System Copy for SAP Systems Based on the Application Server Java of SAP NetWeaver 7.0 to 7.03 on Windows
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<td></td>
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<td>2.0</td>
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<td>2013-08-19</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td>2013-07-17</td>
<td>Initial version</td>
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1 Introduction

1.1 Homogeneous and Heterogeneous System Copy

This document describes how to perform a homogeneous or heterogeneous system copy of an SAP system based on SAP NetWeaver 7.0 (including Enhancement Packages) Java with source operating system Windows, using Software Provisioning Manager 1.0 SP21 (“installer” for short), which is part of SL Toolset 1.0 SP21.

The following target databases are supported:

- IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows
- IBM DB2 for z/OS
- SAP MaxDB
- Oracle
- MS SQL Server
- SAP ASE

You can use either database-specific methods or database-independent methods.

For a detailed list of supported SAP system products and releases, see SAP Note 1738258. For information about supported operating system and database platforms, see the Product Availability Matrix at http://support.sap.com/pam.

Note: Not all SAP NetWeaver releases or SAP Business Suite applications that are available in Software Provisioning Manager 1.0 and are described in this guide might have been released already. Always check SAP Note 1680045 to ensure that the system copy options you want to perform are already supported.

Note: Alternatively, you can copy your system with a completely automated end-to-end framework available using SAP Landscape Virtualization Management (LVM). For more information, see http://help.sap.com/nwlvm.

1.2 Naming Conventions

- Software Provisioning Manager 1.0
  Software provisioning manager is the successor of the product- and release-specific delivery of provisioning tools, such as SAPinst. Before you perform an installation or system copy, we recommend that you always download the latest version of the software provisioning manager, which is part of the Software Logistics Toolset (“SL Toolset” for short). This way, you automatically get the latest SAPinst
version including latest fixes in the tool and supported processes. For more information about software provisioning manager as well as products and releases supported by it, see SAP Note 1680045. SAPinst has therefore been renamed to software provisioning manager 1.0 ("installer" for short) in this documentation. However, the term "SAPinst" is still used in:
- Texts and screen elements in the software provisioning manager ("installer") GUI
- Naming of executables, for example sapinst
- Naming of command line parameters, for example SAPINST_USE_HOSTNAME
- Operating system user groups, for example additional group sapinst

In the following, we generally refer to software provisioning manager 1.0 as the "installer". We only use the term "software provisioning manager" if this is required for technical reasons.

- **System Copy**
  Duplication of an SAP system. The SAP system ID and certain other SAP parameters might be changed in a copy. When you perform a system copy, the tool installs all the instances again, but it uses a copy of the source system database to set up the database.
  The following use cases are possible:
  - **Initial System Copy**
    The tool newly installs all the instances of a source system, but it uses a copy of the source system database to set up the database in the target system.
  - **Refresh**
    Overwriting of an already existing target system with the database content from a source system.
    The refresh use case is not supported using the software provisioning manager.

- **Homogeneous System Copy**
  During the system copy, you use the same operating system and database platform as the original system.

- **Heterogeneous System Copy**
  During the system copy, you change either the operating system or the database system, or both. Heterogeneous system copy is a synonym for migration.

- **Source System and Target System**
  The SAP system containing the original database is called the source system and the system to which the database copy is to be imported is called the target system. Their SAP system names are abbreviated to SOURCE_SAPSID and TARGET_SAPSID. The terms source database and target database are also used in this description.

- **Database Copy**
  Database-dependent part of the system copy.

- **Placeholders**
  Placeholders such as `<SAPSID>` are used in commands. They are used in the same way as in the SAP system installation documentation. You must replace them with the values valid for your site.
  The following additional placeholders are used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placeholder</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;SAPSID&gt;</code></td>
<td>SAP system ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;S_S_HOST&gt;</code></td>
<td>System name of the source host (command hostname)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;T_HOST&gt;</code></td>
<td>System name of the target host (command hostname)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;S_SAPSID&gt;</code></td>
<td>SAP system ID <code>&lt;SAPSID&gt;</code> of the source system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Note

Database ID `<DBSID>` identifies the database instance. The installer prompts you for the `<DBSID>` when you are installing the database instance.

The `<DBSID>` can be the same as the `<SAPSID>`.

### 1.3 New Features

The table below provides an overview of the new features in Software Provisioning Manager.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Media Signature Check</td>
<td>The signature of media is checked <strong>automatically</strong> by the installer during the <em>Define Parameters</em> phase while processing the <em>Media Browser</em> screens. As of now the installer only accepts media whose signature has been checked. See also the description of this new security feature in SAP Note <a href="http://help.sap.com">2393060</a>. For more information, see [Preparing the Media Required for Performing the Export](page 28) and [Running the Installer](page 37).</td>
<td>Software Provisioning Manager 1.0 SP21 (SL Toolset 1.0 SP21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support of Oracle Database Vault</td>
<td><strong>⚠️ Caution</strong></td>
<td>Software Provisioning Manager 1.0 SP21 (SL Toolset 1.0 SP21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Although Oracle Database Vault is already available in the installer and documented in this guide, it is not yet released to customers until further notice. For more information, see the Current Restrictions section in SAP Note 1680045.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oracle Database Vault 12c has been certified for SAP products that are based on SAP NetWeaver technology.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You can now copy an SAP system with Oracle Database 12c and configure Oracle Database Vault in the database of the target system.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oracle Database Vault is supported for all system copy methods [page 16] described in this documentation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information, see Implementing Oracle Database Vault with the Installer [page 138].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support of Oracle 12.2</td>
<td>Software Provisioning Manager (the “installer”) now supports system copy for SAP systems with Oracle 12.2.</td>
<td>Software Provisioning Manager 1.0 SP21 (SL Toolset 1.0 SP21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SL Common GUI with SAPINST 7.49</td>
<td>With the new installer framework version SAPINST 7.49, you can now use the new SAPUI5-based graphical user interface (GUI) &quot;SL Common GUI&quot;. For more information, see Useful Information About the Installer [page 41], Running the Installer [page 37], and SAP Note 2336746.</td>
<td>Software Provisioning Manager 1.0 SP20 (SL Toolset 1.0 SP20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verification of Integrity of Data Units in Software Provisioning Manager</td>
<td>The integrity of data units extracted from the Software Provisioning Manager archive is verified. For more information, see Downloading and Extracting the Software Provisioning Manager Archive [page 29].</td>
<td>Software Provisioning Manager 1.0 SP19 (SL Toolset 1.0 SP19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In addition, check SAP Note 1680045 whether additional information is available.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjust instanceID of an SAP Java System</td>
<td>An inconsistency of the <code>instanceID</code> parameter is caused by using an unsupported procedure to create or maintain the system. When <code>instanceID</code> is not consistent, future running of software logistics scenarios, such as system copy, system rename, dual-stack split, upgrade, and so on might fail. The option Adjust instanceID for a Java System helps you to overcome this. It is available in Software Provisioning Manager as option Software Life-Cycle Options Additional Preparation Options Adjust instanceID for a Java System.</td>
<td>Software Provisioning Manager 1.0 SP10 (SL Toolset 1.0 SP16)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>For more information, see Verifying and Adjusting the instanceID of an AS Java Instance [page 145].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.4 Accessing the SAP Library

The references to the SAP NetWeaver Library documentation in this guide always refer to the following on the SAP Help Portal:

- **SAP NetWeaver 7.0:**
  

- **SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including Enhancement Package 1:**
  

- **SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including Enhancement Package 2:**
  

- **SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including Enhancement Package 3:**
  
1.5  Constraints

- Only perform a system copy if you have experience in copying systems and thorough knowledge of the operating system, the database, and the Java Dictionary. Only perform a heterogeneous system copy (of a production, development, or test (QA) system) if you are a certified system support consultant or a certified SAP Technical Consultant.

- The target system installation consists of both the target database and target instance/application server installations. For the scenarios below, the following holds:
  - Refreshing the database is **not supported**. Refreshing the database means that only the database is loaded with the content of a database of a different system. Since no migration controller is invoked in this scenario, this is not supported.
  - Option [Generic Installation Options] [Refresh Database Content] is **not supported** for Java systems.
  - Copying only the database is not supported.
  - Copying only the central instance - that means source and target system are identical - is **not supported** if the system has dialog instances. The migration controller deletes all dialog instances in the database, so the system is not complete any longer. Make sure that the export is consistent with the database. For example, the system must not be online during the period between when you start exporting the source central instance and when you install the target central instance.
  - Reinstalling the central instance using option [Central Instance] in the [Target System Installation] folder without the database is not supported if the system has dialog instances. The migration controller deletes all dialog instances in the database, so the system is not complete any longer. This might even cause additional problems. For more information, see SAP Note 966752.

- **IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows only:**
  - The option [Deferred Table Creation] is **not supported** for load-based system copies for SAP systems that are not based on SAP NetWeaver 7.0 EHP 1 or higher.

- System copy is not supported for the Diagnostics Agent. For more information and guidance see the [Diagnostics Agent Maintenance Procedures] article at [http://wiki.scn.sap.com/wiki/x/n4efFg](http://wiki.scn.sap.com/wiki/x/n4efFg).

- When you perform a system copy, all software units or usage types in the source system are copied to the target system. This means that none of the usage types in the target system can be excluded from the system copy, nor can you select usage types.

- **SAP Solution Manager only:** As of Support Release 4, your SAP Solution Manager 7.0 system must be a dual-stack system if you want to perform a system copy. If required, install a Java Add-In to your existing ABAP system **before** you start the export.

- SAP does **not** support client transport as a system copy method. Transporting production clients is not supported at all. You can use client transport for the initial setup of an SAP system infrastructure. This documentation does **not** cover the client copy procedure.

- This documentation does **not** describe the following:
  - How to export and import a database with the installation tools for reorganization purposes. Use the appropriate tools for database reorganization, as SAP does not support this installation option.
  - How to copy data from non-SAP systems to SAP systems based on SAP NetWeaver Application Server. This documentation only describes how to copy data from one SAP system to another SAP system.
  - How to perform a duplication of a SAP system on the same host without changing the SAP system ID.
How to perform a system refresh using the tool.

- If you have made modifications in your development system and want to copy your quality assurance or production system onto the development system, see SAP Note [130906](https://support.sap.com).
- For the development of Java applications, we strongly recommend that you follow the rules mentioned below. Otherwise, we cannot guarantee that you can copy your Java engine later with the SAP tools to change your underlying operating system and/or database system.
- SAP does not support all data archiving operations after a system copy. If you used data archiving in the source or target system, access to the created archive files from the target system may not always be possible. For more information, see SAP Note [153433](https://support.sap.com) and Data Management Landscape & Transformation Solutions [https://support.sap.com/dm](https://support.sap.com/dm).

Access to archived files from the target system without a dedicated archive migration project is only supported in the following cases:

- The system copy is done to provide a source system for nonproductive purposes, for read-only access to the previously archived data from the target system (no reloading), and you do not store archive files using ArchiveLink/CMS. You can either copy all archive files to file systems that are not shared between the source and the target system, or you arrange network access for appropriate archive file sharing.
- The system copy is done to replace a productive system with a new productive system (for example, hardware migration), assuming that the target system did not exist before and the operation of the source system is discontinued after the system copy. You must not change the system ID during system copy, but arrange for file access and/or ArchiveLink/CMS connectivity.

### Note

**Only valid for SAP NetWeaver Business Warehouse:**

If you use ADK-based archiving of request administration data in SAP NetWeaver Business Warehouse, you have to copy all archive files related to archiving object BWREQARCH to the file system of the target system. Only then write access (like deletion of requests, deletion of the complete data target content, further upload of data to other targets, changing the quality status of requests or InfoProvider rebuild) to requests with archived administration data is possible in the target system of the copy.

In all other cases, contact Data Management Landscape & Transformation Solutions at [https://support.sap.com/dm](https://support.sap.com/dm) or sap_dmlt_qce@sap.com.

- **Dos and Don'ts for system copy:**
  - **Do:**
    - Save configuration data and runtime data in the Java database only. If saving this data to the file system level is unavoidable, you must use the Software Deployment Manager (SDM) to save the data.
    - Follow the Open SQL standard.
    - Make sure that all communication runs through the database pool.
  - **Don't:**
    - Save any system and infrastructure-specific data in business objects. Use a pointer to the central storage of such information, for example:
      - SAP SystemID and SID (SAPSID=SID=system name)
      - Host name
      - IP addresses
      - Services and ports
○ Logical destinations and logical system names
○ Other technical infrastructure names
○ Use file system persistency.
○ Set up dependencies between Java and ABAP.
○ Try to copy the Java part of an ABAP+Java system to a Java standalone system or vice versa.

- If you have implemented a federated portal network (FPN) across multiple SAP NetWeaver systems, see SAP Note 1080080 before starting the system copy.
2 Planning

This section describes how to plan your system copy.

2.1 Before You Start

- The SAP OS/DB Migration Check prepares you in an optimal way for a successful migration and supports smooth continued operations on the new platform. The OS/DB Migration Check is mandatory, if you are going to migrate a productive system. For more information, see [https://support.sap.com/support-programs-services/services/os-db-migration.html](https://support.sap.com/support-programs-services/services/os-db-migration.html). In addition to the information contained on this page, check the SAP OS/DB Migration Planning Guide that is available in the Media Library.

- Before you start the system copy, you must read the documentation that is referenced in the following:
  - Read the following SAP Notes for up-to-date information on system copy and corrections to the system copy documentation:
    - SAP Note 1680045 – Release Note for Software Provisioning Manager 1.0
    - SAP Note 1738258 – System Copy of Systems Based on SAP NetWeaver
      Make sure that you have the most recent version of the SAP Notes, which you can find at: [http://service.sap.com/notes](http://service.sap.com/notes).
  - Guides for the target system installation
    This system copy guide describes only the source system export in full detail. As for the installation of the target system, this system copy guide describes only the system copy-specific steps in section Setting Up the Target System [page 51], but refers for all steps that are identical with a new system installation to the appropriate operating system and database-specific installation guide available at [http://support.sap.com/sltoolset](http://support.sap.com/sltoolset) System Provisioning Installation Option of Software Provisioning Manager.
  - SAP system landscape copy:
    - Best Practice document SAP System Landscape Copy for SAP NetWeaver and SAP Solutions at: [https://support.sap.com/esacademy](https://support.sap.com/esacademy)
    - SAP Note 885343 – SAP System Landscape Copy
    - SAP Note 1990240 – Support of mixed landscapes (Unicode and Non-Unicode)
    - SAP Note 82478 – SAP System OS/DB Migration
  - If you encounter problems during the system copy, create a customer message using the application area BC-INS-MIG.
2.2 Use Cases for System Copy

You can apply the system copy for the following:

- Setting up system landscapes (where the SAP systems have different SAPSIDs).
- Providing systems for testing, demonstration, training, and standby.
  To create these systems you can either perform an initial system copy or use a database export to overwrite the database of an already existing target system (refresh use case).
  Depending on the purpose of the system, it might be advisable to use the same SAP system ID, even though this prevents you from including the system in a system group for transports.

**Note**

- Oracle only: You cannot create standby systems with a system copy.
- You should perform system copy in a test system first. This way you can identify customer-specific problems that might result from modifications.

- Changing the operating system, the database, or both.
  You can use different operating system releases or database releases for the source and target systems, but the SAP system release of the source and target systems must be the same.
- Changing the hardware.

2.3 System Copy Methods

You can choose between the following system copy methods:

- The database-independent procedure using SAP tools.
  Use this method if database-specific methods are either not available or not suitable. For more information, see Database-Independent System Copy [page 31].
- The database-specific procedure using tools provided by the database vendor
  Some database vendors offer specific tools for copying a database. These tools allow you to:
  - Restore a backup of one database (source database) in another one (target database) (backup method)
  - Unload the source database and load the data into the target database
  For more information, see Database-Specific System Copy [page 56].
These methods are not supported for all database systems. Refer to the following table to check which copy methods are available for your database system:

**Table 4:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Available Methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAP MaxDB</td>
<td>Use one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● System copy procedure on Windows using Jload</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information, see System Copy Procedure [page 31].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● System copy procedure for a <strong>homogeneous</strong> system copy only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information, see SAP MaxDB-specific procedure [page 72].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows</td>
<td>Use one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● System copy procedure using Jload</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information, see System Copy Procedure [page 31].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Backup of IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information, see IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows Specific Procedures [page 76].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM DB2 for z/OS</td>
<td>Use one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● System copy procedure on Windows using Jload</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information, see System Copy Procedure [page 31].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● <strong>Additional Information:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ For more information about the IBM DB2 for z/OS specific procedure for a <strong>homogeneous</strong> system copy only, see the . PDF attachment to SAP Note 680746.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○ When R3ta is used to split tables, DELETE with WHERE is not performed if import errors occur in the target system. For more information, see SAP Note 778729.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle</td>
<td>Use one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● System copy procedure on Windows using Jload</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information, see System Copy Procedure [page 31].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Jload method with Export/Import Monitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information, see Jload Procedures Using the Java Migration Monitor [page 124].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● <strong>Homogeneous system copy only:</strong> Oracle backup/restore method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information, see Oracle-Specific Procedure [page 58] and SAP Note 676468.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS SQL Server</td>
<td>Use one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● System copy procedure on Windows using Jload</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information, see System Copy Procedure [page 31].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Jload method with Export/Import Monitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information, see Jload Procedures Using the Java Migration Monitor [page 124].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● <strong>Homogeneous system copy only:</strong> Backup/Restore or Detach/Attach Method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For more information, see MS SQL Server-Specific Procedure [page 75] and SAP Notes 193816 and 151603.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Available Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Available Methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAP ASE</td>
<td>Use one of the following:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|             | ● System copy procedure on Windows using Jload  
|             |   For more information, see [System Copy Procedure](#). |
|             | ● Jload method with Export/Import Monitors  
|             |   For more information, see [Jload Procedures Using the Java Migration Monitor](#). |
|             | ● Homogeneous system copy only: Backup/Restore or Detach/Attach method  
|             |   For more information, see [SAP ASE Server-Specific Procedure](#). |

**Note**

Before you start the system copy procedure, implement [SAP Note 1612437](#).

- **Development Infrastructure (DI) only:**
  
  For the migration of SAP NetWeaver Development Infrastructure (NWDI) components you can apply either “Copy” or “Move”.
  
  - **Copy**
    
    “Copy” is supported only by Design Time Repository (DTR). After a copy, both the source DTR and target DTR can be used productively in parallel. However, Component Build Service (CBS) and Change Management Service (CMS) do not support such a copy.

  - **Move**
    
    “Move” is supported by all NWDI components – DTR, CBS, and CMS. After a move, the source system can no longer be used – that is, only the target is active after the move has been performed.

### 2.4 Creating A System Copy Plan

Create a plan to perform the system copy.

**Procedure**

1. When copying a system that contains production data, choose the moment for the copy carefully. This could be a month-end or year-end closing.
2. Consider the downtime of the source system (for preparations and copying) when planning the system copy.
3. Consider a test run.
   
   Perform a test run of the system copy. You can use the time taken by the test run to calculate the system downtime:
   
   - If you want your target system to replace your source system, try to perform a complete test run. This means that the entire database is exported from the source system, transferred to the target system, and imported there. System downtime is approximately equal to the total test time (that is, time for export, transport, and import).
If you do not want to replace your source system, a partial test run (export of the entire database or parts of it) can be sufficient to calculate the system downtime. The source system is only down for the time of the export. Calculating the system downtime is particularly important for very large databases (VLDB) or when tapes are being used. The test run is also to determine the amount of export data. Choose the best data transfer method (for example, FTP or tape). We recommend that you only perform read/write actions on local file systems.

4. Define a schedule for the test migration and the final migration.

2.5 Various Planning Aspects and Parameters

Support of Mixed Landscapes (Unicode and Non-Unicode)

If your system landscape is mixed with Unicode and Non-Unicode systems, or if you have third party software in your system landscape which does not support Unicode at all, check SAP Note 1990240 for potential support restrictions.

Using NFS-Mounted File Systems

Note that the overall performance of the system copy depends on all links in the chain, starting from the performance of the source database to the following:

- Performance of the server on which the export is executed
- File system to which the export data is written
- Target side that reads from the export medium and imports it into the target database

You have to make sure that all aspects are configured for optimal performance. For recommendations on NFS configuration, see SAP Note 2093132.

**Note**

If you want to use NFS for the system copy export, make sure that you create secure file share permissions. Be aware that the communication protocol for NFS needs to be a safe one, for example SSFS.

Configuration Analysis and Hardware Configuration

- In the event of a major change in hardware configuration (for example, new machine type, new hard disk configuration, new file system type), consult your SAP-authorized hardware partner.
- You need to determine the following:
  - Number of application servers
Choosing an SAP system ID

You can choose the new SAP system ID `<TARGET_SAPSID>` freely during a new installation.

Make sure that your SAP system ID:

- Is unique throughout your organization
  - Do not use an existing `<SAPSID>` when installing a new SAP system.
- Consists of exactly three alphanumeric characters
- Contains only uppercase letters
- Has a letter for the first character
- Does not include any of the reserved IDs listed in SAP Note 1979280.
- If you want to install an additional application server instance, make sure that no Gateway instance with the same SAP System ID (SAPSID) exists in your SAP system landscape.

Caution

To meet the requirements of the Workbench Organizer, you must choose different SAP system IDs for different SAP systems.

SAP License

Once the installation is completed and the SAP system copy has been imported, you will require a new license key for the target system. The license key of the source system is not valid for this system. For more information about ordering and installing the SAP license, see the SAP Library for your release at:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAP NetWeaver Release</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAP NetWeaver 7.0</td>
<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw70">http://help.sap.com/nw70</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For more information about SAP license keys, see [http://support.sap.com/licensekey](http://support.sap.com/licensekey) or SAP Note 94998.

### Archiving files

Data that has been archived in the source system (data that does not reside in the database but was moved to a different storage location using SAP Archive Management) must be made accessible in the target system. Adapt the file residence information in the target system. For more information, see the SAP Library for your release at:

Table 6:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAP NetWeaver Release</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAP NetWeaver 7.0</td>
<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw70">http://help.sap.com/nw70</a> Application Help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management by Key Capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP1</td>
<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw701">http://help.sap.com/nw701</a> Application Help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management by Key Capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP2</td>
<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw702">http://help.sap.com/nw702</a> Application Help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management by Key Capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP3</td>
<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw703">http://help.sap.com/nw703</a> Application Help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management by Key Capability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Access to archive files is platform-independent.

Special Prerequisites for SAP NetWeaver Business Warehouse (SAP NetWeaver BW) and IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows (DB2 for LUW) 10.5 and higher

For special prerequisites and required procedures for SAP NetWeaver BW and DB2 for LUW, including the implementation of DB2 BLU acceleration, see the appendix of the database administration guide SAP Business Warehouse on IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows: Administration Tasks. To access this guide, use the SAP NetWeaver Guide Finder: In the I want to column select Operate my system, in the My Database column, select IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows.

2.6 System Copy and Migration Optimization

This section lists several methods that you can use to optimize the standard system copy procedure.

2.6.1 Database Tuning

This is just a list of database parameters which could help you to tune your database. This list is not meant to give you detailed recommendations about the parameter settings.

Database Tuning Measures – IBM DB2 for z/OS

Create indexes deferred.
Database Tuning Measures – IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows

Refer to the documentation DB2 Optimization Techniques for SAP Database Migration And Unicode Conversion available at: http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/abstracts/sg247774.html

Database Tuning Measures – Oracle

- Refer to SAP Note 936441 regarding Oracle settings for R3load based system copy.
- Enlarge the number and size of redo logs experiences from other pilot projects by adding 4 additional redo logs of 100 MB each.
- Enlarge the number of db writers.
- Enlarge temporary tablespace PSAPTEMP (~20-30 GB).
- Increase sort_area_size or use pga_* parameters.
- Increase PSAPROLL (~20 GB).

Database Tuning Measures – SAP MaxDB

- You can find general documentation about tuning measures of the current SAP MaxDB release at:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAP NetWeaver Release</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAP NetWeaver 7.0</td>
<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw70/sapnw70/app/help/app17000">http://help.sap.com/nw70/sapnw70/app/help/app17000</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Increase the parameter `CACHE_SIZE` to the maximum available size of main memory. Add the unused main memory of non-running Application Server components to the database cache.
- Increase the parameter `MAX_CPU` to the maximum available number of processors to which the database system can distribute user tasks.

**Database Tuning Measures – SAP ASE**

Refer to SAP Note [1722359](http://help.sap.com/nw703) for recommendations on how to size and tune the SAP ASE database in an SAP NetWeaver or SAP Business Suite environment.

### 2.6.2 Package Splitting

You can split the default packages `EXPORT.XML` and `IMPORT.XML` into several smaller and equal sized packages using the Java Splitter tool. For more information, see Package and Table Splitting for Java Tables [page 132].

### 2.6.3 Table Splitting

For copying large Java tables, you can use the Java Splitter tool. For more information, see Package and Table Splitting for Java Tables [page 132].
2.6.4 Migration Monitor

The Java Migration Monitor is a tool that helps you to perform and control the unload and load process for the Java stack during the system copy procedure.

More Information

For more information, see Jload Procedures Using the Java Migration Monitor [page 124]

2.6.5 Database-Specific Central Notes

For some databases there are central SAP Notes where you can find information about how to optimize system copy and migration.

- For more information about MS SQL Server-specific migration optimization options, see SAP Note 1054852 (Recommendations for migration to MS SQL Server).
- For more information about SAP ASE-specific migration optimization options, see SAP Note 1680803 (Migration to SAP Sybase ASE - Best Practice).

Related Information

System Copy and Migration Optimization [page 22]
3 Preparations

Before you start the system copy, you must perform the following preparation steps.

3.1 General Technical Preparations

To make a consistent copy of the database, you need to prepare the source system and perform some subsequent actions on the target system, before you start a system copy. This is not necessary when performing a test run.

Context

The following describes the required preparations.

For more information about SAP system administration, see the SAP Library for your release at:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAP NetWeaver Release</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Procedure

1. Check the minimum kernel patch level required by the support package level of the source system. It might be necessary to replace the SAP kernel delivered with the installation kit and installed during the installation of the target system with a newer kernel patch level before starting the target system. If you have to replace the delivered SAP kernel, you can do this after the installation of the central instance.

2. If your source system is configured against a System Landscape Directory (SLD), check the size of table BC_SLD_CHANGELOG. The size of this table might be growing very fast because of the reasons described in SAP Note 1792134. It is recommended that you clean up table BC_SLD_CHANGELOG as described in SAP Note 1799613.

3. **SAP NetWeaver Development Infrastructure (DI) only**: If your SAP system is of usage type Development Infrastructure (DI) then this system can only be moved, but not be copied. This means that it is possible to migrate such a system from one host to another but it is not possible to keep both systems active after the migration. If you want to move an SAP system with usage type Development Infrastructure (DI), make sure that the following prerequisites are met:
   - The users and passwords created in the source system are valid in the target system (for example, they use the same UME).
   - Check in (or revert) all open activities (of all users) in the SAP NetWeaver Developer Studio by using the Design Time Repository perspective (DTR perspective).
   - Remove all existing development configurations from the SAP NetWeaver Developer Studio.
   - Verify in the DTR Web UI that there are no pending entries in the NameReservation queue. To check this, go to http://<dtrhost>:<port>/dtr/sysconfig/support/NameReservationList and check that there are no entries with the state PRELIMINARY, FINALIZE_PENDING or REVERT_PENDING in the queue.
     - If there are entries with the state FINALIZE_PENDING or REVERT_PENDING you have to wait for the next run of the name reservation background task in the DTR server that ends these entries. This background task runs normally every 15 minutes.
     - To check the frequency of this background task you can have a look at http://<dtrhost>:<port>/dtr/sysconfig/scheduled_tasks.html and check the value Periodicity for the task ProcessNameReservationsTask. Since precondition for a successful execution of this background task, the name server must be configured in the DTR server (http://<dtrhost>:<port>/dtr/system-tools/administration/NameServerConfiguration. There should be no entries with the state PRELIMINARY in the name reservation queue since they only occur if there are open activities (which should not be the case if you followed the previous steps).
   - Stop all applications of the Development Infrastructure (DI) on the source system.

4. **Oracle Database only**: If your source system has Oracle Database Vault, make sure that you have read section Implementing Oracle Database Vault with the Installer [page 138].

5. **SAP NetWeaver 7.0 EHP2 and higher only**: If you want to use the Java Migration Monitor, make sure that the JAVA_MIGMON_ENABLED environment variable is set to “true” on both the source and the target systems.

6. **BI customers**: If you want to perform a system landscape copy for SAP NetWeaver BW, apply SAP Note 886102.

7. If you use the Integration Repository and Directory, make sure that you apply SAP Note 1345600 to avoid any database inconsistencies.

8. **IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows only**: JSizeCheck requires monitoring functions that are no longer available as of IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows version 10.5 by default. Before you start a Java export, you have to create these monitoring functions as follows:
a. Log on as user db2<dsid>.
b. Execute the following command: \texttt{db2updv<DB2 version> -r -d <DBSID> -u db2<dsid> -p <password>}

\textbf{Note}

The name of the \texttt{db2updv}... tool changes with each DB2 version. For example, for DB2 10.5 or 11.1, you need to use \texttt{db2updv105} or \texttt{db2updv111}, respectively.

9. Make sure that you update the CIM data model in the system landscape directory (SLD) of the source system as described in SAP Note 669669. Otherwise you might get an error during the target system installation (see SAP Note 1840394).

### 3.2 Preparing the Media Required for Performing the Export

For performing the \textbf{export on the source system}, you only need to download and extract the Software Provisioning Manager 1.0 archive which contains the installer as such.

For the media required for performing the \textbf{target system installation}, refer to section \textit{Preparing the installation Media} in the installation guide for your operating system platform and database at \texttt{https://help.sap.com/\textbackslash sltoolset\textbackslash Area System Provisioning \textbackslash Guide for Installation of Systems Based on SAP NetWeaver 7.0 / 7.0 EHPs} (see also \textit{Installing the Target System} [page 53]).

\textbf{Note}

The signature of media is checked \textbf{automatically} by the installer during the \textit{Define Parameters} phase while processing the \textit{Media Browser} screens. As of now the installer only accepts media whose signature has been checked. See also the description of this new security feature in SAP Note 2393060.

\textbf{Related Information}

\textit{Downloading and Extracting the Software Provisioning Manager Archive} [page 29]
3.2.1 Downloading and Extracting the Software Provisioning Manager Archive

You must always download and extract the Software Provisioning Manager 1.0 archive from the SAP Software Download Center because you must use the latest version.

Context

You require the SAPCAR tool to be able to unpack and verify software component archives (*.SAR files). *.SAR is the format of software lifecycle media and tools that you can download from the SAP Software Download Center. For more information about how to get this tool, see the Procedure section below.

Procedure

1. Download the latest version of the Software Provisioning Manager 1.0 archive
   70SWPM10SP<Support_Package_Number>_<Version_Number>.SAR from:

   https://launchpad.support.sap.com/#/softwarecenter

   SUPPORT PACKAGES & PATCHES ➤ By Alphabetical Index (A-Z) ➤ S ➤ SOFTWARE PROVISIONING MANAGER

2. Get the latest version of the SAPCAR tool on the host where you want to run the installer:
   a. Go to https://launchpad.support.sap.com/#/softwarecenter
      and search for “sapcar”.
   b. Select the archive file for your operating system and download it to an empty directory.
   c. To check the validity of the downloaded executable, right-click the executable and choose Properties.
      On the Digital Signatures tab you can find information about the SAP signature with which the executable was signed.
   d. Rename the executable to sapcar.exe.

   For more information about SAPCAR, see SAP Note 212876.

3. Using the latest version of SAPCAR, you can verify the signature of the downloaded
   SWPM10SP<Support_Package_Number>_<Version_Number>.SAR archive as follows:
   a. Get the latest version of the SAPCRYPTOLIB archive to your installation host as follows:
      1. Go to https://launchpad.support.sap.com/#/softwarecenter
         and search for “sapcryptolib”.
      2. Select the archive file for your operating system and download it to the same directory where you
         have put the SAPCAR executable.
      3. Use the following command to extract the SAPCRYPTOLIB archive to the same directory where
         you have put the SAPCAR executable:
         sapcar -xvf sapcryptolibp_84_sar -R <target directory>
      4. Download the Certificate Revocation List from https://tcs.mysap.com/crl/crlbag.p7s and move it into the same directory.
b. Verify the signature of the downloaded
   `SWPM10SP<Support_Package_Number>_<Version_Number>.SAR` archive by executing the
   following command:

   **Note**
   Check SAP Notes 2178665 and 1680045 whether additional information is available.

   ```
   <Path to SAPCAR>\sapcar.exe -tvVf<Path to Download Directory>
   \SWPM10SP<Support_Package_Number>_<Version_Number>.SAR -crl<file name of revocation list>
   ```

4. Unpack the Software Provisioning Manager archive to a local directory using the following command:

   ```
   <Path to SAPCAR>\sapcar.exe -xvf <Path to Download Directory>
   \70SWPM10SP<Support_Package_Number>_<Version_Number>.SAR <Path to Unpack Directory>
   ```

   **Note**
   Make sure that all users have read permissions for the directory where you want to unpack the installer.

   **Caution**
   Make sure that you unpack the Software Provisioning Manager archive to a dedicated folder. Do not unpack it to the same folder as other installation media.
4 Database Independent System Copy

You can use the installer to export and import your Java database content, file system, and all configuration in a database-independent format. It uses the Jload tool.

Jload

Note

Constraints

Jload Restrictions

- The installer generates a database dump of all SAP objects that are defined in the Java Dictionary (Jload). Other objects are not exported by the installer.
- For a consistent database export, no transactions on export-relevant database objects are allowed during the export. Otherwise, the export has to be restarted. Therefore, we recommend that you shut down the SAP system (excluding the database!) for the export. The database must still be running.

Process Flow

Proceed as described in System Copy Procedure [page 31].

4.1 System Copy Procedure

This section describes the system copy procedure using Jload.

Prerequisites

Specify an empty directory with sufficient disk space for the export dump on the host where you want to perform the export. Make sure that this directory does not contain any files from any previous system copy exports. If you cancelled a system copy export and want to perform the export again, make sure that you remove all files from the previously cancelled export before you start the export from scratch.
Process Flow on the Source System (Export)

When performing the export, the installer creates a migration export media which contains the data of the exported system, and which you use to install the target system.

The following figure shows exemplary the export options and their resulting output files.

Follow the sequence of steps described in the process flows below for a:

- Central system
  - Central system – Performing the Export on the Source System
  - Central system – Setting Up the Target System
- Distributed system or high-availability system
  - Distributed system or high-availability system – Performing the Export on the Source System
  - Distributed system or high-availability system – Setting Up the Target System

Central System – Performing the Export on the Source System

To perform the export for a central system, you need to proceed as follows on the central system host:

1. Perform the export on the central system host:
   1. You run the installer [page 37] to export the database instance and the central instance.
      On the Welcome screen, choose the option Database and Central Instance Export.
      For more information, see Running the Installer to Perform the Export [page 37].

Central System – Setting Up the Target System

Use the installer to set up the target system and import the database files that you have exported from the source system.

---

**Note**

This system copy guide describes only the source system export in full detail. As for the installation of the target system, this system copy guide describes only the system copy-specific steps in section Setting Up the Target System [page 51], but refers for all steps that are identical with a new system installation to the appropriate operating system and database-specific installation guide available at http://support.sap.com/slttoolset System Provisioning Installation Option of Software Provisioning Manager.

In the following, we refer to this guide as “installation guide”.

Perform the following steps on the central system host:

1. Prepare the central system host for the installation of your target system as described in the installation guide.
2. Transfer the export files [page 52] to the central system target host.
3. Install the target system [page 53].
4. If required install additional dialog instances on dialog instance hosts as described in the installation guide.

Distributed System or High-Availability System – Performing the Export on the Source System

To perform the export for a distributed system or a high-availability-system, you need to proceed as follows:

1. When exporting a distributed system using local export directories, the created export directories need to be merged, that is copied together. Make sure that the SOURCE.PROPERTIES file is the one created when exporting the central instance.

2. Perform the export on the database instance host:
   1. You run the installer [page 37] to export the database instance. On the Welcome screen, choose the option Database Instance Export. For more information, see Running the Installer to Perform the Export [page 37].

3. Perform the export on the central instance host:
   You run the installer to export the central instance. For more information, see Running the Installer to Perform the Export [page 37]. On the Welcome screen, choose the option Central Instance Export.

Distributed System or High-Availability System – Setting Up the Target System

Use the installer to set up the target system and import the database files that you have exported from the source system.

i Note

This system copy guide describes only the source system export in full detail. As for the installation of the target system, this system copy guide describes only the system copy-specific steps in section Setting Up the Target System [page 51], but refers for all steps that are identical with a new system installation to the appropriate operating system and database-specific installation guide available at http://support.sap.com/sitoolset.

In the following, we refer to this guide as “installation guide”.

Perform the following steps on the relevant installation hosts of your target system:

1. Prepare the SCS instance host, the central instance host and the database instance host for the installation of the corresponding instances of your target system as described in the installation guide.

2. Install the SCS instance for the target system as described in the installation guide.

3. Perform the following steps on the database instance host:
   1. Transfer the export files to the database instance target host. For more information, see Transferring the Export Files to the Target Host [page 52].

   2. Install the database instance of the target system. For more information, see Installing the Target System [page 53].
4. On the **central instance host**, install the **central instance** of the target system.

5. If required, install additional **dialog instances** on the **dialog instance hosts** as described in the installation guide.

### 4.1.1 Exporting the Source System

Here you can find information about how to run the installer to perform the export on the source system.

For more information about the overall sequence of steps required for exporting the source system, see *System Copy Procedure* [page 31].

#### Related Information

- Prerequisites for Running the Installer [page 34]
- Running the Installer [page 37]

#### 4.1.1.1 Prerequisites for Running the Installer

Make sure you fulfill the following prerequisites before running the installer.

- If you want to use the SL Common GUI, make sure that the following web browser requirements are met:
  - You have one of the following supported browsers on the device where you want to run the SL Common GUI: Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Microsoft Edge, or Microsoft Internet Explorer 11. Always use the latest version of these web browsers.

  ** Recommendation**

  We recommend using Google Chrome.

  - If you copy the SL Common GUI URL manually in the browser window, make sure that you open a new Web browser window in private browsing mode (Internet Explorer), incognito mode (Chrome) or private browsing mode (Firefox). This is to prevent Web browser plugins and settings from interfering with the SL Common GUI.

For more information about the SL Common GUI, see *Useful Information About the Installer* [page 41].

- Make sure that you use an account that is a member of the local **Administrators** group.

- Make sure that the following ports are not used by other processes:
  - When using the SL Common GUI:
    - Port 4237 is used by default as HTTPS port for communication between the installer and the SL Common GUI. If this port cannot be used, you can assign a free port number by executing `sapinst.exe` with the following command line parameter: `SAPINST_HTTPS_PORT=<Free Port Number>`
    - Port 4239 is used by default for displaying the feedback evaluation form at the end of the installer processing.
The filled-out evaluation form is then sent to SAP using HTTPS.
If this port cannot be used, you can assign a free port number by executing sapinst.exe with the following command line parameter:

SAPINST_HTTP_PORT=<Free Port Number>

○ When using the Java SDT GUI:
  ○ Port 21212 is used by default for communication between the installer GUI server and the installer GUI client.
  If this port cannot be used, you can assign a free port number by executing sapinst.exe with the following command line parameter:

SAPINST_DIALOG_PORT=<Free Port Number>

○ Port 4239 is used by default for displaying the feedback evaluation form at the end of the installer processing.
The filled-out evaluation form is then sent to SAP using HTTPS.
If this port cannot be used, you can assign a free port number by executing sapinst.exe with the following command line parameter:

SAPINST_HTTP_PORT=<Free Port Number>

- Specify an empty directory with sufficient disk space for the export dump on the host where you want to perform the export. Make sure that this directory does not contain any files from any previous system copy exports. If you cancelled a system copy export and want to perform the export again, make sure that you remove all files from the previously cancelled export before you start the export from scratch.
- Make sure that you shut down all SAP Application Servers before the export. The database must still be running. Otherwise, the target system might be inconsistent.
- Before starting the export steps on the central instance of the source system, make sure that you have at least the same amount of disk space available in \SAPLOC\<SAPSID>\<Instance_Name>\SDM\program as is used in \SAPLOC\<SAPSID>\<Instance_Name>\root\origin. During the export some archives are written to the program subdirectories and the installer aborts if there is not enough space.

4.1.1.1 Required User Authorization for Running the Installer

Use

Although the installer automatically grants the required rights to the user account used for the installation, you have to check whether this account has the required authorization to perform the installation. The authorization required depends on whether you intend to perform a domain or local installation. If necessary, you have to ask the system administrator to grant the account the necessary authorization before you start the installation. If you attempt the installation with an account that has not the required authorization, the installation aborts.

This section informs you about the authorization required for a domain and a local installation.
Procedure

⚠️ Caution

Do not use the user `<sapsid>adm` for the installation of the SAP system.

Domain Installation

For a domain installation the account used for the installation needs to be a member of the local Administrators and the domain Admins group of the domain involved. All machines in the system must belong to the same domain. In a domain installation, the user information is stored centrally on the domain controller and can be accessed by all hosts in the system.

If the SAP system is to be distributed across more than one machine, SAP strongly recommends you to perform a domain installation to avoid authorization problems.

⚠️ Caution

- If you install a system distributed over several hosts as a local installation, this can lead to authorization problems for the operating system users `<sapsid>adm` and SAPService `<SAPSID>`. It can also lead to problems with the transport directory, which is usually shared by several SAP systems. SAP does not support distributed SAP systems running with a local user account.
- For performance and security reasons, SAP does not support an SAP system installation on a domain controller.
- If for any reason, the account used for the installation is not a member of the domain Admins group, you can perform the installation with a domain user who is a member of the local Administrators group. However, the domain administrator has to prepare the system appropriately for you.

For a domain installation, you need to:

1. Check that the account used for the installation is a member of the domain Admins group.
2. If required, obtain these rights by asking the system administrator to enter the account as a member of the domain Admins group.

Local Installation

For a local installation the account used for the installation needs to be a member of the local Administrators group of the machine involved. In a local installation, all Windows account information is stored locally on one host and is not visible to any other hosts in the system.

If the SAP system is to run on a single machine, you can perform a local installation.

⚠️ Caution

Do not use the Windows built-in account Administrator or the renamed built-in account to install your SAP system with the installer. The built-in account only has restricted network access rights that are required by the installer. If you renamed the built-in account Administrator, do not create a new account named Administrator.

For a local installation, you need to:

1. Check that the account used for the installation is a member of the local Administrators group.
2. If required, obtain these rights by asking the system administrator to enter the account as a member of the local Administrators group.

4.1.1.2 Running the Installer

This section describes how to run the installer to perform the export for system copy.

Prerequisites

For more information, see Prerequisites for Running the Installer [page 34].

Context

Software Provisioning Manager (the “installer” for short) offers two GUIs:

- The new web browser-based “SL Common GUI of the Software Provisioning Manager” - “SL Common GUI” for short
- The “classic” Java-based GUI with a CUI client and server - “Java SDT GUI” for short

Note

If the SL Common GUI does not meet your requirements you can still use the “classic” Java SDT GUI. You then have to start the sapinst executable with the command line option `SAPINST_SLP_MODE=false`.

In cases where both GUIs behave the same way, we address them as “installer GUI”.

For more information, see Useful Information About the Installer [page 41].

This procedure describes an installation where you use one of the following GUI scenarios:

- You run the installer and use the SL Common GUI. Then you can control the processing of the installer in the browser running on any device.
- You run the installer and use the Java SDT GUI. Both are running on the same host.

Procedure

1. Log on to the host where you want to run the installer.

   Make sure that you log on as a user with the required authorization for running the installer.

   This user must be at least a member of the local Administrators group.
Caution

Do not use an existing <sapsid>adm user.

**SL Common GUI only:** If your security policy requires that the person running the installer is not allowed to know administrator credentials on the host where the installer is to perform the export, you can specify another operating system user for authentication purposes. You do this using the SAPINST_REMOTE_ACCESS_USER parameter when starting sapinst.exe from the command line. You have to confirm that the user is a trusted one. For more information, see SAP Note 1745524.

2. Make the required media available.
   For more information, see Preparing the Media Required for Performing the Export [page 28].

3. Start the installer as follows:
   Double-click sapinst.exe from the directory to which you unpacked the Software Provisioning Manager archive file.

   **Note**
   By default, the SL Common GUI uses the default browser defined for the host where you run the installer. However, you can also specify another supported web browser available on the host where you start the installer. You can do this by starting the sapinst executable with command line option SAPINST_BROWSER=<Path to Browser Executable>, for example SAPINST_BROWSER=firefox.exe.

   The installer GUI starts automatically by displaying the Welcome screen.

4. The installer is starting up.
   Depending on the type of the installer GUI you want to use, do one of the following:
   ○ If you use the SL Common GUI, the installer now starts and waits for the connection with the SL Common GUI. If you have a supported web browser (see Prerequisites for Running the Installer [page 34]) installed on the host where you run the installer, the SL Common GUI starts automatically by displaying the Welcome screen.
   If the SL Common GUI does not open automatically, you can find the URL you require to access the SL Common GUI at the bottom of the Program Starter window of the installer. You find the icon of the Program Starter window in the taskbar of your Windows host. Open a supported web browser and run the URL from there.

   **Sample Code**

   ```
   ...  
   ************************************************************
   *****
   Open your browser and paste the following URL address to access the GUI https://[<hostname>]:4237/sapinst/docs/index.html
   Logon users: [<users>]
   ************************************************************
   *****
   ...
   
   The SL Common GUI opens in the browser by displaying the Welcome screen.
   ```
Before you reach the Welcome screen, your browser might warn you that the certificate of the sapinst process on this computer could not be verified. Accept this warning to inform your browser that it can trust this site, even if the certificate could not be verified.

If you use the Java SDT GUI - that is you started the sapinst executable with command line option `SAPINST_SLP_MODE=false`, the Java SDT GUI starts automatically by displaying the Welcome screen.

5. On the Welcome screen, choose \(\texttt{<Product> \rightarrow Software Life-cycle Options \rightarrow System Copy} \) \(\texttt{<Database> \rightarrow Source System Export} \) \(\texttt{<Distribution Option> \rightarrow Based on AS Java} \). Select the corresponding system copy option from the tree structure according to the sequence of the process flow for the database-independent system copy procedure [page 31].

Note

Do not perform these steps if you use a database-specific method (see Database-Specific System Copy [page 56]).

6. Choose Next.

7. If the installer prompts you to log off from your system, log off and log on again.

The installer restarts automatically.

8. Follow the instructions in the installer input screens and enter the required parameters.

Note

To find more information on each parameter during the Define Parameters phase, position the cursor on the required parameter input field:

- If you use the SL Common GUI, choose either \(\texttt{F1}\) or the HELP tab. Then the available help text is displayed in the HELP tab.
- If you use the Java SDT GUI, choose \(\texttt{F1}\) Then a dialog opens with the available help text.

Note

Oracle Database only: If your source system has Oracle Database Vault, consider the additional information in section Implementing Oracle Database Vault with the Installer [page 138].

Caution

The signature of media is checked automatically during the Define Parameters phase while processing the Media Browser screens.

Keep in mind that this automatic check is only committed once and not repeated if you modify artefacts such as SAR archives or files on the media after the initial check has been done - that is if you modify artefacts later on either during the remaining Define Parameters phase or later on during the Execute Service phase the signature is not checked again.

See also the description of this new security feature in SAP Note 2393060.
9. After you have entered all requested input parameters, the installer displays the Parameter Summary screen. This screen shows both the parameters that you entered and those that the installer set by default.

If required, you can revise the parameters before starting the export procedure.

10. To start the execution, choose Next.

The installer starts the export and displays its progress of the system copy export during the processing phase.

11. If you copied installation media to your hard disk, you can delete these files when the installer has successfully completed.

12. **Java GUI only:** For security reasons, we recommend that you delete the .sdtgui directory within the home directory of the user with which you ran the installer:

   %userprofile%\sdgtnui\n
---

**Related Information**

- Useful Information About the Installer [page 41]
- Interrupted Processing of the Installer [page 42]
- Performing Remote Processing of the Installer (Java SDT GUI only) [page 45]
- Starting the Java SDT GUI Separately [page 47]
- Running the Installer in Accessibility Mode [page 49]
- Troubleshooting with the Installer [page 50]

---

**4.1.1.3 Additional Information About the Installer**

The following sections provide additional information about the installer.

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**Related Information**

- Useful Information About the Installer [page 41]
- Interrupted Processing of the Installer [page 42]
- Performing Remote Processing of the Installer (Java SDT GUI only) [page 45]
- Starting the Java SDT GUI Separately [page 47]
- Running the Installer in Accessibility Mode [page 49]
- Troubleshooting with the Installer [page 50]
- Troubleshooting during the Export Process [page 51]
4.1.3.1 Useful Information About the Installer

This section contains some useful technical background information about the installer and the installer GUI.

- **Software Provisioning Manager (the installer) offers two GUIs:**
  - The new web browser-based “SL Common GUI of the Software Provisioning Manager” - “SL Common GUI” for short
  - The “classic” Java-based GUI with a CUI client and server - “Java SDT GUI” for short

The SL Common GUI of the Software Provisioning Manager (or “SL Common GUI” for short) uses the SAP UI Development Toolkit for HTML5 - also known as SAPUI5 - a client-side HTML5 rendering library based on JavaScript. The benefits of this new user interface technology for the user are:

- Zero footprint, since only a web browser is required on the client
- New controls and functionality, for example, view logs in web browser.

The SL Common GUI connects the web browser on a client with the sapinst executable - which is part of Software Provisioning Manager - running on the installation host using the standard protocol HTTPS.

For the SL Common GUI, the installer provides a pre-generated URL in the Program Starter window. If you have a supported web browser installed on the host where you run the installer, the SL Common GUI starts automatically. By default, the SL Common GUI uses the default browser defined for the host where you run the installer. However, you can also specify another supported web browser available on the host where you start the installer. You can do this by starting the sapinst executable with command line option

```
SAPINST_BROWSER=<Path to Browser Executable>
```

for example

```
SAPINST_BROWSER=firefox.exe.
```

Alternatively you can open a supported web browser on any device and run the URL from there.

For more information about supported web browsers see Prerequisites for Running the Installer [page 34].

If the SL Common GUI does not meet your requirements, you can still use the “classic” Java SDT GUI. To do so, you must start the sapinst executable with the command line option

```
SAPINST_SLP_MODE=false.
```

You can switch back to the default installer GUI at any time with the following steps:

1. Stop the installer.
2. Restart the installer with command line option

```
SAPINST_SLP_MODE=false.
```
3. On the What do you want to do? screen choose Continue with the existing run.

- The installer creates the installation directory `sapinst_instdir`, which is located directly in the `%ProgramFiles%` directory. If the installer is not able to create `sapinst_instdir` there, it tries to create `sapinst_instdir` in the directory defined by the environment variable `TEMP`.

**Recommendation**

We recommend that you keep all installation directories until the system is completely and correctly installed.

- For each installation option, the installer creates a subdirectory located in the `sapinst_instdir` directory.

- The installer extracts itself to a temporary directory called `sapinst_exe.xxxxx.xxxx`, which is located in `%TEMP%`, `%TMP%`, `%TMPDIR%`, or `%SystemRoot%`. These files are deleted after the installer has stopped running.

  The temporary directory `sapinst_exe.xxxxx.xxxx` sometimes remains undeleted. You can safely delete it.

  The temporary directory also contains the log file `dev_selfex.out` from the extraction process, which might be useful if an error occurs.
Caution
If the installer cannot find a temporary directory, the installation terminates with the error FCO-00058.

- To see a list of all available installer properties, open a command prompt and start the installer with command line parameter -p:
  `sapinst.exe -p`
- If you need to run the installer in accessibility mode, make sure that you have activated and adjusted accessibility settings as described in Running the Installer in Accessibility Mode [page 49].
- If you want to perform the export in unattended mode, see SAP Note 2230669 which describes an improved procedure using `inifile.params`.
- Before starting the export steps on the central instance of the source system, make sure that you have at least the same amount of disk space available in `\SAPLOC\<SAPSID>\<InstanceName>\<SAPSID>\program` as is used in `\SAPLOC\<SAPSID>\<InstanceName>\<SAPSID>\root\origin`. During the export some archives are written to the program subdirectories and the tool aborts if there is not enough space.
- If required, stop the installer by choosing one of the following, depending on the installer GUI you use:
  - In the SL Common GUI, choose the **Cancel** button.
  - In the Java SDT GUI, choose **SAPinst** > **Exit Process** in the Java SDT GUI menu.

Note
If you need to terminate the installer, choose **File** > **Exit** in the menu of the Program Starter window.

4.1.1.3.2 Interrupted Processing of the Installer

Here you find information about how to restart the installer if its processing has been interrupted.

Context

The processing of the installer might be interrupted for one of the following reasons:

- An error occurred during the **Define Parameters** or **Execute** phase:
  The installer does not abort the installation in error situations. If an error occurs, the installation pauses and a dialog box appears. The dialog box contains a short description of the choices listed in the table below as well as a path to a log file that contains detailed information about the error.

- You interrupted the installation by choosing
  - **Cancel** in the SL Common GUI
  - **Exit Process** in the **SAPinst** menu in the Java SDT GUI
Caution

If you stop an option in the Execute phase, any system or component installed by this option is incomplete and not ready to be used. Any system or component uninstalled by this option is not completely uninstalled.

The following table describes the options in the dialog box:

Table 9:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retry</td>
<td>The installer retries the installation from the point of failure without repeating any of the previous steps. This is possible because the installer records the installation progress in the keydb.xml file. We recommend that you view the entries in the log files, try to solve the problem, and then choose Retry. If the same or a different error occurs, the installer displays the same dialog box again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>The installer stops the installation, closing the dialog box, the installer GUI, and the GUI server. The installer records the installation progress in the keydb.xml file. Therefore, you can continue the installation from the point of failure without repeating any of the previous steps. See the procedure below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continue</td>
<td>The installer continues the installation from the current point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View Log</td>
<td>Access installation log files.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following procedure describes the steps to restart an installation, which you stopped by choosing Stop, or to continue an interrupted installation after an error situation.

Procedure

1. Log on to the installation host as a user with the required permissions as described in Running the Installer [page 37].
2. Make sure that the media required for the export are still available.

   For more information, see Preparing the Media Required for Performing the Export [page 28].

   ➤ Recommendation

   Make the installation media available locally. For example, if you use remote file shares on other Windows hosts, CIFS shares on third-party SMB-servers, or Network File System (NFS), reading from media mounted with NFS might fail.
3. Restart the installer by double-clicking `sapinst.exe` from the directory to which you unpacked the Software Provisioning Manager archive.

By default, the SL Common GUI uses the default browser defined for the host where you run the installer. However, you can also specify another supported web browser available on the host where you start the installer. You can do this by starting the `sapinst` executable with command line option `SAPINST_BROWSER=<Path to Browser Executable>`, for example `SAPINST_BROWSER=firefox.exe`.

4. The installer is restarting.

Depending on the type of the installer GUI you want to use, do one of the following:

- If you use the SL Common GUI, the installer now starts and waits for the connection with the SL Common GUI. If you have a supported web browser (see Prerequisites for Running the Installer [page 34]) installed on the host where you run the installer, the SL Common GUI starts automatically by displaying the Welcome screen.

If the SL Common GUI does not open automatically, you can find the URL you require to access the SL Common GUI at the bottom of the Program Starter window of the installer. You find the icon of the Program Starter window in the taskbar of your Windows host. Open a supported web browser and run the URL from there.

```
Sample Code
...
***************************************************************************
*******
Open your browser and paste the following URL address to access the GUI
https://[<hostname>]:4237/sapinst/docs/index.html
Logon users: [<users>]
***************************************************************************
*******
...
```

The SL Common GUI opens in the browser by displaying the Welcome screen.

- If you use the Java SDT GUI - that is you started the sapinst executable with command line option `SAPINST_SLP_MODE=false`, the Java SDT GUI starts automatically by displaying the Welcome screen.

5. From the tree structure on the Welcome screen, select the installation option that you want to continue and choose Next.

The What do you want to do? screen appears.

6. On the What do you want to do? screen, decide between the following alternatives and continue with Next:
### Table 10:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alternative</th>
<th>Behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perform a new run</td>
<td>The installer does not continue the interrupted export for system copy option. Instead, it moves the content of the old installer directory and all installer-specific files to a backup directory. Afterwards, you can no longer continue the old option. The following naming convention is used for the backup directory: log_&lt;Day&gt;<em>&lt;Month&gt;</em>&lt;Year&gt;<em>&lt;Hours&gt;</em>&lt;Minutes&gt;_&lt;Seconds&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>log_01_Oct_2016_13_47_56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>All actions taken by the export for system copy before you stopped it (such as creating directories or users) are not revoked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>The installer moves all the files and folders to a new log directory, even if these files and folders are owned by other users. If there are any processes currently running on these files and folders, they might no longer function properly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continue with the existing one</td>
<td>The installer continues the interrupted export for system copy from the point of failure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.1.1.3.3 Performing Remote Processing of the Installer (Java SDT GUI only)

Here you find information about how to process the installer on a remote host.

**Note**

This section is only valid if you use the Java SDT GUI. That is, you started the sapinst executable with command line option `SAPINST_SLP_MODE=false`.

### Prerequisites

- The remote host meets the prerequisites for starting the installer as described in Prerequisites for Running the Installer [page 34].
Both computers are in the same network and can ping each other.

To test this:
1. Log on to your remote host and enter the command: `ping <Local_Host>`
2. Log on to the local host and enter the command: `ping <Remote_Host>`

If you need to specify another operating system user with the `SAPINST_REMOTE_ACCESS_USER` command line parameter, make sure that this user exists on the remote host.

Context

You use this procedure to process the installer on a remote host. In this case, the installer runs on the remote host, and the installer GUI runs on the local host. The local host is the host from which you control the installation with the installer GUI. The installer GUI connects using a secure SSL connection to the installer.

If your security policy requires that the person performing the installation by running the installer GUI on the local host is not allowed to know administrator credentials on the remote host, you can specify another operating system user for authentication purposes. You do this using the `SAPINST_REMOTE_ACCESS_USER` parameter when starting `sapinst.exe` from the command line. You have to confirm that the user is a trusted one. For more information, see SAP Note 1745524.

Procedure

1. Log on to the remote host.
   - Make sure that you log on as a user with the required authorization for running the installer
     For more information, see Required User Authorization for Running the Installer [page 35].
2. Make the installation media available on your remote host.
   For more information, see Preparing the Installation Media [page 28].
3. Open a command prompt and change to the directory to which you unpacked the Software Provisioning Manager archive.
4. Check the version of the `sapinst` executable by entering the following command:
   ```
   sapinst.exe -sfxver
   ```
   The version of the `sapinst` executable must be exactly the same as the version of the `sapinstgui` executable on the local host (see also Starting the Installer GUI Separately [page 47]).
5. Start the installer by entering the following command:
   ```
   sapinst.exe
   ```

   **Note**

   If you need to specify another operating system user for authentication purposes, enter the following command:
   ```
   sapinst.exe SAPINST_REMOTE_ACCESS_USER=<Specified_OS_User>
   ```
The installer now starts and waits for the connection to the installer GUI. You see the following at the command prompt:

`guiengine: no GUI connected; waiting for a connection on host <Host_Name>, port <Port_Number> to continue with the installation`

6. Start the installer GUI on your local host as described in Starting the Installer GUI Separately [page 47].

### 4.11.3.4 Starting the Java SDT GUI Separately

Here you find information about how to start the Java SDT GUI separately.

**Note**

This section is only valid if you use the Java SDT GUI. That is, you started the `sapinst` executable with command line option `SAPINST_SLP_MODE=false`.

#### Prerequisites

**Note**

If you want to run the installer on a UNIX host, make sure that you meet the prerequisites for the installer listed in the relevant UNIX guide.

#### Context

You need to start the installer GUI separately in the following cases:

- You closed the installer GUI using `[File] Close GUI only` from the installer menu while the installer is still running.
- You want to perform a remote installation, where the installer GUI runs on a different host from the installer. For more information, see Performing a Remote Installation [page 45].

In this procedure, the following variables are used: `<Remote_Host>` is the name of the remote host, and `<Port_Number_Gui_Server_To_Gui_Client>` is the port the GUI server uses to communicate with the GUI client (21212 by default).

#### Procedure

- Starting the Installer GUI on Windows
a. Make the installer software available on the host on which you want to start the installer GUI. For more information, see Preparing the Installation Media [page 28].

b. Start the installer GUI by executing `<Drive>:\<Path_To_Unpack_Directory>\sapinstgui.exe` with the appropriate command line parameters:
   ○ If you want to perform a remote installation, proceed as follows:
     1. Check the version of `sapinstgui.exe` by entering the following command:
        ```
sapinstgui.exe -sfxver
```
        The version of the `sapinstgui` executable must be exactly the same as the version of the `sapidist` executable on the remote host (see also Performing a Remote Installation [page 45]).
     2. Start the installer GUI by entering the following command:
        ```
sapinstgui.exe -host <Remote_Host> -port <Port_Number_Gui_Server_To_Gui_Client>
```
   ○ If you closed the installer GUI using `File > Close GUI only` and want to reconnect to the installer, proceed as follows:
     ○ If you are performing a local installation with the installer and the installer GUI running on the same host, execute the following command:
        ```
sapinstgui.exe -port <Port_Number_Gui_Server_To_Gui_Client>
```
     ○ If you are performing a remote installation with the installer and the installer GUI running on different hosts, execute the following command:
        ```
sapinstgui.exe -host <Remote_Host> -port <Port_Number_Gui_Server_To_Gui_Client>
```

c. The installer GUI starts and connects to the installer.

- **Starting the Installer GUI on UNIX**

  a. Make the installer software available on the host on which you want to start the installer GUI. For more information, see Preparing the Installation Media [page 28].

  b. Start the `sapinstgui` executable with the appropriate command line parameters:
     ○ If you want to perform a remote installation, proceed as follows:
       1. Check the version of the `sapinstgui` executable by entering the following command:
          ```
<Path_To_Unpack_Directory>/sapinstgui -sfxver
```
          The version of the `sapinstgui` executable must be exactly the same as the version of the `sapidist` executable on the remote host (see also Performing a Remote Installation [page 45]).
       2. Start the installer GUI by entering the following command:
          ```
<Path_To_Unpack_Directory>/sapinstgui -host <Remote_Host> -port <Port_Number_Gui_Server_To_Gui_Client>
```
     ○ If you closed the installer GUI using `File > Close GUI only` and want to reconnect to the installer, proceed as follows:
       ○ If you are performing a local installation with the installer and the installer GUI running on the same host, execute the following command:
          ```
<Path_To_Unpack_Directory>/sapinstgui -port <Port_Number_Gui_Server_To_Gui_Client>
```
       ○ If you are performing a remote installation with the installer and the installer GUI running on different hosts, execute the following command:
          ```
<Path_To_Unpack_Directory>/sapinstgui -host <Remote_Host> -port <Port_Number_Gui_Server_To_Gui_Client>
```
c. The installer GUI starts and connects to the installer.

### 4.1.1.3.5 Running the Installer in Accessibility Mode

You can also run the installer in accessibility mode.

**Note**

The information contained in this section is only valid if you use the Java SDT GUI. That is, you started the sapinst executable with command line option `SAPINST_SLP_MODE=false`.

If you use the SL Common GUI, apply the standard accessibility functions of your web browser.

**Context**

The following features are available:

- **Keyboard access:**
  This feature is generally available for all operating systems.
- **High-contrast color:**
  This feature is derived from the Windows display properties. You can use it either for a local installation or for a remote installation.
- **Custom font setting:**
  This feature is derived from the Windows display properties. You can use it either for a local installation or for a remote installation.

**Procedure**

- **Activating and Adjusting Accessibility Settings on Windows**

You first have to activate and adjust the relevant settings for the font size and color schemes **before** you start the installer or the installer GUI.

**Note**

The following procedure applies for Windows Server 2012 and might be different when using another Windows operating system.

a. Right click on your Windows desktop and choose **Personalize**.

b. Select **Adjust font size (DPI)** and choose **Larger scale (120 DPI)**. To define other font size schemes, choose **Custom DPI**.

c. In the right-hand pane, select **Window Color and Appearance**. Select a color scheme from the **Color scheme** drop-down box.
To define your own color schemes, choose Advanced.

- Running the Installer in Accessibility Mode

You can either perform a local installation, where the installer and the installer GUI are running on the same host, or a remote installation, where the installer and the installer GUI are running on different hosts.

○ Local installation:
  ```
  <Path_To_Unpack_Directory>\sapinst.exe -accessible
  ```

○ Remote installation:
  1. Start the installer on the remote host by executing the following command from the command line as described in Performing Remote Processing of the Installer (Java SDT GUI only) [page 45]:
  ```
  <Path_To_Unpack_Directory>\sapinst.exe
  ```
  2. Start the installer GUI on the local host by executing the following command from the command line as described in Starting the Java SDT GUI Separately [page 47]:
  ```
  <Path_To_Unpack_Directory>\sapinstgui.exe -accessible -host <Remote_Host> -port <Port_Number_Gui_Server_To_Gui_Client>
  ```

4.1.1.3.6 Troubleshooting with the Installer

This section tells you how to proceed when errors occur while the installer is running.

Context

If an error occurs, the installer:

- Stops processing
- Displays a dialog informing you about the error

Procedure

1. Check SAP Note 1548438 for known installer issues.
2. If an error occurs during the Define Parameters or the Execute Service phase, do one of the following:
   ○ Try to solve the problem:
     ○ To check the installer log files (sapinst.log and sapinst_dev.log) for errors, choose:
       ○ The LOG FILES tab, if you are using the SL Common GUI.
       ○ The View Logs menu item, if you are using the Java SDT GUI.
     ○ To check the log and trace files of the installer GUI for errors:
       ○ If you use the SL Common GUI, you can find them in the directory `%userprofile%\sapinst\`
       ○ If you use the Java SDT GUI, you can find them in the directory `%userprofile%\sdtgui\`
       ○ If the GUI server or the installer GUI do not start, check the file sdtstart.err in the current `%userprofile%` directory.
If the installer GUI aborts without an error message, restart the installer GUI as described in Starting the Installer GUI Separately [page 47].

- Then continue by choosing Retry.

- If you cannot resolve the problem, abort the installer by choosing one of the following, depending on the type of installer GUI you use:
  - If you use the SL Common GUI, choose Cancel in the tool menu.
  - If you use the Java SDT GUI, choose Stop from the error message or SAPinst Exit Process in the tool menu.

For more information, see Interrupted Processing of the Installer [page 42].

3. If you cannot resolve the problem, report an incident using the appropriate subcomponent of BC-INS*.
   For more information about using subcomponents of BC-INS*, see SAP Note 1669327.

4.1.1.3.7 Troubleshooting during the Export Process

If the export process aborts during the Execute Service phase (for example, due to a hardware failure, such as power outage, operating system crash, file system full), you have to repeat the export of the complete package.

Procedure

- System Copy – export (common issues)
  a. Remove the <Package>.<nnn> dump files, the <Package>.TOC file, and the <Package>.log file.
  b. Make sure that all tables in the <Package>.*TSK* file have the status flag xeq or err set.
  c. Repeat the export of the complete package.

4.1.2 Setting Up the Target System

Related Information

Transferring the Export Files to the Target Host [page 52]
Installing the Target System [page 53]
4.1.2.1 Transferring the Export Files to the Target Host

This section describes how to transfer the complete export directory with its structure and the generated DBSIZE.XML file to the target host.

Context

As an alternative, you can also share the complete export directory so that it can be accessed from the target host.

Procedure

1. On the target host, create a directory `<EXPDIR>` with sufficient space for the database export files available.

   **Caution**

   Do not create this directory under the installation directory or another directory that contains installation information (such as the installation media or other export files).

   Otherwise, the installer does not ask you to specify the export directory and automatically chooses one that you may not want to use. In this case, the installer does not display the export directory and you cannot change it.

2. Transfer all files and directories (recursively) that are located on the source host in the migration export directory `<EXPDIR>` from the source host to the target host.

   You can choose one of the following methods:

   ○ Use the migration monitor with the file transfer protocol (FTP) copy option.

   **Note**

   Make sure that you use binary mode for transferring the files.

   ○ Copy the export dump directory manually to the target host.

   ○ The export dump directory can be shared and thus made accessible on the target host (network share).

3. Check the permissions of the transferred files on the target host. All files have to be accessible for user `<sapsid>adm` of the target system.

   **Note**

   If your source system is a distributed system, the files created by the export of the central instance and the files created by the export of the database instance have to be located in the same `<EXPDIR>` directory for the installation of the target system.
If you have not exported into the same `<EXPDIR>` already, then you have to merge the two `<EXPDIR>` directories from the central instance export and from the database instance export before starting the target system installation.

Make sure you use the `SOURCE.PROPERTIES` file from the central instance export when merging the two export folders.

### 4.1.2.2 Installing the Target System

This section describes how to set up the target system using the installer.

**Prerequisites**

There is enough free space on the target system for the database load. To find out the size of the export and the sizes of the tablespaces or dbspaces that will be created, look at the file `DBSIZE.XML`, which is located in the following directory:

**Windows**: `<DRIVE>:\<EXPDIR>\DB\<DATABASE>`

**UNIX, IBM i**: `<EXPDIR>/DB/<DATABASE>`

**SAP MaxDB only**: If the database platform of your target system is SAP MaxDB, you must reserve at least two times the amount of space specified in the `DBSIZE.XML` file. During the import, monitor the remaining free space in the database using the SAP MaxDB administration tools `Database Manager` or `Database Studio` and increase it if required.

**Procedure**

1. Prepare the target system host as described in the **installation guide** for the operating system and database platform intended for the target system. You can find this installation guide at:

   [http://support.sap.com/sitoolset](http://support.sap.com/sitoolset) ➜ **Area System Provisioning** ➜ **Guide for Installation of Systems Based on SAP NetWeaver 7.0 / 7.0 EHPs**

   **Note**

   **IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX and Windows only**: Make sure that you read the information provided in section **Setup of Database Layout** in the installation documentation.

2. Start the installer as described in the **installation guide** for the operating system and database platform intended for the target system.
Caution

If you plan to use Advanced Configuration options during the SAP System Database Import, make sure you have installed the most current version of the installer to avoid performance problems during the dialog phase. You can find the latest version of the installer on the SAP Service Marketplace.

3. On the Welcome screen, navigate to the following folder according to the requirements of your target system:
   ![Folder Structure](image)

4. Run the installation options required for your system copy in the sequence they are listed in the specific folder and according to process flow in Setting Up the Target System Using the Installer [page 52].

5. To install the target system, follow the instructions in the installer input dialogs and enter the required parameters.

Caution

Heterogeneous system copy: When installing the database instance, you either have to choose parameter mode Custom or have to check the SAP System > Database Import dialog on the summary screen and then revise this dialog. Only then appears the dialog screen where you can enter the migration key, which is required for a heterogeneous system copy. If you forget to revise this dialog setting during the dialog phase, the installer will abort in the processing phase when checking the migration key and will ask you for a valid migration key.

Note

Oracle Database only: If your source system has Oracle Database Vault, consider the additional information in section Implementing Oracle Database Vault with the Installer [page 138].

- On the SAP System > Database screen, choose the option Standard System Copy/Migration (load-based):
  - The SAP data dump from the migration export media that was created during the export is loaded into the newly installed SAP system database.
  - When the installer prompts for the migration export, enter the path to the export directory <EXPDIR>.

Caution

IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX and Windows only:

- Make sure that you take the information about automatic storage that is provided in the Running the Installer section in the appropriate installation guide into consideration.
- The option Deferred Table Creation is not supported for load-based system copies for SAP systems that are not based on SAP NetWeaver 7.0 or higher.
- Do not create the installation directory (for example, sapinst_instdir) under the following directories:
  - UNIX, IBM i: /usr/sap/<SAPSID>
  - Windows: \usr\sap\<SAPSID>
  - UNIX, IBM i: /sapmnt/<SAPSID>
  - Windows: \sapmnt\<SAPSID>
6. Complete the installation as described in the installation documentation for your SAP component.

Note
If you have to restart the import after an error, just restart the installer. The import continues with the table that has not yet been successfully imported.
5 Database-Specific System Copy

The following sections describe the database-specific methods for the system copy.

Process

Follow the sequence of steps described in the process flows below for a:

- Central System
- Distributed System
- High Availability System

Central System

Process Flow on the Source System (Export)

1. **Oracle only**: Generate the control file structure for the target database [page 61].
2. **Oracle only**: If required, create an offline backup of the source database [page 70].
3. Run the installer [page 37] to create the export directory structure with labels and to archive SDM and application-specific file system content.

   In the installer, choose the option that corresponds to your database, SAP system, and technology, and then Database and Central Instance Export.

Example

Choose SAP NetWeaver including Enhancement Package > Software Life-Cycle Options > System Copy > Database > Source System Export > Central System > Based on AS ABAP and AS Java > Database and Central Instance Export

Process Flow on the Target System

For the target system installation, you use the installation guide for your target operating system and database, available at http://support.sap.com/slttoolset > System Provisioning > Installation Option of Software Provisioning Manager > Installation Guides - Application Server Systems. In the following we refer to this documentation as "installation guide".
1. Install the database software as described in the installation guide.
2. Start the installer as described in the installation guide and follow the instructions on the installer screens until you are requested to perform the database backup/restore.

   **Note**
   If required, restart the installer as described in the installation guide for your operating system and database, available at [http://support.sap.com/sltoolset](http://support.sap.com/sltoolset) > System Provisioning > Installation Option of Software Provisioning Manager > Installation Guides - Application Server Systems.

3. To complete the system copy, you perform the follow-up activities [page 89].

### Distributed System or High Availability System

#### Process Flow on the Source System (Export)

1. **Oracle only**: On the database instance host of the source system, generate the control file structure for the target database [page 61].
2. **Oracle only**: If required, on the database instance host, create an offline backup of the source database [page 70].
3. On the central instance host, run the installer [page 37] to create the export directory structure with labels and to archive SDM and application-specific file system content. In the installer, choose the option that corresponds to your database, SAP system, and technology, and then Central Instance Export.

    **Example**
    Choose [SAP NetWeaver including Enhancement Package] > Software Life-Cycle Options > System Copy > <Database> > Source System Export > Distributed System > Based on AS ABAP and AS Java > Central Instance Export

#### Process Flow on the Target System

1. On the database instance host, install the database software as described in the installation guide.
2. On the database instance host start the installer as described in the installation guide, follow the instructions on the installer screens until you are requested to perform the database backup/restore.

For the target system installation, you use the installation guide for your target operating system and database, available at [http://support.sap.com/sltoolset](http://support.sap.com/sltoolset) > System Provisioning > Installation Option of Software Provisioning Manager > Installation Guides - Application Server Systems. In the following we refer to this documentation as “installation guide”.

1. On the database instance host, install the database software as described in the installation guide.
2. On the database instance host start the installer as described in the installation guide, follow the instructions on the installer screens until you are requested to perform the database backup/restore.
i Note
If required, restart installer as described in the installation guide.

3. To complete the system copy, you perform the follow-up activities [page 89].

5.1 Oracle-Specific Procedure

Purpose

In an SAP system environment, you can create a homogeneous copy of an Oracle database by copying database files. This method is suitable for creating an exact copy of an existing database. The source of the copy can be an online or offline backup, or the file system of your source host.

You use the installer for the installation on the target system host as described in the installation documentation for your SAP component. Only the installer steps for setting up and loading the database steps are different.

Advantages

- You can use existing offline backups (provided that redo logs were cleaned up with forced log switches).
- This method is faster than the Jload method.

Disadvantages

- Offline backup/copy of database files in a heterogeneous environment is not possible because the hardware of the source and target systems must be binary-compatible.
- Source system host and target system host must be different.
- You must shut down the SAP system and the database during offline backup/copy of database files.
- You cannot change the database schema and the tablespace names.

Prerequisites

- You must use the same Oracle release and patch level for your database in the source and target system.
- The source and target systems must run on different hosts for security reasons.
- The source and target systems must be binary compatible.
Note
You can also perform a system copy from 32-bit systems to 64-bit systems and the other way around (same operating system assumed) even if source and target system are not binary compatible.

- If your source system uses the US7ASCII character set, you must choose this character set when installing the target system. The installer prompts for the character set during the installation (key: Database Character Set). The installation default is WE8DEC or UTF8 for Unicode systems. To find out the character set used by the source system, connect to the source database as user sap<schemaid> or sapr3 with sqlplus and enter: `SELECT * FROM V$NLS_PARAMETERS;`
- If your source system has Oracle Database Vault, consider the additional information in section Implementing Oracle Database Vault with the Installer [page 138].

Oracle Storage-Based System Copy Methods Available in the Installer

You can choose between the following methods:

- Database already recovered, continue with database-specific post activities
  You have already performed backup/restore with Oracle-specific methods. In this case, the installer does not need to perform the backup/restore. You just have to ensure that the restored Oracle database on your target system is up and running.
- Performing Online or Offline Recovery with saphostctrl [page 59]
- Using a CONTROL.SQL File Created by the ORABRCOPY Tool [page 61]

Related Information

Database-Specific System Copy [page 56]

5.1.1 Performing Online or Offline Recovery with “saphostctrl”

This section describes how to perform a recovery using saphostctrl.

Context

For the offline recovery method, we recommend that you shut down the database. Alternatively, the software provisioning manager (the “installer” for short) can also make an instance recovery of the database if it has not been shut down before the copy process.

For the online recovery method, you have to set the database to a backup mode and the backup control files and the Oracle archives will be copied to an existing shared directory.
Procedure

For the online recovery method, you have to proceed as follows:

1. You can set the source database to a backup mode using the following command:

   ```
   saphostctrl -user sapadm <Password> -function PrepareDatabaseCopy -dbname <DBSID> -dbtype ora -dbconfdir <shared_directory> -copymethod Online -timeout -1
   ```

2. Back up the data files, for example using image copy or snapshot technology.

3. After the database backup has finished, you have to set the database back to a normal mode using the following command:

   ```
   saphostctrl -user sapadm <password> -function FinalizeDatabaseCopy -dbname <DBSID> -dbtype ora -dbconfdir <shared_directory> -copymethod Online -timeout -1
   ```

4. You can copy the database from the source to the target system but alternatively, you can also install the Oracle database software in the target system. It is possible to copy the Oracle database software automatically with the tool when the database software has the same <DBSID> as the database <DBSID>.

   **Example**

   `<Source DBSID> = C67`

   `<Target DBSID> = T67`

   The Oracle software is under `c:\oracle\C67\112` and the Oracle database files are under `c:\oracle\C67` and `d:\oracle\C67`.

   **The tool moves c:\oracle\C67 to c:\oracle\T67 and d:\oracle\C67 to d:\oracle\T67 with all subdirectories.**

   If there are database files under the directory that contains the Oracle software and you do not want to move the Oracle software, you have to move the database directory manually.

   For more information about how to install the Oracle database software, see the installation documentation of your release and stack at https://support.sap.com/slttoolset System Provisioning Installation Option of Software Provisioning Manager Installation Guides - Application Server Systems.

5. Start the target system installation and follow the instructions on the installer screens.

6. On the Performing Oracle Storage Based System Copy screen, select option Online or Offline Recovery Method with saphostctrl

### 5.1.2 Using a CONTROL.SQL File Created by the ORABRCOPY Tool
5.1.2.1 Generating the Control File Structure

Use

The OraBRCopy Java tool writes a file CONTROL.SQL to the current working directory, which can be used without further adaptations on the target system.

For more information about command line options and output files of the OraBRCopy tool, see Additional Information about the OraBRCopy Tool [page 142].

Prerequisites

Recommendation

We recommend that you shut down the SAP system before you perform the following steps. The database must still be running.

Procedure

1. Create an installation directory <INSTDIR> on the source system.
2. Copy the ORABRCOPY.SAR archive from the directory to which you unpacked the SWPM10SP<Support_Package_Number>_<Version_Number>.SAR file and extract it using SAPCAR.

You can find the archive in the following directory:

<Path_To_Unpack_Directory>\COMMON\INSTALL\ORA\ORABRCOPY.SAR

3. Make sure that all redo log groups are archived
4. Start the OraBRCopy tool as an OS user with Oracle DBA privileges:
   ○ user ora<dbsid>
   ○ user <sapsid>adm
5. Execute the ora_br_copy.bat script in one of the following ways:
   ○ If you perform an offline manual copy, enter the following commands:
     
     ora_br_copy.bat -generateFiles -forceLogSwitches -targetSid <TARGET_DBSID> -
     password <system_password> -listenerPort <listener_port>
The tool creates the files CONTROL.SQL, CONTROL.TRC and init<targetSID>.ora in your installation directory, shuts down and restarts the database and performs the required log switches.  
- If you perform an offline or online backup using BR*Tools, enter the following commands:
  ```bash
  ora_br_copy.bat -generateFiles -targetSid <TARGET_DBSID> -password <system_password> -listenerPort <listener_port>
  ```

  **Note**
  During the online backup, the database must be up and running. To ensure this, this command must not contain the parameter -forceLogSwitches.

The tool creates the files CONTROL.SQL, CONTROL.TRC and init<targetSID>.ora in your installation directory, and performs the required log switches.

**Note**
If an error occurs, check the log file:
```
<INSTDIR>/ora.brcopy.log
```

6. Verify and, if necessary, update the CONTROL.SQL control file using the CONTROL.TRC trace file as follows.

**Example**
In the following example, entries of CONTROL.SQL written in bold should be compared and changed according to the trace file:

```
REM
====================================================================
REM CONTROL.SQL
REM
REM SAP AG Walldorf
REM Systeme, Anwendungen und Produkte in der Datenverarbeitung
REM
REM (C) Copyright SAP AG 2004
REM
REM
====================================================================
REM Generated at:
REM Fri Sep 17 08:33:25 CEST 2005
REM for target system NEW
REM on
REM Windows 2000 5.0 x86
CONNECT / AS SYSDBA
STARTUP NOMOUNT
```
CREATE CONTROLFILE REUSE
SET DATABASE "NEW"
RESETLOGS
ARCHIVELOG

MAXLOGFILES 255
MAXLOGMEMBERS 3
MAXDATAFILES 1022
MAXINSTANCES 50
MAXLOGHISTORY 1134

LOGFILE
GROUP 1 (  
'D:\ORACLE\NEW\ORIGLOGA\LOG_G11M1.DBF', 
'D:\ORACLE\NEW\MIRRLOGA\LOG_G11M2.DBF'  
) SIZE 50M,
GROUP 2 (  
'D:\ORACLE\NEW\ORIGLOGB\LOG_G12M1.DBF', 
'D:\ORACLE\NEW\MIRRLOGB\LOG_G12M2.DBF'  
) SIZE 50M,
GROUP 3 (  
'D:\ORACLE\NEW\ORIGLOGA\LOG_G13M1.DBF', 
'D:\ORACLE\NEW\MIRRLOGA\LOG_G13M2.DBF'  
) SIZE 50M,
GROUP 4 (  
'D:\ORACLE\NEW\ORIGLOGB\LOG_G14M1.DBF', 
'D:\ORACLE\NEW\MIRRLOGB\LOG_G14M2.DBF'  
) SIZE 50M

DATAFILE  
'D:\ORACLE\NEW\SAPDATA1\SYSTEM_1\SYSTEM.DATA1',  
'D:\ORACLE\NEW\SAPDATA3\IMS_1\IMS.DATA1',  
'D:\ORACLE\NEW\SAPDATA3\IMS_2\IMS.DATA2',  
'D:\ORACLE\NEW\SAPDATA3\IMS_3\IMS.DATA3',  
'D:\ORACLE\NEW\SAPDATA3\IMS_4\IMS.DATA4',  
'D:\ORACLE\NEW\SAPDATA4\IMS_5\IMS.DATA5',
ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS;
ALTER TABLESPACE PSAPTMP ADD TEMPFILE
'D:\ORACLE\NEW\SAPDATA3\TEMP_1\TEMP.DATA1'
SIZE 350M REUSE AUTOEXTEND OFF;

i Note
In the above example, entries and values of CONTROL.SQL written in bold should be compared to the trace file.

Changes to be made
1. If you want to migrate your database from 32-bit to 64-bit or vice versa, add the following lines at the bottom of the CONTROL.SQL file:

```sql
shutdown immediate
startup upgrade
spool utlirp.log
@?/rdbms/admin/utlirp.sql
spool off
shutdown immediate
startup
spool utlirp.log
```

System Copy for SAP Systems Based on the Application Server Java of SAP NetWeaver 7.0 to 7.03 on Windows

Database-Specific System Copy
@/?/rdbms/admin/utlrp.sql
spool off
exit

2. **MAXLOGFILES** 255
   
   The numbers must be greater than or equal to the corresponding numbers in the trace file.

3. **GROUP 1**
   
   | 'D:\ORACLE\NEW\ORIGLOGA\LOG_G1M1.DBF', |
   | 'D:\ORACLE\NEW\MIRRLOGA\LOG_G1M2.DBF' |
   | **SIZE 50M**, |
   | Group 2 { |
   | ... |
   | The sizes of the respective groups must be equal to the sizes of the corresponding groups in the trace file.

4. | 'D:\ORACLE\NEW\SAPDATA1\SYSTEM_1\SYSTEM.DATA1', |
   | 'D:\ORACLE\NEW\SAPDATA3\IMS_1\IMS.DATA1', |
   | ... |
   | 'D:\ORACLE\NEW\SAPDATA1\IMS700_1\IMS700.DATA1' |
   | ... |
   | The count of the data files must be equal to the count of the corresponding data files in the trace file.

5. **ALTER TABLESPACE** **PSAPTEMP** **ADD TEMPFILE**
   
   | 'D:\ORACLE\NEW\SAPDATA3\TEMP_1\TEMP.DATA1' |
   | **SIZE 350M REUSE AUTOEXTEND OFF**; |
   | ... |
   | The size must be equal to the corresponding size in the trace file.

6. The number of rows with **ALTER TABLESPACE** must be equal to the number of corresponding rows in the trace file.

### 5.1.2.2 Preparing the Target System (Oracle)

This section describes how to prepare the target system for Oracle-specific system copy.

**Prerequisites**

Make sure that sapdata<n> file systems on the target system host are large enough.

**Procedure**

1. Install the target SAP system with the installer as described in the installation documentation for your SAP solution.

   **Caution**

   When you perform a system copy with the Oracle backup/restore method, you cannot change the database schema and the table space names of the new target system. When installing the target
Central instance, database instance, or dialog instance make sure that you enter the correct database schema names (which are the database schema name of the source system). The schema names of the source and target system must be identical.

a. On the Welcome screen, choose <SAP Product> > Software Life-Cycle Options > System Copy > <Database> > Target System Installation > <System Variant>.
b. When the installer prompts for the installation type, choose Homogeneous System Copy (Backup/Restore).
c. Proceed until the installer stops to restore the database files on the target system.

The following message is displayed:

SAPinst now stops the installation. Please proceed as follows:...

2. If they do not exist, create the following directories on the target system:
   - <drive>:\oracle\<TARGET_DBSID>\mirrlog
   - <drive>:\oracle\<TARGET_DBSID>\origlog
   - <drive>:\oracle\<TARGET_DBSID>\sapdata
   - <drive>:\oracle\<TARGET_DBSID>\sapreorg
   - <drive>:\oracle\<TARGET_DBSID>\saparch
   - <drive>:\oracle\<TARGET_DBSID>\oraarch
   - <drive>:\oracle\<TARGET_DBSID>\saptrace
   - <drive>:\oracle\<TARGET_DBSID>\saptrace\background
   - <drive>:\oracle\<TARGET_DBSID>\saptrace\usertrace
   - <drive>:\oracle\<TARGET_DBSID>\origlogA\cntrl
   - <drive>:\oracle\<TARGET_DBSID>\sapdata1\cntrl
   - <drive>:\oracle\<TARGET_DBSID>\saparch\cntrl
   - <drive>:\oracle\<TARGET_DBSID>\sapcheck

3. Make sure that the following directories are empty (except the subdirectory saparch/cntrl):
   - <drive>:\oracle\<TARGET_DBSID>\saparch
   - <drive>:\oracle\<TARGET_DBSID>\oraarch

4. Set the security settings for the built-in accounts and groups SYSTEM, Administrators, SAP_<SAPSID>_GlobalAdmin (domain installation), and SAP_<SAPSID>_LocalAdmin (local installation) for all directories as follows:
   a. In the Windows Explorer, right-click the Oracle root directory and choose Properties.
   c. Deselect Allow inheritable permissions from the parent....
   d. In the next dialog, choose Copy to copy the permission entries that were previously applied from the parent to this object.
   e. Choose OK.
   f. Set the permissions for the above-mentioned accounts SYSTEM, Administrators, SAP_<DBSID>_GlobalAdmin, or SAP_<DBSID>_LocalAdmin to Full Control.
   g. Delete all other accounts.

5. Restore the database files on the target system either manually (see Restoring Database Files on the Target System Manually [page 67]) or with BR*Tools (see Restoring the Database Files on the Target System with BR*Tools [page 68]), then proceed with the installer.
5.1.2.3 Restoring Database Files on the Target System

Use

⚠️ Caution

If you do not use an offline backup, but copy the database files directly from the source to the target system host, make sure that you shut down the database on the source system before you copy the listed files from the source to the target directories.

Procedure

1. Copy the following files from the source to the target system host by copying the listed files from the source directories to the target directories. For more information, see Creating an Offline Backup Manually [page 70].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source and Target Directory</th>
<th>Files</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;drive&gt;:\oracle\&lt;DBSID&gt;\sapdata&gt;x</code></td>
<td>All files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;drive&gt;:\oracle\&lt;DBSID&gt;\origlog&gt;x</code></td>
<td>All files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;drive&gt;:\oracle\&lt;DBSID&gt;\mirrlog&gt;x</code></td>
<td>All files</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: `<INSTDIR>`

Target: `<SAPINST_INSTDIR>`

Target (Java only): `%programfiles%\sapinst_instdir\NW04SR1\WEBAS_COPY\CENTRAL\ONE_HOST` or `%programfiles%\sapinst_instdir\NW04SR1\WEBAS_COPY\DISTRIBUTED\DB`

Source: `<INSTDIR>`

Target: `\oracle\<DBSID>\<DB_VERSION>_<BIT>\database`

Note

If you use an existing offline backup, the source data files and log files are not located in the directories shown in the table.

The installation directory of the target system is normally located in the directory:

`%programfiles%\sapinst_instdir\NW04S\LM\COPY\ORACLE\SYSTEM\<system_variant>`
2. After you have copied the database files, make sure that the files on the source and target system are not located in different directories or drives. If required, make the corresponding changes in the files `control.sql` and the `init<DBSID>.ora`.

3. Verify that the created directories and copied files have the owner `ora<target_dbsid>`, belong to the group `dba`, and have the permissions 740.

4. Make sure that the control files are not restored. If necessary, remove them.
   The file names are specified by the `control_files` parameter of the `init<TARGET_DBSID>.ora` file.

5.1.2.4 Restoring the Database Files on the Target System with BR*Tools

1. Copy the following files from the source system host to the target system host by copying manually the listed files from the source directories to the target directories.

   Table 12: Source and Target Directories on Windows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source and Target Directory</th>
<th>Files</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source: &lt;INSTDIR&gt;</td>
<td>CONTROL.SQL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target: &lt;SAPINST_INSTDIR&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target (Java only): %programfiles%\sapinst_instdir\NW04SR1\WEBAS_COPY\CENTRAL\ONE_HOST or %programfiles%\sapinst_instdir\NW04SR1\WEBAS_COPY\DISTRIBUTED\DB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: &lt;INSTDIR&gt;</td>
<td>init&lt;TARGET_DBSID&gt;.ora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target: \oracle&lt;DBSID&gt;&lt;DB_VERSION&gt;_&lt;BIT&gt;\database</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Call the restore and recovery function of BR*Tools.
   For more information about the required steps and prerequisites, see SAP Note 1003028. The main prerequisite is that the corresponding BR*Tools logs (`BRBACKUP` detailed and summary log, `BRARCHIVE` summary log) are copied manually from the source to the target system. In addition, the postprocessing steps mentioned in this SAP Note are performed automatically by the installer.

   SAP Note 1003028 also comprises information about executing restore and recovery under the control of `BRRECOVER` and the exact syntax of `BRRECOVER` (see section Homogeneous Database Copy).
For more information about BR*T tools, see the SAP Library for your release at:

**Table 13:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAP NetWeaver Release</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3. Shut down the Oracle database instance as follows:

```
sqlplus /nolog
connect / as sysdba
shutdown immediate
exit
```
5.1.3 Creating a Backup

Create a backup if required. Choose between the following possibilities: Performing an offline backup manually or an offline or online backup with BR*Tools.

Related Information

Creating an Offline Backup Manually [page 70]
Creating an Offline or Online Backup with BR*Tools [page 70]

5.1.3.1 Creating an Offline Backup Manually

There are different possibilities to prepare the actual transfer of the database files:

- If you have an up-to-date offline backup, you can use it (provided that redo logs were cleaned up with forced log switches).
- If you want to transport the database file (for example, on tape) or if you have to perform the database shutdown at a certain time, stop the database (normal shutdown) and perform a complete offline backup. You can use the trace file CONTROL.TRC created by OraBrCOPY to determine the file system trees that have to be saved.
- You stop the database (normal shutdown) and copy the database files when the actual transfer to the target system takes place. You do not have to perform any preparations for the actual transfer now. Proceed with the next step.

Note

If you choose this manual offline backup method, you also have to restore the database files on the target system manually. For more information, see Restoring Database Files on the Target System Manually [page 67].

5.1.3.2 Creating an Offline or Online Backup with BR*Tools

Use

You can use any backup strategy supported by BR*Tools as the basis for a system copy: offline or online, with or without BACKINT, with or without RMAN, complete or incremental, and so on. The backup strategy must simply be valid for restore and recovery. This means that a complete restore and recovery of the source database must be possible. In addition for BACKINT and RMAN, the external backup tools must be configured so that a restore is possible on the target host.
**Procedure**

⚠️ **Caution**
To ensure that no changes are made to the file system during backup, stop the Software Deployment Manager (SDM).

Proceed as described in the SAP Library for your release at:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAP NetWeaver Release</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
5.2 SAP MaxDB-Specific Procedure

In an SAP system environment, you can create a homogeneous copy of an SAP MaxDB database by using the backup and restore method. This method is suitable for creating an exact copy of an existing database. The source of the copy is a complete data backup of your source database.

Prerequisites

- Byte order – little-endian or big-endian
  You can use the backup and restore method to copy systems with the same byte order. That is, you can copy a system based on little-endian to another system based on little-endian. You can also copy a system based on big-endian to another system based on big-endian. Check SAP Note 552464 to find out which processor and operating system combination uses which byte order.

- Data backup
  You perform the complete data backup of your source database.

- Recovery tool (manual restore)
  You are using the SAP MaxDB Database Manager (DBMGUI) version 7.5.0 Build 12 or above. For more information, see:
  Alternatively, you can use Database Studio. For more information, see:

- Database Software
  The database software on the target host must have the same version as the software on the source host. The build number of the software version on the target host must be greater than or equal to the version on the source host.

- Size of the data on the target system
  The size of the target system must be greater than the used space on the source system. You can find the size of the used pages on the source system as follows:
  ```
dbmcli -d <database_name> -u <dbm_user>,<password> -n <database_server> -u SQL sap<sid>,<password> sql_execute 'SELECT USEDPERM FROM SERVERDBSTATISTICS'
```
  The result of this query is the amount of used space, expressed as the number of 8 KB pages. To get the used space in MB, divide this value by 128. When the installer prompts you, configure the database data volumes according to this value.
**Context**

The installer is used for installation on the target system host as described in the installation documentation for your SAP solution at [http://support.sap.com/sitoolset](http://support.sap.com/sitoolset) → System Provisioning → Installation Option. In the installer, you select the backup and restore method as the database installation method. This description is **not** valid for the liveCache system copy.

⚠️ **Caution**

Make sure that you know the password of the database system administrator (SUPERDBA) from the source system **before** you start the procedure below. Otherwise, you cannot access the database contents on the target system.

You must also know the name of the SQL database schema on the source system, **SAP<SAPSID>** — for example, **SAPR3**.

You can perform this procedure in the following ways:

- **Manual restore**
  The installer stops before the database instance initialization and asks you to perform the restore on the target database. After you have performed restore and post-restore activities, you can continue the installation in the installer.

- **Automatic restore**
  The installer performs the restore to import the data into the target system.
  In this scenario, you have to use a single file as the backup medium for the whole backup. The restore can use any SAP MaxDB backup, as long as it is a **single** file.

ℹ️ **Note**

The minimum size of the database is calculated from the size of the backup file.

**Advantages**

- You can use existing offline backups.
- This method is faster than the database-independent method using R3load or Jload [page 31].

**Disadvantage**

You can only copy between systems with the **same** byte order.

Perform the following steps on the target system:

**Procedure**

1. To import the target system, start the installer as follows and then follow the prompts:

   ![Product] Software Life-Cycle Options → System Copy → Target System Installation → <System Variant>
2. In the **Select the database copy method** screen, select **Homogeneous System Copy**.

3. In the **MaxDB Backup Template** screen, choose one of the following, **Manual Restore**, or **Restore by Software Provisioning Manager**:
   - **Manual restore**
     - In the execution phase, you are prompted to do the following:
       1. Start the data recovery wizard from DBMGUI
       2. Register your database instance in the DBMGUI
       3. Check the database instance in the admin state.
       4. Choose 「Recovery」→「Recovery with Initialization」...
       5. In **type of recovery**, select **Restore a medium**.
       6. Specify the backup medium.
       7. Start the restore procedure.

     **Note**
     - The recovery wizard does not start the recovery immediately. It initializes the database instance first. It takes some time for the database server to format the database volumes.

   2. After the restore, check the state of the target database instance. Change the database state to online if it is not already in online state.

   3. Delete the entries from the following tables to make sure that information about the backup history for update statistics in the Computing Center Management System (CCMS) from the old system does not appear in the new system:

     - CNHIST, CNREPORT, CNMEDIA, DBSTATTHADA, DBSTAHADA, DBSTTIADA, DBSTATTADA, SDBAADUPD

   4. Continue with the installer or restart it if you stopped it during the recovery.
     - **Restore by the Installer**
       - Enter the following information:
         - **Template name**
         - **Device/file**
         - **Wait for backup**

   4. After installation is completed, maintain the database connection for CCMS.

   For more information, see SAP Note 588515.
5.3 MS SQL Server-Specific Procedure

This section describes how to perform a homogeneous system copy of an MS SQL Server database by using the backup/restore method, or the detach/attach method in an SAP environment. The installer supports both methods.

Context

The backup/restore method and the detach/attach method have the following advantages compared to the R3load method:

- You can use an existing backup.
- These methods are much faster than the database-independent method [page 31].

Note

- For more information about the system copy procedure, see SAP Notes 193816 and 151603.
- With SQL Server, you can use backup images across the platforms I386, IA64, x64. That is, you can make a backup on one type of platform and use it on another type.
- You can attach SQL Server 2000 files to SQL Server 2005 but not vice versa.

Procedure

1. On the source system, run the installer to create an export of the Java central instance [page 37] by choosing the following option on the Welcome screen:

   - For a central system, choose Database and Central Instance Export.

   Note

   On the installer screen SAP SystemDatabase Export, make sure that you select Use database-specific tools for the system copy method.

   - For a distributed system, choose Central Instance Export.

   When performing the export, create a MIGRATION EXPORT CD image, which contains the data of the exported system, and which you use to install the target system.

2. Detach the database files from the source system database or create a backup and copy the files to the target system.
For more information about backing up your SQL Server database, see the SAP Library at:

http://help.sap.com/nw70\> <Enhancement Package> \> Application Help \> Function-Oriented View: English \> Database Administration \> Database Administration for Microsoft SQL Server \> SAP/ MS SQL Server DBA in CCMS

3. Attach the database files or restore the backup of the source database on the target database server.
4. Run the installer to install the target system by choosing the following on the Welcome screen:

| <SAP Product> \> Software Life-Cycle Options \> System Copy \> MS SQL Server \> Target System Installation \> <System Variant> \> Based on <Technical Stack> |

**Note**
- The target system is installed using the exports from the source system.
- Choose the installation services in exactly the order they appear. For more information, see the MS SQL Server installation guide for your SAP system at http://service.sap.com/installnw70.
- On the installer screen SAP System Database, make sure that you select Homogeneous System Copy (MS SQL Server-specific: Detach/Attach or Backup).

## 5.4 IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows-Specific Procedures

The database-specific procedure for the creation of a system copy is based on a restore of an existing online or offline backup. Therefore, this method is also referred to as backup/restore procedure. Since a DB2 backup can be used cross-platform within certain limitations (see below), this method is not limited to the homogenous system copy only.

**Prerequisites**

- It must be possible to restore the backup of the source system on the platform of the target system.

**Note**
With DB2, you can use backup images cross-platform within certain limitations. If you want to use the backup/restore method between different platforms, you must follow the additional instructions in SAP Note 628156.

- If errors occur when restoring the backup on the target system, the complete restore must be repeated.
Context

An SAP system copy with a DB2 database can be also created if more advanced techniques like file system snapshots are available. The necessary procedure in this case is called database relocation. The database relocation procedure differs significantly from the backup/restore procedure and is not described in this guide.

For more information, see the Database Administration Guide: SAP on IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows, section db2inidb Option: as snapshot.

The installer is used for installation on the target system host as described in the installation documentation for your SAP component. Before starting the installer on the target system make sure that all prerequisites for the SAP system installation are met. Especially, make sure that the relevant file systems are available. For more information, see the appropriate installation guide at http://support.sap.com/sitoolset>

You also have to run an export for the Java Engine to archive SDM and application-specific file system content.

Advantages of the Backup Method

- You can use existing online and offline backups.
- Using the backup method is faster than the database-independent method [page 31].

Disadvantages of the Backup Method

- You cannot change the name of the database schema. The name of the database schema of the target system is the same as that of the source system. However, you can change the name of the connect user during the Define Parameters phase of the target system installation.
- You cannot copy an individual MCOD component to another system. You can only copy the complete system.

Procedure

1. You perform an online or offline backup.

   **Note**

   If you use an online backup to copy your system, a roll forward of your database is required after the database restore on the target system. As a prerequisite, the respective database logs must be accessible. We therefore recommend that you include the necessary log files in the backup image. To do so, use the INCLUDE LOGS option of the BACKUP DATABASE command. Note that as of DB2 V9.5, logs are by default included in an online backup.

   **Note**

   To export the database content for Java, you can also use the database-specific method (backup/restore).

   During the dialog phase, the installer asks you in the Database Export dialog box to specify the system copy method. If you want to use the backup/restore method, choose Use database-specific tools.
2. To create the export directory structure with labels and to archive SDM and application-specific file system content, you also have to run the installer.

On the **Welcome** screen, choose **<Product>** ➤ **Software Life-Cycle Options** ➤ **System Copy** ➤ **IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows** ➤ **Source System Export** ➤ **<System_Variant>** ➤ **Based on <Technical_Stack>**

Perform the installation options in the given sequence and follow the instructions on the installer dialogs.

3. To create a target system, run the installer on the target system host by choosing the following on the **Welcome** screen:

**<Product>** ➤ **Software Life-Cycle Options** ➤ **System Copy** ➤ **IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows** ➤ **Target System Installation** ➤ **<System_Variant>** ➤ **Based on <Technical_Stack>**

Perform the installation options in the given sequence and follow the instructions on the installer dialogs. The installer prompts you to perform the database restore during the installation phase.

⚠️ **Caution**

Be aware of the following constraints when using the backup method for a homogeneous system copy:

- You cannot change the name of the database schema, during the dialog phase make sure that you enter the database schema exactly as on your source system.
- The tablespace names remain the same during the database restore. However, you can change them after the installation.
- If you want to change the name or the location of the DB2 container on the target system, you have to adapt the DB2 container paths or names in the redirected restore script and then perform a redirected restore. For more information, see the documentation [Database Administration Guide: SAP on IBM DB2 Universal Database for UNIX and Windows](https://www.ibm.com/support/docview/113000), section Usage of Tool brdb6brt.

4. Multi-Partition Database Environments only: Add database partitions

If you copy a system with multiple database partitions, the target system must have the same number of partitions as the source system.

5. Restore your database.

To restore your database, you can choose between one of the following options:

- **Simple database restore**

  To perform a database restore, use the DB2 `RESTORE` command. For more information, see the IBM DB2 documentation [DB2 Command Reference](https://www.ibm.com/support/docview/113000).

  **Note**

  With a simple restore, you cannot change the name or the location of DB2 containers.

- **Redirected restore**

  This is the recommended method.

  A redirected restore allows you to change the name or the location of the DB2 container. To perform a redirected restore, you use the DB2 `RESTORE DATABASE` command with the `REDIRECT GENERATE SCRIPT` option.

  Alternatively, you can use the tool `brdb6brt` that retrieves a database backup and creates a CLP script to restore this backup image. Since `brdb6brt` needs to connect to the source system, the source system must be available. For more information about how to use the tool `brdb6brt`, see
You cannot use the `brdb6brt` tool to perform a redirected restore.

**Note**

You do not have to export the database content for backup/restore with Jload. During the dialog phase, the installer asks if you want to export the database content using database tools or using Jload. If you choose the database tools, Jload is not used.

For more information, see SAP Note 1238351.

If you have used an online backup, you have to make sure that you have access to the log files that were created during the online backup. You also have to perform a roll forward operation to bring the database into a consistent state.

You can now continue with the installation.

**Next Steps**

After the installation on the target system, do the following:

- If you performed a redirected restore, check all settings of the database manager and database configuration parameters. Specifically, make sure that the following configuration parameters point to the correct path:
  - `DIAGPATH (DBM)`
  - `JDK_PATH (DBM)`
  - `DFTDBPATH (DBM)`
  - Path to log files (DB)
  - If set, `NEWLOGPATH (DB)`, `OVERFLOWLOGPATH (DB)`, `FAILARCHPATH (DB)` and `MIRRORLOGPATH (DB)`

**More Information**

- Database Administration Guide: SAP on IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows and Database Administration Using the DBA Cockpit: IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows. To access this guide, use the SAP NetWeaver Guide Finder: In the I want to column select Operate my system, in the My Database column, select IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows.
- IBM Knowledge Center at https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSEPGG
- IBM DB2 manuals at http://www-01.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg27023558
5.5 IBM DB2 for z/OS Specific Procedures

In an SAP system environment, you can create a homogeneous system copy of a DB2 database using the offline system copy method.

Prerequisites

The following prerequisites must be fulfilled to use this method:

- The permissions of the source and target systems must be completely separate. The source system must not be able to use the resources of the target system, and the target system must not be able to use the resources of the source system.
- RACF authorization for the target DB2 subsystem is complete.
- Source and target systems must work with DB2 managed objects.
- Procedures of the source and the target system are defined in the DB2 PROCLIB.
- Source and target systems have appropriate entries in the APF list.
- Volumes of the source and target systems are managed by SMS.
- At first source and target systems run with the same DB2 service level. After copying the source system to a target system, you can migrate or upgrade both systems to a higher service level.

Context

This document assumes that the database schema of your SAP system is SAPR3. If you employ a different schema, adapt the references to SAPR3 in the following SQL statements and jobs to reflect the actual schema name.

The following section describes an offline system copy method for SAP systems on IBM DB2 for z/OS.

Advantage of the Offline System Copy Method

This method is faster than the database-independent method [page 31].

Restriction of the Offline System Copy Method

At the moment, you cannot copy an individual MCOD component to another system. You can only copy the complete system.

i Note

The offline system copy must be performed by an experienced database administrator.

You can find an adapted procedure for an online system copy in the IBM documentation High Availability for SAP on zSeries Using Autonomic Computing Technologies.
Process Flow of the Main Steps in this Procedure

The following sections contain the detailed steps involved in the homogeneous system copy procedure for DB2 for z/OS.

The offline system copy can be divided into the following steps:

Procedure

1. Step 1: Check the Source System and Stop it after Successful Check [page 81]
2. Step 2: Consider DB2 Procedures of the Target System [page 82]
3. Step 3: Delete All Obsolete Objects of the Target System [page 82]
4. Step 4: Copy All Objects of the Source System into the Target System [page 83]
5. Step 5: Add All DB2 Subsystem Libraries to a PARMLIB Containing Definitions Required for APF [page 83]
6. Step 6: Alter the BSDS of the Target System [page 83]
7. Step 7: Change Entries of logcopy Data Sets in the BSDS of the Target System [page 84]
8. Step 8: Customize DB2 Modules Using DSNTIJUZ [page 84]
9. Step 9: Configure the Distributed Data Facility (DDF) [page 84]
10. Step 10: Start the Target System Using ACCESS(MAINT) [page 85]
11. Step 11: Update the DB2 Catalog Using CATMAINT UPDATE VCAT SWITCH [page 85]
12. Step 12: Stop and Restart the Target System [page 85]
13. Step 13: Create DSNTEP2 and DSNTEP4 Load Modules for the Target System [page 85]
14. Step 14: Alter All WLM Environments of Stored Procedures [page 86]
15. Step 15: Perform Post-Offline System Copy Actions (Optional) [page 86]

5.5.1 Step 1: Check the Source System and Stop it after Successful Check

1. Check the source system for active threads using the following DB2 command: **DIS THD(*)**
   If there are active threads, stop all applications running against the source system.
2. Check the source system for authorized utilities using the following DB2 command: **DIS UTIL(*)**
   The command shows the status of all utility jobs known to DB2. You should get the following message: **NO AUTHORIZED UTILITY FOUND FOR UTILID = ***
   If there are utilities, wait for their successful completion or terminate them.
3. Ensure that all DB2 objects of the source system are started in RW mode.
   You can check this using the following DB2 command: **DISPLAY DATABASE(*) SPACENAM(*) RES**
   The command displays all databases, table spaces, or indexes in a restricted status.
   You should get the following message: **NO DATABASES FOUND**
   In all other cases do not proceed. We recommend that you repair all databases, table spaces, or indexes identified as restricted. For more information, see the command reference of DB2 for z/OS.
4. The source system must be stopped and restarted now in **ACCESS(MAINT)**.
   **ACCESS (MAINT)** prohibits access to any authorization IDs other than SYSADM, SYSOPR and SECADM.
5. Later in this workflow all WLM ENVIRONMENTS of DB2 procedures must be altered in the target system. Identify all created procedures and WLM ENVIRONMENTS with the following SQL statement:

```
select 'ALTER PROCEDURE ' || SCHEMA || '.' || NAME || ' WLM ENVIRONMENT ' || WLM_ENVIRONMENT || ';' from sysibm.sysroutines;
```

The result of this query should look like the following:

````
ALTER PROCEDURE DSNADM."ADMIN_TASK_LIST" WLM ENVIRONMENT D990_GENERAL; ALTER PROCEDURE DSNADM."ADMIN_TASK_OUTPUT" WLM ENVIRONMENT D990_GENERAL; ALTER PROCEDURE DSNADM."ADMIN_TASK_STATUS" WLM ENVIRONMENT D990_GENERAL; ALTER PROCEDURE DSNADM."ADMIN_TASK_STATUS" WLM ENVIRONMENT D990_GENERAL; ALTER PROCEDURE SYSPROC."DSNACICS" WLM ENVIRONMENT D128_GENERAL;
```

Keep the results of this query in a safe place.

6. Stop the source system again.

7. After the source system has completely terminated, print the contents of all source system bootstrap datasets using utility DSNJU004. Carefully save the output. The values of START RBA and END RBA of all logcopy datasets are needed later in this workflow.

**Caution**

Do not start the source system until all objects (bootstrap datasets, LOGCOPY, VSAM clusters and so on) are copied into the target system. Otherwise the target system might be highly inconsistent. Therefore it is strongly recommended to prevent the source system from being started until step 4 of this process flow has been completed successfully.

### 5.5.2 Step 2: Consider DB2 Procedures of the Target System

Consider the following cases:

- Homogeneous system copy of the source system is provided in an existing target system. In this case you can skip step 2.
- Homogeneous system copy of the source system is provided in a nonexistent target system. In this case customize and run a private copy of DSNLJMV to update the DB2 PROCLIB.

### 5.5.3 Step 3: Delete All Obsolete Objects of the Target System

Consider the following cases:

- Homogeneous system copy of the source system is provided in a target system that already exists.
In this case delete all obsolete bootstrap datasets, logcopy datasets, archives, VSAM clusters. Ensure that all obsolete objects of the target system are deleted.

- Homogeneous system copy of the source system is provided in a non-existing target system.
  In this case you can skip step 3. All necessary datasets are copied from the source system in step 4 [page 83] of this process flow.

5.5.4 Step 4: Copy All Objects of the Source System into the Target System

1. Ensure that the source system is still stopped. Otherwise bootstrap datasets, logcopy datasets, VSAM clusters are allocated by the source system and cannot be copied.
2. Customize and run a job using, for example, program ADRDSSU. Use ADRSSU parameter RENUNC to rename all objects to reflect the high-level qualifiers of the target system.
3. Now you can restart the source system without any risk of inconsistency in the target system.

5.5.5 Step 5: Add All DB2 Subsystem Libraries to a PARMLIB Containing Definitions Required for APF

Consider the following cases:

- The target system was already up and running in the past, so that all definitions required for authorized program facility (APF) already exist.
  In this case you can skip step 5.
- The target system was never up and running.
  In this case add all definitions required for APF to an appropriate PARMLIB and set APF. Otherwise the target system cannot be started.

5.5.6 Step 6: Alter the BSDS of the Target System

Change VSAMCAT in the bootstrap data sets (BSDS) of the target system. Use the DSNJU003 utility in DB2 with parameter NEWCAT VSAMCAT to reflect the new VSAMCAT high-level qualifier.

Repeat this step for each data sharing member BSDS of data sharing systems.
5.5.7 Step 7: Change Entries of logcopy Data Sets in the BSDS of the Target System

Use DB2 utility DSNJU003 to delete obsolete and invalid DSNAME entries using the DELETE DSNAME parameter. In the same job you can define the name of the new logcopy data sets with the NEWLOG DSNAME parameter. Carefully customize the STARTRBA and ENDRBA parameters using the values of the source system. Repeat this step for each data sharing member BSDS of data sharing systems.

5.5.8 Step 8: Customize DB2 Modules Using DSNTIJUZ

For the target system you have to customize the DB2 data-only load module DSNHMCID, the application defaults load module (DSNHDECP), and the subsystem parameter module using DSNTIJUZ.

At least change the following parameters:

- The name of the libraries identified in STEPLIB, SYSLIB
- SYSLMOD DD statements
- The ADMTPROC parameter, if the administrative task scheduler is used
- The CATALOG parameter
- The FCCOPYDDN parameter
- The IRLMPRC parameter
- The IRLMSID parameter
- The ARCPFX1 and ARCPFX2 parameters, if the target system is to run with archiving.
  If the target system is to run without archiving, identified by parameter OFFLOAD=NO, the ARCPFX2 / ARCPFX2 parameters must not be changed. However, for security reasons it is recommended to run the target system with archiving.

Other parameters of the target system can be modified as requested by the owner of the subsystem.

Repeat this step for each data sharing member BSDS of data sharing systems.

5.5.9 Step 9: Configure the Distributed Data Facility (DDF)

Use the DSNJU003 stand-alone utility to change the bootstrap data sets (BSDS). Adjust LOCATION, LUNAME, PORT, and RESPORT considering the new Distributed Data Facility (DDF) environment.

Repeat this step for each data sharing member BSDS of data sharing systems.
5.5.10  Step 10: Start the Target System Using ACCESS(MAINT)

You must be able to start the target system with ACCESS (MAINT), otherwise the CATMAINT utility fails in the next step [page 85] of this process flow.

If the target system does not start successfully, do not proceed with Step 11: Update the DB2 Catalog Using CATMAINT UPDATE VCAT SWITCH [page 85].

For data sharing systems, start the first member and continue with Step 11: Update the DB2 Catalog Using CATMAINT UPDATE VCAT SWITCH [page 85].

5.5.11  Step 11: Update the DB2 Catalog Using CATMAINT UPDATE VCAT SWITCH

Use the CATMAINT utility with option VCAT SWITCH to provide the new high-level qualifier of the target system in the DB2 catalog.

For data sharing systems, run this step with the first started member.

5.5.12  Step 12: Stop and Restart the Target System

Stop and restart the target system.

When the target system is restarted, you have to check the SYSLOG carefully for normal completion.

⚠️ Caution

Do not proceed with the next step [page 85] if problems occur while the target system is being stopped or restarted.

5.5.13  Step 13: Create DSNTEP2 and DSNTEP4 Load Modules for the Target System

Create, test, and run the DSNTEP2 and DSNTEP4 load modules. To be able to do this, you have to customize and run DSNTEJ1L.
5.5.14 Step 14: Alter All WLM Environments of Stored Procedures

Use

In step 1 [page 81] of this process flow, you ran a query to prepare all ALTER PROCEDURE statements for the target system.

Now you have to customize the result of the query by changing the WLM ENVIRONMENT value for the WLM ENVIRONMENT names of the target system.

Procedure

1. Ensure that the APPLICATION ENVIRONMENT NAMES and the appropriate PROCEDURE NAMES exist in the DB2 PROCLIB and that the APPLICATION ENVIRONMENTS are activated.
2. Run all ALTER PROCEDURE commands in the target system using the DSNTEP2 program.

5.5.15 Step 15: Perform Post-Offline System Copy Actions (Optional)

1. As all GRANTS of the source system are still valid, check them using SPUFI by executing the following command: SELECT * FROM SYSIBM.SYSUERAUTH;
   Maintain this table according to your needs.
2. Grant new users or revoke obsolete users.
3. If required, change the user authorizations of the target system.
   The DB2 catalog still contains the authorizations of the source system.
5.6 SAP ASE Server-Specific Procedure

This section describes how to perform a homogeneous system copy of a SAP ASE database by using the load database dump method, or the attach database device method in an SAP environment. The installer supports both methods.

Context

The load database dump method and the attach database device method have the following advantages compared to the R3load method:

- You can use an existing backup.
- You can copy the complete database software and database devices (all files below `<Drive>:\sybase\<DBSID>` to the target system and use this copy to create the target system.
- These methods are faster than the database-independent method [page 31].

For more information about system copy with SAP ASE as target database, see SAP Note 1697542.

Procedure

1. Provide the database files required for the target system setup using one of the following ways:
   - Suspend write operations to the database devices of the source system database together with the creation of a database manifest file (using SAP ASE command `quiesce database <DBSID>_tag hold <DBSID> for external dump to <manifest_file>`), copy all necessary files to the target system, and enable the write operation again (using SAP ASE command `quiesce database <DBSID>_tag release`).
   - Create a backup (SAP ASE command `dump database`).
2. Copy the files to the target system.
3. Run the installer to install the target system by choosing the following on the Welcome screen:
   - `<Product>` ➤ `Software Life-Cycle Options` ➤ `System Copy` ➤ `<Database>` ➤ `Target System Installation`
   - `<System Variant>` ➤ `Based on `<Technical Stack>`

Note

- Choose the installation services in exactly the order they appear. For more information, see the SAP ASE installation guide for your SAP NetWeaver-based system at: http://support.sap.com/sltoolset
- On the installer screen `SAP SystemDatabase`, make sure that you select `Homogeneous System Copy (SAP ASE-specific: Attach database device or Load database dump)`.
- The installer asks you if you want to use either an already existing SAP ASE installation on the target system or the database software from the installation media.
Depending on the method chosen, you have to enter either the path to the database dump files or the location of the database manifest file. The installer tries to find the database devices mentioned in the manifest file automatically, otherwise it asks for the files during the installer execution phase.
To finish the system copy of your SAP system, perform the follow-up activities described in the following sections.

**Note**

The Java engine is not started automatically. After the target system has been installed and the follow-up activities have been performed, you have to start the Java engine manually.

**Related Information**

[Performing Follow-Up Activities in the Target System](page 90)
7 Performing Follow-Up Activities in the Target System

You have to perform the following follow-up activities in the target system.

### Note

Before you start the Java engine after the system copy, apply **SAP Note 831812** and if necessary, change the Java VM parameters as described in **SAP Note 723909**

### Related Information

- Installing the License Key [page 90]
- SAP Solution Manager: Connection Between SLD and LMDB [page 91]
- Performing Follow-Up Activities for Java [page 92]
- Checking the Database Parameters for IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows [page 122]

### 7.1 Installing the License Key

Once the installation of the target system is completed and the SAP system copy has been imported, you have to install a new SAP license key.

You must install a **permanent** SAP license. When you install your SAP system, a **temporary** license is automatically installed.

### Caution

- **Before** the temporary license expires, you must apply for a permanent license key from SAP. We recommend that you apply for a permanent license key as soon as possible after installing your system.
- **Before** installing the license key, make sure that **SAP Note 831812** is applied.
For more information about ordering and installing the SAP license, see the SAP Library for your release at:

Table 15:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAP NetWeaver Release</th>
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<tr>
<td>SAP NetWeaver 7.0</td>
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<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw703">http://help.sap.com/nw703</a> Application Help SAP NetWeaver by Key Capability Solution Life Cycle Management SAP Licenses</td>
</tr>
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</table>

More Information

For more information about SAP license keys, see http://service.sap.com/licensekey.

7.2 SAP Solution Manager: Connection Between SLD and LMDB

- Consider the following if you move parts of a system, for example the database, or the complete system to new hardware:
  - Each change in the host name generates new elements in the system landscape directory (SLD) which can result in system duplicates.
  - SAP recommends using stable (virtual) host names which remain constant over time, in the system profiles. SAP Note 1052122 lists the profile parameters evaluated by the SLD Data Suppliers for the host names.
- If you omitted to use virtual host names at installation time or if you cannot use virtual host names now, the SLD offers a possibility to prevent the creation of system duplicates. For more information, see SAP Note 1727294.
- If you cannot apply SAP Note 1727294 to the SLD, and if you already found a duplicate registration for the system in the SLD, refer to SAP Note 1694004 for guidance how to clean up such inconsistencies. SAP Note 1747926 describes the cleanup procedure for older SLD releases.
If you want to copy an SAP Solution Manager system with a filled Landscape Management Database (LMDB), see SAP Note 1797014.

If you want to create a new synchronization connection between the Landscape Management Database (LMDB) and the System Landscape Directory (SLD), see SAP Note 1699142.

If you want to delete a synchronization connection between two SLD systems or between an SLD system and LMDB, see SAP Note 1770691.

7.3 Performing Follow-Up Activities for Java

Depending on the usage types or software units contained in your target system, you have to perform general and usage type or software unit-specific configuration steps.

Related Information

General Follow-Up Activities [page 92]
Usage Type or Software Unit-Specific Follow-Up Activities [page 96]
Activities at Database Level [page 92]

7.3.1 Activities at Database Level

This section includes the adaptations that you have to make at database level in your target system.

Procedure

**Oracle Database only** If you have chosen to enable Oracle Database Vault, make sure that you perform the required configuration steps. For more information, see Implementing Oracle Database Vault with the Installer [page 138].

7.4 General Follow-Up Activities

You have to perform the following activities for all usage types or software units of the copied SAP system.
Related Information

- Configuration Steps for the SAP Java Connector [page 93]
- Generating Public-Key Certificates [page 94]

### 7.4.1 Configuration Steps for the SAP Java Connector

You need to perform these post-installation steps for a copied Java system that includes a component that has to connect to an ABAP back end using the SAP Java Connector (SAP JCo), for example SAP NetWeaver Business Warehouse or SAP NetWeaver Portal.

**Procedure**

1. Log on to the Visual Administrator as an administrator.
2. On the launch path on the left, choose `Cluster ➤ Server <server name> ➤ Services ➤ JCo RFC Provider`.
3. On the right, choose `Runtime` and select the RFC destination that you use for the connection to the back end.
4. Maintain the required parameters for the RFC destination and repository.
5. Remove the old JCo-destination that was copied from the source system.
6. Restart the Java server and the component.
7.4.2 Generating Public-Key Certificates

Reconfiguring the Public-Key Certificates

After system copy, the public key certificates are wrong on the target system. You need to reconfigure them as described in the SAP Library for your release at:

Table 16:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAP NetWeaver Release</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</table>
Importing the Public-Key Certificates

You also need to import this public-key certificate on any systems that are to accept logon tickets from the AS Java system. For more information, see the SAP Library for your release at:

Table 17:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAP NetWeaver Release</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</table>
7.5 Usage Type or Software Unit-Specific Follow-Up Activities

This section includes the steps that you have to perform for specific usage types or software units.

Related Information

EP Core (EPC) [page 96]
Enterprise Portal (EP) [page 99]
Business Intelligence Java Components (BI Java) [page 115]
Development Infrastructure (DI) [page 117]
Self Services (XSS) [page 119]
CRM Java Components (JCRM) / Extended E-Selling Components (XECO) [page 120]
SRM Live Auction Cockpit (SRMLAC) [page 121]
SCM Forecasting & Replenishment Processor (SCM FRP) [page 121]

7.5.1 EP Core (EPC)

Related Information

EPC: Portal [page 96]
Configuring the Portal Content [page 97]

7.5.1.1 EPC: Portal

After system copy, you have to perform some follow-up activities for Enterprise Portal Core.

If trust between a portal and any other system is required, then you need to replace certificates and reestablish trust with the new system on which the portal is installed. For more information, see Generating Public-Key Certificates [page 94].

If you have more than one portal in your landscape and the portals share content via a federated portal network (FPN), see SAP Note 1080080 for more information about follow-up activities.
7.5.1.2 Configuring the Portal Content

Use

After the system copy, the SAP<SAPSID> has changed, but the Logical System ID of the portal system object in the system landscape still points to the old SAP<SAPSID>. You have to modify it to point to the correct SAP<SAPSID> by updating the Logical System name.

For more information about the Logical System names, see the SAP Library for your release at:

Table 18:

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<tr>
<th>SAP NetWeaver Release</th>
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</table>

Since the system alias has to be the same as the Logical System name, you have to update it, too.
For more information about the system aliases, see the SAP Library for your release at:

Table 19:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw703">http://help.sap.com/nw703</a> Application Help &gt; Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt; &gt; People Integration by Key Capability &gt; Portal Administration Guide &gt; System Administration &gt; System Configuration &gt; System Landscape &gt; System Aliases</td>
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</table>

Procedure

Proceed in one of the following ways:

- Update the information in the existing system.
  - All parameters that contain information about the old system have to be updated to point to the new system. That is, if the host name or the port has been changed, the system object has to be updated accordingly.
    1. Update the Logical System name to point to the new system SAP<SAPSID>.
    2. Update the system alias to be the same as the new Logical System name.
    3. Set the new system alias to be default.
    4. Update all relevant properties of the host and the ports values of the old systems.
    5. Change the ID/name of the old system.
After the value of the alias has been updated, the old content will not work, because it still points to the old alias. Moreover, all new role uploads from the new system will be created under a new folder and will not overwrite the existing one.
Therefore, you also have to change the ID values of the folders of the migrated content and the system value of the uploaded content.

- Create a new system that points to the new environment. For more information, see the SAP Library for your release at:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP3</td>
<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw703">Application Help</a></td>
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</table>

Make sure that you update the ID values of the folders of the migrated content and the system value of the uploaded content.

### 7.5.2 Enterprise Portal (EP)
Related Information

EP: Knowledge Management and Collaboration [page 100]

7.5.2.1 EP: Knowledge Management and Collaboration

Use

After the system copy, the Knowledge Management and Collaboration (KMC) target system still has access to the same data as the original source system. If the source and target system have write access to the same data, this results in serious inconsistencies in both systems. For this reason, it is essential to prevent both systems from using the same data.

Critical items that are accessed by both systems are, for example:

- Indexes for search and classification (TREX)
- Data in external repositories, for example, on file system shares
- Data on groupware servers

**Note**

**SAP NetWeaver 7.0 SR3/EHP1 SR1, Java only:** If content exchange is configured on the source system, the same configuration exists on the target system after the system copy. However, in most cases, it does not make sense to have the same configuration on both the source and target system. For this reason, you need to remove the configuration on the target system with the help of a cleanup script and then set up a new configuration. The cleanup script is available as an attachment to SAP Note 883859.

Procedure

To prevent source and target system from working with the same data, reconfigure the following components on the target system:

- TREX
- Repository Managers
- Services
- Collaboration

The tables below summarize the configuration steps for each of the components and specify where you can find more information.

**TREX**

After the system copy, the target system is still connected to the same TREX installation as the source system. For this reason you need to install a new instance of TREX and connect it to the target system.
Caution
While KMC is still connected to the old TREX installation, do not delete any indexes, otherwise they will also be deleted on the source system.

Table 21:

<table>
<thead>
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<td>For the target system, install a new instance of TREX.</td>
<td><a href="http://service.sap.com/installNW70">http://service.sap.com/installNW70</a> 3 – Installation - Standalone Engines SAP NetWeaver Search and Classification TREX</td>
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<td>TREX 7.0</td>
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<td>Task</td>
<td>Detailed Information</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>On the target system, delete old indexes that belong to the source system. Define and generate new indexes for the target system.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### Note
The prerequisite for this step is that all repository managers are configured correctly for the target system.

- **SAP NetWeaver 7.0:**
  - http://help.sap.com/nw703
  - Application Help
  - Function-Oriented View <Language>
  - Information Integration by Key Capability
  - Search and Operational Analytics
  - Other Search Technology
  - Search and Classification TREC
  - TREC 7.1 for SAP NetWeaver 7.0
  - TREC Configuration
  - TREC Basic Configuration
  - Connecting TREC with an Application
  - Connecting TREC with a Java Application (HTTP Connection)
  - Specifying the Address of the TREC Name Server

- **SAP NetWeaver including EHP1:**
  - Application Help
  - Function-Oriented View <Language>
  - Information Integration: Key Areas
  - Knowledge Management
  - Administration Guide
  - System Administration
  - System Configuration
  - ‘Index Administration’ iView

- **SAP NetWeaver including EHP2:**
  - Application Help
  - Function-Oriented View <Language>
  - Information Integration by Key Capability
  - Knowledge Management
  - Administration Guide
  - System Administration
  - System Configuration
  - ‘Index Administration’ iView

- **SAP NetWeaver including EHP3:**
  - http://help.sap.com/nw703
  - Application Help
  - Function-Oriented View <Language>
  - Information Integration by Key Capability
  - Knowledge Management
  - Administration Guide
  - System Administration
  - System Configuration
  - ‘Index Administration’ iView

**Repository Managers**

System Copy for SAP Systems Based on the Application Server Java of SAP NetWeaver 7.0 to 7.03 on Windows

Performing Follow-Up Activities in the Target System
Ensure that the target system does not have write access to the same repositories as the source system.

Table 22:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Detailed Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On the target system, check the configuration of all <strong>external</strong> and <strong>internal</strong> repository managers that have write access to the same data as the source system. Make sure that the source and target system do not have write access to the same data. For example, check the repository manager settings for:</td>
<td>For more information, see the SAP Library for your release at:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● CM FSDB or CM DBFS repositories</td>
<td>● SAP NetWeaver 7.0:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt; Information Integration: Key Areas Knowledge Management Administration Guide System Administration System Configuration Content Management Configuration Repositories and Repository Managers External Repositories</td>
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<tr>
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<td>● SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP1:</td>
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<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw701">http://help.sap.com/nw701</a> Application Help</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt; Information Integration by Key Capability Knowledge Management Administration Guide System Administration System Configuration Content Management Configuration Repositories and Repository Managers External Repositories</td>
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<td>● SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP2:</td>
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<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw702">http://help.sap.com/nw702</a> Application Help</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt; Information Integration by Key Capability Knowledge Management Administration Guide System Administration System Configuration Content Management Configuration Repositories and Repository Managers External Repositories</td>
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<td></td>
<td>● SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP3:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt; Information Integration by Key Capability Knowledge Management Administration Guide System Administration System Configuration Content Management Configuration Repositories and Repository Managers External Repositories</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Services
Table 23:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Content Exchange</td>
<td>For more information, see the SAP Library for your release at:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SAP NetWeaver 7.0:</td>
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<td></td>
<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw70">http://help.sap.com/nw70</a> Application Help</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt; Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Integration: Key Areas Knowledge Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Administration Guide System Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System Configuration Content Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration Global Services Content Exchange Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP1:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw701">http://help.sap.com/nw701</a> Application Help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt; Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Integration by Key Capability Knowledge Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Administration Guide System Administration</td>
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<tr>
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<td>System Configuration Content Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration Global Services Content Exchange Service</td>
</tr>
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<td>• SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP2:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw702">http://help.sap.com/nw702</a> Application Help</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt; Information</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Integration by Key Capability Knowledge Management</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Administration Guide System Administration</td>
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<td></td>
<td>System Configuration Content Management</td>
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<td>Configuration Global Services Content Exchange Service</td>
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<td>• SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP3:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw703">http://help.sap.com/nw703</a> Application Help</td>
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<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt; Information</td>
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<td>Integration by Key Capability Knowledge Management</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Administration Guide System Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System Configuration Content Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration Global Services Content Exchange Service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If content exchange is in use, the configuration on the source and target system is identical. However, it does not make sense to have the same content exchange procedures configured twice. For this reason, delete the configuration on the target system and, if required, set up a new configuration. Run a cleanup file to remove the existing configuration on the target system:

- Download the cleanup file attached to SAP Note 1238351. Note that the cleanup procedure automatically creates a new ID for a syndicator and subscriber.
- Import the cleanup file into the target portal. To do this, choose System Administration System Configuration Knowledge Management and then, on the right, choose Actions Import.
- If required, configure new content exchange settings on the target system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Detailed Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>URL Generator</strong></td>
<td>For more information, see the SAP Library for your release at:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the target system, check the settings for the <strong>Host</strong> and <strong>Alternative Host</strong> parameters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **SAP NetWeaver 7.0:**
  - [http://help.sap.com/nw70](http://help.sap.com/nw70)
  - Function-Oriented View <Language> > Information Integration: Key Areas > Knowledge Management
  - Administration Guide > System Administration
  - System Configuration > Content Management
  - Configuration > Global Services > URL Generator Service

- **SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP1:**
  - Function-Oriented View: English > Information Integration by Key Capability > Knowledge Management
  - Administration Guide > System Administration
  - System Configuration > Content Management
  - Configuration > Global Services > URL Generator Service

- **SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP2:**
  - Function-Oriented View <Language> > Information Integration by Key Capability > Knowledge Management
  - Administration Guide > System Administration
  - System Configuration > Content Management
  - Configuration > Global Services > URL Generator Service

- **SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP3:**
  - Function-Oriented View <Language> > Information Integration by Key Capability > Knowledge Management
  - Administration Guide > System Administration
  - System Configuration > Content Management
  - Configuration > Global Services > URL Generator Service
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Detailed Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>System Landscape:</strong> On the target system, delete the old system IDs that belong to the source system.</td>
<td>Log on to the Portal and choose ➤ <em>System Administration</em> ➤ <em>System Configuration</em> ➤ <em>Knowledge Management</em> ➤ <em>Content Management</em> ➤ <em>Global Services</em> ➤ <em>System Landscape Definitions</em> ➤ <em>Systems</em> ➤ <em>Content Management Systems</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Scheduler Service:** If the target system is an SAP Java cluster, then you must assign scheduler tasks to the new system IDs of the target system. After the system copy, tasks are still assigned to the IDs of the source system. | For more information, see the SAP Library for your release at:  
- **SAP NetWeaver 7.0:**  
  [http://help.sap.com/nw70](http://help.sap.com/nw70) ➤ *Application Help* ➤ *Function-Oriented View <Language>* ➤ *Information Integration: Key Areas* ➤ *Knowledge Management* ➤ *Administration Guide* ➤ *Minimal Configuration for Knowledge Management* ➤ *Cluster Only: Assigning Tasks to Nodes*  
- **SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP1:**  
  [http://help.sap.com/nw701](http://help.sap.com/nw701) ➤ *Application Help* ➤ *Function-Oriented View <Language>* ➤ *Information Integration by Key Capability* ➤ *Knowledge Management* ➤ *Administration Guide* ➤ *Minimal Configuration for Knowledge Management* ➤ *Cluster Only: Assigning Tasks to Nodes*  
- **SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP2:**  
  [http://help.sap.com/nw702](http://help.sap.com/nw702) ➤ *Application Help* ➤ *Function-Oriented View <Language>* ➤ *Information Integration by Key Capability* ➤ *Knowledge Management* ➤ *Administration Guide* ➤ *Minimal Configuration for Knowledge Management* ➤ *Cluster Only: Assigning Tasks to Nodes*  
- **SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP3:**  
  [http://help.sap.com/nw703](http://help.sap.com/nw703) ➤ *Application Help* ➤ *Function-Oriented View <Language>* ➤ *Information Integration by Key Capability* ➤ *Knowledge Management* ➤ *Administration Guide* ➤ *Minimal Configuration for Knowledge Management* ➤ *Cluster Only: Assigning Tasks to Nodes*  |
Table 24:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Detailed Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On the target system, adapt the room back-end properties server</td>
<td>For more information, see the SAP Library for your release at:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address, server port, and Web protocol.</td>
<td>- SAP NetWeaver 7.0:</td>
</tr>
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<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw70">http://help.sap.com/nw70</a></td>
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<td>Application Help</td>
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<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt;</td>
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<td>People</td>
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<td>Integration by Key Capability</td>
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<td>Collaboration</td>
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<td>Administration Guide</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Making Rooms Available in the Portal</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preparing Rooms for Use</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Defining the Web Address and Automatic E-Mail Dispatch for Rooms</td>
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<td>- SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP1:</td>
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<td>People</td>
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<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Defining the Web Address and Automatic E-Mail Dispatch for Rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task</td>
<td>Detailed Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the target system, generate a new index to enable search</td>
<td>• SAP NetWeaver 7.0:</td>
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<td>Integration by Key Capability</td>
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<td>Administration Guide</td>
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<td>Portal</td>
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<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw701">http://help.sap.com/nw701</a></td>
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<td>Function-Oriented View</td>
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<td>Portal</td>
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<td>Task</td>
<td>Detailed Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| On the target system, check the properties of the roomsearch object. Make sure that the parameter USE TREX is set. | - **SAP NetWeaver 7.0:**
  - [Application Help](http://help.sap.com/nw70)
  - Function-Oriented View <Language>
  - People Integration by Key Capability
  - Collaboration
  - Administration Guide
  - Making Rooms Available in the Portal
  - Preparing Rooms for Use
  - Configuring the Search for Room Content

- **SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP1:**
  - [Application Help](http://help.sap.com/nw701)
  - Function-Oriented View <Language>
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  - Administration Guide
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- **SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP2:**
  - [Application Help](http://help.sap.com/nw702)
  - Function-Oriented View <Language>
  - People Integration by Key Capability
  - Collaboration
  - Administration Guide
  - Making Rooms Available in the Portal
  - Preparing Rooms for Use
  - Configuring the Search for Room Content

- **SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP3:**
  - [Application Help](http://help.sap.com/nw703)
  - Function-Oriented View <Language>
  - People Integration by Key Capability
  - Collaboration
  - Administration Guide
  - Making Rooms Available in the Portal
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Detailed Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On the target system, configure the connection to the required groupware server.</td>
<td>For more information, see the SAP Library for your release at:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SAP NetWeaver 7.0:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP1:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP2:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP3:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task</td>
<td>Detailed Information</td>
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<tr>
<td>If the e-mailing service is active on the source system, but is not required on the target system, you need to delete the e-mail transport. After deletion of the transport, e-mailing is disabled. E-mails will no longer be automatically sent, for example, when members are excluded from a room or documents are updated and deleted.</td>
<td>For more information, see the SAP Library for your release at:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SAP NetWeaver 7.0:</td>
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<tr>
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<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw70">http://help.sap.com/nw70</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt; &gt; People Integration by Key Capability &gt; Collaboration Administration Guide &gt; Groupware &gt; Installing and Configuring E-Mail Connectivity &gt; Configuration Steps &gt; Creating an E-Mail Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP1:</td>
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<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt; &gt; People Integration by Key Capability &gt; Collaboration Administration Guide &gt; Groupware &gt; Installing and Configuring E-Mail Connectivity &gt; Configuration Steps &gt; Creating an E-Mail Transport</td>
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<td>Task</td>
<td>Detailed Information</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the target system, reconfigure the ServerName and ServerPort for</td>
<td>For more information, see the SAP Library for your release at:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the application sharing server.</td>
<td>• <strong>SAP NetWeaver 7.0:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw70">http://help.sap.com/nw70</a> Application Help</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt; ➤ People Integration by Key Capability ➤ Collaboration √ Configuring Real-Time Collaboration √ Configuring the Application Sharing Server (RTC) ➤ Setting Application Sharing Server Parameters (RTC) √</td>
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<td>• <strong>SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP1:</strong></td>
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<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt; ➤ People Integration by Key Capability ➤ Collaboration √ Configuring Real-Time Collaboration √ Configuring the Application Sharing Server (RTC) ➤ Setting Application Sharing Server Parameters (RTC) √</td>
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<td>• <strong>SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP2:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt; ➤ People Integration by Key Capability ➤ Collaboration √ Configuring Real-Time Collaboration √ Configuring the Application Sharing Server (RTC) ➤ Setting Application Sharing Server Parameters (RTC) √</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP3:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw703">http://help.sap.com/nw703</a> Application Help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Function-Oriented View &lt;Language&gt; ➤ People Integration by Key Capability ➤ Collaboration √ Configuring Real-Time Collaboration √ Configuring the Application Sharing Server (RTC) ➤ Setting Application Sharing Server Parameters (RTC) √</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.5.3 Business Intelligence Java Components (BI Java)

You have to perform the following follow-up activities for usage type BI Java.

Related Information

Business Intelligence (BI Java) [page 115]
Basic Configuration for Usage Type BI Java [page 116]

7.5.3.1 Business Intelligence (BI Java)

Use

Follow the instructions in this section if the entries for source system connection have not been copied to the services file of your target system.

Prerequisites

You have performed a system copy that includes SAP NetWeaver Business Warehouse (SAP NetWeaver BW).

Procedure

Adding Entries to the Services File

You have to do the following to add the entries to the services file:

If your target host runs on a UNIX platform

1. Log on to your target system as user root.

   Caution
   Make sure that the user root has not set any environment variables for a different SAP system or database.

2. Edit the file /etc/services.
3. Add the entries for your source system connection, for example sapgw47 3347.

If your target host runs on a Windows platform or on IBM i

1. Log on to your target system as a member of the local administration group.
2. Edit the file `<WindowsDirectory>\system32\drivers\etc\services`.
3. Add the entries for your *source system connection*, for example *sapgw47 3347*.

## 7.5.3.2 Basic Configuration for Usage Type BI Java

As of SAP NetWeaver 7.0 Support Package 8, you can run the wizard-based configuration task *BI-Java / Technical configuration of BI-Java (repeatable, reproducible)* using the configuration wizard to automatically configure the required settings for portal and BI Java integration.

For more information, see the *SAP Library* for your release at:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAP NetWeaver Release</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
7.5.4 Development Infrastructure (DI)

You have to perform the following manual steps on the target system after moving an SAP system with usage type Development Infrastructure (DI). The assumption here is that all components (DTR, CBS, CMS, SLD, and name server) were on a single host before the move and will remain on a single host after the move.

**Procedure**

1. If you are using an LDAP server for user management, it should be running to ensure that all the users that were created when the Development Infrastructure (DI) was on the source system will still be valid after the move to the target system.
2. Check the Java Engine configuration:
   - Set `MaxHeapSize` and other engine parameters to the recommended values. For more information, see your installation guide.
   - If your database is SAP MaxDB, perform the following steps:
     1. Upgrade your SAP MaxDB database to at least version 29.
     2. Set the `JOIN_OPERATOR_IMPLEMENTATION` parameter to `IMPROVED` (setting this value is only possible using the DB-WebUI in SAPMMC).
     3. Restart the database.
   - For general recommendations for the configuration of the Development Infrastructure Servers, see [SAP Note 889038](https://help.sap.com/).
3. Design Time Repository (DTR):
   - Redeploy the database schema. This is necessary to re-create the missing metadata for the database views in the dictionary. Otherwise OpenSQL cannot see the database views.
   - The database schema of the DTR server is part of the NWDI SCA. This is the SCA that you have downloaded from SAP Software Distribution Center to deploy the SAP NetWeaver Development Infrastructure (NWDI).
   - To only deploy this database schema, you have to extract the SCA file. You can do this by appending `.zip` to the filename. Then you can use a normal archive tool like WinZip. Under the subfolder `DEPLOYARCHIVES`, you can find the SDA `sap.com~tc~dtr~dbschema.sda` for the database schema. This SDA must be deployed using the Software Deployment Manager (SDM).

   **Note**
   During deployment, use the option **Update deployed SDAs/SCAs that have any version**. This option can be set in the **Deployment** tab on SDM.
   - Restart DTR server.
   - Change the URL of the name server (in name server configuration page in Web UI: `http://<dtrhost>:<port>/dtr/system-tools/administration/NameServerConfiguration`) if you intend to use a different name server for the moved DTR instance, or if the name server was also moved.
   - Perform **Update Statistics** (30%) on the database.
Note

If your database is SAP MaxDB, you can use the database manager to update the database statistics.

4. System Landscape Directory (SLD):

If you used the SLD on the source host as the name server, you need to change the CimomURL to point to the target host. To do so, proceed as follows:

a. Log on to the SLD as administrator.

b. Choose [Administrator ➤ Content Maintenance ➤ ] then under Class, choose [System Landscape Directory ➤ <your local SLD> ➤ ]

c. Under CimomURL, change the host to target host.

Caution

Do not change the ObjectServer attribute.

5. Component Build Service (CBS):

The service properties JDK_HOME_PATHS, BUILD_TOOL_JDK_HOME, rootFolder, and threadPoolSize have to be adjusted according to the hardware and software configuration of the new system.

For more information about these parameters, see your installation guide.

6. Change Management Service (CMS):

The main steps in CMS involve resetting the fields containing URLs to other components (such as DTR, CBS, SLD).

- If CMS has not been configured yet, proceed as follows:
  1. Copy the folder /usr/sap/trans/EPS/in/CMS<host><SAPSID>, including its content, to the target host.
  2. Rename the folder to the new host value and new SAP system ID (if changed).
  3. Make sure that the engine user (<SAPSID>adm) has write permissions in the copied folder.

- If CMS has been configured and you have used it already, proceed as follows:
  1. For the domain (in the Domain Data tab):
     1. Change the SLD URL to point to the target host.
     2. Change the CMS URL to point to the target host.
     3. Change the transport directory to the appropriate directory on the new CMS (target host).
     4. Save the domain. You should see a status message that the data was saved successfully.
     5. Update CMS by choosing Update CMS. You should see a status message that the CMS update was successful.
  2. Copy the contents of the transport directory of the old CMS (source system) to the transport directory of the new CMS (target system). The transport directory is configured in the domain (see Domain Data tab page).
  3. For each track (in the Track Data tab page):
     1. Change the CBS and DTR URLs.
     2. For each runtime system that is defined, change the runtime system configuration to point to the appropriate host (of the target runtime system).
     If this has not changed, leave the fields unchanged.
3. Save the track definition. You should see a status message that the data was saved successfully.
4. Restore system state (of the DEV system). This places the software components (SCs) into the import queue of this system.
5. Import these SCs. After the successful import, you should see a status for each SC.

7. IDE:
   ○ Change the SLD URL in the preference page of the SAP NetWeaver Development Studio (under Java Development Infrastructure → Development Configuration Pool). This should now point to the new SLD on the target system.
   ○ Import the development configuration that you used earlier for development.

Now you are ready to begin the development with your new (relocated) Development Infrastructure (DI).

8. Verification Steps (optional)

The following steps are optional and verify that the Development Infrastructure (DI) is fully functional after the move:
1. Log on to the DTR (using the browser) for all defined users and browse the repository.
2. Using IDE, create a new development component (DC), check it in and activate it:
   ○ The activation should be successful.
   ○ The name of the development component (DC) must be reserved on the name server.
3. Release the activity created above (from the transport view in the IDE):
   The activity (change request) should appear in the import queue of the CONS system of the track.
4. Import the change request into the CONS system (from the CMS Transport Studio).
5. Assemble a new version of your software components (SCs) in one of the tracks.

7.5.5 Self Services (XSS)

Related Information

Re-Creating the JCo Destinations [page 120]
7.5.5.1  Re-Creating the JCo Destinations

You must re-create the JCo destinations as described in the SAP Library for your release at:

Table 26:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAP NetWeaver Release</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

For more information, see SAP Note 899144.

7.5.6  CRM Java Components (JCRM) / Extended E-Selling Components (XECO)
7.5.7 MapBox

You need to proceed as follows to restore the configuration of the CRM Java component MapBox on the target system.

Procedure

1. Shut down the Java engine.
2. Copy the following files to the relevant directories:
   a. Copy the files `mapboxmeta.xml`, `mapboxmeta.xsl`, and `xmlprofiles.xml` to the directory `<J2EE_root>/cluster/server/.mapboxmeta`. You can find these files at the same location on the source system.
   b. Copy the file `coordserver.cfg` to the `<J2EE_root>/cluster/server` directory.
   c. If you want to have the smoketest directory on the target system, then you need to copy the smoketest directory too.
3. Start the Java engine and MapBox from the URL as described in Post-Installation Steps for MapBox in the Installation Guide — SAP CRM 7.0 including Enhancement Package 1 on <OS>: <Technical Stack> at http://service.sap.com/crm-inst.

Results

You have restored the configuration for MapBox on the target system.

7.5.8 SRM Live Auction Cockpit (SRMLAC)

7.5.9 SCM Forecasting & Replenishment Processor (SCM FRP)

After the system copy, you must perform follow-up activities as described in SAP Note 1033225.
7.6 Checking the Database Parameters for IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows

Use

Note
This section is only valid if your database is IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows.

After installation has completed, make sure that you check the parameters of the database configuration and the database manager configuration. A check of the database parameters ensures that your database parameters conform with the latest SAP recommendations where necessary and are adapted to your needs.

Procedure

You can check the parameters of the database in one of the following ways:

- Compare the current parameters of your database with the parameters as they are recommended for SAP systems in the following SAP Notes:

  Table 27:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database Version</th>
<th>Corresponding SAP Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB2 V9.1</td>
<td>899322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2 V9.5</td>
<td>1086130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2 V9.7</td>
<td>1329179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2 10.1</td>
<td>1692571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2 10.5</td>
<td>1851832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2 11.1</td>
<td>2303771</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Use the DBA Cockpit to compare the current parameters with the standard parameters. In the DBA Cockpit (transaction `DBACOCKPIT`), on the `Database` tab page, choose `Configuration` > `Parameter Check`.

  Note
  The parameter check in the DBA Cockpit is available as of SAP Basis 7.00 with enhancement package 2 and support package 6. For more information about the parameter check, see the `Database Administration`.

System Copy for SAP Systems Based on the Application Server Java of SAP NetWeaver 7.0 to 7.03 on Windows
Performing Follow-Up Activities in the Target System
Performing Follow-Up Activities in the Target System
8 Additional Information

Related Information

Jload Procedures Using the Java Migration Monitor [page 124]
Analysis of the Export and Import Times [page 131]
Additional Information about the OraBRCopy Tool [page 142]
Using PowerShell [page 147]
Online Information from SAP [page 151]

8.1 Jload Procedures Using the Java Migration Monitor

Related Information

About the Java Migration Monitor [page 124]
Configuration for Using the Java Migration Monitor [page 125]
Starting the Java Migration Monitor [page 127]
Output Files of the Java Migration Monitor [page 130]
Restarting Jload Processes [page 130]

8.1.1 About the Java Migration Monitor

Note

The Java Migration Monitor tool is available only for systems based on SAP NetWeaver 7.0 EHP2 and higher.

The Java Migration Monitor is a tool that helps you to perform and control the unload and load process during the system copy procedure.
The Java Migration Monitor performs the following steps:

- Starting the Jload processes to load or unload the data according to the requirements of the user
- Informing the person performing the system copy in case of errors

**Note**

Some features described in this documentation might not be available in the JMigmon tool if you do not use the most current version of the tool

**Tool**

The tool is part of the CORETOOL*.SCA archive and consists of the following:

- **User Guide**
  - JMigrationMonitor.pdf
  - Located: `<Drive>:\usr\sap\<SAPSID>\SYS\global\sltools`

- **Scripts**
  - jmigmon_export.sh / jmigmon_export.bat
  - jmigmon_import.sh / jmigmon_import.bat
  - Located: `<Drive>:\usr\sap\<SAPSID>\SYS\global\sltools`

- **jar archive**
  - jmigmon.jar
  - Located: `<Drive>:\usr\sap\<SAPSID>\SYS\global\sltools\sharedlib`

- **Property files**
  - export.jmigmon.properties
  - import.jmigmon.properties
  - Located: `<Drive>:\usr\sap\<SAPSID>\SYS\global\sltools`

**Prerequisites**

- The JRE version must be at least 1.4.1.
- JAVA_HOME environment variable must point to the JRE directory.
- The correct directory structure for Jload dump files must exist on both the source and target hosts

**8.1.2 Configuration for Using the Java Migration Monitor**

**Note**

The Java Migration Monitor tool is available only for systems based on **SAP NetWeaver 7.0 EHP2 and higher**.
The following options can be provided via the property file or via command line. Command line parameters take precedence over parameters specified in the property file.

**Help**

The tool displays the available parameters, if you call it with one of the following command line options:

- `-help`
- `-?`

**Version Information**

With the following command line option, the tool displays version information: `-version`.

**General Options**

Table 28:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>Java Migration Monitor mode: import or export</td>
<td>Only available as command line option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sid</td>
<td>SAP system ID</td>
<td>SAP system ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dsn</td>
<td>Data source name</td>
<td>Specifies the data source name and is registered in the SecureStore; usually <code>jdbc/pool/&lt;SAPSID&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssProps</td>
<td>Path to the SecureStore properties file</td>
<td>On Windows: local drive or UNC path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssKey</td>
<td>Path to the SecureStore key file</td>
<td>On Windows: local drive or UNC path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exportDirs</td>
<td>Export directories path</td>
<td>Specifies the path or paths for exported data and triggers the export functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Separator on Windows: <code>;</code>,Separator on UNIX, IBM i: <code>:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>importDirs</td>
<td>Import directories path</td>
<td>Specifies the path or paths for imported data and triggers the import functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Separator on Windows: <code>;</code>, Separator on UNIX, IBM i: <code>:</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Order by

**Name:** orderBy  
**Description:** Package order  
**Comment:** This can be the name or path of the file that contains package names. If the option value is omitted the package order is not determined.

### Job Number

**Name:** jobNum  
**Description:** Number of parallel export jobs  
**Comment:** Default is 3.

### Monitor Timeout

**Name:** monitorTimeout  
**Description:** Monitor time-out in seconds  
**Comment:** Default is 30 seconds.

### Disable Statistics

**Name:** disableStatistics  
**Description:** Disables statistics logging  
**Comment:** Disables statistics logging for each Jload process; therefore Jload does not collect statistics data that could later be displayed by the time analyzer.

## Additional Options (all optional)

### Table 29:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>orderBy</td>
<td>Package order</td>
<td>This can be the name or path of the file that contains package names. If the option value is omitted the package order is not determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jobNum</td>
<td>Number of parallel export jobs</td>
<td>Default is 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitorTimeout</td>
<td>Monitor time-out in seconds</td>
<td>Default is 30 seconds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 8.1.3 Starting the Java Migration Monitor

### Use

**Note**

The Java Migration Monitor tool is available only for systems based on **SAP NetWeaver 7.0 EHP2 and higher**.

You can start the tool using one of the following:

- The Windows batch files `jexport_monitor.bat / jimport_monitor.bat`
- As part of the export / import procedure of the software provisioning manager

The application allows you to specify options in the command line or in the export or import property files. The names of the property files are `export.jmigmon.properties` and `import.jmigmon.properties`. 
Any options specified in the command line take precedence over the corresponding options in the application property file. Options are case-sensitive; any options that are not recognized are ignored. To specify an option:

- In the command line, enter `--<optionName> <optionValue>`
- In the application property file, insert the new line `<optionName>=<optionValue>

Prerequisites

**Note**

We recommend that you create a certain directory and start the tool from there, because the Java Migration Monitor produces log and trace files in the current working directory.

Before you run the Java Migration Monitor, set the following environment variables:

- **SLTOOLS_HOME**
  Set this variable to the following directory:
  - Windows: `<Drive>:\usr\sap\<SAPSID>\SYS\global\sltools\sharedlib` or `<Drive>:\<sapmnt>\<SAPSID>\SYS\global\sltools\sharedlib`

- **SLTOOLS_SECURITY_HOME**
  Set this variable to the directory, which contains the `iaik_jce.jar` file. The default directory is:
  - Windows: `<Drive>:\usr\sap\<SAPSID>\SYS\global\security\lib\tools` or `<Drive>:\sapmnt\<SAPSID>\SYS\global\security\lib\tools`

- **SLTOOLS_DBDRIVER_HOME**
  Set this variable to the directory, which contains the database driver.

**Example**

For MaxDB on Windows: `<Drive>:\sapdb\programs\runtime\jar`

Procedure

Start the Java Migration Monitor as user `<sapsid>adm` by executing one of the following from the command line:

- `jmigmon_export.bat` `-<optionName> <optionValue>`
- `jmigmon_import.bat` `-<optionName> <optionValue>`

**Example**

```
jmigmon_export.bat -sid CE3 -dsn jdbc/pool/CE3 -ssProps D:\usr\sap\CE3\SYS\global\security\data\SecStore.properties -ssKey D:\usr\sap\CE3\SYS\global\security\data\SecStore.key -exportDirs D:\JPKGCTL
```
Start the monitor and then close the shell window or command processor. The monitor process runs in the background. Use the `monitor *.log` and `*.console.log` files to check monitor processing state.

**Result**

What happens during the export or import:

During the **import** the tool starts a search in the directories specified by the `-importDirs` parameter for packages in XML format and puts them into a working queue. Next it starts a number (specified by the `-jobNum` parameter) of parallel Jload importing tasks, taking tasks from the working queue until the queue is empty.

During the **export** the tool starts a search in the directories specified by the `-exportDirs` parameter for packages in XML format and puts them in a working queue. Then it starts exporting all the packages containing metadata one after another (not in parallel) while removing them from the queue. The tool then starts a number (specified by the `-jobNum` parameter) of parallel Jload export tasks, taking tasks from the working queue until the queue is empty.

**Example**

**export.jmigmon.properties file with export options**

```properties
# jmigmon mode: import or export mode = export # number of parallel export jobs, default is 3
jobNum = 1 # <SAPSID> of the system
sid = CE3 # name of datasource registered in system's SecureStore; usually jdbc/pool/<SAPSID>
dsn = jdbc/pool/CE3 # path of the SecureStore properties file
ssProps = D:\usr\sap\CE3\SYS\global\security\data\SecStore.properties # path of SecureStore key file
ssKey = D:\usr\sap\CE3\SYS\global\security\data\SecStore.key # list of export directories
exportDirs = D:\JPKGCTL # monitor timeout in seconds, default is 30
monitorTimeout = 30
```

**import_monitor.properties file with import options**

```properties
# jmigmon mode: import or export mode = export # number of parallel export jobs, default is 3
jobNum = 1 # <SAPSID> of the system
sid = CE3 # name of datasource registered in system's SecureStore; usually jdbc/pool/<SAPSID>
dsn = jdbc/pool/CE3 # path of the SecureStore properties file
ssProps = D:\usr\sap\CE3\SYS\global\security\data\SecStore.properties # path of SecureStore key file
ssKey = D:\usr\sap\CE3\SYS\global\security\data\SecStore.key # list of import directories
importDirs = D:\export\unpacked\JAVA\JDMP # monitor timeout in seconds, default is 30
monitorTimeout = 30
```
8.1.4 Output Files of the Java Migration Monitor

**Note**
The Java Migration Monitor tool is available only for systems based on **SAP NetWeaver 7.0 EHP2 and higher**.

**Export**

- export.state.properties
- `<PACKAGE>.xml.log`

**Import**

- import.state.properties
- `<PACKAGE>.xml.log`

Both the export and import state files contain package state lines such as the following:

```
SAPUSER=+
```

The format of lines is `<PACKAGE>=<STATE>`. The following table shows the possible values for state:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Package export/import not yet started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Package export/import in progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Package export/import finished with errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Package export/import finished successfully.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.1.5 Restarting Jload Processes

**Use**

**Note**
The Java Migration Monitor tool is available only for systems based on **SAP NetWeaver 7.0 EHP2 and higher**.
The state file allows package states to be manually updated to restart failed Jload processes.

Example

If package processing failed and the package state has the value “–”, the state can be set to “0” and processing of the package will be started again.

Procedure

- To restart package processing, set the package state from “–” to “0”.
- To skip package processing, set the package state from “0” or “–” to “+”.

Caution

This is not recommended because it can cause inconsistent data files or database content.

- If the package is currently being processed (the package state is “?”) then any manual modifications of the package state are ignored.

8.2 Analysis of the Export and Import Times

You can reduce the runtimes by splitting the packages in question or extracting long-running tables from the packages.

If your SAP system is based on SAP NetWeaver 7.0 EHP2 and higher, you can use the jmigtime.jar archive to analyze the runtimes of the individual packages. The tool is part of the CORETOOL*.SCA archive and consists of the following:

- User Guide
  - JavaTimeAnalyzer.pdf
  - Located: <Drive>:\usr\sap\<SAPSID>\SYS\global\sltools
- Scripts
  - jexport_time.sh / jexport_time.bat
  - jimport_time.sh / jimport_time.bat
  - jtime_join.sh / jtime_join.bat
  - Located: <Drive>:\usr\sap\<SAPSID>\SYS\global\sltools
- jar archive
  - jmigtime.jar
  - Located: <Drive>:\usr\sap\<SAPSID>\SYS\global\sltools\sharedlib
- Property files
8.3 Package and Table Splitting for Java Tables

This section describes the options of the Java Splitter.

The Java Splitter offers the following options:

- Splitting the default packages `EXPORT.XML` and `IMPORT.XML` into several smaller and equal sized packages
- Extracting large tables into packages of their own
- Splitting large tables into several smaller and equal sized packages (table splitting)

The tool provides the corresponding split packages for export and import. Package splitting and table splitting can be used combined or separately.

Tool

The tool is part of the archives `J2EEINSTALL.SDA` (jar file) and `CORETOOL*.SCA` (guide, scripts) and consists of the following files:

- User Guide
  - `JSplitterUserGuide.pdf`
  - Located: `<Drive>:\usr\sap\<SAPSID>\SYS\global\sltools`

- Scripts for starting the tool standalone
  - `jsplitter.sh`, `jsplitter.bat`
  - Located: `<Drive>:\usr\sap\<SAPSID>\SYS\global\sltools`

- Jar archive
  - `sdt_jcopy_jpkgctl.jar`
  - Located: `<Drive>:\usr\sap\<SAPSID>\SYS\global\sltools\sharedlib`
8.4 Configuration for Using the Java Splitter

The following options can be provided via the property file or via command line. Command line parameters take precedence over parameters specified in the property file.

**Note**
To get the complete list of supported options run `java com.sap.inst.<tool> -help`

**Help**

With the following command line option, the tool displays all parameters available:

```
-help
```

**General Options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| -sec    | List of SAP system ID and data source name[,SecureStore property file, Secure-Store key file][,SecureStore key phrase] | **Note**
This option is mandatory.
Separator on Windows: "",
Separator on UNIX, IBM i: "," |
| -dataDir | Output data directory                                                        | **Note**
This option is mandatory.
If this option is missing, the split rules are taken from the command line arguments. |
| -log    | Log file with program output messages and errors                            | Default log file name is JPkgClt.console.log.
In addition, a trace file (JPkgCt1.trc) with detailed process descriptions, errors, and messages is generated. |
| -help   | Prints help options for the parameters and their usage                      | non     |

**Mandatory General Options**
The following splitting options are mandatory for both package and table splitting:

- `sid`, `dsn`, `ssProps`, `ssKey`, `dataDir`

### Package Splitting Options

**Table 32: Package Splitting Options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>-split</code></td>
<td>Size of the splitted package with tables</td>
<td>Size can be a number of bytes (for example, 1048576, 200M, 8G, and so on)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Mandatory Option for Package Splitting**

Splitting option: `split`

### Table Splitting Options

**Table 33: Table Splitting Options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| `-splitrulesfile` | Files that contains key fields for each table    | Syntax:
|                   |                                                  | `<TABLE_NAME>:<NUMBER_OF_PACKAGES_FOR_SPLITTING>:<[TABLE_KEY_FOR_SPLITTING]>` |
| `-tablesplit`     | Rules for splitting each table                   | Syntax:
<p>|                   |                                                  | <code>&lt;TABLE_NAME&gt;:&lt;NUMBER_OF_PACKAGES_FOR_SPLITTING&gt;:&lt;[TABLE_KEY_FOR_SPLITTING]&gt;</code> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-checksplitrules</td>
<td>Checks the syntax of the splitrulesfile. It expects a file as an argument.</td>
<td>Syntax: &lt;TABLE_NAME&gt;:&lt;NUMBER_OF_PACKAGES_FOR_SPLITTING&gt;:&lt;TABLE_KEY_FOR_SPLITTING&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE_NAME</th>
<th>NUMBER_OF_PACKAGES_FOR_SPLITTING</th>
<th>TABLE_KEY_FOR_SPLITTING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J2EE_CONFIG</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J2EE_CONFIGENTRY</td>
<td>4:CID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC_COMPVERS</td>
<td>2:COMPID;HASHNUMBER;COMPONENTTYPE;SUBSYSTEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⚠️ **Caution**

When configuring table splitting for a table without primary key (such as J2EE_CONFIGENTRY), you have to provide a value for parameter `<COLUMN_TO_BE_USED_FOR_SPLITTING>`. If the table to be split has a primary key (PK), this parameter is optional.

**Additional Mandatory Options for Table Splitting**

Splitting options: splitrulefile, tablesplit

**Example**

`JSplitter_cmd.properties`:

```properties
# # Table Splitting options
# # Common options
# # List of SAPSID, data source name[,SecureStore property file, SecureStore key file][,SecureStore key phrase]
#-sec=CE1, jdbc/pool/CE1,D:\usr\sap\CE1\SYS\global\security\data\SecStore.properties, D:\usr\sap\CE1\SYS\global\security\data\SecStore.key
# Size of the split package with tables
#-split=200M
# Output data directory
```
-dataDir=C:\jsplitter_export_dir

# File that contains key fields for each table with the following syntax:
<TABLE_NAME>:<NUMBER_OF_PACKAGES_FOR_SPLITTING>:<TABLE_KEY_FOR_SPLITTING>

-splitrulesfile=C:\jsplitter_export_dir\splitrulesfile.txt

# Log file with program output messages and errors
-log=

# Check splitrulesfile syntax
-checksplitrules=C:\jsplitter_export_dir\splitrulesfile.txt

8.5 Starting the Java Splitter

This section describes how to start the Java splitter.

Prerequisites

Before you run the table splitter, set the following environment variables:

- **SLTOOLS_HOME**
  Set this variable to the following directory:
  <Drive>\usr\sap\<SAPSID>\SYS\global\sltools\sharedlib OR <Drive>:\sapmnt\<SAPSID>\SYS\global\sltools\sharedlib

- **SLTOOLS_SECURITY_HOME**
  Set this variable to the directory, which contains the iaik_jce.jar file.
  The default directory is:
  <Drive>:\usr\sap\<SAPSID>\SYS\global\security\lib\tools OR <Drive>:\sapmnt\<SAPSID>\SYS\global\security\lib\tools

- **SLTOOLS_DBDRIVER_HOME**
  Set this variable to the directory, which contains the database driver.

Example

For MaxDB on Windows: <Drive>:\sapdb\programs\runtime\jar
**Context**

**Recommendation**

We recommend to create a certain directory for splitting and start the tools from there, because the splitter produces log and trace files in the current working directory.

The application allows you to specify options in the command line or in the application property file. The name of the property file is JSplitter_cmd.properties.

Any options specified in the command line take precedence over the corresponding options in the application property file. Options are case-sensitive; any options that are not recognized are ignored.

**Note**

To check the splitting processing state, use the splitter *.trc and *.console.log files.

**Procedure**

1. Start the table splitter as user `<sapsid>adm` using the following batch file:
   
   `jsplitter.bat`

2. Specify options as required in one of the following ways `-optionName optionValue`:
   
   - Command line:
     Specify the option in the format `-optionName optionValue`
   
   - Property file:
     Add an option as a new line in the format `optionName=optionValue`

   **Note**

   If you use an invalid option or you enter `-help`, the available options for starting the tool are displayed.

   **Example**

   **Command line**

   `jsplitter.bat -tablespl BC_COMPVERS:2 -tablespl J2EE_CONFIG:4:CID;PATHHASH -tablespl J2EE_CONFIGENTRY:4:CID`
8.6 Output Files of the Java Splitter

Here you find an overview of the log, trace, result, and metadata files of the Java splitter.

- **JPkgCtl.console.log**
  Default log file of splitter tool
- **JPkgCtl.trc**
  Trace file with additional and more detailed information
- **IMPORT_<PKG_NUMBER>.XML**
  Resulting xml files for import after package splitting
- **EXPORT_<PKG_NUMBER>.XML**
  Resulting xml files for export after package splitting
- **IMPORT_PKG_METADATA.XML**
  Metadata for tables
- **EXPORT_PKG_METADATA.XML**
  Metadata for tables
- **sizes.xml**
  File with list of the biggest tables with their expected package size in bytes

8.7 Implementing Oracle Database Vault with the Installer

The installer supports Oracle Database Vault. This section provides information about implementing Oracle Database Vault (DV) with the installer.

⚠️ Caution

Although Oracle Database Vault is already available in the installer and documented in this guide, it is not yet released to customers until further notice. For more information, see the Current Restrictions section in SAP Note 1680045.

Prerequisites

- Your Oracle database version must be 12.1 or higher.
- Check the prerequisites, restrictions, and patch requirements as listed in SAP Note 2218115.

Context

For Database Independent System Copy [page 31], the installer prompts whether DV is to be installed.
For the Oracle-Specific Procedure [page 58] the DV is already installed in the source database and must be first disabled to complete the scenario and can then be enabled before the scenario is completed.

DV requires the following additional users:

- `secadmin`
- `secacctmgr`

These users are created by the installer.

For more information about Oracle Database Vault, see the Oracle Database documentation referred to in SAP Note 2218115.

### Procedure

1. Start the installer and choose the export option for your system variant as described in Running the Installer [page 37].
2. During the target system installation, on the Oracle Database screen where you are prompted to enter the required Oracle database parameters, mark the Install Oracle Database Vault checkbox.
3. During the target system installation, on the Database Accounts for Oracle Database Vault screen, specify the following:
   - Provide the passwords for the Oracle Database Vault user accounts `secadmin` and `secacctmgr` which are to be created by the installer.
   - If you want to be enabled after the installation has completed, mark the Enable Oracle Database Vault checkbox.

### Next Steps

Configure Oracle Database Vault as described in SAP Note 2218115.

### 8.8 IBM DB2 for Unix, Linux, and Windows Database

#### 8.8.1 Enabling Recoverability of the IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows Database

### Use

⚠️ **Caution**

This section applies **only** to your database. You only have to perform the steps outlined in this section once – even if you install multiple SAP systems into one database.
Roll forward recovery enables you to recover lost data due to media failure, such as hard disk failure, and applies log file information (log journal) against the restored database. These log files contain the changes made to the database since the last backup.

**Caution**

A production system **must** run in log retention mode.

If a system is **not** running in log retention mode, all changes applied to the database since the last complete backup are lost in the event of a disk failure.

In log retention mode, the log files remain in the log directory (`log_dir`). To archive the log files, you can use DB2's own log file management solution. For more information, see the documentation *Database Administration Guide - SAP on IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows*.

**Procedure**

1. Log on to the database server as user `db2<dbsid>`.
2. To activate log retention mode and to specify the log archiving method, set configuration parameter `LOGARCHMETH1` to one of the following options:
   - `LOGRETAIN`
     No log archiving takes place. Log files remain in the log directory.
   - `DISK:<log_archive_path>`
     Log files are archived to a disk location. You can archive them to tape using the DB2 tape manager (`db2tapemgr`) at a later point in time.
   - `TSM:<TSM_management_class>`
     Log files are archived to Tivoli Storage Management (TSM)
   - `USEREXIT`
     For downward compatibility with the former user exit concept, you can specify value `USEREXIT` for parameter `LOGARCHMETH1`.
   - `VENDOR:<path_to_vendor_lib>`
     Log files are archived to a library that is provided by your vendor storage management.

   To set configuration parameter `LOGARCHMETH1` for your preferred archiving method, enter the following command:
   ```
   db2 update db cfg for <dbsid> using LOGARCHMETH1 <log_archiving_method>
   ```
   For more information, see the documentation *Database Administration Guide - SAP on IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows*.

3. To activate the settings, restart the database. The database is now in backup pending mode. You need to take an offline backup before you can continue.

4. If you plan to make a backup to tape on Windows, you have to initialize the tape drive by entering the following command:
   ```
   db2 initialize tape on \\<tape_device>
   ```

5. To start the offline backup for a single-partitioned database, enter the following command:
   ```
   db2 backup db <dbsid> to <device>
   ```
Example

For example, to perform an offline backup of database C11 to tapes in devices TAPE0 and TAPE1, enter the following command:

db2 backup database C11 to \\.\TAPE0, \\.\TAPE1

Note

On a multipartitioned database, you must activate log retention mode on all database partitions. In addition, you also have to perform an offline backup for all database partitions.

For more information about how to start a DB2 backup, see the DB2 online documentation.

More Information

- Database Administration Guide - SAP on IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows (see Online Information from SAP [page 151])
- For direct access to online information about DB2 that is provided by IBM, see Online Information from IBM [page 141].
- For access to more documentation for SAP systems on IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows, see Online Information from SAP [page 151].

8.8.2 Online Information from IBM

You can use the following IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows welcome page as a starting point to all kinds of documentation for your relevant database version: http://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSEPGG

The following tables provide direct links to IBM DB2 online documentation and manuals, listed by database version:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database Version</th>
<th>Internet Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB2 V9.5</td>
<td><a href="http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/db2luw/v9r5/index.jsp">http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/db2luw/v9r5/index.jsp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2 V9.7</td>
<td><a href="http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/db2luw/v9r7/index.jsp">http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/db2luw/v9r7/index.jsp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2 10.1</td>
<td><a href="http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/db2luw/v10r1/index.jsp">http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/db2luw/v10r1/index.jsp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2 10.5</td>
<td><a href="http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/db2luw/v10r5/index.jsp">http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/db2luw/v10r5/index.jsp</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 8.9 Oracle Database

#### 8.9.1 Additional Information about the “OraBRCopy” Tool

**Related Information**

- Configuration [page 142]
- Output Files [page 144]

#### 8.9.1.1 Configuration

**Help**

The tool displays the available parameters, if you call it with one of the following command line options:

- `-help`
- `-?`

---

**Table 35: IBM Manuals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database Version</th>
<th>Internet Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB2 V9.5</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?rs=71&amp;uid=swg27009727">http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?rs=71&amp;uid=swg27009727</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2 10.5</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg27038855">http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg27038855</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Database Version**

- DB2 11.1

**DB2 V9.1**

- Internet Address: http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?rs=71&uid=swg27009552

**DB2 V9.5**

- Internet Address: http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?rs=71&uid=swg27009727

**DB2 V9.7**

- Internet Address: http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?rs=71&uid=swg27015148

**DB2 10.1**

- Internet Address: http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg27024478

**DB2 10.5**

- Internet Address: http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg27038855

---

**System Copy for SAP Systems Based on the Application Server Java of SAP NetWeaver 7.0 to 7.03 on Windows**

**Additional Information**
Version

The tool will display the version information (release branch and build date), if you call it with the following command line option:

- `--version`

Application Options

Table 36:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oracleHome</td>
<td>Oracle home directory</td>
<td>Determined automatically in script/batch files from the <code>ORACLE_HOME</code> environment variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sourceSid</td>
<td>Source database SID</td>
<td>Determined automatically in script/batch files from the <code>ORACLE_SID</code> environment variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>targetSid</td>
<td>Target database SID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listenerPort</td>
<td>Listener port number</td>
<td>Mutually exclusive with <code>tnsAlias</code>. Can be found in the <code>listener.ora</code> file of the source database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tnsAlias</td>
<td>Oracle TNS alias</td>
<td>Mutually exclusive with <code>listenerPort</code>. Can be found in the <code>tnsnames.ora</code> file of the source database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Password of SYSTEM database user</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generateFiles</td>
<td></td>
<td>Generates control/trace and <code>init&lt;TARGET_DBSID&gt;.ora</code> files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forceLogSwitches</td>
<td></td>
<td>Forces log switches. If this option is specified then Oracle database will be stopped during the tool execution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional Options

Table 37:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bg</td>
<td>Enables background mode</td>
<td>Note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secure</td>
<td>Enables secure mode</td>
<td>Note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trace</td>
<td>Trace level</td>
<td>Possible values: all, off, 1 (error), 2 (warning), 3 (info), 4 (config, default), 5, 6, 7 (trace)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mandatory Options

- Generate files mode
  `generateFiles, targetSid, password, listenerPort` or `tnsAlias`
- Force log switches mode
  `forceLogSwitches, password, listenerPort` or `tnsAlias`

8.9.1.2 Output Files

- `CONTROL.SQL`
- `CONTROL.TRCE`
- `init<TARGET_DBSID>.ora`
- `ora_br_copy.log`
8.10 Verifying and Adjusting the instanceID of an AS Java Instance

Using option Adjust instanceID of an AS Java Instance in Software Provisioning Manager (the "installer" for short), you can verify the correctness of the instanceID and box number parameters of an existing AS Java instance, and adjust them if required.

Prerequisites

- The AS Java instance can be started.
- Caution: The installer performs changes in the database which are related to J2EE Engine configuration. Therefore it is recommended that you back up the J2EE Engine configuration using the ConfigTool. You can do this by exporting configurations cluster_data, HttpHosts, apps, jms_provider, and WebContainer using OfflineConfigEditor and configuration of <SAPSID>/Server <xxx>/Services/Key Storage using the Visual Administrator.

Context

When to Use Option Adjust instanceID of an AS Java Instance

- Software Update Manager (SUM) fails due to incorrect parameter instanceID.

Example

An error like the following occurs during the upgrade of a Java system based on SAP NetWeaver 7.0x:

The detected instance ID IDXXXXX and the one calculated from the box number IDXXXXX do not match. A possible reason for this could be that you have changed the box number in the central instance instance.properties file.

- The installer (70SWPM*.SAR) fails due to incorrect parameter instanceID.

Example

An error like the following occurs during system copy, dual-stack split, or system rename of a Java system based on SAP NetWeaver 7.0x with Software Provisioning Manager:

The source or target cluster ID is not present on the system! The current (source) cluster ID is XXXXX and the new (target) cluster ID is XXXXX

- You are in doubt about consistency or correctness of the instanceID parameter of an AS Java instance.
Background Information About How Adjust instanceID of an AS Java Instance Works

Software logistics tools (Software Provisioning Manager (the “installer”), Software Update Manager) verify if the instanceID parameter corresponds to the box number of an SAP system based on SAP NetWeaver AS for Java. If the instanceID parameter is not consistent, Software Provisioning Manager fails.

The Box number has the format <SAPSID><instance_name><host_name> and is used as a parameter for the instanceID generation. instanceID is a unique identifier generated for each instance and is stored in the SAP system database schema when creating a new Java system.

An inconsistency between instanceID and box number is caused by applying an unsupported procedure to create or maintain the system. Using Software Provisioning Manager for system copy or system rename (changing the <SAPSID>, host name, or instance name) guarantees consistency.

Adjust instanceID of an AS Java Instance changes the box number and instanceID in the database and synchronizes the instance.properties file.

More Information

For more information, such as troubleshooting and FAQ, see SAP Note 2259748.

Procedure

1. Stop the AS Java instance or dual-stack instance and make sure that the database is running.
2. Start the installer and choose option Adjust instanceID of an AS Java Instance from the following path in the Welcome screen:

   Software Life-Cycle Options ➤ Additional Preparation Options ➤ Adjust instanceID of an AS Java Instance

   Caution

   If the AS Java instance uses a virtual host name, start the installer with the installer property SAPINST_USE_HOSTNAME as follows:

   ./sapinst SAPINST_USE_HOSTNAME=<Virtual_Host_Name>

3. Follow the instructions given on the screens.

Next Steps

Perform the following activities after applying the correction:

1. Calculate the box number using the SAPLOCALHOST profile parameter in lower case.
2. Calculate the correct instanceID using the tool attached to SAP Note 1987497.
3. Adapt the /usr/sap/<SAPSID>/<instance_name>/j2ee/cluster/bootstrap/bootstrap.properties file: Assign the instance.prefix property to the correct instanceID.
4. Examine the instance profile - if j2ee/instance_id exists, change it to the new instanceID.
5. Open the OfflineConfigEditor and expand `cluster_data`. If the `performerID` property exists, change it to the new `instanceID`.

6. If you have **EP: Knowledge Management and Collaboration** installed on your system, you have to do the following adjustments for the **Scheduler Service**:

   Assign scheduler tasks to the new system IDs of the target system. This is required because after applying the correction, tasks are still assigned to the IDs of the source system.

   For more information, see the *SAP Library* for your release at:

   **Table 38:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAP NetWeaver 7.0:</td>
<td><a href="http://help.sap.com/nw">http://help.sap.com/nw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP1:</td>
<td><a href="http://servlet/HelpServer/HelpServerServlet?requestPath=ApplicationHelpSAPNetWeaverbyKeyCapabilityIntegration:KeyAreasKnowledgeManagementAdministrationGuideMinimalConfigurationforKnowledgeManagementClusterOnly:AssigningTasksToNodes">SAP NetWeaver 7.0 &lt;Including Enhancement Package&gt;</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP2:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP NetWeaver 7.0 including EHP3:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Information**

*Running the Installer* [page 37]

### 8.11 Using PowerShell

SAP uses Windows PowerShell to run and describe Windows commands.

For Windows Server 2012 (R2) and higher, SAP only uses Windows PowerShell to run and describe Windows commands.

Windows PowerShell is a powerful tool integrated in the Windows operating system. It uses object-oriented methodology, which allows fast and stable script development.

For more information about the Windows PowerShell, see:


There you can find links to the online help, online documentation, scripting repository, downloads, and blogs.

If you want to use the PowerShell feature, note the following:

- **Windows Server 2016**
  - Windows Server 2016 contains PowerShell 5.0
  - You can update to PowerShell 5.0 (search the internet for *Windows Management Framework 5.0*).
- Windows Server 2012 R2
  Windows Server 2012 R2 contains PowerShell 4.0.

- Windows Server 2012
  You can update to PowerShell 4.0 (search the internet for *Windows Management Framework 4.0*).

- Windows Server 2008 R2
  Windows Server 2008 R2 contains PowerShell 2.0.
  For more information about PowerShell 2.0, see [http://support.microsoft.com/kb/968929](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/968929).
  You can update to PowerShell 3.0 or 4.0 (search the internet for *Windows Management Framework 3.0* or *Windows Management Framework 4.0*).

- Windows Server 2008
  You have to activate the PowerShell feature with [Start][Administrative Tools][Server Manager][Features].
  On Windows Server 2008, you can update to PowerShell 3.0 (search the internet for *Windows Management Framework 3.0*).

**How to Start PowerShell**

⚠️ Caution

Make sure that you start the PowerShell in administrator mode.

- Windows Server 2012 (R2) and higher
  Open the command prompt and enter the command:
  ```powershell.exe```
  To start PowerShell on Windows Server 2008 (R2), you have the following options:

  - From the command prompt, by entering the command: `powershell.exe`
  - From the [Start][Menu]:
    - PowerShell 1.0:
      - Choose [Start][All Programs][Windows PowerShell 1.0][Windows PowerShell]
    - PowerShell 2.0:
      - Choose [Start][All Programs][Windows PowerShell][Windows PowerShell]

**How to Work with PowerShell**

Most commands that are used in `cmd.exe` are also available in the PowerShell (defined as aliases).

You can use well-known commands, such as `cd`, `type`, `copy`, `move`, `mkdir`, `delete`, `rmdir`. There is also online help available, which you can access by typing the command: `help` (or `help <command>`).
This is a list of differences between PowerShell and cmd.exe:

- Before you can run PowerShell scripts (text files with the file extension .ps1 that contain PowerShell statements), you might have to change the default security setting to allow the execution of non-signed scripts as follows:
  ```powershell
  set-executionpolicy "unrestricted"
  ```
- By default, when double-clicking PowerShell scripts (.PS1 files) in the Windows explorer, this does not execute the script as is the default for .cmd files, but opens the script in an editor. If you want to activate automatic script execution after a double-click, you have to change the value HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT \Microsoft.Powershellscript.1\Shell\Open\Command from notepad.exe to the full path of the PowerShell executable.
- The output of PIPE commands is not just a stream of characters (strings) but a stream of objects. You can easily access the properties and methods for these objects (see the process list DLL example below).
- The current working directory is not part of the directory search path that the PowerShell looks at for scripts and programs. The PowerShell only searches directories listed in the environment variable path. Therefore, you might have to run a local program with ./sapcontrol.exe or specify its full path.
- You can use the UNIX-like directory delimiters, such as cd /usr/sap/C11.
- You can have your current working directory in a UNC path (cd \\sapglobalhost\sapmnt).
- The shell distinguishes between environment variables and shell variables:
  - Use of shell variables:
    - Definition: $x="hello"
    - Reference: write-host $x
  - Use of an environment variable:
    - Definition: $env:x="hello"
    - Reference: write-host $env:x
- The PowerShell has an interesting container concept called ps-drives. Within ps-drives you can navigate in other objects, such as the registry or shell internal lists in the same way as you typically navigate in a file system (cd, dir, del, and so on).
  - dir env: to get a list of environment variables
  - dir variable: to get the list of shell variables
  - dir HKLM: to get a list of registry keys in HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE
  - get-psdrive to get a list of available ps-drives
- Windows PowerShell has full access to the .NET runtime. You can directly access missing functions in the PowerShell via .NET.
- With Windows PowerShell, you can create GUI-class user interfaces using Windows forms.
### PowerShell Commands

The following table lists some PowerShell commands that are available on Windows Server 2012 (R2) and higher:

**Table 39:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>stop-service sap*</code></td>
<td>Stops all Windows services with service name starting with “SAP”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>get-process</code></td>
<td>Lists currently started processes on your system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`get-process</td>
<td>sort starttime</td>
</tr>
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<td>`get-process</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>`get-process</td>
<td>%{$<em>.name;&quot;-----------&quot;;$</em>.modules}`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`$processes = (get-process</td>
<td>sort starttime)`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$processes.length</code></td>
<td>The number of processes in the array (is equivalent to the number of processes on your computer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$processes[$processes.length-1].kill()</code></td>
<td>Invokes the kill method (terminate process) of the last started process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>(dir a.txt).set_attributes(&quot;readonly&quot;)</code></td>
<td>Sets the file <code>a.txt</code> to “read-only”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 8.12 Online Information from SAP

More information is available online as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Internet Address</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Installation guide for SAP systems running on IBM DB2 10.1 or higher with the pureScale Feature</td>
<td><img src="http://service.sap.com/instguidesnw" alt="Image" /> ▶ &lt;SAP NetWeaver Release&gt; ▶ Installation ▶ Installation – SAP NetWeaver Systems ▶ Running an SAP System on IBM DB2 &lt;Version&gt; &gt;pureScale (Inst. Guide)</td>
<td>Database Installation Guide: Running an SAP System on IBM DB2 &lt;Version&gt; with the pureScale Feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database administration using the DBA Cockpit</td>
<td><img src="http://service.sap.com/instguidesnw" alt="Image" /> ▶ &lt;SAP NetWeaver Release&gt; ▶ Operations ▶ Database-Specific Guides</td>
<td>Database Administration Using the DBA Cockpit: IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration tasks for SAP NetWeaver BW systems on IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows</td>
<td><img src="http://service.sap.com/instguidesnw" alt="Image" /> ▶ &lt;SAP NetWeaver Release&gt; ▶ Operations ▶ Database-Specific Guides</td>
<td>SAP Business Warehouse on IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows: Administration Tasks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabling SAP NetWeaver Business Warehouse Systems to use IBM DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows as Near-Line Storage (NLS)</td>
<td><img src="http://service.sap.com/instguidesnw" alt="Image" /> ▶ &lt;SAP NetWeaver Release&gt; ▶ Operations ▶ Database-Specific Guides ▶ Enabling SAP BW to use DB2 for LUW as NLS Database</td>
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<td>Database Administration Guide SAP on IBM DB2 for z/OS</td>
</tr>
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<td>SAP Security Guide for SAP systems running with IBM DB2 for z/OS (was formerly part of the Planning Guide SAP on IBM DB2 for z/OS)</td>
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<td>SAP Security Guide for IBM DB2 for z/OS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP on DB2 for z/OS</td>
<td><a href="http://scn.sap.com/community/db2-for-z-os">http://scn.sap.com/community/db2-for-z-os</a></td>
<td>SAP on DB2 for z/OS Community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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