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**Heterogeneous Replication Guide**  
**Replication Server<sup>®</sup> 15.7**

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# Conventions

These style and syntax conventions are used in Sybase® documentation.

## Style conventions

Key	Definition
<code>monospaced(fixed-width)</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SQL and program code</li> <li>• Commands to be entered exactly as shown</li> <li>• File names</li> <li>• Directory names</li> </ul>
<i>italic monospaced</i>	In SQL or program code snippets, placeholders for user-specified values (see example below).
<i>italic</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• File and variable names</li> <li>• Cross-references to other topics or documents</li> <li>• In text, placeholders for user-specified values (see example below)</li> <li>• Glossary terms in text</li> </ul>
<b>bold san serif</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Command, function, stored procedure, utility, class, and method names</li> <li>• Glossary entries (in the Glossary)</li> <li>• Menu option paths</li> <li>• In numbered task or procedure steps, user-interface (UI) elements that you click, such as buttons, check boxes, icons, and so on</li> </ul>

If necessary, an explanation for a placeholder (system- or setup-specific values) follows in text. For example:

Run:

```
installation directory\start.bat
```

where *installation directory* is where the application is installed.

*Syntax conventions*

Key	Definition
{ }	Curly braces indicate that you must choose at least one of the enclosed options. Do not type the braces when you enter the command.
[ ]	Brackets mean that choosing one or more of the enclosed options is optional. Do not type the brackets when you enter the command.
( )	Parentheses are to be typed as part of the command.
	The vertical bar means you can select only one of the options shown.
,	The comma means you can choose as many of the options shown as you like, separating your choices with commas that you type as part of the command.
...	An ellipsis (three dots) means you may repeat the last unit as many times as you need. Do not include ellipses in the command.

*Case-sensitivity*

- All command syntax and command examples are shown in lowercase. However, replication command names are not case-sensitive. For example, **RA\_CONFIG**, **Ra\_Config**, and **ra\_config** are equivalent.
- Names of configuration parameters are case-sensitive. For example, **Scan\_Sleep\_Max** is not the same as **scan\_sleep\_max**, and the former would be interpreted as an invalid parameter name.
- Database object names are not case-sensitive in replication commands. However, to use a mixed-case object name in a replication command (to match a mixed-case object name in the primary database), delimit the object name with quote characters. For example: **pdb\_get\_tables "TableName"**
- Identifiers and character data may be case-sensitive, depending on the sort order that is in effect.
  - If you are using a case-sensitive sort order, such as “binary,” you must enter identifiers and character data with the correct combination of uppercase and lowercase letters.
  - If you are using a sort order that is not case-sensitive, such as “nocase,” you can enter identifiers and character data with any combination of uppercase or lowercase letters.

*Terminology*

Replication Agent™ is a generic term used to describe the Replication Agents for Adaptive Server® Enterprise, Oracle, IBM DB2 UDB, and Microsoft SQL Server. The specific names are:

- RepAgent – Replication Agent thread for Adaptive Server Enterprise
- Replication Agent for Oracle



- Replication Agent for Microsoft SQL Server
- Replication Agent for UDB – for IBM DB2 on Linux, Unix, and Windows



# Replication System Overview

Sybase supports a basic replication system from an Adaptive Server Enterprise (ASE) server to another ASE server, and a heterogeneous replication system, where one or more servers is not an ASE.

## Basic Replication System

A basic Sybase replication system consists of a primary Adaptive Server Enterprise (ASE) database, a Replication Server®, and a replicate ASE database.

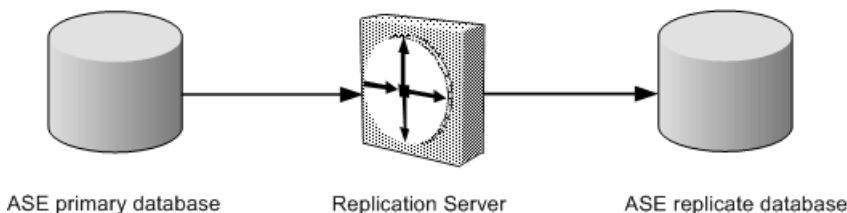
ASE includes all the features necessary to support a Sybase replication system, with no additional components other than the Replication Server.

The three components include:

- *Primary database*—a database in which original data-changing operations (or transactions) are performed. Only completed transactions are captured for replication.
- *Replication Server*—a Sybase Open Client™ and Open Server™ product that receives transactions to be replicated from a primary database, and delivers them to a replicate database.
- *Replicate database*—a database that receives replicated transactions from a Replication Server and applies those transactions to its own “copy” of the primary data.

The Basic Sybase replication system diagram illustrates a basic Sybase replication system, showing the flow of data between two Adaptive Servers and a Replication Server.

**Figure 1: Basic Sybase Replication System**



Data flows from the primary database to the Replication Server, and then to the replicate database.

For more information about basic Sybase replication system concepts and Replication Server features, see the *Replication Server Administration Guide*.

## Heterogeneous Replication System

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A heterogeneous Sybase replication system consists of data-changing operations between two databases of the same or different vendors (except ASE to ASE).

For information on ASE to ASE replication, see the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1 and Volume 2*.

Heterogeneous replication includes:

- A replication system in which Adaptive Server Enterprise (ASE) is either the primary or the replicate data server, and a non-ASE data server (such as IBM DB2 UDB) is the other data server.
- A replication system in which the primary and replicate data servers are both non-ASE data servers (for example, Oracle is the primary data server and IBM DB2 UDB is the replicate data server, or Microsoft SQL Server is the primary server and Microsoft SQL Server is the replicate server).

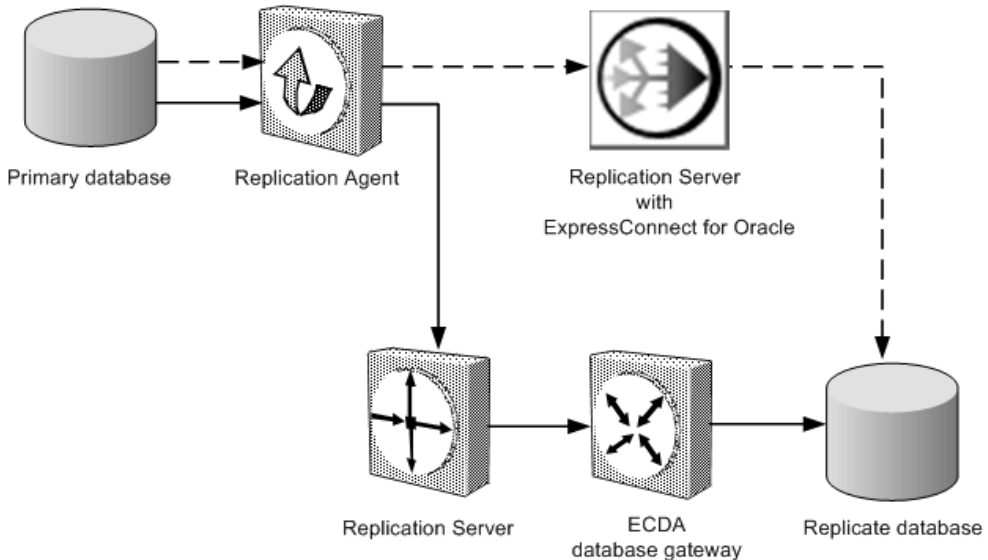
ASE was enhanced to support Replication Server. All of the data server elements required to support Replication Server (that is, a data-change capture mechanism in the primary database, and system tables and stored procedures in the replicate database) are either built into Adaptive Server Enterprise or enabled by utilities that are provided with the Replication Server or Adaptive Server software.

Additional components are required to implement a Sybase replication system with non-ASE data servers:

- A Replication Agent
- Enterprise Connect™ Data Access (ECDA) or a data server for which connectivity requirements are compatible with Replication Server, or ExpressConnect for Oracle.

Sybase Replication System with Non-ASE Data Servers diagram illustrates a typical Sybase replication system with non-ASE data servers, showing the flow of data between the data servers, through:

- Replication Agent, Replication Server, and Enterprise Connect Data Access database gateway, and,
- Replication Agent, Replication Server, and ExpressConnect for Oracle.

**Figure 2: Sybase Replication System with Non-ASE Data Servers**

If you are using ECDA database gateways, data flows from the primary database to the Replication Agent, from the Replication Agent to the Replication Server, from the Replication Server to the ECDA database gateway, and then from the database gateway to the replicate database.

ECDA database gateways support IBM DB2 UDB, Microsoft SQL Server, and Oracle data servers by providing connectivity between Sybase Open Client and Open Server and either ODBC or the native protocol of the replicate data server, and by providing SQL transformation and other services. Replication Server also includes datatype support for non-ASE data servers.

If you are using ExpressConnect for Oracle, data flows from the primary database to the Replication Agent, from the Replication Agent to the Replication Server, and then from the Replication Server directly to the replicate database.

Replication Agents support non-ASE primary data servers by reading the completed transactions in the primary database and sending them to Replication Server for distribution.

## Sybase Replication System Components

The replication system components are described by their function and role in a Sybase replication system.

The replication system components include:

- Primary data server

## Replication System Overview

- Replication Agent
- Replication Server
- Database gateway
- ExpressConnect for Oracle
- Replicate data server

### See also

- *Sybase Replication Products* on page 25

## Primary Data Server

A *primary data server* manages one or more primary databases, which are the sources of the data-changing operations or transactions in a replication system. The primary data server is configured to capture information needed for replication.

All primary data servers are supported by Replication Agents. ASE has an internal Replication Agent. The non-ASE servers require an external Replication Agent.

### See also

- *Primary Database* on page 13

## Supported Primary Database Servers

Sybase replication technology actively supports transaction replication from different relational database servers aside from Adaptive Server Enterprise.

The supported relational database servers include:

- IBM DB2 UDB on z/OS
- IBM DB2 UDB on UNIX/Windows
- Microsoft SQL Server
- Oracle

To find out about the most current, supported versions of these data servers, see the documentation for the Replication Agent that supports a particular non-ASE data server.

## Replication Agent

*Replication Agent* transfers transaction information, which represents changes made to data schemas and execution of stored procedures, from a primary data server to a Replication Server, for distribution to other (replicate) databases.

A Replication Agent is required for each database that contains primary data or for each database where replicated stored procedures are executed.

In Adaptive Server Enterprise, an embedded Replication Agent is provided with the database management system software. The Replication Agent for ASE is called RepAgent, and it is an Adaptive Server thread.

For non-ASE data servers, Sybase provides these Replication Agent products:

- Replication Agent for DB2 UDB – provides primary data server support for IBM DB2 UDB servers that run on IBM z/OS platforms.
- Replication Agent – provides primary data server support for DB2 UDB, Microsoft SQL Server, and Oracle data servers that run on Linux, UNIX, or Microsoft Windows platforms.

Replication Agents read the primary database transaction log. The primary Replication Server reconstructs the transaction and forwards it to replicate sites that have subscriptions for the data.

### **Replication Server**

The Replication Server at each primary or replicate site coordinates data replication activities for local data servers and exchanges data with Replication Servers at other sites.

Replication Server provides guaranteed delivery of transactions to each replicate site by:

- Receiving transactions from primary databases through a Replication Agent and distributing them to replicate database sites that have subscriptions for the data
- Receiving transactions from other Replication Servers and applying them to local replicate databases or forwarding them to other replication servers that have subscriptions for the data
- Receiving requests for data updates from a replicate database and applies them to a primary database

The information needed to accomplish these tasks is stored in Replication Server system tables that are stored in the Replication Server System Database.

See *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 2 > Performance Tuning > Replication Server Internal Processing* for more information about the internal elements of the Replication Server.

### **ID Server**

The ID Server is a Replication Server that registers all Replication Servers and databases in the replication system.

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.

To allow a new Replication Server, or the Replication Server that manages the new database, to log in and retrieve an ID number, the ID Server must be running each time a:

- Replication Server is installed
- Route is created

## Replication System Overview

- Database connection is created or dropped

Because of these requirements, the ID Server is the first Replication Server that you install and start when you install a replication system. If you have only one Replication Server, or if you are installing Replication Server for the first time, then that Replication Server is also 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.

The ID Server must have a login name for Replication Servers to use when they connect to the ID Server. The login name is recorded in the configuration files of all Replication Servers in the replication system by the **rs\_init** configuration program when you are setting up and managing the replication system.

---

**Warning!** The ID Server is critical to your replication environment, and is difficult to move once it has been installed. Once you have selected a name for the ID Server, you cannot change to a different Replication Server. Sybase does not support any procedures that change the name of the ID Server in the configuration files.

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### Replication System Domain

Replication system domain refers to all replication system components that use the same ID Server.

Some organizations have multiple independent replication systems. 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.

You can set up multiple replication system domains, with the following restrictions:

- Replication Servers in different domains cannot exchange data. Each domain must be treated as a separate replication system with no cross-communication between them. You cannot create a route between Replication Servers in different domains.
- A database can be managed by only one Replication Server in one domain. Any given database is in one, and only one, ID Server's domain. This means that you cannot create multiple connections to the same database from different domains.

## Replication Server System Database (RSSD)

The Replication Server System Database (RSSD) is a database that contains the Replication Server system tables.

Each Replication Server requires an RSSD or an Embedded Replication Server System Database (ERSSD) to hold the system tables for one Replication Server. The RSSD is managed by the Adaptive Server. The ERSSD is managed by SQL Anywhere<sup>®</sup>.



## **System Tables**

Replication Server system tables hold information that Replication Server requires to send and receive replicated data.

System tables hold information such as:

- Descriptions of replicated data and related information
- Descriptions of replication objects, such as replication definitions and subscriptions
- Security records for Replication Server users
- Routing information for other Replication Server sites
- Access methods for the local databases
- Other administrative information

The Replication Server system tables are loaded into the RSSD during Replication Server installation.

See *Replication Server Reference Manual > Replication Server System Tables* for a comprehensive list of system tables.

System table contents are modified during Replication Server activities, such as the execution of RCL commands or Sybase Central procedures. Only the replication system administrator, or members of the **rs\_systabgroup** group, can alter the system tables.

To query the system tables and find status information:

- Use Sybase Central™ to view replication system details and properties.
- Use Replication Server system information or system administration commands. See *Replication Server Reference Manual > Introduction to the Replication Command Language > System Information Commands* and *Replication Server Reference Manual > Introduction to the Replication Command Language > System Administration Commands*.
- Use Adaptive Server stored procedures to display information about the replication system. See *Replication Server Reference Manual > Adaptive Server Commands and System Procedures*.

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**Warning!** RSSD tables are for internal use by Replication Server only. You should never modify RSSD tables directly unless directed by Sybase Technical Support.

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## **RSSD and Replication Agent Specifications**

A Replication Agent is needed for the RSSD if the Replication Server is the source for any route.

If Replication Server is the source for any route, Replication Server distributes some of the information in its RSSD to other Replication Servers.

The RSSD is dedicated to the Replication Server that it supports; do not use it to store user data. However, a single data server may contain the RSSD and user databases. The database

## Replication System Overview

device space for the RSSD must be at least 20MB (10MB for data and 10MB for the log). It is best to put the database and the database log on separate devices.

### **Database Gateway**

*Database gateway* allows clients using one communication protocol to connect with data servers that use a different protocol.

The Sybase Enterprise Connect Data Access product line consists of database gateway servers that allow clients using the Sybase Open Client and Open Server protocol (such as Replication Server) to connect with non-Sybase data servers, using either the data server's native communication protocol or the standard, ODBC protocol.

Sybase Enterprise Connect Data Access products also allow the retrieval of metadata from non-ASE replicate data servers.

#### **See also**

- *Enterprise Connect Data Access* on page 38

### **ExpressConnect for Oracle**

ExpressConnect for Oracle provides direct communication between Replication Server and a replicate Oracle data server.

ExpressConnect for Oracle which is available with Replication Server Options 15.5 and later, eliminates the need for installing and setting up a separate gateway server, thereby improving performance and reducing the complexities of managing a replication system.

#### **See also**

- *ExpressConnect for Oracle* on page 41

### **Replicate Data Server**

*Replicate data server* manages a database that contains replicate data, which is data that is a “copy” of the data in a primary database.

Replication Server maintains the data in a replicate data server by logging in as a database user. In the case of non-ASE data servers, Replication Server logs in to the replicate data server through a database gateway server or directly to the data server.

Replication Server can treat any server as a data server if it supports a set of required data operations and transaction processing directives, either directly (such as Adaptive Server Enterprise) or indirectly (such as a Enterprise Connect Data Access database gateway server).

#### **See also**

- *Replicate Database* on page 14

### **Supported Replicate Database Servers**

Sybase replication technology supports transaction replication in different relational database servers.

The relational database servers include :

- IBM DB2 UDB on z/OS
- IBM DB2 UDB on UNIX/Windows
- Microsoft SQL Server
- Oracle
- Sybase IQ

For more information regarding the current supported versions of Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, and DB2 UDB data servers, see the documentation for the ECDA database gateway associated with a particular non-ASE data server. For information on the supported Oracle data server version for ExpressConnect, see the *ExpressConnect for Oracle Installation and Configuration Guide*.

## **Non-ASE Replication**

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When replicating with non-ASE servers, you must consider issues that are specific to the data server's role in the replication system regardless of the type or brand of a data server.

The biggest challenge in implementing a successful heterogeneous replication system is accommodating the unique characteristics of data servers that are supplied by different vendors. When a single data server acts as both a primary data server and a replicate data server (bidirectional replication), there are still more issues to consider.

### **Primary Database**

There are primary database issues that must be addressed in a successful heterogeneous replication system.

When using a non-ASE primary database, consider:

- The requirements of the Replication Agent and the intrusions and impacts of the Replication Agent on the data server. For example, some Replication Agents create and use database objects in the primary database to support replication.
- The access and permissions required in the data server for other replication system components. Both the primary Replication Server and the Replication Agent for a database must have user IDs and passwords defined in the database with appropriate permissions to access primary database objects.
- The connectivity required to support communication between the data server and other replication system components. Replication Agents use the native communication protocol of the data server, ODBC protocols, or JDBC protocols to communicate with the

## Replication System Overview

primary database. Replication Server may require a database gateway to communicate with a data server.

- The specific limitations on replication from the particular data server. For example, some Replication Agents restrict the configuration options of some data servers. Replication Server may impose size limitations on some native datatypes in some databases.
- How replication definitions stored in the RSSD are used by the Replication Agent for the particular data server. For example, both Replication Server and Replication Agents are case-sensitive in identifying database object names, but some databases are not.
- The datatype conversions that may be required when replicating transactions from one particular data server to another type of data server. For example, almost every type of data server has a unique way of representing temporal data. The `TIMEESTAMP` datatype in one database may need to be “translated” to be stored as a `datetime` datatype in another database.
- The replication system management issues specific to the particular data server. For example, different data servers allow different system management options.

For more information about specific primary database issues for specific databases, see the appropriate topic for your database.

## Replicate Database

There are replicate database issues that must be addressed in a successful heterogeneous replication system.

When using a non-ASE replication database, consider:

- The requirements of the ECDA database gateway for the particular database server. Configure the DirectConnect™ access services to work with the replicate database server and Replication Server.
- The access and permissions required in the data server for the replication system to apply transactions to the replicate database. Both the replicate Replication Server and the ECDA gateway for a database must have user IDs and passwords defined in the database, with appropriate permissions to access replicate database objects.
- The connectivity required to support communication between the replicate data server and other replication system components. ECDA gateways use either the native communication protocol of a data server, or standard ODBC or JDBC protocols to communicate with a replicate database. Replication Server generally requires a database gateway to communicate with a non-ASE data server.
- The limitations on replication into the particular data server. For example, Replication Server imposes limitations on some native datatypes in some databases.
- The intrusion and impact of the database objects required to support Replication Server operations. Replication Server requires two tables and may require some stored procedures to manage a replicate database.
- The replication system management issues specific to the particular data server. For example, different data servers allow different system management options.

For more information about specific replicate database issues for specific databases, see the appropriate topic for your database.

### **Character Sets**

Setting character sets avoid problem that can produce data inconsistencies between the primary database and the replicate database.

In a heterogeneous replication system, in which the primary and replicate data servers are different types, servers may not support all the same character sets. In such cases, replication system components must perform at least one character set conversion (from the primary data server's character set to the replicate data server's character set).

Even in a homogeneous replication system, in which both primary and replicate data servers are the same type, character set conversions might be required if replication system components reside on more than one type of platform.

To avoid character set problems, you must either:

- Use the same character set on all servers and platforms in the replication system, or
- Use compatible character sets on all servers and platforms in the replication system, and configure replication system components to perform the appropriate character set conversions.

For more information about setting and overriding the default character set, see the appropriate Replication Agent documentation.

### **Heterogeneous Replication Limitations**

There are some possible limitations of a heterogeneous replication system, depending on the particular databases involved, and based on Sybase replication technology.

### **Stored Procedure Replication**

Stored procedure replication allows the execution call of a stored procedure to be replicated, including the parameter values passed as arguments to the primary stored procedure call.

The availability of stored procedure replication depends on the capabilities of the primary and replicate databases, as well as support from the associated Replication Agent and ECDA database gateway. Refer to the documentation for the specific Replication Agent and ECDA components to determine if stored procedure replication is available for your databases.

### **Owner-Qualified Object Names**

Access to replicate tables and stored procedures in a non-ASE database often requires that the reference to the replicate table or stored procedure be owner-qualified.

For example, suppose the Replication Server maintenance user assigned to apply transactions to an Oracle replicate database is *orauser*. A replicate **insert** command to table `table1` may

fail with a “table not found” error if the owner of `table1` is `bob`. When attempting to find `table1`, Oracle looks for `orauser.table1`, not `bob.table1`. To properly identify the replicate table to be updated, you can:

- Create an alias at the Oracle replicate database that refers to the correct replicate table. For example, create a synonym object in Oracle named `table1`, which refers to the fully qualified name of “`bob.table1`.”
- When creating the replication definition, use the **with replicate table named** [`table_owner.` [`table_name`]] clause. Continuing with the same example, the clause is:

```
with replicate table named bob.table1
```

### *Owner Qualifying with Multiple Replicate Databases*

The problem becomes a little more complicated when `table1` is to be replicated to more than one replicate database (for example, Oracle replicate table `bob.table1`). The option of using the **with replicate table named** clause in the replication definition supports only one replicate table name.

To work around this issue, create multiple replication definitions, one for each unique replicate table name required. Make sure each subscription refers to the correct replication definition and each replication definition uses the **with replicate table named** clause.

## Large Object Replication

Large object (LOB) datatypes (such as BLOB, CLOB, IMAGE, and TEXT) provide support for the longest streams of character and binary data in a single column. The size of the LOB datatypes poses unique challenges, both as primary and replicate data.

### *Primary Database LOB Replication Issues*

The LOB datatypes impact the transaction logging function at the primary database.

For Replication Agents, the log resources must be adequate to support retention of the changes in LOB data, only after images of LOB data are logged. The ability of LOB replication depends on the capabilities of the Replication Agent.

### *Replicate Database LOB Replication Issues*

When a non-Sybase database is the replicate database, the database gateway used to communicate with the replicate database must be able to emulate the Adaptive Server text pointer processing.

The ECDA Option for ODBC, ECDA Option for Oracle, ExpressConnect for Oracle, and the Mainframe Connect™ DirectConnect for z/OS Option gateways provide this feature.

Adaptive Server Enterprise uses a text pointer to identify the location of `text` and `image` column data. The text pointer is passed to system functions that perform the actual updates to data in these large columns. The same technique is used internally in Replication Server to apply LOB datatypes. Replication Server obtains a text pointer, and data server function calls are made to apply the data to replicate databases.

The ECDA Option for ODBC provides support for LOB replication into Microsoft SQL Server databases.

### See also

- *Microsoft SQL Server as Replicate Data Server* on page 87

## Setup for Replicate Databases

Replication Server provides a utility named **rs\_init**, which sets up Adaptive Server databases.

**rs\_init** sets up an Adaptive Server database as a primary or replicate database as follows:

- Creates the Replication Server database connection
- Creates the required tables and stored procedures in the replicate database
- Defines the Replication Server maintenance user ID

Heterogeneous replication support does not include a utility that is equivalent to **rs\_init**. Instead, Replication Server commands for creating connections, and primary and replicate data server commands for creating objects that did support replication including a maintenance user, may be used. In Replication Server 15.2, the introduction of the “using profile” clause of the **create connection** command may be used to accomplish many of these tasks.

## Replication Server Support for Encrypted Columns

Replication Server supports replication of encrypted column data between Adaptive Server databases. However, replication of encrypted column data to any non-ASE replicate database is not supported.

To replicate non-encrypted data to an ASE database containing an encrypted column, disable the **rs\_set\_ciphertext** function string for the Adaptive Server connection. The **rs\_set\_ciphertext** function string is executed for all ASE connections by default. It indicates to the replicate ASE database that the data to be replicated is already encrypted and the assumption is that the primary database is also an ASE with the same encryption usage. By disabling the **rs\_set\_ciphertext** function string, you allow the replicate ASE to perform encryption on the incoming replicated data. Allowing ASE to encrypt the incoming data is appropriate if the primary database is non-ASE, or if the primary ASE database does not use encrypted columns.

### rs\_set\_ciphertext Function String

**rs\_set\_ciphertext** controls replication of encrypted columns to an Adaptive Server table.

Alter function string **rs\_set\_ciphertext** to turn off execution of the ASE-specific command “**set ciphertext on.**”

```
alter function string rs_set_ciphertext
for some_function_string_class
output language
''
```

### **Subscription Materialization**

Materialization is creating and activating subscriptions, and copying data from the primary database to the replicate database, thereby initializing the replicate database.

Before you can replicate data from a primary database, you must set up and populate each replicate database so that it is in a state consistent with that of the primary database. There are two types of subscription materialization supported by Replication Server:

- Bulk materialization – manually creating and activating a subscription and populating a replicate database using data unload and load utilities outside the control of the replication system.
- Automatic materialization – creating a subscription and populating a replicate database using Replication Server commands.

Heterogeneous replication supports bulk materialization methods with varying complexity based on the specific Replication Agent capabilities.

See the *Replication Server Administration Guide* for a general discussion of subscription materialization, and see the appropriate Replication Agent documentation for details regarding a particular Replication Agent and its materialization support.

### **Replication Server rs\_dump Command**

The **rs\_dump** command is typically used to coordinate database dump activities across a replication system.

When a replicate connection receives an **rs\_dump** transaction, Replication Server executes the **rs\_dump** function string for that connection. You can customize the **rs\_dump** function string to execute whatever commands are required.

For non-ASE primary database replication, some Replication Agents provide a method to invoke the **rs\_dump** command from a non-Sybase primary database. Refer to the appropriate Replication Agent documentation to determine if **rs\_dump** execution from the primary database is supported.

For replicate databases, no default function string for **rs\_dump** is provided.

For more information about the **rs\_dump** command, its use, and function-string modifications, see the *Replication Server Reference Manual*.

### **Replication Server rs\_marker Command**

The **rs\_marker** command is a primary database transaction log marker mechanism, which assists with the materialization process.

An **rs\_marker** execution passes **activate subscription** and **validate subscription** commands to a primary Replication Server. Most Replication Agents support an **rs\_marker** invocation to assist with materialization.



For more information about **rs\_marker** usage, see the *Replication Server Reference Manual*. For more information about the use and availability of **rs\_marker** for a particular database, see the appropriate Replication Agent documentation.

## **Replication Server rs\_dumptran Command**

The **rs\_dumptran** command is typically used to coordinate database transaction dump activities across a replication system.

When a replicate connection receives an **rs\_dumptran** transaction, the Replication Server executes the **rs\_dumptran** function string for that connection. You can customize the **rs\_dumptran** function string to execute whatever commands are required.

Heterogeneous replication does not support **rs\_dumptran** for non-Sybase primary databases.

For replicate databases, no default function string for **rs\_dumptran** is provided.

For more information about the **rs\_dumptran** command, its use, and function-string modifications, see the *Replication Server Reference Manual*.

## **Replication Server rs\_subcmp Utility**

The **rs\_subcmp** is an executable program that you can use to compare primary and replicate tables, optionally reconciling any differences found.

For non-Sybase database support, you may use **rs\_subcmp**, provided you have connectivity to the primary and replicate databases. You must also develop custom **SELECT** commands for the primary and replicate databases to generate comparable outputs for both. Additional options are to buy third-party tools that provide such functionality, or build your own application.

### **See also**

- *Heterogeneous Database Reconciliation* on page 199

## **Dynamic SQL**

Dynamic SQL allows the Replication Server Data Server Interface (DSI) to prepare dynamic SQL statements at the target user database and to run them repeatedly.

Dynamic SQL is available for Oracle, DB2 UDB z/OS, and DB2 UDB on UNIX, Windows, and Linux. It is not available for Microsoft SQL and Sybase IQ.

## **Bulk Copy**

Bulk-copy allows Replication Server Data Server Interface (DSI) to improve performance when replicating large batches of insert statements on the same table using the Open Client Open Server Bulk-Library interface.

Bulk-copy is not available for any of the non-ASE data servers, with the exception of Sybase IQ, and Oracle when using ExpressConnect for Oracle.

## **Replication Server rs\_ticket Stored Procedure**

**rs\_ticket** is a stored procedure in the primary database that you can use to help monitor Replication Server performance, module heartbeat, replication health, and table-level quiesce.

**rs\_ticket** is available for Oracle, DB2 UDB on UNIX, Windows, and Linux, and Microsoft SQL. It is not available for DB2 UDB z/OS. See the *Replication Agent Reference Manual*.

## **Replication System Non-ASE Configurations**

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Replication system issues may arise due to different configurations with heterogeneous or non-ASE data servers.

### **Non-ASE Primary to Adaptive Server Replicate**

The simplest heterogeneous replication scenario is replicating one-way from a non-ASE primary database to an Adaptive Server replicate database.

The only unique requirements are a Replication Agent designed to extract transaction data from the non-ASE primary database, and the application of the Heterogeneous Datatype Support (HDS) feature of Replication Server to translate primary database native datatypes to Adaptive Server datatypes.

See *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1 > Manage Replicated Tables > Translating Datatypes Using HDS*.

#### *Replication System Components*

The following components are required for a non-ASE primary to Adaptive Server replicate configuration:

- Non-ASE primary data server. For example, Oracle.
- Replication Agent designed for the primary data server
- Replication Server
- Adaptive Server replicate data server

#### *Replication System Issues*

In a non-ASE primary to Adaptive Server replicate configuration, the Replication Server database connection for the primary database may require a valid user ID and password for the primary database (validated only for Replication Agent), even though this user ID does not apply transactions to the primary database.

## **ASE Server Primary to Non-ASE Server Replicate**

A simple heterogeneous replication scenario replicates one-way from an Adaptive Server primary database to a non-ASE replicate.

The only unique requirements are a component to apply transaction data to the replicate database, and the application of the HDS feature of Replication Server to translate Adaptive Server datatypes to the native datatypes of the replicate database.

For more detailed information about HDS, see *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1 > Manage Replicated Tables > Translating Datatypes Using HDS*.

### *Replication System Components*

The components required for an Adaptive Server primary to non-ASE replicate configuration are:

- Adaptive Server primary database
- Replication Server
- ExpressConnect for Oracle to replicate to Oracle or a relevant ECDA database gateway designed for the replicate data server, such as ECDA Option for ODBC for Microsoft SQL Server
- Non-ASE replicate data server. For example, Microsoft SQL Server

### *Replication System Issues*

In an Adaptive Server primary to non-ASE replicate configuration, consider:

- The Replication Server database connection for the replicate database must include a valid user ID and password (the maintenance user) for the replicate database. This user ID must have authority to apply replicate transactions in the replicate database.
- Create the Replication Server replicate database connection using the correct profile for the replicate database. The connection profile specifies the correct function-string class and error class for the replicate database, and additionally may contain class-level translation definitions and replicate database object creation, to support replication.

## **Non-ASE Primary to Non-ASE Replicate**

The Non-ASE primary to Non-ASE replicate scenario varies in complexity, depending on the mix of non-ASE data servers.

### *Replication System Components*

The following components are required for a non-ASE primary to non-ASE replication configuration:

- Non-ASE primary data server. For example, Oracle.
- Replication Agent designed for the primary data server. For example, Replication Agent for Oracle.

## Replication System Overview

- Replication Server
- Gateway designed for the replicate data server (for example ECDA Option for ODBC, ExpressConnect for Oracle).
- Non-ASE replicate data server. For example, Microsoft SQL Server.

### *Replication System Issues*

Consider the following issues in a non-ASE primary to non-ASE replicate configuration:

- The Replication Server primary database connection may require a valid user ID and password for the primary database. This user ID must have authority to apply replicate transactions (even if no transactions will be replicated to the primary database).
- The Replication Server replicate database connection must be created using the correct profile for the replicate database. The connection profile specifies the correct function string classes and error classes for the replicate database, and additionally may contain class-level translation definitions and replicate database object creation, to support replication.

## **Bidirectional Non-ASE to Non-ASE Replication**

Replication occurs both to and from each database in a bidirectional non-ASE to non-ASE replication scenario.

Each non-ASE database must have both a Replication Agent and an ECDA database gateway.

### *Replication System Components*

The following components are required for a bidirectional non-ASE primary to non-ASE replicate configuration:

- Non-ASE primary data server. For example, DB2 UDB on UNIX, Windows, and Linux.
- Replication Agent designed for the primary data server. For example, Replication Agent for Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, and DB2 UDB.
- ECDA database gateway designed for the “primary” data server acting as a replicate database. For example, ECDA Option for ODBC (for DB2 UDB).
- Replication Server
- ECDA database gateway designed for the replicate data server. For example, ECDA Option for ODBC (for Microsoft SQL Server).
- Replication Agent designed for the “replicate” data server acting as a primary database. For example, Replication Agent for Linux, Microsoft Windows, and UNIX.
- Non-ASE replicate data server. For example, Microsoft SQL Server.

### *Replication System Issues*

From a technical standpoint, you can set up a bidirectional replication scenario using only two Replication Server database connections (one “primary-and-replicate” connection for each database).

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**Note:** In the following description of bidirectional replication issues, the two databases are referred to as Database #1 and Database #2, because both databases take on both “primary” and “replicate” roles in the replication system.

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Consider the following issues in a bidirectional non-ASE primary to non-ASE replicate configuration:

- The Replication Server primary database connection for Database #1 must include a valid user ID and password for the primary database. This user ID must be the same user ID specified in the Replication Server replicate database connection for Database #2 (the maintenance user). This user ID must have authority to apply transaction operations to replicate tables in Database #1.
- The Replication Agent for Database #1 must be configured to bypass maintenance user transactions to prevent a transaction from returning from the replicate tables in Database #2. See the appropriate Replication Agent documentation for details on configuring the Replication Agent to bypass maintenance user transactions.
- The Replication Server primary database connection for Database #2 must include a valid user ID and password for the primary database. This user ID must be the same user ID specified in the Replication Server replicate database connection for Database #1 (the maintenance user). This user ID must have authority to apply transaction operations to replicate tables in Database #2.
- The Replication Agent for Database #2 must be configured to bypass maintenance user transactions to prevent a transaction from returning from the replicate tables in Database #1. Refer to the appropriate Replication Agent documentation for details on configuring the Replication Agent to bypass maintenance user transactions.
- The Replication Server replicate database connections to Database #1 and Database #2 must be created using the correct profile for the replicate database. The connection profile specifies the correct function-string classes and error classes for the replicate database, and additionally may contain class-level translation definitions and replicate database object creation, to support replication.



# Sybase Replication Products

Sybase offers product lines that specifically support replication systems with heterogeneous or non-ASE data servers, based on Sybase replication technology.

Sybase Replication products include:

- Replication Server, which is the centerpiece of Sybase advanced replication technology and incorporates several features specifically to support non-ASE data servers in a Sybase replication system.
- Replication Server Options that consist of a Replication Agent and either an Enterprise Connect Data Access (ECDA), or ExpressConnect for Oracle.
  - Replication Agents support Replication Server by providing a way to obtain replication data from non-ASE primary databases. Replication Agents provide this support for DB2 UDB, Microsoft SQL Server, and Oracle data servers.
  - ECDA database gateways support Replication Server by providing access to a variety of non-ASE databases, allowing them to function as replicate databases in a Sybase replication system.
  - ExpressConnect for Oracle supports Replication Server by providing direct communication between Replication Server and Oracle database, without a need for a separate gateway server. Express Connect for Oracle is only available with Replication Server Options 15.5 or later.
- Replication Agent for IBM DB2 UDB that replicates data from IBM DB2 UDB on the mainframe.

## Replication Server

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Replication Server can access data locally instead of from remote, centralized databases. Compared to a centralized data system, a replication system improves system performance and data availability, and reduces communication overhead.

Replication Server provides a cost-effective, fault-tolerant system for replicating data. Because Replication Server replicates transactions—incremental changes instead of data copies—and stored procedure invocations, rather than the operations that result from execution of the stored procedures, it enables a high-performance distributed data environment while maintaining transactional integrity of replicated data across the system.

## How Replication Server Works

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Replication Server distributes data over a network by managing replicated transactions while retaining transaction integrity across the network.

It also provides application developers and system administrators with a flexible publish-and-subscribe model for marking data and stored procedures to be replicated.

A Replication Server at each primary or replicate site coordinates the data replication activities for the local data servers and exchanges data with Replication Servers at other sites.

A Replication Server:

- Receives transactions from primary databases through Replication Agents and distributes them to sites with subscriptions for the data
- Receives transactions from other Replication Servers and applies them to local databases

Replication Server system tables store the information needed to accomplish these tasks. The system tables include descriptions of the replicated data and the following replication objects:

- Replication definitions and subscriptions
- Security records for Replication Server users
- Routing information for other sites
- Access methods for local databases
- Other administrative information

Replication Server system tables are stored in a database called the Replication Server System Database (RSSD).

To manage replication information in Replication Server, use Replication Command Language (RCL). You can execute RCL commands, which resemble SQL commands, on Replication Server using **isql**, the Sybase interactive SQL utility. For a complete reference for RCL, see the *Replication Server Reference Manual*.

### **Publish-and-subscribe Model**

Data are published at the primary sites to which Replication Servers at other (replicate sites) subscribe.

Transactions that occur in a primary database are detected by a Replication Agent and transferred to the local Replication Server, which distributes the information across a network to Replication Servers at destination sites. In turn, these Replication Servers update the replicate database according to the requirements of the remote client.

The primary data is the source of the data that Replication Server replicates in other databases. To publish and subscribe data, you first create a replication definition to designate the scope and location of the primary data. The replication definition describes the structure of the table. A database replication definition can replicate individual tables, functions, and DDLs. A table replication definition describes the structure of the table and states the key that is to be used to query the table for updates and deletes.

Creating a replication definition does not, by itself, cause Replication Server to replicate data. You must also create a subscription against the replication definition to instruct Replication Server to replicate the data in another database. A subscription resembles a SQL **select** statement: It can include a **where** clause to specify the rows of a table you want to replicate in the local database.



You can have multiple replication definitions for a primary table to filter different objects. Replicate tables can subscribe to different replication definitions to obtain different views of the data.

After you have created subscriptions to replication definitions or publications, Replication Server replicates transactions to databases with subscriptions for the data.

## **Replicated Functions**

Performance can be improved over normal data replication by encapsulating many changes in a single replicated function.

Because they are not associated with table replication definitions, replicated functions can execute stored procedures that may or may not modify data directly.

With some data servers, Replication Server allows you to replicate stored procedure invocations asynchronously between databases.

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**Note:** Replication Server does not support stored procedure replication on all types of data servers. For more information about replicating stored procedures on a particular data server, refer to the appropriate Replication Agent documentation.

---

With replicated functions, you can execute a stored procedure in another database. A replicated function allows you to:

- Replicate the execution of a stored procedure to subscribing sites
- Improve performance by replicating only the name and parameters of the stored procedure rather than the actual database changes

Replication Server supports both applied functions and request functions:

- An applied function is replicated from a primary to a replicate database. Create subscriptions at replicate sites for the function replication definition and mark the stored procedure for replication in the primary database.
- A request function is replicated from a replicate to a primary database. There is no subscription for a request function. Mark the stored procedure for replication in the replicate database.

## **Transaction Management**

Replication Server depends on data servers to provide transaction-processing services. To guarantee the integrity of distributed data, data servers must comply with transaction-processing conventions, such as atomicity and consistency.

Data servers that store primary data provide most of the concurrency control needed for the distributed database system. If a transaction fails to update a table with primary data, Replication Server does not distribute the transaction to other sites. When a transaction does update primary data, Replication Server distributes the changes and, unless a failure occurs, the update succeeds at all sites that have subscribed to the data.

## **Relationship with Other System Components**

Replication Server interacts with other components of a replication system as either a server or a client.

As a server, Replication Server supports connections from:

- Replication Agents, across which database commands are sent from primary databases
- Other Replication Servers, thus distributing the processing involved in message delivery and providing a degree of scalability in a replication system
- Users or management tools for administration, data server identification, message publication and subscription, and so on

As a client, Replication Server connects to:

- A Replication Server System Database (RSSD) which can be on an external Adaptive Server Enterprise database, or the internal embedded RSSD (ERSSD).
- A database gateway to connect to the replicate non-ASE database.
- The Oracle replicate database directly, when using ExpressConnect for Oracle.

## **Replication Server Communication Protocols**

Replication Server is an Open Client and Open Server application that uses Sybase Tabular Data Stream™ (TDS) as the underlying communication protocol.

Any clients that request services from Replication Server must implement an Open Client interface. This includes Replication Agents, system management tools, and user interface tools such as **isql**.

As a client distributing messages to other Replication Servers or to replicate data servers, Replication Server uses an Open Client interface. Therefore, when Replication Server needs to send a message to a data server, either that data server must support an Open Server interface running on TDS, or there must be an Open Server/TDS bridge or gateway application between Replication Server and the replicate data server.

Replication to Sybase IQ does not require an additional gateway software because it appears as an Open Server to Replication Server. Except for Oracle, which can also use ExpressConnect to directly connect to the replicate database, the gateway software for replicating to DB2 UDB, Microsoft SQL Server, and Oracle, is in the form of a Sybase ECDA database gateway. Some ECDA gateways bridge from Open Server/TDS to the native interface of the replicate data server (for example, ECDA Option for Oracle), while others bridge from Open Server/TDS to an ODBC or JDBC driver for the data server. Replication Server configurations vary, depending on the gateway used.

Replication to Oracle using ExpressConnect does not require an additional gateway; ExpressConnect uses native Oracle connectivity, allowing Replication Server using ExpressConnect to connect directly to Oracle.

## **Replication Server User IDs and Permissions**

Replication Server requires several different user IDs. Some user IDs are required for other components (or users) to access the Replication Server, and others are required for the Replication Server to have access to other components in a replication system.

You can define user IDs using the Replication Server **create connection** command.

---

**Note:** Depending on how your replication system is configured, some of the user IDs in the following list might not be required. For example, if you have separate Replication Servers for primary and replicate databases, the primary Replication Server does not require a user ID to access a replicate database.

---

These are the user IDs that are defined in a Replication Server:

- Replication Agent user – used by a Replication Agent to log in to a primary Replication Server. This user ID must have **connect source** permission to deliver database commands through the LTL interface.
- Replication Server user – used by other Replication Servers to log in to a Replication Server and forward messages. This user ID must have **connect source** permission to forward database commands through the RCL interface.
- SysAdmin user – used by system administrators or system administration tools to perform administration activities. Depending on the task, this user ID must have **sa**, **create object**, or **primary subscribe** permission.
- Maintenance user – used by Replication Server to deliver messages to a replicate data server. This user ID must have the necessary permissions in the replicate data server to execute the commands to which messages to be delivered are mapped to a primary database. Work performed by the maintenance user is not replicated.
- Replicate user – used by a replicate Replication Server to deliver messages to a primary data server. For delivery for “request” messages, that is, messages from a replicate data server that are selected for delivery to the primary data server, Replication Server uses the user ID of the user who executes the command in the replicate database. This user ID must have the necessary permissions in the primary data server to execute the commands to which messages to be delivered are mapped.
- RSI user – used by Replication Server to log in to other Replication Servers to forward messages to be delivered. This user ID must have **connect source** permission in the replicate Replication Server.
- RSSD user – used by Replication Server to log in to the Replication Server System Database (RSSD) that manages its operational data. This user ID must have full control in the RSSD to create and drop objects, execute procedures, and query and update tables.

### **Relationship with Replication Agents**

While Replication Server is extensible (with customizable function strings and error handling, custom datatype definitions, and translations between datatypes) to meet the needs of replicate data servers, Replication Server support of primary data servers is limited.

The Replication Server interface for primary data servers is its proprietary Log Transfer Language (LTL). Transactions from a primary data server must be translated to LTL to be delivered to a primary Replication Server. Therefore, support for primary data servers is limited to those for which Sybase provides a Replication Agent to perform the translation to LTL for primary database operations.

Replication Server interfaces on both the primary and replicate sides are supported by the underlying Open Client/Open Server interface running on TDS.

### **LTM Locator Updates**

The primary Replication Server maintains a “locator” value (LTM locator) that identifies the last point in a transaction log from which all data has been successfully received by the primary Replication Server.

The Replication Agent periodically requests this value from the Replication Server connection to identify a position in the transaction log, which can then be used to identify where older data can be released or removed from the log.

There is a performance trade-off in determining how often to request an LTM locator update. Frequent queries of the LTM locator value from a Replication Server can slow down replication (the Replication Agent must stop sending LTL commands long enough to request and receive the LTM locator value) while it provides more frequent opportunities to release data from the primary database transaction log. When restarting, the Replication Agent must re-send all data in the log that exists since the last LTM locator value was received from Replication Server.

Generally, if replication throughput performance is a priority, acquire enough log resource to allow less frequent log truncation and less frequent retrieval of the LTM locator value. If log resources are scarce, more frequent retrieval of the LTM locator value and more frequent truncation may be necessary.

For more information about using the LTM locator, see the appropriate Replication Agent documentation.

### **LTL Generation**

The number of bytes of information sent to Replication Server has a direct impact on the performance of the replication system; more data and commands received by Replication Server require more work and time to process.

In addition, more data also requires more network resources. There are several configuration options available for the Replication Agent that you can use to minimize this impact:

- Using the RSSD. By reading replication definitions from the RSSD, the Replication Agent can send the column data in the same column order as specified by the replication definition. This allows Replication Server to bypass sorting the column information before processing. Furthermore, column names are not sent with the data, which reduces the number of bytes of information required.
- Sending minimal columns. When an update operation occurs on a table, only a portion of the columns may have been altered. By sending the before and after images of only those columns that changed, the Replication Agent sends less information.

---

**Note:** Do not use minimal columns if the data in the replicate database involves custom function strings.

---

- Batch mode. A Replication Agent must “wrap” transactions in a limited amount of administrative LTL for the Replication Server. In batch mode, the Replication Agent can wrap multiple commands in the same set of administrative commands, which reduces the overall LTL generated and processed by the network and the Replication Server. In addition to batch mode, most Replication Agents have a “batch timeout” parameter, which allows a partial batch to be sent to the Replication Server after the Replication Agent waits a specified period of time and no additional transactions are received to fill the batch.

---

**Note:** Do not use Replication Agent batch mode if you use any Replication Server user-defined datatype (UDD) translations, either column-level or class-level.

---

- Origin time. Each transaction sent to Replication Server has an origin queue ID. The origin queue ID may include the time that the transaction was committed at the primary database. If the origin time is not sent by the Replication Agent, the processing effort is reduced somewhat, but the quantity of LTL sent to the Replication Server is the same.

For a complete description of the Replication Agent configuration parameters that affect LTL output, see the *Replication Agent Administration Guide*.

### rs\_ticket

Some Replication Agents can start **rs\_ticket** transactions.

The transactions provide data for Replication Server performance, module heartbeat, replication health, and table-level quiesce. See the *Replication Server Reference Manual*.

## **Database Connections**

Replication Server keeps track of other components in a replication system using connections that identify primary and replicate databases and routes that identify other Replication Servers.

Since Replication Server was originally designed for Adaptive Server Enterprise database replication, the definition of a connection in Replication Server follows the Sybase standard of `<server name>.<database name>`. For example, a Replication Server connection to an Adaptive Server named ASE1 and database PUBS is named ASE1 . PUBS.

To connect to a primary non-ASE data server, Replication Server allows a connection from a Replication Agent on behalf of the non-ASE primary database. For a replicate database,

Replication Server connects to an ECDA database gateway, which in turn connects to the non-ASE replicate data server. For Oracle, Replication Server can also connect directly to the replicate data server using ExpressConnect. Since Replication Agents, ECDA gateways, and ExpressConnect are not data servers, the Replication Server connection properties for those components may have different meanings than they do for a database server connection.

A single Replication Server connection can support data flow in either one or two directions. Data flows in through a Replication Server connection by way of the Replication Agent user thread. Data flows out through a Replication Server connection by way of the Data Server Interface (DSI) thread. Each Replication Server connection can support either outbound data flow only (through the DSI thread), or both inbound and outbound data flow (through the Replication Agent User and DSI threads).

### **Replication Agent User Thread**

Replication Server receives all data-change operations or transactions to be replicated from a primary data server through the Replication Agent User thread of the database connection for that data server.

Every primary database that supplies transactions to be replicated must be represented by a Replication Server database connection with an enabled Replication Agent User thread.

Replication Server establishes a connection directly with the primary database, if it resides in an Adaptive Server. If the primary database resides in a non-ASE data server, a separate Replication Agent component communicates with the Replication Server, using a Replication Agent User thread connection, on behalf of the primary database.

---

**Note:** Replication Server never attempts to connect to the Replication Agent User thread of a connection. The only entity that can initiate communication to a Replication Agent User thread is the primary data server or the Replication Agent.

---

On a Replication Agent User thread, the primary data server or Replication Agent is the client, and the primary Replication Server is the server.

### **DSI Thread**

The DSI thread of a Replication Server connection is where the replicated transaction is delivered by Replication Server.

Every replicate database expected to receive replicated transactions must be represented by a Replication Server connection with an enabled DSI thread.

Replication Server establishes a connection directly with the replicate database, if it resides in Adaptive Server. If the replicate database resides in a non-Sybase data server, Replication Server communicates using:

- An ECDA database gateway by way of the connection's DSI thread, or,
- ExpressConnect to establish a connection directly with the Oracle replicate database.

---

**Note:** A replicate data server or database gateway never attempts to connect to the DSI thread of a connection. The only entity that can initiate communication to a DSI thread is the Replication Server.

---

On a DSI thread, the Replication Server is the client, and the replicate data server or database gateway is the server.

### **Maintenance User Purpose**

The maintenance user inserts, deletes, and updates rows in replicated tables, and executes replicated stored procedures. The database owner (or system administrator) must grant the permission required for the maintenance user to perform these tasks.

To update replicated data, Replication Server logs in to the replicate data server as the maintenance user. In an Adaptive Server replicate database, Sybase Central or **rs\_init** automatically creates the user ID for the Replication Server maintenance user and adds the user to the replicate database.

The maintenance user ID and password are defined to Replication Server automatically with the Replication Server **create connection** command for the replicate database. If you change the password for the maintenance user ID in the data server, you can use Sybase Central or the Replication Server **alter connection** command to change the password for the Replication Server connection.

The Replication Server maintenance user must also have permission to access the `rs_lastcommit` and `rs_info` system tables in the replicate database, and any stored procedures that use those tables.

Neither Sybase Central nor **rs\_init** grants database permissions to the maintenance user for user tables and stored procedures. You must grant database permissions on replicated tables and stored procedures before you can replicate transactions for replicated tables or replicate executions of the replicated stored procedures. For each table replicated in the database, and for each stored procedure executed due to replication run:

```
grant all on table_name to maint_user
```

Alternatively, you can assign the maintenance user ID (*maint\_user*) to a database administrator role, if that role has the required authority on all replicate objects.

### **DDL User Purpose**

Replication for Microsoft SQL Server and Oracle can replicate DDL commands that are entered at the primary database to the subscribers database.

This capability is supported only where the primary and replicate data servers are identical, for example Oracle to Oracle. For more information, see the *Replication Agent Administration Guide*.

## **Datatypes, Datatype Definitions, and Restricted Datatypes**

Datatype definitions for a particular data server datatype are grouped in a datatype class.

For more information about datatype definitions (user-defined datatypes), see the *Replication Server Reference Manual > Replication Server System Tables > rs\_datatype*.

### *Restricted Datatype*

You cannot use the `rs_address` datatype as either the source or target of column-level or class-level translations.

## **Error and Function-string Classes for Non-ASE Data Servers**

Sybase provides function-string classes and associated function strings for all supported non-ASE replicate data servers.

Non-ASE error classes are created by Replication Server and error actions are defined for different non-ASE error classes. You can create a connection to a non-ASE database with a corresponding error class by using the appropriate connection profile.

## **Object Publication and Subscriptions Limitations**

Learn about the limitations to object publications and subscriptions in a Sybase replication system.

The limitations are:

- When declaring columns in a replication definition for a non-ASE primary database, use the Replication Server datatype that matches the datatype of the column in the primary database. If there is no matching native Replication Server datatype, find a datatype definition that matches the primary database datatype.
- When creating subscriptions with **where** clauses predicated on a column involved in column-level translation, specify the predicate value in “declared” format (that is, before translation).

## **Replication Agent**

Replication Agent extends the capabilities of Replication Server by supporting non-ASE data servers as primary data servers in a Sybase replication system.

The Replication Agent detects any changes to primary data and using Log Transfer Language (LTL), a subset of Replication Control Language (RCL), sends primary data changes to the primary Replication Server.



## How Replication Agent Works

A Replication Agent is a Replication Server client that retrieves information from a primary database transaction log and formats it for the primary Replication Server.

Begin by marking for replication the desired primary tables and stored procedures in the Replication Agent.

A Replication Agent:

1. Logs in to the Replication Server.
2. Sends a **connect source** command to identify the session as a log transfer source and to specify the database for which transaction information will be transferred.
3. Retrieves the name of the maintenance user for the database from the Replication Server.
4. Requests the secondary truncation point for the database from the Replication Server.
5. Retrieves records from the transaction log, beginning at the record following the secondary truncation point, and formats the information into Log Transfer Language (LTL) commands.

### Replication Agent Connections

A Replication Agent sends data to Replication Server. Replication Agent logs in to the Replication Server, connects to the Replication Agent User thread of a Replication Server connection, and communicates with Replication Server over that connection.

The implications of the Replication Agent connections:

- A valid user ID, which the Replication Agent uses to log in to the Replication Server, must be defined at the Replication Server.
- The Replication Agent user ID must be granted **connect source** permission in Replication Server. **connect source** permission allows the Replication Agent to send commands that are valid only on a Replication Agent User thread.
- The Replication Agent must record this user ID and associated password.
- The Replication Agent must record the server and database portions of the Replication Server connection definition to identify and connect to the correct Replication Agent User thread.
- The **user\_name** and **password** defined in the Replication Server **create connection** command may be a valid user ID and password for the primary database.

---

**Note:** Replication Agent for Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server and IBM DB2 UDB for UNIX, requires the **user\_name** and **password** to be valid and reports an error if the user is not found in the primary database.

---

The Replication Agent validates that the connection **user\_name** exists in the primary database. However, Replication Server does not know if (or when) a DSI thread will be used. Therefore, the user ID and password must be valid in case the DSI thread is active.

---

**Note:** The requirement for a valid primary database user ID varies by Replication Agent. Some Replication Agents do not require (nor do they check for) a valid user ID on the Replication Server connection.

---

### **Interfaces File**

For the interaction between a Replication Agent and a Replication Server, the only `interface` file entry that may be required is one that identifies the Replication Server.

The Replication Agent for DB2 UDB does not require an `interface` file. The Replication Server and RSSD location, if needed, is in the `LTMCFG` file.

The Replication Agent (for DB2 UDB on UNIX and Windows platforms, Microsoft SQL Server, and Oracle) does not require an `interface` file entry, as it records the Replication Server host name and port number in configuration parameters.

### **Replication Agent Maintenance User Processing**

When the Replication Agent connects to a Replication Server connection, the Replication Agent requests the maintenance user ID and may validate that the user ID exists in the primary database.

This validation requires that the maintenance user ID defined in any Replication Server connection be valid for the database the connection represents, regardless of whether that connection is for primary transactions only, replicate transactions only, or both.

The Replication Agent does not use the maintenance user ID to log in to the primary database. Other than validating that the user ID exists, the only reference the Replication Agent makes to the maintenance user ID is to filter out primary database transactions created by the maintenance user.

The Replication Agent filters out maintenance user transactions to avoid having a transaction applied more than once to the primary database. In a bidirectional replication scheme, replication can occur both to and from the same database (which may have both a primary and a replicate role). When a primary transaction is applied to a replicate database, the applying user ID is the maintenance user for the replicate database. A Replication Agent scanning transactions at the replicate database must ignore the transactions applied by the Replication Server maintenance user to prevent those transactions from being sent back and applied to the primary database.

The Replication Agent accesses the database using a user ID defined at the primary database (or for DB2, a user ID that can access the DB2 log files). This user ID is not the same as the maintenance user defined in the Replication Server connection. The Replication Agent user ID used to access the primary database has a different role and purpose than the maintenance user defined to apply replicated transactions.

There may also be another user ID defined to the Replication Agent that is used to administer the Replication Agent. This user ID is also separate from the Replication Server maintenance user that applies replicate transactions.

A Replication Agent can use three different users:

- A user ID defined at the primary database, which the Replication Agent uses to log in to the primary data server and manipulate primary replication objects or read the database transaction log.
- A user ID that can log in to the Replication Agent and issue Replication Agent commands and configure Replication Agent parameters.
- A maintenance user ID, defined at the primary database and recorded in the primary Replication Server connection. The Replication Agent validates this user ID on behalf of the Replication Server, and the Replication Agent can be configured to ignore transactions that are created by this user ID.

## **DDL User Processing**

If DDL replication is available, this user is defined at the primary database.

This user name is included in the LTL in all DDL commands sent by the Replication Agent. The DSI thread of the Replication Server uses this user name to apply the DDL to the replicate database.

## **Non-ASE Replication Agents**

Sybase offers non-ASE Replication Agents such as Replication Agent for DB2 UDB and Replication Agent.

### *Replication Agent for DB2 UDB*

Replication Agent for DB2 UDB provides primary data server support for a DB2 UDB server running on IBM z/OS platforms.

Replication Agent for DB2 UDB product fits into a replication system as follows:

- The primary data server is DB2 UDB, which runs as a subsystem in IBM z/OS. The transaction logs are DB2 logs.
- Replication Agent for DB2 UDB runs as a started task or job in IBM z/OS. It reads the DB2 logs and retrieves the relevant DB2 active and archive log entries for the tables marked for replication for one or more DB2 subsystems. It transfers that data to Replication Server using the TCP/IP communication protocol.

The DB2 data server logs any changes to rows in DB2 tables as they occur. The information written to the transaction log includes copies of the data before and after the changes. In DB2, these records are known as “undo” and “redo” records. Control records are written for **commits** and **aborts**; these records are translated to **commit** and **rollback** operations.

The DB2 log consists of a series of data sets, which Sybase Log Extract uses to identify DB2 data changes. Because DB2 writes change records to the active log as they occur, Sybase Log Extract can process the log records immediately after they are entered.

### *Replication Agent*

Replication Agent is a product that reads the database transaction logs in DB2 UDB, Microsoft SQL Server, or Oracle primary databases on Linux, UNIX, and Microsoft Windows platforms.

Replication Agent is implemented in the Java programming language. When you install Replication Agent, a Java Runtime Environment (JRE) is installed on the computer that is designated as the Replication Agent host machine.

Replication Agent uses the Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) protocol for all of its communication. It uses a single instance of the Sybase JDBC driver (jConnect™ for JDBC™) to manage all of its connections to Open Client and Open Server applications, including the primary Replication Server. In the case of the primary data server, Replication Agent connects to the primary database using the appropriate JDBC driver for that database.

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## Enterprise Connect Data Access

The Enterprise Connect Data Access (ECDA) products are Open Server-based software gateways that support DB-Library™ and CT-Library application programming interfaces (APIs), and Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) and Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) protocols.

ECDA products serve as fundamental building blocks for database middleware applications that allow you to access mainframe and LAN-based non-ASE data sources.

ECDA products provide:

- Access services that provide access to non-ASE data sources
- Administrative services (through DirectConnect Manager) that provide server-side system management

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**Note:** In Replication Server Options 15.5, you can also use ExpressConnect for Oracle to replicate to an Oracle data server.

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### **How ECDA Works**

All Sybase ECDA Options provide basic connectivity to non-ASE data services. In particular, they provide access management, copy management, and remote systems management.

Each ECDA Option consists of a DirectConnect server and one or more access service libraries. The server provides the framework in which the service libraries operate. From the server, each access service library accesses data from a particular target database, such as DB2 UDB, Microsoft SQL Server, or Oracle.

Each access service library contains one or more access services that are specific sets of configuration properties. An access service transfers data between Replication Server and the target databases.

The DirectConnect server listens for, validates, and accepts incoming client connections, such as language events or remote procedure calls (RPCs). These events are routed to the target data source (replicate database) through access services, which provide target-specific connectivity features, including datatype conversion, network connectivity, and SQL transformation.

### **Interface File**

The `interface` file contains a list of labels, typically server names, each of which has a corresponding host name and port number, where the identified server should be “listening” for login requests.

Replication Server is an Open Server application; the preferred method for determining the location (host and port number) of another Open Server application is to look up the location in a file.

In the interaction between an ECDA database gateway and a Replication Server, the `interface` file is important. Because the Replication Server attempts to log in to the service identified by the server name in the Replication Server connection, that service name must exist in the Replication Server `interface` file. In addition, the `interface` file entry must also exist as a service name in the ECDA gateway configuration file entries.

A single ECDA can act as a gateway for one or many different database instances. In the ECDA configuration, each database to be accessed by the ECDA is configured as a unique service name. For the Replication Server to know which configured service name to connect to, it uses the server name passed at login time and expects to find a matching service name to use to complete the connection. The connection must match an `interface` file entry. For Microsoft SQL Server, the database name must be a valid database for that service. For more information about the role of service names and their configurations, see the *ECDA Access Service Users Guide*.

### **Connection Shared by Replication Agent and ECDA**

A single Replication Server connection can support both an ECDA gateway and a Replication Agent, because each of these components connects to the Replication Server on a different thread.

If you replicate information both into and out of the same database, having a common connection for both a database gateway and a Replication Agent can make the replication system network topology less resource intensive.

To create a Replication Server connection to a database that is both primary and replicate, you must define the connection to correctly support the ECDA database gateway, then configure the Replication Agent appropriately:

- In the Replication Server, use the **create connection** command to define the **server\_name** and **database\_name** for the connection. The **server\_name** value must match a configured service name in the ECDA.

- In the Replication Agent, set the value of the **rs\_source\_ds** parameter to that **server\_name**, and set the value of the **rs\_source\_db** parameter to the desired **database\_name**.

### **ECDA Database Gateways**

ECDA database gateway applies transactions from a Replication Server to a non-ASE replicate database in a Sybase replication system.

To accomplish this, Replication Server logs in to the ECDA gateway using the information specified for a Replication Server connection. Replication Server logs in to the server using the **user\_name** and **password**, and issues a **use database** command for the database defined in the connection.

For Replication Server, there is nothing to distinguish an ECDA gateway from an Adaptive Server replicate database. Replication Server delivers the same commands—and expects the same results—from any DSI thread it communicates with.

This has the following implications:

- A valid user ID, which the Replication Server uses to log in to the replicate database, must be defined in a Replication Server connection.
- This user ID must be granted permissions to update replicate tables and execute replicate procedures.
- The replicate database must be able to maintain a **RS\_LASTCOMMIT** table and a **RS\_TICKET\_HISTORY** table and support **rs\_get\_lastcommit** functionality.

Replication Server provides sample connection profiles to set up the tables and functions required for a replicate database in DB2 UDB, Microsoft SQL Server, and Oracle databases.

For an overview of the expectations of a replicate data server and gateway, see *Replication Server Design Guide > Data Replication into Non-Adaptive Server Data Servers*.

- Datatype representations must be translated to match the native datatypes of the replicate database. Replication Server provides sample connection profiles to set up the function strings, function-string classes, and base datatype definitions and translations necessary to support replication into DB2 UDB, Microsoft SQL Server, and Oracle data servers.
- The Replication Server command **resume connection** attempts to initiate activity with the DSI thread of the specified connection. For an ECDA, this is logging in to the DirectConnect server, accessing the **RS\_LASTCOMMIT** table in the replicate database, and then applying transactions to the replicate database. Any failure in this sequence is recorded as a failure in the Replication Server log.

### **ECDA Option for ODBC**

ECDA Option for ODBC provides Replication Server with an Open Client interface to DB2 UDB, Microsoft SQL Server, and ODBC-accessible databases.

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**Note:** The ODBC driver for the ECDA Option for ODBC (the back-end driver connecting to the target) is not provided by Sybase; you must obtain, install, and configure it.

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ECDA Option for ODBC provides access to non-ASE data sources, using the ODBC back-end (server-side) driver that you obtain for your target database, such as IBM DB2 or Microsoft SQL Server. Following the vendor's instructions, install the ODBC driver on the same server as ECDA Option for ODBC, then configure ECDA Option for ODBC to use that ODBC driver to access your database.

---

**Note:** Verify that your ODBC driver is compatible with Sybase driver manager software or that it contains a driver manager.

---

Because ODBC drivers have varying degrees of functionality, it is important that when working with non-ASE-provided, third-party ODBC drivers, you carefully integrate and test them to be sure they meet your needs.

## **ECDA Option for Oracle**

ECDA Option for Oracle provides Replication Server with an Open Client interface to Oracle databases.

To Replication Server, ECDA Option for Oracle appears as an Open Server application that understands Oracle SQL.

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**Note:** You can also use ExpressConnect for Oracle to replicate to an Oracle data server. ExpressConnect for Oracle provides a direct interface between Replication Server and Oracle.

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### **See also**

- *ExpressConnect for Oracle* on page 41

## **Mainframe Connect DirectConnect for z/OS Option**

Mainframe Connect DirectConnect for z/OS Option provides Replication Server with an Open Client interface to DB2 running on a mainframe.

## **ExpressConnect for Oracle**

ExpressConnect for Oracle (ECO) is a library that is loaded by Replication Server 15.5 or later for Oracle replication.

ECO has these advantages over ECDA:

- It does not require a separate server process for starting up, monitoring, or administering.
- Since Replication Server and ECO run within the same process, no SSL is needed between them, and also there is no requirement to configure settings previously covered in the ECDA for Oracle global configuration parameters.
- Server connectivity is configured via Replication Server using the **create connection** and **alter connection** commands, thus there is no need to separately configure the equivalent to

## Sybase Replication Products

the ECDA for Oracle **connect\_string** setting. See *Replication Server Reference Manual*.

- Configuration of settings equivalent to the ECDA for Oracle service-specific settings such as `text_chunksize`, `autocommit`, `array_size` is also not required, as these settings are automatically determined by Replication Server (in some cases based on the Replication Agent input) and communicated to ECO.

ECO includes certain features similar to ECDA for Oracle:

- Same set of datatype transformations.
- Language and charset conversion between Sybase data and Oracle data. In ECO, this is configured using the `map.cfg` file.
- Replication of empty strings in an ASE primary database to an Oracle replicate database, results in a string value of 1 or more (depending on whether the column is `varchar` or `fixed char width` datatype) blank spaces in Oracle.

ExpressConnect for Oracle requires only the `tnsnames.ora` file in order to establish location transparency. It does not require an `interfaces` file like ECDA for Oracle. You must specify the service name defined in the `tnsnames.ora` file for connection configuration.

See *ExpressConnect for Oracle Installation and Configuration Guide* for detailed information on ECO.



# IBM DB2 for z/OS as Primary Data Server

You must consider the primary data server issues and considerations specific to the DB2 UDB server on a IBM z/OS platform in a Sybase replication system.

## Replication Agent for DB2 UDB

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As a primary data server, the DB2 UDB interacts with the Replication Agent for DB2 UDB.

When using Replication Agent for DB2 UDB, consider the following:

- The Replication Agent identifies and transfers information about data-changing operations or transactions from a DB2 UDB primary database to a primary Replication Server.
- The Replication Agent interacts with the primary Replication Server and with the RSSD of the primary Replication Server, if so configured.

## Replication Intrusions and Impacts

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The Replication Agent DB2 libraries must be authorized by the authorized program facility (APF).

The performance and operation of DB2 UDB primary data servers in a Sybase replication system might be affected as follows:

- In the DB2 UDB transaction log:
  - Replication requires a before and after image of each row that is changed. When you mark a primary table for replication, the table is altered with the **DATA CAPTURE CHANGES** clause. As the number of tables marked for replication increases, so does the DASD space requirement for the DB2 UDB active log data sets.
  - Using Replication Agent for DB2 UDB increases the amount of data stored in DB2 UDB logs. The size of the increase depends on the number, type, and size of the primary tables, and the types of transactions replicated. For example, **update** transactions require both before and after images, and they include all of the columns in a row, even if those columns do not change. For more detailed information, see the Replication Agent for DB2 UDB documentation.
- When you install the Replication Agent, two Replication Agent system tables are created in the primary DB2 UDB:
  - **LTMOBJECTS** contains a row for each primary table marked for replication. Its size depends on the number of tables marked for replication.
  - **LTMMARKER**, when updated, can be used to aid in the materialization process.

## IBM DB2 for z/OS as Primary Data Server

- A task started in Replication Agent for DB2 UDB can process the log of a single DB2 subsystem, or all logs in a DB2 data sharing group. This behavior is controlled by **LTMCFG** parameters: **DataSharingOption**, **DataSharingMember**, **Log\_identifier**, and **BSDS**.
- Primary database limitations:
  - LOB replication is not supported.
  - `char` and `varchar` maximum size is 32767.
  - DDL and stored procedure replication is not supported.
- Do not use these DB2 UDB utilities, as doing so may jeopardize replication integrity:
  - **LOAD LOG NO**
  - **RECOVER**
  - **REORG with RECOVER**
- **rs\_ticket** cannot be started in Replication Agent DB2 UDB. In Replication Server 15.5, it is possible to “inject” the **rs\_ticket** into a Replication Agent DB2 connection. See *Replication Server Reference Manual > Replication Server Commands > **sysadmin issue\_ticket***.

## DB2 UDB Primary Database Permissions

---

Any updates applied to the primary database by the maintenance user are ignored for replication, unless the value of the LTM for z/OS **LTM\_process\_maint\_uid\_trans** configuration parameter is **Y**.

Create these two user IDs:

- LTMADMIN user – a TSO user, optionally named LTMADMIN, to:
  - Install, start, and stop the Replication Agent for DB2 UDB
  - Manage the Replication Agent system tables on the DB2 UDB

The LTMADMIN user must have **ALTER TABLE** authority on any DB2 UDB table to be marked for replication. This user ID issues an **ALTER TABLE DATA CAPTURE CHANGES** command on a primary table that is marked for replication.

The LTMADMIN user must also have **TRACE**, **DISPLAY**, and **MONITOR2** permission on the DB2 UDB log files.

- Replication Server maintenance user – the user ID specified in the Replication Server **create connection** command for the primary database.

## Primary Data Server Connectivity

---

The Replication Agent for DB2 UDB requires a valid user ID that is defined to IBM z/OS and granted execute permission to the correct DB2 UDB plan and package to connect to a primary DB2 UDB data server in an IBM z/OS environment.

Replication Agent for DB2 UDB uses this user ID to log in to the DB2 UDB.

Replication Agent for DB2 UDB jobs must have their Job Control Language (JCL) modified to execute with the correct accounting, user id, DB2 UDB logs, and DB2 UDB subsystem libraries.

## Replication Server Connectivity

---

Replication Agent for DB2 UDB does not use an `interface` file to connect to the Replication Server. The information needed to connect to the Replication Server is in the `LTMCFG` file.

The Replication Server `interface` file does not require an entry for Replication Agent for DB2, unless the Replication Manager is used to create replication objects.

## Replication Server System Database Connectivity

---

Replication Agent for DB2 UDB does not require access to the Replication Server System Database (RSSD).

However, you can reduce the amount of data between the Replication Agent for DB2 UDB and Replication Server by using an RSSD.

If the `LTMCFG` parameter, `Use_repdef=Y`, replication definitions are loaded when Replication Agent for DB2 UDB starts. If the replication definition is changed, stop and restart the Replication Agent in order for the Replication Agent to recognize the changes.

The information needed to connect to the RSSD is provided in the `LTMCFG` file. The parameters will all begin with `RSSD`, and all parameters must be entered. However, they are not verified if `Use_repdef` is set to `N`.

## DB2 UDB Primary Database Configuration

---

Replication Agent can run against a single DB2 subsystem, or all logs in a DB2 data-sharing group. `LTMCFG` parameters describe the DB2 environment for Replication Agent for DB2 UDB (**DataSharingOption**, **DataSharing Member**, **Log-identifier**, and **BSDS**.)

The Replication Agent for DB2 UDB is a mainframe z/OS application consisting of two tasks that run simultaneously in a single z/OS address space:

- *Sybase Log Extract* – continuously scans the DB2 UDB active and archive logs for data-changing operations on primary tables.
- *Replication Agent for DB2 UDB for z/OS* – receives replicated transactions from Sybase Log Extract, converts them to Log Transfer Language (LTL), and sends them to the primary Replication Server.

When the **DataSharingOption** is Multi, Replication Agent for DB2 UDB refers to the **Boot Strap Dataset** (BSDS) parameter to identify the **BSDS** for each DB2 member in the data-

sharing group, and displays the position of the Replication Agent for DB2 UDB and the DB2 log for each member of the group.

All Replication Agent installation and configuration issues are described in the *Replication Agent for DB2 UDB Installation Guide*. However, in a heterogeneous replication system:

- The values of the **rs\_source\_ds** and **rs\_source\_db** parameters are case-sensitive. If you do not use same case in both Replication Agent and Replication Server parameters, the connection fails.
- The Replication Agent for DB2 UDB for z/OS **LTM\_process\_maint\_uid\_trans** configuration parameter controls whether the Replication Agent sends transactions executed by the maintenance user to the primary Replication Server.

In a bidirectional replication environment (replicating both into and out of the same DB2 UDB region), set the value of the **LTM\_process\_maint\_uid\_trans** parameter should be set to **N**. If you do not, transactions replicated to another site may return to be applied at the originating site, creating an endless loop.

## Replication Definitions for Primary Tables in DB2 for z/OS

The Replication Agent for DB2 UDB for z/OS **Use\_repdef** configuration parameter controls whether the Replication Agent sends Log Transfer Language (LTL) that contains only the columns specified in a replication definition, or all of the columns in the DB2 UDB primary table.

When the value of the **Use\_repdef** parameter is set to **N**, the Replication Agent sends LTL with data for all of the columns in the DB2 UDB primary table. When the value of the **Use\_repdef** parameter is set to **Y**, the Replication Agent sends LTL with data for only the columns specified in the replication definition.

By sending data for only the columns needed for the replication definition, network traffic is reduced, which may improve performance.

If you set the value of **Use\_repdef** to **Y**, you can use other parameters, such as **suppress\_col\_names**, to enhance Replication Agent performance. See the *Replication Agent for DB2 UDB Installation Guide*.

The **LTL\_table\_col\_case** parameter controls the case in which the Replication Agent sends table and column names to Replication Server. The default in DB2 is uppercase. However, with this parameter you can change the table and column names to uppercase, lowercase, or keep the names as defined in DB2.

Names of tables can conflict with reserved words in Replication Server or the target database. To preserve the table name, you can use **with primary table named** and **with replicate table named** clauses. However, you can have Replication Agent for DB2 change the table name prior to sending the LTL to Replication Server by using the **REPLICATE\_NAME** option in the **LTMOBJECTS** table. See *Replication Agent for DB2 UDB User and Troubleshooting Guide*

> *Replication Agent Setup* > *DB2 Source Table Considerations* > *DB2 Table Names and Reserved Keywords*.

## DB2 for z/OS Primary Datatype Translation

---

The Replication Agent for DB2 UDB for z/OS **Date\_in\_char**, **Time\_in\_char**, and **Timestamp\_in\_char** configuration parameters control whether the Replication Agent sends values in character strings, or converts them to the Sybase `datetime` format.

See the *Replication Agent for DB2 UDB Users and Troubleshooting Guide* for a complete description of these parameters.

---

**Note:** If you use any date- or time-related user-defined datatypes (UDDs) in a replication definition, Sybase recommends that you configure the Replication Agent to send data to the Replication Server in the format that is native to the primary database. Sybase recommends to not have the Replication Agent perform any datatype translations.

---

In general, the Replication Agent for DB2 UDB should not perform datatype translations. However, when all of the replicate data servers require the same translation, to save processing time, it is probably better to perform the translation once at the Replication Agent, rather than at each replicate database DSI.

IBM DB2 UDB represents midnight as 24.00. This format may not be compatible with other data servers. To change the value from 24.00 to 00.00, you can modify the datatype definition to automatically change the value.

IBM DB2 UDB allows year values that may be incompatible with other data servers. If the replicate data server does not allow years as early as the IBM DB2 UDB does, set the LTMCFG parameter, *Minimum\_year*, so that the DB2 UDB Replication Agent modifies any year earlier than the *Minimum\_year* parameter to the *Date\_conv\_default* parameter.

## Character Sets

Data within DB2 can be encoded with multiple character sets. Additionally, Replication Agent for DB2 can be used to convert the replicated characters to the Replication Servers character set before it is sent to the Replication Server.

The parameters that control character set properties in Replication Agent DB2 are **codepage** and **RS\_ccsid**. For additional information on these parameters, see *Replication Agent for DB2 UDB Installation Guide* > *LTM for MVS Configuration Parameters*.

## Materialization

---

Materialization is the process of initially populating the replicate database with a copy of the data from the primary database.

Use Replication Agent for DB2 UDB to materialize the target with the DB2 data. The DB2 unload utility produces a data file and a punch-card file that describes the data. You can use these files as input to the materialization feature of Replication Agent for DB2 UDB to initialize the replication target.

See *Replication Agent for DB2 UDB User and Troubleshooting Guide > Replication Server Setup > Task 3: Materializing Replicate Tables > Using Replication Agent Materialization*.

# IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows as Primary Data Server

Learn about the primary database issues and considerations specific to the DB2 UDB server on a UNIX, Windows, and Linux platform in a Sybase replication system.

## Replication Agent for UDB

---

As a primary data server, DB2 UDB interacts with Replication Agent. An instance of the Replication Agent configured for the DB2 UDB is referred to as a Replication Agent for UDB.

The Replication Agent for UDB identifies and transfers information about data-changing operations or transactions from a DB2 UDB primary data server to a primary Replication Server.

---

**Note:** A separate Replication Agent for UDB instance is required for each database from which transactions are replicated.

---

The Replication Agent interacts with the primary Replication Server and with the RSSD of the primary Replication Server, if so configured.

---

**Note:** Replication Agent is a Java program. Some operating systems may require patches to support Java. See the *Replication Agent Administration Guide* and the *Replication Agent Release Bulletin*.

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## DB2 UDB System Management

---

The Replication Agent provides a number of commands that return metadata information about the primary database (database names, table names, procedure names, column names, and so on).

It does this by issuing specific JDBC calls designed to return this information or by querying the system tables directly.

## Replication Manager Limitations

---

The Replication Manager plug-in cannot start, but can stop a Replication Agent instance in a primary DB2 UDB data server.

See the *Replication Agent Administration Guide* for more information about starting and stopping a Replication Agent instance.

## Replication Intrusions and Impacts on the DB2 UDB

---

The performance and operation of the DB2 UDB primary data servers in a Sybase replication system may be affected by the transaction log.

- You must set the **LOGARCHMETH1** configuration parameter to **LOGRETAIN** or **DISK:<path>**, where *<path>* is the directory to which the logs are archived. To determine the current **LOGARCHMETH1** setting, use the following UDB command:

```
get db cfg for <db-alias>
```

- Replication requires a before and after image of each row that is changed. When you mark a primary table for replication, the Replication Agent for UDB sets the table's **DATA CAPTURE** option to **DATA CAPTURE CHANGES**. As the number of tables marked for replication increases, so does the space requirement for the DB2 UDB transaction log.
- The primary database must have a user temporary system managed tablespace with a page size of at least 8KB.

## DB2 UDB Primary Database Permissions and Limitations

---

The Replication Agent for UDB requires an DB2 UDB login that has permission to access data and create new objects in the primary database.

The DB2 UDB login must have SYSADM or DBADM authority to access the primary database transaction log.

Replication Agent does not support stored procedure or DDL replication for DB2 UDB. See the *Replication Agent Primary Database Guide*.

## Primary Data Server Connectivity

---

Replication Agent for UDB requires some tasks to perform to connect to a primary DB2 data server.

If the Replication Agent for UDB is installed on a different host machine from the DB2 UDB server, install the DB2 UDB Administration Client on the Replication Agent host machine.



If the Replication Agent for UDB software is installed on the same host machine as the DB2 UDB server, a separate DB2 UDB Administration Client is not required.

On a Windows system, you may configure an ODBC data source in the DB2 UDB Administration Client, then use the database name and database alias specified for that ODBC data source when you configure Replication Agent for UDB connectivity.

On a UNIX system, instead of using ODBC, catalog the node and the primary database in UDB. Then, use the database alias specified when cataloging the primary database to set the data source Replication Agent configuration parameter.

For details on how to configure connectivity, see *Replication Agent Installation Guide > Installing Sybase Replication Agent > Setting Up Connectivity to the Primary Database*.

You can find a description of the Replication Agent configuration parameters that must be set in *Replication Agent Installation Guide > Preparing for Installation*.

## Replication Server and RSSD Connectivity

---

Replication Agent uses TCP/IP and the Sybase JDBC driver (jConnect for JDBC, which is included in Replication Agent installation) to communicate with other Sybase servers. The Replication Agent does not rely on the Sybase `interfaces` file for connectivity information.

You can find a description of the Replication Agent configuration parameters that must be set to allow Replication Agent to connect to the primary Replication Server in *Replication Agent Installation Guide > Preparing for Installation*.

## Replication Agent Objects

---

When you initialize Replication Agent using `pdb_xlog init`, it creates objects that support replication in the primary database.

See the *Replication Agent Primary Database Guide* for details.

Replication Agent for UDB installs `SYBRAUJAR.jar` and `SYBTRUNCJAR.jar` into the following directories:

- On Windows, the files are installed in `%DB2DIR%\SQLLIB\FUNCTION\jar\pds_username`. `%DB2DIR%` is the path to the UDB installation, and `pds_username` is the name of the primary database user specified by the `pds_username` Replication Agent configuration parameter.
- On UNIX, the files are installed in `$HOME/sqllib/function/jar/pds_username`. `$HOME` is the home directory of the UDB instance owner and the `pds_username` is the name of the primary database user specified by the `pds_username` Replication Agent configuration parameter.

These Jar files implement several Java procedures in the UDB primary database. Java Procedures for Truncation table lists the Java procedures that are created during the Replication Agent initialization and used in log truncation.

---

**Note:** If more than one Replication Agent instance is configured for a UDB server installation (one for each database from which transactions are replicated), then each Replication Agent instance must specify a different primary database user name in the *pds\_username* configuration parameter.

---

### Java Procedures for Truncation

Lists the Java procedures that are created during the Replication Agent initialization and used in log truncation.

Procedure	Database Name
Retrieves the name of the log file that contains the current LSN	<i>prefixget_log_name_</i>
Retrieves the version of the <b>get_log_name</b> Java class	<i>prefixget_version_str_</i>
Truncates the database log file or files from the archive log directory	<i>prefixtrunc_log_files_</i>
Retrieves the version of the <b>trunc_log_files</b> Java class	<i>prefixget_trunc_ver_str_</i>

### Getting Actual Names of the Replication Objects

Find the name of the Replication Agent database objects generated by Replication Agent instance.

At the Replication Agent administration port, invoke the **pdb\_xlog** command with no keywords:

```
pdb_xlog
```

The **pdb\_xlog** command returns a list of objects created by the Replication Agent in the primary database.

### DB2 UDB Primary Database Configuration

Consider additional issues specific to heterogeneous replication.

All the installation issues and configuration parameter details for a primary DB2 UDB data server are in the *Replication Agent for DB2 UDB Installation Guide*.

## Java Runtime Environment

When you install Replication Agent, a Java Runtime Environment (JRE) that is compatible with the Replication Agent for UDB is installed.

Check the *Replication Agent Release Bulletin* for any special instructions for the Java Runtime Environment.

## rs\_source\_ds and rs\_source\_db Configuration Parameters

All configuration parameter values in the Replication Agent configuration file are case-sensitive.

Be careful when specifying the values for the **rs\_source\_ds** and **rs\_source\_db** parameters, as Replication Server is also case-sensitive. If the same case is not used in both Replication Agent and Replication Server parameters, no connection occurs.

## filter\_maint\_userid Configuration Parameters

The Replication Agent **filter\_maint\_userid** configuration parameter controls whether the Replication Agent forwards transactions performed by the maintenance user to the primary Replication Server.

The maintenance user name is defined in the Replication Server **create connection** command for the primary database.

In a bidirectional replication environment (replicating both into and out of the same database), set the value of the **filter\_maint\_userid** parameter to **true**. If you do not, transactions replicated to another site may return to be applied at the originating site, creating an endless loop.

## ltl\_character\_case Configuration Parameter

The Replication Agent **ltl\_character\_case** configuration parameter controls the case in which the Replication Agent sends database object names to the primary Replication Server.

For example, if a replication definition is created for all tables named `testtab`, the table name sent by the Replication Agent must be `testtab`, or no match occurs. Because Replication Server is case-sensitive, a value of `TESTTAB` does not match a value of `testtab`.

If you create replication definitions, choose a default case (for example, create all replication definitions in either all uppercase or all lowercase), and change the value of the Replication Agent **ltl\_character\_case** parameter to match.

## **Object Names Stored in Uppercase**

In a DB2 UDB, object names are, by default, stored in uppercase, if no case was assigned when the object was created. That means the Replication Agent sends object names in uppercase to the primary Replication Server, unless configured to do otherwise.

For more information about the `ltl_character_case` parameter, see the *Replication Agent Administration Guide*.

## **Replication Definitions for Primary Tables in DB2 UDB**

The Replication Agent `use_rssd` configuration parameter controls whether the Replication Agent sends Log Transfer Language (LTL) that contains only the columns specified in a replication definition, or all of the columns in the primary table.

When the value of the `use_rssd` parameter is **false**, the Replication Agent sends LTL with data for all of the columns in the primary table. When the value of the `use_rssd` parameter is **true**, the Replication Agent sends LTL with data for only the columns specified in the replication definition for each primary table.

By sending data for only the columns specified in the replication definition, network traffic is reduced, which may improve performance.

In addition, column names and parameter names are removed from the LTL because the Replication Agent can send information in the order identified by the replication definition. The LTL **minimal columns** and **structured tokens** options are also available when the value of the `use_rssd` parameter is **true**. For more information, see the *Replication Agent Administration Guide*.

## **DB2 UDB Primary Datatype Translation**

The Replication Agent allows you to control how it sends the DB2 UDB `DATE`, `TIME`, and `TIMESTAMP` column values to the Replication Server.

For a complete list of the DB2 UDB datatype mapping, see the *Replication Agent Primary Database Guide > Replication Agent for UDB > DB2 Universal Database-Specific Issues > Datatype Compatibility*.

# Microsoft SQL Server as Primary Data Server

Consider primary database issues specific to the Microsoft SQL Server data server in a Sybase replication system.

---

**Note:** Replication Agent for Microsoft SQL Server must be installed on Microsoft Windows.

---

## Replication Agent for Microsoft SQL Server

---

As a primary data server, Microsoft SQL Server interacts with Replication Agent. The Replication Agent must be installed on Microsoft Windows and must have direct access to the Microsoft SQL database log.

The Replication Agent identifies and transfers information about data-changing operations or transactions from a Microsoft SQL Server primary database to a primary Replication Server.

---

**Note:** A separate Replication Agent instance is required for each database from which transactions are replicated.

---

The Replication Agent interacts with the primary Replication Server and with the RSSD of the primary Replication Server, if so configured.

## sybfilter Driver

---

sybfilter driver is use to make the Microsoft SQL Server log files readable before Replication Agent can replicate data.

Replication Agent must be able to read Microsoft SQL Server log files. However, the Microsoft SQL Server process opens these log files with exclusive read permission, and the file cannot be read by any other processes, including Replication Agent. See the *Replication Agent Primary Database Guide*.

## Microsoft SQL Server System Management

---

The Replication Agent provides a number of commands that return metadata information about the primary database (such as database names, table names, procedure names, and column names).

It does this by issuing specific JDBC calls designed to return this information or by querying the system tables directly.

## Replication Manager

---

The Replication Manager plug-in cannot start, but can stop a Replication Agent instance in a Microsoft SQL Server primary data server.

For more information about starting and stopping the Replication Agent instance, see the *Replication Agent Administration Guide*.

## Replication Agent Permissions

---

The user ID that the Replication Agent instance uses to log in to Microsoft SQL Server must have access to the primary database.

Replication Agent for Microsoft SQL Server creates database objects to assist with replication tasks in the primary database. For the list of the required permissions that are automatically granted, see the *Replication Agent Primary Database Guide*.

## Primary Data Server Connectivity

---

Replication Agent requires a JDBC driver to communicate with the primary database. JDBC drivers for Microsoft SQL Server databases are provided by third-party database vendors.

If the JDBC driver for your database is not already installed, obtain the appropriate driver from the vendor's Web site. See the *Replication Agent Release Bulletin* for the latest version of the Microsoft SQL Server JDBC.

## Setting the CLASSPATH Environment Variable

---

Learn to set the CLASSPATH environment variable.

1. Install the JDBC driver on the host machine where Replication Agent resides or where Replication Agent can access it.
2. Add the location of the JDBC driver to the CLASSPATH environment variable:  
Select **Start > Settings > Control Panel > System > Environment**, and add the following to the existing CLASSPATH environment variable, using the semicolon (;) as the path separator. Or, create the path in the User Variables panel:

```
drive:\path_name\driver
```

where:

- *drive* is the drive letter.
- *path\_name* is where you installed the JDBC driver.

- *driver* is the name of the JDBC driver. For Microsoft SQL Server, the name is `sqljdbc.jar`.

### 3. Click **Apply**, then **OK**.

You can find a description of the Replication Agent configuration parameters that must be set in the *Replication Agent Installation Guide > Preparing for Installation*.

## Replication Server and RSSD Connectivity

---

Replication Agent uses TCP/IP and the Sybase JDBC driver (jConnect for JDBC, which is included in Replication Agent installation) to communicate with other Sybase servers. The Replication Agent does not rely on the Sybase `interfaces` file for connectivity information.

You can find a description of the Replication Agent configuration parameters that must be set to allow Replication Agent to connect to the primary Replication Server in *Replication Agent Installation Guide > Preparing for Installation*.

## Replication Agent Objects

---

Replication Agent creates objects in the primary database to assist with replication tasks.

The Replication Agent objects are automatically created when you invoke the `pdb_xlog` command with the `init` keyword. The existing primary database objects can be marked for replication.

For more general information, see the *Replication Agent Administration Guide*.

There are two variables in Replication Agent database object names:

- *prefix* – represents the one- to three-character string value of the `pdb_xlog_prefix` parameter (the default is `ra_`).
- *xxx* – represents an alphanumeric counter, a string of characters that is (or may be) added to a database object name to make that name unique in the database.

The value of the `pdb_xlog_prefix` parameter is the prefix string used in all Replication Agent object names. The value of the `pdb_xlog_prefix_chars` parameter is a list of the nonalphanumeric characters allowed in the prefix string specified by `pdb_xlog_prefix`. This list of allowed characters is database-specific. For example, in Microsoft SQL Server, the only nonalphanumeric characters allowed in a database object name are the `$`, `#`, `@`, and `_` characters.

Use the `pdb_xlog` command to view the names of Replication Agent transaction log components in the primary database.

See the *Replication Agent Administration Guide* for details on setting up log object names.

## **Table, Procedures, Marker, and Trigger Objects**

The table and procedure objects, marker procedures and marker shadow tables that are considered Replication Agent objects, as well as commands that are considered Replication Agent trigger objects are listed in the Replication Agent Primary Database Guide.

Insert and delete permissions are granted to Public only on the DDL shadow table for the database name `prefixddl_trig_xxx`. No permissions are granted on other tables.

The `sp_SybSetLogforReplTable` and `sp_SybSetLogforReplProc` procedures are created in the Microsoft SQL Server `mssqlsystemresource` system database. Although execute permission on these procedures is granted to Public, only the Replication Agent `pds_username` user can successfully execute the procedures, because only the `pds_username` user is granted **select** permission on the `sys.syssubobjs` table. No permissions are granted on the other procedures when they are created.

## **Microsoft SQL Server Primary Database Configuration**

---

Learn about the additional issues that are specific to heterogeneous replication.

All the installation issues and configuration parameter details for a Microsoft SQL Server primary data server are in the *Replication Agent Installation Guide*.

### **rs\_source\_ds and rs\_source\_db Configuration Parameters**

All configuration parameter values in the Replication Agent configuration file are case-sensitive.

Be careful when specifying the values for the `rs_source_ds` and `rs_source_db` parameters, as Replication Server is also case-sensitive. If the same case is not used in both Replication Agent and Replication Server parameters, no connection occurs.

### **filter\_maint\_userid Configuration Parameters**

If you use a Microsoft SQL Server login with `sysadmin` privilege as a `maint_user`, map the login to a user in the corresponding database, otherwise, the Replication Agent cannot correctly filter the transaction performed by this `maint_user`.

### **lcl\_character\_case Configuration Parameter**

The Replication Agent `lcl_character_case` configuration parameter controls the case in which the Replication Agent sends database object names to the primary Replication Server.

For example, if a replication definition is created for all tables named `testtab`, the table name sent by the Replication Agent must be `testtab`, or no match occurs. Because Replication Server is case-sensitive, a value of `TESTTAB` does not match a value of `testtab`.



If you create replication definitions, choose a default case (for example, create all replication definitions in either all uppercase or all lowercase), and change the value of the Replication Agent **ltl\_character\_case** parameter to match.

The following is dependent on the collation you provided when you create the database: In a Microsoft SQL Server database, object names are stored, by default, in lowercase, if no case was assigned when the object was created. Replication Agent sends object names in lowercase to the primary Replication Server, unless configured to do otherwise.

For other information about the **ltl\_character\_case** parameter, see the *Replication Agent Administration Guide*.

## Replication Definitions for Primary Tables in Microsoft SQL Server

---

By sending data for only the columns specified in the replication definition, network traffic is reduced, which may improve performance.

The Replication Agent **use\_rssd** configuration parameter controls whether the Replication Agent sends Log Transfer Language (LTL) that contains only the columns specified in a replication definition or all of the columns in the primary table, as follows:

- When the value of the **use\_rssd** parameter is **false**, the Replication Agent sends LTL with data for all of the columns in the primary table.
- When the value of the **use\_rssd** parameter is **true**, the Replication Agent sends LTL with data for only the columns specified in the replication definition for each primary table.

In addition, column names and parameter names are removed from the LTL because the Replication Agent can send information in the order identified by the replication definition. The LTL **minimal columns** and **structured tokens** options are also available when the value of the **use\_rssd** parameter is **true**. See the *Replication Agent Administration Guide*.

To alter replication definitions, see the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1 > Manage Replicated Tables > Modify Replication Definitions > Altering Replication Definitions > Replication Definition Change Request Process*.

## Microsoft SQL Server Primary Datatype Translation

---

All Microsoft SQL Server datatypes are compatible with their corresponding Adaptive Server datatypes.

`varchar(max)`, `nvarchar(max)` and `varbinary(max)` datatypes cannot be replicated to databases other than Microsoft SQL Server.



# Oracle as Primary Data Server

Learn about the primary database issues and considerations specific to the Oracle data server in a Sybase replication system.

## Replication Agent for Oracle

---

As a primary data server, Oracle interacts with Replication Agent. The Replication Agent identifies and transfers information about data-changing operations or transactions from an Oracle primary data server to a primary Replication Server.

---

**Note:** A separate Replication Agent instance is required for each Oracle database from which transactions are replicated.

---

The Replication Agent interacts with the primary Replication Server and with the RSSD of the primary Replication Server, if so configured.

---

**Note:** Replication Agent is a Java program. Some operating systems may require patches to support Java. See the *Replication Agent Administration Guide* and the *Replication Agent Release Bulletin* for more information.

---

## Replication Definitions for Primary Tables in Oracle

By sending data for only the columns specified in the replication definition, network traffic is reduced, which may improve performance.

The Replication Agent **use\_rssd** configuration parameter controls whether the Replication Agent sends Log Transfer Language (LTL) that contains only the columns specified in a replication definition, or all of the columns in the primary table.

When the value of the **use\_rssd** parameter is **false**, the Replication Agent sends LTL with data for all of the columns in the primary table. When the value of the **use\_rssd** parameter is **true**, the Replication Agent sends LTL with data for only the columns specified in the replication definition for each primary table.

In addition, column names and parameter names are removed from the LTL because the Replication Agent can send information in the order identified by the replication definition. The LTL **minimal columns** and **structured tokens** options are also available when the value of the **use\_rssd** parameter is **true**. See the *Replication Agent Administration Guide*.

To alter replication definitions, see the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1 > Manage Replicated Tables > Modify Replication Definitions > Altering Replication Definitions > Replication Definition Change Request Process*.

## **Replication Manager Limitations**

The Replication Manager plug-in cannot start, but can stop a Replication Agent instance in an Oracle primary data server.

See the *Replication Agent Administration Guide* for more information about starting and stopping the Replication Agent instance.

## **Oracle System Management**

The Replication Agent provides a number of commands that return metadata information about the primary database (such as database names, table names, procedure names, and column names).

It does this by issuing specific JDBC calls designed to return this information, or by querying the Oracle system tables directly.

---

**Note:** Oracle does not support multiple databases within a single server instance as Adaptive Server Enterprise does.

---

## **Replication Intrusions and Impacts in Oracle**

The performance and operation of Oracle primary data servers may be affected if a Sybase replication system is incorporated.

While the Replication Agent reads the Oracle online and archive redo logs to retrieve transaction information, it does require a specific log configuration. To provide and maintain the necessary information, enable these items in Oracle:

- Archiving of redo logs
- Supplemental logging of primary key and unique index data

In addition, the Replication Agent must have direct access to the Oracle redo logs and Replication Agent must run on the same platform as the primary Oracle server.

## **Oracle Primary Database Permissions**

The Replication Agent requires an Oracle login ID that has permission to access data and create new objects in the primary database.

For a list of the Oracle login IDs that must have these required permissions, see the *Replication Agent Primary Database Guide*.

---

**Note:** In addition to the required permissions, the operating system user who starts the Replication Agent for Oracle instance must have **read** access to the Oracle redo and archive logs.

---

## Primary Data Server Connectivity

---

Replication Agent requires a JDBC driver to connect to an Oracle primary database.

The JDBC driver must be installed and referenced in the CLASSPATH system variable of the Replication Agent host machine. Java uses the contents of the CLASSPATH system variable to identify the search locations for Java classes. For the Oracle JDBC driver, the full path and file name must be included in the CLASSPATH variable, for example:

```
drive:\<path_name>\ojdbc14.jar
```

For the version of the JDBC driver that is supported, see the *Replication Agent Release Bulletin*.

For JDBC connectivity, the TNS Listener process for the Oracle primary data server must be running.

You can find a description of the Replication Agent configuration parameters that must be set in the *Replication Agent Installation Guide > Preparing for Installation*.

## Replication Server and RSSD Connectivity

---

Replication Agent uses TCP/IP and the Sybase JDBC driver (jConnect for JDBC, which is included in Replication Agent installation) to communicate with other Sybase servers. The Replication Agent does not rely on the Sybase `interfaces` file for connectivity information.

You can find a description of the Replication Agent configuration parameters that must be set to allow Replication Agent to connect to the primary Replication Server in *Replication Agent Installation Guide > Preparing for Installation*.

## Replication Agent Objects

---

Replication Agent creates objects in the primary database to assist with replication tasks.

There are two variables in Replication Agent database object names:

- *prefix* – represents the one- to three-character string value of the `pdb_xlog_prefix` parameter (the default is `ra_`).
- *xxx* – represents an alphanumeric counter, a string of characters that is (or may be) added to a database object name to make that name unique in the database.

## Oracle as Primary Data Server

The value of the **pdb\_xlog\_prefix** parameter is the prefix string used in all Replication Agent object names, except **rs\_marker** and **rs\_dump**.

The value of the **pdb\_xlog\_prefix\_chars** parameter is a list of the nonalphanumeric characters allowed in the prefix string specified by **pdb\_xlog\_prefix**. This list of allowed characters is database-specific. For example, the only nonalphanumeric characters allowed in a database object name are the \$, #, and \_ characters.

Use the **pdb\_xlog** command to view the names of Replication Agent transaction log components in the primary database.

See the *Replication Agent Administration Guide* for details on setting up object names.

To find the names of the objects created, at the Replication Agent administration port, invoke the **pdb\_xlog** command with no keywords:

```
pdb_xlog
```

The **pdb\_xlog** command returns a list of all the Replication Agent objects.

## Oracle Primary Database Configuration

Learn about the additional issues specific to heterogeneous replication.

All the installation issues and configuration parameter details for an Oracle primary data server are provided in the *Replication Agent Installation Guide*.

### Java Runtime Environment

When you install Replication Agent, a Java Runtime Environment (JRE) that is compatible with the Replication Agent may be installed for you.

For any special instructions for the Java Runtime Environment, see the *Replication Agent Release Bulletin*.

### JDBC Driver Required

Replication Agent requires a JDBC driver for connectivity to the primary data server.

Sybase does not provide a JDBC driver for Oracle data servers. For information on how to obtain a JDBC driver for Oracle data servers, see the *Replication Agent Release Bulletin*.

### rs\_source\_ds and rs\_source\_db Configuration Parameters

All configuration parameter values in the Replication Agent configuration file are case-sensitive.

Be careful when specifying the values for the **rs\_source\_ds** and **rs\_source\_db** parameters, as Replication Server is also case-sensitive. If the same case is not used in both Replication Agent and Replication Server parameters, no connection occurs.

## filter\_maint\_userid Configuration Parameters

The Replication Agent **filter\_maint\_userid** configuration parameter controls whether the Replication Agent forwards transactions performed by the maintenance user to the primary Replication Server.

The maintenance user name is defined in the Replication Server **create connection** command for the primary database.

In a bidirectional replication environment (replicating both into and out of the same database), set the value of the **filter\_maint\_userid** parameter to **true**. If you do not, transactions replicated to another site may return to be applied at the originating site, creating an endless loop.

## ltl\_character\_case Configuration Parameter

The Replication Agent **ltl\_character\_case** configuration parameter controls the case in which the Replication Agent sends database object names to the primary Replication Server.

For example, if a replication definition is created for all tables named `testtab`, the table name sent by the Replication Agent must be `testtab`, or no match occurs. Because Replication Server is case-sensitive, a value of `TESTTAB` does not match a value of `testtab`.

If you create replication definitions, choose a default case (for example, create all replication definitions in either all uppercase or all lowercase), and change the value of the Replication Agent **ltl\_character\_case** parameter to match.

In an Oracle database, object names are stored, by default, in all uppercase, if no case was forced when the object was created. The Replication Agent sends object names in uppercase to the primary Replication Server, unless configured to do otherwise.

For more information about the **ltl\_character\_case** parameter, see the *Replication Agent Administration Guide*.

## Oracle Primary Datatype Translation

Datatype translation and mapping provides a complete list of datatype mapping for Oracle datatypes.

For more information about UDDs and their use, see the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1*.

### **See also**

- *Datatype Translation and Mapping* on page 179

## Automatic Storage Management

---

Replication Agent for Oracle supports the use of the Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) feature for online and archive redo logs.

ASM provides file system and volume management support for an Oracle database environment. You can use ASM in both Real Application Cluster (RAC) and non-RAC environments. ASM provides similar benefits as a redundant array of independent disks (RAID) or a logical volume manager (LVM).

Similar to those technologies, ASM allows you to define a single disk group from a collection of individual disks. ASM attempts to balance loads across all of the devices defined in the disk group. ASM also provides striping and mirroring capabilities. Unlike RAID or LVMs, ASM only supports files created and read by the Oracle database. You cannot use ASM for a general-purpose file system and cannot store binaries or flat files. The operating system cannot access ASM files.

For more information about Replication Agent support for Oracle ASM, see the *Replication Agent Primary Database Guide*.

## Real Application Clusters

---

Replication Agent provides support for Oracle 10g and 11g Real Application Cluster (RAC) environments.

When you initialize a Replication Agent for Oracle instance, the Oracle database is queried to determine how many nodes are supported by the cluster. Based on this information, Replication Agent automatically configures itself to process the redo log information from all nodes.

---

**Note:** Replication of a RAC database is the same as replication from a non-RAC database.

---

To process the redo log data from all nodes in an Oracle RAC cluster, the Replication Agent must execute from a location that has access to the same shared storage used by the Oracle nodes to store their redo data. The Replication Agent must have read access to the shared storage where both the online and archived redo logs exist.

You can configure Replication Agent to connect to a single Oracle instance by supplying the required host, port, and Oracle SID values to the **pds\_host\_name**, **pds\_port\_number** and **pds\_database\_name** configuration parameters. In an Oracle RAC environment, Replication Agent must be able to connect to any node in the cluster in the event that a node fails or becomes unavailable.

To support the configuration of multiple node locations, Replication Agent supports connectivity to all possible RAC nodes by obtaining needed information from an Oracle



`tnsnames.ora` file for one specified entry. As a result, instead of configuring individual host, port, and instance names for all nodes, Replication Agent requires only the location of a `tnsnames.ora` file and the name of the TNS connection to use.

For more information about Replication Agent support for Oracle RAC, see the *Replication Agent Primary Database Guide*.



# IBM DB2 for z/OS as Replicate Data Server

Learn about the only administration tasks that are unique to a Sybase replication system with non-ASE data servers.

For information about basic replication system administration, see the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1*.

## DB2 UDB for z/OS Replicate Data Server Environment

As a replicate data server in a gateway environment, DB2 UDB for z/OS interacts with the Mainframe Connect DirectConnect for z/OS Option database gateway, which accepts commands from the replicate Replication Server and applies those commands to a replicate DB2 UDB database.

## DB2 UDB for z/OS System Management

With the introduction of heterogeneous datatype support (HDS) in Replication Server version 12.0, the **create connection** command's **dsi\_sql\_data\_style** parameter is now invalid.

The **create connection** command's **dsi\_sql\_data\_style** parameter was used in earlier versions of Replication Server to provide some data translations for the DB2 UDB for z/OS replicate database. Do not use this parameter with Replication Server version 12.0 or later. The default setting should be " "(blank space).

---

**Note:** This system management issue is specific to a replicate DB2 UDB for z/OS data server.

---

## Replication Intrusions and Impacts in DB2 UDB for z/OS

The only significant intrusions or impacts to the replicate DB2 UDB are the database objects created by the connection profile that creates three tables in the replicate database to support Replication Server operations.

The tables include:

- RS\_INFO, which contains information about the sort order and character set used by the replicate database.

---

**Note:** Confirm that the **INSERT** statements for this table specify the proper character set and sort order for your data server.

---

When using Replication Server version 12.5 or later, the replicate database sort order and character set must be recorded in the `RS_INFO` table. To do so, use the Replication Server `rs_get_charset` and `rs_get_sortorder` functions to retrieve the character set and sort order from the `RS_INFO` table in the replicate database.

- `RS_LASTCOMMIT`, which contains information about replicated transactions applied to the replicate database.

Each row in the `RS_LASTCOMMIT` table identifies the most recent committed transaction that was distributed to the replicate database from a primary database. Replication Server uses this information to ensure that all transactions are distributed.

The Replication Server `rs_get_lastcommit` function retrieves information about the last transaction committed in the replicate database. For non-ASE replicate databases, `rs_get_lastcommit` is replaced in the database-specific function-string class by the query required to access the `RS_LASTCOMMIT` table in the replicate database.

- `RS_TICKET_HISTORY`, which contains the execution results of Replication Server command `rs_ticket`. You can issue the `rs_ticket` command for the primary database to measure the amount of time it takes for a command to move from the primary database to the replicate database. You can use this information to monitor Replication Server performance, module heartbeat, replication health, and table-level quiesce. The results of each execution of `rs_ticket` is stored in a single row of the `RS_TICKET_HISTORY` table in the replicate database. You can query each row of the `RS_TICKET_HISTORY` table to obtain results of individual `rs_ticket` executions, or compare the results from different rows. The data stored in this table is not required to support replication and you may manually truncate the data in this table to reclaim space.

---

**Note:** The `RS_TICKET_HISTORY` table is available only in Replication Server 15.1 and later.

---

## DB2 for z/OS Replicate Database Permissions

---

Replication Server requires maintenance user ID that you specify in the Replication Server `create connection` command to apply transactions in a replicate database.

The maintenance user ID must be defined to the DB2 UDB for z/OS data server and granted authority to apply transactions in the replicate database. The maintenance user ID must have permissions in the replicate DB2 UDB database:

- **CREATE TABLE** authority to create tables used for Replication Server processing
- **UPDATE** authority to all replicate tables and **EXECUTE** authority to all replicate stored procedures

## Replicate Database Connectivity for DB2 UDB for z/OS

---

A Replication Server database connection name is made up of two parts: a data server name (**server\_name**) and a database name (**db\_name**).

When using the Mainframe Connect DirectConnect for z/OS Option database gateway, the **server\_name** is the name of the database gateway server, and the **db\_name** is the name of the replicate DB2 UDB database.

The replicate Replication Server looks for an `interface` file entry for the database gateway **server\_name** specified in the Replication Server database connection. The replicate Replication Server logs in to the replicate data server using the **user\_name** and **password** specified in the database connection.

You must make an entry in the Replication Server `interface` file to identify the host and port where the Mainframe Connect DirectConnect for z/OS Option database gateway server is listening. The `interface` file entry name must match the **server\_name** portion of the Replication Server database connection.

## Replicate Database Limitations in DB2 for z/OS

---

Replication of large object (LOB) datatypes (BLOB and CLOB) is supported directly by MainframeConnect DirectConnect for z/OS Option.

Additionally, Replication Server cannot send an DB2 UDB binary value as a binary string because the MainframeConnect DirectConnect for z/OS Option database gateway performs an ASCII to EBCDIC translation on the value. Therefore, all `binary` or `varbinary` datatypes replicated to DB2 UDB for z/OS must be mapped to the `rs_db2_char_for_bit` or `rs_db2_varchar_for_bit` datatype.

## DB2 for z/OS Replicate Database Configuration

---

The heterogeneous datatype support (HDS) feature of Replication Server provides configuration information that allows you to set up the HDS feature in the replicate Replication Server and the DB2 UDB for z/OS replicate database.

The configuration information is provided as part of the installation process and as part of the connection profile:

- Replication Server installation:
  - Create function strings, error classes, and user defined datatypes
- Connection profile:
  - Apply class-level datatype translations to RSSD

## IBM DB2 for z/OS as Replicate Data Server

- Create objects in the DB2 UDB for z/OS
- Set connection properties
- Additional settings:
  - Settings in ECDA
  - Settings for Dynamic SQL
  - Settings for Command Batching

### See also

- *Class-Level Datatype Translations to RSSD* on page 73
- *Objects in the DB2 UDB for z/OS and Connection Properties* on page 73
- *ECDA Settings* on page 74
- *Dynamic SQL Settings* on page 74
- *Command Batching Settings* on page 74

## Replication Server Installation

Replication Server installation automatically installs the required function strings and classes to support replication.

### Function Strings, Error Classes, and User Defined Datatypes

Function strings are added to the Replication Server default `rs_db2_function_class`.

The function string replaces several default Replication Server function strings with custom function strings designed to communicate with the DB2 UDB for z/OS replicate database, and access the tables and procedures that were created.

## Connection Profiles

Connection profiles allow you to configure your connection with a predefined set of properties.

### Syntax

```
create connection to data_server.database
using profile connection_profile;version
set username [to] user
[other_create_connection_options]
[display_only]
```

### Parameters

*data\_server* – The data server that holds the database to be added to the replication system.

*database* – The database to be added to the replication system.

*connection\_profile* – Indicates the connection profile that you want to use to configure a connection, modify the RSSD, and build replicate database objects.

*version* – Specifies the connection profile version to use.

*user* – The login name of the Replication Server maintenance user for the database. Replication Server uses this login name to maintain replicated data. You must specify a user name if network-based security is not enabled.

*other\_create\_connection\_options* – Use the other **create connection** options to set connection options not specified in the profile, such as setting your password, or to override options specified in the profile, such as specifying a custom function string class to override the function string class provided in Replication Server. See the *Replication Server Reference Manual > Replication Server Commands > create connection* for a complete list of the other options for **create connection** command.

**display\_only** – Use **display\_only** with the **using profile** clause to display the commands that will be executed and the names of the servers upon which the commands will be executed. See the client and Replication Server logs for the result of using **display\_only**.

### **Class-Level Datatype Translations to RSSD**

Class-level translations identify the primary and replicate datatypes and the replicate datatypes into which data is translated.

For example, Oracle DATE should be translated to DB2 UDB replicate database TIMESTAMP.

Class-level translation is supplied for the replicate DB2 UDB for z/OS replicate database by the appropriate named connection profile:

- *rs\_ase\_to\_db2* – translates Adaptive Server datatypes to DB2 UDB datatypes.
- *rs\_udb\_to\_db2* – translates DB2 UDB (for UNIX and Windows) datatypes to DB2 UDB for z/OS datatypes.
- *rs\_msss\_to\_db2* – translates Microsoft SQL Server datatypes to DB2 datatypes.
- *rs\_oracle\_to\_db2* – translates Oracle datatypes to DB2 UDB datatypes.
- *rs\_db2\_connection\_sample* – creates a connection to the DB2 database. (The connection may be to ECDA.)

The connection profile provides a template for creating the Replication Server database connection for a replicate DB2 UDB for z/OS using the predefined DB2 UDB for z/OS function-string class provided with Replication Server.

### **Objects in the DB2 UDB for z/OS and Connection Properties**

The connection profile creates the RS\_INFO, RS\_LASTCOMMIT, and the RS\_TICKET\_HISTORY tables in the replicate database.

They also set these connection properties:

```
set error class rs_db2_error_class
set function string rs_db2_function_class
```

## **Additional Settings**

Learn about the additional settings provided to support replication.

The settings include:

- ECDA settings
- Dynamic SQL settings
- Command Batching settings

### **ECDA Settings**

Learn about the values for the properties of the ECDA and DirectConnect access service configuration files.

Use the following settings in the ECDA configuration file:

```
TransactionMode=long
Allocate=connect
SQLTransformation=sybase
```

If you are using a Mainframe Connect DirectConnect for z/OS Option database gateway for replication to a DB2 UDB for z/OS replicate database, set the following properties in the DirectConnect db2 . cfg access service configuration file:

```
SQLTransformation=passthrough
TransactionMode=long
```

### **Dynamic SQL Settings**

Dynamic SQL is supported in ECDA 12.6.1 and later.

### **Command Batching Settings**

Command batching allows Replication Server to send multiple commands to the data server as a single command batch.

You can put multiple commands in a language function-string output template, separating them with semicolons (;). If the database is configured to allow command batches, which is the default, Replication Server replaces the semicolons with that connection's DSI command separator character before sending the function string in a single batch to the data server.

The separator character is defined in the **dsi\_cmd\_separator** option of the **alter connection** command. If the connection to the database is not configured to allow batches, Replication Server sends the commands in the function string to the data server one at a time. To enable or disable batching for a database, use the **alter connection** command.

To use command batching, enter:

```
set batch = on
```

```
set dsi_cmd_separator = ;
```

```
set batch_begin = off
```



```
use_batch_markers = on
```

See the *Replication Server Reference Manual* > *Replication Server Commands* > **alter connection** for information on setting **batch** and **dsi\_cmd\_separator** options by using the **alter connection** command.



# IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows as Replicate Data Server

You can perform administration tasks that are unique to a Sybase replication system with non-ASE data servers.

For information about basic replication system administration, see the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1*.

## DB2 UDB Replicate Data Servers

---

As a replicate data server in a replication system, the DB2 UDB interacts with the ECDA Option for ODBC database gateway.

ECDA Option for ODBC accepts commands from the replicate Replication Server, and applies the commands to a database residing in a DB2 UDB server.

## Replication Intrusions and Impacts in DB2 UDB

---

The only significant intrusions or impacts to the DB2 UDB replicate database are the database objects that are created by the connection profile that creates three tables in the replicate database to support Replication Server operations

The tables include:

- RS\_INFO, which contains information about the sort order and character set used by the replicate database.

---

**Note:** Confirm that the **INSERT** statements for RS\_INFO specify the proper character set and sort order for your DB2 UDB server.

---

When using Replication Server version 12.0 or later, the replicate database sort order and character set must be recorded in the RS\_INFO table.

The Replication Server **rs\_get\_charset** and **rs\_get\_sortorder** functions retrieve the character set and sort order from the RS\_INFO table in the replicate database.

- RS\_LASTCOMMIT, which contains information about replicated transactions applied to the replicate database.

Each row in the RS\_LASTCOMMIT table identifies the most recent committed transaction that was distributed to the replicate database from a primary database. Replication Server uses this information to ensure that all transactions are distributed.

The Replication Server **rs\_get\_lastcommit** function retrieves information about the last transaction committed in the replicate database. For non-ASE replicate databases, the

**rs\_get\_lastcommit** function is replaced in the database-specific function-string class by the query required to access the `RS_LASTCOMMIT` table in the replicate database.

- `RS_TICKET_HISTORY`, which contains the execution results of Replication Server command **rs\_ticket**. You can issue the **rs\_ticket** command for the primary database to measure the amount of time it takes for a command to move from the primary database to the replicate database. Use this information to monitor Replication Server performance, module heartbeat, replication health, and table-level quiesce. The results of each execution of **rs\_ticket** is stored in a single row of the `RS_TICKET_HISTORY` table in the replicate database. You can query each row of the `RS_TICKET_HISTORY` table to obtain results of individual **rs\_ticket** executions, or compare the results from different rows. The data stored in this table is not required to support replication and you may manually truncate the data in this table to reclaim space.

---

**Note:** The `RS_TICKET_HISTORY` table is available only in Replication Server 15.1 and later.

---

## DB2 UDB Replicate Database Permissions and Limitations

---

Replication Server requires a maintenance user ID that you specify using the Replication Server **create connection** command to apply transactions in a replicate database.

The maintenance user ID must be defined at the DB2 UDB server and granted authority to apply transactions in the replicate database. The maintenance user ID must have permissions in the DB2 UDB replicate database:

- **CREATE TABLE** authority to create tables used for Replication Server processing
- **UPDATE** authority on all replicate tables

Replication of large object (LOB) datatypes (BLOB, CLOB, DBCLOB, LONG VARCHAR, and LONG VARCHAR) is not supported directly from Replication Server to the ECDA Option for ODBC.

## Connectivity for DB2 UDB Replicate Database

---

A Replication Server database connection name is made up of two parts: a data server name (**server\_name**) and a database name (**db\_name**). The **server\_name** is the name of the ECDA Option for ODBC database gateway server, and the **db\_name** is the name of the DB2 UDB replicate database.

The replicate Replication Server looks for an `interfaces` file entry for the database gateway **server\_name** specified in the Replication Server database connection. The replicate Replication Server logs in to the replicate data server using the **user\_name** and **password** specified in the database connection.

You must make an entry in the Replication Server `interfaces` file to identify the host and port where the ECDA Option for ODBC database gateway server is listening. The

`interfaces` file entry name must match the **server\_name** portion of the Replication Server database connection.

## **DB2 UDB Replicate Database Configuration**

---

The heterogeneous datatype support (HDS) feature of Replication Server provides configuration information that allows you to set up the HDS feature in the replicate Replication Server and the DB2 UDB replicate database.

You provide this configuration information as part of the installation, and as part of the connection profile:

- Replication Server installation:
  - Create function strings, error classes, and user defined datatypes
- Connection profiles:
  - Apply class-level datatype translations to RSSD
  - Create objects in the DB2 UDB replicate database
  - Set connection properties
- Additional settings
  - Settings in ECDA (required)
  - Settings for Dynamic SQL (optional)
  - Settings for Command Batching (optional)

### **See also**

- *Class-Level Datatype Translations to RSSD* on page 80
- *Objects in the DB2 UDB Replicate Database and Connection Properties* on page 81

## **Replication Server Installation**

Replication Server installation automatically installs the required function strings and classes to support replication.

### **Function Strings, Error Classes, and User Defined Datatypes**

Function strings are added to the Replication Server default **rs\_udb\_function\_class**.

The function string replaces several default Replication Server function strings with custom function strings designed to communicate with the DB2 UDB replicate database and access the tables and procedures that were created.

To find the error action defined for an error class, see the *Replication Server Reference Manual* > *RSSD Stored Procedures* > **rs\_helperror**.

## Connection Profiles

Connection profiles allow you to configure your connection with a predefined set of properties.

### *Syntax*

```
create connection to data_server.database
using profile connection_profile;version
set username [to] user
[other_create_connection_options]
[display_only]
```

### *Parameters*

*data\_server* – The data server that holds the database to be added to the replication system.

*database* – The database to be added to the replication system.

*connection\_profile* – Indicates the connection profile that you want to use to configure a connection, modify the RSSD, and build replicate database objects.

*version* – Specifies the connection profile version to use.

*user* – The login name of the Replication Server maintenance user for the database.

Replication Server uses this login name to maintain replicated data. You must specify a user name if network-based security is not enabled.

*other\_create\_connection\_options* – Use the other **create connection** options to set connection options not specified in the profile, such as setting your password, or to override options specified in the profile, such as specifying a custom function string class to override the function string class provided in Replication Server. See the *Replication Server Reference Manual > Replication Server Commands > create connection* for a complete list of the other options for **create connection** command.

**display\_only** – Use **display\_only** with the **using profile** clause to display the commands that will be executed and the names of the servers upon which the commands will be executed. See the client and Replication Server logs for the result of using **display\_only**.

### Class-Level Datatype Translations to RSSD

Class-level translations identify primary datatypes and the replicate datatypes into which data is to be translated (for example, Microsoft SQL Server binary should be translated to DB2 UDB CHAR FOR BIT DATA).

These connection profiles supply class-level translation for the DB2 UDB replicate database:

- *rs\_ase\_to\_udb* – translates Adaptive Server datatypes to DB2 UDB datatypes.
- *rs\_db2\_to\_udb* – translates DB2 for z/OS datatypes to DB2 UDB datatypes.
- *rs\_msss\_to\_udb* – translates Microsoft SQL Server datatypes to DB2 UDB datatypes.

- `rs_oracle_to_udb` – translates Oracle datatypes to DB2 UDB datatypes.

### **Objects in the DB2 UDB Replicate Database and Connection Properties**

The connection profile creates the `RS_INFO`, `RS_LASTCOMMIT`, and `RS_TICKET_HISTORY` tables in the replicate database.

The connection profiles set these connection properties:

```
set error class rs_udb_error_class
set function string rs_udb_function_class
```

## **Additional Settings**

Learn about the additional settings provided to support replication.

The settings include:

- Settings in ECDA (required)

Use the following settings in the ECDA configuration file:

```
Transaction Mode = long
allocate = connect
```

```
SQL transformation = Sybase
```

- Settings for Dynamic SQL (optional)

Dynamic SQL is supported as of Replication Server 15.0.1 and requires DirectConnect UDB 12.6.1 ESD #2, or later.

- Settings for Command Batching (optional)

Command batching allows Replication Server to send multiple commands to the data server as a single command batch. You can put multiple commands in a language function-string output template, separating them with semicolons (;). If the database is configured to allow command batches, which is the default, Replication Server replaces the semicolons with that connection's DSI command separator character before sending the function string in a single batch to the data server. The separator character is defined in the **`dsi_cmd_separator`** option of the **`alter connection`** command.

If the connection to the database is not configured to allow batches, Replication Server sends the commands in the function string to the data server one at a time. To enable or disable batching for a database, use the **`alter connection`** command.

To use command batching, enter:

```
set batch = on
set dsi_cmd_separator = ;
set batch_begin = off
use_batch_markers = on
```

For information on setting **`batch`** and **`dsi_cmd_separator`** options, see the *Replication Server Reference Manual > alter connection*.

## Parallel DSI Threads for IBM DB2 Replicate Database

---

In a heterogeneous replication environment, parallel DSI must ensure that the commit order in the replicate database is same as in the primary database. DSI can then resolve deadlock conflict, when deadlock has occurred, and Replication Server can rollback transactions and execute again.

Replication Server can maintain the order in which transactions are committed and detect conflicting updates in transactions that are simultaneously executing in parallel either:

- Internally, using Replication Server internal tables and function strings, or,
- Externally, using the `rs_threads` system table in the replicate database.

For external commit control, you must follow these rules:

- When different sessions operate on the same row, the **update** operation in session 1 should block the **select** operation in session 2.
- When different sessions operate on different rows, the **update** operation in session 1 should not block **update** in session 2.

Internal commit control method is better than external commit control because it depends on fewer conditions. If a deadlock occurs, the internal commit control allows Replication Server to roll back a single transaction, whereas external commit control rolls back all transactions.

Replication Server provides other options for maximizing parallelism and minimizing contention between transactions. For example, transaction serialization methods allow you to choose the degree of parallelism your system can handle without conflicts.

For detailed information on how to use parallel DSI threads, see *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 2 > Performance Tuning*.

### External Commit Control

Replication Server can create **rs\_threads** with row-level lock when the replicate database is IBM DB2 UDB.

By default, the row-level lock is “on”. For example:

```
create table rs_threads (id int,seq int)
create unique index thread_index on rs_threads(id) cluster
```

When the isolation level is 3, you must use this function string:

```
select seq from rs_threads where id = ? with cs
```

where:

**cs** is cursor stability, which is the default isolation level in IBM DB2 UDB.



## Internal Commit Control

Replication Server uses the **rs\_dsi\_check\_thread\_lock** function to check whether the current DSI executor thread is blocking another replicate database process.

For example:

```
select count(*) as seq from table(snapshot_lock('','-1))
as T1 where TABLE_NAME!= '' AND AGENT_ID in (SELECT
AGENT_ID FROM TABLE(SNAPSHOT_APPL_INFO('','-1)) as T2
WHERE APPL_ID = (VALUES APPLICATION_ID()))
```

In IBM DB2 UDB, select the lock information of the current session using:

```
select agent_id from table(snapshot_lock('','-1)) as locktable
```

To get the current session ID, use:

```
SELECT APPL.AGENT_ID FROM TABLE(SNAPSHOT_APPL_INFO('',
-1)) AS APPL WHERE APPL.APPL_ID = (VALUES APPLICATION_ID())
```

## Transaction Serialization Methods

Replication Server provides four different serialization methods for specifying the level of parallelization. The serialization method you choose depends on your replication environment, and the amount of contention you expect between parallel threads.

Each serialization method defines the degree to which a transaction can start before it must wait for the previous transaction to commit.

Use the **dsi\_partitioning\_rule** parameter to reduce the probability of contention without reducing the degree of parallelism assigned by the serialization method.

The serialization methods are:

- **no\_wait**
- **wait\_for\_start**
- **wait\_for\_commit**
- **wait\_after\_commit**

Use the **alter connection** command with the **dsi\_serialization\_method** parameter to select the serialization method for a database connection. For example, enter the following command to select the **wait\_for\_commit** serialization method for the connection to the **pubs2** database on the **SYDNEY\_DS** data server:

```
alter connection to SYDNEY_DS.pubs2
set dsi_serialization_method to 'wait_for_commit'
```

A transaction contains three parts:

- The beginning,
- The body of the transaction, consisting of operations such as **insert**, **update**, or **delete**, and
- The end of the transaction, consisting of a commit or a rollback.

While providing commit consistency, the serialization method defines whether the beginning of the transaction waits for the previous transaction to become ready to commit or if the beginning of the transaction can be processed earlier.

**no\_wait**

The **no\_wait** method instructs the DSI to initiate the next transaction without waiting for the previous transaction to commit.

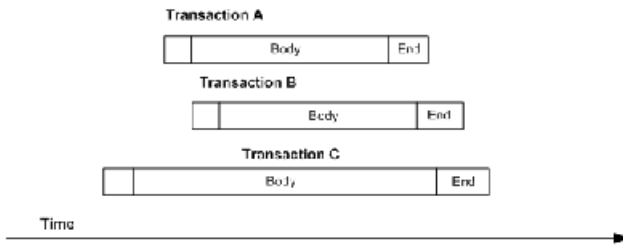
**no\_wait** assumes that your primary applications are designed to avoid conflicting updates, or that **dsi\_partitioning\_rule** is used effectively to reduce or eliminate contention. Adaptive Server does not hold update locks unless **dsi\_isolation\_level** has been set to **3**. The method assumes little contention between parallel transactions and results in the nearly parallel execution shown in the "Thread Timing with wait\_for\_commit Serialization Method" diagram.

---

**Note:** You can only set **dsi\_serialization\_method** to **no\_wait** if **dsi\_commit\_control** is set to "on".

---

**Figure 3: Thread Timing with the no\_wait Serialization Method**



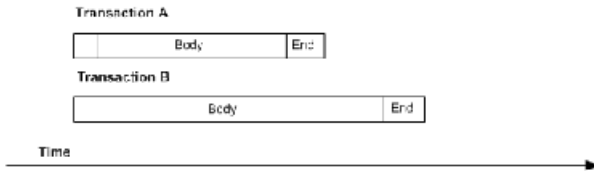
**no\_wait** provides the better opportunity for increased performance, but also provides the greater risk of creating contentions.

**wait\_for\_start**

**wait\_for\_start** specifies that a transaction can start as soon as the transaction scheduled to commit immediately before it has started.

Sybase recommends that you do not concurrently set **dsi\_serialization\_method** to **wait\_for\_start** and **dsi\_commit\_control** to **off**.

**Figure 4: Thread Timing with wait\_for\_start Serialization Method**

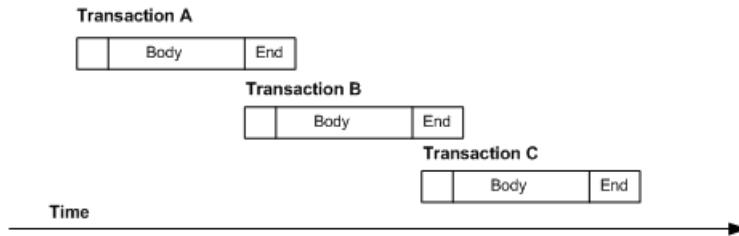


**wait\_for\_commit**

In **wait\_for\_commit** method, the next thread’s transaction group is not sent for processing until the previous transaction has processed successfully and the commit is being sent.

This is the default setting. It assumes considerable contention between parallel transactions and results in the staggered execution shown in the figure.

**Figure 5: Thread Timing with wait\_for\_commit Serialization Method**

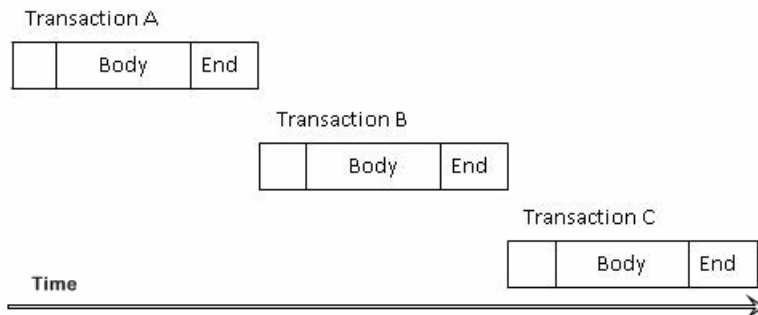


This method maintains transaction serialization by instructing the DSI to wait until a transaction is ready to commit before initiating the next transaction. The next transaction can be submitted to the replicate data server while the first transaction is committing, since the first transaction already holds the locks that it requires.

**wait\_after\_commit**

**wait\_after\_commit** specifies that a transaction cannot start until the transaction scheduled to commit immediately preceding it has committed completely.

**Figure 6: Thread Timing with wait\_after\_commit Serialization Method**



# Microsoft SQL Server as Replicate Data Server

Learn about the replicate database issues and considerations specific to the Microsoft SQL Server data server in a Sybase replication system.

## Microsoft SQL Server Replicate Data Servers

---

As a replicate data server, Microsoft SQL Server interacts with the ECDA Option for ODBC database gateway.

The ECDA Option for ODBC server accepts commands from the replicate Replication Server, and applies those commands to a Microsoft SQL Server database.

---

**Note:** The ECDA Option for ODBC supports replication of large object (LOB) datatypes (`image`, `ntext`, and `text`) from Replication Server directly to a Microsoft SQL Server database.

---

## Replication Intrusions and Impacts on Microsoft SQL Server

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The only significant intrusions or impacts to the Microsoft SQL Server replicate database are the database objects that are created by the connection profile to support Replication Server replicate database operations.

The connection profile creates three tables in the replicate database to support Replication Server operations:

- `RS_INFO`, which contains information about the sort order and character set used by the replicate database

---

**Note:** Confirm that the `insert` statements for the `RS_INFO` table specifies the proper character set and sort order for your Microsoft SQL Server data server.

---

When using Replication Server version 12.0 or later, the replicate database sort order and character set must be recorded in the `RS_INFO` table.

The Replication Server `rs_get_charset` and `rs_get_sortorder` functions retrieve the character set and sort order from the `RS_INFO` table in the replicate database.

- `RS_LASTCOMMIT`, which contains information about replicated transactions applied to the replicate database

Each row in the `RS_LASTCOMMIT` table identifies the most recent committed transaction that was distributed to the replicate database from a primary database. Replication Server uses this information to ensure that all transactions are distributed.

The Replication Server **rs\_get\_lastcommit** function retrieves information about the last transaction committed in the replicate database. For non-ASE replicate databases, the **rs\_get\_lastcommit** function is replaced in the database-specific function string class by the query required to access the **RS\_LASTCOMMIT** table in the replicate database.

- **RS\_TICKET\_HISTORY**, which contains the execution results of Replication Server command **rs\_ticket**. The **rs\_ticket** command can be issued for the primary database to measure the amount of time it takes for a command to move from the primary database to the replicate database. You can use this information to monitor Replication Server performance, module heartbeat, replication health, and table-level quiesce. The results of each execution of **rs\_ticket** is stored in a single row of the **RS\_TICKET\_HISTORY** table in the replicate database. You can query each row of the **RS\_TICKET\_HISTORY** table to obtain results of individual **rs\_ticket** executions, or compare the results from different rows. The data stored in this table may be manually truncated.

---

**Note:** The **RS\_TICKET\_HISTORY** table is only available in Replication Server release 15.1 and later.

---

## Replicate Database Limitations on Microsoft SQL Server

---

Microsoft SQL Server supports either 28 digits or 38 digits of precision, depending on the server’s start-up options. The default precision is 28 digits.

Replication Server does not provide user-defined datatypes (UDDs) to support the default 28 digits of precision.

If you attempt to replicate numeric data to a Microsoft SQL Server database in excess of the server’s configured precision, Replication Server returns the following error:

```

E. 2007/12/14 11:14:58. ERROR #1028 DSI EXEC(134(1)
    dcm_gabeat70_devdb.devdb)
    - dsiqmint.c(2888)
    Message from server: Message: 30291, State 0,
    Severity 19 --
    '[VENDORLIB] Vendor Library Error: [[Message
    Iteration=1|Data Source Name=mssql70_devdb|
    SQLState=22003|Native Error=1007|Message=
    [Microsoft] [ODBC SQL Server Driver][SQL
    Server]The number
    '999999999999999999.999999999999999999' is out
    of the range for numeric representation (maximum
    precision 28).
    [Message Iteration=2|SQLState=22003|Native
    Error=|Message=[Microsoft][ODBC SQL Server
    Driver][SQL Server]The number
    '0.999999999999999999999999999999999999' is out
    of the range for numeric representation (maximum
    precision 28).] <DCA>'
  
```

Microsoft SQL Server supports identity columns in the same manner as Adaptive Server Enterprise, so the Replication Server function strings that set identity insert off and on work correctly with Microsoft SQL Server. However, to support 28-digit numeric precision, the Sybase native `numeric` datatype must be translated to the `rs_mssql_numeric` datatype, and as a result of this translation, the identity characteristic is lost.

If you choose to use the `numeric` to `rs_mssql_numeric` datatype translation to support 28-digit precision in a Microsoft SQL Server replicate database, the replicate table cannot declare the numeric column receiving that data as an identity.

If a replicate Microsoft SQL Server table declares a numeric column receiving translated data as an identity, Replication Server returns the following error:

```
E. 2007/12/14 12:05:39. ERROR #1028 DSI EXEC(134(1)
dcm_gabeat70_devdb.devdb)
- dsiqmint.c(2888)
Message from server: Message: 30291, State 0,
Severity 19 --
'[VENDORLIB] Vendor Library Error: [[Message
Iteration=1|Data Source Name=mssql170_devdb|SQL
Function=INSERT|SQLState=23000|Native
Error=544|Message=[Microsoft][ODBC SQL Server
Driver][SQL Server]Cannot insert explicit value
for identity column in table 'ase_alltypes' when
IDENTITY_INSERT is set to OFF.] <DCA>'
```

## Microsoft SQL Server Replicate Database Permissions

---

Replication Server requires a maintenance user ID that you specify using the Replication Server **create connection** command to apply transactions in a replicate database.

The maintenance user ID must be defined at the Microsoft SQL Server data server and granted authority to apply transactions in the replicate database. The maintenance user ID must have these permissions in the Microsoft SQL Server replicate database:

- **create table** authority to create tables used for Replication Server processing
- **update** authority on all replicate tables
- **execute** authority on all replicate stored procedures

## Replicate Database Connectivity for Microsoft SQL Server

---

A Replication Server database connection name is made up of two parts: a data server name (**server\_name**) and a database name (**db\_name**).

The **server\_name** is the name of the ECDA for ODBC database gateway server, and the **db\_name** is the name of the Microsoft SQL Server replicate database.

## Microsoft SQL Server as Replicate Data Server

The replicate Replication Server looks for an `interfaces` file entry for the database gateway `server_name` specified in the Replication Server database connection. The replicate Replication Server logs in to the replicate data server using the `user_name` and `password` specified in the database connection.

Make an entry in the Replication Server `interfaces` file to identify the host and port where the ECDA Option for ODBC database gateway server is listening. The `interfaces` file entry name must match the `server_name` portion of the Replication Server database connection.

## Microsoft SQL Server Replicate Database Configuration

The heterogeneous datatype support (HDS) feature of Replication Server provides configuration information that allows you to set up the HDS feature in the replicate Replication Server and the Microsoft SQL Server replicate database.

The configuration information is part of the installation and part of the connection profile:

- Replication Server installation:
  - Create function strings, error classes, and user defined datatypes
- Connection profile:
  - Apply class-level datatype translations to RSSD
  - Create objects in the Microsoft SQL Server database
  - Set connection properties
- Additional settings:
  - Settings in ECDA
  - Settings for Dynamic SQL
  - Settings for Command batching

### **See also**

- *Class-Level Datatype Translations to RSSD* on page 91
- *Objects in the Microsoft SQL Server Database and Connection Properties* on page 92

## Replication Server Installation

Replication Server installation automatically installs the required function strings and classes to support replication.

### **Function Strings, Error Classes, and User Defined Datatypes**

Function strings are added to the Replication Server default `rs_mssql_function_class`.

The function string replaces several default Replication Server function strings with custom function strings designed to communicate with Microsoft SQL Server and access the tables and procedures that were created.



To find the error action defined for an error class, see *Replication Server Reference Manual > RSSD Stored Procedures > rs\_helperror*.

## Connection Profiles

Connection profiles allow you to configure your connection with a predefined set of properties.

### *Syntax*

```
create connection to data_server.database
using profile connection_profile;version
set username [to] user
[other_create_connection_options]
[display_only]
```

### *Parameters*

*data\_server* – The data server that holds the database to be added to the replication system.

*database* – The database to be added to the replication system.

*connection\_profile* – Indicates the connection profile that you want to use to configure a connection, modify the RSSD, and build replicate database objects.

*version* – Specifies the connection profile version to use.

*user* – The login name of the Replication Server maintenance user for the database. Replication Server uses this login name to maintain replicated data. You must specify a user name if network-based security is not enabled.

*other\_create\_connection\_options* – Use the other **create connection** options to set connection options not specified in the profile, such as setting your password, or to override options specified in the profile, such as specifying a custom function string class to override the function string class provided in Replication Server. See the *Replication Server Reference Manual > Replication Server Commands > create connection* for a complete list of the other options for **create connection** command.

**display\_only** – Use **display\_only** with the **using profile** clause to display the commands that will be executed and the names of the servers upon which the commands will be executed. See the client and Replication Server logs for the result of using **display\_only**.

### Class-Level Datatype Translations to RSSD

Class-level translations identify primary datatypes and the replicate datatypes into which data is to be translated (for example, DB2 UDB `TIMESTAMP` should be translated to Microsoft SQL Server `datetime`).

---

**Note:** These translations can affect Replication Server performance. Only the translations needed for your specific primary database and replicate database should be applied to the RSSD.

---

## Microsoft SQL Server as Replicate Data Server

These connection profiles supply class-level translation for the Microsoft SQL Server replicate database:

- `rs_db2_to_msss` – translates DB2 UDB for IBM z/OS datatypes to Microsoft SQL Server datatypes.
- `rs_ase_to_mssql.sql` – translates Adaptive Server datatypes to Microsoft SQL Server datatypes.
- `rs_udb_to_mssql` – translates DB2 UDB (for UNIX and Windows) datatypes to Microsoft SQL Server datatypes.
- `rs_oracle_to_mssql` – translates Oracle datatypes to Microsoft SQL Server datatypes.

### **Objects in the Microsoft SQL Server Database and Connection Properties**

The connection profile creates the `RS_INFO`, `RS_LASTCOMMIT`, and `RS_TICKET_HISTORY` tables in the replicate database.

The connection profiles set these connection properties:

```
set error class rs_mssql_error_class
set function string rs_mssql_function_class
```

## **Additional Settings**

Learn about the additional settings provided to support replication.

The settings include:

- Settings in ECDA

Use the following settings in the ECDA configuration file:

```
Transaction Mode = long
allocate = connect
```

```
SQL transformation = Sybase
```

When set batch is “on,” you must also specify:

```
DelimitSqlRequests = yes
```

If you have a `tinyint` datatype at the replicate table, the following parameter must be added to the Datatype Conversion section of the Microsoft SQL service in ECDA Microsoft SQL Server.

```
TinyIntResults=tinyint
```

- Settings for Dynamic SQL

Dynamic SQL is supported as of Replication Server 15.0.1 and requires ECDA Option for ODBC 12.6.1 ESD #2, or later.

- Settings for command batching

Command batching allows Replication Server to send multiple commands to the data server as a single command batch. You can put multiple commands in a language function-string output template, separating them with semicolons (;). If the database is configured to allow command batches, which is the default, Replication Server replaces the

semicolons with that connection's DSI command separator character before sending the function string in a single batch to the data server. The separator character is defined in the **dsi\_cmd\_separator** option of the **alter connection** command.

If the connection to the database is not configured to allow batches, Replication Server sends the commands in the function string to the data server one at a time. To enable or disable batching for a database, use the **alter connection** command.

To use command batching, enter:

```
batch = on
```

```
batch_begin = on or off
```

The use of **on** for **batch\_begin** reduces the number of network transfers.

```
use_batch_markers = off
```

Additional batch markers are not required.

When set batch is "on," you must also specify the following configuration:

```
dsi_cmd_seperator set = ;
```

If you do not specify this configuration, ECDA ignores the commits after each batch, and all the replicate requests are rolled back after the dsi connection fades out.

For information on setting **batch** and **dsi\_cmd\_separator** options, see the *Replication Server Reference Manual > alter connection*.

## Parallel DSI Threads for Microsoft SQL Server Replicate Database

---

In a heterogeneous replication environment, parallel DSI must ensure that the commit order in the replicate database is same as in the primary database.

DSI can then resolve deadlock conflict, when deadlock has occurred, and Replication Server can rollback transactions and execute again.

Replication Server can maintain the order in which transactions are committed and detect conflicting updates in transactions that are simultaneously executing in parallel either:

- Internally, using Replication Server internal tables and function strings,
- Externally, using the `rs_threads` system table in the replicate database.

For external commit control, you must follow these rules:

- When different sessions operate on the same row, the **update** operation in session 1 should block the **select** operation in session 2.
- When different sessions operate on different rows, the **update** operation in session 1 should not block **update** in session 2.

Internal commit control method is better than external commit control because it depends on fewer conditions. If a deadlock occurs, the internal commit control allows Replication Server to roll back a single transaction, whereas external commit control rolls back all transactions.

Replication Server provides other options for maximizing parallelism and minimizing contention between transactions. For example, transaction serialization methods allow you to choose the degree of parallelism your system can handle without conflicts.

For detailed information on how to use parallel DSI threads, see *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 2 > Performance Tuning*.

### **External and Internal Commit Control**

Replication Server can create **rs\_threads** with row-level lock when the replicate database is Microsoft SQL Server.

By default, the row-level lock is “on” and page level lock is “on”. For external commit control method, we need to have only row-level locking. When you apply a row-level lock to a table, you must grant unique index or primary key to that table. For example:

```
create table rs_threads
(id int,seq int CONSTRAINT PK_rs_threads PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED(id
ASC)
WITH (ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS = ON, ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS = OFF))
```

When the isolation level is 3, use:

```
Select seq from rs_threads with(nolock) where id =?
```

For more information on selecting isolation levels for your transactions, see *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 2 > Performance Tuning*.

Replication Server uses the **rs\_dsi\_check\_thread\_lock** function to check whether the current DSI executor thread is blocking another replicate database process. For example:

```
select count(*) 'seq' from master..sysprocesses where blocked =
@@spid
```

### **Transaction Serialization Methods**

Replication Server provides four different serialization methods for specifying the level of parallelization. The serialization method you choose depends on your replication environment, and the amount of contention you expect between parallel threads.

Each serialization method defines the degree to which a transaction can start before it must wait for the previous transaction to commit.

Use the **dsi\_partitioning\_rule** parameter to reduce the probability of contention without reducing the degree of parallelism assigned by the serialization method.

The serialization methods are:

- **no\_wait**

- **wait\_for\_start**
- **wait\_for\_commit**
- **wait\_after\_commit**

Use the **alter connection** command with the **dsi\_serialization\_method** parameter to select the serialization method for a database connection. For example, enter the following command to select the **wait\_for\_commit** serialization method for the connection to the pubs2 database on the SYDNEY\_DS data server:

```
alter connection to SYDNEY_DS.pubs2
set dsi_serialization_method to 'wait_for_commit'
```

A transaction contains three parts:

- The beginning,
- The body of the transaction, consisting of operations such as **insert**, **update**, or **delete**, and
- The end of the transaction, consisting of a commit or a rollback.

While providing commit consistency, the serialization method defines whether the beginning of the transaction waits for the previous transaction to become ready to commit or if the beginning of the transaction can be processed earlier.

### **no\_wait**

The **no\_wait** method instructs the DSI to initiate the next transaction without waiting for the previous transaction to commit.

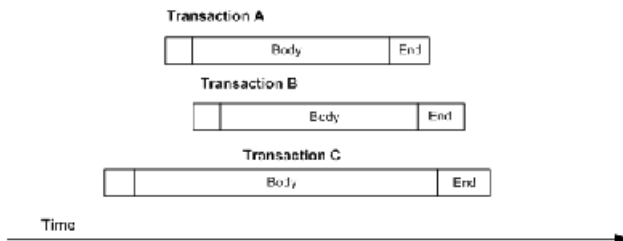
**no\_wait** assumes that your primary applications are designed to avoid conflicting updates, or that **dsi\_partitioning\_rule** is used effectively to reduce or eliminate contention. Adaptive Server does not hold update locks unless **dsi\_isolation\_level** has been set to **3**. The method assumes little contention between parallel transactions and results in the nearly parallel execution shown in the "Thread Timing with wait\_for\_commit Serialization Method" diagram.

---

**Note:** You can only set **dsi\_serialization\_method** to **no\_wait** if **dsi\_commit\_control** is set to "on".

---

**Figure 7: Thread Timing with the no\_wait Serialization Method**



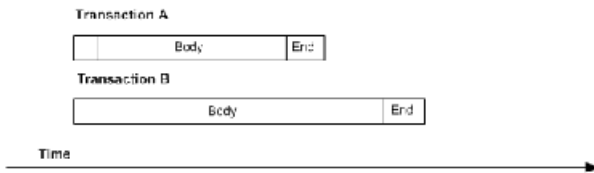
**no\_wait** provides the better opportunity for increased performance, but also provides the greater risk of creating contentions.

**wait\_for\_start**

**wait\_for\_start** specifies that a transaction can start as soon as the transaction scheduled to commit immediately before it has started.

Sybase recommends that you do not concurrently set **dsi\_serialization\_method** to **wait\_for\_start** and **dsi\_commit\_control** to **off**.

**Figure 8: Thread Timing with wait\_for\_start Serialization Method**

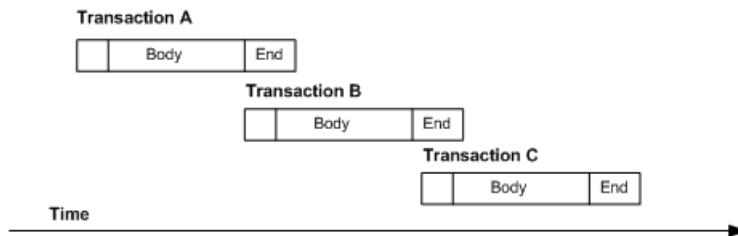


**wait\_for\_commit**

In **wait\_for\_commit** method, the next thread's transaction group is not sent for processing until the previous transaction has processed successfully and the commit is being sent.

This is the default setting. It assumes considerable contention between parallel transactions and results in the staggered execution shown in the figure.

**Figure 9: Thread Timing with wait\_for\_commit Serialization Method**

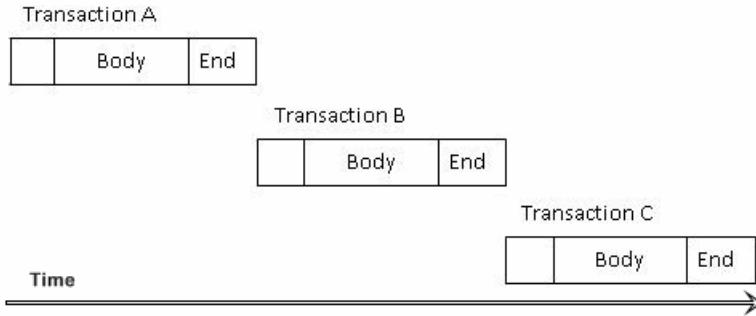


This method maintains transaction serialization by instructing the DSI to wait until a transaction is ready to commit before initiating the next transaction. The next transaction can be submitted to the replicate data server while the first transaction is committing, since the first transaction already holds the locks that it requires.

**wait\_after\_commit**

**wait\_after\_commit** specifies that a transaction cannot start until the transaction scheduled to commit immediately preceding it has committed completely.

**Figure 10: Thread Timing with wait\_after\_commit Serialization Method**







# Oracle as Replicate Data Server

Learn about the replicate database issues and considerations specific to the Oracle data server in a Sybase replication system.

## Oracle Replicate Data Servers

---

You can replicate to an Oracle data server, using either ECDA Option for Oracle database gateway or ExpressConnect for Oracle.

The ECDA Option for Oracle accepts commands from the replicate Replication Server, and applies those commands to an Oracle database.

ExpressConnect for Oracle, which provides direct communication between Replication Server and the replicate data server. ExpressConnect for Oracle eliminates the need for installing and setting up a separate gateway server, and makes Oracle data easily accessible in a heterogeneous replication environment.

## Replication Intrusions and Impacts on Oracle

---

The only significant intrusions or impacts to the Oracle replicate database are the database objects created through the connection profile that creates three tables in the replicate database to support Replication Server operations.

The created tables include:

- `RS_INFO`, which contains information about the sort order and character set used by the replicate database. When using Replication Server version 12.0 or later, the replicate database sort order and character set must be recorded in the `RS_INFO` table.

---

**Note:** Confirm that the **INSERT** statements for this table specify the proper character set and sort order for your Oracle data server.

---

The Replication Server `rs_get_charset` and `rs_get_sortorder` functions retrieve the character set and sort order from the `RS_INFO` table in the replicate database.

- `RS_LASTCOMMIT`, which contains information about replicated transactions applied to the replicate database. Each row in the `RS_LASTCOMMIT` table identifies the most recent committed transaction that was distributed to the replicate database from a primary database. Replication Server uses this information to ensure that all transactions are distributed.

The Replication Server `rs_get_lastcommit` function retrieves information about the last transaction committed in the replicate database. For non-ASE replicate databases, the

**rs\_get\_lastcommit** function is replaced in the database-specific function string class by the query required to access the `RS_LASTCOMMIT` table in the replicate database.

- `RS_TICKET_HISTORY`, which contains the execution results of Replication Server command **rs\_ticket**. The **rs\_ticket** command can be issued for the primary database to measure the amount of time it takes for a command to move from the primary database to the replicate database. You can use this information to monitor Replication Server performance, module heartbeat, replication health, and table-level quiesce. The results of each execution of **rs\_ticket** is stored in a single row of the `RS_TICKET_HISTORY` table in the replicate database. You can query each row of the `RS_TICKET_HISTORY` table to obtain results of individual **rs\_ticket** executions, or to compare the results from different rows. The data may be manually truncated.

---

**Note:** The `RS_TICKET_HISTORY` table is only available in Replication Server version 15.1 and later.

---

## Oracle Replicate Database Permissions

---

Replication Server requires a maintenance user ID that you specify using the Replication Server **create connection** command to apply transactions in a replicate database.

The maintenance user ID must be defined at the Oracle data server and granted authority to apply transactions in the replicate database. The maintenance user ID must have these permissions in the Oracle replicate database:

- **CREATE TABLE** authority to create tables used for Replication Server processing.
- **UPDATE** authority on all replicate tables.
- **EXECUTE** authority on all replicate stored procedures.

## Replicate Database Connectivity for Oracle

---

Replication Server can connect to an Oracle replicate database using ECDA Option for Oracle or ExpressConnect for Oracle (ECO).

### *Using ECDA*

A Replication Server database connection name is made up of two parts; a data server name (**server\_name**) and a database name (**db\_name**). The **server\_name** is the name of the ECDA Option for Oracle database gateway server, and the **db\_name** is the name of the Oracle SID for the replicate database.

The replicate Replication Server looks for an `interfaces` file entry for the database gateway **server\_name** specified in the Replication Server database connection. The replicate Replication Server logs in to the replicate data server using the **user\_name** and **password** specified in the database connection.

Make an entry in the Replication Server `interfaces` file to identify the host and port where the ECDA Option for Oracle database gateway server is listening. The `interface` file entry name must match the **server\_name** portion of the Replication Server database connection.

### *Using ExpressConnect for Oracle*

A Replication Server database connection name is made up of two parts; a data server name (**server\_name**) and a database name (**db\_name**). The **server\_name** is the name of the desired service (Oracle instance) in the `tnsnames.ora` file. The **db\_name** is the name given to the Oracle database at the time of its installation and configuration (Oracle SID). By default, this is usually “ORCL.”

ExpressConnect for Oracle looks for an entry in the `tnsnames.ora` file to match the **server\_name** specified in the Replication Server database connection. The replicate Replication Server logs in to the replicate data server using the **user\_name** and **password** specified in the database connection. There is no `interfaces` file entry required for the Oracle data server for replication using ExpressConnect for Oracle.

### *Specifying How Replication Server Replicates Stored Procedures*

Set **dsi\_proc\_as\_rpc** on if you use ExpressConnect for Oracle. ECO only supports stored procedure replication using remote procedure calls (RPC). By default, Replication Server sets **dsi\_proc\_as\_rpc** on if you use one of the Oracle ECO connection profiles when you create the connection to the Oracle database from Replication Server. See *Replication Server Options 15.5 > Installation and Configuration Guide ExpressConnect for Oracle 15.5 > Configuring ExpressConnect for Oracle*.

Set **dsi\_proc\_as\_rpc** off if you use ECDA Option for Oracle. ECDA does not support RPC for stored procedure replication.

## **Oracle Replicate Database Configuration**

---

The heterogeneous datatype support (HDS) feature of Replication Server provides configuration information that allows you to set up the HDS feature in the replicate Replication Server and the Oracle replicate database.

The configuration information is provided as part of the installation and as part of the connection profile:

- Replication Server installation:
  - Create function strings, error classes, and user defined datatypes
- Connection profile:
  - Apply class-level datatype translations to RSSD
  - Create objects in the Oracle replicate database
  - Set connection properties

You can connect using either an ECDA Server or ExpressConnect for Oracle.

Depending on whether you are connecting using an ECDA Server or ExpressConnect

## Oracle as Replicate Data Server

for Oracle, the version or option name of the connection profile should be “ecda” or “eco,” respectively.

- Additional settings:
  - ECDA settings
  - Settings for Command Batching
  - Settings for Dynamic SQL

### See also

- *Class-Level Datatype Translations to RSSD* on page 103
- *Objects in the Oracle Replicate Database and Connection Properties* on page 103
- *ECDA Settings* on page 104
- *Command Batching Settings* on page 105
- *Dynamic SQL Settings* on page 107

## Replication Server Installation

Replication Server installation automatically installs the required function strings and classes to support replication.

### Function Strings, Error Classes, and User Defined Datatypes

Function strings are added to the Replication Server default `rs_oracle_function_class`.

The function string replaces several default Replication Server function strings with custom function strings designed to communicate with an Oracle data server and access the tables and procedures.

## Connection Profiles

Connection profiles allow you to configure your connection with a predefined set of properties.

### *Syntax*

```
create connection to data_server.database
using profile connection_profile;version
set username [to] user
[other_create_connection_options]
[display_only]
```

### *Parameters*

*data\_server* – The data server that holds the database to be added to the replication system.

*database* – The database to be added to the replication system.

*connection\_profile* – Indicates the connection profile that you want to use to configure a connection, modify the RSSD, and build replicate database objects.

*version* – Specifies the connection profile version to use.

*user* – The login name of the Replication Server maintenance user for the database. Replication Server uses this login name to maintain replicated data. You must specify a user name if network-based security is not enabled.

*other\_create\_connection\_options* – Use the other **create connection** options to set connection options not specified in the profile, such as setting your password, or to override options specified in the profile, such as specifying a custom function string class to override the function string class provided in Replication Server. See the *Replication Server Reference Manual > Replication Server Commands > create connection* for a complete list of the other options for **create connection** command.

**display\_only** – Use **display\_only** with the **using profile** clause to display the commands that will be executed and the names of the servers upon which the commands will be executed. See the client and Replication Server logs for the result of using **display\_only**.

### **Class-Level Datatype Translations to RSSD**

Class-level translations identify primary datatypes and the replicate datatypes the data must be translated into (for example, DB2 UDB `TIMESTAMP` should be translated to Oracle `DATE`).

Class-level translation is supplied for the Oracle replicate database by the appropriate named connection profile:

- `rs_ase_to_oracle` – translates Adaptive Server datatypes to Oracle datatypes.
- `rs_db2_to_oracle` – translates DB2 UDB for z/OS datatypes to Oracle datatypes.
- `rs_udb_to_oracle` – translates DB2 UDB (for UNIX and Windows) datatypes to Oracle datatypes.
- `rs_msss_to_oracle` – translates Microsoft SQL Server datatypes to Oracle datatypes.

An example of a script using ExpressConnect for Oracle version profile for an Adaptive Server Enterprise (ASE) to Oracle replication environment:

```
create connection to oracleSID_name.oracleSID_name
using profile rs_ase_to_oracle;eco
set username rs_maint_user
set password rs_maint_user_pwd
go
```

### **Objects in the Oracle Replicate Database and Connection Properties**

The connection profile creates the `RS_INFO`, `RS_LASTCOMMIT`, and `RS_TICKET_HISTORY` tables in the replicate database, as well as the `RS_TRIGGERS_CONTROL` package.

The connection profiles set these connection properties:

```
set error class rs_oracle_error_class
set function string rs_oracle_function_class
```

### Additional Settings

Learn about the additional settings provided to support replication.

The settings include:

- ECDA settings
- ExpressConnect settings
- Command Batching settings
- Trigger Firing settings
- Oracle Flashback settings
- Dynamic SQL settings

### ECDA Settings

Learn about the issues that must be considered when using an Oracle replicate data server.

The issues include:

- In ECDA Option for Oracle version 12.0 or later, an additional trace flag allows the replicate Replication Server to control transaction **commit** boundaries when applying transactions to an Oracle replicate database.
- Setting the value of the ECDA **autocommit** trace flag to **0** (zero) in the ECDA Option for Oracle configuration file allows Replication Server to control when a **COMMIT** command should be sent to Oracle. When the value of the **autocommit** trace flag is not set, ECDA Option for Oracle commits each individual operation (**INSERT**, **UPDATE**, and **DELETE**) sent by the replicate Replication Server.
- Having ECDA commit each operation causes a problem at the replicate database if an error occurs in the middle of a multiple operation transaction. The replicate Replication Server may attempt to re-send the entire transaction, while ECDA has already committed each individual operation. To avoid this problem, set the value of the ECDA **autocommit** trace flag to **0** (zero).
- In ECDA Option for Oracle 15.0 ESD#3, set the **rep\_sparse\_parse** configuration parameter to 1. This prevents SQL statements in Oracle syntax, sent from Replication Server directly to Oracle, from being parsed by ECDA Option for Oracle. This not only improves performance but is also required for using the flashback replication feature. When **rep\_sparse\_parse** parameter is set to 0, some of the DDL and DML SQL statements sent by Replication Server are parsed and changed by ECDA Option for Oracle. For example, when ECDA Option for Oracle receives a DDL statement **drop table <table\_name>** from Replication Server, the DDL statement is parsed by ECDA Option for Oracle and changed to **drop table <table\_name> purge**. This change should not take place if you want the replicate database recycle bin to be synchronized with the primary database recycle bin. This issue can be avoided by setting the value of **rep\_sparse\_parse** to 1.

### ExpressConnect Settings

Replication Server provides Oracle connection profiles, which instruct the Replication Server connection about the settings and function strings needed for appropriate database-specific

behaviors (such as datatype transformation, commit processing, and **rs\_ticket** support) for an Oracle replication connection.

When creating or altering a Replication Server connection to Oracle, use the appropriate Oracle connection profile (for example, the profile for ASE-to-Oracle replication or the profile for Oracle-to-Oracle replication).

Also, the replication of stored procedures in Oracle may require additional customer-provided function strings. By default, Replication Server generates ASE syntax, which may not be understood by the target database. Function strings can be added to adjust this syntax to be appropriate for the target database. For example, to transform a function call **econn\_test\_basic\_proc** with one character type and one money type parameter, you must create a function string as follows:

```
create function string econn_test_basic_proc.econn_test_basic_proc
for
rs_oracle_function_class with overwrite output language
'call econn_test_basic_proc(?charcolp!param?, ?moneycolp!param?)'
```

In this example, the function string causes the keyword **call** to be placed in front of any function replication definition and function named **econn\_test\_basic\_proc** in the **rs\_oracle\_function\_class**. An example of another function string that would generate a syntax acceptable to Oracle is:

```
create function string econn_test_basic_proc.econn_test_basic_proc
for
rs_oracle_function_class with overwrite output language 'begin
econn_test_basic_proc(?charcolp!param?, ?moneycolp!param?);; end;;'
```

In this example, the function string prepends the same function replication definition and function with the keyword **begin** and appends the character string “;; end;;”

### **Command Batching Settings**

Command batching allows Replication Server to send multiple commands to the data server as a single command batch.

You can put multiple commands in a language function-string output template, separating them with semicolons (;). If the database is configured to allow command batches, which is the default, Replication Server replaces the semicolons with that connection’s DSI command separator character before sending the function string in a single batch to the data server.

The separator character is defined in the **dsi\_cmd\_separator** option of the **alter connection** command. If the connection to the database is not configured to allow batches, Replication Server sends the commands in the function string to the data server one at a time. To enable or disable batching for a database, use the **alter connection** command.

To use command batching, enter:

```
batch = on
```

```
batch_begin = off
```

When set batch is “on,” you must also specify the following configuration:

```
dsi_cmd_seperator set = ;
```

As a result of a placeholder command that is used in the **rs\_begin** function string, setting **batch\_begin** to “on” may cause problems with starting DSI. Set **batch\_begin** to “off” to allow the **rs\_begin** and the **rs\_commit** commands to be sent independently of the batches of commands, and ensures correct SQL in all transferred commands:

```
use_batch_markers = on
```

Oracle requires BEGIN and END markers for batches of commands. By configuring **use\_batch\_markers** to “on,” the markers are automatically added from the **rs\_batch\_start** and **rs\_batch\_end** function strings. See the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 2 > Command Batching for Non-ASE Servers*.

### **Trigger Firing Settings**

Replication Server supports disabling trigger execution for Oracle at the session or connection level.

You can control trigger firing each time Replication Server executes PL/SQL commands against the replicate database. Controlling trigger execution at the replicate database eliminates data duplication and data inaccuracy errors that were caused by the absence of trigger control at the replicate database side.

For every trigger to be controlled at the replicate database, re-create the trigger and add the trigger control statement at the beginning of your trigger action.

#### **Controlling Trigger Firing**

Control trigger firing through **RS\_TRIGGER\_CONTROL** package, which is automatically installed when a connection to the replicate Oracle database is created through connection profiles.

1. Set the connection parameter **dsi\_keep\_triggers** to off so that Replication Server sets the **RS\_TRIGGERS\_CONTROL** enable flag when connecting to the replicate database.
2. Add the trigger control PL/SQL code to the first line of your trigger action:

```
if RS_TRIGGER_CONTROL.IS_ENABLED then      return;end if;
```

This indicates that a trigger is fired by Replication Server and prevents the trigger from executing the actual application logic.

See the *Replication Server Reference Manual*.

### **Oracle Flashback Settings**

Replication Agent supports Oracle Flashback at the table and transaction levels.

Use Oracle Flashback to query historical data, perform change analysis, and perform self-service repair to recover from logical corruptions while the database is online. Oracle customers can use flashback to undo the previous data change thereby minimizing application



outages caused by operator or user errors, such as accidental deletion of valuable data, deletion of the wrong data, and dropping the wrong table.

Replication Agent supports two kinds of flashback:

- Flashback a dropped table. This replicates the flashback DDL commands like **drop table**, **flashback table to before drop**, and **purge recyclebin** to target Oracle. To replicate **purge dba\_recyclebin**, use DCO 15.0 ESD#3 or later, and assign the **sysdba** privilege to the DDL user.
- Flashback a table to a specific timestamp or SCN. This replicates the DML changes to the target Oracle database.

To flashback a table to a specific timestamp or SCN:

- Use the **pdb\_setreptable** command to mark the table which needs to be flashed back to a specific state.

To replicate flashback DDL statements:

- Enable recycle bin at both primary and replicate database:  

```
alter system set recyclebin=on
```
- When using ECDA, set the **rep\_sparse\_parse** parameter of the ECDA Option for Oracle to 1. The default value of this parameter is 0 when ECDA Option for Oracle 15.0 ESD #3 is used.
- Enable DDL replication by using the **pdb\_setreptddl enable** command.

### **Dynamic SQL Settings**

Dynamic SQL is supported as of Replication Server 15.0.1, and requires ECDA Option for Oracle 15.0 or later, or ExpressConnect.

## **Parallel DSI Threads for Oracle Replicate Database**

In a heterogeneous replication environment, parallel DSI must ensure that the commit order in the replicate database is same as in the primary database.

DSI can then resolve deadlock conflict, when deadlock has occurred, and Replication Server can rollback transactions and execute again.

Replication Server can maintain the order in which transactions are committed and detect conflicting updates in transactions that are simultaneously executing in parallel either:

- Internally, using Replication Server internal tables and function strings,
- Externally, using the **rs\_threads** system table in the replicate database.

For external commit control, you must follow these rules:

## Oracle as Replicate Data Server

- When different sessions operate on the same row, the **update** operation in session 1 should block the **select** operation in session 2.
- When different sessions operate on different rows, the **update** operation in session 1 should not block **update** in session 2.

Internal commit control method is better than external commit control because it depends on fewer conditions. If a deadlock occurs, the internal commit control allows Replication Server to roll back a single transaction, whereas external commit control rolls back all transactions.

Replication Server provides other options for maximizing parallelism and minimizing contention between transactions. For example, transaction serialization methods allow you to choose the degree of parallelism your system can handle without conflicts.

For detailed information on how to use parallel DSI threads, see *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 2 > Performance Tuning*.

## External and Internal Commit Control

Replication Server does not support external commit control when Oracle is the replicate database.

Replication Server uses the **rs\_dsi\_check\_thread\_lock** function to check whether the current DSI executor thread is blocking another replicate database process. For example:

```
'select count(*) as seq from DBA_BLOCKERS
where holding_session in (select sid from v$session
where auidsid = userenv('SESSIONID'))';'
```

## Transaction Serialization Methods

Replication Server provides four different serialization methods for specifying the level of parallelization. The serialization method you choose depends on your replication environment, and the amount of contention you expect between parallel threads.

Each serialization method defines the degree to which a transaction can start before it must wait for the previous transaction to commit.

Use the **dsi\_partitioning\_rule** parameter to reduce the probability of contention without reducing the degree of parallelism assigned by the serialization method.

The serialization methods are:

- **no\_wait**
- **wait\_for\_start**
- **wait\_for\_commit**
- **wait\_after\_commit**

Use the **alter connection** command with the **dsi\_serialization\_method** parameter to select the serialization method for a database connection. For example, enter the following command to

select the **wait\_for\_commit** serialization method for the connection to the pubs2 database on the SYDNEY\_DS data server:

```
alter connection to SYDNEY_DS.pubs2
  set dsi_serialization_method to 'wait_for_commit'
```

A transaction contains three parts:

- The beginning,
- The body of the transaction, consisting of operations such as **insert**, **update**, or **delete**, and
- The end of the transaction, consisting of a commit or a rollback.

While providing commit consistency, the serialization method defines whether the beginning of the transaction waits for the previous transaction to become ready to commit or if the beginning of the transaction can be processed earlier.

### **no\_wait**

The **no\_wait** method instructs the DSI to initiate the next transaction without waiting for the previous transaction to commit.

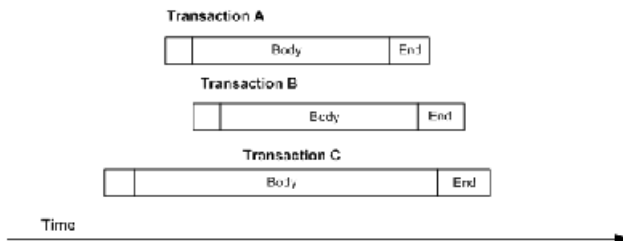
**no\_wait** assumes that your primary applications are designed to avoid conflicting updates, or that **dsi\_partitioning\_rule** is used effectively to reduce or eliminate contention. Adaptive Server does not hold update locks unless **dsi\_isolation\_level** has been set to **3**. The method assumes little contention between parallel transactions and results in the nearly parallel execution shown in the "Thread Timing with wait\_for\_commit Serialization Method" diagram.

---

**Note:** You can only set **dsi\_serialization\_method** to **no\_wait** if **dsi\_commit\_control** is set to "on".

---

**Figure 11: Thread Timing with the no\_wait Serialization Method**



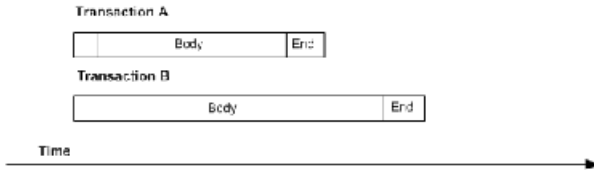
**no\_wait** provides the better opportunity for increased performance, but also provides the greater risk of creating contentions.

**wait\_for\_start**

**wait\_for\_start** specifies that a transaction can start as soon as the transaction scheduled to commit immediately before it has started.

Sybase recommends that you do not concurrently set **dsi\_serialization\_method** to **wait\_for\_start** and **dsi\_commit\_control** to **off**.

**Figure 12: Thread Timing with wait\_for\_start Serialization Method**

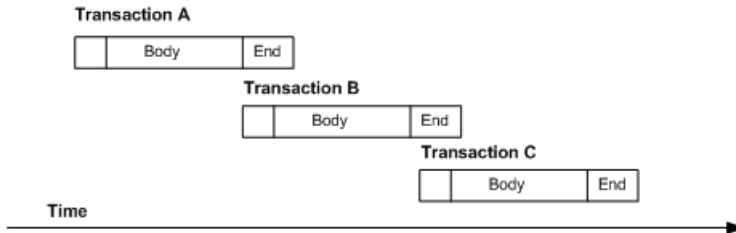


**wait\_for\_commit**

In **wait\_for\_commit** method, the next thread’s transaction group is not sent for processing until the previous transaction has processed successfully and the commit is being sent.

This is the default setting. It assumes considerable contention between parallel transactions and results in the staggered execution shown in the figure.

**Figure 13: Thread Timing with wait\_for\_commit Serialization Method**

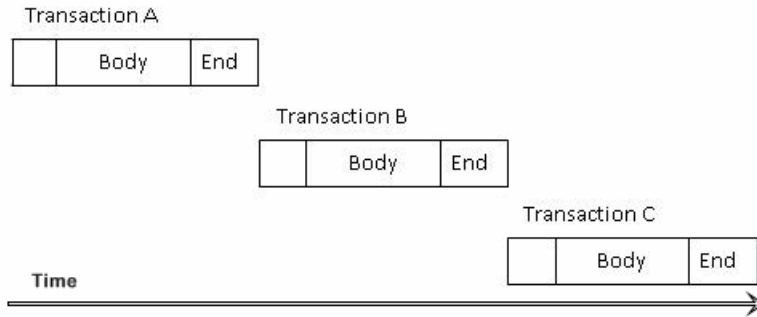


This method maintains transaction serialization by instructing the DSI to wait until a transaction is ready to commit before initiating the next transaction. The next transaction can be submitted to the replicate data server while the first transaction is committing, since the first transaction already holds the locks that it requires.

**wait\_after\_commit**

**wait\_after\_commit** specifies that a transaction cannot start until the transaction scheduled to commit immediately preceding it has committed completely.

It is recommended to use **wait\_after\_commit** serialization method for those databases which use Multiversion Concurrency Control (MVCC) or Optimistic Concurrency Control such as Oracle. For all others, **wait\_for\_commit** can be used as the default method.

**Figure 14: Thread Timing with wait\_after\_commit Serialization Method**



## Sybase IQ as Replicate Data Server

Learn about the replicate database issues and considerations specific to the Sybase IQ data server in a Sybase replication system and how to connect and configure replication to Sybase IQ.

Sybase IQ is the ideal platform for reporting and data analysis. However, to be more effective for reporting, Sybase IQ requires real time data.

Replication Server includes a real-time loading (RTL) solution for replication directly into Sybase IQ that you can use instead of the continuous replication mode that sends each logged change to the replicate database according to the primary database log-order.

Compared to the continuous replication mode, RTL achieves better performance when replicating directly into a Sybase IQ replicate database by performing compilation and bulk apply.

### Real-Time Loading Solution

---

RTL groups as many compilable transactions as possible, compiles the transactions in the group into a net change, and then uses the bulk interface in the replicate database to apply the net change to the replicate database.

When replicating into Sybase IQ replicate databases, RTL uses:

- Compilation – rearranges replicate data by each table, and each **insert**, **update**, and **delete** operation, and compiling the operations into net-row operations.
- Bulk apply – applies the net result of the compilation operations in bulk using the most efficient bulk interface for the net result. Replication Server uses an in-memory net-change database to store the net row changes, which it then applies to the replicate database.

RTL improves performance for replication to Sybase IQ compared to the continuous replication mode and a staging solution for example, by using:

- Reduced number of external components – reduced maintenance costs and overhead, since there is no requirement for the staging database.
- Reduced latency – no overhead from the staging solution and with replication directly into Sybase IQ.
- Improved usability – the RTL configuration does not require any of: function-string mapping, DSI suspend and resume, data population from staging database to Sybase IQ, scheduling activities for the staging solution.
- Compilation and bulk apply – instead of sending every logged operation, compilation removes the intermediate **insert**, **update**, or **delete** operations in a group of operations and sends only the final compiled state of a replicated transaction. Depending on the

## Sybase IQ as Replicate Data Server

transaction profile, this generally means that Replication Server sends a smaller number of commands to Sybase IQ to process.

Sybase IQ provides a bulk interface that improves **insert** operation performance compared with the SQL language mode operation. RTL takes advantage of the Sybase IQ bulk interface to improve performance for **insert** as well as **update** and **delete** operations.

As Replication Server compiles and combines a larger number of transactions into a group, bulk operation processing improves; therefore, replication throughput and performance also improves. You can adjust group sizes to control the amount of data that is grouped together for bulk apply.

### *License*

Replication to Sybase IQ using real-time loading is available in the Real-Time Loading Edition product edition. See *Replication Server Installation Guide > Planning Your Installation > Obtaining a License*.

### *Database and Platform Support*

- Sybase IQ – you can use real-time loading to replicate into Sybase IQ version 12.7 ESD #3 and later. See *Replication Server Release Bulletin > Product Compatibility > Replication Server Interoperability* for the latest supported Sybase IQ versions and platforms.
- Adaptive Server – Replication Server supports replication to Sybase IQ from Adaptive Server version 15.0.3 or version 15.5 and later.
- Oracle – Replication Server supports replication to Sybase IQ from Oracle 10g and 11g. See *Replication Server Options 15.5 > Release Bulletin Replication Agent 15.5 > Product Summary > Compatible Products*.

### *64-bit Support*

You can achieve optimal performance using 64-bit hardware platforms. See *Replication Server New Features Guide > New Features in Replication Server Version 15.5 > Support for 64-bit Computing Platforms*.

## **RTL Compilation and Bulk Apply**

During compilation, RTL rearranges data to be replicated by clustering the data together based on each table, and each **insert**, **update**, and **delete** operation, and then compiling the operations into net row operations.

RTL distinguishes different data rows by the primary key defined in a replication definition. If there is no replication definition, all columns except for `text` and `image` columns are regarded as primary keys.

For the combinations of operations found in normal replication environments, and given a table and row with identical primary keys, RTL follows these compilation rules for operations:

- An **insert** followed by a **delete** results in no operation.
- A **delete** followed by an **insert** results in no reduction.



- An **update** followed by a **delete** results in a **delete**.
- An **insert** followed by an **update** results in an **insert** where the two operations are reduced to a final single operation that contains the results of the first operation, overwritten by any differences in the second operation.
- An **update** followed by another **update** results in an **update** where the two operations are reduced to a final single operation that contains the results of the first operation, overwritten by any differences in the second operation.

Other combinations of operations result in invalid compilation states.

### Example 1

This is an example of log-order, row-by-row changes. In this example, T is a table created earlier by the command: **create table T(k int , c int)**

```
1. insert T values (1, 10)
2. update T set c = 11 where k = 1
3. delete T where k = 1
4. insert T values (1, 12)
5. delete T where k =1
6. insert T values (1, 13)
```

With RTL, the **insert** in 1 and the **update** in 2 can be converted to **insert T values (1, 11)**. The converted **insert** and the **delete** in 3 cancel each other and can be removed. The **insert** in 4 and the **delete** in 5 can be removed. The final compiled RTL operation is the last **insert** in 6:

```
insert T values (1, 13)
```

### Example 2

In another example of log-order, row-by-row changes:

```
1. update T set c = 14 where k = 1
2. update T set c = 15 where k = 1
3. update T set c = 16 where k = 1
```

With RTL, the **update** in 1 and 2 can be reduced to the **update** in 2. The updates in 2 and 3 can be reduced to the single **update** in 3 which is the net-row change of  $k = 1$ .

Replication Server uses an **insert**, **delete**, and **update** table in an in-memory net-change database to store the net-row changes it applies to the replicate database. Net-row changes are sorted by replicate table and by type of operation—**insert**, **update**, or **delete**—and are then ready for bulk interface.

RTL directly loads **insert** operations into the replicate table. Since Sybase IQ does not support bulk **update** and **delete**, RTL loads **update** and **delete** operations into temporary worktables that RTL creates inside the IQ temporary store. RTL then performs **join-update** or **join-delete** operations with the replicate tables to achieve the final result. The worktables are created and dropped dynamically.

In Example 2, where compilation results in `update T set c = 16 where k = 1`:

## Sybase IQ as Replicate Data Server

1. RTL creates the `#rs_uT(k int, c int)` worktable.

2. RTL performs an **insert** into the worktable:

```
insert into #rs_uT(k, c) location 'idemo.db' {select * from rs_uT}
```

3. RTL performs the **join-update**:

```
update T set T.c=#rs_uT.c from T,#rs_uT where T.k=#rs_uT.k
```

As RTL compiles and combines a larger number of transactions into a group, bulk operation processing improves; therefore, replication throughput and performance also improves. You can control the amount of data that RTL groups together for bulk apply by adjusting RTL sizes with configuration parameters.

There is no data loss, although RTL does not apply row changes in the same order in which the changes are logged:

- For different data rows, the order in which row changes are applied does not affect the result.
- In the same row, applying **delete** before **insert** after compilation maintains consistency.

## Net-Change Database

Replication Server has a net-change database that acts as an in-memory repository for storing the net-row changes of a transaction, that is, the compiled transaction.

There is one net-change database instance for each transaction. Each replicate table can have up to three tracking tables within a net-change database. You can inspect the net-change database and the tables within the database to monitor RTL replication and troubleshoot problems.

### See also

- *Net-Change Database Size* on page 128

## Monitoring the Net-Change Database

Access net-change database instances and monitor a net-change database.

Use the **sysadmin cdb** command to monitor a net-change database.

See *Replication Server Reference Manual > Replication Server Commands > sysadmin cdb*.

## RTL Processing and Limitations

RTL applies only the net-row changes of a transaction while maintaining the original commit order, and guarantees transactional consistency even as it skips intermediate row changes.

This has several implications:

- **Insert** triggers do not fire, as the RTL process performs a bulk load of net new rows directly into the table. **Update** and **delete** triggers continue to fire when Replication Server applies the net results of compilation to the replicate database. However, row modifications that

Replication Server compiles, and that are no longer in the net results, are invisible to the triggers. Triggers can detect only the final row images.

Suppose you use Replication Server to audit user updates using a `last_update_user` column in a table schema with a trigger logic that associates a user to any column in the table modified by the user. If userA modifies `colA` and `colC` in the table and then userB modifies `colB` and `colD`, when the trigger fires, the trigger logic can detect only the last user who modified the table, and therefore the trigger logic associates userB as the user that modified all four columns. If you define triggers that contain similar logic where every individual row modification must be detected, you may have to disable RTL compilation for that table.

- RTL does not apply row changes in the same order in which the changes are logged. To apply changes to a replicated table in log order, disable RTL compilation for that table.
- If there are referential constraints on replicate tables, you must specify the constraints in replication definitions. To avoid constraint errors, RTL loads tables according to replication definitions.
- RTL does not support any parallel DSI serialization methods, except for the default **wait\_for\_commit** method.
- RTL does not support customized function strings and treats customized function strings as noncompilable commands.
- Replication Server reverts to log-order, row-by-row continuous replication when it encounters:
  - Noncompilable commands – stored procedures, SQL statements, system transactions, and Replication Server internal markers.
  - Noncompilable transactions – a transaction that contains noncompilable commands.
  - Noncompilable tables – tables with RTL disabled, with customized function strings, and with referential constraint relationships with tables that RTL cannot compile.
  - Runtime noncompilable tables - this occurs when a transaction contains minimally packed updates, for example when using the **replicate minimal columns** clause in the replication definition for that table, and when the transaction modifies the primary key value.
- For tables without primary keys where there are no table replication definitions, Replication Server converts updates to the table to primary-key updates as Replication Server treats all columns, except `text` or `image` columns, as primary keys.
- RTL ignores parameters such as **dsi\_partition\_rule** that can stop transaction grouping.
- If errors occur during RTL processing, Replication Server retries compilation with progressively smaller transaction groups until it identifies the transaction that failed compilation, then applies the transaction using continuous replication.
- To realize performance benefits, keep the primary and replicate databases synchronized to avoid the overhead of additional processing by Replication Server when errors occur. You can set **dsi\_command\_convert** to **i2di,u2di** to synchronize the data although this also incurs a processing overhead. If the databases are synchronized, reset **dsi\_command\_convert** to **none**.

## Sybase IQ as Replicate Data Server

- RTL performs row-count validation to ensure replication integrity. The row-count validation is based on compilation. The expected row count is the number of rows remaining after compilation.
- When there are columns with `identity` datatype in a replication definition, Replication Server executes these Sybase IQ commands in the replicate database:
  - **set temporary option identity\_insert= 'table\_name'** before identity column inserts and updates.
  - **set temporary option identity insert= ""** after identity column inserts and updates.
- By default, Oracle performs minimal logging. Therefore, if you are using database replication definitions, either create table replication definitions or enable full logging to ensure the **update** command works correctly. If you choose to create table replication definitions, you can create the definitions in Replication Agent or Replication Server:
  - Replication Agent for Oracle – to automatically create replication definitions at Replication Server when one or more tables are marked for replication, either set **pdb\_auto\_create\_repdefs** to **true** before you mark the table for replication or execute **rs\_create\_repdef** after you mark the table. See the *Replication Agent Reference Manual* in Replication Server Options.
  - Replication Server – execute **create replication definition** with the **send standby** clause to create the replication definition directly in Replication Server. See the *Replication Server Reference Manual*.

### See also

- *Tables with Referential Constraints* on page 134
- *RTL Configuration Parameters* on page 124

## Sybase IQ Replicate Data Servers

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The replicate Replication Server interacts directly with the replicate Sybase IQ data server by logging in to the Sybase IQ replicate database and applying the replicated transactions.

## Replication Intrusions and Impacts on Sybase IQ

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The only significant intrusions or impacts to the Sybase IQ replicate database are the system tables created in the Sybase IQ replicate database through the connection profile, and temporary tables created in the Sybase IQ replicate database to accommodate RTL bulk apply.

### System Tables

The connection profile creates three tables in the Sybase IQ replicate database:

- `rs_threads` – used by Replication Server to detect deadlocks and to perform transaction serialization between parallel DSI threads. An entry is updated in this table each time a transaction is started and more than one DSI thread is defined for a connection.
- `rs_lastcommit` – contains information about replicated transactions applied to the replicate database. Each row in the `rs_lastcommit` table identifies the most recent committed transaction that was distributed to the replicate database from a primary database. Replication Server uses this information to ensure that all transactions are distributed.

The Replication Server `rs_get_lastcommit` function retrieves information about the most recent transaction committed in the replicate database. For non-ASE replicate databases, the `rs_get_lastcommit` function is replaced in the database-specific function-string class by the query required to access the `rs_lastcommit` table in the replicate database.

- `rs_ticket_history` – contains the execution results of Replication Server command `rs_ticket`. You can issue the `rs_ticket` command for the primary database to measure the amount of time it takes for a command to move from the primary database to the replicate database. You can use this information to monitor Replication Server performance, module heartbeat, replication health, and table-level quiesce. The results of each execution of `rs_ticket` is stored in a single row of the `rs_ticket_history` table in the replicate database. You can query each row of the `rs_ticket_history` table to obtain results of individual `rs_ticket` executions, or to compare the results from different rows. Manually truncate the data in `rs_ticket_history` table if necessary.

### Worktables

RTL creates temporary worktables inside the IQ temporary store of the Sybase IQ database to support RTL bulk apply. The worktables are created and dropped dynamically.

The amount of space required for the temporary tables in Sybase IQ depends on the amount of the data you expect to replicate to Sybase IQ. To adjust the Sybase IQ temporary database space to accommodate the temporary worktables, use the Sybase IQ `alter dbspace` command. For example in:

- Sybase IQ 15.0 and later:

```
ALTER DBSPACE dbspace-name ADD FILE FileHist3
  '/History1/data/file3' SIZE 500MB
```

- Sybase IQ versions earlier than 15.0 such as, Sybase IQ 12.7:

```
ALTER DBSPACE dbspace-name ADD 2 GB
```

See the Sybase IQ documentation for your version for more information.

## Replicate Database Connectivity for Sybase IQ

---

You do not need to use a database gateway when you use Sybase IQ as a replicate data server; the replicate Replication Server connects directly to the Sybase IQ replicate data server.

A Replication Server database connection name is made up of a data server name—`server_name`—and a database name—`db_name`. The replicate Replication Server looks for

## Sybase IQ as Replicate Data Server

an `interfaces` file entry containing the Sybase IQ replicate database `server_name` specified in the database connection.

Use `dsedit` to make an entry in the Replication Server `interfaces` file to identify the host and port where the Sybase IQ replicate data server is listening. The `interfaces` file entry name must match the `server_name` portion of the Replication Server database connection. Restart Replication Server to activate the new entry in the Replication Server `interfaces` file. See *Replication Server Configuration Guide > Configure Replication Server and Add Databases Using `rs_init` > Configuring a New Replication Server > Editing the Interfaces File*.

Create an entry for the replicate Replication Server in the `interfaces` file of the Sybase IQ replicate server to allow Sybase IQ to connect to Replication Server and retrieve data when Replication Server sends an `INSERT ... LOCATION` statement to Sybase IQ.

Replication Server logs in to the Sybase IQ replicate data server using the `user_name` and `password` specified in the database connection. For Sybase IQ replicate databases, the `user_name` and `password` should be the maintenance user ID and password.

## Sybase IQ Replicate Database Permissions

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To apply transactions in a replicate database, Replication Server and Sybase IQ require a maintenance user ID.

Before replication can start, you must define the maintenance user ID at the Sybase IQ data server and grant authority to the ID to apply transactions in the replicate database. The maintenance user ID must have these permissions in the Sybase IQ replicate database:

- **RESOURCE** authority to create worktables and temporary indexes.
- **EXECUTE** permission to run the `sp_iqwho` stored procedure.
- **GRANT ALL** permission on all replicate tables.
- **UPDATE** authority on all replicate tables and **EXECUTE** authority on all replicate stored procedures.

## Granting Authority to a Maintenance User ID

---

Grant **DBA** and **RESOURCE** authority if you are starting with a simple setup or are testing replication to Sybase IQ.

1. Use the Sybase IQ `rssetup.sql` sample script to create the maintenance user for Sybase IQ with relevant privileges.

---

**Warning!** If there is already a maintenance user ID, the script resets the password to the default password.

---

```
grant connect to dbmaint identified by dbmaint
grant DBA to dbmaint
grant membership in group rs_systabgroup to dbmaint
```

```

-- Create a user for REPSRV to extract -- materialization data,
etc.
-- Give sa user access to any replicated tables
-- Give sa user access to REPSRV schema
grant connect to sa identified by sysadmin
grant DBA to sa
grant membership in group rs_systabgroup to sa

-- Allow sa and dbmaint to reference replicated tables created by
DBA
grant group to DBA
grant membership in group DBA to dbmaint
grant membership in group DBA to sa
go

```

This script is in the `scripts` directory within the Sybase IQ installation directory. For example, on UNIX platforms in:

- Sybase IQ versions earlier than 15.0 – `/$ASDIR/scripts`
- Sybase IQ 15.0 and later – `/$IQDIR15/scripts`

See the *Sybase IQ Installation and Configuration Guide* for locations of directories.

2. Verify that the Sybase IQ database is compatible with Transact-SQL® (For IQ DBA).

See *Sybase IQ Reference: Statements and Options > Database Options > Transact-SQL Compatibility Options* and *Sybase IQ Reference: Building Blocks, Tables, and Procedures > Compatibility with Other Sybase Databases*.

3. Grant the appropriate permissions to all tables and stored procedures that are to participate in replication.

## Sybase IQ Replicate Database Configuration

---

Learn about the configuration issues for the Sybase IQ server.

### Replication Server Installation

Replication Server automatically installs the required connection profile which provides function strings and classes to support replication into Sybase IQ.

#### *Connection Profiles*

Connection profiles allow you to configure your connection with a predefined set of properties by setting the function-string class and error class, installing the user-defined datatypes (UDD) and translations for Sybase IQ, and creating the tables required for replication in the replicate Sybase IQ database.

Connection profiles, such as `rs_ase_to_iq` and `rs_oracle_to_iq` are a part of the Replication Server installation package, and are registered when you install Replication Server. A connection profile:

## Sybase IQ as Replicate Data Server

- Customizes function strings, error classes, and user-defined datatypes. The function string replaces several default Replication Server function strings with custom function strings designed to communicate with a Sybase IQ data server and access the tables and procedures. These function strings are added to the Replication Server default **rs\_iq\_function\_class**. RTL treats customized function strings as non-compilable commands.
- Customizes class-level datatype translations. Class-level translations identify primary datatypes and the replicate datatypes the data should be translated into. Class-level translation is supplied for the Sybase IQ replicate database by the connection profile:
  - **rs\_ase\_to\_iq** – translates Adaptive Server datatypes to Sybase IQ datatypes
  - **rs\_oracle\_to\_iq** – translates Oracle datatypes to Sybase IQ datatypes
- Creates the `rs_threads`, `rs_lastcommit`, and `rs_ticket_history` tables in the Sybase IQ replicate database.
- Sets the default function-string class and error class connection properties to configure the connection to Sybase IQ:

```
set error class rs_iq_error_class
set function string rs_iq_function_class
```

### **Creating the Connection to Sybase IQ**

Set up the connection to the replicate Sybase IQ database.

1. Use **create connection** with the **using profile** clause and the relevant connection profile, and specify your replicate Sybase IQ data server and database.

For example to create a connection from an Oracle primary data server:

```
create connection to IQSRVR.iqdb
using profile rs_oracle_to_iq;standard
set username to dbmaint
set password to dbmaint
go
```

2. Use **admin who** to verify that Replication Server connects successfully to Sybase IQ.

### **Setting Sybase IQ Database Options**

You can use the **rs\_session\_setting** function with the **create function string** command to set the values for Sybase IQ parameters for the duration of the connection to the Sybase IQ replicate database. For example, you can set parameter values to optimize performance.

1. Create a new function-string class named **my\_iq\_fclass** and set **rs\_iq\_function\_class** as the parent class:

```
create function string class my_iq_fclass
set parent to rs_iq_function_class
go
```

2. Create the **rs\_session\_setting** function string for the **my\_iq\_fclass** function-string class, and include the Sybase IQ parameters and values you want to set.

For example, you can set the values of the **LOAD\_MEMORY\_MB**, **MINIMIZE\_STORAGE**, and **JOIN\_PREFERENCE** Sybase IQ database options to optimize performance:



```
create function string rs_session_setting
for my_iq_fclass
output language
'set temporary option Load_Memory_MB=''200''
set temporary option Minimize_Storage=''on''
set temporary option join_preference=5'
go
```

See *Replication Server Reference Manual > Replication Server System Functions > rs\_session\_setting*.

- Alter the connection to the iqdb database in the IQSRVR data server to use the **my\_iq\_fclass** function-string class:

```
alter connection to IQSRVR.iqdb
set function string class to my_iq_fclass
go
```

## Enable RTL

After you have granted the relevant permissions and connected to the replicate Sybase IQ database, you can enable and configure RTL for replication to Sybase IQ.

Use **dsi\_compile\_enable** to enable RTL for the connection. If you set **dsi\_compile\_enable** off, Replication Server uses continuous log-order, row-by-row replication mode. For example, set **dsi\_compile\_enable** off for an affected table if replicating net-row changes causes problems, such as when there is a trigger on the table that requires all operations on the table to be replicated in log order, and therefore compilation is not allowed.

---

**Note:** When you set **dsi\_compile\_enable** on, Replication Server disables **dsi\_cmd\_prefetch** and **dsi\_num\_large\_xact\_threads**.

---

To enable and configure RTL at the database level to affect only the specified database, enter:

```
alter connection to IQ_data_server.iq_database
set dsi_compile_enable to 'on'
go
```

You can also enable and configure RTL at the server or table levels.

- Server level – affects all database connections to Replication Server:

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

- Table level – affects only the replicate tables you specify. If you specify a parameter at both the table level and database level, the table-level parameter takes precedence over the database-level parameter. If you do not specify a table-level parameter, the setting for the parameter applies at the database level. To set a parameter for a table, use **alter connection** and the **for replicate table named** clause, for example:

```
alter connection to IQ_data_server.iq_database
for replicate table named dbo.table_name
set dsi_compile_enable to 'on'
```

Using the **for replicate table name** clause alters connection configuration at the table level. The configuration changes apply to replicate data from all the subscriptions and all the replication definitions of the tables you specify.

---

**Note:** For table-level configuration, you can use only **alter connection**, as Replication Server does not support the **for** clause with **create connection**.

---

After you execute **dsi\_compile\_enable**, suspend and resume the connection to the replicate Sybase IQ database.

### RTL Configuration Parameters

Replication Server automatically sets the Sybase-recommended default values of several parameters. You can change the values of these parameters to tune replication performance.

You must execute a separate **alter connection** command for each parameter you want to change. Do not enter more than one parameter after entering **alter connection**.

RTL automatically sets the Sybase-recommended default values for **dsi\_cdb\_max\_size**, **dsi\_compile\_max\_cmds**, **dsi\_bulk\_threshold**, **dsi\_command\_convert**, and **dsi\_compile\_retry\_threshold**. However, you can specify your own values to tune performance in your replication environment:

See *Replication Server Reference Manual > Replication Server Commands > alter connection* for full descriptions of the parameters.

#### ***dsi\_bulk\_threshold***

**dsi\_bulk\_threshold** specifies the number of net-row change commands after compilation has occurred on a table for a command type, that when reached, triggers Replication Server to use bulk copy-in on that table for the same command type. The default is 20 net row change commands.

Default is 20 net row change commands.

Example:

```
alter connection to IQSRVR.iqdb
set dsi_bulk_threshold to '15'
go
```

#### ***dsi\_cdb\_max\_size***

**dsi\_cdb\_max\_size** specifies, in megabytes (MB), the maximum size of a net-change database that Replication Server can generate during RTL processing.

Default is 1024MB.

Example:

```
alter connection to IQSRVR.iqdb
set dsi_cdb_max_size to '2048'
go
```

Replication Server uses full incremental compilation for real-time loading to Sybase IQ. With full incremental compilation, if the number of commands in the compiled transaction segment within a net-change database instance exceeds the **dsi\_compile\_max\_cmds** threshold, or if the net-change database instance size exceeds the **dsi\_cdb\_max\_size** threshold, Replication Server instructs the net-change database instance to send its transaction to the replicate database and release the memory that the instance consumed.

### ***dsi\_compile\_max\_cmds***

**dsi\_compile\_max\_cmds** specifies, in number of commands, the maximum size of a group of transactions and commands that Replication Server can compile into one compiled transaction. When RTL reaches the maximum group size for the current group that it is compiling, RTL starts a new group. Replication Server creates a net-change database instance to store the compiled transaction. Replication Server increases the net-change database size to accommodate the maximum number of commands that **dsi\_compile\_max\_cmds** allows for a group. When Replication Server reaches the maximum group size for the current group that it is compiling, Replication Server transfers the compiled transaction to the worktables in the replicate database, releases the memory consumed by that specific net-change database instance, starts a new group and creates a new net-change database instance for the new group.

If there is no more data to read, and even if the group does not reach the maximum number of commands, RTL completes grouping the current set of transactions into the current group.

Default is 10,000 commands.

Example:

```
alter connection to IQSRVR.iqdb
set dsi_compile_max_cmds to '50000'
go
```

### ***dsi\_compile\_retry\_threshold***

**dsi\_compile\_retry\_threshold** specifies a threshold value for the number of commands in a group. If the number of commands in a group containing failed transactions is smaller than the value of **dsi\_compile\_retry\_threshold**, Replication Server does not retry processing the group in RTL mode, and saves processing time, thus improving performance. Instead, Replication Server switches to continuous replication mode for the group. Continuous replication mode sends each logged change to the replicate database according to the primary database log order.

Default is 100 commands.

You need not suspend and resume database connections when you set

**dsi\_compile\_retry\_threshold**. The parameter takes effect immediately after you execute the command.

Example:

```
alter connection to IQSRVR.iqdb
set dsi_compile_retry_threshold to '200'
go
```

See *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 2 > Exceptions and Error Handling > Data Server Error Handling > Row Count Validation > Control Row Count Validation*.

### ***dsi\_command\_convert***

**dsi\_command\_convert** specifies how to convert a replicate command. A combination of these operations specifies the type of conversion:

- **d** – delete
- **i** – insert
- **u** – update
- **t** – truncate
- **none** – no operation

Combinations of operations for **dsi\_command\_convert** include **i2none**, **u2none**, **d2none**, **i2di**, **t2none**, and **u2di**. The operation before conversion precedes the “2” and the operations after conversion are after the “2”. For example:

- **d2none** – do not replicate the **delete** command. With this option, you need not customize the **rs\_delete** function string if you do not want to replicate **delete** operations.
- **i2di,u2di** – convert both **insert** and **update** to **delete** followed by **insert**, which is equivalent to an autocorrection. If you disable row count validation by setting **dsi\_row\_count\_validation** off, Sybase recommends that you set **dsi\_command\_convert** to **i2di,u2di** to avoid duplicate key errors and allow autosynchronization of databases during replication.
- **t2none** – do not replicate **truncate table**.

Default for **dsi\_command\_convert** is **none**, which means there is no command conversion.

Example:

```
alter connection to IQSRVR.iqdb
set dsi_command_convert to 'i2di,u2di'
go
```

### **See also**

- *Memory Consumption Control* on page 127

## **Enhanced Retry Mechanism**

The enhanced retry mechanism improves replication performance by reducing the number of times Replication Server retries compilation and bulk apply.

RTL attempts to group as many compilable transactions as possible together, compile the transactions in the group into a net change, and then use the bulk interface in the replicate database to apply the net changes to the replicate database. RTL invokes the retry mechanism when a replicate transaction resulting from RTL processing fails. If transactions in a group fail, RTL splits the group into two smaller groups of equal size, and retry the compilation and bulk application on each group. The retry mechanism identifies the failed transaction, allows

Replication Server to execute error action mapping, and applies all transactions preceding the failed transaction in case DSI shuts down.

The net-change database in RTL acts as an in-memory repository for storing the net row changes of a transaction, that is, the compiled transaction. The content of the net-change database is an aggregation of commands from different primary transactions that RTL is not applying in log order. Therefore, there is no means to identify a failed transaction without a retry mechanism. The retry mechanism splits a group and retries compilation and bulk application continuously as long as a transaction in the group fails. This continuous retry process can degrade performance.

The enhanced retry mechanism splits the group into three groups of equal size when RTL encounters a group containing transactions that fail, enabling the mechanism to more efficiently identify the group containing the failed transaction.

In addition, you can use the **`dsi_compile_retry_threshold`** parameter to specify a threshold value for the number of commands in a group. If the number of commands in a group containing failed transactions is smaller than the value of **`dsi_compile_retry_threshold`**, Replication Server does not retry processing the group in RTL mode, and saves processing time, thus improving performance. Instead, Replication Server switches to continuous replication mode for the group. Continuous replication mode sends each logged change to the replicate database according to the primary database log order.

## **Memory Consumption Control**

RTL uses full incremental compilation to control memory consumption and you can control the net-change database size to reduce memory consumption.

### **Full Incremental Compilation**

Full incremental compilation improves replication performance for real-time loading by reducing memory consumption during the processing of large compilable transactions that contain many commands.

Full incremental compilation can compile large transactions containing mixed **insert**, **delete**, or **update** operations. Replication Server uses full incremental compilation to apply a large compilable transaction to the replicate database, using multiple in-memory net-change database instances. Full incremental compilation divides a large transaction into a sequence of segments. Each segment consists of a group of commands.

Replication Server compiles each segment and creates a dedicated net-change database in which to store one segment. Replication Server instructs the net-change database instance to send and apply the segment to the replicate database. Replication Server then closes the net-change database instance and releases the memory consumed. Replication Server creates another net-change database instance for the next transaction segment and continues to create and close net-change database instances in sequence for all the segments.

Therefore, instead of consuming a single large portion of memory for a large net-change database instance to hold a large transaction, full incremental compilation reduces the memory requirement to the memory consumed by a single smaller net-change database instance containing just a segment of the transaction. Full incremental compilation divides the memory requirement by the number of net-change database instances used. For example, when full incremental compilation applies a large transaction with 10 net-change database instances, the memory requirement is approximately one-tenth of the requirement without full incremental compilation.

### **Net-Change Database Size**

Reduce memory consumption by the net-change database by triggering the net-change database to flush data to the replicate database once the net-change database size reaches a threshold size.

Memory consumption refers to Replication Server data structures such as the net-change database, and the data that the structures store. Net-change databases are in-memory data structures. Net-change database memory consumption can increase drastically when Replication Server compiles commands applied on a table with a large number of columns, or tables with large `text` and `image` datatype values. For example, compiling 1,000,000 rows in a table with 100 columns may consume approximately 10 times more memory than compiling the same number of rows in a table with 10 columns. Replication performance suffers when there is insufficient memory available for other processes and modules.

Replication Server uses the values you set for `dsi_cdb_max_size` and `dsi_compile_max_cmds` to control memory consumption. You can use `dsi_cdb_max_size` to control the maximum net-change database size that Replication Server can generate. Once the size reaches the threshold you set, Replication Server stops compiling new commands and transactions into the compiled transaction that Replication Server is building in the net-change database, performs the bulk apply of the compiled group to the replicate database, clears the net-change database, and releases the memory consumed by the net-change database.

The number of net-change database instances that Replication Server generates depends on the values you set with `dsi_cdb_max_size` and `memory_limit`. The estimated memory requirements for a replication system using RTL is the number of replicate connections multiplied by `dsi_cdb_max_size`.

### **Memory Control Parameters and Replication Server Processing**

Replication Server actions depend on the values you set for memory control parameters.

#### **Setting `dsi_cdb_max_size` to Different Values**

Examples that show Replication Server applying a transaction with 100,000 updates on two tables. Table1 has 100 columns and requires approximately 4GB of memory, and Table2 has 10 columns requiring approximately one-tenth the memory—400MB.

<b>dsi_cdb_max_size Value (MB)</b>	<b>Table Name</b>	<b>Impact on Replication Processing</b>
1024 (default)	Table1	Prerequisite: Set <b>memory_limit</b> in Replication Server to a value large enough to allow the construction of 1GB net-change databases.  Replication Server uses 4 1GB net-change database instances to apply the transaction.
1024 (default)	Table2	Prerequisite: Set <b>memory_limit</b> in Replication Server to a value large enough to allow the construction of 400MB net-change databases.  Replication Server uses 1 400MB net-change database instance to apply the transaction.
4096	Table1	Prerequisite: Set <b>memory_limit</b> in Replication Server to a value large enough to allow the construction of 4GB net-change databases.  Replication Server uses 1 4GB net-change database instance to apply the transaction.
4096	Table2	Prerequisite: Set <b>memory_limit</b> in Replication Server to a value large enough to allow the construction of 400MB net-change databases.  Replication Server uses 1 400MB net-change database instance to apply the transaction.

## Scenario for Replication to Sybase IQ

The scenario to set up replication to Sybase IQ using RTL and to test that replication works is described.

The Adaptive Server database administrator (ASE DBA) or the Oracle database administrator (Oracle DBA), the Sybase IQ database administrator (IQ DBA), and you, as the replication system administrator (RSA), must prepare Adaptive Server or Oracle, Replication Server, and Sybase IQ for replication and set up the connection to the Sybase IQ database:

In this scenario, *dbo* is the table owner of the *testtab* table in the *pdb1* database of the ASE\_DS primary Adaptive Server or the ORA\_DS primary Oracle server. *c1*, *c2*, and *c3* are columns in *testtab* with *int*, *int*, and *char(10)* datatypes respectively, and IQSRVR is the replicate Sybase IQ data server containing the *iqcdb* database.

## Creating Interfaces File Entries

Create an entry in the `interfaces` files of the replicate Replication Server and the Sybase IQ data server for each other.

1. Create an entry for the replicate Replication Server in the `interfaces` file (`sql.ini` file in Windows) of the Sybase IQ data server.

---

**Note:** Create an `interfaces` file for the Sybase IQ data server if the file is not in the `$$SYBASE` directory (`%SYBASE%` directory in Windows) that Sybase IQ is using.

---

2. Create an entry for the Sybase IQ data server in the `interfaces` file of the replicate Replication Server.

## Creating Test Tables

Create a test table in the primary and replicate databases, and grant maintenance user permissions to it to test that replication works.

1. In the primary database `pdb1` in the data server, create a table named `testtab` with three columns: `c1 integer`, `c2 integer` and `c3 char(10)`.

For example, in Adaptive Server:

```
use pdb1
go
create table dbo.testtab(c1 int primary key, c2 int,
c3 char(10))
go
```

See Oracle documentation to create a table in the Oracle database.

2. In the replicate database `iqdb` in the Sybase IQ IQSRVR data server, enter:

```
use iqdb
go
create table dbo.testtab(c1 int primary key, c2 int,
c3 char(10))
go
grant all on dbo.testtab to public
go
```

## Creating the Connection to the Primary and Replicate Databases

Create the primary and replicate database connections.

1. Create the connection to the primary database.
  - Adaptive Server – use the Replication Server `rs_init` utility. See *Replication Server Configuration Guide > Configure Replication Server and Add Databases using rs\_init*.



- Oracle – see the *Heterogeneous Replication Guide* and the Replication Server Options product documentation.
2. Create the connection to the Sybase IQ replicate database.

See *Replication Server Reference Manual > Replication Server Commands > create connection using profile*.

---

**Note:** You cannot use `rs_init` to create the connection to Sybase IQ.

---

This example uses the `iqdb` database in the `IQSRVR` data server, and the default `dbmaint` Sybase IQ maintenance user.

- Adaptive Server:

```
create connection to IQSRVR.iqdb
using profile rs_ase_to_iq;standard
set username to dbmaint
set password to dbmaint
go
```

- Oracle:

```
create connection to IQSRVR.iqdb
using profile rs_oracle_to_iq;standard
set username to dbmaint
set password to dbmaint
go
```

If the command is successful, you see:

```
Connection to 'IQSRVR.iqdb' is created.
```

3. Verify that the connection is running:

```
admin who
go
```

If the connection is running, you see:

Spid	Name	State	Info
63	DSI EXEC	Awaiting Command	103(1)IQSRVR.iqdb
62	DSI	Awaiting Message	103 IQSRVR.iqdb
35	SQM	Awaiting Message	103:0 IQSRVR.iqdb

## Enabling RTL

Enable RTL at the database level.

1. To enable and configure RTL at the database level to affect only the specified database, enter:

```
alter connection to IQSRVR.iqdb
set dsi_compile_enable to 'on'
go
```

2. Suspend and resume the connection to the replicate Sybase IQ database to enable the change to the connection:

```
suspend connection to IQSRVR.iqdb
go
```

```
resume connection to IQSRVR.iqdb
go
```

### Marking Tables to Prepare for Replication Testing

Mark tables in the primary database that you want to replicate to the Sybase IQ database

In these examples, dbo is the table owner of testtab in the pdb1 primary database. c1, c2, and c3 are columns in testtab with int, int, and char(10) datatypes, respectively.

1. Insert data rows into testtab for testing replication and verify the inserts are successful.

For example, in Adaptive Server:

```
insert into testtab values(1,1,'testrow 1')
insert into testtab values(2,2,'testrow 2')
insert into testtab values(3,3,'testrow 3')
go
```

If the inserts are successful, you see:

```
(1 row affected)
(1 row affected)
(1 row affected)
```

2. Mark testtab for replication.

- Adaptive Server – use the **sp\_setrepdefmode** system procedure.

- Adaptive Server 15.0.3 and later:

```
sp_setrepdefmode testtab,'owner_on'
go
```

- Versions earlier than Adaptive Server 15.0.3:

```
sp_setreptable testtab,'true', 'owner_on'
go
```

- Oracle – use the **pdb\_setreptable** Replication Agent command:

```
pdb_setreptable pdb_table, mark, owner
```

See *Replication Server Options > Replication Agent Administration Guide > Setup and Configuration > Primary Database Object Marking > Marking a Table in the Primary Database* for more usage information.

### Creating Replication Definitions and Subscriptions

Create replication definitions and subscriptions for the tables marked for replication to Sybase IQ after you enable and configure RTL.

1. Create the *repdef\_testtab* replication definition. Add any required referential constraint clauses to the replication definition to support RTL:

- Adaptive Server:

```
create replication definition repdef_testtab
with primary at ASE_DS.pdb1
with primary table named 'testtab'
```

```
with replicate table named dbo.`testtab`
(c1 int, c2 int, c3 char(10))
primary key(c1)
go
```

- Oracle:

```
create replication definition repdef_testtab
with primary at ORA_DS.pdb1
with primary table named `TESTTAB`
with replicate table named dbo.`testtab`
(C1 as c1 int, C2 as c2 int, C3 as c3 char(10))
primary key(C1)
go
```

---

**Note:** The default character case of Oracle is all upper case for object names. You can convert object names from upper to lower case in the replication definition, as shown in the example, or by using the **lfl\_character\_case** Replication Agent for Oracle configuration parameter. See *Replication Server Options > Replication Agent Reference Manual > Configuration Parameters > Configuration Parameter Reference > lfl\_character\_case*.

---

2. Create subscriptions to match each of the table and stored procedure replication definitions:

```
create subscription sub_testtab for repdef_testtab
with replicate at IQSRVR.iqdb
go
```

3. Verify that `testtab` is materialized by logging in to Sybase IQ and executing:

```
select * from dbo.testtab
go
```

If materialization is successful, you see:

```
c1          c2          c3
-----
1           1           testrow 1
2           2           testrow 2
3           3           testrow 3
(3 rows affected)
```

### See also

- *Tables with Referential Constraints* on page 134

## Verifying That RTL Works

Learn how to check that RTL works.

1. Log in to the primary data server and execute some operations, such as inserting new rows into `testtab`.

For example, in Adaptive Server:

```
insert into testtab values(4,4,'testrow 4')
insert into testtab values(5,5,'testrow 5')
```

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```
insert into testtab values(6,6,'testrow 6')
go
```

You should see:

```
(1 row affected)
(1 row affected)
(1 row affected)
```

2. Log in to Sybase IQ and verify that the changes to `testtab` have replicated to the Sybase IQ database:

```
select * from dbo.testtab
go
```

If replication is successful, you see:

```
c1          c2          c3
-----
1           1           testrow 1
2           2           testrow 2
3           3           testrow 3
4           4           testrow 4
5           5           testrow 5
6           6           testrow 6
(6 rows affected)
```

## Tables with Referential Constraints

---

You can use a replication definition to specify tables that have referential constraints, such as a foreign key and other check constraints, so that RTL is aware of these tables.

Usually, the referencing table contains referential constraints for a referenced table within the same primary database. However, RTL extends referential constraints support to referenced tables from multiple primary databases.

You can specify the referencing table in a replication definition for each primary database. However, if multiple referential constraints conflict with each other, Replication Server randomly selects one.

## Replication Definitions Creation and Alteration

Use the **create replication definition** command with the **references** parameter to specify the table with referential constraints.

```
create replication definition
...
(column_name [as replicate_column_name]
...
[map to published_datatype]] [quoted]
[references [table_owner.]table_name [(column_name)]] ...)
....]
```

Use the **alter replication definition** command with the **references** parameter to add or change a referencing table. Use the **null** option to drop a reference.

**alter replication definition**

```

.....
add column_name [as replicate_column_name]
[map to published_datatype] [quoted]
[references [table_owner.]table_name [(column_name)]
...
| alter columns with column_name references
{[table_owner.]table_name [(column_name)] | NULL}
[, column_name references {[table_owner.]table_name [(column_name)]
| NULL}
...

```

For both **alter replication definition** and **create replication definition** with the **reference** clause, Replication Server:

- Treats the **reference** clause as a column property. Each column can reference only one table.
- Does not process the column name you provide in the **column\_name** parameter within the **reference** clause.
- Does not allow referential constraints with cyclical references. For example, the original referenced table cannot have a referential constraint to the original referencing table.

During replication processing, RTL loads:

- Inserts to the referenced tables before the referencing table you specify in the replication definition.
- Deletes to the referenced tables after the table you specify in the replication definition.

In some cases, updates to both tables fail because of conflicts. To prevent RTL from retrying replication processing, and thus decreasing performance, you can:

- Stop replication updates by setting **dsi\_command\_convert** to “**u2di**,” which converts updates to deletes and inserts.
- Turn off **dsi\_compile\_enable** to avoid compiling the affected tables.

RTL cannot compile tables with customized function strings, and tables that have referential constraints to an existing table that it cannot compile. By marking out these tables, RTL optimizes replication processing by avoiding transaction retries due to referential constraint errors.

## Display RTL Information

---

You can display information on configuration parameter properties and table references.

### *Display Configuration Parameter Properties*

Use **admin config** to view information about database-level and table-level configuration parameters as shown in the examples.

- Database-level:
  - To display all database-level configuration parameters for the connection to the nydbl database of the NY\_DS data server (NY\_DS.nydbl), enter:
 

```
admin config, "connection", NY_DS, nydbl
```
  - To verify that **dsi\_compile\_enable** is **on** for the connection to NY\_DS.nydbl, enter:
 

```
admin config, "connection", NY_DS, nydbl, dsi_compile_enable
```
  - To display all the database-level configuration parameters that have "enable" as part of the name, such as **dsi\_compile\_enable**, enter:
 

```
admin config, "connection", NY_DS, nydbl, "enable"
```

---

**Note:** You must enclose "enable" in quotes because it is a reserved word in Replication Server. See *Replication Server Reference Manual > Topics > Reserved Words*.

---

- Table-level:
 

To display all configuration parameters after using **dsi\_command\_convert** to set **d2none** on the tbl table in the nydbl database of the NY\_DS data server, enter:

```
admin config, "table", NY_DS, nydbl
```

See *Replication Server Reference Manual > Replication Server Commands > admin config*.

### *Display Table References*

Use **rs\_helprep**, which you can execute on the Replication Server System Database (RSSD), to view information about table references and RTL information.

To display information about the **authors\_repdef** replication definition created using **create replication definition**, enter:

```
rs_helprep authors_repdef
```

See *Replication Server Reference Manual > RSSD Stored Procedures > rs\_helprep*.

## **System Table Support in Replication Server**

---

Replication Server uses the `rs_tbcfg` table to store support table-level configuration parameters, and the `ref_objowner` and `ref_objname` columns in the `rs_columns` table to support referential constraints.

See *Replication Server Reference Manual > Replication Server System Tables* for full table descriptions.

## **Mixed-Version Support and Backward Compatibility**

---

RTL can replicate referential constraints specified in replication definitions only if the outbound route version is later than 15.5.

RTL works if the outbound route version is earlier than 15.5. However, no referential constraint information is available to a Replication Server with version 15.5 or later.

Continuous replication is the default replication mode available to all supported versions of Replication Server. RTL is available only with Replication Server 15.5 and later.

## **Migration from the Staging Solution to RTL**

---

Migrate to the real-time loading solution if you are currently using the staging solution for replication to Sybase IQ.

The scenario assumes a replication topology where `pdb` is the primary database, `PRS` is the primary Replication Server, `RRS` is the replicate Replication Server, `staging_db` is the staging database, and `iqdb` is the replicate Sybase IQ database. The data flow in this scenario is:

```
pdb -----> PRS -----> RRS -----> staging_db -----> iqdb
```

## **Preparing to Migrate from the Staging Solution**

Before you migrate from the staging solution, you need to perform some tasks.

1. You must upgrade both the primary and replicate Replication Servers to version 15.5 or later.  
See the *Replication Server Installation Guide* and *Replication Server Configuration Guide*.
2. Verify that no transactions flow into `pdb` and that the replication system is quiesced during migration:
  - a) Stop Replication Agent for all primary databases and system databases by executing on Replication Server:

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```
suspend log transfer from all
```

- b) Stop RepAgent for the RSSD if you are using Adaptive Server as the RSSD:

```
sp_stop_rep_agent rssid_name
```

- c) Verify that the Replication Server queues have drained and that Replication Server has been quiesced by executing:

```
admin quiesce_check
```

Retry with **admin quiesce\_force\_rsi** if Replication Server is not quiesced yet. If Replication Server is not quiesced, you may lose data.

3. Verify that `pqdb` and `iqdb` are synchronized.

You can resynchronize the databases by loading data to `iqdb` from the staging database after all the data is replicated to the staging database. If you do not resynchronize the databases, you must purge and materialize `iqdb`.

4. Add an entry for the replicate Replication Server to the Sybase IQ `interfaces` file to allow the Sybase IQ server to connect to the replicate Replication Server and pull data.

## Migrating to the Real-Time Loading Solution

Migrate from the staging solution to RTL.

1. Create a maintenance user in the replicate Sybase IQ data server, or you can use the existing maintenance user.
2. Create the connection to the replicate Sybase IQ database from the replicate Replication Server using the relevant connection profile and the maintenance user from step 1, such as *dbmaint*.

- Adaptive Server:

```
create connection to IQSRVR.iqdb
using profile rs_ase_to_iq;standard
set username to dbmaint
set password to dbmaint
go
```

- Oracle:

```
create connection to IQSRVR.iqdb
using profile rs_oracle_to_iq;standard
set username to dbmaint
set password to dbmaint
go
```

3. At the primary database, if a table owned by *dbo* is not marked as **owner\_on**, you must enable **owner\_on** for the table so that Sybase IQ can find the table since *dbo* does not exist in Sybase IQ.

- Adaptive Server

- Adaptive Server 15.0.3 and later:

```
sp_setrepdefmode testtab, 'owner_on'
go
```

- Versions earlier than Adaptive Server 15.0.3:



```
sp_setreptable testtab, 'true', 'owner_on'
go
```

- Oracle

```
pdb_setreptable testtab, mark, owner
go
```

4. Recreate the replication definition to include owner information since you have enabled **owner\_on** for Adaptive Server or **owner** for Oracle.
5. If there are referential constraints between tables, you must alter the replication definition to define referential constraints so that Replication Server is aware of the referential constraints and can perform bulk apply in the proper order.
6. Enable RTL for the connection to the replicate database:

```
alter connection to iqserver_name.rdb
set dsi_compile_enable to 'on'
```

After suspending and resuming the connection, the change in the connection takes effect.

7. Create subscriptions for each table. If the primary and replicate database are synchronized, include the **without materialization** clause in the subscription. Otherwise you must enable autocorrection during materialization.

You can now replicate directly from the primary data server to Sybase IQ.

### See also

- *Tables with Referential Constraints* on page 134

## Cleaning Up After Migration

Clean up the systems in the staging solution after enabling and configuring replication using RTL.

1. Drop subscriptions of the staging database.
2. Drop the replication definition that you are not using.
3. Drop connections to the staging database from the replicate Replication Server.
4. Terminate the environment for pulling data from the staging database to Sybase IQ.

## Replication Server and Sybase IQ InfoPrimer Integration

Replication Server integrates with Sybase IQ InfoPrimer to support replication between a primary Adaptive Server database with a schema that is different from a replicate Sybase IQ database.

Sybase IQ InfoPrimer provides effective capabilities for transforming and loading data into a Sybase IQ database, but its extract capability lacks the real-time monitoring of Replication Server that is needed to maintain a replicate Sybase IQ database with the most current data. The Replication Server Real-Time Loading (RTL) feature uses bulk operation processing and

compiled operations to achieve high-performance replication, but Replication Server lacks the data transformation and loading capabilities of Sybase IQ InfoPrimer. With the integration of Replication Server and Sybase IQ InfoPrimer, you can maintain a near real-time copy of Adaptive Server data in a replicate Sybase IQ database with different schema than the source. The integrated Replication Server and Sybase IQ InfoPrimer solution works in two parts: initial data materialization and ongoing data processing.

### *Materialization*

The integrated Replication Server and Sybase IQ InfoPrimer solution performs a nonatomic bulk materialization of data from an Adaptive Server primary database to a replicate Sybase IQ database. The materialization is based on the Replication Server bulk materialization option and uses autocorrection where required.

Sybase IQ InfoPrimer creates staging tables on the replicate Sybase IQ database and performs the data-extract step of the materialization process on each primary database table.

Transformation stored procedures execute against the stage tables, and the result is written to base tables. The base tables, also known as end-user tables, are then used for business analysis.

### *Ongoing Data Processing*

For specified tables, Replication Server uses the same staging tables and transformation stored procedures that were created in the materialization phase. Where possible, Replication Server compiles and loads operations to the staging tables, after which Replication Server executes the transformation stored procedures to update the base tables. In this way, Replication Server maintains a near real-time copy of data in the replicate Sybase IQ database.

### *Licensing*

Special licensing requirements apply to the integration of Replication Server and Sybase IQ InfoPrimer. See *Replication Server New Features Guide > New Feature in Replication Server Version 15.6 ESD #1 > Licensing*.

## **Using the Replication Server and Sybase IQ InfoPrimer Integration**

Use Sybase IQ InfoPrimer to materialize data into Sybase IQ with Replication Server materialization methods, and configure Replication Server to process updates made to primary data.

### **1. Before materialization:**

- Create an Extract and Load (EL) project in Sybase IQ InfoPrimer, selecting **Materialization with Replication Server**.

In the RepServer tab of the EL project editor, you must also specify connection information for the primary Replication Server and the replicate Replication Server, if it is different from the primary. Sybase IQ InfoPrimer adds a command to the Processing tab. Do not modify or delete this command.

For each source table, Sybase IQ InfoPrimer creates the required staging table definitions. Generate these staging tables on the replicate Sybase IQ database by

selecting the **Create missing destination tables** icon on the Tables tab of the EL project editor.

---

**Note:** If you are attempting to rematerialize, you must clear the `rs_status` table.

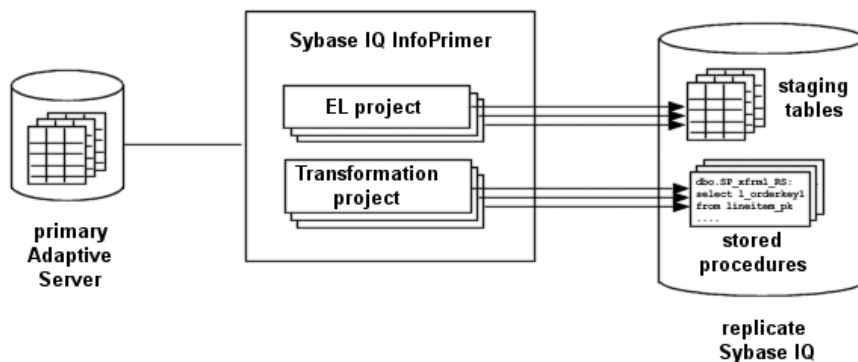
---

- Create a SQL Transformation project, and model the transformation for each set of staging tables (insert, update, and delete) that have been generated in the replicate Sybase IQ database. Use the SQL Transformation project to deploy each set of transformations as a stored procedure in the replicate Sybase IQ database.

---

**Note:** These transformation stored procedures truncate their corresponding staging tables when operations have been processed.

---



2. In your Replication Server instance, use the **stage\_operations** connection parameter to configure the replicate database connection to stage operations for the tables specified in your EL project.

---

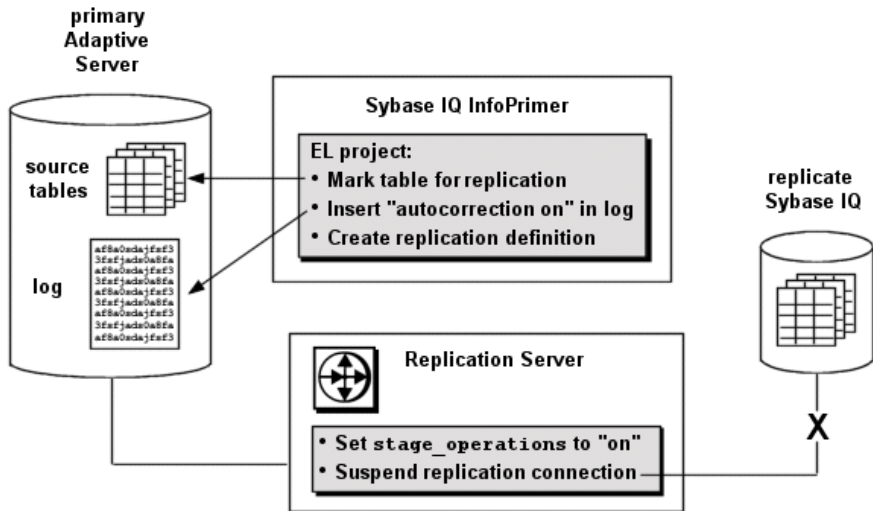
**Note:** If **stage\_operations** is set to on, Replication Server ignores the setting of **dsi\_compile\_enable** and enables RTL for the connection. Operations are compiled, as when **dsi\_compile\_enable** is set to on, and then staged.

---

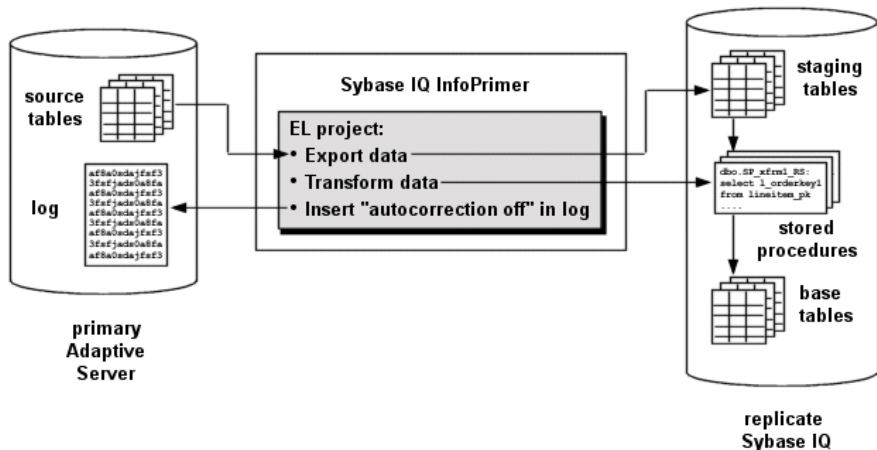
In Sybase IQ InfoPrimer, execute your EL project. For each primary table specified, the EL project:

- a) Marks the table for replication.
- b) Inserts an `autocorrection` record in the primary database log, which results in suspension of the Replication Server replicate database connection.
- c) Creates a table replication definition in the RSSD.

## Sybase IQ as Replicate Data Server



3. Your Sybase IQ InfoPrimer EL project exports primary data for each table into the corresponding staging tables on the replicate Sybase IQ, executes the transformation stored procedures, and inserts an `autocorrection off` record in the primary database log.

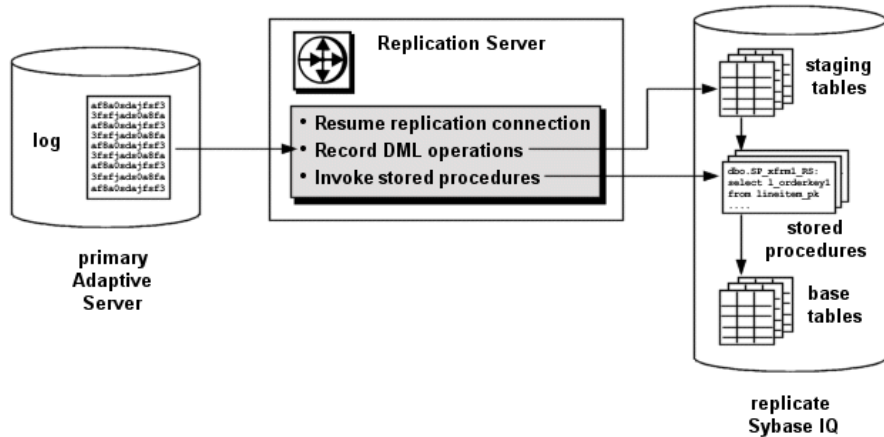


4. The Replication Server replicate database connection is resumed, and Replication Server processes any further changes to marked primary database tables using the staging tables and transformation stored procedures on the replicate Sybase IQ database.

---

**Note:** Sybase IQ InfoPrimer is only used for data migration and creating the staging tables and transformation stored procedures. It is not involved in replication.

---



### Base Tables

Base tables contain data in its final form at the replicate Sybase IQ database.

Base table data can result from:

- SQL transformations – When the Replication Server replicate database connection has been configured to stage operations, the result of transformation stored procedures executing against the stage tables is written to the base tables.
- Replication – If a table has been excluded from staging, Replication Server bypasses the staging tables and replicates data directly to the base tables.

### Staging Tables

If your Replication Server replicate database connection has been configured to stage operations logged for a primary table, these operations are compiled where possible and written to staging tables on the replicate Sybase IQ database.

For each table to be staged, there are three staging tables, each corresponding to DELETE, INSERT, and UPDATE operations:

- *owner\_table\_name\_DELETE\_RS*
- *owner\_table\_name\_INSERT\_RS*
- *owner\_table\_name\_UPDATE\_RS*

where *owner* and *table\_name* are the owner and name of the corresponding primary database table. The names of these tables are generated by your EL project, and they cannot be changed.

---

**Note:** The Tables tab of your EL project displays only the insert staging table. However, the Table Creation window displays all three staging tables corresponding to a specified primary database table.

---

You must identify which primary database tables are to be staged in a Sybase IQ InfoPrimer EL project. You may also selectively exclude replicate tables from staging. For a table that has been excluded from staging, no corresponding staging tables need to be created, and data will be replicated from the primary table to a replicate table in the replicate Sybase IQ database.

If you configure a replicate database connection to stage tables but no staging tables exist in the replicate Sybase IQ database, the replicate database connection will be suspended. If a replication definition includes columns that are declared as identity columns, these will not be declared as identity columns in the corresponding staging tables.

### *Table Compilation*

Compilation is not performed on noncompilable tables. Tables are considered noncompilable if they have RTL disabled, modified function strings, or minimal column replication enabled. Operations to noncompilable tables are captured in an ordered list and applied to the corresponding replicate table after compilation is complete.

---

**Note:** After Replication Server commits a staged operation, the transformation stored procedures truncate the corresponding staging tables. You should therefore not use the Replication Server **rs\_subcmp** utility to validate staging tables.

---

### *Insert Staging Table Structure*

Apart from changes and filtering applied by the corresponding replication definition, the insert staging table contains the same number of columns and the same column names as the primary table.

### *Delete Staging Table Structure*

The delete staging table contains only the primary-key columns specified in the corresponding replication definition.

If no primary key is specified in the replication definition, the delete staging table contains all published columns except for:

- approximate numeric columns
- encrypted columns
- Java columns
- LOB columns

---

**Note:** Sybase recommends that you specify a primary key in your table replication definition to simplify processing and improve performance.

---

### Update Staging Table Structure

The update staging table contains two columns for every primary-key column specified in the corresponding replication definition, one each for the column data before and after a change.

The update staging table also contains a column for each nonprimary-key column specified in the replication definition. To track whether changes have been made to data in these nonprimary-key columns, the update staging table contains one or more bitmap columns. Each bitmap column is of type `int` and can therefore track 32 non-primary key columns. A value of 1 constitutes a dirty bit, indicating that data has changed in the column corresponding to that bit position.

---

**Note:** The before-change and bitmap columns of the update staging table are not visible in the SQL Transformation project in Sybase IQ InfoPrimer.

---

### Transformation Stored Procedures

For every primary database table that is staged, there should be a corresponding transformation stored procedure in the replicate Sybase IQ database. Replication Server executes these stored procedures against the staging tables, and the results are written to the base tables.

You must specify the transformations to be performed by these stored procedures in a Sybase IQ InfoPrimer SQL Transformation project and deploy the stored procedures to the replicate Sybase IQ database.

If you attempt to use stored procedures that do not exist in the replicate Sybase IQ database, or if a stored procedure fails to execute properly, the replicate database connection will be suspended.

---

**Note:** To ensure that you can see all the tables involved in a SQL Transformation project, do not select a schema in the project properties for the SQL Transformation project until you are ready to deploy your stored procedures to the replicate Sybase IQ database.

---

## Parameters

Replication Server uses the **stage\_operations** and **dsi\_stage\_all\_ops** parameters to control table staging.

### stage\_operations

Set the **stage\_operations** parameter of the **create connection** or **alter connection** command to have Replication Server write operations to staging tables for the specified connection.

You can configure staging for the replicate database connection. For example:

```
create connection to SYDNEY_IQ_RS.iq_db
using profile rs_ase_to_iq;standard
set username pubs2_maint
set password pubs2_maint_pw
set stage_operations to "on"
```

## Sybase IQ as Replicate Data Server

To selectively enable or disable staging for individual tables, use the **stage\_operations** parameter of the **alter connection** command in reference to a specific replicate table. For example:

```
alter connection to SYDNEY_IQ_RS.iq_db
for replicate table named lineitem_5
set stage_operations to "off"
```

Here, Replication Server will not stage operations for the `lineitem_5` table but will instead replicate operations as normal.

---

**Note:** The **stage\_operations** parameter can only be set for a connection to a Sybase IQ replicate (where the **dsi\_dataserver\_make** parameter is set to `iq`). The **dsi\_dataserver\_make** connection parameter is set appropriately when you use the Sybase IQ connection profile to create the connection.

---

### *dsi\_compile\_enable*

If **stage\_operations** is set to on, Replication Server ignores the setting of **dsi\_compile\_enable** and enables RTL for the connection. Operations are compiled, as when **dsi\_compile\_enable** is set to on, and then staged.

### **dsi\_stage\_all\_ops**

Use the **dsi\_stage\_all\_ops** parameter of the **alter connection** command to prevent operation compilation for specified tables.

If table history must be preserved, as in the case of slowly changing dimension (SCD) tables, set **dsi\_stage\_all\_ops** to on. For example:

```
alter connection to SYDNEY_IQ_RS.iq_db
for replicate table named lineitem_5
set dsi_stage_all_ops to "on"
```

## **Replication Server Components**

Replication Server requires additional components to support the integration with Sybase IQ InfoPrimer.

### **The rs\_status Table**

The `rs_status` table stores information about the progress of materialization.

Column	Datatype	Description
schema	varchar (255)	Owner of table being materialized
table- name	varchar (255)	Name of table being materialized



Column	Datatype	Description
action	varchar (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I – initial load</li> <li>A – autocorrection phase</li> <li>R – replication</li> </ul>
start-time	time-stamp	Time action was started
endtime	time-stamp	Time action completed
status	varchar (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P – action in progress</li> <li>X – execution complete</li> <li>E – execution error</li> </ul>
pid	int	Reserved

For example, if autocorrection is in progress for my\_table, rs\_status contains a row like this:

```

schema tablename action starttime                endtime status pid
-----
sys    my_table  A      2011-07-11 19:11:25.531          P
    
```

If autocorrection is complete for my\_table, rs\_status contains a row like this:

```

schema tablename action starttime
-----
sys    my_table  A      2011-07-11 19:11:25.531

endtime                status pid
-----
2011-07-11 19:12:14.326 X
    
```

There is no automatic cleanup of rs\_status data. Before you attempt to rematerialize a table, you must delete its corresponding row from rs\_status:

```
delete rs_status where tablename=tablename and schema=owner
```

### **Autocorrection Functions**

Replication Server uses the **rs\_autoc\_on**, **rs\_autoc\_off**, and **rs\_autoc\_ignore** functions to update the rs\_status table.

See *Replication Server Reference Manual > Replication Server System Functions*.

### *System Variables*

The **rs\_autoc\_on** and **rs\_autoc\_off** functions use two system variables when updating the rs\_status table:

## Sybase IQ as Replicate Data Server

- *rs\_deliver\_as\_name* – specifies the name of the replicate table affected by autocorrection.
- *rs\_repl\_objowner* – specifies the owner of the replicate table affected by autocorrection.

## **Default Datatype Translation**

Sybase IQ supports all Adaptive Server datatypes in their native formats, so no Adaptive Server-to-Sybase IQ datatype translation is required.

## **Unsupported Features**

The integration of Replication Server with Sybase IQ InfoPrimer is limited to certain features and platforms.

The integration of Replication Server with Sybase IQ InfoPrimer does not support:

- any replicate database other than Sybase IQ
- any primary database other than Adaptive Server
- replicated stored procedures
- custom function strings
- any pre-staging operation transformations other than those provided by RTL
- any transformations following those performed by the transformation stored procedures in the replicate Sybase IQ database

# Heterogeneous Warm Standby for Oracle

A *warm standby application* is a pair of databases, one of which is a backup copy of the other. Client applications update the *active database*; Replication Server maintains the *standby database* as a copy of the active database.

If the active database fails, or if you need to perform maintenance on the active database or on the data server, a switch to the standby database allows client applications to resume work with little interruption.

To keep the standby database consistent with the active database, Replication Server reproduces transaction information retrieved from the active database's transaction log. Subscriptions are not needed to replicate data into the standby database.

## How a Warm Standby for Oracle Works

---

The active database and the standby database appear in the replication system as a connection from the Replication Server to a single logical database in a warm standby application.

In the warm standby application:

- Client applications execute transactions in the active database.
- The Replication Agent for the active database retrieves transactions from the transaction log and forwards them to Replication Server.
- Replication Server executes the transactions in the standby database.
- Replication Server may also copy transactions to destination databases and remote Replication Servers.

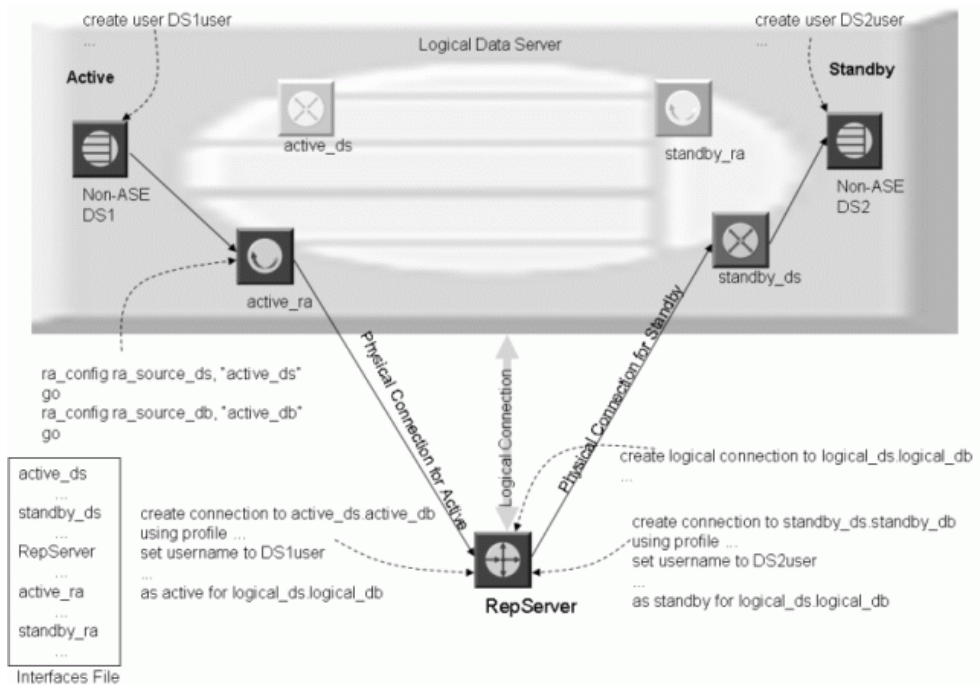
In many Replication Server applications:

- A primary database is the source of data that is copied to other databases through the use of replication definitions and subscriptions.
- A destination database receives data from the primary (source) database.

For detailed information about database connections, see *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 2 > Manage Warm Standby Applications*.

## Warm Standby Application

Illustrates the normal operation of an example warm standby application.



## Warm Standby Requirements and Restrictions

Be familiar with the requirements and restrictions of Replication Server warm standby applications.

- One Replication Server manages both the active and standby databases. Both the active and standby databases must be from the same vendor.
- Replication Server does not switch client applications to the standby database.
- Run the data server for the active and standby databases on different machines. Putting the active and standby databases on the same data server or hardware resources undermines the benefits of the warm standby feature.
- Replication Server does not support warm standby replication between different platforms.
- Sybase recommends that tables in the active and standby databases should have a primary key defined.

## Function Strings for Maintaining Standby Database

---

Replication Server uses the system-provided function-string class **rs\_oracle\_function\_class** for the standby DSI, which is the connection to the standby database.

The function string class includes:

- **rs\_marker** – marks the point in the transaction log of the active database where replication must be enabled for the standby connection. Everything before the marker is not replicated while everything after the marker is replicated.
- **rs\_repl\_off** – disables replication for the current session.
- **rs\_triggers\_reset** – disables all triggers at the replicate database that triggers firing for the current session.
- **rs\_trunc\_set** – moves the truncation point used by the Replication Agent for Oracle to the end of the transaction log.

## Replicated Information for an Oracle Warm Standby Application

---

Replication Agent supports different methods for enabling replication to the Oracle standby database.

The level and type of information that Replication Server copies to the standby database depends on the method you choose; one of:

- **pdb\_setrepddl** – allows replication of DDL commands and procedures that make changes to system tables stored in the database. You can use DDL commands to create, alter, and drop database objects, such as tables and views. Supported DDL system procedures affect information about database objects, and executed at the standby database by the DDL user.
- **pdb\_setreptable** – marks all user tables or a specified table for replication.

Optionally, you can also use **pdb\_setrepproc** to tell Replication Agent which user-stored procedures to replicate to the standby database.

For detailed information on Replication Agent for Oracle configuration parameters, see *Replication Agent Reference Manual > Configuration Parameters*.

## Setting Up Warm Standby Databases

---

Set up databases for a warm standby application.

### Prerequisites

Perform these tasks before setting up the databases:

- Install the Replication Server that manages the active and standby databases. A single Replication Server manages both the active and the standby databases.
- Set up ECDA or ExpressConnect for Oracle connectivity. If using ECDA, one copy at primary site and one copy at standby site must be running and configured to communicate with the Oracle databases.
- Configure the Replication Agent, and verify that it is running in admin mode for both the active and the standby databases.
- Define the DDL user name in both the active and the standby databases, and verify that it is configured in both the Replication Agents. The **ddl\_username** parameter is the database user name included in LTL for replicating DDL commands to the standby or target database. This user must have permission to execute all replicated DDL commands at the target database. The DDL user must be different from the maintenance user. In addition, the DDL user must also have **alter session** permission to execute the DDL command as the user who executed at the active database. The **ddl\_password** parameter is the password corresponding to the database user name.

### Task

1. Create a single logical connection to be used by both the active and standby databases.
2. Use the Replication Server **create connection** command to add the active database to the replication system. You need not add the active database if it has already been added to the replication system.
3. Use the Replication Server **create connection** command to add the standby database to the replication system.

## Creating the Logical Connection

Create the logical connection for a warm standby application.

1. Using a login name with **sa** permission, log in to the Replication Server that will manage the warm standby databases.
2. Execute the **create logical connection** command:

```
logical_ds.logical_db
```

```
create logical connection to logical_ds.logical_db
```

The data server name and database name can be any valid object name. Typical values might include Oracle System Identifier (SID), to relate the logical connection to the physical Oracle implementation.

### **Naming the Logical Connection**

Use the form *logical\_ds.logical\_db* to name the logical connection.

There are two methods for naming the logical connection:

- If the active database has not yet been added to the replication system, use a different name for the logical connection than for the active database. Using unique names for the logical and physical connections makes switching the active database more straightforward.
- If the active database has previously been added to the replication system, use the *data\_server* and *database* names of the active database for the logical connection name. The logical connection inherits any existing replication definitions and subscriptions that reference this physical database.

When you create a replication definition or subscription for a warm standby application, specify the logical connection instead of a physical connection. Specifying the logical connection allows Replication Server to reference the currently active database.

## **Initializing the Replication Agent for the Active Database**

Start the Replication Agent for Oracle (RAO) instance and connect to it using **isql**.

1. Set the archive log file path of the source Oracle database:

```
ra_config pdb_include_archives, true
go
ra_config pdb_archive_path, <path-to-oracle-archive-directory>
go
```

2. Configure connection of Replication Agent to the primary database:

```
ra_config pds_host_name, <the host name of the source oracle>
go
ra_config pds_port_number <the port number of the source oracle>
go
ra_config pds_database_name, <the source oracle database name>
go
ra_config pds_username, <the oracle user for Replication Agent>
go
ra_config pds_password, <password>
go
test_connection PDS
go
```

If the connection is established successfully, you see:

```
Type      Connection
-----
PDS       succeeded
```

### 3. Configure the Replication Agent connection to Replication Server:

```
ra_config rs_host_name, <the host name of the Replication Server>
go
ra_config rs_port_number, <the port number of the
Replication Server>
go
ra_config rs_username, <the Replication Server user for
Replication Agent>
go
ra_config rs_password, <password>
go
ra_config rs_source_ds ',' <the DCON server name>
go
ra_config rs_source_db ',' <the source oracle database name>
go
```

**Note:** If you are using ExpressConnect for Oracle, replace the DirectConnect server name with the name of the Oracle instance. For example:

```
ra_config rs_source_ds, 'ordb'
go
rs_config rs_source_db, 'ordb'
go
```

### 4. Configuring the Replication Agent connection to ERSSD:

```
ra_config rssid_host_name <the host name of the ERSSD>
go
ra_config rssid_port_number, <the port number of the ERSSD>
go
ra_config rssid_username, <the ERSSD user for
Replication Agent>
go
ra_config rssid_password, <password>
go
ra_config rssid_database_name, <the database name of the ERSSD>
go
test_connection RS
go
```

If the connection is established successfully, you see:

```
Type      Connection
-----
RS        succeeded
```

### 5. If the character set of Replication Server is not the same as Replication Agent, update the Replication Server character set:

```
ra_config rs_charset, <the charset of the Replication Server>
```

### 6. Create a replication definition for each table marked for replication:

```
ra_config pdb_auto_create_repdefs, true
go
```



7. Set automatic marking of user tables:

```
ra_config pdb_automark_tables, true
go
```

8. Initialize the Replication Agent transaction log:

```
pdb_xlog init
```

9. Enable DDL replication for the active database. Enter:

```
pdb_setrepddl enable
```

---

**Note:** Some DDL commands are filtered even when DDL replication is enabled. If you are enabling DDL replication, you must also set **ddl\_password** and **ddl\_username**.

---

10. Create replication definitions for tables created before Replication Agent was initialized:

```
rs_create_repdef all
go
```

---

**Note:** If you designate as the active database one that has already been added to the replication system, the Replication Agent for the active database is suspended when you create the logical connection.

- Resume the Replication Agent:

```
resume
go
```

---

## Adding the Active Database to the Replication System

Create connection to the active database.

1. Log in to Replication Server using a login name with suitable permission.
2. Execute:

```
create connection to active_ds.active_db
using profile ...
set username to ...
set password to ...
with log transfer on
as active for logical_ds.logical_db
```

If you are using ExpressConnect for Oracle, execute:

```
create connection to ordb.ordb/*oracle data server name. database
name*/
using profile rs_oracle_to_oracle;eco
set username to ...
set password to ...
with log transfer on
as active for logical_ds.logical_db
go
```

Alternatively, if you are using ECDA, execute:

## Heterogeneous Warm Standby for Oracle

```
create connection to dco2active.ordb/*dco instance name.database
name*/
using profile rs_oracle_to_oracle;ecda
set username to ...
set password to ...
with log transfer on
as active for logical_ds.logical_db
go
```

### Initializing the Standby Database

Initialize the standby database with data from the active database using the dump and load technique.

For detailed information about how to dump data from active database and load to standby database, see the Oracle documentation.

### Initializing the Replication Agent for the Standby Database

Start the Replication Agent for Oracle (RAO) instance and connect to it using **isql**.

1. Set the archive log file path of the standby Oracle databases:

```
ra_config pdb_include_archives, true
go
ra_config pdb_archive_path, <path-to-oracle-archive-directory>
go
```

2. Configure connection of Replication Agent to the standby database:

```
ra_config pds_host_name, <the host name of the standby oracle>
go
ra_config pds_port_number <the port number of the standby oracle>
go
ra_config pds_database_name,<the standby oracle database name>
go
ra_config pds_username, <the oracle user for Replication Agent>
go
ra_config pds_password, <password>
go
test_connection PDS
go
```

If the connection is established successfully, you see:

```
Type      Connection
```

```
-----
```

```
PDS      succeeded
```

3. Configure the Replication Agent connection to Replication Server:

```
ra_config rs_host_name, <the host name of the Replication Server>
go
ra_config rs_port_number, <the port number of the
Replication Server>
go
ra_config rs_username, <the Replication Server user for
```

```

Replication Agent>
go
ra_config rs_password, <password>
go
ra_config rs_source_ds ', '<the DCON server name>
go
ra_config rs_source_db ', '<the standby oracle database name>
go

```

**Note:** If you are using ExpressConnect for Oracle, replace the DirectConnect server name with the name of the Oracle instance. For example:

```

ra_config rs_source_ds, 'ordb'
go
rs_config rs_source_db, 'ordb'
go

```

#### 4. Configuring the Replication Agent connection to ERSSD:

```

ra_config rssid_host_name <the host name of the ERSSD>
go
ra_config rssid_port_number, <the port number of the ERSSD>
go
ra_config rssid_username, <the ERSSD user for
Replication Agent>
go
ra_config rssid_password, <password>
go
ra_config rssid_database_name, <the database name of the ERSSD>
go
test_connection RS
go

```

If the connection is established successfully, you see:

```

Type      Connection
-----
RS        succeeded

```

#### 5. If the character set of Replication Server is not the same as Replication Agent, update the Replication Server character set:

```

ra_config rs_charset, <the charset of the Replication Server>

```

#### 6. Create a replication definition for each table marked for replication:

```

ra_config pdb_auto_create_repdefs, true
go

```

#### 7. Set automatic marking of user tables:

```

ra_config pdb_automark_tables, true
go

```

#### 8. Initialize the Replication Agent transaction log:

```

pdb_xlog init

```

#### 9. Enable DDL replication for the active database:

## Heterogeneous Warm Standby for Oracle

```
pdb_setrepddl enable
```

**Note:** Some DDL commands are filtered even when DDL replication is enabled. If you are enabling DDL replication, you must also set **ddl\_password** and **ddl\_username**.

10. Configure the Replication Agent to work in standby mode. Set the **ra\_standby** configuration parameter to “true” to work in standby mode.

```
ra_config ra_standby,'true'  
go
```

## Creating Connection to the Standby Database

Create a standby database connection.

1. Log in to Replication Server using a login name with suitable permission.
2. Execute:

```
create connection to standby_ds.standby_db  
using profile ...  
set username to ...  
set password to ...  
with log transfer on  
as standby for logical_ds.logical_db
```

## Resuming Connection to the Active Database and the Standby Database

Resume the active database and standby database connections.

During initialization of the standby database, Replication Server suspended the connection to the active database.

1. Execute this command in the Replication Server:
2. After resuming connections to the active and standby databases, check the warm standby status:

```
admin logical_status [,logical_ds,logical_db]  
go
```

## Resuming the Replication Agents for the Active and Standby Databases

Resume the Replication Agents for the active and standby databases to start scanning the database log for transactions to replicate.

In each Replication Agent, enter:

```
resume  
go
```

## Switching the Active and Standby Databases

---

Switch to the standby database when the active database fails, or you want to perform maintenance on the active database.

1. At the Replication Server, enter:

```
switch active for logical_ds.logical_db
to standby_ds.standby_db
```

See "Internal Switching Steps" for information on what Replication Server does when you switch.

2. To monitor the progress of a switch, enter:

```
admin logical_status, logical_ds, logical_db
```

The Operation in Progress and State of Operation in Progress output columns indicate the switch status.

3. When the active database switch is complete, resume the connection to the active database in Replication Server:

```
resume connection to active_ds.active_db
```

4. Suspend the Replication Agent at the original active site, if not already suspended. Configure it to standby mode:

```
ra_config ra_standby,true
```

5. Replication Agent at the original standby mode is automatically suspended and changed from standby mode to replication mode. To check, enter:

```
ra_config ra_standby
```

The return values must be false.

6. Resume both the Replication Agents at the active and standby sites.

---

**Note:** If Replication Server stops in the middle of switching, the switch resumes after you restart Replication Server. When you resume the Replication Agent at the standby site, it automatically updates the Replication Agent System Database (RASD).

---

### See also

- *Internal Switching Steps* on page 160

## Before Switching Active and Standby Databases

Illustrates a warm standby application for a database that does not participate in the replication system other than through the activities of the warm standby application itself.

It represents the warm standby application in normal operation, before you switch the active and standby databases.

**Figure 15: Warm Standby Application—Before Switching**

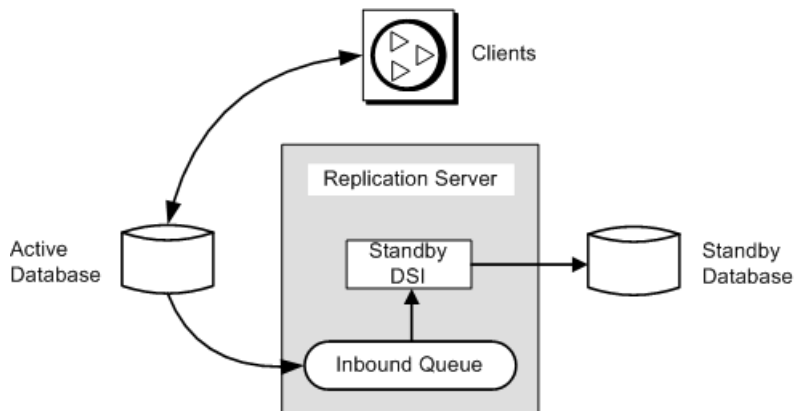


Figure: Warm Standby Application—Before Switching includes internal details to show that:

- Replication Server writes transactions received from the active database into an inbound message queue.
- This inbound queue is read by the DSI thread for the standby database, which executes the transactions in the standby database.

Messages received from the active database cannot be truncated from the inbound queue until the standby DSI thread has read them and applied them to the standby database.

In this example, transactions are simply replicated from the active database into the standby database. The logical database itself does not:

- Contain primary data that is replicated to replicate databases or remote Replication Servers, or
- Receive replicated transactions from another Replication Server.

## **Internal Switching Steps**

Learn about the internal switching steps.

When you switch active and standby databases, Replication Server:

1. Issues **suspend log transfer** command against the active and standby connections.
2. Reads all messages left in the inbound queue and applies them to the standby database and, for subscription data or replicated stored procedures, to outbound queues.  
Processes all committed transactions in the inbound queue before the switch completes.
3. Suspends the standby DSI.
4. Places a marker in the transaction log of the new active database. Replication Server uses this marker to determine which transactions to apply to the new standby database and to any replicate databases.

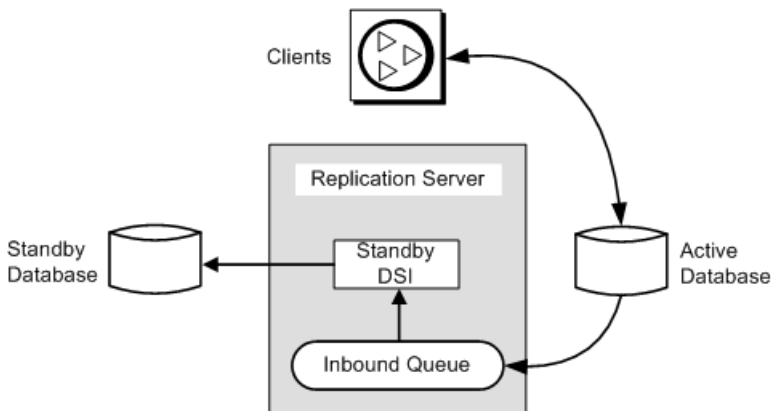
5. Stops the connection for the new active database. Purges the inbound queue and flushes the last `rs_oqid` to `rs_oqid` table and resets `rs_locator` table accordingly. Resets the Replication Server segments flag and suspends the new standby DSI.
6. Updates the **ptype** parameter for both new active database and standby database. Replication Server marks subscriptions that are targeted for the old active database as valid and the subscriptions in the new active database as invalid.
7. Resumes the connection for the new active database, and resumes log transfer for the new active database so that new messages can be received. Resumes DSI for both the new active and standby databases.

## After Switching Active and Standby Databases

Learn the processes involved and the status of the components in a warm standby environment after you switch from the active to the standby database.

After you have switched the roles of the active and standby databases, the replication system will have changed, as shown in this figure:

**Figure 16: Warm Standby Application Example—After Switching**



- The previous standby database is the new active database. Client applications will have switched to the new active database.
- The previous active database, in this example, becomes the new standby database. Messages for the previous active database are queued for application to the new active database.

---

**Note:** After switching, the Replication Agent for the previous active database has shut down, and the Replication Agent for the new active database has started.

---

## Warm Standby Application Monitoring

---

You can monitor warm standby applications using Replication Server log file or using **admin** commands.

### *Warm Standby Applications Using Replication*

For warm standby applications that involve replication, the logical database serves as a primary or replicate database in the replication system.

For detailed information about warm standby applications using replication, see *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 2 > Manage Warm Standby Applications*.

## Replication Definitions and Subscriptions

---

The Replication Agent automatically creates the replication definition during initialization (execution of **pdb\_xlog init** command) and by setting the configuration parameter **pdb\_auto\_create\_repdefs** to true for Oracle warm standby.

When the Replication Agent detects a logical connection (by querying the RSSD), the replication definitions created by the Replication Agent are customized to support an Oracle warm standby environment.

In certain scenarios, where the warm standby environment is replicated to a non-warm standby database, you must create a second replication definition for each table or stored procedure you plan to replicate.

## Additional Replication Definitions for Warm Standby Databases

---

If you are replicating from a warm standby primary environment to a replicate database outside the warm standby environment, you may want to create a new replication definition for each table to be replicated.

The replication definitions that Replication Agent automatically created at initialization have these attributes:

- Mappings from Oracle datatypes to Replication Server user-defined datatypes (UDD) are provided.
- By default, tables with `clob/blob` columns are defined with the **always\_replicate** clause. If **auto\_create\_repdefs** is set to “on”, then `clob/blob` columns are defined with **replicate\_if\_change** clause.

---

**Note:** The **always\_replicate** and **replicate\_if\_change** are clauses for creating replication definitions.

---



- The replication definitions are created with the **send standby replication definition columns** clause.

These are the cases in which you may want to create additional replication definitions:

- Provide mappings from Oracle datatypes to Replication Server UDD.
- Use **replicate\_if\_change** clause for table with clob/blob column.
- Include the **send standby all columns** clause, if a database level subscription is used to subscribe to the non-warm standby database.
- Specify the primary and replicate function owner. Customize the function string to specify the target (standby database) function owner information for user procedures.

For example, if a user table TB1 is defined with one of the columns COL5 as Oracle datatype date, to replicate the column to standby database as expected, the user must create a replication definition as shown:

```
create replication definition repl
with primary at ordb.pdb
with all tables named 'USER1'. 'TB1'
(
"COL1" int,
"COL2" int,
"COL3" int,
"COL4" char(255),
"COL5" rs_oracle_datetime,
)
primary key( "COL1", "COL2", "COL3")
searchable columns( "COL1", "COL2", "COL3", "COL5")
send standby replication definition columns
replicate minimal columns
go
```

In this example, the clause **send standby replication definition columns** in **create replication definition** command specifies that this replication definition can be used for a subscribed database as well as for a standby database.

### See also

- *Datatype Translation and Mapping* on page 179

## Subscriptions with Warm Standby Applications

The **create subscription** and **define subscription** commands use the logical database and data server names instead of the physical names.

Although subscriptions are not used in replicating from the active database to the standby database, you can:

- Create subscriptions for the data in a logical primary database, or
- Create subscriptions to replicate data from other databases into a logical replicate database.

For detailed information about warm standby applications using replication, see *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 2 > Managing Warm Standby Applications*.

### Upgrade Considerations

---

Oracle warm standby feature does not require any special instructions that you may need to perform after an upgrade.

See *Replication Server Configuration Guide > Upgrade or Downgrade Replication Server* for your platform for information on upgrading your Replication Server version.

### Downgrade Considerations

---

After downgrading, the Oracle standby connection will be broken as it is not able to do function string mapping or data translation. If you did not drop standby connection before downgrading the RSSD, you can drop it after the downgrade.

After you have completed downgrading the RSSD using the **rs\_init**, your connection to Oracle data server (if your connection to Oracle is created using the **create connection with using profile** clause) may be down because the **wait\_after\_commit** configuration parameter provided in Replication Server 15.5 is no longer available, thus you need to resume the replication process.

### Resuming Replication After Downgrade

---

Learn to resume replication after downgrading the RSSD.

To resume replication:

1. Execute:

```
alter connection to data_server.database
set dsi_serialization_method to 'wait_for_commit'
go
```

2. Resume log transfer to active database.

3. Resume Replication Agent for Oracle.

After you have completed performing these above steps, you can start replicating from active database to other replicate database with the replication definitions and subscriptions created before downgrade.

# Oracle Replicate Databases Resynchronization

Replication Server allows you to resynchronize and materialize the replicate database, and resume further replication without loss or a risk of inconsistent data, and without forcing a quiesce of your primary database.

Database resynchronization is based on obtaining a dump of data from a trusted source and applying the dump to the target database you want to resynchronize.

Database resynchronization requires a version of a Replication Agent for your database that supports this feature. For the specific commands for Replication Agent, see the Replication Agent documentation.

## Product Compatibility

---

Use the versions of Oracle, Replication Agent for Oracle, ECDA Option for Oracle, and ExpressConnect for Oracle that support the resynchronization of Oracle databases. With Replication Server Options 15.5, ExpressConnect for Oracle replaces ECDA Option for Oracle.

See the Replication Server Options documentation.

**Table 1. Product Compatibility for Resynchronizing Oracle Databases**

Database Server Version	Replication Agent Version	ExpressConnect and ECDA for Oracle Versions
Oracle Server 10g, 11g	15.5	ECDA 15.0 ESD #3, ExpressConnect 15.5 for Oracle

## Configuring Database Resynchronization

---

Set up Oracle databases resynchronization.

1. Stop replication processing by suspending Replication Agent.
2. Place Replication Server in resync mode. While in resync mode, Replication Server skips transactions and purges replication data from replication queues in anticipation of the replicate database being repopulated from a dump taken from the primary database or trusted source.
3. Obtain a dump from the primary database.

4. Restart Replication Agent and send a resync database marker to Replication Server to indicate that a resynchronization effort is in progress.

When Replication Server detects a dump marker that indicates the completion of the primary database dump, Replication Server stops skipping transactions and can determine which transactions to apply to the replicate database.

5. Apply the dump to the replicate database.
6. Reinitialize the replicate database.
7. Resume replication.

You must use commands and parameters from both Replication Server and Replication Agent for Oracle for database resynchronization.

### See also

- *Database Resynchronization Scenarios* on page 171

## Instructing Replication Server to Skip Transactions

Use the **skip to resync** parameter with the **resume connection** command to instruct Replication Server to skip transactions in the DSI outbound queue for the specified replicate database until Replication Server receives and acknowledges a dump database marker sent by Replication Agent.

Replication Server skips processing of records in the outbound queue since the data in the replicate database is expected to be replaced with the dump contents.

See *Replication Server Reference Manual* > *Replication Server Commands* > **resume connection**.

Run this command:

```
resume connection to data_server.database  
[skip [n] transaction | execute transaction | skip to resync  
marker]
```

---

**Warning!** If you execute **resume connection** with the **skip to resync marker** option on the wrong connection, data on the replicate database becomes unsynchronized.

---

When you set **skip to resync marker**, Replication Server does not log the transactions that are skipped in the Replication Server log or in the database exceptions log. Replication Server logs transactions that are skipped when you set **skip [n] transaction**.

## Send the Resync Database Marker to Replication Server

You can configure or instruct Replication Agent for Oracle to send a resync database marker to Replication Server to indicate that a resynchronization effort is in progress.

When you restart Replication Agent in resync mode, Replication Agent sends the resync database marker to Replication Server as the first message before Replication Agent sends any SQL data definition language (DDL) or data manipulation language (DML) transactions.

Multiple replicate databases for the same primary database all receive the same resync marker since they each have a DSI outbound queue.

For each DSI that resumes with the **skip to resync marker** parameter, the DSI outbound queue records in the Replication Server system log that DSI has received the resync marker and also records that from that point forward, DSI rejects committed transactions until it receives the dump database marker.

In Replication Agent for Oracle, use **resume** with the **resync** or **resync, init** parameters to support these corresponding options for sending the resync database marker. See *Replication Agent Reference Manual > Command Reference > resume*.

### **Send a Resync Marker**

Replication Agent can automatically determine whether the truncation point has changed.

You can send a resync marker using **resume resync** when:

- There is no change to the truncation point and the expectation is that the Replication Agent should continue processing the transaction log from the last point that the Replication Agent processed. Each outbound DSI thread and queue receives and processes the resync database marker. DSI reports to the Replication Server system log when a resync marker has been received, satisfying the skip to resync marker request of DSI. Subsequently, DSI rejects committed transactions while it waits for a dump database marker. With this message and the change of behavior to one of waiting for the dump database marker, you can apply any dump to the replicate database at this time.
- The truncation point of the primary database has been moved in time. This can occur when you manually change the truncation point.

In this situation, before sending the resync marker, execute **ra\_init force** in Replication Agent, which reinitializes the Replication Agent repository. With this reinitialization, Replication Agent tracks any changes in the database that it might miss as a result of moving the truncation point and skipping the processing of some transaction log records. Since the truncation point has changed, open transactions in the Replication Server inbound queue must be purged because these transactions do not match new activity sent from the new truncation point. Replication Server resets duplicate checking, since the changed truncation point could send a record with a previous origin queue ID (OQID). Since the prior data is purged from the queues, Replication Server does not treat any new activity from the Replication Agent as duplicate activity, and consequently does not reject the new activity. The purge option does not change DSI processing because Replication Server continues to reject outbound queue commands while waiting for the marker.

### **Send a Resync Marker with the init Command**

Send a resync marker with an **init** command using **resume resync, init** to instruct Replication Server to purge all open transactions from the inbound queue, reset duplicate detection, and suspend the outbound DSI.

Use this option to reload the primary database from the same dump as the replicate database. Since there is no dump taken from the primary database, Replication Agent does not send a

dump database marker. Instead of waiting for a dump database marker after the resync marker, the **init** option suspends the DSI connection immediately after Replication Server processes the resync marker.

After DSI is suspended, all subsequent activity through DSI consists of new transactions. You can resume DSI once you reload the replicate database from the same dump you used for the primary.

### See also

- *Resynchronizing Both the Primary and Replicate Databases from the Same Dump* on page 175

## Obtain a Dump of the Database

Use any **dump** utility to obtain a dump of the database.

When the dump is complete, you, as the administrator, must determine the desired dump point based on information obtained from the primary database when the dump was taken. The **dump** utility may provide the dump point. The scenarios in later sections use the Oracle RMAN utility.

In Oracle, use **backup database plus archivelog** to dump the primary database, and **restore database** and **recover database** to apply the dump to the replicate database. To obtain the dump point from one RMAN backup set, use the **list backup** Oracle command. This is an example of the output from **list backup**:

```
RMAN>list backup;
List of Backup Sets
=====
```

BS Key	Size	Device Type	Elapsed Time	Completion Time
8	125.58M	DISK	00:00:04	16-MAY-11
	BP Key: 8	Status: AVAILABLE	Compressed: NO	Tag:
	TAG20110516T125049			
	Piece Name: /ralinuxsh5/oracle/product/11.1.0/db_2/dbs/0bmcflp9_1_1			

```

List of Archived Logs in backup set 8
Thrd Seq      Low SCN      Low Time     Next SCN     Next Time
-----
1       1          1018110     14-MAY-11   1058201     15-MAY-11
1       2          1058201     15-MAY-11   1103370     15-MAY-11
1       3          1103370     15-MAY-11   1142662     16-MAY-11
1       4          1142662     16-MAY-11   1148674     16-MAY-11
1       5          1148674     16-MAY-11   1150375     16-MAY-11
1       6          1150375     16-MAY-11   1150477     16-MAY-11

```

BS Key	Type	LV	Size	Device Type	Elapsed Time	Completion Time
9	Full		1.08G	DISK	00:00:15	16-MAY-11
	BP Key: 9			Status: AVAILABLE	Compressed: NO	Tag:

```

TAG20110516T125054
    Piece Name: /ralinuxsh5/oracle/product/11.1.0/db_2/dbs/
0cmcflpe_1_1
    List of Datafiles in backup set 9
    File LV Type Ckp SCN      Ckp Time  Name
    -----
     1      Full 1150485   16-MAY-11 /work2/oracle11.1/oradata/or11sh1/
system01.dbf
     2      Full 1150485   16-MAY-11 /work2/oracle11.1/oradata/or11sh1/
sysaux01.dbf
     3      Full 1150485   16-MAY-11 /work2/oracle11.1/oradata/or11sh1/
undotbs01.dbf
     4      Full 1150485   16-MAY-11 /work2/oracle11.1/oradata/or11sh1/
users01.dbf
     5      Full 1150485   16-MAY-11 /work2/oracle11.1/oradata/or11sh1/
example01.dbf

BS Key  Type LV Size          Device Type Elapsed Time Completion Time
-----
 10     Full   9.36M      DISK          00:00:04      16-MAY-11
      BP Key: 10      Status: AVAILABLE Compressed: NO Tag:
TAG20110516T125054
    Piece Name: /ralinuxsh5/oracle/product/11.1.0/db_2/dbs/
0dmcflq1_1_1
    SPFILE Included: Modification time: 14-MAY-11
    SPFILE db_unique_name: OR11SH1
    Control File Included: Ckp SCN: 1150507      Ckp time: 16-MAY-11

BS Key  Size          Device Type Elapsed Time Completion Time
-----
 11     18.50K      DISK          00:00:04      16-MAY-11
      BP Key: 11      Status: AVAILABLE Compressed: NO Tag:
TAG20110516T125118
    Piece Name: /ralinuxsh5/oracle/product/11.1.0/db_2/dbs/
0emcflq6_1_1

    List of Archived Logs in backup set 11
    Thrd Seq      Low SCN      Low Time     Next SCN     Next Time
    -----
     1    7        1150477     16-MAY-11  1150513     16-MAY-11
     1    8        1150513     16-MAY-11  1150568     16-MAY-11

```

The required dump point is one subtracted from the maximum value in the "Next SCN" column in the last Archived Logs backup set. In this example, the last set is set 11 and the maximum value for "Next SCN" in set 11 is 1150568. Therefore, the dump point in this example is 1150567.

See the Oracle documentation for more information on the RMAN utility and the **list backup** command.

## **Send the Dump Database Marker to Replication Server**

When the Data Server Interface thread (DSI) is in resync mode after you resume DSI using **skip to resync marker**, and you restart Replication Agent in resync mode, the dump database

marker received after the resync database marker suspends DSI and removes any existing resynchronization state for that DSI connection.

Multiple replicate databases for the same primary database all receive the same dump database marker. In Replication Agent, the dump database marker is sent based on the Replication Agent configuration setting, using the `lr_dump_marker` command with the `oracle scn` parameter. See the Replication Agent documentation.

---

**Note:** When you restart Replication Agent using resync with `init`, DSI suspends immediately after receiving the resync database marker. DSI does not wait for a dump marker before suspending.

---

You can manually resume DSI after you apply the dump to the replicate database. DSI no longer rejects committed transactions and all transactions that commit after the dump point, which is indicated by the dump database marker, are replicated.

### Monitor DSI Thread Information

Use the `admin who` command to provide information on DSI during database resynchronization.

State	Description
SkipUntil Re-sync	DSI resumes after you execute <code>skip to resync</code> . This state remains until DSI receives a resync database marker.
SkipUntil Dump	DSI has received a resync database marker. This state remains until DSI has processed a subsequent dump database marker.

### Apply the Dump to a Database to be Resynchronized

You can load the primary database dump to the replicate database only after you see messages in the system log.

These are the messages:

- When Replication Server receives the resync database marker:  
DSI for `data_server.database` received and processed Resync Database Marker. Waiting for Dump Marker.
- When Replication Server receives the resync database with `init` marker:  
DSI for `data_server.database` received and processed Resync Database Marker. DSI is now suspended. Resume after database has been reloaded.
- When Replication Server receives the dump database marker:  
DSI for `data_server.database` received and processed Dump Marker. DSI is now suspended. Resume after database has been reloaded.

See the Oracle documentation for instructions to load the dump to the database you want to resynchronize.



## **Reinitializing the Replicate Database**

After you apply the dump from the primary database or dump source to the replicate database, reinitialize the replicate database to restore users, tables, and permissions that the dump removed.

1. If maintenance and DDL users do not exist in the primary database, add them to the replicate database after you apply the dump from the primary database.
2. Run the `hds_oracle_new_setup_for_replicate.sql` script on the replicate database to add the relevant Replication Server system tables to the replicate database. The script also inserts relevant values and grants the required permissions in the replicate database.

## **Database Resynchronization Scenarios**

There are procedures you must follow to resynchronize databases in different scenarios. After completing these procedures, the primary and replicate databases are transactionally consistent.

To execute these procedures, you must:

- Be a replication system administrator
- Have an existing replication environment that is running successfully
- Have methods and processes available to copy data from the primary database to the replicate database

For commands and syntax for:

- Replication Agent for Oracle – see the *Replication Agent Reference Manual*.
- Replication Server – see the *Replication Server Reference Manual*.

## **Resynchronize One or More Replicate Databases Directly from a Primary Database**

Resynchronize one or multiple replicate databases from a single primary database.

This procedure with minor variations, allows you to:

- Repopulate the replicate database when the replication latency between primary and replicate databases is such that to recover a database using replication is not feasible, and reporting based on the replicate data may not be practical because of the latency.
- Repopulate the replicate database with trusted data from the primary database.
- Coordinate resynchronization when the primary database is the source for multiple replicate databases.

- Coordinate resynchronization if the primary site is a logical database that consists of a warm standby pair of databases that you want to resynchronize with one or more replicate databases. In a warm standby pair, the active database acts as the primary database, and the standby acts as the replicate database. Therefore, the active database of a warm standby pair at a primary site also appears as a primary database to one or multiple replicate databases.

### **Resynchronizing Directly from a Primary Database**

Resynchronize a replicate database from a primary database.

1. Stop replication processing by Replication Agent. Do not alter the truncation point. In Replication Agent, execute:

```
suspend
```

2. Suspend the Replication Server DSI connection to the replicate database:

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

3. Instruct Replication Server to remove data from the replicate database outbound queue and wait for a resync marker from the primary database Replication Agent:

```
resume connection to data_server.database skip to  
resync marker
```

4. If the truncation point has not been moved, proceed to step 5. Otherwise, reinitialize the Replication Agent repository before you obtain a dump of the primary database contents. In the Replication Agent, execute:

```
ra_init force  
go
```

5. Obtain a dump of the primary database contents following the instructions in your database documentation. If you use the Recovery Manager (RMAN) for Oracle, use the Oracle **list backup** command to obtain the last System Change Number (SCN) of the RMAN backup. Then, in Replication Agent, set this SCN as the value of **lr\_dump\_marker**:

```
lr_dump_marker oracle scn
```

6. Start your Replication Agent in resync mode and send a resync marker to Replication Server:

```
resume resync  
go
```

7. In the Replication Server system log, verify that DSI has received and accepted the resync marker from Replication Agent by looking for this message:

```
DSI for data_server.database received and processed  
Resync Database Marker. Waiting for Dump Marker.
```

After DSI processes the resync marker for the replicate database, you can apply the dump to the replicate database.

---

**Note:** If you are resynchronizing multiple databases, verify that the DSI connection for each database you are resynchronizing has accepted the resync marker.

---

8. Apply the dump of the primary database to the replicate database following the instructions in your database documentation.
9. Verify that Replication Server has processed the dump database marker by looking for this message in the Replication Server system log:

```
DSI for data_server.database received and processed
Dump Marker. DSI is now suspended. Resume after database has been
reloaded.
```

When Replication Server receives the dump marker, the DSI connection automatically suspends.

10. If the maintenance and DDL users do not exist in the primary database, add these users to the replicate database after you apply the dump from the primary database.
11. Run the `hds_oracle_new_setup_for_replicate.sql` script on the replicate database to add the `rs_info` and `rs_lastcommit` tables to the replicate database. The script also inserts relevant values and grants the required permissions in the replicate database.
12. After you apply the dump to the replicate database, resume DSI using:

```
resume connection to data_server.database
```

## Resynchronizing Using a Third-Party Dump Utility

Coordinate resynchronization after you dump the primary database using a third-party **dump** utility, such as a disk snapshot.

Third-party tools do not interact as closely with the primary database as native database dump utilities. If your third-party tool does not record anything in the primary database transaction log that Replication Agent can use to generate a dump database marker, generate your own dump database markers to complete the resynchronization process. See your third-party tool documentation.

1. Stop replication processing by Replication Agent. Do not alter the truncation point. In Replication Agent, execute:

```
suspend
```

2. Suspend the Replication Server DSI connection to the replicate database:

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

3. Instruct Replication Server to remove data from the replicate database outbound queue and wait for a resync marker from the primary database Replication Agent:

```
resume connection to data_server.database skip to
resync marker
```

4. If the truncation point has not been moved, proceed to step 5. Otherwise, reinitialize the Replication Agent repository before you obtain a dump of the primary database contents. In the Replication Agent, execute:

```
ra_init force  
go
```

5. Use the third-party utility to obtain a dump of the primary database contents.
6. Determine the dump point based on information from the primary database when you took the dump, or information from the third-party utility. With a third-party utility, you are responsible for determining the dump point. For example, if you are using a disk replication tool, you can temporarily halt activity at the primary database to eliminate in-progress transactions from the disk snapshot, and then use the “end of transaction log” point as the dump database marker.
7. To mark the end of the dump position that you obtained in step 5, execute the stored procedure on the primary database for Replication Agent:

```
lr_dump_marker oracle scn
```

8. Restart Replication Agent in resync mode and send a resync marker to Replication Server:

```
resume resync  
go
```

Replication Agent automatically generates a dump database marker at a time based on the end of dump position that you obtained in step 6 and set in step 7, and sends the dump database marker to Replication Server.

9. Verify that DSI has received and accepted the resync marker from Replication Agent by looking for this message in the Replication Server system log:

```
DSI for data_server.database received and processed  
Resync Database Marker. Waiting for Dump Marker.
```

10. Apply the dump of the primary database from the third-party tool to the replicate database, following the instructions in the database and third-party utility documentation.

11. Verify that Replication Server has processed the dump database marker by looking for this message in the Replication Server system log:

```
DSI for data_server.database received and processed  
Dump Marker. DSI is now suspended. Resume after  
database has been reloaded.
```

When Replication Server receives the dump marker, the DSI connection automatically suspends.

12. If the maintenance and DDL users do not exist in the primary database, add these users to the replicate database after you apply the dump from the primary database.
13. Run the `hds_oracle_new_setup_for_replicate.sql` script on the replicate database to add the `rs_info` and `rs_lastcommit` tables to the replicate database.

The script also inserts relevant values and grants the required permissions in the replicate database.

14. After you apply the dump to the replicate database, resume DSI:

```
resume connection to data_server.database
```

## Resynchronizing Both the Primary and Replicate Databases from the Same Dump

Coordinate resynchronization to reload both the primary database and replicate database from the same dump or copy of data. No dump database marker is needed, since you are not obtaining a dump from the primary database.

1. Stop replication processing by Replication Agent. Do not alter the truncation point. In Replication Agent, execute:

```
suspend
```

2. Suspend the Replication Server DSI connection to the replicate database:

```
suspend connection to data_server.database
```

3. Instruct Replication Server to remove data from the replicate database outbound queue and wait for a resync marker from the primary database Replication Agent:

```
resume connection to data_server.database skip to  
resync marker
```

4. Apply the dump of the data from the external source to the primary database.

5. Move the truncation point to the end of the transaction log for the primary database. In Replication Agent, execute:

```
pdb_xlog move_truncpt  
go
```

6. Reinitialize Replication Agent repository based on the latest system data from the primary database:

```
ra_init force  
go
```

7. Instruct Replication Agent to start in resync mode with the **init** option. In Replication Agent, execute:.

```
resume resync, init
```

8. Verify that DSI has received and accepted the resync marker from the Replication Agent by looking for this message in the Replication Server system log:

```
DSI for data_server.database received and processed  
Resync Database Marker. DSI is now suspended. Resume  
after database has been reloaded.
```

When Replication Server receives and processes the resync database with **init** marker, the DSI connection suspends.

9. Apply the dump of the data from the external source to the replicate database.
10. If the maintenance and DDL users do not exist in the primary database, add these users to the replicate database after you apply the dump from the primary database.
11. Run the `hds_oracle_new_setup_for_replicate.sql` script on the replicate database to add the `rs_info` and `rs_lastcommit` tables to the replicate database.

The script also inserts relevant values and grants the required permissions in the replicate database.

12. After you apply the dump to the replicate database, resume DSI to the replicate database to allow Replication Server to apply transactions from the primary database:

```
resume connection to data_server.database
```

### **Resynchronizing the Active and Standby Databases in a Warm Standby Application**

Resynchronize the active and standby databases in a warm standby environment, when the warm standby pair is the replicate site for a single primary database.

In this scenario, the active, standby, and primary databases are Oracle databases.

1. Stop replication processing by both the primary database Replication Agent and the warm standby active database Replication Agent. Do not alter the truncation point. In Replication Agent, execute:

```
suspend
```

2. Suspend the Replication Server DSI connection to the active and standby databases:

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

3. Instruct Replication Server to remove data from the outbound queue of the active and standby databases, and wait for a resync marker from the primary database Replication Agent:

```
resume connection to data_server.database skip to  
resync marker
```

4. If the truncation point has not been moved, proceed to step 5. Otherwise, reinitialize the Replication Agent repository before you obtain a dump of the primary database contents. In the primary Replication Agent, execute:

```
ra_init force  
go
```

5. Obtain a dump of the primary database contents following the instructions in your database documentation. If you use the Recovery Manager (RMAN) for Oracle, use the Oracle **list backup** command to obtain the last System Change Number (SCN) of the RMAN backup. Then, in Replication Agent, set this SCN as the value of **lr\_dump\_marker**:

```
lr_dump_marker oracle scn
```

6. Start the primary Replication Agent in resync mode and send a resync marker to Replication Server:

```
resume resync  
go
```

7. Verify that DSI for the active database has received and accepted the resync marker from the primary database Replication Agent by looking for this message in the Replication Server system log:

```
DSI for data_server.database received and processed
Resync Database Marker. Waiting for Dump Marker.
```

8. Verify that the Replication Server DSI for the active database has processed the dump database marker by looking for this message from the active database In the Replication Server system log:

```
DSI for data_server.database received and processed
Dump Marker. DSI is now suspended. Resume after
database has been reloaded.
```

9. Apply the dump of the primary database to the active database following the instructions in database documentation.

10. Move the truncation point to the end of the transaction log for the active database. In Replication Agent, execute:

```
pdb_xlog move_truncpt
go
```

11. Reinitialize Replication Agent repository based on the latest system data from the active database:

```
ra_init force
go
```

12. Start Replication Agent for the active database in resync mode with the **init** option. In Replication Agent, execute:

```
resume resync, init
```

13. Verify that DSI for the standby database has received and accepted the resync marker from the active database Replication Agent by looking for this message in the Replication Server system log:

```
DSI for data_server.database received and processed
Resync Database Marker. DSI is now suspended. Resume
after database has been reloaded.
```

When Replication Server receives and processes the resync database with init marker, the DSI connection suspends.

14. Obtain a dump of the active database contents and apply the dump to the standby database. You can also apply the dump of the primary database from step 5 if the dump does not include database configuration information.
15. Resume DSI to the active and standby databases:

```
resume connection to data_server.database
```





# Datatype Translation and Mapping

For each supported non-ASE data server, Replication Server provides class-level translations that define the default mapping from one datatype to another.

Translations are provided for:

- Non-ASE datatypes that do not correspond directly to Adaptive Server datatypes
- Adaptive Server datatypes that do not correspond directly to the non-ASE datatypes
- Non-ASE datatypes that do not correspond directly to the datatypes of another supported non-ASE data server

---

**Note:** Class-level translations are not provided for any datatype that corresponds directly to a datatype in another data server.

---

## DB2 Datatypes

---

Information about datatype translation applies to DB2 UDB in either mainframe environments (such as IBM z/OS), or UNIX and Microsoft Windows environments..

### Adaptive Server to DB2 Datatypes

Lists class-level translations from Adaptive Server datatypes to DB2 datatypes.

Adaptive Server Datatype	DB2 Datatype
bigdatetime	TIMESTAMP
bigint	BIGINT
bigtime	TIMESTAMP
binary	CHAR FOR BIT DATA
bit	TINYINT
date	DATE (UNIX and Windows only)
datetime	TIMESTAMP
decimal	DECIMAL
int	NUMERIC
money	NUMERIC
numeric	NUMERIC

<b>Adaptive Server Datatype</b>	<b>DB2 Datatype</b>
real	REAL (UNIX and Windows only)
smalldatetime	TIMESTAMP
smallint	NUMERIC
smallmoney	NUMERIC
time	TIME (UNIX and Windows only)
tinyint	NUMERIC
unsigned bigint	DECIMAL (20,0)
unsigned int	BIGINT
unsigned smallint	INTEGER
unsigned tinyint	SMALLINT
unitext	DBCLOB
varbinary	VARCHAR FOR BIT DATA

### **DB2 to Adaptive Server Datatypes**

Lists class-level translations from DB2 datatypes to Adaptive Server datatypes.

<b>DB2 Datatype</b>	<b>Adaptive Server Datatype</b>
CHAR FOR BIT DATA	binary
DATE	datetime
DECFLOAT UDB (UNIX and Windows only)	float
DOUBLE (UNIX and Windows only)	float
REAL (UNIX and Windows only)	real
TIME	datetime
TIMESTAMP	datetime
VARCHAR FOR BIT DATA	varbinary

## **DB2 to Microsoft SQL Server Datatypes**

Lists class-level translations from DB2 datatypes to Microsoft SQL Server datatypes.

<b>DB2 Datatype</b>	<b>Microsoft SQL Server Datatype</b>
CHAR FOR BIT DATA	binary
DATE	datetime
DECFLOAT UDB (UNIX and Windows only)	float
DOUBLE (UNIX and Windows only)	float
REAL (UNIX and Windows only)	real
TIME	datetime
TIMESTAMP	datetime
VARCHAR FOR BIT DATA	varbinary

## **DB2 to Oracle Datatypes**

Lists class-level translations from DB2 datatypes to Oracle datatypes.

<b>DB2 Datatype</b>	<b>Oracle Datatype</b>
CHAR FOR BIT DATA	RAW
DATE	DATE
DECFLOAT UDB (UNIX and Windows only)	FLOAT
DOUBLE (UNIX and Windows only)	FLOAT
REAL (UNIX and Windows only)	REAL
TIME	DATE (with time)
TIMESTAMP	DATE (with time)
VARCHAR FOR BIT DATA	RAW

## **Replication Server Datatype Names for DB2**

Lists the Replication Server user-defined datatype (UDD) names that identify DB2 datatypes for DB2 data servers on z/OS platforms.

**Table 2. Replication Server Names for DB2 z/OS Datatypes**

<b>DB2 z/OS Datatype</b>	<b>Replication Server Name</b>
CHAR FOR BIT DATA	<i>rs_db2_char_for_bit</i>
DATE	<i>rs_db2_date</i>
DECIMAL	<i>rs_db2_decimal, rs_db2_numeric</i>
TIME	<i>rs_db2_time</i>
TIMESTAMP	<i>rs_db2_timestamp</i>
VARCHAR FOR BIT DATA	<i>rs_db2_varchar_for_bit</i>

Lists the Replication Server UDD names that identify DB2 datatypes for DB2 data servers on UNIX and Microsoft Windows platforms.

**Table 3. Replication Server Names for DB2 UNIX and Windows Datatypes**

<b>DB2 UNIX and Windows Datatypes</b>	<b>Replication Server Name</b>
<i>CHAR FOR BIT DATA</i>	<i>rs_udb_char_for_bit</i>
<i>DATE</i>	<i>rs_udb_date</i>
<i>DECFLOAT</i>	<i>rs_udb_decfloat</i>
<i>DOUBLE</i>	<i>rs_udb_double</i>
<i>INTEGER</i>	<i>rs_udb_bigint</i>
<i>REAL</i>	<i>rs_udb_real</i>
<i>TIME</i>	<i>rs_udb_time</i>
<i>TIMESTAMP</i>	<i>rs_udb_timestamp</i>
<i>VARCHAR FOR BIT DATA</i>	<i>rs_udb_varchar_for_bit</i>

## **Microsoft SQL Server Datatypes**

Learn about the class-level translations (default datatype mapping) for Microsoft SQL Server datatypes and Replication Server datatype names for Microsoft SQL Server datatypes.

## Adaptive Server to Microsoft SQL Server Datatypes

Lists class-level translations from Adaptive Server datatypes to Microsoft SQL Server datatypes for the unsigned datatypes.

The remaining class-level translations are not supplied for Adaptive Server datatypes to Microsoft SQL Server datatypes (or Microsoft SQL Server datatypes to Adaptive Server datatypes) because Microsoft SQL Server datatypes are directly compatible with Adaptive Server datatypes and they require no translation.

**Table 4. Class-level Translation from Adaptive Server to Microsoft SQL Server Datatypes**

<b>Adaptive Server Datatype</b>	<b>Microsoft SQL Server Datatype</b>
unsigned bigint	DECIMAL (20,0)
unsigned int	BIGINT
unsigned smallint	INT
unsigned tinyint	SMALLINT
unitext	NTEXT

## Microsoft SQL Server to DB2 Datatype

Lists class-level translations from Microsoft SQL Server datatypes to DB2 datatypes.

**Table 5. Class-Level Translation from Microsoft SQL Server to DB2 Datatypes**

<b>Microsoft SQL Server Datatype</b>	<b>DB2 Datatype</b>
binary	CHAR FOR BIT DATA
bit	TINYINT
datetime	TIMESTAMP
decimal	DECIMAL
money	NUMERIC
numeric	NUMERIC
smalldatetime	TIMESTAMP
smallmoney	NUMERIC
varbinary	VARCHAR FOR BIT DATA

## Microsoft SQL Server to Oracle Datatypes

Lists class-level translations from Microsoft SQL Server datatypes to Oracle datatypes.

**Table 6. Class-Level Translation from Microsoft SQL Server to Oracle Datatypes**

Microsoft SQL Server Datatype	Oracle Datatype
binary	RAW
datetime	DATE (with time)
money	DECIMAL
smalldatetime	DATE
smallmoney	DECIMAL
varbinary	RAW

## Replication Server Datatype Names for Microsoft SQL Server

Lists the Replication Server user-defined datatype (UDD) name that identifies a Microsoft SQL Server datatype

All Microsoft SQL Server datatypes are compatible with the corresponding Adaptive Server datatypes. Only one Microsoft SQL Server datatype has a user-defined datatype definition.

**Table 7. Replication Server Names for Microsoft SQL Server Datatypes**

Microsoft SQL Server Datatype	Replication Server Name
integer	<i>rs_mssql_bigint</i>

## Oracle Datatypes

Learn about the class-level translations (default datatype mapping) for Oracle datatypes and Replication Server datatype names for Oracle datatypes.

## Adaptive Server to Oracle Datatypes

Lists class-level translations from Adaptive Server datatypes to Oracle datatypes.

**Table 8. Class-Level Translation from Adaptive Server to Oracle Datatypes**

Adaptive Server Datatype	Oracle Datatype
bigdatetime	TIMESTAMP (9)

<b>Adaptive Server Datatype</b>	<b>Oracle Datatype</b>
bigint	NUMBER
bigtime	TIMESTAMP (9)
binary	RAW
date	DATE
datetime	DATE (with time)
money	DECIMAL
smalldatetime	DATE
smallmoney	DECIMAL
time	DATE (with time)
unsigned tinyint	SMALLINT
unsigned smallint	INTEGER
unsigned int	NUMBER
unsigned bigint	NUMBER
unitext	NCLOB
varbinary	RAW

### **Oracle to Adaptive Server Datatypes**

Lists class-level translations from Oracle datatypes to Adaptive Server datatypes.

**Table 9. Class-Level Translation from Oracle to Adaptive Server Datatypes**

<b>Oracle Datatype</b>	<b>Adaptive Server Datatype</b>
RAW	varbinary
DATE	datetime
TIMESTAMP (9)	datetime

## Oracle to DB2 Datatypes

Lists class-level translations from Oracle datatypes to DB2 datatypes.

**Table 10. Class-Level Translation from Oracle to DB2 Datatypes**

Oracle Datatype	DB2 Datatype
RAW	CHAR FOR BIT DATA
DATE	DATE
DATE (with time)	TIMESTAMP
FLOAT	DOUBLE (UNIX and Windows only)
INTEGER	INTEGER (UNIX and Windows only)
TIMESTAMP (9)	TIMESTAMP (UNIX and Windows only)

## Oracle to Microsoft SQL Server datatypes

Lists class-level translations from Oracle datatypes to Microsoft SQL Server datatypes.

**Table 11. Class-Level Translation from Oracle to Microsoft SQL Server Datatypes**

Oracle Datatype	Microsoft SQL Server Datatype
RAW	varbinary
DATE	datetime
TIMESTAMP (9)	datetime

## Replication Server Datatype Names for Oracle

Lists the Replication Server user-defined datatype (UDD) names that identify Oracle datatypes.

**Table 12. Replication Server Names for Oracle Datatypes**

Oracle Datatype	Replication Server Name
RAW	<i>rs_oracle_binary</i>
DATE	<i>rs_oracle_datetime</i>
ROWID	<i>rs_oracle_rowid</i>
INTEGER	<i>rs_oracle_int</i>



<b>Oracle Datatype</b>	<b>Replication Server Name</b>
INTERVAL	<i>rs_oracle_interval</i>
BINARY_FLOAT	<i>rs_oracle_float</i>
NUMBER	<i>rs_oracle_decimal</i>
TIMESTAMP (n)	<i>rs_oracle_timestamp9</i>
TIMESTAMP (n) (with local time zone)	<i>rs_oracle_timestamptz</i>
UDD object type	<i>opaque</i>



# Materialization

Learn about the subscription materialization issues that you must consider when implementing a replication system with heterogeneous or non-ASE data servers, as well as how to materialize subscriptions to primary tables in a non-ASE database.

Materialization is creating and activating subscriptions and copying data from a primary database to a replicate database, thereby initializing the replicate database.

Before you can replicate data from a primary database, you must set up and populate each replicate database so that the replicate objects (such as tables) are in a state consistent with those in the primary database.

## Types of Materialization

---

Replication Server supports two types of subscription materialization.

The types include:

- Bulk materialization – manually creating and activating a subscription and populating a replicate database using data unload and load utilities outside the control of the replication system.
- Automatic materialization – creating a subscription and populating a replicate database using Replication Server commands.

See the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1 > Manage Subscriptions* for information about subscription materialization methods.

## Heterogeneous Materialization

---

You may use a bulk materialization or automatic materialization, if it applies to materialize subscriptions to primary data in a non-ASE data server.

With bulk materialization methods, you must coordinate and manually perform the following activities:

- Define, activate, and validate the subscription (or create the subscription without materialization).
- Unload the subscription data at the primary database.
- Move the unloaded data to the replicate database site.
- Load the primary data into the replicate database tables.
- Resume the database connection from the replicate Replication Server to the replicate data server so that the replicate database can receive replicated transactions.

## Materialization

- Resume replication at the Replication Agent instance.

## Bulk Materialization Options

---

There are two bulk materialization options for subscriptions to primary data in a non-ASE database.

The options include:

- Atomic bulk materialization
  - Stop updates to the primary table and dump the subscription data from the primary database.
  - In the replicate Replication Server, define the subscription.
  - In the primary database, use the **rs\_marker** function to activate the subscription using the **with suspension** option. See the *Replication Server Reference Manual > Replication Server System Functions > rs\_marker* for information about applying this function.
  - Load the subscription data into the replicate table.
  - Resume the database connection from the replicate Replication Server to the replicate database.
  - In the replicate Replication Server, validate the subscription.
- Nonatomic bulk materialization
  - In the replicate Replication Server, use the **set autocorrection** command.
  - In the replicate Replication Server, define the subscription.
  - In the primary database, use the **rs\_marker** stored procedure to activate the subscription using the **with suspension** option.
  - Dump the subscription data from the primary database.
  - In the primary database, use the **rs\_marker** stored procedure to validate the subscription.
  - Load the subscription data into the replicate table.
  - Resume the database connection from the replicate Replication Server to the replicate database.
  - When the subscription becomes valid at all Replication Servers, turn off autocorrection.

## Unload Data from a Primary Database

---

The subscription materialization process involves unloading subscription data from the primary table so it can be loaded into the replicate table. Subscription data is the data in the primary table that is requested by the subscription.

Data unloading utilities are usually provided with data server software. You can use one of the OEM-supplied data unloading utilities or a database unload utility of your choice.

---

**Note:** Once subscription data is unloaded from a primary database, you may need to perform datatype translation on the unloaded data before loading the data into the replicate database.

---

### See also

- *Datatype Translation* on page 191

## Datatype Translation

---

If you are not using the unload utility and are using automatic materialization, then Replication Server performs the translations.

If you use the heterogeneous datatype support (HDS) feature of Replication Server to perform either column- or class-level translations on replicated data, you must perform datatype translations on the subscription data you unload from the primary database for materialization.

## Load Data Into Replicate Databases

---

Part of the subscription materialization process involves loading subscription data from the primary table into the replicate table.

---

**Note:** After subscription data is unloaded from a primary database, you may need to perform datatype translation on the unloaded data before loading the data into the replicate database.

---

If you are using Adaptive Server Enterprise as the data server for the replicate database, use the ASE **bcp** utility to load subscription data into the replicate database.

If you are using a non-ASE data server as the data server for the replicate database, you can use the load utility of your choice to load subscription data into the replicate database.

See the *Adaptive Server Enterprise Utility Guide > Utility Commands Reference > bcp*.

## Atomic Bulk Materialization

---

Atomic bulk materialization assumes that all applications updating the primary table can be suspended while a copy of the table is made. The copy is then loaded at the replicate site.

You can use this atomic bulk materialization to retrieve data from the primary database if you can (at least temporarily) suspend updates to the primary data.

## Preparation for Materialization

Before you start an atomic bulk materialization, there are things that you need to verify.

You need to verify:

## Materialization

- The primary table exists and contains data.
- You have access to a user ID with ownership or **select** privilege on the primary table (or a column to be replicated in the primary table).
- The replicate table exists and contains the appropriate columns, datatypes.
- You have successfully configured all Replication Servers in your replication system.
- You have correctly created the replication definition at the primary Replication Server.
- If you are using Replication Agent for a DB2 UDB, Microsoft SQL Server, or Oracle primary database:
  - You have successfully initialized the Replication Agent which also creates some objects in the primary database.
  - You have marked and enabled replication for the primary table in the primary database.
  - You have started the Replication Agent instance and put it in the replicating state.

## Performing Atomic Bulk Materialization

Learn to perform atomic bulk materialization.

1. Use **isql** to log in to the replicate Replication Server as the system administrator (**sa**):

```
isql -Usa -Psa_password -SRRS_servername
```

where:

- *sa* is the system administrator user ID.
- *sa\_password* is the password for the system administrator user ID.
- *RRS\_servername* is the server name of the replicate Replication Server.

2. At the replicate Replication Server, define the subscription:

```
1> define subscription subscription_name
2> for replication_definition
3> with replicate at dataserver.database
4> [where search_conditions]
5> go
```

The *dataserver.database* must match the Replication Server connection name you use for the replicate database.

3. Check the subscription at both the primary and replicate Replication Servers. To verify that the subscription status is **DEFINED**, enter:

```
1> check subscription subscription_name
2> for replication_definition
3> with replicate at dataserver.database
4> go
```

4. Lock the primary table to prevent primary transaction activity. This prevents updates to the primary table during materialization.
5. Unload the subscription data at the primary site using your site's preferred database unload method to select or dump the data from the primary table.

---

**Note:** When unloading subscription data from the primary table, make sure you select only the columns specified in the replication definition and the rows specified in the subscription.

---

6. Perform any datatype translations necessary for the subscription data.

If any column-level translation is specified in the replication definition for this data, perform the datatype translation specified in the replication definition.

If class-level translations are specified for the subscription, perform the datatype translations specified for the subscription.

7. At the replicate Replication Server, activate the subscription:

```
1> activate subscription subscription_name
2> for replication_definition
3> with replicate at dataserver.database
4> with suspension
5> go
```

8. Wait for the subscription to become active at both the primary and replicate Replication Servers. Execute **check subscription** at both the primary and replicate Replication Servers to verify that the subscription status is **ACTIVE**.

When the subscription status is **ACTIVE** at the replicate Replication Server, the database connection for the replicate database is suspended.

9. Restore the primary table to read-write access (unlock).
10. Use the **bcp** or your site's preferred database utility to load the subscription data into the replicate database.
11. From the replicate Replication Server, resume the database connection for the replicate database:

```
1> resume connection
2> to dataserver.database
3> go
```

12. Validate the subscription at the replicate Replication Server:

```
1> validate subscription subscription_name
2> for replication_definition
3> with replicate at dataserver.database
4> go
```

13. Wait for the subscription to become valid at both the primary and replicate Replication Servers, then execute **check subscription** at both the primary and replicate Replication Servers to verify that the status is **VALID**.

When you complete this procedure, the subscription is created, the replicate data is consistent with the primary data, and replication is in progress.

See the *Replication Server Reference Manual > Replication Server Commands* and the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1* for information on configuring Replication Servers and materialization methods.

### See also

- *IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows as Replicate Data Server* on page 77

## Nonatomic Bulk Materialization

---

Nonatomic bulk materialization assumes applications updating the primary table cannot be suspended while a copy of the table is made.

Therefore, nonatomic materialization requires the use of the Replication Server autocorrection feature to get the replicate database synchronized with the primary database.

---

**Note:** You cannot use nonatomic materialization if the **replicate minimal columns** feature is set for the replication definition for the primary table.

---

## Preparation For Materialization

---

Before you start a nonatomic bulk materialization procedure, there are things that you need to verify.

Verify that:

- The primary table exists and contains data.
- You have access to a user ID with ownership or **select** privilege on the primary table (or a column to be replicated in the primary table).
- The replicate table exists and contains the appropriate columns.
- You have successfully configured all Replication Servers in your replication system.
- You created the replication definition correctly at the primary Replication Server.
- If you are using Replication Agent for a DB2 UDB, Microsoft SQL Server, or Oracle primary database:
  - You have successfully initialized the Replication Agent which also creates some objects in the primary database.
  - You have marked and enabled replication for the primary table in the primary database.
  - You have started the Replication Agent instance and put it in the replicating state.

## Performing Nonatomic Bulk Materialization

---

Learn to perform nonatomic bulk materialization.

1. Use **isql** to log in to the replicate Replication Server as the system administrator (**sa**):

```
isql -Usa -Psa_password -SRRS_servername
```

where:

- *sa* is the system administrator user ID.
- *sa\_password* is the password for the system administrator user ID.
- *RRS\_servername* is the server name of the replicate Replication Server.



- At the replicate Replication Server, turn on the autocorrection feature:

```
1> set autocorrection on
2> for replication_definition
3> with replicate at dataserwer.database
4> go
```

- At the replicate Replication Server, define the subscription using the **with suspension** option:

```
1> define subscription subscription_name
2> for replication_definition
3> with replicate at dataserwer.database
4> with suspension
5> go
```

The *dataserwer.database* must match the Replication Server connection name you use for the replicate database.

- In the primary database, invoke the **rs\_marker** stored procedure to activate the subscription.
- Check the subscription at both the primary and replicate Replication Servers. Verify that the subscription status is **ACTIVE**:

```
1> check subscription subscription_name
2> for replication_definition
3> with replicate at dataserwer.database
4> go
```

When the subscription status is **ACTIVE** at the replicate Replication Server, the database connection for the replicate database is suspended.

- Unload the subscription data at the primary site using your site's preferred database unload method to select or dump the data from the primary tables.

---

**Note:** When unloading subscription data from the primary table, make sure you select only the columns specified in the replication definition and the rows specified in the subscription.

---

- Perform any datatype translations necessary for the subscription data.

If any column-level translation is specified in the replication definition for this data, perform the datatype translation specified in the replication definition.

If class-level translations are specified for the subscription, perform the datatype translations specified for the subscription.

- In the primary database, invoke the **rs\_marker** stored procedure to validate the subscription.
- Wait for the subscription to become valid at both the primary and replicate Replication Servers, then execute **check subscription** at both the primary and replicate Replication Servers to verify that the status is **VALID**.

## Materialization

10. Use the **bcp** utility or your site's preferred database load utility to load the subscription data into the replicate database.
11. From the replicate Replication Server, resume the database connection for the replicate database:

```
1> resume connection
2> to dataserver.database
3> go
```

12. Wait for the subscription to become valid at both the primary and replicate Replication Servers, then execute the **check subscription** command at both the primary and replicate Replication Servers to verify that the status is **VALID**.

When the subscription's status is **VALID** at the replicate Replication Server, the replicate database is synchronized with the primary database and you can turn off autocorrection:

```
1> set autocorrection off
2> for replication_definition
3> with replicate at dataserver.database
4> go
```

13. When you complete this procedure, the subscription is created, the replicate data is consistent with the primary data, and replication is in progress.

See also:

- *Replication Server Reference Manual > Replication Server Commands* for information on Replication Command Language (RCL) commands
- *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1* for information on configuring Replication Servers and materialization methods

### See also

- *IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows as Replicate Data Server* on page 77

## Autocorrection

Replication Server can set **autocorrection** on a replication definition to prevent failures that may otherwise be caused by duplicate rows in a replicated table.

The **set autocorrection** command corrects discrepancies that may occur during the nonatomic materialization process by converting each **update** or **insert** operation into a **delete** followed by an **insert**.

When you set autocorrection on a marked table using the Replication Agents API, **ra\_set\_autocorrection**, Replication Agent sends all columns, instead of sending only those columns that have changed in the **update** statement, to Replication Server. When Replication Agent sets autocorrection for one specific marked table or for all tables, the corresponding change applies to the primary database.

The primary databases that support autocorrection are:

- MS SQL Server
- IBM DB2
- Oracle – the autocorrection feature cannot work on LOB, LONG, LONG RAW, and user-defined type columns because of Oracle limitations for redo log recording.
- ASE

See the *Replication Agent 15.5 Primary Database Guide* >> *Replication Agent for Microsoft SQL > Replication Server **set autocorrection** Command* and the *Replication Agent 15.5 Reference Manual > Command Reference > **ra\_set\_autocorrection***.



# Heterogeneous Database Reconciliation

Learn about the issues involved with comparing and reconciling data from different databases in a heterogeneous replication system.

## Sybase `rs_subcmp` Utility

---

`rs_subcmp` utility allows you to compare primary and replicate tables in Adaptive Server databases, and reconcile any differences. Sybase provides the `rs_subcmp` executable program with Replication Server.

Some other database vendors may provide a similar “compare” utility that can perform the same function for their own databases, but there is no equivalent utility to support different types of non-ASE data servers (for example, to compare tables in an Oracle database to tables in a Microsoft SQL Server database).

For non-ASE database support, you can either acquire third-party tools that provide such functionality, or build your own application.

## Database Comparison Application

---

You can develop a custom application to perform the same functions as the `rs_subcmp` utility. The application’s complexity depends on the number of different data server types, the complexity of the tables to be compared, the amount of data translation involved, and so forth.

The following list describes the major issues that a database comparison application must accommodate to be successful in a heterogeneous replication environment:

- Connectivity – the application must be able to communicate with both the primary and replicate databases. If multiple database vendors are involved, ODBC and JDBC protocols can provide a common interface and functionality.
- Sort order – the default sort order may be different for different databases. The application may need to force the sort order to improve comparison performance.
- Character sets – some primary and replicate databases may store character data in different character sets. Your custom application may need to support these translations.
- Object identification – primary and replicate tables may not have identical names or exactly the same schema or column names. The comparison application may need to accept very explicit instructions for location, database, and table and column names to be referenced.

## Heterogeneous Database Reconciliation

- Subset comparison – the application may need to compare only a portion of a table. The ability to specify a **where** clause type of **select** for both primary and replicate tables may be important.
- Latency – in a replication system, there is always some latency (a measure of the time it takes a primary transaction to appear in a replicate table). A comparison application must include some tolerance to distinguish between rows that are “not there” and “not there yet.”
- Data transformation – the application must be able to handle differences in precision and format between different databases, the same way Replication Server supports class-level translations. To simplify processing you want to allow certain columns to be excluded from the comparison process, based on datatype (for example, do not compare the DATE datatypes of different database vendors).
- Large object (LOB) data – large object (for example, LOB, CLOB, TEXT, or IMAGE) datatypes cause additional processing issues because of their size. To improve performance, limit the number of bytes used for comparison, if the likelihood of a “non-match” can still be relied on.

See the *Replication Server Administration Guide* and the *Replication Server Reference Manual* > *Executable Programs* > **rs\_subcmp** for more information on **rs\_subcmp**.

# Troubleshoot Heterogeneous Replication Systems

Learn to troubleshoot the common problems in Sybase replication systems with heterogeneous or non-ASE data servers.

Common Replication Server troubleshooting tasks, such as dumping stable queues, debugging failures with the Data Server Interface (DSI) and Replication Server Interface (RSI), and diagnosing and correcting problems with subscriptions, are described in the *Replication Server Troubleshooting Guide*.

For non-ASE primary and replicate databases, the Replication Agent and ECDA gateway documentation provide troubleshooting information for each specific database.

## Inbound Queue Problems

---

The inbound queue is where Replication Server stores the data it receives from a primary database (through a Replication Agent or another Replication Server).

You can tell that the Replication Server inbound queue for a primary database is not being updated if you issue the Replication Server **admin who,sqm** command at the primary Replication Server and the results indicate that:

- The number of blocks being written in the Replication Server inbound queue for the connection in question is not changing.
- The number of duplicate messages being detected is not increasing.

## Determining the Reason the Inbound Queue is Not Being Updated

Learn to determine the reason for unupdated inbound queue.

1. Verify the Replication Server connection Replication Agent User thread status.

You can issue an **admin who** command in the primary Replication Server to review the status of the Replication Agent User thread for the Replication Server database connection in question.

- If there is no Replication Agent User thread for the connection, the connection was not created with the **with log transfer on** clause. You can alter the Replication Server database connection to turn log transfer processing on, if needed.
- If the Replication Agent User thread status is down, the Replication Agent is not actively connected to the Replication Server. A down status is typical for Replication Agents that connect to Replication Server only when there is work to be sent, and then disconnect after a period of inactivity.

### 2. Verify that the expected Replication Agent is executing.

Verify that the expected Replication Agent is active, and that the values of the Replication Agent `rs_source_ds` and `rs_source_db` configuration parameters match the desired Replication Server connection name.

Refer to the appropriate Replication Agent documentation for other tests to validate that the Replication Agent is executing.

### 3. Verify that the expected table or procedure is marked for replication.

Replication Agent documentation describes the Replication Agent commands you can use to check replication status.

Replication Agent provides for separate enabling of replication, in addition to marking. In this case, make sure the marked object is also enabled for replication.

### 4. Verify that the Replication Agent is scanning new records.

If the database object is marked for replication, the log scanning process of the Replication Agent should record that additional information is being scanned.

To verify that new records are being scanned:

- Start tracing in the Replication Agent.
- Update or execute a primary database object that has been marked for replication.
- Verify that scanning occurs.

Refer to the appropriate Replication Agent documentation to determine the trace flags you can use to validate the scanning process.

## Outbound Queue Problems

---

The outbound queue is where Replication Server stores the data it needs to send to a replicate site (either a replicate database or another Replication Server).

You can tell that the Replication Server outbound queue for a replicate database is not being updated if you issue the Replication Server `admin who,sql` command at the replicate Replication Server and the results indicate that:

- The number of blocks being written in the Replication Server outbound queue for the connection in question is not changing.
- The number of duplicate messages being detected is not increasing.

Problems between inbound and outbound queues are often naming problems.

The primary Replication Server inbound queue can receive data, but when it cannot apply that data to any replication definition, the reason is that the name of the replication definition does not match the name presented in the Log Transfer Language (LTL) that was created by the Replication Agent. This becomes more likely when you are using different non-Sybase database types with different default character cases.



Replication Server processing of replication commands is case-sensitive. In a replication system with non-ASE data servers, ensure that the LTL generated by Replication Agents matches the Replication Server connection names and replication definition object names.

Some Replication Agents always use lowercase names when they communicate with Replication Server (for example, Adaptive Server and DB2 UDB). However, the best option is to pick one character case (uppercase or lowercase) and use it consistently with all Replication Server connections, replication definitions, and subscription names.

Validating case-sensitivity is manual. You can use the **rs\_helprep** command to verify the name of a replication definition. Then, you can then turn on LTL tracing in the Replication Agent and verify that the name provided in the LTL trace matches the spelling and character case of the name specified in the replication definition.

If the character case appears to be incorrect, review the Replication Agent documentation to verify the default character case settings and any possible configuration changes. If a name is misspelled, delete and then re-create the replication definition.

### **Determining the Reason the Outbound Queue Is Not Being Updated**

Learn to determine the reason for unupdated outbound queue.

1. Verify that any Replication Server routes are active.

See the *Replication Server Troubleshooting Guide > Route Problems* for route validation techniques between primary and replicate Replication Servers.

2. Verify that the Replication Server connection DSI thread is not down.

Issue an **admin who** command in the replicate Replication Server to review the status of the DSI thread for the Replication Server connection.

If the DSI thread status is down, the Replication Server is not connected to the replicate database (or ECDA gateway). Review the Replication Server log for errors and attempt to resume the connection.

3. Verify that the DSI thread connection is not in “Loss Detected” mode by viewing the replicate Replication Server log for “Loss Detected” messages for the DSI thread in question.

When Replication Server detects a loss, no further messages are accepted on the DSI thread connection.

See the *Replication Server Administration Guide* for information about recovering from this error.

4. Verify the primary replication definition.

## Determining Why Replicate Database Is Not Updated

---

Learn to determine why replicate transactions are not applied at the replicate database.

If the Replication Server outbound queue is being updated but transaction data is not being applied at the replicate database, use this procedure to determine the reason:

1. Determine if the subscription contains a **where** clause.

Verify that the transaction data expected passes any **where** clause in the subscription definition. Use the **rs\_helpsub** stored procedure to list the text of the subscription.

2. Verify HDS installation.

If you are using Replication Server HDS to support replication to or from a non-ASE data server, verify that the HDS connection profiles have been properly applied.

3. Verify that the `rs_lastcommit` table is set up correctly.

If you are using Replication Server HDS to support replication to or from a non-ASE data server, verify that the HDS connection profiles have been properly applied.

4. Review the replicate Replication Server log for errors.
5. Review the replicate database log for errors.
6. Verify manual access to replicate objects.

Log in to the replicate database (or ECDA gateway) using the Replication Server connection maintenance user ID, and verify that you have **update** authority to the replicate table or procedure.

7. Validate commands sent to the replicate database:

- Turn on the **DSI\_BUF\_DUMP** trace flag in the replicate Replication Server and record to the Replication Server log the commands being sent to the replicate database.
- Verify that these commands, when manually applied, produce the expected results.

---

**Note:** You can use the **DSI\_BUF\_DUMP** trace flag with any Replication Server. By contrast, the similar **DSI\_CMD\_DUMP** trace flag is available only with the diagnostic version of Replication Server. See the *Replication Server Troubleshooting Guide* for more information about Replication Server trace flags.

---

8. Turn on tracing at the ECDA gateway to see what commands are being received.

For example, these parameters in the ECDA Option for Oracle configuration file cause ECDA to write additional information to the `DCO.log` file:

- **network\_tracing = 1**
- **traces = 1,2,3,4,5,6,10**

See the appropriate ECDA documentation for specific trace availability and syntax.

**See also**

- *Expected Datatype Translations Do Not Occur* on page 208
- *Updates to rs\_lastcommit Fail* on page 208

## **HDS Issues and Limitations**

---

Learn about some of the known issues and limitations with the HDS feature in Replication Server.

### **Source Value Exceeds Target Datatype Bounds**

The datatype translations provided by Sybase, specify that the thread attempting a translation where the source value exceeds the bounds of the target datatype must be stopped.

This must be with the following error message:

```
E. 2007/12/14 11:14:54. ERROR #32055 DSI EXEC(135(1)
snickers_dco.ora805) -
/nrm/nrm.c(7023)
Class Level translation for column/parameter
'datetimecol' failed.
Source DTID is 'datetime'.
Target DTID is 'rs_oracle_datetime'.
Function String Class ID 'rs_oracle_function_class'.
Value length is '21'; Maximum target length is '20';
The value is '99991231 23:59:59:010'
```

Typically, these are the most difficult translation problems to diagnose because there appears to be no problem with either the pairing of source/target datatypes or the value to be translated.

To diagnose this type of problem, you must be familiar with the datatype value boundary limits of all the translated target datatypes. For example, to diagnose the error shown, you must know that the upper boundary of an Oracle DATE value is 12/31/9999.

There are other options for datatype translations:

- Use the maximum value of the datatype definition.
- Use the minimum value for the datatype definition.
- Use the default value for the datatype definition.

### **Exact Numeric Datatype Issues**

There may be problems with exact numeric datatypes when the values replicated are at the boundaries (maximum or minimum values) of what is supported by the datatype definitions.

Microsoft SQL Server supports either 28 or 38 digits of precision, depending on how the server is started. By default, Microsoft SQL Server supports 28 digits of precision.

Sybase does not provide datatype definitions that support the Microsoft default of 28 digits of precision. Datatype definitions are not needed to support 38 digits of precision, because the Replication Server native numeric datatypes support up to 72 digits of precision.

## Troubleshoot Heterogeneous Replication Systems

When a number exceeds numeric precision of the Microsoft SQL Server replicate database, Replication Server returns the following error:

```
E. 2007/12/14 11:14:58. ERROR #1028 DSI EXEC(134(1)
dcm_gabeat70_devdb.devdb)
- dsiqmint.c(2888)
Message from server: Message: 30291, State 0,
Severity 19 --
'[VENDORLIB] Vendor Library Error: [[Message
Iteration=1|Data Source
Name=mssql70_devdb|SQLState=22003|Native
Error=1007|Message=[Microsoft][ODBC SQL Server
Driver][SQL Server]The number
'999999999999999999.999999999999999999' is out of
the range for numeric representation (maximum
precision 28).[Message Iteration=2|SQLState=22003|
Native Error=|Message=[Microsoft][ODBC SQL Server
Driver][SQL Server]The number
'0.9999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999' is out of
the range for numeric representation (maximum
precision 28).] <DCA>'
```

The most difficult numeric datatype issues involve precision and scale. Replication Server does not allow the precision and scale of a decimal datatype to be specified. A datatype definition can specify the maximum precision and maximum scale to be supported. However, if this does not equate to the specified precision and scale of an individual replicate column, then as the data approaches values near or at the boundaries, you may encounter problems that are reported differently, depending on the replicate data server.

For example, suppose you have a primary column declared as `decimal (8,5)` (8 digits of precision and a scale of 5), and suppose the replicate column is declared as `decimal (6,4)`, even though the replicate data server can support a maximum of 7 digits precision and a scale of 7. In the replication definition, you specify the translation for the primary data server `decimal` datatype and for which there is a class-level translation to the replicate data server `decimal` datatype. Both datatype definitions specify the associated data servers maximum precision and scale.

If the value 999.99999 comes from the primary database, and the replicate data server's datatype definition specifies that rounding should be attempted, Replication Server attempts to apply a value of 1000.000. Even though this value satisfies the replicate database requirements for maximum precision and scale, it fails the precision and scale specified for this particular column. And if you specify for the replicate database's datatype definition that it should replace the value with the specified maximum value for the datatype definition, Replication Server attempts to apply a value of 9999999, which also fails the specified precision and scale for this particular column.

Error messages you might see from various data servers in this case include:

- The following DB2 error:

```
E. 2007/12/14 15:03:11. ERROR #1028 DSI EXEC(129(1))
dwm5_via_rct.dwmdbas)
- dsiqmint.c(2888)
Message from server: Message: 30291, State 0,
Severity 19 --
'[VENDORLIB] Vendor Library Error: [[Message
Iteration=1|SQLState=22003|Native Error=
-413|Message=[Sybase][ClearConnect ODBC][DB2]The
decimal or numeric value had an incorrect wire
length compared to its specified FDOCA length
10000000000000000000.00000000000] <DCA>']
```

- The following Microsoft SQL Server error:

```
E. 2007/12/14 12:29:16. ERROR #1028 DSI EXEC(134(1))
dcm_gabeat70_devdb.devdb)
- dsiqmint.c(2888)
Message from server: Message: 30291, State 0,
Severity 19 --
'[VENDORLIB] Vendor Library Error: [[Message
Iteration=1|Data Source Name=mssql70_devdb|SQL
Function=INSERT|SQLState=22003|Native Error=
8115|Message=[Microsoft][ODBC SQL Server Driver]
[SQL Server]Arithmetic overflow error converting
numeric to data type numeric.[Message Iteration=
2|SQLState=01000|Native Error=|Message=
[Microsoft][SQL Server]The statement has been
terminated.] <DCA>']
```

## Numeric Translation and Identity Columns in Microsoft SQL Server

Replication Server function strings to set identity insert off and on work in Microsoft SQL Server because it supports identity columns in the same manner as Adaptive Server.

However, to support 28-digit precision in a Microsoft SQL Server database, the numeric datatype must be translated to the `rs_msss_numeric` datatype, and as a result, the identity characteristic is lost. To avoid this problem, the Microsoft SQL Server replicate table must not declare a translated numeric column as an identity.

If you attempt to replicate a translated numeric datatype into an identity column in Microsoft SQL Server, you receive an error similar to this:

```
E. 2007/12/14 12:05:39. ERROR #1028 DSI EXEC(134(1))
dcm_gabeat70_devdb.devdb)
- dsiqmint.c(2888)
Message from server: Message: 30291, State 0,
Severity 19 --
'[VENDORLIB] Vendor Library Error: [[Message
Iteration=1 |Data Source Name=mssql70_devdb|SQL
Function=INSERT|SQLState=23000|Native Error=544
|Message=[Microsoft][ODBC SQL Server Driver][SQL
Server]Cannot insert explicit value for identity
column in table 'ase_alltypes' when IDENTITY_INSERT
is set to OFF.] <DCA>']
```

## **Troubleshoot Specific Errors**

---

Learn about how to troubleshoot specific errors that you may encounter in a Sybase replication system with heterogeneous or non-ASE data servers.

### **Updates to rs\_lastcommit Fail**

When replicating into a non-ASE replicate database, the replicate Replication Server updates the `rs_lastcommit` table as soon as the connection is resumed.

#### **Troubleshooting rs\_lastcommit Update Failure**

Identify the problem if the replicate Replication Server error log displays a syntax error while updating the `rs_lastcommit` table.

1. Verify that the table exists in the replicate database.
2. Verify access authority.

Log in to the replicate database using the Replication Server maintenance user ID and password specified in the **create connection** command for that database connection.

Verify that this user ID can update the `rs_lastcommit` table – you should be able to insert and delete a dummy entry without error.

3. Trace the actual command.

Turn on tracing in the replicate Replication Server (**DSI\_BUF\_DUMP** trace) or in the ECDA gateway and resume the Replication Server connection.

Identify the failing statement and correct as necessary.

### **Expected Datatype Translations Do Not Occur**

The most common reason for a datatype translation failure is an incomplete installation of the necessary user-defined datatypes (UDDs) and translations.

#### **Validating UDD and Translation Installation**

Learn to validate UDD and translation installation.

1. Restart the Replication Servers. Replication Server caches all function-string information at start-up.

Subsequent changes to the function strings stored in the RSSD do not take effect until the Replication Server is restarted.

2. Verify that class-level translations have been applied to the replicate Replication Server.

The Replication Server connection profile provides the SQL statements necessary to apply class-level translations to the RSSD of the replicate Replication Server for a specific combination of non-ASE primary databases to non-ASE replicate databases.

---

**Note:** The connection profile is required for any non-ASE replicate database. For example, if you are replicating from ASE to Oracle, the `rs_ase_to_oracle` connection profile for translations must be applied to ensure Replication Server updates to the `rs_lastcommit` table are properly translated and applied to the replicate database.

---

You can re-run these connection profiles without failure. Verify that your copy of the connection profiles has been updated with the correct **use** statement for the database name of the RSSD.

3. Verify that your replicate database Replication Server connection is associated with the appropriate function-string class.

To take advantage of class-level translations, the replicate Replication Server connection must use the correct non-ASE function-string class.

You can use the Replication Server **rs\_helpdb** command to determine which function-string class is defined for a database connection.

Function-string classes for replicate databases are:

- Adaptive Server Enterprise – **rs\_sqlserver\_function\_class**
- DB2 UDB on IBM z/OS platforms – **rs\_db2\_function\_class**
- DB2 UDB on UNIX and Windows platforms – **rs\_udb\_function\_class**
- Microsoft SQL Server – **rs\_mssql\_function\_class**
- Oracle – **rs\_oracle\_function\_class**
- Sybase IQ – **rs\_iq\_function\_class**

Use the Replication Server **admin show\_function\_classes** command to display a list of active function-string classes.

Use the Replication Server **alter connection** command to change the function-string class of an existing database connection.

4. Verify that the non-ASE function-string classes have been updated with appropriate function strings.

Replication Server connection profile `rs_XXX_XXX` provides the SQL statements necessary to apply function strings to the RSSD of the replicate Replication Server for a specific non-ASE replicate database.

For each function string, the connection profile issue a **delete** followed by an **insert**. You can re-run these connection profiles without failure.

Verify that your copy of the connection profile has been updated with the correct **use** statement for the database name of the RSSD.

5. Use the Replication Server **admin translate** command.

The **admin translate** command allows you to verify the results of a specific translation. Use this command to verify that the translation engine is providing the translation results you expect.

See the *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 1 > Manage Replicated Tables > Translate Datatypes Using HDS* for more information about heterogeneous datatype support (HDS) and the **admin translate** command.

### **Log Transfer Language Generation and Tracing**

Learn about the information on how to trace the Log Transfer Language (LTL) commands sent to a primary Replication Server, as well as other significant Replication Agent traces.

#### **Replication Agent for DB2 UDB for z/OS**

You can use the configuration parameters to obtain additional information that is not normally presented by Replication Agent for DB2 UDB for z/OS.

To print the log record identifier for each log record, and additional messages received from the DB2 API, enter **Logtrace = Y** in the `LTMCFG` file.

---

**Note:** There is usually some performance impact when you use these parameters. Review the full description of a parameter in the *Replication Agent for DB2 UDB Installation Guide* before using it.

---

- If you need additional tracing to help debug the information passed to a Replication Agent user exit, set the value of the **API\_com\_test** configuration parameter to **Y**. You can also use this trace when no exit is being used.
- The **LTL\_test\_only** configuration parameter controls whether LTM for z/OS connects to Replication Server and sends transaction operations for replication. When the value of the **LTL\_test\_only** parameter is **Y**, LTL that would normally be sent to Replication Server is written to the `LTLOUT` file instead.

---

**Note:** The Replication Agent for DB2 UDB is “not corrected to” the Replication Server when the value of the **LTL\_test\_only** parameter is **Y**.

---

- The **trace=LTLebcdic** configuration parameter writes EBCDIC LTL that is passed to Replication Server to `LTLOUT`. If you are replicating a table that contains ASCII data, set the trace = **LTLASCII** to write the ASCII characters to the `LTLOUT` data set. You must set the value of these parameters to **Y** to turn on this trace.
- The **Use\_repdef** configuration parameter allows LTM for z/OS to send LTL to Replication Server that contains only the columns specified in the replication definition. Setting the value of the **use\_repdef** parameter to **N** may increase the amount of information provided in an LTL trace.
- The **suppress\_col\_names** configuration parameter determines whether LTM for z/OS suppresses column names from the LTL that is sent to Replication Server. If you are tracing LTL output, set the value of **suppress\_col\_names** to **N** to ensure that column names are present in the generated LTL.



## **Replication Agent**

You can use the trace flags and configuration parameters to obtain additional information that is not normally presented by the Replication Agent (for Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, and UDB).

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**Note:** Some performance impact usually occurs when you use these trace flags and parameters. Before using a flag or parameter, review its full description in the *Replication Agent Administration Guide*.

---

### *Trace Flags*

Normal trace output is sent to the Replication Agent instance log file. However, output from the **LTITRACELTL** trace point is sent to a separate LTL output log file (`LTITRACELTL.log`).

The following trace flags are particularly useful for troubleshooting Replication Agent problems:

- **LRTRACE** – traces general execution of the Log Reader component.
- **LTITRACE** – traces general execution of the Log Transfer Interface component.
- **LTITRACELTL** – enables LTL statement tracing in the `LTITRACELTL.log` file.
- **RACONTRC** – traces connection and query execution.
- **RACONTRCSQL** – traces SQL statements sent to the primary database.

### *Configuration Parameters*

The settings of the following Replication Agent configuration parameters affect the trace information:

- **compress\_ltl\_syntax** – when set to **false**, provides more verbose description of LTL commands.
- **connect\_to\_rs** – when set to **false**, allows LTL to be generated without actual connection or sending information to Replication Server.
- **log\_trace\_verbose** – when set to **true**, provides more verbose description of traced components.
- **use\_rssd** – when set to **false**, provides a complete generation of LTL commands without modification for replication definition information.
- **column\_compression** – when set to **false**, sends complete column information (all columns in after images) in the generated LTL for **update** operations.

For a complete description of Replication Agent trace flags and configuration settings, see the *Replication Agent Administration Guide*.



# Reference Implementation for Oracle to Oracle Replication

Replication Server includes a toolset for quickly setting up a reference implementation of Oracle to Oracle replication using the products available in your environment.

You can implement a replication environment as a reference to demonstrate Replication Server features and functionalities. Use the toolset to:

1. Build Replication Server and the primary and replicate databases.
2. Configure the database replication environment.
3. Perform simple transactions on the primary database and replicate the changes using database-level replication.
4. Collect statistics and monitors counters from the replication processing in step 3.
5. Clean up the reference replication environment.

The reference implementation toolset consists of scripts that are in `$SYBASE/REP-15_5/REFIMP-01_0`.

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**Note:** The reference implementation provides only a single Replication Server, primary database server, and replicate database server. You cannot configure the reference environment topology for multiple replication system components.

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See *Replication Server Administration Guide Volume 2 > Implement a Reference Replication Environment* for requirements, instructions, a sample configuration file, and the objects created by implementing the reference environment.

## Platform Support

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You can implement a reference environment on all platforms that Replication Server supports except for Linux on IBM p-Series (Linux on Power) 64-bit.

However, to set up the reference environment on any Microsoft Windows platform that Replication Server supports, you must use Cygwin to run the reference implementation scripts. See the Cygwin Web site at <http://www.cygwin.com/>.

## **Supported Product Component Versions for Oracle Reference Implementation**

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Lists the supported versions of Replication Server, Oracle, Replication Agent for Oracle, and ECDA Option for Oracle that you can use to build a reference implementation environment for Oracle to Oracle replication.

For Oracle reference implementation, these product component versions are supported:

- Replication Server 15.5
- Oracle 10.2
- Replication Agent for Oracle 15.2
- ECDA Option for Oracle 15.0 ESD #3

For example, you can build a reference implementation environment for Oracle with Replication Server 15.5, Oracle 10.2, Replication Agent 15.2 for Oracle, and ECDA Option for Oracle 15.0 ESD #3.

# Glossary

Glossary of terms used in replication systems.

- **active database** – In a warm standby application, a database that is replicated to a standby database. See also *warm standby application*.
- **Adaptive Server** – The Sybase version 11.5 and later relational database server. If you choose the RSSD option when configuring Replication Server, Adaptive Server maintains Replication Server system tables in the RSSD database.
- **application programming interface (API)** – A predefined interface through which users or programs communicate with each other. Open Client and Open Server are examples of APIs that communicate in a client/server architecture. RCL, the Replication Command Language, is the Replication Server API.
- **applied function** – A replicated function, associated with a function replication definition, that Replication Server delivers from a primary database to a subscribing replicate database. The function passes parameter values to a stored procedure that is executed at the replicate database. The stored procedure executed at the replicate database by the maintenance user. See also *replicated function delivery*, *request function*, and *function replication definition*.
- **article** – A replication definition extension for tables or stored procedures that can be an element of a publication. Articles may or may not contain **where** clauses, which specify a subset of rows that the replicate database receives.
- **asynchronous procedure delivery** – A method of replicating, from a source to a destination database, a stored procedure that is associated with a table replication definition.
- **asynchronous command** – A command that a client submits where the client is not prevented from proceeding with other operations before the completion status is received. Many Replication Server commands function as asynchronous commands within the replication system.
- **atomic materialization** – A materialization method that copies subscription data from a primary to a replicate database through the network in a single atomic operation, using a **select** operation with a holdlock. No changes to primary data are allowed until data transfer is complete. Replicate data may be applied either as a single transaction or in increments of ten rows per transaction, which ensures that the replicate database transaction log does not fill. Atomic materialization is the default method for the **create subscription** command. See also *nonatomic materialization*, *bulk materialization* and *no materialization*.
- **autocorrection** – Autocorrection is a setting applied to replication definitions, using the **set autocorrection** command, to prevent failures caused by missing or duplicate rows in a copy of a replicated table. When autocorrection is enabled, Replication Server converts each update or insert operation into a delete followed by an insert. Autocorrection should

only be enabled for replication definitions whose subscriptions use nonatomic materialization.

- **base class** – A function-string class that does not inherit function strings from a parent class. See also *function-string class*.
- **bitmap subscription** – A type of subscription that replicates rows based on bitmap comparisons. Create columns using the `int` datatype, and identify them as the `rs_address` datatype when you create a replication definition. When you create a subscription, compare each `rs_address` column to a bitmask using a bitmap comparison operator (`&`) in the **where** clause. Rows matching the subscription's bitmap are replicated.
- **bulk copy-in** – A feature that improves Replication Server performance when replicating large batches of **insert** statements on the same table in Adaptive Server® Enterprise 12.0 and later. Replication Server implements bulk copy-in in Data Server Interface (DSI), the Replication Server module responsible for sending transactions to replicate databases, using the Open Client™ Open Server™ Bulk-Library.

Bulk copy-in also improves the performance of subscription materialization. When **dsi\_bulk\_copy** is on, Replication Server uses bulk copy-in to materialize the subscriptions if the number of **insert** commands in each transaction exceeds **dsi\_bulk\_threshold**.

- **bulk materialization** – A materialization method whereby subscription data in a replicate database is initialized outside of the replication system. For example, data may be transferred from a primary database using media such as magnetic tape, diskette, CD-ROM, or optical storage disk. Bulk materialization involves a series of commands, starting with **define subscription**. You can use bulk materialization for subscriptions to table replication definitions or function replication definitions. See also *atomic materialization*, *nonatomic materialization*, and *no materialization*.
- **centralized database system** – A database system where data is managed by a single database management system at a centralized location.
- **class** – See *error class* and *function-string class*.
- **class tree** – A set of function-string classes, consisting of two or more levels of derived and parent classes, that derive from the same base class. See also *function-string class*.
- **client** – A program connected to a server in a client/server architecture. It may be a front-end application program executed by a user or a utility program that executes as an extension of the system.
- **Client/Server Interfaces (C/SI)** – The Sybase interface standard for programs executing in a client/server architecture.
- **concurrency** – The ability of multiple clients to share data or resources. Concurrency in a database management system depends upon the system protecting clients from conflicts that arise when data in use by one client is modified by another client.
- **connection** – A connection from a Replication Server to a database. See also *Data Server Interface (DSI)* and *logical connection*.
- **connection profiles** – Connection profiles allow you to configure your connection with a pre-defined set of properties.

- **coordinated dump** – A set of database dumps or transaction dumps that is synchronized across multiple sites by distributing an **rs\_dumpdb** or **rs\_dumptran** function through the replication system.
- **database** – A set of related data tables and other objects that is organized and presented to serve a specific purpose.
- **database generation number** – Stored in both the database and the RSSD of the Replication Server that manages the database, the database generation number is the first part of the origin queue ID (*qid*) of each log record. The origin queue ID ensures that the Replication Server does not process duplicate records. During recovery operations, you may need to increment the database generation number so that Replication Server does not ignore records submitted after the database is reloaded.
- **database replication definition** – A description of a set of database objects—tables, transactions, functions, system stored procedures, and DDL—for which a subscription can be created.

You can also create table replication definitions and function replication definitions. See also *table replication definition* and *function replication definition*.

- **database server** – A server program, such as Sybase Adaptive Server, that provides database management services to clients.
- **data definition language (DDL)** – The set of commands in a query language, such as Transact-SQL, that describes data and their relationships in a database. DDL commands in Transact-SQL include those using the **create**, **drop**, and **alter** keywords.
- **data manipulation language (DML)** – The set of commands in a query language, such as Transact-SQL, that operates on data. DML commands in Transact-SQL include **select**, **insert**, **update**, and **delete**.
- **data server** – A server whose client interface conforms to the Sybase Client/Server Interfaces and provides the functionality necessary to maintain the physical representation of a replicated table in a database. Data servers are usually database servers, but they can also be any data repository with the interface and functionality Replication Server requires.
- **Data Server Interface (DSI)** – Replication Server threads corresponding to a connection between a Replication Server and a database. DSI threads submit transactions from the DSI outbound queue to a replicate data server. They consist of a scheduler thread and one or more executor threads. The scheduler thread groups the transactions by commit order and dispatches them to the executor threads. The executor threads map functions to function strings and execute the transactions in the replicate database. DSI threads use an Open Client connection to a database. See also *outbound queue* and *connection*.
- **data source** – A specific combination of a database management system (DBMS) product such as a relational or non-relational data server, a database residing in that DBMS, and the communications method used to access that DBMS from other parts of a replication system. See also *database* and *data server*.
- **decision support application** – A database client application characterized by ad hoc queries, reports, and calculations and few data update transactions.

- **declared datatype** – The datatype of the value delivered to the Replication Server from the Replication Agent:
  - If the Replication Agent delivers a base Replication Server datatype, such as `datetime`, to the Replication Server, the declared datatype is the base datatype.
  - Otherwise, the declared datatype must be the UDD for the original datatype at the primary database.
- **default function string** – The function string that is provided by default for the system-provided classes `rs_sqlserver_function_class` and `rs_default_function_class` and classes that inherit function strings from these classes, either directly or indirectly. See also *function string*.
- **dematerialization** – The optional process, when a subscription is dropped, whereby specific rows that are not used by other subscriptions are removed from the replicate database.
- **derived class** – A function-string class that inherits function strings from a parent class. See also *function-string class* and *parent class*.
- **direct route** – A route used to send messages directly from a source to a destination Replication Server, with no intermediate Replication Servers. See also *indirect route* and *route*.
- **disk partition** – See *partition*.
- **distributed database system** – A database system where data is stored in multiple databases on a network. The databases may be managed by data servers of the same type (for example, Adaptive Server) or by heterogeneous data servers.
- **Distributor** – A Replication Server thread (DIST) that helps to determine the destination of each transaction in the inbound queue.
- **dump marker** – A message written by Adaptive Server in a database transaction log when a dump is performed. In a warm standby application, when you are initializing the standby database with data from the active database, you can specify that Replication Server use the dump marker to determine where in the transaction stream to begin applying transactions in the standby database. See also *warm standby application*.
- **Embedded Replication Server System Database (ERSSD)** – The SQL Anywhere (SA) database that stores Replication Server system tables. You can choose whether to store Replication Server system tables on the ERSSD or the Adaptive Server RSSD. See also *Replication Server System Database (RSSD)*.
- **Enterprise Connect Data Access (ECDA)** – An integrated set of software applications and connectivity tools that allow access to data within a heterogeneous database environment, such as a variety of LAN-based, non-ASE data sources, and mainframe data sources.
- **ExpressConnect for Oracle** – A set of libraries that can be used to provides direct communication between Replication Server and an Oracle database.



- **error action** – A Replication Server response to a data server error. Possible Replication Server error actions are **ignore**, **warn**, **retry\_log**, **log**, **retry\_stop**, and **stop\_replication**. Error actions are assigned to specific data server errors.
- **error class** – A name for a collection of data server error actions that are used with a specified database.
- **exceptions log** – A set of three Replication Server system tables that holds information about transactions that failed on a data server. The transactions in the log must be resolved by a user or by an intelligent application. You can use the **rs\_helpexception** stored procedure to query the exceptions log.
- **Failover** – Sybase Failover allows you to configure two version 12.0 and later Adaptive Servers as companions. If the primary companion fails, that server's devices, databases, and connections can be taken over by the secondary companion.

For more detailed information about how Sybase Failover works in Adaptive Server, refer to *Using Sybase Failover in a High Availability System*, which is part of the Adaptive Server Enterprise documentation set.

- **fault tolerance** – The ability of a system to continue to operate correctly even though one or more of its component parts is malfunctioning.
- **function** – A Replication Server object that represents a data server operation such as insert, delete, select, or begin transaction. Replication Server distributes such operations to other Replication Servers as functions. Each function consists of a function name and a set of data parameters. In order to execute the function in a destination database, Replication Server uses function strings to convert a function to a command or set of commands for a type of database. See also *user-defined function*, and *replicated function delivery*.
- **function replication definition** – A description of a replicated function used in replicated function delivery. The function replication definition, maintained by Replication Server, includes information about the parameters to be replicated and the location of the primary version of the affected data. There are two types of function replication definition, applied and request. See also *replicated function delivery*.
- **function scope** – The range of a function's effect. Functions have replication definition scope or function-string class scope. A function with replication definition scope is defined for a specific replication definition, and cannot be applied to other replication definitions. A function with function-string class scope is defined once for a function-string class and is available only within that class.
- **function string** – A string that Replication Server uses to map a database command to a data server API. For the **rs\_select** and **rs\_select\_with\_lock** functions only, the string contains an input template, used to match function strings with the database command. For all functions, the string also contains an output template, used to format the database command for the destination data server.
- **function-string class** – A named collection of function strings used with a specified database connection. Function-string classes include those provided with Replication Server and those you have created. Function-string classes can share function string definitions through function-string inheritance. The three system-provided function-string classes are `rs_sqlserver_function_class`,

`rs_default_function_class`, and `rs_db2_function_class`. See also *base class*, *class tree*, *derived class*, *function-string inheritance*, and *parent class*.

- **function-string inheritance** – The ability to share function string definitions between classes, whereby a derived class inherits function strings from a parent class. See also *derived class*, *function-string class*, and *parent class*.
- **function-string variable** – An identifier used in a function string to represent a value that is to be substituted at run time. Variables in function strings are enclosed in question marks (?). They represent column values, function parameters, system-defined variables, or user-defined variables.
- **function subscription** – A subscription to a function replication definition (used in both applied and request function delivery).
- **gateway** – Connectivity software that allows two or more computer systems with different network architectures to communicate.
- **generation number** – See *database generation number*.
- **heterogeneous data servers** – Multi-vendor data servers used together in a distributed database system.
- **hibernation mode** – A Replication Server state in which all DDL commands, except **admin** and **sysadmin** commands, are rejected; all routes and connections are suspended; most service threads, such as DSI and RSI, are suspended; and RSI and RepAgent users are logged off and not allowed to log on. Used during route upgrades, and may be turned on for a Replication Server to debug problems.
- **high availability (HA)** – Very low downtime. Computer systems that provide HA usually provide 99.999% availability, or roughly five minutes unscheduled downtime per year.
- **high volume adaptive replication (HVAR)** – Compilation of a group of **insert**, **delete**, and **update** operations to produce a net result and the subsequent bulk application of the net result to the replicate database.
- **hot standby application** – A database application in which the standby database can be placed into service without interrupting client applications and without losing any transactions. See also *warm standby application*.
- **ID Server** – One Replication Server in a replication system is the ID Server. In addition to performing the usual Replication Server tasks, the ID Server assigns unique ID numbers to every Replication Server and database in the replication system, and maintains version information for the replication system.
- **inbound queue** – A stable queue used to spool messages from a Replication Agent to a Replication Server.
- **indirect route** – A route used to send messages from a source to a destination Replication Server, through one or more intermediate Replication Servers. See also *direct route* and *route*.
- **interfaces file** – A file containing entries that define network access information for server programs in a Sybase client/server architecture. Server programs may include Adaptive Servers, gateways, Replication Servers, and Replication Agents. The interfaces file entries enable clients and servers to connect to each other in a network.

- **latency** – The measure of the time it takes to distribute to a replicate database a data modification operation first applied in a primary database. The time includes Replication Agent processing, Replication Server processing, and network overhead.
- **local-area network (LAN)** – A system of computers and devices, such as printers and terminals, connected by cabling for the purpose of sharing data and devices.
- **locator value** – The value stored in the `rs_locator` table of the Replication Server's RSSD that identifies the latest log transaction record received and acknowledged by the Replication Server from each previous site during replication.
- **logical connection** – A database connection that Replication Server maps to the connections for the active and standby databases in a warm standby application. See also *connection* and *warm standby application*.
- **login name** – The name that a user or a system component such as Replication Server uses to log in to a data server, Replication Server, or Replication Agent.
- **Log Transfer Language (LTL)** – A subset of the Replication Command Language (RCL). A Replication Agent such as RepAgent uses LTL commands to submit to Replication Server the information it retrieves from primary database transaction logs.
- **Log Transfer Manager (LTM)** – The Replication Agent program for Sybase SQL Server. See also *Replication Agent* and *RepAgent thread*.
- **maintenance user** – A data server login name that Replication Server uses to maintain replicate data. In most applications, maintenance user transactions are not replicated.
- **materialization** – The process of copying data specified by a subscription from a primary database to a replicate database, thereby initializing the replicate table. Replicate data can be transferred over a network, or, for subscriptions involving large amounts of data, loaded initially from media. See also *atomic materialization*, *bulk materialization*, *no materialization*, and *nonatomic materialization*.
- **materialization queue** – A stable queue used to spool messages related to a subscription being materialized or dematerialized.
- **missing row** – A row missing from a replicated copy of a table but present in the primary table.
- **mixed-version system** – A replication system containing Replication Servers of different software versions that have different capabilities based on their different software versions and site versions. Mixed-version support is available only if the system version is 11.0.2 or greater.  
  
For example, a replication system containing Replication Servers version 11.5 or later and version 11.0.2 is a mixed-version system. A replication system containing Replication Servers of releases earlier than release 11.0.2 is not a mixed-version system, because any newer Replication Servers are restricted by the system version from using certain new features. See also *site version* and *system version*.
- **more columns** – Columns in a replication definition exceeding 250, but limited to 1024. More columns are supported by Replication Server version 12.5 and later.

- **multi-site availability (MSA)** – Methodology for replicating database objects—tables, functions, transactions, system stored procedures, and DDL from the primary to the replicate database. See also *database replication definition*.
- **name space** – The scope within which an object name must be unique.
- **nonatomic materialization** – A materialization method that copies subscription data from a primary to a replicate database through the network in a single operation, without a holdlock. Changes to the primary table are allowed during data transfer, which may cause temporary inconsistencies between replicate and primary databases. Data is applied in increments of ten rows per transaction, which ensures that the replicate database transaction log does not fill. Nonatomic materialization is an optional method for the **create subscription** command. See also *autocorrection*, *atomic materialization*, *no materialization*, and *bulk materialization*.
- **network-based security** – Secure transmission of data across a network. Replication Server supports third-party security mechanisms that provide user authentication, unified login, and secure message transmission between Replication Servers.
- **no materialization** – A materialization method that lets you create a subscription when the subscription data already exists at the replicate site. Use the **create subscription** command with the **without materialization** clause. You can use this method to create subscriptions to table replication definitions and function replication definitions. See also *atomic materialization* and *bulk materialization*.
- **online transaction processing (OLTP) application** – A database client application characterized by frequent transactions involving data modification (inserts, deletes, and updates).
- **Origin Queue ID (qid)** – Formed by the RepAgent, the `qid` uniquely identifies each log record passed to the Replication Server. It includes the `date` and `timestamp` and the database generation number. See also *database generation number*.
- **orphaned row** – A row in a replicated copy of a table that does not match an active subscription.
- **outbound queue** – A stable queue used to spool messages. The DSI outbound queue spools messages to a replicate database. The RSI outbound queue spools messages to a replicate Replication Server.
- **parallel DSI** – Configuring a database connection so that transactions are applied to a replicate data server using multiple DSI threads operating in parallel, rather than a single DSI thread. See also *connection* and *Data Server Interface (DSI)*.
- **parameter** – An identifier representing a value that is provided when a procedure executes. Parameter names are prefixed with an `@` character in function strings. When a procedure is called from a function string, Replication Server passes the parameter values, unaltered, to the data server. See also *searchable parameter*.
- **parent class** – A function-string class from which a derived class inherits function strings. See also *function-string class* and *derived class*.
- **partition** – A raw disk partition or operating system file that Replication Server uses for stable queue storage. Only use operating system files in a test environment.

- **physical connection** – See *connection*.
- **primary data** – The definitive version of a set of data in a replication system. The primary data is maintained on a data server that is known to all of the Replication Servers with subscriptions for the data.
- **primary database** – Any database that contains data that is replicated to another database via the replication system.
- **primary fragment** – A horizontal segment of a table that holds the primary version of a set of rows.
- **primary key** – A set of table columns that uniquely identifies each row.
- **primary site** – A Replication Server where a function-string class or error class is defined. See *error class* and *function-string class*.
- **principal user** – The user who starts an application. When using network-based security, Replication Server logs in to remote servers as the principal user.
- **profiles** – Profiles allow you to configure your connection with a pre-defined set of properties.
- **projection** – A vertical slice of a table, representing a subset of the table's columns.
- **publication** – A group of articles from the same primary database. A publication lets you collect replication definitions for related tables and/or stored procedures and then subscribe to them as a group. You collect replication definitions as articles in a publication at the source Replication Server and subscribe to them with a publication subscription at the destination Replication Server. See also *article* and *publication subscription*.
- **publication subscription** – A subscription to a publication. See also *article* and *publication*.
- **published datatype** – The datatype of the column after the column-level translation (and before a class-level translation, if any) at the replicate data server. The published datatype must be either a Replication Server base datatype or a UDD for the datatype in the target data server. If the published datatype is omitted from the replication definition, it defaults to the declared datatype.
- **query** – In a database management system, a query is a request to retrieve data that meets a given set of criteria. The SQL database language includes the **select** command for queries.
- **quiescent** – A quiescent replication system is one in which all updates have been propagated to their destinations. Some Replication Server commands or procedures require that you first quiesce the replication system.
- **quoted identifiers** – Object names that contain special characters such as spaces and non-alphanumeric characters, start with a character other than an alphabet, or that correspond to a reserved word, need to be enclosed in double quote characters to be parsed correctly.
- **real time loading (RTL)** – High volume adaptive replication (HVAR) to a Sybase IQ database. Uses relevant commands and processes to apply HVAR changes to a Sybase IQ replicate database. See *high volume adaptive replication*.
- **remote procedure call (RPC)** – A request to execute a procedure that resides in a remote server. The server that executes the procedure could be a Adaptive Server, a Replication Server, or a server created using Open Server. The request can originate from any of these

servers or from a client application. The RPC request format is a part of the Sybase Client/Server Interfaces.

- **RepAgent thread** – The Replication Agent for Adaptive Server databases. RepAgent is an Adaptive Server thread; it transfers transaction log information from the primary database to a Replication Server for distribution to other databases.
- **replicate database** – Any database that contains data that is replicated from another database via the replication system.
- **replicated function delivery** – A method of replicating, from a source to a destination database, a stored procedure that is associated with a function replication definition. See also *applied function*, *request function*, and *function replication definition*.
- **replicated stored procedure** – An Adaptive Server stored procedure that is marked as replicated using the **sp\_setreproc** or the **sp\_setrepl** system procedure. Replicated stored procedures can be associated with function replication definitions or table replication definitions. See also *replicated function delivery* and *asynchronous procedure delivery*.
- **replicated table** – A table that is maintained by Replication Server, in part or in whole, in databases at multiple locations. There is one primary version of the table, which is marked as replicated using the **sp\_setrepltable** or the **sp\_setrepl** system procedure; all other versions are replicated copies.
- **Replication Agent** – A program or module that transfers transaction log information representing modifications made to primary data from a database server to a Replication Server for distribution to other databases. RepAgent is the Replication Agent for Adaptive Server databases.
- **Replication Command Language (RCL)** – The commands used to manage information in Replication Server.
- **replication definition** – Usually, a description of a table for which subscriptions can be created. The replication definition, maintained by Replication Server, includes information about the columns to be replicated and the location of the primary version of the table.

You can also create function replication definitions; sometimes the term “table replication definition” is used to distinguish between table and function replication definitions. See also *function replication definition*.

- **Replication Server** – The Sybase server program that maintains replicated data, typically on a LAN, and processes data transactions received from other Replication Servers on the same LAN or on a WAN.
- **Replication Server Interface (RSI)** – A thread that logs in to a destination Replication Server and transfers commands from the RSI outbound stable queue to the destination Replication Server. There is one RSI thread for each destination Replication Server that is a recipient of commands from a primary or intermediate Replication Server. See also *outbound queue* and *route*.

- **Replication Monitoring Services (RMS)** – A small Java application built using the Sybase Unified Agent Framework (UAF) that monitors and troubleshoot a replication environment.
- **replication system administrator** – The system administrator that manages routine operations in the Replication Server.
- **Replication Server System Database (RSSD)** – The Adaptive Server database containing a Replication Server system tables. You can choose whether to store Replication Server system tables on the RSSD or the SQL Anywhere (SA) ERSSD. See also *Embedded Replication Server System Database (ERSSD)*.
- **Replication Server system Adaptive Server** – The Adaptive Server with the database containing a Replication Server’s system tables (the RSSD).
- **replication system** – A data processing system where data is replicated in multiple databases to provide remote users with the benefits of local data access. Specifically, a replication system that is based upon Replication Server and includes other components such as Replication Agents and data servers.
- **replication system domain** – All replication system components that use the same ID Server.
- **request function** – A replicated function, associated with a function replication definition, that Replication Server delivers from a primary database to a replicate database. The function passes parameter values to a stored procedure that is executed at the replicate database. The stored procedure is executed at the replicate site by the same user as it is at the primary site. See also *replicated function delivery*, *request function*, and *function replication definition*.
- **resync marker** – When you restart Replication Agent in resync mode, Replication Agent sends the resync database marker to Replication Server to indicate that a resynchronization effort is in progress. The resync marker is the first message Replication Agent sends before sending any SQL data definition language (DDL) or data manipulation language (DML) transactions.
- **route** – A one-way message stream from a source Replication Server to a destination Replication Server. Routes carry data modification commands (including those for RSSDs) and replicated functions or stored procedures between Replication Servers. See also *direct route* and *indirect route*.
- **route version** – The lower of the site version numbers of the route’s source and destination Replication Servers. Replication Server version 11.5 and later use the route version number to determine which data to send to the replicate site. See also *site version*.
- **row migration** – The process whereby column value changes in rows in a primary version of a table cause corresponding rows in a replicate version of the table to be inserted or deleted, based on comparison with values in a subscription’s **where** clause.
- **SQL Server** – The Sybase relational database pre-11.5 server.
- **SQL statement replication** – In SQL statement replication, the Replication Server receives the SQL statement that modified the primary data, rather than the individual row changes from the transaction log. Replication Server applies the SQL statement to the replicated site. RepAgent sends both the SQL Data Manipulation Language (DML) and

individual row changes. Depending on your configuration, Replication Server chooses either individual row change log replication or SQL statement replication.

- **schema** – The structure of the database. DDL commands and system procedures change system tables stored in the database. Supported DDL commands and system procedures can be replicated to standby databases when you use Replication Server version 11.5 or later and Adaptive Server version 11.5 or later.
- **searchable column** – A column in a replicated table that can be specified in the **where** clause of a subscription or article to restrict the rows replicated at a site.
- **searchable parameter** – A parameter in a replicated stored procedure that can be specified in the **where** clause of a subscription to help determine whether or not the stored procedure should be replicated. See also *parameter*.
- **secondary truncation point** – See *truncation point*.
- **site** – An installation consisting of, at minimum, a Replication Server, data server, and database, and possibly a Replication Agent, usually at a discrete geographic location. The components at each site are connected over a WAN to those at other sites in a replication system. See also *primary site*.
- **site version** – The version number for an individual Replication Server. Once the site version has been set to a particular level, the Replication Server enables features specific to that level, and downgrades are not allowed. See also *software version*, *route version*, and *system version*.
- **software version** – The version number of the software release for an individual Replication Server. See also *site version* and *system version*.
- **Stable Queue Manager (SQM)** – A thread that manages the stable queues. There is one Stable Queue Manager (SQM) thread for each stable queue accessed by the Replication Server, whether inbound or outbound.
- **Stable Queue Transaction (SQT) interface** – A thread that reassembles transaction commands in commit order. A Stable Queue Transaction (SQT) interface thread reads from inbound stable queues, puts transactions in commit order, then sends them to the Distributor (DIST) thread or a DSI thread, depending on which thread required the SQT ordering of the transaction.
- **stable queues** – Store-and-forward queues where Replication Server stores messages destined for a route or database connection. Messages written into a stable queue remain there until they can be delivered to the destination Replication Server or database. Replication Server builds stable queues using its disk partitions. See also *inbound queue*, *outbound queue*, and *materialization queue*.
- **standalone mode** – A special Replication Server mode used for initiating recovery operations.
- **standby database** – In a warm standby application, a database that receives data modifications from the active database and serves as a backup of that database. See also *warm standby application*.
- **stored procedure** – A collection of SQL statements and optional control-of-flow statements stored under a name in a Adaptive Server database. Stored procedures supplied



with Adaptive Server are called system procedures. Some stored procedures for querying the RSSD are included with the Replication Server software.

- **subscription** – A request for Replication Server to maintain a replicated copy of a table, or a set of rows from a table, in a replicate database at a specified location. You can also subscribe to a function replication definition, for replicating stored procedures.
- **subscription dematerialization** – See *dematerialization*.
- **subscription materialization** – See *materialization*.
- **subscription migration** – See *row migration*.
- **Sybase Central** – A graphical tool that provides a common interface for managing Sybase and Powersoft products. Replication Server uses Replication Manager as a Sybase Central plug-in. See also *Replication Monitoring Services (RMS)*.
- **symmetric multiprocessing (SMP)** – On a multiprocessor platform, the ability of an application's threads to run in parallel. Replication Server supports SMP, which can improve server performance and efficiency.
- **synchronous command** – A command that a client considers complete only after the completion status is received.
- **system function** – A function that is predefined and part of the Replication Server product. Different system functions coordinate replication activities, such as **rs\_begin**, or perform data manipulation operations, such as **rs\_insert**, **rs\_delete**, and **rs\_update**.
- **system-provided classes** – Replication Server provides the error class `rs_sqlserver_error_class` and the function-string classes `rs_sqlserver_function_class`, `rs_default_function_class`, and `rs_db2_function_class`. Function strings are generated automatically for the system-provided function-string classes and for any derived classes that inherit from these classes, directly or indirectly. See also *error class* and *function-string class*.
- **system version** – The version number for a replication system that represents the version for which new features are enabled, for Replication Servers of release 11.0.2 or earlier, and below which no Replication Server can be downgraded or installed. For a Replication Server version 11.5, your use of certain new features requires a site version of 1150 and a system version of at least 1102. See also *mixed-version system*, *site version*, and *software version*.
- **table replication definition** – See *replication definition*.
- **table subscription** – A subscription to a table replication definition.
- **thread** – A process running within Replication Server. Built upon Sybase Open Server, Replication Server has a multi-threaded architecture. Each thread performs a certain function such as managing a user session, receiving messages from a Replication Agent or another Replication Server, or applying messages to a database. See also *Data Server Interface (DSI)*, *Distributor*, and *Replication Server Interface (RSI)*.
- **transaction** – A mechanism for grouping statements so that they are treated as a unit: either all statements in the group are executed or no statements in the group are executed.
- **Transact-SQL** – The relational database language used with Adaptive Server. It is based on standard SQL (Structured Query Language), with Sybase extensions.

- **truncation point** – An Adaptive Server database that holds primary data has an active truncation point, marking the transaction log location where Adaptive Server has completed processing. This is the primary truncation point.

The RepAgent for an Adaptive Server database maintains a secondary truncation point, marking the transaction log location separating the portion of the log successfully submitted to the Replication Server from the portion not yet submitted. The secondary truncation point ensures that each operation enters the replication system before its portion of the log is truncated.

- **user-defined function** – A function that allows you to create custom applications that use Replication Server to distribute replicated functions or asynchronous stored procedures between sites in a replication system. In replicated function delivery, a user-defined function is automatically created by Replication Server when you create a function replication definition.
- **variable** – See *function-string variable*.
- **version** – *mixed-version system*

See *mixed-version system*, *site version*, *software version*, and *system version*.

- **warm standby application** – An application that employs Replication Server to maintain a standby database for a database known as the active database. If the active database fails, Replication Server and client applications can switch to the standby database.
- **wide-area network (WAN)** – A system of local-area networks (LANs) connected together with data communication lines.
- **wide columns** – Columns in a replication definition containing `char`, `varchar`, `binary`, `varbinary`, `unichar`, `univarchar`, or Java `inrow` data that are wider than 255 bytes. Wide columns are supported by Replication Server version 12.5 and later.
- **wide data** – Wide data rows, limited to the size of the data page on the data server. Adaptive Server supports page sizes of 2K, 4K, 8K, and 16K. Wide data is supported by Replication Server version 12.5 and later.
- **wide messages** – Messages larger than 16K that span blocks. Wide messages are supported by Replication Server version 12.5 and later.

# Obtaining Help and Additional Information

Use the Sybase Getting Started CD, Product Documentation site, and online help to learn more about this product release.

- The Getting Started CD (or download) – contains release bulletins and installation guides in PDF format, and may contain other documents or updated information.
- Product Documentation at <http://sybooks.sybase.com/> – is an online version of Sybase documentation that you can access using a standard Web browser. You can browse documents online, or download them as PDFs. In addition to product documentation, the Web site also has links to EBFs/Maintenance, Technical Documents, Case Management, Solved Cases, Community Forums/Newsgroups, and other resources.
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To read or print PDF documents, you need Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available as a free download from the *Adobe* Web site.

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## Technical Support

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Get EBFs and maintenance reports from the Sybase Web site.

1. Point your Web browser to <http://www.sybase.com/support>.
2. From the menu bar or the slide-out menu, under **Support**, choose **EBFs/Maintenance**.
3. If prompted, enter your MySybase user name and password.
4. (Optional) Select a filter from the **Display** drop-down list, select a time frame, and click **Go**.
5. Select a product.

Padlock icons indicate that you do not have download authorization for certain EBF/Maintenance releases because you are not registered as an authorized support contact. If

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

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1. Go to <http://www.sybase.com/mysybase>.
2. Click **Register Now**.

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Vision impaired users can navigate through the online document with an adaptive technology such as a screen reader, or view it with a screen enlarger.

Sybase HTML documentation has been tested for compliance with accessibility requirements of Section 508 of the U.S Rehabilitation Act. 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 may 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.

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

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