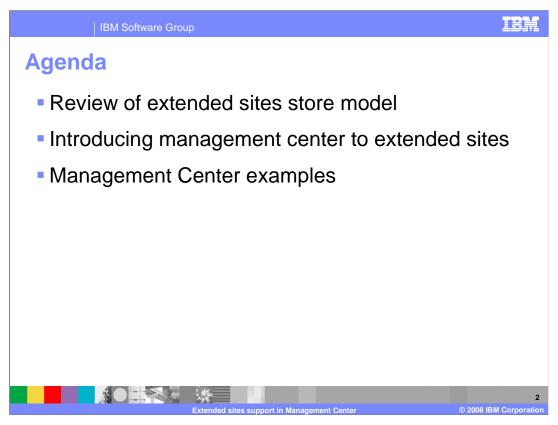


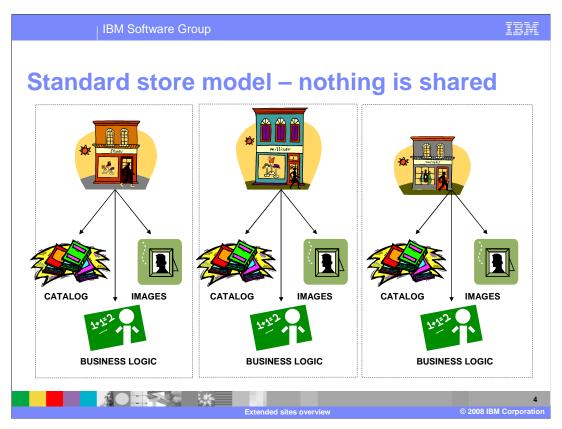
This presentation is a high level overview of the new function in Management Center to support the extended sites store model.



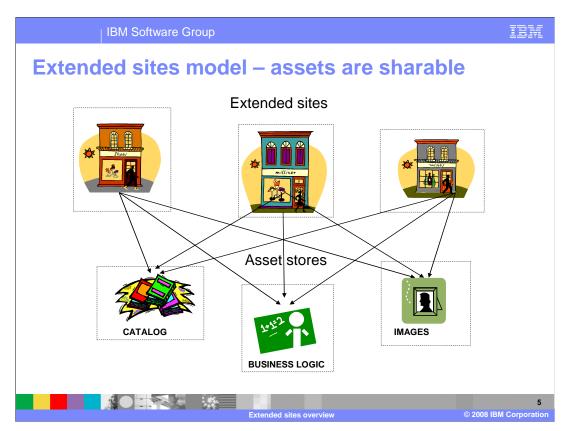
The agenda for this presentation is to review the extended sites store model, introduce Management Center to the extended sites store model, and then show some examples of how Management Center has been adapted for the extended sites store model.



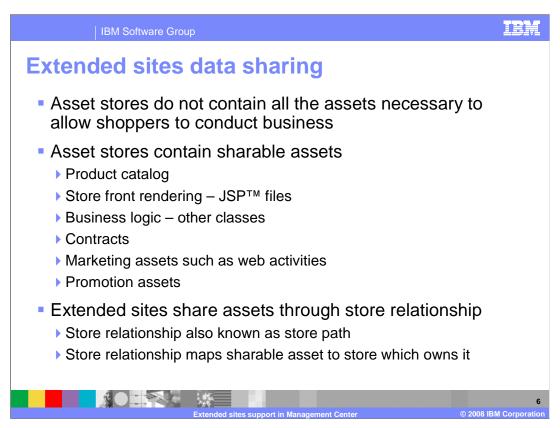
This section covers a review of the extended sites store model.



The standard store data model allows each store to be entirely self contained. Each store owns its assets. The assets are part of the store.



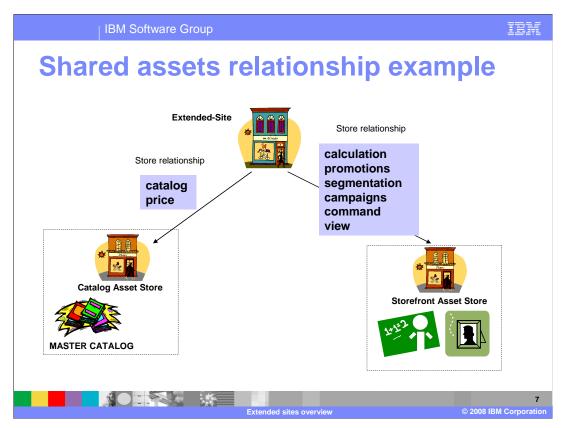
The extended sites model is an asset sharing model. Assets are owned by an asset store. Multiple stores can share the assets from an asset store. The lines on the diagram represent store relationships.



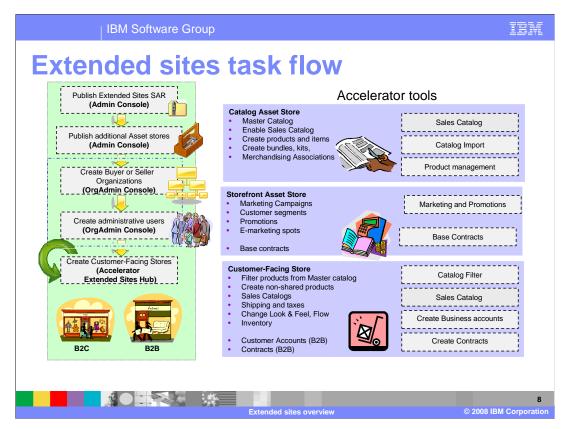
An asset store differs from a standard store in that its purpose is to be a container for sharable store assets. An asset store does not contain all the assets necessary to allow shoppers to conduct business.

An asset store can contain assets such as a product catalog, store front rendering in the form of JSP files, business logic classes, contracts, marketing Web activities, or promotions.

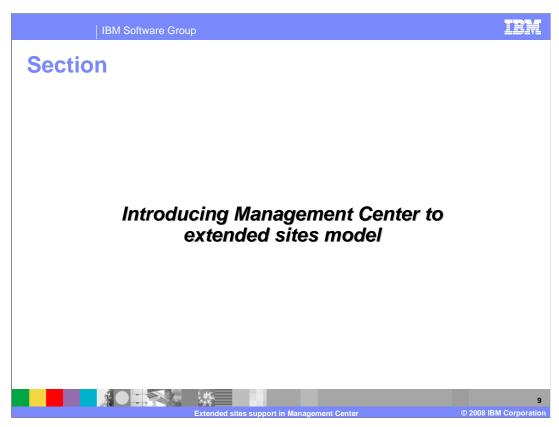
Extended sites share assets through a store relationship, which is also known as a store path. The store relationship maps a sharable asset from the extended site store to the store which owns the asset.



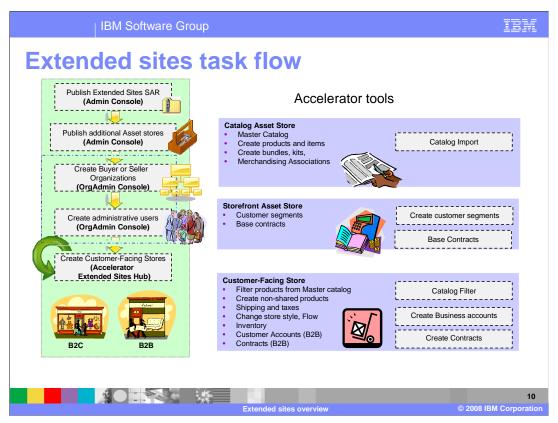
WebSphere Commerce provides two starter asset stores that collect assets according to this diagram. However, assets can be grouped in any arrangement in an asset store.



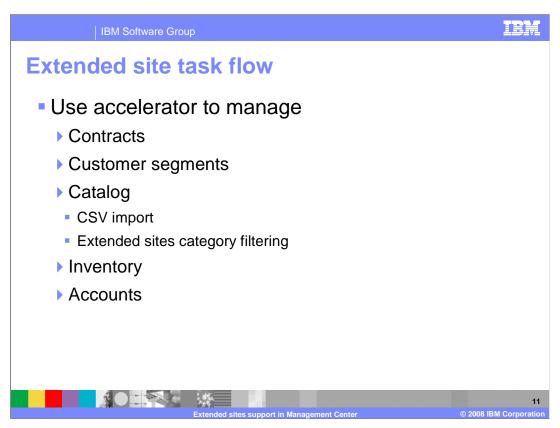
The administration console, the organization administration console, and the Accelerator are all used by different user roles to create and manage an asset store and extended sites.



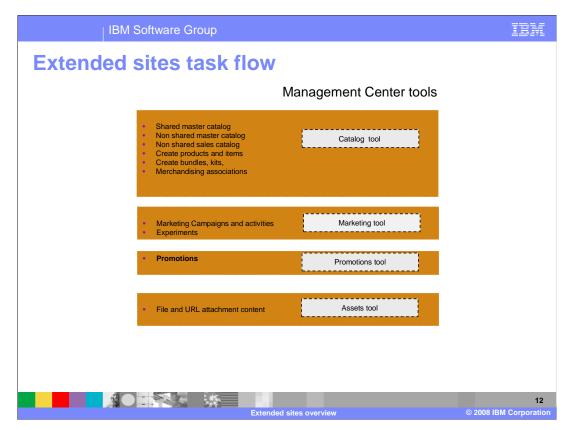
This section introduces Management Center to the extended sites store model.



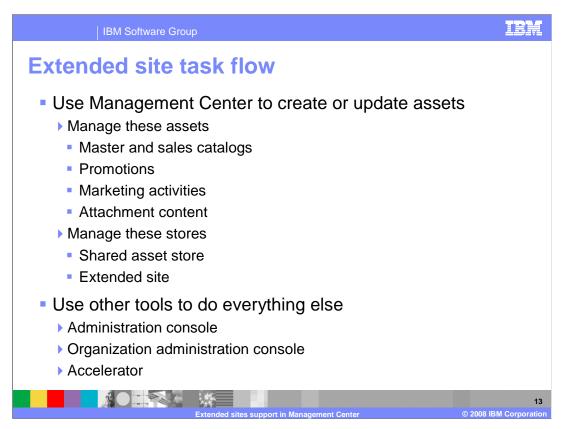
The tasks shown in the diagram on this slide continue to be done with the tools used in version 6. The administration console is responsible for publishing stores from SAR files. The organization administration console is responsible for managing users and organizations. The Accelerator has not changed and continues to have the same extended sites capabilities as it has since version 6. However, there are some tasks that can only be done in the Accelerator. Some of these tasks are catalog import from CSV files, creating customer segments and contracts, using the catalog filter to filter catalog categories and to create business accounts. These tasks are typically not frequent, daily tasks.



The Accelerator tool continues to be used for tasks such as managing contracts, customer segments, catalog CSV import, catalog category filtering, inventory, and accounts.

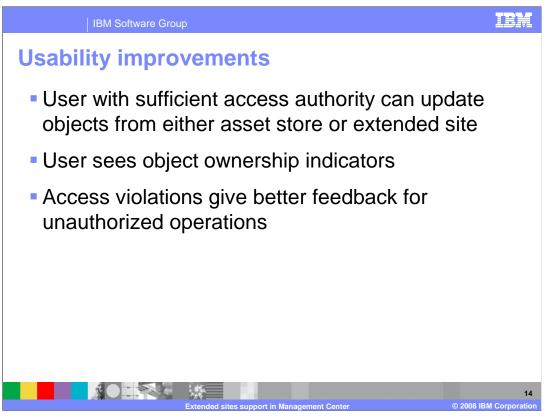


The Management Center can manage both asset stores and extended site stores for catalog, promotion, marketing, and attachment data. Since the Management Center has better usability characteristics, it is the preferred tool to do these tasks.

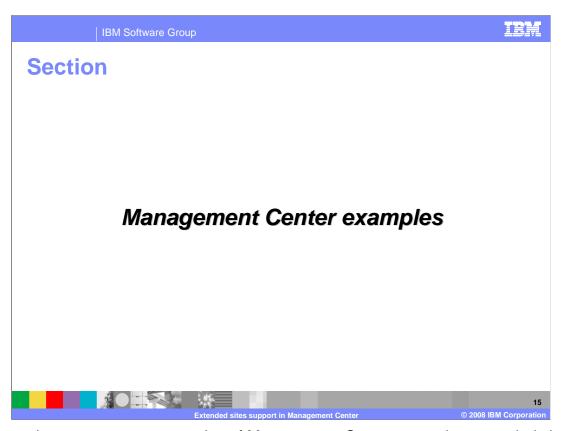


You use the Management Center to manage the catalog, promotions, marketing, and attachment content for both shared asset stores and extended site stores.

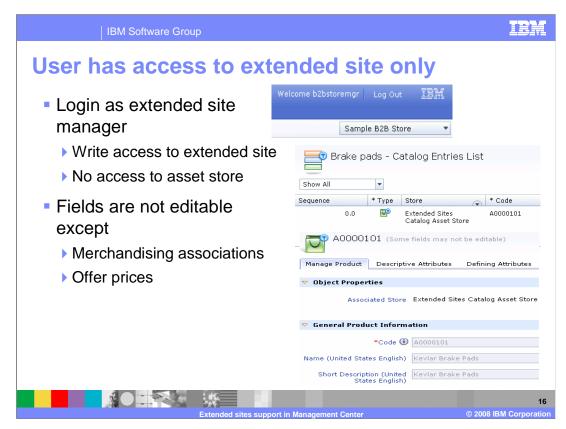
You use the administration console, the organization administration console, and Accelerator to manage everything else.



The Management Center offers usability improvements over that of Accelerator. If you have sufficient authority, you can update objects in the asset store even when in the context of the extended site store. To help keep the correct object ownership awareness, the object has both an identifying icon and a column which identifies the owning store. This ownership identification is only shown for stores which have a store relationship for that particular object. If you do not have sufficient authority to modify the object in the asset store, the fields are not editable. Subsequent slides show example screens of these improvements.



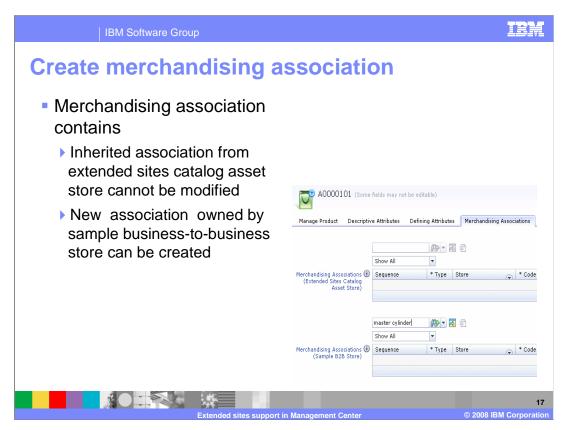
This section covers some examples of Management Center managing extended sites.



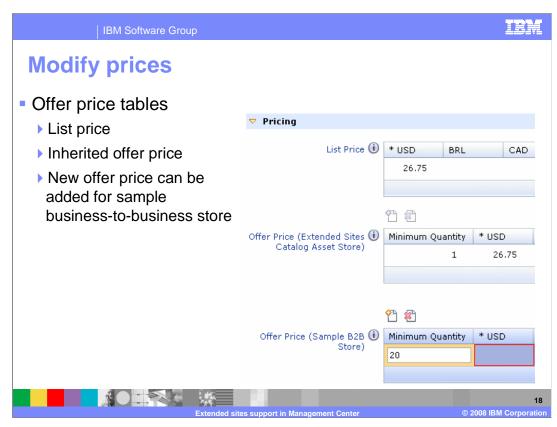
In this example, the business user b2bstoremgr has access to the sample business-tobusiness store extended sites store, but no access to the asset store owning the master catalog.

Since the master catalog is owned by the asset store, any products can be viewed, but not edited.

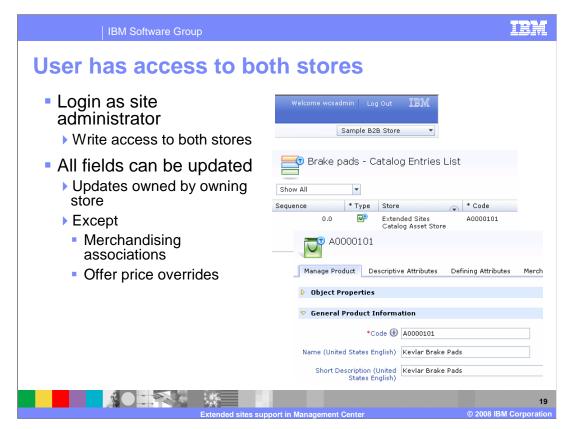
There are two exceptions which are discussed on a subsequent slide.



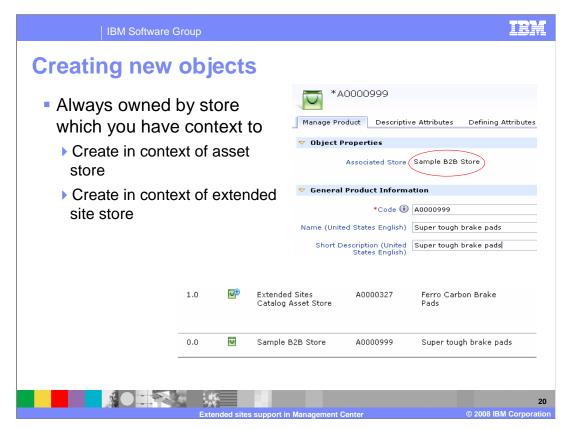
Merchandising associations receive special treatment. You can choose to create merchandising associations in either the asset store or the local extended sites store. You choose by selecting the appropriate table which are labeled as to ownership. The slide shows an example viewing the merchandising associations of a product. Each table is labeled with respect to which store the association is owned by.



Prices are also treated similarly to merchandising associations. An offer price can be overridden by creating a new offer price in the table labeled as owned by the local store.



Compare the previous example with this example. The business user wcsadmin has access to both the extended sites store, and the asset store owning the master catalog. The catalog entry which is owned by the asset store is editable, even though the selected store is the extended sites store.

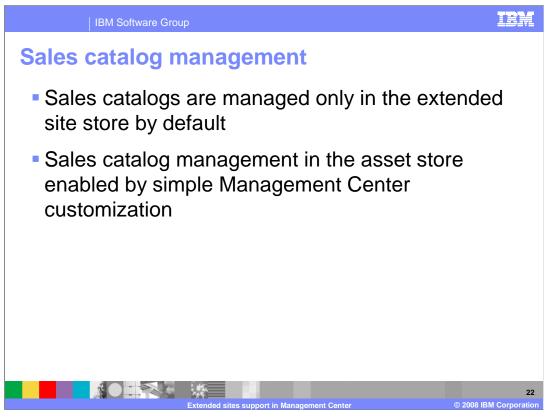


New objects are created and owned by the store which you have context to. The slide shows an example of having store context to the extended site store. When the new product is created, it is not owned by the asset store. It is owned by the extended site store.

This slide summarizes the semantics of creating and updating store objects with respect to which store owns the object.

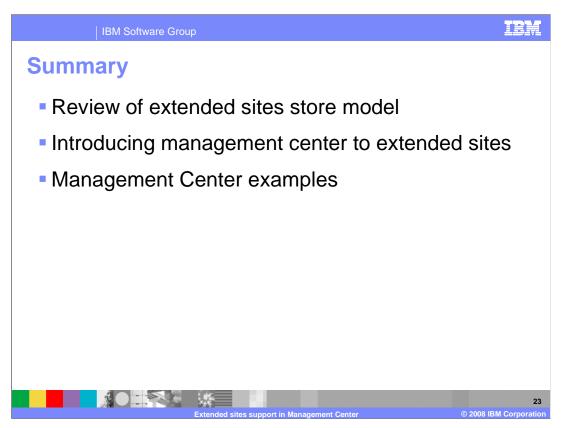
When you are logged into the extended sites store context, any objects you create are owned by the extended site store. Any objects you modify that are owned by the asset store remain being owned by the asset store. The modifications are made in the asset store. If you create a merchandising association or offer price in the extended site store in the corresponding table, that secondary object only applies to the extended site. No other store can see it. If you delete an object, it is removed from the asset store.

Objects viewed from the asset store are treated as the normal case of a local store without a store relationship. Everything you create, modify and delete is owned by the asset store.

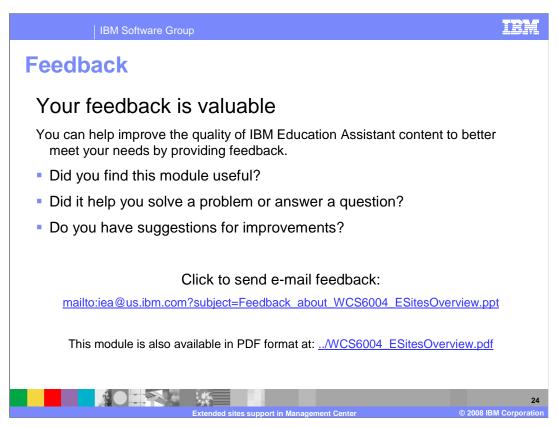


Sales catalogs are managed only in the extended site store by default. This means that to create or modify a sales catalog, it must be owned by the extended site store.

It is possible to perform a simple customization in the Management Center to allow the sales catalog to be managed in the asset store.



This presentation showed you how the Management Center is used to manage stores using the extended sites store model. You saw specific examples of how the Management Center works in the extended sites store context.



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