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Business Plus Initiative
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Technical Manual Valuation Module

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BPI	Business Plus Initiative
CGA	Customs General Administration of Mongolia
DTDA	Dynamic Trade Data Access
IT	Information Technology
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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GLOSSARY

Customs System

Computer system used typically for customs to control its operation such as filing, payment of duties and control of clearance

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

PHP, Apache and MySQL are all Open Source. The Open Source movement is basically the collaboration of the best programmers in the world. By sharing information, they contribute to the development of software with better quality than the one provided by the large vendors. Many contribute to achieve this goal, including developers that develop software as a hobby, users that report problems and small companies that try to compete with the big companies and therefore share the software they have developed. Oracle Database is a database management system produced by Oracle.

The creation of dynamic web sites allows the user to have personalized pages based on the geographic location and it allows the user better interaction with the server.

The valuation module, also known as DTDA (Dynamic Trade Data Access), uses the following:

- Apache for the http sever. It analyzes files and passes results to the navigator. It provides the web server.

- PHP to create the HTML dynamic pages.

- MySQL and Oracle Database as the database motors which store the information that will be accessed by the PHP.

This document describes how Apache, PHP and the content of the database should be installed for the DTDA.

SECTION II: SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The system was developed in PHP with Apache support, MySQL and Oracle Database. The application is based on a web server “APACHE” which executes the files with extension “PHP” which store the programming code.

Index.php:

Home page.

Principal.php:

The user builds the search requests based on declaration information and based on goods information.

Get_query.php:

Receives the query, executes the query and displays the result to the user under pages.

users.php:

The administrator can administrate system users such as edit information, unblock, etc.

change_password.php:

Allows the user to change its password.

check_mail.php:

This script verifies that the e mail address of a new user has not been previously loaded.

check_password.php:

Verifies the password of the user or the administrator when the user wants to update a profile.

denegado.php:

Page displayed when a user tries to access a screen for which the user is not authorized.

edit_fields.php:

Screen where the administrator can modify the visibility and description in various languages for the search parameters.

exportar_excel.php:

Allows information to be exported to EXCEL.

graph.php:

Screen used to select the search parameters for the valuation graph.

graph_down.php:

Script that receives search parameters from graph.php, executes request and displays results on the pages. The user can select which items to ignore from the total items displayed and generates again the graph.

Folder codebase:

Library for dhtmlxcombo.

Folder imágenes:

Contains the images used by the system.

Folder jquery:

Contains classes for jquery.

Folder PHPMailer-master:

Contains classes for the generation of e mails when the administrator creates or eliminates a user.

Folder stickyheader:

Contains the classes for always maintaining visible the headers in get_query.php

Folder config:

Contains configuration files, languages and DB and login classes.

Conexion.class.php:

Connects to the MySQL database.

DataBase.class.php:

Class that allows other PHP scripts to execute in a simpler manner the data base operations such as execute requests and load an array of a query result in MySQL.

define.php:

Contains the host information, user, password, data base name for MySQL and link for the site.

Conexion.php:

Connects to the Oracle database.

db.php:

Class that allows other PHP scripts to execute in a simpler manner the data base operations such as execute requests and load an array of a query result in Oracle Database.

d.php:

Contains the host information, user, password, data base name for Oracle Database.

english.php:

Contains the arrays to display the site in English.

spanish.php:

Contains the arrays to display the site in Spanish.

mongolian.php:

Contains the arrays to display the site in Mongolian.

getCriterios.php:

Gets the different criteria allowed in search parameters and loads catalogs if applicable.

load_f.php:

Script used to obtain descriptions and HS codes for the auto-populate field in graph.php.

login.php:

Called when the user initiates a session in index.php. This script also destroys any session that has been inactive for more than 30 minutes. Calls the class login.class.php.

login.class.php:

Tries to initiate a session with the data provided in index.php. If the data provided is incorrect then the system displays the corresponding message from index.php. If the data provided is correct, the system verifies if the user has not initiated a session. If a session has been initiated then it displays the corresponding error. If a session has not been initiated then the session is started and the home page, principal.php, is displayed.

logout.php:

Closes the user session.

layer_criterios.css y layer_tablas.css:

Styles used in principal.php.

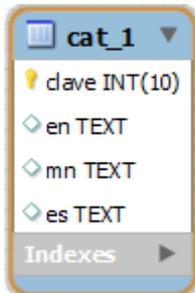
The language is loaded according to the get information on all PHP displayed to the user.

SECTION III: DATA BASE

The name of the data base is ppc_mongolia which has the following: Fields, cat_1, cat_10, cat_11, cat_12, cat_13, cat_14, cat_15, cat_16, cat_19, cat_2, cat_21, cat_3, cat_4, cat_5, cat_7, cat_fracc_umedida, loaded, tables and users.



The table called campos contains attributes regarding the trade data elements such as location in a table, its code, its name in the various languages etc.



The table cat_1 stores information related to the transaction code.



Table cat_10 stores information related to INCOTERMS.



Table cat_11 stores information related to payment codes.

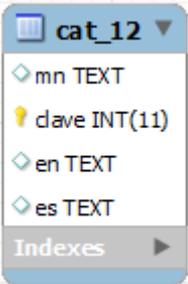


Table cat_12 stores information related to the method of transport used.



Table cat_13 stores information regarding the point of loading.



Table cat_14 stores information regarding the discount code.

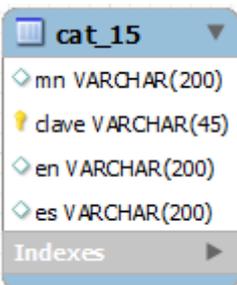


Table cat_15 stores the information related to the nationality of the importer, country of export, donating country and country of the transport company.

Column Name	Data Type	Key
mn	TEXT	
clave	VARCHAR(15)	Primary Key
en	TEXT	
es	TEXT	

The table cat_16 stores information related to currency codes.

Column Name	Data Type	Key
clave	VARCHAR(45)	Primary Key
en	VARCHAR(45)	
mn	VARCHAR(45)	
es	VARCHAR(45)	

The table cat_19 stores information regarding document inspections.

Column Name	Data Type	Key
clave	INT(10)	Primary Key
en	TEXT	
mn	TEXT	
es	TEXT	

The table cat_2 stores information related to the type of transport used when the shipment leaves the facilities and the type of transport used at the border.

Column Name	Data Type	Key
mn	VARCHAR(200)	
en	VARCHAR(45)	
clave	INT(10)	Primary Key
es	VARCHAR(200)	

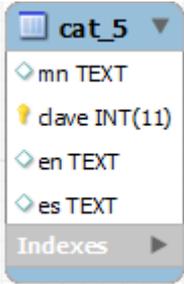
The table cat_21 stores information regarding status.

Column Name	Data Type	Key
clave	VARCHAR(45)	Primary Key
en	TEXT	
mn	TEXT	
es	TEXT	

The table cat_3 stores catalog information.



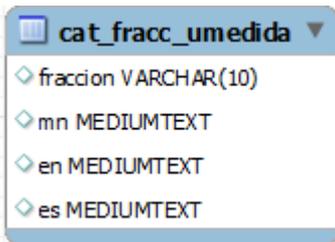
The table cat_4 stores information regarding transaction codes.



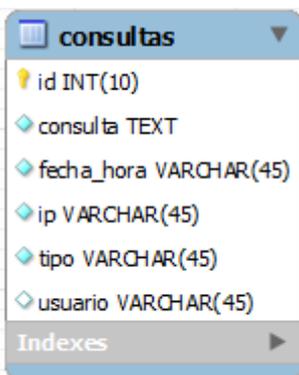
The table cat_5 stores information regarding where the goods are stored.



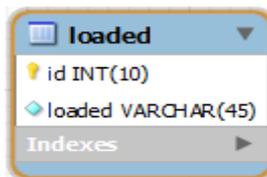
The table cat_7 stores information regarding the port.



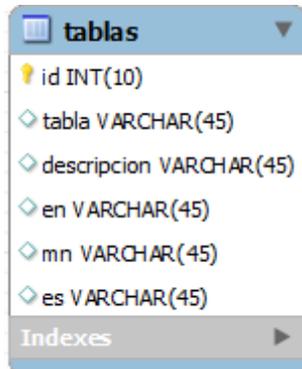
The table cat_fracc_umedida stores information regarding the HS codes.



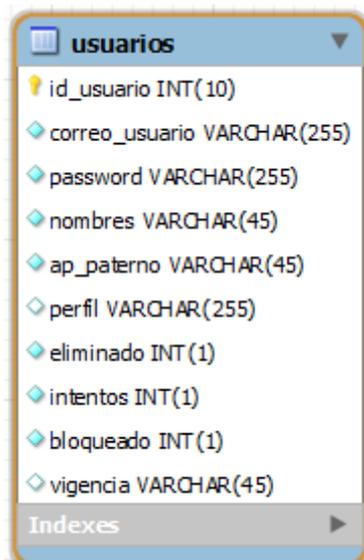
The table consultas stores information regarding queries executed by the users.



The table loaded stores user information.



The table tablas stores description information related to the tables 001 (general declaration) y 002 (goods).



The table usuarios stores user information including users which have been blocked or eliminated.

SECTION IV: INSTALLATION AND CONFIGURATION OF MySQL

The version of MySQL that should be installed is 5.051b. The MySQL software can be downloaded from <http://www.mysql.com/downloads/>.

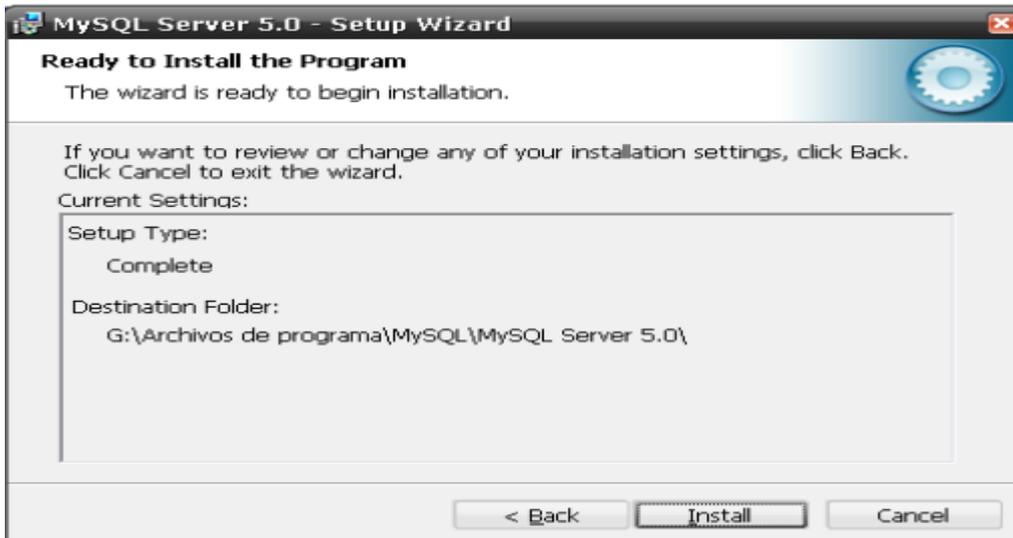
1.- The ZIP file should be downloaded and stored. It should then be decompressed and the setup.exe file should be executed. The setup wizard will be executed and the “Next” option should be selected.



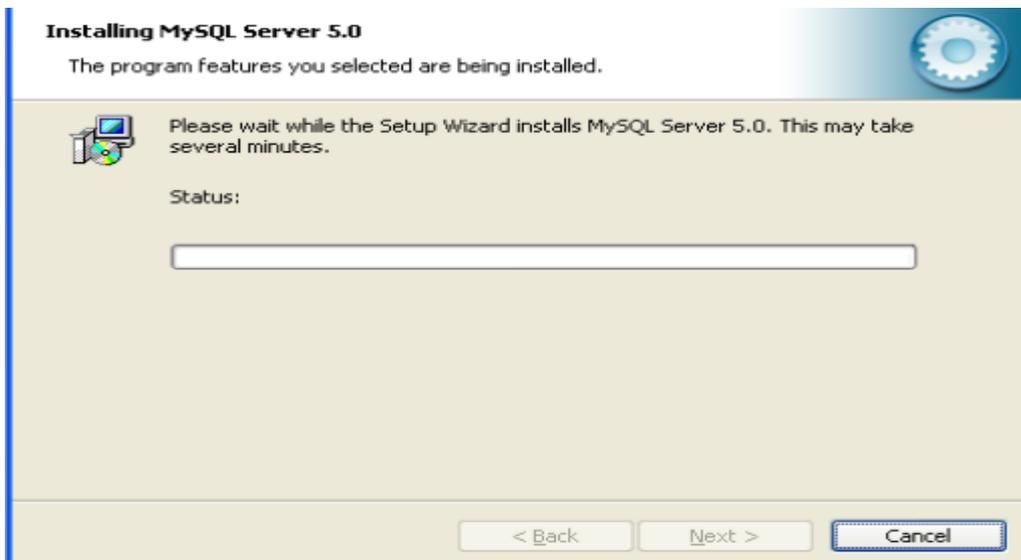
2.- The “Typical” installation option should be selected.



3.- The “Install” option should be selected.



4.- The installation starts.



5.- Once the installation process ends, the check box stating “Configure the MySQL Server now” should be selected along with the “Finish” option.



6.- The “Detailed Configuration” option should be selected.



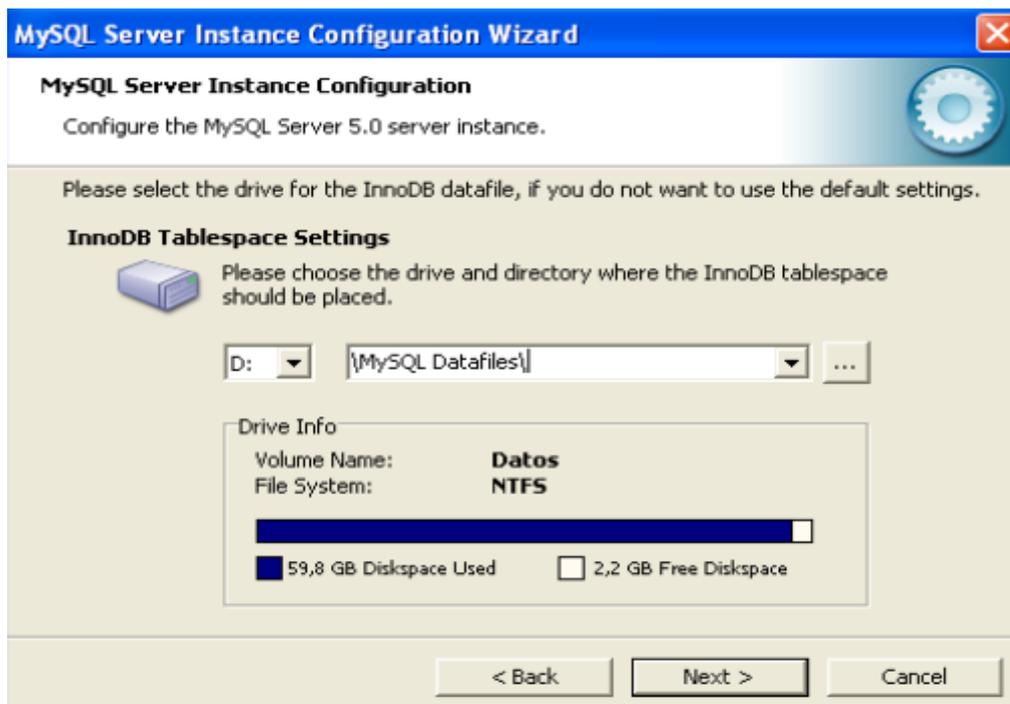
7.- The “Developer Machine” option should be selected so that it does not use excessive resources.



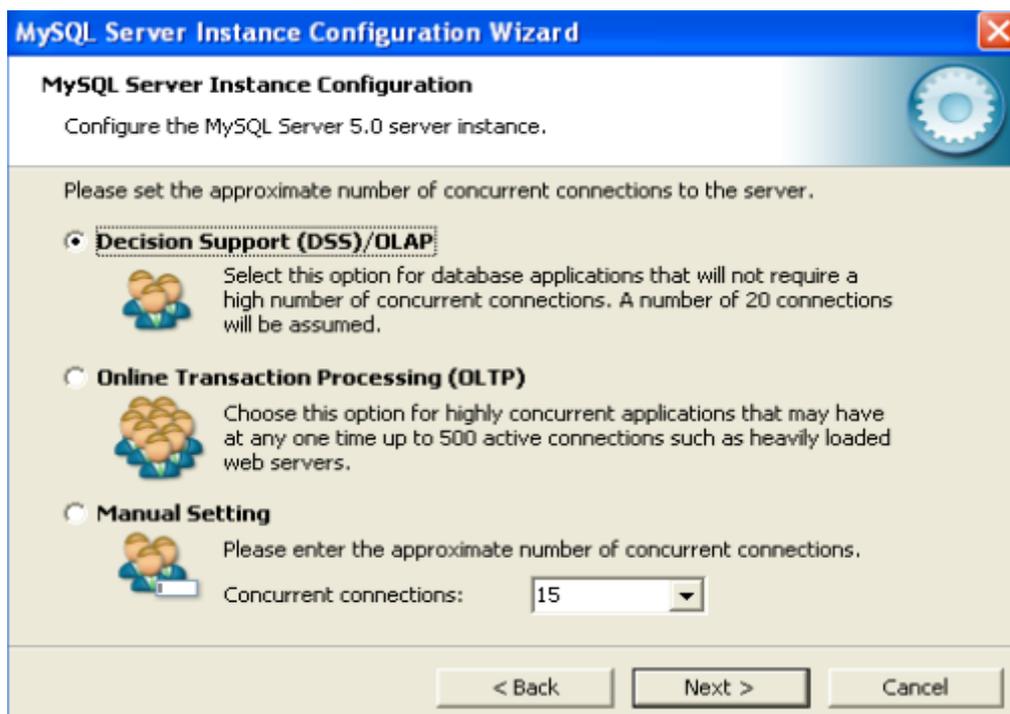
8.- Select “Multifuntional Database”.



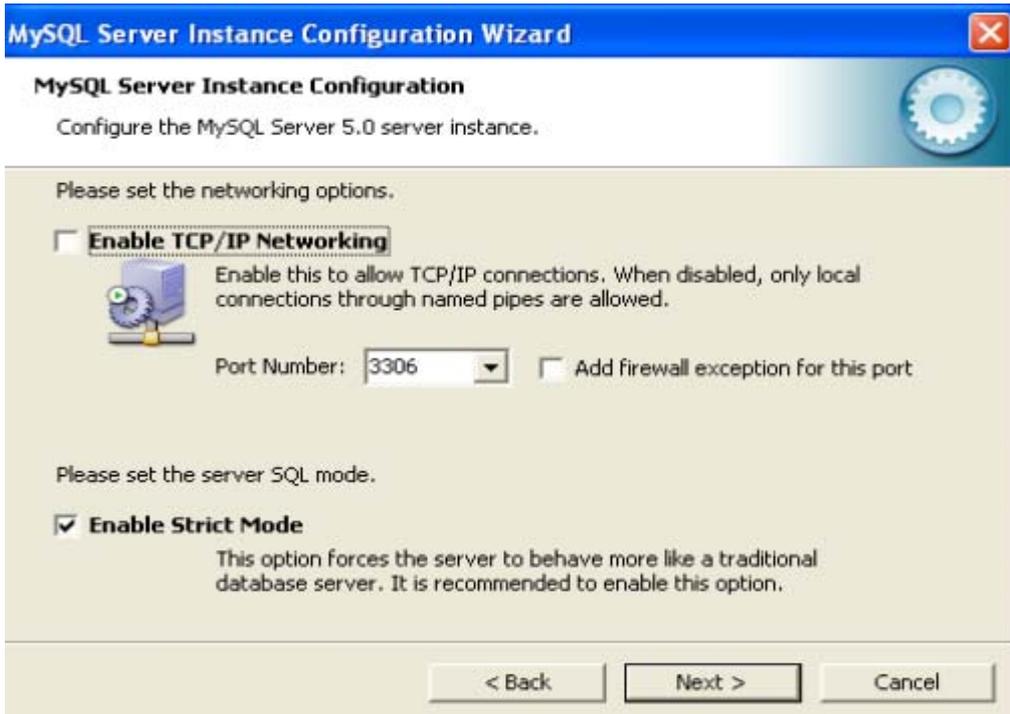
9.- Select the drive and directory where the files with the DB tables should be stored.



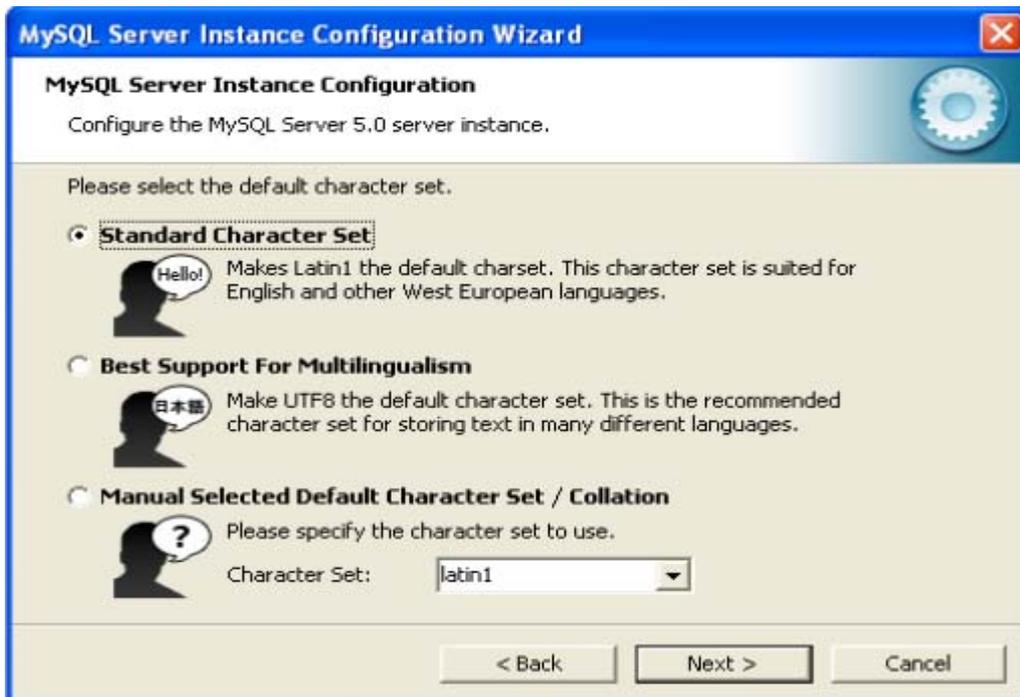
10.- Select “Decision Support (DSS)/OLAP”.



11.- Make sure the check box for “Enable Strict Mode” option is not selected and select the “Enable TCP/IP Networking” option. The port is left unchanged and select the box “Add firewall exception for this port”.



12.- Select “Manual Selected Default Character Set / Collation” option and under “Character Set” select utf8.



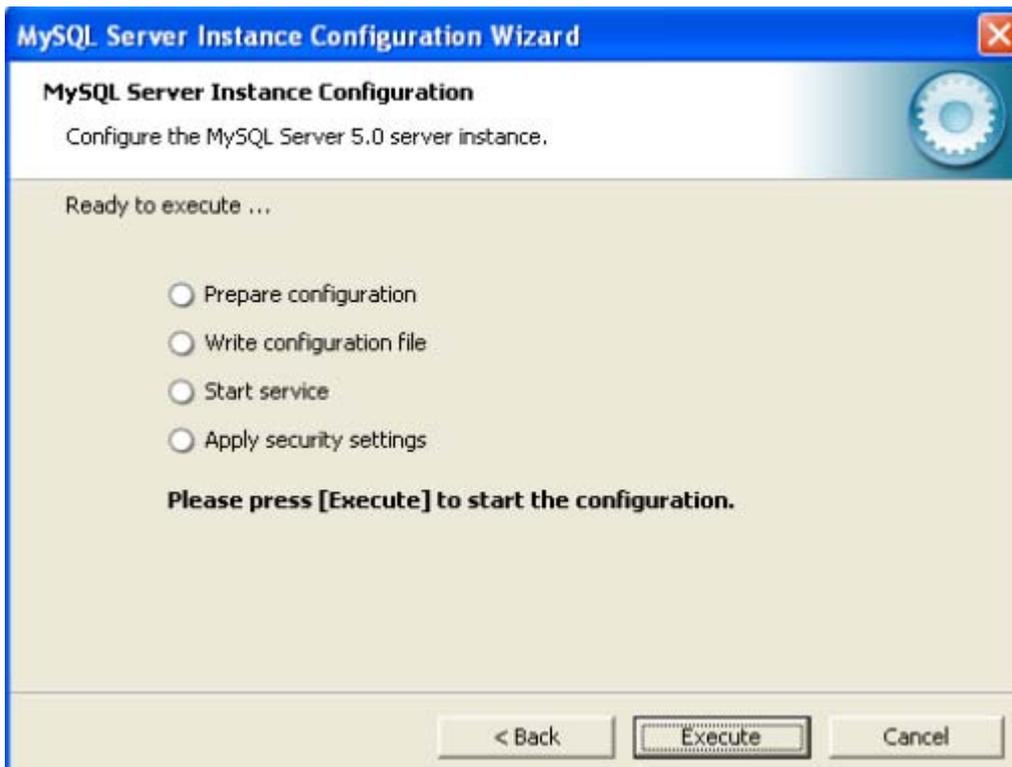
13.- Select only the “Include Bin Directory in Windows PATH” option. Unmark the other check boxes.



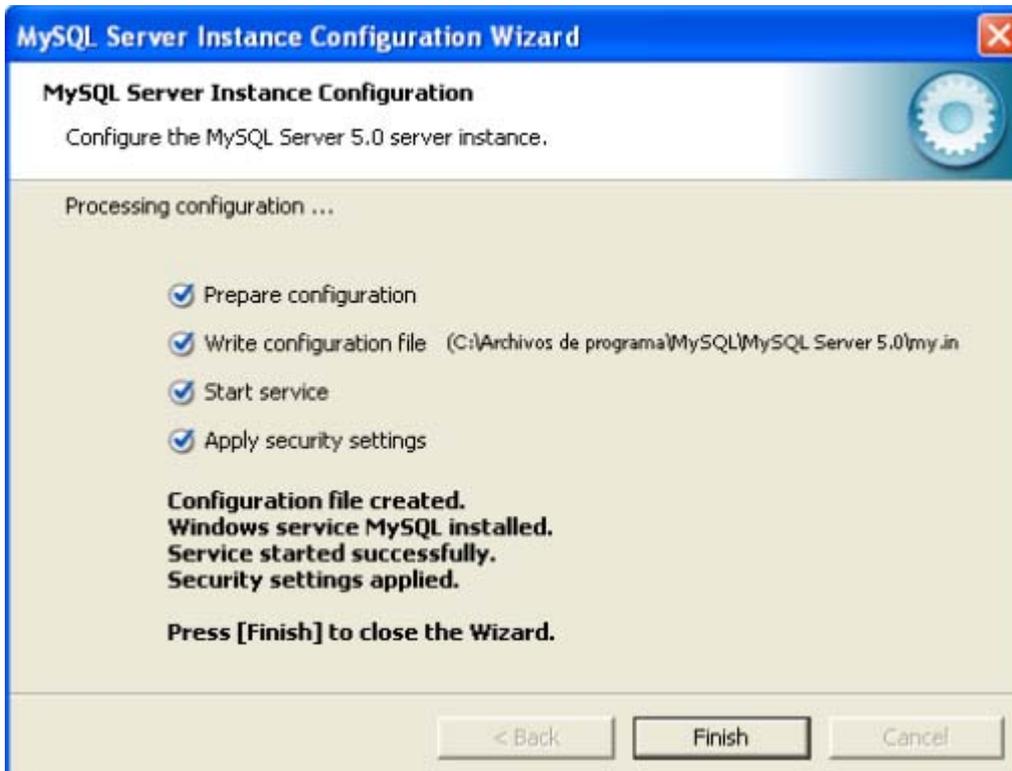
14.- Set the root password to mysqlcointer and confirm.



15.- Select “Prepare configuration” followed by the option “Execute”.



16.- Select “Finish” and this concludes the MySQL installation process.



SECTION V: ORACLE DATABASE

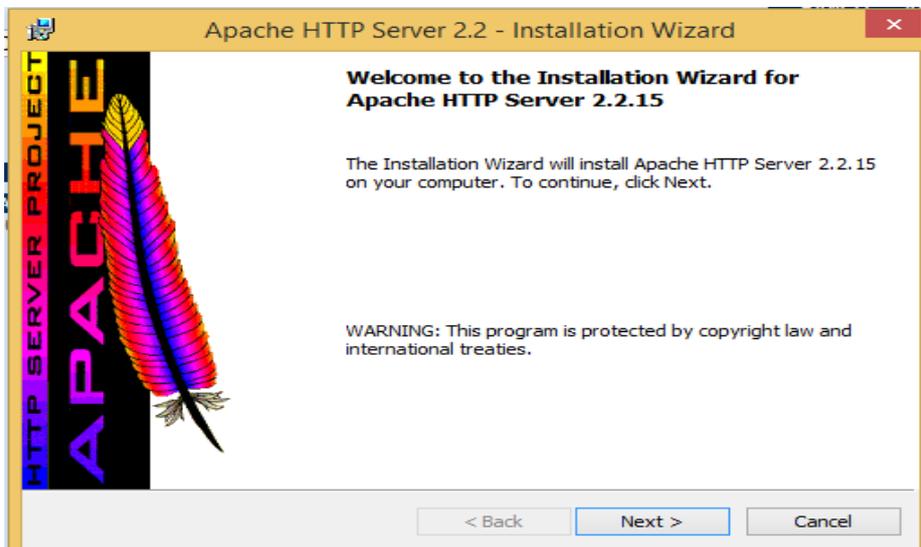
The Oracle Database the DTDA is using at CGA had been previously installed by the IT personnel at CGA: and therefore this manual can't go into details about the special configurations that were made during the installation of this product. More information about Oracle Database can be found in the following link: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/enterprise-edition/downloads/index.html>

In order for PHP to be able to connect to Oracle Database, the Instant Client Package files must be somewhere in the same server where PHP resides. These files can be downloaded from the following link: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/topics/winsoft-085727.html>

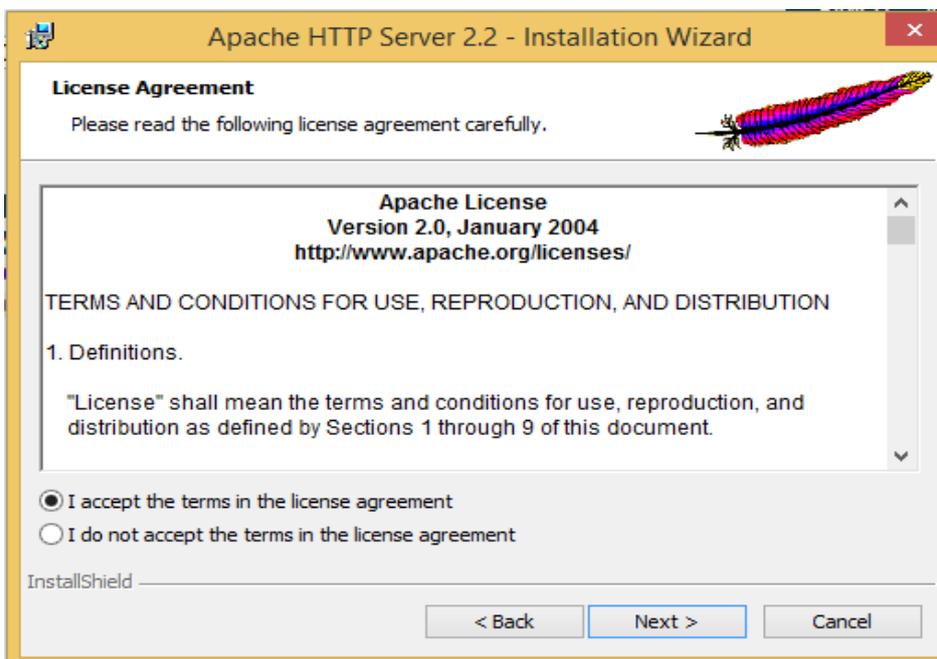
SECTION VI: INSTALLATION OF APACHE

Before installing apache, in the server/PC a folder should be created called “apache” at “C:\program files” level which is where the installation of apache will be done.

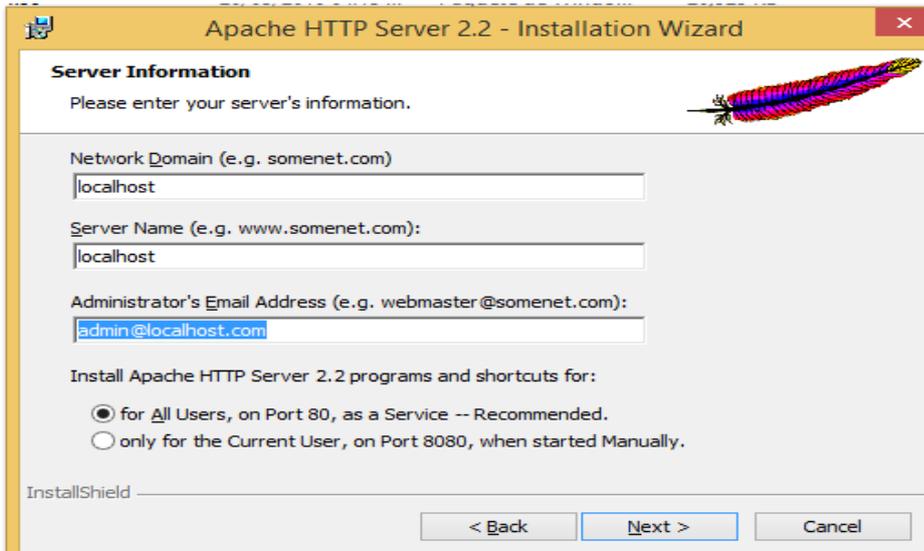
1.- The apache version that should be installed is “Apache HTTP Server 2.2”.



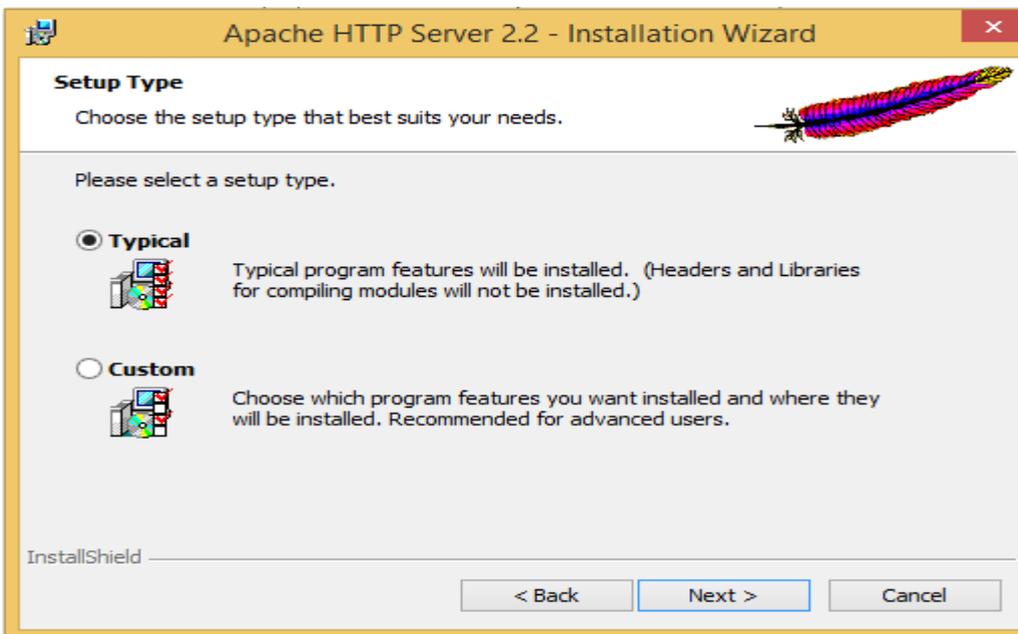
2.- Accept terms of the license agreement.



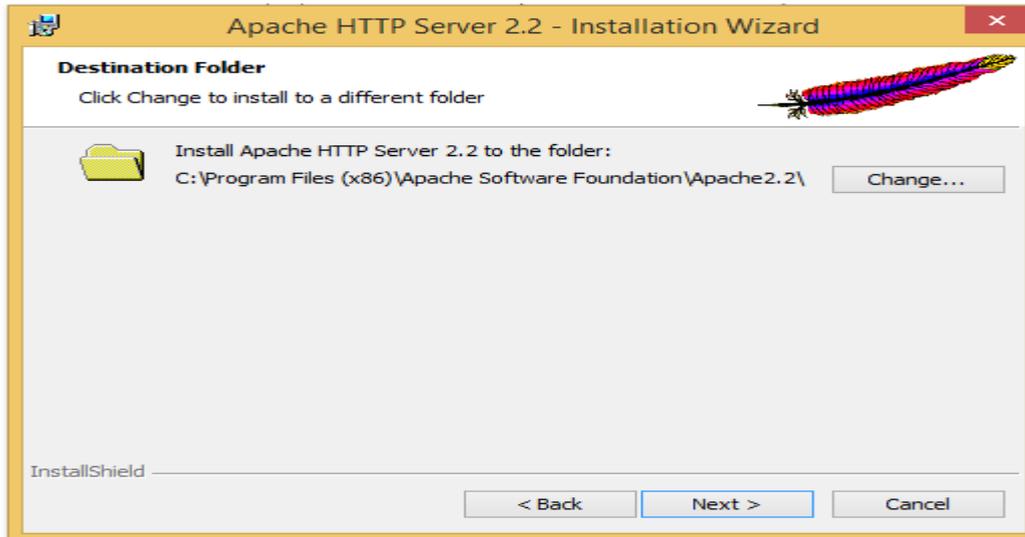
3.- In the field “Network Domain” state localhost, under “Server Name” state localhost and under “Administrator’s Email Address” state admin@localhost.com. Also, select the option “for all users, on port80, as a Service”.



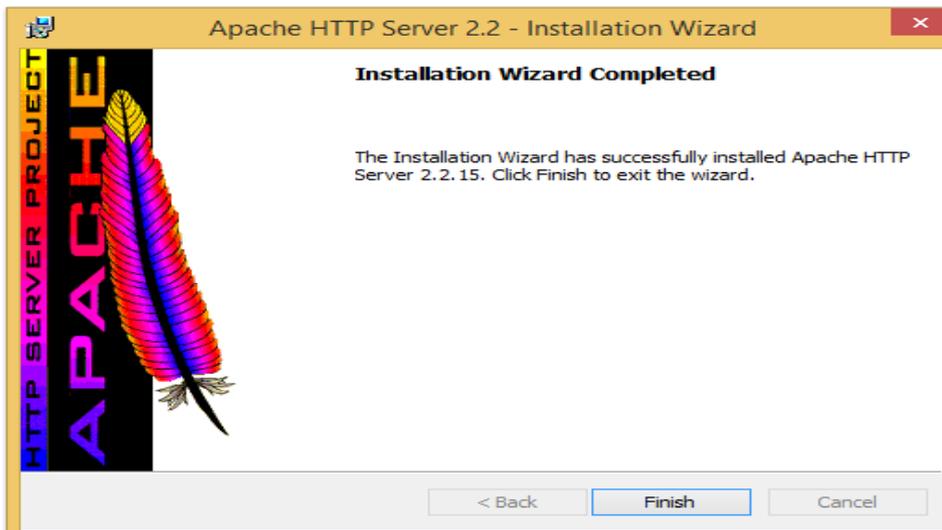
4.- Select “Typical”.



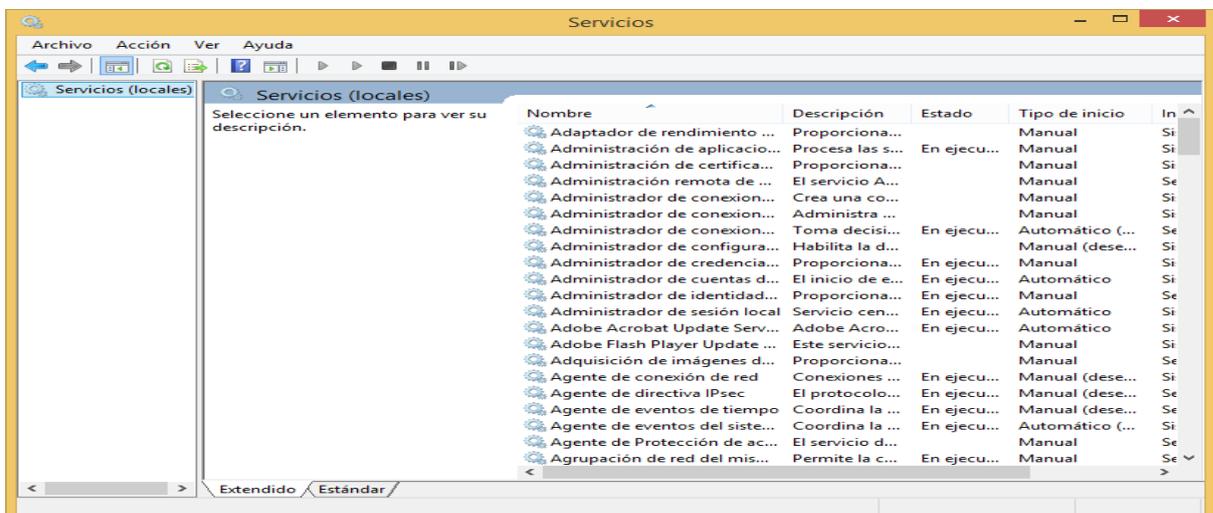
5.- Using the “Change” option, search and select the folder “C:\program files\apache”.



6.- Select "Finish".

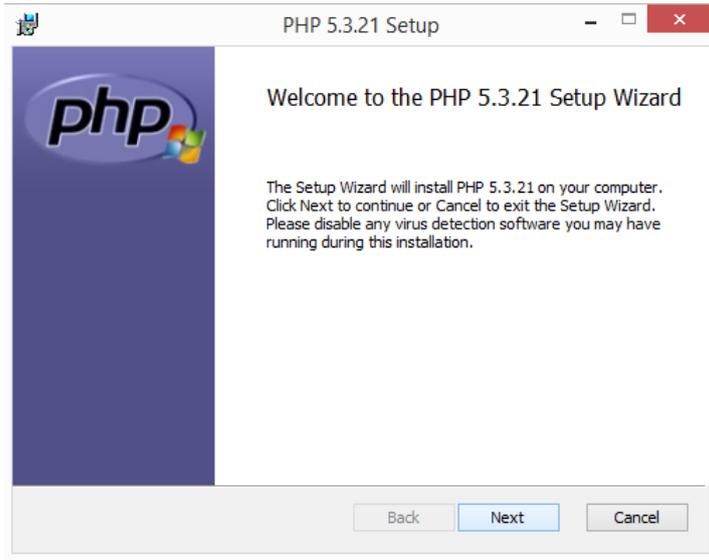


7.- The installation of apache will then proceed.

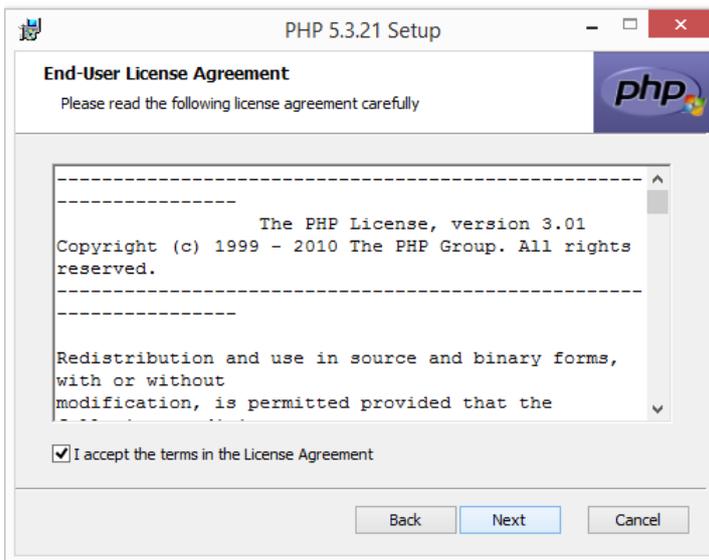


SECTION VII: INSTALLATION OF PHP

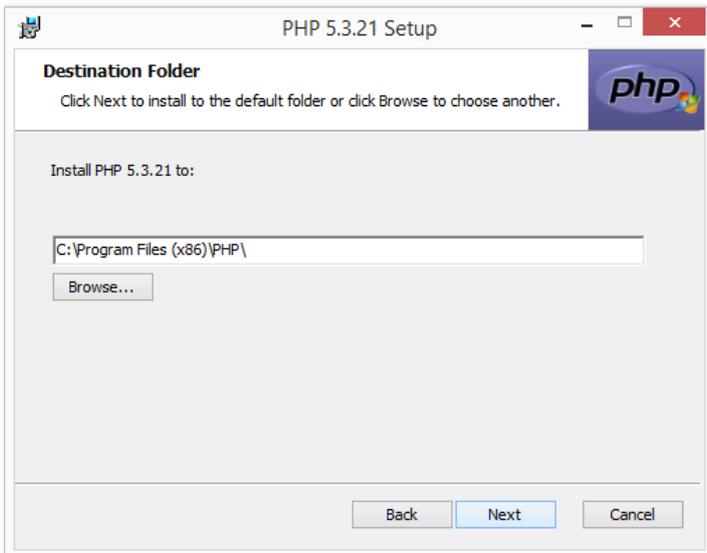
1. Version 5.3.21 of PHP should be installed.



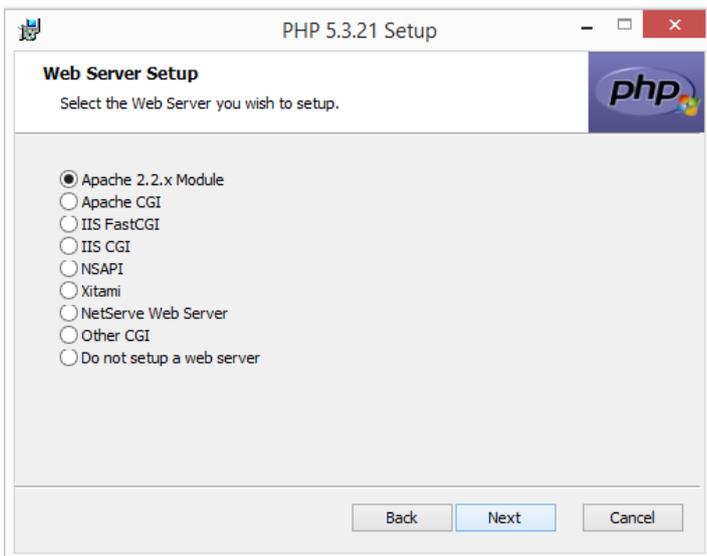
2.- Accept terms.



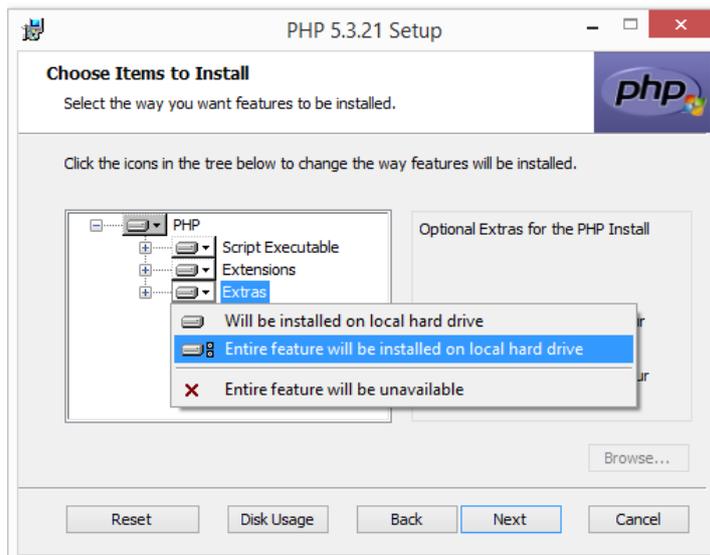
3.- Select the folder in which PHP will be installed.



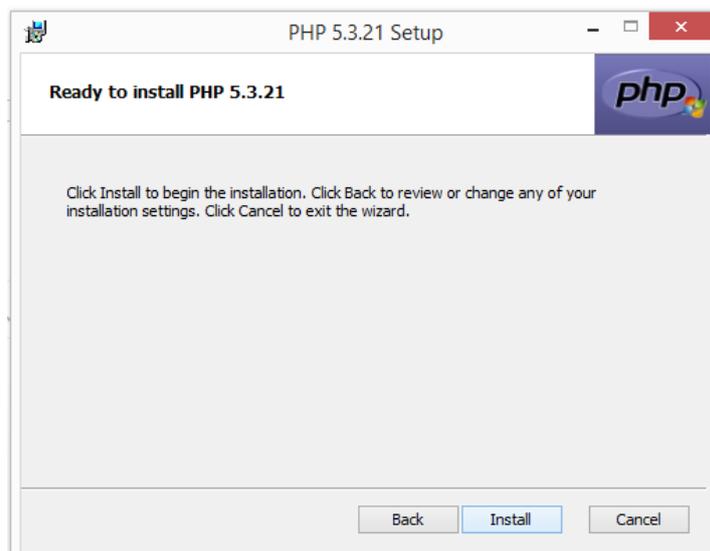
4.- Select Apache 2.2x Module.



5.- Select under “Script Executable”, “Extensions” and “Extra” the option “Will be installed on local hard drive”.



6.- Select “Install”.



7.- Select “Finish”.

