# InfoSphere Information Server

## Relocating Information Server 9.1 IBM InfoSphere QualityStage Standardization Rules Designer database (QSSRDDB)

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This presentation discusses how to relocate the IBM InfoSphere® QualityStage Standardization Rules Designer database to another server. It assumes that you are still using the same services tier to manage repository registration in the same metadata repository. This presentation is valid for Information Server version 9.1.

## Objectives

- List repositories and databases
- Update repository properties file
- Reregister repository
- Change the QSSRDDB connection password if required
- Test connection
- Modify WebSphere® connection properties


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The objectives of this presentation are to show how to list the repositories and databases, update the repository properties file, reregister the repository, test the new connection, and update the connections properties in the administrative console.

## List repositories

- Log in to Services tier computer
- List repositories or databases
  - UNIX® or Linux®
    cd <is_installPath>/ASBServer/bin
    ./RepositoryAdmin.sh -listRepositories
  - Windows®
    cd <is_installPath>\ASBServer\bin
    .\RepositoryAdmin –listRepositories
- Example:
  $ ./RepositoryAdmin.sh –listRepositories
  dsodb
  QSSRDDB


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The first step is to login to the Information Server services tier computer. List out the databases and repositories using the RepositoryAdmin command to get the exact name of your Standardization Rules Designer database. The default name of the Standardization Rules Designer database is QSSRDDB. Note the case of the database name as the commands in these slides are case-sensitive.

## Repository properties file (1 of 3)

- Create repository properties file

```
./RepositoryAdmin.sh -displayRepository -rn dsodb -res QSSRDDB.properties
DatabasePlatform.databaseType=DB2
DatabasePlatform.version=10.1
DatabaseServer.host=server1
DatabaseServer.port=50000
Database.name=QSSRDDB
Database.alias=QSSRDDB
Database.location=C:\
Repository.name=QSSRDDB
Repository.description=Standardization Rules Designer repository.
Repository.tool=StandardizationRulesDesigner
Repository.context=rules designer
Repository.schema=QSSRDDB
RepositoryConnection.userName=QSSRDDB
RepositoryConnection.password={iisenc}gwFQseoj24I/SnCFEH+cWg==
RepositoryConnection.connectionURL=jdbc:db2://test1:50000/QSSRDDB
```


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The next step is to create the repository properties file by using the RepositoryAdmin command. Use the repository name from the output of the last step. If you are unsure you have the correct database name for the QSSRDDB database, look at the Repository.tool value in the output file that is created when the RepositoryAdmin command was run. For the Standardization Rules Designer database, this value should be set to StandardizationRulesDesigner. If it is not, you are looking at the wrong database. Display the database properties values for the other databases that are listed in the previous step to find the correct database name for the Standardization Rules Designer database.

## Repository properties file (2 of 3)

- Database.name is xmeta
  - Xmeta **must** be relocated first
  - If you relocated xmeta, continue to next slide
- Database.name is not xmeta
  - Backup and restore SRD database
  - Database credentials and properties remain the same


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If the Database.name property is set to xmeta, you must relocate the xmeta repository before you complete the steps in this module. If you relocated xmeta, continue to the next slide. If not, follow the instructions in the IBM Education Assistant module on relocating the xmeta repository.
If the QSSRDDB database is not in the xmeta database, backup and restore the QSSRDDB database onto the new server by using the database backup and restore utilities. This presentation assumes that the database properties and the database credentials remain the same on the new database server.

## Repository properties file (3 of 3)

- Edit QSSRDDB.properties
  - Update
    - DatabaseServer.host
    - DatabaseServer.port
    - Database.name
    - If QSSRDDB is not configured for high availability, remove RepositoryConnection.connectionURL


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Next, edit the QSSRDDB.properties file that was created with the RepositoryAdmin command. Update the new values for host, port, and database name. If the QSSRDDB database is not configured for high availability, you can remove the RepositoryConnection.connectionURL property from the file.

## Unregister the repository

- Unregister
  RepositoryAdmin.bat -unregisterRepository -rn QSSRDDB
- Use value set in Repository.name attribute
  - Value is case-sensitive


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The next step is to unregister the repository. Because the new repository has the same name as the existing registered repository, you must first unregister the existing repository. Repository names must be unique. Be sure to use the value that is displayed in the Repository.name property that is displayed from the RespositoryAdmin command. This value is case-sensitive so be sure that it matches the RespositoryAdmin command output.

## Register the repository

- Register new server, database, and repository
  - Use edited QSSRDDB.properties file
  - UNIX or Linux
    RepositoryAdmin.sh -registerRepository -pf QSSRDDB.properties
  - Windows
    RepositoryAdmin.bat -registerRepository -pf QSSRDDB.properties


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Register the new server, database, and repository by using the edited properties file from slide 6. For this step, you need to register the repository. When you register a repository with the RepositoryAdmin tool, if the server and database are not registered, they are registered during the same operation.

## Change QSSRDDB user password (1 of 2)

- Optional – Encrypt new password
  - Password that is saved in cfg file in clear text by default
  - Run encrypt command by using full path to executable
    <InformationServer_Home>/ASBNode/bin/encrypt.sh
    Enter text to encrypt:
    Enter text again to confirm:
    {iisenc}PvqKLr7z3QOLJCQ4QhbrrA==


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If there is a need to change the connection password for the QSSRDDB database, follow the steps on the next slide. If the password is the same, skip to Testing the database connection slide.
By default, the password is saved in the configuration file in plain text. If that is not acceptable, use the encrypt command that is displayed on this slide to first encrypt the password. Run the command with no parameters and it prompts for the text to encrypt. This text is not displayed on the screen. Confirm the text. The command displays the encrypted value that can be used in the commands to follow.

## Change QSSRDDB user password (2 of 2)

- UNIX, Linux, or Windows
  cd <InformationServer_Home>/ASBServer/bin
  ./RepositoryAdmin.<sh/bat> -updateRepositoryConnection -rn QSSRDDB -cn QSSRDDB -cw newvalue
  – -rn = Repository.name
    -cn = RepositoryConnection.name
    -cw = New password
- Example with encrypted password:
  ./RepositoryAdmin.<sh/bat> -updateRepositoryConnection -rn QSSRDDB -cn QSSRDDB –cw "{iisenc}PvqKLr7z3QOLJCQ4QhbrrA=="


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Next, run the RepositoryAdmin command displayed on this slide to update the repository connection information with the new connection password. Use the repository output information that is obtained on slide 4 to get the proper values for this command. The syntax of this command is the same for Windows, other than the command has a .bat extension. If you are using an encrypted password, put the results of the encryption program in for the –cw option. See the example on this slide.

## Test connection

- Connect to services tier
  - UNIX or Linux
    cd <IS_HOME>/ASBServer/bin
    ./RepositoryAdmin.sh -testRepositoryConnection -rn QSSRDDB -cn QSSRDDB
  - Windows
    cd <IS_HOME>\ASBServer\bin
    .\RepositoryAdmin.bat -testRepositoryConnection -rn QSSRDDB -cn QSSRDDB
  - "-rn" = Repository.Name
  - "-cn" = RepositoryConnection.Name
  - Example:
    $ ./RepositoryAdmin.sh -testRepositoryConnection -rn QSSRDDB -cn QSSRDDB

    Connection to repository QSSRDDB was successful.


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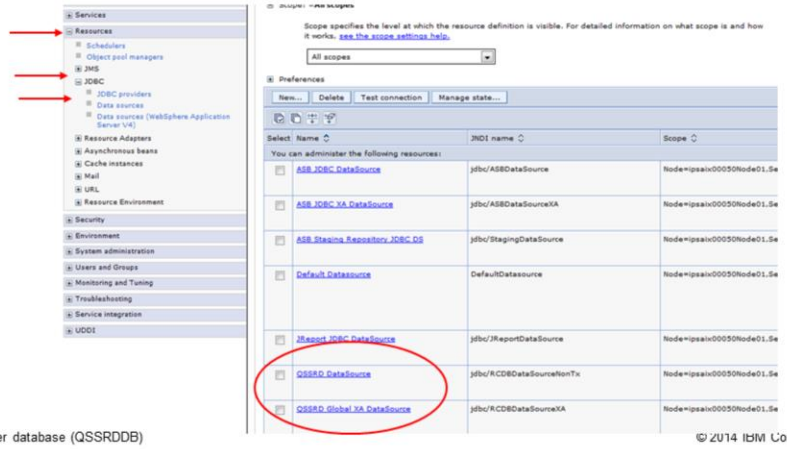
Next, test the connection to QSSRDDB by using the RepositoryAdmin command in the ASBServer/bin directory of the Information Server installation directory. The –rn argument is the value of Repository.Name and –cn is the value of RepositoryConnection.Name from the output from the RepositoryAdmin –displayRepositories command on slide 4. The command on this slide returns a message that the connection was successful. If it does not, verify the values for –rn and –cn are correct and in the same case as the output obtained from slide 4. If it is correct, go back and verify the changes that are made and test again.

## Modify connections properties in WebSphere (1 of 2)

- Login to administrative console
- Click Resources > JDBC > Data sources
- Update data sources
  - QSSRD
  - QSSRD Global XA





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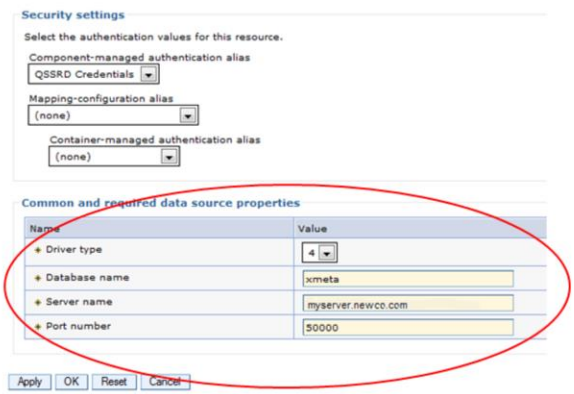
Next, modify the data source connection properties so that the repository database can be found when the WebSphere Application Server starts. Complete this task for both the QSSRD data source and the QSSRD Global XA data source. Click each data source to open the properties page.

## Modify connections properties in WebSphere (2 of 2)

- Update data source properties
- Test connection
- Restart WebSphere



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Change the appropriate data source properties for both data sources. Click Apply and save at the top of the screen. On the main data sources page, check the updated data source and click the Test connection button to be sure that the connection is working correctly. Be sure to complete this task for both data sources. If you are using a non-clustered WebSphere installation, restart the WebSphere Application Server for the changes to take effect. If you are using a clustered installation of WebSphere, restart the WebSphere Application Server cluster members.

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