

DRUID FAQ

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Chapter 1

Frequently Asked Questions

1.1 General

Question *An unexpected exception has been detected in native code outside the VM...*

This is a crash of the Java Virtual Machine and is not due to Druid.

Question *I get Out of memory when...*

Generally speaking, Druid uses from 35 Mb (an empty instance) to 60 Mb (with 100 tables and 500 fields). If you encounter this error try to run Druid this way:

```
java -mx512m -jar druid.jar
```

If you have less than 512 megabytes then use a different number. Some users had problems under Linux with Druid that was using more than 1 gigabyte of memory. This is unusual and maybe is due to a particular combination of glibc / jvm / kernel.

However, during normal operations and default jvm settings, Druid complains about memory when you have more than 500 tables and 2500 fields. You get aware of this because some operations (for example project load/save) become slow. In this case, or if you want a faster response, use the -mx option above to increase memory.

Question *When I select **Project**▷**New** from the menu, no project is shown. Is it a bug?*

No. A project is a collection of databases. When you run Druid and the main frame appears you have an empty project. Right click on the project-view panel and add a new database. When you select **Project**▷**New** from the menu, Druid creates a new empty project and waits for new databases to be created.

Question *The last druid release doesn't open an old project file. Is it a bug?*

No. Every druid release is capable of loading only a project saved by the previous one. The druid's releases are: 2.7, 3.0-PRE, 3.0-INT, etc... So, a 2.7 project file can be opened with the 3.0-PRE release and not with the 3.0-INT release. To load it with the 3.0-INT do the following:

- Open the project with the 3.0-PRE release and save it
- Reopen it with the 3.0-INT release

Question *Druid doesn't save my project. Is it too big ?*

Druid is limited only by memory available. With the standard jvm setting (64 MB) it works fine up to 400 tables and 2000 fields (tested). To handle more data, try to start the jvm with more memory, like this:

```
java -mx256m -jar druid.jar
```

In any case, other users experienced problems during saving. This was, in linux systems, due to the glibc-2.3 and latest jdks.

Question *I want to reverse engineer my database and then generate SQL for PostgreSQL, Oracle, MySQL etc... Can I do that ?*

Druid can do all you need. The only relevant aspect is that druid works with physical models only. That is, if you import a schema from oracle then you cannot export the same schema into postgresql or another db that doesn't support blobs, clobs etc... Furthermore, the druid's jdbc import capability depends strongly on the 'goodness' of the jdbc driver you use.

1.2 PostgreSQL

Question *Does Druid work with PostgreSQL ?*

Yes.

Question *May I use Druid with the PostgreSQL jdbc driver ?*

Yes, but you have to use a version ≥ 7.3 of the JDBC driver.

Question *How do I use the serial type ?*

The **serial** type is an alias for the **int** type that generates a sequence too. Add the serial type as a basic constant type, the postgres sql module will convert the serial to int when it encounters a foreign key.

1.3 Linux

Question *Permissions issues*

When running Druid with an user other than *root* make sure that the user has read permissions on the Druid's directory. Druid needs to scan the data directory too. This can be accomplished issuing the following command:

```
chown -R <user>:<group> <druid-directory>
```

Question *When I run Druid over X, it is much slower than when it runs locally.*

Select from the menu **Config**▷**Options** and turn off antialiasing.

Question *GLibc issues*

There is an incompatibility between the JVM 1.4.x and distributions that have the glibc 2.3 (typically RedHat 8.0 / 9.0). In these systems Druid can behave strangely, specially during save.