module released with RDW 10.2 that allows the Retek Merchandising System (RMS) 10.1 to interface with this release of the RDW. The DWI must be installed on the same server and in the same database as RMS.

If you are not using RMS, do not install this module, but continue on to Chapter 5, Retek Data Warehouse Unix Environment setup. These instructions assume that RMS 10.1 is installed and running. They also assume that an Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA) compliant file structure has been created on the Unix server.

Note: Clients should become familiar with the DWI development environment before setting up a production system.

Create database objects (tablespaces and users)

The scripts to create the DWI users and tablespaces are in the **\$ORACLE_BASE/admin/dwi10/create** directory, which were created in an earlier step.

1 Create Tablespaces:

The Unix directory **\$ORACLE_BASE/admin/dwi10/create** contains a script for creating the tablespace needed by the DWI application.

Note: We assume that a temporary tablespace as well as undo segment and RMS data/index tablespaces already exist.

- a Log in to Unix as Oracle.
- b Change directories to **\$ORACLE_BASE/admin/dwi10/create**
- c Modify the script, **crtbspc_dwi.sql** to include the correct Unix files system paths for the datafiles, as well as proper sizing/storage parameters for the environment being set up. The default sizing of the tablespace in this create script assumes they are being used to set up a development environment.
- d The script assumes the RMS database name is **rms10**, so change the file structure and datafile names to reflect the actual RMS database name if desired.

- e Log in to SQL*Plus as `system` and run the following script:
`SQL>@crtbspc_dwi.sql`
- 2 Create Users:
 - a Modify the script `crusers_dwi.sql` as needed prior to running. This script can then be used to create the default DWI Oracle users and grant the appropriate system privileges. Refer to the Development Database Schema implementation section in Appendix D for descriptions of each user. Modify the script by changing the passwords.
 - b Log in to SQL*PLUS as `system` and execute:
`SQL>@crusers_dwi.sql`
 - c To secure the passwords in this script, change the privileges on the script by entering:
`%chmod 700 crusers_dwi.sql`

Set up DWI user permissions

- The following scripts set up all necessary grants for the DWI environment, including adding the appropriate security level for the `dwi10dev` batch user to access the RMS tables during a batch run.

- 1 Change directories on the Unix server to
`<base_directory>/dwi10.2/dbasql`
- 2 The `dwi_users.sql` script has been set up to reference the default DWI usernames, so verify that they are correct. Change them to suit your environment if necessary.
- 3 When prompted by any of the scripts for a table/view name, press **[Enter]** to create permissions for all objects in the schema.
- 4 Connect to SQL*Plus as `rmsdev101` (the RMS schema owner) and execute the following scripts:

```
SQL>@invalids.sql
SQL>@gs_rms10.sql
SQL>@g_security.sql
```

Note: The `invalids` script may need to be run several times to validate all of the interrelated objects.

- 5 Verify the scripts executed correctly by reviewing the following file:
`g_rms101_1.lst`

Note: These scripts are also used for maintenance. If you need to drop or add a table owned by rmsdev101 (the RMS Schema owner), you need to run these scripts again to give the appropriate privileges to your users. If a table has been dropped and recreated for maintenance, you also need to verify that all objects in the database are VALID. For a test or a production environment, you need to modify the dwi_users.sql script to alter the usernames for the environment you are creating.

Configure RETL

- 1 Log in to the Unix server with the dwidev account.
- 2 Change directories to <base_directory>/dwi10.2/dev/rfx/etc.
- 3 Modify the dwi_config.env script:
 - a Change the DBNAME variable to the name of the RMS database.
 - b Change the RMS_OWNER variable to the username of the RMS schema owner.
 - c Change the BA_OWNER variable to the username of the DWI batch user.
 - d Change the LANGUAGE variable to the appropriate two-letter language code for your environment. For an English installation the LANGUAGE variable should be set to en.

Continue on to the appropriate chapter for your database platform.

Chapter 5 – RDW Unix environment setup

Installation instructions

Create Unix user accounts

- 1 Log in as the root user.
- 2 Create the following groups:
 - dba - admin group which controls RDW access
 - dev - development group
- 3 Create the following user accounts, using `ksh` as the default shell:
 - retek - dba group
 - rdw10dev - dev group

The following users are only needed for DB2 installations:

- rdw10dm – dev group (DB2 only)
- rdw10md – dev group (DB2 only)
- rdw10sys – dev group (DB2 only)

Note: These steps must be completed exactly as shown, since these user accounts are referenced later in installation scripts. To successfully run the RDW modules, environment variables are needed that are set in the profiles of these Unix user accounts. These profiles are set in a later step.

- 4 Identify the user that will own the database software. This user will be referred to as *rdwdba*.
 - DB2 – DB2 instance owner
 - Oracle – Oracle software and database owner
 - Teradata – Teradata database owner

Create Unix directories

Create Unix directories for the RDW database structure and the code directory structure.

Note: The database directories are used to provide scripts to aid in the creation of tablespaces and users. The code directory structure holds the source code, error and log directories. Refer to Appendix D for further descriptions of the code directories.

- 1 Create RDW database directory structure:
 - a Extract the files from the downloaded zip file.
 - b Log in to the Unix server as *rdwdba* account, identified in the step above. This user will own the database directory structure.
 - c FTP (in binary mode) the tar file, *rdw10_db.tar.Z*, to <database_directory> on the Unix server where the *rdw10* database will be created. The <database_directory> directory is a working directory that you should designate at this time.
 - d Uncompress and extract the tar file to create RDW database admin directories in the <database_directory>. As the *rdwdba* user, extract the *rdw10_db.tar* file by typing:

```
%uncompress rdw10_db.tar.Z
```

```
%tar -xvf rdw10_db.tar
```

Once expanded, the directory structure looks as follows:

```
<database_directory>/rdw10/create
                                /ddl/md/ora
                                /db2/full
                                /ter
                                /dm
```

- 2 Create RDW code directory structure:
 - a Log in to the Unix server as *retex*. Retek will own the code directory structure.
 - b FTP (in binary mode) the file *rdw10_code.tar.Z* to a base directory where you wish to permanently store the RDW code directory. This base directory should be on the Unix server where the RDW 10.2 database will be created. The base directory is a working directory that you should designate at this time.
 - c Uncompress and extract the tar file to create the RDW code directory. As the *retex* user, extract the *rdw10_code.tar.Z* file in the base directory specified above by entering:

```
%uncompress rdw10_code.tar.Z
```

```
%tar -xvf rdw10_code.tar
```

Once expanded, the directory structure looks as follows:

```

<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dbasql
    /dev/batch
        /data
        /error
    /install
    /log
    /rfx/bin
        /bookmark
        /etc
        /include
        /lib
        /schema
        /src
    /retek/sample_profiles

```

Note: We highly recommend that clients have a separate server that is for production only. When the time comes for a production environment, create a prd directory, then copy the dev directory structure to your production server and use the <base_directory>/rdw10.2/prd as your code directory structure on that server. A prd group is needed and a separate prd user should be created as well.

Alter directory ownership and privileges

For added security, alter the directory ownership and privileges.

- 1 Log in as the root user (in the <base_directory>/rdw10.2 directory).
- 2 Change the following as indicated in the table below:
 - the ownership (chown -R <owner> <directory>)
 - the group (chgrp -R <user group> <directory>)
 - the privileges (chmod -R <privs> <directory>)

Directory	Owner	Group	Privilege
retek	retek	dba	775
dev	rdw10dev	dev	775
dbasql	rdwdba -Db2, Oracle, Teradata	dba	774

For example: `cd <base_directory>/rdw10.2`
`chown -R rdw10dev dev`
`chgrp -R dev dev`
`chmod -R 775 dev`

Copy profiles for Retek users

For each of the Retek users, copy the profiles.

- 1 At the Unix prompt, change directories to
`<base_directory>/rdw10.2/rettek/sample_profiles`.

In this directory, you can find a sample of the profile that needs to be set up for each Unix user account.
- 2 Copy the profile to the home directory of each user. For example, for a Teradata installation, the `rdw_profile_td` file should be copied to `.profile` in the home directory of the users that were created. Edit the `.profile` to correspond with your file system, RETL installation and Unix environment.
- 3 Do this for the `rdw10dev`, `rdw10md`, and `rdw10dm` users.
- 4 When the time comes to create a test and/or production schema, create `rdwtst`, `rdwprd` and other Unix users. A copy of the corresponding development user's profile is often a good place to start.

Note: The `sample_profiles` by default are set up for a development environment. Change the indicated variables as necessary for other environments. Any variable that may require modification are noted in the `sample_profile` comments. Be sure to set up these Unix accounts to automatically run the `.profile` within their home directory upon login.

Continue to the appropriate chapter for your database platform.

Chapter 6 – RDW Oracle RDBMS installation and configuration

General installation notes

This release of RDW incorporates an optional interface with Retek Merchandising System (RMS) 10.1. This interface has been named the Data Warehouse Interface (DWI) and its release number will coincide with the RDW 10.2 product. Chapter 3 and 4 provide instructions on setting up the DWI 10.2 environment.

Note: You should become familiar with the Retek Data Warehouse development environment before setting up a production system.

Oracle Concepts for the Retek Data Warehouse

Oracle supports table level partitions or range partitions. Partitioning is a strategy that you should consider for your compressed datamarts to enhance performance. To take full advantage of the Oracle partitioning feature, you should partition large historical tables. To determine an appropriate partitioning strategy, consider the database size and business requirements. For example, the amount of history to be held at various levels, and the various functional areas that might be used in RDW should be referenced when determining a partitioning strategy. Large non-compressed fact tables can be partitioned for ease of rolling off history. Before creating the RDW datamart tables in a production environment, determine your partitioning strategy. See the RDW Operations Guide to fully understand the Partitioning strategy for both compressed and non-compressed fact tables that can be used when implementing the data warehouse on an Oracle platform.

Installation instructions

Oracle database configuration

The following instructions are recommended for the development and test environments only. Refer to your RDW sizing information to determine tablespace, table, index, sizes as appropriate for planning the production environment. The installation scripts provided will need to be modified with your production environment for your tablespace requirements, table and index storage parameters, and so on.

The scripts to create the RDW database, users, and tablespaces are in `<database_directory>/rdw10/create` directory which was created in Chapter 5 Unix environment setup.

- Create an Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA) compliant directory structure to store all Oracle files before creating the RDW database. The files have already been moved to the Unix server and untarred in a previous step.

Set up Parameter file

- 1 Before creating the rdw10 database, the parameter file must be set up. A sample parameter file is provided.

See the file `<database_directory>/rdw10/create/initrdw10.ora` for guidance on setting up the Oracle database parameters. This file should serve as a guideline for setting up the rdw10 database. It contains unformatted notes; therefore, it will not be valid to start a database without modification first.

- a. Modify the `nls_language` parameter to suit your environment. Some examples of languages are: American, French, and Japanese.
 - b. Modify the `nls_territory` parameter to suit your environment. Some examples of territories are: America, France, and Japan.
 - c. Modify remaining parameters to suit your environment.
- 2 Once this file has been updated and placed in the proper directory, alter and run the actual database creation scripts.

Create database, tablespaces, and users

- 1 Log in to Unix as Oracle. Change directories to `<database_directory>/rdw10/create`.
- 2 Verify your Unix session is set up correctly for creating an Oracle database. Refer to the Oracle Documentation for the correct settings.
- 3 Modify the sample database creation scripts to contain the appropriate Unix file system paths, database name, number and size of redo logs, undo tablespace name and size, temporary tablespace name and size, and user account passwords.
- 4 The script `crusers_ora.sql` can then be used to create the default RDW development Oracle users and grant the appropriate system privileges. Refer to the Development Database Schema Implementation section in Appendix D for descriptions of each user.
 - `crdb_ora.1`
 - `crdb_ora.2`
 - `crtbsp_ora.sql`
 - `crusers_ora.sql`

Note: These scripts assume that the RDW database name is `rdw10`, so change the path names and datafile names to reflect the actual RDW database name if necessary.

The default sizing of the tablespaces in these create scripts assume they are being used to set up a development environment

- 5 At a Unix prompt enter:


```
% ./run_crdb_ora.sh
```

- 6 A log file will be produced for each script. Review the log files for errors, if the script executed properly, continue with the database object creation. If not, make the appropriate corrections and rerun the necessary portions. The database creation scripts may take up to 30 minutes to complete.
- 7 To secure the passwords in the create users script, change the privileges on the script by entering:

```
%chmod 700 crusers_ora.sql
```

Database connectivity

Verify that you have connectivity and the necessary Net Services components on both the server and client machines. Samples are located in the *Sample Oracle Net Services Files for the Server* section in Appendix A.

Create RDW Datamart-level tables

- 1 Change directories to <database_directory>/rdw10/ddl/dm.
- 2 Log in to SQL*Plus as rdw10dm and execute the following script:

```
SQL>@rdw10dm_ora.sql
```

This script creates the RDW datamart-level tables. It will create all default base non-partitioned tables. If you are implementing a partitioning strategy at this time, modify the DDL to reflect your partitioning.
- 3 Review the rdw10dm_ora.lst file to verify that the objects were all created successfully.

Create MicroStrategy Repository

In order to run RDW reports from MicroStrategy, a metadata layer is needed in the database. The metadata tables hold information about reports, filters, metrics, and so on. The tables for MicroStrategy have already been set up and exist in export files.

Note: For instructions on installing the full MicroStrategy metadata from an archive file, refer to Appendix C. Do not complete the steps outlined below.

- 1 Change directories to <database_directory>/rdw10/ddl/md/ora.
- 2 The script, import_rdw10md.sh will import the metadata objects using an export file. At a Unix prompt enter:

```
%./import_rdw10md.sh
```
- 3 At the prompt enter the username where the metadata should be created.
- 4 At the next prompt you may choose to install the complete metadata with all of the objects or only the metadata shell. Choose 1 to create only the MicroStrategy metadata shell. If you would like to install the full MicroStrategy Metadata choose 2 and proceed to the instructions documented in Appendix C.
- 5 At the prompt choose the appropriate Character Set for your Oracle database.
- 6 Enter the username and password to execute the import, `system` or `oracle` are recommended users for the import.

Note: Several tables do not have records to be imported: dssmdlknitem, dssmdlknprop, and dssmdobjcmnt.

- 7 Review the rdw10md_ora.log file for errors and make appropriate corrections if needed and rerun.
- 8 Complete the installation of the MicroStrategy metadata documented in the RDW Middle Tier installation guide.

Set up RDW user permissions

- 1 Change directories on the Unix server to
`<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dbasql.`
 This directory contains scripts that will set up all necessary synonyms and grants for the RDW environment.
 The header of each file contains information regarding which user should execute the script, when to run them and additional details about the scripts.
 The scripts will spool to the /tmp directory, which should already exist, but verify that this directory exists and can be written to before running.
- 2 The rdw_users.sql script has been set up to reference the default RDW usernames, so verify that they are correct and change to suit your environment if necessary.
- 3 When prompted by any of the scripts for an object name, press the **[Enter]** key to create permissions for all objects in the schema.
- 4 Connect to SQL*Plus as rdw10dm and execute the following script to setup permissions to the datamart objects:
`SQL>@gs_rdw10_dm_ora.sql`
`SQL>@invalids.sql`
- 5 Verify the scripts executed correctly by reviewing the following files:
`g_rdw102_dm.lst, s_rdw102_dm.lst`
- 6 Connect to SQL*Plus as rdw10md and execute the following script to setup permissions to the MicroStrategy database objects:
`SQL>@gs_rdw10_md_ora.sql`
- 7 Verify the scripts executed correctly by reviewing the following files:
`g_rdw102_md.lst, s_rdw102_md.lst`

Note: These scripts are also used for maintenance. If you need to drop or add a table in the database, run these scripts again to give the appropriate privileges to your users. If a table has been dropped and recreated for maintenance, you also need to verify that all objects in the database are VALID. For a test or a production environment, you need to modify the rdw_users.sql script to alter the usernames for the environment you are creating.

Configure RETL

- 1 Log in to the Unix server with the `rdw10dev` account.
- 2 Change directories to `<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/rfx/etc`.
- 3 Modify the `rdw_config.env` script to match your environment:
 - a Change the `DBNAME` variable to the name of RDW database.
 - b Change the `DB_ENV` variable to `ORA`.
 - c Change the `DM_OWNER` variable to the username of the RDW Data Mart schema owner.
 - d Change the `BA_OWNER` variable to the username of the RDW batch user.
 - e Change the `LOAD_TYPE` to direct or conventional based on the requirements for SQL Loading. Refer to the Operations Guide Chapter Program Flow Diagrams for more details.
 - f Change the `LANGUAGE` variable to the appropriate two-letter language code for your environment. For an English installation the `LANGUAGE` variable should be set to `en`.
- 4 Continue to Chapter 9, Default Data Population.

Chapter 7 – RDW DB2 RDBMS installation and configuration

General installation notes

This release of RDW incorporates an optional interface with Retek Merchandising System (RMS) 10.1. This interface has been named the Data Warehouse Interface (DWI) and its release number will coincide with the RDW 10.2 product. Chapters 3 and 4 provide instructions on setting up the DWI 10.2 environment.

Note: You should become familiar with the Retek Data Warehouse development environment before setting up a production system.

Minimum requirements for DB2 database partitions and other configuration options, depending on transaction throughput desired:

Hardware	Minimum	Recommendations are site specific
Multi-processors	8	12+
DB2 Database Partitions	4 nodes	6+
Memory	8 GB	12GB+

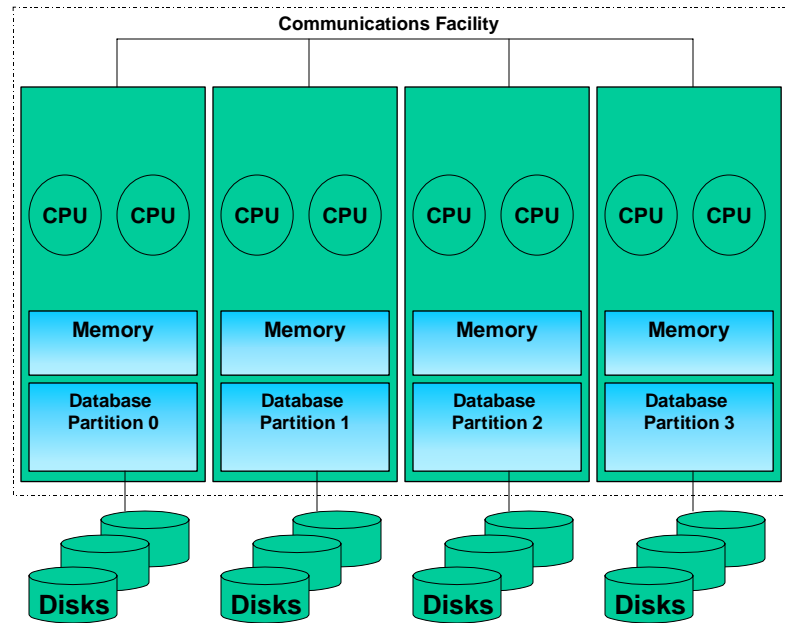
Note: The minimum recommended memory is 1 GB of memory per CPU. You most likely will see significant performance benefits with more than 1 GB of memory per CPU. All production sites are unique.

DB2 Concepts for the Retek Data Warehouse

The default DB2 installation will assume the minimum configuration of eight CPUs, four database partitions, and eight GB of memory running on a symmetric multi-processor (SMP) server. All installation scripts reflect this configuration. If you have a configuration other than the default one, modify the scripts to suit your environment.

Sample configuration on SMP:

Sample SMP Configuration

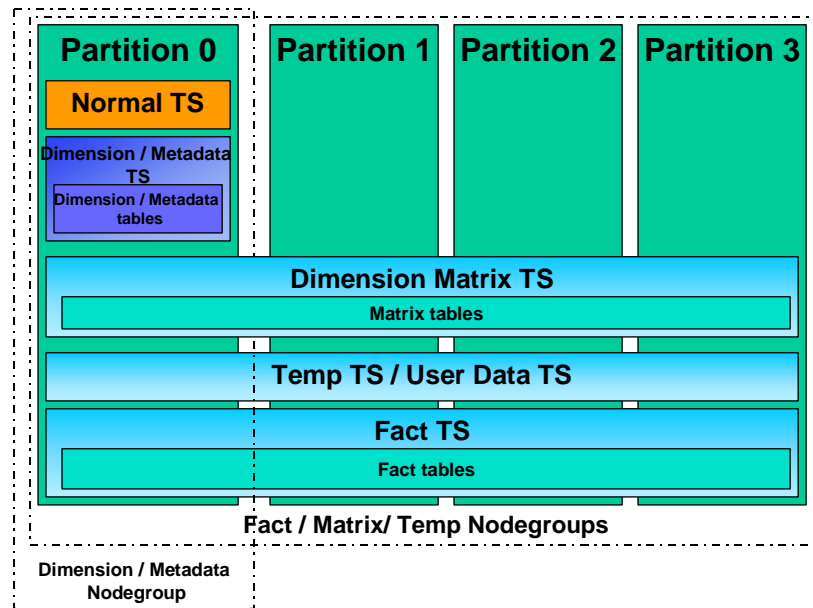


As an alternative the following should be considered and carefully planned for your data warehouse environment: additional CPUs, partitions, memory, multiple symmetric multi-processor -SMP servers clustered or massively parallel processing – MPP server. At this time an MPP configuration is not supported. If you are considering an MPP configuration, contact Retek for an estimated timeline for future support of MPP architecture.

Tablespace placement should also be considered before creating your production system. This is a typical tablespace layout on four partitions with two node groups. By adding partitions, you can gain parallel processing power and scalability. The dimension and metadata tablespaces and tables are located in the first partition. The dimension matrix, fact, temp, and user tablespaces and tables are spread across all the nodes. By spreading your large fact tables across all your partitions, you can perform your queries in parallel across all the partitions defined in that group. All installation scripts are based on this default configuration. If you have a different configuration modify the installation scripts to suit your environment.

Default tablespace configuration:

Default tablespace layout



Installation instructions

DB2 database configuration

We recommend the following instructions for development and test environments only. Refer to your RDW sizing information to determine tablespace, table, index, sizes as appropriate for planning the production environment. The installation scripts provided will need to be modified with your production environment for your tablespace requirements, table and index storage parameters, and so on.

Create database and objects (tablespaces/containers, users, and so on)

The scripts to create the RDW database, users, and tablespaces/containers are in Unix subdirectories of the `<database_directory>/rdw10/create` directory. The files to create your database base directory structure have already been moved to the Unix server and untarred in chapter 5.

The scripts used to create and maintain the RDW database must be executed exactly the same as indicated in the instructions. Dynamic scripts, *.dyn, create and execute SQL scripts, *.sql. These SQL scripts are generated from the data dictionary and contain the commands to be run against the database. The output of the SQL scripts is written to a *.log file.

Create database, tablespaces and users

- 1 Modify the sample database creation scripts. The following scripts will need to be modified to contain the appropriate Unix file system paths, database name, number and size of logs, and tablespace size.

These scripts create a four-node database with the default tablespaces and buffer pools. The default sizing of the tablespaces in these create scripts assume they are being used to set up a development environment.

The `crusers_db2.sql` script can then be used to create the default RDW development users and grant the appropriate system privileges. Refer to the Development Database Schema Implementation section for descriptions of each user.

Several database configuration parameters will be modified in this script. Use these parameter settings as a baseline and modify as needed for your specific environment. The parameter settings are also listed as a guideline in the Appendix B section. The scripts are located in `<database_directory>/rdw10/create`.

- `crdb_db2.sql`
- `crtbspd_db2.sql`
- `crtbspi_db2.sql`
- `upd_cfg_db2.sh`
- `crusers_db2.sql`
- `crtbsp_privs_db2.dyn`

Note: These scripts assume that the RDW database name is `rdw10`, so change the path names to reflect the actual database name if desired.

- 2 Log in as the DB2 instance owner. Change directories to `<database_directory>/rdw10/create`. At the Unix prompt enter:


```
%. /run_crdb_db2.sh
```

A log file will be produced for each script. The log naming convention is `<script_name>.log`. Check the logs and verify there were no errors generated. If the script executed properly, continue with the database object creation. If not, make the appropriate corrections and rerun the necessary portions. The database creation scripts may take up to 30 minutes to complete.
- 3 Verify the database configuration parameters are set correctly using the following command for each node.


```
%db2 get db cfg for rdw10 | more
```

Create RDW Datamart-level tables

- 1 Change directories to `<database_directory>/rdw10/ddl/dm`.
- 2 At a Unix prompt enter:


```
%db2 connect to rdw10 user rdw10dm
%db2 -tvf rdw10dm_db2.sql > rdw10dm_db2.log
```

This script creates the RDW tables, views, primary keys, constraints and indexes. It creates all fact tables with a default partitioning key defined the same as the primary key. The partitioning key can be modified to suit your environment.
- 3 Review the `rdw10dm_db2.log` file to verify that the objects were all created successfully.

Create MicroStrategy Repository

In order to run RDW reports from MicroStrategy, a metadata layer is needed in the database. The metadata tables hold information about reports, filters, metrics, and so on. The tables for MicroStrategy have already been set up and exist in the following export files. The actual RDW reporting objects do not exist in these export files.

Note: For instructions on installing the full MicroStrategy metadata from an archive file refer to Appendix C. Do not complete the steps outlined below.

- 1 Change directories to `<database_directory>/rdw10/ddl/md/db2`.
- 2 The import script will call subsequent files in the same directory and create the metadata objects.

File to import

```
<database_directory>/rdw10/ddl/md/db2/rdw10md_db2.sql
<database_directory>/rdw10/ddl/md/db2/mstr7_db2.trg
```

File to start import

```
%db2 connect to rdw10 user rdw10md
%db2 -tf rdw10md_db2.sql > rdw10md_db2.log
%db2 -tvf mstr7_db2.trg > mstr7_db2.log
```

Note: Several tables do not have records to be imported: dssmdlInkitem, dssmdlInkprop, and dssmdobjcmnt.

- 3 Review the log files for errors and make appropriate corrections if needed and rerun the necessary portions.
- 4 Complete the installation of the MicroStrategy metadata documented in the RDW Middle Tier installation guide.

Set up RDW user permissions

- 1 Change directories on the Unix server to
`<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dbasql.`

This directory contains scripts that set up all necessary synonyms/aliases and grants for the RDW environment.

- The header of each file contains information regarding which user should execute the script, when to run them, and additional details about the scripts.
 - All scripts will create a SQL file with the necessary SQL statements, then the SQL file will be executed and output to a log file. The command syntax must be exactly as shown below.
- 2 Log in to the Unix server with the rdw10dm account.
 - 3 All scripts have been set up to reference the default RDW usernames, so verify that they are correct and change to suit your environment if necessary.
 - 4 Connect to rdw10 as rdw10dm and execute the following script to grant permissions to the datamart objects:

```
%db2 connect to rdw10 user rdw10dm
%db2 -tf gs_rdw10_dm_db2.dyn > gs_rdw10_dm_db2.sql
```
 - 5 Review the log file, `gs_rdw10_dm_db2.log`, to verify the script executed successfully.
 - 6 Log in to the Unix server with the rdw10md account.
 - 7 Connect to rdw10 as rdw10md and execute the following script to grant permissions to the MicroStrategy metadata objects:

```
%db2 connect to rdw10 user rdw10md
%db2 -tf gs_rdw10_md_db2.dyn > gs_rdw10_md_db2.sql
```
 - 8 Review the log file, `gs_rdw10_md_db2.log`, to verify the script executed successfully.

Note: These scripts are also used for maintenance. If you need to drop or add a table in the database, you need to run these scripts again to give the appropriate privileges to your users. If a table has been dropped and recreated for maintenance, you also need to verify that all objects in the database are valid. For a test or a production environment, you need to modify these scripts to alter the usernames for the environment you are creating.

Configure RETL

- 1 Log in to the Unix server with the rdw10dev account.
- 2 Change directories to <base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/rfx/etc.
- 3 Modify the rdw_config.env script to match your environment:
 - a Change the DBNAME variable to the name of RDW database.
 - b Change the DB_ENV to DB2.
 - c Change the DM_OWNER variable to the username of the RDW Data Mart schema owner, RDW10DM.
 - d Change the BA_OWNER variable to the username of the RDW batch user, RDW10DEV.
 - e Change the LOAD_TYPE to direct or conventional based on the requirements for data Loading. Refer to the Operations Guide Chapter Program Flow Diagrams for more details.
 - f Change the SCHEDULE_TYPE to sequential or parallel based on your batch processing schedule. Refer to the Operations Guide Chapter Program Flow Diagrams for more details.
 - g Change the LANGUAGE variable to the appropriate two-letter language code for your environment. For an English installation the LANGUAGE variable should be set to en.
- 4 Continue on to Chapter 9, Default Data Population.

Chapter 8 – RDW Teradata RDBMS installation and configuration

General installation notes

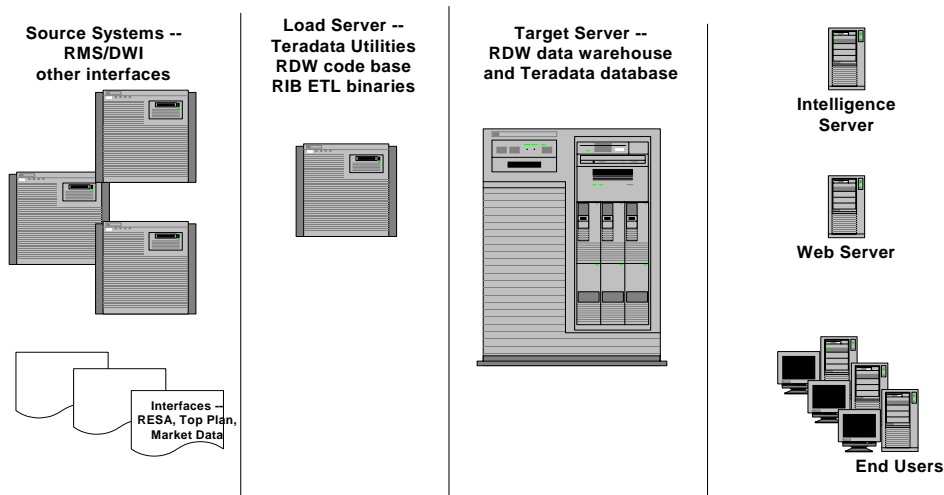
This release of RDW incorporates an optional interface with Retek Merchandising System (RMS) 10.1. This interface has been named the Data Warehouse Interface (DWI) and its release number will coincide with the RDW 10.2 product. Chapter 3 and 4 provides instructions on setting up the DWI 10.2 environment.

Note: You should become familiar with the Retek Data Warehouse development environment before setting up a production system.

Teradata Concepts for the Retek Data Warehouse

The Teradata environment has another component in addition to the source and target servers. A load server will be part of the environment, which will hold the Teradata Utilities, RDW code base, and the RETL; and will connect to the source and target server via ODBC and CLI connections. The Teradata server is the target server and is where the RDW data warehouse is located.

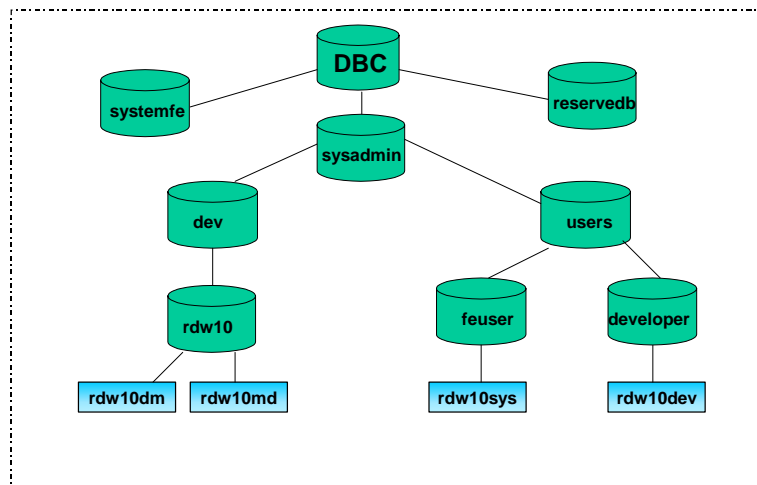
RDW Architecture on Teradata



This installation assumes that the sysadmin and systemfe have already been created. Teradata also recommends creating a reservedb, which contains approximately 15 to 20% of the database space for backup spool space.

Default RDW configuration:

Sample RDW Teradata Database Configuration



Installation instructions

Teradata database configuration

We recommend the following instructions for development and test environments only. Refer to your RDW sizing information to determine table, index, sizes as appropriate for planning the production environment.

Create database and objects

The scripts to create the RDW database and users are in the `<database_directory>/rdw10/create` directory which was created in an earlier step.

- The files to create your database base directory structure have already been moved to the Unix server and untarred in chapter 5.

Create database and users:

- 1 Log in to Unix as the Teradata user specified in Chapter 5. Change directories to `<database_directory>/rdw10/create`.
- 2 Modify the sample database creation scripts `<database_directory>/rdw10/create/crdb_td.sql` to contain the appropriate database name, perm and spool size. The default sizing of the databases in these create scripts assume they are being used to set up a development environment. These scripts can then be used to create the default RDW development users and grant the appropriate system privileges. Refer to the Development Database Schema Implementation section for descriptions of each user. These scripts assume that the RDW database name is `rdw10`, modify if necessary.

- 3 Modify the logon in the script, `run_crdb_td.sh`, to include the correct password for dbc.

```
%bteq <run_crdb_td.sh> run_crdb_td.log
```

A log file will be produced – `run_crdb_td.log`. Check the log and verify there were no errors generated. If the script executed properly, continue with the database object creation. If not, make the appropriate corrections and rerun only the necessary portions.

Create RDW Datamart-level tables

- 1 Change directories to `<database_directory>/rdw10/ddl/dm.`
- 2 Execute the script as the `rdw10dm` database user.

```
%bteq .logon rdw10dm,password <rdw10dm_td.sql > \
rdw10dm_td.log
```

This script creates the RDW datamart-level tables, views, primary keys, constraints and indexes.

- 3 Review the `rdw10dm_td.log` file to verify that the objects were all created successfully.

Create MicroStrategy Repository

In order to run RDW reports from MicroStrategy, a metadata layer is needed in the database. The metadata tables hold information about reports, filters, metrics, and so on. The tables for MicroStrategy have already been set up and exist in an export file. The actual RDW reporting objects do not exist in this archive file.

Note: For instructions on installing the full MicroStrategy metadata from an archive file refer to Appendix C. Do not complete the steps outlined below.

- 1 Change directories to `<database_directory>/rdw10/ddl/md/ter.`
- 2 Modify the script, `rdw10md_td.arc`, to include the Teradata server name and password. The script has been set up to reference the default RDW usernames, change to suit your environment if necessary.

Files to import

```
<database_directory>/rdw10/ddl/md/ter/rdw10md_td.arc
```

```
<database_directory>/rdw10/ddl/md/ter/mstr7_td.trg
```

- 3 Execute the following commands to start the import.

```
%arcmain < rdw10md_td.arc > rdw10md_td.log
```

```
%bteq .logon rdw10md,password < mstr7_td.trg > \
mstr7_td.log
```

Note: Several tables do not have records to be imported: `dssmdlknitem`, `dssmdlknprop`, and `dssmdobjcmnt`.

- 4 Review the log files for errors and make appropriate corrections if needed and rerun.
- 5 Complete the installation of the MicroStrategy metadata documented in the RDW Middle Tier installation guide.

Set up RDW user permissions

- 1 Change directories on the Unix server to
`<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dbasql.`

This directory contains scripts that set up all necessary grants for the RDW environment.

- The header of each file contains information regarding which user should execute the script, when to run them, and additional details about the scripts.
- 2 All scripts have been set up to reference the default RDW usernames, so verify that they are correct and change to suit your environment if necessary.
 - 3 At a Unix Prompt, enter:

```
%bteq .logon rdw10dm,password < \  

gs_rdw10_dm_td.dyn> gs_rdw10_dm_td.log  

%bteq .logon rdw10md,password < \  

gs_rdw10_md_td.dyn > gs_rdw10_md_td.log
```
 - 4 Review the log files for errors and make appropriate corrections if needed and rerun the necessary portions.

Note: These scripts are also used for maintenance. If you need to drop or add a table in the database, you need to run these scripts again to give the appropriate privileges to your users. For a test or a production environment, you need to modify these scripts to alter the usernames for the environment you are creating.

Configure RETL

- 1 Log in to the Unix server with the `rdw10dev` account.
- 2 Change directories to `<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/rfx/etc.`
- 3 Modify the `rdw_config.env` script to match your environment:
 - a Change the `DBNAME` variable to the name of Teradata server.
 - b Change the `DB_ENV` to `TER`.
 - c Change the `DM_OWNER` variable to the username of the RDW Data Mart schema owner, `RDW10DM`.
 - d Change the `BA_OWNER` variable to 'DEVELOPER', the default database for the RDW batch user.
 - e Change the `LANGUAGE` variable to the appropriate two-letter language code for your environment. For an English installation the `LANGUAGE` variable should be set to `en`.
- 4 Continue on to Chapter 9, Default Data Population.

Chapter 9 – Default data population

ETL installation and configuration

This release of RDW incorporates the RETL. Take this time now to install and configure this on both the source and target servers. See the RETL Programmers Guide to install and configure this tool. Once configured, populate the default data as described in the rest of this chapter.

Data population

Some of the RDW tables require one or more default records before setting up the batch cycle.

Log in to a Unix session as rdw10dev. If you are setting up a test or production environment, log in with the appropriate Unix account – rdw10tst for the test system, rdw10prd for the production system.

If the account is set up with the proper profile information in the .profile, the environment variables will be set up by logging into the appropriate Unix user. The key environment variables for running RETL programs are: \$MMUSER, \$PASSWORD, \$RFX_HOME and \$MMHOME.

Note: All SQL scripts, error and log files are encoded UTF-8. Any changes or modifications to these SQL scripts should be made with your UNIX session set to UTF8. Refer to your operating system documentation for more details on your session settings.

Populate datamart default data

- 1 Log in to a Unix session as rdw10dev. Change the MMUSER and PASSWORD variables to the data mart owner, rdw10dm and the appropriate password. The MMUSER variable should be set to rdw10dev for Teradata. Verify the RETL executable is in the path of your Unix session.
- 2 Change directories on the Unix server to `<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/install`. This directory contains the code for all default data installation scripts.

- 3 At the Unix prompt, enter:

```
%default_load.ksh
```

This script executes the following SQL scripts:

- `alter_dt_fmt.sql` - alters the current session's date format (Oracle only)
- `load_program_control_dm.sql` - populates the program status data for the RDW modules.
- `load_dummyrows.sql` - populates necessary 'dummy' records for low level dimensions.
- `load_maint_dim_key_dm.sql` - populates the dimension surrogate key information and initial maintenance date.
- `load_indicator_dm.sql` - populates the default values for a dummy table for front-end reporting.
- `load_cde_dtl_dm.sql` - populates the code abbreviation table for RDW batch modules to reference.
- `load_prod_diff_type_dm.sql` - populates the diff type dimension with default diff type values.
- `load_rtl_type_dm.sql` - populates the retail type dimension table with default retail types.

- 4 Change directories on the Unix server to:

```
<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/log. Review the log file that was created.
```

- 5 Change directories on the Unix server to

```
<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/error. Review the error files that were created for default_load.
```

- 6 Change the MMUSER and PASSWORD variables to the batch user, rdw10dev and the appropriate password. At the Unix prompt, enter:

```
%time_static_load.ksh
```

- 7 `time_static_load.ksh` - populates the following tables with default values:

- `time_minute_dm`
- `time_hour_dm`
- `time_half_hour_dm`
- `time_qtr_hour_dm`

- 8 Change directories on the Unix server to

```
<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/log. Review the log file that was modified.
```


- 9 Change directories on the Unix server to
`<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/error`. Review the error files that were created for `time_static_load`.
- 10 Refer to the RDW Operations Guide for more information on the log files and error files.

Populate time dimension

This section describes the initial load and loading of additional time into RDW. The time dimension can be loaded with a 454 calendar or a 13 period time calendar. The client must populate these tables according to the client's specifications and business requirements. To populate the time dimension with 454-calendar time from RMS proceed to section A 'Extract 454 Time from RMS'. To populate time for 454 or 13 period standalone proceed to section B 'Create Standalone Time'. For information on the tables loaded for the Time dimension refer to the RDW Data Model documentation.

A. Extract 454 Time from RMS

- 1 Log in to the RMS server as `dwidev`. Change directories to
`<base_directory>/dwi10.2/dev/install`.
- 2 Verify the `MMUSER` and `PASSWORD` variables are set to the batch user, `dwi10dev` and the appropriate password. Verify the RETL executable is in the path of your Unix session.
- 3 Modify the variable `l_path` in the `extract_time.sql` script to reference the `UTL_FILE` directory specified in the RMS database parameter file.
- 4 At the Unix prompt enter:
`%extract_time.ksh`

This script generates two files called `time_454*.txt` and `wkday*.txt` located in the `utl_file_dir` directory specified in your RMS database parameter file.
- 5 Move the text files to your RDW
`base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/install` directory, overwriting the sample text files.

Note: You are limited to the time originally extracted from RMS. If time loaded in RMS has changed, then extract the additional time from RMS again and repeat the steps above.

- 6 Change directories on the Unix server to
`<base_directory>/dwi10.2/dev/log`. Review the log file that was created.
- 7 Change directories on the Unix server to
`<base_directory>/dwi10.2/dev/error`. Review the error files that were created.
- 8 Proceed to section C 'Create Time in RDW' to load the RMS time into the Data Warehouse.

B. Create Standalone time

Modify the sample text files that will serve as the data to populate the time calendar dimension with appropriate time for your environment. If you are implementing a 454-time calendar, modify the time_454*.txt. If you are implementing a 13 period time modify the time_13.txt file with your time calendar data. Modify the file, wkday*.txt, with the description of the first day of the fiscal week, for example 'SUNDAY'. The entry in wkday.txt must be in all capital letters. A sample of these text files has been provided in <base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/install. See the RDW Operations Guide Chapter 9 'API Flat File Specifications' for instructions on how to modify the text files.

C. Create Time in RDW

If you need to add more time data, modify the parameters below for the new time period and run the module again. To minimize the load time for adding additional time, enter only the first year to be added as the response for the first year prompt in number 5.

- 1 Change directories to <base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/install.
- 2 Login to a Unix session as rdw10dev. Verify the MMUSER and PASSWORD variables are set to the batch user, rdw10dev and the appropriate password. Verify the RETL executable is in the path of your Unix session.
- 3 Compile the module cr_time_454 and cr_time_13 with a standard ANSI C compiler. Verify the C compiler is in the path of your Unix session and the C compiler is in your Unix library path. At the Unix prompt, enter:

```
%cc -g -I. -o cr_time_454 c_utils.c cr_time_454.c
```

```
%cc -g -I. -o cr_time_13 c_utils.c cr_time_13.c
```

- 4 Execute the cr_time.ksh module. At the Unix prompt enter:

```
%cr_time.ksh
```

This script will prompt for your calendar type. Choose 1 for 454 time and 2 for 13 period time.

At the prompt enter the 4-digit year for the beginning and ending of your time calendar:

```
%Please enter first year to be loaded:
```

```
%Please enter last year to be loaded:
```

Note: To determinate the appropriate beginning and ending fiscal year refer to the text file modified above. The first year input must include all months or periods for the fiscal year in the text file.

One text file will be generated in the install directory for each dimension table.

- 5 At the Unix prompt, enter:
`%time_load.ksh`
`%time_trnsfrm_load.ksh`
- 6 Change directories on the Unix server to
`<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/log`. Review the logs file that was created.
- 7 Change directories on the Unix server to
`<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/error`. Review the error files that were created for `time_load` and `time_trnsfrm_load`.
- 8 Refer to the RDW Operations Guide for more information on the log files and error files.
- 9 Modify the `rdw_config.env` file in the
`<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/rfx/etc` directory. Change the `LOAD_TYPE` to what has been determined for your environment. Refer to the RETL Programmers Guide for more details.

Populate static dimension data

There are several dimension tables in RDW that must to be loaded once before loading Voucher Facts and executing some MicroStrategy Reports. In order to determine the information needed for these tables, refer to the RDW Operations Guide, 'API Flat File Specifications'. Sample flat files have been provided in the `<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/install` directory, but the client must populate these tables according to individual specifications and business requirements.

The tables to be populated are `time_last_yr_by_day_lfl_dm`, `time_last_yr_by_wk_lfl_dm`, `vchr_age_band_dm`. See the RDW Data Model documentation for more information on the tables and the column descriptions to be loaded.

- 1 Change directories on the Unix server to
`<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/install`. This directory contains the code for all default data install scripts.
- 2 Login to a Unix session as `rdw10dev`. Change the `MMUSER` and `PASSWORD` variable to the batch user, `rdw10dev` and the appropriate password. Verify the RETL executable is in the path of your Unix session.
- 3 The script `timelfldm.ksh` loads the following Time 'Like for Like' tables that are used exclusively by the MicroStrategy reports:
 - a `time_last_yr_by_day_lfl_dm`
 - b `time_last_yr_by_wk_lfl_dm`
- 4 Load the Time 'Like for Like' tables by executing the script. At the Unix prompt, enter:
`%timelfldm.ksh`

- 5 Change directories on the Unix server to
<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/log. Review the log file that was created.
- 6 Change directories on the Unix server to
<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/error. Review the error files that were created.
- 7 This script loads the table, vchr_age_band_dm, which is used by the voucher fact load batch module. At the Unix prompt, enter:
%vchragedm.ksh
- 8 Change directories on the Unix server to
<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/log. Review the log file that was created.
- 9 Change directories on the Unix server to
<base_directory>/rdw10.2/dev/error. Review the error files that were created.
- 10 Refer to the RDW Operations Guide for more information on the log files and error files.

Appendix A – Oracle information

Sample Oracle Net Services Files for the Server

Net Services Setup

- 1 Install the necessary Net Services components on both the server and client machines. If Net Services already exists and is operational on the server, manually alter the files `$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/listener.ora` and `$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin/tnsnames.ora` according to the Oracle 9i documentation.
- 2 Check to see whether the Net Services listener is running by logging into Unix as the user `oracle` and then issuing the following command:

```
%lsnrctl stat
```
- 3 If the listener is running, stop it by issuing the following command:

```
%lsnrctl stop
```
- 4 Start the listener by issuing the following command:

```
%lsnrctl start
```

Modify the client-side `tnsnames.ora` file

- 1 Edit the `$ORACLE_HOME\network\admin\tnsnames.ora` file on the client to match the settings on the Unix server.
- 2 After you have altered this file on one PC and have tested the connectivity, copy this file to other PCs, if necessary.

The `tnsnames.ora` file for client PCs may be on a LAN. In this case, it is not necessary to copy the file to each PC.

Samples of a typical `listener.ora` and the `tnsnames.ora` files are below.

listener.ora

```

listener =
  (ADDRESS_LIST=
    (ADDRESS= (PROTOCOL=IPC)(KEY=rettek.world))
    (ADDRESS= (PROTOCOL=IPC)(KEY=rettek))
    (ADDRESS= (PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=<IP
address>)(PORT=1521))
  )
SID_LIST_LISTENER =
  (SID_LIST=
    (SID_DESC=
      (GLOBAL_DBNAME= <IP address.network domain>)
      (SID_NAME=rettek)
      (ORACLE_HOME=<oracle home directory>)
    )

    (SID_DESC =
      (SID_NAME - extproc)
      (ORACLE_HOME=<oracle home directory>)
      (PROGRAM=extproc)
    )
  )
STARTUP_WAIT_TIME_LISTENER = 0
CONNECT_TIMEOUT_LISTENER = 10
TRACE_LEVEL_LISTENER=ADMIN
TRACE_DIRECTORY=$ORACLE_HOME/network/trace

```

tnsnames.ora

```
retek.world =
  (DESCRIPTION=
    (ADDRESS_LIST =
      (ADDRESS =
        (PROTOCOL=tcp)
        (host=<IP address>)
        (Port=1521)
      )
    )
    (CONNECT_DATA=
      (SID = retek)(srvr=dedicated)
      (GLOBAL_NAME = retek.world)
    )
  )
```


Appendix B – DB2 information

Sample database configuration parameters on DB2

Use the following parameters as a starting point for DB2 databases running RDW. The parameters can be modified for your data warehouse and your environment.

Note: There may be differences per specific environments, as these are the parameters specifically used with DB2 version 7.2.

Parameter	Value
BUFFPAGE	60000 (general guideline: 20000 * # of nodes)
CATALOGCACHE_SZ	512
CHNGPGS_THRESH	80
DBHEAP	8000
LOGBUFSZ	512
LOGFILSIZ	10000
LOGPRIMARY	10
LOGSECOND	50
LOCKLIST	1024
MAXAPPLS	100
MAXFILOP	250
NEWLOGPATH	Designate a separate log path for each node.
NUM_IOCLEANERS	12 (general guideline: # of CPUs)
NUM_IOSERVERS	12
SOFTMAX	700
SORTHEAP	1024
APPLHEAPSZ	32768
MIN_DEC_DIV_3	YES

Appendix C – MicroStrategy Metadata installation

Oracle Full Metadata Installation

Create MicroStrategy Repository

This is an alternative to installing the MicroStrategy Repository outlined in chapter 6 and the MicroStrategy Middle Tier installation guide. This section will outline how to install the MicroStrategy repository including all RDW reporting objects. This approach will install all object with the Oracle import utility which is faster for an initial installation of all four RDW Workbenches. For further installations of a particular MicroStrategy workbench, the metadata installer is a better approach. If you have already completed Chapter 6 Create MicroStrategy Repository, errors will occur in the steps below due to duplicate data.

- 1 Change directories to
`<database_directory>/rdw10/ddl/md/ora.`
- 2 The script, `import_rdw10md.sh` will import the metadata objects using an export file. At a Unix prompt enter: `./import_rdw10md.sh`
- 3 At the prompt enter the username where the metadata should be created.
- 4 At the next prompt choose 2 to install the full MicroStrategy metadata.
- 5 At the prompt choose the appropriate language for your implementation.
- 6 Enter the username and password to execute the import. We recommend you use `system` or `oracle` as the user names for the import.
- 7 Review the `rdw10md_ora.log` file for errors and make appropriate corrections if needed and rerun.
- 8 Run the grants and synonyms scripts for the `rdw10md` user outlined in Chapter 6 Set up RDW user permissions.

DB2 Full Metadata Installation

Create MicroStrategy Repository

This is an alternative to installing the MicroStrategy Repository outlined in chapter 7 and the MicroStrategy Middle Tier installation guide. This section will outline how to install the MicroStrategy repository including all RDW reporting objects. This approach will install all objects with the DB2 import utility which is faster for an initial installation of all four RDW Workbenches. For further installations of a particular MicroStrategy workbench, the metadata installer is better approach. If you have already completed Chapter 7 Create MicroStrategy Repository, errors will occur in the steps below due to duplicate data.

- 1 Change directories to
`<database_directory>/rdw10/ddl/md/db2/full.`
- 2 The import script will call subsequent files in the same directory and create the metadata objects.

File to import

```
<database_directory>/rdw10/ddl/md/db2/full/rdw10md_db2.s
ql
```

```
<database_directory>/rdw10/ddl/md/db2/full/mstr7_db2.trg
```

- 3 Execute the following commands to start the import.

```
%db2 connect to rdw10 user rdw10md
```

```
%db2 -tf rdw10md_db2.sql > rdw10md_db2.log
```

```
%db2 -tvf mstr7_db2.trg > mstr7_db2.log
```
- 4 Review the log files for errors and make appropriate corrections if needed and rerun the necessary portions.
- 5 Run the grants and synonyms scripts for the rdw10md user outlined in Chapter 7 Set up RDW user permissions.

Teradata Full Metadata installation

Create MicroStrategy Repository

This is an alternative to installing the MicroStrategy Repository outlined in chapter 8 and the MicroStrategy Middle Tier installation guide. This section will outline how to install the MicroStrategy repository including all RDW reporting objects. This approach will install all objects with the Teradata copy utility which is faster for an initial installation of all four RDW Workbenches. For further installations of a particular MicroStrategy workbench the metadata installer is better approach. If you have already completed Chapter 8 Create MicroStrategy Repository, errors will occur in the steps below due to duplicate data.

- 1 Change directories to `<database_directory>/rdw10/ddl/md/ter.`
- 2 Modify the script, `rdw10md_full_td.arc`, to include the Teradata server name and password. The script has been set up to reference the default RDW usernames, change to suit your environment if necessary.

Files to import

```
<database_directory>/rdw10/ddl/md/ter/rdw10md_full_td.ar
c
```

```
<database_directory>/rdw10/ddl/md/ter/mstr7_td.trg
```

- 3 Execute the following commands to start the import.

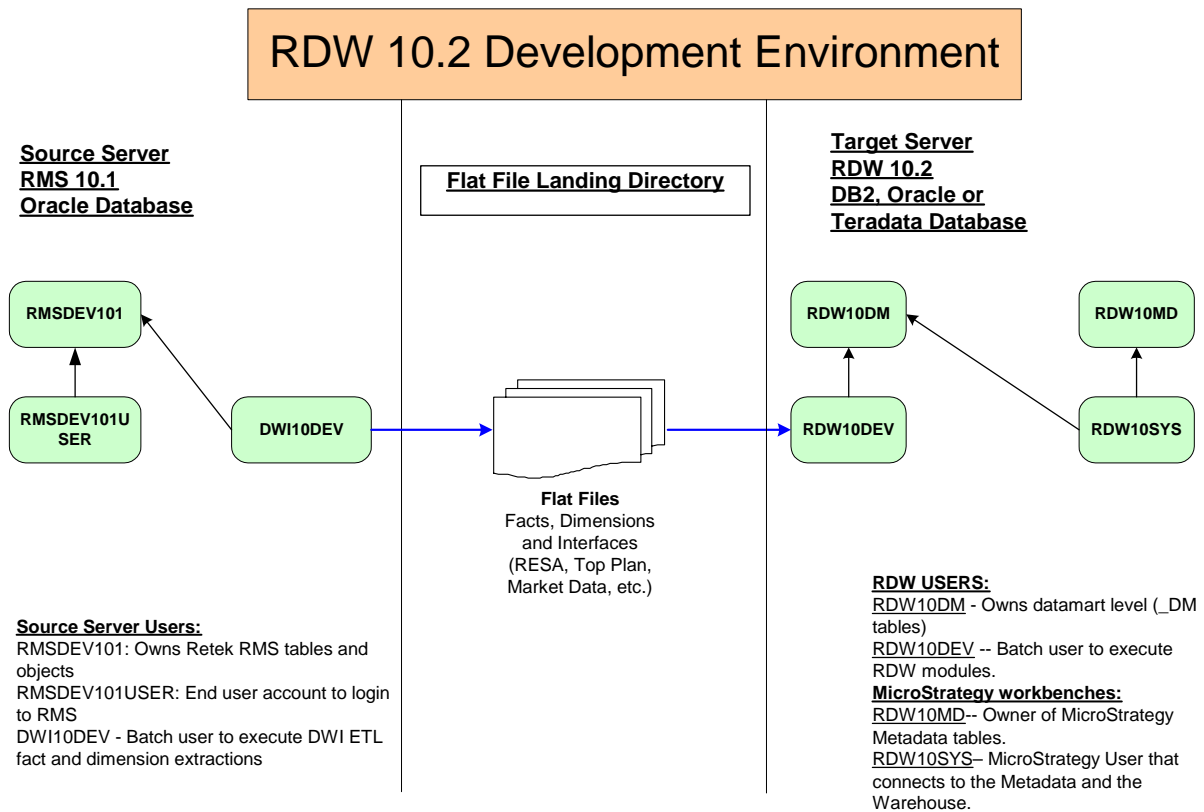
```
%arcmain < rdw10md_full_td.arc > rdw10md_td.log
```

```
%bteq .logon rdw10md,password < mstr7_td.trg > \
mstr7_td.log
```
- 4 Review the log files for errors and make appropriate corrections if needed and rerun.
- 5 Run the grants scripts for the rdw10md user outlined in Chapter 8 Set up RDW user permissions.

Appendix D – Additional information

Development Database Schema implementation

The following figure shows the DWI/RMS and RDW development schemas that are referred to in this installation guide.



RDW Code Tree

The following table describes the contents of each of the RDW code tree directories created during the RDW installation.

Path	Directory	Description
<base_directory>	dev	Directory that contains all code, error, log, etc subdirectories. The environment variable \$MMHOME is set to point here.
<base_directory>	dbasql	This directory contains all SQL scripts necessary to maintain the permissions for the database users.
<base_directory>	retex	The subdirectory, sample_profiles contains the sample unix profiles needed to set up the unix accounts for batch execution. The environment variable \$RETEK_HOME is set to point to this directory.
<base_directory>dev	batch	Empty directory used for development and testing purposes only.
<base_directory>dev	data	This directory contains text files created during batch execution, reject and RDW input files. Directory is empty on installation.
<base_directory>dev	error	This directory holds all program error files, and status files. Directory is empty on installation.
<base_directory>dev	install	This directory contains all RETL modules and SQL scripts needed only at installation.
<base_directory>dev	log	This directory holds log files of program execution. Directory is empty on installation.
<base_directory>/dev	rfx	This directory contains subdirectories for all the code and files related directly to RETL
<base_directory>dev/rfx	bin	Currently not used
<base_directory>dev/rfx	bookmark	This directory contains a file created during execution of each module to track the execution of the module. Files are deleted upon successful completion of module. Directory is empty on installation.
<base_directory>dev/rfx	etc	This directory contains files that hold variables used by RDW batch modules. The configuration file is found in this directory.
<base_directory>dev/rfx	include	This directory contains files that hold string language translations used by RDW batch modules.
<base_directory>dev/rfx	lib	This directory contains all RDW library code
<base_directory>dev/rfx	schema	This directory contains all RDW schema files used with each module.
<base_directory>dev/rfx	src	This directory contains RDW source code.

DWI Code Tree

The following table describes the contents of each of the DWI code tree directories created during the DWI installation.

Path	Directory	Description
<base_directory>	dev	Directory that contains all code, error, log, etc subdirectories. The environment variable \$MMHOME is set to point here.
<base_directory>	dbasql	This directory contains all SQL scripts necessary to maintain the permissions for the database users.
<base_directory>	retek	The subdirectory, sample_profiles contains the sample UNIX profiles needed to set up the UNIX accounts for batch execution. The environment variable \$RETEK_HOME is set to point to this directory.
<base_directory>dev	batch	Empty directory used for development and testing purposes only.
<base_directory>dev	data	This directory contains output data files created during batch execution, text files containing rejected records and input files exported from Retek Sales Audit. Directory is empty on installation.
<base_directory>dev	error	This directory holds all program error files, and status files. Directory is empty on installation.
<base_directory>dev	install	This directory contains all RETL modules and SQL scripts needed only at installation.
<base_directory>dev	log	This directory holds log files of program execution. Directory is empty on installation.
<base_directory>/dev	rfx	This directory contains subdirectories for all the code and files related directly to RETL.
<base_directory>dev/rfx	bin	Currently not used.
<base_directory>dev/rfx	bookmark	This directory contains a file created during execution of each module to track the execution of the module. Files are deleted upon successful completion of module. Directory is empty on installation.
<base_directory>dev/rfx	etc	This directory contains files that hold variables used by DWI batch modules. The configuration file is found in this directory.
<base_directory>dev/rfx	include	This directory contains files that hold string language translations used by DWI batch modules.
<base_directory>dev/rfx	lib	This directory contains all DWI library code.
<base_directory>dev/rfx	schema	This directory contains all DWI schema files used with each module.

Path	Directory	Description
<base_directory>dev/rfx	src	This directory contains DWI source code.