June 5, 2013

NOTE: This option should only be used when there is a problem updating the data from the remote database to the master database. It is not meant for daily use. After using this feature, and if the data transferred properly, you should create a new remote database using the Remote Pipeline application.

This procedure will use a new Remote Pipeline executable with the -TRANSALL switch which will force merge the master and remote databases. Data is always transferred from the Remote to the Master database. The Remote Pipeline executable rpl1.exe must be version 1.2.0.4 or higher. This executable can also be used for normal Remote Pipeline operation and also has some operational enhancements.

Before running this new RP, copy this SQL code and use the ISQL Editor to apply it to the Master and Remote Databases:

```
update mt.ots_soft_registry set lastusedate = null, lastusetime = null;
commit;

//change the width of these fields for RP
alter table mt.inventory modify idsrc char(15);
alter table mt.calibration modify cdsrc char(15);
alter table mt.location modify ldsrc char(15);
alter table mt.repair modify rdsrc char(15);
alter table mt.customers modify kdsrc char(15);
commit;
```

You will need to create a shortcut to the Remote Pipeline executable. Name this shortcut RP TRANSALL.

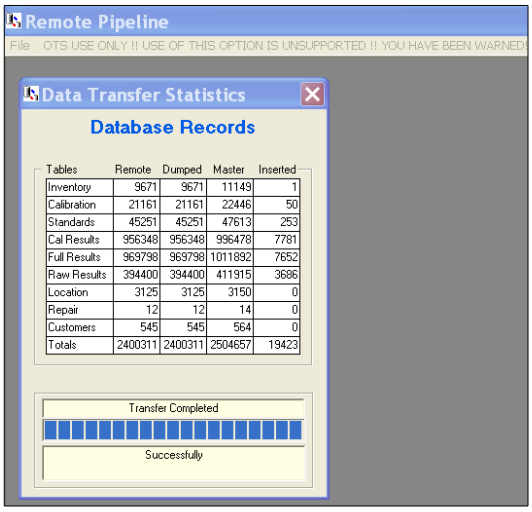
The target field will need to be modified. You can copy the code below:

"C:\Program Files\On Time Support\Remote Pipeline\rpl1.exe" -TRANSALL;MDSN=CALIBRATION DATA;MUID=MT;MPWD=123456;RDSN=REMOTE CAL;RUID=MT;RPWD=123456

This is a line command option only. You must use the MT userid and password. Our example as shown has all the parameters. MUID is the master UID login. RUID is the remote UID login. You can see that all the parameters must be included. It is very important to have the ODBC configuration correct as described in the Remote Pipeline manual. If you have been running Remote Pipeline successfully then the existing ODBC settings should work. **NOTE: The ODBC names for the Remote Data Source will probably be different from our example above, so please verify all the settings.**

When this option is executed, it will take some time to complete. This is a slow process since several comparisons must take place. When comparing the METCAL full results, this is a very slow process. The TRANSALL process can take quite some time to run. If you are trying to capture lost data, it is highly recommended that you perform this process on a standalone computer and eliminate using a network. If there is an interruption in the network, then this process will have to be re-started. Be patient and allow this process to completely run through all the tables.

The screen at right shows an example of a successful forced merge of the two databases.



Tables	Remote	Dumped	Master	Inserted
Inventory	9671	9671	11149	1
Calibration	21161	21161	22446	50
Standards	45251	45251	47613	253
Cal Results	956348	956348	996478	7781
Full Results	969798	969798	1011892	7652
Raw Results	394400	394400	411915	3686
Location	3125	3125	3150	0
Repair	12	12	14	0
Customers	545	545	564	0
Totals	2400311	2400311	2504657	19423

There is a banner at the top of the screen that announces that this is an unsupported option. There is no way to anticipate the condition of a database and whether the database is corrupt or has damage.

After the data is transferred, there is a new option in this version of remote pipeline. Each main table has a dsrc field which is used to record the source of a database update. Some programs use this field and some do not. We have made a change to the length of the field and when the forced merge runs and data is inserted, the field is populated with a RPL followed by the date in YYYYMMDD format. You can easily search on this with a SQL statement or a Crystal Report and you can determine what data is transferred.

Each main table has a dsrc entry. They are Inventory – idsrc, Calibration – cdsrc, Location – ldsrc, Repair – rdsrc, and customers – kdsrc.

If you want to search for the records that were inserted, the following statement could be used for inventory, for example:

select * from mt.inventory where idsrc = 'RPL20130605'

In our example, the 20130605 would translate to June 5, 2013. If you wanted to a different search, you could use:

select * from mt.inventory where idsrc like 'RPL201306%'

This example would translate to locate any records with RPL that were created in June of 2013. There is a caution because another database application may overwrite the data in this field. It is recommended to check this data after the databases are sync'd. You could even use the OTS Email Notification program to send automatic updates to the lab administrator with a list of records that have been updated.

If you need help with SQL statements, or have questions regarding Remote Pipeline, please contact On Time Support.