

I'm not robot!

Browse WSDL

- The first step is to get the
 - Service
 - Port
 - and Operationthat will be invoked
- From the operation definition we figure out how the form should look based on the form

Outsource with Confidence

Achieve Total Visibility to Outsourced Mfg & Logistics

- Partner Setup - Implement Control from the Start

- Model Manufacturing Partner (MP) as an internal org to simulate material flow, order processing, and mfg processes
- Define BOM and routing to build assembly at MP location
- Create operations that mimic process at MP so status can be tracked
- Define sourcing rules to buy assembly from MP and buy components from Supplier

- Outsource Mfg - Seamlessly Extend Your Operations

- Capture sales order to create MP demand for assembly and Supplier demand for component
- Define a single, holistic supply chain plan that includes MP and Supplier capacity/availability
- Run plan and implement planned order as a work order for MP work (auto-creates assembly PO with customer ship-to)
- Implement planned order from Supplier (auto-creates component PO with MP ship-to)

Limitations of Local Portlets

- Typical portlets are created from templates (either JSP or Velocity) that are located on the Portal (Jetspeed) server.
- But there are lots of portals (and an infinite amount of web content) that you may want to add.
 - You want to minimize conversion time for legacy portals.
- Jetspeed does not make this easy
 - Excludes non-Java technology.
 - HTML Frames not supported

```
849 function on(n) {
850   n = n || {};
851   var t = this.$root;
852   return {
853     getOptions: function() {
854       return function(n) {
855         var t = {};
856         for (var e in n)
857           t[e] = n[e];
858         return t;
859       }(n)
860     },
861     setOptions: function(e) {
862       e $$ e.I $$ (n.I = !!e.I,
863         s(t));
864       if (e $$ "debounceWait" in e) {
865         var r = parseInt(e.t);
866         isNaN(r) || (n.t = r)
867       }
868       e $$ "waitOnDestroyed" in e $$ (n.O = !!e.O)
869     },
870     refresh: function() {
871       return pn(t, n)
872     },
873     inject: function(n) {
874       return s("inject")
875     },
876     pause: function() {
877       return R(t)
878     }
879   };
880 }
```



IBM SECURITY IDENTITY GOVERNANCE AND INTELLIGENCE

Rules Programming to Implement Custom Scenarios in IGI

5.2.x

David Edwards

Version 0.3
January 2018

Synaptic generate package download script.

Author Topic: Synaptic "Generate package download script" SOLVED (Read 461 times) This post describes how to install linux (.deb)packages into a linux machine which have no/low speed internet connection[In linux one should have a good internet connection to get connected to repository to install any new packages]. Ofcourse this will be achieved only through a another linux machine(of same distro&same version unless you know how to modify /etc/apt/sources.list and update the linux machine) that has good internet connection like your Relative's/friend's machine or a linux box in browsing center etc. I am explaining the following thing with BOSS GNU/Linux 4.0(savir version name). We can achieve the installation of a package into a machine with low/no internet connection Method 1: 1. The machine in which you want to install go System -> Administration -> Synaptic Package Manager 2. Select the package which you want to install. Note: Synaptic itself selects all the other dependency packages that are needed to install the package you selected. You can see a green color tick mark, those packages are going to be installed 3. Now click on File -> Generate Download script, give a file name for the script and select path to save it. 4. Keep the resultant file with you & execute that shell script file in a machine which have the internet connection, it will downloads all the packages(.deb files) that are needed to install the packages you selected. 5. Copy all those files to your linux machine and install through terminal as follows \$cd /path_to/deb_files/directory \$sudo dpkg -i *.deb 6. Now the packages is installed successfully thats all. Method 2: Another way, is install the package which have a good internet connection and copy the .deb files downloaded for that installation, use it in your system 1. First clean the archives directory \$sudo apt-get clean 2. Install the package which you want using \$sudo apt-get install 3. copy all the .deb files from the /var/cache/apt/archives directory to your removable media(pendrive) \$mkdir /media/deb directory \$sudo cp /var/cache/apt/archives/*.deb /media/deb_directory 4. Insert the pendrive in your machine and do the following \$cd /media/your_pendrive_mount_point/deb_directory \$sudo dpkg -i *.deb Thats all the packages are installed in your machine... This two methods are useful when you try to install huge packages like office, gimp, blender etc... any how Methode 1 is best one as it creates the script to download the .deb packages that actually is needed to install into your machine, and it doesn't install only downloads. Synaptic Package Manager is a graphical package management tool based on APT. It enables you to install, update and remove packages in a user friendly GUI. Synaptic serves as a graphical front-end to APT and makes the process of software management much easier, especially if you are not familiar with the command-line. Some of the features Synaptic offers are: install, remove, and upgrade packages. upgrade your whole system. search and filter the list of available packages. perform smart system upgrades. fix broken package dependencies. edit the list of used repositories (sources.list). To install Synaptic in Ubuntu, use the sudo apt-get install synaptic command: Once the installation completes, start the program and you should see the main application window: To find a package you would like to install, enter the keyword in the search box: Once you've found the package you would like to install, select the checkbox next to it and choose Mark for installation: If the package requires the installation of other packages, choose Mark to install them as well: Click on the Apply button to start the installation: Review the changes and click Apply: To remove a package, select it from the menu and choose Mark for Removal (choose the Mark for Complete Removal option if you want to remove configuration files associated with the package as well): Click Apply to apply the changes. To display information about an installed package, such as its dependencies, version, and description, select the package and click the Properties button: This will open up a window with information about the installed package: To keep your system up-to-date and upgrade all packages, first click the Reload button to reload the package information: After the reload process finished, click the Mark all Upgrades button: In the window that opens, click Mark to mark all additional required changes: Click Apply to apply the changes. Synaptic Package Manager is a graphical front-end to apt (Advanced Package Tool), the package management system in Bodhi Linux. It combines the point-and-click simplicity with the power of the apt or apt-get command-line tools. You will see Synaptic Package Manager interchanged with simply "Synaptic" Features Install, remove, upgrade and downgrade single and multiple packages Upgrade your whole system Manage package repositories (sources.list) Find packages by name, description and several other attributes Select packages by status, section, name or a custom filter Sort packages by name, status, size or version Browse all available online documentation related to a package Download the latest changelog of a package Lock packages to the current version Force the installation of a specific package version Undo/Redo of selections Getting Started To open Synaptic Package Manager: Main Menu > Applications > System Tools > Synaptic Package Manager Note: Synaptic requires elevated permissions to run; you will be prompted to enter your sudo password - by default, this is your login password Application Overview The Main Window This is divided into three sections: 1. Package browser - left panel 2. Package list - upper right panel 3. Package details - lower right panel The Toolbar The toolbar contains the following items: Reload: reloads the list of applications from each of the repositories held on your system Mark All Upgrades: marks all the applications that have available upgrades Apply: applies changes to marked applications Properties: provides information about selected applications Search: opens a search box where you can search the repositories for an application Package Browser - Left Panel There are a series of buttons at the bottom of the left panel, they change the view of the list at the top of the left panel. The buttons being: Sections: shows a list of categories in the left panel Status: show applications by status. The statuses are: Installed, Installed (auto removable), Installed (local or obsolete), Installed (manually), Installed (upgradeable), Not Installed, Not Installed (residual config) Origin: displays a list of repositories Custom Filters: filter by categories: All, Broken, Community Maintained, Marked Changes, Missing Recommended Packages, Packages with Debconf, Search Filter, Upgradeable (upstream) Search Results: shows a list of search results in the right panel Architecture: lists categories by architecture: All, Arch: all, Arch: amd64, Arch: i386 Package List - Upper Right Panel Clicking a category in the left panel or searching for an application brings up a list of applications in the upper right panel. The applications panel contains the following headings: Check Mark (for selected) Package (name) Installed Version Latest Version Description Package Description - Lower Right Panel The lower left panel displays a more detailed description of the selected application from the upper right panel package list Tip: to install or upgrade an application, see the section Install Software Packages (below) Repositories Repositories represent collections of nearly all the software, drivers, codecs, libraries and other packages that are available for Bodhi Linux. These are curated by the Bodhi Linux Development Team (Moksha Desktop, Bodhi Linux Apps and similar) or, for more generic/general Ubuntu based packages, the wider Ubuntu development community. To manage software package repositories from the Synaptic Menu, click Settings > Repositories From there you can enable/disable installed repositories, or add new. Using Synaptic To: Install Software Package(s) Find a package you want to install (by searching or using filtered categories). In the package list on the right, click your package and select Mark for Installation. A confirmation will be displayed; review and when happy click Mark. If you have more software packages to install, repeat step #1. Once you're satisfied you have all your software Marked for Installation, click Apply from the toolbar. A final confirmation window will open. Review the packages to be installed by expanding the To be Installed list. When you're happy to proceed, click Apply to install the package. The installation progress will be shown, followed by a confirmation when complete. Upgrade a Package Click Reload from the toolbar (or press +< R>) to refresh the Synaptic Repository Cache. Right-click on the package, selecting Mark for Upgrade from the context menu (or press +). Once you are satisfied with your choices, click Apply in the toolbar (or press +). A summary of changes will be shown; confirm the changes by clicking on Apply. Note: if your system does not have Internet access, generate a download script instead of using Apply Update all Package(s) Just like when upgrading a package, click Reload (or press +) to refresh the Synaptic Repository Cache. From the toolbar, click Mark all Upgrades (or press +). Click Apply on the toolbar (or press +). A summary of the changes will be shown. Click Apply to confirm the changes and proceed with updates. Remove or Uninstall Packages To remove a package, right-click on the package and select Mark for Removal. Once you're satisfied with your selection(s), click on Apply from the toolbar (or press +< P>). A summary of changes will be shown; confirm the changes by clicking Apply. Note: the Mark for Complete Removal option will remove any configuration files associated with the package as well, similar to purge Fix broken package(s) A broken package is one which has dependencies that cannot be satisfied during installation. If one or more broken packages are detected, Synaptic will prevent any further package changes until the broken package(s) have been addressed. To fix broken package(s), from the Synaptic Menu select Edit > Fix Broken Packages. Select Apply Marked Changes (or press +< P>). Confirm the summary of changes and click Apply. Additional Resources

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