Adding Remote DB2 Warehouse Tables to Local SQL Warehouses

1. Create Shell Table
   1. Open “1 Create Shell Table.sql” in sQL Server Management Studio.
   2. Verify the query is connected to OpsDev.
   3. Update the database in the USE statement on line 1.
   4. Update the table name on lines 9, 18, and 33 to match the DB2 table name in the warehouse documentation.
   5. Update the owner name on lines 18, and 33 to match the owner in the warehouse documentation.
   6. Update the server name on lines 13 and 28,
   7. Run the query
   8. Note the number of rows in the production table (it will be in the Results) to gauge how much time it will take to load the table.
2. Update Data Types of Shell Table
   1. Refresh the view in the Object Explorer to you can see the new table.
   2. Disable “Prevent saving changes that require table re-creation” option.
      1. Select Tools>Options>Designers (in left navigation pane).
      2. Uncheck “Prevent saving changes that require table re-creation”
   3. Right-click on the table and select Design.
   4. Verify Data Type and Allow Nulls matches the database documentation.
   5. Change Char data types to VarChar with the field length in the warehouse documentation (the field length should already match the warehouse documentation) if the field length is more than 1.
   6. Set the Primary Key
      1. Review the warehouse documentation to identify the field(s) which make up the primary key. Be sure to scroll through the entire table as not all primary key fields are always listed first.
      2. Hold down CTRL and select each field in the primary key by clicking the Tablix row area.
      3. Right-click one of the selected fields and select Set Primary Key.
   7. Save your changes.
   8. Reenable “Prevent saving changes that require table re-creation” option.
      1. Select Tools>Options>Designers (in left navigation pane).
      2. Check “Prevent saving changes that require table re-creation”
3. Generate CREATE table script.
   1. Right click on the table in the Object Explorer
   2. Select Script Table as > Create To > New Query Editor Window or File … and save the query.
4. Drop and Create the Table
   1. Right-click on the table in the Object Explorer and select Delete to drop the table after you have generated the CREATE table script above.
   2. Run the create script generated in step **3** to create the table.
5. Load the Table
   1. Open “2 EXEC SPROC RecusriveRefresh.sql” in sQL Server Management Studio.
      1. Update the USE statement.
      2. Update the parameters.
         1. Parameter 1 is the name of the table.
         2. Parameter 2 is the OWNER**.**TABLE NAME.
         3. Parameter 3 is the datetime the row was last updated.
         4. Parameter 4 is the number of days to include each time the query pulls records from the remote warehouse. If the number is too large, it will take a long time for the sproc to run each cycle which makes it difficult to determine if the query is making progress. If the number is too small, no records may be found during that period and the query will start spinning (not move on to the next period) and will have to be restarted.
      3. IMPORTANT NOTE: the live query uses the “RefreshTableWithValidation” sproc. The parameters will be slightly different.
   2. Run the query.
      1. Monitor the query to make sure it runs to completion.
      2. You can restart the query as many times as needed.
         1. You can use “3 Get Count of Records Loaded.sql” to get the count of records loaded to the local table Just change the name of the database and the table and run the query.
   3. Create the Table on Uheaasqldb
      1. Ask Ryan to run the create script generated in step **3** on uheaasqldb to create the table.
   4. Copy Data to Uheaasqldb
      1. Log in to a batch computer.
      2. Open SQL Server Management Studio
      3. Connect to uheaasqldb
      4. Verify the table exists on uheaasqldb
      5. Right click on the database in the Solution Explorer
      6. Select Tasks>Import Data>
      7. Click Next
      8. Select SQL Server Native Client 11.0 from the Data Source: drop down menu.
      9. Type “opsdev” in the Server name: field (trying to select it from the drop down menu causes SQL Server to search the network for databases which wastes time)
      10. Select the database from the Database: drop down menu.
      11. Click Next
      12. Select SQL Server Native Client 11.0 from the Destination: drop down menu.
      13. Click Next
      14. Select the Copy data from one or more tables or views radio button.
      15. Click Next
      16. Select the table to copy.
      17. Click Next
      18. Select Run immediately.
      19. Click Next
      20. Click Finish
   5. Set Up the Job on JAMS
      1. Log in to a batch computer if not already logged in.
      2. Open JAMS
      3. Double-click appropriate folder in Definitions.
      4. Right-click a job and select Copy to create a copy of an existing job.
      5. Change the job name to reflect the table being refreshed.
      6. Click OK
      7. Clink on something else.
      8. Click Refresh (top left).
      9. Right-click the new job and select properties.
      10. Change the description to reflect the table being refreshed.
      11. Select the Properties tab.
      12. Verify the job is scheduled to run weekdays.
      13. Select the Source tab.
          1. Update the line of code which calls the sproc to pass the following value in the order indicated
             1. Table name
             2. Datetime last updated
             3. Table name
             4. SSN field (may be BF\_SSN or DFPRSID or the like)
          2. Click the check mark
      14. Right click the job and select Submit
      15. Click Submit Run Request
      16. Click OK
      17. Monitor under Control
      18. Verify the job completed successfully
      19. If the job completed successfully, you are done. Otherwise, check the log, identify and resolve the issue and submit the job again.