

## **Migrating to SQLBase for Linux**

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## **Point and Click installation on Linux**

### **Abstract**

This document is a step-by-step process for Installing SQLBase for Linux, migrating an existing database, and configuring client applications to connect to the SQLBase for Linux Database Engine.

### **Introduction**

Migrating a Database Server from one Operating System to another has never been easier than migrating to SQLBase for Linux. By following the simple steps provided, the new SQLBase for Linux Database Engine can be running within minutes, and existing databases can be migrated by simply copying files.

### **Installing SQLBase for Linux**

Installing a product on Linux has never been easier than with SQLBase 9.0 for Linux. Whether installing from CD or from a download the process is the same. While the installation can be performed within a terminal shell, below are step-by-step instructions for performing the installation from within a KDE or GNOME windowing environment.

#### **Installation - Step 1**

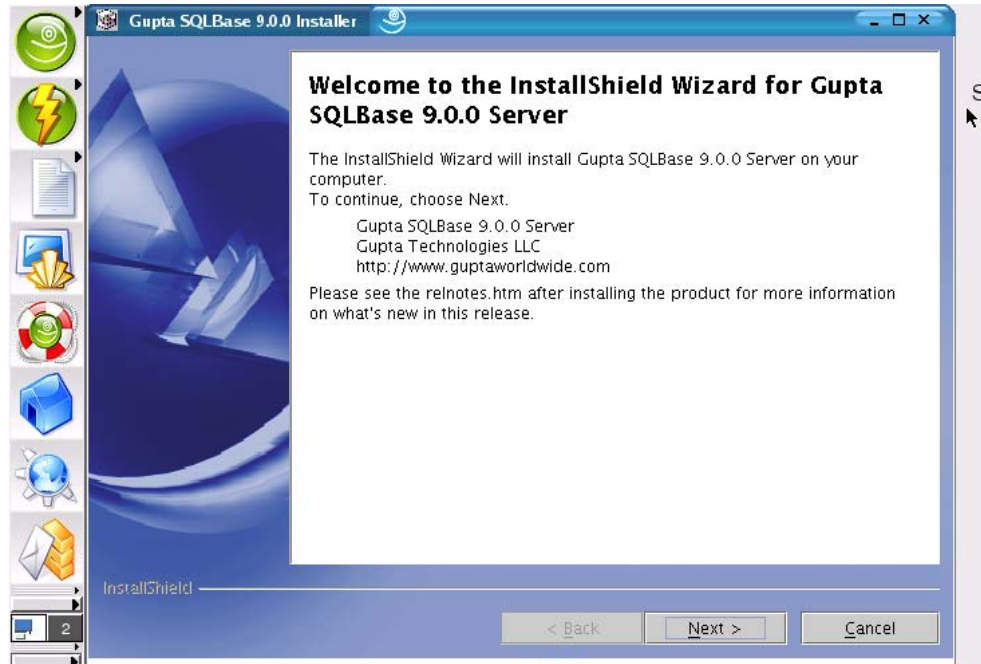
The Installation process can be performed by any user and need not be root. However, the user must have rights to the target location to create directories and copy files.

To start the installation from a Shell invoke the shell script "install.sh" with the command: *./install.sh*

To start the installation from KDE or GNOME File Manager, simply navigate to the file "install.sh" and click on it to run.

#### **Installation - Step 2**

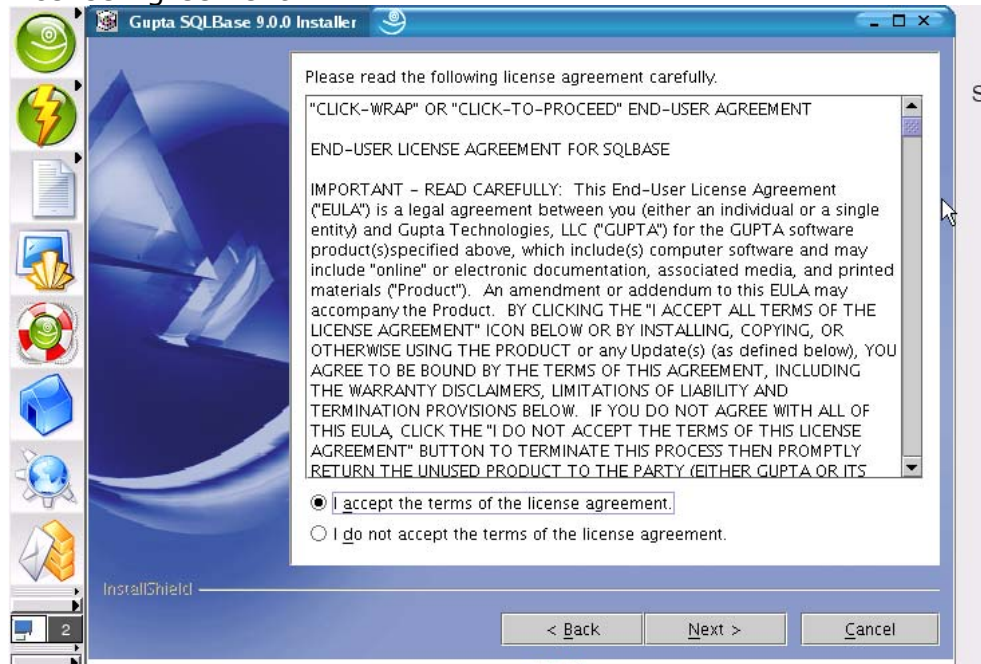
The first screen to appear is the Welcome screen



which you can merely click "Next."

### Installation – Step 3

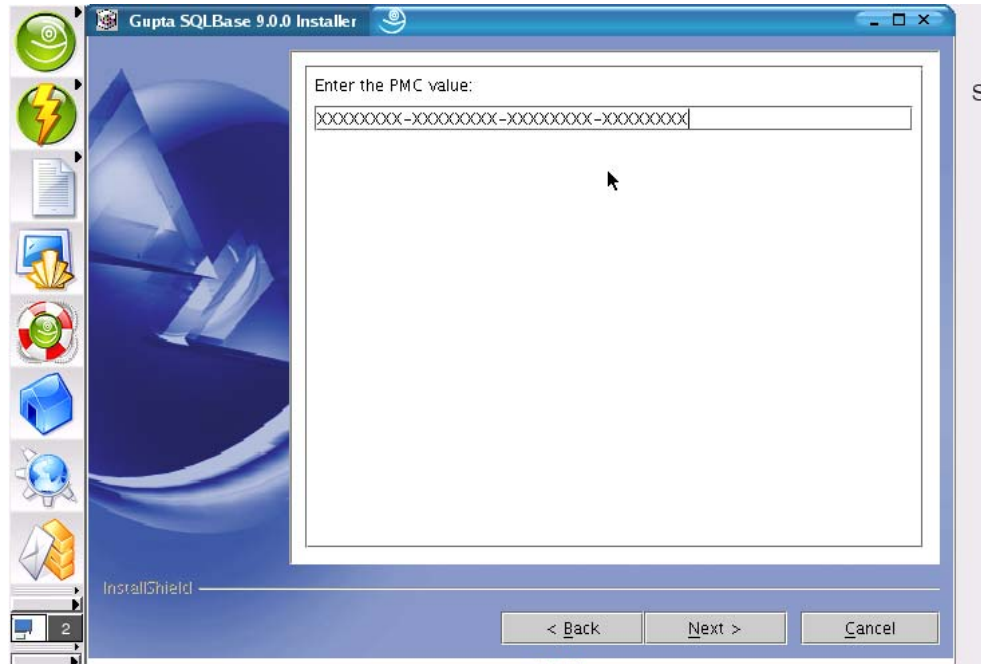
The second screen to appear is the acceptance of the End User License Agreement



after completely reading, accept the terms and click "Next."

### Installation – Step 4

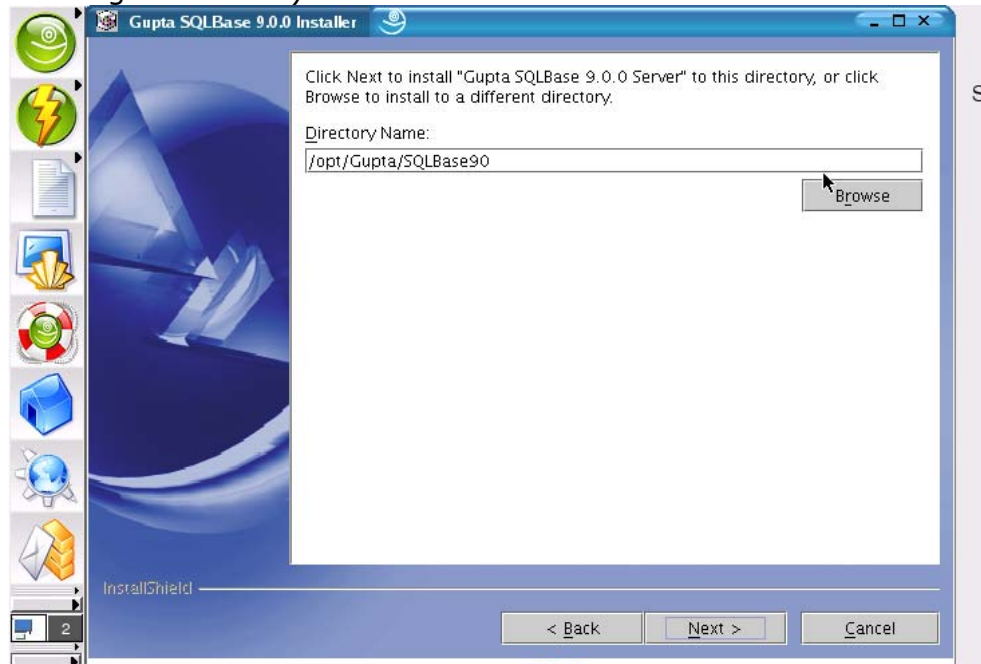
The third screen to appear requires the entry of your Installation Code (also known as Product Media Code or PMC) which is provided on the CD Packaging or provided during the download of an evaluation.



Enter your PMC and click "Next."

### Installation – Step 5

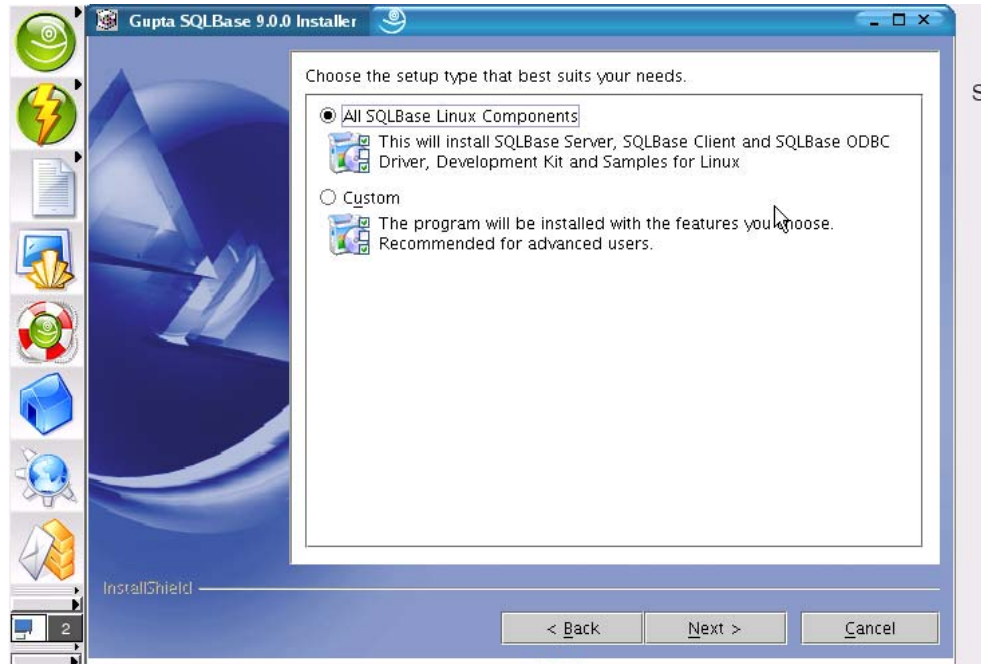
The fourth screen to appear allows the selection of a target directory (be sure that the user running the installer has rights to the target location.)



After selecting a target location, click "Next."

### Installation – Step 6

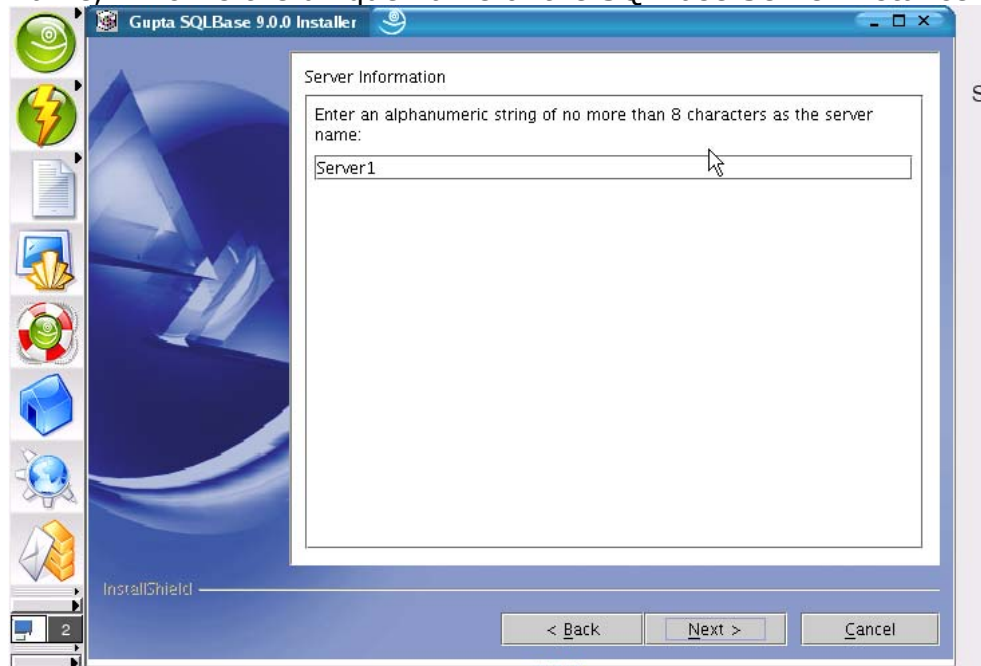
The fifth screen to appear allows the selection of specific components for the installation process. By default, all Linux components are installed.



Accept the default of all Linux components and click "Next."

### Installation – Step 7

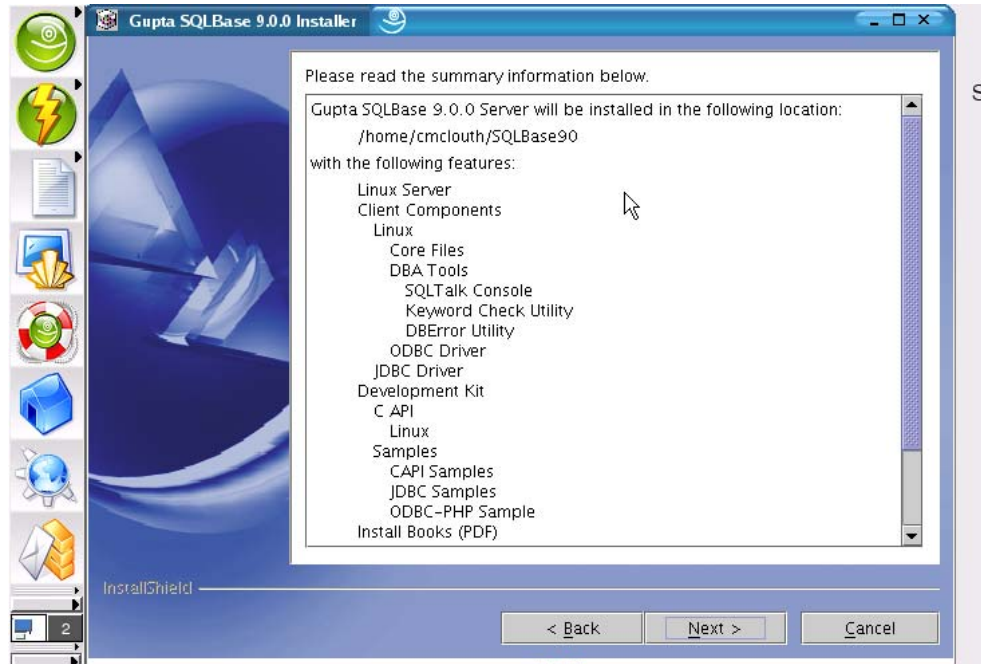
The sixth screen allows the specification of the SQLBase Server Name, which is the unique name of the SQLBase Server instance.



Either change or accept the default and click "Next." (Note if you change the value, write it down as you will need it later to configure client connectivity.)

### Installation – Step 8

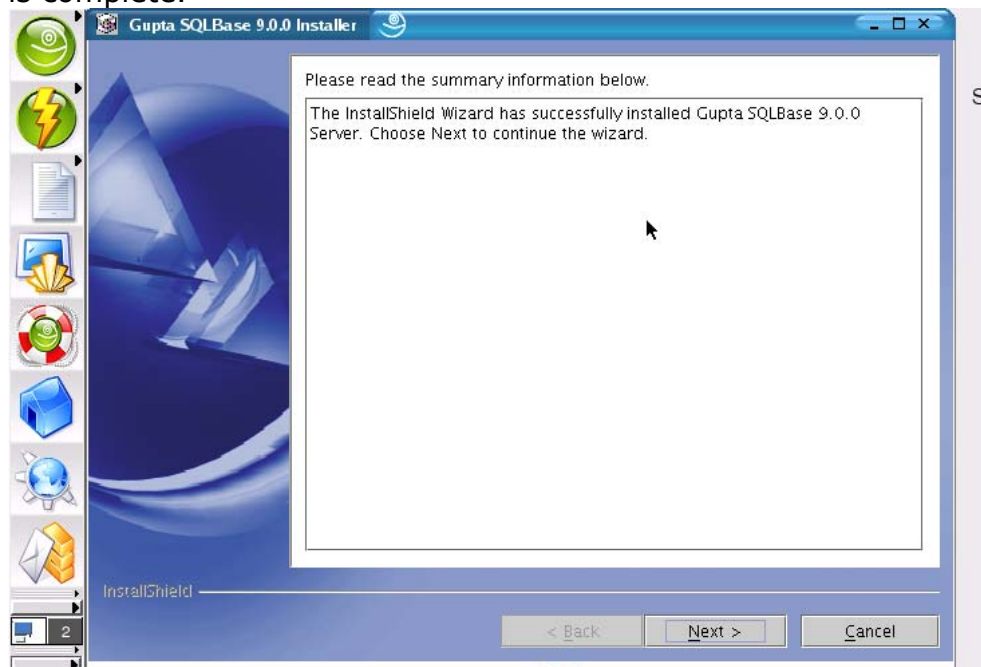
The seventh screen is informational only and displays a list of selected components to install.



Continue the installation by clicking "Next."

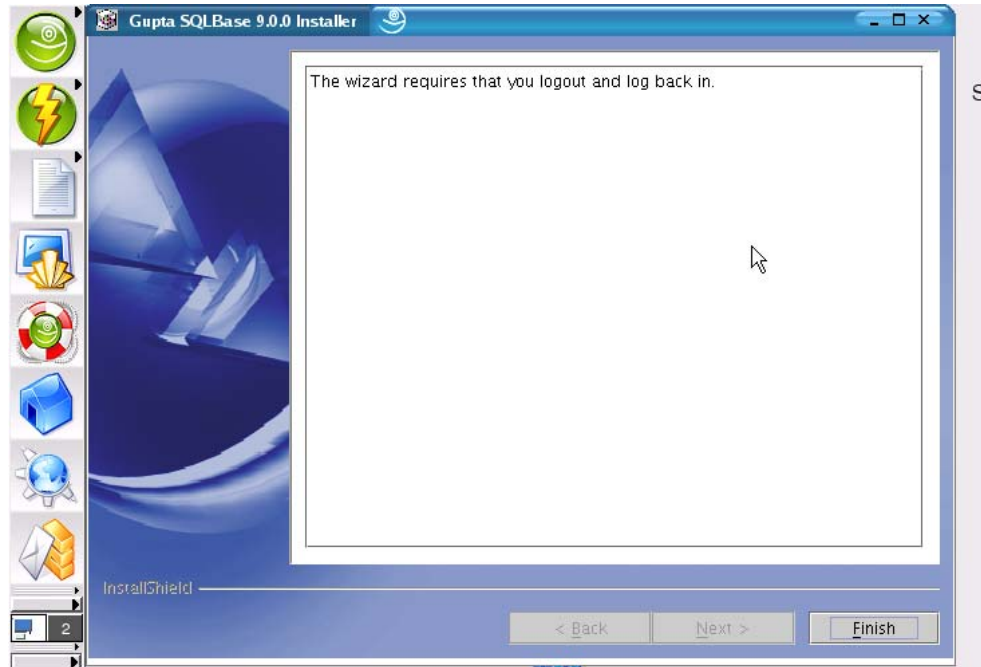
### Installation – Step 9

The installation process generally only takes a few minutes to complete. The eighth screen is a notification that the installation is complete.



To continue to the last screen, click "Next."

The ninth and final screen should look like the below. Note, that you must log out of your current KDE or GNOME session and log back in, for Program Group entries to be updated properly. (RedHat users may experience a problem such that the shortcuts are not created properly. To workaround this problem copy files from `~/.kde/share/applnk/Applications/Gupta` to `~/.kde/share/applnk-redhat/Applications/Gupta`.)



**No additional configuration required**

### Configuring SQLBase for Linux

The installation process configures the SQLBase Database Engine with the recommended defaults. There is no real need to change any of them. However, any can be modified to your specific need by using the text editor of your choice (vi, KWrite, etc) to modify the sql.ini file.

However, to complete the process it will be useful to open it in your text editor and write down some of the values that will be required later:

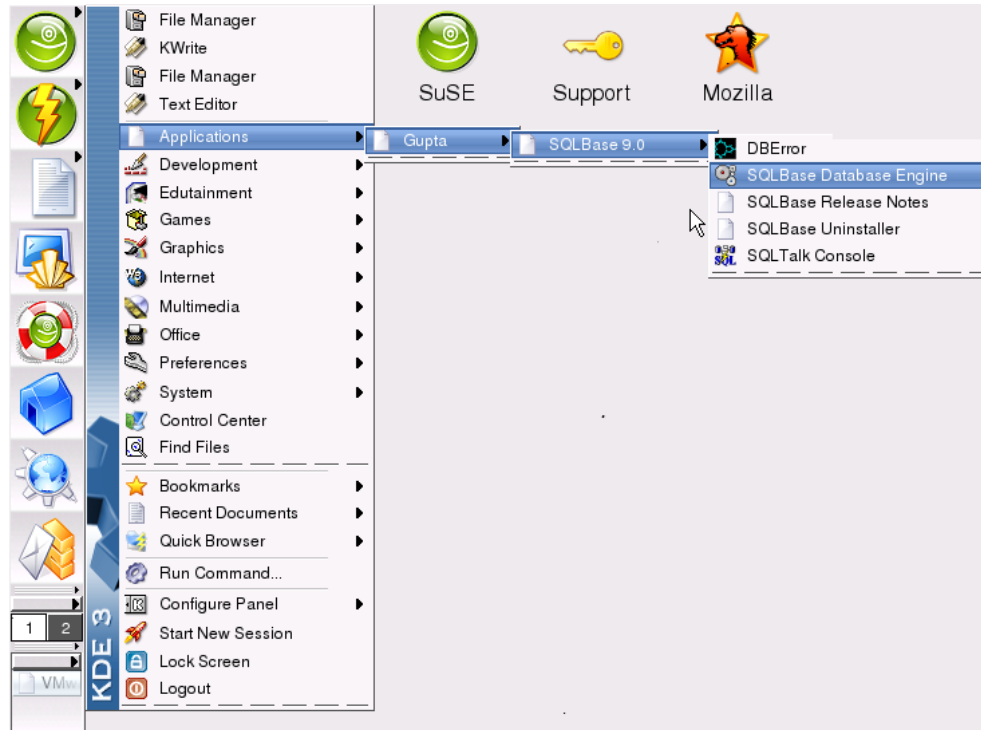
servername & dbdir in the [dblxsvr] section of the sql.ini

### Starting the SQLBase Database Engine

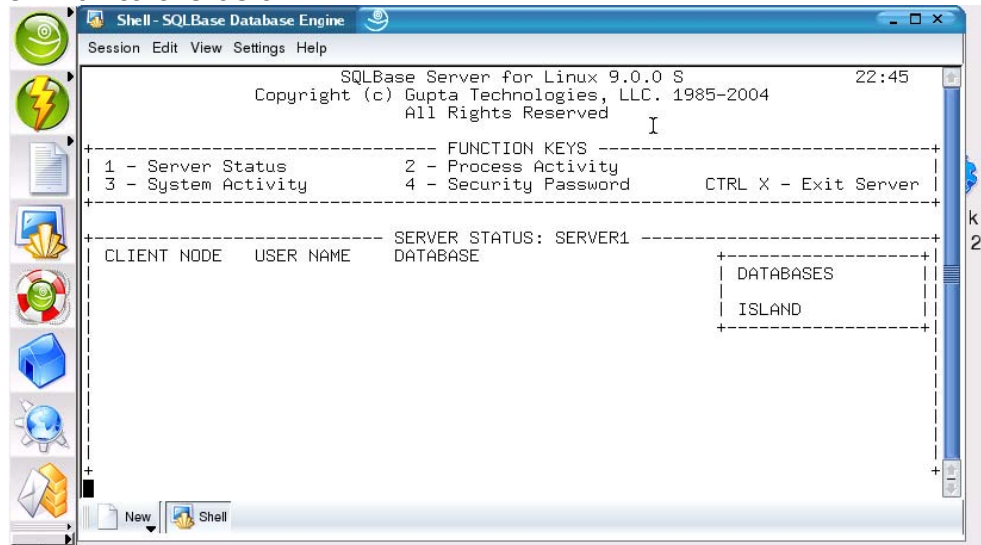
The Database engine can be started from either a shell or from the Program Group.

From a shell, navigate to the target location and enter `./dblxsvr` which will start SQLBase in the shell.

To start SQLBase from the Program Group, you can simply click on the short-cut as in the below graphic.



After starting the SQLBase Database Engine's console should look similar to the below:



**To migrate a database simply copy it to the Linux machine**

## Migrating a Database to SQLBase for Linux

Migrating an existing database to SQLBase for Linux can be accomplished in 2 simple steps of copying the database file to the server and then registering the database with the engine.

### Migrating a Database – Step 1

Create a subdirectory of the same name as your database to migrate (Note: the directory must be in all capital letters) at the "dbdir" location determined above in configuration. Next copy the database file to this new subdirectory (Note: the file must be in all capital letters.)

### Migrating a Database – Step 2

Registering the new database with the engine (also known as *INSTALL*ing a database) can be performed with a few simple commands from the tool SQLTalk.

1. Ensure that the SQLBase Database is running.
2. Open a shell and navigate to the directory SQLBase was installed to.
3. Execute the command:  

```
./sqlxtlk NOCONNECT
```

which will start the tool SQLTalk.
4. In SQLTalk enter the following command:  

```
SET SERVER <servername>;
```

Where <servername> is the SQLBase servername value determined during configuration.  
The expected output is:  

```
SERVER IS SET
```
5. Next install the database with the command:  

```
INSTALL DATABASE <databasename>;
```

Where <databasename> is the name of the database you are registering.  
The expected output is:  

```
Database Installed
```
6. Connect to the database with the following command:  

```
CONNECT <databasename> <username>/<password>;
```

where <username> & <password> are appropriate credentials for the database (preferably the user SYSADM for the first connect.)  
The expected output is:  

```
CURSOR 1 CONNECTED TO <databasename>
```
7. Exit SQLTalk by executing the command: *EXIT*;

After completing these steps the database has been successfully migrated to Linux.

## Configuring Existing Windows Clients

Configuring Windows Clients to connect to this new server is accomplished in two simple steps.

### Configure Windows Clients – Step 1

Within the client's configuration file (sql.ini) ensure that *comdll=sqlws32* is enabled within the section *[win32client.dll]* .

### Configure Windows Clients – Step 2

Add the following line as the first entry within the *[win32client.ws32]* section of the client's configuration file:

```
serverpath=<servername>,<hostname>,2155/<databasename>
```

where <servername> is the SQLBase Server Name, <hostname> is the Linux host name (or TCP/IP address), and <databasename> is the name of the newly registered database on the Linux machine.

By only completing the above two steps, client applications can connect to the new Linux database and in most cases not even be aware that a change has been made.

## Conclusions

Migrating a database to a new Operating System has never been easier. Following these steps, an existing SQLBase database on Windows or Netware can be migrated to Linux within a very short amount of time and sometimes even in minutes.

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