OpenText™ Structured Data Manager

Software Version CE 25.3.0

Installation Guide

opentext™

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About this document

OpenText™ Structured Data Manager provides powerful tools to build an archive solution that copies or moves data out of your online transaction processing database and into less expensive storage.

This guide provides information about:

- meeting installation prerequisites
- installing Structured Data Manager
- creating installation scripts

Prerequisites

Prerequisites for installing this product include:

- knowledge of operating systems
- database knowledge
- application knowledge

Related documentation

Document Name	Description
OpenText™ Structured Data Manager API Reference Guide	Provides reference to the available programming interfaces.
OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Certification Matrix	Provides information about supported Operating Systems, databases, browsers, software integrations and other technology stacks.
OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Concepts Guide	Explains the major concepts of database archiving in general and Structured Data Manager in particular.
OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Developer's Guide	Explains how to use the Designer component to design, build, test, and deploy your archiving projects.
OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Release Notes	Lists any items of importance that were not captured in the regular documentation.
OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Runtime Guide	Explains how to use the Web Console component to run, monitor, and administer business flows that move data to and from the database.

Document Name	Description
OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Troubleshooting Guide	Explains how to diagnose and resolve errors, and provides a list of common errors and solutions.
OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Tutorial	Provides step-by-step instructions to build a sample archiving module, deploy, run, and troubleshoot errors in it.
OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Upgrade Guide	Explains how to upgrade the product and archive schema generated by the earlier versions of the product.
OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Discovery Guide	Explains the purpose, how to install and use Discovery.

Chapter 1: Prerequisites

Before installing Structured Data Manager, you should make sure that you have the latest documentation, and that you understand the overall installation process.

This section includes:

- Obtain Structured Data Manager documentation
- Structured Data Manager installation overview

Obtain Structured Data Manager documentation

The latest documentation for Structured Data Manager can be found on OpenText Software Support Online.

Structured Data Manager installation overview

Before you can use Structured Data Manager to archive your data, you need to install the software, create the repository, create your environments, set up the database archiving components, and deploy the business flows that archive your data.

Installing Structured Data Manager consists of the following tasks:

1. Review the *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Concepts Guide* to choose the archive solution that is right for you.
2. Choose where to install your repository.

   Your repository can be installed in the source database or another database.

   See Repository preparation
3. Make sure that the necessary requirements for your servers, databases, and selected archiving solution have been met.

   See also:

   - Operating system and server requirements
   - Database requirements

   Related information: *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Certification Matrix*
4. If you are upgrading from a previous installation, see the *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Upgrade Guide*.
5. Install the Structured Data Manager software.

   See Install Structured Data Manager , on page 20

6. Start the Web Console to create the repository and the environment.

   Related information:

   - *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Runtime Guide*
   - *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Upgrade Guide*

7. Use the *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Developer's Guide* to design and develop or customize your archive solution.
8. Use Designer or the Web Console to deploy the business flows you have created.

   Related information: *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Runtime Guide*

9. To remove the Structured Data Manager software, see Remove Structured Data Manager , on page 28.

Chapter 2: Requirements

Structured Data Manager has the following requirements for installation. Requirements are dependent on the database you are archiving from, and how you plan to archive your data.

See *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Concepts Guide*

> **TIP:** Check to see that you have the most recent version of this manual before beginning the installation. See Obtain Structured Data Manager documentation, on page 7.

This section includes:

- Operating system and server requirements
- Database requirements
- Repository preparation
- Optional feature requirements

Operating system and server requirements

Make sure you meet the operating system and server requirements before installing the Structured Data Manager software.

This section includes:

- Supported operating systems and browsers
- Server requirements
- Database to file supported storage locations

Supported operating systems and browsers

For the most recent information on supported operation systems and browsers, contact OpenText Support for the current version of the *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Certification Matrix*.

Server requirements

For all servers required for Structured Data Manager:

- Identify a directory with at least 2 GB of disk space to install the Structured Data Manager.

Platform	Use
UNIX	/user/home/username
Windows	C:\

- To run Structured Data Manager 16 GB of RAM is required.
- To run Structured Data Manager jobs on a server, the server needs:
  - an operating system user with database access from the command line.
  - connectivity to the required databases, for example, the source database and repository.
  - for database to file archiving, the operating system user must have write permissions to the file system.
  - for archiving to a remote system , see the necessary steps in the *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Developer's Guide*.

Database to file supported storage locations

Structured Data Manager supports the following storage locations for database to file archiving:

- Consolidated Archive On-Premise
- Amazon Simple Storage Service
- Filesystem
- SSH (Secure Shell)
- Content Manager
- HDFS (Hadoop File System)

Related information: Managing Environments of the *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Runtime Guide*

Database requirements

Stre archives data from the following:

- DB2, see DB2 database requirements
- Oracle, see Oracle database requirements
- Microsoft SQL Server, see Microsoft SQL Server requirements
- Sybase, see Sybase requirements
- JDBC URL with compatible driver, see JDBC URL requirements

Depending on the archive method you are using, there are different requirements.

Archive Method	Required
Database to File	• a repository to store archiving metadata • a source database from which to archive eligible data (also referred to as the active database)
Database to Database	• a repository to store archiving metadata

Archive Method	Required
	• a source database from which to archive eligible data (also referred to as the active database) • for distributed archive only, a target database in which to store archived data (also referred to as the archive database)

The repository can be located on an Oracle or PostgreSQL or database installed with the Structured Data Manager software.

See also:

- Repository preparation

Make sure the appropriate database requirements are met before installing the Structured Data Manager software.

> **NOTE:** The source database, repository, and target database must use the same character encoding. If the character encoding is not the same, a warning is displayed in the installation summary.

DB2 database requirements

For the source and target databases information contact OpenText Support for the current version of the *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Certification Matrix.*

- To connect to DB2 you must have permission to create packages.
- For DB2, complex (structured) UDTs are not supported.
- For distributed instances on DB2, you must enable federation on both source and target databases. You also need to create a user mapping between the interface and relocation user so that each can access the federation (dblink). Additionally, the archive access user and the relocation user must be mapped for the federation. Refer to your DB2 documentation for more information about setting up federation.

An administrator account with the following privileges is required:

- create user
- create schema
- grant permissions to non-owned tables
- read database metadata tables/views

Oracle database requirements

The source and target databases must be the same database version. For the supported Oracle database versions contact OpenText Support for the current version of the *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Certification Matrix.*

An administrator account with the following privileges is required:

- create user
- grant permissions to non-owned tables
- read database metadata tables/views

This document refers to this account as the system account, but it can have any name you assign to it.

This section includes:

- Source Database Preparation for Oracle
- Target Database Preparation for a Distributed Instance with Oracle
- Database Preparation for a Single Instance with Oracle

Source database preparation for Oracle

1. Make sure there is 3 GB available disk space to create tablespaces.

   > **TIP:** When you calculate the space requirements, you need to consider how much space you need for rollback segments and temporary segments.

2. Create the following data and temporary tablespaces.

Tablespace	Size	Contains
INTF_DATA	1 GB	Table data for the interface schema.
INTF_TEMP	1 GB	Temporary data for the interface schema.
AA_DATA	25 MB	Table data for the archive access build schema. Create on either the source or target database.
AA_TEMP	25 MB	Temporary data for the archive access build schema. Create on either the source or target database.

   Example:

   create tablespace `INTF_DATA datafile ‘<path>/INTF_DATA_01.dbf’ size 1G autoextend on;`

   where *<path>* is the directory location where you want to save the tablespace datafile.

   The tablespaces that you create here are available for selection from the Web Console when you deploy the product and business flows.

3. If you are using the distributed archive configuration option, add an entry in `tnsnames.ora` for the target database.

4. Add the following entries to the source database `init.ora` file:

   ```
   _PUSH_JOIN_UNION_VIEW = TRUE

   COMPATIBLE = <current_database_release>
   ```

Target database preparation for a distributed instance with Oracle

The target or archive database is required for the distributed archive configuration option.

> **NOTE:** Make sure the procedures in this section are complete before you create the repository.

1. Create a target database with the following configuration:
   - Default LARGE `init.ora` parameters

     The init.ora parameter values depend upon the size of the installation, and are recommended by OpenText service representatives
   - 8 K for the db_block_size parameter, or the same as the source database
   - NLS_LANGUAGE character set must be the same as the source database
2. Create or expand the following tablespaces:

Tablespace	Size	Contains
HIST_DATA	4 GB	Table data for the history schema. This tablespace must be in the target database for a distributed instance.
HIST_TEMP	4 GB	Temporary data for the history schema. This tablespace must be in the target database for a distributed instance
HIST_INDX	4 GB	Indexes on the archived data. This tablespace must be in the target database for a distributed instance
RELOC_DATA	2 GB	Table data for the relocation schema.
RELOC_TEMP	2 GB	Temporary data for the relocation schema.
AA_DATA	25 M	Table data for the archive access schema. Create on either the source or target database.
AA_TEMP	25 M	Temporary data for the archive access schema. Create on either the source or target database.

Example:

```
create tablespace HIST_DATA datafile ‘<path>/OBT_DATA.dbf’ size 1GB autoextend on;
```

where *<path>* is the directory location where you want to save the tablespace datafile.

> **NOTE:** For tablespaces in the History schemas, OpenText recommends the data files associated with the tablespaces are set for “autoextend”, as the need for space increases over the life of the archive.

The tablespaces that you create here are available for selection from the Web Console when you deploy the product and business flows.

3. Add an entry in `tnsnames.ora` for the source database.
4. Make sure the db_domain of the target database is the same as the db_domain of the source database.

   If the db_domain is different, set global_names to FALSE.

Database preparation for a single instance with Oracle

These tablespaces must be in the source database for single instance.

1. Create or expand the following tablespaces in the source database

Tablespace	Size	Column
HIST_DATA	4 GB	Table data for the history schema.
HIST_TEMP	4 GB	Temporary data for the history schema.
HIST_INDX	4 GB	Indexes on the archived data.

   Example:

   create tablespace `HIST_DATA datafile '<path>/HIST_DATA_01.dbf' size 1G autoextend on;`

   where *<path>* is the directory location where you want to save the tablespace datafile.

   The tablespaces that you create here are available for selection from the Web Console when you deploy the product and business flows.

2. Add the following entries to the source database `init.ora` file:

   _PUSH_JOIN_UNION_VIEW = TRUE

   COMPATIBLE = <current_database_release>

Microsoft SQL Server requirements

For the supported source and target SQL server and databases contact OpenText Support for the current version of the *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Certification Matrix.*

An administrator account with the following privileges is required:

- Alter
- Alter any database
- Alter any database DDL trigger
- Alter any database event session
- Alter any event session
- Alter any linked server
- Alter any login

- Alter any role
- Alter any schema
- Alter any user
- Control
- Create any database
- Create procedure
- Create sequence
- Create synonym
- Create table
- Create view
- Delete
- Execute
- Insert
- Select
- Update
- View any database
- View any definition
- View definition

This document refers to this account as the sa account, but it can have any name you assign to it. This account is necessary to enable connections using JDBC.

Distributed archive requirements

For the database to database distributed archive option jobs to run, you must enable the distributed transaction coordinator.

1. On Windows, open the Control Panel.
2. Double-click **Administrative Tools**.
3. Double-click **Services**.
4. Start the Distributed Transaction Coordinator.

For distributed archive, the maximum file size for the XML_TYPE data type is 8K.

Sybase requirements

For the supported Sybase versions contact OpenText Support for the current version of the *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Certification Matrix.*

An administrator account with the following privileges is required:

- create database
- create login
- create user
- read database metadata tables/views
- grant permissions to non-owned tables

> **NOTE:** Sybase is supported for database to file only.

This document refers to this account as the sa account, but it can have any name you assign to it.

JDBC URL requirements

You can use any database to which you can connect through JDBC as a source or target database, provided that your JDBC database driver supports the necessary functions for Structured Data Manager to operate.

Repository preparation

Structured Data Manager requires a repository to store archiving metadata. The repository can be located on one of the following locations:

- a PostgreSQL database
- an Oracle database (Deprecated)

> **NOTE:**
>
> - Oracle as new repository is deprecated and supported only for an upgrade. It is not recommended for a new installation unless you want to manage the Oracle E-business suite.

The same repository is used for all of your database to file and database to database environments, regardless of the source database.

This section includes:

- Repository preparation for PostgreSQL
- Repository preparation for Oracle

Repository preparation for PostgreSQL

You can use PostgreSQL for Windows and Linux platforms as a repository database. PostgreSQL can be installed when you install SDM.

> **NOTE:** Only one SDM repository is allowed on a PostgreSQL database. To create more than one repository you need to create another PostgreSQL database. The new PostgreSQL database can be on the same PostgreSQL server.

For PostgreSQL, OpenText recommends creating a new database to install the SDM repository. The name preferred for the new database is “obtrepdb”.

As best practice, the PostgreSQL database should not be shared with any other application. For security reasons, do not use the default “postgres” database for the repository installation.

An administrator account with the following privileges is required:

- create database
- create login
- create user
- read database metadata tables/views
- grant permissions to non-owned tables
- optional feature requirements

Repository preparation for Oracle

The Oracle repository should reside on an existing database where backups are regularly performed.

1. Identify a persistent database meeting the following requirements:

   Available tablespace—3200 MB

   Available diskspace—100 MB

2. Create the following tablespaces:

Tablespace	Size	Contains
REP_DATA	800 MB	Table data for the repository schema.
REP_TEMP	800 MB	Temporary data for the repository schema.

   Example:

   ```
   create tablespace REP_DATA datafile ‘<path>/REP_DATA.dbf’ size 1GB autoextend on;
   ```

   where *<path>* is the directory location where you want to save the tablespace datafile.

   The tablespaces that you create here are available for selection from the Web Console when you create the repository.

Optional feature requirements

Structured Data Manager includes some optional features that you may or may not require for your environment. If you are planning to use any of these features, you need to perform some additional configuration.

This section includes:

- Custom target schema or database

Custom target schema or database

Database to database archiving requires a target schema for Oracle, or a target database for SQL Server. The target schema or database is created automatically when you deploy the business flow.

> **NOTE:** Use the Web Console to create the target schema or database.

The default target schema or database is created using the naming convention `<source_database_name>_HIST`, where `<source_database_name>` is the name of your source database or schema. Creating your own target schema or database enables you to select a name that matches your existing naming conventions.

When you create your own target schema or database, you can also choose to create your own target tables. This enables you to use tables with partitions in your database to database archiving environment.

If you create your own target schema or database, you must also register the owner mappings.

See “OwnerMapping groovyscript API” in the *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager API Reference Guide*.

If you choose to create your own target schema or database and target tables, perform the steps in the following sections:

- Create the target schema or database
- Create target tables

Create the target schema or database

To create the target schema or database

1. For Oracle, create a schema on the target database for each schema on the source database.

   For SQL Server, create a target database for each database on the source database server that data will be archived from.

2. Make sure that the schema or database owner has the following permissions:

Oracle	SQL Server
• CREATE SESSION • CREATE TABLE • CREATE DATABASE LINK • SELECT ANY DICTIONARY	• CREATE DEFAULT • CREATE PROCEDURE • CREATE RULE • CREATE TABLE • CREATE VIEW • SELECT ON SYSSRVROLES

3. Run the owner mapping API to make sure that the target schema or database is updated before you deploy any business flows.

Related information:

See “OwnerMapping JavaScript API” in the *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager API Reference Guide*.

Create target tables

After you have created your own target schema or database, you can use the Web Console to create the target tables.

See *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Developer’s Guide*

If you choose to create the tables manually, you must make sure of the following:

- Each table contains the following columns.

Column Name	Data Type	Value
OBT_SAVED_ROWID	ROWID	not null
OBT_ROW_SEQ	NUMBER	not null
OBT_WF_RUN_ID	VARCHAR2(128)	not null

- New table names match managed table names in the source database or schema.
- All column names, data types, lengths, and null/not null properties for the managed tables are the same.
- If you choose to create the target driving table, it must also contain the following column:

Column Name	Data Type	Value
OBT_TIMESTAMP	DATE	SYSDATE

Chapter 3: Installation

The Structured Data Manager installation software installs Designer, Archive Query Server, and the Web Console server.

This chapter includes:

- Install Structured Data Manager
- Install the software using scripted installation
- Manage OBT_HOME
- Use the log files
- Install Discovery
- Moving the Structured Data Manager installation to a different server

Install Structured Data Manager

Make sure the latest patches are installed with Structured Data Manager.

1. Obtain the Structured Data Manager installation software, and copy the appropriate file for your platform to a location accessible by all the servers and clients in the configuration.

   > **NOTE:** If you are using a Windows 64-bit platform, then follow the below steps:
   >
   > a. Note down the User Account Control (UAC) settings before you start to install the SDM application.
   >
   > b. Disable UAC if it is enabled.
   >
   > c. Install the SDM application.
   >
   > d. After the successful installation, revert to your previous UAC settings.

2. The folder where Structured Data Manager stores application data, such as configuration files and log files is known as home directory or OBT_HOME. By default, OBT_HOME is set to `C:\SDM\OBTHOME` on Windows and `/var/opt/OBTHOME` on Linux. You can change these default values during **New Install** of the product by setting the OBT_HOME environment variable prior to installation.

3. Use the appropriate command to start the installation software:

For	Use
UNIX	`sh <part_number>.bin (console mode) sh <part_number>.bin -i gui (GUI mode)`
Windows	Right click `<part_number>.exe` and select **Run** as administrator.

where *<part_number>* is the installation software for your platform.

4. Click **Next** when the Introduction page opens.
5. Perform one of the following:
   a. **New Install** - Select this option If you don't have any prior installation of Structured Data Manager or want to have different OBT_HOME than the existing directory used with prior version of SDM installed on your machine. Click **Next**.
      i. Select the default location by choosing the default folder where you choose to install, or enter the location for the software to be installed. Click **Next**.

      > **NOTE:** For Windows, the character length of this directory path cannot exceed 38 characters. For example, `C:\SDM`, where `C:\` counts as three characters. If you need to use a path with more than 38 characters, use the SUBST command to create a substitute drive.

      In the documentation, this directory is referred to as the `<install_directory>`. The `<install_directory>` is the location where you installed the software.

      ii. Specify the home directory. Click **Next**.
   b. **Upgrade** - Select this option if you have prior installation of Structured Data Manager and want to continue using the same OBT_HOME used with prior version of SDM installed on your machine.

      See the section *Upgrade from an Installer* in *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Upgrade Guide* for more instructions.
6. Choose the **Web Console/Tomcat Listen Port** (default is 8080) and **Web Console/Tomcat Shutdown Port** (default is 8005). Click **Next**.
7. Select the location to create product icons. Click **Next**.
8. Review the Pre-Installation Summary. Click **Install**.

   After the software is installed, the optional PostgreSQL Install dialog opens.
9. To open the PostgreSQL Install wizard, select **Install PostgreSQL**.

   > **NOTE:**
   > - PostgreSQL is an option for only Linux and Windows users. Additionally, you must be logged on as a superuser in order to install PostgreSQL.
   > - To install PostgreSQL on Linux, refer to the https://www.postgresql.org/download/ link.

   If you do not wish to install PostgreSQL, select **Don’t Install PostgreSQL**. Click **Next**.
10. The Launch Options page opens.
    a. Select the check box to start the Web Console server using the Web Console/Tomcat Listen Port, or manually start the Web Console server from the command line.
    b. You can also select to launch your default browser with the default Web Console URL when you close the Installer.

11. Click **Next**.
12. Click **Done** to close the installation software.

    > **NOTE:** On Windows , you need to run Designer as administrator on first launch. After installation, right-click the Designer icon shortcut and select **Run as administrator.**

13. Proceed to the *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Runtime Guide* for instructions about using the Web Console to:
    - Install and configure the repository, or import a repository from a previous release

    > **TIP:** If no repository is detected when you go to the Web Console, you will be guided through creating or importing a repository.

    - create environments
    - deploy the software and business flows

Install the software using scripted installation

If you plan to install Structured Data Manager multiple times, you can use scripted installation. Scripted installation uses the `install.properties` properties file.

1. Create a text file called `install.properties`.

   The `install.properties` file requires the following:

   `INSTALLER_UI=<UI mode>`

   Refer step 5 in Install Structured Data Manager and specify one of the following:

   `INSTALLATION_MODE_1=New Install`

   `INSTALLATION_MODE_2=Upgrade`

   The following variables are required for both **New Install** and **Upgrade** scenarios:

   `USER_INSTALL_DIR=<location>`

   `TOMCAT_PORT_1=<listen port>`

   `TOMCAT_PORT_2=<shutdown port>`

   The following variable is required only for **New Install** scenario:

   `OBT_HOME_1=<home directory>`

   The following variable is required only for **Upgrade** scenario:

   `PREV_VER_INSTALLATION_FOLDER_1=<previous location>`

Where	Is
<UI mode>	The type of installation. For a scripted installation, the mode should be

Where	Is
	SILENT.
<location>	The location where you want to install the software.
<previous location>	The location where previous version of SDM is installed.
<home directory>	Home directory i.e. OBT_HOME
<listen port>	Web Console/Tomcat listen port
<shutdown port>	Web Console/Tomcat shutdown port

Example

```
INSTALLER_UI=SILENT
INSTALLATION_MODE_1=New Install
USER_INSTALL_DIR=C:\\SDM\\SDM2530
OBT_HOME_1=C:\\SDM\\OBT_HOME
TOMCAT_PORT_1=8080
TOMCAT_PORT_2=8005
```

2. Save the `install.properties` file.
3. Use the appropriate command to start the installer.

For	Use
UNIX	`<part_number>.bin –f install.properties`
DOS	`<part_number>.exe –f install.properties`

where <*part_number*> is the installation software for your platform.

Manage OBT_HOME

The home directory is where Structured Data Manager stores application data, such as configuration files and log files.

To see where your OBT_HOME is currently located, look in `<install_directory>\obt\config\obt.env`., where <*install_directory*> is the location where you installed the software.

For details on changing the home directory, see the *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Runtime Guide*.

Use the log files

Use the procedures in this section to view the installation log files and determine what information you want captured.

This section includes:

- View the installation software log file
- Edit the logging properties

View the installation software log file

The installer captures logging events and appends them to a log file.

By default, the log files are saved and the logging level is set to INFO.

Mode	See
UNIX	<Install_dir>/obt/log
Windows	<Install_dir>\obt\log

To view install log files

1. Navigate to the directory containing the log file. For example:

   `<Install_dir>/obt/log/`

2. Open the following log file using a text editor:

File Name	Description
`Structured_Data_Manager_Install_<Date_Time>.log`	The `Structured_Data_Manager_Install_<Date_Time>.log` is generated by the installation software, and includes information on the overall installation.

To view log files

1. Navigate to the directory containing the log file. For example:

   `<OBT_HOME>/log/`

2. Open one of the following log file using a text editor:

File Name	Description
`obt.log`	The `obt.log file` captures all logging information for Structured

File Name	Description
	Data Manager. By default, the UNIX log is stored under `obt.log` is under `<OBT_HOME>/log` By default, the Windows log is stored under `obt.log` is under `<OBT_HOME>\log`. To change the types of information captured in the log, see Edit the logging properties. Multiple log files are numbered in sequence. For example, `obt.log1`.

Edit the logging properties

After you have installed the product, you can edit the `log4j2.properties` file to change the logging properties. For example, you can change:

- where the log files are kept
- what information is logged
- the maximum size of the log file
- how much logging information is kept

By default, the `obt.log` file is limited to 100 MB. When it exceeds the default limit, the `obt.log` file is renamed to a backup file, and a new `obt.log` file is created. By default, a total of nine backup files are kept, limiting the log files to a 1000 MB maximum size.

1. Navigate to the directory that contains the `log4j2.properties` file.

Mode	See
UNIX	<OBT_HOME>/config
Windows	<OBT_HOME>\config

   Example:

   `<OBT_HOME>\config`

2. Open the `log4j2.properties` file by using a text editor and edit appropriately.
3. Save the `log4j2.properties` file.

   The changes are applied automatically.

Install Discovery

To install Discovery and Discovery service, see *Installation* section in *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Discovery Guide*.

Moving the Structured Data Manager installation to a different server

To move the Structured Data Manager installation to a different server

On Windows server

1. Stop all SDM processes, including Web Console, Designer and AQS.
2. Map the network drive of new server(for e.g, Z:/) with the existing *<install_directory>* of SDM (for e.g C:/)

   > **TIP:** Refer https://kb.netgear.com/19864/How-do-I-map-a-network-drive-in-Windows

3. Copy current SDM installation to a new server.

   For example:

   - Installation folder = `C:\SDM\SDM2530`
   - OBTHOME folder = `C:\SDM\OBTHOME`

4. Open Command Prompt.

   > **NOTE:**
   > - Maintain the SDM installation folder name as original
   > - Use <`robocopy`> command to copy the SDM installation from current server to the new server

5. Run the command `C:\>robocopy C:\SDM Z:\SDM /e`

   > **NOTE:** If the installation and OBTHOME folders are in two different location, run the `robocopy` command twice.

6. Restart Server Structured Data Manager processes in the new SDM Server, such as Web Console and AQS and Discovery.
7. Launch the Web Console of the new SDM Server
8. Edit **AQS_CACHE** location under **Active Environment > Locations** to verify/update the IP Address of the initial SDM Server.
9. Continue to use SDM including Designer and Discovery.

On Linux server

1. Stop all Structured Data Manager processes, including Web Console, Designer and AQS.
2. Copy current SDM Installation to new server by mounting current SDM installation filesystem via NFS to a mount point in the new SDM server where it has to be copied.

NOTE:

- Current SDM file system /`home/user/SDM/` needs to be mounted in the new SDM server, with a mount point `/mnt`.
  - Here, mount point `/mnt` is `/home/user` in the new SDM Server.

Example commands Mount current SDM server (15.114.243.123)

- `15.114.244.135:/home/user/ /mnt`;
  - Here, `15.114.244.135:/home/user/` is /mnt.
- `cd /home/user/sdm766b197/.`
- `rsync -avzh /home/tester/sdm766b197 /mnt`

3. Restart Server Structured Data Manager processes in the new SDM Server, such as Web Console and AQS and Discovery.
4. Launch the Web Console of the new SDM Server
5. Edit **AQS_CACHE** location under **Active Environment > Locations** to verify/update the IP Address of the initial SDM Server.
6. Continue to use SDM successfully including Designer and Discovery.

Chapter 4: Remove Structured Data Manager

This section includes:

- Reinstall the repository

  Database objects installed with Structured Data Manager, and files and folders created after the installation, are not removed by the uninstall software.

  > **CAUTION:** Do not remove any files or directories manually. You could inadvertently delete your archived data files.

Before uninstalling the software, ensure that you have stopped all applications (Web Console and Designer).

See *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Runtime Guide*

To uninstall Structured Data Manager in Windows

1. Select Uninstall from the Structured Data Manager program group in the Start menu.

To uninstall the Structured Data Manager software in UNIX

1. Navigate to the directory containing the uninstallation software.

   Example:

   ```
   cd <install_directory>/uninstaller
   ```

   where *<install_directory>* is the location where you installed the software.

2. Enter the following command at the prompt.

   ```
   sh ./uninstall -i console
   ```

Reinstall the repository

If you plan to reinstall the repository, you need to perform the following tasks.

1. Delete the environments you created.

   Related Information: *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Runtime Guide*

2. For Oracle, remove the repository user that was created during the installation process.

   The default value for the repository user is `obt_rep`, and the user is located where you installed the repository.

Type of Object	Default Value
Databases	obt_rep
Logins	obt_rep
Master Database User	obt_rep

3. For PostgreSQL, the previous repository schema must be dropped from the database before reinstalling.
4. Make a backup copy of the `connection-sources.xml` and `hpdbarchiving.auth` files from the following directory:

Mode	See
UNIX	/home/username/OBTHOME/config
Windows	C:\SDM\OBTHOME\config

5. Delete the `connection-sources.xml` and `hpdbarchiving.auth` files.

   NOTE: Do not remove the template file, connection-sources.xml.sample.

6. Use the Web Console or scripted deployment to install the repository, create your environments, and deploy your business flows.

   Related Information: *OpenText™ Structured Data Manager Runtime Guide*

   NOTE: If you decide to uninstall the entire product, see Remove Structured Data Manager , on the previous page.

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Feedback on OpenText OpenText™ Structured Data Manager 25.3.0 Installation Guide

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