

System Configuration Database Manager



Administration manual for system providers

8/10/2020

Product line neo, version 6.x

The described functions can be used with the following ASC products:

EVOIPneo

EVOLUTIONneo / XXL / eco

EVOflex (country-specific)

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Introduction

The Database Manager module of the application System Configuration allows managing the databases in a failover concept.

The Database Manager module is divided into 4 areas.

- Status of databases
- Status of the application servers
- Status of database monitoring
- Current trigger status



This manual uses the terms primary server and standby server in the following sense:

Primary server = server on which the primary database is located

Standby server = server on which the standby database is located



The Database Manager module is only activated if failover operation has been configured.



Always open the Database Manager module directly (<https://hostname/SystemConfiguration>). In failover operation, it is not possible to log in to the Portal.

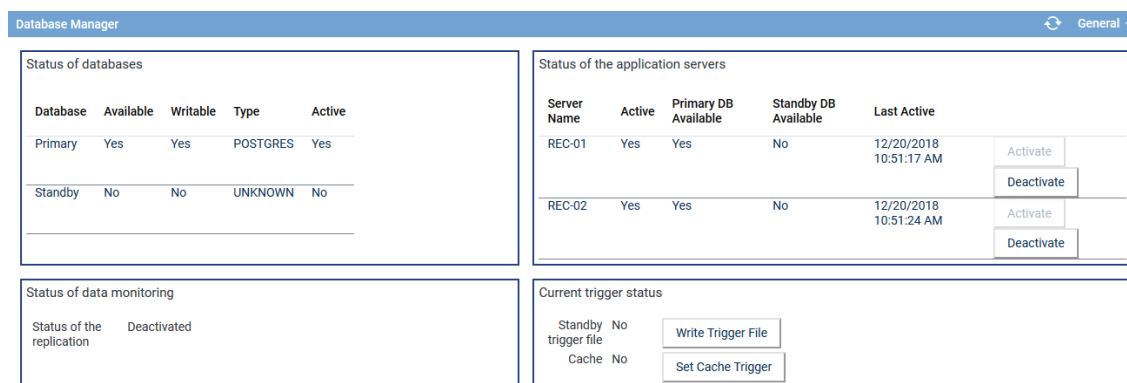


For information about how to set up a failover concept with two PostgreSQL databases and reset the failover operation refer to the installation manual *Failover operation for PostgreSQL databases*.



Basic information about using the application System Configuration can be found in the user manual for administrators *System Configuration - General information*.

1. Open the Database Manager module by clicking on the menu item *Database Manager* in the navigation bar of the application System Configuration.



Database	Available	Writable	Type	Active
Primary	Yes	Yes	POSTGRES	Yes
Standby	No	No	UNKNOWN	No

Server Name	Active	Primary DB Available	Standby DB Available	Last Active	
REC-01	Yes	Yes	No	12/20/2018 10:51:17 AM	Activate Deactivate
REC-02	Yes	Yes	No	12/20/2018 10:51:24 AM	Activate Deactivate

Status of the replication	Deactivated
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Standby No trigger file	Write Trigger File
Cache No	Set Cache Trigger

Fig. 1: Main view - Database Manager

The following information is displayed in the main view:

Status of databases

Here, the status of the primary and of the standby database is displayed.

<i>Database</i>	Here, the name of the database is displayed.
<i>Available</i>	Here, you can see whether the database of the application server (app server) is available.
<i>Writable</i>	Here, you can see whether the database is available for write access. Yes = Database is available in read and write access. No = Database is available in read access only.
<i>Type</i>	Here, the database type is displayed. - POSTGRES
<i>Active</i>	Here, you can see which database is active. Only one database can be active at the same time. If the standby database is active, then the system runs in failover operation.

Status of the application servers

Here, all [app servers](#) of the system are displayed. You can activate or deactivate them manually.

Deactivate an [app server](#) if you would like to exclude it from the server farm. This may be the case if it is supposed to be switched off or if it is not supposed to be used anymore. The [app server](#) will continue to be displayed since no logoff event is sent in case of a logoff or a failure.

Activate an [app server](#) if you have excluded the server from the server farm by deactivating this server. To do so, the server must have been switched on.

<i>Server Name</i>	Here, the server name of the app server is displayed.
<i>Active</i>	Here, you can see whether the app server is active.
<i>Primary DB Available</i>	Here, you can see whether the primary database is available. Yes = Database is available in read and write access. No = Database is available in read access only.
<i>Standby DB Available</i>	Here, you can see whether the standby database is available.
<i>Last Active</i>	Here, you can see when the app server was active for the last time.

1. To activate an [app server](#), click on the button *Activate*.
To deactivate an [app server](#), click on the button *Deactivate*.

Status of database monitoring

Here, you can see whether the data transmission from the primary to the standby database has been activated or deactivated.

Current trigger status

Here, you can see the status of the standby trigger file and of the cache trigger. In addition, you can trigger failover operation manually here.



If you plan to manually trigger failover operation, make sure to contact ASC support by calling +49 700 27278776 first!

If the primary database fails and the standby database is active, a slave trigger file with the name *DBSlaveTriggerFile.txt* is created. This file is saved on all app servers in the directory <<-*NEO-INSTALL-FOLDER*>>\glassfish4\glassfish\domains\enterprisecore\config\. This file enables the system to recognize that a failover operation has taken place.



See installation manual *Failover operation for PostgreSQL databases*.

1. Click on the button *Write Trigger File* to write the trigger file and subsequently on the button *Set Cache Trigger* to write the failover status into the internal storage.
 2. Deactivate the [app server](#) by clicking on the button *Deactivate* in the section *Status of the application server*.
- ⇒ The failover operation is triggered.



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App server

Application server or web server. In the system architectures: the server on which the Enterprise Core and the GlassFish software have been installed.

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