



**SOFTWARE INSTALLATION GUIDE (SIG)
ADVERSE DRUG EFFECTS RESEARCH SYSTEM (ADERS)
PROTOTYPE**



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

This Software Installation Guide (SIG) contains instructions for installing and configuring the Adverse Drug Effects Research System (ADERS) Prototype components onto the Amazon Web Service (AWS) infrastructure. These instructions cover the AWS Server Instance creation, Apache and Node JS installation and configuration, and the download, installation, and configuration of the ADERS OpenSource prototype system from GitHub. This SIG contains the following Sections.

- Section 1.0 is a general Introduction to this SIG.
- Section 2.0 contains a listing of the roles and responsibilities of the Installer.
- Section 3.0 contains a system overview for the ADERS system.
- Section 4.0 contains an Overview, list of Assumptions and Prerequisites for installing ADERS
- Section 5.0 contains the detailed instructions for standing up an AWS server for hosting the ADERS system.
- Section 6.0 contains instructions for establishing a secure shell (SSH) connection to the AWS server instance created.
- Section 7.0 contains the server customization instructions including the docker commands to run the ADERS containers.
- Appendix A contains a list of Acronyms used in this document.

1.2 REFERENCES

- Amazon Linux (AMI) Release Notes (<https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-ami/2015.03-release-notes/>)
- Node JS (<https://nodejs.org>)
- Apache (<https://www.apache.org>)
- ADERS GitHub Repository (https://github.com/IntellectSolutions-GSA-Prototype/OpenFDA_Prototype)

1.3 SCOPE

The scope of this document is ADERS Prototype initial deployment. This document is intended for all interested stakeholders of the ADERS / OpenFDA Program and provides installation instructions for the ADERS Web Application and support components.

Additional details can be found in the documents listed in Section 1.2.

1.4 AUTHENTICATION

Authority to formulate changes to this document prior to delivery is designated to the ADERS Program Manager.

1.5 REVIEW

This document is reviewed and revised as needed when the system is modified. Version control of the document is coordinated through Intellect Solutions under Configuration Management (CM) controls and procedures.

2.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Key Role Assignment for this installation: Site-designated Installer.

These installation instructions do not assume that the Installer has experience with installing this software; however, they do assume that the Installer possesses some technical expertise and has rights to perform tasks on the system. The assumptions are as follows:

1. The Installer must have at least a novice level of familiarity with:
 - a. the Linux Operating System;
 - b. Command Line Interfaces (CLI) including Command Line Editors (e.g., vi);
 - c. Amazon Web Services Administration
 - d. Docker commands for building, maintaining, starting, and stopping images and containers.
2. The Installer has Administrator login credentials and rights to the Amazon Web Services and Linux Server.

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3.0 SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Figure 3-1, an architectural overview originally developed by Architecture Group, shows the use of ADERS as a bridge for users querying OpenFDA to provide additional privacy protection. The functionality this adds to OpenFDA by: Users select a query to retrieve information related to generic or brand name drugs that are reporting adverse effects to one or more demographic groups. The information is relayed securely to the ADERS server which then passes the properly formatted OpenFDA query to the api.fda.gov interface and returns the result to the client.

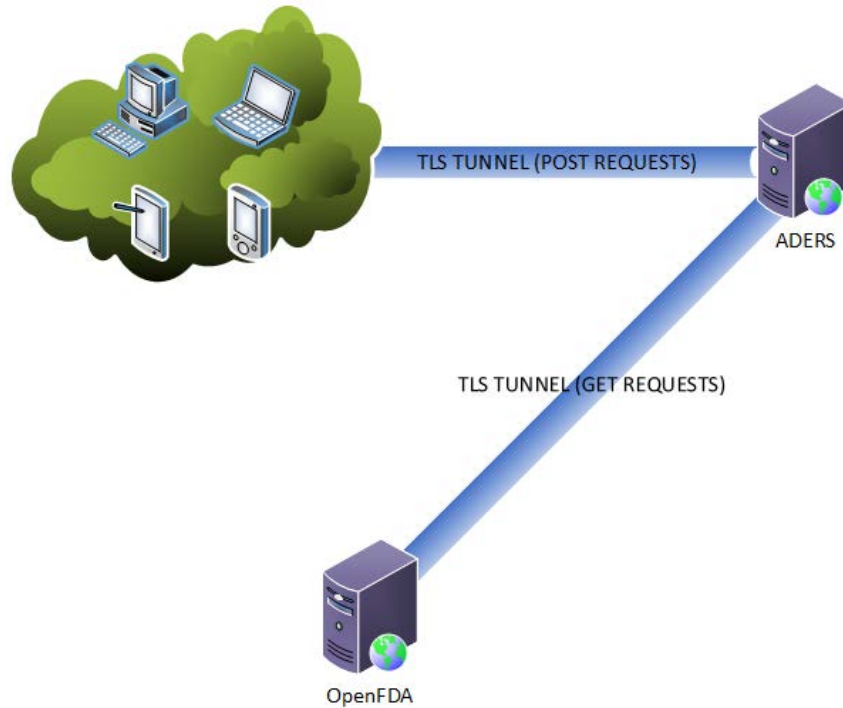


Figure 3-1: ADERS Architectural Overview

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4.0 OVERVIEW, LIST OF ASSUMPTIONS AND PREREQUISITES

4.1 OVERVIEW

- ☑ This Installation Guide provides detailed steps on how to configure the **Amazon Web Service (AWS) Linux Server** for hosting the ADERS web application.
- ☑ ADERS is comprised of two software components:
 1. Apache Web Server
 2. Node.JS Server
- ☑ ADERS repository consists of two primary directories (Front End and Back End) containing the files required for supporting ADERS on the Apache (Front End) and Node.JS (Back End) components.
- ☑ Installation and configuration takes approximately one hour. ***Please read all instructions before proceeding with the installation.***

4.2 ASSUMPTIONS

- ☑ A privileged account capable of launching and configuring AWS Instances is already available for supporting this effort (the creation of an AWS user account is not covered in this document).
- ☑ The installer has a working knowledge of installing and configuring packages in a Linux Environment (e.g., rpm, yum, apt-get).
- ☑ The installer is familiar with line editors and command line interfaces in Linux.

4.3 PREREQUISITES

The following software products should already be installed before continuing with the installation:

- ☑ SSH Client (e.g. putty)
- ☑ SSH Key Generator (e.g., puttygen)

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5.0 AWS SERVER INSTANACE LAUNCH

5.1 STEP 1 – CHOOSE AN AMAZON MACHINE IMAGE (AMI)

Login to the **AWS Portal** with an Administrator account.

Access the EC2 Service Portal

Select “Launch Instance”

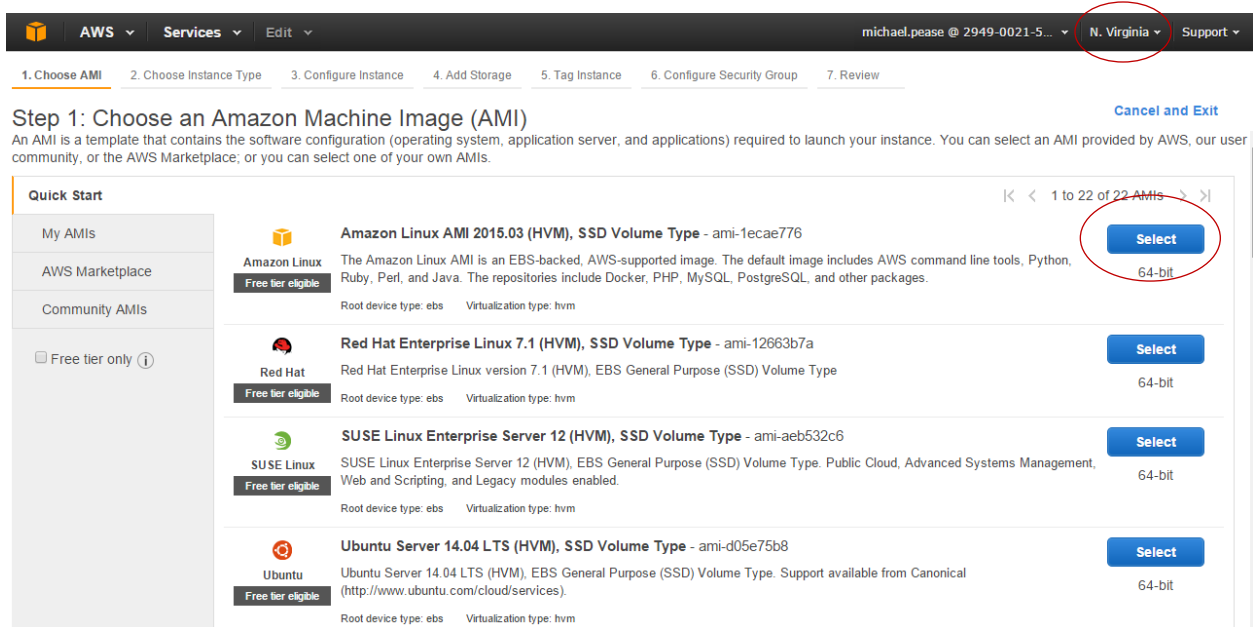


Figure 5-1: Choosing an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

As shown in Figure 5-1: Choosing an Amazon Machine Image (AMI), be certain that the region is set correctly (N. Virginia was selected for this prototype), and then select the Amazon Linux AMI 2015.03 (HVM) (or latest version version available).

5.2 STEP 2 – CHOOSE AN INSTANCT TYPE

AWS provide several instance types which define the processing, memory, and storage available for the virtual server.

Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. [Learn more](#) about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Filter by: **All instance types** **Current generation** [Show/Hide Columns](#)

Currently selected: t2.micro (Variable ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, Intel Xeon Family, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GiB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro <small>Free tier eligible</small>	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.large	2	8	EBS only	Yes	Moderate
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	Yes	High
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	Yes	High

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Configure Instance Details](#)

Figure 5-2: Instance Type Selection

For the ADERS prototype the General Purpose t2.micro instance type was chosen. Production instances and full-scale test instances would use the type that has been determined to meet the expected user load. At this time, the t2.medium is the server configuration expected for supporting production and full-scale testing.

5.3 STEP 3 – CONFIGURE INSTANCE

The next step involves setting instance specific roles and networking options. As shown below, the network and IAM Roles should be selected to ensure proper configuration.

SPECIAL NOTE: Make sure Shutdown Behavior is set to “Stop” and “Protect Against Accidental Termination” is enabled. AWS will terminate (delete) instances resulting in potential data loss if these settings are not correct.

Step 3: Configure Instance Details
 Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot Instances to take advantage of the lower pricing, assign an access management role to the instance, and more.

Number of instances ⓘ 1

Purchasing option ⓘ ☐ Request Spot Instances

Network ⓘ vpc-41303d24 (172.31.0.0/16) (default) [Create new VPC](#)

Subnet ⓘ No preference (default subnet in any Availability Zo [Create new subnet](#)

Auto-assign Public IP ⓘ Use subnet setting (Enable) [Create new subnet](#)

IAM role ⓘ DefaultRole [Create new IAM role](#)

Shutdown behavior ⓘ Stop

Enable termination protection ⓘ ☒ Protect against accidental termination

Monitoring ⓘ ☐ Enable CloudWatch [detailed monitoring](#)
 Additional charges apply.

Tenancy ⓘ Shared tenancy (multi-tenant hardware)
 Additional charges will apply for dedicated tenancy.

► **Advanced Details**

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Add Storage](#)

Figure 5-3: Configure Instance Options

5.4 STEP 4 – ADD STORAGE

The default storage setting (8 GB) is sufficient for the ADERS prototype and for the production instances. Additional storage maybe required if additional logging is enabled.

Step 4: Add Storage
 Your instance will be launched with the following storage device settings. You can attach additional EBS volumes and instance store volumes to your instance, or edit the settings of the root volume. You can also attach additional EBS volumes after launching an instance, but not instance store volumes. [Learn more](#) about storage options in Amazon EC2.

Type ⓘ	Device ⓘ	Snapshot ⓘ	Size (GiB) ⓘ	Volume Type ⓘ	IOPS ⓘ	Delete on Termination ⓘ	Encrypted ⓘ
Root	/dev/xvda	snap-b772aec8	8	General Purpose (SSD)	24 / 3000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted

[Add New Volume](#)

Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage. [Learn more](#) about free usage tier eligibility and usage restrictions.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Tag Instance](#)

Figure 5-4: Storage Parameters

5.5 STEP 5 – TAG INSTANCE

Instances can have meta data tags associated with them to make management and monitoring easier in large scale deployment environments. Place an appropriate name for the instance in the available field.

Figure 5-5: Tag Parameters

5.6 STEP 6 – CONFIGURE SECURITY GROUPS

For the site to function properly the following ports are required:

1. TCP/22 – Secure Shell; for remote access and administration
2. TCP/80 – Standard HTTP Traffic
3. TCP/443 – Standard HTTPS Traffic
4. TCP/8000 – Node JS port configured for SSL Communication Only

SPECIAL NOTE: For added security, SSH connection should be restricted to known IP Addresses only.

The resulting rule set is depicted below:

AWS

Services

Edit

michael.pease @ 2949-0021-5...

N. Virginia

Support

1. Choose AMI

2. Choose Instance Type

3. Configure Instance

4. Add Storage

5. Tag Instance

6. Configure Security Group

7. Review

Step 6: Configure Security Group

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below.

[Learn more](#) about Amazon EC2 security groups.

Assign a security group:

☒ Create a new security group
 ☐ Select an existing security group

Security group name:

launch-wizard-2

Description:

launch-wizard-2 created 2015-07-01T21:41:59.687-04:00

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source
SSH	TCP	22	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0
HTTP	TCP	80	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0
HTTPS	TCP	443	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0
Custom TCP Rule	TCP	8000	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0

Add Rule

Warning

Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Cancel

Previous

Review and Launch

Figure 5-6: Security Group Configuration

5.7 STEP 7 – REVIEW AND LAUNCH

This is a critical step in the process. Use the available information to validate that the instance settings are correct and then launch the instance.

AWS

Services

Edit

michael.pease @ 2949-0021-5...

N. Virginia

Support

1. Choose AMI

2. Choose Instance Type

3. Configure Instance

4. Add Storage

5. Tag Instance

6. Configure Security Group

7. Review

Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

Warning

Improve your instances' security. Your security group, launch-wizard-2, is open to the world.
 Your instances may be accessible from any IP address. We recommend that you update your security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only. You can also open additional ports in your security group to facilitate access to the application or service you're running, e.g., HTTP (80) for web servers. [Edit security groups](#)

AMI Details

Amazon Linux AMI 2015.03 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-1ecae776

The Amazon Linux AMI is an EBS-backed, AWS-supported image. The default image includes AWS command line tools, Python, Ruby, Perl, and Java. The repositories include Docker, PHP, MySQL, PostgreSQL, and other packages.
 Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Edit AMI

Instance Type

Instance Type	ECUs	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
t2.micro	Variable	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate

Edit instance type

Security Groups

Security group name

launch-wizard-2

Description

launch-wizard-2 created 2015-07-01T21:41:59.687-04:00

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source
SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0

Edit security groups

Cancel

Previous

Launch

Figure 5-7: Security Group Configuration

SPECIAL NOTE: As mentioned in Step 6, for production instance, SSH protocol must be restricted to known IP Addresses/Address Ranges.

After launching the instance, the EC2 portal should show the running instance and metadata for the system and monitoring.

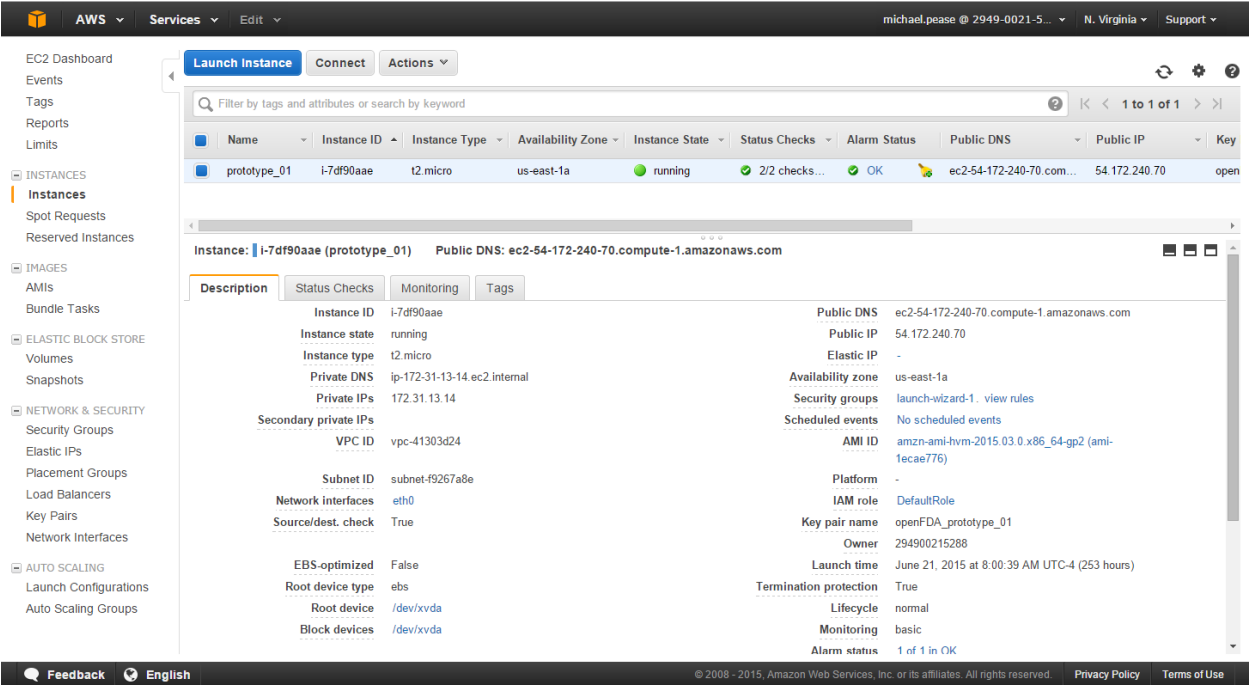
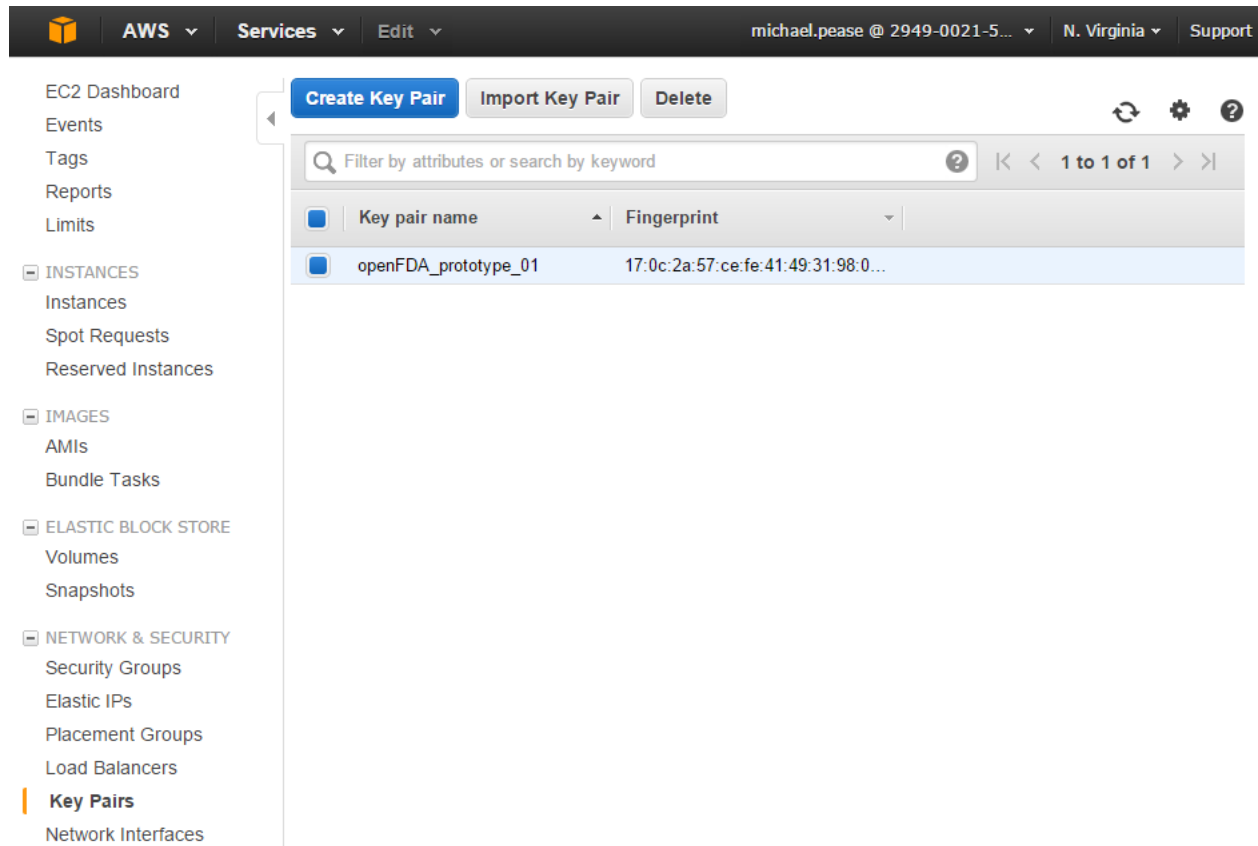


Figure 5-8: Security Group Configuration

6.0 CONNECTING TO LINUX INSTANCE

When the instance is create, a default privileged account (ec2-user) is created. Use the “Key Pairs” menu option to create the associated public/private key for this account.



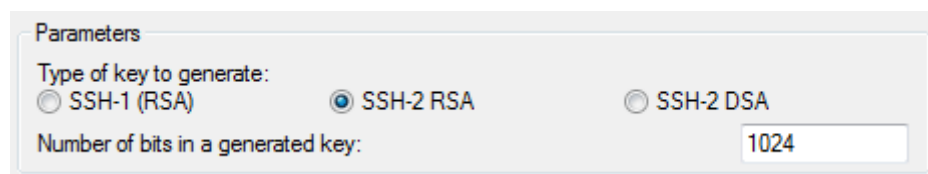
6.1 CONVERT THE PRIVATE KEY FOR USE WITH PUTTY

For users utilizing putty secure shell (SSH) client, the “PEM” file generated from AWS is not compatible with the putty application. In order to login, you must use the “puttygen” program to convert the private key.

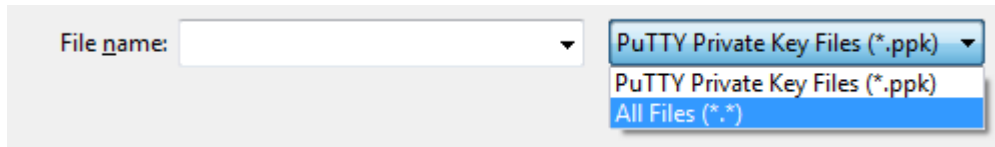
NOTE: The following instruction are taken from:

<< https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/putty.html?console_help=true>>

1. Start PuTTYgen (for example, from the **Start** menu, click **All Programs > PuTTY > PuTTYgen**).
2. Under **Type of key to generate**, select **SSH-2 RSA**.



3. Click **Load**. By default, PuTTYgen displays only files with the extension .ppk. To locate your .pem file, select the option to display files of all types.



4. Select your .pem file for the key pair that you specified when you launch your instance, and then click **Open**. Click **OK** to dismiss the confirmation dialog box.
5. Click **Save private key** to save the key in the format that PuTTY can use. PuTTYgen displays a warning about saving the key without a passphrase. Click **Yes**.

SPECIAL NOTE: A passphrase on a private key is an extra layer of protection, so even if your private key is discovered, it can't be used without the passphrase. The downside to using a passphrase is that it makes automation harder because human intervention is needed to log on to an instance, or copy files to an instance. Specify the same name for the key that you used for the key pair (for example, my-key-pair). PuTTY automatically adds the .ppk file extension.

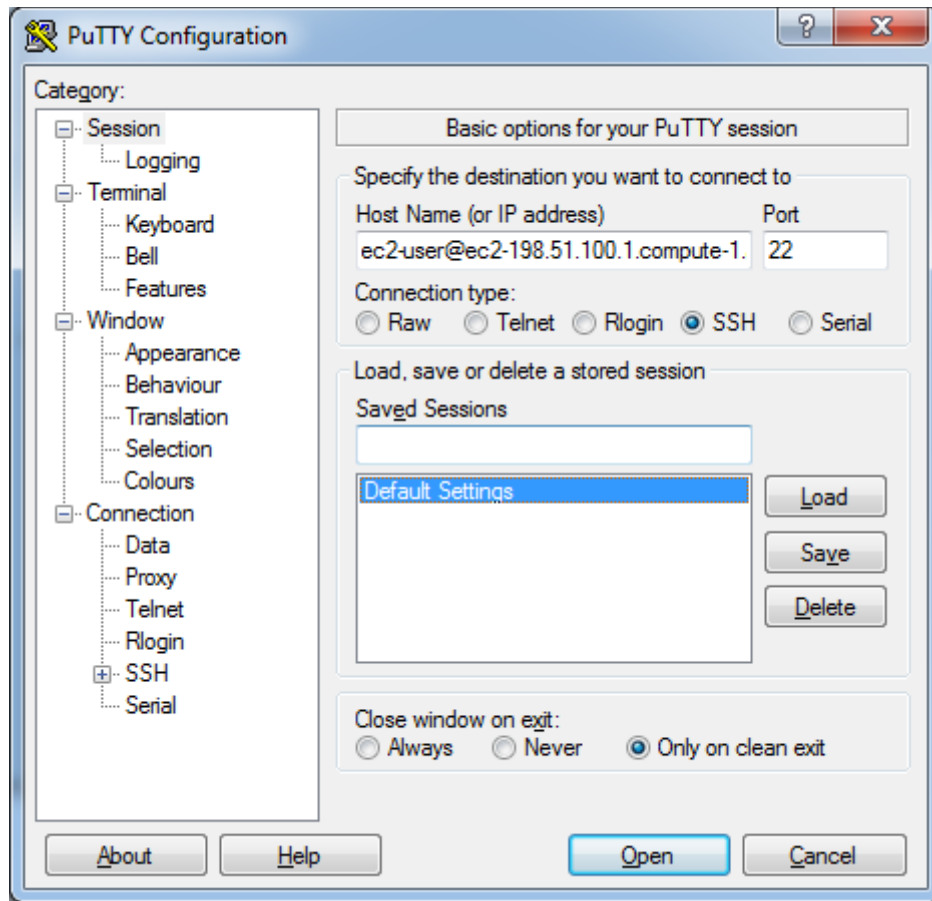
5. Your private key is now in the correct format for use with PuTTY. You can now connect to your instance using PuTTY's SSH client.

6.2 STARTING A PUTTY SESSION

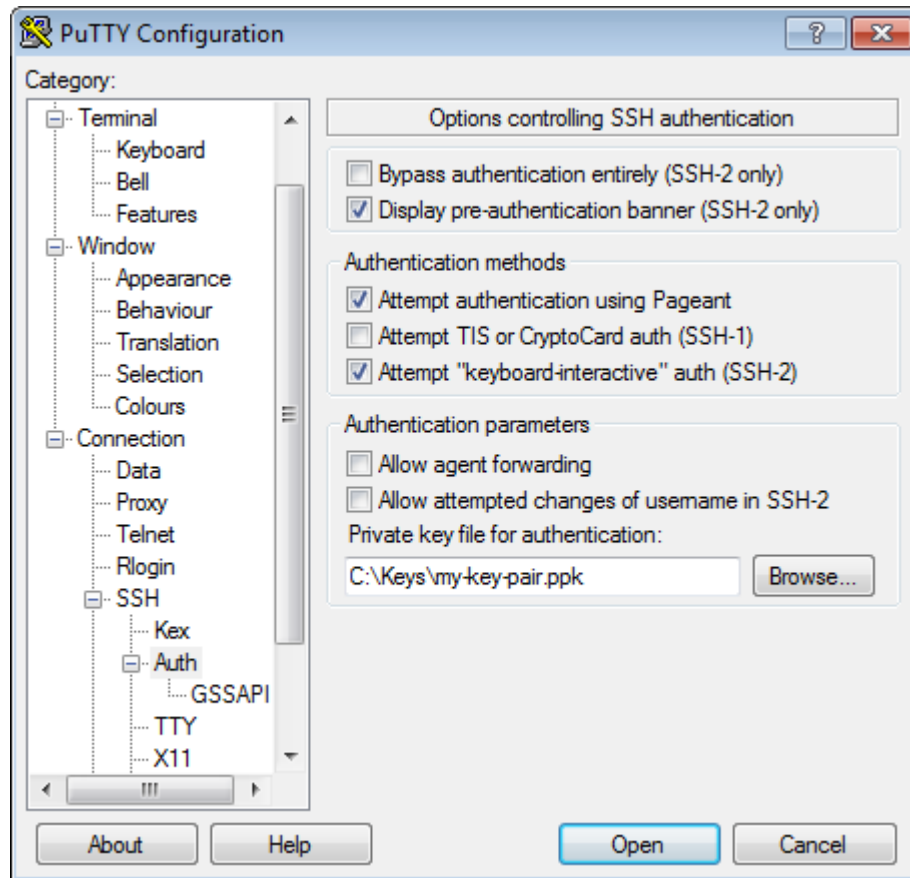
Use the following procedure to connect to your Linux instance using PuTTY. You'll need the .ppk file that you created for your private key.

To start a PuTTY session

1. Start PuTTY (from the **Start** menu, click **All Programs > PuTTY > PuTTY**).
2. In the Category pane, select **Session** and complete the following fields:
 - In the **Host Name** box, enter `user_name@public_dns_name`. Be sure to specify the appropriate user name for your AMI. For example:
 - For an Amazon Linux AMI, the user name is `ec2-user`.
 - Under **Connection type**, select **SSH**.
 - Ensure that **Port** is 22.

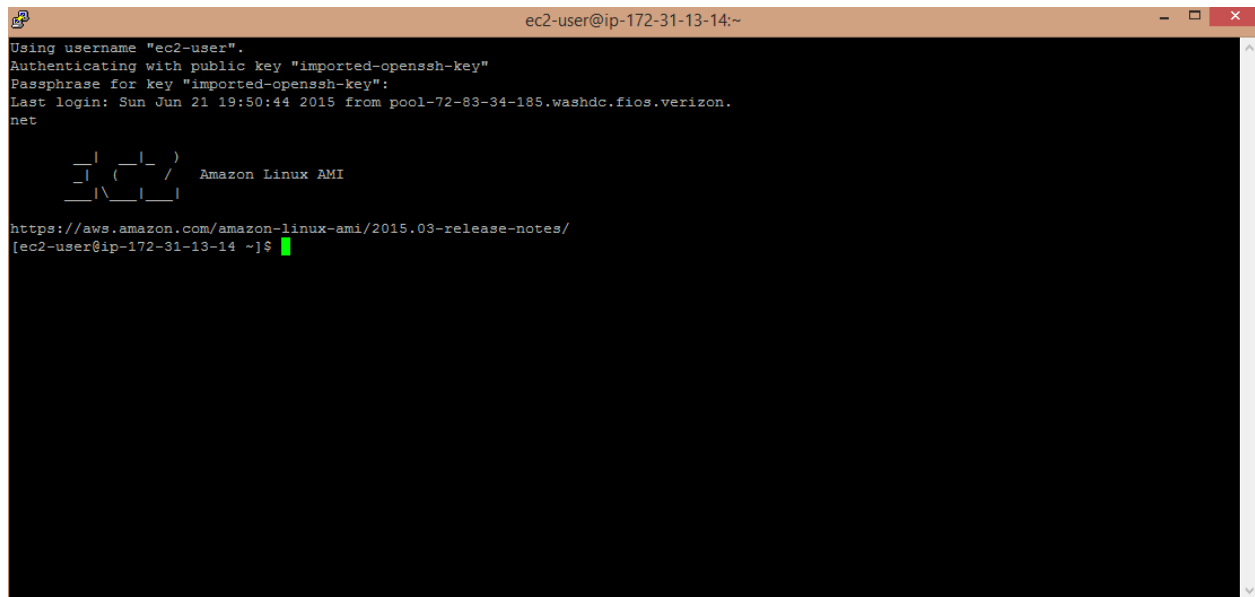


3. In the **Category** pane, expand **Connection**, expand **SSH**, and then select **Auth**. Complete the following:
 - Click **Browse**.
 - Select the .ppk file that you generated for your key pair, and then click **Open**.
 - (Optional) If you plan to start this session again later, you can save the session information for future use. Select **Session** in the **Category** tree, enter a name for the session in **Saved Sessions**, and then click **Save**.
 - Click **Open** to start the PuTTY session.



4. If this is the first time you have connected to this instance, PuTTY displays a security alert dialog box that asks whether you trust the host you are connecting to.
5. Click **Yes**. A window opens and you are connected to your instance.

NOTE: If you specified a passphrase when you converted your private key to PuTTY's format, you must provide that passphrase when you log in to the instance.



```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-13-14:~
Using username "ec2-user".
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"
Passphrase for key "imported-openssh-key":
Last login: Sun Jun 21 19:50:44 2015 from pool-72-83-34-185.washdc.fios.verizon.
net

  _ | _ | _ )
  _ | ( _ | /  Amazon Linux AMI
  _ |\ _ | _ |

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-ami/2015.03-release-notes/
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-13-14 ~]$
```

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7.0 SERVER / APPLICATION CONFIGURATION

1. Update all software packages. Run the following command:

```
sudo yum update -y
```

2. Install Additional Packages. Run the following commands:

```
sudo yum install git -y
```

```
sudo yum install docker -y
```

7.1 CONFIGURE DOCKER

Run the following command to start the docker service

```
$sudo service docker start
```

Add the login user to the docker group to avoid having to use sudo for all docker commands.

```
$sudo usermod -a -G docker ec2-user
```

7.2 CONFIGURE PROTOTYPE

Create a certificate repository for the prototype server

```
$sudo mkdir /var/certs
```

Place the following files into the /var/certs directory

File	Description
server.crt	Digitally Signed Public SSL/TLS Key Example: -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE----- MIIFdCCBGSGAwIBAgIRANfJJJe8ZwOReYSC... -----END CERTIFICATE-----
server.key	Private Key SSL/TLS Key Example: -----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY----- MIIEwAIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAASCBAKMYF4syN5nqL03IDVf++... -----END PRIVATE KEY-----
server-ca.crt	Certificate Signing Chain formatted for supporting Apache/HTTPD service Example: -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE----- MIIGCDCCA/CgAwIBAgIQKy5u6t11NmwUim7bo3yMBzANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQwFA DCB... IBIGGSW4gNfL1IYoakRwJiNiqZ+Gb7+6kHDSVneFeO/qJakXzIBYjAA6quPbYzSf +AZxAeKCINT+b72x -----END CERTIFICATE----- ...

File	Description
api.key	OpenFDA API Key Example (just the key on a single row): Zh38TJcHtzt4gW4EfdY7dh...

7.3 RUN DOCKER CONTAINERS

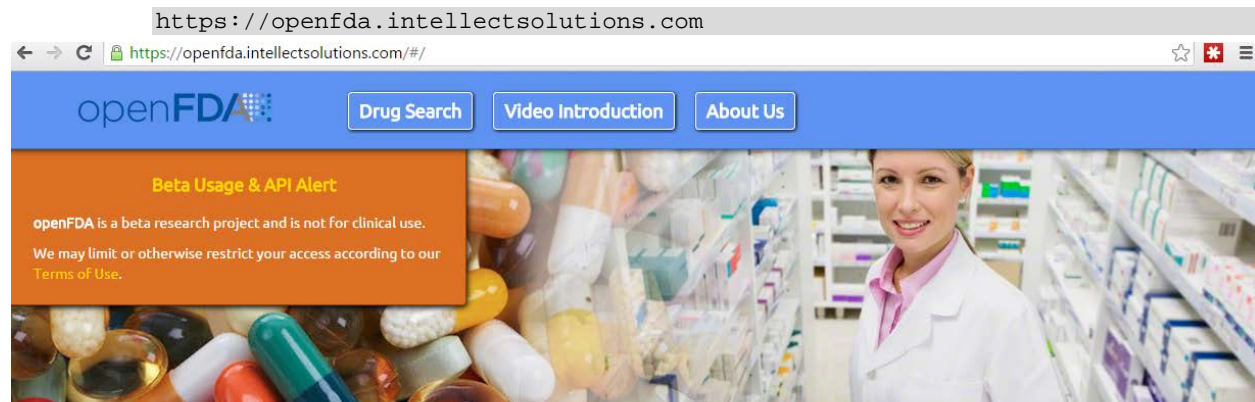
1. Use the following commands to start the Web and NodeJS Containers for supporting the OpenFDA Prototype from Intellect Solutions.

```
$docker run -p 8000:8000 -v /var/certs:/var/certs -d \
intellectsolutionsllc/openfda_nodejs

$docker run -p 80:80 -p 443:443 -v /var/certs:/var/certs -d \
intellectsolutionsllc/openfda_httpd
```

Note: The Docker Run command will automatically download the latest image from the public repository if it is not already on the system and will check for newer versions on each restart.

2. Use a browser to confirm the web application is deployed and validate against Interface Design Document (IDD)



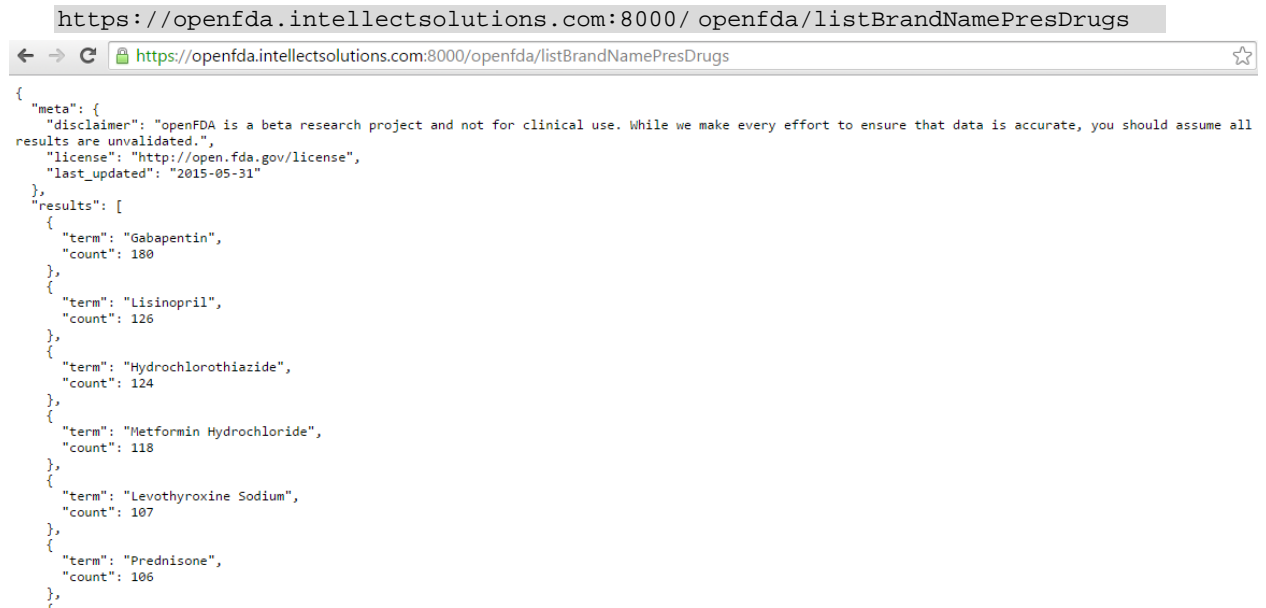
Prescription and over-the-counter (OTC) drug labeling

Every prescription drug (including biological drug products) approved by FDA for human use comes with FDA-approved labeling. The openFDA drug product labeling API provides data for prescription and over-the-counter (OTC) drug labeling. Since mid-2009, labeling has been posted publicly in the Structured Product Labeling (SPL) format.

This chart shows labeling submissions over time, by looking at their "effective dates." The search is limited to dates since June 2009, which excludes a small number of older submissions.



3. Use a browser (recommend Chrome to see the resulting JSON response) to confirm the NodeJS application is deployed and validate against Interface Design Document (IDD)



7.4 REBUILD DOCKER CONTAINERS FROM GITHUB REPOSITORY

The following section describes the procedures to build the docker containers from the latest version of the GitHub Project Repository

7.4.1 STEP 1 – CREATE A LOCAL CLONE OF THE GITHUB REPOSITORY

Login to the server through SSH and execute the following commands:

```

git clone --depth 1 \
git://github.com/IntellectSolutions-GSA-Prototype/OpenFDA_Prototype.git
~/gitRepository/ -b 1.0
cd ~/gitRepository
git fetch && git reset --hard origin/1.0

```

7.4.2 STEP 2 – BUILD THE DOCKER CONTAINER

Execute the following commands to build the NodeJS Container

```

cd ~/gitRepository/Back\ End/NodeJS\ Files
docker build --tag=openfda_nodejs .

cd ~/gitRepository/Front\ End/
docker build --tag=openfda_httpd .

```

Note: Authorized contributors should tag the docker image as “intellectsolutionsllc/openfda_nodejs” and “intellectsolutionsllc/openfda_httpd” respectively

7.4.3 STEP 3 – UPDATE THE DOCKER REPOSITORY (AUTHORIZED CONTRIBUTORS ONLY)

Authorized contributors can upload the resulting updated docker image using the following commands

```
docker login
docker push intellectsolutionsllc/openfda_nodejs
docker push intellectsolutionsllc/openfda_httpd
```

Note: Authorized contributors must provide a valid login credention (username, password, and email) to upload the containers to the Docker repository.

7.5 SETUP / CONFIGURE MONITORING

The following instructions and configuration changes were based on the documentation provided by Amazon at <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/mon-scripts.html>

7.5.1 SETUP AWSLOGGING

```
sudo yum install awslogs
sudo vi /etc/awslogs/awscli.conf

[default]
region = <us-east-1, us-west-1, us-west-2, eu-west-1, eu-central-1, ap-
southeast-1,
ap-southeast-2, or ap-northeast-1>
aws_access_key_id = <YOUR ACCESS KEY>
aws_secret_access_key = <YOUR SECRET KEY>
```

Note: Region must match the region the instance was created.

Update /etc/awslogs/awslogs.conf

```
[/var/log/messages]
file = /var/log/messages
buffer_duration = 5000
initial_position = start_of_file
datetime_format = %b %d %H:%M:%S
log_stream_name = {instance_id}
log_group_name = /var/log/messages

[/var/log/secure]
datetime_format = %b %d %H:%M:%S
file = /var/log/secure
buffer_duration = 5000
log_stream_name = {instance_id}
initial_position = start_of_file
log_group_name = /var/log/secure
encoding = utf-8

[/var/log/httpd/ssl_request_log]
```

```
datetime_format=%d/%b/%Y:%H:%M:%S
file = /var/log/httpd/ssl_request_log
buffer_duration = 5000
log_stream_name = {instance_id}
initial_position = start_of_file
log_group_name = /var/log/httpd/ssl_request_log
encoding = utf-8
```

Restart Logging

```
sudo service awslog restart
```

7.5.2 SETUP SYSTEM MONITORING

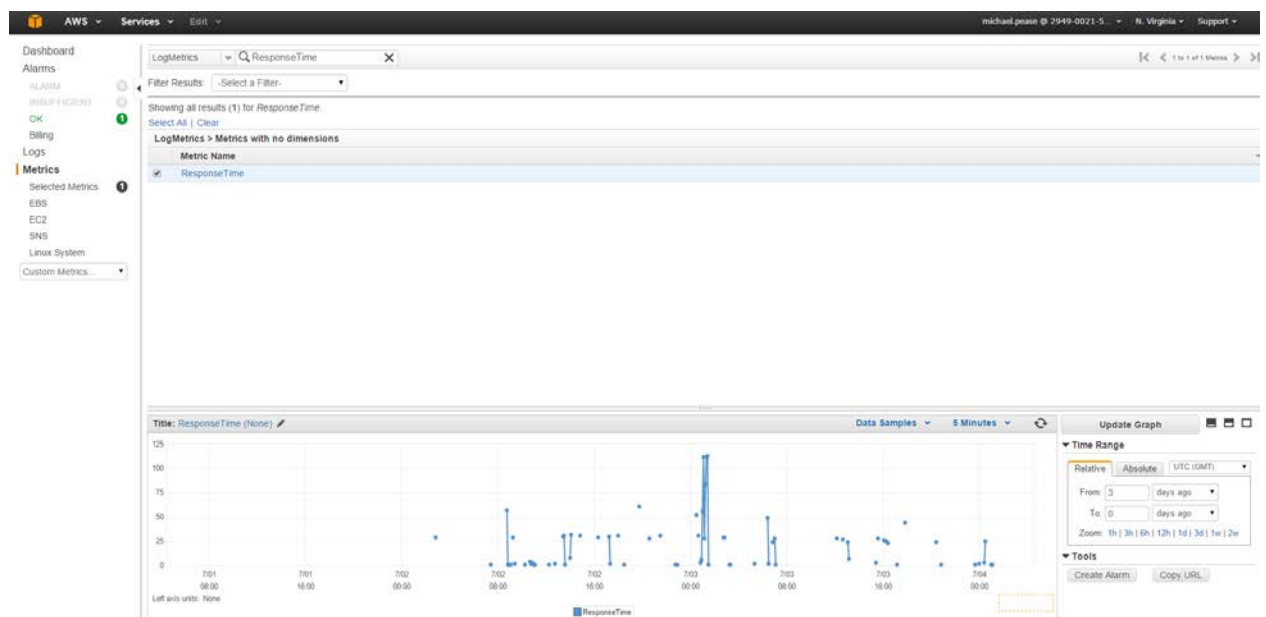
```
sudo yum install perl-DateTime perl-Sys-Syslog perl-LWP-Protocol-https
wget http://aws-
cloudwatch.s3.amazonaws.com/downloads/CloudWatchMonitoringScripts-1.2.1.zip
unzip CloudWatchMonitoringScripts-1.2.1.zip
rm CloudWatchMonitoringScripts-1.2.1.zip

crontab -e
# To Run Every 5 Minutes
*/5 * * * * ~/aws-scripts-mon/mon-put-instance-data.pl --mem-util --disk-
space-util --disk-path=/ --from-cron
```

7.5.3 AWS MONITORING

Once the procedures outlined in this section are completed, the logs and statistics will become available through the AWS CloudWatch dashboard and allow you to monitor over time, key performance metrics associated with the server and application performance.

The image below is the web server response times in microseconds.



APPENDIX A ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Table A- 1 lists the Acronyms used in this document.

Table A- 1: Acronyms and Abbreviations List

Acronym	Definition
AS	Application Server
CI	Configuration Item
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
EA	Enterprise Architect; Enterprise Architecture
EF	Expeditionary Framework
EM	Enterprise Manager
EMSS	Enterprise Master Security Server
FEP	Front End Processor
ID	Identifier
IDD	Interface Design Document
IE	Interface Engine
LCS	Local Cache Server
OS	Operating System
RTM	Requirements Traceability Matrix
S&I	Summary and Impact
SDD	Software Design Document
SIG	System Installation Guide
SP	Service Pack
SRS	System Requirements Specification
SSDD	System Subsystem Design Document
SSH	Secure Shell
STP	Software Test Plan
STR	Software Test Results
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol; Transport Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
VDD	Version Description Document
WSE	Web Service Enhancements

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