

Bachelor of Information Technology BAIT

MS SQL Server Administration Assignment F19

Manufacturing Sub-System

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Prepared by:

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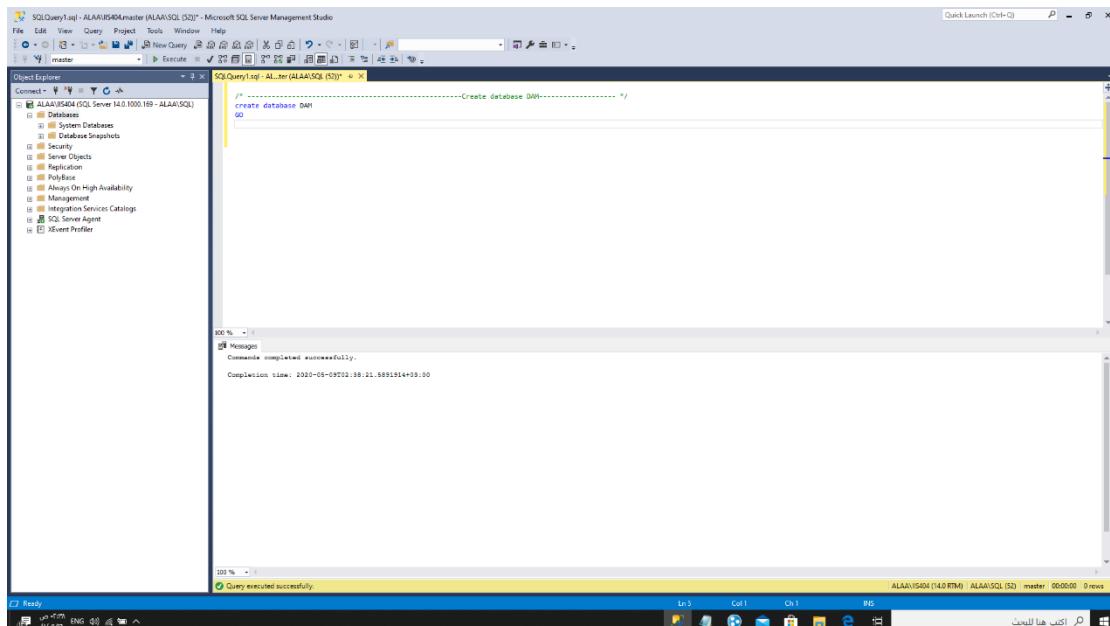
Alaa_110562

Content

1.DATABASE CREATION USING	2
1.1.DATABASE CREATION	2
1.2.TABLES AND DETAILS TABLES CREATION.....	3
1.3.QTY ON HAND FUNCTION AND COMPUTED COLUMNS.....	5
1.4.FILLING DATA	8
2.SYNCHRONIZATION	11
DISCUSSING THE OPTIONS	11
2.1.LOG SHIPPING (DR ALMOST)	12
2.2.REPLICATION: (DR AND HA PARTIALLY).....	12
2.2.1.Snapshot replication	12
2.2.2.Transactional replication	12
2.2.3.Merge replication	13
2.3.DATABASE MIRRORING	13
3.DAM TO ALP [OVER INTERNET]	14
3.1.PRE-REQUISITES	14
3.2.CREATE A SQL REPLICATION PUBLISHER.....	21
3.3.CREATE A SQL REPLICATION SUBSCRIBER.....	27
4.BIDIRECTIONAL [OVER INTERNET]	38
4.1.CREATE A SQL REPLICATION PUBLISHER.....	38
4.2.CREATE A SQL REPLICATION SUBSCRIBER.....	44
4.3.TEST THE SYNCHRONIZE BIDIRECTIONAL.....	50
5.APPENDIX	56
5.1.VPN WITH HAMACHI	56

1. Database creation using

1.1. Database creation



The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) interface. In the Object Explorer on the left, a connection to 'ALAA\IS404 (SQL Server 14.0.1000.169 - ALAA\SQL)' is selected. Under the 'Databases' node, there is a new database named 'DAM'. The 'SQL Query Editor' window on the right contains the following T-SQL code:

```
/* -----Create database DAM----- */
create database DAM
GO
USE DAM
```

The status bar at the bottom of the SSMS window indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and shows the completion time as '2020-05-03T02:38:21.5891914+03:00'.

1.2. Tables and details tables creation

File Edit View Query Project Tools Window Help

New Query

Execute

Quick Launch (Ctrl+Q)

Object Explorer

Connect to Server

ALAAJIS04 (SQL Server 14.0.1000.169 - ALAAJIS04)

Databases

System Databases

Database Snapshots

DAM

Alarms

Database Diagrams

Tables

System Tables

FileTables

External Tables

Replicated Tables

Views

External Resources

Programmability

Compatibility

Service Broker

Storage

Security

Server Objects

Replication

Reporting

Always On Availability Groups

Management

Integration Services Catalogs

SQL Server Agent

Event Profiler

SQLQuery1.tsql - ALAAJIS04 (ALAAJIS04.SQl) - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio

Create table LOCATION

LOC_ID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY identity(1,1),
LOC_DESC nvarchar(50) NOT NULL

Create table MANUFACTURING

Manuf_ID int,
Loc_ID int NOT NULL foreign key references dbo.LOCATION(LOC_ID) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE,
Date date,
InventoryKey Manuf_ID,Loc_ID
);

Create table PRODUCT

PROD_ID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY identity(1,1),
Prod_Name nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
Unit_cost Money NOT NULL,
Unit_Price Money NOT NULL,
IsHome Bit,
);

Create table PRODUCT_RECIPE

PROD_ID int FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES ODE_PRODUCT(PROD_ID) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE,
RECIP_ID int FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES ODE_PRODUCT(PROD_ID),
quantity int NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY PROD_ID_SUPRHO_ID
);

Create table MANUFACTURING_DETAILS

Manuf_ID int,
PROD_ID int,
Loc_ID int,
Amount_Required prod_int,
PRIMARY KEY (Manuf_ID,PROD_ID,Loc_ID)

ALTER TABLE MANUFACTURING_DETAILS
ADD CONSTRAINT PROD_FK FOREIGN KEY (PROD_ID) REFERENCES PRODUCT(PROD_ID) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE MANUFACTURING_DETAILS
ADD CONSTRAINT DETAILPK FOREIGN KEY (Manuf_ID,Loc_ID) REFERENCES MANUFACTURING(Manuf_ID,Loc_ID) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE;

Create table TRANSACTIONS

Trans_ID int
--

Msg

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2020-09-09T02:44:09.8679314+08:00

100 %

Query executed successfully.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The title bar reads "SQLQuery1.sql - ALAAIS404.DAM (ALAAIS404.SQD) - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio". The left pane displays the Object Explorer with the database structure. The right pane shows the SQL Query Editor with the following script:

```
CREATE DATABASE ALAAIS404.DAM
ON PRIMARY
    NAME = ALAAIS404,
    FILENAME = 'C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MasterDB\ALAAIS404.MDF',
    SIZE = 10,
    MAXSIZE = 100,
    FILEGROWTH = 10
LOG ON
    NAME = ALAAIS404,
    FILENAME = 'C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MasterDB\ALAAIS404.LDF',
    SIZE = 10,
    MAXSIZE = 100,
    FILEGROWTH = 10
GO

USE ALAAIS404.DAM
GO

-- Create MANUFACTURING_DETAILS table
CREATE TABLE MANUFACTURING_DETAILS
(
    MANUF_ID INT,
    LOC_ID INT,
    PROD_ID INT,
    CONSTRAINT MANUF_PROD_LOC_ID PRIMARY KEY (MANUF_ID, PROD_ID, LOC_ID)
);

-- ALTER TABLE MANUFACTURING_DETAILS
ALTER TABLE MANUFACTURING_DETAILS
ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PROD FOREIGN KEY (PROD_ID) REFERENCES PRODUCT(PROD_ID) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE;

-- ALTER TABLE MANUFACTURING_DETAILS
ALTER TABLE MANUFACTURING_DETAILS
ADD CONSTRAINT FK_LOC FOREIGN KEY (MANUF_ID, LOC_ID) REFERENCES MANUFACTURING(MANUF_ID, LOC_ID) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE;

-- Create table TRANSACTIONS (
CREATE TABLE TRANSACTIONS (
    TRANS_ID INT,
    LOC_ID INT,
    PROD_ID INT,
    TYP BIT,
    DATES DATE,
    PRIMARY KEY (TRANS_ID, LOC_ID, TYP)
);

-- Create table TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS(
CREATE TABLE TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS(
    TRANS_ID INT,
    PROD_ID INT,
    LOC_ID INT,
    TYP BIT,
    COST MONEY,
    QUANTITY INT,
    Amax_Required_Prod INT,
    PRIMARY KEY (TRANS_ID, PROD_ID, LOC_ID, TYP)
);

-- ALTER TABLE TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS
ALTER TABLE TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS
ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PROD FOREIGN KEY (PROD_ID) REFERENCES PRODUCT(PROD_ID) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE;

-- ALTER TABLE TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS
ALTER TABLE TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS
ADD CONSTRAINT FK_DETAILSFK FOREIGN KEY (TRANS_ID, LOC_ID, TYP) REFERENCES TRANSACTIONS(TRANS_ID, LOC_ID, TYP) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE;
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Ready" and shows connection details: ALAAIS404 (14.0.1000.169) - ALAAIS404.SQD - DAM 00:00:00 0 rows.

```
----- Create tables in database DAM -----
create table LOCATION (
LOC_ID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY identity(1,1),
LOC_DESC nvarchar(50) NOT NULL
);

create table MANUFACTURING (
Manuf_ID int,
LOC_ID int NOT NULL foreign key references dbo.LOCATION(LOC_ID) ON DELETE
CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE,
Date date,
primary key(Manuf_ID,LOC_ID)
);

create table PRODUCT (
```

```

PROD_ID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY identity(1,1),
PROD_DESC nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
Unit_cost Money NOT NULL ,
Unit_price Money NOT NULL ,
IsRow BIT,
);

create table PRODUCT_RECIPE (
PROD_ID int FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES DBO.PRODUCT(PROD_ID) ON DELETE CASCADE ON
UPDATE CASCADE,
SUBPROD_ID int FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES DBO.PRODUCT(PROD_ID),
quantity int Not NULL,
PRIMARY KEY(PROD_ID,SUBPROD_ID)
);

create table MANUFACTURING_DETAILS(
Manuf_ID int ,
PROD_ID int ,
LOC_ID int,
Amount_Required_prod int,
PRIMARY KEY (Manuf_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID)
);

ALTER TABLE MANUFACTURING_DETAILS
ADD CONSTRAINT PRODFK FOREIGN KEY (PROD_ID) REFERENCES PRODUCT(PROD_ID) ON
DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE MANUFACTURING_DETAILS
ADD CONSTRAINT DETAILSFK FOREIGN KEY (Manuf_ID,LOC_ID) REFERENCES
MANUFACTURING(Manuf_ID,LOC_ID) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE;

create table TRANSACTIONS (
TRANS_ID int,
LOC_ID int NOT NULL foreign key references LOCATION(LOC_ID) ON DELETE CASCADE
ON UPDATE CASCADE,
TYP BIT,
Date date,
primary key(TRANS_ID,LOC_ID,TYP)
);

create table TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS(
TRANS_ID int ,
PROD_ID int ,
LOC_ID int,
TYP BIT,
COST MONEY,
PRICE MONEY,
Amount_Required_prod int,
PRIMARY KEY (TRANS_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,TYP)
);

ALTER TABLE TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS
ADD CONSTRAINT PRODFK1 FOREIGN KEY (PROD_ID) REFERENCES PRODUCT(PROD_ID) ON
DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE;

ALTER TABLE TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS
ADD CONSTRAINT DETAILSFK1 FOREIGN KEY (TRANS_ID,LOC_ID,TYP) REFERENCES
TRANSACTIONS(TRANS_ID,LOC_ID,TYP) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE;

```

1.3.Qty on hand Function and computed columns

```

CREATE FUNCTION [dbo].[udf_QtyOnHand](@ID int) RETURNS INT AS
BEGIN
    DECLARE @MQ INT , @TQ INT , @RQ INT , @BOOL BIT
    BEGIN
        SELECT @BOOL=IsRow from PRODUCT where PROD_ID=@ID;
        if @BOOL=0 /* [0 Manufactured , 1 Raw] */
            BEGIN
                SELECT @MQ=sum(Amount_Required_prod) FROM MANUFACTURING_DETAILS WHERE PROD_ID=@ID;
                SELECT @TQ=sum(Amount_Required_prod) FROM TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS WHERE PROD_ID=@ID;
            END
        RETURN ABS(@TQ-@MQ)
    END
END

```

Messages

Command completed successfully.

Completion time: 2010-05-10T18:45:54.9764246+08:00

ALAA(14.0 RTM) | User (60) | DAM | 00:00:00 | 0 rows

```

ALTER TABLE dbo.PRODUCT
ADD QtyOnHand as dbo.udf_QtyOnHand([PROD_ID]);

```

Messages

Command completed successfully.

Completion time: 2010-05-10T18:07:04.8397978+08:00

ALAA(14.0 RTM) | User (60) | DAM | 00:00:00 | 0 rows

```

/* -----Create function in database DAM----- */
create FUNCTION [dbo].[udf_QtyOnHand](@ID int) RETURNS INT AS
BEGIN
    DECLARE @MQ INT , @TQ INT , @RQ INT , @BOOL BIT
    BEGIN
        SELECT @BOOL=IsRow from PRODUCT where PROD_ID=@ID;
        if @BOOL=0 /* [0 Manufactured , 1 Raw] */
            BEGIN
                SELECT @MQ=sum(Amount_Required_prod) FROM MANUFACTURING_DETAILS WHERE
PROD_ID=@ID;

                SELECT @TQ=sum(Amount_Required_prod) FROM TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS WHERE
PROD_ID=@ID;
            END
        RETURN ABS(@TQ-@MQ)
    END
END

```

```

RETURN ABS(@MQ-@TQ)
END

Select @RQ=(SUM(MANUFACTURING_DETAILS.Amount_Required_prod) *PRODUCT_RECIPE.quantity)
from MANUFACTURING_DETAILS , PRODUCT_RECIPE
where PRODUCT_RECIPE.SUBPROD_ID=@ID AND
PRODUCT_RECIPE.PROD_ID=MANUFACTURING_DETAILS.PROD_ID
group by PRODUCT_RECIPE.SUBPROD_ID, PRODUCT_RECIPE.quantity;

SELECT @TQ=sum(Amount_Required_prod) from TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS WHERE PROD_ID=@ID;

RETURN ABS(@TQ-@RQ)

END
END

```

Function result:

example:

Product: PROD_ID=1, PROD_DESC='TABLE', IsRaw=0 [Manufactured]

Each 'TABLE' contain [SUB-Product from it]: (1) SUBPROD_ID=4, PROD_DESC='Wood', Quantity=1 [Raw]
(2) SUBPROD_ID=5, PROD_DESC='Iron', Quantity=4 [Raw]

In MANUFACTURING_DETAILS: all (Amount_Required_prod) from 'TABLE'= 15

In TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS: all (Amount_Required_prod) from 'TABLE'= 2 [Sale]
all (Amount_Required_prod) from 'Wood'= 15 [Purchase]
all (Amount_Required_prod) from 'Iron'= 60 [Purchase]

Hence, it should remain (13) table, (0) Wood, (0) Iron

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The title bar reads "SQLQuery.sql - ALAA.DAM (User (66)) - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio".

The left pane displays the "Object Explorer" tree, which includes the following nodes:

- ALAA (SQL Server 14.0.1000.18 - User)
 - Databases
 - System Databases
 - Database Snapshots
 - DAM
 - Tables
 - Views
 - Extended Resources
 - Synonyms
 - Programmability
 - Service Broker
 - Storage
 - Security
 - Server Objects
 - Replication
 - File And Filegroup
 - Always On High Availability
 - Management
 - Logins And Security
 - Service Broker Catalogs
 - SQL Server Agent
 - XEvent Profiler

The right pane contains two tabs: "SQLQuery1.sql - ALAA.DAM (User (66))" and "SQLQuery2.sql - ALAA.DAM (User (66))".

The first tab, "SQLQuery1.sql", contains the following query:

```
1 SELECT * FROM PRODUCT
2 SELECT * FROM PRODUCT_RELATION
```

The second tab, "SQLQuery2.sql", contains the following query:

```
1 SELECT PROD_ID, PROD_DESC, Unit_cost, Unit_price, Stock, QTYOnHand
  2 FROM PRODUCT
  3 WHERE PROD_ID = 1
  4 ORDER BY PROD_ID
```

The results of the first query are displayed in a table:

PROD_ID	PROD_DESC	Unit_cost	Unit_price	Stock	QTYOnHand
1	Laptop	2000.00	3200.00	0	13
2	TV	1000.00	1200.00	0	13
3	LAMP	150.00	300.00	0	11
4	wood	0.00	1000.00	1	0
5	Iron	0.00	500.00	1	0
6	Monitor	400.00	400.00	1	1
7	Cover	0.00	300.00	1	2
8	Circuit	0.00	3000.00	1	3
9	LAMB	0.00	3000.00	1	0
10	Accessories	0.00	2000.00	1	0

The results of the second query are displayed in a table:

PROD_ID	SUBPROD_ID	quantity
1	1	4
2	1	4
3	6	1
4	2	7
5	2	8
6	3	9
7	3	10

At the bottom, a message states "Query executed successfully." and the status bar shows "ALAA (14.0.871) User (66) DAM 00:00:00 17 rows".

SQLQuery1.sql - ALAA.DAM (User (77)) - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio

File Edit View Query Project Tools Windows Help

Quick Launch (Ctrl+Q)

DAM

Object Explorer

Connect to... ALAA (SQL Server 14.0.1000.159 - User)

Alaa

- Database
- System Databases
- File and Filegroups
- File and Filegroup Snapshots
- DAM
- Database Diagrams
- Tables
- Views
- External Resources
- Synonyms
- Programmability
- Replication
- Service Broker
- Storage
- Security

Logins

- sa
- sa, sa-SqlEventProcessingLogon
- sa, sa-SqlExecutionLogon
- ALAA\sa
- distribution_end
- NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
- NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM\$
- NT SERVICE\LOGMESSAGER
- NT SERVICE\SQLTELEMETRY
- NT SERVICE\SQLWriter
- NT SERVICE\WmiVgmon
- sa
- User
- Spnsr_Poller
- Credentials
- Cryptographic Providers
- Policy-Based
- Always On High Availability
- Management
- Integration Services Catalogs
- SQL Server Agent
- XE Event Profiler

SQLQuery1 (ALAA.DAM (User (77)))

SQLQuery2 (ALAA.DAM (User (67)))

1. SELECT * FROM MANUFACTURING_DETAILS
2. SELECT * FROM TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS

100 %

Result Messages

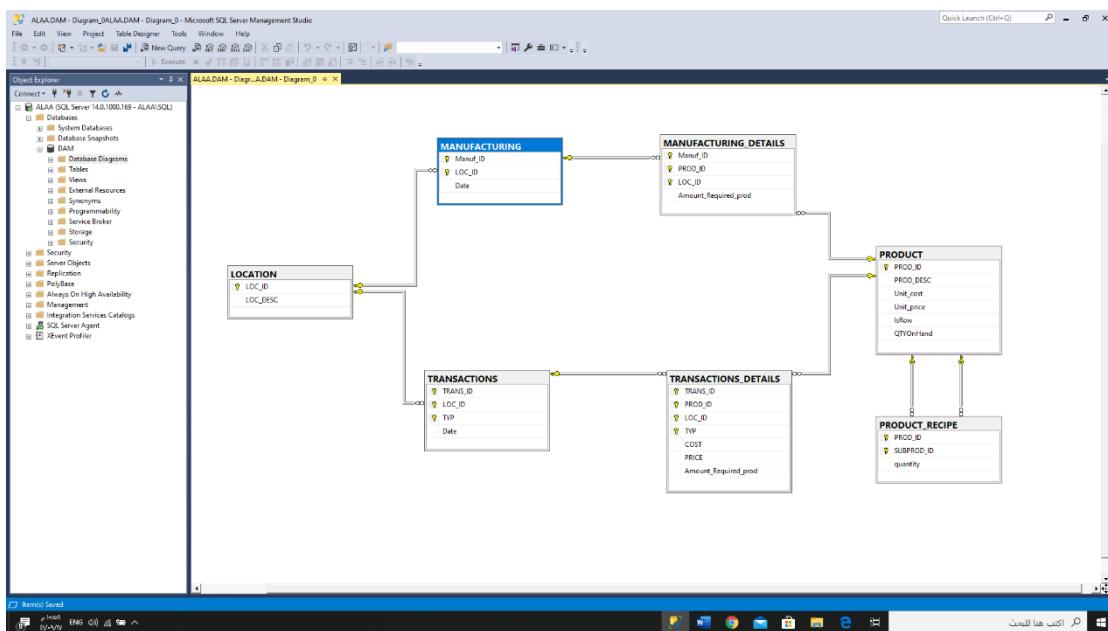
Trans_ID	Prod_ID	Loc_ID	Type	Cost	Price	Amount_Required_Prod
1	1	1	5			
2	1	2	1	5		
3	1	3	1	5		
4	1	1	2	5		
5	2	2	1	5		
6	2	3	1	5		
7	3	1	1	5		
8	3	2	1	5		
9	3	3	1	5		

TRANSACTION_ID	PROD_ID	LOC_ID	TYP	COST	PRICE	AMOUNT_REQUIRED_PROD
1	1	1	1	0	5000.00	2
2	1	2	1	0	5000.00	2
3	1	3	1	0	1500.00	3000.00
4	1	4	1	1	0.00	2000.00
5	1	5	1	1	0.00	5000.00
6	1	6	1	1	0.00	4000.00
7	1	7	1	1	0.00	3000.00
8	1	8	1	1	0.00	5000.00
9	1	9	1	1	0.00	5000.00
10	1	10	1	1	0.00	5000.00

Query executed successfully.

Ln 3 Col 35 Ch 35 INS

ALAA (14.0.1000) User (67) DAM 00:00:00 19 rows



1.4. Filling data

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) interface. The title bar indicates the connection is to ALAA\IS404DAM (ALAA\SQL127) - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio. The main area displays a T-SQL script for populating two tables:

- Manufacturing_Details**:
 - Inserts rows for PROD_ID 1001 with LOC_ID values 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
 - Inserts rows for PROD_ID 1002 with LOC_ID values 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
 - Inserts rows for PROD_ID 1003 with LOC_ID values 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
 - Inserts rows for PROD_ID 1004 with LOC_ID values 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
- Transactions_Details**:
 - Inserts rows for TRAN_ID 1001 with PROD_ID values 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004.
 - Inserts rows for TRAN_ID 1002 with PROD_ID values 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004.
 - Inserts rows for TRAN_ID 1003 with PROD_ID values 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004.

The status bar at the bottom shows the completion time as 2020-09-09T02:48:33.4013188+03:00 and the message "Query executed successfully".

```
/*-----[SQL]-----*/  
INSERT INTO [dbo].[LOCATION] (LOC_DESC) VALUES ('DAMASCUS');  
INSERT INTO [dbo].[LOCATION] (LOC_DESC) VALUES ('ALEPPO');  
  
/*-----[SQL]-----*/  
INSERT INTO [dbo].[MANUFACTURING] (Manuf_ID, LOC_ID, Date) VALUES  
(1,1, '1/1/2020');  
INSERT INTO [dbo].[MANUFACTURING] (Manuf_ID, LOC_ID, Date) VALUES  
(1,2, '1/1/2020');  
INSERT INTO [dbo].[MANUFACTURING] (Manuf_ID, LOC_ID, Date) VALUES  
(2,1, '12/3/2019');  
INSERT INTO [dbo].[MANUFACTURING] (Manuf_ID, LOC_ID, Date) VALUES  
(2,2, '6/4/2020');  
INSERT INTO [dbo].[MANUFACTURING] (Manuf_ID, LOC_ID, Date) VALUES  
(3,1, '4/1/2020');  
INSERT INTO [dbo].[MANUFACTURING] (Manuf_ID, LOC_ID, Date) VALUES  
(3,2, '1/2/2020');  
INSERT INTO [dbo].[MANUFACTURING] (Manuf_ID, LOC_ID, Date) VALUES  
(4,1, '4/3/2020');  
INSERT INTO [dbo].[MANUFACTURING] (Manuf_ID, LOC_ID, Date) VALUES  
(4,2, '3/4/2020');  
  
/*-----[SQL]-----*/  
INSERT INTO [dbo].[PRODUCT] (PROD_DESC, Unit_cost, Unit_price, IsRow) VALUES  
( 'TABLE', 10000, 12000, 0);  
INSERT INTO [dbo].[PRODUCT] (PROD_DESC, Unit_cost, Unit_price, IsRow) VALUES  
( 'tv', 10000, 12000, 0);  
INSERT INTO [dbo].[PRODUCT] (PROD_DESC, Unit_cost, Unit_price, IsRow) VALUES  
( 'LAMP', 1500, 3000, 0);  
INSERT INTO [dbo].[PRODUCT] (PROD_DESC, Unit_cost, Unit_price, IsRow) VALUES  
( 'wood', 0, 1000, 1);  
INSERT INTO [dbo].[PRODUCT] (PROD_DESC, Unit_cost, Unit_price, IsRow) VALUES  
( 'Iron', 0, 5000, 1);  
INSERT INTO [dbo].[PRODUCT] (PROD_DESC, Unit_cost, Unit_price, IsRow) VALUES  
( 'Monitor', 0, 4000, 1);  
INSERT INTO [dbo].[PRODUCT] (PROD_DESC, Unit_cost, Unit_price, IsRow) VALUES  
( 'Cover', 0, 3000, 1);
```

```

INSERT INTO [dbo].[PRODUCT] (PROD_DESC,Unit_cost,Unit_price,IsRow) VALUES
('Circuit',0,3000,1);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[PRODUCT] (PROD_DESC,Unit_cost,Unit_price,IsRow) VALUES
('LAMBA',0,3000,1);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[PRODUCT] (PROD_DESC,Unit_cost,Unit_price,IsRow) VALUES
('Accessories',0,3000,1);

/*-----INSERT MANUFACTURING_DETAILS TABLE-----*/
INSERT INTO [dbo].[MANUFACTURING_DETAILS]
(Manuf_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES (1,1,1,5);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[MANUFACTURING_DETAILS]
(Manuf_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES (1,2,1,5);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[MANUFACTURING_DETAILS]
(Manuf_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES (1,3,1,5);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[MANUFACTURING_DETAILS]
(Manuf_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES (2,1,1,5);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[MANUFACTURING_DETAILS]
(Manuf_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES (2,2,1,5);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[MANUFACTURING_DETAILS]
(Manuf_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES (2,3,1,5);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[MANUFACTURING_DETAILS]
(Manuf_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES (3,1,1,5);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[MANUFACTURING_DETAILS]
(Manuf_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES (3,2,1,5);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[MANUFACTURING_DETAILS]
(Manuf_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES (3,3,1,5);

/*-----INSERT PRODUCT_RECIPE TABLE-----*/
INSERT INTO [dbo].[PRODUCT_RECIPE] (PROD_ID,SUBPROD_ID,quantity) VALUES (1,4,1);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[PRODUCT_RECIPE] (PROD_ID,SUBPROD_ID,quantity) VALUES (1,5,4);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[PRODUCT_RECIPE] (PROD_ID,SUBPROD_ID,quantity) VALUES (2,6,1);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[PRODUCT_RECIPE] (PROD_ID,SUBPROD_ID,quantity) VALUES (2,7,1);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[PRODUCT_RECIPE] (PROD_ID,SUBPROD_ID,quantity) VALUES (2,8,1);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[PRODUCT_RECIPE] (PROD_ID,SUBPROD_ID,quantity) VALUES (3,9,3);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[PRODUCT_RECIPE] (PROD_ID,SUBPROD_ID,quantity) VALUES (3,10,1);

/*-----INSERT TRANSACTIONS TABLE-----*/
INSERT INTO [dbo].[TRANSACTIONS] (TRANS_ID,LOC_ID,TYP,Date) VALUES
(1,1,1,'1/1/2019');
INSERT INTO [dbo].[TRANSACTIONS] (TRANS_ID,LOC_ID,TYP,Date) VALUES
(1,1,0,'1/3/2020');

/*-----INSERT TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS TABLE-----*/
INSERT INTO [dbo].[TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS]
(TRANS_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,TYP,COST,PRICE,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES
(1,1,1,0,10000,12000,2);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS]
(TRANS_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,TYP,COST,PRICE,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES
(1,2,1,0,10000,12000,2);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS]
(TRANS_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,TYP,COST,PRICE,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES
(1,3,1,0,1500,3000,4);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS]
(TRANS_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,TYP,COST,PRICE,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES
(1,4,1,1,0,1000,15);

```

```

INSERT INTO [dbo].[TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS]
(TRANS_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,TYP,COST,PRICE,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES
(1,5,1,1,0,5000,60);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS]
(TRANS_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,TYP,COST,PRICE,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES
(1,6,1,1,0,4000,16);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS]
(TRANS_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,TYP,COST,PRICE,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES
(1,7,1,1,0,5000,17);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS]
(TRANS_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,TYP,COST,PRICE,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES
(1,8,1,1,0,5000,18);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS]
(TRANS_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,TYP,COST,PRICE,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES
(1,9,1,1,0,5000,45);
INSERT INTO [dbo].[TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS]
(TRANS_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,TYP,COST,PRICE,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES
(1,10,1,1,0,5000,15);

```

2. Synchronization

Discussing the Options

Depending on the factory system: database in Head office located in Damascus (DAM) in which card declarations, manufacturing and inbound/outbound transactions take place, and a branch in Aleppo (ALP), in which there's no card declaration but manufacturing and transactions.

I need to create a solution that synchronizes the data up and down between the (HO) (DAM) and a branch in Aleppo (ALP), in the following manner:

- ✓ In (DAM), users declare Product & Location cards, as well as BOM, those cards should be synchronized automatically to low level (ALP), and also there are manufacturing and inbound/outbound transactions.

[Product, Prouduct_Recipe and Location should match but synchronized only from DAM to ALP (one-way).]

- ✓ Inbound and outbound Transactions, also take place in (ALP) then they should be automatically synchronized with upper level (DAM).

[at every moment the Transactions and manufacturing with their details should match in DAM & ALP (bidirectional).]

2.1. Log shipping (DR almost)

It is not suitable for the mentioned manufacturing system for the following reasons:

- Log shipping is always asynchronous. Log shipping totally depends on the log backup and restore schedule.
- T-Logs are backed up and transferred to secondary server
- All committed and un-committed transaction are transferred
- In log shipping the secondary database will be in Read-only mode so that it can be used for reporting purposes.
- Usage Scenario:
 - i. You can cope up with a longer down time.
 - ii. You have limited investments in terms of shared storage, switches, etc.

Our system needs the synchronization to work up and down and data synchronization should be defined by requirements & DBA. Also, The Subscriber Database should open to reads and writes.

2.2. Replication: (DR and HA partially)

Replication is a set of technologies for copying and distributing data and database objects from one database to another and then **synchronizing between databases** to maintain consistency. Which suit perfectly our requested system.

So now I must choose one of the following replication technologies:

2.2.1. Snapshot replication

This is suitable when there fixed known times of changes to the database.

But our system is a critical database and its data records change frequently, whether in the cases of buying and selling or in cases of manufacturing and the change that occurs in the amount of materials and their entries, in this case, it is not suitable for our system.

2.2.2. Transactional replication

- used for the critical databases which require less downtime.
- It is useful when where data need on an incremental basis.
- It is useful for the database where a large amount of data changes frequently.

It offers the ability that the same server can be a publisher for specific tables.

- I choose Transaction Replication on the follow tables:
(LOCATION,PRODUCT,PRODUCT_RECIPE) because In the Transaction replication, all changes that occurred at the Publisher side (DAM -DB) after taking the snapshot will be copied and applied to the Subscriber side (ALP-DB) continuously. This is not the case with the Snapshot replication, where the next synchronization will occur when a new snapshot is taken from the Publisher side to be applied to the Subscriber again.

2.2.3. Merge replication

- Merge replication, like transactional replication, typically starts with a snapshot of the publication database objects and data.
- Subsequent data changes and schema modifications made at the Publisher and Subscribers are tracked with triggers.
- The Subscriber synchronizes with the Publisher when connected to the network and exchanges all rows that have changed between the Publisher and Subscriber since the last time synchronization occurred.
- In this technology, the synchronization works in both way but it makes both of the Publisher and the Subscriber have completely the same data.
- I choose Merge Replication on the follow tables:

(MANUFACTURING – MANUFACTURING_DETAILS – TRANSACTION- TRANSACTION_DETAILS) because in the Merge replication, the Subscriber (ALP) will download a copy of the Publisher database (DAM) data and objects at first connect. When the Subscriber connects to the network again, it will upload all changes to the Publisher database then download all changes from the Publisher again, that are performed by Subscriber to keep the data synchronized and consistent.

2.3. Database mirroring

This is not required for our system because it is only intended to create a replica of a single production database. However, you may want to note, Microsoft is phasing out database mirroring in future versions of SQL Server. The recommended functional replacements are Basic Availability Groups or Always On Availability Groups.

3. DAM to ALP [Over internet]

Products, Proudct_Recipe and Location should match but synchronized only from DAM to ALP (one-way).

3.1. Pre-requisites

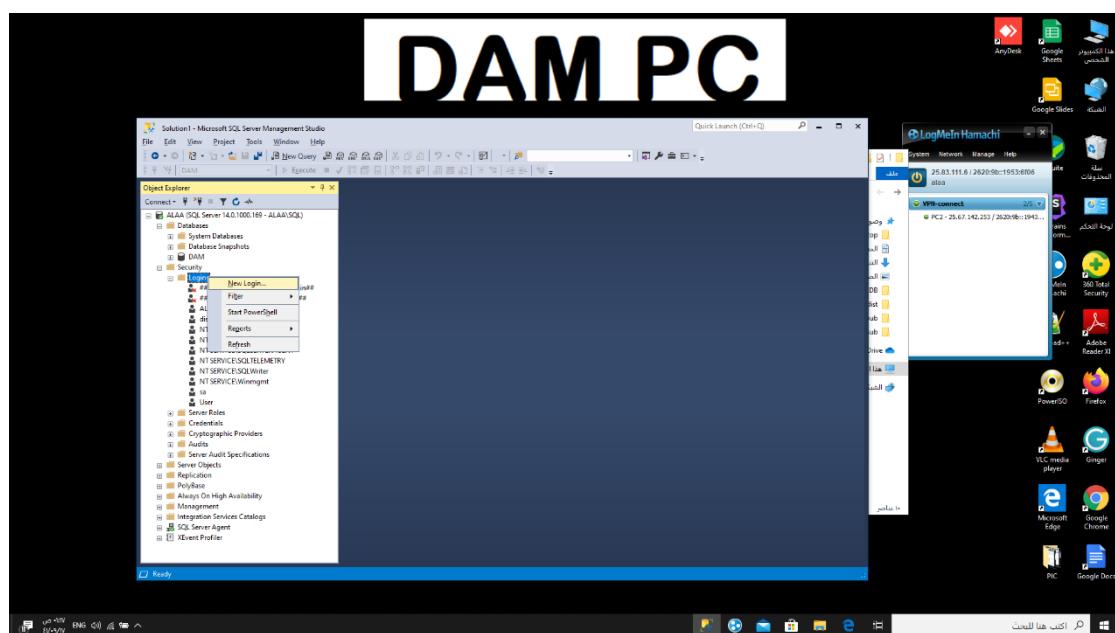
3.1.1. The account must at minimum be a member of the db_owner fixed database role in the SQL replication Publisher, Distributor and Subscriber databases

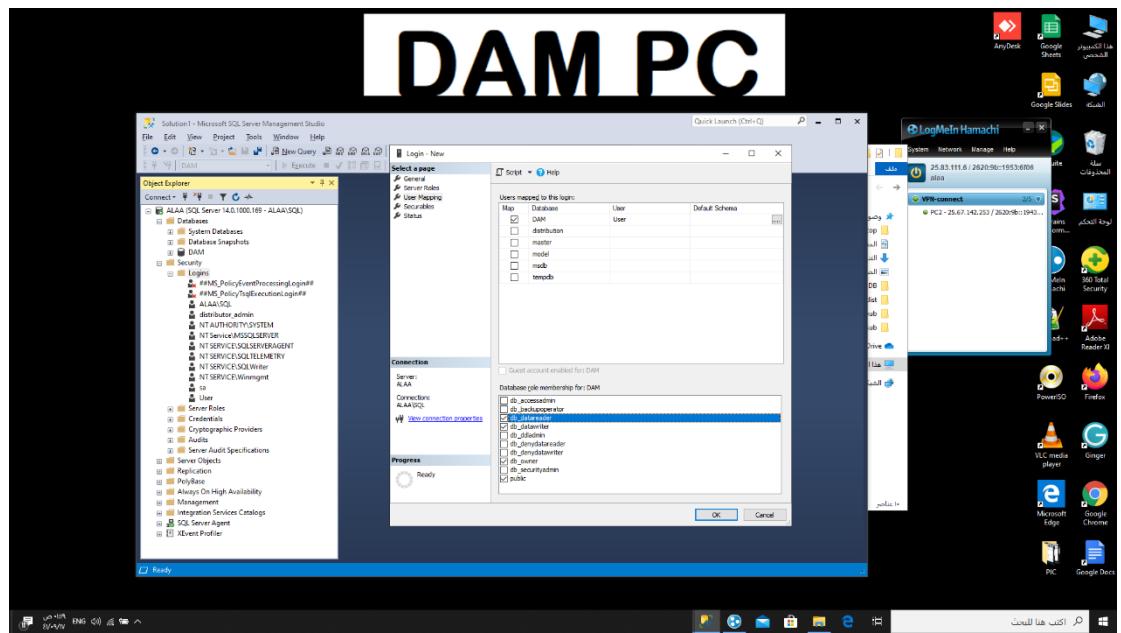
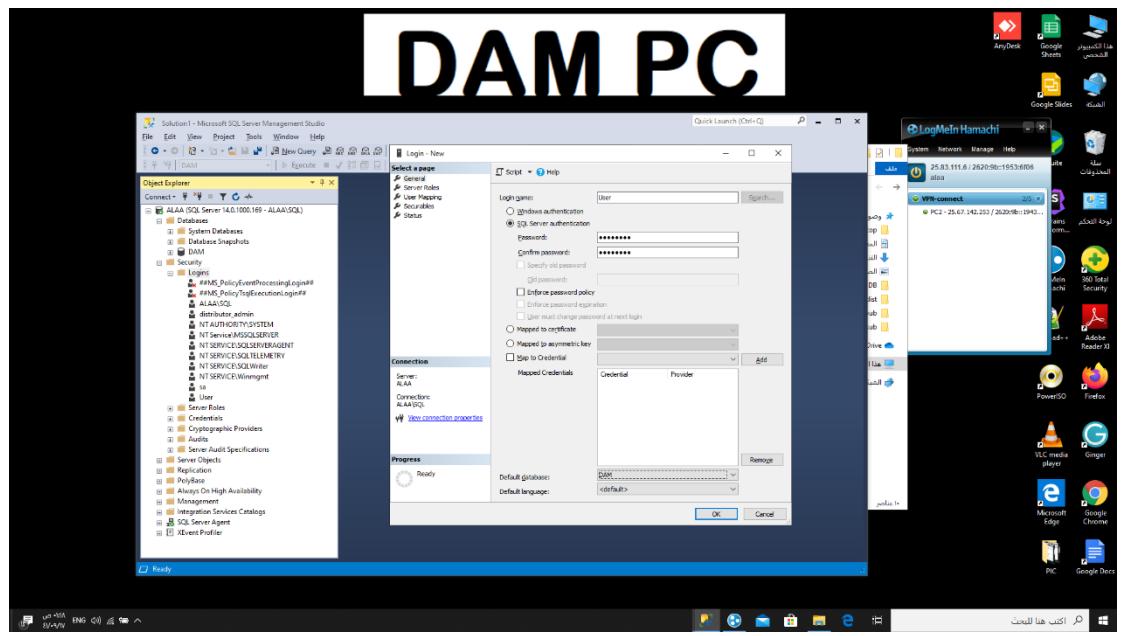
3.1.2. For securing the replication snapshot folder using a Snapshot Agent, the account must have read and write or modify permission on the replication snapshot share

So, I created new login (SQL SERVER AUTHENTICATION) and name it [User]

Default database: DAM.

From User Mapping make [User] member of db_owner and give it (read\write) permission

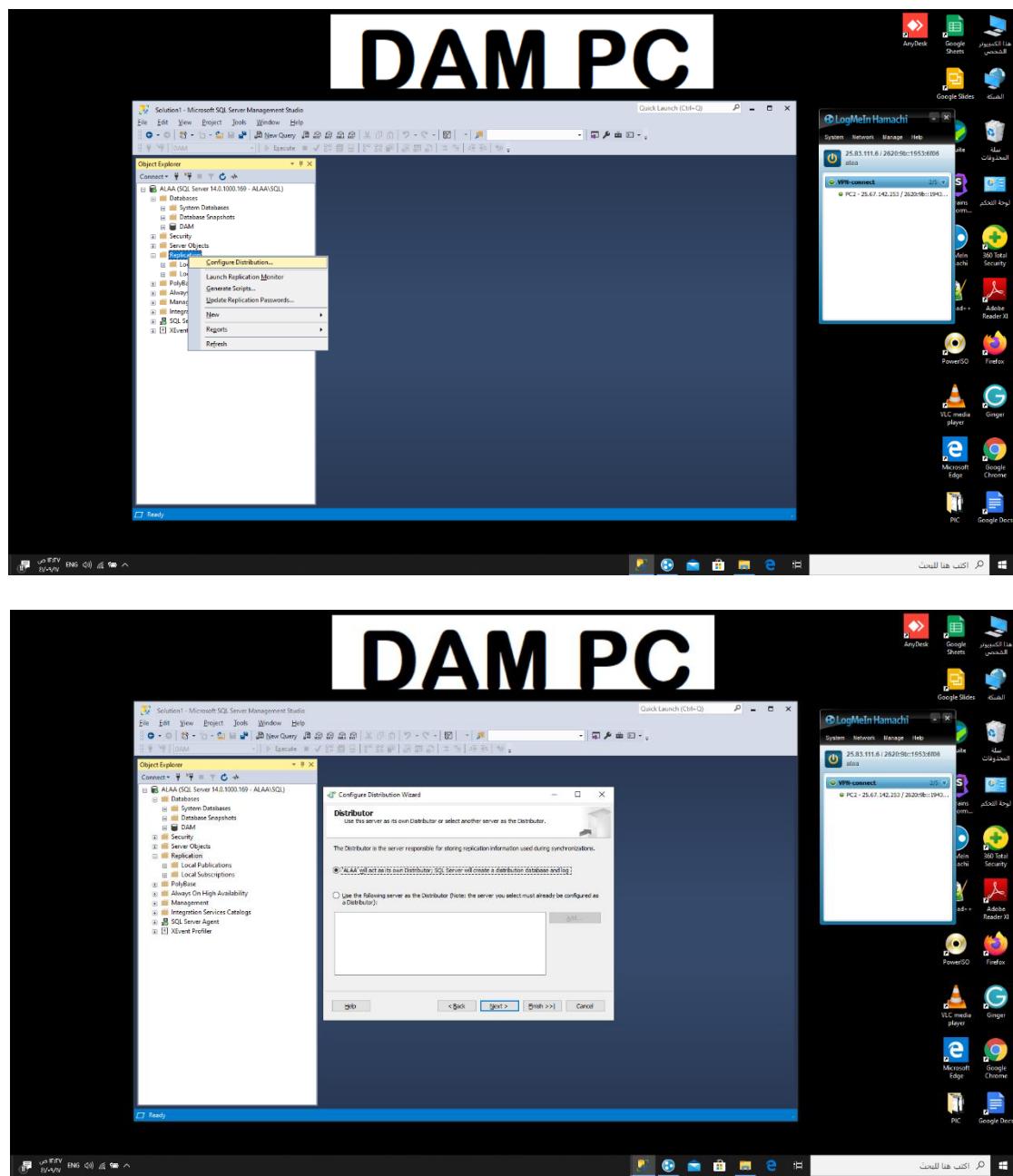


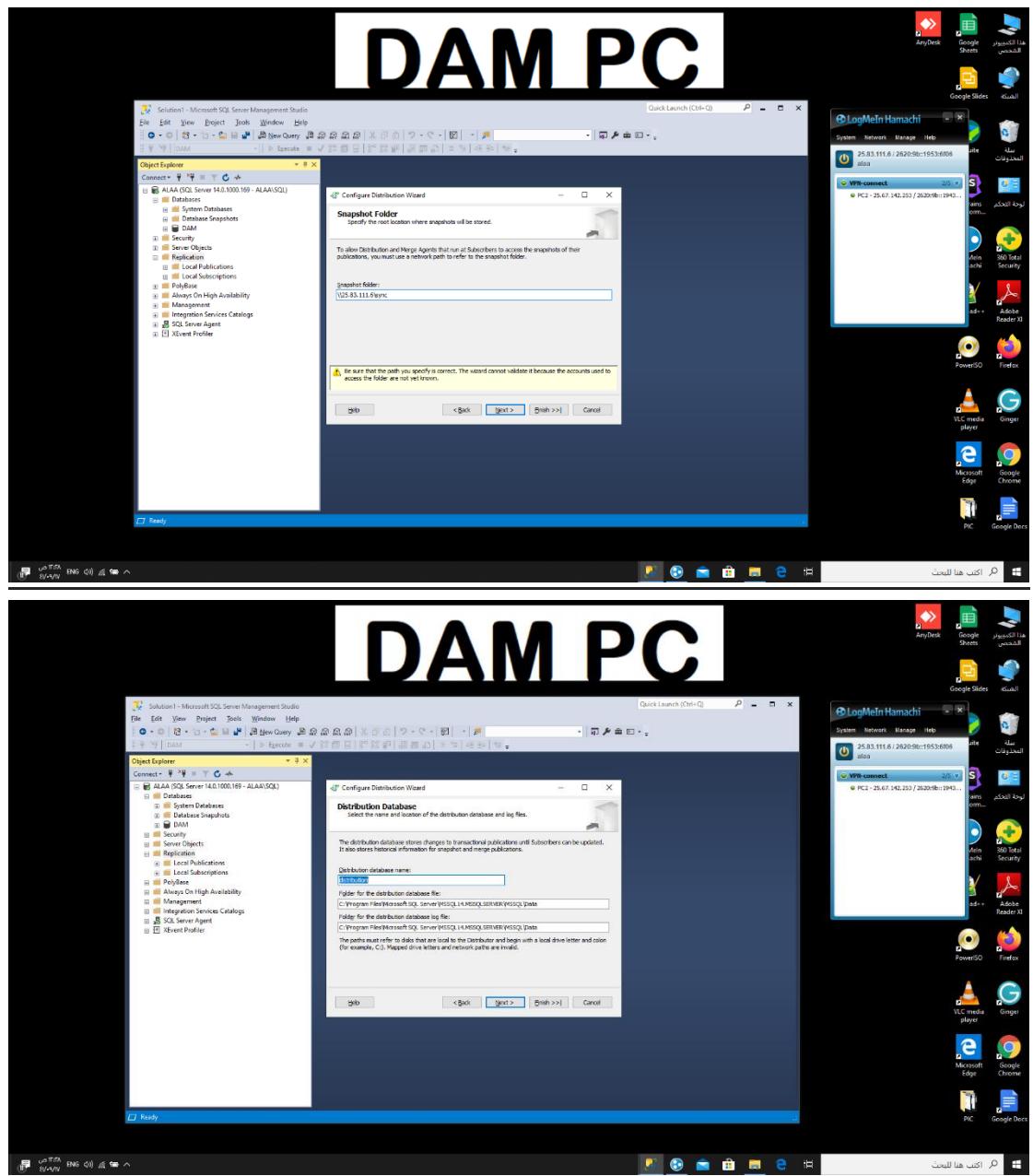


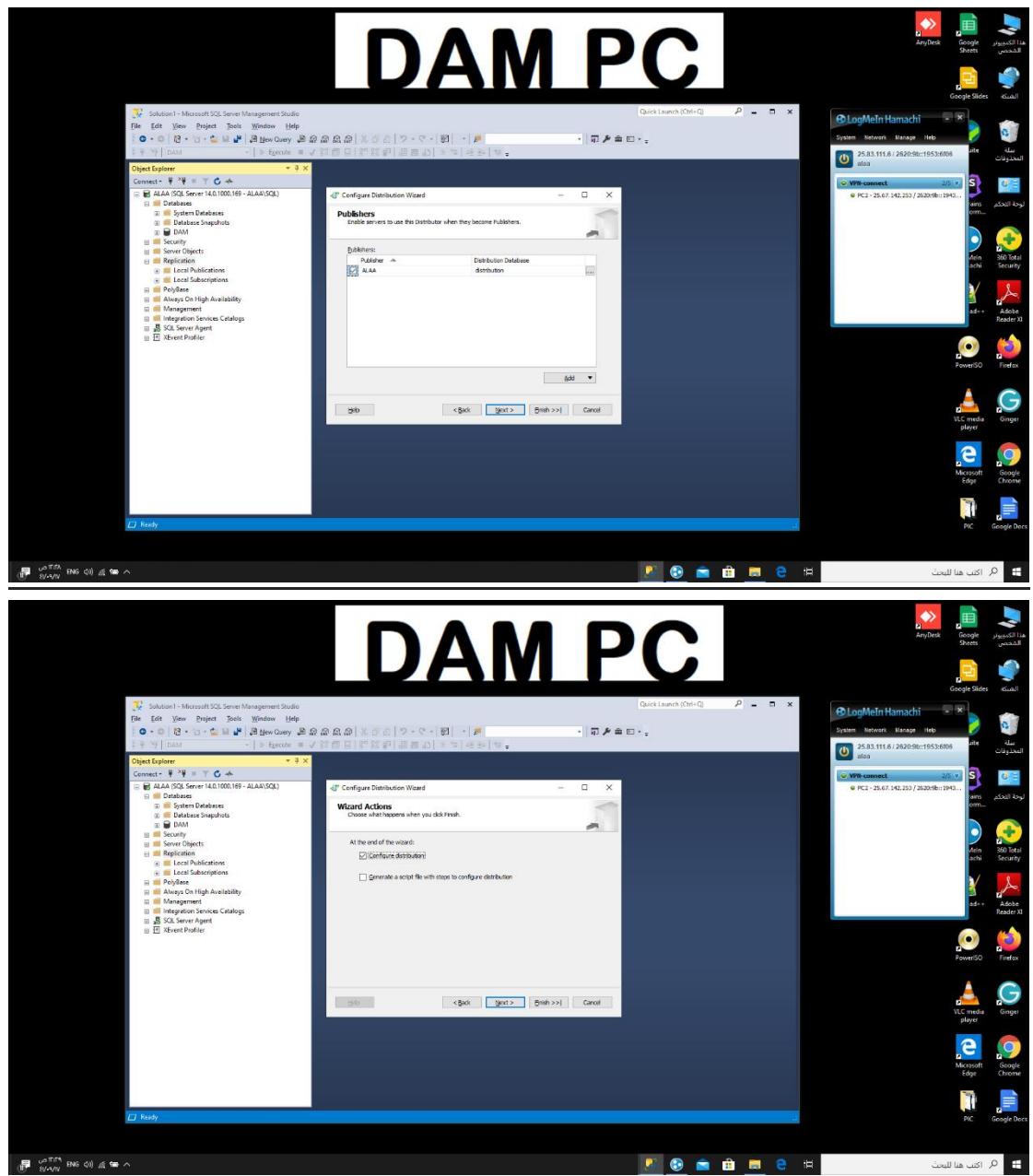
3.1.3. Prepare the replication snapshot folder

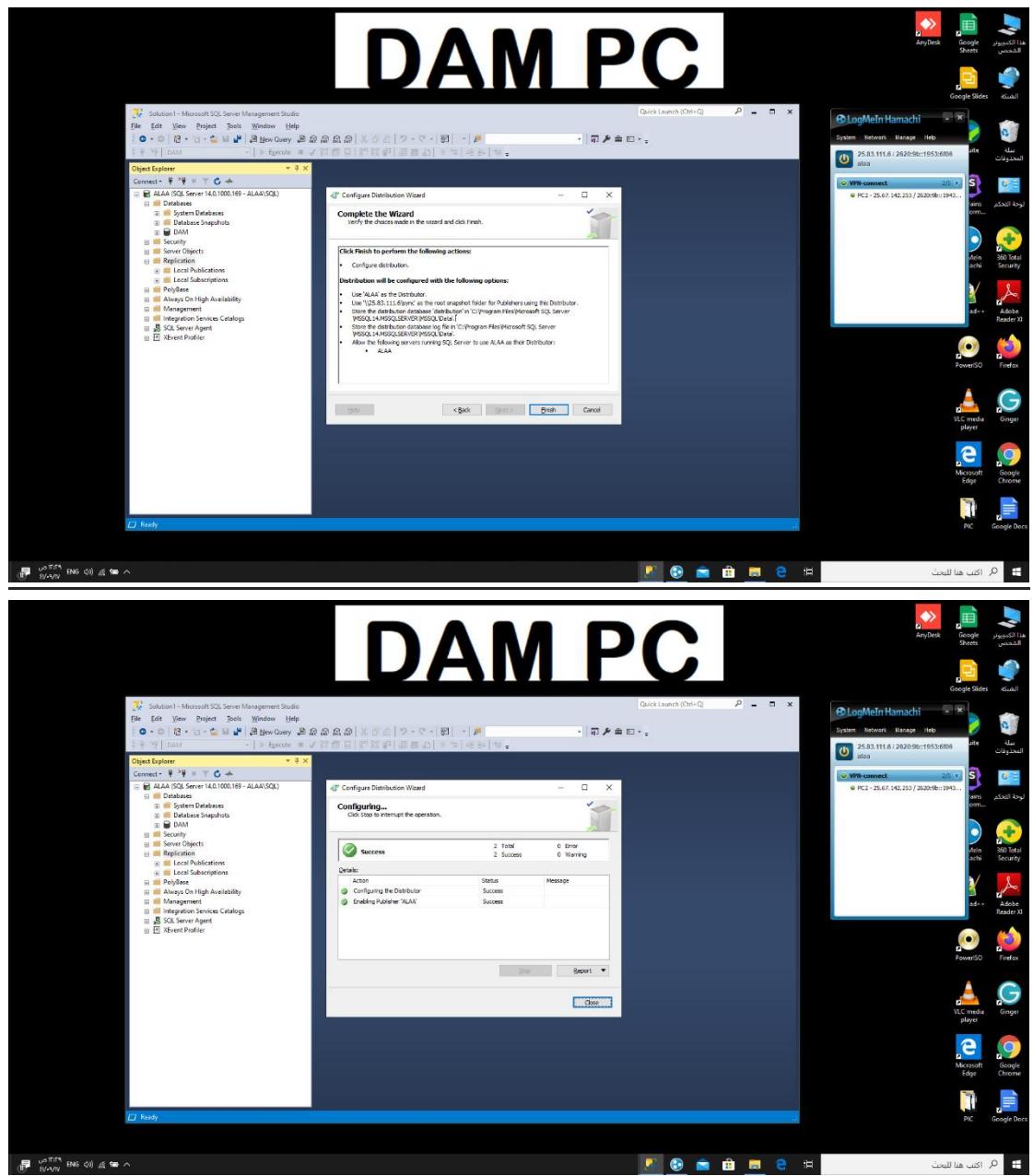
I changed the default path of snapshot folder to (\25.83.111.6\sync) and make it shared.

3.1.4. Configure a SQL replication distributor

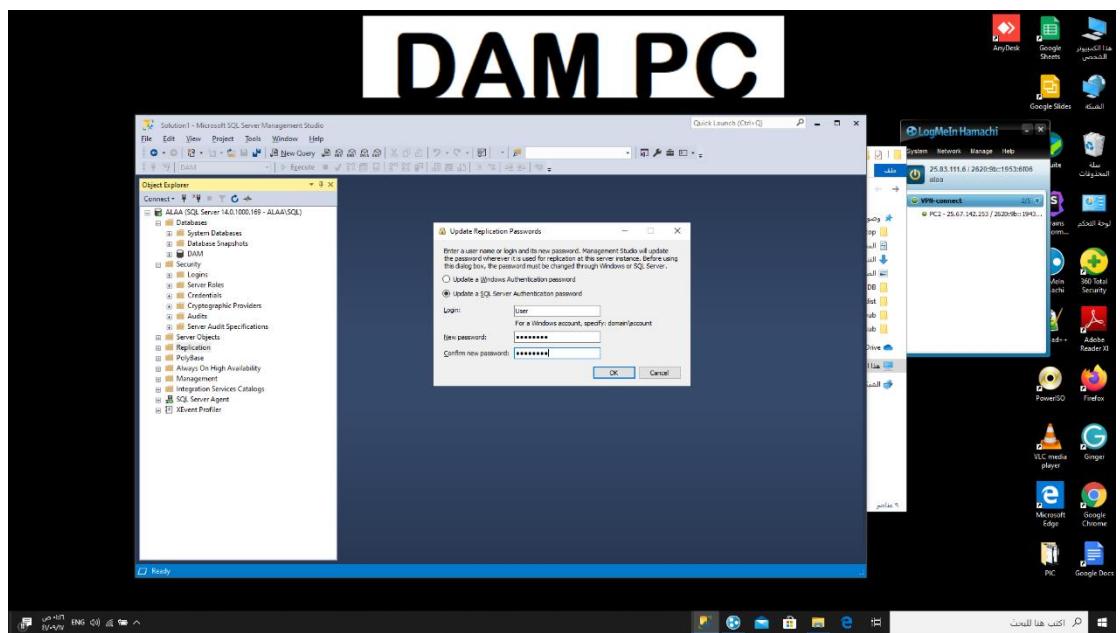
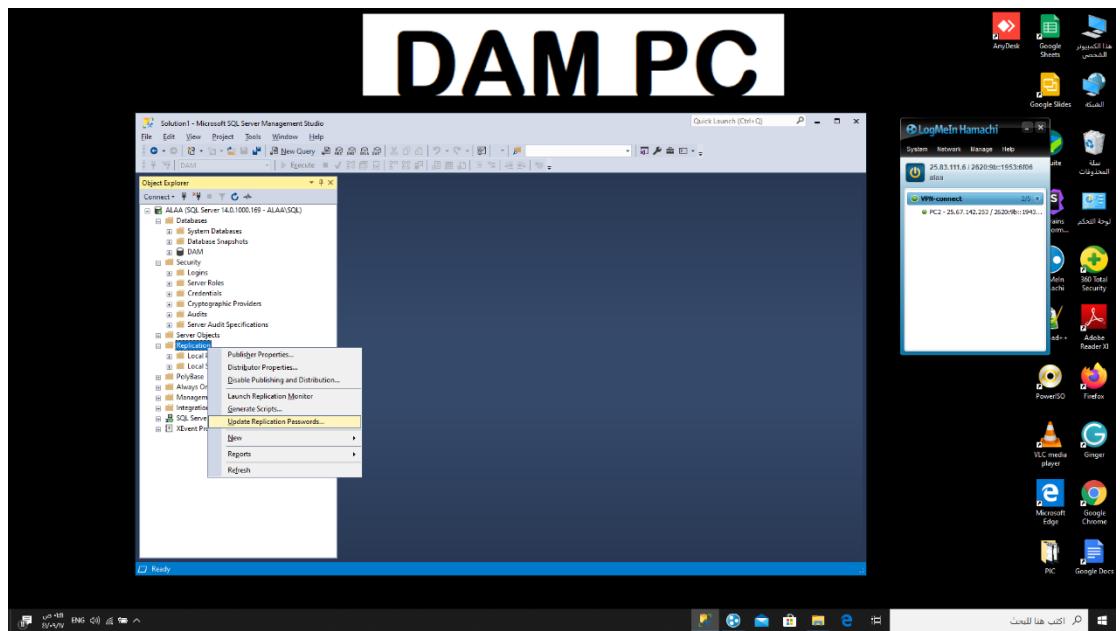








I add the user (User) [update a SQL Server Authentication password]

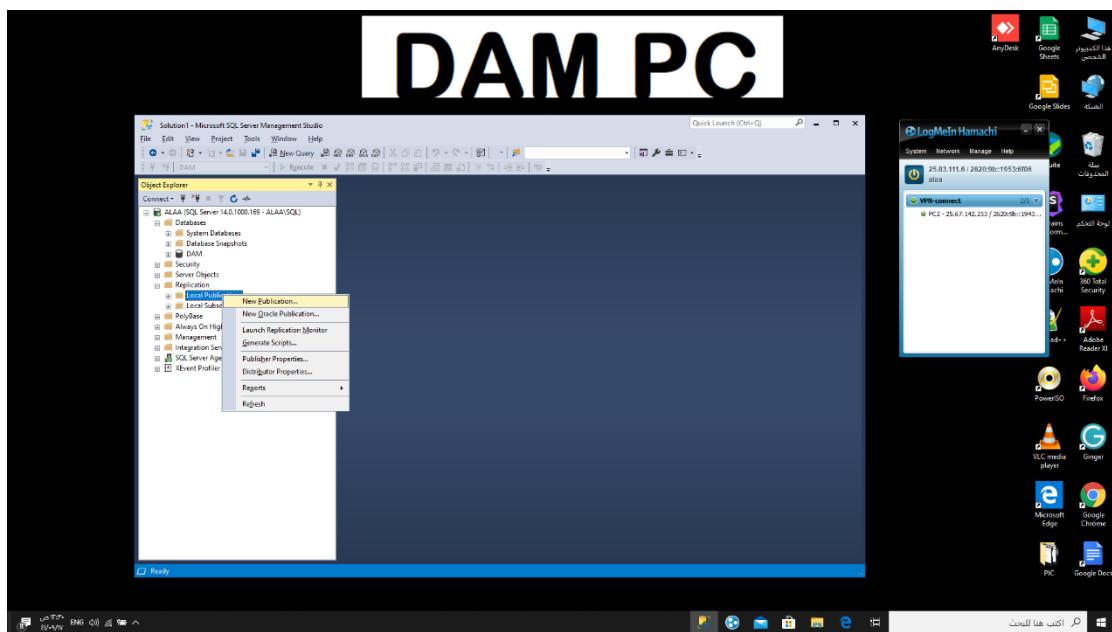


3.2. Create a SQL replication publisher

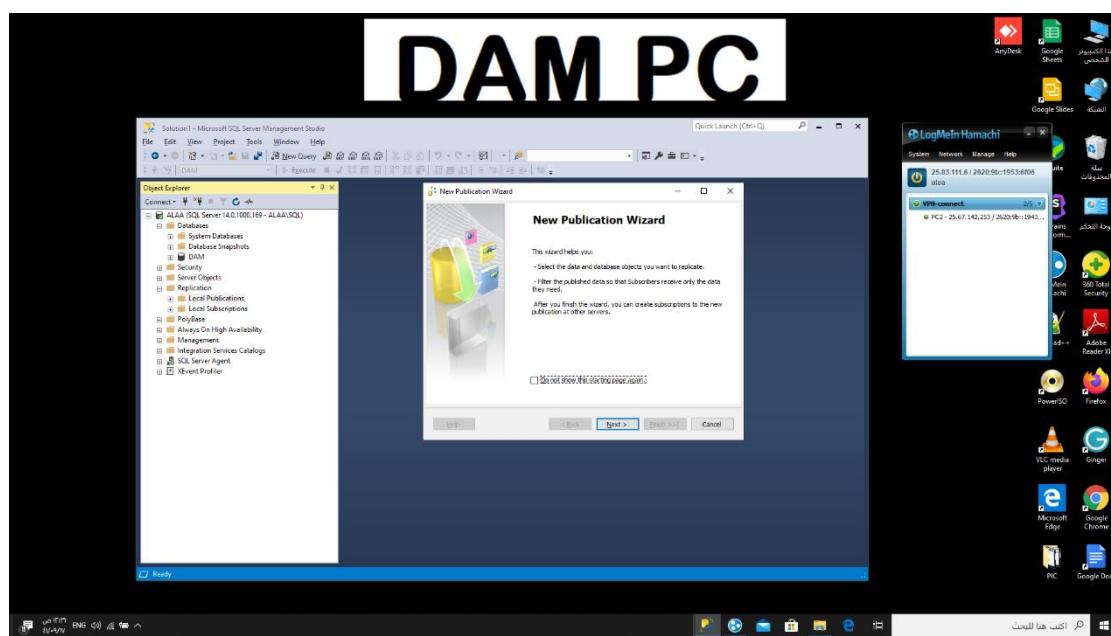
In the first laptop on server [ALAA] (HO DAMASCUS)

Windows account [ALAA\SQL]

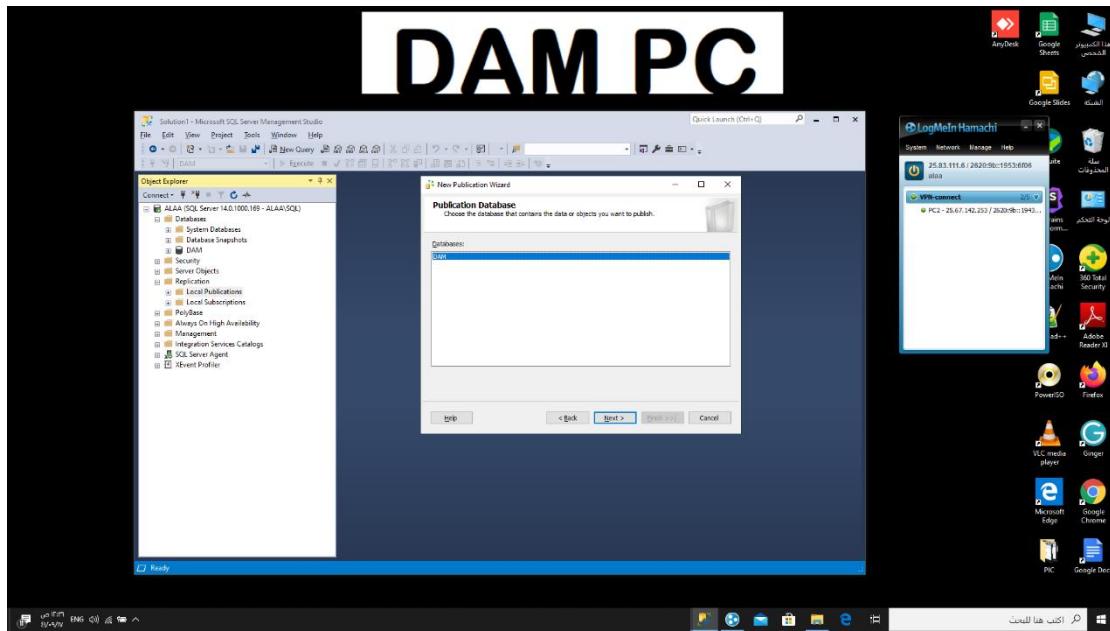
3.2.1. On the HO instance (DAM), create a new Publication .



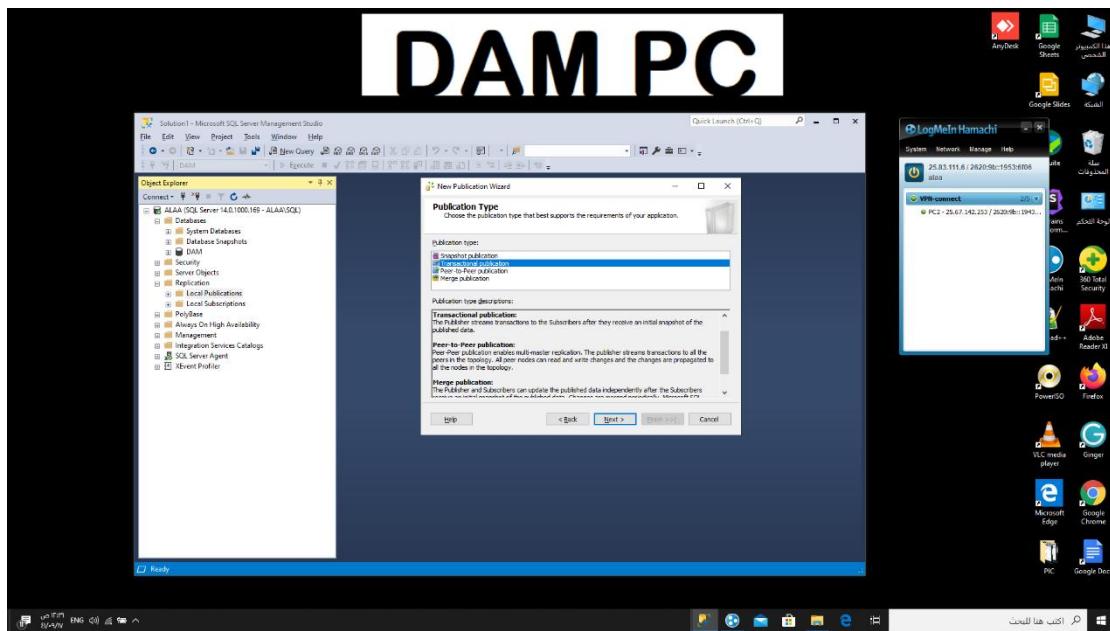
3.2.2. The New Publication Wizard appears I click next .



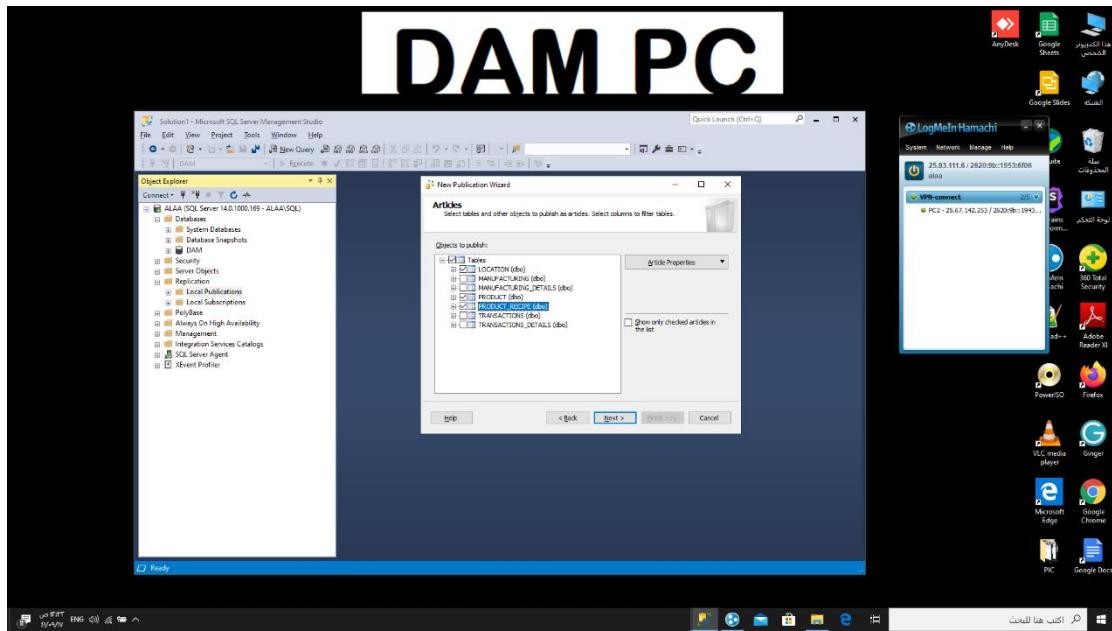
3.2.3. I choose the database which I want to synchronize.



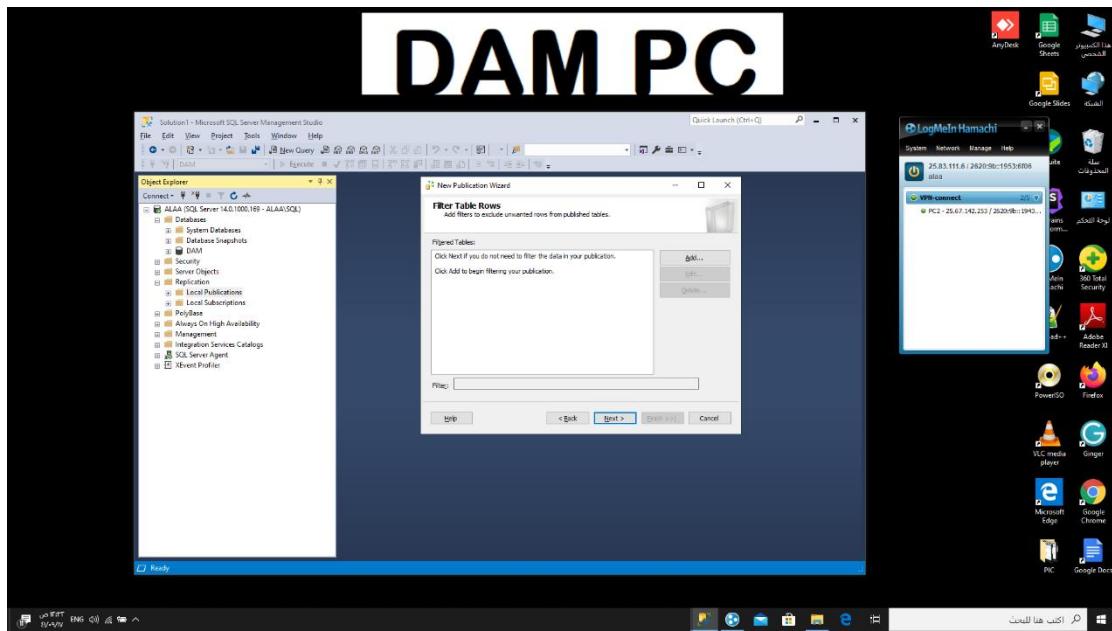
3.2.4. I choose the Transactional Replication as planned.



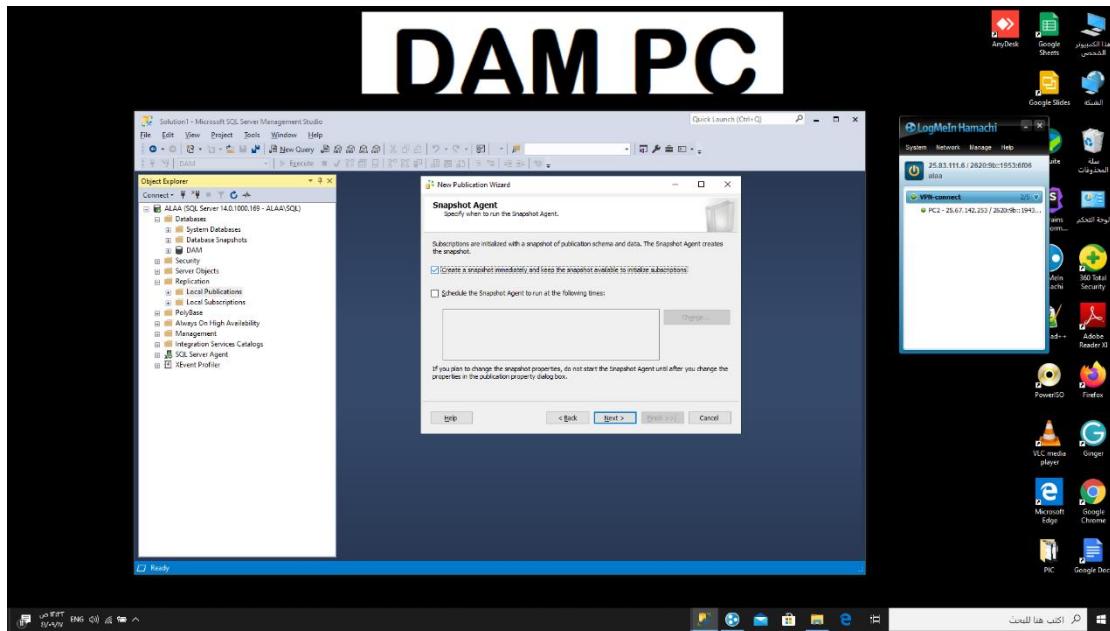
3.2.5. I choose the tables I want to sync.



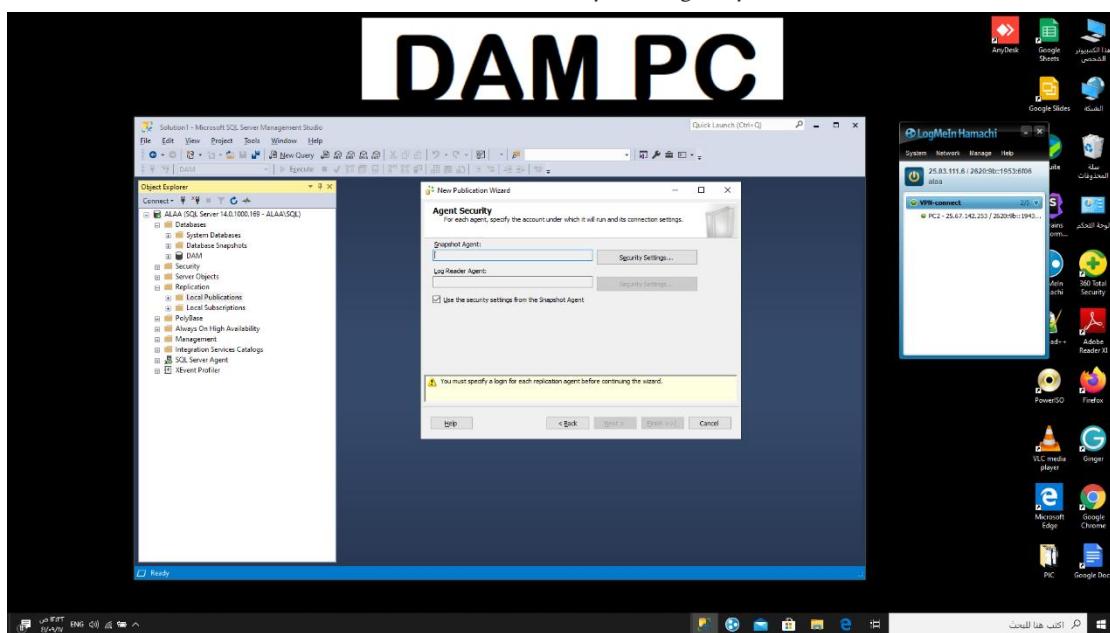
3.2.6. No specific filters are required.

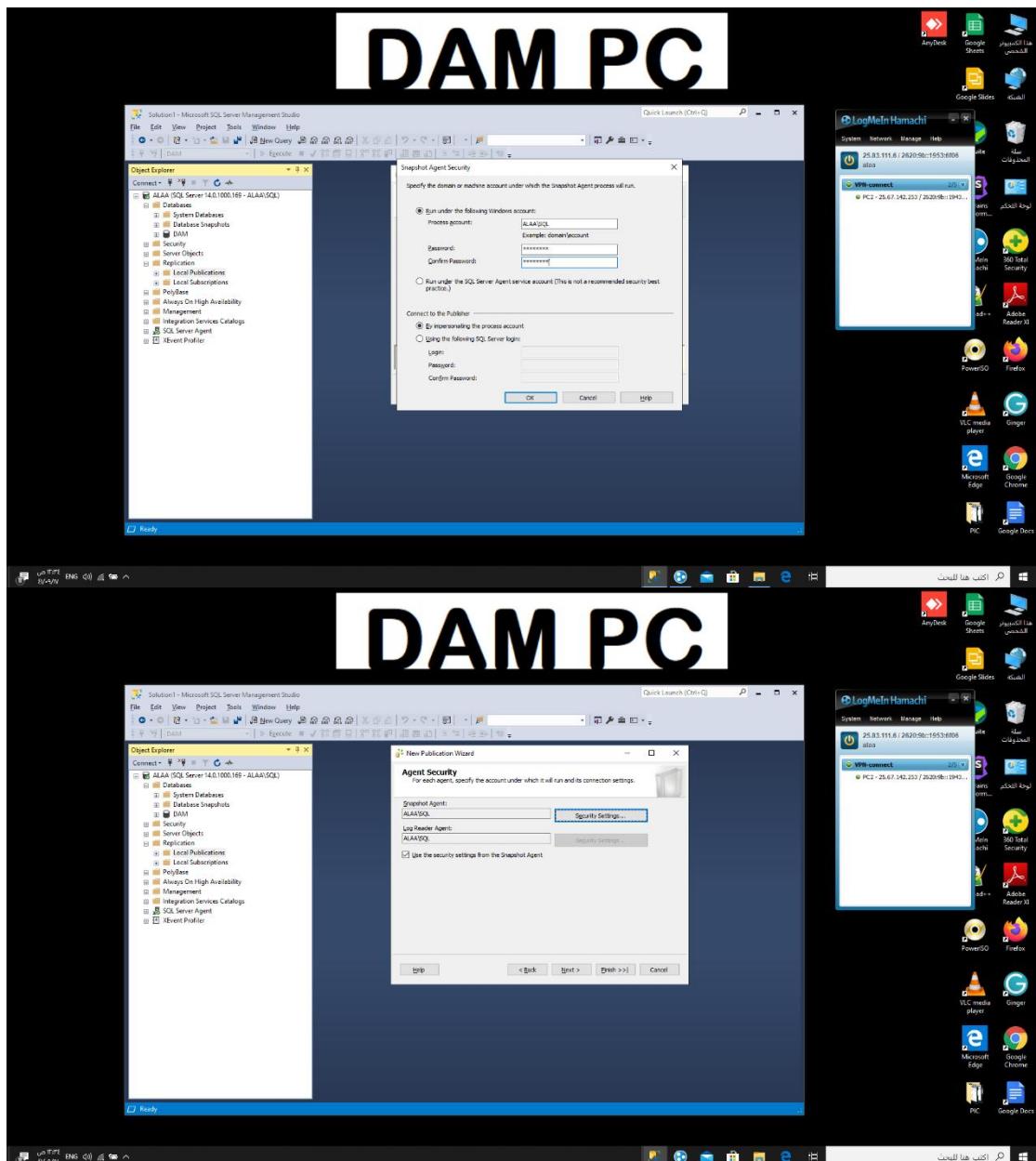


3.2.7. Create the snapshot immediately.

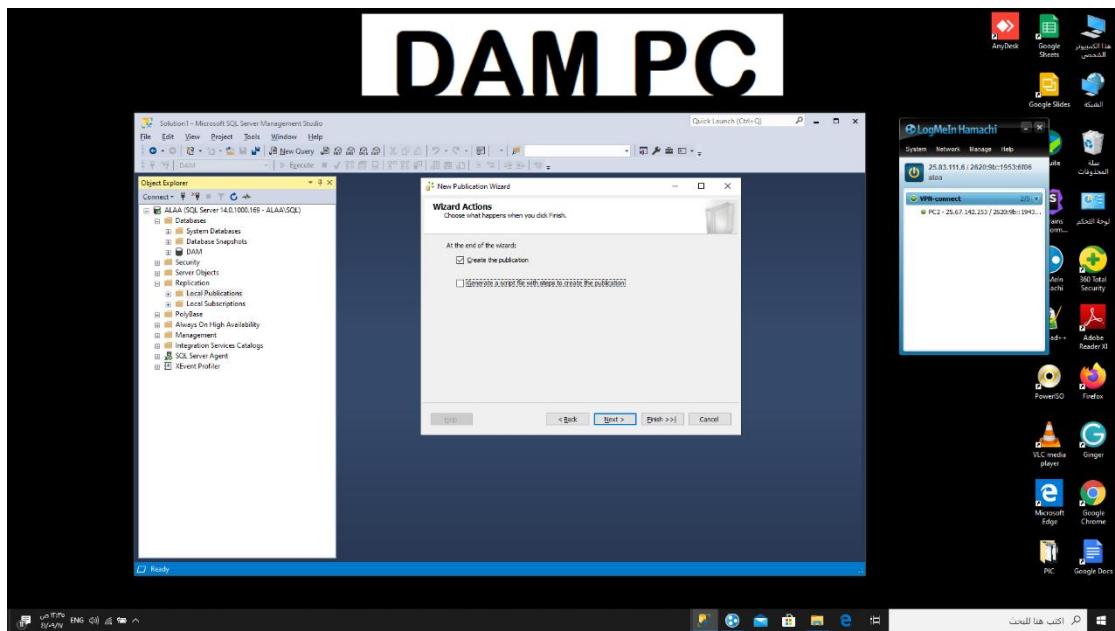


3.2.8. I enter a windows account so the Snapshot Agent process will run with.

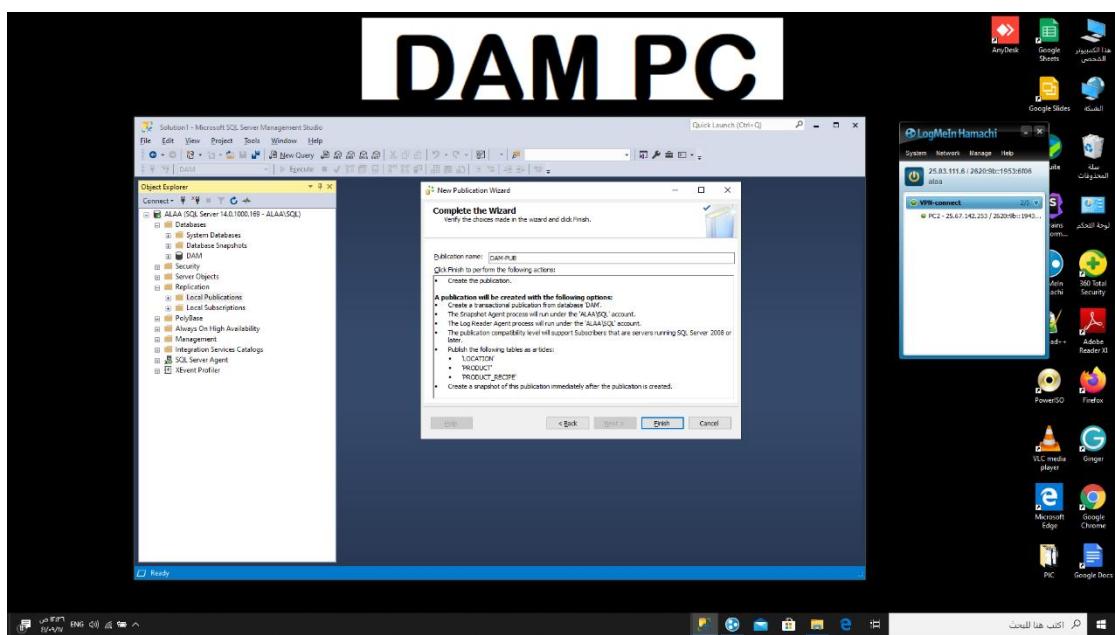




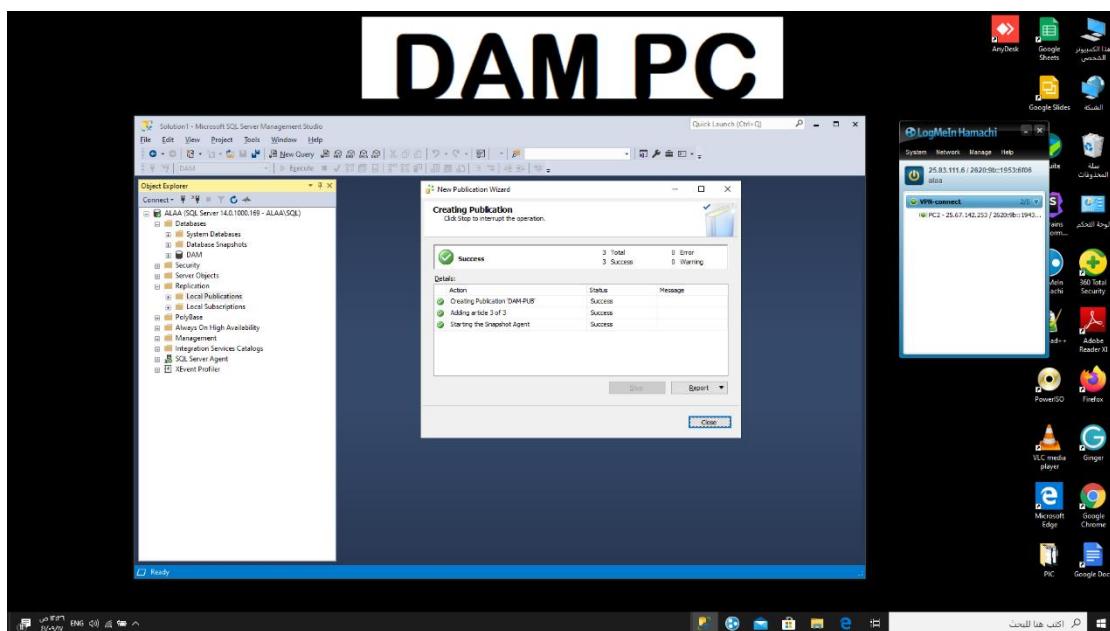
3.2.9. I check create the Publication.



3.2.10. I name it DAM_PUB.



3.2.11. After clicking finish the wizard start the whole operation and shows a successful result.

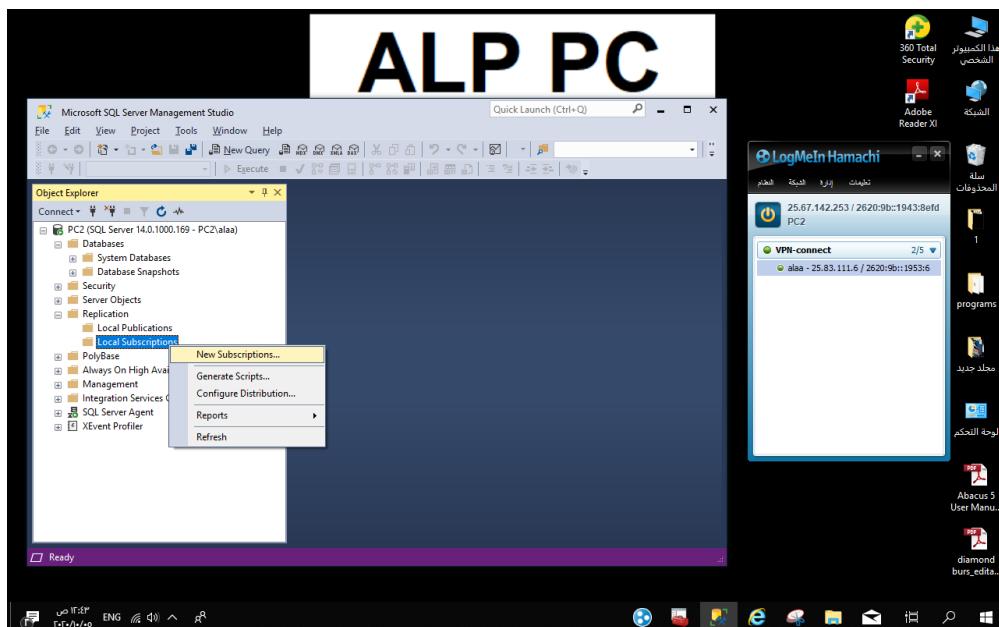


3.3. Create a SQL replication subscriber

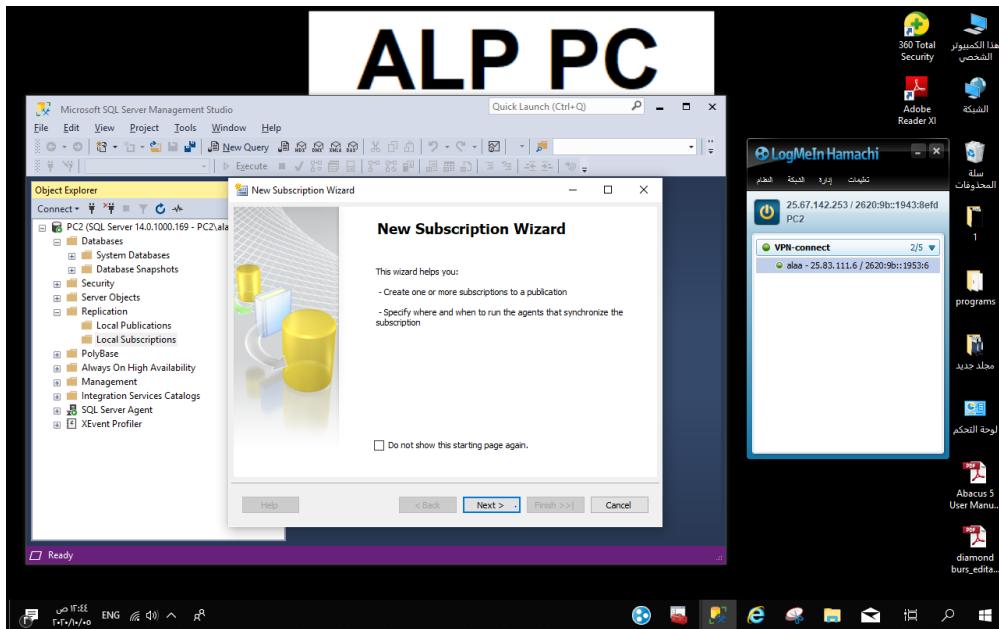
In the second laptop on another server [PC2] (ALEPPO BRANCH)

Windows account [PC2\alaa]

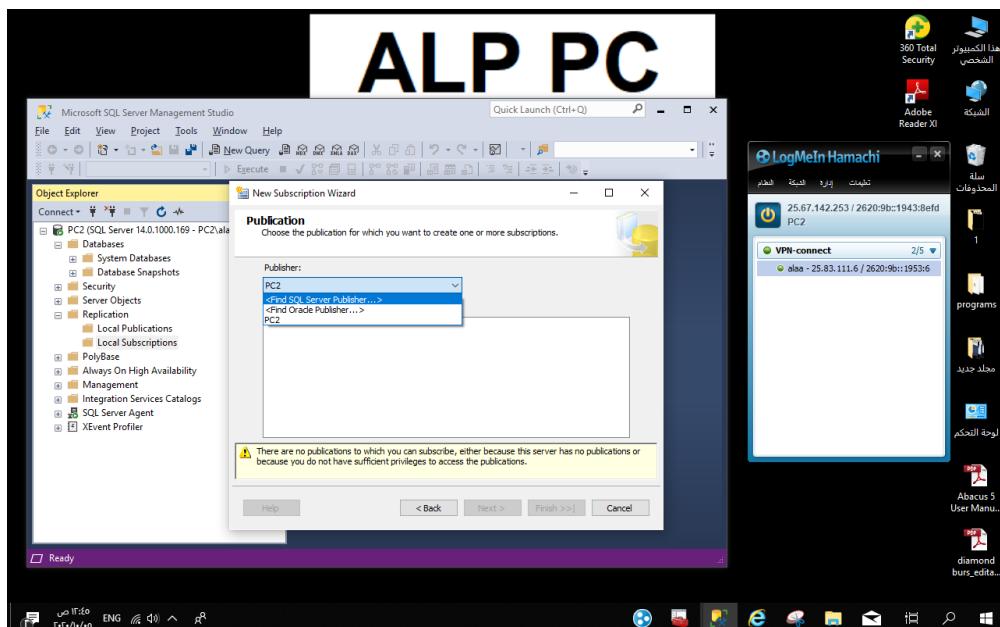
3.3.1 Create a new subscription.

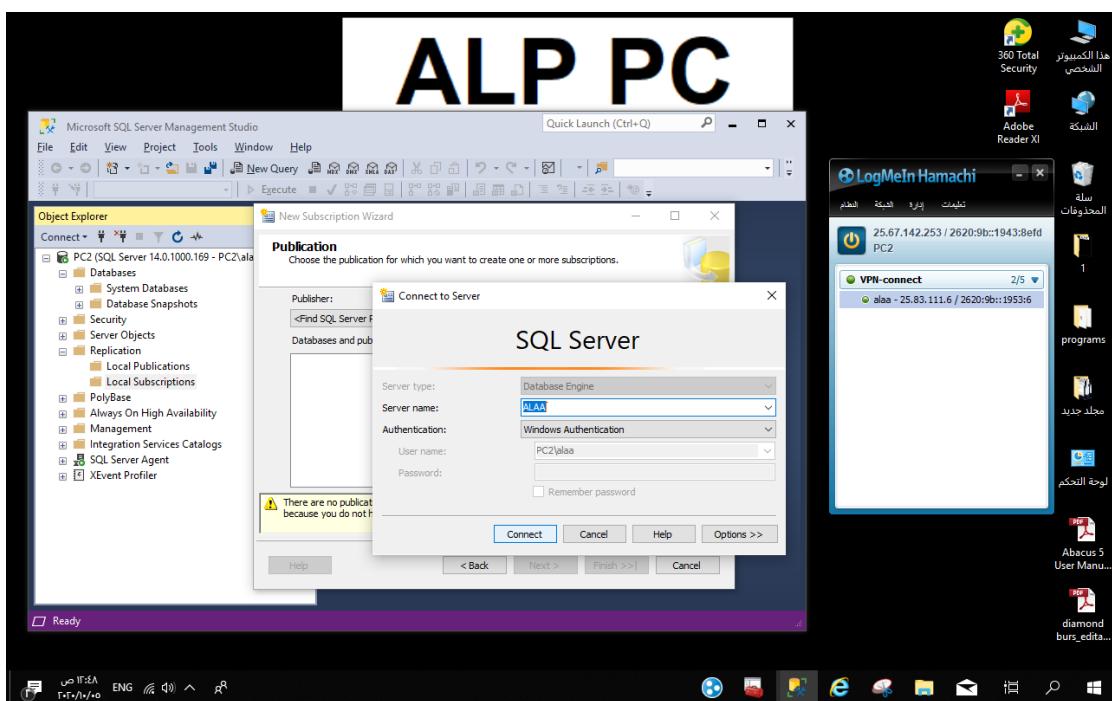
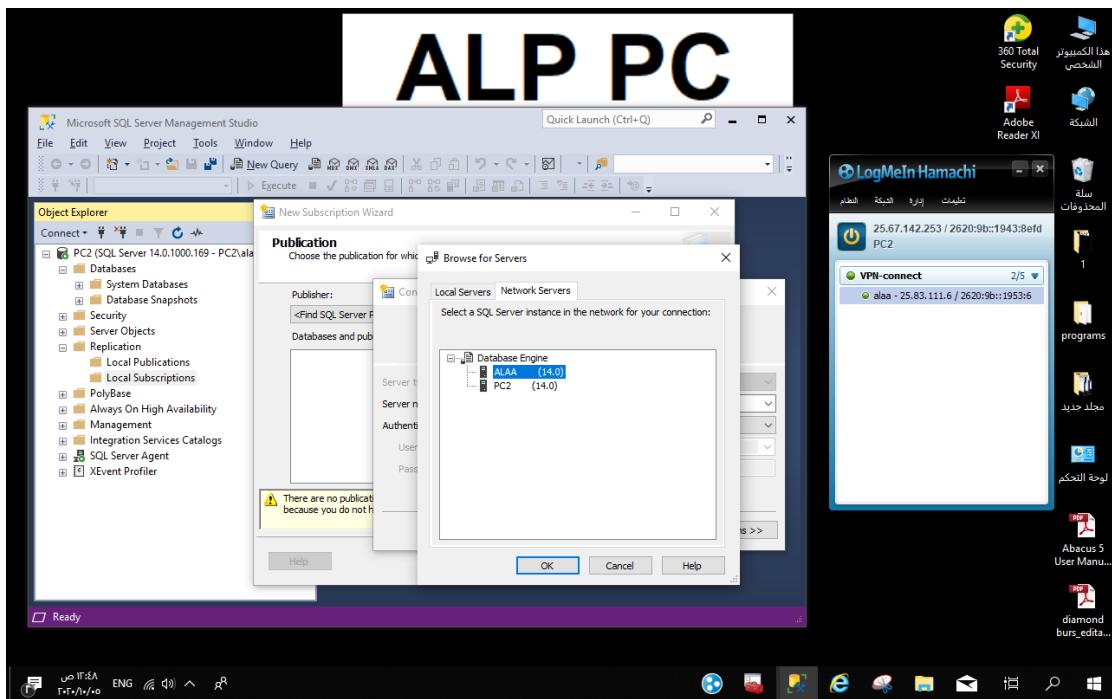


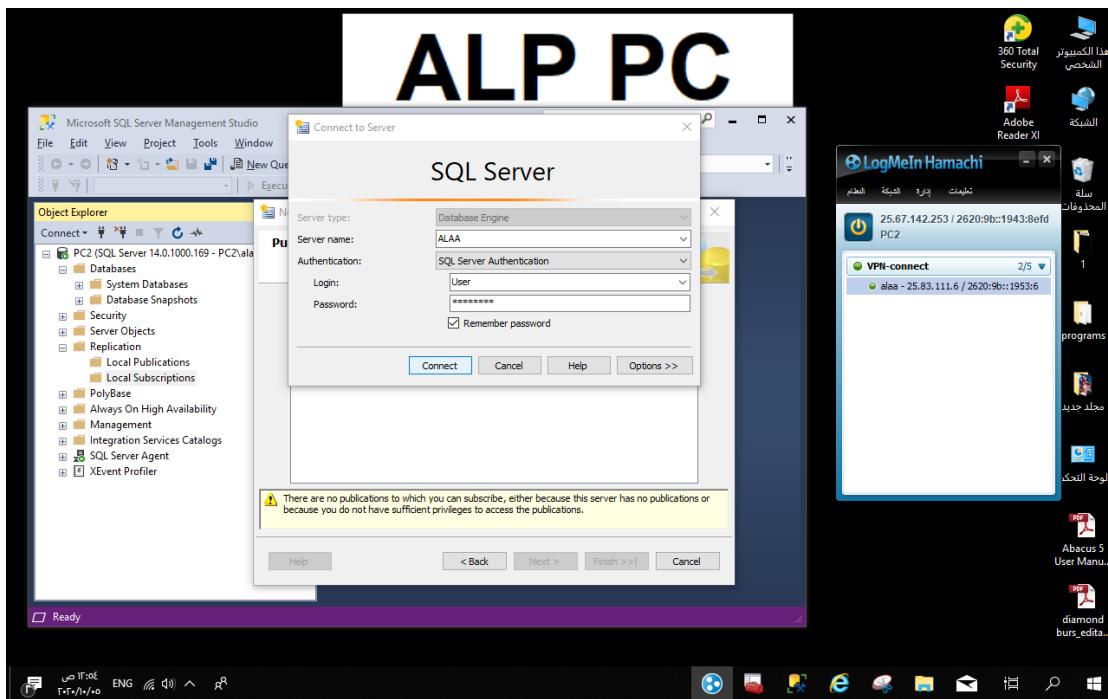
3.3.2 The wizard appears I click next.



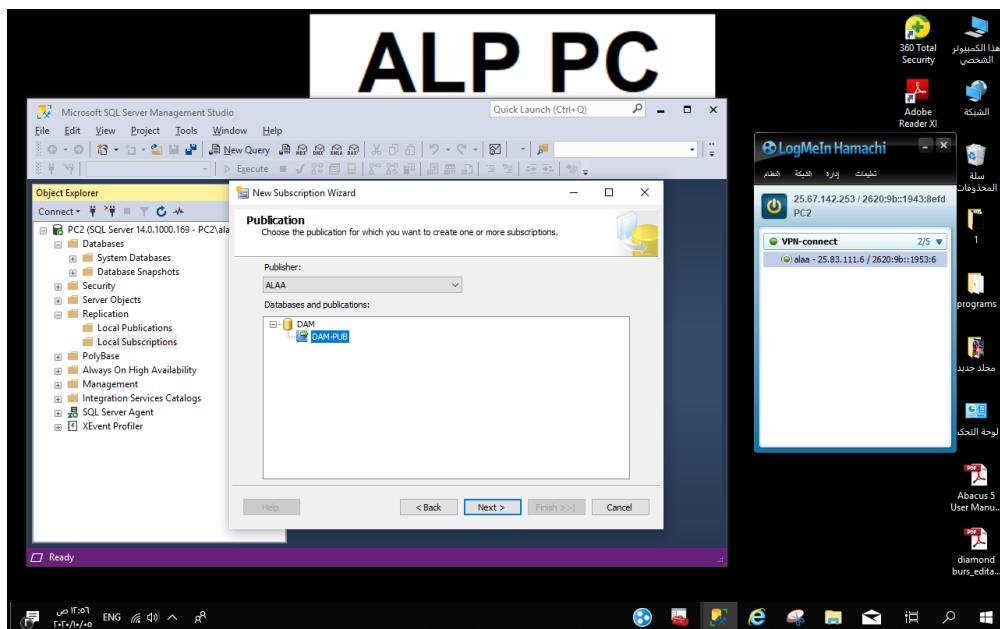
3.3.3 I choose the publisher server.



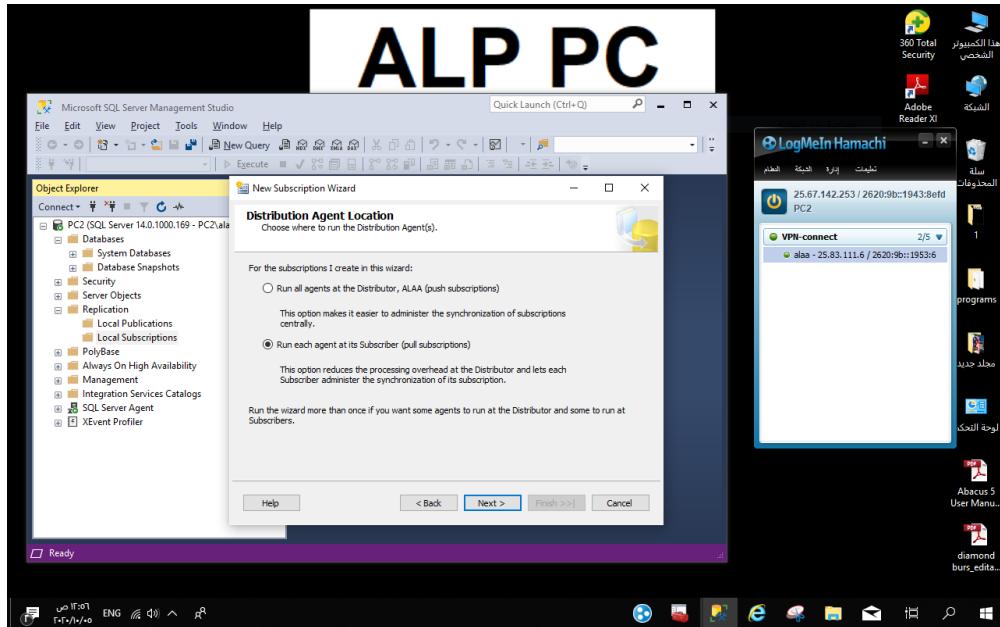




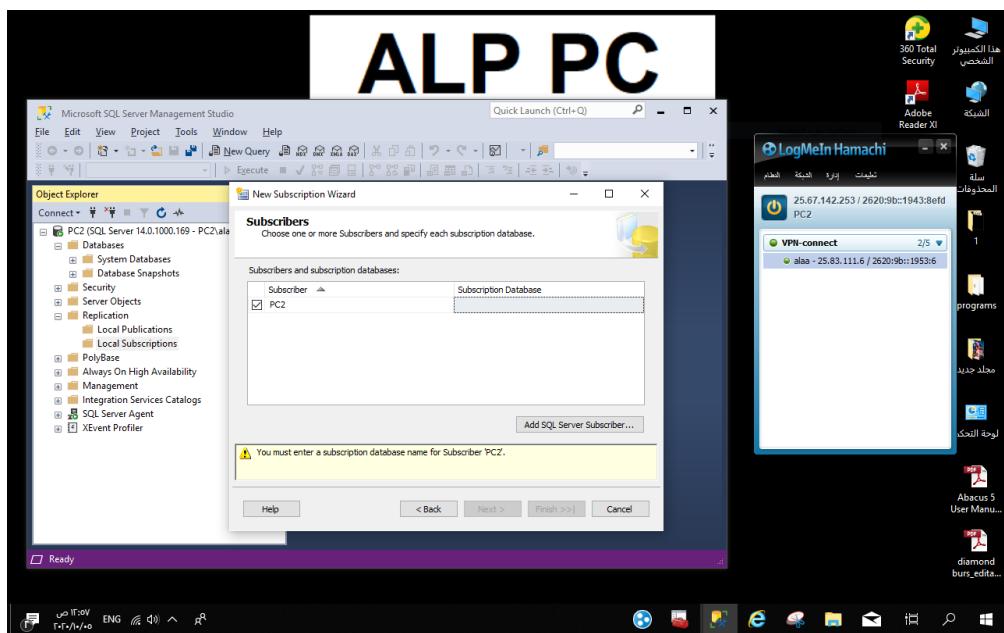
3.3.4 I choose the Publication which I created.

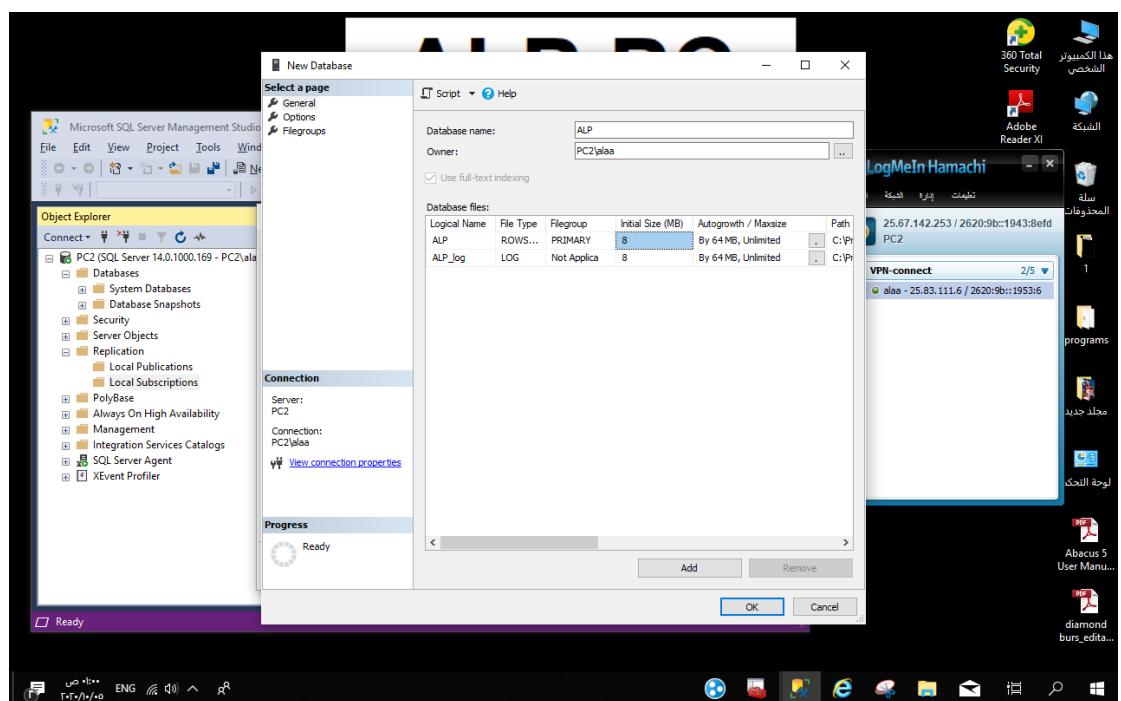
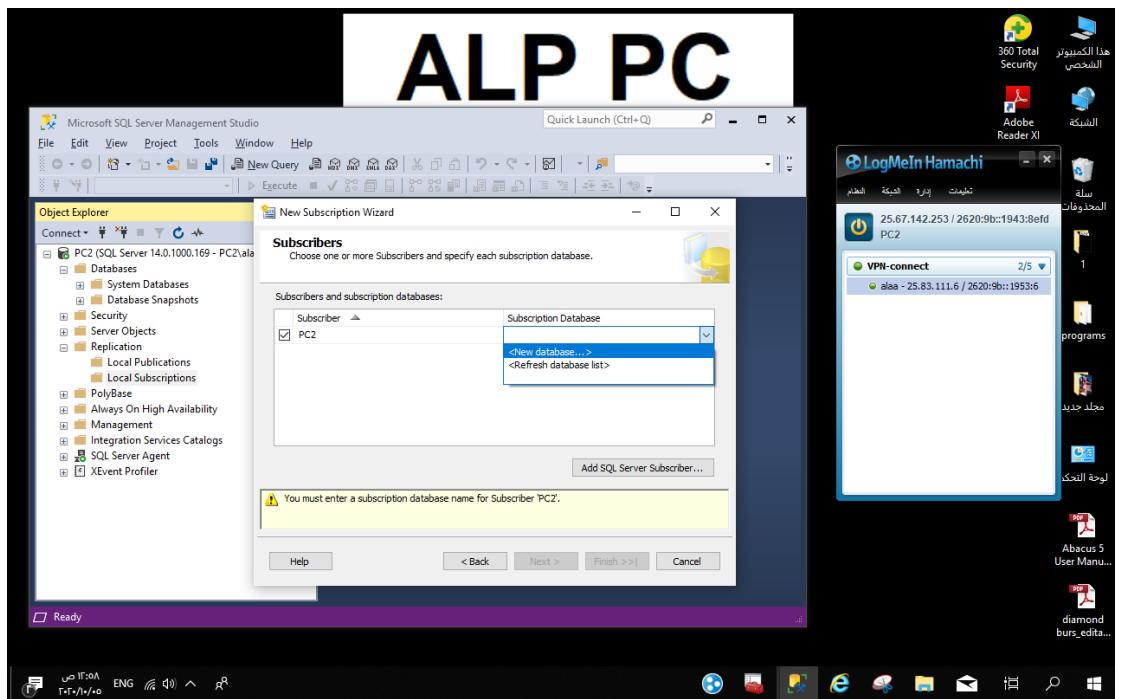


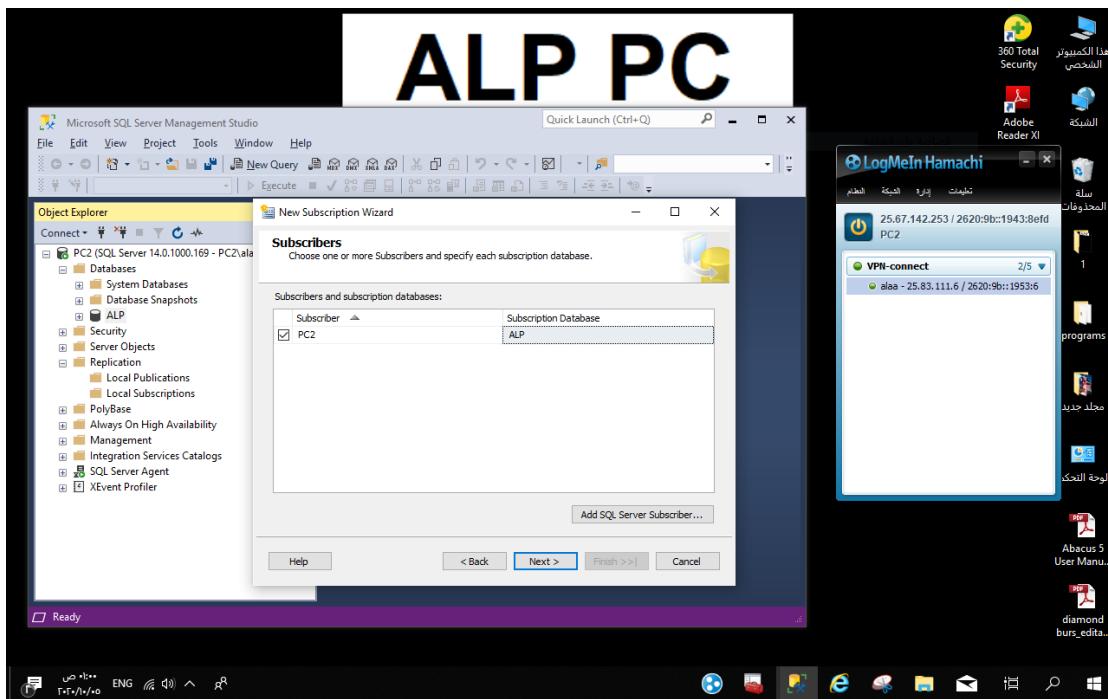
3.3.5 I choose the pull subscription



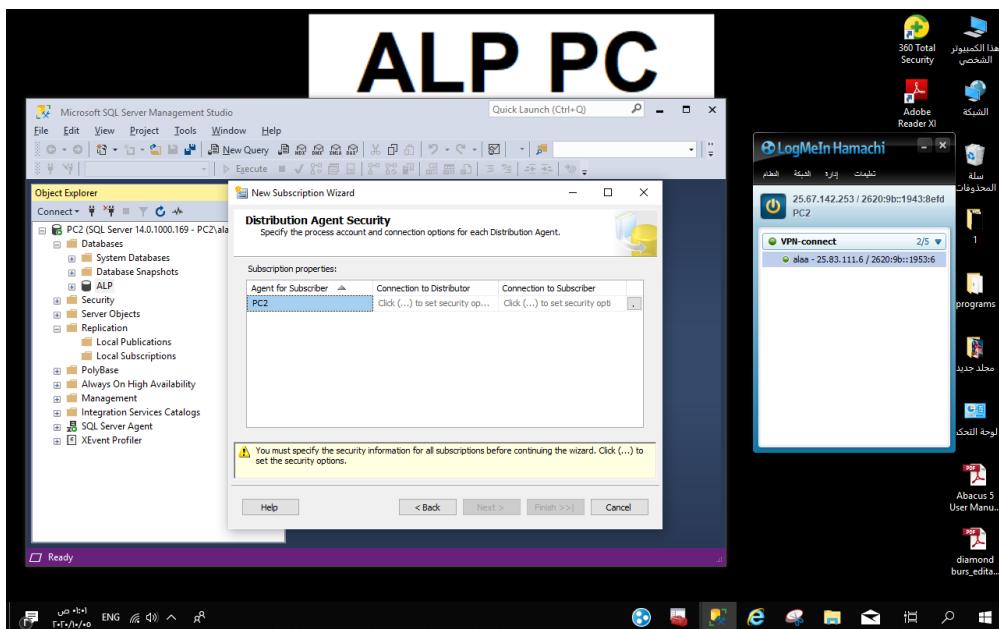
3.3.6 I will create a new database and name it (ALP) which I want it to receive the synchronization.



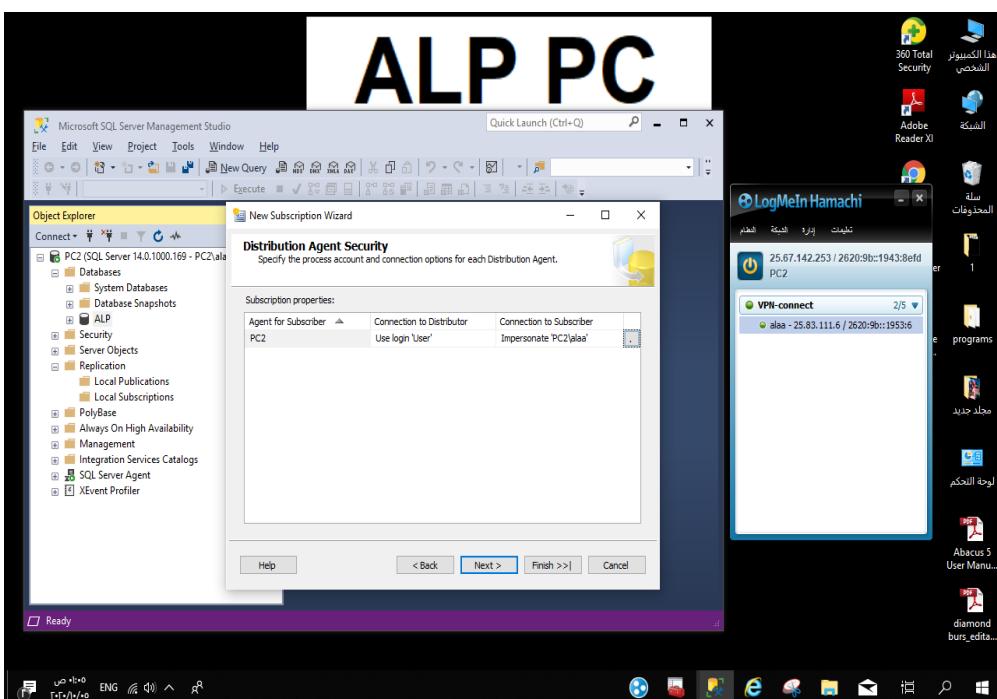
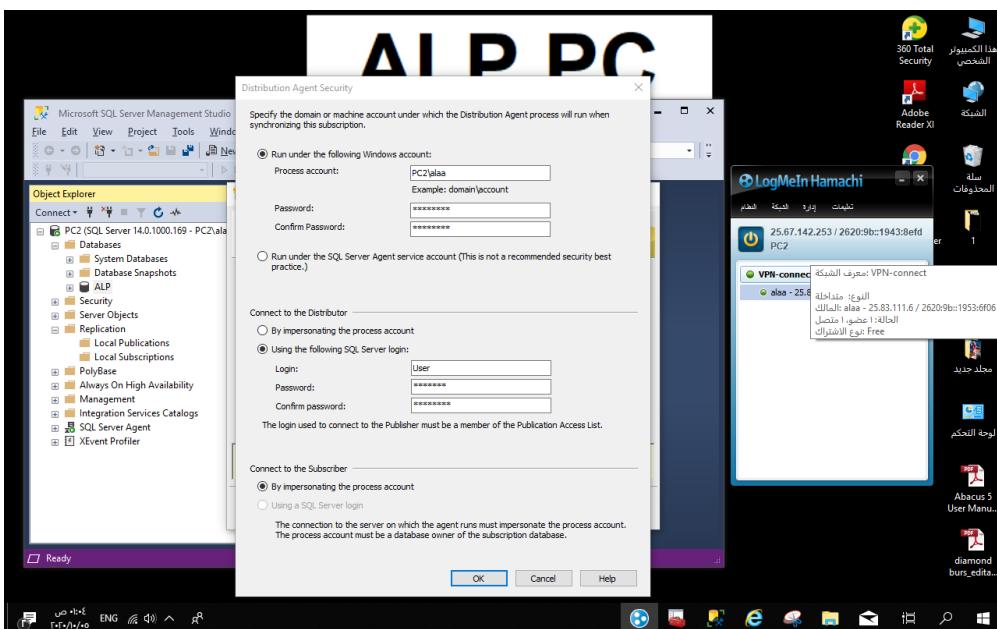




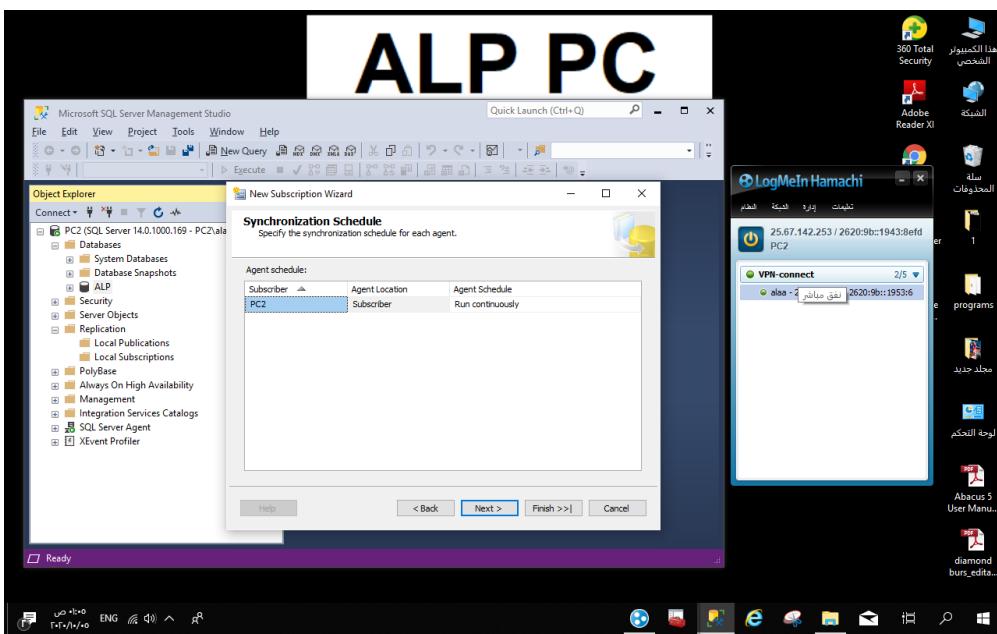
3.3.7 I choose the security method.



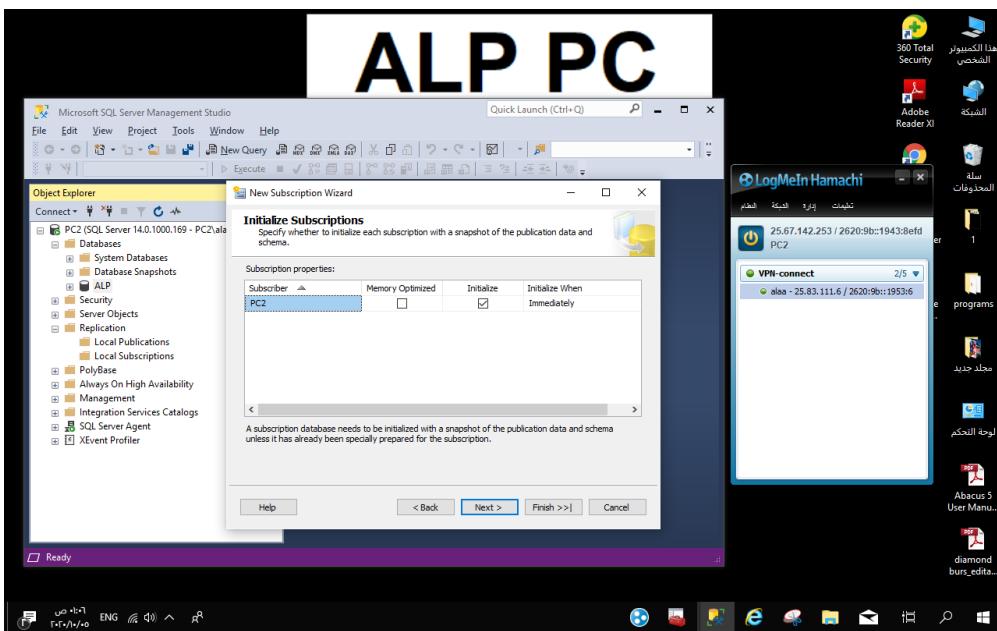
3.3.8 I enter a windows user for Distribution Agent process to run with.



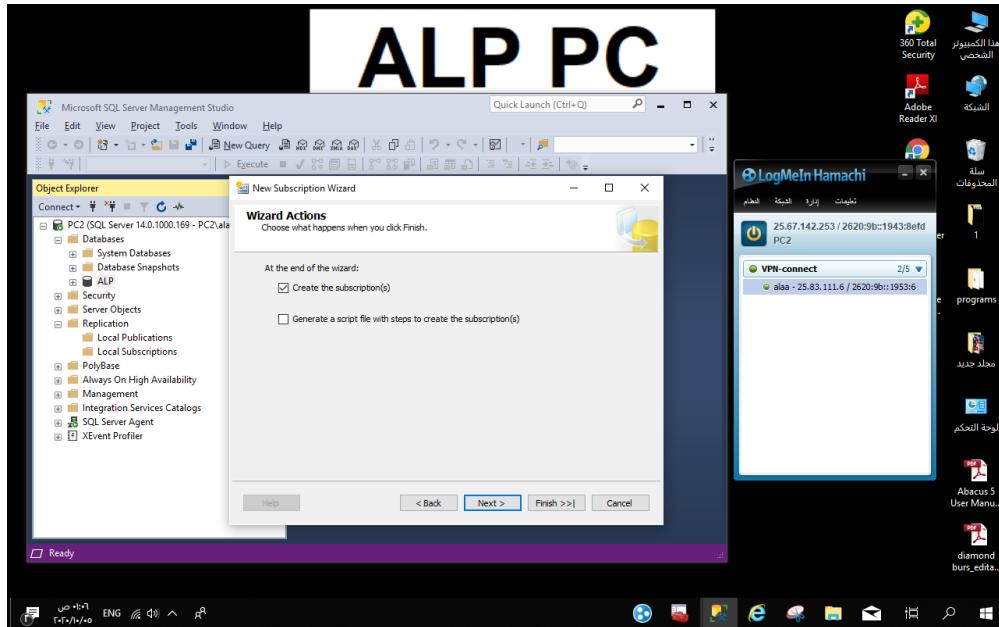
3.3.9 set the Synchronization schedule to run continuously.



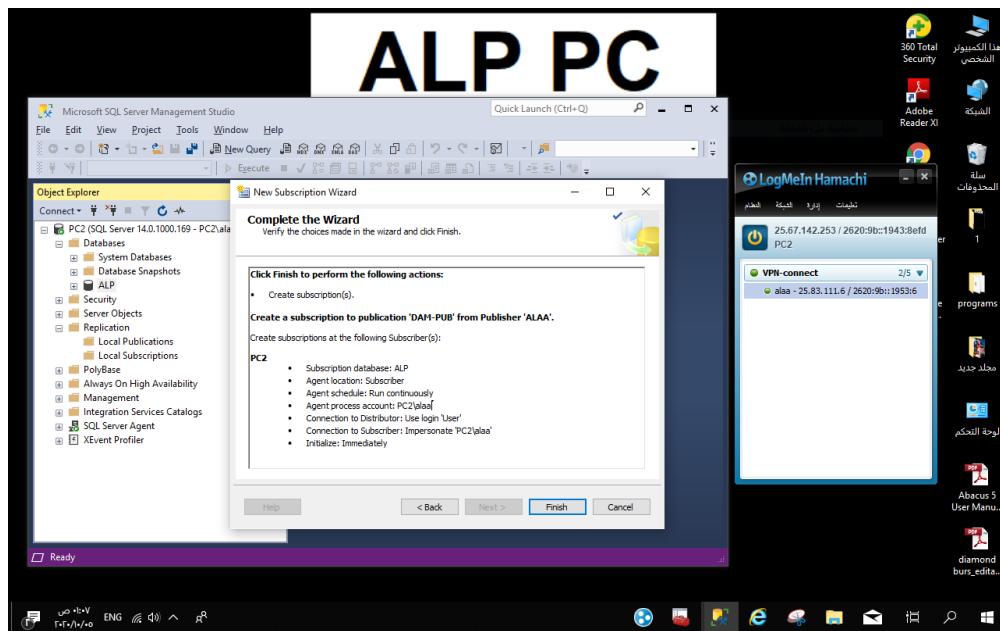
3.3.10 I initialize the Subscription immediately.

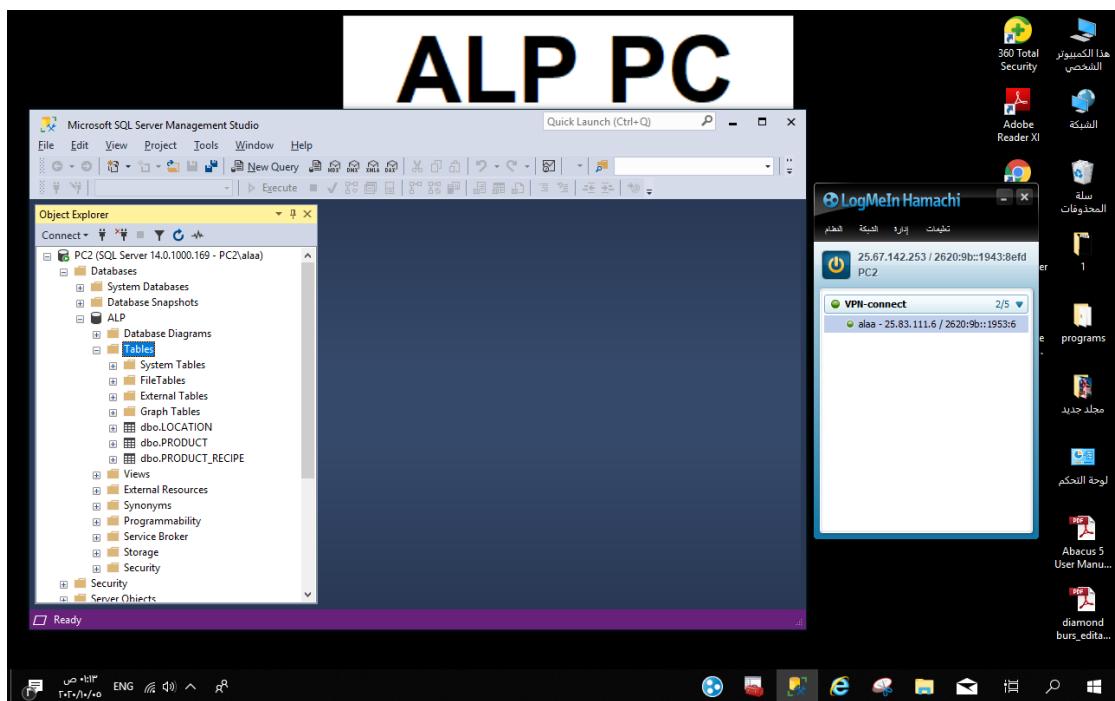
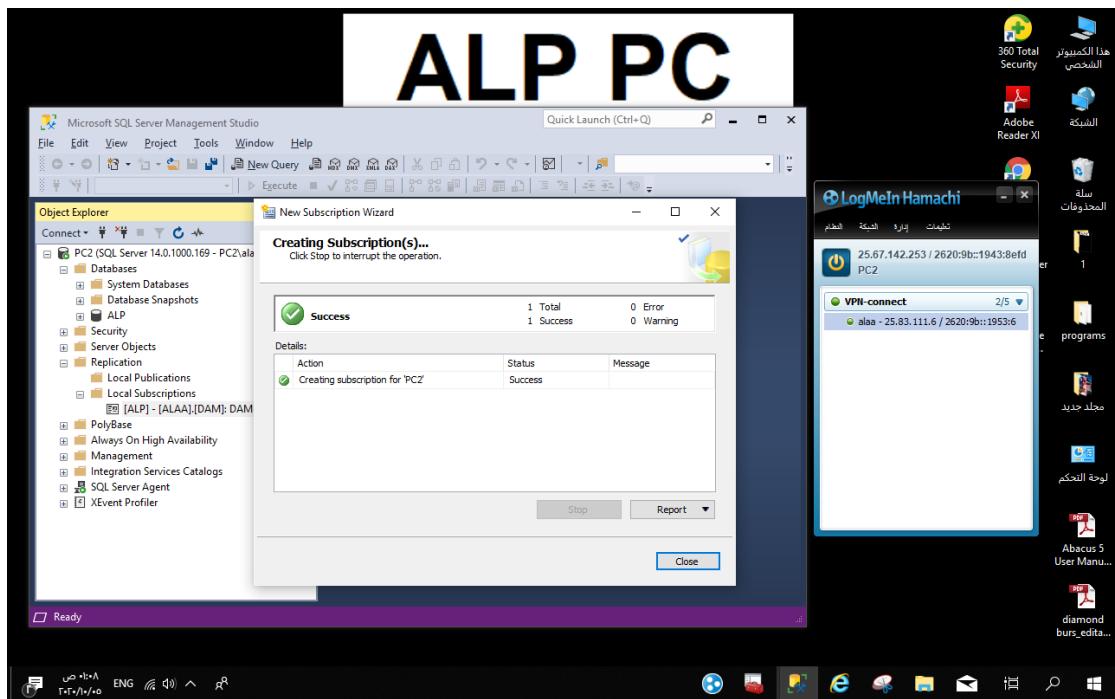


3.3.11 I check create the Subscription.



3.3.12 The wizard will do the operation and shows a successful result





Now You can see synchronize the Location, product, product_recipe from (DAM) down to the (ALP).

4. Bidirectional [Over internet]

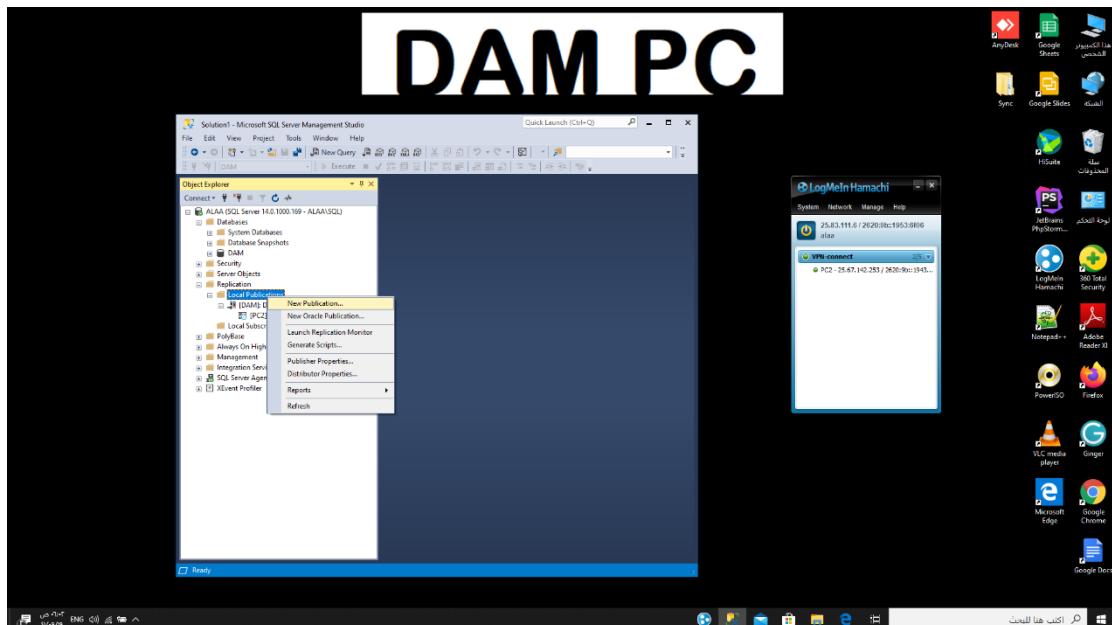
at every moment the tables of Transactions and manufacturing should match in DAM & ALP (bidirectional).

4.1. Create a SQL replication publisher

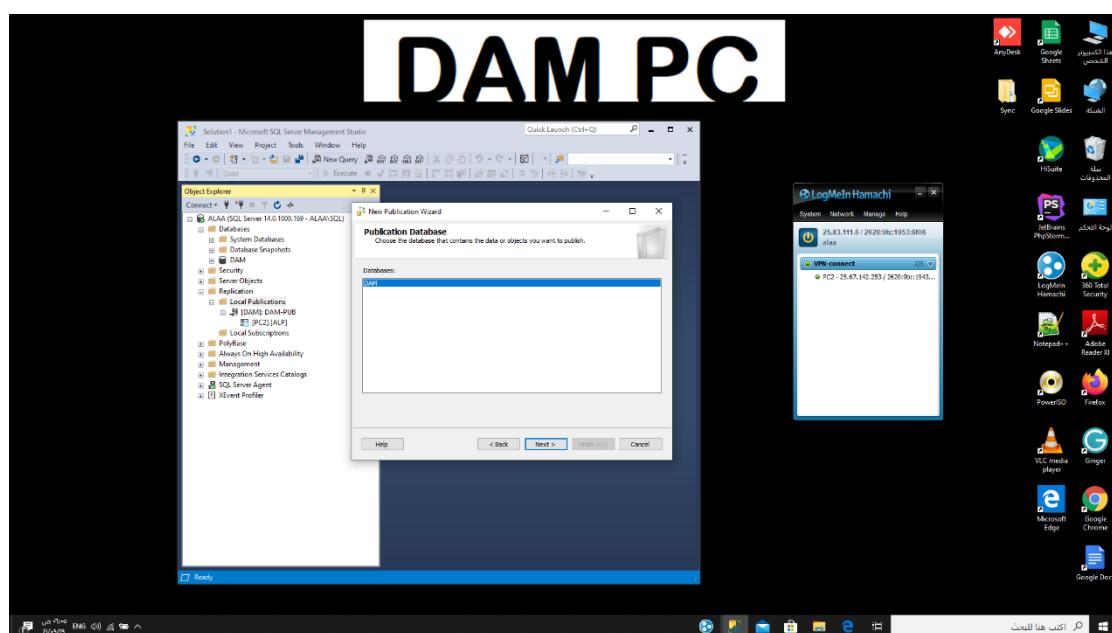
In the first laptop on server [ALAA] (HO DAMASCUS)

Windows account [ALAA\SQL]

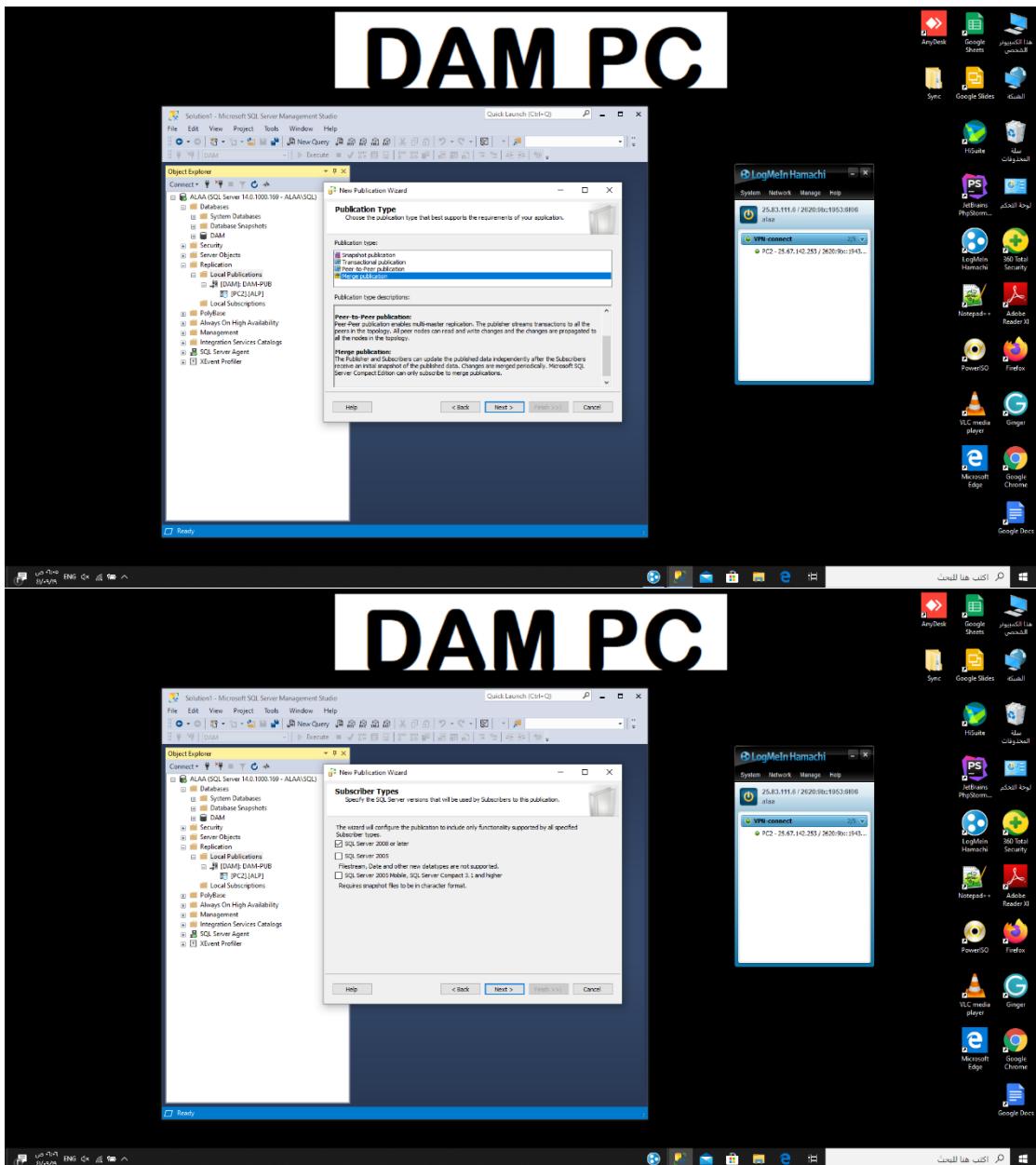
4.1.1. On the HO instance (DAM), create a new Publication .



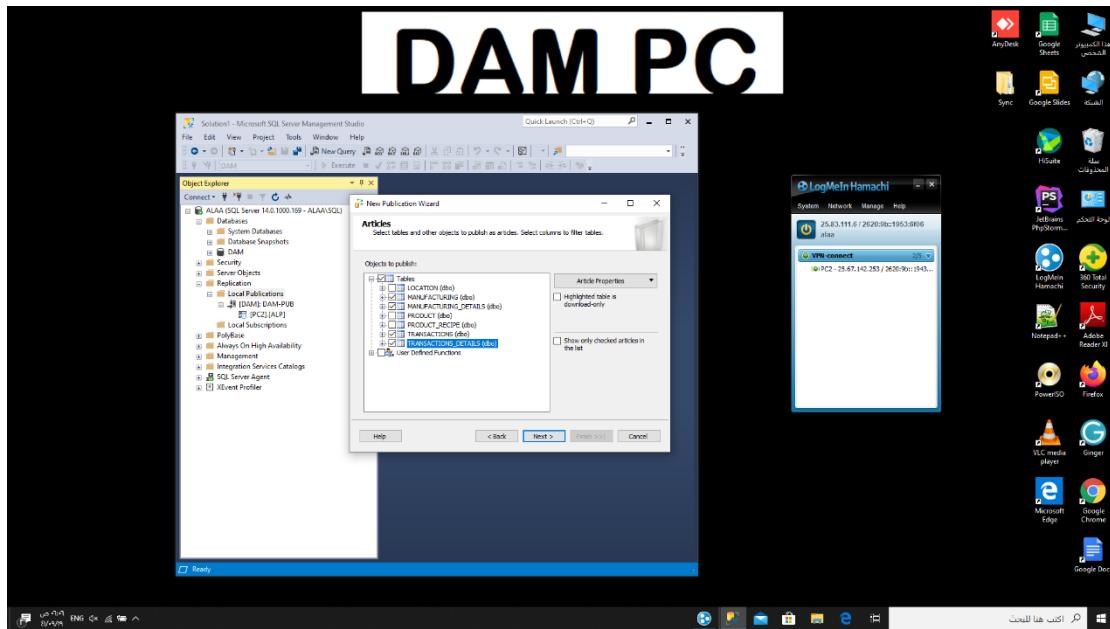
4.1.2. I choose the database which I want to synchronize.



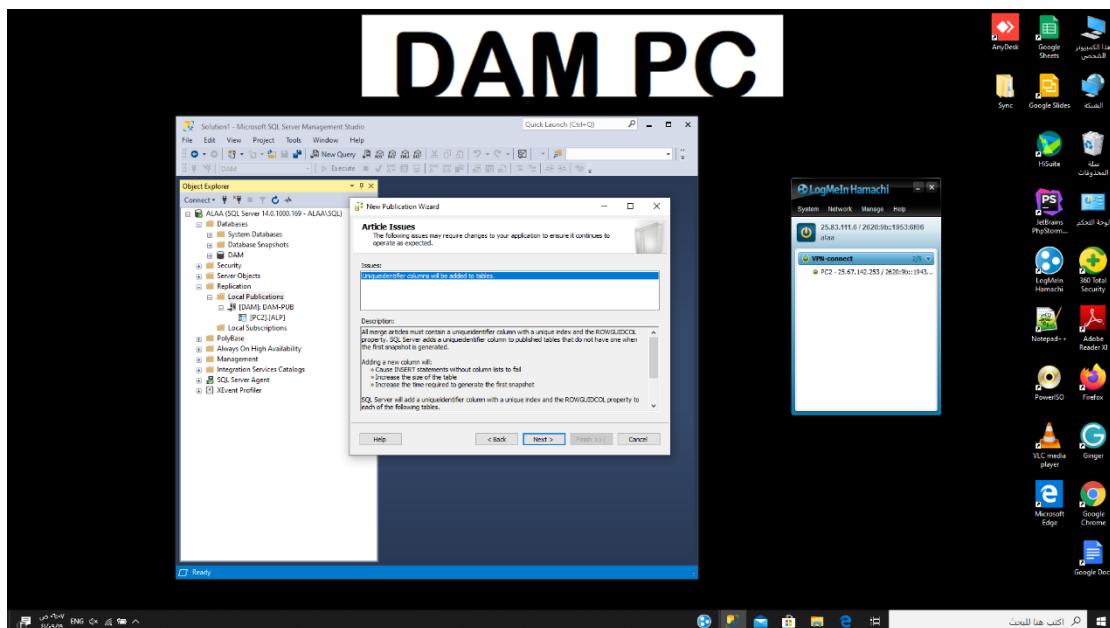
4.1.3. I choose the Merge Replication as planned.



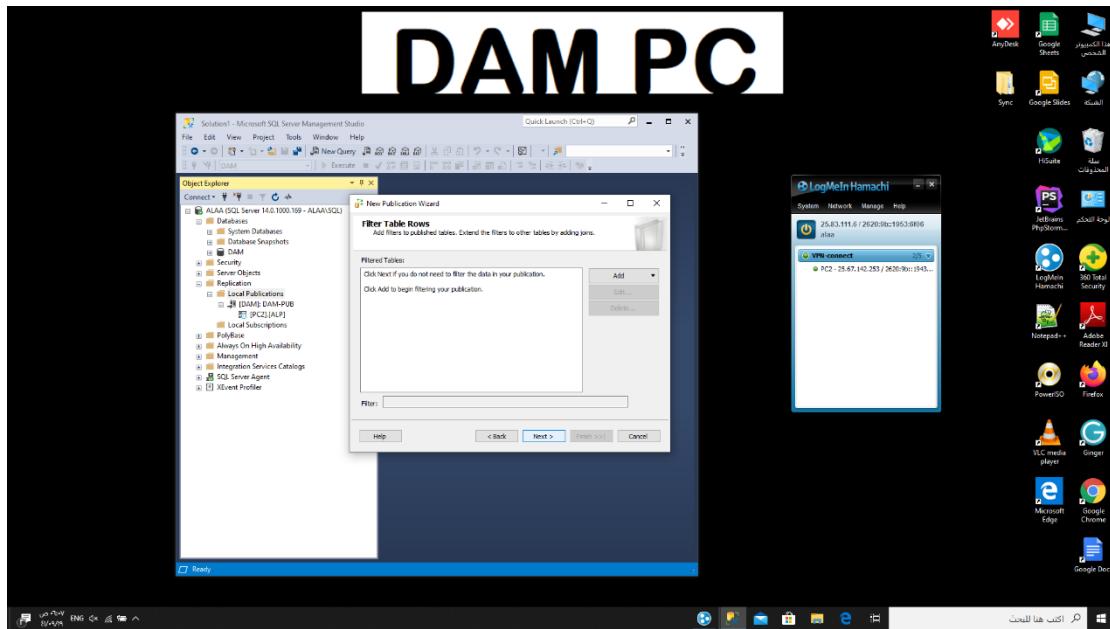
4.1.4. I choose the tables I want to sync.



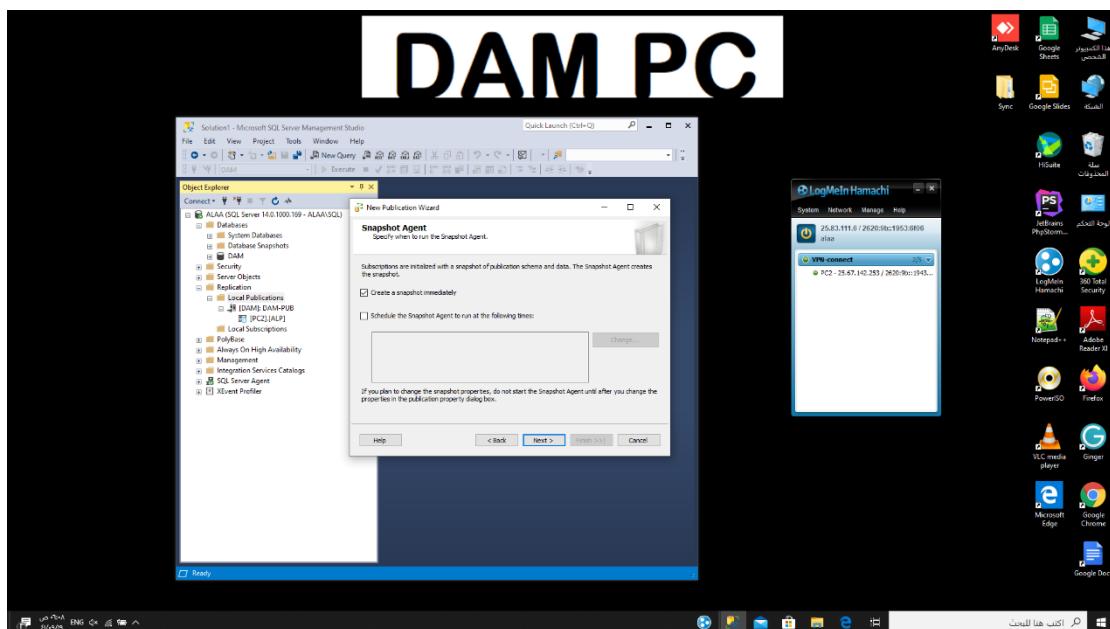
4.1.5. Uniqueidentifier column will be added to table (GUID)



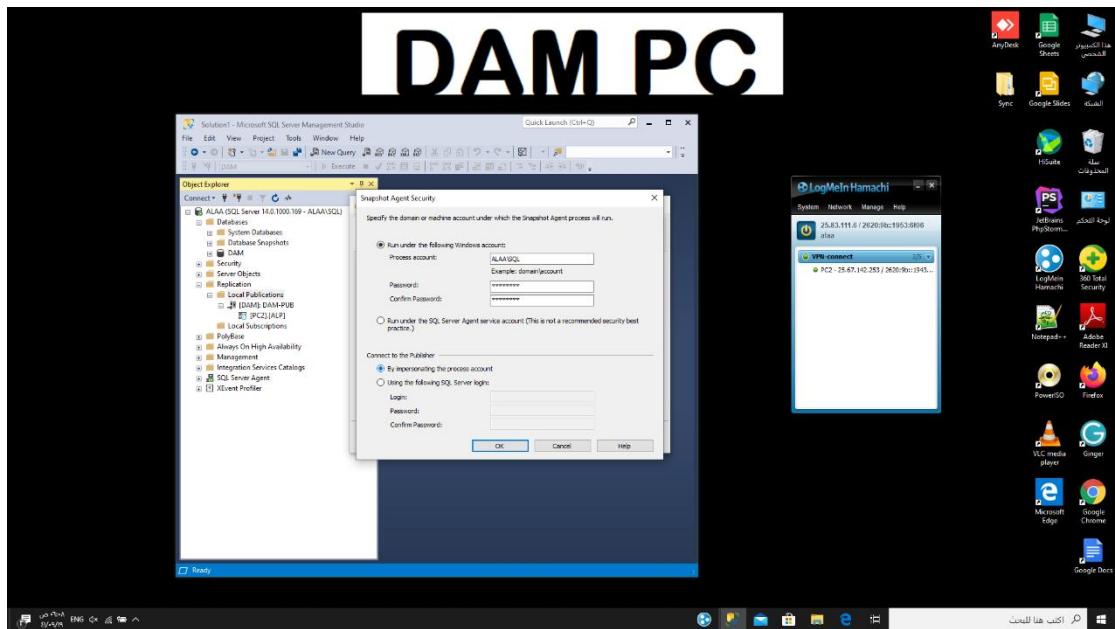
4.1.6. No specific filters are required.



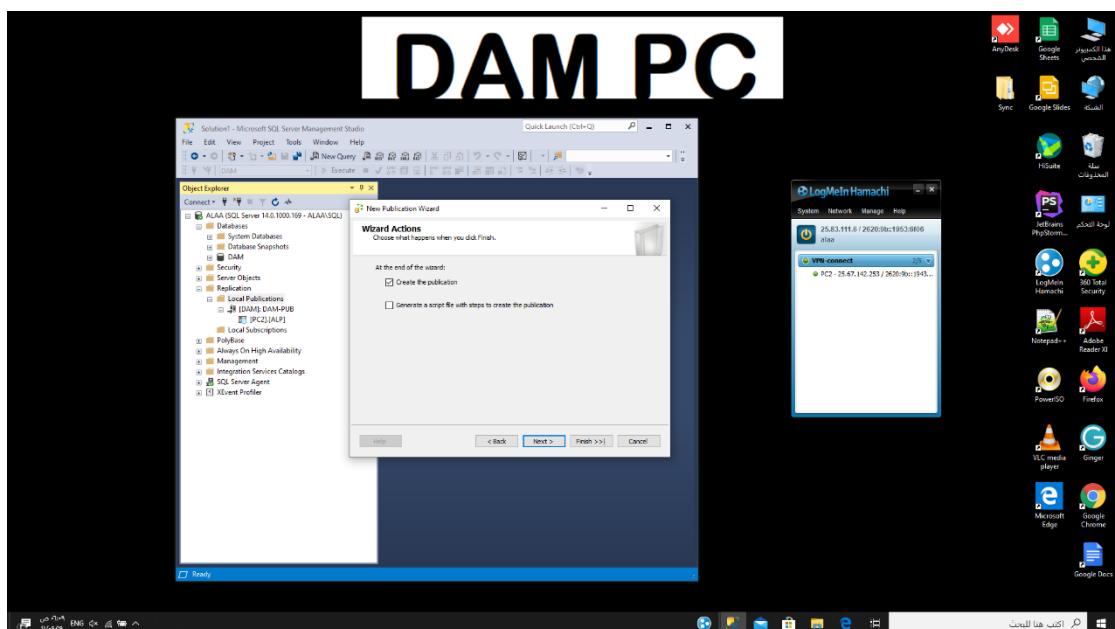
4.1.7. Create the snapshot immediately.



4.1.8. I enter a windows account so the Snapshot Agent process will run with.

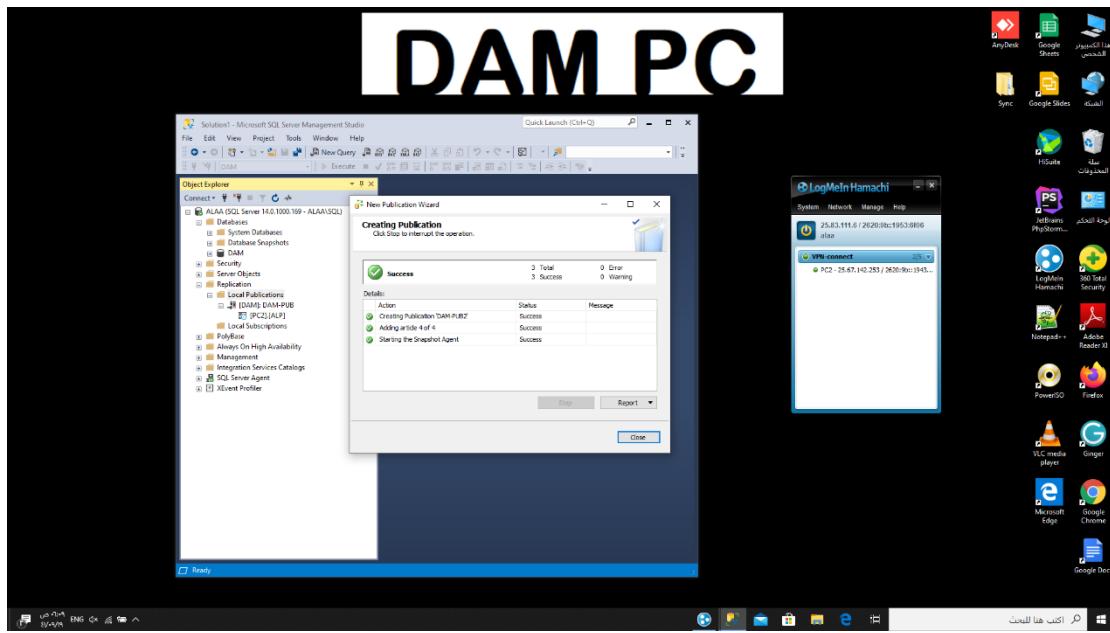


4.1.9. I check create the Publication.

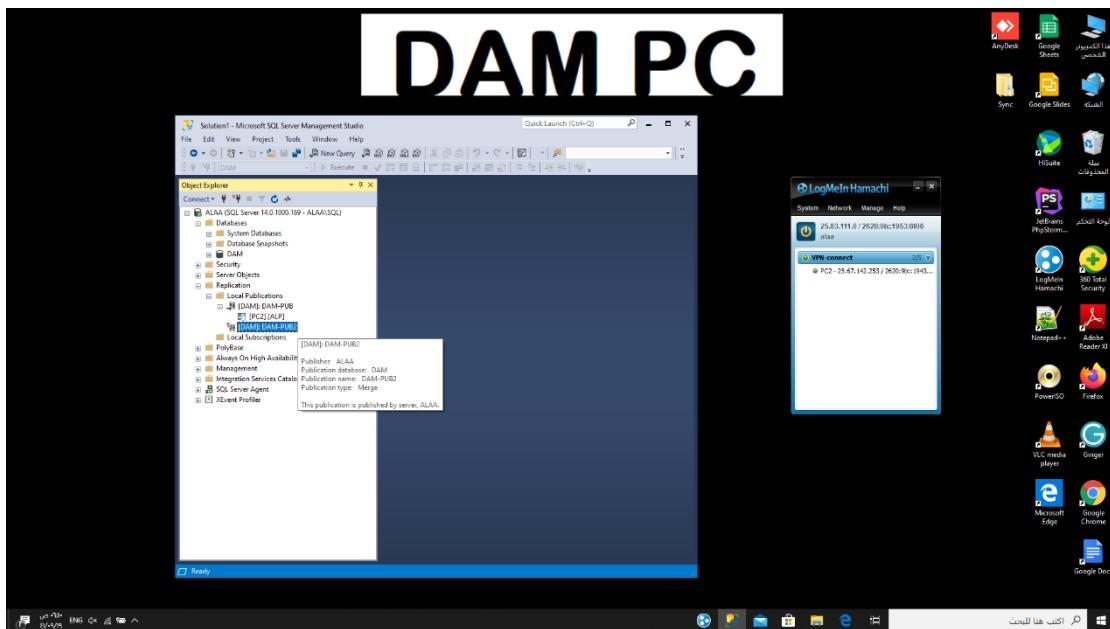


I name it DAM_PUB2.

4.1.10 After clicking finish the wizard start the whole operation and shows a successful result.



4.1.11 DAM_PUB2

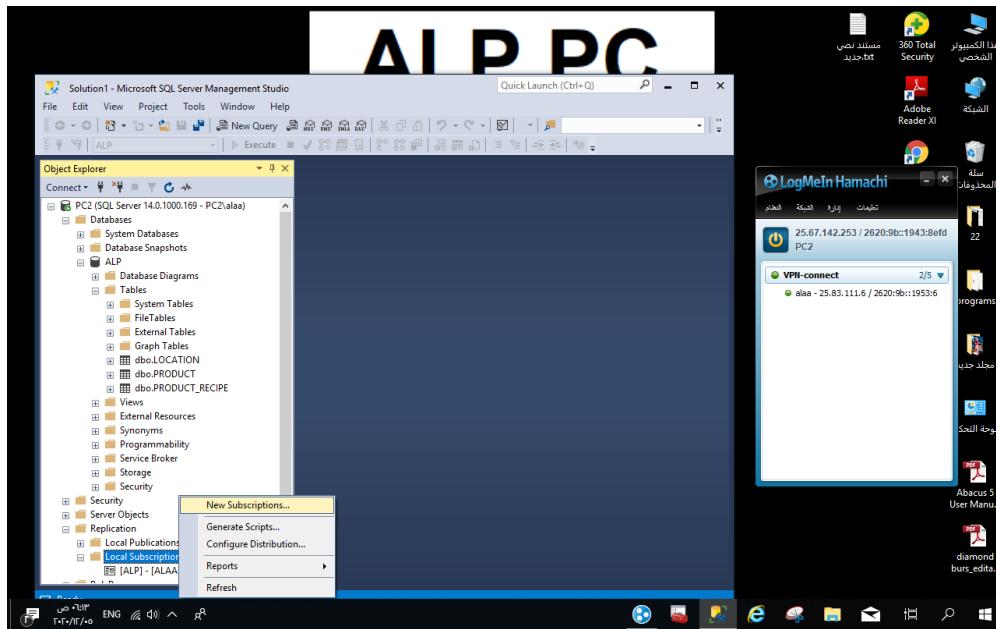


4.2. Create a SQL replication subscriber

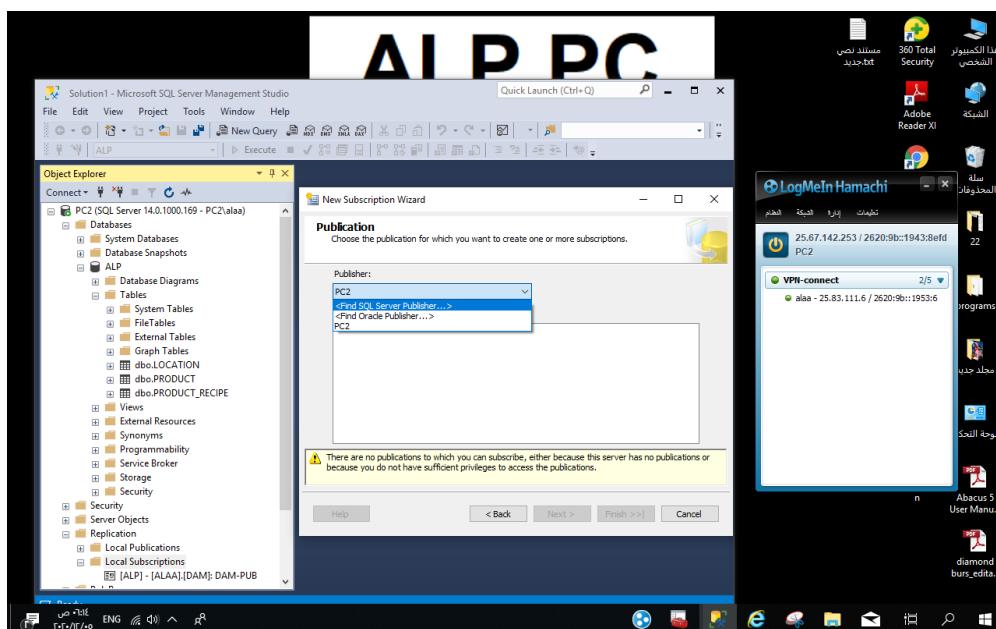
In the second laptop on another server [PC2] (ALEPPO BRANCH)

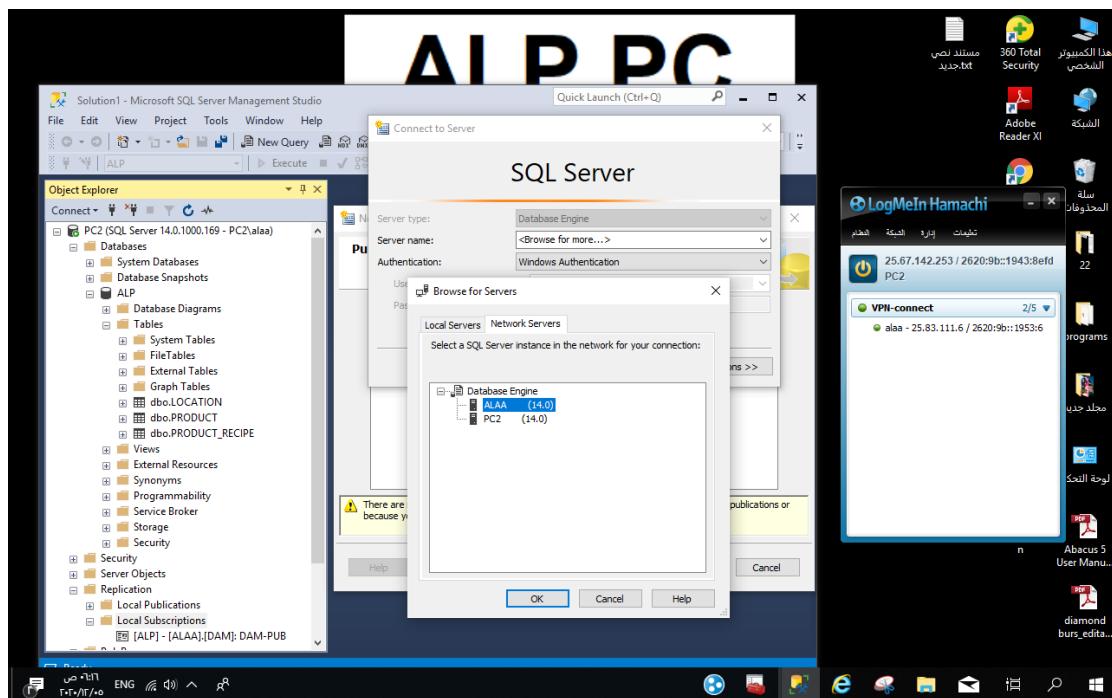
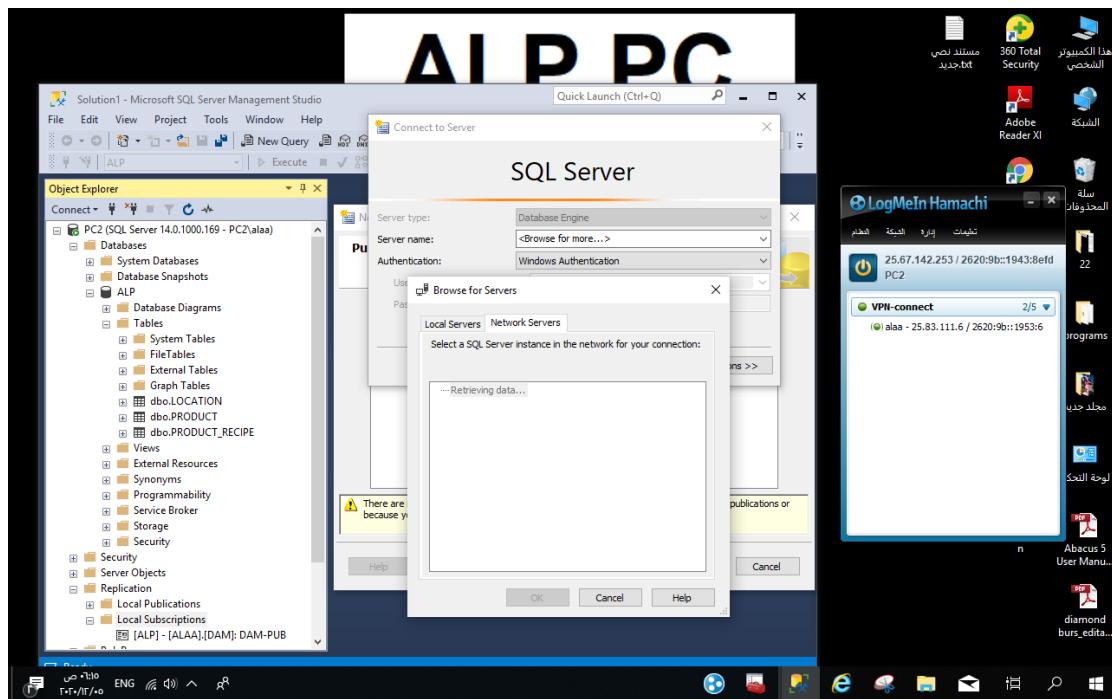
Windows account [PC2\alaa]

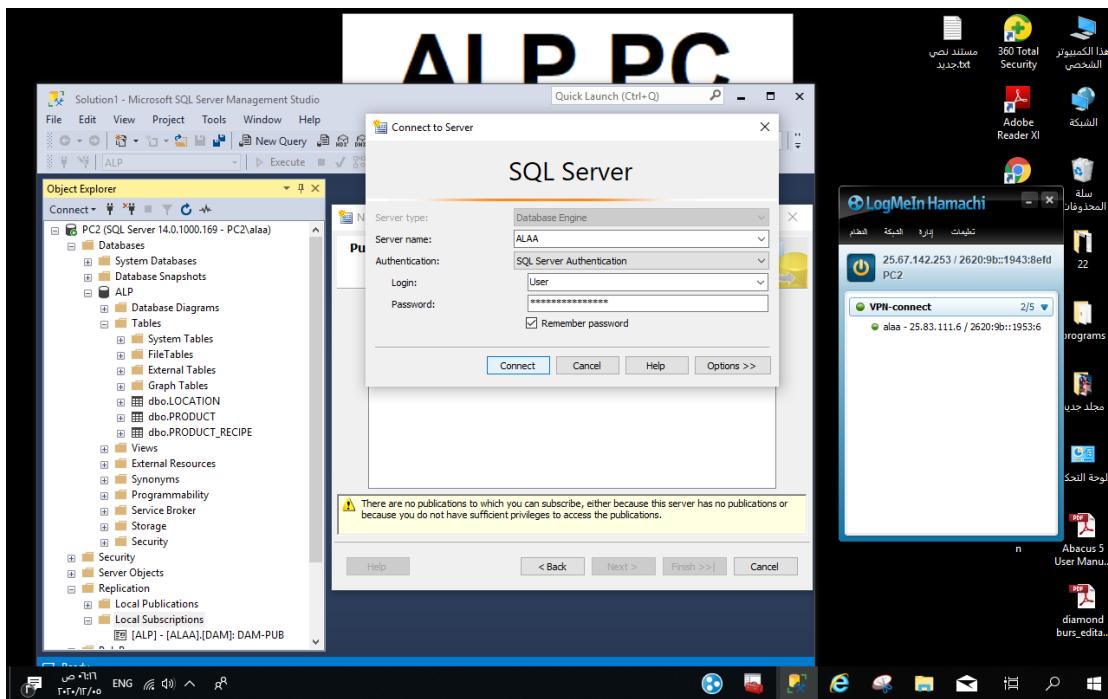
4.2.1. Create a new subscription.



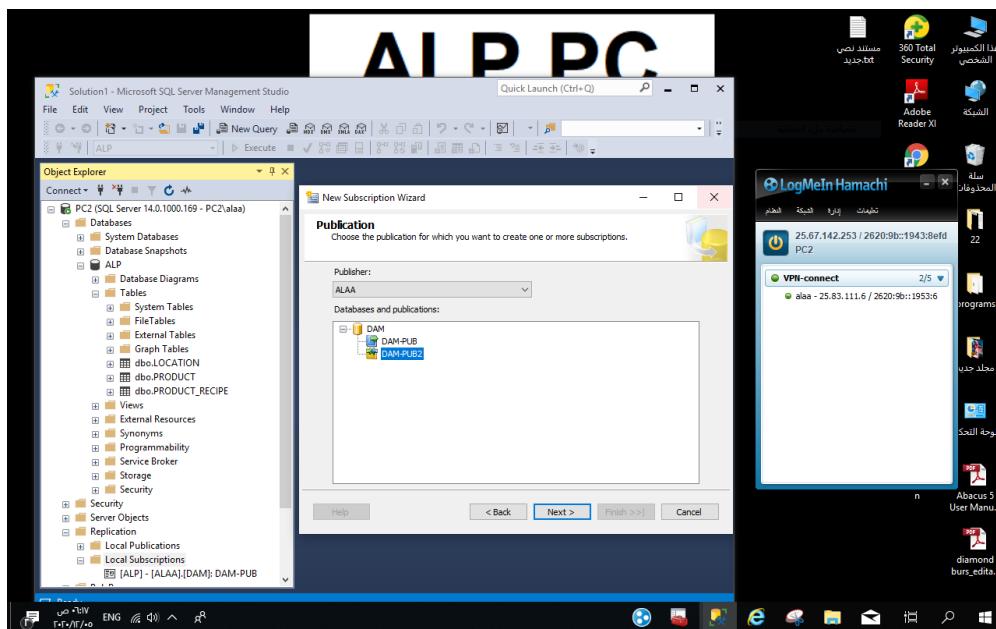
4.2.2. I choose the publisher server.



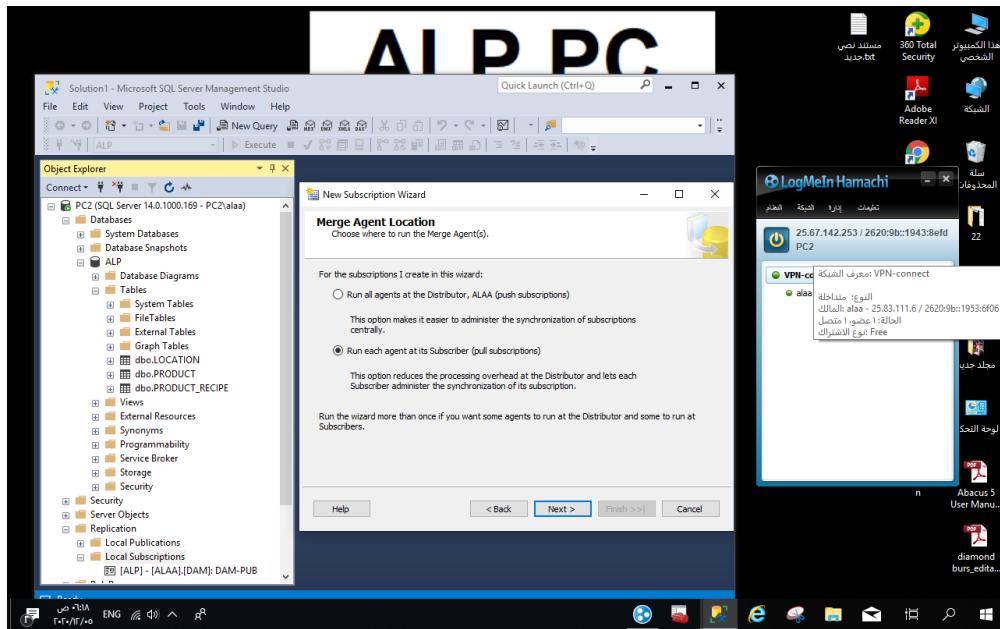




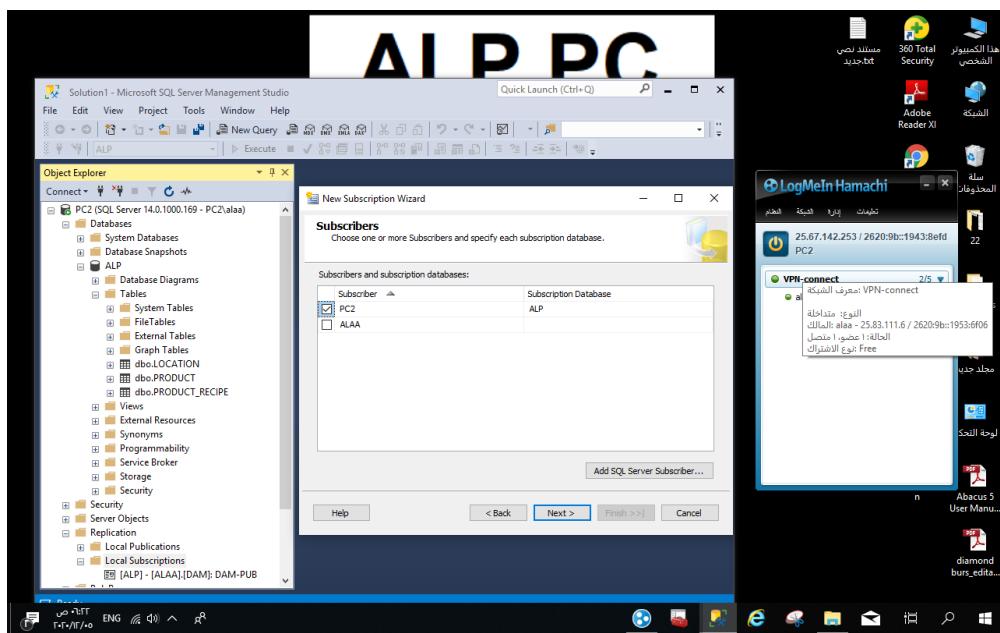
4.2.3. I choose the Publication which I created.



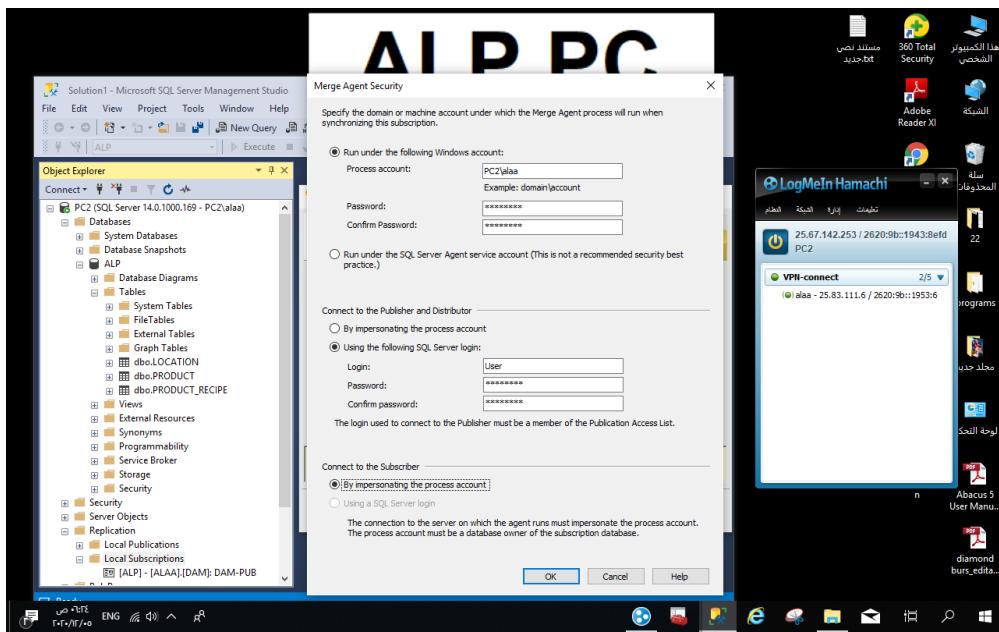
4.2.4. I choose the pull subscription



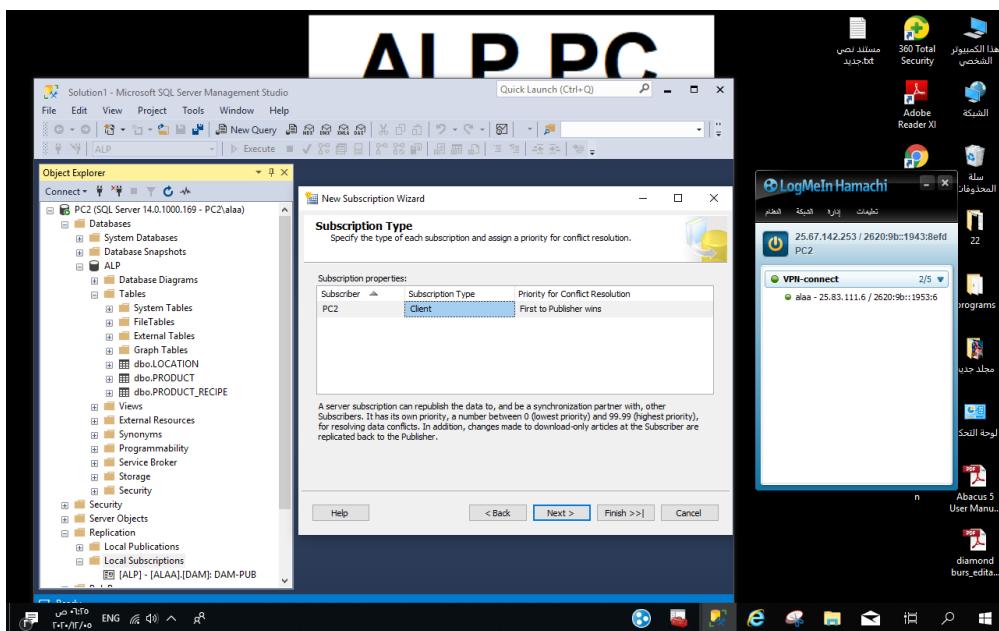
4.2.5. I choose (ALP) database which I want to receive the synchronization.



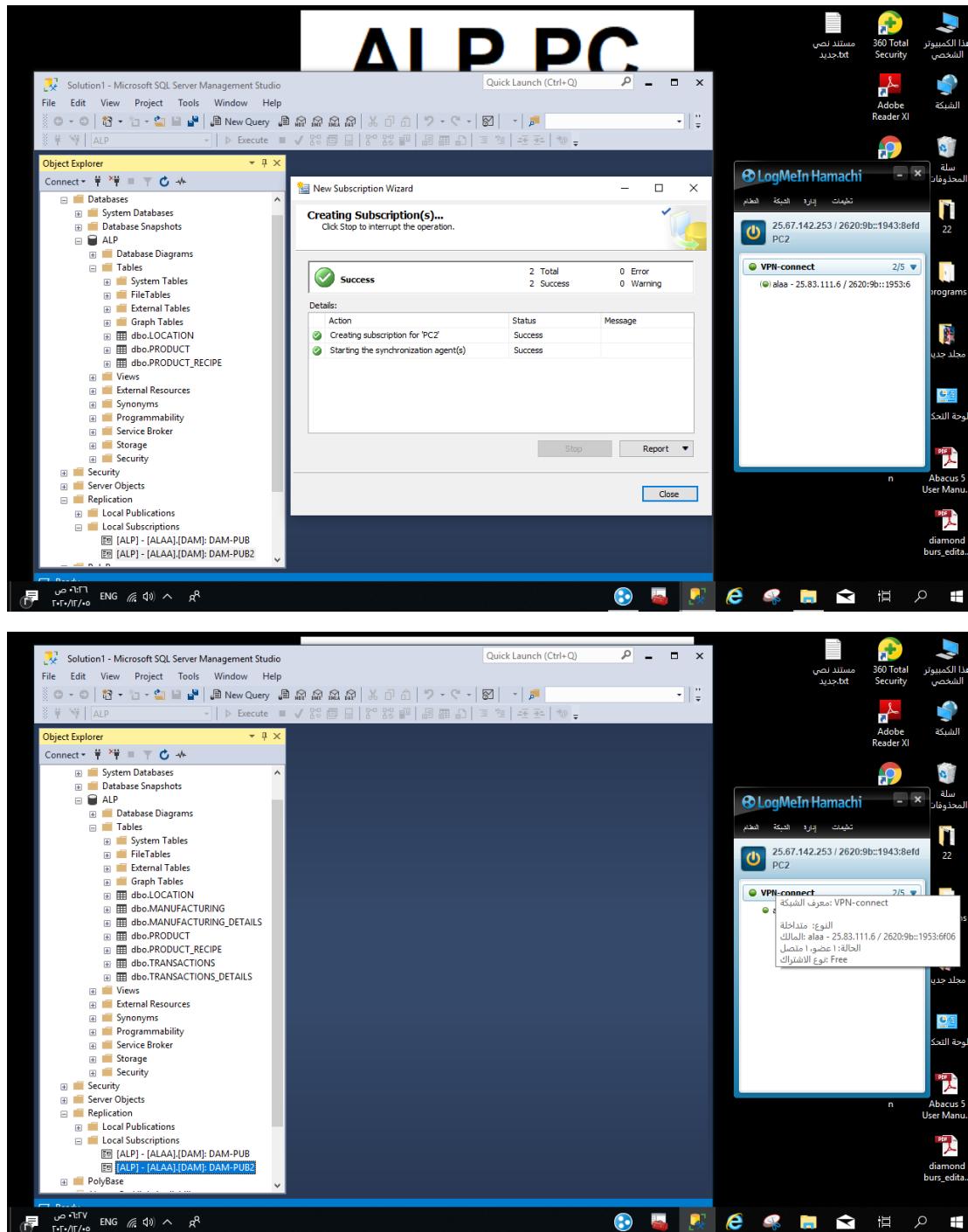
4.2.6. I choose the security method.



4.2.7. Subscription Type [PC2 client]



4.2.8. The wizard will do the operation and shows a successful result



Now You can see synchronize the Manufacturing , Manufacturing_details , Transactions ,
Transactions_details bidirectional

4.3. Test the Synchronize Bidirectional

In DAM: after Synchronize

- I insert one row in Transactions table & two rows in Transactions_details
 - [Add a new sale Transactions (TRANS_ID=2, LOC_ID=2, TYP=0)]
 - [Add two sales for product PROD_ID= 1 (table)]

Before insert:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. In the Object Explorer, the database 'ALAA' is selected. In the center pane, a query window displays the following SQL command and its results:

```
1 | select * from TRANSACTIONS_DETAILS
```

TRANS_ID	PROD_ID	LOC_ID	TYP	COST	PRICE	Amount_Required_Prod	rowguid
1	1	1	0	1000.00	1200.00	2	DE337ADE-PE93-EA11-8044-695D-0B10D02
2	2	1	0	3000.00	3000.00	2	DE337ADE-PE93-EA11-8044-695D-0B10D02
3	1	3	0	3000.00	3000.00	4	DE337ADE-PE93-EA11-8044-695D-0B10D02
4	1	4	1	0.00	1000.00	15	DC337ADE-PE93-EA11-8044-695D-0B10D02
5	1	5	1	1.00	5000.00	80	DC337ADE-PE93-EA11-8044-695D-0B10D02
6	1	6	1	1.00	4000.00	36	DD337ADE-PE93-EA11-8044-695D-0B10D02
7	1	7	1	1.00	5000.00	37	DE337ADE-PE93-EA11-8044-695D-0B10D02
8	1	8	1	1.00	5000.00	38	DE337ADE-PE93-EA11-8044-695D-0B10D02
9	1	9	1	1.00	5000.00	45	E1337ADE-PE93-EA11-8044-695D-0B10D02
10	1	10	1	1.00	5000.00	15	E1337ADE-PE93-EA11-8044-695D-0B10D02

At the bottom of the results grid, it says "Query executed successfully." The status bar at the bottom right shows "ALAA (14.0 RTM) ALAA(SQL (55)) DAM 00:00:00 10 rows".

After first insert on Transactions, Transactions_details from DAM:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. In the Object Explorer, the database 'ALAA' is selected. In the center pane, a query window displays the following SQL command:

```
1 | Insert into TRANSACTIONS (TRANS_ID,LOC_ID,TYP,Date) values (1,2,0,'10/5/2020');
```

Below the command, the results grid shows the inserted row:

TRANS_ID	PROD_ID	LOC_ID	TYP	DATE
1	2	2	0	2020-05-10 00:00:00.000

At the bottom of the results grid, it says "(2 rows affected)" and "(1 row affected)". The status bar at the bottom right shows "ALAA (14.0 RTM) ALAA(SQL (55)) DAM 00:00:00 2 rows".

On the right side of the screen, there is a taskbar with various icons, including LogMeInHamachi, Sync, and PowerISO. A LogMeInHamachi window is also visible.

DAM PC

SQLQuery7.log - ALAA\SQL (ALAA\SQL (55)) - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio

```

File Edit View Query Project Tools Window Help
Connect... New Query Execute... Quick Launch (Ctrl+Q)
Object Explorer
ALAA (SQL Server 14.0.1000.169 - ALAA\SQL)
  Databases
    System Databases
    DAM
      Database Snapshots
      Tables
      Database Diagrams
      Views
      External Resources
      Synonyms
      Programmability
      Service Broker
      Storage
      Security
  Logins
    #MS_PolicyForcingEncryptionLogon#
    #MS_PolicyTrustExecutionLogon#
    ALAA\Administrator
    ALAA\SQL
    NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
    NT SERVICE\MSSQLSERVER
    NT SERVICE\SQLSERVERAGENT
    NT SERVICE\SQLTELEMETRY
    NT SERVICE\SQLWriter
    NT SERVICE\WmiManagement
    sa
    User
  Server Roles
  Credentials
  Cryptographic Providers
  Audits
  Server Audit Specifications

```

```

1: SELECT * FROM TRANSACTIONS_DETAIL1;
2:
3: INSERT INTO TRANSACTIONS_DETAIL1 (TRANS_ID,PROD_ID,LOC_ID,TIP,COST,PRICE,Amount_Required_prod) VALUES
4: (1,1,2,0,10000,12000,1);
5:
6:

```

Results | Messages

(0 rows affected)

(0 rows affected)

Compilation time: 2020-05-12T01:21:37.8541334+03:00

Query executed successfully.

ALAA (14.0 RTM) ALAA\SQL (55) DAM 00:00:00 | 10 rows

Ready

Ln 2 Col 22 Ch 22 INV

SQLQuery7.log - ALAA\SQL (ALAA\SQL (55)) - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio

```

File Edit View Query Project Tools Window Help
Connect... New Query Execute... Quick Launch (Ctrl+Q)
Object Explorer
ALAA (SQL Server 14.0.1000.169 - ALAA\SQL)
  Databases
    System Databases
    DAM
      Database Snapshots
      Tables
      Database Diagrams
      Views
      External Resources
      Synonyms
      Programmability
      Service Broker
      Storage
      Security
  Logins
    #MS_PolicyForcingEncryptionLogon#
    #MS_PolicyTrustExecutionLogon#
    ALAA\Administrator
    ALAA\SQL
    NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
    NT SERVICE\MSSQLSERVER
    NT SERVICE\SQLSERVERAGENT
    NT SERVICE\SQLTELEMETRY
    NT SERVICE\SQLWriter
    NT SERVICE\WmiManagement
    sa
    User
  Server Roles
  Credentials
  Cryptographic Providers
  Audits
  Server Audit Specifications
  Server Objects
    Local Publications
      [DAM]: DAM-PUB
        [PC2]: DAM-PUB1
        [PC2]: DAM-PUB2
      Local Subscriptions
      PolyBase
      Always On High Availability
      Management
      Integration Services Catalog
      SQL Server Agent

```

```

1: SELECT * FROM TRANSACTIONS_DETAIL1;
2: GO
3: 
```

Results | Messages

TRANS_ID	PROD_ID	LOC_ID	TIP	COST	PRICE	Amount_Required_prod	rowguid	
1	1	1	0	10000.00	12000.00	2	E3337A0E-FE01-EA11-8E94-489C9B3B2D2	
2	1	2	0	10000.00	12000.00	1	D3337A0E-FE01-EA11-8E94-489C9B3B2D2	
3	1	2	1	0	10000.00	1	D3337A0E-FE01-EA11-8E94-489C9B3B2D2	
4	1	3	1	0	1000.00	3000.00	4	DA337A0E-FE01-EA11-8E94-489C9B3B2D2
5	1	4	1	0.00	1000.00	15	DB337A0E-FE01-EA11-8E94-489C9B3B2D2	
6	1	5	1	0.00	3000.00	60	DC337A0E-FE01-EA11-8E94-489C9B3B2D2	
7	1	6	1	0.00	4000.00	36	DD337A0E-FE01-EA11-8E94-489C9B3B2D2	
8	1	7	1	0.00	3000.00	37	ED337A0E-FE01-EA11-8E94-489C9B3B2D2	
9	1	8	1	1.00	3000.00	38	EF337A0E-FE01-EA11-8E94-489C9B3B2D2	
10	1	9	1	0.00	3000.00	45	EG337A0E-FE01-EA11-8E94-489C9B3B2D2	
11	1	10	1	0.00	3000.00	15	E1337A0E-FE01-EA11-8E94-489C9B3B2D2	

PROD_ID PROD_DEF units_left units_left Before CPOHand

PROD_ID	PROD_DEF	units_left	units_left	Before	CPOHand
1	TABLE	10000.00	12000.00	0	12
2	tv	10000.00	12000.00	0	11
3	LAMP	1500.00	3000.00	0	11
4	wood	0.00	1000.00	1	0
5	iron	0.00	500.00	1	0
6	Heater	0.00	300.00	1	1
7	Cover	0.00	3000.00	1	2
8	Ornult	0.00	3000.00	1	3
9	LAMBA	0.00	3000.00	1	0
10	Accessories	0.00	3000.00	1	0

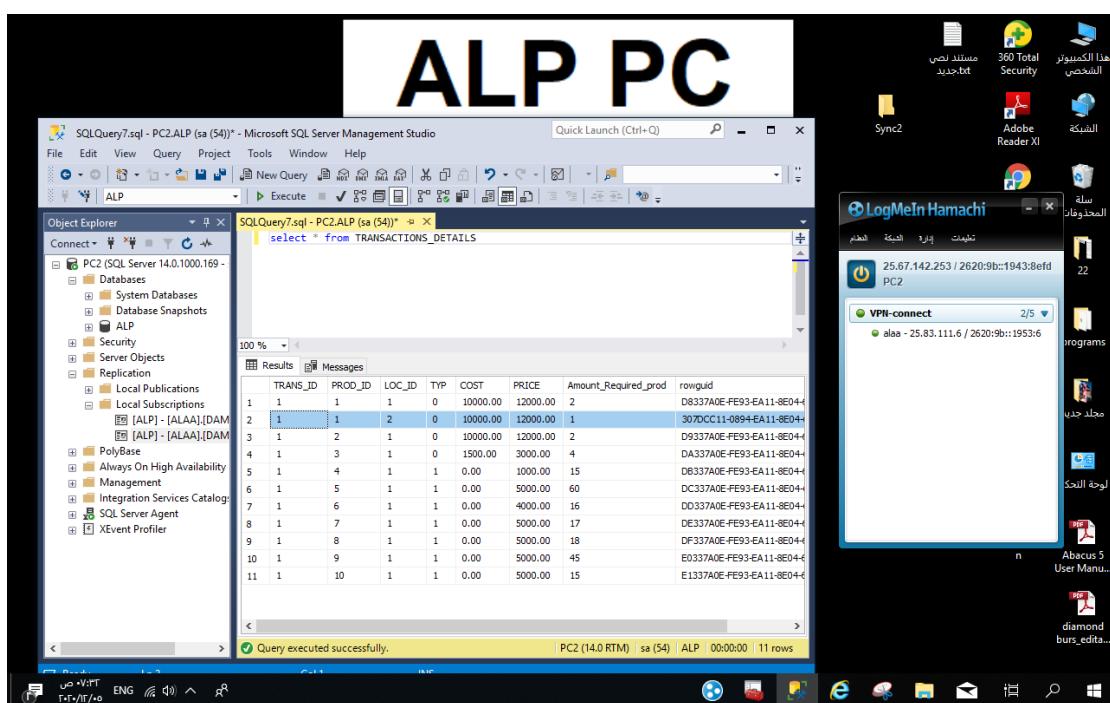
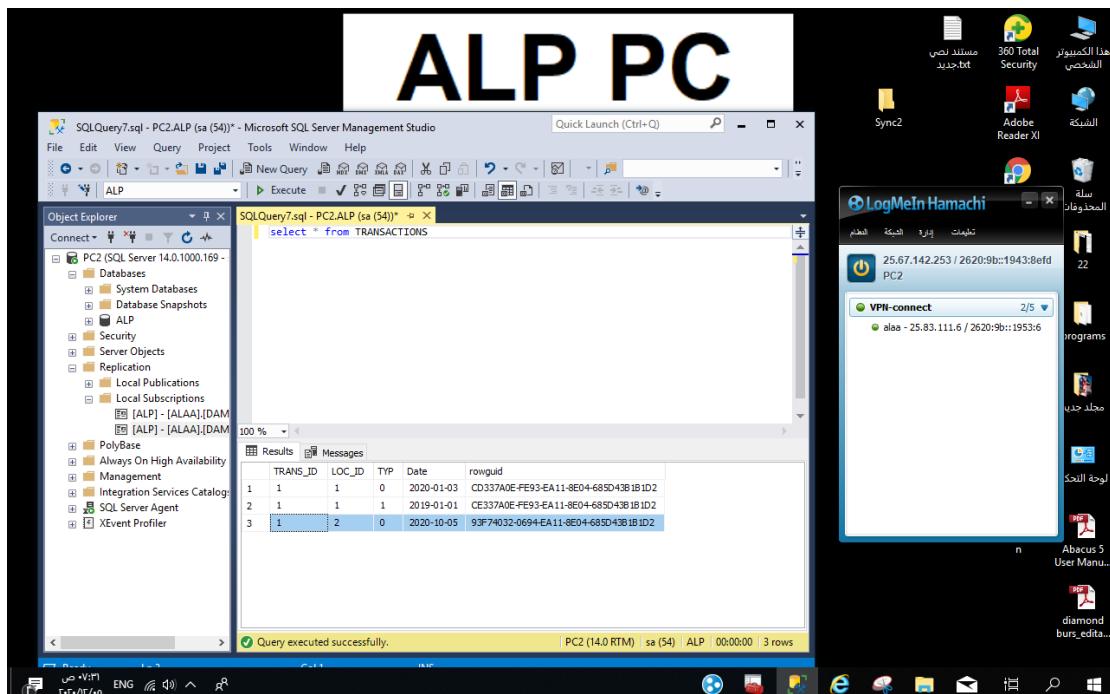
Query executed successfully.

ALAA (14.0 RTM) ALAA\SQL (55) DAM 00:00:00 | 21 rows

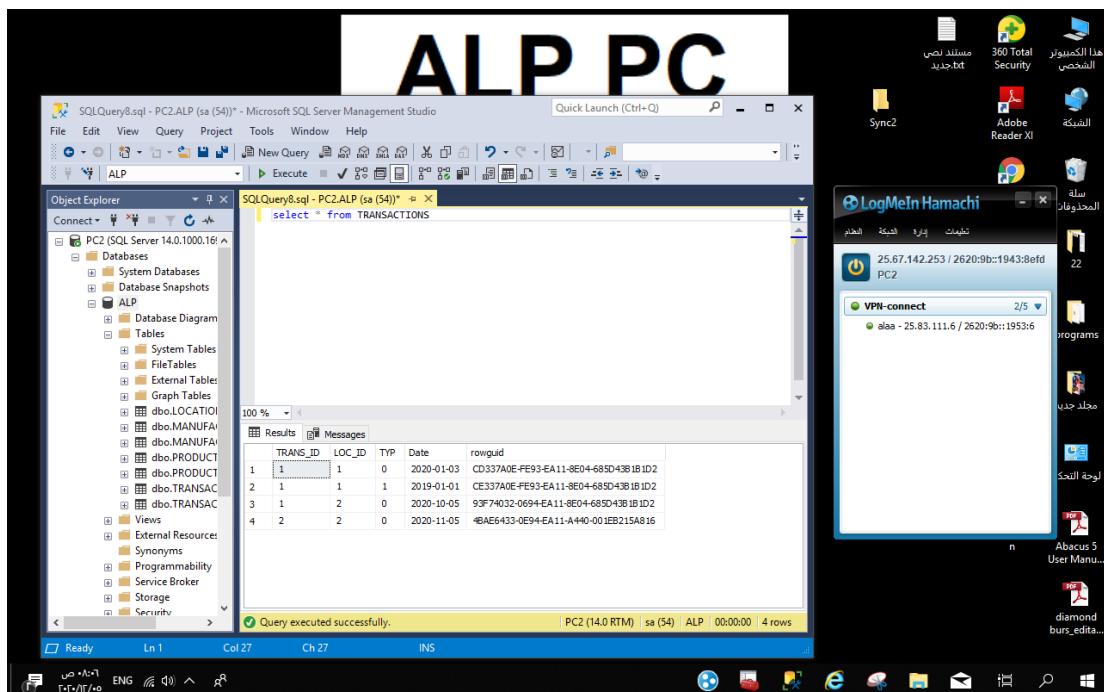
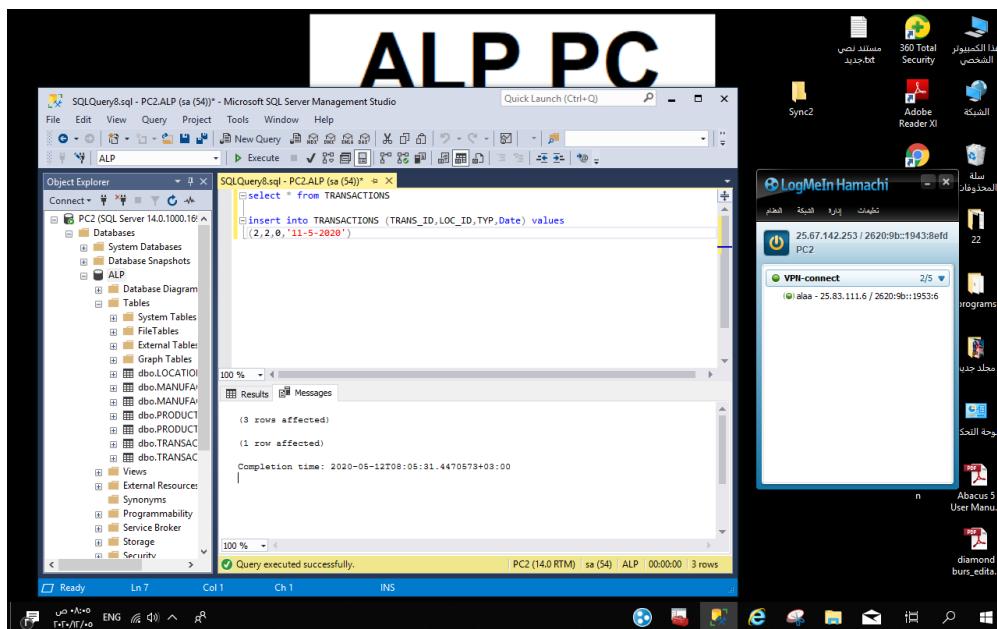
Ready

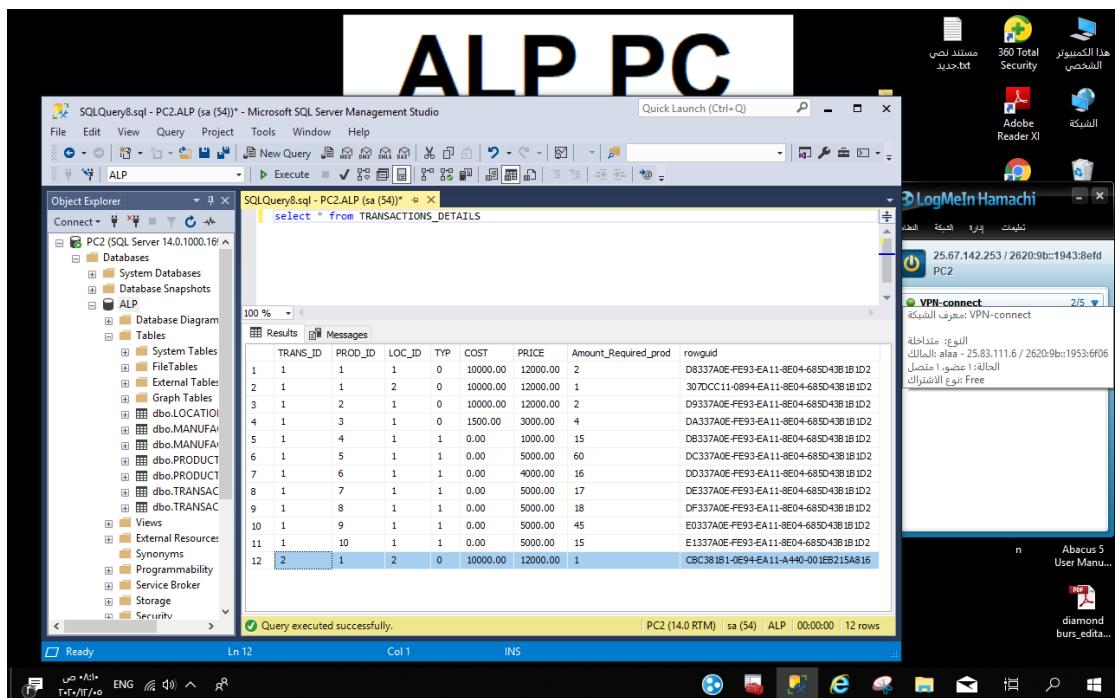
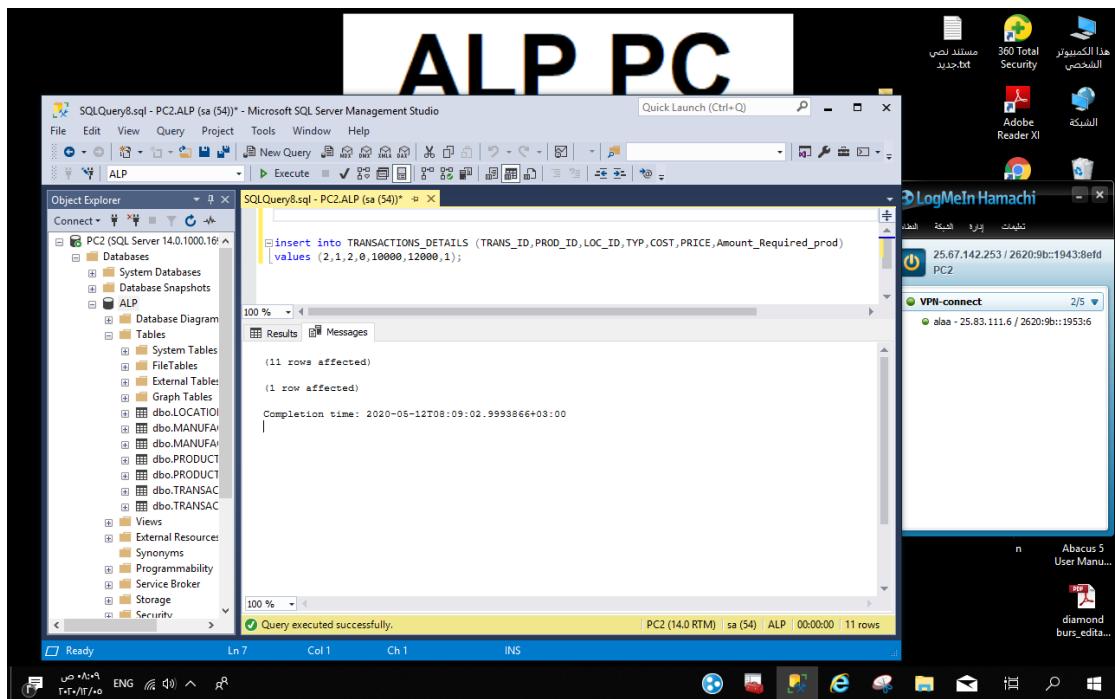
Ln 2 Col 22 Ch 22 INV

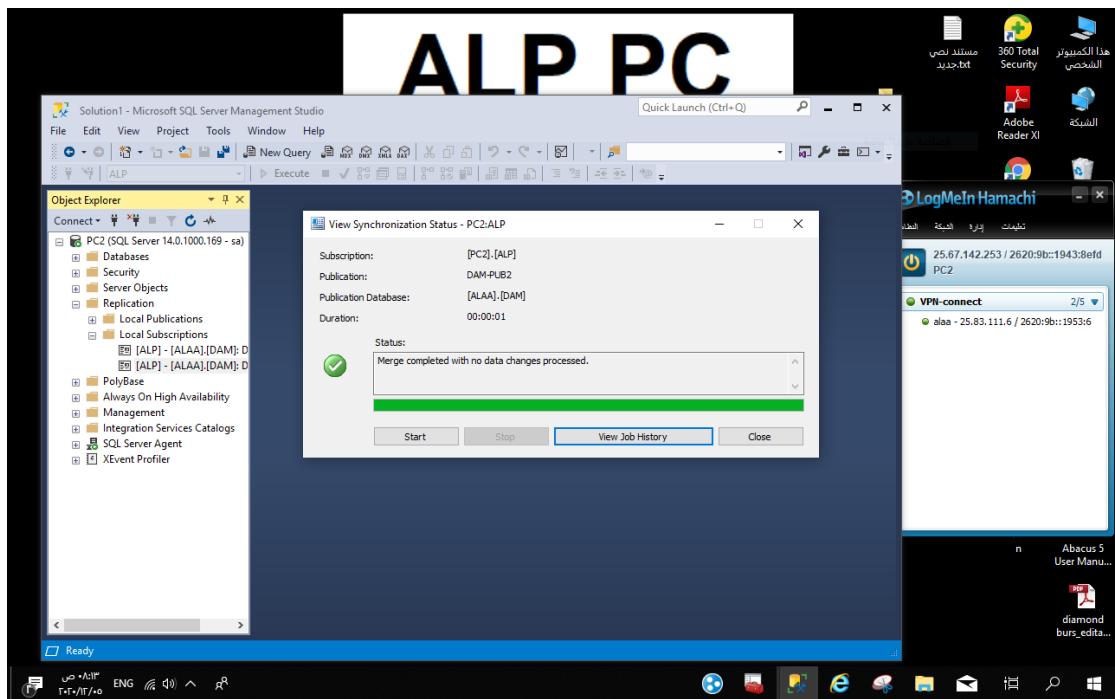
You will can see the change in ALP:



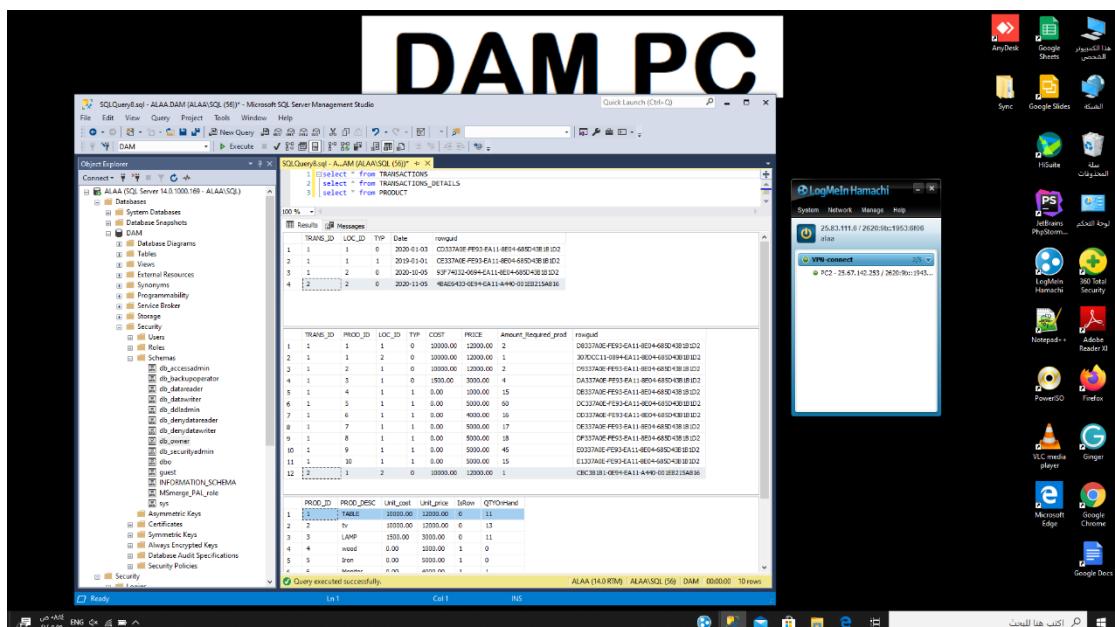
After second insert on Transactions, Transactions_details from ALP:







You will can see the change in DAM:



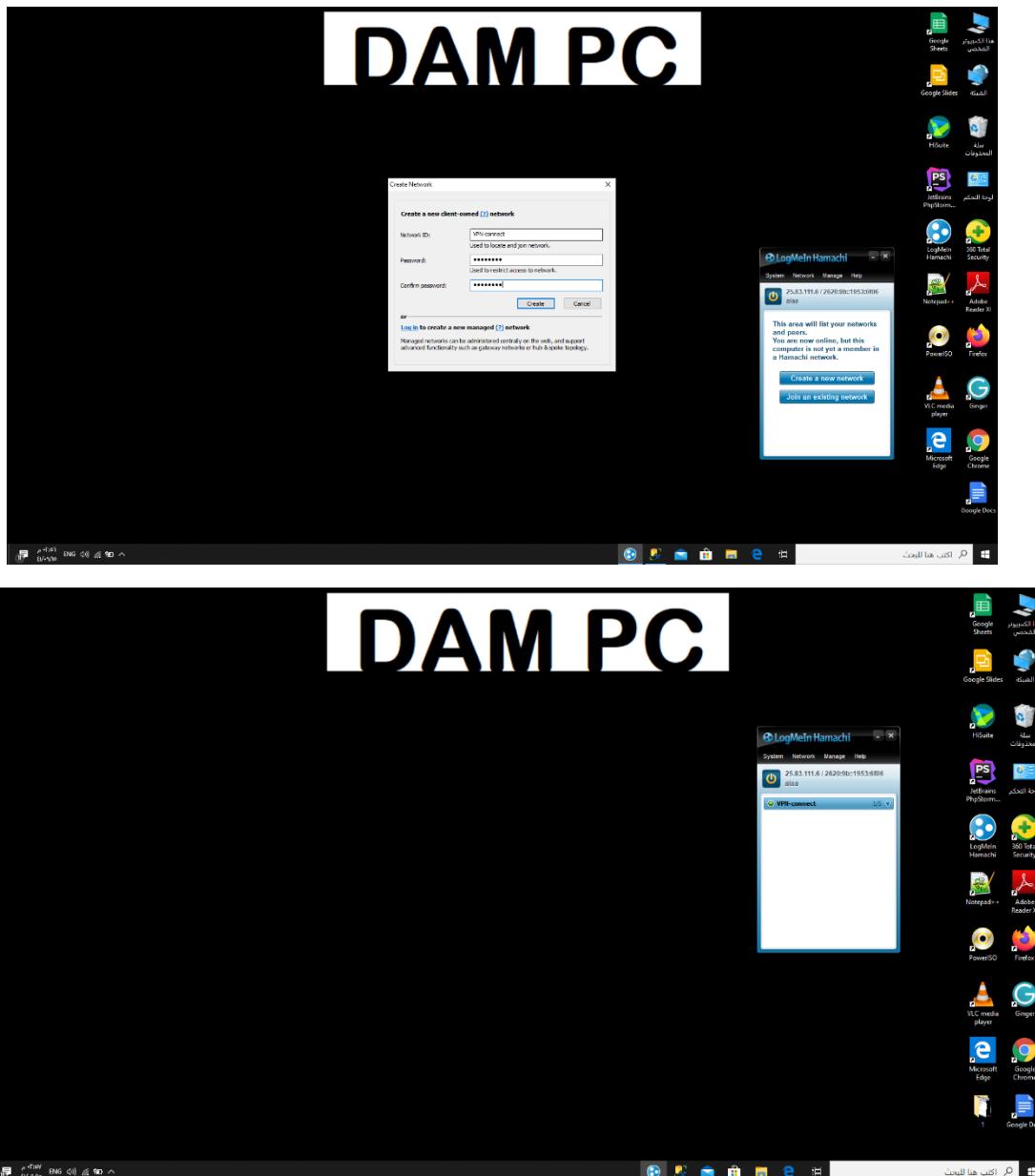
5. Appendix

5.1. Vpn with Hamachi

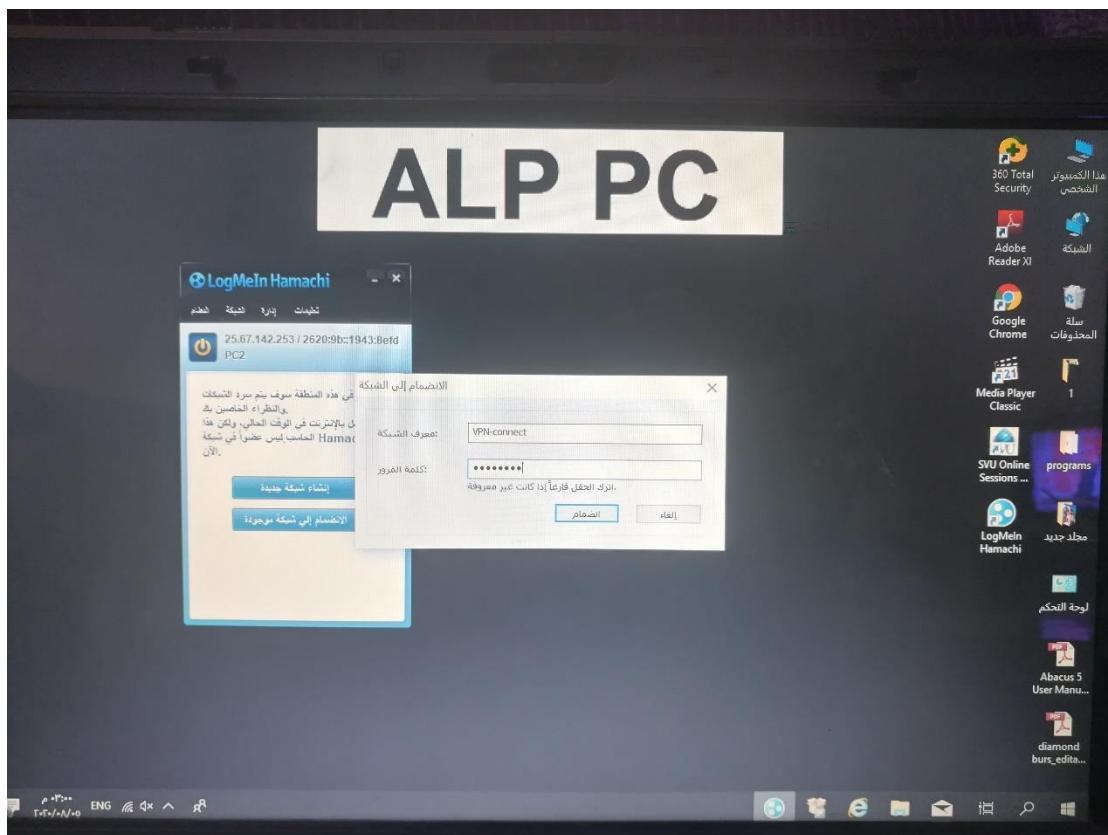
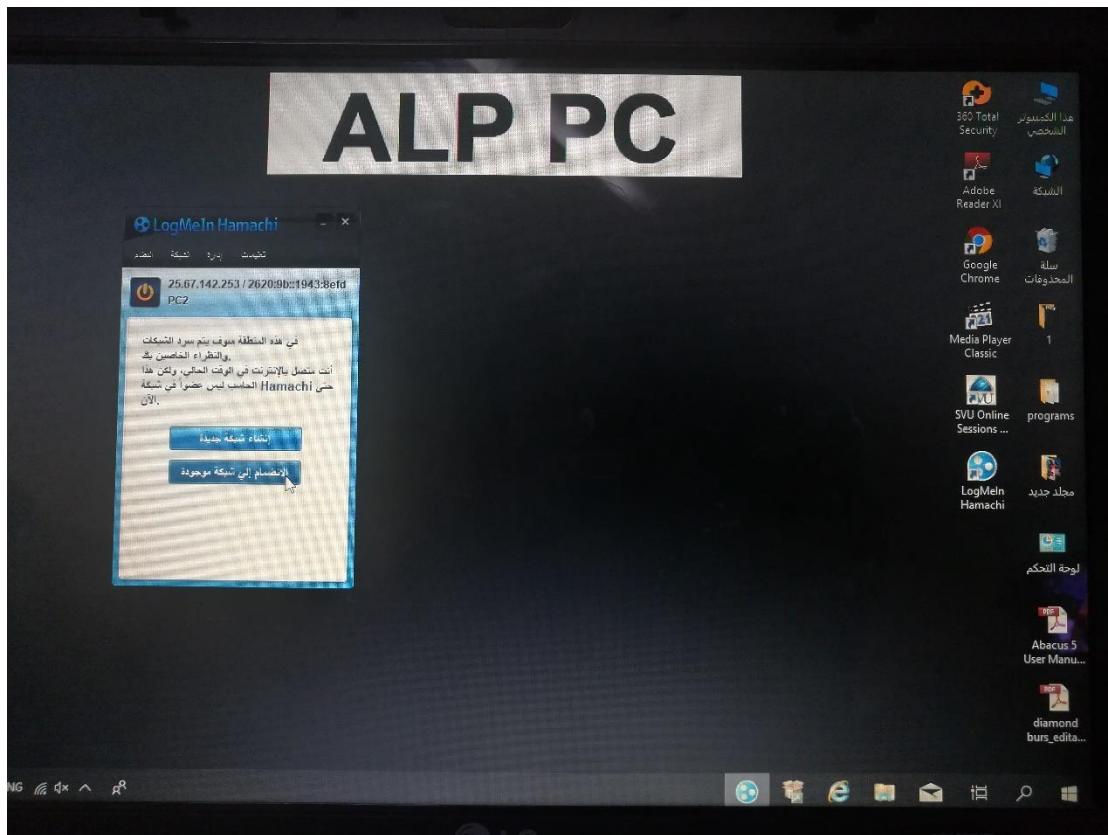
5.1.1. After install Hamachi app on two computers, I should have two (LogMeIn) IDs.

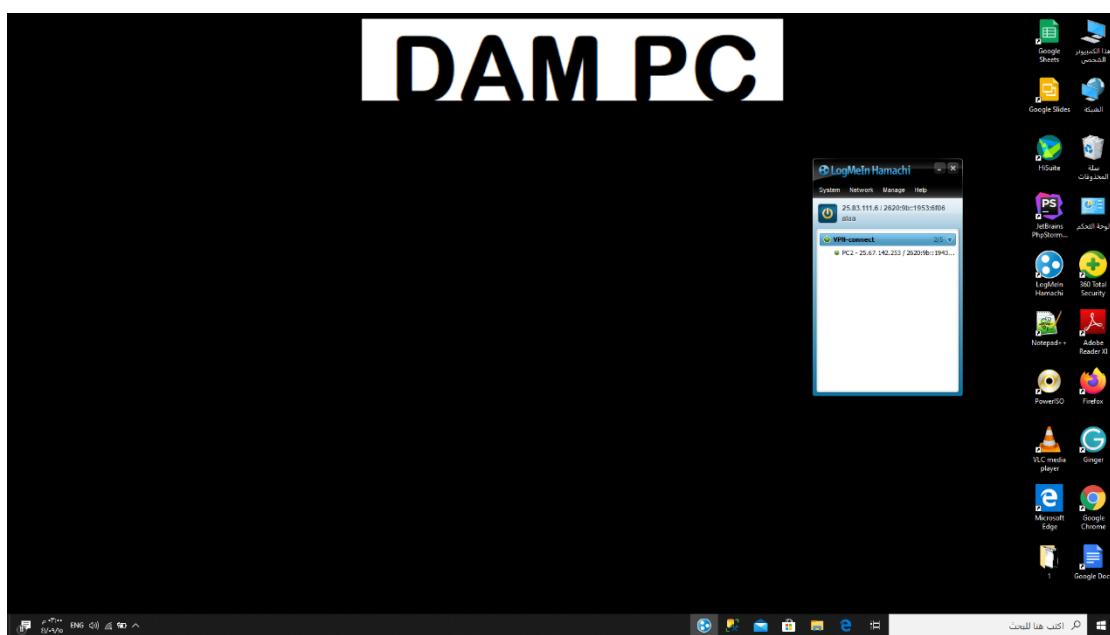
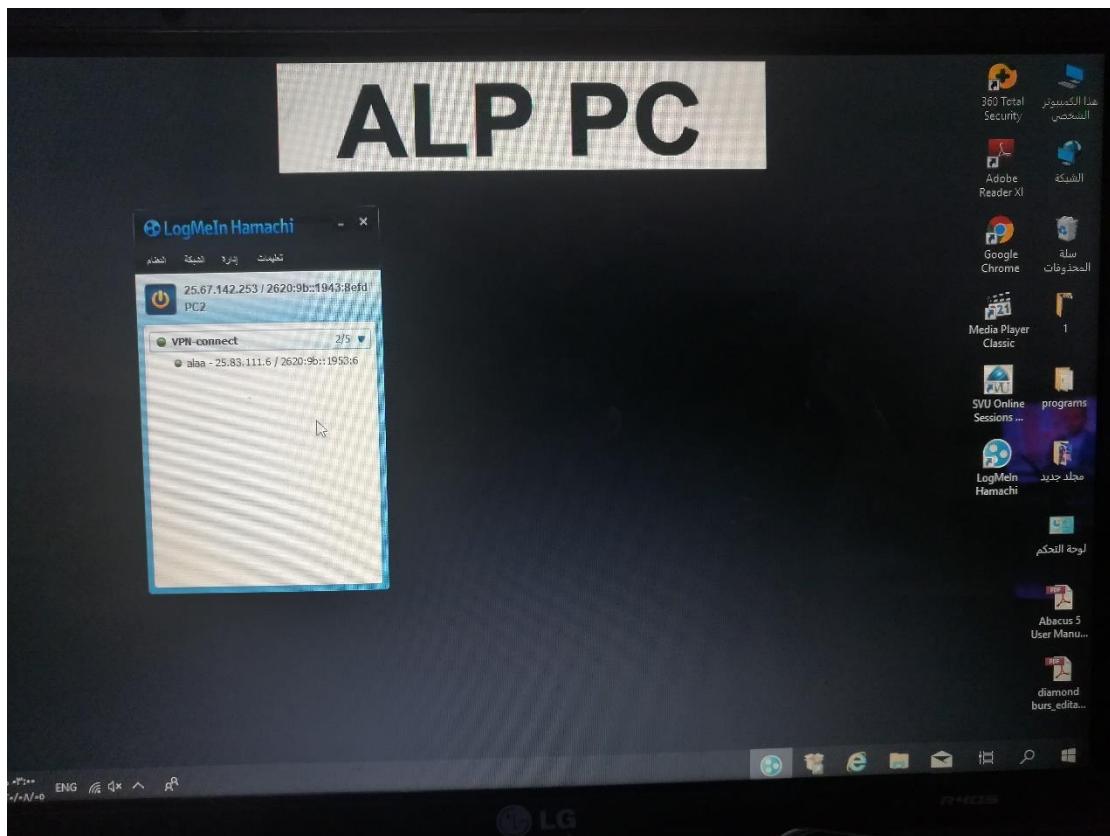
The screenshot shows the LogMeIn Central interface. At the top right, there is a blue header bar with a user profile icon and the email address "alaaajelo@gmail.com". Below this, a dropdown menu is open, also showing "My Personal Profile". A red box labeled "first ID" highlights the user profile area. Another red box labeled "second ID" highlights the email input field in the "Log in or sign up" section. The central part of the screen shows a login form with an email input field containing "alaaajelo@gmail.com". Below the input field, there is a dropdown menu with three entries: "alaaajelo4@gmail.com", "alaaajelo@gmail.com", and "Manage passwords...". The bottom left of the screen shows a sidebar with navigation links: "Buy Now", "Computers", "Users", "Reports", "Report Viewer", "Networks" (selected), "My Networks", "Deployment", "Network Settings", and "Refer a friend". The bottom right features a call-to-action button "Get Started Now! with On-Demand VPN Connectivity".

5.1.2. Create a new network

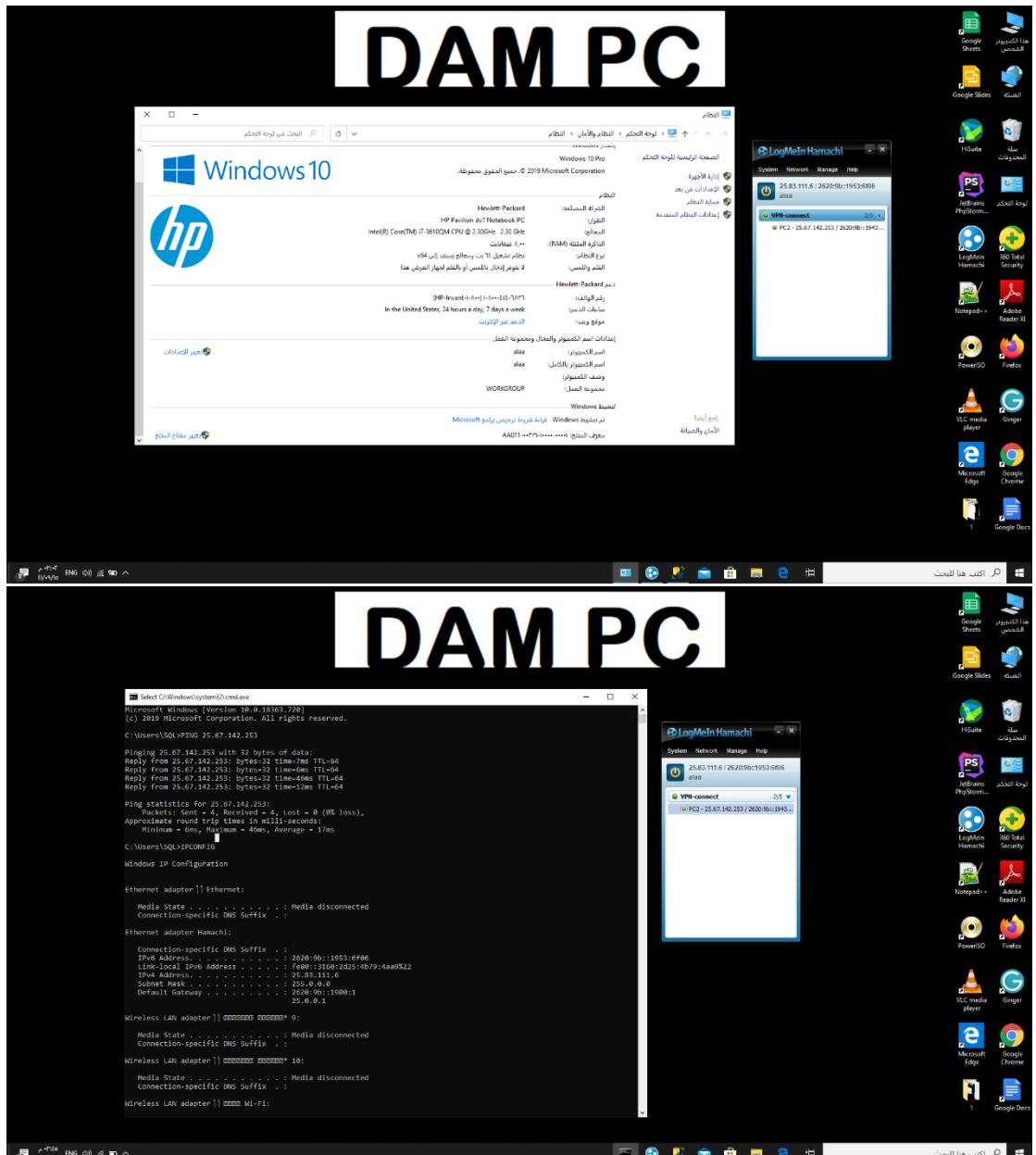


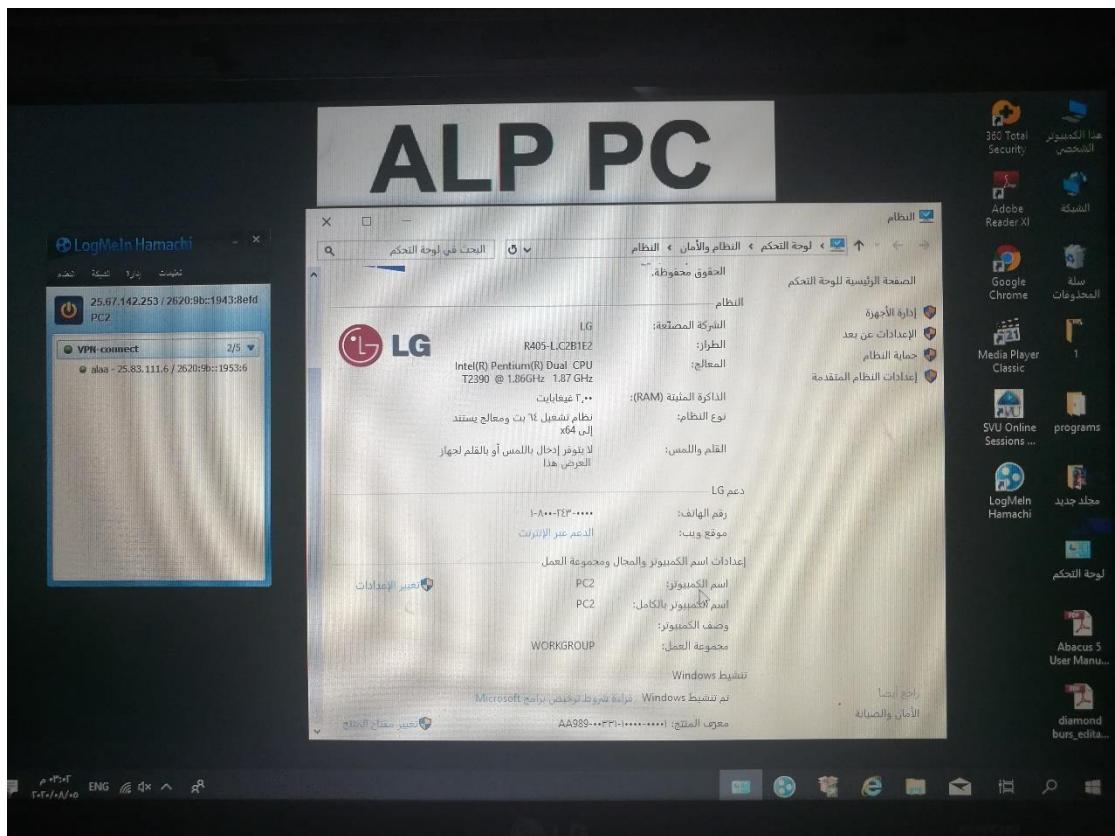
5.1.3. From second PC, I connect to previous network

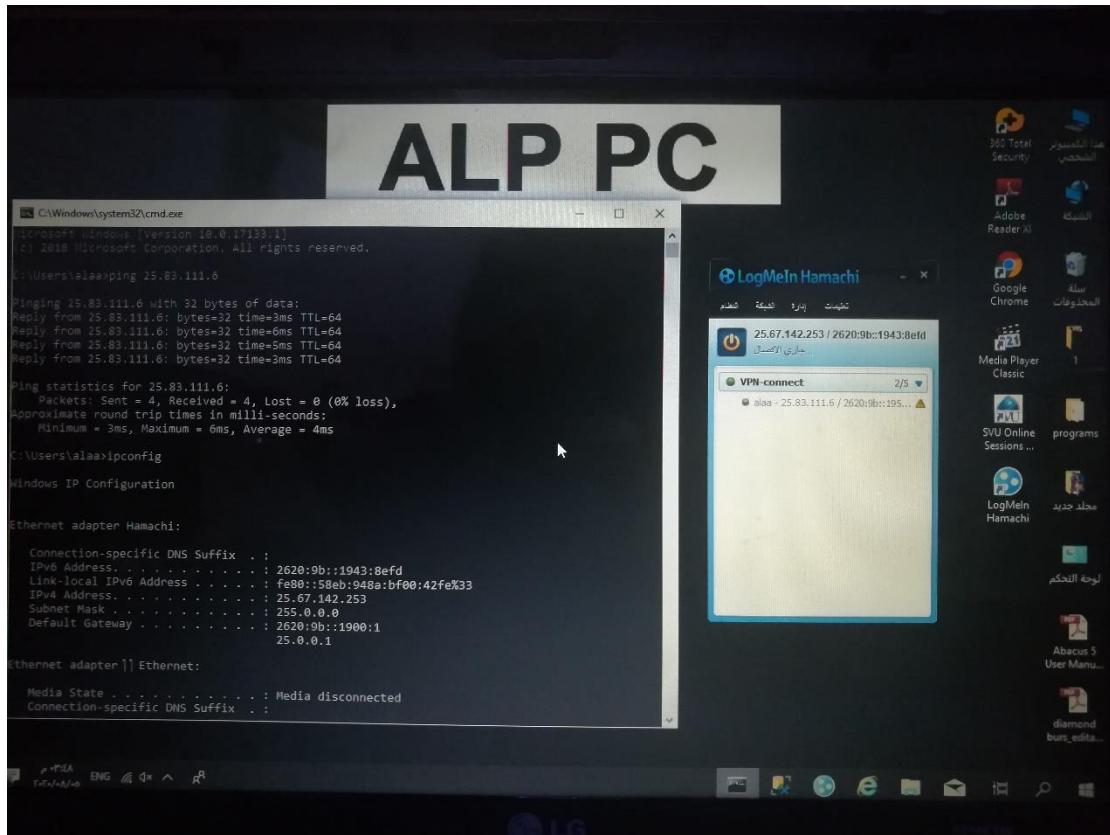




Now two PCs (DAM + ALP) connect over internet via VPN.







Thank you, Mr. Ayham

You give your best to see others move forward

