

SYBASE®

Configuration Guide

**Replication Server®**

15.2

[ UNIX ]

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# About This Book

## Audience

This guide is for System Administrators or other qualified installers who are familiar with their system's environment, networks, disk resources, and media devices.

## How to use this book

This book explains how to:

- Set up and configure a replication system
- Start and stop a Replication Server®
- Upgrade or downgrade Replication Server software

See the Replication Server release bulletin for your platform for the operating system and platforms that Replication Server supports.

Use this book with the *Replication Server Installation Guide for UNIX* to install and set up Replication Server for your platform.

The information in this book is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1, “Preparing to Install and Configure Replication Server” describes what you need to know and do before you install Replication Server. Worksheets help you organize the installation information.
- Chapter 2, “Configuring Replication Server and Adding Databases with rs\_init” explains how to install Replication Servers and add databases to your replication system.
- Chapter 3, “Upgrading or Downgrading an Existing Replication Server” describes how to upgrade from an earlier version of Replication Server. It also explains how to downgrade your replication system to revert to an earlier version.
- Chapter 4, “Using Password Encryption” describes how to use rs\_init to enable password encryption for a Replication Server. It also explains how to alter passwords in configuration files.
- Chapter 5, “Secure Sockets Layer” describes how to enable SSL for a Replication Server.

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- Chapter 6, “Starting or Stopping a Replication Server” explains how to begin using Replication Server.
  - Chapter 7, “Replication Monitoring Services” explains how to configure Replication Monitoring Services (RMS).
  - Chapter 8, “Installing and Implementing Non-ASE Support Features” explains how to install and configure support for non-Adaptive Server (non-ASE) data servers.
  - Appendix A, “Worksheets” includes the Replication Server Installation Worksheet, which you can use to collect and record the information you need to install and configure a Replication Server, and the Database Setup Worksheet, which you can use to collect and record the information you need to add a database to your replication system.
  - Appendix B, “Using rs\_init with Resource Files” explains how to run rs\_init in batch mode using resource files.
  - Appendix C, “Sample Replication System” explains how to set up a simple replication system using the pubs2 database provided with Sybase® Adaptive Server®. This exercise is a good introduction to Replication Server.

#### **Related documents**

The Sybase Replication Server documentation set consists of the following:

- The release bulletin for your platform – contains last-minute information that was too late to be included in the books.

A more recent version of the 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 at <http://www.sybase.com/support/manuals/>.

- *Installation Guide* for your platform – describes installation and upgrade procedures for all Replication Server and related products.
- *New Features Guide*– describes the new features in Replication Server.
- *Administration Guide* – contains an introduction to replication systems. This manual includes information and guidelines for creating and managing a replication system, setting up security, recovering from system failures, and improving performance.
- *Configuration Guide* for your platform (this book) – describes configuration procedures for all Replication Server and related products, and explains how to use the rs\_init configuration utility.



- *Design Guide* – contains information about designing a replication system and integrating heterogeneous data servers into a replication system.
- *Getting Started with Replication Server* – provides step-by-step instructions for installing and setting up a simple replication system.
- *Heterogeneous Replication Guide* and the Replication Server Options documentation set – describes how to use Replication Server to replicate data between databases supplied by different vendors.
- *Reference Manual* – contains the syntax and detailed descriptions of Replication Server commands in the Replication Command Language (RCL); Replication Server system functions; Sybase Adaptive Server commands, system procedures, and stored procedures used with Replication Server; Replication Server executable programs; and Replication Server system tables.
- *System Tables Diagram* – illustrates system tables and their entity relationships in a poster format. Available only in print version.
- *Troubleshooting Guide* – contains information to aid in diagnosing and correcting problems in the replication system.
- Replication Manager plug-in help, which contains information about using Sybase Central™ to manage Replication Server.

**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.

Refer to 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 is displayed.

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.

## Conventions

This section describes the stylistic and syntactic conventions used in this book.

**Style conventions** Syntax statements (displaying the syntax and options for a command) are printed as follows:

```
alter user user
set password new_passwd
[verify password old_passwd]
```

Examples that show the use of Replication Server commands are printed as follows:

```
alter user louise
set password hFE5t
verify password hFE5t
```

Command names, command option names, program names, program flags, keywords, configuration parameters, functions, and stored procedures are printed as follows:

- Use `alter user` to change the password for a login name.
- Variables, parameters to functions and stored procedures, and user-supplied words are in italics in syntax and in paragraph text, as follows:

---

The set password *new\_passwd* clause specifies a new password.

- Names of database objects, such as databases, tables, columns, and datatypes, are in italics in paragraph text, as follows:

The base\_price column in the Items table is a money datatype.

- Names of replication objects, such as function-string classes, error classes, replication definitions, and subscriptions, are in italics.

**Syntax conventions** Syntax formatting conventions are summarized in Table 1. Examples combining these elements follow.

**Table 1: Syntax formatting conventions**

Key	Definition
<i>variable</i>	Variables (words standing for values that you fill in) are in italics.
{ }	Curly braces mean you must choose at least one of the enclosed options. Do not include braces in the command.
[ ]	Brackets mean you may choose or omit enclosed options. Do not include brackets in the command.
	Vertical bars mean you may choose no more than one option (enclosed in braces or brackets).
,	Commas mean you may choose as many options as you need (enclosed in braces or brackets). Separate your choices with commas, to be typed as part of the command. Commas may also be required in other syntax contexts.
( )	Parentheses are to be typed as part of the command.
...	An ellipsis (three dots) means you may repeat the last unit as many times as you need. Do not include ellipses in the command.

*Obligatory Choices:*

- Curly braces and vertical bars – choose only one option.

{red | yellow | blue}

- Curly braces and commas – choose one or more options. If you choose more than one, separate your choices with commas.

{cash, check, credit}

*Optional choices:*

- One item in square brackets – choose it or omit it.

[anchovies]

- Square brackets and vertical bars – choose none or only one.

[beans | rice | sweet\_potatoes]

- Square brackets and commas – choose none, one, or more options. If you choose more than one, separate your choices with commas.

```
[extra_cheese, avocados, sour_cream]
```

#### Repeating elements:

An ellipsis (...) means that you may repeat the last unit as many times as you need. For the alter function replication definition command, for example, you can list one or more parameters and their datatypes for either the add clause or the add searchable parameters clause:

```
alter function replication definition function_rep_def
{deliver as 'proc_name' |
add @parameter datatype[, @parameter
datatype]... |
add searchable parameters @parameter
[, @parameter]... |
send standby {all | replication definition}
parameters}
```

#### 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.

Replication Server HTML documentation has 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.

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**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.

#### 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.



# Preparing to Install and Configure Replication Server

This chapter helps you organize the information required to install the Replication Server software and to set up a replication system.

Topic	Page
Before you begin	1
Planning the replication system	2
Using the Replication Server installation worksheet	5
Completing the database setup worksheet	19

## Before you begin

Sybase recommends that you first read this guide to plan your replication system before installing Replication Server. Version 15.2 of Replication Server, however, comes with a sample Replication Server that you can install during the installation process, so you can begin installing Replication Server immediately, and return to this manual to configure your Replication Server after installation.

To use the sample Replication Server, see the *Replication Server Installation Guide for UNIX* to begin installation.

You can use the “Worksheets” on page 79 to collect and record the information you need to install and configure a Replication Server, and to collect and record the information you need to add a database to your replication system.

---

**Note** After you have completed the worksheets, refer to the *Replication Server Installation Guide for UNIX* to install your Replication Server software.

---

## Planning the replication system

Answer these questions before you begin to install and configure the software.

Where is the primary data?

Determine which Adaptive Server databases contain the data you want to replicate to other databases.

---

**Note** Although this document refers to Adaptive Server databases, you can use non-Adaptive Server databases with Replication Server. For more information, see Chapter 8, “Installing and Implementing Non-ASE Support Features”.

---

Where will you replicate the data?

Determine the Adaptive Server databases where Replication Server will maintain copies of the data.

What Replication Servers will you need?

When you design a replication system, you decide how many Replication Servers will be installed, which databases they will manage, and on which machine they will execute.

A Replication Server can manage one or more databases. One Replication Server is adequate for some replication systems. Other systems require a Replication Server at each geographic site to manage all of the databases at that site. Still others require multiple Replication Servers at each site to handle many databases or heavy transaction volumes.

When you upgrade Replication Servers, you can “phase in” the upgrades and install 15.2 Replication Servers initially only at certain sites. Consider the timing of such upgrades with care, and assess each site’s need for the new Replication Server features.



Where is the RSSD for each Replication Server?

Replication system data is stored in a dedicated Adaptive Server Enterprise database called the Replication Server System Database (RSSD), or embedded in an SQL Anywhere® database (ERSSD). RSSD must be actively managed, while ERSSD is automatically created, configured, and maintained by Replication Server. If you choose to use RSSD, it is created when the Replication Server is installed.

Before you begin the installation, decide which Adaptive Server will store the RSSD for the Replication Server and the devices on which the database and its log will be stored. You can create the Adaptive Server database devices during installation, but identify their physical disk location before you install the Replication Servers.

If you choose to use ERSSD, decide the directory paths for the ERSSD database file, transaction log, and backup. For better performance and recoverability, the database file, transaction log, and backup directory should be on different disk devices.

---

**Note** Embedded Replication Server System Database (ERSSD) requires Sybase SQL Anywhere®. SQL Anywhere version 11 included with Replication Server 15.2 is only available on 32-bit and 64-bit Linux, 64-bit Sun SPARC, 64-bit Sun Solaris x86/x64, 64-bit HP Itanium, and 64-bit IBM AIX platforms.

The ERSSD, Sample Replication Server, and ASA11 folder are not available on 32-bit Sun SPARC, 32-bit Sun Solaris x86/x64, 32-bit IBM AIX, and 64-bit Linux on POWER (IBM pSeries).

---

Where is the initial disk partition for each Replication Server?

Replication Server stores messages, such as replicated transactions, on disk in stable queues. Disk space for the queues is allocated from disk partitions you create. A disk partition can be a raw disk partition or an operating system file.

You must allocate a disk partition of at least 20MB for each Replication Server you install. You can add more partitions later if necessary. Check each partition to make sure that it is available and that the “sybase” user can write to it. To use an operating system file for a partition, create an empty file. Verify that there is enough space on the file system for Replication Server to extend the file to full partition size.

Which Replication Server is the ID Server?

The first Replication Server you install is the ID Server. It must be running when you install new Replication Servers or add databases to the replication system.

Which databases require Replication Agents?

The ID Server assigns a unique site ID to each Replication Server and a unique database ID to each database in the replication system. It also maintains replication system version information.

A Replication Agent retrieves transactions from a database log, and passes them to the replication system via the Replication Server that manages the database.

There is one Replication Agent per database. Because the Replication Agent is configured when a database is set up for replication, you must know whether a Replication Agent is required before you add a database to the replication system. A user database requires a Replication Agent if:

- The database holds primary data that is replicated to other databases managed by the same or different Replication Servers.
- The Replication Server manages a database that is a source of replicated stored procedure execution.

You can replicate a stored procedure execution from a primary to replicate databases or from a replicate to a primary database. RepAgent retrieves the procedure call information from the database transaction log. See the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1*.

- The database is the active or standby database in a warm standby application. RepAgent for a standby database is needed only when you switch to the standby database. See the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1*.

An RSSD requires a Replication Agent if the Replication Server using that RSSD has a route to another Replication Server; for example:

- The Replication Server manages primary data that is replicated to databases managed by other Replication Servers.
- The Replication Server manages a database that is a source of replicated stored procedure execution.
- The Replication Server is an intermediate site in an indirect route.

An RSSD does not require a RepAgent if the replication system has only one Replication Server. RepAgent for ERSSD is managed by Replication Server. It is automatically started when a route is created. You do not need to decide the ERSSD RepAgent requirements at installation or configuration time of Replication Server.

Which databases require warm standby?

Replication Server can maintain a warm standby database for an Adaptive Server database. If the active database fails, clients can switch to the standby database with little interruption.

To set up a warm standby application, you must perform some tasks in the Replication Server before and after you add databases to the replication system. Read Chapter 3, “Managing Warm Standby Applications” in the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 2*, before you install Replication Server.

## Using the Replication Server installation worksheet

Make copies of the worksheet in “Replication Server installation worksheet” on page 80 in Appendix A, “Worksheets.” Use the copies to record information as you read the rest of this section. Keep the copies so you can use them if you reconfigure your replication system.

The program used to configure Replication Server software is called `rs_init`. The sections on the worksheets correspond to the `rs_init` menus, so you can enter information from the worksheets directly into `rs_init`. See “Using `rs_init`” on page 23.

For all supported UNIX and Linux platforms, see the *Replication Server Installation Guide for UNIX* for information about software installation procedures and requirements.

## Completing the worksheet

Fill out each section of the installation worksheet.

`rs_init` supplies default values for most of the items on the worksheets in “Replication Server installation worksheet” on page 80 and “Database setup worksheet” on page 83. Many of the defaults are constructed from values that you enter. For example, if you enter “TOKYO\_RS” for the Replication Server name, `rs_init` names the log file *TOKYO\_RS.log*. You can accept the displayed value or enter something else.

To use the `rs_init` defaults, complete the required items on the worksheet, which are marked with an asterisk (\*). When you run `rs_init`, copy the default values from the menu to the worksheet so that you have a complete record of the configuration.

Replication Server reserves identifiers that begin with “rs\_”. Do not use names that begin this way for Adaptive Servers, Replication Servers, database objects, or login names. See the *Replication Server Reference Manual* for other restrictions.

#### Release directory

The release directory—also called the installation directory—is where you install Replication Server software. Replication Server creates a new directory structure that allows you to use multiple versions of some components. For more information, see the *Replication Server Installation Guide* for your platform.

You can install Replication Server version 15.2 in the existing directory structure of Replication Server version 12.0 and later.

Make sure the “sybase” user has write permission for the Sybase release directory. See the *Replication Server Installation Guide* for your platform for more information about the “sybase” user.

In the *.cshrc* or *.profile* file of the “sybase” user, set the SYBASE environment variable to the full path of the Sybase release directory. For example, if your path is */work/sybase*, set the SYBASE environment variable as shown.

If you use the C shell, add this line to the *.cshrc* file:

```
setenv SYBASE /work/sybase
```

At the shell prompt, enter:

```
source .cshrc
```

If you use the Bourne shell, add this line to the *.profile* file:

```
SYBASE="/work/sybase"; export SYBASE
```

At the shell prompt, enter:

```
. .profile
```

Record the release directory on the worksheet.

---

**Note** In addition to \$SYBASE, Replication Server version 15.2 uses environment variables for Replication Server (\$SYBASE\_REP), and Open Client/Server™ (\$SYBASE\_OCS). See Chapter 3 of the *Replication Server Installation Guide* for your platform for more information.

---

#### Replication Server information

This section explains how to complete the “Replication Server information” section of the worksheet:

- **Replication Server name** *Required* – enter a name for the Replication Server. The name must be unique in the replication system.
- **Is this Replication Server the ID Server?** *Required* – select Yes if you are installing the ID Server or No if you are not. See “ID Server information” on page 11 for more information.
- **Replication Server error log** Enter the path for the Replication Server error log file. Replication Server writes informational and error messages to this text file.
- **Replication Server configuration file** Enter the path for the Replication Server configuration file, which contains parameters that Replication Server reads at start-up. For more information, see Chapter 4, “Managing a Replication System” in the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1*.
- **Replication Server password encryption** Select Yes if you want passwords to be encrypted in the Replication Server configuration file and in the RSSD, and No if you do not want encrypted passwords.

---

**Warning!** If you do not encrypt passwords, anyone with the required permissions can look at the passwords in the configuration files and in the RSSD `rs_users` system table.

---

- **Replication Server character set** Enter the character set that the Replication Server will use. You can specify any Sybase-supported character set that is available for your language.

For replication to work properly, the character set used by the Replication Server should match the character set used by the data servers and RepAgents it controls. Additionally, it should be compatible with the character sets of the other Replication Servers in the system.

By default, `rs_init` configures Replication Server with the native character set for your platform. Additional information about character sets is available in the *Adaptive Server Enterprise Configuration Guide*.

The supported character sets in the English language version of Replication Server include:

- `cp437` (Code Page 437) – character set used in IBM PCs.
- `cp850` (Code Page 850) – IBM/Microsoft Multilingual Character Set, used in IBM PCs.
- `deckanji` – DEC Kanji Code for JIS-X0208.

- eucgb – EUC GB encoding for Simplified Chinese character sets.
- eucjis – extended UNIX Code for JIS-X0201 and JIS-X0208.
- eucksc – (Code Page 949) EUC KSC Korean encoding.
- gb18030 – GB 18030-2000 standard for Chinese characters, established by the government of the People’s Republic of China.
- iso15 – similar to iso\_1.
- iso\_1 (ISO-8859/1) – 8-bit character set for many systems. This is the default for Adaptive Server with Sun, NCR System 3000, Silicon Graphics IRIX, Digital OpenVMS, and IBM RISC System 6000 AIX.
- mac – default Macintosh character set.
- roman8 – Hewlett-Packard character set.
- roman9 – the same as roman8, except for codepoint 0xBA, previously treated as the universal currency symbol, now representing the euro currency symbol.
- sjis (Shift-JIS) – IBM/Microsoft Code for JIS-X0201 and JIS-X02081.
- utf8 – an ASCII-preserving encoding method for Unicode.

The Chinese language includes these character sets:

- eucgb
- gb18030
- utf8

The Japanese language includes these character sets:

- dekanji
- eucjis
- sjis
- utf8

The Korean language includes these character sets:

- eucksc
- utf8

The French, German, and Spanish languages include these character sets:

- cp437
- cp850
- iso15
- iso\_1
- mac
- roman8
- roman9
- utf8

When you create a subscription, Replication Server copies the requested data from the primary database to the replicate database in a process known as subscription materialization. During subscription materialization, the primary data server converts character data to the replicate Replication Server character set. Make sure that the replicate Replication Server character set, if it is different from the primary data server's character set, is installed at the primary data server.

Similarly, when you create a route, make sure that the character set of the destination Replication Server is installed at the data server of the source Replication Server RSSD.

- **Replication Server language** Enter the language Replication Server should use to print messages to the error log and to clients. It can be any language that is compatible with the character set you will install.

By default, `rs_init` configures Replication Server to print messages in U.S.English.

Other available languages are Chinese, French, German, Japanese, Korean, and Spanish. `rs_init` uses the same identifiers for language names that Adaptive Server uses.

If the language for the Replication Server and the language for its connected data servers are different, the language for the Replication Server must be installed at the data servers. This lets the data servers return messages to Replication Server in the configured language and recognize and format dates for the configured language.

For example, the date format "01/02/99" is equivalent to "January 2, 1999" in `us_english` but "February 1, 1999" in `french`. Data servers can format the date correctly only if the Replication Server configured language is installed.

- **Replication Server sort order** Enter the sort order for the Replication Server. Sort order controls which rows of a table belong in a subscription that has a where clause involving character data. It also controls how identifiers you enter are recognized with regard to case sensitivity, accents, and so forth.

You can specify any Sybase-supported sort order that is compatible with your character set. For replication to work properly, all sort orders in your replication system should be the same.

By default, `rs_init` configures Replication Server with the binary sort order. Available sort orders vary, depending on the character set you plan to install. Sort orders are located in the Sybase release directory in the directory `charsets/charset_name`, where `charset_name` is the name of the character set.

See the *Replication Server Design Guide* for guidelines on configuring languages, character sets, and sort orders in your replication system.

#### Replication Server security information

This section explains how to fill out the “Replication Server security information” section of the worksheet. See Chapter 8 “Managing Replication Server Security” in the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1*, for more information on security, and Chapter 5, “Secure Sockets Layer” on page 59 in this book for information specific to configuring SSL.

Network security is available only on Solaris.

- **Enable network security** *Required* – select Yes to enable external network security, and No if you are not using network security.
- **Type of security system** If you are enabling network security, select DCE or Kerberos.
- **Login name** Enter the name of the primary user that will be making the secure connections. Sybase recommends that you use the name of the Replication Server as the principle user name.
- **Keytab file name** Enter the full path to the location of the keytab file.
- **Use SSL security** Select Yes if you are using Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) security, and No if you are not.
- **SSL identity file** Enter the full path to the location of the SSL identity file.
- **SSL private key password** Enter the private key password. The default password is `password`.



Replication Server  
interfaces information

Use the “Replication Server interfaces information” section of the worksheet to record information that defines the network port where Replication Server listens for connections. Each entry in the *interfaces* file is called a **listener service**.

---

**Note** If you are using network-based security, available with version 11.5 or later, use the directory services of your network security mechanism to register Replication Servers, Adaptive Servers, and gateway software. See the documentation that comes with your network-security mechanism for details.

---

- **Hostname/address** *Required* – enter the name of the machine that is running Replication Server. If the machine has more than one host name or IP address, enter the name or address associated with the network you want to use.
- **Port** *Required* – choose a port number between 1025 and 65535 that is not in use on the machine. Look in */etc/services* or use the *netstat* command to find out which port numbers are in use.
- **Name alias** *Required* – on networks that allow multiple protocols, you can use a name alias to distinguish listener services. An alias is a nickname for the Replication Server. You cannot use the alias for any other server on the network.

ID Server information

One Replication Server in a replication system is the ID Server. In addition to the usual Replication Server tasks, the Replication Server acting as the ID Server assigns a unique ID number to every Replication Server and database in the replication system. The ID Server also maintains version information for the replication system. Otherwise, the ID Server is like any other Replication Server.

When you install a new Replication Server or add a database to your replication system, the ID Server must be running. This allows the new Replication Server, or the Replication Server that manages the new database, to log in and retrieve an ID number. The ID Server must also be running whenever you create a route.

You must install the ID Server before you install any other Replication Server. If you have only one Replication Server, that server is also the ID Server. If you are installing for the first time, the Replication Server is the ID Server. If you are adding a Replication Server to an existing replication system, you must know the name of the Replication Server in the system that is the ID Server.

---

**Warning!** The ID Server is critical to your replication environment, and is difficult to move once it has been installed. Plan your installation carefully.

---

- **ID Server name** *Required* – if the Replication Server you are installing is the ID Server, rs\_init assigns an ID Server name identical to this Replication Server name.

If you are installing a new Replication Server in an existing Replication Server domain, enter the name of the Replication Server that is acting as the ID Server.

- **ID Server user** If the Replication Server you are installing is the ID Server, enter the login name that other Replication Servers will use to connect with this ID Server.

If you are installing a new Replication Server to an existing Replication Server domain, copy the ID Server user name from the worksheet you completed when you created the ID Server.

- **ID Server password** If the Replication Server you are installing is the ID Server, enter the password for the ID Server user.

If you are adding a new Replication Server to an existing Replication Server domain, copy the ID Server password from the worksheet you completed when you created the ID Server.

---

**Note** The “Starting Replication Server ID” and “Starting Database ID” worksheet items apply only to the ID Server. If you are not installing the ID Server, skip to “Replication Server System Database information” on page 14.

---

- **Starting Replication Server ID and starting database ID** These two configuration parameters allow you to specify separate ranges of Replication Server ID numbers and database ID numbers that an ID Server will assign. You are not required to specify ranges, but makes it easier to merge replication systems later.

Some organizations have multiple independent replication systems. Each replication system has its own ID Server, which assigns unique IDs to its Replication Servers and databases. Since the ID Server determines member Replication Servers and databases in a replication system, one replication system in an organization with multiple replication systems is also called an ID Server domain.

No special steps are required to set up multiple ID Server domains. Every Replication Server or database belongs to one replication system and has a unique ID number in that ID Server domain.

If you decide to merge ID Server domains into one replication system, the task is easier if no two Replication Servers or databases in the organization have the same ID. To establish unique IDs, allocate non-overlapping ranges of ID numbers to the ID Servers at installation.

An ID Server assigns ID numbers sequentially. Separate ranges of values are maintained for databases and Replication Servers. The default ranges are shown in Table 1-1.

**Table 1-1: Database and Replication Server default ID number ranges**

Object type	Minimum ID number	Maximum ID number
Database	101	16777215
Replication Server	16777216	33554431

Minimum values for each ID Server must be within the ranges specified. For example, if your organization has three separate ID Server domains, you could set the minimum ID numbers as shown in Table 1-2.

**Table 1-2: Example ID number allocation for ID Server domains**

ID Server domain	Starting database ID	Starting Replication Server ID
Finance division	101	16777216
Manufacturing division	100101	16877216
Sales division	200101	16977216

This arrangement provides the ID Server in each domain at least 100,000 ID numbers for databases and 100,000 ID numbers for Replication Servers. You need not set a maximum value, since it is unlikely that you will install more than 100,000 Replication Servers or add more than 100,000 databases to a replication system.

See Chapter 4, “Managing a Replication System” in the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1*, for more information about adding replication system domains.

Replication Server  
System Database  
information

Replication Server maintains its system tables in its system database. You can choose to set up a Replication Server System Database (RSSD) in an Adaptive Server Enterprise database, or an Embedded Replication Server System Database (ERSSD) in an SQL Anywhere (SA) database. Use the information in this section to complete the “Replication Server System Database” section of the worksheet.

If you want an RSSD with Adaptive Server Enterprise, see “Adaptive Server Enterprise RSSD information” on page 14. If you want an ERSSD with SQL Anywhere, see “SQL Anywhere ERSSD information.”

SQL Anywhere  
ERSSD information

If you want an ERSSD, enter on your worksheet the information below. See Chapter 4, “Managing a Replication System” in the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1*, for more information on ERSSDs. All fields are required.

- **ERSSD name** Enter the name of the SQL Anywhere server that will hold the system database for the Replication Server.
- **ERSSD database file directory** Enter the directory for the SQL Anywhere server database file.
- **ERSSD transaction log directory** Enter the directory for the SA server transaction log.
- **ERSSD backup directory** Enter the directory for the SQL Anywhere server backup files.
- **ERSSD error log directory** Enter the directory for the SQL Anywhere server error log file.

---

**Note** `rs_init` automatically fills these fields with default values on the same device. However for better performance and recoverability, place the ERSSD database directory, ERSSD transaction log directory, and ERSSD backup directory on separate devices.

---

Adaptive Server  
Enterprise RSSD  
information

If you want an RSSD using Adaptive Server Enterprise, enter the following:

- **RSSD Adaptive Server name** *Required* – enter the name of the Adaptive Server that will hold the system database for the Replication Server.
- **RSSD name** Enter the name of the database where the Replication Server system tables will be stored.

- **Will RSSD be replicated?** *Required* – select Yes if the RSSD for the Replication Server requires a RepAgent, and No if it does not. See “Which databases require Replication Agents?” on page 4 for more information.
- **Allow HA failover for RSSD connections?** Select Yes if the Adaptive Server managing the RSSD supports HA failover and you want RSSD connections to fail over to an alternative Adaptive Server, and No if you do not.
- **Create RSSD** *Required* – select Yes if you want rs\_init to create the system database.

Select No if the system database already exists or if you want to create it manually.

If the database already exists, it should be dedicated to this Replication Server. The database must have at least 10MB for data and 10MB for log space.

- **SA user** Enter the login name for the “sa” user for the Adaptive Server that will hold the RSSD. The default is “sa.”
- **SA password** *Required* – enter the “sa” password for the Adaptive Server that will hold the RSSD. rs\_init uses the “sa” login name to create user login names and the system tables in the RSSD.
- **Primary user** Enter the login name for the RSSD’s primary user. Replication Server uses this login name for system table updates. rs\_init creates the primary user.
- **Primary password** Enter the password for the RSSD’s primary user.
- **Maintenance login** Enter the name of the maintenance user for the RSSD. Replication Server uses this login name to perform operations on the system tables that are replicated from other sites. rs\_init creates the maintenance user for you and adds the maintenance user to the RSSD.
- **Maintenance password** Enter the password for the RSSD maintenance user.

Adaptive Server  
Enterprise RSSD  
device information

If you do not want rs\_init to create the RSSD, skip this section. Go to “Disk partition information” on page 17.

If you selected Yes for “Create RSSD,” read this section and complete the “RSSD Device Information” section of the worksheet.

The RSSD device is the Adaptive Server database device where rs\_init creates the Replication Server RSSD. Therefore, choose a database device other than the default master device, that has the minimum amount of space required. Use sp\_helpdevice to list the available devices.

---

**Note** rs\_init by default uses a minimum of 40MB for the database size, and 16MB for the RSSD log size.

---

Select one of the following if the Adaptive Server does not have a device available for the RSSD:

- Add a device and record the information on your worksheet
- Have rs\_init create the device when it installs Replication Server

---

**Note** If the Adaptive Server is not on the local machine, you must create the device yourself. rs\_init incorrectly evaluates the local machine's file system instead of the remote machine's file system when it validates the path name and disk space requirements of the device.

---

If you want rs\_init to create the device, verify that the disk file or raw partition you want to use exists and has the proper permissions. Execute sp\_configure devices in Adaptive Server to verify that the value for devices is high enough to allow you to add a new device. See the *Adaptive Server System Administration Guide* for information about device requirements.

Use the information in this section to complete the "RSSD device information" section of the worksheet:

- **Size of the RSSD database** Enter the size, in megabytes, of the data portion.
- **RSSD device name** *Required* – enter the name of the Adaptive Server logical device where you want to create the RSSD. If the device already exists, it must have enough space available to create the new database.
- **Create the RSSD device** *Required* – select Yes if you want rs\_init to create the RSSD data device on the Adaptive Server database device.

Select No if the RSSD data device already exists, or if you will create it before you run rs\_init.

- **RSSD device physical name** If you want rs\_init to create the RSSD device, enter the physical device name for the database device on which you want to store the RSSD.

If you do not want `rs_init` to create the RSSD data device, leave this entry blank.

- **RSSD device size** If you want `rs_init` to create the RSSD device, enter the capacity, in megabytes, of the physical device. The device size must be at least the size you specified for the data portion of the RSSD database.

If you do not want `rs_init` to create the RSSD device, leave this entry blank.

- **Size of the RSSD log** Enter the size, in megabytes, for the RSSD database log.

---

**Note** Sybase recommends that you store the RSSD log on a device other than the master device, and on a different device from the RSSD database.

---

- **RSSD log device name** *Required* – enter the logical name for the device you want `rs_init` to use for the RSSD log.
- **Create the RSSD log device** *Required* – select Yes if you want `rs_init` to create the RSSD log device in Adaptive Server.

Select No if the device already exists or if you will create it before you run `rs_init`.

- **RSSD log device physical name** If you want `rs_init` to create the RSSD log device, enter the physical device name for the device.

If you do not want `rs_init` to create the RSSD log device, or if you are using a single device for both the RSSD and its log (this is not recommended), leave this field blank.

- **RSSD log device size** If you want `rs_init` to create the RSSD log device, enter the capacity, in megabytes, of the physical device. The device size must be at least the size you specified for the RSSD log.

If you do not want `rs_init` to create the RSSD log device, or if you are using a single device for both the RSSD and its log (this is not recommended), leave this field blank.

#### Disk partition information

Replication Server uses disk partitions for stable queues, which temporarily store the data it receives and sends.

Replication Server can use raw partitions, if they are available on your platform, or operating system files. Raw partitions provide improved recovery capability because the operating system does not buffer their I/O.

The minimum partition size is 20MB. You can add more partitions after the Replication Server is installed.

Use the information in this section to complete the “Disk partition information” section of the worksheet:

- **Disk partition path** *Required* – enter the name of the physical disk device or the full path name of a file to be used for the disk partition. If you use an operating system file, there must be enough space on the file system for Replication Server to extend the file to the size you specify. You must have already created the operating system file.

See “Creating a disk partition” on page 18 for instructions.

- **Logical identifier for disk partition** *Required* – enter a logical identifier for the partition. This name is used in commands and in Replication Server messages to identify the disk partition. See the *Replication Server Administration Guide* for more information.
- **Size of disk partition** Enter the size, in megabytes, of the disk partition. The partition must be at least 20MB.
- **Start value for partition** This value prevents Replication Server from using the beginning of a raw disk partition. It is required if your operating system stores information, such as configuration maps, at the beginning of the disk partition. Enter the number of megabytes Replication Server should ignore. For example, if you enter 1, Replication Server will not use the first megabyte of the raw disk partition.

#### ❖ **Creating a disk partition**

If you use an operating system file for a partition, the file must exist before you specify it in `rs_init`.

- 1 To create an empty file for a partition, use a text editor or the UNIX `touch` command. Verify that there is enough free space on the file system for the file to grow to the size you specify. Replication Server extends the file to the full partition size during installation. Grant read and write permissions on the file to the “sybase” user.

For example, log in as the “sybase” user, and create the file with this command, where *path* is the full path to the disk file:

```
touch path
```

- 2 Set the permissions on the file:

```
chmod 600 path
```



Remote site connections information	<p>The “Remote site connections information” section of the worksheet defines a login name for other Replication Servers to use when logging in to this Replication Server. <code>rs_init</code> creates this login after installing the Replication Server.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Replication Server login name</b> Enter the login name that other Replication Servers will use to connect to this Replication Server.</li> <li>• <b>Replication Server password</b> Enter a password for the Replication Server login name.</li> </ul>
Database RepAgent information	<p>See “Planning the replication system” on page 2 for more information about when an RSSD requires a RepAgent.</p> <p>Use the information in this section to complete the “Database Replication Agent information” section of the worksheet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>RS user</b> Enter the login name that the RSSD Replication Agent will use to connect to the Replication Server.</li> <li>• <b>RS password</b> Enter a password for the RS user login name.</li> </ul>

## Completing the database setup worksheet

Make a copy of “Database setup worksheet” on page 83 for each database you plan to add to the replication system.

Each primary or replicate database in your replication system is managed by a Replication Server. The database may also require a Replication Agent. See “Which databases require Replication Agents?” on page 4 for more information.

See the *Replication Server Design Guide* for guidelines on configuring character sets, languages, and sort orders in your replication system.

See the *Replication Server Administration Guide* for more information about login names for replication system components.

Replication Server information	<p>Use the information in this section to complete the “Replication Server information” section of the worksheet, which identifies the Replication Server that will manage the database. The Replication Server must be installed and running before you can add the database to the replication system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Replication Server name</b> <i>Required</i> – enter the name of the Replication Server that will manage the database.</li> </ul>
--------------------------------	---

Replication Server  
interfaces information

- **RS SA user** *Required* – enter the Replication Server System Administrator (RS SA) login name (usually “sa”).
- **RS SA password** *Required* – enter the password for the RS SA user.

Copy the information for the “Replication Server interfaces information” section from the Replication Server installation worksheet you completed for the Replication Server that will manage this database. Since the Replication Server is already installed, you do not have to enter this information again unless you start `rs_init` in a release directory that uses a different interfaces file.

- **Hostname/Address** *Required* – enter the name of the machine where the Replication Server is running.
- **Port** *Required* – enter the port number assigned to the Replication Server.
- **Name alias** Enter the name alias for the Replication Server.

Database information

The “Database information” section of the worksheet identifies the database you are adding to the replication system:

- **Adaptive Server name** *Required* – enter the name of the Adaptive Server where the database resides.
- **SA user** Enter the “sa” login name for the Adaptive Server managing the database.
- **SA password** Enter the password for the SA user login name.
- **Database name** Enter the name of the database.
- **Will the database be replicated?** *Required* – select Yes if the database requires a Replication Agent, and No if it does not. See “Which databases require Replication Agents?” on page 4 for more information.
- **Maintenance user** Enter a login name for Replication Server to use when updating replicated data. This user must be granted all permissions necessary to maintain the replicated data. `rs_init` creates this login, if it does not already exist, and grants the necessary permissions.
- **Maintenance password** Enter the password for the maintenance user.
- **Is this a physical connection for an existing logical connection?**

Select Yes if you are adding an active or standby database for a warm standby application, and No if you are not.

See the instructions for setting up warm standby databases in the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 2*.

## Logical connection information

Complete the “Logical connection information” section of the worksheet *only* if you are adding a database that is part of a warm standby database application.

---

**Note** Setting up a warm standby application requires that you perform additional tasks in the Replication Server before and after you use `rs_init` to add the databases to the replication system. See Chapter 3 of “Managing Warm Standby Applications,” in the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 2*.

---

- **Is this an active connection or standby connection?** *Required* – select Active if you are adding the active database for the warm standby application.

Select Standby if you are adding the standby database for the warm standby application.

- **Logical DS name** *Required* – enter the name of the logical data server for the logical connection. You must have already created it using `create logical connection`.
- **Logical DB name** *Required* – enter the name of the logical database for the logical connection. You must have already created it using `create logical connection`.

Complete the rest of the items in this section only if you selected standby in response to “Is this an active connection or standby connection?”

- **Active DS name** *Required* – enter the name of the data server with the active database. Enter the actual data server name, not the logical data server name defined for the warm standby database pair.
- **Active DB name** *Required* – enter the name of the active database. Enter the actual database name, not the logical database name defined for the warm standby database pair.
- **Active DB SA user** *Required* – enter the login name of the System Administrator for the active database’s data server. Replication Server uses this login name to set up warm standby applications.
- **Active DB SA password** *Required* – enter the password for the active data server’s System Administrator login name.
- **Initialize standby using *dump and load*?** *Required* – select Yes if you plan to initialize the standby database with the contents of the active database with the `dump and load` commands.

Select No if you plan to initialize the standby database with the bcp utility, or if you do not need to initialize the standby database.

- **Use dump marker to start replicating to standby?** *Required* – select Yes if transactions will be executed in the active database while the standby database is initialized, and No if they are not.

Database RepAgent  
information

Complete the “Database RepAgent information” section of the worksheet if the database requires a RepAgent, and you selected Yes for “Will the database be replicated?”

- **RS user** Enter the Replication Server login name that the RepAgent will use to connect to the Replication Server.

The default RS user login name and password for this RepAgent is the default login name and password for the RS user for the RSSD RepAgent, which you noted in the section titled “RSSD RepAgent” on the Replication Server installation worksheet. If you want this user to use a different login name and password, you must first create the user in the Replication Server and grant it connect source permission.

- **RS password** Enter the password for the RS user login name.

# Configuring Replication Server and Adding Databases with *rs\_init*

This chapter explains how to use the `rs_init` utility to configure Replication Server and to add databases to your replication system.

Topic	Page
Using <code>rs_init</code>	23
Starting <code>rs_init</code>	24
Configuring a new Replication Server	25
Adding a database to the replication system	31

You need the worksheet in “Replication Server installation worksheet” on page 80. Each section of the worksheet corresponds to a screen or a menu in `rs_init`. Enter the information from the worksheet into `rs_init`.

## Using *rs\_init*

`rs_init` is a utility used to configure Replication Server and add databases to a replication system. You can use `rs_init` interactively or with a resource file.

### Using *rs\_init* interactively

`rs_init` in interactive mode is easier to use than a resource file. The interactive mode provides command keys and menu prompts to help you make selections and move between screens. `rs_init` rejects the invalid entries and displays warnings or error messages when you make improper selections. If you make a mistake, you can change your entry and continue with the installation session.

Table 2-1 lists the command keys you can use in interactive mode. Press Return to confirm an item you have entered.

**Table 2-1: *rs\_init* interactive command keys**

Keys	Command	Action
Ctrl+A	Accept	Accept the values currently listed in the menu and move to the next menu.
Ctrl+B	Backward	Scroll backward one page. Use this command key when a menu or list does not fit on a single screen.
Ctrl+C	Quit	Quit <i>rs_init</i> and return to the shell prompt. Your terminal may use a key mapping other than Ctrl+C. Use the key sequence that is mapped to the SIGINT signal.
Ctrl+F	Forward	Scroll forward one page. Use this command key when a menu or list does not fit on a single screen.
Ctrl+R	Refresh	Refresh the screen.
Ctrl+X or Esc	Exit	Exit the current menu or prompt.
Ctrl+W	Write to resource file	Generate a file containing the values specified during the current <i>rs_init</i> session. The default file name is <code>SYBASE/SYBASE_REP/init/logs/resource.dmp</code> . <i>rs_init</i> prompts you to enter an alternative file name. You can copy information from this generated file into one of the resource file templates. See Appendix B, “Using <i>rs_init</i> with Resource Files.”
?	Help	Display an online help screen.

## ***rs\_init* with a resource file**

If you plan to install multiple Replication Servers, and many of the *rs\_init* values are similar, using resource files to install, configure, upgrade, or downgrade may save time. See Appendix B, “Using *rs\_init* with Resource Files” for more information.

A resource file is an ASCII-formatted file that contains configuration information for *rs\_init*. Instead of entering configuration variables during an interactive *rs\_init* session, you edit the resource file to contain the variables, then type that file name on the *rs\_init* command line.

## **Starting *rs\_init***

This section provides instructions on how to start *rs\_init*. Enter the information from the Replication Server installation worksheet based on the preparation you did in Chapter 1, “Preparing to Install and Configure Replication Server.”

**❖ Starting *rs\_init***

- 1 Log in to your machine as the “sybase” user.

---

**Note** You must run *rs\_init* on the machine on which the Replication Server will run.

---

- 2 Set the SYBASE environment variable to the path of the Sybase release directory, as described in the *Replication Server Installation Guide for UNIX Platforms*.

- 3 Change to the Sybase release directory:

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

- 4 Enter:

```
$SYBASE/$SYBASE_REP/install/rs_init
```

You see the RS\_INIT menu.

- 5 Choose Configure a Server Product, then choose Replication Server. From the Configure Replication System menu you can:

- Install a new Replication Server – see “Configuring a new Replication Server” on page 25.
- Add a database to your Replication System – see “Adding a database to the replication system” on page 31.
- Upgrade or downgrade your software – see Chapter 3, “Upgrading or Downgrading an Existing Replication Server.”
- Enable password encryption for a Replication Server or alter passwords in configuration files – see Chapter 4, “Using Password Encryption.”

## Configuring a new Replication Server

This section explains how to configure a new Replication Server using *rs\_init*. To use these instructions, you need the completed Replication Server installation worksheet. If you have not completed the worksheet, read Chapter 1, “Preparing to Install and Configure Replication Server” and complete it before you continue.

❖ **Configuring a new Replication Server**

- 1 From the rs\_init menu, select Configure a Server Product. The screen you see lists the Sybase products that are installed in the release directory.
- 2 Select Replication Server.
- 3 Select Install a New Replication Server.

You see a list of tasks you must complete to install a new Replication Server.

---

**Note** The Install a New Replication Server option only lets you configure a new Replication Server; it does not allow you to install additional software.

---

Select each task and complete its screens until the status of each task is “Complete.”

❖ **Entering Replication Server information**

- 1 In the New Replication Server screen, select Replication Server Information. You see the Replication Server Name screen.
- 2 Enter the name you recorded in the “Replication Server information” section of your worksheet, and press Return. Press Ctrl+A to accept the name.
- 3 Select each item on the Replication Server Information screen and enter the value you recorded on your worksheet. If you use a default value, record it on your worksheet.

---

**Note** For character sets, language and sort order, enter the appropriate number for the value you want to select from the list displayed.

---

---

**Note** For more information on the character sets and sort orders, read Chapter 6, “Customizing Localization for Adaptive Server,” in the *Adaptive Server Enterprise Configuration Guide*.

---

In some configurations, if you set Replication Server’s language before you set its character set, you receive an error message. To avoid this, set the character set before you set the language.

- 4 Press Ctrl+A to accept the information and return to the New Replication Server dialog box.



Editing the interfaces file

The interfaces file contains network address information for each Adaptive Server and Replication Server in your replication system.

To reach the interfaces file screen, select Replication Server Interfaces Information from the Replication Server Information screen.

Select dsedit to edit the interfaces file.

See the *Open Client and Open Server Configuration Guide* for more information on dsedit.

---

**Note** Sybase recommends that if you are using Replication Server 15.2 with network-based security, you use the directory services of your network security mechanism to register Replication Servers, Adaptive Servers, and gateway software. See the documentation that comes with your network security mechanism for details.

---

#### ❖ Entering ID Server information

The ID Server is a Replication Server that registers all Replication Servers and databases in a replication system. It assigns and maintains ID numbers for these components and maintains version information for the entire replication system.

When you:

- Configure the ID Server, you determine the login name and password (ID Server User/Password) that all Replication Servers use to log in to the ID Server.
- Install a Replication Server that is not the ID Server, copy the ID Server Name, ID Server User, and ID Server Password from the worksheet you completed for the ID Server.

To complete the ID Server Information dialog box:

- 1 From the New Replication Server screen, select ID Server Information.
- 2 If the Replication Server you are installing is not the ID Server, you see the ID Server Name screen. Select ID Server Name and type the name of the ID Server for the replication system from the worksheet you completed for the ID Server. Then press Ctrl+A to accept your changes.

---

**Note** If the Replication Server you are configuring is the ID Server, the ID Server Information dialog box appears.

---

The Starting Replication Server ID and Starting Database ID appear only when you configure the ID Server.

- 3 Complete the ID Server Information screen with the information from the “ID Server” section of your worksheet.

If you do not make entries for the Starting Replication Server ID and starting database ID, the default ranges are used, as shown in Table 1-1 on page 13.

- 4 Press Ctrl+A to accept your changes and return to the New Replication Server dialog box.

#### RSSD information

Before you can enter your Replication Server System Database (RSSD) information, you must determine if you want an RSSD, or an ERSSD.

In the Replication Server System Database Choice screen, the first line asks, “Do you want Replication Server System Database embedded?” Select:

- No – if you do not want an ERSSD. This is the default value, and assumes you are creating a regular Replication Server System Database with Adaptive Server Enterprise. The second line on the screen appears as:

```
2. Replication Server Database on ASE      INCOMPLETE
```

Select the Replication Server System Database on ASE option, to go to the Replication Server System Database screen, and follow the steps in “Entering Replication Server System Database information” on page 29 to complete the information about your RSSD.

- Yes – if you want an ERSSD using SQL Anywhere. The text on the second line changes to:

```
2. Embedded Replication Server System
   Database      INCOMPLETE
```

Select the Embedded Replication Server System Database option, to go to the ERSSD Name screen, and follow the steps in “Entering ERSSD information.”

#### ❖ Entering ERSSD information

- 1 In the ERSSD Name screen, enter the name of your SQL Anywhere server, and press Ctrl+A to accept the name. The Embedded Replication Server System Database screen appears.
- 2 You see the following options, each filled with a default value:
  - ERSSD Database Directory
  - ERSSD Transaction Log Directory

- ERSSD Backup Directory
- ERSSD Error Log Directory
- ERSSD Interface Information

Select each item to change the default value to the value you recorded on your worksheet from the Replication Server installation worksheet. See Chapter 4, “Managing a Replication System” in the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1*, for more information on value requirements for ERSSDs.

- 3 Press Ctrl+A to accept the values and return to the Replication Server System Database Choice screen.
- 4 Press Ctrl+A to return to the New Replication Server screen.

❖ **Entering Replication Server System Database information**

- 1 In the New Replication Server screen, select Replication Server System Database.
- 2 Select each item on the screen and enter the value recorded on your worksheet. If you use a default value, copy it from the dialog box to your worksheet.

For “RSSD will be replicated,” select Yes if you will have more than one Replication Server in your environment. Otherwise, select No.

- 3 Press Ctrl+A to accept the values. You see the New Replication Server dialog box.

❖ **Entering RSSD device information**

If you selected Yes for Create RSSD in the Replication Server System Database screen, you see a new option, RSSD Device Information, on the New Replication Server screen.

---

**Warning!** If you selected No for Create RSSD in the Replication Server System Database screen, you must already have created the RSSD. Skip this section and go to “Entering disk partition information” on page 30.

---

- 1 From the New Replication Server dialog box, select RSSD Device Information, then choose Continue.
- 2 Complete the screen using information from your worksheet. If you use a default value, copy it from the screen to your worksheet.

- 3 Press Ctrl+A to accept your entries and return to the New Replication Server screen.

❖ **Entering RSSD RepAgent information**

If you selected Yes for “RSSD will be replicated” in the Replication Server System database screen, a new Database Replication Agent option will appear in the New Replication Server screen:

- 1 Select Database Replication Agent. Enter the RSSD Replication Server user name, and the Replication Server password from your worksheet.

---

**Note** Where necessary, rs\_init uses the settings established for the Replication Server when configuring an RSSD RepAgent.

---

- 2 Press Ctrl+A to accept this information.

❖ **Entering disk partition information**

The Replication Server disk partition must exist before you can complete the Disk Partition Information screen. If you did not define the partition when you completed the worksheet, follow the instructions in “Creating a disk partition” on page 18 before you continue.

- 1 From the New Replication Server screen, select Disk Partition.
- 2 Complete the screen using the information you recorded on your worksheet.

You can add more partitions after Replication Server is installed. See the *Replication Server Design Guide* for help in determining how much space you need.

- 3 Press Ctrl+A to accept the values and return to the New Replication Server screen.

❖ **Entering remote site connections information**

rs\_init completes the Remote Site Connections screen with default values based on the Replication Server name you entered.

To view or change any of these values:

- 1 From the New Replication Server screen, select Remote Site Connections.
- 2 Complete the screen using the information on your worksheet. If you use a default value, copy it to the “Remote site connections” section of the worksheet.

- 3 Press Ctrl+A to accept your changes and return to the New Replication Server screen.

❖ **Completing the Replication Server configuration**

When the status of each task in the New Replication Server screen is “Complete,” follow these steps to complete the configuration.

- 1 Press Ctrl+A to accept the information and exit the New Replication Server screen.
- 2 At the prompt that asks if you want to execute Replication Server tasks now:
  - Enter “y” to have rs\_init configure the new Replication Server.
  - Enter “n” to return to the New Replication Server screen, where you can modify values in any of the screens.

Status messages display while rs\_init sets up the Replication Server. If errors occur, use the error messages that display to correct the information in the configuration screens or to modify your environment.

When the configuration is complete, rs\_init displays the message “Configuration completed successfully.”

- 3 Press Return to return to the Configure Replication System screen.

---

**Note** If you are configuring other Replication Servers on the same computer, go back to “Configuring a new Replication Server” on page 25 and repeat the procedure for each additional Replication Server.

---

- 4 Press Ctrl+X twice to return to the RS\_INIT menu.

You can find out more about the progress of the installation by looking at the rs\_init log files, which are stored in the *init/logs* subdirectory of the *\$SYBASE\_REP* directory.

## Adding a database to the replication system

Each primary or replicate database in a replication system is managed by a Replication Server.

Follow the steps below to add a database to the replication system. To use these instructions, you need the completed “Database Setup Worksheet.” If you have not completed the worksheet, read Chapter 1, “Preparing to Install and Configure Replication Server” and complete it before you continue.

❖ **Adding a database to the replication system**

- 1 From the RS\_INIT menu, select Configure a Server Product.
- 2 Select Replication Server. You see the Configure Replication System screen.
- 3 Select Add a Database to the Replication System. rs\_init indicates the status of each part of the installation with “Incomplete” or “Complete.”
- 4 Select Replication Server Information.
- 5 Select Replication Server Name. Enter the name of the Replication Server from your worksheet. Press Ctrl+A to accept your changes.
- 6 Complete the screen, using the information you recorded on your worksheet.

If the status of Replication Server Interfaces Information is “Incomplete,” see “Editing the interfaces file” on page 27 for help in adding an entry for the Replication Server.

- 7 Press Ctrl+A to accept your changes and return to the Add Database to Replication System screen.

❖ **Completing database information**

Follow these steps to add a database.

- 1 In the Add Database to Replication System screen, select Database Information.
- 2 Complete the screen, using the information you recorded on the worksheet. If you use a default value, copy it from the screen to your worksheet. The label refers to Adaptive Server as “SQL Server.”

---

**Note** The password you specify in this step must be valid to log in to Adaptive Server as “sa”. You cannot change the password in rs\_init by specifying a different password in this screen. To change the Adaptive Server “sa” password, log in to the Adaptive Server after installation and change the password using the alter user command.

---

- 3 Choose Yes for “Will the Database Be Replicated?” if:

- It contains primary data.
- It is part of a warm standby application.
- Applications execute replicated stored procedures in it.

See “Planning the replication system” on page 2 for more information about when a database requires a RepAgent.

- 4 If you are adding the active or standby database for a warm standby application:
  - a Choose Yes for “Is This a Physical Connection for Existing Logical Connection?”
  - b Specify the additional information in the Logical DB Setup screen. See “Logical connection information” on page 33 for details.
- 5 Press Ctrl+A to accept your changes, then go to “Completing the configuration” on page 34.

❖ **Logical connection information**

This section describes entries you make in the Logical Connection Information screen when you add an active or standby database for a warm standby application.

Read Chapter 3, “Managing Warm Standby Applications” in the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 2*, before performing the steps described in this section.

Before you use rs\_init to add a database for a warm standby application, you must create the logical connection in the Replication Server.

- 1 If you selected Yes for “Is This a Physical Connection for Existing Logical Connection?” in the Database Information screen, Logical Database Setup selections appear. You must specify logical connection parameters.

In the Database Information screen, select Logical DB Setup.

The Logical Connection Information screen appears. When you choose “active” for the first item, only these items appear:

- Logical DS Name
- Logical DB Name

- 2 Complete the Logical Connection Information screen, using the information you recorded on your worksheet. If you use a default value, copy it from the screen to your worksheet.

- 3 Press Ctrl+A to accept your changes, and `rs_init` returns you to the Database Information screen.

❖ **Completing the configuration**

- 1 If the Database Information window indicates that there are incomplete tasks on the Add Database to Replication System screen, select each one and complete the required information.

When all tasks are “Complete,” press Ctrl+A. A message is displayed asking you if you want to execute the configuration.

- 2 Enter “y” to continue with the configuration.

Messages appear on the screen as the configuration progresses; these messages require no action.

Do not interrupt the configuration. Most configurations require several minutes (sometimes longer) to complete.

When the configuration is complete, `rs_init` displays “Configuration completed successfully.”

- 3 Click OK to return to the Configure Replication System dialog box.

---

**Note** To add other databases to the replication system, go to “Adding a database to the replication system” on page 31, and repeat the procedure for each database.

---

- 4 Press Ctrl+X to navigate through the screens and exit the program. `rs_init` displays the path to the log file for the session before you return to the command prompt.

You can find out more about the progress of the installation by looking at the current `rs_init` log file. `rs_init` log files are stored in the `init/logs` subdirectory of the `$SYBASE_REP` directory.



# Upgrading or Downgrading an Existing Replication Server

This chapter explains how to upgrade a Replication Server to version 15.2 and how to commit to that version. It details how to upgrade user databases in your replication system to Adaptive Server databases. It also tells you how to downgrade a Replication Server to an earlier software version.

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## Preparing to upgrade

This section provides information on what to do before you start the upgrade process.

---

**Note** For upgrading, the Replication Server version should be 12.0 or later and the Adaptive Server containing the RSSD should be 12.5 or later. Upgrading from any earlier version requires an intermediate upgrade.

---

### ❖ Before upgrading to Replication Server 15.2

- 1 Back up your replication system.
- 2 Read the release bulletin for your platform for any special installation instructions about installing or upgrading.

- 3 Use `rs_helpsub` to check that all subscriptions are valid. If you have subscriptions that are not in a valid state before upgrading, the upgrade fails.
- 4 Install Replication Server, following the instructions in the *Replication Server Installation Guide for UNIX Platforms*.

## Overview

Before you can restart Replication Servers 15.2, you must upgrade the RSSDs so they are compatible with the new executable programs. You may also need to upgrade your user databases.

### ❖ **Upgrading to Replication Server version 15.2**

- 1 Upgrade the RSSDs.
- 2 Upgrade primary, replicate, and standby user databases.
- 3 Restart the Replication Servers.
- 4 Decide whether to set the replication site version to the new version. If you do, the new features are available, but you cannot downgrade to an earlier version.

## Upgrading to Replication Server 15.2

This section describes how to upgrade to Replication Server 15.2 by upgrading your Replication Servers.

---

**Warning!** Before upgrading to Replication Server 15.2 if your Replication Server is using an Adaptive Server RSSD with a version earlier than 12.5, you must upgrade this Adaptive Server to at least version 12.5. Otherwise, the upgrade process will fail.

If you are upgrading to Replication Server 15.2 on IBM AIX, Sun Solaris SPARC, or Sun Solaris 10 x86/x64, and using ERSSD, platforms must be 64-bit for the upgrade to function properly. For these operating systems, ERSSD can only be run on 64-bit machines. This is a restriction of the underlying SQL Anywhere database. To use Replication Server on 32-bit IBM AIX, Sun Solaris SPARC, or Sun Solaris 10 x86/x64, Sybase recommends that you use Adaptive Server for the RSSD. However, you cannot migrate data from an ERSSD to a RSSD.

---

### ❖ Upgrading to Replication Server 15.2 from an earlier version

- 1 Back up your current installation.

If you plan to install the Replication Server software in a directory other than an existing Sybase version directory, make sure that the *interfaces* file is accessible. See the *Replication Server Installation Guide* for instructions.

- 2 Install the new Replication Server software. See *Replication Server Installation Guide* for instructions.
- 3 Upgrade the RSSD for each Replication Server. See “Upgrading an RSSD” on page 38.
- 4 Upgrade each user database that is managed by an upgraded Replication Server. See “Upgrading a user database in a replication system” on page 41.

---

**Warning!** Do not stop the RepAgent, truncate the transaction log, increase the generation number, and so on, while upgrading an earlier version of Replication Server to version 15.2 to avoid malfunctioning of your replication system.

---

❖ **Upgrading an RSSD**

Complete these steps in the order shown in this section to upgrade an RSSD based on the information from the “Replication Server installation worksheet” on page 80 for the Replication Server you are upgrading. Upgrading an RSSD may add new Replication Server system tables, add new rows or columns to existing tables, or install new stored procedures.

- 1 Set the SYBASE environment variable to the directory where Replication Server 15.2 is installed.
- 2 Log in as the “sybase” user and change to the `$$SYBASE` directory.
- 3 Verify that RSSD servers, Replication Servers, and RepAgents that you are upgrading are running.
- 4 If the Replication Server uses Adaptive Server Enterprise for the RSSD, grant `sa_role` to the primary user at RSSD as follows:

```
sp_role 'grant', sa_role, primary_user
```

---

**Note** The `RSSD_primary_user` in the `.cfg` file must have a replication role or “sa” role, not the sa user ID or the user that has been entered in the `rs_init` panel.

---

- 5 If the Replication Server uses embedded RSSD, edit the `rs_name.cfg` file, where `rs_name` is your Replication Server:
  - a Add the `erssd_release_dir` parameter to specify the location of the pre-upgrade SQL Anywhere. For example:

```
erssd_release_dir=/work1/sybase/REP-15_1/ASA9
```

- b Add the `erssd_start_cmd` parameter to specify the command to start ERSSD.

Obtain the name and location of the Replication Server you are upgrading, and the port number of the Replication Server RSSD, from the interfaces file. You can find an example of the parameter in the Replication Server log file by searching for “ERSSD start command”. For example:

```
erssd_start_cmd=/work1/sybase/REP-15_1/ASA9/bin/dbspawn
-f -q /work1/sybase/REP-15_1/ASA9/bin/dbsrv9
-ct- -ti 0 -x "tcpip(PORT=11751;DOBROAD=NO;BLISTENER=NO"
-o /work1/sybase/REP-15_1/samp_repserver/errorlog/SAMP_REPSEVER.out
/work1/sybase/REP-15_1/samp_repserver/dbfile/SAMP_REPSEVER.db
```

- 6 If the Replication Server uses embedded RSSD, and it is doing routing, edit the *rs\_name.cfg* file, where *rs\_name* is your Replication Server:
  - a Add the *erssd\_ra\_release\_dir* parameter to specify the location of the pre-upgrade SQL Anywhere. For example:

```
erssd_ra_release_dir=/work1/sybase/REP-15_1/ASA9
```

- b Add the *erssd\_ra\_start\_cmd* parameter to specify the command to start ERSSD.

Obtain the name of the ERSSD Replication Agent and the location of the interfaces file from the Replication Server log file by searching for “Starting embedded RSSD Replication Agent” and using the same command format from the next line: “Executing command:”. For example:

```
erssd_ra_start_cmd=/work1/sybase/REP-15_1/ASA9/bin/dbltm
-ud -S SAMP_RS_ERSSD_ra
-C /work1/sybase/REP-15_1/samp_repserver/SAMP_RS_ERSSD_ra.cfg
-ot /work1/sybase/REP-15_1/samp_repserver/SAMP_RS_ERSSD_ra.out
-I /work1/sybase/interfaces
```

- 7 Start *rs\_init*:

```
$SYBASE/$SYBASE_REP/install/rs_init
```

You see the *RS\_INIT* menu.

- 8 Select Configure a Server Product. Choose Continue.
- 9 Select Replication Server.
- 10 Select Upgrade an Existing Replication Server.
- 11 Complete the Upgrade Existing Replication Server screen with the information from the “Replication Server installation worksheet” on page 80 for the Replication Server you are upgrading.
  - a Enter the name of the Replication Server with the RSSD you are upgrading.
  - b Enter the login name for the RS SA user. The default value is “sa.”
  - c Enter the password for the “sa” user on the Replication Server.
  - d Enter the path name of the Replication Server Configuration file.
  - e Press Ctrl+A to save your changes. *rs\_init* displays the following message:

```
Execute the Replication Server tasks now?
```

- 12 Enter “y” to continue the RSSD upgrade.

rs\_init displays informational messages as it loads the upgrade script into the RSSD. When the upgrade is complete, rs\_init displays these messages:

```
RSSD successfully upgraded from old_rel_no to
new_rel_no. Replication Server 'rs_name' can now be
restarted. Task to upgrade the RSSD succeeded.
Configuration completed successfully.
```

where:

- *old\_rel\_no* – is the Replication Server version from which you are upgrading.
  - *new\_rel\_no* – is Replication Server version 15.0.
  - *rs\_name* – is the name of the Replication Server.
- 13 If you installed the new Replication Server software in a different directory from the earlier version, modify the runserver files for the Replication Servers so that they use the programs in the new version directory.
- 14 Restart the Replication Server using the appropriate executables for the new version.

---

**Warning!** Some Replication Server configuration options with newer versions may have a wider valid range. If you increase any of these configuration options after upgrading, you must put back their old values before downgrading. Otherwise, the Replication Server may not start or may behave incorrectly. Replication Server 15.2 upgrade process prints all the current configuration option values in rs\_config to rs\_init log, so that you can restore their former settings before downgrading.

---

For instructions on downgrading an RSSD to an earlier version, see “Downgrading Replication Server to an earlier version” on page 51.

## If an upgrade fails

If a Replication Server upgrade fails because of an error, restart the old Replication Server against the RSSD and fix any problem that may have caused the error. After you fix the problem, re-run the upgrade. You can do this multiple times until the upgrade succeeds.

---

**Note** You cannot start a new Replication Server against a partially upgraded RSSD.

---

## Upgrading a user database in a replication system

This section describes how to upgrade a user database in the replication system. A user database can be a primary user database, a replicate database, or a standby database.

---

**Note** Upgrading a user database may add special tables used by the Replication Server.

---

### ❖ Upgrading a user database in a replication system

- 1 Start `rs_init`.
- 2 Select Upgrade a Database in a replication system from the Configure replication system screen, then choose Continue.
- 3 Complete the screen with the information from the “Database Setup Worksheet” for the upgraded Replication Server.
  - a Enter the name of the Adaptive Server that manages the database you are upgrading.
  - b Enter the name of the database you are upgrading.
  - c Enter the login name for the “sa” user on the Adaptive Server that manages the database that you are upgrading. The default value is “sa.”
  - d Enter the Adaptive Server “sa” user password.

- e Enter the login name for the maintenance user on the Adaptive Server that manages the database that you are upgrading. The default is “*database\_maint*,” where “*database*” is the name of the database you are upgrading.
- 4 If you have more Replication Servers or databases to upgrade, return to “Upgrading to Replication Server 15.2” on page 37 and repeat the procedure.

## Committing a local site to a new version level

After you upgrade a Replication Server and its user databases, you must decide whether to commit to the new Replication Server version level.

---

**Note** You cannot create, alter, and drop replication definitions until you set the Replication Server *site version* to 1200 or higher.

---

### ❖ Committing to the new version level

- 1 Set the system version. You do not need to set the system version if it is 1102 or higher.
- 2 Set the site version for each upgraded Replication Server to 1520.
- 3 Upgrade routes for which the upgraded Replication Server is the source or destination server, and the site versions of the source and destination servers are at 1520 or higher.
- 4 After you upgrade routes, back up the upgraded RSSDs.
- 5 Committing to the new version level and upgrading routes are two separate procedures.

## Setting the replication system version

After you upgrade and install Replication Servers and user databases in your replication system to a new version level, you can set the system version to match the earliest software version.



The system version is the lowest version of Replication Server allowed in the system. For example, if your replication system version is 1151, you cannot use or install a Replication Server that is earlier than version 11.5.1.

When all Replication Servers in the replication system are at version 15.2 or later, follow these steps to set the system version to 15.2:

1 Log in to the ID Server.

2 Execute:

```
sysadmin system_version, 1520
```

Restrictions

Note these restrictions for the system version:

- If the system version is lower than 1102, new features that were introduced in later versions, including features of version 15.2, are not available. For this reason, Sybase recommends that you set the system version to 1102 or higher.
- When you upgrade all Replication Servers to at least version 11.0.2, you can set the system version to at least 1102.
- Once the system version is set to 1102, the availability of new features is determined by the site version setting. Thus it is not necessary to set the system version higher than 1102.

System version and software version

Table 3-1 illustrates the relationship between the software version number and the system version number. Note especially the ability to use the full capabilities of version 15.2 when the system version is at 1102.

**Table 3-1: Relationship between software version and system version**

Replication Server software version	System version 1102 and higher
15.2	Full capability when site version is set to 1520
15.1	Full capability when site version is set to 1510
15.0/15.0.1	Full capability when site version is set to 1500
12.6	Full capability when site version is set to 1260
12.5	Full capability when site version is set to 1250
12.1	Full capability when site version is set to 1210
12.0	Full capability when site version is set to 1200
11.5	Full capability when site version is set to 1150
11.0.2/11.0.3	Full capability

New features of version 15.2 are available only when the system version is at least 1102 and the site version is set to 1520.

Upgrading from version 11.0.2 or 11.0.3

If a software version is supported with full capability at a given system version, you can install new Replication Servers of that software version. See “Setting the Replication Server site version” on page 44 for more information.

For more information about new features, see *Replication Server 15.2 New Features Guide* and the release bulletin for Replication Server version 15.2.

As Table 3-1 shows, if you are upgrading from Replication Server version 11.0.2 or 11.0.3, and the system version is already set to 1102 or 1103, you do not need to set the system version to begin using new features in 15.2.

You must set the site version for Replication Servers that require it, and to upgrade routes. Information needed for the new features cannot be propagated to other sites until the corresponding routes are upgraded. See “Setting the Replication Server site version” on page 44 and “Upgrading routes” on page 46 for details.

## Setting the Replication Server site version

After you upgrade Replication Server version 15.2 and its user databases, and set the system version to 1102 or higher, you must set the Replication Server site version to the new software version level before you can use the new Replication Server features.

Refer to *New Features Guide Replication Server 15.2* and the Replication Server release bulletin for more information about new features.

Downgrade restriction

Once you set the replication site version to a new level, you cannot downgrade any Replication Servers in the replication system below that version level or install a Replication Server below that version level. To return to an earlier software version, you must reinstall all Replication Servers and re-create your replication applications.

If you do not want to use new features that depend on the site version, do not set the Replication Server site version after the upgrade. Then you can downgrade to an earlier version if needed.

---

**Note** create, alter, and drop replication definitions are not allowed until you set the Replication Server site version to 1200 or higher.

---

### ❖ Setting the Replication Server site version to 15.2.

- 1 Log in to the current Replication Server.

2 Execute this command:

```
sysadmin site_version, 1520
```

The Replication Server release bulletin may instruct you to set the site version to a more recent version level.

---

**Note** Once you have set the Replication Server site version, you cannot downgrade the Replication Server. To return to an earlier software version, you must reinstall the Replication Server and re-create any aspects of your replication applications that pertain to that Replication Server.

---

#### Backing up the RSSD

After you upgrade a Replication Server, set its site version to 1520, and perform route upgrades to the relevant routes, use the Adaptive Server commands `dump database` or `dump transaction` to back up the RSSD and the Replication Server `sysadmin erssd, backup` command to back up the ERSSD.

You can restore the RSSD with the Adaptive Server commands `load database` or `load transaction` or restore the ERSSD using the ERSSD recovery procedure. See Chapter 4, “Managing a replication system” in the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1*, for information on recovery procedure. If you have a current backup, you can avoid potential problems from loading an RSSD that corresponds to an earlier version level. After you load the backup, all queued messages from other Replication Servers can be recognized by this Replication Server and RSSD.

If you restore the RSSD from a backup performed before you set the site version, messages that the RSSD cannot accept might arrive at the Replication Server.

#### Using new features in version 15.2

You can use new Replication Server features that interact with other Replication Servers only if all these things are true:

- The system version has been set to 1102.
- The site version for both Replication Servers has been set to the current site version (1520).
- The routes between the Replication Servers have been upgraded.

See “Setting the replication system version” on page 42 and “Upgrading routes” on page 46 for more information.

For example, Replication Servers with a site version set to version 15.0 can create replication definitions for tables containing bigint datatype. Such replication definitions are distributed to other Replication Servers with site versions that are at the same version level or higher. Replication Servers of earlier versions do not receive information about these replication definitions.

## Upgrading routes

The route version is the lower of the two site version numbers of the route's source and destination Replication Servers.

Replication Server version 11.5 or later uses route version information to determine which data to propagate to other sites. Information necessary for 15.2 features is not propagated to other sites until the corresponding route versions are upgraded to 1520.

After you upgrade to Replication Server 15.2 and set the site version to 1520, you must upgrade each route for which this Replication Server is a source or destination, and the site versions of the source and destination are at 1520 or higher. How you upgrade routes depends on how you use Replication Server; in particular, if you have a *mixed-version replication system*.

## Mixed-version replication systems

In a replication system that includes Replication Server versions 12.0 through 15.2, and for which the site version is set to its software release level and the system version is 1102 or higher, each Replication Server can use all the features of its release. Such a system is called a *mixed-version system*.

In a mixed-version system, interaction between Replication Servers of different version levels is limited, and information associated with new features may not be available to Replication Servers of earlier versions. Replication Servers of the same version can exchange full information about the software features they support.

Replication Server 15.2 uses the Replication Manager (RM) plug-in to upgrade routes. The RM plug-in provides a list of all the routes that require an upgrade. You can select a single route to be updated.

See Chapter 6, “Managing Routes” in the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1*, for more information on routes. For a full description of the route upgrade commands, see Chapter 3, “Replication Server Commands” in the *Replication Server Reference Manual*.

## Upgrading Adaptive Server in replication system

If you are upgrading Adaptive Server in your replication system, use the database upgrade procedure as follows.

- 1 Suspend transaction processing and replication system activities.
- 2 Drain transaction logs for primary databases.
- 3 Drain the RSSD transaction log.
- 4 Disable the secondary truncation point.
- 5 Upgrade Adaptive Server.
- 6 Restore Replication after upgrade.

---

**Warning!** Sybase strongly recommends you perform a dump database and dump transaction before executing the steps below.

---

Suspending transaction activity in the databases and suspending replication

Complete the following tasks before upgrading the Adaptive Servers in your replication system.

Suspend transaction activity in the databases and suspend replication.

---

**Note** Replication includes creating and dropping both routes and subscriptions.

---

- 1 Verify that the subscriptions you are creating with the create subscription command, with primary data in the databases being upgraded, have reached a “valid” state at the primary Replication Server.

Do not upgrade while the above subscriptions are being created.

Make sure no users create subscriptions for the data in the database you are upgrading until the upgrade procedure is finished.

- 2 Run `rs_helproute` in each Replication Server System Database (RSSD) being upgraded to determine the status of each RSSD.  
The status of all routes should be “Active.” See Chapter 6, “Managing Routes” in the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1*, to resolve route problems.
- 3 Shut down the applications that are using the databases you are upgrading.
- 4 Use the `admin who` command in Replication Server to identify the existing Data Server Interface (DSI) connections to the data server being upgraded.
- 5 Suspend all DSI connections to non-RSSD databases you are upgrading by using the following command for each database:

```
suspend connection to dataserver.database
```

- 6 Leave the DSI connections for the RSSDs running.

Draining transaction logs for primary databases

For each primary database you are upgrading, follow these steps to ensure that the Replication Server completely processes the pre-upgrade log.

- 1 Wait for all remaining transactions to be replicated.
- 2 Run this Replication Server command:

```
admin who, sqm
```

Find the entry that corresponds to the inbound queue for this database by looking for the Info field for the `queue_number`, `queue_type` entry. For an inbound queue, the queue type is 1. Note the last segment: block entry for the queue.

- 3 Open the queue dump file by executing the following Replication Server command, where `file_name` is the name of the dump file you will dump to:

```
sysadmin dump_file, "file_name"
```

- 4 Create a dummy table to check that the Replication Server has received the latest log record written in the log. You can drop this table later on.

```
create table dummy (c1 int, c2 char(255))
go
sp_setreptable dummy, true
go
begin tran
go
insert dummy values (1, 'hello')
go 10
commit tran
go
```

- 5 In the primary Replication Server, execute the `admin who, sqm` command until the last segment: block entry for the inbound queue changes.
- 6 Execute the following Replication Server command to dump the last block of the inbound queue to the dump file you created in step 3:

```
sysadmin dump_queue, queue_number, queue_type,  
last_seg, block, 1
```

Use the *queue\_number*, *queue\_type*, *last\_seg*, and *block* values found in the output of the `admin who, sqm` command in step 5.

- 7 Examine the dump file to make sure it contains the transaction corresponding to the inserts you performed in step 4 (you can use an editor to examine the file).
- 8 Repeat steps 5 through 7 until the transaction corresponding to the update is in the dump file. After draining the transaction logs, do not allow any other activity in the databases. If activity does occur, you need to retrain the transaction logs.

#### Manually draining the RSSD transaction log

Manually drain the transaction log of each primary RSSD in the data server you are upgrading.

If Replication Server has routes to other Replication Servers, make sure that Replication Server processes all transactions in the RSSD transaction log before you upgrade the databases.

You can make sure the transaction log is completely processed by creating a replication definition in the primary Replication Server and then watching for it to appear in the replicate Replication Server RSSD. When the replication definition is in the replicate RSSD, the log is fully processed.

#### ❖ **Creating a replication definition for ensuring that the RSSD log is processed**

- 1 Log in to the primary Replication Server.
- 2 Create a temporary replication definition:

```
create replication definition rep_def_name  
with primary at dataserver.database  
(column_a int)  
primary key (column_a)
```

- 3 Log in to the replicate RSSD.
- 4 Execute the following query to see whether the replication definition has arrived from the primary RSSD:

```
select * from rs_objects
```

```
where objname = "rep_def_name"
```

When the replication definition has arrived in the replicate RSSD, the RSSD transaction log has been drained.

Disabling the secondary truncation point

When you upgrade a primary database, the Replication Agent must not be running and the secondary truncation point should be turned off for the duration of the upgrade.

- 1 Shut down the Replication Agents or make sure that dbcc logtransfer is not running for the databases that is being upgraded.
- 2 Shut down Replication Servers for the RSSDs you are upgrading.
- 3 In each primary database including RSSDs, execute the following commands to turn off the secondary truncation point:

```
1> use database
2> go
1> dbcc settrunc ("ltm", "ignore")
2> go
```

Repeat step 3 for each primary database and each primary RSSD.

Upgrading Adaptive Server

For information on upgrading Adaptive Server, see the *Adaptive Server Enterprise Installation Guide* for your platform.

Restoring replication after upgrade

- 1 Zero out the locator in the RSSD for each replicated primary.

Using isql, connect to the RSSD and execute the following commands:

```
1> use RSSD
2> go
1> rs_zeroltm dataserver, RSSD
2> go
```

- 2 Set the secondary truncation point to “valid” in each primary database. Using isql, connect to the replicated primary database, and execute the following commands:

```
1> use database
2> go
1> dump tran database with truncate_only
2> go
1> dbcc settrunc("ltm", "valid")
2> go
```



## Downgrading Replication Server to an earlier version

Downgrading is reversing to an earlier version of the software. You cannot downgrade an RSSD to a version below the site version.

To revert to an earlier software version after:

- The *site* version for a Replication Server has been set to the new version, you must reinstall the Replication Server.
- The *system* version has been set to the new version, you must reinstall all of the Replication Servers in the replication system.

### ❖ Downgrading to an earlier software version

- 1 Read the Replication Server release bulletin for information about downgrading your software. In particular, find out if an RSSD downgrade is required to return to the earlier version.

---

**Note** If an RSSD downgrade is not required, you do not have to perform these steps. Reinstall the earlier software version following the instructions in *Replication Server Installation Guide for UNIX Platforms*.

---

- 2 Back up your system.  
If you are downgrading to a directory other than the existing Sybase version directory, make sure the appropriate interfaces file is accessible.
- 3 Back up the RSSD for the Replication Server you plan to downgrade.
- 4 Log in as the “sybase” user, and change to the `$$SYBASE_REP` directory.
- 5 Verify that the RSSDs and the Replication Servers you plan to downgrade are running.
- 6 Start `rs_init`:  

```
$$SYBASE/$$SYBASE_REP/install/rs_init
```

  
The `RS_INIT` menu appears.
- 7 Select Configure a Server Product.
- 8 Select Replication Server.
- 9 Select Downgrade RSSD for an Existing Replication Server.
- 10 Complete the Downgrade RSSD for Replication Server screen with the information from the “Replication Server installation worksheet” on page 80 for the Replication Server you are downgrading.

- a Enter the name of the Replication Server whose RSSD you are downgrading.
  - b Enter the login name for the Replication Server “sa” user. The default value is “sa.”
  - c Enter the password for the Replication Server “sa” user.
  - d Enter the path name of the Replication Server Configuration file.
- 11 Press Ctrl+A to save your changes. `rs_init` displays the message:

```
Execute the Replication Server tasks now?
```

- 12 Enter “y” to continue.

Informational messages display as `rs_init` loads the downgrade script into the RSSD. When the downgrade is complete, you see these messages:

```
RSSD successfully downgraded to rel_no.
Replication Server 'rs_name' can now be restarted.
Task to downgrade the RSSD succeeded.
Configuration completed successfully.
```

where:

- *rel\_no* – is the Replication Server version from which you are downgrading.
- *rs\_name* – is the name of your Replication Server.

Press Return after each message. You see the Configure Replication System screen.

- 13 Press Ctrl+C and enter “y” to exit `rs_init`.
- 14 Log in to each user database managed by the Replication Server and execute this command:
- ```
dbcc settrunc("ltm", "begin")
```
- 15 Shut down all Replication Servers and RepAgents on this machine.
- 16 When you downgrade to an earlier software version, you must install the earlier software. Read the release bulletin for the earlier version of Replication Server. Then refer to the installation or configuration guide for that version for installation instructions.
- 17 Restart the RepAgents that are connected to the Replication Server.

## Downgrade restrictions

- To revert to an earlier software version after the site version or system version for a Replication Server has been set to the new version, you must reinstall the Replication Server.
- If you plan to downgrade in a directory other than the existing Sybase version directory, make sure that the interfaces file is accessible.

If necessary, downgrade the RSSD for each Replication Server you are downgrading. You must downgrade the RSSD using the pre-downgrade—that is, the most recent—version of `rs_init`.



# Using Password Encryption

This chapter explains how to use `rs_init` to enable password encryption for a Replication Server and change passwords in configuration files.

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## Overview

When you enable password encryption for a Replication Server, passwords are stored and transmitted in encrypted format. The passwords specified with `create user` or `alter user` are encrypted in the `rs_users` and `rs_maintusers` system tables in the RSSD.

When you use `rs_init` to administer passwords in your replication system, you can:

- Specify during installation that a Replication Server should use encryption.
- Enable encryption for a Replication Server. See “Enabling password encryption for a Replication Server” on page 56 for instructions.
- Change an encrypted password in a Replication Server configuration file. See “Altering an encrypted password for a Replication Server” on page 57 for instructions.

---

**Note** Once you have encrypted passwords using `rs_init`, they cannot be decrypted.

---

## Enabling password encryption for a Replication Server

In this procedure, `rs_init` creates a new configuration file that contains encrypted passwords for the Replication Server. `rs_init` encrypts the passwords in the `rs_users` and `rs_maintusers` system tables.

### ❖ Enabling password encryption

1 Log in as the “sybase” user and change to the Sybase installation directory.

2 Start `rs_init`. Enter:

```
$SYBASE/$SYBASE_REP/install/rs_init
```

You see the `RS_INIT` menu.

3 Select Configure a Server Product.

4 Select Replication Server.

5 Select Enable Password Encryption for a Replication Server.

6 Complete the screen as follows.

a Enter the name of the Replication Server for which you want to enable password encryption.

b Enter the login name for the Replication Server with “sa” user.

c Enter the password for the Replication Server “sa” user.

d Enter the full path for the Replication Server configuration file.

7 Press `Ctrl+A` to save your changes. `rs_init` displays:

```
Execute the Replication Server tasks now?
```

8 Enter “y” to enable encryption.

`rs_init` shuts down the Replication Server and encrypts the passwords in the Replication Server configuration file and in the `rs_users` and `rs_maintusers` system tables.

When encryption is complete, `rs_init` displays:

```
Replication Server 'rs_name' can now be restarted.
```

9 Press `Return`. `rs_init` displays:

```
Configuration tasks completed successfully.
```

10 Press `Return`. You see the Configure Replication System screen.

11 Press `Ctrl+C` and enter “y” to exit `rs_init`.

- 12 Restart the Replication Server and any connected RepAgents.
- 13 Delete the backup of the Replication Server configuration file.

---

**Note** The backup file contains unencrypted passwords, so you should remove that file to protect your replication system security. However, you may first want to make a hard copy or offline backup of the file and store it in a safe place.

---

The backup file has the same name as the Replication Server configuration file, but the extension is changed to a three-digit number such as “001.” The file with the highest extension number is the most recent backup file.

## Altering an encrypted password for a Replication Server

Follow the steps in this section to change an encrypted password in a Replication Server configuration file.

If password encryption is not enabled, you can use a text editor to change passwords in the configuration file.

---

**Note** The steps in this procedure do not apply to the passwords stored in the RSSD. To change the Replication Server password, use the `alter user` command. To change the maintenance user password, use the `alter connection` or `alter route` command.

---

### ❖ Altering an encrypted password

- 1 Log in as the “sybase” user and change to the Sybase installation directory.
- 2 Start `rs_init`. Enter:  

```
    $SYBASE/$SYBASE_REP/install/rs_init
```

You see the `RS_INIT` menu.
- 3 Select `Configure a Server Product`.
- 4 Select `Replication Server`.
- 5 Select `Alter a Replication Server Configuration File Password`.

- 6 Complete the screen as follows.
  - a Enter the name of the Replication Server whose configuration file you want to update.
  - b Enter the login name for the Replication Server “sa” user.
  - c Enter the password for the Replication Server “sa” account.
  - d Enter the full path name for the Replication Server configuration file.
  - e Enter the parameter for the password you want to alter. The parameters for the password that you can be used are:
    - *RSSD\_primary\_pw\_enc* – for the RSSD primary user.
    - *RSSD\_maint\_pw\_enc* – for the RSSD maintenance user.
    - *ID\_pw\_enc* – for the ID Server user name.
  - f Enter the new password you want to use.
- 7 Press Ctrl+A to save your changes. `rs_init` displays:

```
Execute the Replication Server tasks now?
```
- 8 Enter “y”.

`rs_init` shuts down the Replication Server, then records the new password in the Replication Server configuration file. When that process is complete, `rs_init` displays this message:

```
Configuration completed successfully.  
Press Return to continue.
```
- 9 Press Return. You see the Configure Replication System screen.
- 10 Press Ctrl+C and type “y” to exit `rs_init`.
- 11 Restart the Replication Server.



This chapter discusses how to set up the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) advanced security option for Replication Server.

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SSL is an industry standard for sending wire- or socket-level encrypted data over secure network connections. See Chapter 8, “Managing Replication Server Security” in the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1*, for detailed information on the SSL security option.

## Setting up SSL services

Before setting up SSL services on Replication Server, review the SSL Plus user documentation and documentation for any third-party SSL security software you are using.

### ❖ Setting up SSL services on Replication Server

The following steps are described in detail in the rest of this chapter.

- 1 Add the SSL driver to the Open Client/Server™ driver configuration file.
- 2 Modify the Open Client/Server trusted roots file to include trusted CA certificates.
- 3 Obtain a certificate from a trusted Certificate Authority (CA) for each Replication Server accepting SSL connections.
- 4 Create the identity file that concatenates a certificate and its private key.

- 5 Use `rs_init` to enable SSL on Replication Server and to add an encrypted SSL password to the Replication Server configuration file.

---

**Note** You can enable and disable SSL on Replication Server using `configure replication server` and the `use_ssl` option.

---

- 6 Create an SSL entry in the Replication Server interfaces file, Windows Registry, or directory service.
- 7 Restart Replication Server.

## Adding the SSL driver to the driver configuration file

Replication Server uses the `libtcl.cfg` file to map security mechanism names to security driver file names. The default location is `$$SYBASE/$$SYBASE_OCS/config/libtcl.cfg`.

SSL driver names are listed in the [FILTERS] section of `libtcl.cfg`. They have this form:

```
[FILTERS]
filter = driver
```

where:

- `filter` – specifies the local name for the security mechanism.
- `driver` – is the file name for the driver. A sample entry for SSL is:

```
[FILTERS]
ssl = libsybfssl.so
```

For more information about configuring `libtcl.cfg` for security drivers, see “Configuring `libtcl.cfg`” in Chapter 8, “Managing Replication Server Security” in the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1*.

## Adding trusted CA certificates to the trusted roots file

The list of known and trusted CAs is maintained in the trusted roots file:

```
$$SYBASE/config/trusted.txt
```

The System Administrator adds and deletes CAs using a standard ASCII-text editor. The trusted roots file is similar in format to a certificate file.

By default, Replication Server recognizes these third-party CAs:

- Thawte
- Entrust
- Baltimore
- VeriSign
- RSA

## Obtaining a certificate for each SSL-enabled Replication Server

The System Administrator installs server certificates and private keys for the Replication Server installation. The System Administrator can get a server certificate using third-party tools provided with an existing public-key infrastructure (PKI) already in use in the customer environment. Each Replication Server acting as a server in an SSL-enabled connection must have a certificate issued by a trusted CA.

Most third-party PKI vendors have utilities to generate certificates and private keys.

If you request a certificate from a third-party vendor, and that certificate is in PKCS#12 format, use the `certpk12` utility to convert the certificate into a format understood by Replication Server.

Adaptive Server Enterprise provides the `certreq` and `certauth` utilities to test the certificate request tool and to verify that the authentication methods are working on your server. See Chapter 9, “Security Administration” in *Adaptive Server Enterprise System Administration Guide* for more information.

## Creating an identity file

The System Administrator must create an identity file that is understood by the SSL Plus software. The identity file contains the concatenation of a certificate and its corresponding encrypted private key.

The name and default location of the identity file is the following, where *servername* is the name of the server as specified at start-up:

```
$$SYBASE/$SYBASE_REP/certificates/servername.crt
```

To place the identity file in a different location, you must specify the alternate location in the `RS_ssl_identity` entry in the configuration file.

To make a successful connection, the common name in the certificate must match the Replication Server name in the directory service.

Client certificates are not supported.

## Adding an encrypted password to the configuration file

Specify an SSL password that decodes the identity file private keys. This password is stored as the `RS_ssl_pw` entry in the Replication Server configuration file where it will not be sent over the network.

Use `rs_init` to add or change an encrypted SSL password, which is stored as `RS_ssl_pw_enc` in the Replication Server configuration file.

## Creating SSL entries in the directory service

The Replication Server directory service—such as the interfaces file, the Windows Registry, or an LDAP server—defines the server address and port numbers, and determines security protocols that are enforced for client connections. Replication Server implements the SSL protocol as a filter that is appended to master and query lines in the directory service.

All attempts to connect to a master or query entry in a directory service with an SSL filter must support the SSL protocol. For example, suppose a primary Replication Server (SYBSRV1) and a replicate Replication Server (SYBSRV2) use the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and the SSL protocol for communication.

Entries in the interfaces file might look like this:

```
SYBSRV1
query tcp sun-ether sybasehost1 5001 ssl
master tcp sun-ether sybasehost1 5001 ssl
```

```
SYBSRV2
query tcp sun-ether sybasehost2 4001 ssl
master tcp sun-ether sybasehost2 4001 ssl
```

You can also configure Replication Server to accept SSL connections and, at the same time, have other connections that accept clear text or use security mechanisms such as DCE and Kerberos. To support both SSL and other connection protocols, you must use multiple interfaces files.

For example, a typical interfaces file entry that supports the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and both SSL and clear text connections looks like this:

```
SYBSRV1
query tcp sun-ether sybasehost1 5001 ssl
master tcp sun-ether sybasehost1 5001 ssl
master tcp sun-ether sybasehost1 5001
```

The interfaces file master line entries allow SYBSRV1 to listen for both SSL and clear text connections. To make sure that SYBSRV1 sends queries to SYBSRV2 using SSL, there must be a single query entry in the interfaces file for SYBSRV1. To allow SYBSRV1 to send queries to other servers using a different protocol, you must use a separate interfaces file.

## Enabling SSL on Replication Server

---

**Note** Replication Server 15.2 does not require the REP\_SSL license, as SSL comes as a part of the basic REP\_SERVER license.

---

You can enable SSL using `rs_init`; you can enable or disable SSL using `configure replication server` with the `use_ssl` option.

To use `configure replication server`, enter:

```
configure replication server
set use_ssl to 'on'
```

Set `use_ssl` to `off` to disable SSL. By default, SSL is not enabled on Replication Server. When `use_ssl` is `off`, Replication Server does not accept SSL connections.

`use_ssl` is a static option. You must restart Replication Server after you change its value.



# Starting or Stopping a Replication Server

This chapter explains how to start and shut down a Replication Server.

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## Starting a Replication Server

When you install a new Replication Server to your replication system, `rs_init` creates a `runserver` file in the Sybase installation directory. The `runserver` file is an executable script that contains the complete command line required to start a Replication Server.

The `runserver` file name is constructed based on the name of the server. For example, for a Replication Server named `ROME_RS`, the `runserver` file is named `RUN_ROME_RS`.

Start-up sequence for servers

Start servers in this order:

- 1 If the Replication Server uses RSSD in Adaptive Server Enterprise, start the Adaptive Server first.
- 2 Replication Servers.

Starting servers at system boot

In a production system, you must start Adaptive Servers and Replication Servers, whenever your machine reboots. To do this, see your System Administrator.

### ❖ Starting a Replication Server using the `runserver` file

- 1 Log in to your system as the “sybase” user. Replication Server must execute as “sybase” so that it has the permissions required to access its configuration file, log file, and disk partitions.

2 Set the `$SYBASE_REP` and `$SYBASE_OCS` environment variables to the path of the Sybase installation directory, as described in the *Replication Server Installation Guide*.

3 From the shell prompt, execute the runserver file as a background process.

For example, enter this command to start the TOKYO\_RS Replication Server:

```
$SYBASE/$SYBASE_REP/RUN_TOKYO_RS &
```

Diagnostic messages display as the servers start up. The messages are also recorded in the servers' log files.

## Stopping a Replication Server using isql

To stop a Replication Server using isql:

1 Use isql to log in to the Replication Server as the System Administrator:

```
isql -Usa -Psa_password -Sservername
```

2 Enter:

```
1> shutdown
```

```
2> go
```



# Replication Monitoring Services

This chapter provides an overview of Replication Monitoring Services (RMS), a middle management monitoring layer, designed to provide complete monitoring and troubleshooting services for large and complex replication environments. It also describes the steps required for configuring the RMS.

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## Introducing Replication Monitoring Services

The Replication Manager (RM) plug-in for Sybase Central can manage small and simple replication environments with fewer than ten servers. However, to manage large and complex replication environments, the RM can use a management server layer called the Replication Monitoring Services (RMS). RMS monitors the servers and components in a replication environment, provides the ability to control the flow of data in the replication environment, and sets the configuration parameters.

RMS functionality is available through the RM or a command line API. RM provides commands to create, modify, or delete replication objects; RMS provides an API to monitor and troubleshoot the replication environment.

RMS is applicable only for a three-tier management support.

Three-tier management support

In a three-tier management support, the RM connects to the servers in the environment through the RMS. RMS provides the monitoring capabilities for the replication environment.

RMS monitors the status of the servers and other components in the replication environment, and the RM provides the client interface that displays the information provided by the RMS.

## Monitoring servers in the replication domain

Using RMS, you can monitor the following servers in your replication domain:

- Adaptive Server Enterprise
- SQL Anywhere and Sybase IQ
- Replication Agent
- Mirror Replication Agent
- DirectConnect™
- Open Server™
- Replication Server
- Other RMS Servers

## Installation

You can use InstallShield to install the RMS component at the same time you install Replication Server.

If you choose Typical or Full installation when you install Replication Server 15.2, InstallShield automatically installs the RMS component.

## Configuring RMS for three-tier management support

Follow these steps to configure RMS:

- 1 Navigate to the `$SYBASE` directory and source `SYBASE.csh`.
- 2 Go to the `$SYBASE/$SYBASE_OCS/bin` directory and select `dsedit` to add the following entry to the interfaces files.
  - Server Name – `RMServices`.

- Port – 32008.
  - Hostname – host name of the machine on which RMS will run.
- 3 To start RMS, go to the `$SYBASE_UA/bin` directory and run *agent*.
  - 4 To configure the RMS server, start an isql session by entering:  
`isql -Usa -Psa_pwd -SRMServices`
  - 5 To change the RMS password, enter:  
`configure password=newPassword`  
`go`
  - 6 Set the parameter *sybasehome* to the directory where the interfaces file resides by running the following command, where `/software/Sybase` is the directory in which the Sybase interfaces file resides:  
`configure sybasehome=/software/Sybase`  

The interfaces file contains the connection specifications for the servers added to an RMS domain.
  - 7 You can now start using the RMS API commands to monitor a replication environment. For example:  
`add replication server SAMPLE_RS set username to sa`

See Chapter 9, “Replication Monitoring Services API” of the *Replication Server Reference Manual* for API definitions.

## Starting and Stopping RMS

RMS is a Java application built using the Sybase Unified Agent Framework (UAF). To start or stop RMS, you must also start or stop UAF.

### ❖ Starting RMS

- 1 Navigate to the Replication Server installation directory, `$SYBASE`.
- 2 Set the environment variables by sourcing `SYBASE.csh`.
- 3 Change to the `$SYBASE_UA/bin` directory.
- 4 Execute `agent` or add this command to run Unified Agent (UA) in the background.

❖ **Stopping RMS**

- 1 Navigate to the Replication Server installation directory, *\$\$SYBASE*.
- 2 Set the environment variables by sourcing *SYBASE.csh*.
- 3 Stop RMS:

- If an Adaptive Server UA is running, enter one of the following commands:

```
shutdown [-port rmi-port] [-U username]  
          [-P password]
```

Or

```
shutdown [-port rmi-port] [-user username]  
          [-password password]
```

where:

- *rmi-port* value is 9999
  - *username* and *password* are the values configured for the Adaptive Server UA.
- If RMS is the only Unified Agent running, enter shutdown.

## Connecting to RMS

Once the RMS has been started, you can connect to it using the RM plug-in. You can use RM plug-in to add the servers that need to be monitored by the RMS.

- 1 Click the Connect icon from the RM toolbar. The Connect to a Replication Domain window opens.
- 2 Select the RMS Server radio button.
- 3 Enter the user name and password needed to connect to RMS.
- 4 Select RMS from the list of servers in the drop-down list, or click the options button to provide the connection information for the RMS.
- 5 Enter a server name, host, and port number.

6 Click OK. The RMS server is added in your object tree.

---

**Note** For information on RMS API, see Chapter 9, “Replication Monitoring Services API” in the *Replication Server Reference Manual*.

---



# Installing and Implementing Non-ASE Support Features

This chapter describes how to install and implement non-ASE support in Replication Server version 15.2.

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|------------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction                             | 73   |
| Overview of non-ASE support installation | 75   |
| Configuring non-ASE support              | 76   |

## Introduction

Replication Server version 15.2 support for replication into a non-ASE replicate database requires:

- Replication Server system tables—`rs_lastcommit` and `rs_info`—created in the non-Sybase database, and Replication Server support functions such as `rs_get_lastcommit` and `rs_get_charset`.
- Function strings that:
  - a Replace certain language command and stored procedure invocations from the replicate Replication Server, then
  - b Produce operations in the replicate database that emulate the behavior of the commands and stored procedures that would exist in a Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise replicate database.
- Heterogeneous datatype support for non-ASE datatypes that do not map directly to Replication Server datatypes (or Sybase ASE datatypes), which must be translated to the appropriate datatypes for replication into the replicate database.

## Components for non-ASE support installed with Replication Server

The default installation of Replication Server version 15.2 includes the following components:

- Connection profiles that contain function-string classes and error classes for each actively supported database
- Datatype classes
- Replication Server native datatype *literal descriptor* rows in the RSSD rs\_datatype table
- The Replication Server datatype translation engine

See the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1* for a list of function-string classes and datatype classes.

### Connection profiles

Replication Server 15.2 includes connection profiles that you use to connect to non-ASE data servers. Connection profiles contain or install these components:

- Datatype definitions
- Replication Server support objects in the replicate database
- Replication Server function strings
- Class-level translations for non-ASE datatypes

#### Datatype definitions

Datatype definitions assign a unique datatype ID to each datatype, and describe the attributes of each non-ASE datatype, such as delimiters, length, scale, precision, minimum and maximum values, how it is represented using native Replication Server datatypes. Replication Server uses datatype definitions to:

- Identify datatypes
- Convert datatypes into native datatypes for internal handling (if necessary)
- Translate datatypes

#### Replication Server support objects

Replication Server relies on a replicate database to maintain some of the operational data that Replication Server needs to replicate to that database.

Non-ASE support accommodates the Replication Server replicate database requirements by creating two tables in the replicate database:



- `rs_info` – stores the character set and sort order used by the database. The Replication Server maintenance user ID must have select permission on this table.
- `rs_lastcommit` – is used by the replicate Replication Server to record information about the most recent replicated operations committed in the replicate database. Because this table is both read and updated by the replicate Replication Server, the Replication Server maintenance user ID must have both insert and update permission on this table.

#### Replication Server function strings

Function strings allow users to customize the database operations sent by the replicate Replication Server to the replicate database. Non-ASE support uses function strings to replace invocations of stored procedures and certain database commands that the replicate Replication Server sends to the replicate database.

The function strings required to support connections to non-ASE data servers are installed in the RSSD of the replicate Replication Server.

#### Class-level translations for non-ASE datatypes

Connection profiles provide default datatype-to-datatype mappings, called class-level translations.

Connection profiles provide a function-string class for each supported database server. The class-level translations are specific to each function-string class that supports a non-Sybase replicate database.

## Overview of non-ASE support installation

Set up and configure non-ASE support in Replication Server version 15.2 following these steps:

- 1 “Creating a replicate database connection using connection profiles” on page 76
- 2 “Creating replication definitions” on page 76
- 3 “Creating subscriptions” on page 76
- 4 “Marking primary tables” on page 76

Once you complete all these steps, you can begin replicating transactions to a non-ASE replicate database.

## Configuring non-ASE support

The following sections provide detailed step-by-step procedures for installing and setting up non-ASE support in Replication Server version 15.2.

### Creating a replicate database connection using connection profiles

Use the using profile clause with the create connection command to create a connection to a non-ASE replicate database. See “create connection with using profile clause,” in Chapter 3, “Replication Server Commands” in the *Replication Server Reference Manual*.

### Creating replication definitions

No special procedure is required to create replication definitions for the primary tables in Replication Server version 15.2 to replicate transactions to a non-ASE replicate database.

See Chapter 9, “Managing Replicated Tables” in the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1*, for instructions.

### Creating subscriptions

No special procedure is required to create subscriptions in Replication Server version 15.2 to replicate transactions to a non-ASE replicate database.

See Chapter 9, “Managing Replicated Tables” in the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1*, for instructions.

### Marking primary tables

No special procedure is required to mark the primary tables for replication in Replication Server version 15.2 to replicate transactions to a non-ASE replicate database.

See Chapter 9, “Managing Replicated Tables” in the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1*, for instructions.

For more information about creating a subscription, see the *Adaptive Server Enterprise System Administration Guide* or the appropriate *Replication Agent Administration Guide*.



# Worksheets

This appendix contains the Replication Server Installation Worksheet, and the Database Setup Worksheet.

| <b>Topic</b>                              | <b>Page</b> |
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| Replication Server installation worksheet | 80          |
| Database setup worksheet                  | 83          |

## Replication Server installation worksheet

Make a copy of this worksheet for each Replication Server you install. Fill out the worksheet as you read Chapter 1, “Preparing to Install and Configure Replication Server.”

Required worksheet items are marked with an asterisk (\*). `rs_init` has default values for items that are *not* marked. To use a default value, leave the unmarked item blank and fill it in on the worksheet when you run `rs_init`.

### Release directory

|                    |
|--------------------|
| Release directory: |
|--------------------|

### Replication Server information

|                                            |     |    |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Replication Server name:*                  |     |    |
| Is this Replication Server the ID Server?* | Yes | No |
| Replication Server error log:              |     |    |
| Replication Server configuration file:     |     |    |
| Replication Server password encryption:    | Yes | No |
| Replication Server character set:          |     |    |
| Replication Server language:               |     |    |
| Replication Server sort order:             |     |    |

### Replication Server security information

|                                                                       |     |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| <i>Solaris only</i> – enable network security?*                       | Yes | No      |
| If Yes, security system:                                              | dce | csfkrb5 |
| If Yes, login name:                                                   |     |         |
| If Yes, keytab file name:                                             |     |         |
| <i>All platforms</i> – use Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) security?       | Yes | No      |
| If Yes, SSL identity file:                                            |     |         |
| If Yes, SSL private key password (default is <code>password</code> ): |     |         |

### Replication Server interfaces information

|                     |
|---------------------|
| Host name/address:* |
| Port:*              |
| Name alias:*        |

**ID Server information**

|                                 |
|---------------------------------|
| ID Server name:*                |
| ID Server user:                 |
| ID Server password:             |
| Starting Replication Server ID: |
| Starting database ID:           |

**Replication Server System Database choice**

|                                        |     |    |
|----------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Will RSSD be embedded? (default is no) | Yes | No |
|----------------------------------------|-----|----|

**SQL Anywhere Embedded Replication Server System Database information**

*Complete if you selected Yes for "Will RSSD be embedded?"*

|                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| ERSSD name:*                      |
| ERSSD database file directory:*   |
| ERSSD transaction log directory:* |
| ERSSD backup directory:*          |
| ERSSD error log directory:*       |

**Adaptive Server Enterprise Replication Server System Database information**

*Complete if you selected No for "Will RSSD be embedded?"*

|                                         |     |    |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|----|
| RSSD Adaptive Server name:*             |     |    |
| RSSD name:                              |     |    |
| Will RSSD be replicated?*               | Yes | No |
| Allow HA failover for RSSD connections? | Yes | No |
| Create RSSD:*                           | Yes | No |
| SA user:                                |     |    |
| SA password:*                           |     |    |
| Primary user:                           |     |    |
| Primary password:                       |     |    |
| Maintenance login:                      |     |    |
| Maintenance password:                   |     |    |

**Adaptive Server Enterprise RSSD device information**

*Complete if you selected No for "Will RSSD be embedded?"*

|                                |     |    |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|
| Size of the RSSD database:     |     |    |
| RSSD device name:*             |     |    |
| Create the RSSD device:*       | Yes | No |
| RSSD device physical name:     |     |    |
| RSSD device size:              |     |    |
| Size of the RSSD log:          |     |    |
| RSSD log device name:*         |     |    |
| Create the RSSD log device:*   | Yes | No |
| RSSD log device physical name: |     |    |
| RSSD log device size:          |     |    |

**Disk partition information**

|                                         |
|-----------------------------------------|
| Disk partition path:*                   |
| Logical identifier for disk partition:* |
| Size of disk partition:                 |
| Start value for partition:              |

**Remote site connections information**

|                                |
|--------------------------------|
| Replication Server login name: |
| Replication Server password:   |

**RSSD RepAgent information**

*Complete if you selected Yes for "Will RSSD be replicated?"*

|              |
|--------------|
| RS user:     |
| RS password: |



## Database setup worksheet

Make a copy of this worksheet for each database you add to the replication system. Fill out the worksheet as you read Chapter 1, “Preparing to Install and Configure Replication Server.” Refer to the information on the worksheet when you use `rs_init` to add the database to your replication system.

Required worksheet items are marked with an asterisk (\*). `rs_init` has default values for items that are *not* marked. To use the default values, leave the unmarked items blank and fill them in on the worksheet when you run `rs_init`.

### Replication Server information

|                           |
|---------------------------|
| Replication Server name:* |
| RS SA user:*              |
| RS SA password:*          |

### Replication Server interfaces information

|                     |
|---------------------|
| Host name/address:* |
| Port:*              |
| Name alias:         |

### Database information

|                                                                   |     |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Adaptive Server name:*                                            |     |    |
| SA user:                                                          |     |    |
| SA password:                                                      |     |    |
| Database name:                                                    |     |    |
| Will the database be replicated?*                                 | Yes | No |
| Maintenance user:                                                 |     |    |
| Maintenance password:                                             |     |    |
| Is this a physical connection for an existing logical connection? | Yes | No |

### Logical connection information

Complete if you selected *Yes* for “Is this a physical connection for an existing logical connection?”

|                                                        |        |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Is this an active connection or a standby connection?* | Active | Standby |
| Logical DS name:*                                      |        |         |
| Logical DB name:*                                      |        |         |

Complete the rest of the items in this section only if you selected “Standby” in response to “Is this an active connection or standby connection?”

|                                                   |     |    |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Active DS name:*                                  |     |    |
| Active DB name:*                                  |     |    |
| Active DB SA user:*                               |     |    |
| Active DB SA password:*                           |     |    |
| Initialize standby using dump and load?*          | Yes | No |
| Use dump marker to start replicating to standby?* | Yes | No |

Complete the following three sections if you selected Yes for “Will the database be replicated?”

**Database RepAgent information**

|              |
|--------------|
| RS user:     |
| RS password: |

# Using *rs\_init* with Resource Files

This appendix explains how to use *rs\_init* resource files. It also lists the *rs\_init* command line options.

| Topic                                     | Page |
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| Using resource file templates             | 85   |
| Using resource files for <i>rs_init</i>   | 86   |
| Using <i>rs_init</i> command line options | 88   |
| Sample Replication Server resource file   | 89   |

## Using resource file templates

Instead of using *rs\_init* interactively, you can use a resource file to install, configure, upgrade, or downgrade a Replication Server. Resource files are text files that you can modify using any text editor that can save ASCII format files. To create a resource file, copy and edit a template file, which is supplied with the Replication Server software. Then execute *rs\_init* with the *-r* command line option, specifying the resource file that *rs\_init* is to use for input.

Sybase supplies several resource file templates for Replication Server. Each template contains the attributes that are valid for a certain *rs\_init* operation.

Table B-1 lists the Replication Server resource file templates. The templates are located in subdirectories under the *init* subdirectory of the Sybase installation directory.

**Table B-1: Resource file templates for Replication Server**

| Template name     | Description                                |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <i>install.rs</i> | Configures a new Replication Server.       |
| <i>setupdb.rs</i> | Adds a database to the replication system. |

| Template name     | Description                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>upgr.rs</i>    | Upgrades an RSSD for a Replication Server. Use this template after installing new Replication Server software.                       |
| <i>upgrdb.rs</i>  | Upgrades a user database that is already part of a replication system.                                                               |
| <i>downgr.rs</i>  | Downgrades an RSSD for a Replication Server. Use this template before reinstalling the previous Replication Server software release. |
| <i>eers.rs</i>    | Enables password encryption for a Replication Server.                                                                                |
| <i>updrscf.rs</i> | Alters a password in a Replication Server configuration file.                                                                        |

## Using resource files for *rs\_init*

This section explains how to prepare a resource file for *rs\_init*.

### ❖ Using resource files for *rs\_init*

- 1 From Table B-1, find the resource file template you want to use.
- 2 Make a copy of the template and rename it to distinguish it from the original. For example:

```
cp install.rs install.rsx
```

---

**Note** You must have read and write permissions on the copy of the resource file template that you want to edit. You may need to grant write permission to yourself as the file owner.

---

- 3 Use a text editor to edit the new resource file.

To use the vi editor, for example, enter:

```
vi install.rsx
```

See “Editing a resource file” on page 87 for instructions.

- 4 When you have finished editing the resource file, start *rs\_init* from the operating system prompt, using the *-r* flag (see Table B-2 on page 88) to specify your resource file. For example:

```
$SYBASE/$SYBASE_REP/install/rs_init -r install.rsx
```

---

**Warning!** If you try to start a resource file session with an input file that is not an edited copy of one of the resource file templates, rs\_init fails upon validation of the input file.

---

## Editing a resource file

Resource files list the attributes to be defined during an rs\_init session and the values for these attributes. Attribute entries are in this format:

```
product_name.attribute:value
```

where:

- *product\_name* – is either sybinit or rs.
- *attribute* – is an item for which you are supplying information, such as a server name or network protocol.
- *value* – is the value you want to assign to the attribute.

Resource file entries can be only one line long (80 characters).

rs\_init ignores blank lines and lines that begin with a pound sign (#).

If you do not enter a valid value for every required attribute, rs\_init returns an error when you use the resource file.

If a Sybase-defined default value exists for an attribute, you can specify the default with the special value USE\_DEFAULT.

Certain resource file attributes can take lists of values. Attributes that can accept lists of values end with “\_list.” Use commas to separate values. For example:

```
rs.rs_rs_network_protocol_list:tcp,ipx
```

If you use a resource file to upgrade or modify a Replication Server, you can use the UNCHANGED value to indicate that a particular attribute should remain unchanged.

You cannot use the USE\_DEFAULT or the UNCHANGED value for required attributes with a null default value, except for attributes that specify passwords. If you enter USE\_DEFAULT or UNCHANGED for attributes that specify passwords, rs\_init uses a NULL password.

## Using *rs\_init* command line options

After you have edited your resource file, start *rs\_init* from the operating system prompt:

```
rs_init resource_file_name [-option] [parameter]
```

where:

- *option* – is the letter specifying a command line option.
- *parameter* – is any valid parameter for that option.

You can specify more than one command line option. For a resource file session, you must specify the *-r* option and the resource file name. Table B-2 lists the available options for a resource file. You can also use some of these options in an interactive *rs\_init* session.

**Table B-2: *rs\_init* command line options**

| Flags | Parameters                                                                   | Explanation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| -a    | none                                                                         | Validates the resource file and exits without performing the configuration task. Without the <i>-a</i> flag, <i>rs_init</i> validates the resource file and continues the product configuration. You must use the <i>-r</i> flag with the <i>-a</i> flag. |
| -c    | See “Replication Server information” on page 6 for a list of character sets. | Specifies the character set used for all messages and prompts. The <i>-c</i> flag forces <i>rs_init</i> to use a particular character set. Otherwise, <i>rs_init</i> uses your system’s default character set.                                            |
| -e    | none                                                                         | Records information about the user’s environment and exits. Information is written to the log file. Without the <i>-e</i> flag, <i>rs_init</i> records user environment information and continues the product configuration.                              |
| -h    | none                                                                         | Prints out usage message (help) and exits.                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| -l    | French, German, Japanese, Spanish, Chinese, Korean                           | Specifies the language used for all messages and prompts. The <i>-l</i> flag forces <i>rs_init</i> to use a particular language. Without this option, <i>rs_init</i> uses U.S. English.                                                                   |
| -log  | Path and file name of log file                                               | Lets the user specify location of the session log file. Without the <i>-log</i> flag, <i>rs_init</i> uses the default log location ( <i>\$SYBASE/init/log</i> ).                                                                                          |
| -r    | Path and file name of resource file                                          | Specifies that <i>rs_init</i> is to take input from the listed resource file. Use this flag in noninteractive sessions to configure new server products, upgrade existing server products, or modify existing server products.                            |

| Flags              | Parameters                       | Explanation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| -s                 | Path of Sybase release directory | Specifies the Sybase release directory. If you do not use the -s flag, rs_init assumes that the Sybase release directory is the current directory.                                                                                                                                                                  |
| -T IGNORE_WARNINGS | none                             | Entering certain values for some attributes causes rs_init to exit with a warning. (rs_init exits, for instance, if you specify an operating system file for the location of the master device.) Invoking an rs_init resource file session with the -T IGNORE_WARNINGS flag allows the rs_init session to continue. |
| -v                 | none                             | Prints the rs_init version string and exits.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

## Sample Replication Server resource file

This section contains a sample resource file for configuring a new Replication Server. Your resource file will have different values for many of the attributes, but will be similar to the sample.

```
#####
#                               RESOURCE TEMPLATE
#
# This file contains a list of configuration attributes
#
# for Sybase Replication Server. This is the template
# for configuring a new Replication Server. DO NOT EDIT
# THIS FILE.
#
# Copy the template to another file and edit that.
#
# Syntax of the resource file is:
#
#   product_name.attribute:value
#
# Attributes with a value of USE_DEFAULT will use the
# Sybase defaults for this platform.
#
#NOTES:
#   Generic attributes are prefaced by "sybinit." The
#   only generic attributes are "release_directory" and
#   "product."
#
```

```
#####

#####
# RELEASE LOCATION
#
sybinit.release_directory: /usr/u/sybase

# The product that you wish to configure. Possible
values are:
#     rs
#
sybinit.product: rs

#####
# REPLICATION SERVER ATTRIBUTES
#
# This operation installs a new Replication Server.
rs.rs_operation: rs_install

#####
# ID SERVER INFORMATION
#
# Name of the ID Server
rs.rs_idserver_name: IDRS
# Is the ID Server the same as the Replication Server
that is being installed ? Default is no
rs.rs_id_server_is_rs_server: yes
# Login that other Replication Servers will use to
# connect with the ID Server. Default is
#<rs_idserver_name>_id_user.
rs.rs_idserver_user: USE_DEFAULT
# Password for the ID Server user. Default is
#<rs_idserver_name>_id_passwd
rs.rs_idserver_pass: USE_DEFAULT
# The next two attributes should be set only when
#installing an ID Server and there are multiple ID
#Server domains
# First ID used for Replication Servers in this ID
#Server domain

rs.rs_start_rs_id: USE_DEFAULT

# First ID used for databases in this ID Server domain

rs.rs_start_db_id: USE_DEFAULT
```



```

#####
# REPLICATION SERVER INFORMATION
#
# Replication Server name
rs.rs_name: NYRS
# Will the Replication Server manage databases with
# primary data, submit asynchronous transactions, or
#serve as an intermediate site in an indirect route ?
#Default is no
rs.rs_requires_ltm: no

# Will the Replication Server(11.0 or higher) manage
#databases with primary data, submit asynchronous
#transactions, or serve as an intermediate site in an
#indirect route ? Default is yes
rs.rs_needs_repagent: yes

# Locations of the errorlog and config file for the
# Replication Server.
# The default names of these files are <rs_name>.log and
#<rs_name>.cfg respectively.
# The default directory in which these files are located
#is the current working directory on Unix platforms, and
#in %SYBASE%\install on PC platforms.

rs.rs_rs_errorlog: USE_DEFAULT
rs.rs_rs_cfg_file: USE_DEFAULT

# Character set to be used by this Replication Server
#(and the RSSD LTM if needed)
rs.rs_charset: USE_DEFAULT
# Language to be used by this Replication Server (and
#the RSSD LTM if needed)
rs.rs_language: USE_DEFAULT

# Sort order to be used by this Replication Server (and
#the RSSD LTM if needed)
rs.rs_sortorder: USE_DEFAULT

#####

# REPLICATION SERVER SYSTEM DATABASE CHOICE
#
# Is this an embedded rssid
rs.rs_rssid_embedded: no

```

```
#####
# EMBEDDED REPLICATION SERVER SYSTEM DATABASE
#INFORMATION
# The following only applies if embedded RSSD is chosen
#
# erssid name
rs.rs_erssid_name: rep_erssid
# embedded rssid database directory
rs.rs_erssid_database_dir: /work/database
# embedded rssid transaction log directory
rs.rs_erssid_translog_dir: /work/translog
# embedded rssid backup directory
rs.rs_erssid_backup_dir: /work/backup
# embedded rssid error log directory
rs.rs_erssid_errorlog_dir: /work/errorlog
#####

# REPLICATION SERVER SYSTEM DATABASE INFORMATION
# The following only applies if embedded RSSD is not
#chosen
# Name of the Adaptive Server that will manage the
# Replication Server's system database.
rs.rs_rssid_sqlsrvr: NYDS
# Name of the database where the Replication Server
#system tables will be stored. Default is <rs_name>_RSSD
rs.rs_rssid_db: USE_DEFAULT
# Do you want the RSSD connections to allow HA failover?
#Default is no
rs.rs_rssid_ha_failover: no
# Do you want rs_init to create the system database ?
#Default is no
rs.rs_create_rssid: no
# sa login for the system Adaptive Server - default is sa
rs.rs_rssid_sa_login: USE_DEFAULT
# sa password for the system Adaptive Server - default
#is NULL
rs.rs_rssid_sa_pass:
# Name of the RSSD primary user. Default is
#<rs_rssid_db>_prim
rs.rs_rssid_prim_user: USE_DEFAULT

# Password for the RSSD primary user. Default is
#<rs_rssid_db>_prim_ps
rs.rs_rssid_prim_pass: USE_DEFAULT
# Name of the RSSD maintenance user. Default is
#<rs_rssid_db>_maint
```

```

rs.rs_rssd_maint_user: USE_DEFAULT
# Password for the RSSD maintenance user. Default is
#<rs_rssd_db>_maint_ps
rs.rs_rssd_maint_pass: USE_DEFAULT
# The dbo_user and dbo_password attributes are not used
#by default. They should be used only if the RSSD
#requires an LTM and the log should be scanned by
#someone other than rs_rssd_sa_login. This user should
already exist in the database.

# Name of the Database Owner for the RSSD
rs.rs_rssd_dbo_user: USE_DEFAULT
# Password for the database owner
rs.rs_rssd_dbo_pass: USE_DEFAULT

#####

# REPLICATION SERVER SYSTEM DATABASE DEVICE INFORMAITON

# The following only applies if embedded RSSD is not
# chosen (USED ONLY IF RS_INIT IS TO CREATE THE RSSD)

# Size of the system database in MB. Default and minimum
# is 40
rs.rs_rsddb_size: 40

# Size of the log for the system databas in MB. Default
#and minimum is 32
rs.rs_rssd_log_size:32

# Name of the device on which the system database is to
#be created Default is master
rs.rs_rssd_db_device_name: dbdev
# Do you want rs_init to create this device for the
#system database ?
# Default is no
rs.rs_create_rssd_database_dev: no
# Physical pathname of the device for the system
#database
rs.rs_rssd_db_device_path: /work/dev1
# Size of the device for the system database
rs.rs_rsddb_device_size: 40
# Name of the device on which the log for the system
#database is to be created
rs.rs_rssd_log_device_name: logdev
# Do you want rs_init to create this device for the log

```

```

# for the system database ? Default is no

rs.rs_create_rssd_log_dev: no
# Physical pathname of the device for the log for the
# system database
rs.rs_rssd_log_device_path: /work/dev2
# Size of the device for the log for the system database
rs.rs_rssd_log_device_size:32
#####
# DISK PARTITION INFORMATION
#
# Full path name of a raw disk partition for the
# Replication Server
rs.rs_diskp_name: /work/dev3
# Logical identifier name for the raw disk partition for
# the Replication Server
rs.rs_diskp_lname: part1
# Size, in megabytes, of the raw disk partition.Default
# is 20.
rs.rs_diskp_size: 20
# The offset, in megabytes, at which the Replication
#Server should begin writing in the raw disk partition.
#Default is 0
rs.rs_diskp_vstart: 0
#####
# REMOTE SITE CONNECTION INFORMATION
#
# Replication Server login name that other Replication
# Servers will use to connect with this Replication
# Server Default is <rs_name>_rsi
rs.rs_rs_user: USE_DEFAULT
# Password for the Replication Server login name
# Default is <rs_name>_rsi_ps
rs.rs_rs_pass: USE_DEFAULT
#####
# SYSTEM DATABASE LOG TRANSFER MANAGER INFORMATION
#
# (IF RSSD NEEDS LTM)
# Name of the RSSD LTM. Default is
# <rs_rssd_sqlsrvr>_<rs_name>_RSSD_ltm.
rs.ltm_name: NY_LTM
# Replication Server login name that the log transfer
# manager will use when connecting to the Replication
# Server
# Default is <rs_name>_ltm
rs.rs_ltm_rs_user: USE_DEFAULT

```

```

# Password for the login name for the log transfer
# manager
# Default is <rs_name>_ltm_ps
rs.rs_ltm_rs_pass: USE_DEFAULT
# Login name for the user who will start and shutdown
#the log
# transfer manager for the Replication Server system
# database
# Default is sa
rs.rs_ltm_admin_user: USE_DEFAULT
# Password for the admin user - default is NULL
rs.rs_ltm_admin_pass: USE_DEFAULT
#####

# ID SERVER INTERFACES INFORMATION

# These attributes are valid only for Unix platforms.
# On PC platforms, adding interface file entries through
# resource files is not supported.
# rs.do_add_id_server must be no on these platforms.
#
# Add ID Server to interfaces file? Default is no
rs.do_add_id_server: USE_DEFAULT
# Connect retry count; number of times client tries to
# connect to ID Server before giving up
rs.rs_id_server_connect_retry_count: USE_DEFAULT
# Connect retry delay time (in seconds); amount of time
# client waits between each connection attempt
rs.rs_id_server_connect_retry_delay_time: USE_DEFAULT
# Notes associated with ID Server interfaces file entry
rs.rs_id_server_notes: Default Sybase Configuration
# Protocol for ID Server network listener
rs.rs_id_server_network_protocol_list: tcp
# Name of host for ID Server
rs.rs_idserver_hostname: herbie
# Port numbers for network listener
rs.rs_idserver_port: 5002

#####
# REPLICATION SERVER INTERFACES INFORMATION

# These attributes are valid only for Unix platforms.
# On PC platforms, adding interface file entries through
# resource files is not supported.
# rs.do_add_replication_server must be no on these
# platforms.

```

```
#
# Add Replication Server to interfaces file?
rs.do_add_replication_server: no
# Connect retry count; number of times client tries to
# connect
# to Replication Server before giving up
rs.rs_rs_connect_retry_count: USE_DEFAULT
# Connect retry delay time (in seconds); amount of time
# client waits between each connection attempt
rs.rs_rs_connect_retry_delay_time: USE_DEFAULT
# Notes associated with Replication Server interfaces
# file entry
rs.rs_rs_notes: Default Sybase Configuration
# Protocol for Replication Server network listener
rs.rs_rs_network_protocol_list: tcp
# Name of host for Replication Server
rs.rs_rs_hostname: herbie
# Port numbers for network listener
rs.rs_rs_port: 5005

#####
# LOG TRANSFER MANAGER INTERFACES INFORMATION - IF RSSD
# HAS LTM

# These attributes are valid only for Unix platforms.
# On PC platforms, adding interface file entries through
# resource files is not supported.
# rs.do_add_ltm must be no on these platforms.

# Add Log Transfer Manager to interfaces file?
rs.do_add_ltm: no

# Connect retry count; number of times client tries to
# connect to Log Transfer Manager before giving up
rs.rs_ltm_connect_retry_count: USE_DEFAULT
# Connect retry delay time (in seconds); amount of time
#client waits between each connection attempt
rs.rs_ltm_connect_retry_delay_time: USE_DEFAULT
# Notes associated with Log Transfer Manager interfaces
# file entry
rs.rs_ltm_notes: Default Sybase Configuration
# Protocol for Log Transfer Manager network listener
rs.rs_ltm_network_protocol_list: tcp
# Name of host for Log Transfer Manager
rs.rs_ltm_hostname: herbie
# Port numbers for network listener
```

```
rs.rs_ltm_port: 5000
#####

# REPLICATION SERVER SECURITY INFORMATION
# These attributes apply to the security features
# available for the replication server. This option is
# only available on Solaris and NT.
# Enable external network security
rs.rs_network_security_enable: no
# Type of network security for the Replication Server,
# choices are "dce" or "csfkrb5",
rs.rs_network_security_system: USE_DEFAULT
# Login name for the user who will principle user, this
# login name will be used for all secure connections,
# Sybase recommends the name of the Replication Server
# as the principle user name.
rs.rs_principal_user_name: USE_DEFAULT
# Full path to the location of keytab file
rs.rs_keytab_file: USE_DEFAULT
# Use Secure Socket Layer(ssl) security
rs.rs_use_ssl: no
# Full path to the location of the ssl identity file
rs.rs_ssl_identity_file: USE_DEFAULT
# Password for the ssl private key
rs.rs_ssl_pkey_password: USE_DEFAULT
# end of resource file
```





# Sample Replication System

This appendix describes a sample replication system and the steps needed to set it up.

| Topic                                              | Page |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|
| Description of the sample replication system       | 99   |
| Setting up the example                             | 100  |
| Testing and troubleshooting the replication system | 105  |

The sample replication system replicates the changes made to two tables in the pubs2 database from one Adaptive Server to another Adaptive Server.

You can set up this example as an introduction to using Replication Server or to test your replication system installation.

---

**Note** The application architecture for this example is similar to the decision-support model described in the *Replication Server Design Guide*.

---

## Description of the sample replication system

The goal of this replication system is to replicate all changes made to the authors and titles tables in the pubs2 database in one Adaptive Server to the same tables in the pubs2 database in another Adaptive Server.

The replication system has two Adaptive Servers:

- A primary Adaptive Server, named TOKYO\_DS, holds the RSSD for the primary Replication Server and the primary pubs2 database.
- The replicate Adaptive Server, named SYDNEY\_DS, holds the RSSD for the replicate Replication Server and the replicate pubs2 database.

The replication system has two Replication Servers:

- A primary Replication Server named TOKYO\_RS manages the primary pubs2 database.
- A replicate Replication Server named SYDNEY\_RS manages the replicate pubs2 database.

The replication system has two RepAgents:

- A RepAgent for the primary RSSD runs in the ASE TOKYO\_RSSD and transfers the RSSD log to the primary Replication Server.
- A RepAgent for the primary pubs2 database runs in the ASE TOKYO\_PUBS2 and transfers the pubs2 log to the primary Replication Server.

## Setting up the example

This section outlines the tasks for setting up the replication system.

- “General setup tasks” on page 100 explains how to install the servers and databases used in the example. These instructions may refer you to other chapters in this guide, or to other books.
- “Establishing replication” on page 102 explains how to set up replication between the pubs2 databases in the two Adaptive Servers.

### ❖ **General setup tasks**

If you already have Adaptive Servers or Replication Servers installed, you can use them for the example. Substitute the names of your servers throughout the instructions.

You must choose the machines where each server will execute. You must also locate disk space for Adaptive Server database devices and Replication Server partitions.

- 1 Install the primary Adaptive Server, TOKYO\_DS.
  - The Adaptive Server must have room on its database devices for a 2MB pubs2 database, a 10MB RSSD, and at least 10MB for logs.
- 2 Install the replicate Adaptive Server, SYDNEY\_DS.
  - The Adaptive Server must have room on its database devices for a 2MB pubs2 database, a 10MB RSSD, and at least 10MB for logs.

- 3 Install the pubs2 database in the primary Adaptive Server:

```
isql -Usa -Psa_passwd -STOKYO_DS < \  
$SYBASE/$SYBASE_ASE/scripts/installpubs2
```
- 4 Install the pubs2 database in the replicate Adaptive Server:

```
isql -Usa -Psa_passwd -SSYDNEY_DS < \  
$SYBASE/$SYBASE_ASE/scripts/installpubs2
```
- 5 Complete Appendix A, “Worksheets” for the primary Replication Server (TOKYO\_RS).
  - Create the RSSD for TOKYO\_RS in the TOKYO\_DS Adaptive Server.
  - The RSSD requires a RepAgent.
- 6 Complete Appendix A, “Worksheets” for the replicate Replication Server (SYDNEY\_RS).
  - Create the RSSD for SYDNEY\_RS in the SYDNEY\_DS Adaptive Server.
  - The RSSD does not require a RepAgent.
- 7 Complete “Database setup worksheet” on page 83 for the primary pubs2 database.
  - The database is in Adaptive Server TOKYO\_DS.
  - The database is managed by the TOKYO\_RS Replication Server.
  - The database requires a RepAgent.
- 8 Complete “Database setup worksheet” on page 83 for the replicate pubs2 database.
  - The database is in Adaptive Server SYDNEY\_DS.
  - The database is managed by the SYDNEY\_RS Replication Server.
  - The database does not require a RepAgent.
- 9 Log in to the machine where the primary Replication Server will execute. Run `rs_init` and install Replication Server TOKYO\_RS using the worksheet you completed in step 5.
- 10 Log in to the machine where you installed the primary Replication Server. Run `rs_init` and add the primary pubs2 database to the replication system using the worksheet you completed in step 7.

- 11 Log in to the machine where the replicate Replication Server will execute. Run `rs_init` and install Replication Server SYDNEY\_RS using the worksheet you completed in step 6.
- 12 Log in to the machine where you installed the replicate Replication Server. Run `rs_init` and add the replicate `pubs2` database to the replication system using the worksheet you completed in step 8.

❖ **Establishing replication**

Create a route from the primary Replication Server to the replicate Replication Server.

- 1 Log in to the primary Replication Server as “sa”:

```
isql -Usa -STOKYO_RS
```

- 2 Enter the create route command:

```
create route to SYDNEY_RS
set username SYDNEY_RS_rsi
set password SYDNEY_RS_rsi_ps
go
```

---

**Note** Find the user name and password for the create route command in the “Remote site connections” section of the Replication Server Installation Worksheet for the replicate Replication Server.

---

- 3 Create a login account in the primary Adaptive Server for the user who will create the replication definitions and subscriptions. In this example, the login name is “repsys.” Add the user to the `pubs2` databases and grant the user select permissions for the tables to replicate.

```
isql -Usa -STOKYO_DS
sp_addlogin repsys, repsys_ps
go

use pubs2
go

sp_adduser repsys
go

grant select on authors to repsys
grant select on titles to repsys
go
quit
```

- 4 Add the “repsys” user to the two Replication Servers and grant create object permission to the user. The “repsys” user must have the same login name and password in the two Replication Servers and the primary Adaptive Server:

```
isql -Usa -STOKYO_RS
      create user repsys
      set password repsys_ps
      go

      grant create object to repsys
      go
      quit
```

```
isql -Usa -SSYDNEY_RS
      create user repsys
      set password repsys_ps
      go

      grant create object to repsys
      go
      quit
```

- 5 Create replication definitions for the authors and titles tables:

```
isql -Urepsys -Prepsys_ps -STOKYO_RS
      create replication definition authors
      with primary at TOKYO_DS.pubs2
      with all tables named 'authors'
      (
        au_id varchar(11),
        au_lname varchar(40),
        au_fname varchar(20),
        phone char(12),
        address varchar(40),
        city varchar(20),
        state char(2),
        country varchar(12),
        postalcode char(10)
      )
      primary key (au_id)
      searchable columns (state, postalcode)
      go

      create replication definition titles
      with primary at TOKYO_DS.pubs2
      with all tables named 'titles'
```

```
(
    title_id varchar(6),
    title varchar(80),
    type char(12),
    pub_id char(4),
    price money,
    advance money,
    total_sales int,
    notes varchar(200),
    pubdate datetime,
    contract bit
)
primary key (title_id)
searchable columns (type, pub_id)
go
```

- 6 Set replication to on for the authors and titles tables in the primary pubs2 database:

```
isql -Usa -STOKYO_DS
use pubs2
go

sp_setreptable authors, true
go

sp_setreptable titles, true
go
```

- 7 In the replicate pubs2 database, grant permissions on the authors and titles tables to the maintenance user:

```
isql -Usa -SSYDNEY_DS

use pubs2
go

grant select, insert, delete, update
on authors to pubs2_maint
grant select, insert, delete, update
on titles to pubs2_maint
go
```

---

**Note** You can find the maintenance user in the “Database information” section of the Database setup worksheet you completed for the replicate pubs2 database.

---

- 8 In the replicate Replication Server, create subscriptions for the authors and titles tables:

```
isql -Urepsys -Prepsys_ps -SSYDNEY_RS

create subscription authors_sub
for authors
with replicate at SYDNEY_DS.pubs2
without materialization
go

create subscription titles_sub
for titles
with replicate at SYDNEY_DS.pubs2
without materialization
go
```

---

**Note** Since there is already data at the replicate database, this example uses the create subscription without materialization option. For other methods, see Chapter 3, “Replication Server Commands,” in the *Replication Server Reference Manual*.

---

## Testing and troubleshooting the replication system

Replication should now be established for the authors and titles tables. To test and troubleshoot the replication system:

- Log in to the replicate pubs2 database and select the data from the titles and authors tables. If the rows exist in the tables, it indicates that the subscriptions were created and materialized successfully.
- If rows are not appearing in the replicate tables, execute the check subscription command in each of the Replication Servers:

```
check subscription authors_sub
for authors
with replicate at SYDNEY_DS.pubs2
```

The check subscription command reports the status of the subscription. If the status is not “valid” in both the primary and replicate Replication Servers, then either the subscription has not finished materializing or an error has occurred.

The authors and titles tables are very small. If there are no configuration problems, they should not take more than a few seconds to materialize. If you do not see the results quickly, you can assume that an error has occurred.

- Log in to the primary pubs2 database and execute some insert, update, and delete SQL commands against the authors and titles tables. Then log in to the replicate pubs2 database and verify that your modifications appear in the replicate tables. If rows do not appear in the replicate tables, execute the check subscription command in each of the Replication Servers.
- Check the error logs for the primary and replicate Replication Servers for error messages. The most common problems are:
  - Failure to log in to the primary Adaptive Server. The user who creates the subscription in the replicate Replication Server must have the same login name and password in the primary Adaptive Server and the primary Replication Server.
  - Missing permissions in the primary database. The user who creates the subscription must be a user in the primary database and must have select permission in the primary table.
  - Missing permissions in the replicate database. The maintenance user must have select, insert, update, and delete permissions on the tables in the replicate database.
  - A Replication Server or Adaptive Server has stopped running. Try logging in to each of the servers. Restart any servers that are not running.



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