

# **Oracle® TimesTen In-Memory Database**

Installation, Migration, and Upgrade Guide

Release 18.1

**E61193-05**

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# Preface

Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database (TimesTen) is a relational database that is memory-optimized for fast response and throughput. The database resides entirely in memory at runtime and is persisted to the file system.

- Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database in classic mode, or TimesTen Classic, refers to single-instance and replicated databases (as in previous releases).
- Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database in grid mode, or TimesTen Scaleout, refers to a multiple-instance distributed database. TimesTen Scaleout is a grid of interconnected hosts running instances that work together to provide fast access, fault tolerance, and high availability for in-memory data.
- TimesTen alone refers to both classic and grid modes (such as in references to TimesTen utilities, releases, distributions, installations, actions taken by the database, and functionality within the database).
- TimesTen Application-Tier Database Cache, or TimesTen Cache, is an Oracle Database Enterprise Edition option. TimesTen Cache is ideal for caching performance-critical subsets of an Oracle database into cache tables within a TimesTen database for improved response time in the application tier. Cache tables can be read-only or updatable. Applications read and update the cache tables using standard Structured Query Language (SQL) while data synchronization between the TimesTen database and the Oracle database is performed automatically. TimesTen Cache offers all of the functionality and performance of TimesTen Classic, plus the additional functionality for caching Oracle Database tables.
- TimesTen Replication features, available with TimesTen Classic or TimesTen Cache, enable high availability.

TimesTen supports standard application interfaces JDBC, ODBC, and ODP.NET; Oracle interfaces PL/SQL, OCI, and Pro\*C/C++; and the TimesTen TTClasses library for C++.

This preface covers the following topics:

- [Audience](#)
- [Related documents](#)
- [Conventions](#)
- [Documentation Accessibility](#)



## Audience

This guide is for customers who will be installing TimesTen Classic. Setup for TimesTen Scaleout is documented in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Scaleout User's Guide*.

## Related documents

TimesTen documentation is available at:

<https://docs.oracle.com/database/timesten-18.1>

Oracle Database documentation is also available on the Oracle documentation website. This may be especially useful for Oracle Database features that TimesTen supports but does not attempt to fully document.

## Conventions

TimesTen supports multiple platforms. Unless otherwise indicated, the information in this guide applies to all supported platforms. The term Windows refers to all supported Windows platforms. The term UNIX applies to all supported UNIX platforms. The term Linux is used separately. Refer to "Platforms and compilers" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Release Notes (README.html)* in your installation directory for specific platform versions supported by TimesTen.

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**Note:** In TimesTen documentation, the terms "data store" and "database" are equivalent. Both terms refer to the TimesTen database.

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This document uses the following text conventions:

Convention	Meaning
<b>boldface</b>	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
<i>italic</i>	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
monospace	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.
<i>italic monospace</i>	Italic monospace type indicates a placeholder or a variable in a code example for which you specify or use a particular value. For example:  <code>LIBS = -Ltimesten_home/install/lib -ltten</code>  Replace <i>timesten_home</i> with the path to the TimesTen instance home directory.
[ ]	Square brackets indicate that an item in a command line is optional.
{ }	Curly braces indicated that you must choose one of the items separated by a vertical bar (   ) in a command line.
	A vertical bar (or pipe) separates alternative arguments.
...	An ellipsis ( . . . ) after an argument indicates that you may use more than one argument on a single command line.
% or \$	The percent sign or dollar sign indicates the UNIX shell prompt, depending on the shell that is used.
#	The number (or pound) sign indicates the UNIX root prompt.



TimesTen documentation uses these variables to identify path, file and user names:

Convention	Meaning
<i>installation_dir</i>	The path that represents the directory where the current release of TimesTen is installed.
<i>timesten_home</i>	The path that represents the home directory of a TimesTen instance.
<i>release</i> or <i>rr</i>	The first two parts in a release number, with or without dots. The first two parts of a release number represent a major TimesTen release. For example, 181 or 18.1 represents TimesTen Release 18.1.
<i>DSN</i>	The data source name.

## Documentation Accessibility

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# What's New

This section summarizes the new features of Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Release 18.1 that are documented in this guide. It provides links to more information.

This book is for TimesTen Classic only. For information on TimesTen Scaleout, see "Prerequisites and Installation of TimesTen Scaleout" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Scaleout User's Guide*

## New features in Release 18.1.3.1.0

- TimesTen supports the macOS client and the Linux 32-bit client. See [Chapter 4, "Client-only Installations and Instances"](#) for more information.
- TimesTen supports Solaris and there are specific operating system prerequisites for Solaris. See ["Solaris prerequisites"](#) on page 1-15 for information.
- For SUSE, ensure you install libncurses. See ["Operating system prerequisites"](#) on page 1-9 for information.

## New features in Release 18.1.2.1.0

- There are changes to installations and instances. See ["Overview of installations and instances"](#) on page 1-1 for information.
- See [Chapter 2, "Installation of TimesTen Classic on Linux or UNIX"](#) for the procedures involved in working with installations and instances on Linux and UNIX.
- See ["Installation and instance management on Windows"](#) on page 1-8 and ["Overview of the installation process on Windows"](#) on page 3-1 to review the installation process and procedures on Windows.
- This table summarizes the differences in installation between the major release (18.1) and previous releases of TimesTen Classic for Linux, UNIX and macOS hosts.

Installation terms and process	18.1 release and later	Releases prior to 18.1
Distribution	There is a full distribution for Linux, UNIX and Solaris. This full distribution includes the client. There is a client-only distribution for macOS and Linux 32-bit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Client-Only</li><li>■ Data Manager</li></ul>



Installation terms and process	18.1 release and later	Releases prior to 18.1
Installation	Installation files are installed as a result of extracting the distribution.	Installation and instance processes were completed in one step by running the installer.
Instance	<p>A full instance is a set of daemon processes that are started as a result of running the <code>ttInstanceCreate</code> utility.</p> <p>A client-only instance is a set of configuration files and other supporting files required for the use of TimesTen clients. Client-only instances are also created by running the <code>ttInstanceCreate</code> utility.</p>	Installation and instance processes were completed in one step by running the installer.
Create an Installation	The instance administrator unzips the distribution.	The instance administrator untars the distribution file and run the installer.
Create an Instance	The instance administrator runs the <code>ttInstanceCreate</code> utility. For client-only instances on Linux and UNIX, the <code>ttInstanceCreate -clientonly</code> option is required. The <code>ttInstanceCreate -clientonly</code> option is not required for macOS or for Linux 32-bit. For these platforms, the TimesTen client is the only available option.	The instance is created as part of the installation process.
Modify an Instance	The instance administrator runs the <code>ttInstanceModify</code> utility.	The instance administrator runs the <code>ttmodinstall</code> utility.
Remove an Instance	The instance administrator runs the <code>ttInstanceDelete</code> utility.	The instance administrator runs the installer with the <code>-uninstall</code> option to delete the instance and the installation.
Delete the installation	The instance administrator deletes the installation tree manually.	The instance administrator runs the installer with the <code>-uninstall</code> option to delete the instance and the installation.
/info directory	<p>/info directory separated into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ /conf: Files that instance administrator can configure</li> <li>■ /diag: Files that contain diagnostic output</li> <li>■ /info: Files that the instance administrator should not modify or examine</li> </ul>	One /info directory



Installation terms and process	18.1 release and later	Releases prior to 18.1
The TimesTen daemon configuration file	/conf/timesten.conf	/info/ttendaemon.options
PL/SQL	The files are always included in the distribution and are unzipped as part of the installation process.	The files could be omitted at installation time.

- On Windows the installation process is unchanged. There is one instance per installation and the instance is created automatically during installation. The instance is client-only.







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# Overview of the Installation Process in TimesTen Classic

This chapter provides an overview of the topics you should be familiar with prior to installing TimesTen Classic. For information on TimesTen Scaleout, see "Prerequisites and Installation of TimesTen Scaleout" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Scaleout User's Guide*.

Topics include:

- [Overview of installations and instances](#)
- [Understanding the TimesTen users group](#)
- [Installation and instance management on Linux, UNIX or macOS](#)
- [Installation and instance management on Windows](#)
- [Operating system prerequisites](#)
- [Planning the installation and its deployment](#)
- [Environment variables](#)

## Overview of installations and instances

This section discusses these topics:

- [Distribution media and the distribution](#)
- [Instance administrator](#)
- [TimesTen installations](#)
- [TimesTen instances](#)
- [Instance home](#)
- [Instance configuration file \(timesten.conf\)](#)

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**Note:** TimesTen release numbers are reflected in items such as TimesTen utility output, file names, and directory names. These change with every minor or patch release, and the documentation cannot always be up to date. The documentation seeks primarily to show the basic form of output, file names, directory names, and other code that may include release numbers. You can confirm the current release number by reviewing the Release Notes or by running the `ttVersion` utility.

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## Distribution media and the distribution

The TimesTen product is packaged into distribution media that you download. For each supported platform, TimesTen is packaged into one distribution. A distribution consists of a single ZIP file.

The distribution differs depending on the platform:

- On a Linux/UNIX 64-bit host: The distribution file name indicates the release number, the type of distribution, and the platform. For example, for release 18.1.4.1.0 on a Linux 64-bit host, the distribution file name is `timesten181410.server.linux8664.zip`. Use this file for installing either the full product or for installing just the client.
- On a Linux 32-bit host:
  - The distribution file name indicates the release number, the type of distribution, and the platform. For example, for release 18.1.4.1.0, the distribution file name is `timesten.181410.client.linux86.zip`.
  - There is one distribution that contains the TimesTen client. Only the TimesTen client is supported on a Linux 32-bit host.
- On a macOS host:
  - The distribution file name indicates the release number, the type of distribution, and the platform. For example, for release 18.1.4.1.0, the distribution file name is `timesten.181410.client.macos64.zip`.
  - There is one distribution that contains the TimesTen client. Only the TimesTen client is supported on a macOS host.
- On a Windows host:
  - The distribution file name indicates the release number and platform. For example, `timesten181410.win64.zip`.
  - There is one distribution that contains the TimesTen client. Only the TimesTen client is supported on Windows.

## Instance administrator

On a Linux, UNIX or macOS host, the *instance administrator* is the operating system user who extracts the distribution. When the instance administrator extracts the distribution, a TimesTen installation is created. See ["TimesTen installations"](#) on page 1-3 for information on TimesTen installations. The instance administrator also plays a role in instances. See ["TimesTen instances"](#) on page 1-4 for information.

On a Windows host, the instance administrator is the operating system user who extracts the distribution and runs the installer.

Note that the instance administrator:

- Cannot be the root user
- Has the operating system permissions to read all files and to execute all executable files in the installation
- Must be a member of the TimesTen users group. (See ["Understanding the TimesTen users group"](#) on page 1-6 for information.)



## TimesTen installations

An *installation* is the set of files installed on the host from the distribution. The *installation directory* is the directory under which the installation is created.

The instance administrator is the only user who can delete the installation.

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**Notes:**

- Installations are read-only. Do not add, alter, or remove files or directories within the installation.
  - TimesTen does not maintain any inventory of installations.
  - File path names containing multibyte characters are not supported.
- 

These sections provide additional information:

- [Installations on Linux or UNIX](#)
- [Installations on macOS](#)
- [Installations on Windows](#)

### Installations on Linux or UNIX

For installations on a Linux/UNIX 64-bit host:

- On a Linux host, a full installation or a client installation is supported for TimesTen Scaleout and for TimesTen Classic.
- On a UNIX host, a full installation or a client installation is supported for TimesTen Classic only.
- Multiple instances may share a single installation.

See "[Creating an installation on Linux/UNIX](#)" on page 2-2 for information.

For installations on a Linux 32-bit host: A client-only installation is supported. The TimesTen client can connect to a database in either TimesTen Scaleout or in TimesTen Classic. See "[Creating a TimesTen client installation](#)" on page 4-1 for information.

### Installations on macOS

A client-only installation is supported on a macOS host. The TimesTen client can connect to a database in either TimesTen Scaleout or in TimesTen Classic.

See "[Creating a TimesTen client installation](#)" on page 4-1 for information.

### Installations on Windows

On Windows, after you extract the ZIP file, the instance administrator must run the `setup.exe` installer from the `WIN64` subdirectory. This process creates a single installation and a single instance. No additional instances can be created.

The TimesTen client can connect to databases in either TimesTen Scaleout or in TimesTen Classic running on a separate Linux or UNIX server.

See "[Creating an installation on Windows](#)" on page 3-1 for information.



## TimesTen instances

An instance refers to either:

- A running TimesTen daemon (`timestend`) and its children and associated processes, along with the configuration files and other supporting files required for its operation (full instance)
- A set of configuration files and other supporting files required for the use of TimesTen clients (client-only instance)

Each instance has an *instance home*. This is the top level of the directory structure associated with the instance and represented in this document as `timesten_home`. See ["Instance home"](#) on page 1-5 for information. A full instance can manage one or more databases. A client instance cannot have a database itself. Multiple instances can run from a single installation. TimesTen does not maintain an inventory of instances on a host and does not maintain an inventory of all instances associated with a particular installation.

On a Windows host, there is one instance in an installation that is created automatically during installation. The instance name is `instance`.

The role of the instance administrator for instances is as follows:

- The instance administrator for a full instance creates and manages databases, loads databases into memory and from memory, modifies and destroys the instance, performs all management activities, and performs backup and restore operations.
- The instance administrator for a client instance creates, modifies and destroys the instance.
- On a Linux, UNIX, or macOS host:
  - The instance administrator is also the only user who can create the instance (by running the `ttInstanceCreate` utility) and is the instance administrator for all instances created from this installation.
  - You cannot change the instance administrator after that administrator creates the installation or the instance.
  - The `ttInstanceCreate` utility enforces that the instance administrator cannot create the instance within the TimesTen installation tree. See ["The ttInstanceCreate utility"](#) on page 2-6 for information on the `ttInstanceCreate` utility.
- On a Windows host:
  - The instance administrator is the operating system user who extracts the distribution and runs the installer. There is no `ttInstanceCreate` utility on Windows. This instance administrator is the instance administrator for the instance.
  - The one installation and the single instance must have the same owner (the instance administrator).
  - An instance has a single instance administrator, who is the user who created the instance.
  - You cannot change the instance administrator after that administrator runs the installer.



## Instance home

On a Linux, UNIX, or macOS host: The *instance home* is a directory that is created when the instance administrator runs the `ttInstanceCreate` utility.

On a Windows host: The *instance home* is a directory that is created as a result of the instance administrator running the installer.

This directory is owned by the instance administrator.

The instance home contains all the files that are configured specifically for the instance. It is indicated by *timesten\_home* in the TimesTen documentation.

There are two types of instance home directories.

Either:

- Full instance home: Supports the full use of TimesTen, including the server and direct mode. It must be a local directory to the host on which the instance runs.
- Client-only instance home: Provides the files required to run TimesTen clients and is created when TimesTen is configured for client-only use. It must be a local directory to the host on which the instance runs.

On a Linux, UNIX, or macOS host: Users of a particular TimesTen instance must set their environment by sourcing `ttenv.sh` or `ttenv.csh` (where which you use depends on your shell) provided in each instance. See ["Environment variables"](#) on page 1-18 for more information.

On a Windows host: You can either register the environment variables during the installation process for a persistent setting or you can execute the `ttenv.bat` file. See ["Create an installation on Windows"](#) on page 3-2 and ["Environment variables"](#) on page 1-18 for details.

---

### Notes:

- A single instance home cannot be shared by more than one instance.
  - The instance home includes symbolic links to the associated installation.
- 

## Instance configuration file (timesten.conf)

The instance configuration file defines the attributes of the TimesTen instance. It resides in the *timesten\_home/conf* directory and is named `timesten.conf`. The file is an ASCII text file, consisting of *name=value* pairs, one pair per line.

Here is a sample configuration file for a full instance. Comments are indicated by "#".

```
# TimesTen Instance Configuration File
# Created by ttInstanceCreate
hostname=host1
timesten_release=18.1
instance_name=instance1
daemon_port=6624
server_port=6625
tns_admin=
admin_user=myadmin
admin_uid=12345
group_name=ttgroup
instance_guid=39734D8C-E59A-4164-A77D-FC4327FF9496
```



verbose=1

Some of these values are known or provided by TimesTen, others are according to your choices or specifications during installation or instance creation or modification.

For complete information about this file, see "TimesTen Instance Configuration File" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference*.

## Understanding the TimesTen users group

On a Linux, UNIX, or macOS host:

- TimesTen restricts access to the installation and the instances created from that installation to members of a single operating system group. This group, called the *TimesTen users group*, owns the installation and the instances created from the installation. The TimesTen users group must be the primary group for the instance administrator. Create this group (for example, `timesten`) and add the desired operating system users prior to installation. Once you create the TimesTen users group, you cannot change the name of the group or the group ID.
- Users who wish to access databases through TimesTen utilities or direct mode applications must be members of the TimesTen users group. This group can be the user's primary or secondary group.
- Users who connect to a database through a client connection do not have to be members of the TimesTen users group.

On a Windows host:

- TimesTen is installed by the instance administrator. This instance administrator must be a member of the TimesTen users group.
- Information about the TimesTen installation is contained in the Windows operating system registry.

## Installation and instance management on Linux, UNIX or macOS

These topics provide an overview of installation and instance management on a Linux, UNIX or macOS host:

Installation management:

- [Installation creation on Linux, UNIX, or macOS](#)
- [Installation deletion on Linux, UNIX, or macOS](#)
- [Installation copying on Linux or UNIX](#)

Instance management

- [Instance creation on Linux, UNIX, or macOS](#)
- [Instance modification on Linux, UNIX, or macOS](#)
- [Upgrading or downgrading the instance on Linux, UNIX, or macOS](#)
- [Instance removal on Linux, UNIX, or macOS](#)

## Installation creation on Linux, UNIX, or macOS

The instance administrator creates the installation by extracting the distribution. See ["Distribution media and the distribution"](#) on page 1-2 for information on the distribution. For a Linux/UNIX 64-bit host, see ["Creating an installation on](#)



[Linux/UNIX](#)" on page 2-2 for information. For a macOS or a Linux 32-bit host, see ["Creating a TimesTen client installation"](#) on page 4-1 for information.

The instance administrator can run the `ttInstallationCheck` utility after installation to verify the installation has the expected contents and permissions. For a Linux/UNIX 64-bit host, see ["Verify an installation on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-5 for more information. For a macOS or a Linux 32-bit host, see ["Verify a client installation"](#) on page 4-2 for information.

## Installation deletion on Linux, UNIX, or macOS

The instance administrator who created the installation is the only user who can delete the installation. Deleting the installation involves manually deleting the installation tree (the files and the directories within the installation).

For a Linux/UNIX 64-bit host, see ["Deleting an installation on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-22 for information.

For a macOS or a Linux 32-bit host, see ["Deleting a TimesTen client installation"](#) on page 4-8 for information.

## Installation copying on Linux or UNIX

Since installations are read only and immutable, you can pack the installation (using a tool like ZIP), copy it to another host, and unpack it. As long as the file permissions are maintained and the files are copied, the copied installation is valid. You can use the `ttInstallationCheck` utility to verify the installation. See ["Copying an installation on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-22 for information.

## Instance creation on Linux, UNIX, or macOS

The instance administrator who created the installation (by extracting the distribution) is the only user who can create the instance. The instance administrator creates the instance by running the `ttInstanceCreate` utility located in the `/bin` area of the installation directory tree (`installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin`).

The instance administrator creates a client-only instance by running `ttInstanceCreate` with the `-clientonly` option. (On a macOS or a Linux 32-bit host, the `-clientonly` option is not required.) See ["TimesTen instances"](#) on page 1-4 for information on TimesTen instances.

The `ttInstanceCreate` utility creates the instance, creates the instance home directory, sets the permissions on the instance home directory, and populates the directory with the appropriate files. See ["Instance home"](#) on page 1-5 for information on the instance home directory.

For a Linux/UNIX 64-bit host, see ["Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics"](#) on page 2-6 for more information on the `ttInstanceCreate` utility and the procedure for creating an instance.

For a macOS or a Linux 32-bit host, see ["Creating a TimesTen client instance"](#) on page 4-2 for information.

## Instance modification on Linux, UNIX, or macOS

The instance administrator who created the installation and the instance is the only user who can modify the instance. The instance administrator modifies the instance by running the `ttInstanceModify` utility located in the `/bin` area of the `timesten_home` directory. See ["Instance home"](#) on page 1-5 for information on this directory.



The instance administrator can run the `ttInstanceModify` utility either interactively or by specifying a supported option. For a Linux/UNIX 64-bit host, see ["Modifying an instance on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-14 for information on the `ttInstanceModify` utility and the procedure for modifying an instance. For a macOS or a Linux 32-bit host, see ["Modifying a TimesTen client instance"](#) on page 4-5 for information.

The instance administrator can also change the attributes of the instance by modifying the instance configuration file. See ["Instance configuration file \(timesten.conf\)"](#) on page 1-5 for information on this file. Also see "TimesTen Instance Configuration File" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference*.

## Upgrading or downgrading the instance on Linux, UNIX, or macOS

An instance can be upgraded from one patch release of TimesTen to a later patch release. Instances can also be downgraded from one patch release to an earlier one. Upgrades and downgrades are only possible within a single major release (for example, from 18.1.w.x.0 to 18.1.y.z.0, but not from 11.2.2.x.y to 18.1.a.b.0).

The instance administrator who created the installation and the instance is the only user who can upgrade or downgrade the instance. The instance administrator upgrades or downgrades the instance by running the `ttInstanceModify` utility located in the `/bin` area of the `timesten_home` directory. See ["Instance home"](#) on page 1-5 for information on this directory.

The procedure for upgrading or downgrading the instance involves associating the instance with a different installation. The instance administrator runs the `ttInstanceModify` utility with the `-install` option to accomplish this.

For a Linux/UNIX 64-bit host, see ["Modifying an instance on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-14 for information on the `ttInstanceModify` utility and see ["Associate an instance with a different installation \(upgrade or downgrade\)"](#) on page 2-18 for the procedure to associate an instance with a different installation.

For a macOS or a Linux 32-bit host, see ["Modifying a TimesTen client instance"](#) on page 4-5 for information.

## Instance removal on Linux, UNIX, or macOS

The instance administrator who created the installation and the instance is the only user who can remove (destroy) the instance. The instance administrator destroys the instance by running the `ttInstanceDestroy` utility located in the `/bin` area of the installation directory tree (`installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin`).

The instance to be destroyed is determined by the setting of the `TIMESTEN_HOME` environment variable. See ["Environment variables"](#) on page 1-18 for information on this environment variable and how to set it.

For a Linux/UNIX 64-bit host, see ["Destroying an instance on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-20 for information on the `ttInstanceDestroy` utility and the procedure for destroying an instance.

For a macOS or Linux 32-bit host, see ["Destroying a TimesTen client instance"](#) on page 4-6 for information.

## Installation and instance management on Windows

These topics provide an overview of installation and instance management on Windows:



Installation and instance management:

- [Installation and instance creation on Windows](#)
- [One installation on Windows](#)
- [Installation and instance deletion on Windows](#)

## Installation and instance creation on Windows

The instance administrator extracts the distribution and then runs the TimesTen installer to create the installation and the instance. See ["Distribution media and the distribution"](#) on page 1-2 for information on the distribution.

The TimesTen installer creates a single TimesTen client-only installation (and instance). No additional installations (or instances) can be created without first uninstalling the existing one. Thus, there can be only one single 18.1 installation at a time. See ["Overview of the installation process on Windows"](#) on page 3-1 for details of the installation process.

## One installation on Windows

A Windows host does not support multiple installations from the same TimesTen major release, such as 18.1. For example, the host cannot have both an 18.1.1.x.0 installation and an 18.1.2.x.0 installation.

If there is an 18.1 release of Windows installed and you wish to install a different patch release of 18.1:

- The instance administrator runs the installer to install the new release.
- The installer asks if the previous installation can be overwritten with the new one.  
If the instance administrator answers *yes*, the one provided instance can make use of the new installation.

## Installation and instance deletion on Windows

The instance administrator deletes the installation by using the Control Panel or System Settings (depending on your version of Windows). Deleting the installation also deletes the instance. See ["Deleting an installation on Windows"](#) on page 3-4 for information on the procedure for deleting an installation. Also see ["Verify the uninstallation is successful on Windows"](#) on page 3-4 for the procedure to verify the success of the uninstallation.

## Operating system prerequisites

Ensure you review (and perform) these operating system prerequisites before you install TimesTen Classic.

- [Linux prerequisites](#)
- [AIX prerequisites](#)
- [Solaris prerequisites](#)

### Linux prerequisites

Perform these prerequisites on Linux:

- [Create the TimesTen users group](#)



- [Configure shmmax and shmall](#)
- [Configure HugePages](#)
- [Modify the memlock settings](#)
- [Set the semaphore values](#)

On SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, you need to install libncurses5. To do this, run:

```
zypper -n install libncurses
```

## Create the TimesTen users group

This section summarizes the steps for creating the TimesTen users group:

- Create a TimesTen users group and add desired users.
- Determine the operating system user that will be the instance administrator. That user must be a member of the TimesTen users group. This user creates the installation.

---

---

**Note:** Do not create a TimesTen installation as an operating system user whose name matches any of the TimesTen predefined internal users: GRID, PUBLIC, SYS, SYSTEM, or TTREP.

---

---

As an example, `instanceadmin` is the name of the operating system user and `timesten` is the name of the TimesTen users group.

1. Create the TimesTen users group. Name the group `timesten` with group ID 10000. This information is needed when configuring HugePages. See "[Configure HugePages](#)" on page 1-12 for more information.

```
% sudo groupadd -g 10000 timesten
```

2. Create the `instanceadmin` user with UID 55000 and assign this user to the `timesten` primary group. Then, create a password for the `instanceadmin` user.

```
% sudo useradd -u 55000 -g timesten instanceadmin
% sudo passwd instanceadmin
```

## Configure shmmax and shmall

You must configure Linux shared memory so that the maximum size of a shared memory segment (the `shmmax` memory kernel parameter) is large enough to contain the size of the total shared memory segment for the database. In TimesTen Classic, the entire database resides in a single shared memory segment. There is also a second memory segment used for PL/SQL.

On Linux, a shared memory segment consists of pages, where the default page size is normally 4 KB (4096 bytes). You can verify the default page size by running the `getconf PAGESIZE` command:

```
% getconf PAGESIZE
4096
```

Configure these shared memory kernel parameters to control the size of the shared memory segment:

- `shmmax`: The maximum size of a single shared memory segment expressed in bytes. The value must be large enough to accommodate the size of the total shared memory segment for the database.



- **shmall:** The total size of all shared memory segments system wide. The value is expressed in multiples of the page size (4 KB) and must be greater or equal to the value of **shmmax**. It is recommended that you set the value of **shmall** to less than or equal to the total amount of physical RAM. To display the total amount of physical memory, run the Linux `cat /proc/meminfo` command.

The size of the database is based on the values of the **PermSize**, **TempSize**, **LogBufMB** and **Connections** connection attributes (The 1 value is TimesTen system overhead).

The sizing formula (in 18.1.4.1.0 and subject to change in future releases) is:

```
PermSize+TempSize+LogBufMB+1+(0.042 * Connections)
```

The **PermSize**, **TempSize**, and **LogBufMB** values are expressed in MB (megabytes).

The **PermSize**, **TempSize**, **LogBufMB**, and **Connections** are connection attributes that you define in your `sys.odbcc.ini` or `odbcc.ini` file.

If you do not define values for these attributes, TimesTen uses the default values. See "PermSize," "TempSize," and "LogBufMB" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for details on each connection attribute.

As an example, assume the database has a **PermSize** value of 32GB (32768 MB), a **TempSize** value of 4 GB (4096 MB), a **LogBufMB** value of 1 GB (1024 MB) and a **Connections** value of 2048. Applying the sizing formula, the size of the database is:

```
37975 MB (=32768 MB + 4096 MB + 1024 MB +1 + (0.042 MB *2048))
```

In this example, to size **shmmax** and **shmall**:

1. As the root user, edit the `/etc/sysctl.conf` file, modifying `kernel.shmmax` and `kernel.shmall`. Assuming the size of the database is 37,975 MB and the **shmmax** and **shmall** values must be greater than this size, for this example, set **shmmax** to 48 GB (= 51,539,607,552 bytes) and **shmall** to 56GB (= 60129542144 bytes= 58,720,256 KB/4 KB page size= 14,680,064 KB pages).

```
# sudo vi /etc/sysctl.conf
...
...
kernel.shmmax=51539607552
kernel.shmall=14680064
```

2. To reload the settings from the modified `/etc/sysctl.conf` file:

```
# sudo /sbin/sysctl -p
```

3. Run the Linux `ipcs lm` command to display the current **shmmax** and **shmall** settings. The max seg size (kbytes) is the **shmmax** value and the max total shared memory (kbytes) is the **shmall** value. The **shmmax** value expressed in kbytes is 50331658 (= 51,539,607,552 bytes) and the **shmall** value expressed in kbytes is 58720256 (= 60129542144 bytes).

```
% ipcs -lm

----- Shared Memory Limits -----
max number of segments = 4096
max seg size (kbytes) = 50331648
max total shared memory (kbytes) = 58720256
min seg size (bytes) = 1
```



---

**Notes:**

- The settings for `shmmax` and `shmall` in these examples can be increased if there are other applications that require them to be greater.
  - If you are unsure of the size of your database, you can set `shmmax` and `shmall` to correspond to a percentage of the size of physical memory (such as 80%).
- 

**Configure HugePages**

You can configure HugePages for more efficient memory management.

If the shared memory segment for the database is greater than 256 GB, you must configure HugePages.

Once configured, the memory allocated for HugePages is taken from the total RAM on the Linux host and is not available for any other use. In addition, the HugePages memory segment is automatically locked and cannot be swapped to disk.

To configure HugePages, you need to know:

- The maximum size of the shared memory segment for the database
- The HugePages page size on your Linux host
- The group ID of the instance administrator

Using the examples in the ["Configure shmmax and shmall"](#) on page 1-10 section, where the database size is 37,975 MB and the `shmmax` value is 48 GB and the ["Create the TimesTen users group"](#) on page 1-10 section, where the group ID of the `instanceadmin` user is 10000:

- The size of the total shared memory segment is 48 GB.
- The HugePages page size is 2048 KB. (This value is fixed for each platform and is not configurable.)

To determine the HugePages page size, run the Linux `cat /proc/meminfo | grep Hugepagesize` command:

```
% cat /proc/meminfo | grep Hugepagesize
Hugepagesize:      2048 kB
```

- The group ID is 10000.

To determine the group ID of the instance administrator, log in as the `instanceadmin` user, and run the Linux `id` command:

```
% id
uid=55000(instanceadmin) gid=10000(g10000)groups=10000(g10000)
```

To configure HugePages:

1. Determine the number of HugePages by dividing the size of the total shared memory segment (expressed in MB) by the value of `Hugepagesize` (expressed in MB). In this example, the total shared memory segment is 48 GB (=49152 MB) and the `Hugepagesize` value is 2048 KB (= 2 MB):

```
49152 MB/ 2 MB = 24576
```



2. As the root user, edit the `/etc/sysctl.conf` file, and set `vm.nr_hugepages` to the number of HugePages (24576 in the example) and set `vm.hugetlb_shm_group` to the group ID of the instance administrator (10000 in the example). The latter setting restricts access to HugePages to members of the group.

```
# sudo vi /etc/sysctl.conf
...
...
vm.nr_hugepages=24576
vm.hugetlb_shm_group=10000
```

3. Reload the settings from the modified `/etc/sysctl.conf` file:

```
# sudo /sbin/sysctl -p
```

4. To verify that you have configured HugePages correctly, run the Linux `cat /proc/meminfo | grep HugePages` command and verify the value for `HugePages_Total` is 24576 and the value for `HugePages_Free` is 24576.

```
% cat /proc/meminfo | grep HugePages
HugePages_Total:    24576
HugePages_Free:     24576
...
```

---

#### Notes:

- Because HugePages must be allocated in contiguous available memory space, the requested allocation may not be granted, or may be only partially granted, until after the host is restarted. Check the `HugePages_Total` and `HugePages_Free` values from `/proc/meminfo`. Restarting grants the full allocation, assuming enough memory is available in the host.
  - If a database less than or equal to 256 GB does not fit into the available HugePages space, regular pages are used. If a database greater than 256 GB does not fit into the HugePages space, the database cannot be loaded into memory.
  - The TimesTen PL/SQL shared memory segment consumes some of the configured HugePages allocation, determined by the value of the `PLSQL_MEMORY_SIZE` connection attribute. See "PLSQL\_MEMORY\_SIZE" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for more information.
  - The HugePages segment is automatically locked such that the memory segment is not a candidate to be swapped to disk. Therefore, if you configure HugePages, you do not need to set the `MemoryLock` connection attribute.
- 

### Modify the memlock settings

The `memlock` entries in the `/etc/security/limits.conf` file control the amount of memory a user can lock. These entries are set at the system level and are different than the `MemoryLock` connection attribute setting.

If HugePages are configured, the `memlock` values must be large enough to accommodate the size of the shared memory segment or the database will not be loaded into memory.



For example, for the instanceadmin user, assuming a total shared memory segment size of 48 GB (=49152 MB), set the memlock entries to 50331648 KB (49152\*1024):

1. As the root user, edit the /etc/security/limits.conf file, and set the memlock entries to 50331648 KB for the instanceadmin user. This value indicates the total amount of memory the instanceadmin user can lock.

```
# sudo vi /etc/security/limits.conf
...
...
instanceadmin soft    memlock 50331648
instanceadmin hard    memlock 50331648
```

2. As the instanceadmin user, log out and log in again for the changes to take effect.

### Set the semaphore values

TimesTen has an upper bound on the maximum number of connections to the database. The database connections consist of:

- User connections: established by user applications
- System connections: established internally by TimesTen (set at 48 connections)
- Other required connections (set at 107 connections)

Each of these connections is assigned one semaphore, such that the total semaphores for a database are:

$$\text{Total semaphores} = \text{user connections (N)} + \text{system connections (48)} + \text{other required connections (107)}$$
$$\text{Total semaphores} = N + 155$$

The semaphore settings are located in the kernel.sem configuration directive in /etc/sysctl.conf:

```
kernel.sem = SEMMSL SEMMNS SEMOPM SEMMNI
```

where:

- SEMMSL is the maximum number of semaphores per array. This value is related to the maximum number of connections and is the most significant parameter for this discussion. Configure this value to 155 plus the number of user connections.
- SEMMNS is the maximum number of semaphores system wide. Use the formula  $\text{SEMMNS} = (\text{SEMMNI} * \text{SEMMSL})$  as a guideline. However, in practice, SEMMNS can be much less than  $\text{SEMMNI} * \text{SEMMSL}$ .
- SEMOPM is the maximum number of operations for each semop call.
- SEMMNI is the maximum number of arrays.

Follow these steps to configure the SEMMSL and SEMMNS settings (Ensure that the user is root):

1. View the existing kernel parameter settings:

```
# /sbin/sysctl -a | grep kernel.sem
kernel.sem = 2500 320000 1000 1280
```

2. Edit the /etc/sysctl.conf file, changing semmsl (the first value in kernel.sem) to 155 plus the number of connections.

In this example, to support up to 3845 connections (opened at the same time), set the semmsl value to 4000 (=155 + 3845).



In this example, the remaining parameters have been increased. Consult your kernel documentation for details.

```
# sudo vi /etc/sysctl.conf
...
...
kernel.sem = 4000 400000 2000 2560
```

**3.** Reload the settings from the modified `/etc/sysctl.conf` file:

```
# sudo /sbin/sysctl -p
```

---

---

**Note:** If you are using replication, the Linux platform for each host on which the master databases reside must have the same kernel settings for shared memory and semaphores. Specifically, `SEMMSL` must be identical on all hosts that participate in an active standby replication scheme before the duplication is performed.

---

---

## AIX prerequisites

On UNIX, large pages is the only consideration. Semaphores are configured dynamically by the kernel.

On UNIX hosts with the required patch levels, TimesTen Classic can use large pages. Using large pages locks the shared segment into memory so it cannot be paged. Users must have the `CAP_BYPASS_RAC_VMM` and `CAP_PROPAGATE` capabilities. The capabilities are granted by a root user by editing the `/etc/security/user` file or for locally authenticated users with:

```
# chuser capabilities=CAP_BYPASS_RAC_VMM,CAP_PROPAGATE user_id
```

The system default is to not have any memory allocated to the large page physical memory pool. Use the `vmo` command to configure the size of the large page physical memory pool. This example allocates 4 GB to the large page physical memory pool:

```
# vmo -r -o lgpg_regions=256 -o lgpg_size=16777216
```

---

---

**Note:** There is some benefit in using `vmo` to set `vmm_mpsize_support` to a value of 3 (if available) or 2 to optimize memory page usage.

---

---

## Solaris prerequisites

Before installation, use information in the sections that follow to improve the performance of TimesTen Classic on your system.

### File system options (Solaris)

On a Solaris UFS file host, mount the file system with the `-forcedirectio` option if you plan to have applications that use `DurableCommits=1`.

### Create a project (Solaris)

Create a project to manage system resources, such as shared memory, file descriptors and semaphores.

You can create a group project or a user project.



---

---

**Note:** If you create a users group, the instance administrator must run the `newtask` command each time the TimesTen daemons must be restarted. If the TimesTen daemons start at system start time, add the `newtask` command to the system startup scripts.

---

---

For example, to create a project `timestenproj` for the group `timesten` (the TimesTen users group) with 500 GB of shared memory, 4096 semaphores and 65,535 file descriptors:

1. Log in as user `root`.

2. Add the group project.

```
# projadd -G timesten timestenproj
```

3. Modify the shared memory for the group to 500 GB.

```
# projmod -a -K "project.max-shm-memory=(priv,500GB,deny)" timestenproj
```

4. Modify the maximum number of semaphores to 4096.

```
# projmod -a -K "process.max-sem-nsems=(priv,4096,deny)" timestenproj
```

---

---

**Note:** For each active database, TimesTen Classic consumes a minimum of 155 SEMMSL plus one SEMMSL for each connection.

---

---

5. Modify the maximum number of file descriptors to 65,535.

```
# projmod -a -K "process.max-file-descriptor=(priv,65535,deny)" timestenproj
```

6. Run the `newtask` command before restarting the TimesTen daemons.

```
# newtask -p timestenproj -c $$
```

Or, for example, to create a user project for the user `timestenuser`, with 500 GB of shared memory, 4096 semaphores and 65,535 file descriptors:

1. Log in as user `root`.

2. Add the user project.

```
# projadd -U timestenproj user.timestenuser
```

3. Modify the shared memory for the group to 500 GB.

```
# projmod -a -K "project.max-shm-memory=(priv,500GB,deny)" user.timestenuser
```

4. Modify the maximum number of semaphores to 4096.

```
# projmod -a -K "process.max-sem-nsems=(priv,4096,deny)" user.timestenuser
```

---

---

**Note:** For each active database, TimesTen Classic consumes 155 SEMMSL, plus one SEMMSL for each connection.

---

---

5. Modify the maximum number of file descriptors to 65,535.

```
# projmod -a -K "process.max-file-descriptor=(priv,65535,deny)"  
user.timestenuser
```



Every user and every group are associated to a default project, which is the project under which their processes are run. The project or process settings used by a user are those that occur first in the `/etc/project` file. If you have not modified the project file, the system default project settings occur first.

---

**Note:** Do not remove the default project settings from the project file. Instead, place project settings at the top of the project file above the default settings.

---

For either the user project method or group project method, you can choose between these two options for associating your project settings with the specified user or group:

- Edit the `/etc/project` file to move the `timestenproj` project entry so that it precedes the default entry.
- Execute the following before restarting daemons. This is required if the project was created with `-G` only.

```
# newtask -p timestenproj -c $$
```

---

**Note:** On a Solaris host, use `MemoryLock` with a setting of 3 or 4. A `MemoryLock` setting of 1 or 2 requires TimesTen to have been installed as `root`, which is not advisable.

---

## Planning the installation and its deployment

This section is applicable for full installations and full instances. Client-only installations and instances are irrelevant. For planning purposes, consider the information in these sections:

- [Locations of database files and user files](#)
- [Locations of the databases and the applications](#)

### Locations of database files and user files

These are the TimesTen requirements and recommendations regarding locations of databases and other user files:

- Storing database files (checkpoint and log files) or any other user files anywhere under the TimesTen installation path is not supported. The installation is immutable—do not add, change, or remove anything.
- It is strongly advised to not store database files or other user files under the instance home. Anything in or under the instance home will be removed if the instance is destroyed.
- For performance reasons, it is advisable to store TimesTen checkpoint files (the `DataStore` location in the database definition) on a different device from TimesTen transaction log files (the `LogDir` location).

Once you have a TimesTen installation, you can estimate the size of your database and the disk space required. Refer to "Storage provisioning for TimesTen" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

### Locations of the databases and the applications

Consider:



- Unless there are concerns about resource contention between your application and TimesTen Classic, it is best to have your application on the same host as the databases in TimesTen Classic. This allows the application to use direct connections, which offer much better response time and throughput than client/server connections, due primarily to avoidance of network round trips.
- To use TimesTen Cache, it is best to have the TimesTen Classic and Oracle databases on different hosts, to avoid resource contention between them.

---

**Note:** These are general guidelines only, not necessarily suitable for every particular situation.

---

## Environment variables

These sections discuss environment variables and are specific to TimesTen Classic. For specifics on environment variables in TimesTen Scaleout, see "Environment variables" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Scaleout User's Guide*.

- [Setting environment variables for TimesTen](#)
- [Environment variable descriptions](#)

## Setting environment variables for TimesTen

You set environment variables for a terminal window, which enables the window to run commands for a particular instance. Here is a list of situations where you should set your environment variables:

- After you create the instance
- Before using any TimesTen utility
- Before executing a direct mode application on a host running an instance
- Before executing a client server application on a host running a client

On a Linux, UNIX, or macOS host, you set the environment variables by sourcing `ttenv.sh` or `ttenv.csh` (where which you use depends on your shell). On a Windows host, you set the environment variables by running the `ttenv.bat` batch file. TimesTen creates the scripts after you create an instance.

In TimesTen Classic, these scripts are located in the `/bin` directory of the instance home.

After sourcing these scripts, the environment variables required to use an instance are set.

The environment variables include `TIMESTEN_HOME`, `PATH`, `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` (or equivalent) and `TNS_ADMIN`.

For example:

For a Bourne-type shell, such as `sh`, `bash`, `zsh`, or `ksh`:

```
% cd timesten_home/bin
% . ttenv.sh
```

For a `csh` or `tcsh` shell:

```
% cd timesten_home/bin
% source ttenv.csh
```



Once the `TIMESTEN_HOME` variable is set so that the instance home is known, TimesTen makes additional settings, such as the daemon port, according to the `timesten_home/conf/timesten.conf` instance configuration file. See ["Instance configuration file \(timesten.conf\)"](#) on page 1-5 for information on the instance configuration file.

---

**Note:** The output after sourcing indicates the path and the `TIMESTEN_HOME` settings, but may not indicate all settings.

---

Alternatively, you can use `ttenv` in command-line mode to fork a new shell, to set the environment, and to execute the specified command. For example, to execute `ttIsql` to connect to `database1`:

```
% cd timesten_home/bin
% ./ttenv ttIsql database1
```

Environment variables are set inside your `ttIsql` session and the `ttIsql` prompt displays. When you exit `ttIsql`, your shell will have its original environment variable settings.

On Windows, execute the `ttenv.bat` batch file from a DOS window, which changes the environment for your DOS session. For example:

```
C:\TimesTen\tt181_64\instance\bin>ttenv
```

---

**Notes:**

- On Windows, the instance home, path, classpath, library path, and path are set persistently during installation if "Register environment variables" is enabled, which is the case by default. These settings are reflected in the System control panel and persist between sessions. It is not necessary to run `ttenv.bat`.
  - The `ttenv` command-line mode does not apply to Windows.
- 

## Environment variable descriptions

These sections provide more details on the environment variables:

- [TIMESTEN\\_HOME environment variable](#)
- [NLS\\_LANG environment variable](#)
- [Shared library path environment variable](#)
- [PATH environment variable](#)
- [Temporary directory environment variable](#)
- [TNS\\_ADMIN environment variable](#)
- [Java environment variables](#)
- [SYSODBCINI environment variable](#)
- [ODBCINI environment variable](#)
- [SYSTTCONNECTINI environment variable](#)



### **TIMESTEN\_HOME environment variable**

The `TIMESTEN_HOME` environment variable specifies the home directory of the instance. You explicitly set this variable when sourcing either `ttenv.sh` or `ttenv.csh` (where which you use depends on your shell).

On Windows, the `TIMESTEN_HOME` environment variable is set persistently if you register the environment variables during installation (the default), or is set for your session if you execute `ttenv.bat`.

### **NLS\_LANG environment variable**

This environment variable is relevant for OCI, Pro\*C/C++, and ODP.NET. It is ignored for ODBC and JDBC. The character set specified in the `sys.odbcc.ini` or `user.odbcc.ini` is used by default for the connection, if not overridden by `NLS_LANG`. While setting the character set explicitly is recommended, the default is normally `AMERICAN_AMERICA.US7ASCII`. To use the environment variable to set the character set, do the following:

```
NLS_LANG=.WE8ISO8859P1
```

On Windows, the `NLS_LANG` setting is searched for in the registry, `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ORACLE\NLS_LANG`, if it is not in the environment. If your program has trouble connecting to the database, confirm the `NLS_LANG` setting is valid and that it indicates a character set supported by TimesTen.

For more information, see:

- "Character sets" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*.
- "Supported character sets" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference*.

### **Shared library path environment variable**

The shared library path environment variable is set when sourcing `ttenv.sh` or `ttenv.csh` (where which you use depends on your shell). This environment variable specifies the path for shared libraries.

The shared library path environment variable is set as follows:

- On Linux, `ttenv.sh` or `ttenv.csh` (where which you use depends on your shell) adds `$TIMESTEN_HOME/install/lib` to `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`.
- On UNIX, `ttenv.sh` or `ttenv.csh` (where which you use depends on your shell) adds `$TIMESTEN_HOME/install/lib` to `LIBPATH`.
- On macOS, `ttenv.sh` or `ttenv.csh` (where which you use depends on your shell) adds `$TIMESTEN_HOME/install/lib:$TIMESTEN_HOME/install/ttoracle_home/instantclient_12_1` to `DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH`.
- On Windows, `ttenv.sh` (or `ttenv.csh`) adds `tt181_64\lib` to `LIB` (or the `lib` directory under the top level of the installation, if some other directory name was chosen).
- On Solaris systems, `timesten_home/install/lib` in `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` or `LD_LIBRARY_PATH_64`, as appropriate.

### **PATH environment variable**

TimesTen provides utilities for managing and debugging your applications. For these utilities to be available, the path for executables in `$TIMESTEN_HOME/bin` and `$TIMESTEN_HOME/install/bin` must be designated in the `PATH` setting. The path is



updated to include these directories when you source `ttenv.sh` or `ttenv.csh` (where which you use depends on your shell).

In addition, to compile programs, be sure the location of the compiler for your programming language is in the `PATH` setting.

### Temporary directory environment variable

The temporary directory environment variable specifies the location of the temporary directory. TimesTen uses this directory during recovery and other operations. The `ttenv.sh` or the `ttenv.csh` script does not set this environment variable. You must explicitly set it to avoid the operating system default.

- On a Linux, UNIX, or macOS host, `TMPDIR` is the environment variable.
- On a Windows host, `TMP` is the environment variable.

### TNS\_ADMIN environment variable

The `TNS_ADMIN` environment variable specifies the full path to the directory where the `tnsnames.ora` file is located.

- For TimesTen OCI, Pro\*C/C++, or ODP.NET, set the `TNS_ADMIN` environment variable to indicate the full path to the directory where the `tnsnames.ora` file is located.
- For TimesTen Cache in TimesTen Classic, set the `TNS_ADMIN` environment variable to indicate the full path to the directory where the `tnsnames.ora` file is located. This is for access to Oracle Database data.
- On a Linux or a UNIX host, also specify the `-tnsadmin` option for `ttInstanceCreate` or for `ttInstanceModify` to ensure that both TimesTen and user applications read the `TNS_ADMIN` setting.

### Java environment variables

For Java applications, there are additional environment variables of interest. These sections provide information about additional environment variables or considerations that affect Java applications:

- [CLASSPATH environment variable](#)
- [PATH environment variable settings for Java](#)

**CLASSPATH environment variable** Java classes and class libraries are found in the class path, as specified by the `CLASSPATH` environment variable. Before executing a Java program that loads any of the TimesTen JDBC drivers, the `CLASSPATH` setting must include the class library file and path:

```
$TIMESTEN_HOME/install/lib/ttjdbcjdk_ver.jar
```

where `jdk_ver` indicates the JDK version. For JDK8, `jdk_ver` is 8 and the file name is `ttjdbc8.jar`.



---

**Notes:**

- This variable is set for your session by sourcing `ttenv.sh` or `ttenv.csh` (where which you use depends on your shell) or, on Windows, is set persistently during installation if environment variables are registered (default).
  - If multiple JAR files are listed in the `CLASSPATH`, ensure the TimesTen JAR file is listed first.
- 

To check the JDK version:

```
% java -version
```

To use the JMS/XLA interface, these entries must also be in your `CLASSPATH`:

```
timesten_home/install/lib/timestenjmsxla.jar  
timesten_home/install/3rdparty/jms1.1/lib/jms.jar  
timesten_home/install/lib/orai18n.jar
```

For example, the `CLASSPATH` would look like this example (replacing `timesten_home` as appropriate):

```
.:timesten_home/install/lib/ttjdbc8.jar:timesten_home/install  
/lib/timestenjmsxla.jar:timesten_home/install/3rdparty/jms1.1/lib  
/jms.jar:timesten_home/install/lib/orai18n.jar
```

By default, JMS/XLA looks for a configuration file called `jmsxla.xml` in the current working directory. To use another name or location for the file, specify it as part of the environment variable in the `InitialContext` class and add the location to the `CLASSPATH` setting. See "JMS/XLA configuration file and topics" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Java Developer's Guide* for more information.

**PATH environment variable settings for Java** For Java applications, ensure that the locations of the `java` and `javac` executables are in the `PATH` setting.

### **SYSODBCINI environment variable**

On a Linux or UNIX host, system DSNs and their connection attributes are defined in the `sys.odbc.ini` file. The default location, `$TIMESTEN_HOME/conf` is usually sufficient.

To override the name and location of this file at runtime, set the `SYSODBCINI` environment variable to the path name of a `sys.odbc.ini` file before starting the TimesTen daemon. Any user can use a system data source.

TimesTen first looks for a DSN in the user `odbc.ini` file. If the DSN is not found in this file, TimesTen looks in the `sys.odbc.ini` file.

Use of this environment variable is discouraged. For more information, see "Overview of user and system DSNs" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

### **ODBCINI environment variable**

On a Linux or UNIX host, applications can use the `odbc.ini` file to define DSNs and their connection attribute settings. By default, TimesTen first looks for the user `odbc.ini` file in the home directory of the user running the application. To override the name and location of this file at run-time, set the `ODBCINI` environment variable to indicate a desired path and file name before launching the application.



If TimesTen cannot locate a user DSN file, on a Linux or UNIX host, it looks for the `sys.odbcc.ini` file in `$TIMESTEN_HOME/conf`.

Use of this environment variable is discouraged. For more information, see "Overview of user and system DSNs" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

### **SYSTTCONNECTINI environment variable**

On a Linux, UNIX, or macOS host, client applications can use the `sys.ttconnect.ini` file to define logical server names. For a description of logical server names, see "Working with the TimesTen Client and Server" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

The default location, `$TIMESTEN_HOME/conf/sys.ttconnect.ini`, is usually sufficient. To override the name and location of this file at runtime, set the `SYSTTCONNECTINI` environment variable appropriately before starting the TimesTen daemon.

On a Windows host, configure logical server names using the **ODBC Data Source Administrator**.

Use of this environment variable is discouraged.







---

# Installation of TimesTen Classic on Linux or UNIX

This chapter is for TimesTen Classic only. It discusses how to create and manage installations and instances for TimesTen Classic on Linux and UNIX hosts.

Before installing TimesTen Classic, ensure you have reviewed the terminology and completed the prerequisites. See [Chapter 1, "Overview of the Installation Process in TimesTen Classic"](#) for more information.

For information on TimesTen Scaleout, see "Overview of TimesTen Scaleout" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Scaleout User's Guide*.

This chapter focuses primarily on full installations and full instances. See ["Client-only Installations and Instances"](#) on page 4-1 for information on client-only installations and instances.

The examples in this chapter are performed on Linux, but are applicable to the platforms that support full installations and full instances.

Topics include:

- [Creating an installation on Linux/UNIX](#)
- [Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics](#)
- [Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Additional features](#)
- [Modifying an instance on Linux/UNIX](#)
- [Destroying an instance on Linux/UNIX](#)
- [Copying an installation on Linux/UNIX](#)
- [Deleting an installation on Linux/UNIX](#)

There is an example at the end of the chapter that demonstrates the steps for creating an installation, creating an instance, modifying an instance, destroying an instance, and deleting the installation. This example ties all the concepts of the installation process together. See:

["Complete example for installing and uninstalling TimesTen Classic"](#) on page 2-23 for details.

There is also information on installing Oracle Clusterware. See ["Installing Oracle Clusterware for use with TimesTen"](#) on page 2-29 for information.



## Creating an installation on Linux/UNIX

The first step in creating the installation is to decide the operating system user who will install TimesTen Classic. This user installs TimesTen Classic by unzipping the distribution. See ["Distribution media and the distribution"](#) on page 1-2 for information. This user is named the instance administrator. See ["Instance administrator"](#) on page 1-2 for details.

---

**Note:** The operating system user that unzips the distribution (and thereby installs TimesTen Classic) is named the instance administrator. This instance administrator is the only user that can create instances. See ["TimesTen instances"](#) on page 1-4 and ["Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics"](#) on page 2-6 for details.

There is one distribution file:

- On Linux 64-bit, there is not a separate client only installation file. For example, for release 18.1.4.1.0, the distribution file name is `timesten181410.server.linux8664.zip`. Unzip this file to install either the full product or the client. When you create the instance, there is a qualifier that you specify to create a client-only instance. See ["Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics"](#) on page 2-6 for details.
  - On Linux 32-bit, there is only a client installation file.
- 

The instance administrator can create an installation that is accessible by the instance administrator's primary group, by the instance administrator's secondary group, or by only the instance administrator. In addition, the instance administrator can and should verify the installation is successful. These sections cover these topics:

- [Create an installation accessible by the instance administrator's primary group](#)
- [Create an installation accessible by the instance administrator's secondary group](#)
- [Create an installation accessible by only the instance administrator](#)
- [Verify an installation on Linux/UNIX](#)

### Create an installation accessible by the instance administrator's primary group

To create the installation that is accessible by the instance administrator's primary group:

1. Place the appropriate distribution file in some desired, accessible location.
2. Create the desired directory for the installation.
3. Change directories to the desired directory for the installation.
4. Extract the distribution into that directory.

In the following example on Linux, `ttuser1`, with primary group `timesten`, creates a full installation into the directory `fullinstall` (a subdirectory of the current directory) from a distribution file in `/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallers`. This installation is accessible to members of `timesten`.

```
% mkdir fullinstall
% cd fullinstall
% unzip /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallers/timesten181410.server.linux8664.zip
[...UNZIP OUTPUT...]
```



The top level directory of the installed files is of the form tt18.1.4.1.0.

For example, this directory is created under fullinstall:

```
dr-xr-x--- 19 ttuser1 timesten 4096 Mar  2 22:07 tt18.1.4.1.0
```

The tt18.1.4.1.0 directory includes such files as:

```
dr-xr-x--- 3 ttuser1 timesten 4096 Jun 15 22:07 3rdparty
dr-xr-x--- 2 ttuser1 timesten 4096 Jun 15 22:07 bin
dr-xr-x--- 3 ttuser1 timesten 4096 Jun 15 22:07 include
dr-xr-x--- 2 ttuser1 timesten 4096 Jun 15 22:07 info
dr-xr-x--- 2 ttuser1 timesten 4096 Jun 15 23:33 kubernetes
dr-xr-x--- 3 ttuser1 timesten 4096 Jun 15 22:07 lib
dr-xr-x--- 7 ttuser1 timesten 4096 Jun 15 22:07 plsql
dr-xr-x--- 3 ttuser1 timesten 4096 Jun 15 22:07 ttoracle_home
```

A timesten member can access the instance. A user who is not a member of timesten does not have access to this instance or any instance created from the installation.

## Create an installation accessible by the instance administrator's secondary group

To create an installation that is accessible by a secondary group of the instance administrator:

1. Place the appropriate distribution file in some desired, accessible location.
2. Create the desired directory for the installation.
3. Change directories to the desired directory for the installation.
4. Extract the distribution into that directory.
5. Use the chgrp Linux command to change ownership of the installation to the desired group.

In the following example, ttuser2, with primary group users and secondary group timesten, creates a full installation into the directory fullinstall\_secgrp from a distribution file in /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallers. After ttuser2 executes the chgrp command, this installation is accessible to members of timesten.

```
% mkdir fullinstall_secgrp
% cd fullinstall_secgrp
% unzip /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallers/timesten181410.server.linux8664.zip
[...UNZIP OUTPUT...]
```

The top level directory of the installed files is of the form tt18.1.4.1.0.

For example, under the installation directory, before the chgrp command:

```
dr-xr-x--- 19 ttuser2 users 4096 Mar  2 22:07 tt18.1.4.1.0
```

The tt18.1.4.1.0 directory, shown before the chgrp command, includes such files as:

```
dr-xr-x--- 3 ttuser2 users 4096 Jun 15 22:07 3rdparty
dr-xr-x--- 2 ttuser2 users 4096 Jun 15 22:07 bin
dr-xr-x--- 3 ttuser2 users 4096 Jun 15 22:07 include
dr-xr-x--- 2 ttuser2 users 4096 Jun 15 22:07 info
dr-xr-x--- 2 ttuser2 users 4096 Jun 15 23:33 kubernetes
dr-xr-x--- 3 ttuser2 users 4096 Jun 15 22:07 lib
dr-xr-x--- 7 ttuser2 users 4096 Jun 15 22:07 plsql
dr-xr-x--- 3 ttuser2 users 4096 Jun 15 22:07 ttoracle_home
```



User `ttuser2` executes `chgrp` from the `fullinstall_secgrp` installation directory:

```
% chgrp -R timesten .
```

Under the installation directory, after the `chgrp` command:

```
dr-xr-x--- 19 ttuser2 timesten 4096 Mar  2 22:07 tt18.1.4.1.0
```

The `tt18.1.4.1.0` directory, shown after the `chgrp` command, includes such files as:

```
dr-xr-x---  3 ttuser2 timesten    4096 Jun 15 22:07 3rdparty
dr-xr-x---  2 ttuser2 timesten    4096 Jun 15 22:07 bin
dr-xr-x---  3 ttuser2 timesten    4096 Jun 15 22:07 include
dr-xr-x---  2 ttuser2 timesten    4096 Jun 15 22:07 info
dr-xr-x---  2 ttuser2 timesten    4096 Jun 15 23:33 kubernetes
dr-xr-x---  3 ttuser2 timesten    4096 Jun 15 22:07 lib
dr-xr-x---  7 ttuser2 timesten    4096 Jun 15 22:07 plsqli
dr-xr-x---  3 ttuser2 timesten    4096 Jun 15 22:07 ttoracle_home
```

After the `chgrp` command, a `timesten` member can access the instance. A user who is not a member of `timesten` does not have access to this instance or any instance created from the installation.

## Create an installation accessible by only the instance administrator

An installation can be created that is accessible by only the instance administrator, although this is not typical. To accomplish this:

1. Place the appropriate distribution file in the desired directory.
2. Create the desired directory for the installation.
3. Change directories to the desired directory for the installation.
4. Extract the distribution into that directory.
5. Change the permissions on the installation directory tree.

In the following example, `ttuser1` creates a full installation into the directory `fullinstall_installeronly` from a distribution file in `/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallers`. This installation is accessible to `ttuser1` only.

```
% mkdir fullinstall_installeronly
% cd fullinstall_installeronly
% unzip /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallers/timesten181410.server.linux8664.zip
[...UNZIP OUTPUT...]
% chmod -R go-rwx tt18.1.4.1.0
```

The top level directory of the installed files is of the form `tt18.1.4.1.0`.

For example, under the installation directory:

```
dr-x----- 19 ttuser1 timesten 4096 Jun  2 22:07 tt18.1.4.1.0
```

Contents of `tt18.1.4.1.0` includes such files as:

```
dr-x-----  5 ttuser1 timesten    4096 Jun  2 22:07 3rdparty
dr-x-----  2 ttuser1 timesten    4096 Jun  2 22:07 bin
dr-x-----  3 ttuser1 timesten    4096 Jun  2 22:07 include
dr-x-----  2 ttuser1 timesten    4096 Jun  2 22:07 info
dr-x-----  2 ttuser1 timesten    4096 Jun  2 23:33 kubernetes
dr-x-----  2 ttuser1 timesten    4096 Mar  2 22:07 lib
dr-x-----  8 ttuser1 timesten    4096 Mar  2 22:07 plsqli
dr-x-----  3 ttuser1 timesten    4096 Mar  2 22:07 ttoracle_home
```



Only `ttuser1` has access to this instance.

## Verify an installation on Linux/UNIX

To verify the installation, run the `ttInstallationCheck` utility. In addition, you can review the installation directory and subdirectories.

- [The `ttInstallationCheck` utility](#)
- [The installation directory and subdirectories](#)

### The `ttInstallationCheck` utility

The `ttInstallationCheck` utility, located in the `installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin` directory, verifies the success or failure of the installation. This utility generates an error if the checksum value for the installation differs from the original checksum value. Checksum values are different if there are any of these changes to the installation directory or files:

- Contents of a file
- Name of a file
- Addition of a file to a directory
- Removal of a file from a directory
- Changes to the permissions of a file or directory

In this example, the installation is verified:

```
% installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin/ttInstallationCheck
This installation has been verified.
```

In this example, permissions on a file were changed, and `ttInstallationCheck` generates an error:

```
% installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin/ttInstallationCheck
Cannot validate the installation in /installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0.
```

See "ttInstallationCheck" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for detailed information on the `ttInstallationCheck` utility.

### The installation directory and subdirectories

A TimesTen full installation includes these subdirectories located under the top-level `installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0` directory (Not all of the subdirectories are included in this list).

- `3rdparty`: Includes resources for:
  - Apache ZooKeeper for TimesTen Scaleout (Unused by TimesTen Classic)
  - Java Message Service (JMS)
- `bin`: TimesTen utilities and executables
- `grid`: Files and resources for TimesTen Scaleout (Unused by TimesTen Classic)
- `include`: TimesTen include files, among them `timesten.h` (for TimesTen ODBC features) and `tt_errCode.h` (for information about TimesTen error codes)
- `kubernetes`: The directory containing the `operator.zip` file needed for the TimesTen Kubernetes Operator. See the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database*



*Kubernetes Operator User's Guide* for information on the TimesTen Kubernetes Operator.

- `lib`: TimesTen libraries
- `plsql`: Files and resources for TimesTen PL/SQL
- `ttoracle_home`: Oracle Database Instant Client files and resources, for OCI, Pro\*C/C++, and ODP.NET

## Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics

This section covers the scenarios for creating instances. You run the `ttInstanceCreate` utility, located in the `installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin` directory, to create either full instances (client and server) or client-only instances.

Note:

- Only the user who unpacked the distribution (the creator of the installation) can create an instance from the installation.
- This user must be a member of the TimesTen users group.
- This user creates the instance by running the `ttInstanceCreate` utility.
- After creating the instance, this user becomes the instance administrator of the instance.
- This user is the only user that can be the instance administrator of this instance and all other instances associated with the installation.

### The `ttInstanceCreate` utility

Run the `ttInstanceCreate` utility, located in the `installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin` directory, to create full and client-only instances. You can specify options for the utility:

- On the command line
- In a file
- Interactively as the utility runs

These subsections provide details for creating a TimesTen instance:

- [Create a TimesTen full instance](#)
- [Create a TimesTen client instance](#)
- [Review the instance home directory and subdirectories](#)

### Create a TimesTen full instance

This example uses the `ttInstanceCreate` utility to create a full instance. No options are specified on the command line.

#### **Example 2–1** *`ttInstanceCreate`: Create the full instance interactively*

This example illustrates how to run the `ttInstanceCreate` utility interactively to create a full instance. First navigate to the `installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin` area of the installation directory and then run the `ttInstanceCreate` utility located in that directory. The `ttInstanceCreate` utility must be run from the installation directory. User input is shown in bold.



```
% installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin/ttInstanceCreate
```

NOTE: Each TimesTen instance is identified by a unique name.  
The instance name must be a non-null alphanumeric string, not longer than 255 characters.

Please choose an instance name for this installation? [ tt181 ] **fullinstance1**  
Instance name will be 'fullinstance1'.

Is this correct? [ yes ]

Where would you like to install the fullinstance1 instance of TimesTen? [  
/home/ttuser ] **/scratch/ttuser**

Creating instance in /scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1 ...

INFO: Mapping files from the installation to /scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1/install

NOTE: If you are configuring TimesTen for use with Oracle Clusterware, the daemon port number must be the same across all TimesTen installations managed within the same Oracle Clusterware cluster.

NOTE: All installations that replicate to each other must use the same daemon port number that is set at installation time. The daemon port number can be verified by running 'ttVersion'.

The default port number is 6624.

Do you want to use the default port number for the TimesTen daemon? [ yes ]  
The daemon will run on the default port number (6624).

In order to use the 'TimesTen Application-Tier Database Cache' feature in any databases created within this installation, you must set a value for the TNS\_ADMIN environment variable. It can be left blank, and a value can be supplied later using <install\_dir>/bin/ttInstanceModify.

Please enter a value for TNS\_ADMIN (s=skip)? [ ] **s**

What is the TCP/IP port number that you want the TimesTen Server to listen on? [ 6625 ]

Would you like to use TimesTen Replication with Oracle Clusterware? [ no ]

NOTE: The TimesTen daemon startup/shutdown scripts have not been installed.

The startup script is located here :

```
'/scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1/startup/tt_fullinstance1'
```

Run the 'setuproot' script :

```
/scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1/bin/setuproot -install
```

This will move the TimesTen startup script into its appropriate location.

The 18.1 Release Notes are located here :

```
'/installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/README.html'
```

Starting the daemon ...

TimesTen Daemon (PID: 20396, port: 6624) startup OK.

## Create a TimesTen client instance

A TimesTen client instance can be used to connect to a database in either TimesTen Scaleout or in TimesTen Classic.



This section provides an example of creating a client instance. See [Chapter 4, "Client-only Installations and Instances"](#) for detailed information about client-only installations and instance, including multiple examples.

**Example 2–2 `ttInstanceCreate -clientonly`: Create a client instance**

Navigate to the `installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin` area and run the `ttInstanceCreate` utility, specifying the `-clientonly` option. User input is shown in bold.

```
% installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin/ttInstanceCreate -clientonly
```

NOTE: Each TimesTen instance is identified by a unique name.

The instance name must be a non-null alphanumeric string, not longer than 255 characters.

```
Please choose an instance name for this installation? [ tt181 ] clientinstance1
Instance name will be 'clientinstance1'.
Is this correct? [ yes ]
Where would you like to install the clientinstance1 instance of TimesTen?
[ /home/ttuser ] /scratch/ttuser
Creating instance in /scratch/ttuser/clientinstance1 ...
INFO: Mapping files from the installation to
/scratch/ttuser/clientinstance1/install
```

In order to use the 'TimesTen Application-Tier Database Cache' feature in any databases created within this installation, you must set a value for the `TNS_ADMIN` environment variable. It can be left blank, and a value can be supplied later using `<install_dir>/bin/ttInstanceModify`.

```
Please enter a value for TNS_ADMIN (s=skip)? [ ] s
The 18.1 Release Notes are located here :
' /installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/README.html '
```

## Review the instance home directory and subdirectories

You can review the instance home directory and subdirectories for informational purposes. When you create an instance, each instance includes these subdirectories under `$TIMESTEN_HOME` (Not all of the subdirectories are included in this list):

- `bin`: TimesTen utilities and executables tailored and specific to the instance  
This includes `ttenv.sh` (or `ttenv.csh`), which sets environment variables appropriately for the TimesTen environment for your session, and `setuproot.sh`, which can be run as root to cause data instances to be automatically started whenever the operating system reboots.  
Note that `ttenv` also puts the `bin` directory in your path.
- `conf`: Contains the `timesten.conf` file, which is the TimesTen instance configuration file
- `diag`: Diagnostic output, including the daemon log and error log
- `info`: Working directory of the TimesTen daemon, containing persistent state about the TimesTen instance
- `install`: Symbolic link referencing the installation associated with this instance.
- `plsql`: Contains this subdirectory:



- utl\_file\_dir: The only directory that can be read from or written to by PL/SQL blocks using the UTL\_FILE package
- startup: Contains a script that can be added to /etc/init.d to cause the instance to be automatically started at system startup and stopped at system shutdown.

---

**Note:** A client-only instance does not have a startup directory.

---

## Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Additional features

The previous section covered the basics of creating a TimesTen full or client instance using the `ttInstanceCreate` command line. This section discusses additional features and modes of operation. In these cases, you run the `ttInstanceCreate` utility from the `installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin` directory. (The exception is [Start an instance automatically at system startup](#), in which you do not run `ttInstanceCreate`.)

- [Create an instance by specifying options on the command line](#)
- [Create an instance interactively with the -record option](#)
- [Create an instance from information provided in a batch file](#)
- [Create an instance interactively for Oracle Clusterware](#)
- [Start an instance automatically at system startup](#)

### Create an instance by specifying options on the command line

This example runs the `ttInstanceCreate` utility and specifies the name, the location, and the daemon port number on the command line. (The name of the directory specified in the `-location` option must exist prior to running the `ttInstanceCreate` utility.) See "ttInstanceCreate" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for the supported options.

#### **Example 2–3** *ttInstanceCreate: Specify options on command line*

```
% installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin/ttInstanceCreate -name fullinstance1 -location
/scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1 -daemonport 6824
Creating instance in /scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1 ...
INFO: Mapping files from the installation to
/scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1/install
```

NOTE: The TimesTen daemon startup/shutdown scripts have not been installed.

The startup script is located here :

```
'/scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1/startup/tt_fullinstance1'
```

Run the 'setuproot' script :

```
/scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1/bin/setuproot -install
```

This will move the TimesTen startup script into its appropriate location.

The 18.1 Release Notes are located here :

```
'/installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/README.html'
```

### Create an instance interactively with the -record option

When creating an instance interactively, you can use the `-record` option to record the interactive prompts and responses into a batch file, which you can then use as a template for creating additional instances in batch mode. See ["Create an instance from](#)



[information provided in a batch file](#)" on page 2-10 for details.

**Example 2-4 *ttInstanceCreate: Record option***

```
% installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin/ttInstanceCreate -record
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances/instancecreatebatch
```

The batch file that is created, `instancecreatebatch`, contains this input for `ttInstanceCreate`:

```
Please choose an instance name for this installation:ttuserlinstanceint
Is this correct:y
Where would you like to install the ttuserlinstanceint instance of
TimesTen:/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances
Please enter a unique port number for the TimesTen daemon (<CR>=list):27100
Please enter a value for TNS_ADMIN (s=skip):s
What is the TCP/IP port number that you want the TimesTen Server to listen
on:27101
Would you like to use TimesTen Replication with Oracle Clusterware:n
```

## Create an instance from information provided in a batch file

You can use the `ttInstanceCreate -batch` option to use a batch file with instructions for creation of an instance.

Here is a sample batch file. You created such a file by running `ttInstanceCreate` with the `-record` option. See ["Create an instance interactively with the -record option"](#) on page 2-9 for information.

**Example 2-5 *ttInstanceCreate: Batch file***

The example first uses a sample batch file that was created with the `-record` option. It then uses this sample batch file (`instancecreatebatch`) to create the instance.

```
Please choose an instance name for this installation:ttuserlinstancebat
Is this correct:y
Where would you like to install the ttuserlinstancebat instance of
TimesTen:/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances
Please enter a unique port number for the TimesTen daemon (<CR>=list):29100
Please enter a value for TNS_ADMIN (s=skip):s
What is the TCP/IP port number that you want the TimesTen Server to listen
on:29101
Would you like to use TimesTen Replication with Oracle Clusterware:n
```

Then to create the instance:

```
% installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin/ttInstanceCreate -batch
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances/instancecreatebatch
```

This results in the following output from `ttInstanceCreate`:

```
NOTE: Each TimesTen instance is identified by a unique name.
      The instance name must be a non-null alphanumeric string, not longer
      than 255 characters.
```

```
Instance name will be 'ttuserlinstancebat'.
Creating instance in /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances/ttuserlinstancebat ...
TCP port 6624 is in use!
```

```
NOTE: If you are configuring TimesTen for use with Oracle Clusterware, the
      daemon port number must be the same across all TimesTen installations
      managed within the same Oracle Clusterware cluster.
```



\*\* The default daemon port (6624) is already in use or within a range of 8 ports of an existing TimesTen instance. You must assign a unique daemon port number for this instance. This installer will not allow you to assign another instance a port number within a range of 8 ports of the port you assign below.

NOTE: All installations that replicate to each other must use the same daemon port number that is set at installation time. The daemon port number can be verified by running 'ttVersion'.

INFO: installation group ownership (ttVersion) is 'timesten'

In order to use the 'TimesTen Application-Tier Database Cache' feature in any databases created within this installation, you must set a value for the TNS\_ADMIN environment variable. It can be left blank, and a value can be supplied later using <install\_dir>/bin/ttInstanceModify.

NOTE: The TimesTen daemon startup/shutdown scripts have not been installed.

The startup script is located here :

```
'/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances/ttuserlinstancebat/startup/tt_ttuserlinstancebat'
```

Run the 'setuproot' script :

```
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances/ttuserlinstancebat/bin/setuproot -install
```

This will move the TimesTen startup script into its appropriate location.

The 18.1.4.1 Release Notes are located here :

```
'/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/fullinstall/tt18.1.4.1.0/README.html'
```

Starting the daemon ...

TimesTen Daemon (PID: 7725, port: 29100) startup OK.

## Create an instance interactively for Oracle Clusterware

You can run the ttInstanceCreate utility interactively to create an instance and enable TimesTen Replication with Oracle Clusterware.

When prompted for the path to the Oracle Clusterware installation, you can either provide it or skip it. If you skip it, you can specify the path later using the ttInstanceModify -crs option. See ["Change the Oracle Clusterware configuration for an instance"](#) on page 2-17 for information.

This example provides the path to the Oracle Cluster installation as /u01/app/crs\_releasedir/grid, where crs\_releasedir is a variable for the CRS release (for example, if the CRS release is 18.3.0, you could substitute, 18.3.0, such that the path would be /u01/app/18.3.0/grid).

There must be a valid Oracle Clusterware installation in the specified directory.

In this example, either the values entered or the defaults chosen are shown in bold.

### Example 2-6 ttInstanceCreate: Illustrate CRS

```
% installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin/ttInstanceCreate
```

NOTE: Each TimesTen instance is identified by a unique name.

The instance name must be a non-null alphanumeric string, not longer than 255 characters.

```
Please choose an instance name for this installation? [ tt181 ] crsinstance
```



```
Instance name will be 'crsinstance'.
Is this correct? [ yes ] yes
Where would you like to install the crsinstance instance of TimesTen?
[ /home/oracle ] /u02/ttinstances
Creating instance in /u02/ttinstances/crsinstance ...

NOTE: If you are configuring TimesTen for use with Oracle Clusterware, the
      daemon port number must be the same across all TimesTen installations
      managed within the same Oracle Clusterware cluster.

NOTE: All installations that replicate to each other must use the same daemon
      port number that is set at installation time. The daemon port number can
      be verified by running 'ttVersion'.

The default port number is 6624.

Do you want to use the default port number for the TimesTen daemon? [ yes ]
The daemon will run on the default port number (6624).
INFO: installation group ownership (ttVersion) is 'oinstall'

In order to use the 'TimesTen Application-Tier Database Cache' feature in any
databases created within this installation, you must set a value for the TNS_ADMIN
environment variable. It can be left blank, and a value can be supplied later
using <install_dir>/bin/ttInstanceModify.

Please enter a value for TNS_ADMIN (s=skip)? [ ] s
What is the TCP/IP port number that you want the TimesTen Server to listen on?
[ 6625 ]

Would you like to use TimesTen Replication with Oracle Clusterware? [ no ] yes

A Clusterware installation was detected in /u01/app/crs_releasedir/grid

Please provide the path to the Oracle Clusterware installation on this machine
(s=skip)? [ /u01/app/crs_releasedir/grid ]

NOTE: The TimesTen Clusterware agent port must be the same on all nodes
      of the cluster. Please refer to the TimesTen documentation for
      additional information.

Please enter a port number for the TimesTen Clusterware agent? [ 3754 ]

Executing '/u01/app/crs_releasedir/grid/bin/olsnodes' ...
Oracle Clusterware is currently configured on the following nodes :

1. tthost1
2. tthost2

NOTE: By default, all of the nodes listed above will be added to the TimesTen
      Replication with Oracle Clusterware configuration. You can also
      specify your own list of nodes based on the list above.

Would you like to specify a node list for TimesTen Replication with Oracle
Clusterware? [ no ]

NOTE: The TimesTen daemon startup/shutdown scripts have not been installed.

The startup script is located here :
      '/u02/ttinstances/crsinstance/startup/tt_crsinstance'
```



```
Run the 'setuproot' script :
    /u02/ttinstances/crsinstance/bin/setuproot -install
This will move the TimesTen startup script into its appropriate location.
```

```
The 18.1.4.1 Release Notes are located here :
    '/u02/tt18.1.4.1.0/README.html'
```

```
Starting the daemon ...
TimesTen Daemon (PID: 11839, port: 6624) startup OK.
```

---

**Note:** The Oracle Clusterware installation was detected by TimesTen. The location merely had to be confirmed, not entered.

---

## Start an instance automatically at system startup

The `ttInstanceCreate` utility creates a set of scripts that can be added to the `/etc/init.d` directory so that the TimesTen daemon for the instance starts automatically each time the system boots and shuts down automatically each time the system shuts down.

To accomplish this, the root user must run the TimesTen `setuproot` script, located in the `timesten_home/bin` directory, with the `-install` option.

Recall that there is information about this in the `ttInstanceCreate` output when it creates an instance. For example, for an instance named `myinstance`:

NOTE: The TimesTen daemon startup/shutdown scripts have not been installed.

```
The startup script is located here :
    '/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances/myinstance/startup/tt_myinstance'
```

```
Run the 'setuproot' script :
    /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances/myinstance/bin/setuproot -install
This will move the TimesTen startup script into its appropriate location.
```

The `setuproot` command operates according to the current setting of the `TIMESTEN_HOME` environment variable, which indicates the instance home directory.

### **Example 2-7 `ttInstanceCreate`: Start an instance automatically at system startup**

In this example, `timesten_home/bin` is the current directory of the root user:

```
# echo $TIMESTEN_HOME
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances/myinstance
# $TIMESTEN_HOME/bin/setuproot -install
Would you like to install the TimesTen daemon startup scripts into /etc/init.d?
[ yes ]
Copying /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances/myinstance/startup/tt_myinstance to
/etc/init.d

Successfully installed the following scripts :
/etc/init.d/tt_myinstance
/etc/rc.d/rc0.d/K45tt_myinstance
/etc/rc.d/rc1.d/K45tt_myinstance
/etc/rc.d/rc2.d/S90tt_myinstance
/etc/rc.d/rc3.d/S90tt_myinstance
/etc/rc.d/rc5.d/S90tt_myinstance
/etc/rc.d/rc6.d/K45tt_myinstance
```



Before you destroy the instance, root should run `setuproot -uninstall`.

```
# $TIMESTEN_HOME/bin/setuproot -uninstall
Would you like to uninstall the TimesTen daemon startup scripts in /etc/init.d?
[ yes ]

Successfully deleted the following scripts :
/etc/rc.d/rc0.d/K45tt_myinstance
/etc/rc.d/rc1.d/K45tt_myinstance
/etc/rc.d/rc2.d/S90tt_myinstance
/etc/rc.d/rc3.d/S90tt_myinstance
/etc/rc.d/rc5.d/S90tt_myinstance
/etc/rc.d/rc6.d/K45tt_myinstance
/etc/init.d/tt_myinstance
```

---

---

**Notes:** If you do not run `setuproot -uninstall` before you destroy the instance, you must manually delete the files that were placed by `setuproot -install`.

---

---

## Modifying an instance on Linux/UNIX

These sections discuss how to modify instances:

- [The ttInstanceModify utility](#)
- [Modify an instance from information provided interactively](#)
- [Change the daemon port for an instance](#)
- [Set or change the path to tnsnames.ora for an instance](#)
- [Change the Oracle Clusterware configuration for an instance](#)
- [Associate an instance with a different installation \(upgrade or downgrade\)](#)

### The ttInstanceModify utility

The `ttInstanceModify` utility modifies the attributes of an instance. The instance that is modified is the instance that the `$TIMESTEN_HOME` environment variable references. Run the `ttInstanceModify` utility from the `$TIMESTEN_HOME/bin` directory.

For a full instance, you can modify all of these attributes. For a client-only instance, you can only modify the installation with which the instance is associated (`-install` option):

- TimesTen daemon port
- TimesTen Server port for client/server
- TNS\_ADMIN location for `tnsnames.ora`
- Oracle Clusterware configuration
- TimesTen installation with which the instance is associated

The utility then updates the `timesten.conf` file accordingly.

---

---

**Note:** The instance administrator cannot be modified.

---

---



Run the `ttInstanceModify` with the `-help` option to list the available options. See "ttInstanceModify" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for detailed descriptions.

## Modify an instance from information provided interactively

You can run `ttInstanceModify` interactively if you do not specify any command-line options. In this case, the utility asks one by one if you want to change any of the supported options.

### Example 2–8 `ttInstanceModify`: Run interactively

This example sets a new daemon port and server port. The values entered, or defaults chosen, are shown in bold:

```
% $TIMESTEN_HOME/bin/ttInstanceModify
```

```
Instance Info
-----
```

```
Name:          myttinstance
Version:       18.1.4.1.0
Location:      /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances/myttinstance
Installation:  /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/fullinstall/tt18.1.4.1.0
Daemon Port:   28000
Server Port:   28001
```

```
Would you like to change the installation that this instance points to? [ no ]
```

```
The daemon for instance 'myttinstance' is currently configured to use port 28000.
Would you like to change this port? [ no ] yes
```

```
NOTE: If you are configuring TimesTen for use with Oracle Clusterware, the
       daemon port number must be the same across all TimesTen installations
       managed within the same Oracle Clusterware cluster.
```

```
Please enter a unique port number for the TimesTen daemon (<CR>=list)? [ ] 28050
Are you sure you want to change the daemon port number from 28000 to 28050?
[ yes ]
```

```
The server for instance 'myttinstance' is currently configured to use port 28001.
Would you like to change this port? [ no ] yes
Please enter a unique port number for the TimesTen server (<CR>=list)? [ ] 28060
Are you sure you want to change the server port number from 28001 to 28060?
[ yes ]
```

```
TNS_ADMIN for the instance 'myttinstance' is currently not set.
Would you like to change TNS_ADMIN for this instance? [ no ]
Would you like to configure TimesTen Replication with Oracle Clusterware? [ no ]
NOTE: The daemon will be stopped before changing port numbers.
Would you like to proceed with modifying the instance? [ yes ]
ttDaemonAdmin: daemon is not running
Changing the daemon port number ...
The daemon will now run on port 28050 ...
Changing the server port number ...
The server will now run on port 28060 ...
```

```
NOTE: You may need to modify your sys.ttconnect.ini file to
       reflect the new server port. The sys.ttconnect.ini file is usually
       located in your instance's conf directory, $TIMESTEN_HOME/conf.
```



```
Restarting the daemon ...
ttDaemonAdmin: daemon is not running
TimesTen Daemon (PID: 3072, port: 28050) startup OK.
```

The timesten.conf file is updated accordingly:

```
# TimesTen Instance Configuration File
...
daemon_port=28050
server_port=28060
...
```

---

---

**Note:** In interactive mode, the daemon is restarted automatically if you set the daemon port or server port, and you are prompted to restart the daemon if you set TNS\_ADMIN.

---

---

## Change the daemon port for an instance

This example illustrates how to change the daemon port for an instance.

### **Example 2–9** *ttInstanceModify: Modify the port number for the full instance*

This example first runs the Linux/UNIX echo command to display the instance in which `$TIMESTEN_HOME` references. It then reviews the `$TIMESTEN_HOME/conf/timesten.conf` file to display the current port number. It then runs `ttInstanceModify` to change the port number to 6524. As a final step, the example shows the port number has been changed in the `$TIMESTEN_HOME/conf/timesten.conf` file.

```
% cat $TIMESTEN_HOME/conf/timesten.conf
# TimesTen Instance Configuration File
# Created by ttInstanceCreate
# Commented values are default values
hostname=host1
timesten_release=18.1
instance_name=fullinstance1
daemon_port=6624
server_port=6625
admin_user=myadminuser
admin_uid=4738
group_name=timesten
instance_guid=9EEF0277-21C0-45F1-AB63-F0C5F48B6FE0
verbose=1
```

Run `ttInstanceModify` to change the port number to 6524.

```
% $TIMESTEN_HOME/bin/ttInstanceModify -port 6524
The daemon will now run on port 6524 ...
You must restart the daemon for these changes to take effect.
```

Review the `$TIMESTEN_HOME/conf/timesten.conf` file to ensure the port number is changed.

```
% cat $TIMESTEN_HOME/conf/timesten.conf
# TimesTen Instance Configuration File
# Created by ttInstanceCreate
# Commented values are default values
hostname=host1
timesten_release=18.1
```



```
instance_name=fullinstance1
daemon_port=6524
server_port=6625
admin_user=myadminuser
admin_uid=4738
group_name=timesten
instance_guid=9D37C711-DF86-4007-A959-2AB52DA46035
verbose=1
```

### Restart the daemon

```
% ttDaemonAdmin -start
TimesTen Daemon (PID: 11635, port: 6524) startup OK.
```

## Set or change the path to tnsnames.ora for an instance

You can use the `ttInstanceModify` utility with the `-tnsadmin` option to set or change the path to the `tnsnames.ora` file. Specify the full path to the directory where the file is located. This is relevant for an application using TimesTen Cache, OCI, Pro\*C/C++, or ODP.NET. For TimesTen Cache, this is for access to the Oracle Database. For TimesTen OCI, Pro\*C/C++, and

To ensure that the `TNS_ADMIN` setting is read by TimesTen as well as by user applications, also set the `TNS_ADMIN` environment variable.

### Example 2–10 *ttInstanceModify: Set or change the tnsnames.ora path*

This example shows use of the option, where the current directory is `timesten_home`:

```
% $TIMESTEN_HOME/bin/ttInstanceModify -tnsadmin
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances/ttuserlinstancelatest/instantclient
The value for TNS_ADMIN in
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances/ttuserlinstancelatest/conf/timesten.conf
was changed to /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances/ttuserlinstancelatest/instantclient
```

Before you ran `ttInstanceModify`, the `$TIMESTEN_HOME/conf/timesten.conf` file had no value for `tns_admin`:

```
# TimesTen Instance Configuration File
...
tns_admin=
...
```

After running `ttInstanceModify` with the `-tnsadmin` option, the `$TIMESTEN_HOME/conf/timesten.conf` file is updated:

```
# TimesTen Instance Configuration File
...
tns_admin=/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances/ttuserlinstancelatest/instantclient
...
```

## Change the Oracle Clusterware configuration for an instance

After creating an instance, you can use the `ttInstanceModify -crs` option to change the TimesTen configuration to use Oracle Clusterware for TimesTen Replication and specify the full path to the Oracle Clusterware installation. As shown in the example, there is a prompt to confirm whether you want to configure TimesTen Replication with Oracle Clusterware and to enter or confirm the directory path to the installation. There must be a valid Oracle Clusterware installation in the specified directory.



**Example 2-11 ttInstanceModify: Change the Oracle clusterware configuration**

In this example, the current directory is *timesten\_home*. User entries or defaults that are chosen are shown in bold.

This example provides the path to the Oracle Cluster installation as `/u01/app/crs_releasedir/grid`, where *crs\_releasedir* is a variable for the CRS release (for example, if the CRS release is 18.3.0, you could substitute, 18.3.0, such that the path would be `/u01/app/18.3.0/grid`).

```
% $Timesten_HOME/bin/ttInstanceModify -crs
Would you like to configure TimesTen Replication with Oracle Clusterware? [ no ]
yes
```

A Clusterware installation was detected in `/u01/app/crs_releasedir/grid`

Please provide the path to the Oracle Clusterware installation on this machine  
(a=abort)?

```
[ /u01/app/crs_releasedir/grid ]
```

NOTE: The daemon port number must be the same across all TimesTen installations  
part of the this Clusterware configuration.

Please enter a port number for the TimesTen Clusterware agent? [ **31006** ]

Executing '`/u01/app/crs_releasedir/grid/bin/olsnodes`' ...

Oracle Clusterware is currently configured on the following nodes :

1. tthost1
2. tthost2

NOTE: By default, all of the nodes listed above will be added to the TimesTen  
Replication with Oracle Clusterware configuration. You can also  
specify your own list of nodes based on the list above.

Would you like to specify a node list for TimesTen Replication with Oracle  
Clusterware? [ **no** ]

INFO: Modifying `/u02/ttinstances/myinstance/conf/cluster.oracle.ini` ...

Do you want to restart the daemon using the new configuration? [ **yes** ]

Restarting the daemon ...

ttDaemonAdmin: daemon is not running

TimesTen Daemon (PID: 30345, port: 31000) startup OK.

TimesTen Replication with Oracle Clusterware has been configured.

NOTE: Please run `ttInstanceModify` for all other TimesTen instances which are  
part of the this Clusterware configuration.

---

---

**Note:** The Oracle Clusterware installation was detected by TimesTen.  
The location merely had to be confirmed, not entered.

---

---

## Associate an instance with a different installation (upgrade or downgrade)

You can use the `ttInstanceModify -install` option to associate the instance with a different TimesTen installation. This is typically used to upgrade the instance to a new maintenance or patch release. It *cannot* be used to upgrade to a new major release (such as going from 11.2.2 to 18.1).



**Example 2-12 *ttInstanceModify*: Associate an instance with a different installation**

The example upgrades from the `ttinstall` installation to the `ttinstalllatest` installation. The current directory is `timesten_home` for the `ttuser1instance` instance.

Optional: Before running `$Timesten_HOME/bin/ttInstanceModify`, you can review the `timesten_home/install` directories and files to gain an understanding of the symbolic links that are defined.

Navigate to the `timesten_home/install` directory and run the Linux `ls -l` command to list the directories and the files within this directory. Note that symbolic links to the installation directory are defined for most of the files and the directories within this `timesten_home/install` directory. (In this example, `swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstall/tt18.1.3.5.0` is the installation directory.)

```
% cd timesten_home/install
% ls -l
...
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 56 Jun 28 11:13 3rdparty ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstall/tt18.1.3.5.0/3rdparty
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 52 Jun 28 11:13 PERL ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstall/tt18.1.3.5.0/PERL
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 59 Jun 28 11:13 README.html ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstall/tt18.1.3.5.0/README.html
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 51 Jun 28 11:13 bin ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstall/tt18.1.3.5.0/bin
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 52 Jun 28 11:13 grid ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstall/tt18.1.3.5.0/grid
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 55 Jun 28 11:13 include ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstall/tt18.1.3.5.0/include
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 52 Jun 28 11:13 info ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstall/tt18.1.3.5.0/info
drwxr-x--- 2 ttuser1 timesten 4096 Jun 28 11:13 lib
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 55 Jun 28 11:13 network ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstall/tt18.1.3.5.0/network
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 51 Jun 28 11:13 nls ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstall/tt18.1.3.5.0/nls
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 61 Jun 28 11:13 oraclescripts ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstall/tt18.1.3.5.0/oraclescripts
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 53 Jun 28 11:13 plsql ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstall/tt18.1.3.5.0/plsql
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 55 Jun 28 11:13 startup ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstall/tt18.1.3.5.0/startup
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 55 Jun 28 11:13 support ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstall/tt18.1.3.5.0/support
drwxr-x--- 3 ttuser1 timesten 4096 Jun 28 11:13 ttoracle_home
```

Now run `$Timesten_HOME/bin/ttInstanceModify -install` to associate the `ttuser1instance` instance with the new installation (`/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0`, in this example).

```
% $Timesten_HOME/bin/ttInstanceModify
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0
```

```
Instance Info (UPDATED)
-----
```

```
Name:          ttuser1instance
Version:       18.1.4.1.0
```



```
Location:      /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances/ttuser1instance
Installation:  /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0
Daemon Port:   21000
Server Port:   21001
```

The instance ttuser1instance now points to the installation in  
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0

After running ttInstanceModify, note the symbolic links within the \$TIMESTEN\_HOME/install directory point to the new installation directory.

```
% cd $TIMESTEN_HOME/install
% ls -l
...
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 55 Jun 28 13:07 3rdparty ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0/3rdparty
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 51 Jun 28 13:07 PERL ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0/PERL
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 58 Jun 28 13:07 README.html ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0/README.html
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 50 Jun 28 13:07 bin ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 51 Jun 28 13:07 grid ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0/grid
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 54 Jun 28 13:07 include ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0/include
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 51 Jun 28 13:07 info ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0/info
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 57 Jun 28 13:07 kubernetes ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0/kubernetes
drwxrwxr-x 2 ttuser1 timesten 4096 Jun 28 13:07 lib
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 54 Jun 28 13:07 network ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0/network
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 50 Jun 28 13:07 nls ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0/nls
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 60 Jun 28 13:07 oraclescripts ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0/oraclescripts
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 52 Jun 28 13:07 plsqr ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0/plsqr
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 54 Jun 28 13:07 startup ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0/startup
lrwxrwxrwx 1 ttuser1 timesten 54 Jun 28 13:07 support ->
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0/support
drwxrwxr-x 3 ttuser1 timesten 4096 Jun 28 13:07 ttoracle_home
```

## Destroying an instance on Linux/UNIX

These sections discuss how to destroy an instance using the ttInstanceDestroy utility:

- [The ttInstanceDestroy utility](#)
- [Destroy an instance from information provided interactively](#)

### The ttInstanceDestroy utility

The ttInstanceDestroy utility destroys an existing instance. The instance that will be destroyed is based on the current setting of the TIMESTEN\_HOME environment variable, which indicates the instance home directory. Run the ttInstanceDestroy utility that is



located in the `bin` directory of the associated installation. (For example, `installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin`.)

Only the instance administrator (the user who created the instance) can destroy the instance.

---

---

**Note:** There can be no existing connections to databases associated with the instance you are destroying.

---

---

Run the `ttInstanceDestroy` utility with the `-help` option to list the available options. See "ttInstanceDestroy" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for detailed descriptions.

---

---

**Note:** The `-force` option completes the operation without prompting for confirmation.

---

---

The `ttInstanceDestroy` utility completes these steps:

- Provides a reminder that if the TimesTen startup scripts for the instance were installed (by `root`), then they should be uninstalled (also by `root`) before the instance is destroyed.

This refers to the `setuproot -install` and `setuproot -uninstall` commands. See ["Start an instance automatically at system startup"](#) on page 2-13 for information.

- Asks for confirmation to destroy the instance (unless `-force` is specified).
- Frees up the ports assigned to the instance.

## Destroy an instance from information provided interactively

Use the `ttInstanceDestroy` utility to destroy the instance interactively. Run the utility from the `installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin` directory (the installation directory for the instance). Recall that the instance home directory (`timesten_home`) contains a subdirectory (`/install`) that is a symbolic link to the top-level directory of the instance's associated installation. See ["Instance home"](#) on page 1-5 for information.

### Example 2-13 ttInstanceDestroy: Destroy an instance

```
% installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin/ttInstanceDestroy

** WARNING **

The uninstallation has been executed by a non-root user.
If the TimesTen daemon startup scripts were installed,
you must run $Timesten_Home/bin/setuproot -uninstall
to remove them. If you proceed with this uninstallation, you
will have to remove the startup scripts manually.

** WARNING **

All files in the directory:

/scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1

will be removed, including any file that you or other users
may have created.
```



```
Are you sure you want to completely remove this instance? [ yes ] yes
Installation will remove all the files from /scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1.
Do you want to continue? [ yes ]
```

NOTE: /scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1/info contains information related to the data store that have been created with this release. If you remove /scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1/info you will no longer be able to access your data stores, nor would you be able to restore nor migrate your data.

NOTE: /scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1/conf contains information related to the instance configuration.  
/scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1 Removed  
The TimesTen instance fullinstance1 has been destroyed.

## Copying an installation on Linux/UNIX

You can copy an installation to another host by copying the installation ZIP file from the source host to the target host and unzip it on that host. You can also use any suitable mechanism, such as the ZIP utility, to bundle an installation on the source host and then extract it into another location or onto another host. This might be useful, for example, if the original TimesTen distribution is not conveniently available. The copied installation is valid as long as the file permissions are maintained appropriately.

This example uses the ZIP utility to copy an installation between hosts:

1. On the originating host, from the installation directory (the directory that the installation was extracted into), create a ZIP file containing the installation (the top-level tt18.1.4.1.0 directory and its contents).

```
% zip my181410install.zip tt18.1.4.1.0
```

2. Transport the ZIP file to the target host.
3. On the target host, from the directory above the desired location of the installation, extract the ZIP file:

```
% unzip my181410install.zip
```

This will create the tt18.1.4.1.0 directory and extract the installation there.

On the target host, optionally run ttInstallationCheck to verify the new copy of the installation.

From the directory you copied the installation into:

```
% installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin/ttInstallationCheck
This installation has been verified.
```

## Deleting an installation on Linux/UNIX

This section describes how to delete an installation.

### Uninstall TimesTen

To uninstall, the user who installed TimesTen (unzipped the distribution) performs these steps:



1. Ensures that there are no TimesTen instances, databases or important files located under the TimesTen installation.
2. Ensures that no TimesTen instances use the installation. (There is no automated way to do this, as TimesTen does not maintain any inventory of TimesTen installations or instances.)

If there are instances that use the installation, then before the installation is deleted, the instances must be either modified to point to a different installation or deleted. See ["Associate an instance with a different installation \(upgrade or downgrade\)"](#) on page 2-18 for details.

3. Grants write permission to the installation, such as through the `chmod -R` command. For example, from the installation directory where a TimesTen 18.1.4.1.0 installation was extracted:
 

```
% chmod -R 750 installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0
```
4. Deletes the `tt18.1.4.1.0` directory and all files and subdirectories that it contains, such as through the `rm -rf` command. From the installation directory:
 

```
% rm -rf installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0
```

5. If the installation directory is empty, optionally deletes it.

## Complete example for installing and uninstalling TimesTen Classic

The first three steps illustrate the installation process for a full installation and full instance. The remaining steps are optional and are provided for information.

1. [Create the full installation](#)
2. [Create the full instance](#)
3. [Source the environment variables](#)
4. [Run the ttStatus utility](#)
5. [Create and connect to the database](#)
6. [Run ttStatus to show connections](#)
7. [Modify the full instance](#)
8. [Destroy the full instance](#)
9. [Delete the installation](#)

### Create the full installation

This example creates a full installation from the `timesten181410.server.linux8664.zip` distribution.

The operating system user that you designated as the instance administrator first creates the installation by downloading the TimesTen distribution on the host that will contain the instance. For example, download `timesten18.1.4.1.0.server.linux8664.zip`.

This example then shows the steps to perform once the instance administrator downloads the distribution. See ["Creating an installation on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-2 for more information.



**Example 2-14 Create a full installation**

This example creates the `installation1` installation directory and unzips the distribution into that directory.

```
% mkdir installation1
% cd installation1
% unzip /timesten181410.server.linux8664.zip
[...UNZIP OUTPUT...]
```

**Create the full instance**

Run the `ttInstanceCreate` utility interactively to create a full instance from the installation in `/installation1`. The `/installation1` directory is referred to as `/installation_dir`. See ["Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics"](#) on page 2-6 for information.

**Example 2-15 ttInstanceCreate: Create the full instance interactively**

Navigate to the `/bin` area of the installation directory and run the `ttInstanceCreate` utility located in that directory. The `ttInstanceCreate` utility must be run from the installation directory. User input is shown in bold.

```
% installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin/ttInstanceCreate
```

NOTE: Each TimesTen instance is identified by a unique name.

The instance name must be a non-null alphanumeric string, not longer than 255 characters.

```
Please choose an instance name for this installation? [ tt181 ] fullinstance1
Instance name will be 'fullinstance1'.
```

```
Is this correct? [ yes ]
```

```
Where would you like to install the fullinstance1 instance of TimesTen? [
/home/ttuser ] /scratch/ttuser
```

```
Creating instance in /scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1 ...
```

```
INFO: Mapping files from the installation to /scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1/install
```

NOTE: If you are configuring TimesTen for use with Oracle Clusterware, the daemon port number must be the same across all TimesTen installations managed within the same Oracle Clusterware cluster.

NOTE: All installations that replicate to each other must use the same daemon port number that is set at installation time. The daemon port number can be verified by running `'ttVersion'`.

The default port number is 6624.

```
Do you want to use the default port number for the TimesTen daemon? [ yes ]
The daemon will run on the default port number (6624).
```

In order to use the 'TimesTen Application-Tier Database Cache' feature in any databases created within this installation, you must set a value for the `TNS_ADMIN` environment variable. It can be left blank, and a value can be supplied later using `<install_dir>/bin/ttInstanceModify`.

```
Please enter a value for TNS_ADMIN (s=skip)? [ ] s
```

```
What is the TCP/IP port number that you want the TimesTen Server to listen on? [
6625 ]
```

```
Would you like to use TimesTen Replication with Oracle Clusterware? [ no ]
```



NOTE: The TimesTen daemon startup/shutdown scripts have not been installed.

The startup script is located here :

```
'/scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1/startup/tt_fullinstance1'
```

Run the 'setuproot' script :

```
/scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1/bin/setuproot -install
```

This will move the TimesTen startup script into its appropriate location.

The 18.1 Release Notes are located here :

```
'/installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/README.html'
```

Starting the daemon ...

TimesTen Daemon (PID: 20396, port: 6624) startup OK.

## Source the environment variables

You must set the environment variables to make use of TimesTen. In particular, ensure `TIMESTEN_HOME` is set. See ["Setting environment variables for TimesTen"](#) on page 1-18 for information.

### **Example 2-16 Source the environment variables for full instance**

Navigate to the `/bin` area of the instance directory (instance home) and source the `ttenv` script. This example uses `ttenv.csh`.

```
% source /scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1/bin/ttenv.csh
[...ttenv.csh output...]
```

Run the Linux/UNIX `printenv` command to verify the `TIMESTEN_HOME` variable is set.

```
% printenv TIMESTEN_HOME
/scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1
```

## Run the ttStatus utility

You can optionally run the `ttStatus` utility to verify the daemon is running. See `"ttStatus"` in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for information on this utility.

### **Example 2-17 Run the ttStatus utility to verify the daemon is running for the instance**

```
% ttStatus
TimesTen status report...
Daemon pid 20396 port 6624 instance fullinstance1
TimesTen server pid 20403 started on port 6625
-----
-----
Accessible by group g900
End of report
```

## Create and connect to the database

This example first defines the `database1` DSN in the `$TIMESTEN_HOME/conf/sys.odbc.ini` file. The example then uses the `ttIsql` utility to create and connect to `database1`. For information on DSNs, see `"Specifying Data Source Names to identify TimesTen databases"` in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.



**Example 2–18 Create and connect to the database in the full instance**

This example first uses the Linux vi editor to modify the `$TIMESTEN_HOME/conf/sys.odbci.ini` file to add the database1 DSN. Connection attributes are specified for the database1 DSN. See "Connection Attributes" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for information on the required and the optional connection attributes. The example then runs the `ttIsql` utility to create and connect to the database1 DSN. As a final step, the example runs a simple query.

```
% vi $TIMESTEN_HOME/conf/sys.odbci.ini
```

```
[database1]
DataStore=/disk1/databases/database1
LogDir=/disk2/logs
DatabaseCharacterSet=AL32UTF8
PermSize=1280
TempSize=640
LogBufMB=1024
```

After saving the `sys.odbci.ini` file and exiting from the vi editor, run the `ttIsql` utility to create the database and connect to the database1 DSN. (A database is created when the instance administrator first connects to the newly created database1 DSN).

```
% ttIsql database1
```

```
Copyright (c) 1996, 2020, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Type ? or "help" for help, type "exit" to quit ttIsql.
```

```
connect "DSN=database1";
Connection successful: DSN=database1;UID=ttuser;DataStore=/databases/database1;
DatabaseCharacterSet=US7ASCII;ConnectionCharacterSet=US7ASCII;
DRIVER=fullinstancedir/fullinstance1/install/lib/libtten.so;
(Default setting AutoCommit=1)
```

Run a simple query.

```
Command> SELECT * FROM dual;
< X >
1 row found.
```

**Run ttStatus to show connections**

Run `ttStatus` again to show connections to the database1 database. See "ttStatus" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for information on this utility.

**Example 2–19 Run ttStatus to show connections**

```
% ttStatus
TimesTen status report...
```

```
Daemon pid 20396 port 6624 instance fullinstance1
TimesTen server pid 20403 started on port 6625
```

```
-----
Data store /databases/database1
Installation will expire after...
Daemon pid 20396 port 6624 instance fullinstance1
TimesTen server pid 20403 started on port 6625
There are 14 connections to the data store
```



```

Shared Memory KEY 0x02100497 ID 4292609
PL/SQL Memory KEY 0x03100497 ID 4325378 Address 0x5000000000
Type          PID      Context          Connection Name          ConnID
Process       20766    0x00007f06f4ccf010 fullinstance1            1
Subdaemon     20401    0x00007f92b40008c0 Checkpoint                2041
Subdaemon     20401    0x00007f92bc0008c0 Monitor                  2042
Subdaemon     20401    0x00007f92c40008c0 Deadlock Detector        2044
Subdaemon     20401    0x00007f92dc0008c0 Flusher                  2045
Subdaemon     20401    0x00007f92e485d010 Garbage Collector        2036
Subdaemon     20401    0x00007f92e4c78010 XactId Rollback          2037
Subdaemon     20401    0x00007f92e5194010 IndexGC                  2035
Subdaemon     20401    0x00007f92e56b0010 HistGC                   2040
Subdaemon     20401    0x00007f92e5bcc010 AsyncMV                  2038
Subdaemon     20401    0x00007f92e60e8010 Log Marker               2039
Subdaemon     20401    0x00007f92e6503010 Aging                    2043
Subdaemon     20401    0x00007f92e77ca010 Rollback                 2046
Subdaemon     20401    0x00007f92e7be5010 Manager                  2047
Replication policy : Manual
Cache Agent policy : Manual
PL/SQL enabled.
-----
Accessible by group g900
End of report

```

## Modify the full instance

This example runs the `ttInstanceModify` utility to modify the daemon port number. The instance that is modified is the one that `$TIMESTEN_HOME` references. Running this command:

1. Prompts you for confirmation
2. Stops the TimesTen daemon for the instance
3. Edits the `$TIMESTEN_HOME/conf/timesten.conf` file with the updated information
4. Starts the TimesTen daemon for the instance

See ["Modifying an instance on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-14 for details.

### **Example 2-20 Modify the port number for the full instance**

This example first runs the Linux/UNIX `echo` command to display the instance that `$TIMESTEN_HOME` references and reviews the `$TIMESTEN_HOME/conf/timesten.conf` file to check the setting of the current port number. It then runs `ttInstanceModify` to change the port number to 6524. The example then reviews the `$TIMESTEN_HOME/conf/timesten.conf` file to ensure the port number has been changed. As a final step, the daemon is started.

```

% echo $TIMESTEN_HOME
/scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1

% cat $TIMESTEN_HOME/conf/timesten.conf
# TimesTen Instance Configuration File
# Created by ttInstanceCreate
# Commented values are default values
hostname=host1
timesten_release=18.1
instance_name=fullinstance1
daemon_port=6624
server_port=6625
admin_user=myadminuser

```



```
admin_uid=4738
group_name=timesten
instance_guid=9EEF0277-21C0-45F1-AB63-F0C5F48B6FE0
verbose=1
```

Run `ttInstanceModify` to change the port number to 6524.

```
% $TIMESTEN_HOME/bin/ttInstanceModify -port 6524
The daemon will now run on port 6524 ...
You must restart the daemon for these changes to take effect.
```

Review the `$TIMESTEN_HOME/conf/timesten.conf` file to ensure the port number is changed. See ["Instance configuration file \(timesten.conf\)"](#) on page 1-5 for information on this file.

```
% cat $TIMESTEN_HOME/conf/timesten.conf
# TimesTen Instance Configuration File
# Created by ttInstanceCreate
# Commented values are default values
hostname=host1
timesten_release=18.1
instance_name=fullinstance1
daemon_port=6524
server_port=6625
admin_user=myadminuser
admin_uid=4738
group_name=timesten
instance_guid=9D37C711-DF86-4007-A959-2AB52DA46035
verbose=1
```

Restart the daemon

```
% ttDaemonAdmin -start -force
TimesTen Daemon (PID: 11635, port: 6524) startup OK.
```

## Destroy the full instance

Use the `ttInstanceDestroy` utility interactively to destroy the instance. This example runs the utility without options. You must run this utility from the `bin` area of the installation directory. See ["Destroying an instance on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-20 for information.

### **Example 2–21 Destroy the full instance**

```
% installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin/ttInstanceDestroy

** WARNING **

The uninstallation has been executed by a non-root user.
If the TimesTen daemon startup scripts were installed,
you must run $TIMESTEN_HOME/bin/setuproot -uninstall
to remove them. If you proceed with this uninstallation, you
will have to remove the startup scripts manually.

** WARNING **

All files in the directory:

/scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1

will be removed, including any file that you or other users
```



may have created.

```
Are you sure you want to completely remove this instance? [ yes ] yes
Installation will remove all the files from /scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1.
Do you want to continue? [ yes ]
```

NOTE: /scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1/info contains information related to the data store that have been created with this release. If you remove /scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1/info you will no longer be able to access your data stores, nor would you be able to restore nor migrate your data.

NOTE: /scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1/conf contains information related to the instance configuration.  
/scratch/ttuser/fullinstance1 Removed  
The TimesTen instance fullinstance1 has been destroyed.

## Delete the installation

See "[Deleting an installation on Linux/UNIX](#)" on page 2-22 for details.

## Installing Oracle Clusterware for use with TimesTen

To install Oracle Clusterware, see the *Oracle Clusterware Administration and Deployment Guide* in the Oracle Database documentation. Also see "Using Oracle Clusterware to Manage Active Standby Pairs" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Replication Guide*.

Follow these recommendations:

- Create an NFS share to be used for both OCR and the voting disk. Specific NFS parameters are required so that the NFS share can be used as a voting disk.
- Do not install in a shared Oracle home, as this does not allow rolling upgrades of Oracle Clusterware. Instead, each compute node should have its own installation of Clusterware.
- Install Clusterware on each compute node. The path to the Clusterware installation must be the same on each compute node. Therefore, it is required to set up a directory structure that allows each compute node to use the same path to access its own Clusterware installation.
  - On the shared storage, a separate directory exists for each compute node:
    - \* For compute node 1, the directory is:  
/export/compute\_node\_1/general
    - \* For compute node 2, the directory is:  
/export/compute\_node\_2/general
    - \* For compute node *n*, the directory is:  
/export/compute\_node\_n/general
  - Use NFS mount to map the node specific directory to the same path on each compute node:
    - \* On host 1, do as follows.



```
mkdir -p /swdir/oracle
mount storage-server:/export/compute_node_1/general /swdir/oracle
```

- \* On host 2, do as follows.

```
mkdir -p /swdir/oracle
mount storage-server:/export/compute_node_2/general /swdir/oracle
```

- \* On host *n*, do as follows.

```
mkdir -p /swdir/oracle
mount storage-server:/export/compute_node_n/general /swdir/oracle
```

- \* On each host, install Oracle Clusterware in /swdir/oracle/crs.



---

# Installation and Management of TimesTen on Windows

This chapter discusses how to install a TimesTen client on Windows. Review [Chapter 1, "Overview of the Installation Process in TimesTen Classic"](#) before beginning the installation.

Topics include:

- [Overview of the installation process on Windows](#)
- [Creating an installation on Windows](#)
- [Deleting an installation on Windows](#)

## Overview of the installation process on Windows

The TimesTen installer on Windows creates a single TimesTen client-only installation (and instance). No additional installations (or instances) can be created without first uninstalling the existing one.

Once installed, a Windows host can be used as a TimesTen client that connects to either a database in TimesTen Scaleout or a database in TimesTen Classic.

A Windows host cannot have multiple installations from the same TimesTen major release, such as 18.1. For example, it cannot have both a 18.1.3.x and a 18.1.4.x installation. But it can have TimesTen installations from different major releases, such as an 11.2.2.8.x installation and a 18.1.x installation.

You cannot modify the installation or the instance.

---

---

**Note:** TimesTen does not support copying a Windows installation or sharing a Windows installation between hosts. TimesTen must be installed separately on each host.

---

---

## Creating an installation on Windows

You can install TimesTen in any directory where the user performing the installation has sufficient permission. The user who installs TimesTen must be a member of the TimesTen users group, and the TimesTen files and the directories must be accessible to only members of that group. Installing TimesTen requires Administrator privileges.

Information about the TimesTen installation is contained in the Windows operating system registry.

Do not install TimesTen for Windows on a mapped network drive.



The default top-level directory of the installation is `C:\TimesTen\tt181_64`. The instance name is simply `instance`.

These sections describe how to create the installation and then verify it.

- [Create an installation on Windows](#)
- [Verify the installation on Windows](#)

After you create and verify the installation, you can connect to the server from the Windows client and set up your DSN. See "Working with the TimesTen Client and Server" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide* for details.

## Create an installation on Windows

The procedure for the installation is:

1. Download the appropriate TimesTen client distribution ZIP file. For example, download `timesten.181410.win64.zip`.
2. Extract the contents of the file.
3. From the `Win64` directory, run the `setup.exe` executable (the TimesTen installer).
4. In the initial TimesTen Setup dialog, choose **Next**.
5. In the Choose Installation Folder dialog, select or specify the desired folder. The default is `C:\TimesTen\tt181_64`. Then choose **OK**.
6. In the Select Program Folder dialog, select or specify the desired folder. The default is `TimesTen 18.1 (64-bit)`. Then choose **Next**.
7. In the TimesTen Configuration Options dialog, there is a check mark in the check box for Register TimesTen environment variables. If you choose to register the TimesTen environment variables, leave this box checked. Then choose **Next**.

---

---

### Notes:

- Settings made by registering environment variables are reflected in the System control panel and persist across sessions. It is advisable to reboot the system after the installation to ensure that Windows re-reads the registry and propagates the environment settings.
  - If you do not register environment variables during installation, you can run `ttenv.bat` from the TimesTen `bin` directory (in a DOS window) for each session. This sets `PATH`, `CLASSPATH`, and `TIMESTEN_HOME` (but not `LIB` and `INCLUDE`).
  - Registering environment variables is not advisable if you are installing multiple releases of TimesTen, in which case the path could cause unexpected behavior. Multiple installations must be from different major releases, such as `11.2.2.w.x` and `18.1.y.z`.
- 
- 

8. In the "Select which version of Java to add to the `CLASSPATH`" dialog, select one of the options: JDK 8, JDK 9, JDK 10, JDK 11, or None. Then choose **Next**.
9. In the Installation Information dialog, confirm settings. Choose **Back** to make changes. Otherwise, choose **Next**.

The Setup Status dialog displays with a message indicating your new installation is being configured.



Additional dialogs and windows display, indicating that `timesten.conf` is updated and TimesTen is configured.

10. In the InstallShield Wizard Complete dialog, choose **Finish** (optionally choosing to display the TimesTen release notes).

## Verify the installation on Windows

Verifying the installation on Windows includes:

- [Verify proper installation on Windows](#)
- [Review the installation directories on Windows](#)
- [Review the timesten.conf file on Windows](#)

### Verify proper installation on Windows

To verify that the TimesTen client has been properly installed:

1. Confirm that the TimesTen 18.1 shortcut (for example, "TimesTen 18.1 (64-bit)") appears under **Apps & features** (or the equivalent).
2. From **Administrative Tools**, select **ODBC Data Sources (64-bit)**. This opens the ODBC Data Source Administrator (64-bit) menu. Choose the **Drivers** tab.
3. Confirm that the **TimesTen Client 18.1** driver is installed. Click **OK**.

### Review the installation directories on Windows

This is a sample directory structure after a successful installation. Not all directories are included in this sample.

```
C:\TimesTen
  tt181_64
    bin [contains TimesTen utilities and executables]
    doc [contains Help files only]
    include [contains TimesTen include files]
    instance
      bin [link to tt181_64\bin]
      conf
      diag
      info
      install [link to tt181_64]
      plsqli
        utl_file_temp [for PL/SQL UTL_FILE package]
    lib
    plsqli
```

### Review the timesten.conf file on Windows

You may also review the `timesten.conf` file located in the `instance\conf` directory of the installation folder (for example, `C:\TimesTen\tt181_64\instance\conf`). The `daemon_port` value and the `server_port` value can be ignored. The `hostname` indicates the host name on which you performed the installation.

```
# TimesTen Instance Configuration File
# Commented values are default values
hostname=host1
timesten_release=18.1
instance_name=instance
daemon_port=
server_port=
```



```
tns_admin=:TNS_ADMIN:
admin_user=ttuser
userlog=C:\TimesTen\tt181_64\instance\diag\tterrors.log
supportlog=C:\TimesTen\tt181_64\instance\diag\ttmesg.log
client_only=yes
# By default, turn verbose logging on
verbose=1
```

## Deleting an installation on Windows

This section discusses the steps to delete the installation and also the steps to verify the uninstallation was successful:

- [Steps to delete the installation on Windows](#)
- [Verify the uninstallation is successful on Windows](#)

### Steps to delete the installation on Windows

Uninstall TimesTen on Windows through the **Apps & features** menu list, much as you would other Windows programs.

---

---

**Note:** Uninstallation will delete the TimesTen installation as well as the TimesTen instance that was created as part of the installation.

---

---

1. From the **Apps & features** menu list, locate **Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database 18.1 (64-bit)**.
2. Choose **Uninstall**.
3. The "This app and its related info will be uninstalled" dialog displays. Choose **Uninstall**.
4. In the Question dialog, the "Are you sure you want to uninstall TimesTen In-Memory Database Client 18.1?" question displays. Choose **Yes**.
5. In the Confirm Uninstall dialog, the "Do you want to completely remove the selected application and all its features?" question displays. Choose **OK**.
6. In the Question dialog, the "Would you like to delete all DSNs associated with TimesTen 18.1?" question displays. If you choose Yes, you will not be able to access your existing databases. Choose **Yes** or **No**.

---

---

**Note:** The uninistallation process begins. Even for uninstallation, there is a dialog that says, "Configuring your new software installation."

---

---

7. The Maintenance Complete dialog displays indicating the uninstallation is complete. Choose **Finish**.

### Verify the uninstallation is successful on Windows

To verify that uninstallation was successful, confirm that:

1. TimesTen 18.1 has been removed from **Apps & features**.
2. The TimesTen Client 18.1 driver is not listed in the **Drivers** tab in the ODBC Data Source Administrator.



3. The installation directory has been deleted (by default, C:\TimesTen\tt181\_64). If not, delete it and any remaining contents manually.

If this is the only TimesTen installation, you can delete the TimesTen directory. If there are other installations (such as an 11.2.2 installation), then delete only the tt181\_64 directory.

---

**Note:** If any files are open to Windows Explorer, you may have to use the Task Manager to end the `explorer` process before you can delete the installation directory and its contents.

---







---

## Client-only Installations and Instances

This chapter discusses how to create and manage client installations and client instances. After you complete the necessary steps, you can use the TimesTen client to connect to either a database in TimesTen Scaleout or a database in TimesTen Classic. This chapter does not cover the Windows platform. See [Chapter 3, "Installation and Management of TimesTen on Windows"](#) for information on the Windows platform.

Ensure you have reviewed the terminology and completed the prerequisites. See [Chapter 1, "Overview of the Installation Process in TimesTen Classic"](#) for more information.

For information on TimesTen Scaleout, see "Overview of TimesTen Scaleout" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Scaleout User's Guide*.

The examples in this chapter are performed on a macOS host, but are applicable to the platforms that support client-only installations and client-only instances.

Topics include:

- [Creating a TimesTen client installation](#)
- [Creating a TimesTen client instance](#)
- [Modifying a TimesTen client instance](#)
- [Deleting a TimesTen client installation](#)
- [Deleting a TimesTen client installation](#)

### Creating a TimesTen client installation

The instance administrator installs the client installation by unzipping the distribution. See ["Distribution media and the distribution"](#) on page 1-2 and see ["Instance administrator"](#) on page 1-2 for details.

Topics include:

- [Create a client-only installation](#)
- [Verify a client installation](#)

### Create a client-only installation

To create the TimesTen client installation that is accessible by the instance administrator's primary group:

1. Place the appropriate distribution file in some desired, accessible location.
2. Create the desired directory for the installation.



3. Change directories to the desired directory for the installation.
4. Extract the distribution into that directory.

In the following example on a macOS host, `ttuser1`, with primary group `timesten`, creates a client installation into the directory `macclientinstall` (a subdirectory of the current directory) from a distribution file in `/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallers`. This installation is accessible to members of `timesten`.

```
% mkdir macclientinstall
% cd macclientinstall
% unzip /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallers/timesten181410.client.macos64.zip
[...UNZIP OUTPUT...]
```

The top level directory of the installed files is of the form `tt18.1.4.1.0`.

For example, this directory is created under `macclientinstall`:

```
dr-xr-x--- 19 ttuser1 timesten 4096 Aug  2 22:07 tt18.1.4.1.0
```

The `tt18.1.4.1.0` directory includes such files as (Not all files are listed):

```
dr-xr-x---  2 ttuser1 timesten  4096 Aug  2 22:07 bin
dr-xr-x---  3 ttuser1 timesten  4096 Aug  2 22:07 include
dr-xr-x---  2 ttuser1 timesten  4096 Aug  2 22:07 info
dr-xr-x---  2 ttuser1 timesten  4096 Aug  2 22:07 lib
dr-xr-x---  8 ttuser1 timesten  4096 Aug  2 22:07 plsql
dr-xr-x---  3 ttuser1 timesten  4096 Aug  2 22:07 ttoracle_home
```

## Verify a client installation

To verify the installation, run the `ttInstallationCheck` utility. In addition, you can review the installation directory and subdirectories.

In this example, the installation is verified and is successful:

```
% installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin/ttInstallationCheck
This installation has been verified.
```

See "[The ttInstallationCheck utility](#)" on page 2-5 in this book for information on the `ttInstallationCheck` utility. Also, see "`ttInstallationCheck`" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference*.

A TimesTen client-only installation includes these subdirectories located under the top-level `installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0` directory (Not all of the subdirectories are included in this list).

- `bin`: TimesTen utilities and executables
- `include`: TimesTen include files, among them `timesten.h` (for TimesTen ODBC features) and `tt_errCode.h` (for information about TimesTen error codes)
- `lib`: TimesTen libraries
- `plsql`: Files and resources for TimesTen PL/SQL
- `ttoracle_home`: Oracle Database Instant Client files and resources, for OCI, Pro\*C/C++, and ODP.NET

## Creating a TimesTen client instance

After the instance administrator unzips the distribution, thereby creating an installation, the next step is to create a TimesTen client instance. To do this, you run the



`ttInstanceCreate` utility, located in the `installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin` directory.

Note:

- Only the user who unpacked the distribution (the creator of the installation) can create an instance from the installation.
- This user must be a member of the TimesTen users group.
- This user is the only user that can be the instance administrator of this instance and all other instances associated with the installation.

Topics include:

- [Overview of the `ttInstanceCreate` utility](#)
- [Examples creating TimesTen client instances](#)
- [Review the instance home directory and subdirectories](#)
- [Review the `timesten.conf` file](#)

## Overview of the `ttInstanceCreate` utility

You can specify options for the `ttInstanceCreate` utility:

- On the command line
- In a file
- Interactively as the utility runs

You can also run `ttInstanceCreate` with the `-help` option to list the available options. See "`ttInstanceCreate`" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for detailed descriptions.

---

**Note:** The `ttInstanceCreate -clientonly` option is optional for a client-only installation on a macOS or a Linux 32-bit host.

---

## Examples creating TimesTen client instances

A TimesTen client instance can be used to connect either to a database in TimesTen Scaleout or a database in TimesTen Classic.

To create a client instance, navigate to the `installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin` area and run the `ttInstanceCreate` utility.

After you create the client instance, you can set up your DSN and then follow the steps to connect to the server from the client. See "Working with the TimesTen Client and Server" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide* for details.

Examples of creating a client instance include:

- [Example 4–1, "ttInstanceCreate: Create a client instance interactively"](#)
- [Example 4–2, "ttInstanceCreate: Specify options on the command line"](#)

### **Example 4–1 `ttInstanceCreate`: Create a client instance interactively**

This example runs the `ttInstanceCreate` utility interactively to create a client instance. You run the utility from the installation directory. User input is shown in bold.



```
% installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin/ttInstanceCreate

* Client installation detected.

NOTE: Each TimesTen instance is identified by a unique name.
      The instance name must be a non-null alphanumeric string, not longer
      than 255 characters.

Please choose an instance name for this installation? [ tt181 ] clientmac
Instance name will be 'clientmac'.
Is this correct? [ yes ]
Where would you like to install the clientmac instance of TimesTen?
[/home/ttuser ] /scratch/ttuser
Creating instance in /scratch/ttuser/clientmac ...
INFO: Mapping files from the installation to
      /scratch/ttuser/clientmac/install
The 18.1 Release Notes are located here :
      '/installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/README.html'
```

#### **Example 4–2 ttInstanceCreate: Specify options on the command line**

This example runs the ttInstanceCreate utility and specifies the name and the location on the command line. (The name of the directory specified in the -location option must exist prior to running the ttInstanceCreate utility.) See "ttInstanceCreate" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for the supported options.

Ensure you run the ttInstanceCreate utility from the installation directory

```
% installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin/ttInstanceCreate -name clientmac -location
/scratch/ttuser

* Client installation detected.
Creating instance in /scratch/ttuser/clientmac ...
INFO: Mapping files from the installation to
      /scratch/ttuser/clientmac/install
The 18.1 Release Notes are located here :
      '/installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/README.html'
```

## **Review the instance home directory and subdirectories**

You can review the instance home directory and subdirectories for informational purposes. When you create an instance, each instance includes these subdirectories under `$TIMESTEN_HOME` (Not all of the subdirectories are included in this list):

- **bin:** TimesTen utilities and executables tailored and specific to the instance  
This includes `ttenv.sh` (or `ttenv.csh`), which sets environment variables appropriately for the TimesTen environment for your session, and `setuproot.sh`, which can be run as root to cause data instances to be automatically started whenever the operating system reboots.  
Note that `ttenv` also puts the `bin` directory in your path.
- **conf:** Contains the `timesten.conf` file, which is the TimesTen instance configuration file
- **diag:** Diagnostic output, including the daemon log and error log
- **info:** Working directory of the TimesTen daemon, containing persistent state about the TimesTen instance



- `install`: Symbolic link referencing the installation associated with this instance.
- `plsql`: Contains this subdirectory:
  - `utl_file_dir`: The only directory that can be read from or written to by PL/SQL blocks using the `UTL_FILE` package

## Review the `timesten.conf` file

The instance configuration file defines the attributes of the TimesTen instance. See ["Instance configuration file \(`timesten.conf`\)"](#) on page 1-5 for more information.

A sample file follows. Comments are indicated "#".

```
# TimesTen Instance Configuration File
# Created by ttInstanceCreate
# Commented values are default values
hostname=host1
client_only=yes
timesten_release=18.1
instance_name=clientmac
daemon_port=-
admin_user=myadmin
admin_uid=12345
group_name=ttgroup
instance_guid=FE8D9351-E749-41B4-AEC9-6E27BCA882A5
verbose=1
```

## Modifying a TimesTen client instance

The `ttInstanceModify` utility modifies the attributes of the instance. The relevant `ttInstanceModify` options for a client instance are the `-install` and the `-tnsadmin` options.

The client instance that is modified is the instance that the `$TIMESTEN_HOME` environment variable references. Ensure you run the `ttInstanceModify` utility from the `$TIMESTEN_HOME/bin` directory.

See "ttInstanceModify" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for more information.

Examples include:

- [Example 4-3, "ttInstanceModify: Run interactively"](#)
- [Example 4-4, "ttInstanceModify: Specify -install"](#)

### **Example 4-3 `ttInstanceModify`: Run interactively**

This example runs `ttInstanceModify` interactively. The utility asks if you want to change the installation that the instance points to. This is equivalent to running `ttInstanceModify` with the `-install` option.

This example upgrades from the `ttinstall` installation to the `ttinstalllatest` installation. The current directory is `timesten_home` for the `clientmac` instance.

Specify the full path to the desired `installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0` directory.

```
% $TIMESTEN_HOME/bin/ttInstanceModify
```

```
Instance Info
-----
```



```

Name:          clientmac
Version:       18.1.3.5.0
Location:      /scratch/ttuser/clientmac
Installation:  /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstall/tt18.1.3.5.0

* Client-Only Installation

Would you like to change the installation that this instance points to? [ no ] yes
Please provide the path to the new installation? [  ]
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0
Are you sure you want to point this instance to the installation in
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0? [ no ] yes

```

```

Instance Info (UPDATED)
-----

Name:          clientmac
Version:       18.1.4.1.0
Location:      /scratch/ttuser/clientmac
Installation:  /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0

* Client-Only Installation

```

```

The instance clientmac now points to the installation in
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0

```

### **Example 4-4 *ttInstanceModify: Specify -install***

The example runs the `ttInstanceModify` utility with the `-install` option to upgrade from the `ttinstall` installation to the `ttinstalllatest` installation. The current directory is `timesten_home` for the `clientmac` instance.

```

% $Timesten_HOME/bin/ttInstanceModify -install
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0

Instance Info (UPDATED)
-----

Name:          clientmac
Version:       18.1.4.1.0
Location:      /scratch/ttuser/clientmac
Installation:  /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0

* Client-Only Installation

```

```

The instance clientmac now points to the installation in
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0

```

## Destroying a TimesTen client instance

The `ttInstanceDestroy` utility destroys an existing instance. The instance that will be destroyed is based on the current setting of the `TIMESTEN_HOME` environment variable, which indicates the instance home directory. Run the `ttInstanceDestroy` utility that is located in the `bin` directory of the associated installation. (For example, `installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin`.)



Only the instance administrator (the user who created the instance) can destroy the instance.

---

**Note:** There can be no existing connections to databases associated with the instance you are destroying.

---

Run the `ttInstanceDestroy` utility with the `-help` option to list the available options. See "`ttInstanceDestroy`" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for detailed descriptions.

---

**Note:** The `-force` option completes the operation without prompting for confirmation.

---

#### **Example 4-5 `ttInstanceDestroy`: Destroy a client instance**

This example runs the `ttInstanceDestroy` utility interactively to destroy the client instance. The utility runs from the `installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin` directory (the installation directory for the instance). Recall that the instance home directory (`timesten_home`) contains a subdirectory (`/install`) that is a symbolic link to the top-level directory of the instance's associated installation. See "[Instance home](#)" on page 1-5 for information.

```
% installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin/ttInstanceDestroy

** WARNING **

The uninstallation has been executed by a non-root user.
If the TimesTen daemon startup scripts were installed,
you must run $Timesten_Home/bin/setuproot -uninstall
to remove them. If you proceed with this uninstallation, you
will have to remove the startup scripts manually.

** WARNING **

All files in the directory:

/scratch/ttuser/clientmac

will be removed, including any file that you or other users may have created.

Are you sure you want to completely remove this instance? [ yes ] yes
Installation will remove all the files from
/scratch/ttuser/clientmac.
Do you want to continue? [ yes ] yes

NOTE: /scratch/ttuser/clientmac/info contains information related to the
data stores that have been created with this release. If you remove
/scratch/ttuser/clientmac/info
you will no longer be able to access your data stores,
nor would you be able to restore nor migrate your data.

NOTE: /scratch/ttuser/clientmac/conf contains information related to the instance
configuration.
/scratch/ttuser/clientmac Removed
The TimesTen instance clientmac has been destroyed.
```



## Deleting a TimesTen client installation

To delete (uninstall) the client installation, the instance administrator performs these steps:

1. Ensures that there are no TimesTen instances, databases or important files located under the TimesTen installation.
2. Ensures that no TimesTen instances use the installation. (There is no automated way to do this, as TimesTen does not maintain any inventory of TimesTen installations or instances.)

If there are instances that use the installation, then before the installation is deleted, the instances must be either modified to point to a different installation or deleted. See ["Modifying a TimesTen client instance"](#) on page 4-5 for details.

3. Grants write permission to the installation, such as through the `chmod -R` command. For example, from the installation directory where a TimesTen 18.1.4.1.0 installation was extracted:

```
% chmod -R 750 installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0
```

4. Deletes the `tt18.1.4.1.0` directory and all files and subdirectories that it contains, such as through the `rm -rf` command. From the installation directory:

```
% rm -rf installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0
```

5. If the installation directory is empty, optionally deletes it.



---

## Backup, Restore, and Migrate Data in TimesTen Classic

---

This chapter describes the processes for backing up and restoring your database and for migrating the data in your database in TimesTen Classic.

This chapter is only relevant for TimesTen Classic. For information on the backup, restore, and migration processes for a database in TimesTen Scaleout, see "Migrating, Backing Up and Restoring Data" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Scaleout User's Guide*. For information on migrating a database from TimesTen Classic to TimesTen Scaleout, see "Migrating a database from TimesTen Classic to TimesTen Scaleout" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Scaleout User's Guide*.

Topics in this chapter include:

- [Backing up and restoring a database](#)
- [Migrating a database](#)

### Backing up and restoring a database

The ability to backup and restore a database in TimesTen Classic is essential to protect your data. It is recommended that you perform regular backups to minimize the risk of potential data loss.

Use the ttBackup and ttRestore utilities to perform backup and restore procedures. See "ttBackup" and "ttRestore" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for details. You can only run these utilities to backup and restore a database when:

- The first two digits of the version of the utility matches the first two digits of the version of the database and
- The platform of the utility matches the platform of the database

See "[Overview of release numbers](#)" on page 6-1 for information on the format of release number.

---

---

**Note:** You cannot use these utilities in a client-only environment.

---

---

Relevant information in this section include:

- [Backup features](#)
- [Types of backups](#)
- [Restoring a database](#)



## Backup features

Every database backup contains the information needed to restore the database as it existed at the *backup point*, which is the time the backup began. Restoration of a database from a given backup restores the modifications of all transactions that committed before the backup point.

A backup operation is atomic. If it completes successfully, it produces a backup you can use to restore a database to the state of its backup point. See "ttBackup" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for more information.

---

**Notes:**

- Do not manually change the contents of the backup directory. The addition, removal, or modification of any file in the backup directory, except for modifications made by `ttBackup` and `ttRestore`, may compromise the integrity of the backup. In this event, restoration of the database from the backup may not be possible.
  - Databases containing cache groups can be backed up with the `ttBackup` utility. However, when restoring such a backup, special consideration is required. The restored data within the cache groups may be out of date or out of sync with the data in the back-end Oracle database. To restore a database that contains cache groups, see "Backing up and restoring a database with cache groups" in the *Oracle TimesTen Application-Tier Database Cache User's Guide* for more information.
- 

## Types of backups

TimesTen Classic supports these types of backups.

- *Full*: A full backup contains the most recent consistent checkpoint file and all the existing transaction log files. This backup saves the entire database. For full backups, ensure you have enough disk space available to hold both the existing backup and the new backup. A full backup can be a stream backup. A stream backup writes the database backup file to `stdout`.
- *Incremental*: An incremental backup moves the backup point of an existing backup forward in time by augmenting the backup with all the transaction log records created from the most recent incremental or full file incremental-enabled backup. An incremental backup moves the backup point of an existing backup forward in time by augmenting the backup with all of the transaction log records created since its last backup point.

An incremental backup typically completes faster than a full backup, as it has less data to copy. The performance gain of incremental backups over full backups comes at the cost of increased disk usage and longer restoration times. Use incremental backups in concert with full backups to achieve a balance between backup time, disk usage, and restoration time. Incremental backups hold transaction logs, so you should run incremental backups regularly.

Before you can perform an incremental backup, you must enable your backup to allow for incremental backups by running the `ttBackup` utility with the `-fileFullEnable` or the `-fileIncrOrFull` options. In either case, if your backup was not previously enabled for incremental, a full file backup is performed before the backup is enabled for subsequent incremental backups. TimesTen Classic



supports the creation of up to eight incremental-enabled backup instances for each database. If you attempt to start a ninth incremental backup, TimesTen Classic returns an error.

If you restore a database from a backup, regardless of whether the backup was enabled or disabled for incremental, the restored database is disabled for incremental backups. To enable incremental backups, you must again run the `ttBackup` utility with the `-fileFullEnable` or the `-fileIncrOrFull`.

A set of files containing backup information for a given database, residing at a given backup path, is known as a *backup instance*. A given backup instance must be explicitly enabled for incremental backups.

The list of backup types supported by TimesTen Classic are included in this table. See "ttBackup" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for more information:

Backup type	File or stream	Full or incremental	Incremental-enabled	Comment
<code>fileFull</code>	File	Full	No	Default
<code>fileFullEnable</code>	File	Full	Yes	Full backup and resulting backup enabled with incremental backup
<code>fileIncremental</code>	File	Incremental	Yes	Fails if incremental backup is not possible
<code>fileIncrOrFull</code>	File	Either	Yes	Performs <code>fileIncremental</code> if possible, or <code>fileFullEnable</code> otherwise
<code>streamFull</code>	Stream	Full	No	Stream backup
<code>incrementalStop</code>	None	None	No	Does not perform a backup and disables incremental backups. Prevents transaction logs files from accumulating.

## Restoring a database

Run the `ttRestore` utility to restore a database backup previously created with the `ttBackup` utility. See "ttRestore" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for details on this utility.

---

**Note:** You can alternatively use corresponding C functions for `ttBackup` and `ttRestore`. See "TimesTen Utility API" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide* for more information.

---

## Backup and restore examples

You can backup and restore a database to a different directory on the same host. You can also backup and restore a database on a different host of the same platform type.

Examples:

- [Performing a simple backup and restore](#)



- [Moving a database to a different directory](#)
- [Moving a database to a different host \(same platform\)](#)

### Performing a simple backup and restore

This example backs up the `database1` database to the `/scratch/backup` directory. It then runs `ttDestroy` to delete the database. (`ttRestore` returns an error if you try to overwrite an existing database.) Finally, it runs `ttRestore` to restore the `database1` database.

```
% ttBackup -dir /scratch/backup database1
Backup started ...
Backup complete

% ttDestroy database1

% ttRestore -dir /scratch/backup database1
Restore started ...
Restore complete
```

### Moving a database to a different directory

The TimesTen daemon identifies a database by the full path name of the database checkpoint files. To move a database to a different directory, back up the database using the `ttBackup` utility, create a new DSN definition that specifies the new database path name, then restore the database into its new location using the `ttRestore` utility.

This example moves a database from `/scratch/old/database1` with a database name `database1` to `/scratch/new/database1` with database name `database1_new`, using the `/scratch/tmp` directory for temporary storage.

1. Create a temporary directory.

```
% mkdir /scratch/tmp
```

2. Disconnect applications from the database.

3. Back up the database to the temporary directory

```
% ttBackup -dir /scratch/tmp -fname database1 database1
Backup started ...
Backup complete
```

4. Unload the database from memory. See ["Unloading a database from memory"](#) on page 6-4 for information.

5. Create a new DSN, named `database1_new` and set the `DataStore` attribute to the full database path name of the database and the file name prefix:

```
[database1_new]
DataStore=/scratch/new/database1/database1_new
```

6. Restore the backup in the new location.

```
% ttRestore -dir /scratch/tmp -fname database1 database1_new
Restore started ...
Restore complete
```

7. Remove the temporary directory.

```
rm -r /scratch/tmp
```



8. After you confirm the database is operational in the new location, optionally, run the `ttDestroy` utility to destroy the database in the old location, and then delete the old DSN.

### Moving a database to a different host (same platform)

You can use the `ttBackup` and `ttRestore` utilities to move a database between two hosts that have the same major release of TimesTen Classic, the same CPU architecture, and the same operating system.

To copy a database from one host to another with the same CPU architecture and operating system:

1. Disconnect applications from the database.
2. Back up the database on the original host using `ttBackup`.  

```
%ttBackup -dir /scratch/tmp -fname database1 database1
Backup started ...
Backup complete
```
3. Move the backup to the new host.
4. Create a DSN for the database on the new system. See "Creating a DSN on Linux and UNIX for TimesTen Classic" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide* for more information.
5. Restore the backup on the new system using `ttRestore`.  

```
% ttRestore -dir /scratch/tmp -fname database1 database1_new
Restore started ...
Restore complete
```
6. After the database is operational on the new host, you can use the `ttDestroy` utility to destroy the database on the old host, and you can then delete the old DSN.

## Migrating a database

You can migrate your database from one major release of TimesTen Classic (such as 11.2.2) to another major release of TimesTen Classic (such as 18.1). You run the `ttMigrate` utility to achieve this. `ttMigrate` saves database objects in a binary file and upgrades or downgrades database objects by restoring the objects from the binary file into the target database.

The binary files are platform-dependent. For example, a binary file produced on Linux must be restored on Linux. However, you can use the `ttMigrateCS` utility to copy a database between platforms (for example, between Linux and UNIX).

For more information, see "ttMigrate" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference*.

---

**Note:** This section discusses the migration of databases in TimesTen Classic. For information on migrating databases from TimesTen Classic to TimesTen Scaleout and on migrating databases in TimesTen Scaleout, see "Migrating, Backing Up and Restoring Data" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Scaleout User's Guide*.

---

Examples using `ttMigrate` include:



- [Moving to a different major release of TimesTen Classic](#)
- [Moving a database to a different platform](#)

## Moving to a different major release of TimesTen Classic

In TimesTen Classic, you can migrate data between major releases (for example, from TimesTen 11.2.2 to 18.1) by using the `ttMigrate` utility to export the data from the old release and import it to the new release.

Prerequisites before migrating a database from one major release to another:

- Install the new release by unzipping the installation zip file. See [Chapter 2, "Installation of TimesTen Classic on Linux or UNIX"](#) for more information.
- For the database in the old release, create a backup of the database. See "ttBackup" and "ttRestore" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* and ["Backing up and restoring a database"](#) on page 5-1 for details.

Follow these steps:

1. On the old release, disconnect all applications from your database.
2. Save a copy of your database with the `ttMigrate` utility.

```
% ttMigrate -c database1 /tmp/database1.data
...
```

For more information about the `ttMigrate` utility, see "ttMigrate" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference*.

3. In the old release, unload the database from memory. See ["Unloading a database from memory"](#) on page 6-4 for details.
4. In the old release, if necessary, use the `ttDestroy` utility to destroy the old database. This step is required if the new database will be in the same location as the old database.
5. Copy the migrate object files to a file system that is accessible by the instance in the new release.
6. From the instance of the new release, create a database. Ensure that you have modified the connection attributes in the `sys.odbci.ini` (or `odbci.ini`) file and that you have sourced the environment variables and started the daemon.

To create the database:

```
% ttIsql -connstr "dsn=new_database1;AutoCreate=1" -e "quit"
```

The database will be empty at this point.

7. From the instance of the new release, use `ttMigrate` with the `-r` and `-relaxedUpgrade` options to restore the backed up database to the new release. For example:

```
% ttMigrate -r -relaxedUpgrade new_database1 /tmp/database1.data
```

Once the database is operational in the new release, create a backup of this database to have a valid restoration point for your database. Once you have created a backup of your database, you may delete the `ttMigrate` copy of your database (in this example, `/tmp/database1.data`). You can also delete the instance and installation from the old release.



## Moving a database to a different platform

The internal format of a database differs between platforms. You can use this procedure to move a database from one platform to another, such as from AIX to Linux, and reformat it for the target platform.

1. Disconnect applications from the database.
2. From the target system, use `ttMigrateCS` to connect in client/server mode to the database on the originating system and use the `-c` option to create a data file for the database on the target system. For example:

```
ttMigrateCS -c database1 databaseldata.dat
...
```

3. On the target system, create a DSN for the database. See "Creating a DSN on Linux and UNIX for TimesTen Classic" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide* for information.
4. Confirm that all connection attributes, including the `DataStore` connection attribute, are set correctly for the location on the new system.
5. Recreate the database using `AutoCreate=1`, such as in the following example:

```
ttIsql -connstr "dsn=database2;AutoCreate=1" -e "quit"
```

The database will be empty at this point.

6. On the target system, import the file created by `ttMigrateCS` into the new database using the `ttMigrate` utility with the `-r` option and the `-relaxedUpgrade` option. For example:

```
ttMigrate -r -relaxedUpgrade database2 databaseldata.dat
```

7. As desired, once the database is operational on the new system, use the `ttDestroy` utility to destroy the database on the old system, and delete the old DSN.







---

## Upgrades in TimesTen Classic

This chapter describes the process for upgrading to a new release of TimesTen Classic. For information on the upgrade process for TimesTen Scaleout, see "Upgrading a grid" and "Migrating, Backing Up and Restoring Data" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Scaleout User's Guide*.

Ensure you review the installation process in the preceding chapters before completing the upgrade procedures described in this chapter.

Topics include:

- [Overview of release numbers](#)
- [Types of upgrades](#)
- [Offline upgrade: Moving to a different patch or patch set: ttInstanceModify](#)
- [Offline upgrade: Moving to a different patch or patch set: ttBackup](#)
- [Offline upgrade: Moving to a different major release](#)
- [Online upgrade: Using TimesTen replication](#)
- [Performing an online upgrade with classic replication](#)
- [Performing an upgrade with active standby pair replication](#)
- [Performing an offline TimesTen upgrade when using Oracle Clusterware](#)
- [Performing an online TimesTen upgrade when using Oracle Clusterware](#)
- [Upgrades when using parallel replication](#)
- [Performing an upgrade of your client instance](#)

### Overview of release numbers

There is a release numbering scheme for TimesTen releases. This scheme is relevant when discussing upgrades. For example, for a given release, *a.b.c.d.e*:

- *a* indicates the first part of the major release.
- *b* indicates the second part of the major release.
- *c* indicates the patch set.
- *d* indicates the patch level within the patch set.
- *e* is reserved.

Important considerations:



- Releases within the same major release (*a.b*) are binary compatible. If a release is binary compatible, you do not have to recreate the database for the upgrade (or downgrade).
- Releases with a different major release are not binary compatible. In this case, you must recreate the database. See ["Migrating a database"](#) on page 5-5 for details.

As an example, for the 18.1.4.1.0 release:

- The first two numbers of the five-place release number (18.1) indicate the major release.
- The third number of the five-place release number (4) indicates the patch set. For example, 18.1.4.1.0 is binary compatible with 18.1.3.5.0 because the first two digits (18 and 1) are the same.
- The fourth number of the five-place release number (1) indicates the patch level within the patch set. 18.1.4.1.0 is the first patch level within patch set four.
- The fifth number of the five-place release number (0) is reserved.

---

**Note:** In releases 11.2.1.w.x and 11.2.2.y.z, the first three digits signified the major release. Thus, 11.2.1 is considered a major release as is 11.2.2.

---

## Types of upgrades

TimesTen Classic supports two types of upgrades:

- An offline upgrade requires all applications to disconnect from TimesTen and require all databases to be unloaded from memory. An offline upgrade involves two different situations depending on your requirement.

If your requirement is to:

- Apply a patch set or a patch level within a patch set:
  - \* Run the `ttInstanceModify` utility with the `-install` option to upgrade the instance. This is the preferred method for upgrading patches and patch sets. See ["Offline upgrade: Moving to a different patch or patch set: `ttInstanceModify`"](#) on page 6-3 for details.
  - \* You can also run the `ttBackup` and the `ttRestore` utilities to upgrade patches and patch sets, although this is not the preferred method. See ["Offline upgrade: Moving to a different patch or patch set: `ttBackup`"](#) on page 6-6 for information.
- Move to a different major release: You must run the `ttMigrate` utility to export a database to a flat file and then use `ttMigrate` again to import the data into the new database. This is the only method to perform an offline upgrade that involves moving between major releases. See ["Offline upgrade: Moving to a different major release"](#) on page 6-8 for details.
- An online upgrade involves using a pair of databases that are replicated and then performing an offline upgrade of each database in turn. See ["Online upgrade: Using TimesTen replication"](#) on page 6-13 for details.



## Offline upgrade: Moving to a different patch or patch set: ttInstanceModify

The preferred offline upgrade method to move between a patch set or a patch level involves creating a new installation in a new location and then using the `ttInstanceModify` utility with the `-install` option to cause the instance to point to the new installation. This offline upgrade requires the instance administrator to close all databases to user connections, to disconnect all applications from all databases, and to unload all databases from memory.

To perform the upgrade, follow these steps:

1. Create a new installation in a new location. For example, create the `fullinstall_new` installation directory. Then unzip the new patch release zip file into that directory. (For example, unzip `timesten181410.server.linux8664.zip` into the `fullinstall_new` directory).

```
% mkdir fullinstall_new
% cd fullinstall_new
% unzip /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallers/timesten181410.server.linux8664.zip
[...UNZIP OUTPUT...]
```

See "[TimesTen installations](#)" on page 1-3 for detailed information.

2. Unload all databases. See "[Unloading a database from memory](#)" on page 6-4 for details.
3. Stop the TimesTen daemon.

```
% ttDaemonAdmin -stop
TimesTen Daemon (PID: 24224, port: 6324) stopped.
```

4. Modify the instance to point to the new installation. In this example, point the instance to the installation in

```
swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0.
```

```
% $TIMESTEN_HOME/bin/ttInstanceModify -install
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0
```

```
Instance Info (UPDATED)
-----
```

```
Name:          ttuserinstance
Version:       18.1.4.1.0
Location:      /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances/ttuserinstance
Installation:  /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0
Daemon Port:   6324
Server Port:   6325
```

```
*****
```

```
NOTE: The ttclasses source code may have changed since the last release.
      Make sure to rebuild the ttclasses library in
      /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstances/ttuserinstance/ttclasses.
```

```
The instance ttuserinstance now points to the installation in
/swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallations/ttinstalllatest/tt18.1.4.1.0
```

5. Restart the daemon.

```
% ttDaemonAdmin -start
TimesTen Daemon (PID: 31202, port: 6324) startup OK.
```



6. Load the databases. See ["Reloading a database into memory"](#) on page 6-5 for details.
7. Optional: Ensure you can connect to the database.

```
% ttIsql database1
```

```
Copyright (c) 1996, 2020, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.  
Type ? or "help" for help, type "exit" to quit ttIsql.
```

```
...  
Command> SELECT * FROM dual;  
< X >  
1 row found.
```

8. Optional: Delete the previous patch release installation.

```
% chmod -R 750 installation_dir/tt18.1.3.5.0  
% rm -rf installation_dir/tt18.1.3.5.0
```

## Unloading a database from memory

Perform the following steps to unload a database from memory.

1. In release 18.1.3.1.0 and later, close the database. This prevents any future connections to the database. In releases prior to 18.1.3.1.0, ignore this step.

```
% ttAdmin -close database1  
RAM Residence Policy          : manual  
Manually Loaded In RAM       : True  
Replication Agent Policy     : manual  
Replication Manually Started : False  
Cache Agent Policy           : manual  
Cache Agent Manually Started : False  
Database State                : Closed
```

See "Opening and closing the database for user connections" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

2. If there are connections to the database, disconnect all applications from the database. You can do this manually, or you can instruct TimesTen to perform the disconnects for you. For the latter case, see "Disconnecting from a database" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide* and "ForceDisconnectEnabled" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for detailed information.
3. Ensure the RAM policy is set to either manual or inUse. Then unload the database from memory. See "Specifying a RAM policy" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide* for information on specifying a RAM policy.

If the RAM policy is set to always, change it to manual, then unload the database from memory.

```
% ttAdmin -ramPolicy manual -ramUnload database1
```

```
RAM Residence Policy          : manual  
Manually Loaded In RAM       : False  
Replication Agent Policy     : manual  
Replication Manually Started : False  
Cache Agent Policy           : manual
```



```
Cache Agent Manually Started      : False
Database state                    : closed
```

If the RAM policy is set to manual, unload the database from memory.

```
ttAdmin -ramUnload database1
```

```
RAM Residence Policy              : manual
Manually Loaded In RAM            : False
Replication Agent Policy          : manual
Replication Manually Started      : False
Cache Agent Policy                : manual
Cache Agent Manually Started      : False
Database state                    : closed
```

If the RAM policy is set to inUse and a grace period is set, set the grace period to 0 or wait for the grace period to elapse. TimesTen unloads a database with an inUse RAM policy from memory once all active connections are closed.

```
% ttAdmin -ramGrace 0 database1
```

```
RAM Residence Policy              : inUse
Replication Agent Policy          : manual
Replication Manually Started      : False
Cache Agent Policy                : manual
Cache Agent Manually Started      : False
Database state                    : closed
```

4. Run the `ttStatus` utility to verify that the database has been unloaded from memory and, for release 18.1.3.1.0 and later, the database is closed. See "ttStatus" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for details.

```
% ttStatus
```

```
TimesTen status report as of Mon Jun 29 14:11:19 2020
```

```
Daemon pid 24224 port 6324 instance ttuserinstance
TimesTen server pid 22019 started on port 6325
```

```
-----
Data store /scratch/databases/database1
Daemon pid 24224 port 6324 instance ttuserinstance
TimesTen server pid 22019 started on port 6325
There are no connections to the data store
Closed to user connections
RAM residence policy: Manual
Data store is manually unloaded from RAM
Replication policy   : Manual
Cache Agent policy   : Manual
PL/SQL enabled.
-----
```

```
Accessible by group g900
End of report
```

## Reloading a database into memory

Follow these steps to load a database into memory.

1. Load the database into memory. This example sets the RAM policy to manual and then loads the `database1` database into memory.

Set the RAM policy to manual.



```
% ttAdmin -ramPolicy manual database1
```

```
RAM Residence Policy           : manual
Manually Loaded In RAM         : False
Replication Agent Policy       : manual
Replication Manually Started   : False
Cache Agent Policy             : manual
Cache Agent Manually Started   : False
Database state                 : closed
```

Load the database1 database into memory.

```
% ttAdmin -ramLoad database1
```

```
RAM Residence Policy           : manual
Manually Loaded In RAM         : True
Replication Agent Policy       : manual
Replication Manually Started   : False
Cache Agent Policy             : manual
Cache Agent Manually Started   : False
Database state                 : closed
```

See "Specifying a RAM policy" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide* for information on the RAM policy.

2. In release 18.1.3.1.0 and later, open the database for user connections. In releases prior to 18.1.3.1.0, ignore this step.

```
% ttAdmin -open database1
```

```
RAM Residence Policy           : manual
Manually Loaded In RAM         : True
Replication Agent Policy       : manual
Replication Manually Started   : False
Cache Agent Policy             : manual
Cache Agent Manually Started   : False
Database State                 : Open
```

See "Opening and closing the database for user connections" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

## Offline upgrade: Moving to a different patch or patch set: ttBackup

You can run the `ttBackup` and `ttRestore` utilities to move to a new patch release of TimesTen Classic, although this is not the preferred method.

Perform these steps for each database.

On the old release:

1. Disconnect all applications from the database. You can do this manually or you can instruct TimesTen to perform the disconnects for you. For the latter case, see "Disconnecting from a database" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide* and "ForceDisconnectEnabled" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for detailed information.
2. Backup the database. In this example, backup the `database1_1813` database for release 18.1.3.5.0.

```
ttBackup -dir /tmp/dump/backup_181350 -fname database1_1813 database1_1813
Backup started ...
Backup complete
```



3. Unload the database from memory. This example assumes a RAM policy of manual. See "Specifying a RAM policy" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide* for information on the RAM policy.

```
% ttAdmin -ramUnload database1_1813
```

```
RAM Residence Policy           : manual
Manually Loaded In RAM        : False
Replication Agent Policy      : manual
Replication Manually Started  : False
Cache Agent Policy            : manual
Cache Agent Manually Started  : False
```

4. Stop the TimesTen daemon.

```
% ttDaemonAdmin -stop
TimesTen Daemon (PID: 2749, port: 6666) stopped.
```

For the new release:

1. Create a new installation in a new location. For example, create the fullinstall\_new installation directory. Then unzip the patch release zip file into that directory. (For example, unzip timesten181410.server.linux8664.zip into the fullinstall\_new directory). See "[TimesTen installations](#)" on page 1-3 and "[Creating an installation on Linux/UNIX](#)" on page 2-2 for detailed information.

```
% mkdir fullinstall_new
% cd fullinstall_new
% unzip /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallers/timesten181410.server.linux8664.zip
[...UNZIP OUTPUT...]
```

2. Run the ttInstanceCreate utility to create the instance. This example runs the ttInstanceCreate utility interactively. See "ttInstanceCreate" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* and "[Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics](#)" on page 2-6 in this book for details.

User input is shown in bold.

```
% installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin/ttInstanceCreate
```

NOTE: Each TimesTen instance is identified by a unique name.

The instance name must be a non-null alphanumeric string, not longer than 255 characters.

```
Please choose an instance name for this installation? [ tt181 ] inst1814_new
Instance name will be 'inst1814_new'.
Is this correct? [ yes ]
Where would you like to install the inst1814_new instance of TimesTen?
[ /home/ttuser ] /scratch/ttuser
Creating instance in /scratch/ttuser/inst1814_new ...
INFO: Mapping files from the installation to
/scratch/ttuser/inst1814_new/install
TCP port 6624 is in use!
```

NOTE: If you are configuring TimesTen for use with Oracle Clusterware, the daemon port number must be the same across all TimesTen installations managed within the same Oracle Clusterware cluster.

\*\* The default daemon port (6624) is already in use or within a range of 8 ports of an existing TimesTen instance. You must assign a unique daemon port number for this instance. This installer will not allow you to assign another instance a port number within a range of 8 ports of the port you assign below.



NOTE: All installations that replicate to each other must use the same daemon port number that is set at installation time. The daemon port number can be verified by running 'ttVersion'.

Please enter a unique port number for the TimesTen daemon (<CR>=list)? [ ] **6324**

In order to use the 'TimesTen Application-Tier Database Cache' feature in any databases created within this installation, you must set a value for the TNS\_ADMIN environment variable. It can be left blank, and a value can be supplied later using <install\_dir>/bin/ttInstanceModify.

Please enter a value for TNS\_ADMIN (s=skip)? [ ] **s**

What is the TCP/IP port number that you want the TimesTen Server to listen on?  
[ 6325 ]

Would you like to use TimesTen Replication with Oracle Clusterware? [ no ]

NOTE: The TimesTen daemon startup/shutdown scripts have not been installed.

The startup script is located here :  
'/scratch/ttuser/inst1814\_new/startup/tt\_inst1814\_new'

Run the 'setuproot' script :  
/scratch/ttuser/inst1814\_new/bin/setuproot -install  
This will move the TimesTen startup script into its appropriate location.

The 18.1 Release Notes are located here :  
'/scratch/ttuser/181410/tt18.1.4.1.0/README.html'

Starting the daemon ...  
TimesTen Daemon (PID: 3253, port: 6324) startup OK.

3. Restore the database. Ensure you source the environment variables, make all necessary changes to your connection attributes in the sys.odbci.ini (or the odbci.ini) file, and start the daemon (if not already started) prior to restoring the database.

```
% ttRestore -dir /tmp/dump/backup_181350 -fname database1_1813 database1_1814
Restore started ...
Restore complete
```

Once your databases are correctly configured and fully operational, you can optionally remove the backup file (in this example, /tmp/dump/backup\_181350/database1\_1813).

## Offline upgrade: Moving to a different major release

You can have multiple major releases installed on a host at the same time. However, databases created by one major release cannot be accessed directly by applications of a different major release. To migrate data between major releases, for example from TimesTen 11.2.2 to 18.1, you must export the data using the ttMigrate utility from the old release and import it using the ttMigrate utility to the new release.

Before migrating a database from one major release to another, ensure you backup the database in the old release. See "ttBackup" and "ttRestore" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* and ["Backing up and restoring a database"](#) on page 5-1 in this book for details.

Follow these steps to perform the upgrade:



For the old release:

1. Disconnect all applications from your database. You can do this manually or you can instruct TimesTen to perform the disconnects for you. For the latter case, see "Disconnecting from a database" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide* and "ForceDisconnectEnabled" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for detailed information.
2. Save a copy of your database with the `ttMigrate` utility. In this example, there are several database objects saved for `database1`.

```
% ttMigrate -c database1 /tmp/database1.data
Saving user PUBLIC
User successfully saved.

Saving table TTUSER.COUNTRIES
  Saving foreign key constraint COUNTR_REG_FK
  Saving rows...
  25/25 rows saved.
Table successfully saved.

Saving table TTUSER.DEPARTMENTS
  Saving foreign key constraint DEPT_LOC_FK
  Saving rows...
  27/27 rows saved.
Table successfully saved.

Saving table TTUSER.EMPLOYEES
  Saving index TTUSER.TTUNIQUE_0
  Saving foreign key constraint EMP_DEPT_FK
  Saving foreign key constraint EMP_JOB_FK
  107/107 rows saved.
  Saving rows...
Table successfully saved.

Saving table TTUSER.JOBS
  Saving rows...
  19/19 rows saved.
Table successfully saved.

Saving table TTUSER.JOB_HISTORY
  Saving foreign key constraint JHIST_DEPT_FK
  Saving foreign key constraint JHIST_EMP_FK
  Saving foreign key constraint JHIST_JOB_FK
  Saving rows...
  10/10 rows saved.
Table successfully saved.

Saving table TTUSER.LOCATIONS
  Saving foreign key constraint LOC_C_ID_FK
  Saving rows...
  23/23 rows saved.
Table successfully saved.

Saving table TTUSER.REGIONS
  Saving rows...
  4/4 rows saved.
Table successfully saved.

Saving view TTUSER.EMP_DETAILS_VIEW
View successfully saved.
```



```
Saving sequence TTUSER.DEPARTMENTS_SEQ
Sequence successfully saved.
```

```
Saving sequence TTUSER.EMPLOYEES_SEQ
Sequence successfully saved.
```

```
Saving sequence TTUSER.LOCATIONS_SEQ
Sequence successfully saved.
```

For more information about the ttMigrate utility, see "ttMigrate" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference*.

3. Unload the database from memory. See ["Unloading a database from memory"](#) on page 6-4 for details.
4. Stop the TimesTen daemon.

```
% ttDaemonAdmin -stop
TimesTen Daemon (PID: 30841, port: 54496) stopped.
```
5. Copy the migrate object files to a file system that is accessible by the instance in the new release.

For the new release:

1. Create a new installation in a new location. For example, create the fullinstall\_new installation directory. Then unzip the patch release zip file into that directory. (For example, unzip timesten181410.server.linux8664.zip into the fullinstall\_new directory). See ["TimesTen installations"](#) on page 1-3 and ["Creating an installation on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-2 for detailed information.

```
% mkdir fullinstall_new
% cd fullinstall_new
% unzip /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallers/timesten181410.server.linux8664.zip
[...UNZIP OUTPUT...]
```

2. Run the ttInstanceCreate utility to create the instance. This example runs the ttInstanceCreate utility interactively. See "ttInstanceCreate" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* and ["Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics"](#) on page 2-6 in this book for details.

User input is shown in bold.

```
% installation_dir/tt18.1.4.1.0/bin/ttInstanceCreate
```

```
NOTE: Each TimesTen instance is identified by a unique name.
      The instance name must be a non-null alphanumeric string, not longer
      than 255 characters.
```

```
Please choose an instance name for this installation? [ tt181 ] inst1814_new
Instance name will be 'inst1814_new'.
Is this correct? [ yes ]
Where would you like to install the inst1814_new instance of TimesTen?
[ /home/ttuser ] /scratch/ttuser
Creating instance in /scratch/ttuser/inst1814_new ...
INFO: Mapping files from the installation to
/scratch/ttuser/inst1814_new/install
TCP port 6624 is in use!
```

```
NOTE: If you are configuring TimesTen for use with Oracle Clusterware, the
      daemon port number must be the same across all TimesTen installations
```



managed within the same Oracle Clusterware cluster.

\*\* The default daemon port (6624) is already in use or within a range of 8 ports of an existing TimesTen instance. You must assign a unique daemon port number for this instance. This installer will not allow you to assign another instance a port number within a range of 8 ports of the port you assign below.

NOTE: All installations that replicate to each other must use the same daemon port number that is set at installation time. The daemon port number can be verified by running 'ttVersion'.

Please enter a unique port number for the TimesTen daemon (<CR>=list)? [ ] **6324**

In order to use the 'TimesTen Application-Tier Database Cache' feature in any databases created within this installation, you must set a value for the TNS\_ADMIN environment variable. It can be left blank, and a value can be supplied later using <install\_dir>/bin/ttInstanceModify.

Please enter a value for TNS\_ADMIN (s=skip)? [ ] **s**

What is the TCP/IP port number that you want the TimesTen Server to listen on?  
[ 6325 ]

Would you like to use TimesTen Replication with Oracle Clusterware? [ no ]

NOTE: The TimesTen daemon startup/shutdown scripts have not been installed.

The startup script is located here :  
'/scratch/ttuser/inst1814\_new/startup/tt\_inst1814\_new'

Run the 'setuproot' script :  
/scratch/ttuser/inst1814\_new/bin/setuproot -install  
This will move the TimesTen startup script into its appropriate location.

The 18.1 Release Notes are located here :  
'/scratch/ttuser/181410/tt18.1.4.1.0/README.html'

Starting the daemon ...  
TimesTen Daemon (PID: 3253, port: 6324) startup OK.

3. From the instance of the new release, create a database. Ensure you have sourced the environment variables, made all necessary changes to your connection attributes in the sys.odbcc.ini (or the odbcc.ini) file, and started the daemon (if not already started).

To create the database:

```
% ttIsql -connstr "DSN=new_databasel;AutoCreate=1" -e "quit"
Copyright (c) 1996, 2020, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
```

Type ? or "help" for help, type "exit" to quit ttIsql.

```
connect "DSN=new_databasel;AutoCreate=1";
Connection successful: DSN=new_databasel;
UID=instadmin;DataStore=/scratch/databases/new_databasel;
DatabaseCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;ConnectionCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;
PermSize=128;
(Default setting AutoCommit=1)
```



```
quit;  
Disconnecting...  
Done.
```

The database will be empty at this point.

4. From the instance of the new release, run the `ttMigrate` utility with the `-r` and `-relaxedUpgrade` options to restore the backed up database to the new release. For example:

```
% ttMigrate -r -relaxedUpgrade new_database1 /tmp/database1.data
```

```
Restoring rows...  
Restoring table TTUSER.JOBS  
  19/19 rows restored.  
Table successfully restored.  
  
Restoring table TTUSER.REGIONS  
  Restoring rows...  
  4/4 rows restored.  
Table successfully restored.  
  
Restoring table TTUSER.COUNTRIES  
  Restoring rows...  
  25/25 rows restored.  
  Restoring foreign key dependency COUNTR_REG_FK on TTUSER.REGIONS  
Table successfully restored.  
  
Restoring table TTUSER.LOCATIONS  
  Restoring rows...  
  23/23 rows restored.  
  Restoring foreign key dependency LOC_C_ID_FK on TTUSER.COUNTRIES  
Table successfully restored.  
  
Restoring table TTUSER.DEPARTMENTS  
  Restoring rows...  
  27/27 rows restored.  
  Restoring foreign key dependency DEPT_LOC_FK on TTUSER.LOCATIONS  
Table successfully restored.  
  
Restoring table TTUSER.EMPLOYEES  
  Restoring rows...  
  107/107 rows restored.  
  Restoring foreign key dependency EMP_DEPT_FK on TTUSER.DEPARTMENTS  
  Restoring foreign key dependency EMP_JOB_FK on TTUSER.JOBS  
Table successfully restored.  
  
Restoring table TTUSER.JOB_HISTORY  
  Restoring rows...  
  10/10 rows restored.  
  Restoring foreign key dependency JHIST_DEPT_FK on TTUSER.DEPARTMENTS  
  Restoring foreign key dependency JHIST_EMP_FK on TTUSER.EMPLOYEES  
  Restoring foreign key dependency JHIST_JOB_FK on TTUSER.JOBS  
Table successfully restored.  
  
Restoring view TTUSER.EMP_DETAILS_VIEW  
View successfully restored.  
  
Restoring sequence TTUSER.DEPARTMENTS_SEQ  
Sequence successfully restored.
```



```
Restoring sequence TTUSER.EMPLOYEES_SEQ  
Sequence successfully restored.
```

```
Restoring sequence TTUSER.LOCATIONS_SEQ  
Sequence successfully restored.
```

Once the database is operational in the new release, create a backup of this database to have a valid restoration point for your database. Once you have created a backup of your database, you may delete the `ttMigrate` copy of your database (in this example, `/tmp/database1.data`). Optionally, for the old release, you can remove the instance and delete the installation.

## Online upgrade: Using TimesTen replication

When upgrading to a new release of TimesTen Classic, you may have a mission-critical database that must remain continuously available to your applications. You can use TimesTen replication to keep two copies of a database synchronized, even when the databases are from different releases of TimesTen, allowing your applications to stay connected to one copy of the database while the instance for the other database is being upgraded. When the upgrade is finished, any updates that have been made on the active database are transmitted immediately to the database in the upgraded instance, and your applications can then be switched with no data loss and no downtime. See ["Performing an online upgrade with classic replication"](#) on page 6-13 for information.

The online upgrade process supports only updates to user tables during the upgrade. The tables to be replicated must have a `PRIMARY KEY` or a unique index on non-nullable columns. Data definition changes such as `CREATE TABLE` or `CREATE INDEX` are not replicated except in the case for an active standby pair with `DDLReplicationLevel` set to 2. In the latter case, `CREATE TABLE` and `CREATE INDEX` are replicated.

Because two copies of the database (or two copies of each database, if there are more than one) are required during the upgrade, you must have available twice the memory and disk space normally required, if performing the upgrade on a single host.

---

---

### Notes:

- Online major upgrades for active standby pairs with cache groups are only supported for read-only cache groups.
  - Online major upgrades for active standby pairs that are managed by Oracle Clusterware are not supported.
- 
- 

## Performing an online upgrade with classic replication

This section describes how to use the TimesTen replication feature to perform online upgrades for applications that require continuous data availability.

This procedure is for classic replication in a unidirectional, bidirectional, or multidirectional scenario.

Typically, applications that require high availability of their data use TimesTen replication to keep at least one extra copy of their databases up to date. An online upgrade works by keeping one of these two copies available to the application while the other is being upgraded. The procedures described in this section assume that you have a bidirectional replication scheme configured and running for two databases, as



described in "Unidirectional or bidirectional replication" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Replication Guide*.

Note the following:

- For active standby pairs, see ["Online upgrades for an active standby pair with no cache groups"](#) on page 6-19 and ["Online upgrades for an active standby pair with cache groups"](#) on page 6-23 for details. Online major upgrades for active standby pairs with cache groups are only supported for read-only cache groups. Instead see ["Offline upgrades for an active standby pair with cache groups"](#) on page 6-29 for this information.
- For the use of Oracle Clusterware, see ["Performing an online TimesTen upgrade when using Oracle Clusterware"](#) on page 6-34 for information. Online major upgrades are not supported for active standby pairs managed by Oracle Clusterware.

The following sections describe how to perform an online upgrade with replication.

- [Requirements](#)
- [Upgrade steps](#)
- [Online upgrade example](#)

## Requirements

To perform online upgrades with replication, replication must be configured to use static ports. See "Port assignments" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Replication Guide* for information.

Additional disk space must be allocated to hold a backup copy of the database made by the `ttMigrate` utility. The size of the backup copy is typically about the same as the in-use size of the database. This size may be determined by querying the `v$monitor` view, using `ttIsql`:

```
Command> SELECT perm_in_use_size FROM v$monitor;
```

## Upgrade steps

The following steps illustrate how to perform an online upgrade while replication is running. The *upgrade* host is the host on which the database upgrade is being performed, and the *active* host is the host containing the database to which the application remains connected.

---

---

**Note:** The following steps are for a standard upgrade. Upgrading from a database in TimesTen 11.2.1 that has the connection attribute `ReplicationApplyOrdering` set to 0, or from a database in TimesTen 11.2.1 or higher that has `ReplicationParallelism` set to <2, requires that you re-create the database, even if the releases are from the same major release.

---

---

Step	Upgrade host	Active host
1.	Configure replication to replicate to the active host using static ports.	Configure replication to replicate to the upgrade host using static ports.



Step	Upgrade host	Active host
2.	n/a	Connect all applications to the active database, if they are not connected.
3.	Disconnect all applications from the database that will be upgraded.	n/a
4.	n/a	Set replication to the upgrade host to the PAUSE state.
5.	Wait for updates to propagate to the active host.	n/a
6.	Stop replication.	n/a
7.	Back up the database with <code>ttMigrate -c</code> and run <code>ttDestroy</code> to destroy the database.	n/a
8.	Stop the TimesTen daemon for the old release.	n/a
9.	Create a new installation and a new instance for the new release. See <a href="#">"Creating an installation on Linux/UNIX"</a> on page 2-2 and <a href="#">"Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics"</a> on page 2-6 for information.	n/a
10.	Create a DSN for the post-upgrade database for the new release. Adjust parallelism options for the DSN.	n/a
11.	Restore the database from the backup with <code>ttMigrate -r</code> .	n/a
12.	Clear the replication bookmark and logs using <code>ttRepAdmin -receiver -reset</code> and by setting replication to the active host to the stop and then the start state.	n/a
13.	Start replication.	n/a
14.	n/a	Set replication to the upgrade host to the start state, ensuring that the accumulated updates propagate once replication is restarted.
15.	n/a	Start replication.
16.	n/a	Wait for all of the updates to propagate to the upgrade host.
17.	Reconnect all applications to the post-upgrade database.	n/a

After the above procedures are completed on the upgrade host, the active host can be upgraded using the same steps.

## Online upgrade example

This section describes how to perform an online upgrade in a scenario with two bidirectionally replicated databases.

In the following discussion, the two hosts are referred to as the *upgrade* host, on which the instance (with its databases) is being upgraded, and the *active* host, which remains operational and connected to the application for the duration of the upgrade. After the



procedure is completed, the same steps can be followed to upgrade the active host. However, you may prefer to delay conversion of the active host to first test the upgraded instance.

The upgrade host in this example consists of the database upgrade on the server upgradehost. The active host consists of the database active on the server activehost.

Follow these steps in the order they are presented:

Step	Upgrade host	Active host
1.	<p>Use ttIsql to alter the replication scheme repscheme, setting static replication port numbers so that the databases can communicate across releases:</p> <pre>Command&gt; call ttRepStop;</pre> <pre>Command&gt; ALTER REPLICATION repscheme ALTER STORE upgrade ON upgradehost SET PORT 40000 ALTER STORE active ON activehost SET PORT 40001;</pre> <pre>Command&gt; call ttRepStart;</pre>	<p>Use ttIsql to alter the replication scheme repscheme, setting static replication port numbers so that the databases can communicate across releases:</p> <pre>Command&gt; call ttRepStop;</pre> <pre>Command&gt; ALTER REPLICATION repscheme ALTER STORE upgrade ON upgradehost SET PORT 40000 ALTER STORE active ON activehost SET PORT 40001;</pre> <pre>Command&gt; call ttRepStart;</pre>
2.	<p>Disconnect all production applications connected to the database. Any workload being run on the upgrade host must start running on the active host instead.</p>	<p>Use the ttRepAdmin utility to pause replication from the database active to the database upgrade:</p> <pre>ttRepAdmin -receiver -name upgrade -state pause active</pre> <p>This command temporarily stops the replication of updates from the database active to the database upgrade, but it retains any updates made to active in the database transaction log files. The updates made to active during the upgrade procedure are applied later, when upgrade is brought back up.</p> <p>See "Set the replication state of subscribers" in <i>Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Replication Guide</i> for details.</p>



Step	Upgrade host	Active host
3.	<p>Wait for all replication updates to be sent to the database active. You can verify that all updates have been sent by applying a recognizable update to a table reserved for that purpose on the database upgrade. When the update appears in the database active, you know that all previous updates have been sent.</p> <p>For example, call the <code>ttRepSubscriberWait</code> built-in procedure. You should expect a value of &lt;00&gt; to be returned, indicating there was a clean response, not a time out. (If there is a time out, <code>ttRepSubscriberWait</code> returns a value of 01.)</p> <pre>Command&gt; call ttRepSubscriberWait (,,,60); &lt; 00 &gt; 1 row found.</pre> <p>See "ttRepSubscriberWait" in the <i>Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference</i> for information.</p>	n/a
4.	<p>Stop the replication agent with <code>ttAdmin</code>:</p> <pre>ttAdmin -repStop upgrade</pre> <p>From this point on, no updates are sent to the database active.</p>	<p>Stop the replication agent with <code>ttAdmin</code>:</p> <pre>ttAdmin -repStop active</pre> <p>From this point on, no updates are sent to the database upgrade.</p> <p>See "Starting and stopping the replication agents" in <i>Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Replication Guide</i> for details.</p>
5.	<p>Use <code>ttMigrate</code> to back up the database upgrade. If the database is very large, this step could take a significant amount of time. If sufficient disk space is free on the /backup file host, use the following <code>ttMigrate</code> command:</p> <pre>ttMigrate -c upgrade /backup/upgrade.dat</pre>	n/a
6.	<p>If the <code>ttMigrate</code> command is successful, destroy the database upgrade.</p> <pre>ttDestroy upgrade</pre>	<p>Restart the replication agent on the database active:</p> <pre>ttAdmin -repStart active</pre>
7.	<p>Create a new installation and a new instance for the new release. See <a href="#">"Creating an installation on Linux/UNIX"</a> on page 2-2 and <a href="#">"Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics"</a> on page 2-6 for information.</p>	<p>Resume replication from active to upgrade by setting the replication state to start:</p> <pre>ttRepAdmin -receiver -name upgrade -start start active</pre>



Step	Upgrade host	Active host
8.	<p>Use ttMigrate to load the backup created in step 5. into the database upgrade for the new release:</p> <pre>ttMigrate -r upgrade /backup/upgrade.dat</pre> <p>ttAdmin -ramLoad upgrade</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In this step, you must use the ttMigrate utility supplied with the new release of to which you are upgrading.</p>	n/a
9.	<p>Use ttRepAdmin to clear the replication bookmark and logs by resetting the receiver state for the database active and then setting replication to the stop state and then the start state:</p> <pre>ttRepAdmin -receiver -name active -reset upgrade ttRepAdmin -receiver -name active -state stop upgrade sleep 10 ttRepAdmin -receiver -name active -state start upgrade sleep 10</pre> <p><b>Note:</b> The sleep command is to ensure that each state takes effect, as the state change can take up to 10 seconds depending on the resources and operating system.</p>	n/a
10.	<p>Use ttAdmin to start the replication agent on the new database upgrade and to begin sending updates to the database active:</p> <pre>ttAdmin -repStart upgrade</pre>	n/a
11.	<p>Verify that the database upgrade is receiving updates from the database active. You can verify that updates are sent by applying a recognizable update to a table reserved for that purpose in the database active. When the update appears in upgrade, you know that replication is operational.</p>	<p>If the applications are still running on the database active, let them continue until the database upgrade has been successfully migrated and you have verified that the updates are being replicated correctly from active to upgrade.</p>
12.	n/a	<p>Once you are sure that updates are replicated correctly, you can disconnect all of the applications from the database active and reconnect them to the database upgrade. After verifying that the last of the updates from active are replicated to upgrade, the instance with active is ready to be upgraded.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> You may choose to delay upgrading the instance with active to the new release until sufficient testing has been performed with the database upgrade in the new release.</p>



## Performing an upgrade with active standby pair replication

Active standby pair replication provides high availability of your data to your applications. With active standby pairs, unless you want to perform an upgrade to a new major release of in a configuration that also uses asynchronous writethrough cache groups, you can perform an online upgrade to maintain continuous availability of your data during an upgrade. This section describes the following procedures:

- [Online upgrades for an active standby pair with no cache groups](#)
- [Online upgrades for an active standby pair with cache groups](#)
- [Offline upgrades for an active standby pair with cache groups](#)

---

**Note:** Only asynchronous writethrough or read-only cache groups are supported with active standby pairs.

---

### Online upgrades for an active standby pair with no cache groups

This section includes the following topics for online upgrades in a scenario with active standby pairs and no cache groups:

- [Online patch upgrade for standby master and subscriber](#)
- [Online patch upgrade for active master](#)
- [Online major upgrade for active standby pair](#)

Also see ["Performing an online upgrade with classic replication"](#) on page 6-13 for an overview, limitations, and requirements.

#### Online patch upgrade for standby master and subscriber

To perform an online upgrade to a new patch release for the standby master database and subscriber databases, complete the following tasks on each database. For this procedure, assume there are no cache groups.

1. Stop the replication agent on the database using the `ttRepStop` built-in procedure or the `ttAdmin` utility. For example, to stop the replication agent for the `master2` standby database:

```
ttAdmin -repStop master2
```

2. Create a new installation and a new instance for the new release. See ["Creating an installation on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-2 and ["Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics"](#) on page 2-6 for information.

3. Restart the replication agent using the `ttRepStart` built-in procedure or the `ttAdmin` utility:

```
ttAdmin -repStart master2
```

#### Online patch upgrade for active master

To perform an online upgrade to a new patch release for the active master database, you must first reverse the roles of the active and standby master databases, then perform the upgrade. For this procedure, assume there are no cache groups.

1. Pause any applications that are generating updates on the active master database.



2. Run the `ttRepSubscriberWait` built-in procedure on the active master database, using the DSN and host of the standby master database. (The result of the call should be 00. If the value is 01, you should call `ttRepSubscriberWait` again until the value 00 is returned.) For example, to ensure that all transactions are replicated to the `master2` standby master on the `master2host`:

```
call ttRepSubscriberWait( null, null, 'master2', 'master2host', 120 );
```

3. Stop the replication agent on the current active master database using the `ttRepStop` built-in procedure or the `ttAdmin` utility. For example, to stop the replication agent for the `master1` active master database:

```
ttAdmin -repStop master1
```

4. Execute the `ttRepDeactivate` build-in procedure on the current active master database. This puts the database in the `IDLE` state:

```
call ttRepDeactivate;
```

5. On the standby master database, set the database to the `ACTIVE` state using the `ttRepStateSet` built-in procedure. This database becomes the active master in the active standby pair:

```
call ttRepStateSet( 'ACTIVE' );
```

6. Resume any applications that were paused in step 1, connecting them to the database that is now acting as the active master (for example, `master2`).

---

**Note:** At this point, replication will not yet occur from the new active database to subscriber databases. Replication will resume after the host for the new standby database has been upgraded and the replication agent of the new standby database is running.

---

7. Upgrade the instance of the former active master database, which is now the standby master database. See ["Offline upgrade: Moving to a different patch or patch set: `ttInstanceModify`"](#) on page 6-3 for details.
8. Restart replication on the database in the upgraded instance, using the `ttRepStart` built-in procedure or the `ttAdmin` utility:

```
ttAdmin -repStart master2
```

9. To make the database in the newly upgraded instance the active master database again, see "Reversing the roles of the active and standby databases" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Replication Guide*.

### Online major upgrade for active standby pair

When you perform an online upgrade for an active standby pair to a new major release of TimesTen, you must explicitly specify the TCP/IP port for each database. If your active standby pair replication scheme is not configured with a `PORT` attribute for each database, you must use the following steps to prepare for the upgrade. For this procedure, assume there are no cache groups. (Online major upgrades for active standby pairs with cache groups are only supported for read-only cache groups.)

1. Stop the replication agent on every database using the call `ttRepStop` built-in procedure or the `ttAdmin` utility. For example, to stop the replication agent on the `master1` database:



```
ttAdmin -repStop master1
```

2. On the active master database, use the ALTER ACTIVE STANDBY PAIR statement to specify a PORT attribute for every database in the active standby pair. For example, to set a PORT attribute for the master1 database on the master1host host and the master2 database on the master2host host and the subscriber1 database on the subscriber1host host:

```
ALTER ACTIVE STANDBY PAIR
  ALTER STORE master1 ON "master1host" SET PORT 30000
  ALTER STORE master2 ON "master2host" SET PORT 30001
  ALTER STORE subscriber1 ON "subscriber1host" SET PORT 30002;
```

3. Destroy the standby master database and all of the subscribers using the ttDestroy utility. For example, to destroy the subscriber1 database:

```
ttDestroy subscriber1
```

4. Follow the normal procedure to start an active standby pair and duplicate the standby and subscriber databases from the active master. See "Setting up an active standby pair with no cache groups" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Replication Guide* for details.

To upgrade the instances of the active standby pair, first upgrade the instance of the standby master. While this node is being upgraded, there is no standby master database, so updates on the active master database are propagated directly to the subscriber databases. Following the upgrade of the standby node, the active and standby roles are switched and the new standby node is created from the new active node. Finally, the subscriber nodes are upgraded.

1. Instruct the active master database to stop replicating updates to the standby master by executing the ttRepStateSave built-in procedure on the active master database. For example, to stop replication to the master2 standby master database on the master2host host:

```
call ttRepStateSave( 'FAILED', 'master2', 'master2host' );
```

2. Stop the replication agent on the standby master database using the ttRepStop built-in procedure or the ttAdmin utility. The following example stops the replication agent for the master2 standby master database.

```
ttAdmin -repStop master2
```

3. Use the ttMigrate utility to back up the standby master database to a binary file.

```
ttMigrate -c master2 master2.bak
```

See "ttMigrate" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference* for details.

4. Destroy the standby master database, using the ttDestroy utility.

```
ttDestroy master2
```

5. Create a new installation and a new instance on the master2host standby master host. See ["Creating an installation on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-2 and ["Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics"](#) on page 2-6 for information.

6. In the new instance on master2host, use ttMigrate to restore the standby master database from the binary file created earlier. (This example performs a checkpoint operation after every 20 megabytes of data has been restored.)

```
ttMigrate -r -C 20 master2 master2.bak
```



7. Start the replication agent on the standby master database using the `ttRepStart` built-in procedure or the `ttAdmin` utility.

```
ttAdmin -repStart master2
```

When the standby master database in the upgraded instance has become synchronized with the active master database, this standby master database moves from the `RECOVERING` state to the `STANDBY` state. The standby master database also starts sending updates to the subscribers. You can determine when the standby master database is in the `STANDBY` state by calling the `ttRepStateGet` built-in procedure.

```
call ttRepStateGet;
```

8. Pause any applications that are generating updates on the active master database.
9. Execute the `ttRepSubscriberWait` built-in procedure on the active master database, using the DSN and host of the standby master database. (The result of the call should be 00. If the value is 01, you should call `ttRepSubscriberWait` again until the value 00 is returned.) For example, to ensure that all transactions are replicated to the `master2` standby master on the `master2host` host:

```
call ttRepSubscriberWait( null, null, 'master2', 'master2host', 120 );
```

10. Stop the replication agent on the active master database using the `ttRepStop` built-in procedure or the `ttAdmin` utility. For example, to stop the replication agent for the `master1` active master database:

```
ttAdmin -repStop master1
```

11. On the standby master database, set the database to the `ACTIVE` state using the `ttRepStateSet` built-in procedure. This database becomes the active master in the active standby pair.

```
call ttRepStateSet( 'ACTIVE' );
```

12. Instruct the new active master database (`master2`, in our example) to stop replicating updates to what is now the standby master (`master1`) by executing the `ttRepStateSave` built-in procedure on the active master database. For example, to stop replication to the `master1` standby master database on `master1host` host:

```
call ttRepStateSave( 'FAILED', 'master1', 'master1host' );
```

13. Destroy the former active master database, using the `ttDestroy` utility.

```
ttDestroy master1
```

14. Create the new installation and the instance for the new release on `master1host`. See ["Creating an installation on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-2 and ["Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics"](#) on page 2-6 for information.

15. Create a new standby master database by duplicating the new active master database, using the `ttRepAdmin` utility. For example, to duplicate the `master2` database `master2` on the `master2host` host to the `master1` database, use the following on the host containing the `master1` database:

```
ttRepAdmin -duplicate -from master2 -host master2host -uid pat -pwd patpwd  
-setMasterRepStart master1
```

16. Start the replication agent on the new standby master database using the `ttRepStart` built-in procedure or the `ttAdmin` utility.



```
ttAdmin -repStart master1
```

17. Stop the replication agent on the first subscriber database using the `ttRepStop` built-in procedure or the `ttAdmin` utility. For example, to stop the replication agent for the `subscriber1` subscriber database:

```
ttAdmin -repStop subscriber1
```

18. Destroy the subscriber database using the `ttDestroy` utility.

```
ttDestroy subscriber1
```

19. Create a new installation and a new instance for the new release on the subscriber host. See ["Creating an installation on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-2 and ["Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics"](#) on page 2-6 for information.

20. Create the subscriber database by duplicating the new standby master database, using the `ttRepAdmin` utility, as follows.

```
ttRepAdmin -duplicate -from master1 -host master1host -uid pat -pwd patpwd  
-setMasterRepStart subscriber1
```

21. Start the replication agent for the duplicated subscriber database using the `ttRepStart` built-in procedure or the `ttAdmin` utility.

```
ttAdmin -repStart subscriber1
```

22. Repeat step 17 through step 21 for each other subscriber database.

## Online upgrades for an active standby pair with cache groups

This section includes the following topics for online patch upgrades in a scenario with active standby pairs and cache groups:

- [Online patch upgrade for standby master and subscriber \(cache groups\)](#)
- [Online patch upgrade for active master \(cache groups\)](#)
- [Online major upgrade for active standby pair \(read-only cache groups\)](#)

Also see ["Performing an online upgrade with classic replication"](#) on page 6-13 for an overview, limitations, and requirements.

### Online patch upgrade for standby master and subscriber (cache groups)

To perform an online upgrade to a new patch release for the standby master database and subscriber databases, in a configuration with cache groups, complete the following tasks on each database (with exceptions noted).

1. Stop the replication agent on the database using the `ttRepStop` built-in procedure or the `ttAdmin` utility. For example, to stop the replication agent for the `master2` standby database:

```
ttAdmin -repStop master2
```

2. Stop the cache agent on the standby database using the `ttCacheStop` built-in procedure or the `ttAdmin` utility:

```
ttAdmin -cacheStop master2
```

3. Create a new installation and a new instance for the new release. See ["Creating an installation on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-2 and ["Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics"](#) on page 2-6 for information.



4. Restart the cache agent on the standby database using the `ttCacheStart` built-in procedure or the `ttAdmin` utility:

```
ttAdmin -cacheStart master2
```

5. Restart the replication agent using the `ttRepStart` built-in procedure or the `ttAdmin` utility:

```
ttAdmin -repStart master2
```

---

---

**Note:** Steps 2 and 4, stopping and restarting the cache agent, are not applicable for subscriber databases.

---

---

### Online patch upgrade for active master (cache groups)

To perform an online upgrade to a new patch release for the active master database, in a configuration with cache groups, perform the following steps. You must first reverse the roles of the active and standby master databases, then perform an the upgrade.

1. Pause any applications that are generating updates on the active master database.
2. Stop the cache agent on the current active master database using the `ttCacheStop` built-in procedure or the `ttAdmin` utility:

```
ttAdmin -cacheStop master1
```

3. Execute the `ttRepSubscriberWait` built-in procedure on the active master database, using the DSN and host of the standby master database. For example, to ensure that all transactions are replicated to the `master2` standby master on the `master2host` host:

```
call ttRepSubscriberWait( null, null, 'master2', 'master2host', 120 );
```

4. Stop the replication agent on the current active master database using the `ttRepStop` built-in procedure or the `ttAdmin` utility. For example, to stop the replication agent for the `master1` active master database:

```
ttAdmin -repStop master1
```

5. Execute the `ttRepDeactivate` build-in procedure on the current active master database. This puts the database in the `IDLE` state:

```
call ttRepDeactivate;
```

6. On the standby master database, set the database to the `ACTIVE` state using the `ttRepStateSet` built-in procedure. This database becomes the active master in the active standby pair:

```
call ttRepStateSet( 'ACTIVE' );
```

7. Resume any applications that were paused in step 1, connecting them to the database that is now acting as the active master (in this example, the `master2` database).
8. Upgrade the instance for the former active master database, which is now the standby master database. See ["Offline upgrade: Moving to a different patch or patch set: `ttInstanceModify`"](#) on page 6-3 for details.
9. Restart the cache agent on the post-upgrade database using the `ttCacheStart` built-in procedure or the `ttAdmin` utility:

```
ttAdmin -cacheStart master1
```



10. Restart replication on the post-upgrade database using the `ttRepStart` built-in procedure or the `ttAdmin` utility:

```
ttAdmin -repStart master1
```

11. To make the post-upgrade database the active master database again, see "Reversing the roles of the active and standby databases" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Replication Guide*.

### Online major upgrade for active standby pair (read-only cache groups)

Complete the following steps to perform a major upgrade from an 11.2.2 release to a 18.1 release in a scenario with an active standby pair with read-only cache groups.

These steps assume that `master1` is the active master database on the `master1host` host and `master2` is the standby master database on the `master2host` host.

---

**Note:** For more information on the built-in procedures and utilities discussed here, see "Built-In Procedures" and "Utilities" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference*.

---

1. On the active master host, run the `ttAdmin` utility to stop the replication agent for the active master database.

```
ttAdmin -repStop master1
```

2. On the active master database, use the `DROP ACTIVE STANDBY PAIR` statement to drop the active standby pair. For example, from the `ttIsql` utility:

```
Command> DROP ACTIVE STANDBY PAIR;
```

3. On the active master database, use the `CREATE ACTIVE STANDBY PAIR` statement to create a new active standby pair with the cache groups excluded. Ensure that you explicitly specify the TCP/IP port for each database.

```
Command> CREATE ACTIVE STANDBY PAIR master1 ON "master1host",
        master2 ON "master2host"
        STORE master1 ON "master1host" PORT 20000
        STORE master2 ON "master2host" PORT 20010
        EXCLUDE CACHE GROUP cacheuser.readcache;
```

---

**Note:** You can use the `cachegroups` command within the `ttIsql` utility to identify all the cache groups defined in the database. In this example, `readcache` is a read-only cache group owned by the `cacheuser` user.

---

4. On the active master database, call the `ttRepStateSet` built-in procedure to set the replication state for the active master database to `ACTIVE`.

```
Command> call ttRepStateSet('ACTIVE');
```

To verify that the replication state for the active master database is set to `ACTIVE`, call the `ttRepStateGet` built-in procedure.

```
Command> call ttRepStateGet();
< ACTIVE >
1 row found.
```



5. On the active master database, call the `ttRepStart` built-in procedure to start the replication agent.

```
Command> call ttRepStart();
```

6. On the standby master host, run the `ttAdmin` utility to stop the replication agent for the standby master database.

```
ttAdmin -repStop master2
```

7. On the standby master host, run the `ttAdmin` utility to stop the cache agent for the standby master database.

```
ttAdmin -cacheStop master2
```

8. On the standby master host, run the `ttDestroy` utility to destroy the standby master database. You must either add the `-force` option or first drop all cache groups.

```
ttDestroy -force master2
```

9. Create a new standby master database by duplicating the active master database with the `ttRepAdmin` utility. For example, to duplicate the `master1` database on the `master1host` host of the `master2` database, run the following on the host containing the `master2` database:

```
ttRepAdmin -duplicate -from master1 -host master1host -UID pat -PWD patpwd  
-keepCG -cacheUid cacheuser -cachePwd cachepwd master2
```

---

**Note:** You need a user with `ADMIN` privileges defined in the active master database for it to be duplicated. In this example, the `pat` user identified by the `patpwd` password has `ADMIN` privileges.

To keep the cache group tables, you need a cache administration user while adding the `-keepCG` option. In this example, the `cacheuser` user identified by the `cachepwd` password is a cache administration user.

---

10. On the new standby master database, use the `DROP CACHE GROUP` statement to drop all the cache groups.

```
Command> DROP CACHE GROUP cacheuser.readcache;
```

11. On the standby master host, run the `ttMigrate` utility to back up the standby master database to a binary file.

```
ttMigrate -c master2 master2.bak
```

12. On the standby master host, run the `ttDestroy` utility to destroy the standby master database.

```
ttDestroy master2
```

13. Create a new installation and a new instance for the new release on the standby master host. See ["Creating an installation on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-2 and ["Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics"](#) on page 2-6 for information.

14. In the new instance on the standby master host, run the `ttMigrate` utility to restore the standby master database from the binary file created earlier.

```
ttMigrate -r -C 20 master2 master2.bak
```



---

**Note:** This example performs a checkpoint operation after every 20 MB of data has been restored.

---

15. On the standby master database, use the `CREATE USER` statement to create a new cache administration user.

```
Command> CREATE USER cacheuser2 IDENTIFIED BY cachepwd;
Command> GRANT CREATE SESSION, CACHE_MANAGER, CREATE ANY TABLE,
        DROP ANY TABLE TO cacheuser2;
```

---

**Note:** You must create the new cache administration user in the Oracle database and grant the user the minimum set of privileges required to perform cache group operations. See "Create users in the Oracle database" in the *Oracle TimesTen Application-Tier Database Cache User's Guide* for information.

---

16. Connect to the standby master database as the cache administration user, and call the `ttCacheUidPwdSet` built-in procedure to set the new cache administration user name and password. Ensure you specify the cache administration user password for the Oracle database in the `OraclePWD` connection attribute within the connection string.

```
ttIsql "DSN=master2;UID=cacheuser2;PWD=cachepwd;OraclePWD=oracle"
Command> call ttCacheUidPwdSet('cacheuser2','oracle');
```

17. On the standby master database, call the `ttCacheStart` built-in procedure to start the cache agent.

```
Command> call ttCacheStart();
```

18. On the standby master database, call the `ttRepStart` built-in procedure to start the replication agent.

```
Command> call ttRepStart();
```

The replication state will automatically be set to `STANDBY`. You can call the `ttRepStateGet` built-in procedure to confirm this. (This occurs asynchronously and may take a little time.)

```
Command> call ttRepStateGet();
< STANDBY >
1 row found.
```

19. On the standby master database, use the `CREATE READONLY CACHE GROUP` statement to create all the read-only cache groups.

```
Command> CREATE READONLY CACHE GROUP cacheuser2.readcache
        AUTOREFRESH INTERVAL 10 SECONDS
        FROM oratt.readtbl
        (keyval NUMBER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, str VARCHAR(32));
```



---

**Note:** Ensure that the cache administration user has `SELECT` privileges on the cache group tables in the Oracle database. In this example, the `cacheuser2` user has `SELECT` privileges on the `readtbl` table owned by the `oratt` user in the Oracle database. For more information, see "Create the Oracle Database tables to be cached" in the *Oracle TimesTen Application-Tier Database Cache User's Guide*.

---

20. On the standby master database, use the `LOAD CACHE GROUP` statement to load the data from the Oracle database tables into the TimesTen cache groups.

```
Command> LOAD CACHE GROUP cacheuser2.readcache
          COMMIT EVERY 200 ROWS;
```

21. Pause any applications that are generating updates on the active master database.
22. On the active master database, call the `ttRepSubscriberWait` built-in procedure using the DSN and host of the standby master database. For example, to ensure that all transactions are replicated to the `master2` database on the `master2host` host:

```
Command> call ttRepSubscriberWait(NULL,NULL,'master2','master2host',120);
```

23. On the active master database, call the `ttRepStop` built-in procedure to stop the replication agent.

```
Command> call ttRepStop();
```

24. On the active master database, call the `ttRepDeactivate` built-in procedure to set the replication state for the active master database to `IDLE`.

```
Command> call ttRepDeactivate();
```

25. On the standby master database, call the `ttRepStateSet` built-in procedure to set the replication state for the standby master database to `ACTIVE`. This database and its host become the active master in the active standby pair replication scheme.

```
Command> call ttRepStateSet('ACTIVE');
```

---

**Note:** In this example, the `master2` database on the `master2host` host just became the active master in the active standby pair replication scheme. Likewise, the `master1` database on the `master1host` host is henceforth considered the standby master in the active standby pair replication scheme.

---

26. On the new active master database, call the `ttRepStop` built-in procedure to stop the replication agent.

```
Command> call ttRepStop();
```

27. On the active master database, use the `ALTER CACHE GROUP` statement to set the `AUTOREFRESH` mode of all cache groups to `PAUSED`.

```
Command> ALTER CACHE GROUP cacheuser2.readcache
          SET AUTOREFRESH STATE PAUSED;
```

28. On the active master database, use the `DROP ACTIVE STANDBY PAIR` statement to drop the active standby pair.



```
Command> DROP ACTIVE STANDBY PAIR;
```

29. On the active master database, use the `CREATE ACTIVE STANDBY PAIR` statement to create a new active standby pair with the cache groups included. Ensure you explicitly specify the TCP/IP port for each database.

```
Command> CREATE ACTIVE STANDBY PAIR master1 ON "master1host",
        master2 ON "master2host"
        STORE master1 ON "master1host" PORT 20000
        STORE master2 ON "master2host" PORT 20010;
```

30. On the active master database, call the `ttRepStateSet` built-in procedure to set the replication state for the active master database to `ACTIVE`.

```
Command> call ttRepStateSet('ACTIVE');
```

31. On the active master database, call the `ttRepStart` built-in procedure to start the replication agent.

```
Command> call ttRepStart();
```

32. Resume any applications that were paused in step 21, connecting them to the new active master database.

33. On the new standby master host, run the `ttDestroy` utility to destroy the new standby master database.

```
ttDestroy master1
```

34. Create a new installation and a new instance for the new release on the standby master host. See ["Creating an installation on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-2 and ["Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics"](#) on page 2-6 for information.

35. Create a new standby master database by duplicating the active master database with the `ttRepAdmin` utility. For example, to duplicate the `master2` database on the `master2host` host to the `master1` database, run the following on the host containing the `master1` database:

```
ttRepAdmin -duplicate -from master2 -host master2host -UID pat -PWD patpwd
           -keepCG -cacheUid cacheuser2 -cachePwd cachepwd master1
```

36. On the standby master host, run the `ttAdmin` utility to start the cache agent for the standby master database.

```
ttAdmin -cacheStart master1
```

37. On the standby master host, run the `ttAdmin` utility to start the cache agent for the standby master database.

```
ttAdmin -repStart master1
```

## Offline upgrades for an active standby pair with cache groups

Performing a major upgrade in a scenario with an active standby pair with asynchronous writethrough cache groups requires an offline upgrade. This is discussed in the subsection that follows.



### Offline major upgrade for active standby pair (cache groups)

Complete the following steps to perform a major upgrade from an 11.2.2 release to a 18.1 release in a scenario with an active standby pair with cache groups. You must perform this upgrade offline.

These steps assume `master1` is an active master database on the `master1host` host and `master2` is a standby master database on the `master2host` host. (For information about the built-in procedures and utilities discussed, refer to "Built-In Procedures" and "Utilities" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference*.)

1. Stop any updates to the active database before you upgrade.
2. From `master1`, call the `ttRepSubscriberWait` built-in procedure to ensure that all data updates have been applied to the standby database, where `numsec` is the desired wait time.  

```
call ttRepSubscriberWait(null, null, 'master2', 'master2host', numsec);
```
3. From `master2`, call `ttRepSubscriberWait` to ensure that all data updates have been applied to the Oracle database.  

```
call ttRepSubscriberWait(null, null, '_ORACLE', null, numsec);
```
4. On `master1host`, use the `ttAdmin` utility to stop the replication agent for the active database.  

```
ttAdmin -repStop master1
```
5. On `master2host`, use `ttAdmin` to stop the replication agent for the standby database.  

```
ttAdmin -repStop master2
```
6. On `master1host`, call the `ttCacheStop` built-in procedure or use `ttAdmin` to stop the cache agent for the active database.  

```
ttAdmin -cacheStop master1
```
7. On `master2host`, call `ttCacheStop` or use `ttAdmin` to stop the cache agent for the standby database.  

```
ttAdmin -cacheStop master2
```
8. On `master1host`, use the `ttMigrate` utility to back up the active database to a binary file.  

```
ttMigrate -c master1 master1.bak
```
9. On `master1host`, use the `ttDestroy` utility to destroy the active database. You must either use the `-force` option or first drop all cache groups. If you use `-force`, run the script `cacheCleanup.sql` afterward.  

```
ttDestroy -force /data_store_path/master1
```

The `cacheCleanup.sql` script is a SQL\*Plus script, located in the `installation_dir/oraclescripts` directory (and accessible through `timesten_home/install/oraclescripts`), that you run after connecting to the Oracle database as the cache user. It takes as parameters the host name and the database name (with full path). For information, refer to "Dropping Oracle Database objects used by autorefresh cache groups" in the *Oracle TimesTen Application-Tier Database Cache User's Guide*.



10. Create a new installation and a new instance for the new major release on master1host. See ["Creating an installation on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-2 and ["Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics"](#) on page 2-6 for information.
11. Create a new database in 18.1.*w.x* using ttIsql with DSN connection attribute setting AutoCreate=1. In this new database, create a cache user. The following example is a sequence of commands to execute in ttIsql to create this cache user and give it appropriate access privileges.

The cache user requires ADMIN privilege to execute the next step, ttMigrate -r. Once migration is complete, you can revoke the ADMIN privilege from this user if desired.

```
Command> CREATE USER cacheuser IDENTIFIED BY cachepassword;
Command> GRANT CREATE SESSION, CACHE_MANAGER, CREATE ANY TABLE,
        DROP ANY TABLE TO cacheuser;
Command> GRANT ADMIN TO cacheuser;
```

12. In the new instance on master1host, use the ttMigrate utility as the cache user to restore master1 from the binary file created earlier. (This example performs a checkpoint operation after every 20 megabytes of data has been restored, and assumes the password is the same in the Oracle database as in TimesTen.)

```
ttMigrate -r -cacheuid cacheuser -cachepwd cachepassword -C 20 -connstr
"DSN=master1;uid=cacheuser;pwd=cachepassword;oraclepwd=cachepassword"
master1.bak
```

13. On master1host, use ttAdmin to start the replication agent.

```
ttAdmin -repStart master1
```

---

**Note:** This step also sets the database to the active state. You can then call the ttRepStateGet built-in procedure (which takes no parameters) to confirm the state.

---

14. On master1host, call the ttCacheStart built-in procedure or use ttAdmin to start the cache agent.

```
ttAdmin -cacheStart master1
```

Then you can use the ttStatus utility to confirm the replication and cache agents have started.

15. Put each automatic refresh cache group into the AUTOREFRESH PAUSED state. This example uses ttIsql:

```
Command> ALTER CACHE GROUP mycachegroup SET AUTOREFRESH STATE paused;
```

16. From master1, reload each cache group, specifying the name of the cache group and how often to commit during the operation. This example uses ttIsql:

```
Command> LOAD CACHE GROUP cachegroupname COMMIT EVERY n ROWS;
```

You can optionally specify parallel loading as well. See the "LOAD CACHE GROUP" SQL statement in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference* for details.

17. On master2host, use ttDestroy to destroy the standby database. You must either use the -force option or first drop all cache groups. If you use -force, run the script cacheCleanup.sql afterward (as discussed earlier).



```
ttDestroy -force /data_store_path/master2
```

18. Create the new installation and the new instance for the new major release on master2host. See ["Creating an installation on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-2 and ["Creating an instance on Linux/UNIX: Basics"](#) on page 2-6 for information.

19. In the new instance on master2host, use the ttRepAdmin utility with the -duplicate option to create a duplicate of active database master1 to use as standby database master2. Specify the appropriate administrative user on master1, the cache manager user and password, and to keep cache groups.

```
ttRepAdmin -duplicate -from master1 -host master1host -uid pat -pwd patpwd  
-cacheUId orcluser -cachePwd orclpwd -keepCG master2
```

20. On master2host, use ttAdmin to start the replication agent. (You could optionally have used the ttRepAdmin option -setMasterRepStart in the previous step instead.)

```
ttAdmin -repStart master2
```

21. On master2, the replication state will automatically be set to STANDBY. You can call the ttRepStateGet built-in procedure to confirm this. (This occurs asynchronously and may take a little time.)

```
call ttRepStateGet();
```

22. On master2host, call the ttCacheStart built-in procedure or use ttAdmin to start the cache agent.

```
ttAdmin -cacheStart master2
```

After this, you can use the ttStatus utility to confirm the replication and cache agents have started.

If you want to create read-only subscriber databases, on each subscriber host you can create the subscriber by using the ttRepAdmin utility -duplicate option to duplicate the standby database. The following example creates subscriber1, using the same ADMIN user as above and the -nokeepCG option to convert the cache tables to normal TimesTen tables, as appropriate for a read-only subscriber.

```
ttRepAdmin -duplicate -from master2 -host master2host -nokeepCG  
-uid pat -pwd patpwd subscriber1
```

For related information, refer to "Rolling out a disaster recovery subscriber" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Replication Guide*.

## Performing an offline TimesTen upgrade when using Oracle Clusterware

This section discusses the steps for an offline upgrade of TimesTen when using TimesTen with Oracle Clusterware. You have the option of also upgrading Oracle Clusterware, independently, while upgrading TimesTen. (See ["Performing an online TimesTen upgrade when using Oracle Clusterware"](#) on page 6-34 for details on online upgrade.)



**Notes:**

- These instructions apply for either a TimesTen patch upgrade (18.1.w.x to 18.1.y.z) or a TimesTen major upgrade (11.2.2 to 18.1).
- Refer to *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Release Notes* for information about versions of Oracle Clusterware that are supported by TimesTen.

For this procedure, except where noted, you can execute the `ttCWAdmin` commands from any host in the cluster. Each command affects all hosts.

1. Stop the replication agents on the databases in the active standby pair:

```
ttCWAdmin -stop -dsn advancedDSN
```

2. Drop the active standby pair:

```
ttCWAdmin -drop -dsn advancedDSN
```

3. Stop the TimesTen cluster agent. This removes the hosts from the cluster and stops the TimesTen daemon:

```
ttCWAdmin -shutdown
```

4. Upgrade TimesTen on the desired hosts.

- To perform a TimesTen patch upgrade, each node in the cluster must have TimesTen from the same major release.
- To perform a TimesTen major upgrade, you must use `ttMigrate`. See ["Offline upgrade: Moving to a different major release"](#) on page 6-8 for details.

5. Upgrade Oracle Clusterware if desired. See the *Oracle Clusterware Administration and Deployment Guide* in the Oracle Database documentation for information.

6. If you have upgraded Oracle Clusterware, use the `ttInstanceModify` utility to configure TimesTen with Oracle Clusterware. On each host, run:

```
ttInstanceModify -crs
```

For Linux or UNIX hosts, see ["Change the Oracle Clusterware configuration for an instance"](#) on page 2-17 for details.

7. Start the TimesTen cluster agent. This includes the hosts defined in the cluster as specified in `ttcrsagent.options`. This also starts the TimesTen daemon.

```
ttCWAdmin -init
```

8. Create the active standby pair replication scheme:

```
ttCWAdmin -create -dsn advancedDSN
```

**Important:** The host from which you run this command must have access to the `cluster.oracle.ini` file. (See "Configuring Oracle Clusterware management with the `cluster.oracle.ini` file" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Replication Guide* for information about this file.)

9. Start the active standby pair replication scheme:

```
ttCWAdmin -start -dsn advancedDSN
```



## Performing an online TimesTen upgrade when using Oracle Clusterware

This section discusses how to perform an online rolling upgrade (patch) for TimesTen, from TimesTen 18.1.*w.x* to 18.1.*y.z*, in a configuration where Oracle Clusterware manages active standby pairs. (See ["Performing an offline TimesTen upgrade when using Oracle Clusterware"](#) on page 6-32 for an offline upgrade.)

The following topics are covered:

- [Supported configurations](#)
- [Restrictions and assumptions](#)
- [Upgrade tasks for one active standby pair](#)
- [Upgrades for multiple active standby pairs on many pairs of hosts](#)
- [Upgrades for multiple active standby pairs on a pair of hosts](#)

---

---

### Notes:

- Refer to *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Release Notes* for supported versions of Oracle Clusterware.
- 
- 

## Supported configurations

The following basic configurations are supported for online rolling upgrades for TimesTen. In all cases, Oracle Clusterware manages the hosts.

- One active standby pair on two hosts.
- Multiple active standby pairs with one database on each host.
- Multiple active standby pairs with one or more database on each host.

(Other scenarios, such as with additional spare hosts, are effectively equivalent to one of these scenarios.)

## Restrictions and assumptions

Note the following assumptions for upgrading TimesTen when using Oracle Clusterware:

- The existing active standby pairs are configured and operating properly.
- Oracle Clusterware commands are used correctly to stop and start the standby database.
- The upgrade does not change the TimesTen environment for the active and standby databases.
- These instructions are for TimesTen patch upgrades only. Online major upgrades are not supported in configurations where Oracle Clusterware manages active standby pairs.
- There are at least two hosts managed by Oracle Clusterware.

Multiple active or standby databases managed by Oracle Clusterware can exist on a host only if there are at least two hosts in the cluster.



---

**Important:** Upgrade Oracle Clusterware if desired, but *not* concurrently with an online TimesTen upgrade. When performing an online TimesTen patch upgrade in configurations where Oracle Clusterware manages active standby pairs, you must perform the Clusterware upgrade independently and separately, either before or after the TimesTen upgrade.

---

---

**Note:** For information about Oracle Clusterware, see the *Oracle Clusterware Administration and Deployment Guide* in the Oracle Database documentation.

---

## Upgrade tasks for one active standby pair

This section describes the following tasks:

- [Verify that the active standby pair is operating properly](#)
- [Shut down the standby database](#)
- [Perform an upgrade for the standby database](#)
- [Start the standby database](#)
- [Switch the roles of the active and standby databases](#)
- [Shut down the new standby database](#)
- [Perform an upgrade of the new standby database](#)
- [Start the new standby database](#)

---

**Note:** In examples in the following subsections, the host name is `host2`, the DSN is `myDSN`, the instance name is `upgrade2`, and the instance administrator is `terry`.

---

### Verify that the active standby pair is operating properly

Complete these steps to confirm that the active standby pair is operating properly.

1. Verify the following.
  - The active and the standby databases run a TimesTen 18.1.*w.x* release.
  - The active and standby databases are on separate hosts managed by Oracle Clusterware.
  - Replication is working.
  - If the active standby pair replication scheme includes cache groups, the following are true:
    - AWT and SWT writes are working from the standby database in TimesTen to the Oracle database.
    - Refreshes are working from the Oracle database to the active database in TimesTen.
2. Run the `ttCWAdmin -status -dsn yourDSN` command to verify the following.
  - The active database is on a different host than the standby database.



- The state of the active database is 'ACTIVE' and the status is 'AVAILABLE'.
  - The state of the standby database is 'STANDBY' and the status is 'AVAILABLE'.
3. Run the `ttStatus` command on the active database to verify the following.
    - The `ttCRSactiveservice` and `ttCRSmaster` processes are running.
    - The subdaemon and the replication agents are running.
    - If the active standby pair replication scheme includes cache groups, the cache agent is running.
  4. Run the `ttStatus` command on the standby database to verify the following.
    - The `ttCRSsubservice` and `ttCRSmaster` processes are running.
    - The subdaemon and the replication agents are running.
    - If the active standby pair replication scheme includes cache groups, the cache agent is running.

### Shut down the standby database

Complete these steps to shut down the standby database.

1. Run an Oracle Clusterware command similar to the following to obtain the names of the Oracle Clusterware Master, Daemon, and Agent processes on the host of the standby database. It is suggested to filter the output by using the `grep TT` command:

```
crsctl status resource -n standbyHostName | grep TT
```

2. Run Oracle Clusterware commands to shut down the standby database. The Oracle Clusterware commands stop the Master processes for the standby database, the Daemon process for the instance, and the Agent process for the instance.

```
crsctl stop resource TT_Master_upgrade2_terry_myDSN_1
crsctl stop resource TT_Daemon_upgrade2_terry_host2
crsctl stop resource TT_Agent_upgrade2_terry_host2
```

3. Stop the TimesTen main daemon.

```
ttDaemonAdmin -stop
```

If the `ttDaemonAdmin -stop` command gives error 10028, retry the command.

### Perform an upgrade for the standby database

Complete these steps for an offline upgrade of the instance for the standby database.

1. Create a new installation. See ["Creating an installation on Linux/UNIX"](#) on page 2-2 for information.
2. Point the instance to the new installation. See ["Associate an instance with a different installation \(upgrade or downgrade\)"](#) on page 2-18 for details.
3. Configure the new installation for Oracle Clusterware.

### Start the standby database

Complete these steps to start the standby database.

1. Run the following `ttCWAdmin` command to start the TimesTen main daemon, the TimesTen Oracle Clusterware agent process and the TimesTen Oracle Clusterware Daemon process:



```
ttCWAdmin -init -hosts localhost
```

2. Start the Oracle Clusterware Master process for the standby database.

```
crsctl start resource TT_Master_upgrade2_terry_MYDSN_1
```

### Switch the roles of the active and standby databases

Use the `ttCWAdmin -switch` command to switch the roles of the active and standby databases to enable the offline upgrade on the other master database.

```
ttCWAdmin -switch -dsn myDSN
```

Use the `ttCWAdmin -status` command to verify that the switch operation has completed before starting the next task.

### Shut down the new standby database

Use the Oracle Clusterware `crsctl status resource` command to obtain the names of the Master, Daemon, and Agent processes on the host of the new standby database. This example assumes the host `host1` and filters the output through `grep TT`:

```
crsctl status resource -n host1 | grep TT
```

Run commands such as those in ["Shut down the standby database"](#) on page 6-36 and use the appropriate instance name, instance administrator, DSN, and host name. For example:

```
crsctl stop resource TT_Master_upgrade2_terry_MYDSN_0
crsctl stop resource TT_Daemon_upgrade2_terry_host1
crsctl stop resource TT_Agent_upgrade2_terry_host1
ttDaemonAdmin -stop
```

### Perform an upgrade of the new standby database

See ["Perform an upgrade for the standby database"](#) on page 6-36 for the steps.

### Start the new standby database

See ["Start the standby database"](#) on page 6-36 and use the Master process name obtained by the `crsctl status resource` command from ["Shut down the new standby database"](#) as outlined above.

```
ttCWAdmin -init -hosts localhost
crsctl start resource TT_Master_upgrade2_terry_MYDSN_0
```

## Upgrades for multiple active standby pairs on many pairs of hosts

The process to upgrade the instances for multiple active standby pairs on multiple pairs of hosts is essentially the same as the process to upgrade the instances for a single active standby pair on two hosts. See ["Upgrade tasks for one active standby pair"](#) on page 6-35 for details. The best practice is to perform the upgrades for the active standby pairs one at a time.

Use the `ttCWAdmin -status` command to determine the state of the databases managed by Oracle Clusterware.

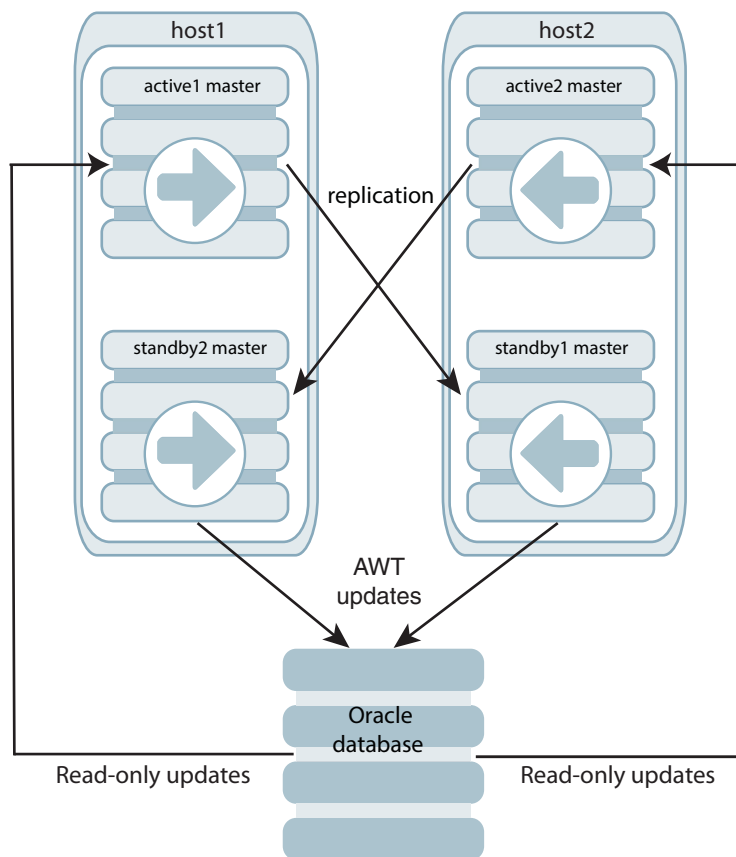


## Upgrades for multiple active standby pairs on a pair of hosts

Multiple active standby pairs can be on multiple pairs of hosts. See ["Upgrades for multiple active standby pairs on many pairs of hosts"](#) for details. Alternatively, multiple active standby pairs can be on a single pair of hosts. One scenario is for all the active databases to be on one host and all the standby databases to be on the other. A more typical scenario, to better balance the workload, is for each host to have some active databases and some standby databases.

Figure 6–1 shows two active standby pairs on two hosts managed by Oracle Clusterware. The active database called `active1` on `host1` replicates to `standby1` on `host2`. The active database called `active2` on `host2` replicates to `standby2` on `host1`. AWT updates from both standby databases are propagated to the Oracle database. Read-only updates from the Oracle database are propagated to the active databases.

**Figure 6–1 Multiple active standby pairs on two hosts**



This configuration can result in greater write throughput for cache groups and more balanced resource usage. See the next section, ["Sample configuration files: multiple active standby pairs on one pair of hosts"](#), for sample `sys.odbci.ini` entries and a sample `cluster.oracle.ini` file for this kind of configuration. (See "Configuring Oracle Clusterware management with the `cluster.oracle.ini` file" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Replication Guide* for information about that file.)

The rolling upgrade process for multiple active standby pairs on a single pair of hosts is similar in nature to the process of upgrading multiple active standby pairs on multiple pairs of hosts. See ["Upgrades for multiple active standby pairs on many pairs of hosts"](#) on page 6-37 for details.



First, however, if the active and standby databases are mixed between the two hosts, switch all standby databases to one host and all active databases to the other host. Use the `ttCWAdmin -switch -dsn DSN` command to switch active and standby databases between hosts. Once all the active databases are on one host and all the standby databases are on the other host, follow the steps below to perform the upgrade for the entire "standby" host.

Be aware that upgrades affect the entire instance and associated databases on one host.

1. Verify that the standby databases run on the desired host. Use the `ttCWAdmin -status -dsn DSN` command and the `ttCWAdmin -status` command.
2. Modify the Oracle Clusterware `stop` commands to stop all Master processes on the host where all the standby databases reside.
3. Modify the Oracle Clusterware `start` commands to start all Master processes on the host where all the standby databases reside.

The following subsections contain related samples.

- [Sample configuration files: multiple active standby pairs on one pair of hosts](#)
- [Sample scripts: stopping and starting multiple standby processes on one host](#)

### Sample configuration files: multiple active standby pairs on one pair of hosts

The following are sample `sys.odbcc.ini` entries:

```
[databasea]
Driver=timesten_home/install/lib/libtten.so
DataStore=/scratch/terry/ds/databasea
PermSize=400
TempSize=320
DatabaseCharacterSet=WE8MSWIN1252
OracleNetServiceName=ORCL
```

```
[databaseb]
Driver=timesten_home/install/lib/libtten.so
DataStore=/scratch/terry/ds/databaseb
PermSize=400
TempSize=320
DatabaseCharacterSet=WE8MSWIN1252
OracleNetServiceName=ORCL
```

```
[databasec]
Driver=timesten_home/install/lib/libtten.so
DataStore=/scratch/terry/ds/databasec
PermSize=400
TempSize=320
DatabaseCharacterSet=WE8MSWIN1252
OracleNetServiceName=ORCL
```

```
[databased]
Driver=timesten_home/install/lib/libtten.so
DataStore=/scratch/terry/ds/databased
PermSize=400
TempSize=320
DatabaseCharacterSet=WE8MSWIN1252
OracleNetServiceName=ORCL
```

The following is a sample `cluster.oracle.ini` file:

```
[databasea]
```



```
MasterHosts=host1,host2
CacheConnect=Y

[databaseb]
MasterHosts=host2,host1
CacheConnect=Y

[databasec]
MasterHosts=host2,host1
CacheConnect=Y

[databaseb]
MasterHosts=host1,host2
CacheConnect=Y
```

The `cluster.oracle.ini` file places one active database and one standby database on each host. This is accomplished by reversing the order of the host names specified for the `MasterHost` attribute.

### Sample scripts: stopping and starting multiple standby processes on one host

Run an Oracle Clusterware command similar to the following to obtain the names of the Oracle Clusterware Master, Daemon and Agent processes on the host of the standby database. It is suggested to filter the output by using the `grep TT`:

```
crsctl status resource -n standbyHostName | grep TT
```

The following script is an example of a "stop standby" script for multiple databases on the same host that Oracle Clusterware manages. The instance name is `upgrade2`. The instance administrator is `terry`. The host is `host2`. There are two standby databases: `databasea` and `databaseb`.

```
crsctl stop resource TT_Master_upgrade2_terry_DATABASEA_0
crsctl stop resource TT_Master_upgrade2_terry_DATABASEB_1
crsctl stop resource TT_Daemon_upgrade2_terry_HOST2
crsctl stop resource TT_Agent_upgrade2_terry_HOST2
ttDaemonAdmin -stop
```

The following script is an example of a "start standby" script for the same configuration.

```
ttCWAdmin -init -hosts localhost
crs start resource TT_Master_upgrade2_terry_DATABASEA_0
crs start resource TT_Master_upgrade2_terry_DATABASEB_1
```

## Upgrades when using parallel replication

Automatic parallel replication is enabled by default beginning in TimesTen release 11.2.2.2.0. In earlier releases, user-defined replication was available, but automatic parallel replication was not available. Automatic parallel replication with disabled commit dependencies was first available in TimesTen release 11.2.2.8.0. In TimesTen release 18.1.4.1.0, user-defined replication is not available; however, both automatic parallel replication options (with or without disabled commit dependencies) are available.



---

**Note:** The values for the "ReplicationApplyOrdering" attribute, in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference*, have changed. Beginning in release 11.2.2.2.0, a value of 0 enables automatic parallel replication. Before release 11.2.2.2.0, a value of 0 disabled user-defined parallel replication. Beginning in release 11.2.2.8.0, a value of 2 enables automatic parallel replication with disabled commit dependencies. In 18.1 releases, user-defined parallel replication (set with a value of 1) is not supported.

---

You can perform an online or offline upgrade from a database that has not enabled parallel replication to a database of this release that has enabled parallel replication (with or without disabled commit dependencies).

The rest of this section discusses additional considerations along with scenarios where an offline upgrade is required.

## Considerations regarding parallel replication

Be aware of the following considerations when upgrading hosts that use parallel replication:

- Consider an active standby pair without parallel replication enabled. To upgrade the instances to a 18.1 release and use automatic parallel replication (default value of 0 for the `ReplicationApplyOrdering` attribute), simply use the appropriate procedure for an active standby pair upgrade. See ["Performing an upgrade with active standby pair replication"](#) on page 6-19 for details.
- Consider an active standby pair with no cache groups and automatic parallel replication enabled (value of 0 for the `ReplicationApplyOrdering` attribute). To upgrade the instances to a 18.1 release to use automatic parallel replication with disabled commit dependencies (value of 2 for the `ReplicationApplyOrdering` attribute), use the procedure for an active standby pair online major upgrade. See ["Online major upgrade for active standby pair"](#) on page 6-20 for details. The value for the `ReplicationApplyOrdering` attribute must be changed from 0 to 2 before restoring any of the databases. For example:

```
ttMigrate -r "DSN=master2;ReplicationApplyOrdering=2;ReplicationParallelism=2;
LogBufParallelism=4" master2.bak
```

---

**Note:** You may upgrade a database with a replication scheme with `ReplicationApplyOrdering=2` to a database with `ReplicationApplyOrdering=0` by using the same active standby pair online major upgrade procedure.

Automatic parallel replication with disabled commit dependencies supports only asynchronous active standby pairs with no cache groups. For more information, see ["Configuring parallel replication"](#) in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Replication Guide*.

---

- You cannot replicate between databases that have the `ReplicationParallelism` attribute set to greater than 1 but have different values for the `ReplicationApplyOrdering` attribute.



## Scenarios that require an offline upgrade

You must use an offline upgrade for these scenarios:

- Moving from user-defined parallel replication to automatic parallel replication. For example, from a release preceding 11.2.2.3.0 to a 18.1 release with the `ReplicationApplyOrdering` attribute set to the default value (0). Note that user-defined parallel replication is not supported in release 18.1.4.1.0.
- Moving from an automatic parallel replication environment to another automatic parallel replication environment with a different number of tracks, as indicated by the value of the `ReplicationParallelism` attribute.
- Moving between major releases (from 11.2.2 to 18.1) and using asynchronous writethrough cache groups.
- Moving from regular replication with asynchronous writethrough in 11.2.2 to automatic parallel replication with asynchronous writethrough in 18.1.

For offline upgrades, you can use the procedure described in ["Offline upgrade: Moving to a different major release"](#) on page 6-8. Alternatively, you can upgrade one side and use the `ttRepAdmin -duplicate -recreate` command to create the new database.

## Performing an upgrade of your client instance

You can upgrade your client instance which is being used to access a database in a full instance. For information on instances, see ["Overview of installations and instances"](#) on page 1-1 and ["TimesTen instances"](#) on page 1-4 for details. For information on Client/Server, see ["Overview of the TimesTen Client/Server"](#) in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

To perform the upgrade, follow these steps:

1. Optional: This step is included for informational purposes to assist you in identifying and verifying the TimesTen client release information.

In the client instance, run the `ttVersion` utility to verify the client release and the client instance. In this example, running `ttVersion` in the client instance shows the client release is 18.1.4.1.0 and the client instance is `instance_1814_client`.

```
% ttVersion
TimesTen Release 18.1.4.1.0 (64 bit Linux/x86_64) (instance_1814_client)
2020-06-29T23:22:07Z
Instance home directory: /scratch/instance_1814_client
Group owner: g900
```

2. Optional: This step is included for informational purposes to establish and then show a client connection to the `database1_1814` database. In the client instance, run `ttIsqlCS` to connect to the `database1_1814` database in the full instance (on the server). Note that the `TCP_PORT` is not specified. The default value is assumed.

```
% ttIsqlCS -connstr "TTC_SERVER=server.mycompany.com;
TTC_SERVER_DSN=database1_1814";
```

```
Copyright (c) 1996, 2020, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Type ? or "help" for help, type "exit" to quit ttIsql.
```

```
connect "TTC_SERVER=server.mycompany.com;TTC_SERVER_DSN=database1_1814";
Connection successful: DSN=;TTC_SERVER=server.mycompany.com;
```



```
TTC_SERVER_DSN=database1_1814;
...
(Default setting AutoCommit=1)
```

3. Stop all applications using the client instance. In this example, in the client instance, first run `ttIsqlCS` to connect to the `database1_1814` database, then exit from `ttIsqlCS`.

```
% ttIsqlCS -connstr "TTC_SERVER=server.mycompany.com;
TTC_SERVER_DSN=database1_1814";
```

```
Copyright (c) 1996, 2020, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Type ? or "help" for help, type "exit" to quit ttIsql.
```

```
connect "TTC_SERVER=server.mycompany.com;TTC_SERVER_DSN=database1_1814";
Connection successful: DSN=;TTC_SERVER=server.mycompany.com;
TTC_SERVER_DSN=database1_1814;
...
(Default setting AutoCommit=1)
Command> exit
Disconnecting...
Done.
```

4. Create a new client installation in a new location. For example, create the `clientinstall_new` installation directory. Then unzip the new release zip file into that directory. For example, to create the 18.1.4.1.0 installation on Linux 64-bit, unzip `timesten181410.server.linux8664.zip` into the `clientinstall_new` directory. (Note, there is only one distribution on Linux 64-bit. This distribution contains the server and the client installation.)

```
% mkdir clientinstall_new
% cd clientinstall_new
% unzip /swdir/TimesTen/ttinstallers/timesten181410.server.linux8664.zip
[...UNZIP OUTPUT...]
```

See "[TimesTen installations](#)" on page 1-3 for detailed information.

5. Modify the client instance to point to the new installation. Do this by running the `ttInstanceModify` utility with the `-install` option from the `$TIMESTEN_HOME/bin` directory of the client instance.

In this example, point the client instance to the installation in `/clientinstall_new/tt18.1.4.1.0`.

```
% $TIMESTEN_HOME/bin/ttInstanceModify -install
/clientinstall_new/tt18.1.4.1.0
```

```
Instance Info (UPDATED)
-----
```

```
Name:          instance_1814_client
Version:       18.1.4.1.0
Location:      /scratch/instance_1814_client
Installation:  /clientinstall_new/tt18.1.4.1.0
```

```
* Client-Only Installation
```

The instance `instance_1814_client` now points to the installation in



```
clientinstall_new/tt18.1.4.1.0
```

6. Optional: In the client instance, run the `ttVersion` utility to verify the client release is 18.1.4.1.0.

```
% ttVersion
TimesTen Release 18.1.4.1.0 (64 bit Linux/x86_64) (instance_1814_client)
2020-06-28T22:37:51Z
  Instance home directory: /scratch/instance_1814_client
  Group owner: g900
```

7. Restart the applications that use the client instance.

In this example, in the client instance, run `ttIsqLCS` to connect to the `database1_1814` database in the full instance.

```
% ttIsqLCS -connstr "TTC_SERVER=server.mycompany.com;
TTC_SERVER_DSN=database1_1814";
```

```
Copyright (c) 1996, 2020, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Type ? or "help" for help, type "exit" to quit ttIsqL.
```

```
connect "TTC_SERVER=server.mycompany.com;TTC_SERVER_DSN=database1_1814";
Connection successful: DSN=;TTC_SERVER=server.mycompany.com;
TTC_SERVER_DSN=database1_1814;
...
(Default setting AutoCommit=1)
```

8. Optional: Delete the previous release installation (used for the client).

```
% chmod -R 750 installation_dir/tt18.1.3.5.0
% rm -rf installation_dir/tt18.1.3.5.0
```



---

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