Odessa SQL Databases



List of SQL Databases

July 11, 2024

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## Document revision history.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date | Description | Version | Author |
| 7/14/2023 | Created | 1.0 | Avinesh Gupta |
| 7/20/2023 | Updated database details by DevOps | 1.0 | Satya & Pappu |
| 7/21/2023 | Reviewed with Odessa DBA | 1.0 | Naga Katrapati |
| 7/21/2023 | Reviewed with Odessa Cloud Ops Architect | 1.0 | Shyam Sundar |
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# Introduction

## Objective of this Document

The objective of this document is to provide the details of all types of databases used in all Odessa Applications such as Odessa Core, Partner Portal, Report Server Engine, Report Builder, Data warehouse and Data Hub Engine. This document also recommends an option to configure backup databases, restore use cases and maintenance best practices.

## Intended Audience

The intended audiences for this manual are the client’s DBAs team.

## In Scope

* Configuring SQL server details to work with Odessa Applications
* Configuring best practices recommended by Microsoft over SQL server and databases.

## Out of Scope

* Infrastructure setup in Azure for SQL server
* Configuring SQL server backup and restore in Azure.

## Environment Configuration Sheet –

<https://odessatechnologies.sharepoint.com/:x:/r/sites/HPE/Shared%20Documents/Technical/Odessa%20Support%20Documents/DevOps/Internal/HPE%20Infra%20Configuration.xlsx?d=w10cc35ce7df44124bce0d4b2373e89ec&csf=1&web=1&e=x9leVN>

Sample Snippet –

# Type of Databases

All Odessa applications mainly use only the following two types of databases in Azure.

1. SQL Mi (SQL Server Managed Instance)
2. SQL on VM

The detailed list of databases used for distinct type Odessa applications and their database names used in HPE environments are listed below in the following sections.

# SQL Mi Databases

## HPE DEV

* **SQL MI Name -** sqlmi-odessa-dev

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Applications** | **Database Name** |
| Core | HPEFS\_DEV |
| Partner Portal | HPEFS\_PP\_Dev |
| Report Builder | HPEFS\_RB\_DEV |
| Report Server | HPEFS\_RS\_DEV |
| Report Server Audit DB | HPEFS\_RS\_DEVTempDB |
| Core Test Automation | TestAutomation\_DEV |
| Pricing Engine **(HPE Owned, to be validated by stephen.grant@hpe.com)** | HPE\_PricingEngine\_Dev |
| Pricing Engine 2 **(HPE Owned, to be validated by stephen.grant@hpe.com)** | HPE\_PricingEngine\_Dev2 |
| Pricing Engine DevOps **(HPE Owned, to be validated by stephen.grant@hpe.com)** | HPE\_PricingEngine\_DevOps |
| Pricing Engine Audit **(HPE Owned, to be validated by stephen.grant@hpe.com)** | HPE\_PricingEngine\_Audit\_Dev |
| LW Monitor | LW\_Monitor |

`

## 3.2 HPE ITG

* **SQL MI Name -** sqlmi-odessa-dev

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Applications** | **Database Name** |
| Core | HPEFS\_ITG |
| Partner Portal | HPEFS\_PP\_ITG |
| Report Builder | HPEFS\_RB\_ITG |
| Report Server DB | HPEFS\_RS\_ITG |
| Report Server Audit DB | HPEFS\_RS\_ITGTempDB |
| Core Audit | HPEFS\_ITG\_Audit |
| Core Test Automation | TestAutomation\_ITG |
| Pricing Engine **(HPE Owned, to be validated by stephen.grant@hpe.com)** | HPE\_PricingEngine\_ITG |
| Pricing Engine Audit **(HPE Owned, to be validated by stephen.grant@hpe.com)** | HPE\_PricingEngine\_Audit\_ITG |
| LW Monitor | LW\_Monitor |

## 3.3 HPE STG

* **SQL MI Name -** sqlmi-odessa-stg

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Applications** | **Database Name** |
| Core | HPEFS\_STG |
| Partner Portal | HPEFS\_PP\_STG |
| Report Builder | HPEFS\_RB\_STG |
| Report Server DB | HPEFS\_RS\_STG |
| Report Server Audit DB | HPEFS\_RS\_STGTempDB |
| Core Audit | HPEFS\_STG\_Audit |
| Core Test Automation | TestAutomation\_STG |
| LW Monitor | LW\_Monitor |

## 3.4 HPE STG STATIC

* **SQL MI Name -** sqlmi-odessa-stg

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Applications** | **Database Name** |
| Core Static | HPEFS\_STG\_STATIC |

## 3.5 HPE Production

* **SQL MI Name -** sqlmi-odessa-prd

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Applications** | **Database Name** |
| Core | HPEFS\_PRD |
| Core Audit  (To be configured before Go live) | HPEFS\_PRD |
| Partner Portal | HPEFS\_PP\_PRD |
| Report Builder | HPEFS\_RB\_PRD |
| Report Server DB | HPEFS\_RS\_PRD |
| Report Server Audit DB | HPEFS\_RS\_PRDTempDB |
| LW Monitor | LW\_Monitor |

## 3.5 Maintenance Window Configuration

Please schedule as per the screenshot below.

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# Backup & Restore SQL Mi Databases

Microsoft provides an out of the box solution in Azure to configure Backup and configure retention policy for SQL Mi (SQL Managed Instances). Apart from this, the MS’s built-in feature also provides different types of options to restore backup.

The detailed documentation is provided under MS documentation link which DBA can refer the same by using this link <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/long-term-backup-retention-configure?view=azuresql-mi&tabs=portal>

## Restore Scenarios

* + Data issue
  + Databases are unavailable.
  + Wrong DB script deployment during release

## Retention Period Policy

* + Client should be following their internal policy or best practices.

# SQL on VM Databases

## HPE DEV

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Applications** | **Virtual Machine Name** | **Database Name** |
| Data warehouse (Datamart) | Vmdatamartdev | HPEFS\_DWH\_DEV |

## HPE ITG

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Applications** | **Virtual Machine Name** | **Database Name** |
| Data warehouse | vmdatamartitg | HPEFS\_DWH\_ITG |

## HPE STG

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Applications** | **Virtual Machine Name** | **Database Name** |
| Data warehouse | vmdatamartstg1  (Primary Read/Write Node) | * HPEFS\_DWH\_STG *(Synchronized)* * LW\_Monitor |
| Data warehouse | Vmdatamartstg2  (Secondary Read Only Node) | * HPEFS\_DWH\_STG *(Synchronized)* * LW\_Monitor |

## HPE STG STATIC

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Applications** | **Virtual Machine Name** | **Database Name** |
| Data warehouse | vmdatamartstg3 | HPEFS\_DWH\_STG |

## HPE Production

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Applications** | **Virtual Machine Name** | **Database Name** |
| Data warehouse | vmdatamartprd1  (Primary Read/Write Node) | * HPEFS\_DWH\_PRD   *(Synchronized)*   * LW\_Monitor |
| Data warehouse | vmdatamartprd2  (Secondary ReadOnly Node) | * HPEFS\_DWH\_PRD   *(Synchronized)*   * LW\_Monitor |
| Gold Config | vmgoldcnfgprd1 | * HPEFS\_Config * HPEFS\_PP\_Config |

# Backup SQL on VM Databases

Microsoft provides a recommended out of the box solution in Azure to configure Backup and configure retention policy for SQL on VM.

Odessa recommends using Azure Native Backup service to leverage this solution.

The detailed documentation is provided under MS documentation link which DBA can refer the same by using this link - [Tutorial - Back up SQL Server databases to Azure - Azure Backup | Microsoft Learn](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/tutorial-sql-backup).

## VM DB Backup Schedule

The following is a recommendation for database backup. It is advised that they be scheduled before the ETL run begins. Check [Appendix](#_EOD_Job_Window) for more information on EOD Job window.

**Backup policies** should have **Compression** enabled. The following **three** backups should be configured as per the matrix below. (Refer Backup Policies blade within Recovery Service Vaults)

**Sample –**

A screenshot of a computer

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* Schedule Details

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Backup Type** | **Frequency** | **Start Time** |
| Full | Weekly | Sunday, 4pm EST |
| Differential | Daily | 4 pm EST |
| Log | Every 15 minutes | Every 15 mins |

## VM Backup Schedule

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Backup Type** | **Frequency** | **Start Time** |
| Full | Daily | 10 am EST |

## VM Retention Policy (Follow client’s policy)

# Restore SQL on VM Databases

Microsoft also provides different types of options to restore backed up SQL on VM database using above **“Recovery Services Vaults’**. For this, DBA should have access to **“Backup Center”** service.

The detailed documentation is provided under MS documentation link which DBA can refer the same by using this link - [Restore SQL Server databases on an Azure VM - Azure Backup | Microsoft Learn](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/restore-sql-database-azure-vm)

## Restore Scenarios

* + Data issue
  + Databases are unavailable.
  + Wrong DB script deployment during release

## Retention Period Policy

* + Client should be following their internal policy or best practices.

# DNN Configuration for Windows Failover Cluster

* Reference document - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-distributed-network-name-dnn-listener-configure?view=azuresql>

# SQL Server Best Practices

* Reference document - [SQL Server Best Practices.docx](https://hpe.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/msteams_a09baa/Shared%20Documents/MOC%20-%20Management%20Of%20Change/Support/IT%20Support/Maintenance/SQL%20Server%20Best%20Practices.docx?d=wf2669dc0faff4042bd7becebb945d5e1&csf=1&web=1&e=Z1i1dS)

# VM Windows Patching

## 10.1 Prerequisites

During VM creation, you should opt for ***manual patching*** instead of automatic to ensure the windows updates are scheduled when no business processes are running, and high availability is maintained. Also, in case of the existing VMs, if auto windows upgrade is enabled, then you should **switch to manual** by changing *AUoption* registry setting to 3.

A computer screen with a white screen

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Refer to the link for details on the required setting:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/deployment/update/waas-wu-settings>

While creating a new VM, make sure that you select “Manual updates” under Management à Guest OS Updates à Patch orchestration options:

A screenshot of a computer

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## 10.2 Applying Windows Patches When Availability Group is setup.

* Make sure the current Availability Group is healthy and in SYNCHRONIZED state for all the Replicas.
* Make sure we have the latest backup available for all the databases. If not, please take a COPY\_ONLY full backup of all the databases.
* Make sure the patch/update has been applied and tested in lower environments.
* Below steps are for 3 node cluster with 2 nodes in one region and 3rd node is in another region. 2 nodes in Primary Region are in Synchronous Commit and 3rd node in DR Region is in Asynchronous Commit. Our assumption for the below steps is, Node 1 is Primary, Node 2 is Secondary in Primary Region and Node 3 is in DR Region.
* The steps/process below are applicable for Windows and SQL Server patching.
* Please refer to the link below for more details:
  + [https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/74874/sp-2016-patching-with-sql-2016-always-on](https://ind01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Flearn.microsoft.com%2Fen-us%2Fanswers%2Fquestions%2F74874%2Fsp-2016-patching-with-sql-2016-always-on&data=05%7C01%7CAvinesh.Gupta%40odessainc.com%7C571a7ef74a4c4611493b08dba7b33ff7%7Ce38a428600e849b39e527cb9a949eca7%7C0%7C0%7C638288160553014165%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=6jaEoOlLVzpk8p2Y80jsBJo6Ek7vt8MM826MH9EGtrE%3D&reserved=0)
  + <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/availability-groups/windows/upgrading-always-on-availability-group-replica-instances?view=sql-server-ver16&redirectedfrom=MSDN>

## 10.3 Steps

1. Connect to Primary Replica Instance.
2. Change the failover mode to Manual for Node1 and Node2 (which are in Primary Region)

/\*

1)Replace Availability Group Name

2)Replace SQL Instance names of Node 1 and Node 2 which are in same region

\*/

USE [master]

GO

ALTER AVAILABILITY GROUP [EnterAGNAME]

MODIFY REPLICA ON N'Enter VM1 Name' WITH (FAILOVER\_MODE = MANUAL)

GO

ALTER AVAILABILITY GROUP [EnterAGNAME]

MODIFY REPLICA ON N'Enter VM2 Name' WITH (FAILOVER\_MODE = MANUAL)

GO

1. Connect to Secondary Replica in DR Region (Node 3)
2. Apply patching on Node 3.
3. Restart the server on Node 3.
4. Post Reboot, verify that all the databases are in sync. Make sure that synchronization state is SYNCHRONIZED. Run the below command on Primary to check the status.

*select ar.replica\_server\_name, DB\_NAME(hdr.database\_id) DatabaseName, hdr.synchronization\_state\_desc*

*from sys.dm\_hadr\_database\_replica\_states hdr*

*join sys.availability\_replicas ar*

*on hdr.replica\_id = ar.replica\_id*

1. Connect to Secondary Replica in Primary Region (Node 2 in this case).
2. Apply patching on Node 2.
3. Restart the server on Node 2.
4. Post Reboot, Verify that all the databases are in sync. Make sure that synchronization state is SYNCHRONIZED. Run the below command on Primary to check the status.

*select ar.replica\_server\_name, DB\_NAME(hdr.database\_id) DatabaseName, hdr.synchronization\_state\_desc*

*from sys.dm\_hadr\_database\_replica\_states hdr*

*join sys.availability\_replicas ar*

*on hdr.replica\_id = ar.replica\_id*

1. Failover the Availability Group from Node 1 to Node 2.
2. Apply patching on Node 1.
3. Restart the server on Node 1.
4. Post Reboot, Verify that all the databases are in sync. Make sure that synchronization state is SYNCHRONIZED. Run the below command on Primary to check the status.

*select ar.replica\_server\_name, DB\_NAME(hdr.database\_id) DatabaseName, hdr.synchronization\_state\_desc*

*from sys.dm\_hadr\_database\_replica\_states hdr*

*join sys.availability\_replicas ar*

*on hdr.replica\_id = ar.replica\_id*

1. Failover the Availability Group from Node 2 to Node 1, Run the command from step 6 post failover to validate.
2. Connect to Primary Replica, change the failover mode to Automatic for Node1 and Node2 (which are in Primary Region)

*/\**

*1)Replace Availability Group Name*

*2)Replace SQL Instance names of Node 1 and Node 2 which are in same region*

*\*/*

*USE [master]*

*GO*

*ALTER AVAILABILITY GROUP [EnterAGNAME]*

*MODIFY REPLICA ON N'Enter VM1 Name' WITH (FAILOVER\_MODE = AUTOMATIC)*

*GO*

*ALTER AVAILABILITY GROUP [EnterAGNAME]*

*MODIFY REPLICA ON N'Enter VM2 Name' WITH (FAILOVER\_MODE = AUTOMATIC)*

*GO*

# Database Backups to Odessa Team

Odessa requires Core OLTB SQL MI DB and DWH DB backups on demand basis whenever any critical issues are not reproducible and have cross transactions. In such case, Odessa requires the above database backups for debugging purposes to bring into Odessa environments. The following are the steps for taking backups and applying scrubbing scripts within HPE environment before providing to Odessa team to restore these backups within Odessa environments. After usages, Odessa DEV team should be deleting these scrubbed backups.

## 11.1 SQL Mi Backup Runbook

### 11.1.1 Restore Existing SQL Mi DB Backups

Follow below steps –

1. Connect to Azure Portal and select the Target SQL Managed Instance where the database needs to be restored.
2. Select New Database and Target Database name.
3. Select the Source Resource Group, Source Database name and enter time for “point in time” restore.
4. Click on “Create” to kick off the Restore.
5. Run the below command to check the progress of restore.

select session\_id,command,percent\_complete from sys.dm\_exec\_requests

where command like '%restore%'

### 11.1.2 Apply Scrubbing Scripts

Follow below steps –

1. Run the below script on the Restored Database for scrubbing. Proceed to next step after the script is executed.



<https://hpe.sharepoint.com/:f:/r/sites/msteams_a09baa/Shared%20Documents/MOC%20-%20Management%20Of%20Change/Support/IT%20Support/Maintenance/DataScrubScript/Core?csf=1&web=1&e=ZeW8iY>

1. Change the Database Compatibility mode to SQL2022, run the below command.

USE [master]

GO

ALTER DATABASE [RestoredDatabaseName] SET COMPATIBILITY\_LEVEL = 160

1. Disable Encryption (TDE) on the database, run the below command.

Use Master

Go

Alter Database [RestoredDatabaseName] Set Encryption OFF

1. Check the status of Encryption. Please proceed to next step only after the status is changed to Unencrypted for the database.

SELECT Db\_name(database\_id) AS DatabaseName,

encryption\_state\_desc = CASE encryption\_state

WHEN '0' THEN 'No database encryption key present, no encryption'

WHEN '1' THEN 'Unencrypted'

WHEN '2' THEN 'Encryption in progress'

WHEN '3' THEN 'Encrypted'

WHEN '4' THEN 'Key change in progress'

WHEN '5' THEN 'Decryption in progress'

WHEN '6' THEN

'Protection change in progress (The certificate or asymmetric key that is encrypting the database encryption key is being changed.)'

ELSE 'No Status'   
END, percent\_complete, encryptor\_type

FROM sys.dm\_database\_encryption\_keys

1. Run below command to drop encryption key

Use [RestoredDatabaseName]

GO

Drop Database Encryption Key

GO

Checkpoint

GO

### 11.1.3 Generate new backup.

Follow below steps –

1. Backup the scrubbed database to Storage account URL. Please refer to the below link for reference

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/sql-server-backup-to-url?view=sql-server-ver16>

Please refer below Storage and Container name to place backups while generating from DB.

A screenshot of a computer

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### 11.1.4 Share backup with Odessa

One of the preferred options to share is SAS link. For this, please generate SAS link with expiry date for 2 days. SAS link to be shared only to following Odessa team members –

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Odessa POC | | | |
| All DB backups | To | Avinesh Kumar Gupta | avinesh.gupta@odessainc.com |
| All DB backups | To | Paranthaman | paranthaman.periyasamy@odessainc.com |
| Core DB | CC | Satyabrata Swain and  Dhivyarani  Ajay Agrawal | [satyabrata.swain@odessainc.com](mailto:satyabrata.swain@odessainc.com)  [dhivyarani.arthanarishwaran@odessainc.com](mailto:dhivyarani.arthanarishwaran@odessainc.com)  [ajay.agrawal@odessainc.com](mailto:ajay.agrawal@odessainc.com) |

## SQL on VM (DWH DB) Backup Runbook

### 11.2.1 Restore Existing DWH DB Backup

The following are the two methods to generate backups.

Method -1: Follow below steps when generating from Azure Native Service

1. Connect to Azure Portal and select the Azure Services Recovery Vault for Production, where backup policy is configured.
2. Select Backup Items and select SQL in Azure VM option. Click on the DWH database.
3. Enter Target vault name, Target Server name, Target SQL Instance name and New Database name to restore. Eg. **HPEFS\_DWH\_<ENVRIONMENT NAME>\_SCRUB**
4. Select the Restore point (Logs- Point in time).
5. Make sure “Overwrite if the DB with same name already exists” is Unchecked. DONOT enable this option.
6. Click OK to start the restore. Run the below command to check the status of Restore.

select session\_id,command,percent\_complete from sys.dm\_exec\_requests

where command like '%restore%'

Method -2: Generate directly using SSMS.

### 11.2.2 Apply Scrubbing Scripts

Follow below steps –

1. Run the attached script on Restored database to scrub. Here let’s say restored new DB name is like - **HPEFS\_DWH\_<ENVRIONMENT NAME>\_SCRUB**



<https://hpe.sharepoint.com/:f:/r/sites/msteams_a09baa/Shared%20Documents/MOC%20-%20Management%20Of%20Change/Support/IT%20Support/Maintenance/DataScrubScript/DWH?csf=1&web=1&e=FzlC9Z>

### 11.2.3 Generate new backup.

Follow below steps –

1. Backup the database to Storage Account URL, please refer to the link below for reference.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/sql-server-backup-to-url?view=sql-server-ver16>

Please refer below Storage account and container name to drop backups when generating it.

A screenshot of a computer

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Or you can use below steps to move backup file from VM to azure storage.

1. open command prompt with admin

2. change the path to G:\ManualBackup where AZCopy folder is placed.

3. paste below command with correct source and destination path.

AzCopy copy "path\backup.bak" "SAS URL"

### 11.2.4 Share backup with Odessa

One of the preferred options to share is SAS link. For this, please generate SAS link with expiry date for 2 days. SAS link to be shared only to following Odessa team members –

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Odessa POC | | | |
| All DB backups | To | Avinesh Kumar Gupta | avinesh.gupta@odessainc.com |
| All DB backups | To | Paranthaman | paranthaman.periyasamy@odessainc.com |
| DWH DB | CC | Paresh Joshi  Dhiyarani  Ajay Agrawal | [paresh.joshi@odessainc.com](mailto:paresh.joshi@odessainc.com)  [dhivyarani.arthanarishwaran@odessainc.com](mailto:dhivyarani.arthanarishwaran@odessainc.com)  [ajay.agrawal@odessainc.com](mailto:ajay.agrawal@odessainc.com) |

# Setting-up Database in New Environment

## SQL Mi (Core, Partner Portal, Report Builder, Report Server DB)

**SQL Server Readiness –**

* **SQL Server is already setup.**
* **SQL Optimization configuration should be applied. (Refer** [SQL Server Best Practices.docx](https://hpe.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/msteams_a09baa/Shared%20Documents/MOC%20-%20Management%20Of%20Change/Support/IT%20Support/Maintenance/SQL%20Server%20Best%20Practices.docx?d=wf2669dc0faff4042bd7becebb945d5e1&csf=1&web=1&e=ygOoR8))

### 11.1.1 Report Server DB

* This database will be automatically setup once Report Server Engine is installed and configured within Report Server VM. (Refer Core installation guide [Core - Installation Guide.docx](https://hpe.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/msteams_a09baa/Shared%20Documents/MOC%20-%20Management%20Of%20Change/Support/IT%20Support/Deployment/Odessa%20Core/Core%20-%20Installation%20Guide.docx?d=wd86841ee89084697ba6e16cbde568b1a&csf=1&web=1&e=HAhjbk).)

### 11.1.2 Core

* Get the latest Core - Gold Config database from Production Gold Config VM.
* Restore this database. (Follow the naming convention of DB name similar to other environments)
* Create users. Follow below steps.

1. Execute the script below in master DB of existing DB Server from where we want to take the logins



Reference : <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/sql/database-engine/security/transfer-logins-passwords-between-instances>

1. Execute SP **sp\_help\_revlogin** in Master DB and Copy the Results.

A screenshot of a computer

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1. Open DR SQL Server -> Open a new query window in Master DB -> Paste the Copied results in step 2 -> Remove below mentioned sections -> Execute the Query

A screenshot of a computer

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It will create all logins and provide permission which exists in the primary server.

* Setup SQL Agent Jobs. Refer Below links.

<https://hpe.sharepoint.com/:f:/r/sites/msteams_a09baa/Shared%20Documents/MOC%20-%20Management%20Of%20Change/Support/IT%20Support/Deployment/Common%20Installation%20Files/SQL%20Agent%20Job%20Setup%20For%20maintenance?csf=1&web=1&e=2Kaz3M>

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**Core Audit DB-**

* This database can be set up by executing the script below and configuration can be done by referring core installation guide. (Refer Core installation guide [Core - Installation Guide.docx](https://hpe.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/msteams_a09baa/Shared%20Documents/MOC%20-%20Management%20Of%20Change/Support/IT%20Support/Deployment/Odessa%20Core/Core%20-%20Installation%20Guide.docx?d=wd86841ee89084697ba6e16cbde568b1a&csf=1&web=1&e=HAhjbk).)

<https://hpe.sharepoint.com/:u:/r/sites/msteams_a09baa/Shared%20Documents/MOC%20-%20Management%20Of%20Change/Support/IT%20Support/DevOps/AuditConsolidatedScripts.sql?csf=1&web=1&e=7ZXTdX>

**Core Automation DB-**

* This DB is **not applicable to setup in PROD**, only for lower environments we can create it.
* Team can create a empty DB on new server (Naming convention will be same as other environments).
* Execute the Test Automation Script from Release Contents folder.

### 11.1.3 Parter Portal

* Get the latest Partner Portal- Gold Config database from DEV SQL MI.
* Restore this database. (Follow the naming convention of DB name similar to other environments)
* Create users. Follow below steps.

1. Execute the script below in master DB of existing DB Server from where we want to take the logins.



Reference : <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/sql/database-engine/security/transfer-logins-passwords-between-instances>

1. Execute SP **sp\_help\_revlogin** in Master DB and Copy the Results.

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1. Open DR SQL Server -> Open a new query window in Master DB -> Paste the Copied results in step 2 -> Remove below mentioned sections -> Execute the Query

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

It will create all logins and provide permission which exists in the primary server.

* Setup SQL Agent Jobs. Refer Below links.

<https://hpe.sharepoint.com/:f:/r/sites/msteams_a09baa/Shared%20Documents/MOC%20-%20Management%20Of%20Change/Support/IT%20Support/Deployment/Common%20Installation%20Files/SQL%20Agent%20Job%20Setup%20For%20maintenance?csf=1&web=1&e=2Kaz3M>

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### 11.1.4 Report Builder

* Get the latest Report Builder - Gold Config database from DEV SQL MI.
* Restore this database. (Follow the naming convention of DB name similar to other environments)
* Create users. Follow below steps.

1. Execute the script below in master DB of existing DB Server from where we want to take the logins



Reference : <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/sql/database-engine/security/transfer-logins-passwords-between-instances>

1. Execute SP **sp\_help\_revlogin** in Master DB and Copy the Results.

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1. Open DR SQL Server -> Open a new query window in Master DB -> Paste the Copied results in step 2 -> Remove below mentioned sections -> Execute the Query

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

It will create all logins and provide permission which exists in the primary server.

* Setup SQL Agent Jobs. Refer Below links.

<https://hpe.sharepoint.com/:f:/r/sites/msteams_a09baa/Shared%20Documents/MOC%20-%20Management%20Of%20Change/Support/IT%20Support/Deployment/Common%20Installation%20Files/SQL%20Agent%20Job%20Setup%20For%20maintenance?csf=1&web=1&e=2Kaz3M>

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## SQL on VM (DWH DB)

* Get the latest Data warehouse - Gold Config database from DEV DWH VM.
* Restore this database. (Follow the naming convention of DB name similar to other environments)
* Create users. Follow below steps.

1. Execute the script below in master DB of existing DB Server from where we want to take the logins



Reference : <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/sql/database-engine/security/transfer-logins-passwords-between-instances>

1. Execute SP **sp\_help\_revlogin** in Master DB and Copy the Results.

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1. Open DR SQL Server -> Open a new query window in Master DB -> Paste the Copied results in step 2 -> Remove below mentioned sections -> Execute the Query

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It will create all logins and provide permission which exists in the primary server.

* Setup SQL Agent Jobs. Refer Below links.

<https://hpe.sharepoint.com/:f:/r/sites/msteams_a09baa/Shared%20Documents/MOC%20-%20Management%20Of%20Change/Support/IT%20Support/Deployment/Common%20Installation%20Files/SQL%20Agent%20Job%20Setup%20For%20maintenance?csf=1&web=1&e=2Kaz3M>

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# MVP Gold Config Details (US Only)

The following section describes all the Gold-Config databases which should be used to setup new environments. Also, to be updated that these Gold Config DBs will no longer be used once Production Environment is setup. It is recommended to use Prod backup to setup new lower environments which will have all the updated patches.

## Core – Gold Config

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Environment Location | HPE Production (West US 3) |  |
| VM Name | vmgoldcnfgprd1  10.16.34.13 |  |
| Database Name | HPEFS\_Config |  |
| Backup Azure Storage Account Detail | **Storage Name –** stodessacorediagprd  **Container Name - odessagoldconfibackups** | (HPE preferred another approach to setup backup using Azure Native solution.  Vivek (HPE) should be setting up in Azure Recovery Vault. Once done, it’s assumed that HPE should be updating this section for tracking purpose.) |
| Backup Contents |  | |

## Partner Portal – Gold Config

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Environment Location | HPE DEV |
| SQL Mi | sqlmi-odessa-dev |
| Database Name | HPEFS\_PP\_Config |
| Backup Location and DB Name |  |

## Report Builder – Gold Config

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Environment Location | HPE DEV |
| SQL Mi | sqlmi-odessa-dev |
| Database Name | HPEFS\_RB\_Config |
| Backup Location and DB Name |  |

## Data Warehouse – Gold Config

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Environment Location | HPE DEV |
| DEV DWH VM | vmdatamartdev / 10.17.10.5 |
| Database Name | HPEFS\_DWH\_Config |
| Location and DB Name |  |
| Backup Details | Pending by HPE to setup backup using Azure Native solution. |

## Datahub – Gold Config

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Environment Location | HPE DEV |
| DEV DWH VM | vmdatamartdev / 10.17.10.5 |
| Database Name | Datahub\_Config |
| Location and DB Name |  |
| Backup Details | Pending by HPE to setup backup using Azure Native solution. |

# LW\_Monitor DB Setup

LW\_Monitor is an Odessa built definition database which extracts SQL server monitoring logs from transactional DBs. These logs help team to analyze some performance related information.

This DB is to be created in both SQL Mi and SQL On VM.

LW\_Monitor has a standard and a single version for all applications. The path of LW\_Monitor DB creation script is placed here – [LW\_Monitor](https://hpe.sharepoint.com/:f:/r/sites/msteams_a09baa/Shared%20Documents/MOC%20-%20Management%20Of%20Change/Support/IT%20Support/Deployment/Common%20Installation%20Files/LW_Monitor?csf=1&web=1&e=R191mC)

**Steps for execution –**

1. There are two types of files as below –
   1. DBHealth.sql
   2. Master.sql
2. Refer 1.a. and run DBHealth.sql inside Core, Partner Portal and Report Builder DBs
3. Refer 1.b. Master.sql and execute using master DB. This will create LW\_Monitor DB.

# Appendix

## EOD Job Window

The following is a reference for Odessa EOD Job scheduled for HPE.

## A computer screen shot of a keyboard Description automatically generated

**Note**:

Although this represents the current EOD job window, it's advised that the team overseeing the maintenance of these VMs updates the different schedules recommended in this document based on a change in Odessa Core EOD job configurations. This ensures that any alterations to the job schedule or ad-hoc job submissions do not have an adverse effect on infrastructure maintenance jobs.