



Agile Product Lifecycle Management

Product Interchange Installation Guide

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CONTENTS

Copyright and Trademarks.....	ii
Overview	1
Installation Checklist.....	1
Obtaining Product Interchange Software from Oracle E-Delivery.....	2
Hardware and Software Requirements	2
Installing the Product Interchange Database	5
Installing the Product Interchange Database on Windows	5
Installation Notes.....	5
Using the Product Interchange Database Customization Utility	6
Adding and Configuring the Listener	7
Configuring Oracle Database Control (Optional).....	8
Installing the Product Interchange Database on Solaris	9
Overview	9
Preparing the Host Computer.....	10
Creating the Product Interchange Database	13
Post-Installation Tasks	15
Installing and Configuring the Product Interchange Application.....	19
Starting the Product Interchange Installer.....	19
Before you Begin	20
Installer Panels.....	20
Installer Online Help	22
Installer Buttons.....	22
Configuring the Apache Tomcat Service.....	23
Testing the Installation	24
Using the Agile Product Interchange DataLoad Utility.....	25
Unpacking and Configuring the Agile Product Interchange DataLoad Utility.....	25
Data File Formats	25
Internal Manufacturer Alias Format	25
External Manufacturer Alias Format.....	26
Manufacturer Part Number Alias Format.....	26
Manufacturer Code Format	27

Commodity Code Format	27
Loading Manufacturer Aliases	27
Loading Manufacturer Part Number Aliases	28
Loading Manufacturer Codes	29
Loading Commodity Codes	29
Getting Aliases for Manufacturers and Manufacturer Parts	30
Upgrading the Product Interchange Database	33
Upgrade Procedure	33

Preface

The Agile PLM documentation set includes Adobe® Acrobat PDF files. The [Oracle Technology Network \(OTN\) Web site](http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/agile.html) <http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/agile.html> contains the latest versions of the Agile PLM PDF files. You can view or download these manuals from the Web site, or you can ask your Agile administrator if there is an Agile PLM Documentation folder available on your network from which you can access the Agile PLM documentation (PDF) files.

Note To read the PDF files, you must use the free Adobe Acrobat Reader version 7.0 or later. This program can be downloaded from the [Adobe Web site](http://www.adobe.com) <http://www.adobe.com>.

The [Oracle Technology Network \(OTN\) Web site](http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/agile.html) <http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/agile.html> can be accessed through Help > Manuals in both Agile Web Client and Agile Java Client. If you need additional assistance or information, please contact [support](http://www.oracle.com/agile/support.html) <http://www.oracle.com/agile/support.html> (<http://www.oracle.com/agile/support.html>) for assistance.

Note Before calling Oracle Support about a problem with an Agile PLM manual, please have the full part number, which is located on the title page.

TTY Access to Oracle Support Services

Oracle provides dedicated Text Telephone (TTY) access to Oracle Support Services within the United States of America 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. For TTY support, call 800.446.2398. Outside the United States, call +1.407.458.2479.

Readme

Any last-minute information about Agile PLM can be found in the Readme file on the [Oracle Technology Network \(OTN\) Web site](http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/agile.html) <http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/agile.html>

Agile Training Aids

Go to the [Oracle University Web page](http://www.oracle.com/education/chooser/selectcountry_new.html) http://www.oracle.com/education/chooser/selectcountry_new.html for more information on Agile Training offerings.

Accessibility of Code Examples in Documentation

Screen readers may not always correctly read the code examples in this document. The conventions for writing code require that closing braces should appear on an otherwise empty line; however, some screen readers may not always read a line of text that consists solely of a bracket or brace.

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Overview

This chapter includes the following:

- Installation Checklist 1
- Obtaining Product Interchange Software from Oracle E-Delivery 1
- Hardware and Software Requirements..... 2

Agile Product Interchange™, which is part of the Agile Content Framework, enables users to rapidly identify any structural or parts-related issues in BOMs and AMLs and resolve these issues in a systematic fashion. It automates product record handoffs and the refresh of AML records by leveraging real-time links to source component intelligence dispersed throughout the supply chain. Customers can ensure that product content is synchronized with component events occurring in the supply chain, and they benefit from clean, accurate product records across all PLM processes.

Agile Product Interchange has both database and application components. This document describes how to install and configure both components.

Installation Checklist

Follow these steps to install Agile Product Interchange:

- ☐ Install the Agile Product Interchange database.
See [Installing the Product Interchange Database](#) on page 5
- ☐ Install the Agile Product Interchange application.
See [Installing and Configuring the Product Interchange Application](#) on page 19
- ☐ Configure the Apache Tomcat service.
See ["Configuring the Apache Tomcat Service"](#) (on page 23)".
- ☐ Test the installation by going to the Agile Product Interchange URL.
See ["Testing the Installation"](#) (on page 24)".
- ☐ Use the Agile Product Interchange DataLoad utility to load customer data for manufacturer aliases, part aliases, and commodity codes.
See ["Using the Agile Product Interchange Dataload Utility"](#) (on page 25)".

Obtaining Product Interchange Software from Oracle E-Delivery

Oracle products are distributed as Media Packs. A Media Pack is an electronic version of the software. Refer to the Media Pack description or the list of products that you purchased on your Oracle Ordering Document. Then, view the Quick Install Guide License List to help you decide which Product Pack you need to select in order to search for the appropriate Media Pack(s) to download. Prior to downloading, verify that the product you are looking for is in the License and Options section of the E-Pack README. Oracle recommends that you print the README for reference.

Download the Oracle Agile Product Interchange Product Pack from [Oracle E-Delivery](http://edelivery.oracle.com) (see Oracle E-delivery - <http://edelivery.oracle.com>) as specified below.

All Oracle E-Delivery files have been archived using Info-ZIP's highly portable Zip utility. After downloading one or more of the archives, you will need the UnZip utility or the WinZip utility to extract the files. You must unzip the archive on the platform for which it was intended. Verify that the file size of your downloaded file matches the file size displayed on E-Delivery. Unzip the Zip file to its own temporary directory.

Hardware and Software Requirements

To use the Product Interchange DataLoad utility, Microsoft Excel should be installed on the same computer as the Product Interchange application.

Note	Agile Product Interchange is a database-intensive application and can severely impact the performance of the Agile PLM application server if they are installed on the same machine. Do not install Product Interchange on a system that has the Agile PLM application server, File Manager, or JDK 1.5 installed.
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The table below shows the minimum hardware needed to deploy Agile Product Interchange.

Agile 9.2.2.4 Product Interchange Server	Hardware Requirements
Application Server	Dual CPU Intel Xeon, 3.0 GHz and above OR Dual CPU Ultra Sparc III, 900 MHz and above 2 MB L2 Cache 2 GB RAM 2x36MB SCSI 10K RPM HDD

Agile 9.2.2.4 Product Interchange Server	Hardware Requirements
Database Server	Dual CPU Intel Xeon 2.8 GHz and above OR Dual CPU Ultra Sparc III, 900 MHz 512 KB L2 Cache 1 GB RAM 2x36MB SCSI 10K RPM HDD

Table 1-2 shows supported platforms for Agile Product Interchange servers.

Platforms	Database Server	Database Server	Web Server
	Oracle 9i 9.2.0.1	Oracle 10g 10.2.0.1.0	Tomcat 5.0.30
Windows 2003 (Intel Pentium IV or higher)	X	X	X
Solaris (Ultra Sparc III or higher)	X	X	Not Supported

Installing the Product Interchange Database

This chapter includes the following:

- Installing the Product Interchange Database on Windows 5
- Installing the Product Interchange Database on Solaris..... 9

The Product Interchange database is supported on Oracle 9i Release 1 and Oracle 10g Release 2. You can find installation instructions for each Oracle version on the [Oracle E-Delivery](http://edelivery.oracle.com) (see Oracle E-delivery - <http://edelivery.oracle.com>) site.

Installing the Product Interchange Database on Windows

To install the Product Interchange database on Windows:

1. Log in with local Administrator permissions.
2. Download the appropriate Agile PLM media pack for your operating system.
3. Extract the contents of the media pack and navigate to the Disk1 \ AgilePI \ DB folder. This folder contains subfolders for different Oracle versions.
4. Open the folder for the Oracle version you have installed (Oracle 9i or Oracle 10g). DB installers for all platforms are delivered within the Disk1 \ AgilePI \ DB folder, regardless of the operating system on which you have chosen to install Agile PI.
5. Double-click the agilepi_db file to start the installation on Windows.

The Agile Product Interchange Database Configuration Utility appears. Follow the instructions in [Using the Product Interchange Database Customization Utility](#) on page 6 to configure the database.

Note Unless specified otherwise, all references to Windows specifically require Windows 2003 with Service Pack 2. Service Packs are available on Microsoft's Web site, www.microsoft.com.

Installation Notes

For best results, as you install:

- Follow directions in the order in which they are given. Do not attempt to install any components out of sequence.
- Oracle passwords are not case-sensitive. Agile passwords are case-sensitive. All other text entries, such as schema names and folder names, are not case-sensitive. To avoid confusion,

all passwords and text entries in this guide appear in lowercase and should be typed as shown.

- When prompted for a hostname, type the fully qualified name for the host, not the short name. For example, if a host is named dbo, type dbo.agile.com, not dbo.

Using the Product Interchange Database Customization Utility

You can now use the Product Interchange database configuration utility to create and configure the database.

Note	The installer creates and configures an Agile Product Interchange database using the default values.
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All hard drive indicators show the available disk space. If the space is a negative value, you must select another hard drive.

Important If you change a default value, you must click in the field to ensure that the change is activated.

To customize the Product Interchange Database:

1. Double-click the agilepi_db file to open the database customization utility.
2. In the Destination Location dialog box, accept the default location. This is the location where files are placed during the database installation. Click Next.
3. In the Database Size Estimate dialog box, if you are a new Agile customer without an existing database to migrate, accept the default (Small). Click Next.
4. In the Oracle Home dialog box, accept the default unless there is insufficient disk space available. This is the location where the Oracle database files were installed. Click Next.
5. In the Oracle SID dialog box, accept the default pidb SID. If you want to change the SID, you must use a 4-character ID to uniquely identify the Oracle SID. If you want to use an existing SID, you must remove it before you can re-use it. Click Next.
6. In the Database Security and Agile User Information dialog box, accept the default values or change to the values specific to your system:
 - Internal/Sys Password is oracle
 - System Password is manager
 - Product Interchange Schema Password is piuser
 - Dralasoft Workflow User Password is dweClick Next.
7. In the Tablespace, Redo Log Files, and Control Files dialog boxes, accept the default, unless you have additional hard drives with sufficient space available that allow you to distribute the files across multiple hard drives. Click Next.
8. If you accept the default location for the files on one drive, a message appears notifying you about distributing the files across multiple drives (mirroring protection). If this is not an option, click Next. Otherwise, click Back and reassign files to different hard drives.
9. In the Archive Log File dialog box, accept the default, unless you have additional hard drives with sufficient space available that allow you to store the file on a different hard drive. Click Next.

10. In the Oracle Language Support dialog box, accept the default character set UTF8. Click Next
For additional information about language support, refer to the *Oracle Globalization Support Guide*.
11. A Command Prompt window displays briefly. You are prompted to install the Product Interchange database. Click Next.

The script runs in a Command Prompt window for a while. The window automatically closes when the database is installed.

Adding and Configuring the Listener

If this is the first time Oracle has been installed on the current computer, you need to add and configure a new address to the Listener settings.

To add a new Listener address on Oracle 9i:

1. Start the Oracle Net Configuration Assistant by choosing Start > All Programs > Oracle -OraHome92 > Configuration and Migration Tools > Net Configuration Assistant.
2. In the Oracle Net Configuration Assistant window, select Listener Configuration. Click Next.
3. Select Add to add a listener to the database. Click Next.
4. Accept the default listener name, LISTENER, in the Listener Name dialog box. Click Next.
5. Accept TCP as the Selected Protocol. Click Next.
6. Accept the standard port of 1521. Click Next.
7. Select No when asked to configure another listener. Click Next.
8. The Listener configuration is complete. Click Next.
9. Click Finish to close the Oracle Net Configuration Assistant window.

To configure the new Listener address on Oracle 9i:


1. Start the Oracle Net Manager by choosing Start > All Programs > Oracle - OraHome92 > Configuration and Migration Tools > Net Manager.
2. In the Oracle Net Manager window, double-click the Local folder and select the Listeners folder.
3. Click the name of the newly created listener, LISTENER.
4. Select Database Services in the Listening Locations drop-down list.
 1. Click Add Database.
 2. In the dialog box that appears, make the following changes:
 - Global Database Name: pidb
 - Oracle Home Directory: d:\oracle\ora92
 - SID: pidb

Note	If you used a different global database name or different home directory during the database installation, change the information as appropriate.
------	---

5. Choose File > Save Network Configuration to save your changes.

To add and configure a new Listener address on Oracle 10g:

1. Start the Oracle Net Manager by choosing Start > All Programs > Oracle

- OraDb10g_home1 > Configuration and Migration Tools > Net Manager.
 - 2. In the Oracle Net Manager window, double-click the Local folder and select the Listeners folder.
 - 3. Click Create  in the toolbar to add a listener. The Choose Listener Name dialog box appears.
 - 4. Click OK.
 - 5. Select Database Services in the Listening Locations drop-down list.
 - 1. Click Add Database.
 - 2. In the dialog box that appears, make the following changes:
 - Global Database Name: `pidb`
 - Oracle Home Directory: `oracle_home`
 - SID: `pidb`
- | | |
|------|---|
| Note | If you used a different global database name or different home directory during the database installation, change the information as appropriate. |
|------|---|
- 6. Choose File > Save Network Configuration to save your changes.
 - 7. Open a Command Prompt window and type `lsnrctl reload` to restart the database listener.

Configuring Oracle Database Control (Optional)

In Oracle 10g, you can use Database Control to perform many database administration and management tasks including SQL performance tuning.

To configure Oracle database control:

- 1. Choose Start > All Programs > Oracle - OraDb10g-home1 > Configuration and Migration Tools > Database Configuration Assistant.
The Welcome screen appears.
- 2. Click Next.
- 3. Choose Configure Database Options on the Operations page. Click Next.
The Database page appears
- 4. Select the `pidb` database you just created. Click Next.
The Management Options page appears.
- 5. Check Configure the Database with Enterprise Manager. Click Next.
The Database Content page appears.
- 6. Accept the defaults. Click Next.
The Database Credentials page appears.
- 7. Enter a password for the DBSNMP and SYSMAN users. Click Next.
The Connection Mode page appears.
- 8. Select Dedicated Server Mode. Click Next.
- 9. Click OK for confirmation. Database configuration begins.
When configuration completes, the Database Control URL displays. Make a note of this URL

because it is used to log in to the database.

10. Click Finish to close the Database Configuration Assistant.
11. Open a web browser and enter the Database Control URL.
12. Type the User Name and Password of the Product Interchange database. Click Login.
13. Click I agree to accept the license agreement and display the Database Control page.

You have finished installing and configuring the Product Interchange database.

Installing the Product Interchange Database on Solaris

Important An Oracle database administrator should install this product.

Overview

This chapter provides information for installing Oracle and creating the Product Interchange database on Solaris. Before you begin, make sure that you have reviewed all relevant Oracle documentation and ensured that the computer meets the minimum system requirements.

Important For best results, start with a clean system (no previous versions of Oracle).

This chapter provides information for installing an Oracle database on Sun Solaris. The installation process consists of four major steps:

- Preparing an installation environment.
- Installing the Oracle Database Server.
- Running the Product Interchange database scripts to create the database.
- Configuring Oracle network connectivity and setting additional Oracle functionality.

Oracle Source Documentation

Before you begin, it is important to be familiar with all the information about installing the Oracle database on Solaris, and with the Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA) reference material for administrators. See the following Oracle documents:

- *Oracle 9i Installation Guide Release 2 (9.2.0.1.0) for UNIX Systems: AIX-Based Systems, Compaq Tru64 UNIX, HP 9000 Series HP-UX, Linux Intel, and Sun Solaris.*
- *Oracle 9i Administrator's Reference Release 2 (9.2.0.1.0) for UNIX Systems: AIX-Based Systems, Compaq Tru64 UNIX, HP 9000 Series HP-UX, Linux Intel, and Sun Solaris* in Appendix G: "Optimal Flexible Architecture."

These documents are available on the Oracle Technology Network at

<http://otn.oracle.com/documentation/oracle9i.html>

(<http://otn.oracle.com/documentation/oracle9i.html>).

- *Oracle 10g Installation Guide Release 2 (10.2) for UNIX Systems: AIX-Based Systems, hp HP-UX PA-RISC (64-bit), hp Tru64 UNIX, Linux x86, and Solaris Operating System (SPARC)*

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide 10g Release 2 (10.2)*

These documents are available on the Oracle Technology Network at
<http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/database10gR2.html>
(<http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/database10gR2.html>).

Note	Agile has made every attempt to be OFA-compliant. Any deviation from OFA guidelines is noted.
------	---

System Requirements

Before installing Oracle, ensure that your system configuration meets the minimum hardware requirements. If you are using a stand-alone system or hosting multiple instances, consider using the recommended hardware requirements for the specific environment to ensure acceptable performance. For information on specific system requirements, see the *Capacity Planning Guide*.

It is suggested that a system administrator and Oracle database administrator are available to monitor system activity and determine resource requirements.

Preparing the Host Computer

This section describes how to prepare the installation environment on Solaris, such as creating the necessary groups and user accounts.

To create the Oracle user account:

1. Log in to the system as root.
2. Create a home directory for the Oracle user:

```
# mkdir -p /u01/oracle [Enter]
```
3. Create two groups called "oinstall" and "dba:"

```
# groupadd oinstall [Enter]
```

```
# groupadd dba [Enter]
```
4. Create the Oracle user:

```
# useradd -d /u01/oracle -s /bin/sh -g oinstall -G dba oracle [Enter]
```

where:

/u01/oracle is the Oracle user home directory

/bin/sh is the Oracle user login shell

oinstall is the primary group for the Oracle user

dba is the secondary group for the Oracle user
5. Set the Oracle user password, and change the Oracle home file ownership:

```
# passwd oracle [Enter]
```

Enter password:

```
# chown oracle:dba /u01/oracle [Enter]
```
6. Create the Oracle installation directory:


```
# mkdir -p /u01/app/oracle [Enter]
# chown oracle:oinstall /u01/app/oracle [Enter]
```

You must now copy the database scripts.

To copy the Product Interchange database utilities:

1. Change to the Oracle user, and create a temporary directory named “agilepitmp:”

```
# su - oracle [Enter]
$ mkdir /u01/oracle/agilepitmp [Enter]
```
2. Copy the pidb.tar.Z file from the installation folder to the agilepitmp directory:

```
$ cd /cdrom [Enter]
For Oracle 9i:$ cd /CD1_Agile/Solaris/DB/Oracle9i
For Oracle 10g:$ cd /CD1_Agile/Solaris/DB/Oracle10g
$ cp pidb.tar.Z /u01/oracle/agilepitmp [Enter]
```
3. Change to the agilepitmp directory, and uncompress the files from the pidb.tar.Z file:

```
$ cd /u01/oracle/agilepitmp [Enter]
$ uncompress pidb.tar.Z [Enter]
```
4. Extract the pidb.tar file:

```
$ tar -xvf pidb.tar [Enter]
```

The pidb.tar file contains the following files:

 - pidb.sh — Bourne shell script for creating the database and schema
 - profile.txt — oracle user .profile template
 - system.txt — system kernel parameters
 - dbora — setup for the database automatic shutdown and startup
 - agilepischema.dmp — schema dump file

To modify the system kernel parameters:

1. Change to the root user, and back up the /etc/system file:

```
$ su - [Enter]
# cp /etc/system /etc/system_save [Enter]
```
2. Verify the following /etc/system kernel parameters. If the parameters do not exist, go to the next step.

```
set shmsys:shminfo_shmmax=4294967295
set shmsys:shminfo_shmmmin=1
set shmsys:shminfo_shmmni=100
set shmsys:shminfo_shmseg=10
set semsys:seminfo_semmns=1024
set semsys:seminfo_semmni=100
set semsys:seminfo_semmnsl=500
```

```
set semsys:seminfo_semopm=100
set semsys:seminfo_semvmx=32767
set noexec_user_stack=1 (Note:On Oracle 10g only)
```

Important If you have been running the host computer as an Oracle database server, you have to check with your Solaris system administrator before changing these parameters. For these parameter settings, you can also refer to the Oracle documentation.

Note	Restart the computer if you modify the /etc/system file.
-------------	--

3. The previous kernel parameters are set in the distributed system.txt file. Append system.txt to /etc/system if this is the first time you are configuring the host computer as the database server.

```
# cat /u01/oracle/agilepitmp/system.txt >> /etc/system
```

Note	Use >> to append. If you have accidentally used >, you need to recover the original /etc/system file by using cp system_save system.
-------------	--

4. Restart the system to make the new kernel configuration take effect.

Note	If you do not restart the system, the database creation will fail. You may need to check with your Solaris system administrator for support.
-------------	--

To set up Oracle environmental variables:

1. Log in to the system as the Oracle user.

2. Create the environmental parameter file .profile to include:

```
PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/bin:/usr/ccs/bin:/usr/openwin/bin:/usr/bin/X11
```

```
export PATH
```

```
(Oracle 9i)ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/9.2.0SE; export ORACLE_HOME
```

```
(Oracle 10g)ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/10.2.0/db_1; export ORACLE_HOME
```

```
ORACLE_BASE=/u01/app/oracle; export ORACLE_BASE
```

```
PATH=$PATH:$ORACLE_HOME/bin; export PATH
```

```
ORACLE_SID=pidb; export ORACLE_SID
```

```
TNS_ADMIN=/var/opt/oracle; export TNS_ADMIN
```

```
NLS_LANG=American_America.UTF8; export NLS_LANG
```

3. The environmental parameters in the previous step are set in the distributed profile.txt file. If this is the first time you are configuring the host computer as a database server, copy the profile.txt file to .profile:

```
$ cat agilepitmp/profile.txt > .profile [Enter]
```

4. Update the environmental setting:

```
$ . .profile [Enter]
```

Making the Oracle Installer Available

To simplify the Oracle installation, you can copy the data from the Oracle installation CDs onto the computer. Use the instructions in Installing Oracle 9i or Installing Oracle 10g to copy the data from

the installation CDs.

Installing the Oracle Database

Use the instructions in Installing Oracle 9i or Installing Oracle 10g to install the Oracle database, if it is not already installed.

Creating the Product Interchange Database

This section describes how to create the default database instance and schema used by Product Interchange using the database creation utility.

To start the installation:

1. Log in to the computer as the Oracle user.
2. If necessary, edit the .profile file to change Oracle SID. By default, Agile uses pidb as the Oracle SID:
3. `$ vi .profile [Enter]`
4. Modify the value where `ORACLE_SID=pidb` by replacing `pidb` with the SID you want to use.

Important Check the `/var/opt/oracle/oratab` file and make sure that the specified Oracle SID has not been used. Specifying an existing Oracle SID can corrupt that database instance.

Note	Generally, the SID length is four alphanumeric characters. This avoids lengthy database filenames for associated database files.
------	--

5. Run .profile to make the SID changes take effect:
`$. ./chmod u+x .profile [Enter]`
6. In a second terminal session, log in to the computer as the root user.
7. Create a directory named "oradata."

Note	The <code>pidb.sh</code> file uses a dummy mount point <code>/mpt</code> . You must change <code>/mpt</code> to match your mount points. For OFA compliance, it is highly recommended that you create at least four mount points (preferably on four different disks across multiple controllers) to optimize disk I/O.
------	---

For example, if you have mount points at `/u01` and `/u02`, you can create an `oradata` folder on each mount point.

```
# mkdir -p /u01/oradata
```

```
# chown oracle:dba /u01/oradata
```

8. In the session where you are logged in as the Oracle user, create a `$ORACLE_BASE/admin` directory:
`$ mkdir -p /u01/app/oracle/admin [Enter]`

You must now run the `pidb.sh` script.

9. Change to the `/u01/oracle/agilepitmp` directory.
10. Modify the `pidb.sh` script to match the mount points on your computer, and then copy the script to the Oracle user home directory (`/u01/oracle`).

Important Make sure ORACLE_SID matches the one you set for .profile, which should have taken effect after you ran . ./profile.

Note The pidb.sh file uses a dummy mount point /mpt. You must change /mpt to match your mount points. For OFA compliance, it is highly recommended that you create at least four mount points (preferably on four different disks across multiple controllers) to optimize disk I/O.

The values in the script that can be modified appear in bold. You should limit your editing only to these bold values.

For example, if you have a mount point created at /u01, you can modify pidb.sh and quickly recreate it in the Oracle user home directory by issuing one command.

```
$ cat /u01/oracle/agilepitmp/pidb.sh | sed -e "s/mptV/u01V/g" > /u01/oracle/pidb.sh
```

```
$ chmod u+x /u01/oracle/pidb.sh
```

Note The following code list variable in bold that you may want to revise besides dummy mount point /mpt

```
#!/bin/sh

#

# Oracle_sid default as pidb

#

ORACLE_SID=pidb    # Oracle SID for the database
AASYS PW=oracle    # Oracle sys passwd for the database
AASYS TEMPW=manager # Oracle system passwd for the database
PIUSER=piuser     # Oracle account for piuser schema
PIUSERPW=piuser   # Oracle passwd for piuser
DWE=dwe          # Oracle account for DWE schema
DWE PW=dwe        # Oracle passwd for DWE

#

# Parameters determine location of datafiles,
# controlfiles and logfiles

#

DATABASE_SYSTEM=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID} # SYSTEM tablespace
DATABASE_SYSAUX=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID} # SYSAUX tablespace
DATABASE_TOOLS=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID}  # TOOLS tablespace
DATABASE_UNDO=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID}   # RBS tablespace
DATABASE_TEMP=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID}   # TEMP tablespace
DATABASE_USERS=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID}  # USERS tablespace
DATABASE_INDX=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID}   # INDX tablespace
DATABASE_AGILE_DATA1=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID}
DATABASE_AGILE_INDX1=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID}
```

```

DATABASE_AGILE_DATA2=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID}
DATABASE_AGILE_INDX2=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID}
DATABASE_AGILE_DATA3=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID}
DATABASE_AGILE_INDX3=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID}
DATABASE_AGILE_DATA4=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID}
DATABASE_AGILE_INDX4=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID}
DATABASE_LOGFILES1=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID} # REDOLOG file 1
DATABASE_LOGFILES2=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID} # REDOLOG file 2
DATABASE_LOGFILES3=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID} # REDOLOG file 3
DATABASE_LOGFILES4=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID} # REDOLOG file 4
DATABASE_CONTROL1=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID} # CONTROL file 1
DATABASE_CONTROL2=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID} # CONTROL file 2
DATABASE_CONTROL3=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID} # CONTROL file 3
DATABASE_ARCHIVE=/mpt/oradata/${ORACLE_SID}/arch #ARCHIVELOGS
#
# Parameters determine character set used
#
CHARACTER_SET=UTF8
NATIONAL_CHARACTER_SET=UTF8

```

11. Run the pidb.sh script from the Oracle user home directory:

```

$ cd [Enter]
$ cp agilepitmp/agilepiscema.dmp . [Enter]
$ ./pidb.sh [Enter]

```

Note If you are unable to create files, you may have to give the system user full privileges to the u01 directory.

12. You are prompted about the database size that you want to install.

You should use the regular database size unless you have consulted with an Agile Solutions Consultant or database administrator to ensure that the computer meets the minimum requirements for the specified database size.

The script will run for awhile.

Important Change all Oracle database user passwords after you have created the Product Interchange database. It is recommended to change these passwords periodically for security purposes.

13. Continue to the next section for post-installation tasks.

Post-Installation Tasks

This section describes how to configure Oracle Net Manager, and set the automatic startup and shutdown features for the database.

Setting Up Oracle Net Manager

To set up Oracle Net Manager:

1. Log in as root and change the ownership of the /var/opt/oracle directory:
`# chown -R oracle:dba /var/opt/oracle [Enter]`
2. Switch to the Oracle user, and change to the Oracle network directory:
`# su - oracle [Enter]`
`$ cd Oracle_Home [Enter]`
3. Move all the files to the directory defined by environmental parameter TNS_ADMIN, which is /var/opt/oracle:
`$ mv * /var/opt/oracle [Enter]`

Setting Up Automatic Shutdown and Startup for the Database

To set up the Oracle database to automatically shut down and start up when the host computer starts up and shuts down:

1. Log in the system as root.
2. Create a file named “dbora” in the /etc/init.d directory:
`# cat /u01/oracle/agilepitmp/dbora > /etc/init.d/dbora [Enter]`
3. Link to the dbora file:
`# ln -s /etc/init.d/dbora /etc/rc0.d/K10dbora [Enter]`
`# ln -s /etc/init.d/dbora /etc/rc2.d/S99dbora [Enter]`

Configuring the listener.ora File

To configure the listener.ora file:


1. Start Net Manager:
`$ netmgr &`
2. Within the Local folder, open the Listeners folder and select LISTENER.
 1. Check to see if the following settings appear in one of the Address tabs:
 - Protocol: TCP/IP
 - Host: the host computer where the Oracle database is installed
 - Port: 1521
 2. If the information does *not* appear, click Add Address. A new Address tab appears.
 3. Type these settings:
 - Protocol: TCP/IP
 - Host: the host computer where the Oracle database is installed
 - Port: 1521
 4. Select Database Service in the Listener Location drop-down list.
 5. Click Add Database. In the dialog box that appears, make the following changes:

- Global Database Name: pldb
- Oracle Home Directory: Oracle_Home
- SID: pldb

Note	If you used a different global database name or different home directory during the database installation, change the information as appropriate.
------	---

3. Choose File > Save Network Configuration to save your changes.
4. Close Net Manager.

Configuring the tnsnames.ora File (Optional)

1. In the Oracle Net Manager window, double-click the Local folder and select the Service Naming folder.
2. Click Create  in the toolbar to add a service name.
The Net Service Name Wizard starts.
3. In the Net Service Name field, type the name of the computer where the Oracle database is located (usually the current computer). Click Next.
4. You are prompted to select a network protocol. Select TCP/IP (Internet Protocol) and click Next.
5. Type the name of the computer where Oracle is located in the Hostname field (the same name you typed in step 3). Accept 1521 as the default port number. Click Next.
6. Select Oracle8i or later as the service name, and type pldb in the field. Click Next.
7. Click Test to test the service.
The test initially fails because the default uses the incorrect login.
8. Click Change Login to reset the username and password.
9. Type piuser in the Username field and piuser in the Password field. Click OK.
10. Click Test. You should now see a message indicating that the test was successful. Click Close.
11. Click Finish to exit the Net Service Name Wizard.
12. From the Net Manager menu, choose File > Save Network Configuration to save the service name.

This completes the installation and configuration for Oracle on Solaris.

Installing and Configuring the Product Interchange Application

This chapter includes the following:

▪ Starting the Product Interchange Installer	19
▪ Before you Begin	20
▪ Installer Panels	20
▪ Installer Online Help	22
▪ Installer Buttons	22
▪ Configuring the Apache Tomcat Service	23
▪ Testing the Installation.....	24

Starting the Product Interchange Installer

The Product Interchange installer is a Java program. Before running the installer, make sure:

- You have enough available disk space.

Windows: at least 500MB of available disk space

- You have disabled virus protection.

If virus protection is enabled, components used in the installer can be falsely identified as being infected and lock up the installation. You can enable virus protection after the installation is complete.

To start the Product Interchange installer on Windows:

1. Log in to the computer using a login with local Administrator permissions.
2. In the Disk1\Windows\AgilePI directory, double-click the setup.exe file.

Note If there is insufficient Temp disk space available to complete the installation, you will be prompted for another location. Click Choose, select another drive, Click OK, and the installer will start.

After a few moments, the Welcome screen appears.

For information about any screen in the installer, click Help. Follow the installer prompts to proceed with the installation.

Once you finish installation, the AgilePI folder appears within the Agile home folder and the Apache Tomcat service is added to your system. Start this service to also start Agile PI.

Before you Begin

When you run the Agile Product Interchange Installer, your system settings may prevent the Dralasoft software from being installed properly. To avoid this, change your settings as described here.

To ensure proper installation of Dralasoft software:

1. Choose Start > Control Panel.
2. Double-click on System to view system properties.
3. In the Advanced tab, under Performance, click Settings.
4. In the Data Execution Prevention tab, select the second option "Turn on DEP for all programs and services except those I select."
5. Click Add.
6. Browse and select the Product Interchange executable. Click Open. The executable appears in the list.
7. Click Add again and select the Dralasoft executable (setupdwe.exe) from the Dralasoft folder.
8. Click OK.

Installer Panels

The Agile Product Interchange Installer has the following panels.

Panel	Step(s) to Perform
Welcome	Click Next .
License Agreement	Read the license agreement, and then select I accept the terms of the license agreement .
Customer Information	Enter your user name and company name.
Choose Install Component(s)	Select Product Interchange .
Installation Location	Enter the directory where you want to install Product Interchange.
Agile PLM Database Details	Enter your Agile PLM database information. Agile Database Host Name - The fully qualified domain name of the computer where the Agile PLM database server is installed. Agile Database Port - For Oracle, the default database port is 1521. Agile Database SID - Enter the Oracle System Identifier that refers to the instance of the Oracle database running on the server.

Panel	Step(s) to Perform
	<p>The default SID is agile9.</p> <p>Agile Database User - Enter the database user. The default user is agile.</p> <p>Agile Database User Password - Enter the password for the Agile PLM database user. The default password is tartan.</p> <p>If your Agile PLM database is configured to use different values than the defaults listed above, specify that information instead.</p>
Tomcat Listen Ports	<p>Specify the Tomcat listen ports.</p> <p>Tomcat Listen Port (non-SSL) - Enter the Tomcat listen port. The default port is 8080.</p> <p>Tomcat Secure Listen Port (SSL) - Enter the Tomcat secure listen port. The default port is 8443. You may also use the industry standard SSL port 443 if it is available.</p> <p>You should accept the default ports unless you know they are unavailable.</p>
SMTP Information	<p>Enter the SMTP server information that Product InterChange uses. SMTP is short for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, a protocol for sending e-mail messages between servers.</p> <p>The Product InterChange application uses this information email any exceptions that it encounters in its Web Controller. Product InterChange must be able to send both internal and external email from this host. Otherwise, the application will fail.</p> <p>SMTP Server Name - Enter the fully qualified domain name of the SMTP server name.</p> <p>Email Address - Enter the email address of the Product InterChange administrator.</p>
Agile Product Interchange Database Details	<p>Enter your Agile Product Interchange database information. If you do not know these Oracle database values, see the database administrator responsible for your Product Interchange database server.</p> <p>Database Host Name - Enter the fully qualified domain name of the computer where the Product Interchange database server is installed.</p> <p>Database Port - Enter the database port. For Oracle, the default database port is 1521.</p> <p>Database SID - Enter the Oracle System Identifier that refers to the instance of the Oracle database running on the server. The default SID for Product Interchange is pidb.</p> <p>Database User - Enter the Product Interchange database user. The default database user is piuser.</p> <p>Database User Password - Enter the password for the Product Interchange database user. The default password is piuser.</p>

Panel	Step(s) to Perform
Agile Application Server Information	<p>Enter the machine name and port number where Agile PLM is installed. If not already installed, enter details of the machine where you intend to install Agile PLM.</p> <p>Agile Application Server Host Name</p> <p>Enter the fully qualified domain name for the Agile Application Server.</p> <p>Agile Application Server Port</p> <p>Enter the HTTP listen port for the application server. The port depends on type of application server you are using. For Oracle Application Server, the default port is 7777. For BEA WebLogic Server, the default port is 7001.</p>
Agile Application	<p>Enter the virtual path of the Agile PLM application server installation. The default is 'Agile'.</p>
Pre-Installation Summary	<p>Review the information you provided in previous panels to make sure it's correct before you install.</p> <p>If the information is correct, click Install. If you need to make any changes, click Previous to go to a previous panel.</p>
Install Complete	<p>You have finished the Product Interchange installation.</p> <p>Click Done to close the installer.</p>

Installer Online Help

Each installation panel has online help. At any time during installation, you can click **Help** for more information about the panel's options.

Note	If you leave the online help window open, it will be updated when you proceed through the installer panels. Otherwise, click Close at the bottom of the help window.
------	---

Installer Buttons

Agile Product Interchange installation panels have the following buttons:

- **Cancel** — Exits from the installation program.
- **Help** — Displays online help.
- **Previous** — Returns to the previous step.
- **Next** — Proceeds to the next step.
- **Install** — Starts installing. The **Install** button appears only on the Pre-Installation Summary panel, after you have specified installation options.
- **Done** — Exits from the installation program. On Windows, after installing certain components

you can choose whether to restart the computer when you click Done. The Done button appears only on the Install Complete panel, after you have finished installing.

Configuring the Apache Tomcat Service

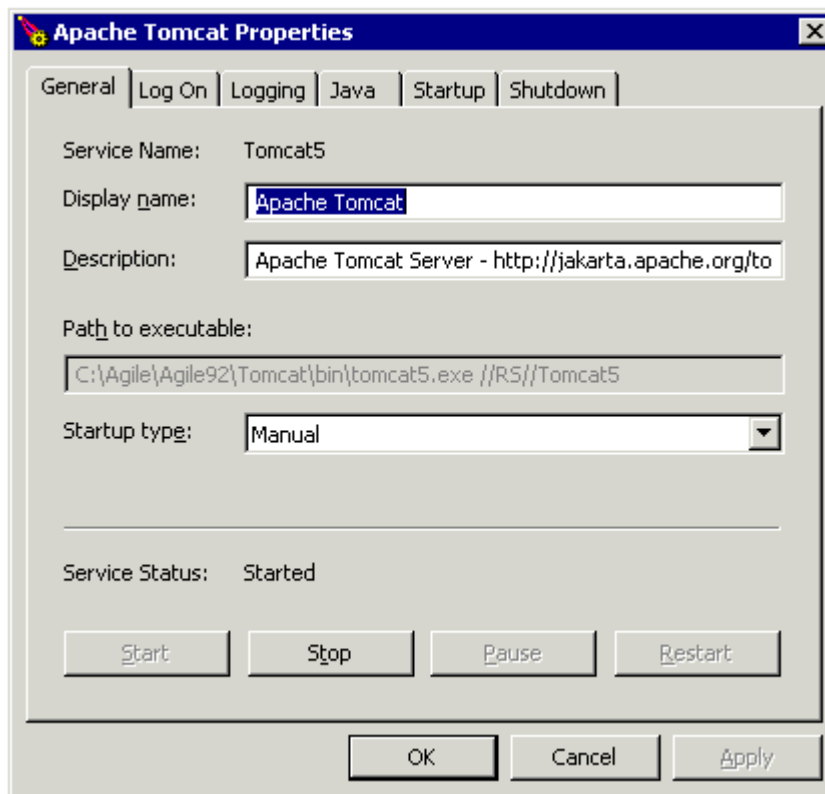
Agile Product Interchange uses the Apache Tomcat server, which is installed as a Windows service. Before starting the Apache Tomcat service, you must configure it for Agile Product Interchange.

Note Make sure that the Agile PLM application server is up and running before performing these configuration steps.

To configure the Apache Tomcat service for Agile Product Interchange:

1. Choose **Start > All Programs > Apache Tomcat 5.0 > Configure Tomcat**.

The Apache Tomcat Properties dialog box appears.



2. On the General tab, make sure the Startup Type option is set to Automatic. This ensures that the Apache Tomcat service will start automatically when you restart the server.
3. Click the Java tab.
4. Make sure the Java Virtual Machine and Java Classpath options point to the location for Java Development Kit (JDK) 1.4.2.

Note JDK 1.4.2 is installed automatically with Agile Product Interchange and is located in the \agile_home\jdk folder.

5. In the Java Options box, remove the entry for java.endorsed.dirs. The complete entry to remove

looks like this:

```
-Djava.endorsed.dirs=D:\Agile\Agile922\Tomcat\common\endorsed
```

6. Set the Initial Memory Pool size to 512 (MB).
7. Set the Maximum Memory Pool size to 1024 (MB).
8. Click the Logging tab.
9. By default, Apache Tomcat saves stdout and stderr log files in the agile_home\Tomcat\logs folder. These files are excellent resources for troubleshooting errors. Optionally, you can change the location of these files and their filenames by modifying the Log Path, Redirect Stdout, and Redirect Stderr options.
10. Click the General tab again.
11. Toward the bottom of the tab, Service Status indicates whether the Apache Tomcat service is started. If Service Status is "Started," click Stop to stop the service.
12. Click Start to restart the service.
13. Click OK to close the Apache Tomcat Properties dialog box.

Testing the Installation

After the Agile Product Interchange application has been installed and the Apache Tomcat service has been started, open a browser window and test the installation by going to the following URL:

```
https://<Agile-PI-Host-Name>:<SSL-Port>/orexec/SignInRequest.fma?orgId=1
```

where

<Agile-PI-Host-Name> is the fully qualified domain name of the machine where the Agile Product Interchange application is installed

<SSL-Port> is the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) port that Tomcat listens to. If you are using the default SSL port (443), you can omit the SSL port from the URL.

Here are examples of URLs you might type:

<https://piserver.mycompany.com:8443/orexec/SignInRequest.fma?orgId=1>

<https://piserver.mycompany.com/orexec/SignInRequest.fma?orgId=1>

Use the following username/password logins to verify the installation:

- admin/agile
- agileuser1/agile

Using the Agile Product Interchange DataLoad Utility

This chapter includes the following:

▪ Unpacking and Configuring the Agile Product Interchange DataLoad Utility.....	25
▪ Data File Formats	25
▪ Loading Manufacturer Aliases	27
▪ Loading Manufacturer Part Number Aliases.....	28
▪ Loading Manufacturer Codes	29
▪ Loading Commodity Codes	29
▪ Getting Aliases for Manufacturers and Manufacturer Parts.....	30

This section describes how to use the Agile Product Interchange DataLoad utility to load customer data for manufacturer aliases (internal and external), part aliases, and manufacturer codes.

Unpacking and Configuring the Agile Product Interchange DataLoad Utility

The Agile Product Interchange DataLoad utility (pidateload.zip) is installed into the following folder on your Agile Product Interchange application machine:

agile_home\AgilePI\pidateload

To extract and configure the Agile Product Interchange DataLoad utility:

1. In the pidateload folder, open pidateload.zip using WinZip or another archive utility. Extract the contents of the file to the same folder.
2. Edit the database details in the config.properties file found in the following folder:

agile_home\AgilePI\pidateload\config

For guidelines on how to edit the config.properties file, read instructions in the file.

Data File Formats

Before loading data into Agile Product Interchange using the DataLoad utility, make sure your Microsoft Excel data files conform to the proper format.

Internal Manufacturer Alias Format

The Microsoft Excel file used for internal manufacturer aliases should have the following format:

- Column A should contain internal standard manufacturers.

- Column B should contain aliases.
- The first row of the file should be the header.

The following table shows the format for an internal manufacturer alias file.

Internal Standard Mfr	Alias Mfr
PANASONIC	PANASONIC CORP
PANASONIC	PANASONIC INC
PANASONIC	PANASONIC LTD
MICROSEMI	MICROSEMI DIV
MICROSEMI	MICROSEMI INC

External Manufacturer Alias Format

The Microsoft Excel file used for external manufacturer aliases should have the following format:

- Column A should contain standard manufacturers.
- Column B should contain DataSource manufacturer aliases.
- The first row of the file should be the header.

The following table shows the format for an external manufacturer alias file.

Internal Standard Mfr	PartMiner Mfr
3M PRODUCTS	3M INTERCONNECT SOLUTIONS
AAVID THERMAL PRODUCTS	AAVID THERMALLOY
ADVANCED POWER SOLUTIONS	ADVANCED POWER TECHNOLOGY
AGERE	AGERE SYSTEMS

Manufacturer Part Number Alias Format

The Microsoft Excel file used for manufacturer part number aliases should have the following format:

- Column A should contain the dirty manufacturers.
- Column B should contain the dirty parts.
- Column C should contain the clean manufacturers.
- Column D should contain the clean parts.
- The first row of the file should be the header.

The following table shows the format for an manufacturer part number alias file.

Dirty Mfr	Dirty Part	Clean Mfr	Clean Part
3M	152244-0113GG	3M INTERCONNECT SOLUTIONS	1522440113GG
3M	2304-6111TG	3M INTERCONNECT SOLUTIONS	23046111TG
3M	2402-6112TB	3M INTERCONNECT SOLUTIONS	24026112TB

Manufacturer Code Format

The Microsoft Excel file used for manufacturer codes should have the following format:

- Column A should contain the manufacturer name.
- Column B should contain the manufacturer code.
- The first row of the file should be the header.

The following table shows the format for a manufacturer code file.

Mfr Name	Mfr Code
3L ELECTRONIC CORP	7095
NETERGY MICROELECTRONICS	2018
8 X 8 INC	4659

Commodity Code Format

The Microsoft Excel file used for commodity codes should have the following format:

- Column A should contain the internal commodity code.
- Column B should contain the description of the commodity.
- Column C should contain the corresponding PartMiner Commodity Code.
- The first row of the file should be the header.

The following table shows the format for a commodity code file.

Internal Commodity Code	Description	PartMiner Commodity Code
06370	IC, MEMORY, EPROM	4420
06400	IC, PROC	3780
06500	IC, ANALOG	3690

Loading Manufacturer Aliases

Use the runMfrAliasLoader.bat script to load manufacturer aliases into your system.

To load manufacturer aliases from an internal data source:

1. Open a Command Prompt window.
2. Change directories to the agile_home\AgilePI\pidataload directory.
3. Run a script called runMfrAliasLoader.bat using the following syntax:
runMfrAliasLoader <MfrAliases_Datafile_Path> <Config_File_Path>

where

<MfrAliases_Datafile_Path> is the path to the internal manufacturer alias data file.

<Config_File_Path> is the path to the config.properties file for the Agile Product Interchange DataLoad utility.

For example:

```
runMfrAliasLoader.bat "d:\Agile\Agile9221\AgilePI\pidataload\files\InternalAliasesData.xls"  
"d:\Agile\Agile9221\AgilePI\pidataload\config\config.properties"
```

To load manufacturer aliases from an external data source:

1. Open a Command Prompt window.
2. Change directories to the agile_home\AgilePI\pidataload directory.
3. Run a script called runMfrAliasLoader.bat using the following syntax:
runMfrAliasLoader <MfrAliases_Datafile_Path> <DataSource_Org_Name> <Config_File_Path>

where

<MfrAliases_Datafile_Path> is the path to the external manufacturer alias data file.

<DataSource_Org_Name> is the data source organization name exactly as configured in Agile Product Interchange.

Note You can see the list of Organizations in Agile Product Interchange. Log in as admin and create a new Data Source Profile.

<Config_File_Path> is the path to the config.properties file for the Agile Product Interchange DataLoad utility.

For example:

```
runMfrAliasLoader.bat "d:\Agile\Agile9221\AgilePI\pidataload\files\ExternalAliasesData.xls"  
"PartMiner"  
"d:\Agile\Agile9221\AgilePI\pidataload\config\config.properties"
```

Loading Manufacturer Part Number Aliases

Use the runMpnAliasLoader.bat script to load manufacturer part number aliases into your system.

To load manufacturer part number aliases:

1. Open a Command Prompt window.

2. Change directories to the agile_home\AgilePI\pidataload directory.
3. Run a script called runMpnAliasLoader.bat using the following syntax:

```
runMpnAliasLoader <MpnAliases_Datafile_Path> <DataSource_Profile_Name>  
<Config_File_Path>
```

where

<MpnAliases_Datafile_Path> is the path to the manufacturer part number alias data file.

<DataSource_Profile_Name> is the data source profile name exactly as configured in Agile Product Interchange.

Note A valid data source profile is one of the data source profile names that you get as result when you search for all Data Source Profiles in Agile Product Interchange.

<Config_File_Path> is the path to the config.properties file for the Agile Product Interchange DataLoad utility.

For example:

```
runMpnAliasLoader.bat "d:\Agile\Agile9221\AgilePI\pidataload\files\mpndl.xls" "PartMiner"  
"d:\Agile\Agile9221\AgilePI\pidataload\config\config.properties"
```

Loading Manufacturer Codes

Use the runMfrCodesLoader.bat script to load manufacturer codes into your system.

To load manufacturer codes:

1. Open a Command Prompt window.
2. Change directories to the agile_home\AgilePI\pidataload directory.
3. Run a script called runMfrCodesLoader.bat using the following syntax:

```
runMfrCodesLoader <MfrCodes_Datafile_Path> <Config_File_Path>
```

where

<MfrCodes_Datafile_Path> is the path to the manufacturer codes data file.

<Config_File_Path> is the path to the config.properties file for the Agile Product Interchange DataLoad utility.

For example:

```
runMfrCodesLoader.bat "d:\Agile\Agile9221\AgilePI\pidataload\files\mfrcodes.xls"  
"d:\Agile\Agile9221\AgilePI\pidataload\config\config.properties"
```

Loading Commodity Codes

Use the runCommodityDetails.bat script to load commodity codes into your system.

To load commodity codes:

1. Open a Command Prompt window.

2. Change directories to the agile_home\AgilePI\pidataload directory.
3. Run a script called runCommodityDetails.bat using the following syntax:
runCommodityDetails <CommodityCodes_Datafile_Path> <Config_File_Path>

where

<CommodityCodes_Datafile_Path> is the path to the commodity codes data file.

<Config_File_Path> is the path to the config.properties file for the Agile Product Interchange DataLoad utility.

For example:

```
runCommodityDetails.bat "d:\Agile\Agile9221\AgilePI\pidataload\files\commoditycodes.xls"  
"d:\Agile\Agile9221\AgilePI\pidataload\config\config.properties"
```

Getting Aliases for Manufacturers and Manufacturer Parts

Use the following scripts to create output files containing the aliases for manufacturers and manufacturer parts from your system:

- runInternalMfrAliasesGetter.bat
- runExternalMfrAliasesGetter.bat
- runMpnAliasGetter.bat

To get manufacturer aliases for an internal data source:

1. Open a Command Prompt window.
2. Change directories to the agile_home\AgilePI\pidataload directory.
3. Run a script called runInternalMfrAliasesGetter.bat using the following syntax:
runInternalMfrAliasesGetter <Output_File> <Config_File_Path>

where

<Output_File> is the path to the output file that the script generates.

<Config_File_Path> is the path to the config.properties file for the Agile Product Interchange DataLoad utility.

For example:

```
runInternalMfrAliasesGetter.bat  
"d:\Agile\Agile9221\AgilePI\pidataload\aliasFiles\InternalMfrAliases.txt"  
"d:\Agile\Agile9221\AgilePI\pidataload\config\config.properties"
```

To get manufacturer aliases for external data sources:

1. Open a Command Prompt window.

2. Change directories to the agile_home\AgilePI\pidataload directory.
3. Run a script called runExternalMfrAliasesGetter.bat using the following syntax:

runExternalMfrAliasesGetter <Output_File> <Config_File_Path>

where

<Output_File> is the path to the output file that the script generates.

<Config_File_Path> is the path to the config.properties file for the Agile Product Interchange DataLoad utility.

For example:

runExternalMfrAliasesGetter.bat

"d:\Agile\Agile9221\AgilePI\pidataLoad\aliasFiles\ExternalMfrAliases.txt"

"d:\Agile\Agile9221\AgilePI\pidataLoad\config\config.properties"

To get the mapping table for manufacturer part aliases:

1. Open a Command Prompt window.
2. Change directories to the agile_home\AgilePI\pidataload directory.
3. Run a script called runMpnAliasGetter.bat using the following syntax:

runMpnAliasGetter <Output_File> <Config_File_Path>

where

<Output_File> is the path to the output file that the script generates.

<Config_File_Path> is the path to the config.properties file for the Agile Product Interchange DataLoad utility.

For example:

runMpnAliasGetter

"d:\Agile\Agile9221\AgilePI\pidataLoad\aliasFiles\PartAliases.txt"

"d:\Agile\Agile9221\AgilePI\pidataLoad\config\config.properties"

Upgrading the Product Interchange Database

This chapter includes the following:

- Upgrade Procedure 33

Upgrade Procedure

If you have Product Interchange version 9.0 SP4, 9.0 SP5 Hotfix 1, 9.2, 9.2.1, 9.2.2, or 9.2.2.1 installed, you can upgrade your database to Product Interchange database version 9.2.2.2.

Before upgrading, you **MUST** install the Product Interchange application. After installing Product Interchange, the directory containing the upgrade scripts is created.

To upgrade the Product Interchange database from version 9.0 SP4 to version 9.2.2.2:

1. On the database server, back up the Product Interchange database by exporting the piuser and dwe schemas.
2. Open a Command Prompt window on the machine where Product Interchange 9.2.2.1 is installed.
3. Change to the *agile_home\AgilePI\upgrade* directory.
4. Log in to SQL*Plus as the piuser:
`sqlplus piuser/piuser@oracle-sid`
5. Run the 90sp4to921.sql upgrade script.
6. Run the 921HF4to921HF13.sql upgrade script.
7. Back up the upgraded database by exporting the piuser and dwe schemas.

To upgrade the Product Interchange database from version 9.0 SP5 Hotfix 1 to version 9.2.2.2:

1. Check to make sure the i2, Arrow, and Avnet data source profiles exist in the Product Interchange application. If they do not exist, you need to run additional upgrade scripts in steps described below.
2. On the database server, back up the database by exporting the piuser and dwe schemas.
3. Open a Command Prompt window on the machine where Product Interchange 9.2.2.1 is installed.
4. Change to the *agile_home\AgilePI\upgrade* directory.
5. Log in to SQL*Plus as the piuser:
`sqlplus piuser/piuser@oracle-sid`

6. Run the 90sp5HF1to921.sql upgrade script.
7. Run the 921HF4to921HF13.sql upgrade script.
8. If the i2 data source profile needs to be created, run the following script: i2DSProfile.sql.
If the Avnet data source profile needs to be created, run the following script: AvnetDSProfile.sql.
9. If the Arrow data source profile needs to be created, run the following script: ArrowDSProfile.sql.
10. Back up the upgraded database by exporting the piuser and dwe schemas.

To upgrade the Product Interchange database from version 9.2 to version 9.2.2.2:

1. On the database server, back up the database by exporting the piuser and dwe schemas.
2. Open a Command Prompt window on the machine where Product Interchange 9.2.2.1 is installed.
3. Change to the *agile_home*\AgilePI\upgrade directory.
4. Edit the 92to921.sql file with the following steps:
 1. Replace the string @AlterTable.sql with @alterTable921.sql.
 2. Replace the following lines:

```
--===== Drop Columns from PmPartMatches =====
```

```
@dropColumns.sql;
```

```
with
```

```
--===== ADD Columns to PMPartMatches =====
```

```
ALTER TABLE PM_PART_MATCHES ADD (
    ROHS          VARCHAR2(15) NULL,
    LEADFREE      VARCHAR2(15) NULL,
    LAST_ORDER    VARCHAR2(55) NULL,
    LAST_SHIP     VARCHAR2(55) NULL,
    TOTAL_WEIGHT  VARCHAR2(55) NULL,
    PACKAGE_MATERIAL VARCHAR2(55) NULL,
    STATUS        VARCHAR2(55) NULL,
    LIFECYCLE_STAGE VARCHAR2(55) NULL
);
```

```
ALTER TABLE PM_PART_MATCHES MODIFY PART_URL
VARCHAR2(550);
```

5. Edit the dropColumns.sql file by removing the following lines at the end of the file:


```
ALTER TABLE PM_PART_MATCHES ADD (
```



```
ROHS          VARCHAR2(15) NULL,  
LEADFREE      VARCHAR2(15) NULL,  
LAST_ORDER    VARCHAR2(55) NULL,  
LAST_SHIP     VARCHAR2(55) NULL,  
TOTAL_WEIGHT  VARCHAR2(55) NULL,  
PACKAGE_MATERIAL VARCHAR2(55) NULL,  
STATUS        VARCHAR2(55) NULL,  
LIFECYCLE_STAGE VARCHAR2(55) NULL,  
);
```

```
ALTER TABLE PM_PART_MATCHES MODIFY PART_URL  
VARCHAR2(550);
```

6. Log in to SQL*Plus as the piuser:
`sqlplus piuser/piuser@oracle-sid`
7. Change to the *agile_home*\AgilePI\pidataload\config directory.
8. Edit the config.properties file with the Agile PLM database details, then save the file.
Change to the *agile_home*\AgilePI\pidataload directory.
9. Run the run92To921Upgrador file with the edited configuration file, as follows:
`run92To921Upgrador \\pidataload\config\config.properties`
 1. If all of the previous steps have completed successfully, log in to SQL*Plus and run the dropColumns.sql script in the *agile_home*\AgilePI\upgrade directory.
 2. Run the 921HF4to921FH13.sql upgrade script.

To upgrade the Product Interchange database from version 9.2.1 to version 9.2.2.2:

1. On the database server, back up the database by exporting the piuser and dwe schemas.
2. Open a Command Prompt window on the machine where Product Interchange 9.2.2.1 is installed.
3. Change to the *agile_home*\AgilePI\upgrade directory.
4. Log in to SQL*Plus as the piuser:
`sqlplus piuser/piuser@oracle-sid`
5. Run the 921HF4to921HF13.sql upgrade script.
6. Back up the upgraded database by exporting the piuser and dwe schemas.

