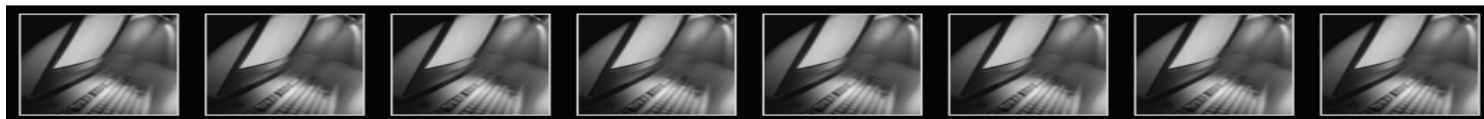


# Command Center User's Guide

*Oracle® Insurance Policy Administration - Life*  
*Release 8.1*  
*E14444-01*  
*June 2009*



# Oracle® Insurance Policy Administration - Release 8.1

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## Table of Contents

<b>Command Center .....</b>	<b>4</b>
Overview .....	4
<b>Windows Installation.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>UNIX Installation.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Getting Started.....</b>	<b>7</b>
The Menu Bar .....	7
The Tools Area.....	8
The Tool Functionality Area .....	9
The Monitor Progress Area.....	10
Set-up Data Sources.....	11
<b>Tools .....</b>	<b>13</b>
Client Remove.....	13
Database Comparison .....	14
Database Integrity .....	15
Database Integrity Pop-Up Messages .....	17
Plan Copy.....	18
Plan Remove.....	20
Policy Copy .....	22
Policy Remove .....	24
Table Migrator .....	26
Version Generator.....	28
The IVS Relational Diagram .....	31

# Command Center

## Overview

The Command Center is a stand-alone application that can be used to perform database operations that are specific to the Oracle Insurance Policy Administration (OIPA) database. By using this application you may compare database structures, check data integrity, remove client data, copy plans and policies from one environment to another, remove plans and policies, migrate entire tables and create versions of rules. This application was created because these operations are essential for maintaining the integrity of the OIPA database.

This tool provides a way to manipulate the database according to OIPA structure and relationships instead of having to manually update the database. This ensures that all required data from relational tables are taken into account when performing operations. The Command Center updates all records that are associated by globally unique identifiers (GUIDs) in all relational tables. Without this tool, you would be required to research all related tables, search for shared GUIDs and manually perform numerous operations. This tool saves valuable time, reduces errors and assists in ensuring database integrity.

Before you can use the Command Center you need the database information for all the OIPA and IVS databases you want to perform operations on. The Command Center will request that you identify source and destination databases when performing operations. Usually you would use a production environment for your source database and write to a development environment for your destination database. You may need to contact your DBA for database information, such as host, password, ports, etc.

# Windows Installation

Follow these steps to install the Command Center. You will need to obtain the setup-**winAdminServer.exe** file in order to install. You will also need to download .jar files required for the Command Center to run.

## Steps to Install the Command Center

1. Double-click the **winAdminServer.exe** file and the Command Center Setup Wizard opens.
2. Select the **Next** button.
3. Either keep the default destination folder that is populated for you or locate a different destination using the **Browse** button.
4. Select the **Next** button.
5. Either keep the default Start Menu location for the Command Center or select a different one using the list of Start Menu folders.
6. Select the **Install** button.
7. After the installation is complete, select the **Next** button.
8. Select the **Finish** button.
9. Download and Save the following **required** .jar files in the **Command Center\lib** folder.
  - **xpp3-1.1.3.4.jar** - <http://www.extreme.indiana.edu/dist/java-repository/xpp3/jars/>
  - **rowset.jar** - [http://java.sun.com/products/jdbc/download.html#rowsetcobundle1\\_0](http://java.sun.com/products/jdbc/download.html#rowsetcobundle1_0)
10. Download and Save the following **database dependent** .jar files in the **Command Center\lib** folder.
  - a. **DB2 jar files:** *These files are included with the purchase of the DB2 software. They are not available for download. Contact your IT department for assistance.*
    - **db2jcc\_license\_cu.jar**
    - **db2jcc.jar**
  - b. **SQL Server**
    - **jt400.jar** - <http://sourceforge.net/projects/jt400/>
  - c. **Oracle9i:**
    - **ojdbc14.jar** - [http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/tech/java/sqlj\\_jdbc/htdocs/jdbc9201.html](http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/tech/java/sqlj_jdbc/htdocs/jdbc9201.html)
  - d. **Oracle10g:**
    - **ojdbc14.jar**  
[http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/tech/java/sqlj\\_jdbc/htdocs/jdbc\\_10201.html](http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/tech/java/sqlj_jdbc/htdocs/jdbc_10201.html)
  - e. **Harvest Connection**
    - **j2ssh-core.jar** - <http://www.findjar.com/index.jsp?query=j2ssh-core>
  - f. **JDBC**
    - **jt400.jar** - <http://www.findjar.com/index.jsp?query=jt400.jar>
  - g. **MYSQL** *These files are included with the purchase of the software. They are not available for download. Contact your IT department for assistance.*
    - **mysql-connector-java-5.1.5-bin.jar**

# UNIX Installation

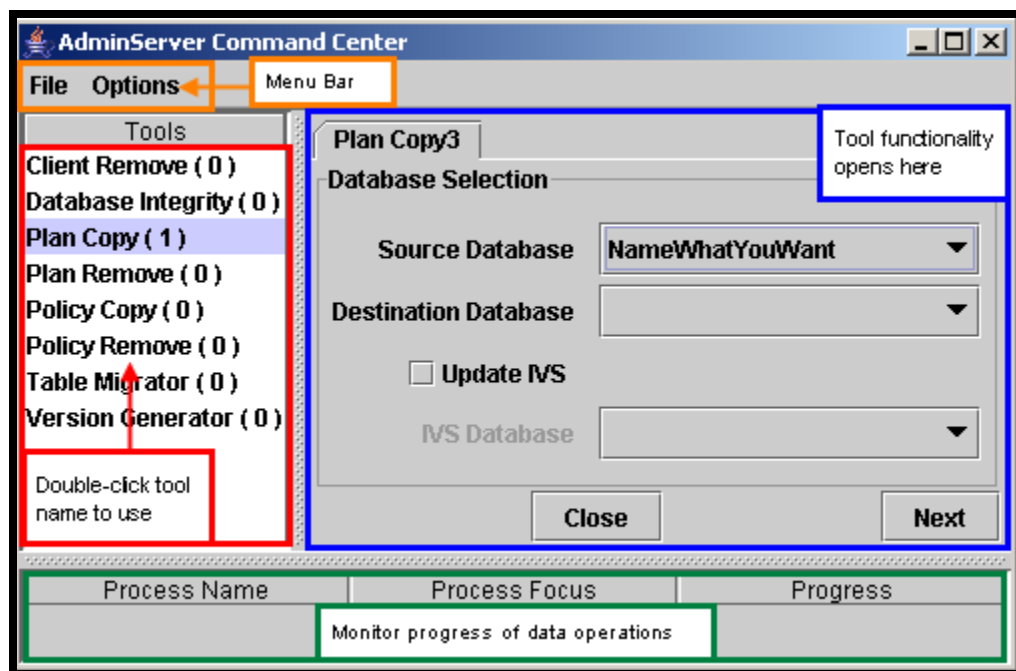
## Steps for UNIX Installation

1. Create a new home directory named “ashome” by typing *mkdir ashome*.
2. Open the ashome directory by typing *cd ashome*.
3. Create a new subdirectory named “commandcenter” by typing *mkdir commandcenter*.
4. Copy “CommandCenter.tar.gz” tar file into your subdirectory called “commandcenter” by typing *cp CommandCenter.tar.gz commandcenter*.
5. Extract “CommandCenter.tar.gz” zip file under the new “commandcenter” subdirectory by typing *gunzip < CommandCenter.tar.gz | tar xvf -*.
6. A new folder called *lib* will be in the ashome/commandcenter folder. You will need to copy the necessary .jar files into this folder. The various .jars needed by the database are listed in Step 10 of the [Windows Installation](#) instructions. You will need to download the correct .jars and save them in the lib folder.
7. To run the command center type *ls* to list the command center folder. Run the ascc.jar by typing *java -Xmx1400m -Xms1400m -jar ascc.jar*.

# Getting Started

The Command Center consists of four major areas:

- The Menu Bar
- The Tools Area
- The Tool Functionality Area
- The Monitor Progress Area



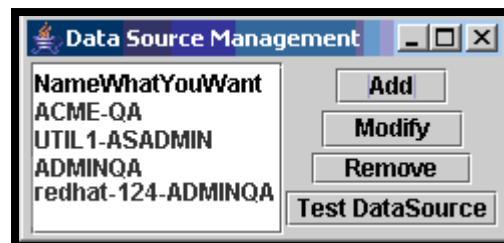
Command Center Screen

## The Menu Bar

The menu bar stores the following functions:

### File Menu

- **Manage Data Sources:** This function allows you to **Add**, **Modify** and **Remove** data sources where you want to run Command Center tools. Data sources are databases that have a connection to the Command Center. You may also test any of your data source connections with the **Test Data Source** button from this window.
- **Quit:** Closes the Command Center application.



## Options Menu

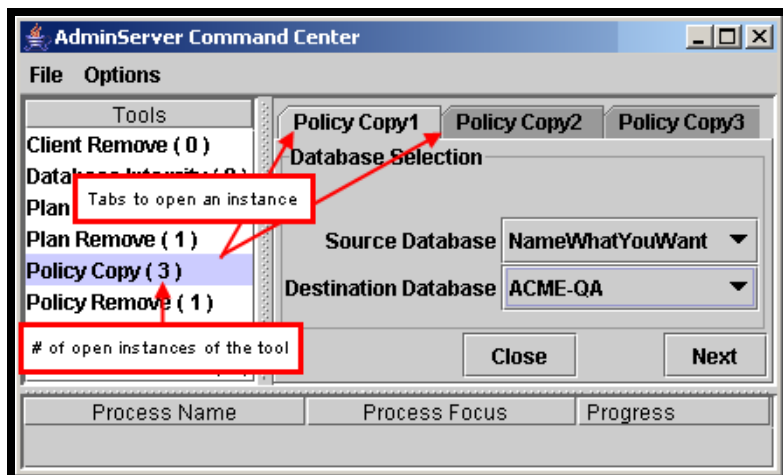
- **Show Process Monitor:** This function allows you to display or hide the process monitor at the bottom of the Command Center interface. The process monitor will display the operations that are being run on the database while they are happening. This allows you to view the progress of operations. It will list details pertaining to either the success or failure of the operations performed by the tool.

## The Tools Area

The Tool area is used to open an instance of the tool you would like to use. You can open multiple instances of the tool in this area.

To open an instance of a tool, double-click the name in the Tool area. You will notice a number in parentheses next to the name of each tool. This number indicates the number of instances of the tool that are open for use. You may only view one tool's instances at a time. Selecting the tool name will highlight the name in purple and open instances in the tool functionality area.

For more detailed tool functionality, read the [Tools](#) section.

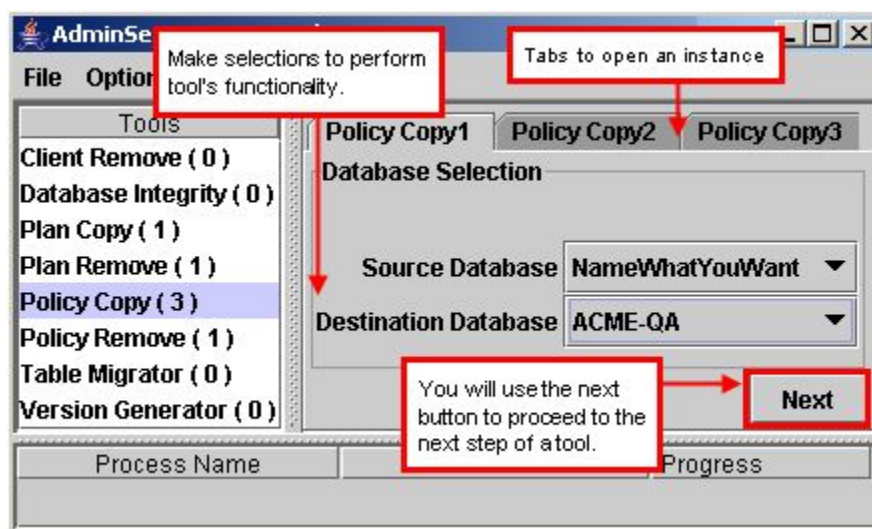




## The Tool Functionality Area

The Tool Functionality area is where an instance of the tools functionality opens for use. In most cases, you will first select the database sources you want to perform operations on, and then select the bottom **Next** button. You will make further selections, each followed by the **Next** button, until all required information has been entered.

For more detailed tool functionality, read the [Tools](#) section.

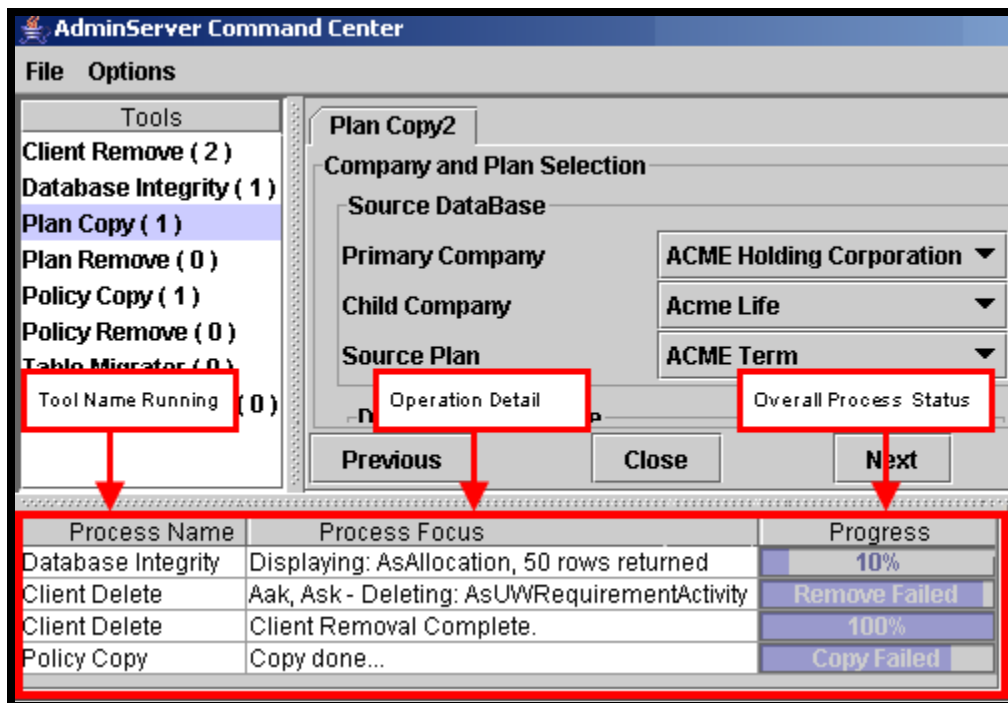


Explanation of Tool Functionality Area

## The Monitor Progress Area

The **Monitor Progress Area** displays the tool that is currently processing, detailed operation information and progress status for the tool.

If an error occurred while running a tool and you want more information than what is listed, you may view the **log file**. Locate the Command Center folder saved on the hard drive. There is a file called **AdminServer.txt**. This file has the stack trace that can be reviewed to analyze the error.




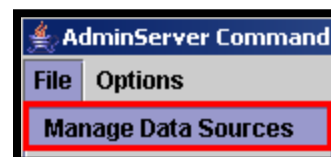
Monitor Progress Area on Command Center

## Set-up Data Sources

Initially, you must set-up the **Data Sources** that you want to manage via the Command Center. In Command Center a **Data Source** is the required connectivity information for the database you want to manipulate. The **Manage Data Source** window allows you to set-up **Data Sources**. You need to enter the connectivity information for the database(s) you would like to perform operations on. Depending on what you are using the Command Center for, you may have to enter multiple **Data Sources**. You may need to enter **Data Sources** for source, destination and IVS databases. When using any tool in the Command Center you will be required to select the **Data Source** you wish to perform operations on.

### Steps to Add a Data Source

1. Select **Manage Data Source** from the **File** menu.
2. Select  from the **Data Source Management** window.
3. Enter the following information:
  - a. **Data Source Name:** You may enter any name to identify this particular database. It is the name that you will use in the Command Center when running tools such as **Plan Copy** or **Policy Remove**.
  - b. **Environment:** If using IVS, this must be the IVS Environment information found in the SystemInformation.properties file from the jboss folder in the path \server\default\conf.
  - c. **Track:** If using IVS, this must be IVS Track information from the SystemInformation.properties file found in the jboss folder in the path \server\default\conf.
  - d. **Database Type:** Select whether the Data Source is for a **Base System** or an **Internal Versioning System (IVS)**.
  - e. **Database Brand:** Select the type of database the data is stored with. The database brand will dictate the **Host Port**. The Command Center displays the commonly used host port next to the **Host Port** field in parenthesis according to the database brand selected here.
  - f. **Host Address:** Enter the web server name, IP address or the DNS name (as long as you are on a network that resolves DNS for databases) you want to connect to.
  - g. **Host Port:** The **Host Port** depends on the database that is used and should be in parenthesis based on your selection for the **Database Brand** field. Generally, Oracle host port is 1521, DB2 uses port 50000, and Microsoft SQL Server uses the host port 1433, but there may be situations where the port is different.



The screenshot shows the 'Data Source' configuration window. It contains the following fields and options:

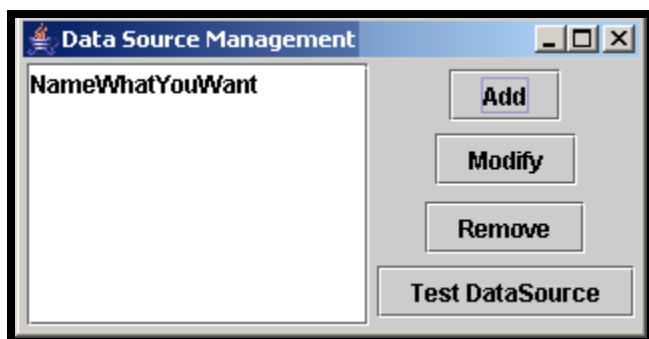
- Data Source Name:** Name What You Want
- Environment:** IVS Environment Name
- Track:** #
- Database Type:**
  - ☒ Base System
  - ☐ Internal Versioning System (IVS)
- Database Brand:** Oracle 9i/10g (dropdown menu)
- Host Address:** solaris-355
- Host Port (1521):** 1521
- Database Name:** ASADMIN
- Database User:** ASADMIN
- Database Password:** \*\*\*\*\*
- Database Schema:** ASADMIN

At the bottom, there are four buttons: **Reset Fields**, **Cancel**, **Test DataSource**, and **Ok**.

- h. **Database Name:** Enter the name of the database on the server you are connecting to.
  - i. **Database User:** Enter the user ID needed to connect to the database.
    - ♥ **IMPORTANT:** The user ID must have privileges to execute INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE statements in order to remove and copy data.
  - j. **Database Password:** Enter the database password associated with the **Database User** ID.
  - k. **Database Schema:** Enter the name of the database schema you are connecting to.
    - Typically ASADMIN for PAS Base.
    - An IVS database does not have a database schema, so leave this field blank.
4. Select the **Test DataSource** button. You will receive a pop-up window indicating whether or not you successfully connected to the database.
    - If you have issues connecting to the database, verify that the information was entered correctly. Contact your DBA or the individual who would be able to provide the database information.
  5. Select the **OK** button.

The **Data Source** is now listed in the Data Source Management window and can be used. Other operations you may run are:

- **Add** - Add another data source.
- **Modify** - Modify existing data source information.
- **Remove** - Remove a source data source.
- **Test DataSource** - Test for a data source's connectivity.



## Tools

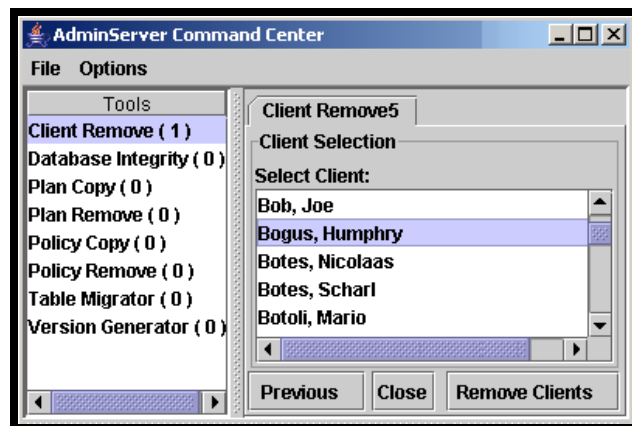
There are eight tools available in the Command Center. You may open multiple instances of the same tool and run them simultaneously. Although you may only view one tool's instances at a time, various tools may be running at the same time. Below is a detailed explanation of the various tools.

### Client Remove

The **Client Remove** tool removes the records associated with Clients found in the AsClient table. A Client is either an individual with a role on a policy or someone who has access to the application. If you remove a Client who has a role on a policy, the policy will not be removed as well. Depending on your goal, you may also want to use the remove policy tool.

#### Steps to Remove a Client

1. Double-click the **Client Remove** tool.
2. Select the **Source Database**, which is the database that has the client you want to remove.
3. If applicable, check the **Update IVS** check box. This will create an IVS version.
  - a. If you checked the **Update IVS** box in Step 3, select the **IVS database** where you want to create the IVS version records.
4. Select the Client(s) name from the **Client Selection** list. You may select multiple Clients by using the Ctrl key.
5. Select the **Remove Client** button.



When successfully completed the **Progress Monitor** will display, **Client Removal Complete** and the progress will be **100%**. If there was a failure, read the [Monitor Progress Area detail or the log file](#) in order to understand where and why the error occurred.

Process Name	Process Focus	Progress
Client Delete	Client Removal Complete.	100%

#### Associated records are removed from the following tables:

AsAddress	AsClientActivityGroup	AsClientGroupOptionText	AsRoleField	AsUWRequirementClient
AsAddressField	AsClientActivityGroupField	AsClientLanguage	AsRoleOptionText	AsUWRequirementField
AsAddressRole	AsClientActivityGroupOptionText	AsHierarchy	AsRoleSequence	AsUWRequirementPolicy
AsBusinessRules	AsClientField	AsHistory	AsSecurity	AsWithholding
AsClient	AsClientGroup	AsHistoryDetail	AsUWRequirement	AsWithholdingField
AsClientActivity	AsClientGroupField	AsRole	AsUWRequirementActivity	

## Database Comparison

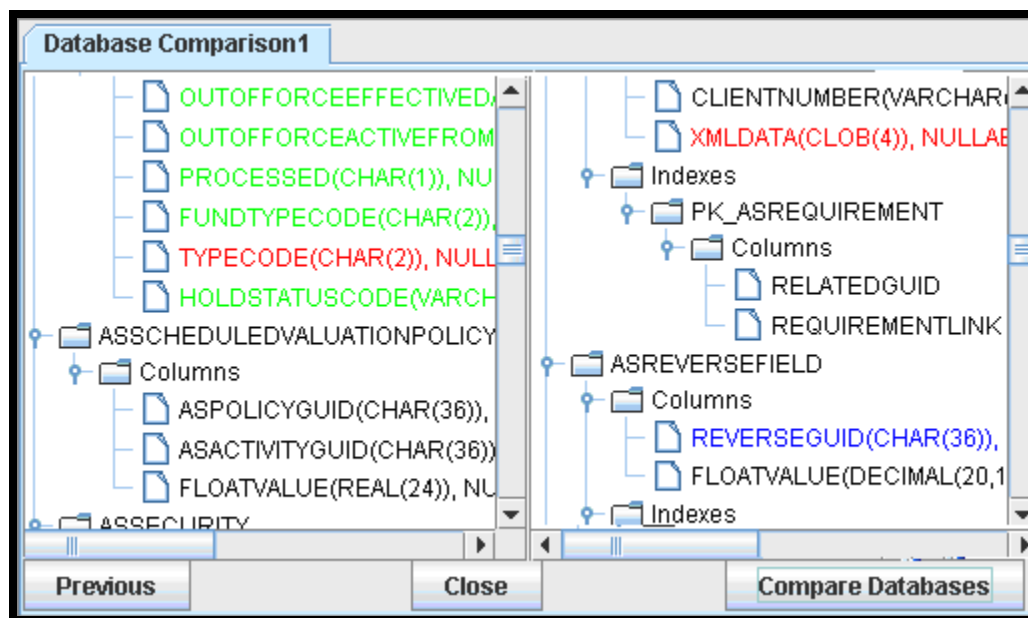
The **Database Comparison** tool compares two different databases. The tool compares all the tables and columns. It will color code any differences. You can not modify any tables in this tool. You must make modifications in a Query Analyzer tool. Database comparisons take place in two vertically displayed tree structures.

### Steps to Compare Two Databases

1. Double click the **Database Comparison** tool.
2. Select the **Source Database**, which is one of the two databases you want to compare.
3. Select the **Destination Database**, which is the second database you want to use for the compare.
4. Select the **Next** button.
5. Select the **Compare Databases** button.
6. Review the differences according to the color coding. See Color Code table below.

### Color Code Table

Text Color	Signifies
Red	Differences in the databases.
Green	Item exists in the source but not in the destination.
Blue	Item exists in the destination but not the source.



Color Code Example

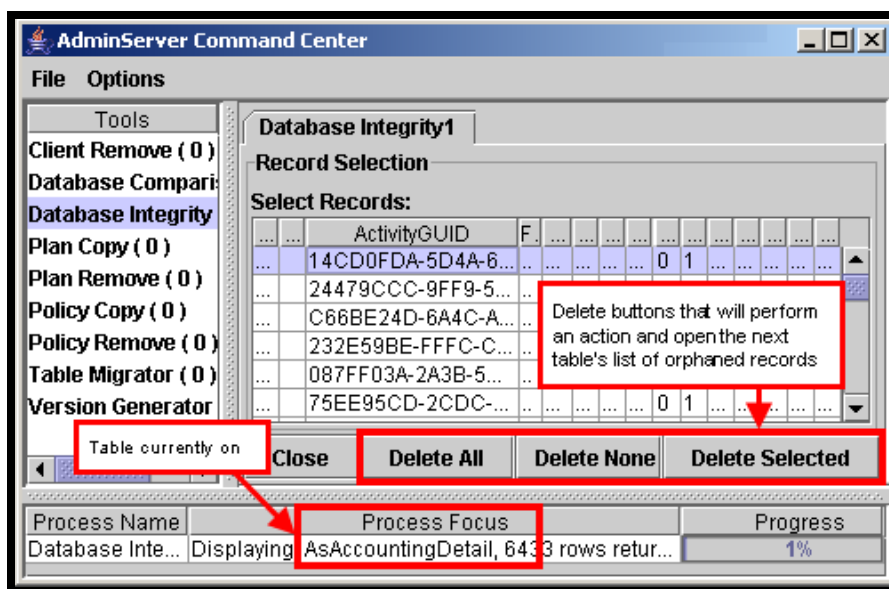
## Database Integrity

The **Database Integrity** tool can be used to view and delete records in a database that have been orphaned. This eliminates the need to manually search through tables to locate orphaned records. This tool will locate the orphaned records through SQL statements. These statements check for GUIDs that no longer exist in a table that depend on items in another table. It is recommended to run this tool after any plan/policy removal.

If the **Database Integrity** tool returns results, those results will be displayed in a list in the [Tool Functionality Area](#). The returned orphaned record results in the list are only specific to one table at a time. You must select one of the delete options to proceed to the next table's list of orphaned records. You will need to repeat this process until you have gone through all the tables' lists of orphaned records. Then the database integrity tool will run through all the tables again. If new orphaned records were created during the previous check, you may have to do another clean up. This may need to be repeated until there are no orphaned records.

There are three different delete options:

- **Delete All:** Deletes everything on the list that was brought up. You can only delete all records one table at a time.
- **Delete None:** This will not delete any records and you will be presented with the next tables orphaned records.
- **Delete Selected:** Delete any records by selecting them with your mouse. Use the **Ctrl** key to select multiple records.



Database Integrity Example

**Steps to Test your Database Integrity**

1. Double click the **Database Integrity** tool.
2. Select the database to check from the **Source Database** drop-down box.
3. Select the **Next** button.
4. Select the **Run Integrity** button.
5. Review the table list of orphaned records. You will know what table's orphaned record list you are reviewing by viewing the **Process Focus** column in the **Progress Monitor** window.
6. Use the **Delete All**, **Delete None** or **Delete Selected** button to clean up the current orphaned records for that table and move to the next table's orphaned records.
7. Repeat Step 5 and 6 until all desired orphaned records have been removed.

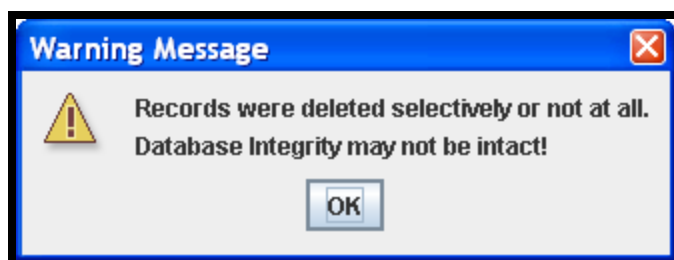


## Database Integrity Pop-Up Messages

At the end of a database integrity check you will be presented with a pop-up window indicating the state of the database. You may choose to perform additional checks or you can choose to do nothing. Click the **Close** button and it will terminate the **Database Integrity** tool.

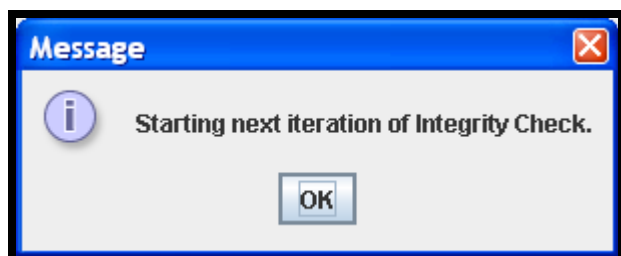
### Deleting Selectively or Not at All

If you used the **Deleted Selected** or the **Delete None** button at the end of your initial integrity check, you will be presented with a warning message. The message indicates that integrity might not be intact. You may need to run through another iteration of the **Database Integrity** tool if you desire to have a database with no orphaned records.



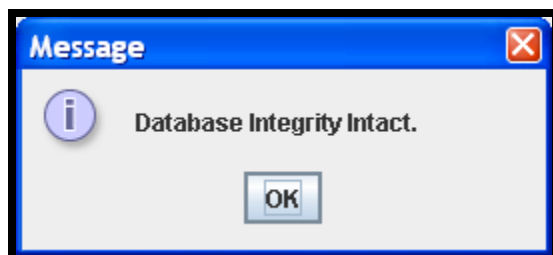
### Delete All

If you selected the **Delete All** button, you will receive a message stating that the Integrity Check will run again to ensure that no additional orphaned records were created.



### No Orphaned Records

If there are no orphaned records in the database you will see a pop-up window indicating database integrity.



## Plan Copy


**Plan Copy** is used to copy a plan from a source database to a destination database. You may also copy plans in the same database source. You can rename copied plans in order to differentiate from the original plan that was copied. This tool not only creates a copy of a plan, but it can also copy all of its associated records or only the selected associated records. You may select the rules for a plan that you want to copy and choose to not copy others. You may also generate new GUIDs for a plan and modify the effective date, which is useful for creating a new similar plan. The new copied business rules, transactions and segment name are versioned. These copied items will be version one.

This tool is commonly used to configure a new plan that has many of the same rules as an existing plan. It can also be used to test configuration errors in another environment without bringing a plan down from production.

**IMPORTANT:** If you use the **Previous** button to change a database source, the **Company** and **Plan Selection** screen **will not** update properly. You will need to start a new instance of the **Plan Copy** in order to change database source selections.

### Steps to Copy a Plan

1. Double click the **Plan Copy** tool.
2. Select the **Source Database** that has the plan you want to copy.
3. Select the **Destination Database**, which is where you want to copy the plan.
4. If applicable, check the **Update IVS** check box. This will create an IVS version record for the business rules, transactions, and segments.
  - a. If you checked the **Update IVS** box in Step 4, select the **IVS Database** source where you want to create the IVS version records.
5. For the **Source Database**, select the **Primary Company**, **Child Company** and **Source Plan** to copy.
6. Select the **New Primary Company** and **New Child Company** for the copied plan.
7. Enter the desired name of the new plan in the **New Plan Name** field.
8. Enter an **Effective Date** for the new copied plan. This date will be entered in the AsPlan table.
9. Check all the **Business Rules** attached to the plan that you want to copy. Use the **Select All** button to copy all rules. This is the best method if you want the plan to operate as the original.
10. Select the **Next** button.
11. Check all the **Funds** attached to the plan that you want to copy. Use the **Select All** button to copy all funds. This is the best method if you want the plan to operate as the original. Not selecting funds that have been closed may effect valuation.
12. Select the **Next** button.
13. Check all the **Segments** attached to the plan that you want to copy. Use the **Select All** button to copy all segments. This is the best method if you want the plan to operate as the original.
14. Select the **Next** button.
15. Check all the **Transactions** and their attached rules associated with the plan that you want to copy. Use the **Select All** button to copy all transactions. This is the best method if you want the plan to operate as the original.
16. Select the **Next** button.

17. Check all the **Filters** associated with the plan that you want to copy. Filter configuration is stored in AsFilters and are the  filters that have been saved for the activity screen. Use the **Select All** button to copy all filters. This is the best method if you want the plan to operate as the original.
18. Select the **Next** button.
19. Check all the **State Approval Rules** associated with the plan that you want to copy. Use the **Select All** button to copy all state approval rules. This is the best method if you want the plan to operate as the original.
20. Select the **Next** button.
21. Check all the **Link Requirements** associated with the plan that you want to copy. Link Requirements are policy or activity level requirements that are stored in AsLinkRequirement and associated with AsLookupRequirement table. Use the **Select All** button to copy all link requirements. This is the best method if you want the plan to operate as the original.
22. Select the **Next** button.
23. Check if you want to copy the **Plan Help** Screens, which is the AsHelpScreen table associated by the planGUID.
24. Check if you want to copy the **Plan Withholdings**, which is the AsWithholdings table associated by the planGUID.
25. Select the **Copy Plan** button.

After the Plan Copy has been completed there are additional tables that need to be copied for the plan to work as the original. The tables that need to be copied are:

- AsMapGroups, AsMapCriteria, AsMapName, AsMapValue
- AsRateGroup, AsRateCriteria, AsRate
- AsPlanGroup
- AsNetAssetValue

If copying an existing plan to the same database to use as a starting point for a new plan, the following would also need to be done:

- AsPlanGroup - Insert new record for the new plan.
- AsNetAssetValue – Insert new values or use existing values and modify FundGUIDs to the new values for insert.

**Note:** If you receive an error, you should check the **AdminServer.txt** log file that is located in the root of the Command Center folder. This file has the stack trace you may use to view where the error occurred. You can send it to your utilities lead if you need help interpreting the information.

## Plan Remove

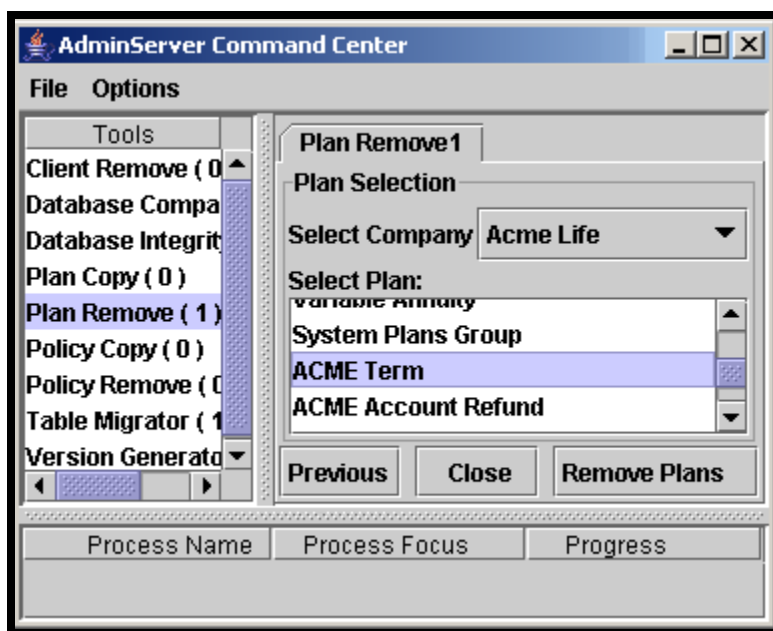
The **Plan Remove** tool is used to delete a plan and all of its associated records from a database.

### Steps to Delete a Plan

1. Double-click on **Plan Remove** from the Tool area.
2. Select the **Source Database**, which is the database that has the plan you want to remove.
3. If you check the **Update IVS** box, it will create a record in the IVS database and update the IVSVersionHistory table. This will only update the removed business rules, transactions and segments.

**Note:** If you checked the **Update IVS** box in Step 3, select the **IVS Database** you want updated.

4. Select the **Company** that is associated with the plan(s) you want to remove.
5. Select the plan(s) you want to remove. You may use the **Ctrl** key to select multiple plans.
6. Select the **Remove Plans** button.



Plan Remove Example

**Note:** You have to re-open a new Plan Removal instance if you want to remove additional plans after the initial run.

Associated records are removed from the following tables:

AsAllocation	AsFilter	AsFundStatus	AsPlan	AsTransaction
AsAllocation (on FundGuid)	AsFund	AsHelpScreen	AsPlanField	AsWithholding
AsBusinessRules	AsFundFamily	AsHistory	AsSegmentName	
AsBusinessRules (on FundGuid)	AsFundField	AsHistoryDetail	AsStateApproval	
AsBusinessRules (on TransactionGuid)	AsFundGroup (on parent and child)	AsLinkRequirement	AsStateApprovalType	

**Note:** If you receive an error, you should check the **Process Focus** area or the **AdminServer.txt** log file. The Process Focus may tell you what table contains the problem. The AdminServer.txt log file is located in the root of the Command Center folder. This file has the stack trace you may use to view where the error occurred. You can send it to your utilities lead if you need help interpreting the information.

## Policy Copy

The **Policy Copy** tool is used when you need to copy a policy or policies from one database to another. You will need to know the company and plan for the policy(s) in order to locate it. This is most commonly done when you need to use a policy for testing or troubleshooting. You can have multiple teams working on the same policy by copying it to different databases. You may also use this feature for new policy development or if there is already a similar policy you would like to duplicate in order to minimize manual keying of information.

This tool also lets you copy a policy from one area in a database to another in the same database. You may copy a policy using the same database as the source and the destination.

### Steps to Copy a Policy(s)

1. Double-click **Policy Copy** in the Tool area.
2. Select the **Source Database**, which is the database that contains the policy you want to copy.
3. Select the **Destination Database**, which is the database where you want to copy the policy.
4. If you check the **Update IVS** box, it will create a record in the IVS database and update the IVSVersionHistory table. This will only update the removed business rules, transactions and segments.

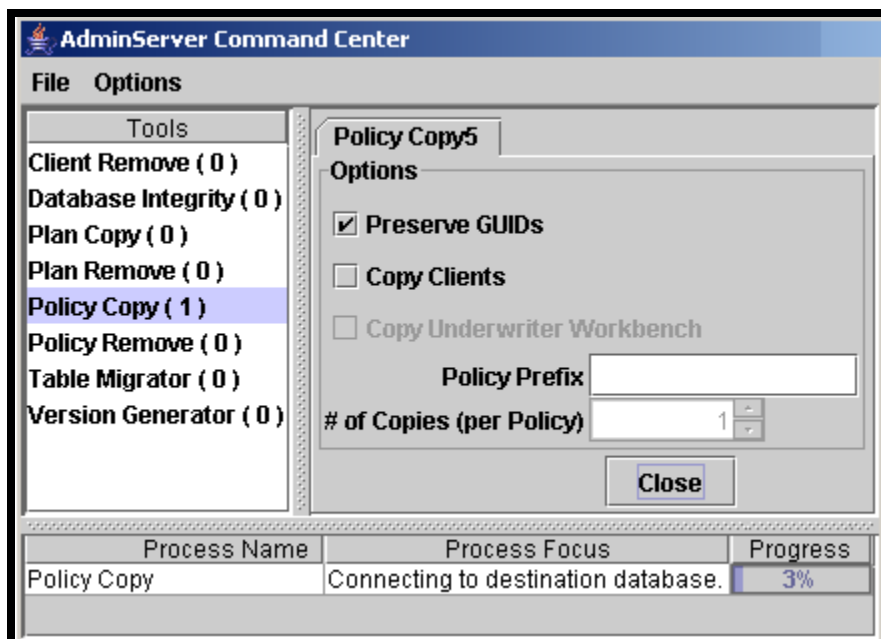
**Note:** If you checked the **Update IVS** box in Step 4, select the **IVS Database** you want updated.

5. Select the **Next** button.
6. Select the **Company** the policy(s) is associated with. The policy record in AsPolicy will have the CompanyGUID, which you can use to locate the correct company.
7. Select the **Plan** the policy(s) is associated with. The policy record in AsPolicy will have the PlanGUID that you can use to locate the correct plan.
8. Select the policy(s) from the **Select Policy** list. Policies are listed by their policy number, which is located in the AsPolicy table. You may select multiple policies by holding down the **Ctrl** key on your keyboard and using the mouse to select the desired policies.
9. Select the **Next** button.
10. Select whether to **preserve the policy GUIDs** or not.
  - a. Check the **Preserve GUIDs** box if you want the policy(s) GUIDs to be exactly the same when copied. This option is **only** enabled if the source and destination databases are different. When checked, you can make only one copy of each policy. This is because all GUIDs in the database have unique key constraints that would cause the program to error if you tried to insert the same GUID twice into a database.
  - b. Leave the **Preserve GUIDs** box unchecked if you want new GUIDs to be auto-generated for the policy(s).
11. Check the **Copy Clients** box if you want the policy's Client information to be copied as well. This option performs a check on the AsClient table in the destination database. If the Client attached to the policy already exists in the destination, nothing is copied. If the Client does not exist, it will be copied exactly as it is from the source database, preserving all Client and Client child record GUIDs. This check will be performed before every policy is copied. That way if a Client attached to a policy was already copied and the same Client is attached to another policy, it will not be copied a second time.

**Note:** **Copy Clients** will be disabled if the source and destination databases are the same.

12. Select the **Copy Underwriting Workbench** checkbox to copy the ASUWREQUIREMENT, ASUWREQUIREMENTACTIVITY, ASUWREQUIREMENTCLIENT, ASUWREQUIREMENTFIELD, ASUWREQUIREMENTPOLICY tables that are used for Client risk.
13. If you would like to prefix the policy numbers, you may do so by entering the prefix in the **Policy Prefix** field. The system will automatically insert an underscore between your prefix and the policy number when copied.
14. Enter the number of copies you would like of the policy(s). You may **only** make multiple copies if the GUIDs were not preserved. The system can only handle one GUID per copy of a policy. The Command Center will automatically generate unique GUIDs for each copy of a policy.
15. Select **Copy Policies**

You will be able to watch the progress if [Show Monitor Progress](#) is enabled.



**Note:** If you receive an error, you should check the **Process Focus** area or the **AdminServer.txt** log file. The Process Focus may tell you what table contains the problem. The AdminServer.txt log file is located in the root of the Command Center folder. This file has the stack trace you may use to view where the error occurred. You may send it to your utilities lead if you need help interpreting the information.

## Policy Remove

The **Policy Remove** tool deletes policies and all of their associated records from a database. Use this tool when you have an old test policy you want to remove or if you fixed a policy issue and the old policy is no longer need.

Associated records are removed from the following tables:

AsAccountingDetail	AsComments	AsIllustrationBasis	AsRoleField	AsUWRequirement
AsAccountingDetailField				AsUWRequirementActivity
	AsCommentsField	AsIllustrationBasisField	AsRoleSequence	
	AsCommentsOptionText			
AsActivity		AsIllustrationReport	AsRollbackPolicy	AsUWRequirementClient
AsActivityField	AsCycle	AsIllustrationReportField	AsScheduledValuation	AsUWRequirementField
AsActivityMath	AsCycleStatus	AsIllustrationRequest	AsScheduledValuationChild	AsUWRequirementPolicy
			AsScheduledValuationDeposit	
AsActivitySuspense	AsDisbursement	AsIllustrationTransaction		AsValuation
		AsIllustrationTransactionField		
AsActivityValuation	AsDisbursementField		AsScheduledValuationField	AsValuationXML
AsActivityValuationChild				
	AsDocument	AsIllustrationVector	AsScheduledValuationFund	AsValuesRequest
AsAllocation	AsEngineMath	AsOptionText	AsSegment	AsWithholding
AsAllocation	AsEngineSegment	AsPolicy	AsSegmentField	AsWithholdingField
AsAuxiliary	AsFundWeight	AsPolicyField	AsTransactionQuote	
AsBatchActivity	AsHistory	AsRequirement	AsTransferDetail	
AsBusinessRules	AsHistoryDetail	AsRole	AsUploadConnectivity	

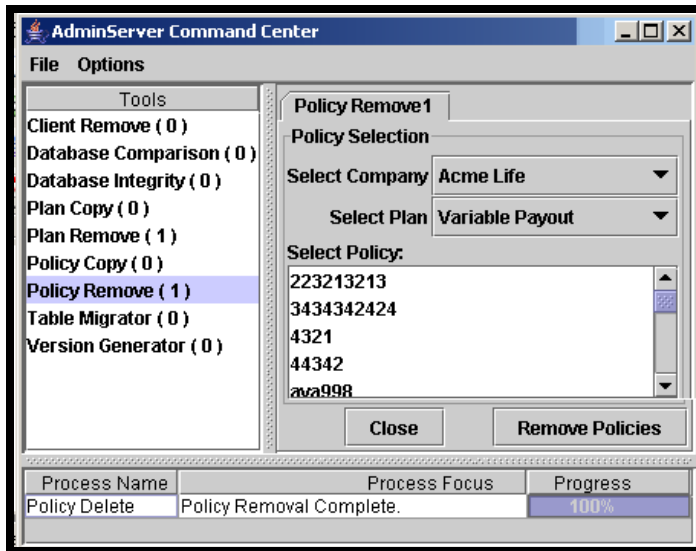
### Steps to Remove a Policy

1. Double-click on **Policy Remove** from the Tools area.
2. Select the **Source Database**, which is the database that has the policy you want to remove.
3. If you check the **IVS button**, it will create a record in the IVS database and update the IVSVersionHistory table.

**Note:** If you checked the **Update IVS** box in Step 3, select the **IVS database** you want updated.

4. Select the **Company** that is associated with the plan(s) you want to remove.
5. Select the **Plan** that is associated with the policy(s) you want to remove.
6. Select the **Policy(s)** by the policy number(s) you want to remove.
7. Select the **Remove Policies** button.





Policy Remove Example

**Note:** You have to re-open a new Policy Removal if you want to remove additional policies after the initial run.

**Note:** If you receive an error, you should check the **Process Focus** area or the **AdminServer.txt** log file. The Process Focus may tell you what table contains the problem. The AdminServer.txt log file is located in the root of the Command Center folder. This file has the stack trace you may use to view where the error occurred. You may send it to your utilities lead if you need help interpreting the information.

## Table Migrator

The **Table Migrator** tool is used to migrate a table(s) from one database to another. For example, you could take the entire AsBusinessRules table and copy it from a development database to a test database. You have the option of clearing the destination table before migrating.

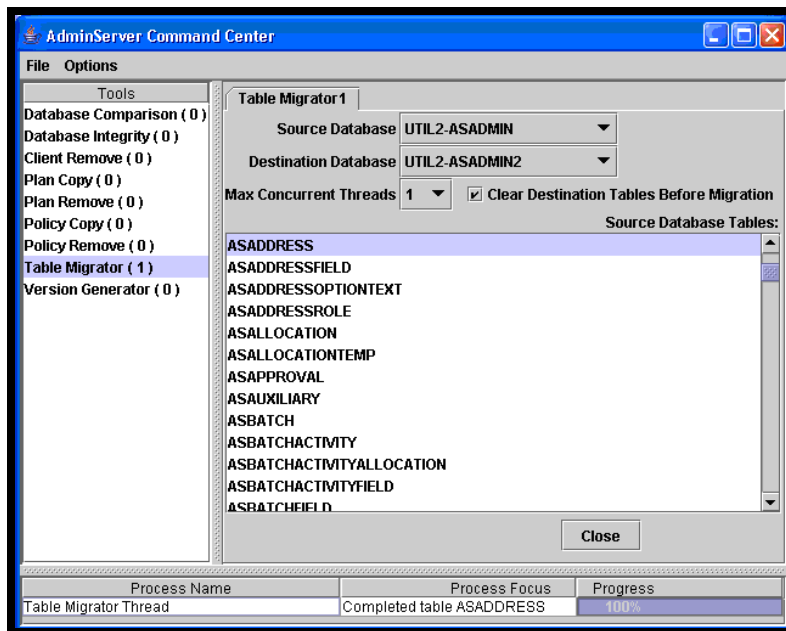
In order for the **Table Migrator** to run successfully the table and column properties must match exactly in the source and destination databases. If the two do not match, an error will be generated.

### Steps to Migrate a Table

1. Double-click **Table Migrator** tool.
2. Select the **Source Database**, which is the database that has the table you want to migrate.
3. Select the **Destination Database**, which is the database where you want to copy the table.

**Note:** If you select the same database for the source and destination you will delete all contents of the table.

4. Select the number of **Max Concurrent Threads**. The **Max Concurrent Threads** option allows you to concurrently run multiple table migrations. The tool can perform multiple table copies at once through multiple threads, however, threads use up memory and if you have too many then it could slow your system down significantly, even though the actual migration will run faster.
5. **Check the Clear Destination Tables** selection if you want to delete all the records from the selected tables in the destination database. Then write new records from the source database.
6. Select the tables you want to migrate from the **Source Database Table** list. You may select multiple tables using the **Ctrl** key.
7. Select the **Migrate Selected Tables** button.



**Note:** If you receive an error you have to resolve it and migrate the table again.

**Note:** If you receive an error, you should check the **Process Focus** area or the **AdminServer.txt** log file. The Process Focus may tell you what table contains the problem. The AdminServer.txt log file is located in the root of the Command Center folder. This file has the stack trace you may use to view where the error occurred. You can send it to your utilities lead if you need help interpreting the information.

## Version Generator

The **Version Generator** tool is used to create versions or references in the IVS database. It takes the seven version tables which are AsBatchScreen, AsBusinessRules, AsFile, AsInquiryScreen, AsSecurityRole, AsSegmentName and AsTransaction and creates **new** IVS records for them. No other tables are versioned with this tool. These versions are used for reverting back to previous versions. This tool does not actually revert an application to a previous version, it only creates versions to revert back to.

When using this tool it is important to understand the following information:

- IVS is the database that stores a version history of rules and can be used to restore a previous version of the seven tables mentioned above.
- You should perform this function after a fresh restore has been brought up.
- The IVS database is separate from the application database.
- In the IVS database, the IVSVersionHistory table stores the various versions of the rules needed to revert back to an old version of the tables.

## Version History Structure

The **RuleGUID** in the IVSVersionHistory table is associated with a primary key in each of the seven application tables that are versioned. If you need to revert back to an old version, it is the **RuleGUID** association that makes reverting possible. An explanation of table columns and relationships follows:

### IVS table

IVSVersionHistory
VersionHistoryGUID
VersionGUID
<b>RuleGUID</b>
Environment
Track
ActionTypeCode
LastModifiedBy
LastModifiedGMT

### Application tables

AsBusinessRules
<b>BusinessRuleGUID</b>
CompanyGUID
RuleGUID
PlanGUID
FundGUID
TransactionGUID
StateCode

AsBatchScreen
<b>BatchScreenGUID</b>
CompanyGUID
TypeCode
ScreenName
RelatedGUID
XMLData

**VersionHistoryGUID** – This is the unique GUID referenced by the application.

**VersionGUID** – This references all tables in the IVS database.

**RuleGUID** – This references a specific rule GUID in one of the seven specific tables.

**Environment** – An identification name usually relevant to the database that is being worked on. The name comes from the System.PROPERTIES file.

**Track** – An identification name is usually a number that distinguishes different environments for multi-track development. The name comes from the System.PROPERTIES file.

**ActionTypeCode** – This is the code value for how the version record was created. It is found via IVSCodeActionType of the IVSCode table in the IVS database.

**LastModifiedBy** – This is the username of the last person who made a version change or update.

**LastModifiedGMT** – This is the system date when the version was last modified.

There are two ways that new IVS records can be created, either by **Reference Versions** or **Generation**. Both are described in the steps outlined below.

1. **Reference Versions:** This is used after you have backed up a database and restored it on a new system. You must already have IVS implemented from the environment you have backed up from. You will want to keep the versioning intact for the new development environment. This process will create a new IVSVersionHistory record for every item in the database of the seven mentioned above.

This method first searches the RuleGUID, Environment and Track columns in the IVSVersionHistory table. Then it finds the most recent via the LastModifiedGMT column. It then creates a new version history record with:

- A new VersionHistoryGUID.
- Keeps the same version GUID.
- Keeps the same RuleGUID.
- The **new** Environment name specified.
- The **new** Track name or number specified.
- The Action TypeCode will be 08 which is the code for VersionGenerator.
- Changes the LastModifiedBy to "VersionGenerator" which indicates we made the record using the **Version Generator** tool.
- Then the LastModifiedGMT is updated with the system date.

2. **By Generation:** This is used when you do not have an IVS database to reference. You may be implementing an IVS for the first time or you are creating a new product that doesn't have IVS records. This should be used for a database that has never been versioned before. This can also be used on a backed up and restored database if you want a clean slate from all previous versions

Versions will only be created for the seven tables listed previously. The tool will populate the IVSVersionHistory, IVSVersion and IVSVersionField tables for the selected database as follows:

- **IVSVersionHistory** table stores the newly created values for the columns discussed previously in the [Version History Structure](#) section.
- **IVSVersion** table stores the general version information that links to the IVSVersionField. One record is created per tool run.
- The **IVSVersionField** table stores one record for every single column of the rule you are making a record for. It makes sure all the column values are stored for that rule. That way, if you have an XML change that change will be reflected as well as any other changes that have occurred.

### Steps to Create New IVS Version Records

1. Double-click the **Version Generator** tool.
2. Select the **Source Database**, which is the database where you want to create the IVS records.
3. Select the **Source IVS** database, which is the database that has all the IVS records created.
4. Enter the **new** Environment name you want saved in the IVS database.

**Note:** You must update the system.PROPERTIES file to have the new versions referenced.

5. Enter the **new** Track name or number you want saved in the IVS database.

**Note:** You must update the system.PROPERTIES file to have the new versions referenced.

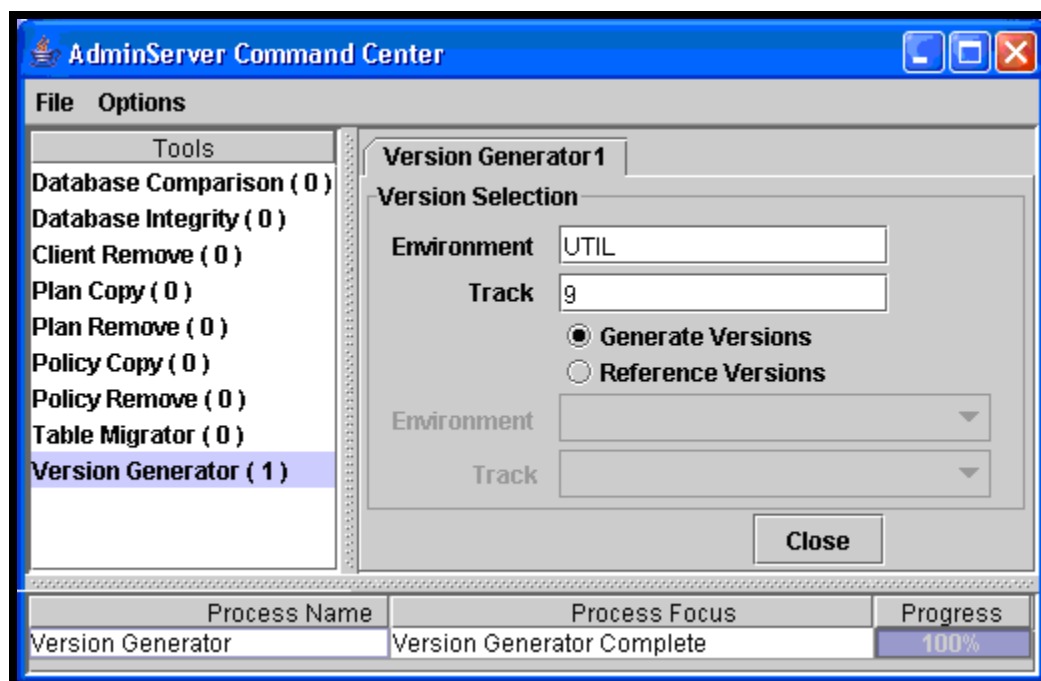
6. Select either the **Generate Versions** or **Reference Versions** radio button.

a) If you select Generate Versions, select the **Version** button.

b) If you select **Reference Version**:

- **Select the Environment you want to reference.** The Environment name must match what is listed in the System.PROPERTIES file. The SystemInformation.properties file is found in the jboss folder in the path \server\default\conf.
- **Select the Track you want to reference.** The Track name or number must match what is listed in the System.PROPERTIES file. The SystemInformation.properties file is found in the jboss folder in the path \server\default\conf.
- Select the **Version** button.

**Note** This process may take some time. Be patient and do not close the tool.



**Note:** If you receive an error, you should check the **Process Focus** area or the **AdminServer.txt** log file. The Process Focus may tell you what table contains the problem. The AdminServer.txt log file is located in the root of the Command Center folder. This file has the stack trace you may use to view where the error occurred. You may send it to your utilities lead if you need help interpreting the information.

## The IVS Relational Diagram

