SYBASE®

Quick Start Guide

Mirror Activator™

15.2

[Linux, Microsoft Windows, and UNIX]

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Contents

About This Book

Sybase® Mirror Replication Agent™ version 15.2 extends the capabilities of Replication Server® to support the following primary data servers in a Sybase replication system:

- Adaptive Server® Enterprise (ASE)
- Oracle Database Server

Audience

This book is for anyone who needs to manage or administer a Sybase replication system with non-Sybase primary databases, or administer the non-Sybase primary databases in a Sybase replication system. This may include:

- Database administrators
- Network administrators
- System administrators

How to use this book

Use the *Mirror Replication Agent Reference Manual* to look up detailed information about Mirror Replication Agent commands and configuration parameters.

This book is organized as follows:

Chapter 1, “Setting Up Replication for ASE,” describes the quick-start procedure to install and configure a sample replication environment for ASE.

Chapter 2, “Setting Up Replication for Oracle,” describes the quick-start procedure to install and configure a sample replication environment for Oracle.

Related documents

Mirror Replication Agent See these documents to learn more about Mirror Replication Agent:

- *Mirror Activator Administration Guide* – for an overview of Mirror Replication Agent, information about configuring and administering Mirror Replication Agent instances, and information about configuring the other components in a Mirror Replication Agent system

- *Mirror Replication Agent Primary Database Guide* – for detailed, database-specific information about each database that is supported by Mirror Replication Agent
- *Mirror Replication Agent Installation Guide* – for information about installing Mirror Replication Agent software
- *Mirror Replication Agent Reference Manual* – for information about all Mirror Replication Agent commands and configuration parameters, including syntax, examples, and detailed command usage notes
- *Mirror Replication Agent Release Bulletin* – for last-minute information that was too late to be included in the documents

Note A more recent version of the Mirror Replication Agent release bulletin may be available on the World Wide Web. To check for critical product or document information that was added after the release of the product CD, use the Sybase Product Manuals Web site.

Replication Server See these documents for more information about transaction replication systems and the Replication Server software:

- *Replication Server Design Guide* – for an introduction to basic transaction replication concepts and Sybase replication technology
- *Replication Server Administration Guide* – for guidelines for creating and managing a replication system
- *Replication Server Installation Guide* – for installation and upgrade procedures for all Replication Server and related products
- *Replication Server Reference Manual* – for the syntax and detailed descriptions of Replication Server commands
- *Replication Server Heterogeneous Replication Guide* – for detailed information about configuring Replication Server and implementing a Sybase replication system with Oracle databases

Enterprise Connect Data Access (ECDA) See these documents for more information about ECDA:

- *Enterprise Connect Data Access Option for ODBC Users Guide for Access Services* – for information about the features and functionality of the ECDA Option for ODBC
- *Enterprise Connect Data Access Option for Oracle Server Administration and Users Guide* – for information about the features and functionality of the ECDA Option for Oracle

- *Enterprise Connect Data Access Installation Guide* – for installation and upgrade procedures for all ECDA and related products

Primary data server Make sure that you have appropriate documentation for the primary data server that you use with the Sybase replication system.

Java environment Mirror Replication Agent requires a Java Runtime Environment (JRE) on the Mirror Replication Agent host machine.

- The *Mirror Replication Agent Release Bulletin* contains the most up-to-date information about Java and JRE requirements.
- Java documentation available from your operating system vendor describes how to set up and manage the Java environment on your platform.

Other sources of information

Use the Sybase Getting Started CD, the SyBooks™ CD, and the Sybase Product Manuals Web site to learn more about your product:

- The Getting Started CD contains release bulletins and installation guides in PDF format, and may also contain other documents or updated information not included on the SyBooks CD. It is included with your software. To read or print documents on the Getting Started CD, you need Adobe Acrobat Reader, which you can download at no charge from the Adobe Web site using a link provided on the CD.
- The SyBooks CD contains product manuals and is included with your software. The Eclipse-based SyBooks browser allows you to access the manuals in an easy-to-use, HTML-based format.

  Some documentation may be provided in PDF format, which you can access through the PDF directory on the SyBooks CD. To read or print the PDF files, you need Adobe Acrobat Reader.

  See the *SyBooks Installation Guide* on the Getting Started CD, or the *README.txt* file on the SyBooks CD for instructions on installing and starting SyBooks.
- The Sybase Product Manuals Web site is an online version of the SyBooks CD that you can access using a standard Web browser. In addition to product manuals, you will find links to EBFs/Maintenance, Technical Documents, Case Management, Solved Cases, newsgroups, and the Sybase Developer Network.

  To access the Sybase Product Manuals Web site, go to Product Manuals at http://www.sybase.com/support/manuals/.

Sybase certifications on the Web

Technical documentation at the Sybase Web site is updated frequently.

❖ **Finding the latest information on product certifications**

1. Point your Web browser to Technical Documents at http://www.sybase.com/support/techdocs/.
2. Click Certification Report.
3. In the Certification Report filter select a product, platform, and timeframe and then click Go.
4. Click a Certification Report title to display the report.

❖ **Finding the latest information on component certifications**

1. Point your Web browser to Availability and Certification Reports at http://certification.sybase.com/.
2. Either select the product family and product under Search by Base Product; or select the platform and product under Search by Platform.
3. Select Search to display the availability and certification report for the selection.

❖ **Creating a personalized view of the Sybase Web site (including support pages)**

Set up a MySybase profile. MySybase is a free service that allows you to create a personalized view of Sybase Web pages.

1. Point your Web browser to Technical Documents at http://www.sybase.com/support/techdocs/.
2. Click MySybase and create a MySybase profile.

Sybase EBFs and software maintenance

❖ **Finding the latest information on EBFs and software maintenance**

1. Point your Web browser to the Sybase Support Page at http://www.sybase.com/support.
2. Select EBFs/Maintenance. If prompted, enter your MySybase user name and password.
3. Select a product.
4. Specify a time frame, and click Go. A list of EBF/Maintenance releases appears.

Padlock icons indicate that you do not have download authorization for certain EBF/Maintenance releases because you are not registered as a Technical Support Contact. If you have not registered, but have valid information provided by your Sybase representative or through your support contract, click Edit Roles to add the "Technical Support Contact" role to your MySybase profile.

5 Click the Info icon to display the EBF/Maintenance report, or click the product description to download the software.

Style conventions

The following style conventions are used in this book:

- In a sample screen display, commands that you should enter exactly as shown appear like this:

  ```
  ra_init
  ```

- In the regular text of this document, variables or user-supplied words appear like this:

  Specify the *value* option to change the setting of the configuration parameter.

- In a sample screen display, variables or words that you should replace with the appropriate value for your site appear like this:

  ```
  resume connection to pds.pdb
  ```

  Here, *pds* and *pdb* are the variables you should replace.

- In the regular text of this document, names of programs, utilities, procedures, and commands appear like this:

  Use the pdb_init command to initialize the primary database.

- In the regular text of this document, names of database objects (tables, columns, stored procedures, and so on) appear like this:

  Select the price column in the widgets table.

- In the regular text of this document, names of datatypes appear like this:

  Use the date or datetime datatype.

- In the regular text of this document, names of files and directories appear like this:

  Log files are located in the *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/inst_name/log* directory.

Syntax conventions

Table 1 shows the syntax conventions used in this book:

Table 1: Syntax conventions

Key	Definition
{ }	Curly braces indicate that you must choose at least one of the enclosed options. Do not type the braces when you enter the command.
[ ]	Brackets mean that choosing one or more of the enclosed options is optional. Do not type the brackets when you enter the command.
( )	Type parentheses as part of the command
|	The vertical bar means you can select only one of the options shown.
,	The comma means you can choose as many of the options shown as you like, separating your choices with commas that you type as part of the command.

In reference sections of this document, statements that show the syntax of commands appear like this:

ra_config [*param* [, *value*]]

The words *param* and *value* in the syntax are variables or user-supplied words.

Character-case conventions

The following character-case conventions are used in this book:

- All command syntax and command examples are shown in lowercase. However, Mirror Replication Agent command names are not case-sensitive. For example, RA_CONFIG, Ra_Config, and ra_config are equivalent.
- Names of configuration parameters are case-sensitive. For example, Scan_Sleep_Max is not the same as scan_sleep_max, and the former would be interpreted as an invalid parameter name.
- Database object names are not case-sensitive in Mirror Replication Agent commands. However, to use a mixed-case object name in a Mirror Replication Agent command (to match a mixed-case object name in the primary database), delimit the object name with quote characters. For example:

```
pdb_get_tables "TableName"
```

Accessibility features

This document is available in an HTML version that is specialized for accessibility. You can navigate the HTML with an adaptive technology such as a screen reader, or view it with a screen enlarger.

Mirror Replication Agent and the HTML documentation have been tested for compliance with U.S. government Section 508 Accessibility requirements. Documents that comply with Section 508 generally also meet non-U.S. accessibility guidelines, such as the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) guidelines for Web sites.

The online help for this product is also provided in HTML, which you can navigate using a screen reader.

Note You might need to configure your accessibility tool for optimal use. Some screen readers pronounce text based on its case; for example, they pronounce ALL UPPERCASE TEXT as initials, and MixedCase Text as words. You might find it helpful to configure your tool to announce syntax conventions. Consult the documentation for your tool.

For information about how Sybase supports accessibility, see Sybase Accessibility at http://www.sybase.com/accessibility. The Sybase Accessibility site includes links to information on Section 508 and W3C standards.

For a Section 508 compliance statement for Mirror Activator, see Sybase Accessibility at http://www.sybase.com/detail_list?id=52484.

If you need help

Each Sybase installation that has purchased a support contract has one or more designated people who are authorized to contact Sybase Technical Support. If you cannot resolve a problem using the manuals or online help, please have the designated person contact Sybase Technical Support or the Sybase subsidiary in your area.

CHAPTER 1

Setting Up Replication for ASE

Follow the instructions in this chapter to install and configure a sample replication environment for Adaptive Server Enterprise (ASE). The procedure described in this chapter does not describe the steps for creating a mirrored copy.

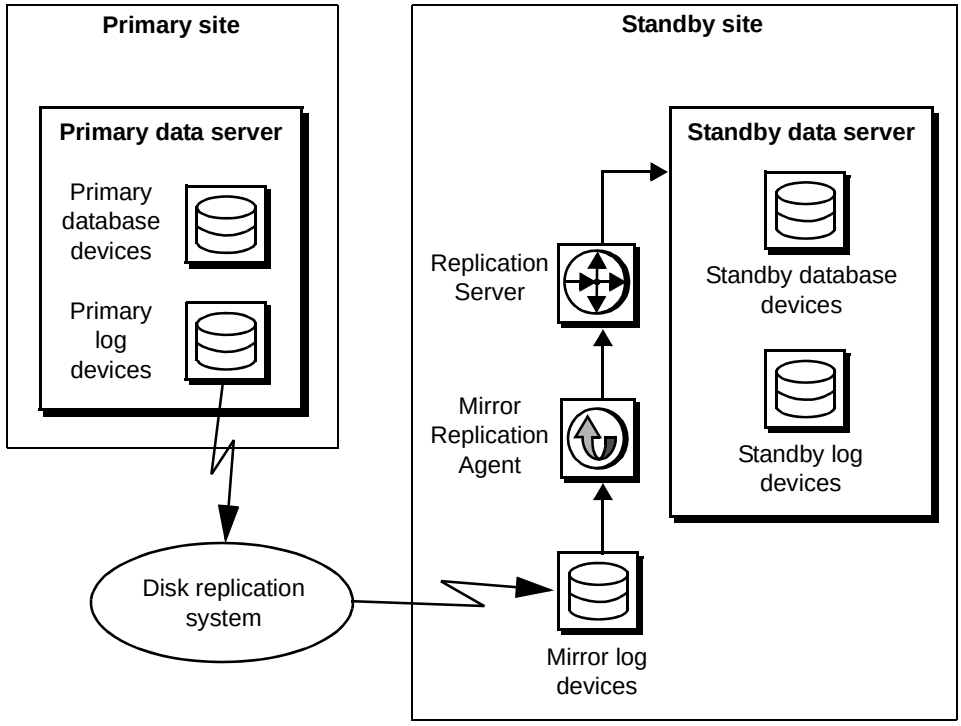
Note Use the procedures in this chapter only for proof-of-concept (POC) or testing, not for production.

The instructions in this chapter illustrate installation on a UNIX or Linux system. Installation instructions for other platforms are in the *Mirror Replication Agent Installation Guide*.

System configuration

Figure 1-1 shows a typical Mirror Activator system configuration for ASE. Arrows illustrate the flow of mirrored log device data and replicated transactions during normal Mirror Activator system operation, that is, while replicating transactions from the primary database to the standby database.

Figure 1-1: Sybase replication system with ASE



Prerequisites

Before using this procedure, be familiar with ASE and have an understanding of Sybase replication. In addition:

- The ASE primary and standby servers are installed and running.
- Mirror Replication Agent has direct access to the ASE *transaction* logs or a mirrored copy of the *transaction* logs.

During this procedure:

- Sybase recommends that you do not use Replication Server reserved words for object names and connection names. A complete list of reserved words is documented in the *Replication Server Reference Manual*.

- Because some directories, files, executable commands, and examples are shown only for Sun Solaris, adjust accordingly for Microsoft Windows and for other UNIX platforms.

System requirements

The target Windows computer on which you are installing the Mirror Activator components must meet the following memory and disk space requirements:

Table 1-1: Memory and disk requirements

Components	Memory (RAM)	Disk space
Replication Server	512MB	380MB
Mirror Replication Agent	512MB	300MB

Installing Mirror Activator components

This section explains pre-installation tasks and describes how to install and verify the installation of these components of Mirror Activator for ASE:

- Mirror Replication Agent 15.2
- Replication Server 15.2

Before you start

Before installing Mirror Activator components, identify the Sybase installation directories and obtain the installation software.

Identifying the Sybase installation directory

Mirror Replication Agent and Replication Server are installed in the same base directory (*$SYBASE*), which is identified by the SYBASE environment variable. Select a path on a host drive to be the recipient of the Sybase installation and configuration activities. For example:

```
/software/sybase
```

In addition, make sure you have a temporary installation directory with at least 100MB of space for the installation program to use.

Accessing products from the SPDC

If you are not using installation CDs, go to the Sybase Product Download Center (SPCD) Web site to obtain replication software.

❖ **Downloading the replication software**

You must have a login ID and password to download software from the SPDC.

1 Go to SPDC at https://sybase.subscribenet.com/control/sybs/login and enter your login ID and password.

The Product List page appears.

2 Select Mirror Activator.

The detailed Product Information page appears.

3 Select the Mirror Activator software you need by primary database, version, and platform.

The Software Terms and Conditions page appears, listing countries and regions.

4 Either:

- Select I Agree to accept the terms without reading them, go to the Product Download page, and continue with step 6, or
- Select your country or region to read the terms.

  The software licence agreement for the software appears. Read the terms and either:

  - Select I Agree to accept the terms, go to the Product Download page, and continue with step 6, or
  - Select Cancel to return to the high-level Product Information page.

5 The Product Download Page lists the software and documentation for the product. Select FTP Download or Advanced Download Options for the Mirror Activator software to download, and save the compressed files to your local drive. Do the same to download Replication Server.

Note For each product, the documentation download contains installation-related documents, and the SyBooks download contains the rest of the documentation set.

6 Uncompress and extract all the installation images to your local drive.

Installing Mirror Replication Agent

The Mirror Replication Agent installation process creates a directory structure containing the Mirror Replication Agent binaries, scripts, Java Runtime Environment (JRE), and associated files. There are no configuration steps during installation.

Before you install Mirror Replication Agent, see the *Mirror Replication Agent Installation Guide*.

❖ **Installing Mirror Replication Agent software**

1 Verify that the operating system (OS) patch levels are at the current level required to support Java 6.0. This is needed to support the JRE that is installed with Mirror Replication Agent.

See the *Mirror Replication Agent Installation Guide*.

2 Use one of the following methods to install the software:

- From the Sybase Software Product Download Center (SPDC), download and extract the Mirror Activator 15.2 CD install image for Sun Solaris (see “Accessing products from the SPDC” on page 4 for details), or
- Insert the Mirror Activator CD into your CD drive.

3 Execute the setup routine for Solaris:

```
./setup
```

4 If you see an error message saying that there is not enough temporary disk space, add this to your setup command:

```
./setup -is:tempdir someDirectory
```

where *someDirectory* is a directory with at least 100MB of disk space that the installation program can use.

Note If you are installing from a remote machine and do not have an X-Windows client, execute ./setup –console to run in console mode.

5 On the Welcome window, click Next.

6 Select a geographic location that displays the license agreement. Select I Agree, and click Next.

7 Enter the directory where you want to install Mirror Replication Agent:

- If the directory does not exist, the installation program prompts you to create it. Click Yes to create it.
- If the destination directory exists, you receive a warning message that you are installing into an existing directory. Click Yes.

8 Select Typical for the installation setup type, and click Next.

9 The installation program displays a summary of what is to be installed. Click Next.

10 The installation program starts to install Mirror Replication Agent, displaying the progress status. You might see this message:

```
There are newer files already installed and do you
want to replace them?
```

Click No to All.

11 When you see a message that indicates that the installation was successful, click Next.

12 The SySAM License Server window opens and displays this prompt:

```
Will licenses be obtained from the License Server?
```

- If you answer Yes, you can leave the *license-mrx.lic* license file where it was installed (*$SYBASE/SYSAM-2_0/licenses*), or you can move the file to the *SYSAM-2_0/licenses* directory of your SYSAM license server. In either case, the Mirror Replication Agent will verify the necessary license.
- If you answer No, no further action is needed. The Mirror Replication Agent will use the installed license (*license-mrx.lic*) as it was installed in *$SYBASE/SYSAM-2_0/licenses*.

Click Next.

13 The SySAM notification window prompts you to configure your server for e-mail notification. When configuration is enabled, you receive information about license management events that require attention. Select Yes and either accept the default values that are supplied, or enter these values:

- SMTP server host name
- SMTP server port number
- E-mail return address
- Recipients of the notification
- Message severity level of an event that will trigger an e-mail message. Your choices are:
  - Informational
  - Warning
  - Error

If you choose not to have e-mail alerts or severity messages logged, select No.

Click Next.

14 When you receive a message indicating that Mirror Replication Agent was successfully installed, click Finish.

See the *Mirror Replication Agent Installation Guide*.

❖ **Verifying the installation**

1 Change to the directory (*$SYBASE*) where you installed Mirror Replication Agent.

2 Set the environment variable by sourcing *SYBASE.csh* or *SYBASE.sh*, as appropriate for your shell.

3 Change to *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/bin*.

4 Obtain the Mirror Replication Agent version string:

```
ma.sh -v
```

You should see the Sybase copyright and the Mirror Replication Agent version string.

Installing Replication Server

If Replication Server is already installed, go to “Configure Replication Server for replication to the standby” on page 12.

❖ **Installing Replication Server**

1 Use one of the following methods to download Replication Server software.

- After following the download instructions from the SPDC in the section “Accessing products from the SPDC” on page 4, go to the location where you extracted the Replication Server 15.2 for Windows installation image (see “Accessing products from the SPDC” on page 4 for details), or
- Insert the Replication Server CD in your CD drive.

2 Execute the setup routine:

```
./setup
```

3 If you see an error message saying that there is not enough temporary disk space, add this line to your setup command:

```
./setup –is:tempdir someDirectory
```

where *someDirectory* is a directory with at least 100MB of disk space that the installation program can use.

4 On the Welcome window, click Next.

5 Select a geographic location that displays the license agreement. Select I Agree, and click Next.

6 Enter the directory where you want to install Replication Server:

- If the directory does not exist, the installation program prompts you to create it. Click Yes to create it.
- If the destination directory exists, you receive a warning message that you are installing into an existing directory. Click Yes.

7 Select Typical for the installation setup type, and click Next.

8 The installation program displays a summary of what is to be installed. Click Next.

9 The installation program starts to install Replication Server, displaying the progress status. You may see the following message:

```
There are newer files already installed and do you
```

```
want to replace them?
```

Click No to All.

10 When you receive a message that Replication Server software has successfully installed, click Next.

Note This procedure uses the SAMPLE_RS Replication Server.

11 The SySAM License Server window opens and displays this prompt:

```
Will licenses be obtained from the License Server?
```

Respond to how you set up your environment and use the license obtained from the software product download site (SPDC) for Mirror Activator.

Click Next.

12 The SySAM notification window prompts you to configure your server for e-mail notification. When configuration is enabled, you receive information about license management events that require attention. Select Yes, and either accept the default values that are supplied or enter your own values for the following fields:

- SMTP server host name
- SMTP server port number
- Sender e-mail address
- Recipient e-mail address
- Message severity level of an event that will trigger an e-mail message. Your choices are:
  - Informational
  - Warning
  - Error

If you choose not to have e-mail alerts or severity messages logged, select No.

Click Next.

13 To start a sample Replication Server, select Yes, and click Next.

14 The following information appears:

```
This page contains detailed information regarding
the sample Replication Server.Please record this
```

```
information.

The sample Replication Server will be called
SAMPLE_RS and will run on port 11752. It will be
configured with a user of sa and no password.

The sample Replication Server will use an embedded
RSSD called SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD that runs on port 11751.
It will be configured with a user of
SAMPLE_RS_RSSD_prim and a password of
SAMPLE_RS_RSSD_prim_ps.

The installer has updated the appropriate interfaces
file or sql.ini file.

All files and logs associated with the sample
Replication Server will be located in the directory
$SYBASE/REP-15_2/samp_repserver.

The sample Replication Server will be configured
using the file $SYBASE/REP-15_2/samp_repserver
/SAMPLE_RS.res.
```

Keep this information for future reference. Click Next.

15 The SAMPLE_RS is now running and a “successful installation” message appears. Click Finish.

❖ **Verifying the installation**

1 Change to the directory (*$SYBASE*) where you installed Replication Server.

2 Set the environment variables by sourcing the *SYBASE.csh* file.

3 Use isql to log in to Replication Server:

```
isql –Usa –P –SSAMPLE_RS
```

You should successfully log in to the Replication Server.

4 Exit isql.

Configuring Mirror Activator components for ASE

This section describes the steps, in order, for configuring the components for Mirror Replication Agent for ASE:

1 Configuring Replication Server

2 Configuring Mirror Replication Agent

Configuring Replication Server

This section describes the required steps—shown in order—to configure Replication Server for ASE:

1 Configure the Replication Server for remote access.

2 Configure Replication Server for replication to the standby.

3 Prepare the primary ASE for Replication Server.

4 Configure Replication Server for replication from the primary database.

See the *Mirror Activator Administration Guide* and the *Mirror Replication Agent Primary Database Guide*.

Configure the Replication Server for remote access

This section describes the required configurations to allow replication to occur when Replication Server is installed on a different (remote) machine than the primary or standby ASE servers.

The *interfaces* file entry for SAMPLE_RS and SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD uses "localhost" as the name of the machine where SAMPLE_RS and SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD reside. If the primary ASE database is not on the same machine as the SAMPLE_RS, the *interfaces* file entry must be changed to use either the machine name or the IP address of the machine.

Note This procedure is not required if the primary and standby ASE servers are on the same machine as Replication Server.

❖ **Configuring the SAMPLE_RS for remote access**

1 Shut down Replication Server:

```
isql -Usa -P -SSAMPLE_RS
shutdown
go
```

A message appears, indicating that Replication Server is shut down.

2 Edit the *interfaces* file.

Note You can use any Tabular Data Stream™ (TDS) client utility (isql, isqlApp, or SQLAdvantage) that you prefer.

3 Change the entry for the SAMPLE_RS and SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD from "localhost" to either a machine name or an IP address.

4 Add the primary ASE server and the standby ASE servers to the *interfaces* file, if they do not exist.

5 Go to the *$SYBASE/$SYBASE_REP/samp_repserver* directory:

```
cd $SYBASE/$SYBASE_REP/samp_repserver/
```

6 Run the start-up script:

```
./RUN_SAMPLE_RS &
```

Configure Replication Server for replication to the standby

❖ **Creating a Replication Server connection to standby**

1 If needed, add the standby server to the *interfaces* file of the Replication Server and reboot the Replication Server.

2 Go to the *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/scripts/ase* directory.

3 Make a copy of the *ase_create_rs_standby_connection.rs* file:

```
cp ase_create_rs_standby_connection.rs
myma_ase_create_rs_standby_connection.rs
```

4 Change these values in the newly-created standby script and save the script:

- *$SYBASE* – enter the path name of the *$SYBASE* where the Replication Server resides. For example, */software/sybase*. (*$SYBASE* occurs three times in the script.)
- *$SYBASE_REP* – enter *REP-15_2*.
- *rds* – name of the data server where the standby database resides.

- *rdb* – name of the standby database.

Note

- If you are not using the SAMPLE_RS, change the SAMPLE_RS to the proper Replication Server name.
- The value entered for *rs.rs_ds_name* and *rs.rs_name* must exist in the *interfaces* file used by the Replication Server. The names are case-sensitive.

5 In Replication Server, create the connection from the Replication Server to the standby database:

```
$SYBASE/$SYBASE_REP/install/rs_init
-r $SYBASE/MA-15_2/scripts/ase/
myma_ase_create_rs_standby_connection.rs
```

The connection to the standby database is created.

Prepare the primary ASE for Replication Server

❖ **Preparing the primary ASE database for Replication Server**

- Add an entry for the Replication Server in the *interfaces* file of the primary ASE.

Note It is possible that a reboot will be required for the primary ASE. Sybase recommends that you reboot the ASE server to get a fresh copy of the *interfaces* file.

Configure Replication Server for replication from the primary database

This section describes these configuration steps required for replication from the primary database:

1 Configure Replication Server for replication from the primary database.

2 Grant create object permission to the Mirror Replication Agent user.

3 Create the database replication definition.

4 Create the database replication subscription.

❖ **Configuring Replication Server for replication from the primary database**

1 If needed, add the primary ASE server to the *interfaces* file of the Replication Server and reboot the Replication Server.

2 Change to *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/scripts/ase*.

3 Make a copy of *ase_create_rs_primary_connection.rs*:

```
cp ase_create_rs_primary_connection.rs
myma_ase_create_rs_primary_connection.rs
```

4 Change these values in the newly created script and save the script:

- *$SYBASE* – enter the path name of the *$SYBASE* where the Replication Server resides, for example, */software/sybase*. (*$SYBASE* occurs three times in the script).
- *$SYBASE_REP* – enter *REP-15_2*.
- *pds* – name of the ASE data server where the primary database resides.
- *pdb* – name of the primary database.

Note

- If you are not using the SAMPLE_RS, change the SAMPLE_RS to the proper Replication Server name.
- The value entered for *rs.rs_ds_name* and *rs.rs_name* must exist in the *interfaces* file used by the Replication Server, and the names are case-sensitive.

5 In Replication Server, create the connection from the Replication Server to the primary database:

```
$SYBASE/$SYBASE_REP/install/rs_init -r
myma_ase_create_rs_primary_connection.rs
```

The connection to the primary database is created.

6 Verify that the connections to the primary and standby servers have been made:

```
isql -Usa -P -SSAMPLE_RS
admin who
go
```

```
Spid Name       State             Info
---- ---------- ----------------- -----------------------------------
```

```
23   DSI EXEC   Awaiting Command  101(1)SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD.SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD
19   DSI        Awaiting Message  101 SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD.SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD
18   SQM        Awaiting Message  101:0 SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD.SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD
28   DSI EXEC   Awaiting Command  102(1) repit152i2.foo2
27   DSI        Awaiting Message  102 repit152i2.foo2
26   SQM        Awaiting Message  102:0 repit152i2.foo2
38   DSI EXEC   Awaiting Command  103(1) repit152i.foo
33   DSI        Awaiting Message  103 repit152i.foo
35   DIST       Awaiting Wakeup   103 repit152i.foo
36   SQT        Awaiting Wakeup   103:1 DIST repit152i.foo
34   SQM        Awaiting Wakeup   103:1 repit152i.foo
32   SQL        Awaiting Message  103:0 repit152i.foo
37   REP AGENT  Awaiting Command  repit152i.foo
20   dSUB       Sleeping
15   dCM        Awaiting Message
17   dAIO       Awaiting Message
21   dREC       Sleeping          dREC
39   USER       Active            sa
14   dALARM     Awaiting Wakeup
22   dSYSAM     Sleeping
```

In this example, *repit152i.foo* is the primary database, it has a Mirror Replication Agent thread, and *repit152i2.foo2* is the standby database. All threads for the primary and standby databases should have the Awaiting Message or Awaiting Command state.

❖ **Granting *create object* permission to the Mirror Replication Agent user**

1 Allow the default Mirror Replication Agent user to create replication definitions:

```
grant create object to SAMPLE_RS_ra
go
```

Permission is granted to user “SAMPLE_RS_ra.”

Note Create object permissions must be granted to the value (located in *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/init/ase.rs*) that you use for the rs_username configuration parameter.

2 Exit isql.

❖ **Creating the database replication definition**

1 Go to the *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/scripts/sybase directory*:

```
cd $SYBASE/MA-15_2/scripts/sybase
```

2 Make a copy of the *create_rs_db_repdef.sql* directory:

```
cp create_rs_db_repdef.sql
myma_create_rs_db_repdef.sql
```

3 Before executing the *myma_create_rs_db_repdef.sql* script, change the value of "{pds}.{pdb}" to the name of the connection string you defined for the primary database, where:

- *pds* is the name of the data server where the primary database resides.
- *pdb* is the name of the primary database.

For example:

```
repit152i.foo
```

Here is a database replication definition example:

```
create database replication definition repit152i_repdef1
with primary at repit152i.foo
replicate DDL
go
```

4 Execute the script in Replication Server:

```
isql -Usa -P –SSAMPLE_RS -imyma_create_rs_db_repdef.sql
```

A message appears, indicating that the database replication definition has been created.

❖ **Creating the database replication subscription**

1 Make a copy of *create_rs_db_sub.sql*:

```
cp create_rs_db_sub.sql myma_create_rs_db_sub.sql
```

2 Change these values in the copied script and save the changes:
{*pds*} – name of the data server where the primary database resides
{*pdb*} – name of the primary database
{*rds*} – name of the data server where the standby database resides
{*rdb*} – name of the standby database

Here is a create database replication subscription example:

```
create subscription repit152i_sub1
for database replication definition
repit152i_repdef1
with primary at repit152i.foo
with replicate at repit152i2.foo2
without materialization
```

3 Execute the script in Replication Server:

```
isql -Usa -P -SSAMPLE_RS -imymra_create_rs_db_sub.sql
```

A message appears, indicating that the subscription is being created.

Configuring Mirror Replication Agent

This section describes the required steps—shown in order—to configure Mirror Replication Agent for ASE:

1 Prepare and create the Mirror Replication Agent instance.

2 Verify the Mirror Replication Agent instance installation.

3 Resume the Mirror Replication Agent instance.

4 Test replication.

5 Reset the primary ASE database for replication.

Prepare and create the Mirror Replication Agent instance

A single installation of the Mirror Replication Agent can support replication from multiple databases; however, one Mirror Replication Agent instance is needed for each ASE database to be replicated.

❖ **Preparing for a Mirror Replication Agent instance**

1 Determine the default settings you want.

By default, Mirror Replication Agent is configured to mark every user table in the primary database for replication, and to create a replication definition for every table marked. Although these settings may be reasonable for production environments, they may not be useful in a test or proof-of-concept environment, where only a subset of tables are being replicated. If you do not want the automatic table marking or replication definition generation options, change the settings of two Mirror Replication Agent configuration parameters: pdb_automark_tables and pdb_auto_create_repdefs.

See the *Mirror Replication Agent Reference Manual*.

2 Locate the sample *resource* file.

The majority of configuration values required to create and initialize a Mirror Replication Agent can be recorded and stored in a resource file. Using a resource file provides a means to record or retain the configuration information for a Mirror Replication Agent for ASE instance, allowing an instance to be removed and re-created.

A sample resource file is located in the Mirror Replication Agent *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/init/ase.rs* directory.

❖ **Creating a Mirror Replication Agent instance**

1 Go to the *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/init* directory.

2 Create an instance *resource* file by copying the resource file template *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/init/ase.rs* file to another file that contains the configuration information for a new instance:

```
cp ase.rs myma.rs
```

3 Change the values assigned to the properties listed in Table 1-2:

Table 1-2: Resource file parameters

Parameter	Description	Example values
instance_name	Any valid name.	myma
admin_port	Port number that Mirror Replication Agent will use.	20000
pds_host_name	Machine (host) where ASE is installed.	repit
pds_port_number	Port number for ASE.	5600
pds_database_name	Name of database replicated from the primary data server.	foo
pds_username	A valid user name that has “sa” and replicate roles.	sa
pds_password	Password for pds_username.	sa_ps **Note** For null passwords, leave blank.
create_pds_username	Specifies whether or not the ma_admin utility, invoked without the -r option, should create the Mirror Replication Agent primary database user login if the login does not already exist in the primary data server. For information about the ma_admin utility -r option, see the *Mirror Activator Administration Guide*.	yes
pds_sa_username	System admin name.	sa

Parameter	Description	Example values
pds_sa_password	System admin name password.	sa_ps **Note** For null passwords, leave blank.
rs_host_name	Machine where Replication Server is installed.	repit
rs_port_number	Port where Replication Server is installed.	11752
rs_username	User ID that Mirror Replication Agent uses to access primary Replication Server; it must have CONNECT SOURCE and CREATE OBJECT capabilities.	sa
rs_password	Password for rs_username.	
rs_charset	Character set that Replication Server is using. **Note** The value defined for the Replication Agent rs_charset configuration parameter must match the value of RS_charset in the Replication Server configuration file at *$SYBASE/REP-15_2 /install /<server>.cfg*. Here, *<server>* is the name of the Replication Server.	iso_1
rs_source_ds	ASE server of the primary database.	repit152i
rs_source_db	Primary database.	foo
rssd_host_name	Machine where RSSD resides.	repit
rssd_port_number	Port number where RSSD resides.	11751
rssd_database_name	Database name for RSSD.	SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD
rssd_username	Valid user for RSSD.	SAMPLE_RS_RSSD_prim
rssd_password	Password for rssd_username.	SAMPLE_RS_RSSD_prim_ps
disable_rat	Disable Mirror Replication Agent thread.	yes
start_instance	Start the instance that was created.	yes
initialize_instance	Initialize the Mirror Replication Agent instance. **Note** Set the initialize_instance parameter to yes (the default is no) to initialize the Mirror Replication Agent instance. If you retain the default value of no, manually issue the ra_devicepath command after initialization to set the correct mirror path.	yes

Parameter	Description	Example values
ra_devicepath_x	Primary database log mirror location information. These parameter names must be unique in the format ra_devicepath_*x*, where *x* is a unique sequential number and the parameter value contains both the device name and the device path separated by a comma.	*ra_devicepath_1 = logA, /dev/pubs2/logA.dat*

4 Validate and execute the new instance resource file:

```
$SYBASE/MA-15_2/bin/ma_admin.sh -vr $SYBASE/MA-
15_2/init/myma.rs
```

where *myma.rs* is the *resource* file.
Validation results are returned as either:

- Response_file processing completed, or
- Response_file processing completed with errors.

  If any validation fails, the ma_admin utility returns an error message and information about the failure. You can repeat the validation process as many times as necessary until it executes without error. No entities are changed or created.

5 After the *resource* file has been validated, allow the *ma_admin* utility to create the MRA instance:

```
$SYBASE/MA-15_2/bin/ma_admin.sh -r $SYBASE/MA-
15_2/init/myma.rs
```

A message appears, indicating that response file processing is completed.

6 **Note** If in your resource file you set start_instance to yes and the log indicates that the Mirror Replication Agent instance was started, skip this step, and continue with the next section.

Change to the instance directory and run Mirror Replication Agent in the background:

```
cd $SYBASE/MA-15_2/myma
```

Execute the *RUN* file in the background, for example:

```
./RUN_myma &
```

Your Mirror Replication Agent for ASE is now running.

Using the example settings in the *resource* file

Using the example settings specified in the *resource* file, the Mirror Replication Agent will:

- Stop, disable, and preserve the secondary truncation point of the current ASE Mirror Replication Agent thread
- Mark the primary database with sp_reptostandby

Warning! If you have a large amount of text or image data in existing tables, the sp_reptostandby might take a long time to complete.

- Read all the tables in the primary database and prepare them for replication
- Initialize the Mirror Replication Agent

Verify the Mirror Replication Agent instance installation

❖ **Verifying the Mirror Replication Agent installation**

1 Update the Replication Server *interfaces* file to include an entry for the Mirror Replication Agent location. See the *Replication Server Administration Guide*.

2 Verify the connection to the Mirror Replication Agent:

a Open a command window in the *$SYBASE* directory of your Replication Server installation.

b Set the environment variables by sourcing *SYBASE.csh* or *SYBASE.sh*, as appropriate for your shell.

c Use isql to log in to Mirror Replication Agent:

```
isql –Usa –P –Smyma
```

3 Verify the Mirror Replication Agent connection to Replication Server:

a Enter:

```
test_connection RS
go
```

b This output appears:

```
 Type Connection
 ---- ----------
 RS   succeeded
(1 row affected)
```

c If the result indicates a failure, the Replication Server or the RSSD is not responding, or the connection properties (host, port, user, or password) are incorrect.

Verify the host and port configuration values, and manually log in to the Replication Server and RSSD as the configured user to determine which property is incorrectly defined.

See the *Mirror Activator Administration Guide*.

4 Verify the Mirror Replication Agent connection to the primary ASE database:

a Enter:

```
test_connection PDS
go
```

This output appears:

```
Type Connection
---- ----------
PDS  succeeded
(1 row affected)
```

b If the result indicates a failure:

- The server is not responding, or
- The connection properties host, port, pds_database_name, user, or password are incorrect.

Check the host and port configuration values, and manually log in to the primary ASE database as the configured user (pds_username in the *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/init/myma.rs*) to find which property is incorrectly defined.

See the *Mirror Activator Administration Guide* section titled, "Testing network connectivity."

Resume the Mirror Replication Agent instance

❖ **Resuming the Mirror Replication Agent instance**

1 The resume command puts the Mirror Replication Agent in a REPLICATING state, reading the ASE *active* log and sending commands to Replication Server.

To place the Mirror Replication Agent in a REPLICATING state, enter the resume command:

```
resume
go
```

If the Mirror Replication Agent successfully transfers to a REPLICATING state, this result is returned:

```
State                                Action
-----------------------------------  -------------------------
REPLICATING (WAITING AT END OF LOG)  Ready to replicate data.
```

If the state returned is ADMIN, an error prevented the REPLICATING state from being achieved. To determine the error, review the contents of the Mirror Replication Agent instance log. Also, see the *Mirror Activator Administration Guide*.

2 The ra_status command returns the state of the Mirror Replication Agent. It is good practice to verify that the Mirror Replication Agent remains in REPLICATING state, even after the resume command executes successfully.

To detect an error that occurred after replication start-up, execute the ra_status command:

```
ra_status
go
```

If the Mirror Replication Agent is in REPLICATING state, this result is returned:

```
State                                 Action
-----------------------------------   -------------------------
REPLICATING  (WAITING AT END OF LOG)  Ready to replicate data.
```

If the state returned is ADMIN, an error prevented the REPLICATING state from being achieved. To determine the error, review the contents of the Mirror Replication Agent instance log. Also, see the *Mirror Activator Administration Guide*.

3 Exit from the isql session.

4 To validate that both primary and standby connections are active, issue the following commands:

```
isql -Usa -P -SSAMPLE_RS
admin who
go
```

You should not proceed until admin who has a status for threads similar to this:

```
Spid Name      State            Info
```

```
---- --------- ---------------- --------------------------------------
30   DSI EXEC  Awaiting Command 101(1) SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD.SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD
22   DSI       Awaiting Message 101 SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD.SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD
18   SQM       Awaiting Message 101:0 SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD.SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD
47   DSI EXEC  Awaiting Command 102(1) repit152i2.foo2
23   DSI       Awaiting Message 102 repit152i2.foo2
19   SQM       Awaiting Message 102:0 repit152i2.foo2
46   DSI EXEC  Awaiting Command 103(1) repit152i.foo
24   DSI       Awaiting Message 103 repit152i.foo
26   DIST      Awaiting Wakeup  103 repit152i.foo
29   SQT       Awaiting Wakeup  103:1 DIST repit152i.foo
21   SQM       Awaiting Message 103:1 repit152i.foo
20   SQM       Awaiting Message 103:0 repit152i.foo
53   REP AGENT Awaiting Command repit152i.f00
25   dSUB      Sleeping
15   dCM       Awaiting Message
17   dAIO      Awaiting Message
27   dREC      Sleeping         dREC
54   USER      Active           sa
14   dALARM    Awaiting Wakeup
28   dSYSAM    Sleeping
```

Test replication

❖ **Testing replication**

1 Connect to the primary ASE database (pdb1) as a user.

Warning! Sybase recommends that you do not use the *maint user* because *maint user* filtering is enabled by default, and transactions by this user will not be replicated.

2 Create a test table to replicate (unless it already exists):

```
create table T1( a int, b char(10))
```

After the elapsed time referenced by the Mirror Replication Agent setting in scan_sleep_max, the test table named “T1” should be replicated to the target ASE instance.

3 Grant permissions to any new or existing object to be replicated, so that the Replication Server maintenance user can update this table:

```
grant all on T1 to public
```

4 After the table is marked and the Mirror Replication Agent is in a REPLICATING state, insert test data into the test table and commit it:

```
insert into T1 values ( 42, 'foo' )
go
```

5 Examine the standby site for results and compare the contents of your test table from both the primary and standby sites.

What to do if replication fails

If replication fails, see the *Mirror Activator Administration Guide*.

Reset the primary ASE database for replication

In a test environment, there may be times when the replication environment should be reset. Instead of deleting and re-creating a new Mirror Replication Agent instance, use this procedure to easily reset the environment.

❖ **Resetting the primary ASE database for replication**

1 Use isql to log in to Mirror Replication Agent:

```
isql –Usa –P –Smyma
```

2 To detect an error that occurred after replication start-up, execute the ra_status command:

```
ra_status
go
```

3 Suspend Mirror Replication Agent:

```
suspend
go
```

4 Protect your new environment from old log information by using this command in the Mirror Replication Agent to move the transaction log truncation point to the end of the log:

```
pdb_init move_truncpt
go
```

5 You can retain marking and log device information by re-initializing the Mirror Replication Agent using ra_init with the force option. This forces the Mirror Replication Agent repository to be refreshed instead of overwritten. Before and after invoking ra_init, quiesce and resume the primary database with the pdb_quiesce command:

```
pdb_quiesce hold
go
ra_init force
go
pdb_quiesce release
```

```
go
```

Note If you prefer to delete and replace all the information in the Mirror Replication Agent repository, issue the ra_deinit command followed by a normal ra_init command (without the force option):

See the *Mirror Replication Agent Reference Manual*.

6 Reset the locator stored in Replication Server:

```
isql -USAMPLE_RS_RSSD_prim -PSAMPLE_RS_RSSD_prim_ps
-SSAMPLE_RS_ERSSD -DSAMPLE_RS_ERSSD
rs_zeroltm pdb1
go
```

This message appears:

```
Locator has been reset to zero.
(return status = 0)
```

CHAPTER 2

Setting Up Replication for Oracle

This chapter identifies the components that are required to implement a Sybase replication system for Oracle, as well as an overview of the tasks and instructions for installing and configuring a sample replication environment for Oracle.

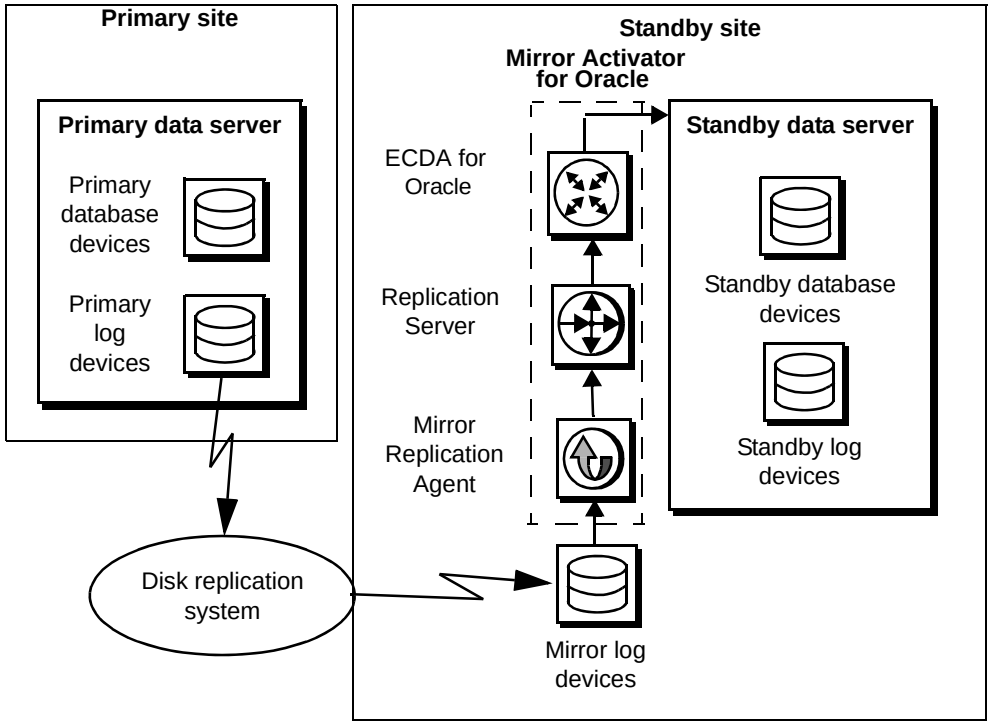
Note Use the procedures in this document only for proof-of-concept (POC) or testing, not for production. Only basic Oracle features are addressed in the following scenario. In particular, Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM), Real Application Clusters (RAC), and support for partitioning are not addressed here. However, Mirror Replication Agent does support these features. See the *Mirror Replication Agent Primary Database Guide*.

The instructions in this chapter illustrate installation on a UNIX or Linux system. Installation instructions for other platforms are in the *Mirror Replication Agent Installation Guide*.

System configuration

Figure 2-1 shows a typical Mirror Replication Agent system configuration for Oracle. Arrows illustrate the flow of mirrored log device data and replicated transactions during normal Mirror Replication Agent system operation, that is, while replicating transactions from the primary database to the standby database.

Figure 2-1: Sybase replication system with Oracle data servers



Prerequisites

Before you begin setting up the replication system, be familiar with Oracle data servers and have an understanding of Sybase replication. In addition:

- You must have a valid license for Replication Server.
- Oracle Database 10g or 11g Enterprise Edition must be installed and configured to serve as the source (primary) database and as the target (standby) database from which Mirror Replication Agent replicates transactions.
- Oracle JDBC thin driver for Oracle 10g or 11g and for JDK 1.5 must be installed.
- TCP/IP connectivity must be available.

- Any OS patches required for Java 6.0 have been installed.
- Mirror Replication Agent must have direct access to the Oracle online *redo* logs or a mirrored copy of those logs. Mirror Replication Agent must also have direct access to a copy of the Oracle archived *redo* logs or a mirrored copy of those logs.

During this procedure:

- Because some directories, files, executable commands, and examples are shown only for Sun Solaris, adjust accordingly for Windows and for other UNIX platforms.
- Sybase recommends that you do not use Replication Server reserved words for object names and connection names. A complete list of reserved words is documented in the *Replication Server Reference Manual*.

System requirements

The target computer on which you are installing the Mirror Activator components must meet the following memory and disk space requirements:

Table 2-1: Memory and disk requirements

Components	Memory (RAM)	Disk space
Replication Server	512MB	520MB
ECDA	256MB	700MB
Mirror Replication Agent	512MB	300MB

Note The instructions in this guide have been validated for Replication Server 15.2, ECDA 15.0 ESD #3, and Mirror Replication Agent 15.2.

To improve performance by avoiding multiple network hops, Sybase recommends that Replication Server, ECDA for Oracle, and the target database reside on the same machine.

Installing Mirror Activator components

This section explains pre-installation tasks and describes how to install and verify the installation of these components of Mirror Activator for Oracle:

- Mirror Replication Agent 15.2
- Replication Server 15.2
- ECDA Option for Oracle 15.0
- ECDA Option for Oracle 15.0 ESD #3

Note The replication of sequences is not covered in this document. To set up sequence replication, see the *Mirror Replication Agent Installation Guide* and the *Mirror Replication Agent Primary Database Guide*.

Before you start

Before installing Mirror Activator components, identify the Sybase installation directories and obtain the installation software.

Identifying the Sybase installation directory

Mirror Replication Agent, Replication Server, and ECDA are installed in the same base directory, which is identified by the SYBASE environment variable (*$SYBASE*). Select a path on a host drive to be the recipient of the Sybase installation and configuration activities. For example:

```
/software/sybase
```

Accessing products from the SPDC

If you are not using installation CDs, go to the Sybase Product Download Center (SPCD) Web site to obtain replication software.

❖ **Downloading the replication software**

You must have a login ID and password to download software from the SPDC.

1 Go to SPDC at https://sybase.subscribenet.com/control/sybs/login and enter your login ID and password.

The Product List page appears.

2 Select Mirror Activator.

The detailed Product Information page appears.

3 Select the Mirror Activator software you need by platform.

The Software Terms and Conditions page appears, listing countries and regions.

4 Either:

- Select I Agree to accept the terms without reading them, go to the Product Download Page, and continue with step 6, or
- Select your country or region to read the terms.

  The software licence agreement for the software appears. Read the terms and either:

  - Select I Agree to accept the terms, go to the Product Download Page, and continue with step 6, or
  - Select Cancel to return to the high-level Product Information page.

5 The Product Download Page lists the software and documentation for the product. Select FTP Download or Advanced Download Options for the Mirror Activator software to download, and save the compressed files to your local drive. Do the same to download the ECDA Options and Replication Server.

Note For each product, the documentation download contains installation-related documents, and the SyBooks download contains the rest of the documentation set.

6 Uncompress and extract all the installation images to your local drive.

Installing Mirror Replication Agent

The Mirror Replication Agent installation process creates a directory structure containing the Mirror Replication Agent binaries, scripts, Java Runtime Environment (JRE), and associated files. There are no configuration steps during installation.

Before you install Mirror Replication Agent, see the *Mirror Replication Agent Installation Guide*.

While installing Mirror Replication Agent:

- Verify that the operating system patch levels are at the current level required to support Java 6.0. This is necessary to support the JRE installed with Mirror Replication Agent.
- Install Mirror Replication Agent for Oracle on a server where it can directly access the Oracle online *redo* logs and the archived *redo* logs or access a mirrored copy of these logs.
- Create a Mirror Replication Agent instance and configure it for the Oracle database from which you want to replicate.

❖ **Installing Mirror Replication Agent software**

1 Use one of the following methods to install the software.

   - After following the download instructions from the SPDC in the section "Accessing products from the SPDC" on page 30, go to the location where you extracted the Mirror Replication Agent 15.2 for Sun Solaris installation image, or
   - Insert the Mirror Replication Agent CD into your CD drive.

2 Execute the setup routine for Solaris:

```
./setup
```

3 If you see an error message saying that there is not enough temporary disk space, add the following to your setup command:

```
./setup –is:tempdir someDirectory
```

Here, *someDirectory* is a directory with at least 100MB of disk space that the installation program can use.

Note If you are installing from a remote machine and do not have an X-Windows client, execute ./setup –console, to run in console mode.

4 On the Welcome window, click Next.

5 Select a geographic location that displays the license agreement. Select I Agree, and click Next.

6 Enter the directory where you want to install Mirror Replication Agent:

   - If the directory does not exist, the installation program prompts you to create it. Click Yes.

- If the destination directory exists, you receive a warning message that you are installing into an existing directory. Click Yes.

7 Select Typical for the installation setup type, and click Next.

8 The installation program displays a summary of what is to be installed. Click Next.

9 The installation program starts to install Mirror Replication Agent, displaying the progress status. If you see the following message;

```
There are newer files already installed and do you
want to replace them?
```

Click No to All.

10 When you receive a message that the installation was successful, click Next.

11 The SySAM License Server window opens and displays this prompt:

```
Will licenses be obtained from the License Server?
```

- If you answer Yes, you can leave the *license-mrx.lic* license file where it was installed (*$SYBASE/SYSAM-2_0/licenses*), or you can move the file to the *SYSAM-2_0/licenses* directory of your SYSAM license server. In either case, the Mirror Replication Agent will verify the necessary license.
- If you answer No, no further action is needed. The Mirror Replication Agent will use the installed license (*license-mrx.lic*) as it was installed in *$SYBASE/SYSAM-2_0/licenses*.

Click Next.

12 The SySAM notification window prompts you to configure your server for e-mail notification. When configuration is enabled, you receive information about license management events that require attention. Select Yes and either accept the default values that are supplied, or enter these values:

- SMTP server host name
- SMTP server port number
- E-mail return address
- Recipients of the notification
- Message severity level of an event that will trigger an e-mail message. Your choices are:

- Informational
- Warning
- Error

If you choose not to have e-mail alerts or severity messages logged, select No.

Click Next.

13 When you receive a message indicating that Mirror Replication Agent was successfully installed, click Finish.

See the *Mirror Replication Agent Installation Guide*.

❖ **Verifying the installation**

1 Change to the directory where you installed Mirror Replication Agent.

2 Set the environment variable by sourcing the *SYBASE.csh* file.

3 Change to *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/bin*.

4 Obtain the Mirror Replication Agent version string:

```
./ma.sh -v
```

If Mirror Replication Agent installs successfully, you see the Sybase copyright and the Mirror Replication Agent version string.

Installing Replication Server

If Replication Server is already installed go to “Installing the ECDA Option for Oracle” on page 37.

While installing Replication Server:

- Allocate a disk partition of at least 20MB for each Replication Server you are installing. You can add more partitions later, if necessary. Check each partition to make sure it is available and has write permissions.
- Allocate the entire partition to the Replication Server. If you allocate only a portion of the partition to Replication Server, you cannot use the remainder for any other purpose.

❖ **Installing Replication Server**

1 Use one of the following methods to download Replication Server software.

- After following the download instructions from the SPDC in the section "Accessing products from the SPDC" on page 30, go to the location where you extracted the Replication Server 15.2 for Sun Solaris installation image, or
- Insert the Replication Server CD in your CD drive.

2 Execute the setup routine for Solaris:

```
./setup
```

3 If you see an error message saying that there is not enough temporary disk space, add the following to your setup command:

```
./setup –is:tempdir someDirectory
```

Here, *someDirectory* is a directory with at least 100MB of disk space that the installation program can use.

4 On the Welcome window, click Next.

5 Select a geographic location that displays the license agreement. Select I agree, and click Next.

6 Enter the directory where you want to install Replication Server:

- If the directory does not exist, the installation program prompts you to create it. Click Yes.
- If the destination directory exists, you receive a warning message that you are installing into an existing directory. Click Yes.

7 Select Typical for the installation setup type, and click Next.

8 The installation program displays a summary of what is to be installed. Click Next.

9 The installation program starts to install Replication Server, displaying the progress status. You may see the following message,

```
There are newer files already installed and do you
want to replace them?
```

Click No to All.

10 When you receive a message indicating that Replication Server software has successfully installed, click Next.

Note This procedure uses the SAMPLE_RS Replication Server.

11 The SySAM License Server window opens and displays this prompt:

```
Will licenses be obtained from the License Server?
```

Respond based on how you set up your environment and use the license obtained from the Software Product Download (SPDC) Web site for Replication Server.

Click Next.

12 The SySAM notification window prompts you to configure your server for e-mail notification. When configuration is enabled, you receive information about license management events that require attention. Select Yes, and either accept the default values that are supplied, or enter your own values for the following fields:

- SMTP server host name
- SMTP server port number
- Sender e-mail address
- Recipient e-mail address
- Message severity level of an event that triggers an e-mail message. Your choices are:
  - Informational
  - Warning
  - Error

If you choose not to have e-mail alerts or severity messages logged, select No.

Click Next.

13 To start a sample Replication Server, select Yes, and click Next.

14 The following information appears:

```
This page contains detailed information regarding
the sample Replication Server. Please record this
information.

The sample Replication Server will be called
SAMPLE_RS and will run on port 11752. It will be
configured with a user of sa and no password.

The sample Replication Server will use an embedded
RSSD called SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD that runs on port 11751.
It will be configured with a user of
SAMPLE_RS_RSSD_prim and a password of
```

```
SAMPLE_RS_RSSD_prim_ps.

The installer has updated the appropriate interfaces
file or sql.ini file.

All files and logs associated with the sample
Replication Server will be located in the directory
$SYBASE/REP-15_2/samp_repserver.

The sample Replication Server will be configured
using the file $SYBASE/REP-15_2/samp_repserver
/SAMPLE_RS.res.
```

Keep this information for future reference. Click Next.

15 When the SAMPLE_RS is running and an "Installation was successful" message appears, click Finish.

❖ **Verifying the installation**

1 Change to the directory (*$SYBASE*) where you installed Replication Server.

2 Set the environment variables by sourcing the *SYBASE.csh* file.

3 Use isql to log in to Replication Server:

```
isql -Usa -P -SSAMPLE_RS
```

You should successfully log in to the Replication Server.

4 Exit isql.

Installing the ECDA Option for Oracle

If ECDA Option for Oracle is already installed, go to "Configuring Mirror Activator components" on page 40.

When installing ECDA for Oracle, install ECDA on the same server as the standby database. This eliminates a network hop and improves performance.

❖ **Installing ECDA for Oracle in GUI mode**

Note To install using the console mode or a response file, see the *ECDA Installation Guide* for Linux and UNIX.

---

1 Use one of the following methods to download the software:

- After following the download instructions from the SPDC in the section "Accessing products from the SPDC" on page 30, go to the location where you extracted the ECDA Option for Oracle 15.0 installation image.
- Insert the CD labeled ECDA 15.0 Option for Oracle for Sun Solaris.

2 Launch InstallShield by executing the Sun Solaris setup routine:

```
./setup
```

3 If you see an error message saying that there is not enough temporary disk space, add the following to your setup command:

```
./setup –is:tempdir someDirectory
```

Here, *someDirectory* is a directory with at least 100MB of disk space that the installation program can use.

4 On the Welcome window, click Next.

5 Select a geographic location that displays the license agreement. Select I agree, and click Next.

6 Enter the directory where you want to install ECDA:

- In the destination directory, enter the base directory identified by the SYBASE environment variable (*$SYBASE*). Click Yes to install over an existing directory.
- If the destination directory exists, you receive a warning message that you are installing into an existing directory. Click Yes.

7 Select Custom setup, and click Next.

8 Unselect ECDA Option for ODBC, and click Next.

9 Verify the modules to install. Click Next.

If you receive a message stating that your current installation contains newer files than those that are about to be installed and asking you if you want to replace these files, click No.

10 When you receive a message that the installation was successful, click Next.

11 The SySAM License Server window opens and displays this prompt:

```
Will licenses be obtained from the License Server?
```

Respond based on how you set up your environment and use the license obtained from the Software Product Download Center (SPDC) Web site for Mirror Activator.

Click Next.

12 The SySAM notification window prompts you to configure your server for e-mail notification. When configuration is enabled, you receive information about license management events that require attention. Select Yes and either accept the default values that are supplied, or enter your own values for the following fields:

- SMTP server host name
- SMTP server port number
- Sender e-mail address
- Recipient e-mail address
- Message severity level of an event that triggers an e-mail message. Your choices are:
  - Informational
  - Warning
  - Error

If you choose not to have e-mail alerts or severity messages logged, select No. Click Next.

13 When you receive a message indicating that ECDA was successfully installed, click Finish.

ECDA, including the DirectConnect server, is installed.

14 Download the ECDA 15.0 ESD #3:

a Point your Web browser to the Sybase Support Page at http://www.sybase.com/support.

b Select EBFs/Maintenance. If prompted, enter your MySybase user name and password.

c Select EnterpriseConnect Data Access. A list of EBFs and maintenance releases appears.

d Find the EBF containing the ECDA 15.0 ESD #3 for your platform, for example:

```
EBF xxxxx: 15.0 ESD #3
```

Here, *xxxxx* is the number of the EBF containing the ECDA 15.0 ESD #3 for your platform.

e Click the Info icon to display the EBF/Maintenance report, and click the product description to download the software.

15 Apply the ECDA 15.0 ESD #3:

a Extract the tgz or zip file for the ECDA 15.0 ESD #3 that you downloaded in the previous step.

b Go to the directory into which you extracted the zip file.

c Install the ECDA 15.0 ESD #3 in the same way that you installed ECDA earlier in this procedure, beginning with step 2.

Configuring Mirror Activator components

This section describes the steps, in order, for configuring the components for Mirror Replication Agent for Oracle:

1 Configuring ECDA Option for Oracle

2 Configuring Replication Server

3 Configuring Mirror Replication Agent

Configuring ECDA Option for Oracle

Configuring ECDA Option for Oracle involves:

1 Configuring and starting the DirectConnect server

2 Creating a maintenance user and DDL user for replication

Configuring and starting the DirectConnect server

Before you begin to create and configure the DirectConnect server, make sure that:

- You have made a copy of the existing *tnsnames.ora* file, currently being used to connect to Oracle, and have placed it in a temporary file location.

  Note You can connect to an Oracle data server without using the *tnsnames.ora* configuration file. However, the ECDA Option for Oracle requires the *tnsnames.ora* file to contain connection information.

- The Oracle connect string is available.
- The name for a valid Oracle account, which is used as the administrator for the DirectConnect server, is available. This account must not be one used for Oracle administration (the login must not require the `as SYSDBA` clause at login).
- The number of the unused port to be used by the DirectConnect server is available.

❖ **Creating and configuring a DirectConnect server**

1. Start the Create Server wizard, navigate to the *$SYBASE/DCO-15_0/DCWizard* directory, and execute the *DCWizard.sh* script.

   The Welcome Create Server Wizard window appears. Click Next.
2. Select ECDA Option for Oracle. Click Next.
3. Enter the server name for the new DirectConnect server and the port number that you want the server to listen on. Click Next.
4. Enter a valid Admin Account name. Click Next.
5. Enter the Oracle connection string as previously defined in the *tnsnames.ora* file, and the path (including the file name) to the previously defined temporary location of the *tnsnames.ora* file. Click Next.
6. Verify the DirectConnect server information. If correct, select Create Server otherwise, click Back to return to the previous window and provide the correct information.
7. Verify that the DirectConnect configuration is successful. If yes, click Next otherwise, click Back to return to the previous window, provide the correct information, and re-create the server.
8. In the Start DirectConnect Server window, click Start *ecda_servername* to start the newly configured DirectConnect server, where *ecda_servername* is the server name you indicated for the new DirectConnect server.

9 Verify that the DirectConnect server has started successfully, and click Finish.

❖ **Verifying that you can connect to Oracle**

1 Open a command window in the *$SYBASE* directory of your ECDA installation.

2 Change to the *$SYBASE/DCO-15_0* directory.

3 Set the environment variables by sourcing the *$SYBASE/DCO_SYBASE.csh* file.

4 Log in to Oracle through the DirectConnect server:

```
isql –Uvaliduser –Ppassword –SDCOServer
```

Here, *validuser* and *password* are any valid user and password, and *DCOServer* is the DirectConnect for Oracle server name.

5 Verify the connection to the standby Oracle database:

```
select banner from v$version
go

BANNER
----------------------------------------------
Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition Release
10.2.0.1.0 - Prod
PL/SQL Release 10.2.0.1.0 - Production
CORE 10.2.0.1.0 Production
TNS for Solaris Version 10.2.0.1.0 - Production
NLSRTL Version 10.2.0.1.0 - Production
(5 rows affected)
```

6 Exit the isql session with the quit command.

Creating a maintenance user and DDL user for replication

The maintenance user is a valid Oracle user that the Replication Server uses to apply commands to the standby Oracle database. Replication Server requires one maintenance user to be defined for each connection. Do not use the same name as the DCO Admin Account Name used in configuring the DirectConnect server.

❖ **Creating a maintenance user in Oracle**

1 Use SQLPLUS to connect to the standby database, and enter:

```
create user maintuser identified by password;
```

2 Grant dba and create session permissions to the maintenance user, who must have permission to issue SQL commands against any table to be replicated:

```
grant dba to maintuser;
grant create session to maintuser;
```

❖ **Creating a DDL user in Oracle**

1 Create a DDL user in the standby database:

```
create user ddl_user identified by password;
```

Note The value of the ddl_username parameter must not be the same as the value of the maintenance user defined in Replication Server for the standby connection.

2 Grant permissions to the DDL user, which must have privileges to perform DDL activities and issue any DDL command on the correct database.

Note The user ID for the DDL user must have authority in the standby database to issue the
ALTER SESSION SET CURRENT_SCHEMA=*user*
command for any user who can create DDL in the primary database. See the Oracle documentation for information about how to determine permissions.

Configuring Replication Server

Configuring Replication Server includes:

1 Configuring Replication Server for replication to the target database

2 Configuring Replication Server for replication from the primary database

Configuring Replication Server for replication to the target database

❖ **Creating a Replication Server connection**

1 Navigate to the *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/scripts/oracle* directory.

2 Make a copy of the *oracle_create_rs152_standby_connection.sql* script:

```
cp oracle_create_rs152_standby_connection.sql
```

```
my_oracle_create_rs152_standby_connection.sql
```

3 Before executing the *my_oracle_create_rs152_standby_connection.sql* script against your Replication Server, change all occurrences of value *{rds}.{rdb}* to the name of the connection that Replication Server uses to connect to DirectConnect server, where:

- *rds* is the DirectConnect server name.
- *rdb* is any valid identifier. Sybase recommends that you use the Oracle SID name.
- *rs_maint_user* and *rs_maint_user_pwd* are the maintenance user and password created in ECDA Option for Oracle, in step 2 of "Configuring ECDA Option for Oracle" on page 40.
- *maintuser* and *password* are the user name and password created in ECDA Option for Oracle.

For example:

```
create connection to DCOServer.oratest2
using profile rs_oracle_to_oracle;standard
set username maintuser
set password "password"
set batch to "off"
go
```

Note In the above example, *password* is a word reserved by Replication Server, and it therefore must be enclosed in double quotes.

4 Create the connection to the standby database:

```
isql –Usa –P –SSAMPLE_RS -i
my_oracle_create_rs152_standby_connection.sql
```

5 Log in to SAMPLE_RS and verify the Replication Server connection to the standby database:

```
isql –Usa –P –SSAMPLE_RS
admin who
go
```

You should see a message returned for the DSI connection *{rds}.{rdb}*. Verify that the status is "Awaiting Message" or "Awaiting Command."

6 Exit the isql session with the quit command.

Configuring Replication Server for replication from the primary database

This section describes the configuration steps required for replication from the primary database. It includes:

- Creating a Replication Server connection to the primary database
- Creating a database replication definition
- Creating the database replication subscription

❖ Creating a Replication Server connection to the primary database

1 Go to the *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/scripts/oracle* directory.

2 Make a copy of the *oracle_create_rs_primary_connection.sql* script:

```
cp oracle_create_rs_primary_connection.sql
my_oracle_create_rs_primary_connection.sql
```

3 Before executing the *my_oracle_create_rs_primary_connection.sql* script against your Replication Server, change all occurrences of value *{pds}.{pdb}* to the name of the Replication Server connection used for the connection from Mirror Replication Agent for Oracle, where:

- *pds* is *rs_source_ds* (located in *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/init/oracle.rs*).
- *pdb* is *rs_source_db* (located in *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/init/oracle.rs*).

For example, *NY.NYora92.*

Note Save the defined values to be used for the Mirror Replication Agent *oracle.rs* file later in the process.

4 Change *sys* and *sys_pwd* to the user ID and password of the Oracle user who must have permission to apply DML operations against all user tables to be replicated, where:

- *sys* is the user ID of the Oracle user (sys).
- *sys_pwd* is the password of the Oracle user (change_on_install).

Note This user must be a valid user in the Oracle database.

The following example creates a Replication Server connection to the primary database:

```
create connection to NY.NYora92
set error class rs_sqlserver_error_class
set function string class rs_oracle_function_class
```

```
set username sys
set password change_on_install
with log transfer on, dsi_suspended
go
```

5 Execute the script in Replication Server:

```
isql –Usa –P –SSAMPLE_RS -i my_oracle_create_rs_primary_connection.sql
```

A message appears that indicates the Replication Server connection to the primary database has been created.

❖ **Creating the database replication definition**

1 Navigate to the *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/scripts/sybase* directory.

2 Make a copy of the *rs_create_db_repdef.sql* script:

```
cp rs_create_db_repdef.sql
my_rs_create_db_repdef.sql
```

3 Before executing the *my_rs_create_db_repdef.sql* script, change the value of "*{pds}.{pdb}*" to the name of the connection string you defined for the primary database, where:

- *pds* is *rs_source_ds* (located in *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/init/oracle.rs*).
- *pdb* is *rs_source_db* (located in *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/init/oracle.rs*).

For example, *NY.NYora92*.

This is a database replication definition example:

```
create database replication definition NY_repdef1
with primary at NY.NYora92
replicate DDL
go
```

4 Execute the script in Replication Server:

```
isql -Usa -P –SSAMPLE_RS -imy_rs_create_db_repdef.sql
```

A message appears that indicates the database replication definition has been created.

❖ **Creating the database replication subscription**

1 Make a copy of the *rs_create_db_sub.sql* script:

```
cp rs_create_db_sub.sql
my_rs_create_db_sub.sql
```

2 Before executing the *my_rs_create_db_sub.sql* script, change the "*{pds}.{pdb}*" and "*{rds}.{rdb}*" to the appropriate connection name, where:

- *pds* is *rs_source_ds* (located in *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/init/oracle.rs*).
- *pdb* is *rs_source_db* (located in *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/init/oracle.rs*).
- *rds* is the DirectConnect server name.
- *rdb* is any valid identifier. Sybase recommends that you use the Oracle SID name.

Here is an example of create database replication subscription:

```
create subscription NY_sub1
for database replication definition NY_repdef1
with primary at NY.NYora92
with replicate at DCOServer.oratest2
without materialization
go
```

3 Execute the script in Replication Server:

```
isql -Usa -P –SSAMPLE_RS -imy_rs_create_db_sub.sql
```

A message appears that indicates the subscription is being created.

4 Use isql to log in to the Replication Server:

```
isql -Usa -P -SSAMPLE_RS
```

5 Replication Server comes with users who have the permissions necessary for Mirror Replication Agents. However, because Mirror Activator has the capability to create replication definitions, you must grant CREATE OBJECT permission to the Mirror Replication Agent user:

```
grant create object to SAMPLE_RS_ra
go
```

Permission is granted to user SAMPLE_RS_ra.

Note This user will be entered in the rs_username parameter when building the Mirror Replication Agent for Oracle instance. If you want a user other than the default Mirror Replication Agent user, make sure that the user is granted CONNECT SOURCE and CREATE OBJECT permission.

Configuring Mirror Replication Agent

This section describes the steps, in order, for configuring Mirror Replication Agent for Oracle:

1 Configuring and verifying the primary Oracle database for replication

2 Creating the Mirror Replication Agent instance

3 Verify the Mirror Replication Agent instance

4 Initializing the Mirror Replication Agent instance

Configuring and verifying the primary Oracle database for replication

Before you install Mirror Replication Agent, configure the primary Oracle database for replication.

To ensure that the Oracle *redo* log data is not overwritten before it is read by the Mirror Replication Agent:

- Verify the current archive setting of the redo logs.
- Verify the supplemental logging of primary key data.
- For Oracle 10g and 11g, verify that the flashback feature is disabled.
- Create an Oracle user and granting Oracle permissions.

❖ **Verifying the current archive setting of the redo logs**

Redo logs are used by Oracle to maintain a log infrastructure. The steps described below verify that the feature is turned on and, if not, indicate how to switch on the *redo* logging. Turn this feature on only in the primary database.

1 Use SQLPLUS to connect to Oracle as a system administrator.

2 From SQLPLUS, run this command:

```
select log_mode from v$database;
```

- If the archive log is on, the result should be:

```
LOG_MODE
--------
ARCHIVELOG
```

3 To turn on log archiving:

```
shutdown;
startup mount;
alter database archivelog;
```

```
alter database open;
```

See the *Mirror Replication Agent Primary Database Guide*.

❖ **Verifying the supplemental logging of primary key data**

By default, Oracle does not log primary keys and unique indexes to its logging infrastructure. For successful replication of all table values, you must log these values. To verify whether this information is currently being recorded in the logging system:

1 Use SQLPLUS to connect to Oracle as a system administrator by running the following command from SQLPLUS:

```
SELECT SUPPLEMENTAL_LOG_DATA_MIN,
SUPPLEMENTAL_LOG_DATA_PK,
SUPPLEMENTAL_LOG_DATA_UI
FROM V$DATABASE;
```

If logging of primary key and unique index values is enabled, the return values are:

```
SUP SUP SUP
--- --- ---
YES YES YES
```

2 If the result is different, turn on supplemental logging by executing these commands:

```
ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA (PRIMARY
KEY, UNIQUE INDEX) COLUMNS;
ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA;
```

❖ **Verifying that the Oracle 10g flashback feature is disabled**

1 Use SQLPLUS to connect to Oracle as a system administrator with sysdba privileges.

2 View the current recycle bin configuration:

```
select value from v$parameter
where name = 'recyclebin';
```

3 View the contents of the recycle bin:

```
select * from dba_recyclebin;
```

4 Disable the recycle bin:

```
PURGE dba_recyclebin;
```

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET recyclebin = OFF;
```

Note If you are using Oracle RAC, disable the recycle bin for each instance in the cluster. For information about Mirror Replication Agent support for Oracle RAC, see the *Mirror Replication Agent Primary Database Guide*.

❖ **Creating Oracle user and grant permissions**

An Oracle database user must be created for use by Mirror Replication Agent when connected to the primary database.

Note Permission to grant access to objects owned by "SYS" may require the command to be executed by an Oracle user with sysdba privileges.

1 Use SQLPLUS to connect to the primary database as a system administrator and run the following commands to create an Oracle user named "RA_USER" with the password "sybase," and grant permissions to the user:

```
CREATE USER RA_USER PROFILE "DEFAULT" IDENTIFIED
BY "sybase" DEFAULT TABLESPACE "USERS" ACCOUNT
UNLOCK;
GRANT "CONNECT" TO RA_USER;
GRANT "RESOURCE" TO RA_USER;
GRANT "SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE" TO RA_USER;
GRANT ALTER SESSION TO RA_USER;
GRANT ALTER SYSTEM TO RA_USER;
GRANT EXECUTE ON "SYS"."DBMS_FLASHBACK" TO
RA_USER;
GRANT ALTER ANY PROCEDURE TO RA_USER;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO RA_USER;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO RA_USER;
GRANT ALTER ANY TABLE TO RA_USER;
GRANT DROP ANY TABLE TO RA_USER;
GRANT CREATE PROCEDURE TO RA_USER;
GRANT DROP ANY PROCEDURE TO RA_USER;
GRANT CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM TO RA_USER;
GRANT DROP PUBLIC SYNONYM TO RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.OBJ$ TO RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.LOB$ TO RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.COLLECTION$ TO RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.CON$ TO RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.COLTYPE$ TO RA_USER;
```

```
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.COL$ TO RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.CDEF$ TO RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.USER$ TO RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.SEQ$ TO RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.IND$ TO RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.TAB$ to RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.TABPART$ to RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.TABCOMPART$ to RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.TABSUBPART$ to RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.NTAB$ to RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.INDPART$ to RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.INDCOMPART$ to RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.INDSUBPART$ to RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.LOBCOMPPART$ to RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.LOBFRAG$ to RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.MLOG$ to RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.PROCEDUREINFO$ to RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.ARGUMENT$ to RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.TYPE$ to RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.ATTRIBUTE$ to RA_USER;
GRANT SELECT ON SYS.CCOL$ to RA_USER;
```

2 If you intend to replicate Oracle partitioned tables or partitioned large objects (LOBs), grant select privileges to the user ID specified by pds_username on certain system tables. See the *Mirror Replication Agent Primary Database Guide*.

❖ **Verifying the Oracle user roles created by the Mirror Replication Agent**

- As described in the previous section, the following Oracle commands can be issued to validate the required Oracle settings.

  Use SQLPLUS to run the following command as the new Oracle user:

  ```
  select GRANTED_ROLE from USER_ROLE_PRIVS;
  GRANTED_ROLE
  --------------------
  CONNECT
  RESOURCE
  SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE
  ```

  In addition, the user who starts the Mirror Replication Agent instance must have read access to the Oracle redo log files and the Oracle archive directory that contains the archive log files to be accessed for replication. If the Mirror Replication Agent is configured to remove old archive files, the user must have update authority to the directory and the archive log files.

Creating the Mirror Replication Agent instance

A single installation of the Mirror Replication Agent can support replication from multiple databases, however, one Mirror Replication Agent instance is needed for each Oracle database that is to be replicated.

❖ Preparing the Mirror Replication Agent instance

1 Obtain the Oracle JDBC driver from Oracle and update the CLASSPATH environment variable.

To find the JDBC connection that communicates with the primary Oracle instance, locate the JDBC driver that was available when the Oracle release was originally created, usually found at:

```
$ORACLE_HOME/jdbc/lib/ojdbc15.jar
```

Mirror Replication Agent may require a newer version of the JDBC driver than the version that is included in the Oracle installation. You can obtain the newer version at http://technet.oracle.com/software/tech/java/sqlj_jdbc/content.html.

2 Add the JDBC driver to the CLASSPATH environment variable. For example, you can append the existing CLASSPATH to the new JDBC driver and add the following command to the .login script of a UNIX and Linux user:

```
setenv CLASSPATH /path_name/ojdbc15.jar:$CLASSPATH
```

For a Windows user, add the following to the CLASSPATH environment variable:

```
set CLASSPATH=path_name\jdbc\lib\ojdbc15.jar;
%CLASSPATH%
```

3 Record the location of the *tnsnames.ora* file and record the connection name from that file for the Mirror Replication Agent to use to connect to the Oracle primary database. You can find these values from any machine where an Oracle SQLPLUS session can be used to connect to the desired Oracle instance. The ORACLE_SID is from the environment variable, $ORACLE_SID.

Obtain host and port information from the file called *tnsnames.ora*, available at *$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin*.

Record the following:

- Host name of the Oracle database on which the TNS listener is operating

- Port number the TNS listener is monitoring
- ORACLE_SID value for the instance you want to connect to

4 (Optional) If your operating system has a Java 6.0.x-compatible JRE or JDK installed, you can use the Oracle iSQL (the browser-based interface to SQL*PLUS) demo items to connect to Oracle using the JDBC driver and to verify the connection information.

To perform this validation, see "Verifying a JDBC Client Installation" in the *Oracle JDBC Developer's Guide and Reference Guide*.

5 Obtain a local copy of the Oracle *timezone* file, so Mirror Replication Agent can correctly process the Oracle timestamp with timezone datatype.

Note This step is required only if the Mirror Replication Agent is on a machine (host) other than the Oracle host and does not have access to the Oracle *timezone* file.

There are two *timezone* files under the Oracle installation directory:

- The *timezone.dat* binary file is the default file that contains the most commonly used time zones. This file is located in the *$ORACLE_HOME/oracore/zoneinfo* directory.
- The *timezlrg.dat* binary file contains a larger set of defined time zones. This file is located in the *$ORACLE_HOME/oracore/zoneinfo* directory.

The Oracle instance uses the *timezone* file from the ORA_TZFILE environment variable. If ORA_TZFILE is not set, use the default *timezone* file.

Determine which *timezone* file is used by the primary Oracle instance and make a copy of that file available on the machine hosting the Mirror Replication Agent.

Note These files are Oracle version- and platform-dependent. You cannot use a *timezone* file from a little-endian platform on a big-endian platform, nor can you use a *timezone* file from a version of Oracle that is different than the version of the primary Oracle.

---

6 Locate the Mirror Replication Agent for Oracle resource file template.

The majority of configuration values required to create and initialize a Mirror Replication Agent can be recorded and stored in a resource file. Using a resource file provides a means to record or retain the configuration information for a Mirror Replication Agent instance, allowing an instance to be removed and re-created.

The resource file template (*oracle.rs*) is in the Mirror Replication Agent directory *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/init*.

7 Create an instance resource file:

Copy the resource file template *$SYBASE/MA-15_2/init/oracle.rs* to another file that contains the configuration information for a new instance, for example:

```
cp oracle.rs myma.rs
```

Change the values assigned to properties in the resource file so they match the values required for your environment. The majority of these values are tnsname location, user, and password information for the Oracle, Replication Server, and RSSD connections.

The resource file is self-documenting, with each parameter described. See the *Mirror Activator Administration Guide*.

Note For a complete list of configuration parameters, see the *Mirror Replication Agent Reference Manual*.

Table 2-2: Resource file parameters

Parameter	Description	Example values
instance_name	Any valid name.	myma
admin_port	Port number that Mirror Replication Agent uses.	9030 (if in use, select a different port number)
pds_tns_connection	Connection name found in the *tnsnames.ora* file which identifies the connection information for the primary database. **Note** To be used with pds_tns_filename, only if you have not set pds_host_name and pds_port_number.	ORA102.JDOE_HOST.COM

Parameter	Description	Example values
pds_tns_filename	File name identifying the Oracle *tnsnames.ora* file to be used to identify the connection information for the primary database. **Note** To be used with pds_tns_connection, only if you have not set pds_host_name and pds_port_number.	A valid Oracle *tnsnames.ora* file. For example: */opt/oracle/network/admin/tnsnames.ora*
pds_username	User ID that Mirror Replication Agent uses to access primary data server.	RA_USER
pds_password	Password for pds_username.	sybase
create_pds_username	Specifies whether or not the ma_admin utility, invoked without the -r option, should create the Mirror Replication Agent primary database user login if the login does not already exist in the primary data server. For information about the ma_admin utility -r option, see the *Mirror Activator Administration Guide.*	yes
rs_host_name	Machine where Replication Server is installed.	jdoe_host1
rs_port_number	Port where Replication Server is installed.	11752
rs_username	Replication Server user with CONNECT SOURCE and CREATE OBJECT capabilities.	SAMPLE_RS_ra
rs_password	Password for rs_username.	SAMPLE_RS_ra_ps
rs_charset	Character set that Replication Server is using. **Note** The value defined for the rs_charset configuration parameter must match the RS_charset value in the Replication Server configuration file, *$SYBASE/REP-15_2 /install /<server>.cfg*.	• Windows: cp850 • UNIX: iso_1
rs_source_ds	Valid name representing data server of Oracle primary database.	NY
rs_source_db	Valid name representing Oracle primary database.	NYora92
rssd_host_name	Machine where RSSD resides.	jdoe_host1
rssd_port_number	Port number where RSSD resides.	11751
rssd_database_name	Database name for RSSD.	SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD
rssd_username	Valid user for RSSD.	SAMPLE_RS_RSSD_maint
rssd_password	Password for rssd_username.	SAMPLE_RS_RSSD_maint_ps

Parameter	Description	Example values
ddl_username	Name of the user who will apply DDL at the target database.	ddl_user
ddl_password	Password for ddl_username.	password (created previously)
pdb_timezone_file	Path to the pdb_timezone_file directory that contains the archive redo log files.	*/software/oracle/Ora10g /oracore/zoneinfo /timezone.dat*
start_instance	Start the instance that was created.	yes
initialize_instance	Initialize the Mirror Replication Agent instance. **Note** Set the initialize_instance parameter to yes (the default is no) to initialize the Mirror Replication Agent instance. If you retain the default value of no, manually issue the ra_devicepath command after initialization to set the correct mirror path.	yes
pdb_include_archives	Enables or disables the use of Oracle archive log files.	USE_DEFAULT
pdb_archive_path	Identifies directory path where Mirror Replication Agent expects to find archived Oracle redo log files.	A valid directory path on the machine hosting Mirror Replication Agent that points to a location where Oracle puts the archived redo log files

Warning! The rs_source_ds and the rs_source_db values must match the "pds.pdb" values of your Replication Server primary connection name that you configured in step 3, in the procedure, "Creating a Replication Server connection to the primary database" on page 45.

8 Create and execute the new instance resource file:

Note Be sure your CLASSPATH environment variable points to the correct Oracle JDBC driver before proceeding.

a Validate the settings in the resource file using the -vr parameter, for example:

```
$SYBASE/MA-15_2/bin/ma_admin.sh -vr myma.rs
```

Here, *myma.rs* is the path and name of the resource file. Validation results are returned as one of the following:

- `Response-file processing completed`
- `Response-file processing completed with errors`

If any validation fails, the ma_admin utility returns an error message and information about the failure. You can repeat the validation process as many times as necessary until it executes without error. No entities are changed or created.

b After the resource file has been validated, allow the ma_admin utility to create and configure the Mirror Replication Agent instance, using the –r parameter, for example:

```
$SYBASE/MA-15_2/bin/ma_admin.sh -r myma.rs
```

Here, *myma.rs* is the path and name of the resource file.

Note If, in your response file, you set start_instance to yes, your instance is also running. If you set initialize_instance to yes, your instance is also initialized.

---

c Results are returned as either:

- `Response-file processing completed`
- `Response-file processing completed with errors`

See the *Mirror Activator Administration Guide*.

---

9 **Note** If in your resource file you set start_instance to yes and the log indicates that the Mirror Replication Agent instance was started, skip this step, and continue with the next section.

Change to the instance directory and run Mirror Replication Agent in the background:

```
cd $SYBASE/MA-15_2/myma
```

Execute the *RUN* file in the background, for example:

```
./RUN_myma &
```

Your Mirror Replication Agent for Oracle is now running.

Verify the Mirror Replication Agent instance

This section describes how to verify a Mirror Replication Agent instance, which includes:

1 Update the Replication Server *interfaces* file with the Mirror Replication Agent location.

2 Verify the connection to the Mirror Replication Agent.

3 Verify the Mirror Replication Agent connection to Oracle.

❖ **Verifying the Mirror Replication Agent**

1 Use dsedit to update the Replication Server *interfaces* file to include an entry for the Mirror Replication Agent location.

Note You can use any TDS client utility (isql, isqlApp, or SQLAdvantage) that you prefer.

2 Verify the connection to the Mirror Replication Agent:

a Open a command window in the *$SYBASE* directory of your Replication Server installation.

b Set the environment variables by sourcing the *SYBASE.csh* file.

c Log in to Mirror Replication Agent:

```
isql –Usa –P –Smyma
```

Note The following verification steps are optional because they were performed when you verified the resource file.

3 Verify the Mirror Replication Agent connection to Replication Server:

a Enter:

```
test_connection RS
go
```

b The following appears:

```
 Type Connection
 ---- ----------
 RS   succeeded
(1 row affected)
```

c If the result indicates a failure, either the server is not responding or the connection properties (host, port, user, or password) are incorrect.

Verify the host and port configuration values, and manually log in to the Replication Server as the configured user to determine which property is incorrectly defined.

See the *Mirror Activator Administration Guide*.

4 Verify the Mirror Replication Agent connection to the primary Oracle database:

a Enter:

```
test_connection PDS
go
```

This message appears:

```
Type Connection
---- ----------
PDS  succeeded
(1 row affected)
```

b If the result indicates a failure:

- The server is not responding, or
- The connection properties; *tnsnames.ora* connection name is incorrect.

Check the *tnsnames.ora* file and *tnsnames* configuration values, and manually log in to the primary Oracle database as the configured user to find which property is incorrectly defined.

See the *Mirror Activator Administration Guide* section titled, "Testing network connectivity."

Initializing the Mirror Replication Agent instance

❖ **Initializing the Mirror Replication Agent instance**

1 The pdb_init command verifies that the primary Oracle database is correctly configured to provide archived logging and supplemental logging, and that the Oracle user ID used by the Mirror Replication Agent has the necessary permissions. It also creates objects in the database to support stored procedure replication.

The pdb_init command includes the move_truncpt keyword that executes an archiving operation in Oracle to archive all *redo* log files. This establishes the current position in the *redo* log as the end of the log, from a replication standpoint.

To verify correct configuration for archived and supplemental logging:

```
pdb_init move_truncpt
go
```

A message appears, indicating that the procedure was successful. See the *Mirror Activator Administration Guide*.

2 The ra_init command initializes the Mirror Replication Agent system database by reading schema information and *redo log* location information from the primary Oracle database. If this is a production setup, this step should coincide with creating the dump, copy, or data that is used to materialize the standby database.

To initialize the Mirror Replication Agent to read schema and *redo log* location information from the primary Oracle database:

```
ra_init
go
```

A message appears indicting that the procedure was successful.

The ra_init command also causes the pdb_automark_tables setting to take effect.

3 The resume command puts the Mirror Replication Agent in an ACTIVE state, reading the Oracle *redo* log and sending commands to Mirror Replication Agent.

To place the Mirror Replication Agent in an ACTIVE state:

```
resume
go
```

If the Mirror Replication Agent successfully transfers to a REPLICATING state, this result is returned:

```
State        Action
------------ -------------------------
REPLICATING  Ready to replicate data.
```

If the state returned is ADMIN, an error prevented the REPLICATING state from being achieved. To determine the error, review the contents of the Mirror Replication Agent system log. Also, see the *Mirror Activator Administration Guide*.

4 The ra_status command returns the state of the Mirror Replication Agent. It is good practice to verify that the Mirror Replication Agent remains in REPLICATING state, even after the resume command executes successfully.

To detect an error that occurred after replication start-up:

```
ra_status
go
```

If the Mirror Replication Agent is in REPLICATING state, this result is returned:

```
State        Action
------------ -------------------------
REPLICATING  Ready to replicate data.
```

If the state returned is ADMIN, an error prevented the REPLICATING state from being achieved. To determine the error, review the contents of the Mirror Replication Agent system log. Also, see the *Mirror Activator Administration Guide*.

5 Validate that both primary and standby connections are active:

```
isql -Usa -P -SSAMPLE_RS
admin who
go
```

Note Be aware that:

- The DSI connection for the primary database connection is usually down because you are not replicating data back to the primary database.
- The Mirror Replication Agent connection, if established for the standby database connection, is usually down, because you are not replicating data from the standby database.

Do not proceed until admin who returns similar status for threads to the following:

```
Spid Name       State            Info
---- ---------- ---------------- ----------------------------------------
13   DSI EXEC   Awaiting Command 101(1) SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD.SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD
 9   DSI        Awaiting Message 101 SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD.SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD
 8   SQM        Awaiting Message 101:0 SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD.SAMPLE_RS_ERSSD
54   DSI EXEC   Awaiting Command 102(1) DCOServer.oratest2
53   DSI        Awaiting Message 102 DCOServer.oratest2
17   SQM        Awaiting Message 102:0 DCOServer.oratest2DSI
20   DSI EXEC   Suspended        103(1) NY.NYora92
21   DSI        Suspended        103 NY.NYora92
24   DIST       Awaiting Wakeup  103 NY.NYora92
25   SQT        Awaiting Wakeup  103:1 DIST NY.NYora92
23   SQM        Awaiting Message 103:1 NY.NYora92
22   SQM        Awaiting Message 103:0 NY.NYora92
62   REP AGENT  Awaiting Command NY.NYora92
```

Testing replication

After you finish setting up the replication system, you can test replication.

❖ **Testing replication**

1 Connect to the primary Oracle instance as a regular user, not the maintenance user. Make sure the regular user also exists in the standby database.

2 Create a test table to replicate in the primary database:

```
create table T1( a int, b char(10));
```

This statement is replicated by the user defined by the ddl_username Mirror Replication Agent configuration parameter. After the elapsed time referenced by the scan_sleep_max Mirror Replication Agent setting, the T1 table should be replicated to the standby database.

3 Grant permissions to any new or existing object to be replicated in the standby database so that the Replication Server maintenance user can update this table:

```
grant all on T1 to public;
```

This statement is also replicated to the standby database by the user defined by the ddl_username Mirror Replication Agent configuration parameter.

4 After the table is marked and the Mirror Replication Agent is in a REPLICATING state, insert test data into the test table and commit it.

By default, the work performed by the maintenance user of the primary connection is not replicated. The user ID used to insert transactions cannot be the same as the maintenance user defined in the primary connection. See “Configuring Replication Server for replication from the primary database” on page 45.

Mirror Replication Agent applies only committed transactions to a standby database. However, because Oracle expects a commit command to be issued, follow simple test commands with an explicit commit command:

```
insert into T1 values ( 42, ‘foo’ );
commit;
```

5 Use your preferred Oracle query tool to examine the standby site for results and compare the contents of your test table from both the primary and standby sites.

Resetting the primary Oracle database for replication

In a test environment, you may occasionally need to reset the replication environment. Instead of deleting and re-creating a new Mirror Replication Agent instance, use this procedure to facilitate resetting the environment.

❖ **Resetting the primary database for replication**

1 Protect your new environment from old log information by using the following command in the Mirror Replication Agent to archive all current *redo* log data:

```
pdb_init move_truncpt
```

Alternately, you can use the following Oracle command:

```
alter system archive log current ;
```

2 To retain marking and log device information, re-initialize the Mirror Replication Agent using ra_init with the force option, which forces the Mirror Replication Agent repository to be refreshed instead of overwritten:

```
ra_init force
```

Note If you prefer to delete and replace all the information in the Mirror Replication Agent repository, issue the ra_deinit command followed by a normal ra_init command (without the force option).

See the *Mirror Replication Agent Reference Manual*.

3 Reset the locator stored in Replication Server:

```
isql -USAMPLE_RS_RSSD_prim -PSAMPLE_RS_RSSD_prim_ps
-SSAMPLE_RS_ERSSD -DSAMPLE_RS_ERSSD

rs_zeroltm NY, NYora92
go
```

The following appears:

```
Locator has been reset to zero.
(return status = 0)
```

Glossary

This glossary describes Mirror Replication Agent terms.

Adaptive Server

The brand name for Sybase relational database management system (RDBMS) software products.

- Adaptive Server Enterprise manages multiple, large relational databases for high-volume online transaction processing (OLTP) systems and client applications.
- Adaptive Server IQ manages multiple, large relational databases with special indexing algorithms to support high-speed, high-volume business intelligence, decision support, and reporting client applications.
- SQL Anywhere (formerly Adaptive Server Anywhere) manages relational databases with a small DBMS footprint, which is ideal for embedded applications and mobile device applications.

See also **DBMS** and **RDBMS**.

atomic materialization

A materialization method that copies subscription data from a primary database to a standby database in a single, atomic operation. No changes to primary data are allowed until the subscription data is captured at the primary database. See also **bulk materialization** and **nonatomic materialization**.

BCP utility

A bulk copy transfer utility that provides the ability to load multiple rows of data into a table in a target database. See also **bulk copy**.

bulk copy

An Open Client™ interface for the high-speed transfer of data between a database table and program variables. Bulk copying provides an alternative to using SQL insert and select commands to transfer data.

bulk materialization

A materialization method whereby subscription data in a standby database is initialized outside of the replication system. You can use bulk materialization for subscriptions to table replication definitions or function replication definitions. See also **atomic materialization** and **nonatomic materialization**.

client — In client/server systems, the part of the system that sends requests to servers and processes the results of those requests. See also **client application**.

client application — Software that is responsible for the user interface, including menus, data entry screens, and report formats. See also **client**.

commit — An instruction to the DBMS to make permanent the changes requested in a transaction. See also **transaction**. Contrast with **rollback**.

data client — A client application that provides access to data by connecting to a data server. See also **client**, **client application**, and **data server**.

data distribution — A method of locating (or placing) discrete parts of a single set of data in multiple systems or at multiple sites. Data distribution is distinct from data replication, although a data replication system can be used to implement or support data distribution. Contrast with **data replication**.

data replication — The process of copying data to remote locations, and then keeping the replicated data synchronized with the primary data. Data replication is different from data distribution. Replicated data is stored copies of data at one or more remote sites throughout a system, and it is not necessarily distributed data. Contrast with **data distribution**. See also **disk replication** and **transaction replication**.

data server — A server that provides the functionality necessary to maintain the physical representation of a table in a database. Data servers are usually database servers, but they can also be any data repository with the interface and functionality a data client requires. See also **client**, **client application**, and **data client**.

database — A collection of data with a specific structure (or schema) for accepting, storing, and providing data for users. See also **data server**, **DBMS**, and **RDBMS**.

database connection — A connection that allows Replication Server to manage the database and distribute transactions to the database. Each database in a replication system can have only one database connection in Replication Server. See also **Replication Server** and **route**.

datatype — A keyword that identifies the characteristics of stored information on a computer. Some common datatypes are: char, int, smallint, date, time, numeric, and float. Different data servers support different datatypes.

DBMS — An abbreviation for database management system, a computer-based system for defining, creating, manipulating, controlling, managing, and using databases. The DBMS can include the user interface for using the database, or it can be a standalone data server system. Compare with **RDBMS**.

disaster recovery A method or process used to restore the critical business functions interrupted by a catastrophic event. A disaster recovery (or business continuity) plan defines the resources and procedures required for an organization to recover from a disaster, based on specified recovery objectives.

ERSSD An abbreviation for Embedded Replication Server System Database, which manages replication system information for a Replication Server. See also **Replication Server**.

failback A procedure that restores the normal user and client access to a primary database, after a failover procedure switched access from the primary database to a standby database. See also **failover**.

failover A procedure that switches user and client access from a primary database to a standby database, particularly in the event of a failure that interrupts operations at the primary database, or access to the primary database. Failover is an important fault-tolerance feature for systems that require high availability. See also **failback**.

function A Replication Server object that represents a data server operation such as insert, delete, or begin transaction. Replication Server distributes operations to standby databases as functions. See also **function string**.

function string A string that Replication Server uses to map a function and its parameters to a data server API. Function strings allow Replication Server to support heterogeneous replication, in which the primary and standby databases are different types, with different SQL extensions and different command features. See also **function**.

gateway Connectivity software that allows two or more computer systems with different network architectures to communicate.

inbound queue A stable queue managed by Replication Server to spool messages received from a Mirror Replication Agent. See also **outbound queue** and **stable queue**.

interfaces file A file containing information that Sybase Open Client and Open Server™ applications need to establish connections to other Open Client and Open Server applications. See also **Open Client** and **Open Server**.

isql An Interactive SQL client application that can connect and communicate with any Sybase Open Server application, including Adaptive Server, Mirror Replication Agent, and Replication Server. See also **Open Client** and **Open Server**.

Java — An object-oriented programming language developed by Sun Microsystems. A platform-independent, “write once, run anywhere” programming language.

Java VM — The Java Virtual Machine. The Java VM (or JVM) is the part of the Java Runtime Environment (JRE) that is responsible for interpreting Java byte codes. See also **Java** and **JRE**.

JDBC — An abbreviation for Java Database Connectivity. JDBC is the standard communication protocol for connectivity between Java clients and data servers. See also **data server** and **Java**.

JRE — An abbreviation for Java Runtime Environment. The JRE consists of the Java Virtual Machine (Java VM or JVM), the Java Core Classes, and supporting files. The JRE must be installed on a machine to run Java applications, such as the Mirror Replication Agent. See also **Java VM**.

LAN — An abbreviation for “local area network,” a computer network located on the user premises that covers a limited geographical area (usually a single site). Communication within a local area network is not subject to external regulations; however, communication across the LAN boundary can be subject to some form of regulation. Contrast with **WAN**.

latency — In transaction replication, the time it takes to replicate a transaction from a primary database to a standby database. Specifically, latency is the time elapsed between committing an original transaction in the primary database and committing the replicated transaction in the standby database.

In disk replication, latency is the time elapsed between a disk write operation that changes a block or page on a primary device and the disk write operation that changes the replicated block or page on a mirror (or standby) device.

See also **disk replication** and **transaction replication**.

LOB — An abbreviation for large object, a type of data element that is associated with a column that contains extremely large quantities of data.

Log Reader — An internal component of the Mirror Replication Agent that interacts with the primary database and mirror log devices to capture transactions for replication. See also **Log Transfer Interface** and **Log Transfer Manager**.

Log Transfer Interface — An internal component of the Mirror Replication Agent that interacts with Replication Server to forward transactions for distribution to a standby database. See also **Log Reader** and **Log Transfer Manager**.

Log Transfer Manager — An internal component of the Mirror Replication Agent that interacts with the other Mirror Replication Agent internal components to control and coordinate Mirror Replication Agent operations. See also **Log Reader** and **Log Transfer Interface**.

maintenance user — A special user login name in the standby database that Replication Server uses to apply replicated transactions to the database. See also **Replication Server**.

materialization — The process of copying the data from a primary database to a standby database, initializing the standby database so that the Replication Agent system can begin replicating transactions. See also **atomic materialization**, **bulk materialization**, and **nonatomic materialization**.

nonatomic materialization — A materialization method that copies subscription data without a lock on the primary database. Changes to primary data are allowed during data transfer, which may cause temporary inconsistencies between the primary and standby databases. Contrast with **atomic materialization**. See also **bulk materialization**.

ODBC — An abbreviation for Open Database Connectivity, an industry-standard communication protocol for clients connecting to data servers. See also **JDBC**.

Open Client — A Sybase product that provides customer applications, third-party products, and other Sybase products with the interfaces needed to communicate with Open Server applications. See also **Open Server**.

Open Client application — An application that uses Sybase Open Client libraries to implement Open Client communication protocols. See also **Open Client** and **Open Server**.

Open Server — A Sybase product that provides the tools and interfaces required to create a custom server. See also **Open Client**.

Open Server application — A server application that uses Sybase Open Server libraries to implement Open Server communication protocols. See also **Open Client** and **Open Server**.

outbound queue — A stable queue managed by Replication Server to spool messages to a standby database. See also **inbound queue** and **stable queue**.

primary data — The version of a set of data that is the source used for replication. Primary data is stored and managed by the primary database. See also **Mirror Replication Agent**, **primary database**, and **Replication Server**.

primary database The database that contains the data to be replicated to another database (the standby database) through a replication system. The primary database is the database that is the source of replicated data in a replication system. Sometimes called the active database. Contrast with **standby database**. See also **primary data**.

primary key The column or columns whose data uniquely identify each row in a table.

primary site The location or facility at which primary data servers and primary databases are deployed to support normal business operations. Sometimes called the active site or main site. See also **primary database** and **standby site**.

primary table A table used as a source for replication. Primary tables are defined in the primary database schema. See also **primary data** and **primary database**.

primary transaction A transaction that is committed in the primary database and recorded in the primary database transaction log. See also **primary database**, **replicated transaction**, and **transaction log**.

quiesce To cause a system to go into a state in which further data changes are not allowed. See also **quiescent**.

quiescent In a replication system, a state in which all updates have been propagated to their destinations. Some Mirror Replication Agent and Replication Server commands require that you first quiesce the replication system.

In a database, a state in which all data updates are suspended so that transactions cannot change any data and the data and log devices are stable.

This term is interchangeable with quiesced and in quiesce. See also **quiesce**.

MRASD An abbreviation for Mirror Replication Agent System Database. Information in the MRASD is used by the primary database to recognize database structure or schema objects in the transaction log.

RCL An abbreviation for Replication Command Language, the command language used to manage Replication Server.

RDBMS An abbreviation for relational database management system, an application that manages and controls relational databases. Compare with **DBMS**. See also **relational database**.

relational database A collection of data in which data is viewed as being stored in tables, which consist of columns (data items) and rows (units of information). Relational databases can be accessed by SQL requests. See also **SQL**.

replicated data — A set of data that is replicated from a primary database to a standby database by a replication system. See also **primary database**, **replication system**, and **standby database**.

replicated transaction — A primary transaction that is replicated from a primary database to a standby database by a transaction replication system. See also **primary database**, **primary transaction**, **standby database**, and **transaction replication**.

Replication Agent — An application that reads a primary database transaction log to acquire information about data-changing transactions in the primary database, processes the log information, and then sends it to a Replication Server for distribution to a standby database. See also **primary database** and **Replication Server**.

replication definition — A description of a table or stored procedure in a primary database, for which subscriptions can be created. The replication definition, maintained by Replication Server, includes information about the columns to be replicated and the location of the primary table or stored procedure. See also **Replication Server** and **subscription**.

Replication Server — The Sybase software product that provides the infrastructure for a robust transaction replication system. See also **Replication Agent**.

RSSD — An abbreviation for Replication Server System Database, which manages replication system information for a Replication Server. See also **Replication Server**.

replication system — A data processing system that replicates data from one location to another. Data can be replicated between separate systems at a single site, or from one or more local systems to one or more remote systems. See also **disk replication** and **transaction replication**.

rollback — An instruction to a database to back out of the changes requested in a unit of work (called a transaction). Contrast with **commit**. See also **transaction**.

SQL — An abbreviation for Structured Query Language, a nonprocedural programming language used to process data in a relational database. ANSI SQL is an industry standard. See also **transaction**.

stable queue — A disk device-based, store-and-forward queue managed by Replication Server. Messages written into the stable queue remain there until they can be delivered to the appropriate process or standby database. Replication Server provides a stable queue for both incoming messages (the inbound queue) and outgoing messages (the outbound queue). See also **database connection**, **Replication Server**, and **route**.

standby data — The data managed by a standby database, which is the destination (or target) of a replication system. See also **data replication** and **standby database**.

standby database — A database that contains data replicated from another database (the primary database) through a replication system. The standby database is the database that receives replicated data in a replication system. Sometimes called the replicate database. Contrast with **primary database**. See also **standby data**.

standby site — The location or facility at which standby data servers and standby databases are deployed to support disaster recovery, and normal business operations during scheduled downtime at the primary site. Sometimes called the alternate site or replicate site. Contrast with **primary site**. See also **standby database**.

subscription — A request for Replication Server to maintain a replicated copy of a table, or a set of rows from a table, in a standby database at a specified location. See also **replication definition** and **Replication Server**.

table — In a relational DBMS, a two-dimensional array of data or a named data object that contains a specific number of unordered rows composed of a group of columns that are specific for the table. See also **database**.

transaction — A unit of work in a database that can include zero, one, or many operations (including insert, update, and delete operations), and that is either applied or rejected as a whole. Each SQL statement that modifies data can be treated as a separate transaction, if the database is so configured. See also **SQL**.

transaction log — Generally, the log of transactions that affect the data managed by a data server. Mirror Replication Agent reads the transaction log to identify and acquire the transactions to be replicated from the primary database. See also **Mirror Replication Agent**, **primary database**, and **Replication Server**.

transaction replication — A data replication method that copies data-changing operations from a primary database transaction log to a standby database. See also **data replication** and **disk replication**.

transactional consistency — A condition in which all transactions in the primary database are applied in the standby database, in the same order that they were applied in the primary database.

WAN — An abbreviation for “wide area network,” a system of local-area networks (LANs) connected together with data communication lines. Contrast with **LAN**.

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