

Database Refreshes

This article goes over the process for refreshing test [medical] databases

Instructions

Prelude:

1. Confirm with Support the exact test [medical] database to refresh
2. Log into the database server
3. Make sure that the production [medical] database has been backed-up recently
 - a. Right-click the database > properties
 - b. Check the last database backup date
 - c. (Note: this can also be done using a command like "exec mi_util_dbreview '\$db_name', 1, 1")
4. If no recent backup exists, back up the database immediately and figure out what happened

Analyze the Space:

1. Check the size of the MDF & LDF files for both the production and test [medical] databases
2. Ensure that there is enough disk space for another set of production MDF & LDF files, minus the size of the test MDF & LDF files
 - a. This is because the test database will be deleted and a copy of the production database will be created

Analyze the Time:

1. Determine which job is used to backup production [medical] by looking at the Maintenance Plans
 - a. Ensure that the .bak files actually exists on the server
2. Identify the job in the Job Activity Monitor and see how long backups take to run.
 - a. This provides a rough approximation of how long the restore will take

Interlude:

1. Determine when the refresh will take place. In general:
 - a. Anytime outside the customers' business hours is fine
 - b. If the test database resides on a separate server from production, anytime should be fine
 - c. Other than the above two scenarios, run the time by IT
2. Take note of any jobs that have been failing and address them in separate Cases/Tasks.

The Refresh:

1. On the agreed upon time, delete the test [medical] database.
 - a. Before dropping, note the name of the test database, as well as the file paths for its MDF & LDF files
 - b. When dropping, be sure to "close existing connections"
 - c. Also, double-check that you are not dropping the production [medical] database!
2. Restore the latest backup of production [medical]. Be sure that
 - a. The "source" is "from device" and points to the latest .bak file previously found (see "Analyze the Time" section above)
 - b. The "target" name mirrors the former test database. Do not leave the name as "medical".
 - c. Ensure that the MDF & LDF files have the same file paths as the old test database
 - i. Also check the file names and modify as needed. The LDF typically ends with "_log.ldf"
 - d. Double check that the "overwrite the existing database" box is unchecked
 - e. (Note: there is no need to take a tail log backup, if prompted)

Postlude:

1. Change the recovery model of the test database to "simple"
2. Shrink the logs of the test database to 1024 MB
3. Verify whether the following stored procedures have the "medical" db name hardcoded. Modify them accordingly for the test db:
 - a. [util_newcrop_importPharmacyFile]
 - b. [util_newcrop_import]
4. Ensure that Login [usr] has appropriate rights to the test database
 - a. This can be done by running "grant select, insert, update, delete, exec to mwuser" on the test db

Related articles

- [Database Refreshes](#)
- [Database Migration Checklist: Coastal Cape Fear Eye Associates](#)

- Database Migration Checklist: Kearney Eye Institute
- Database Migration Checklist: May Eye Care Center
- [Template] Database Migration Checklist: <client name>