

Database Replication In SQL Server



Database Replication?

- Database replication is the frequent electronic copying data from a database in one computer to a database in another.
- And then synchronizing between databases to maintain consistency.
- The result is a distributed database in which users can access data relevant to their tasks without interfering with the work of others

Why Replication?

- Load Balancing
- Scalability
- Fault tolerance
- Reliability
- Fast response
- To allow sites work independently

Replication Scenarios

- Replication scenarios can be divided into two broad categories:
 - ✓ replicating data in a server to server environment(implemented using transactional replication, sometimes snapshot replication) and
 - ✓ Replicating data between server and clients(implemented using merge replication).

Methods of replication?

- Microsoft SQL Server offers three types of replication
 - 1. Snapshot replication
 - 2. Transactional replication
 - 3. Merge replication

1. Snapshot Replication?

- Snapshot replication is used when the following scenarios is true.
 - ✓ Data changes infrequently.
 - ✓ It is acceptable to have copies of data that are out of date with respect to the Publisher for a period of time
 - ✓ Replicating small volumes of data.
 - ✓ A large volume of changes occurs over a short period of time.
- Example: if a sales organization maintains a product price list and the prices are all updated at the same time once or twice each year, replicating the entire snapshot of data after it has changed is recommended.

2. Merge Replication?

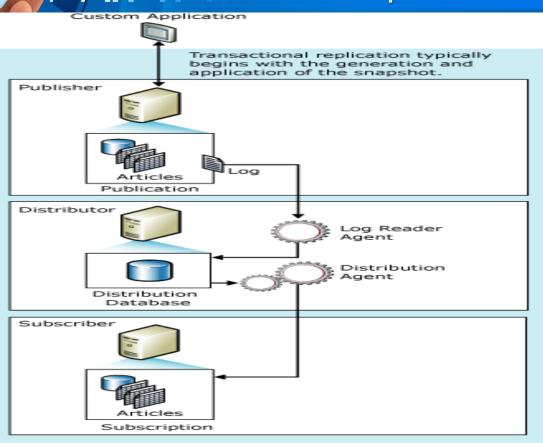
- Merge replication is typically used in server-to-client environments.
- Merge replication is appropriate in any of the following situations:
 - ✓ A Multiple Subscribers might update the same data at various times and propagate those changes to the Publisher and to other Subscribers.
 - ✓ Subscribers need to receive data, make changes offline, and later synchronize changes with the Publisher and other Subscribers
 - ✓ Each Subscriber requires a different partition of data.

• Example: Merge replication is commonly used by laptop and other mobile users who cannot be constantly connected to the publisher, but still need to carry around a copy of the database that they can make changes to.

3. Transactional Replication?

- Transactional replication is typically used in server-to-server environments and is appropriate in each of the following cases.
 - ✓ You want incremental changes to be propagated to Subscribers as they occur.
 - ✓ The application requires access to intermediate data states
 - ✓ The Publisher has a very high volume of insert, update, and delete activity.
 - ✓ The Publisher or Subscriber is a non-SQL Server database, such as Oracle.
- Example: So to the best of our knowledge we have selected the transactional replication because incremental changes on the transaction must be propagated to the subscribers simultaneously in order keep consistency among bank data's.

How Transactional Replication Works in SQL Server?



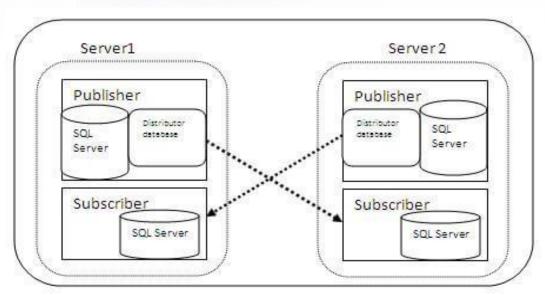
- 1. Distributer The Distributor is a database instance that acts as a store for replication specific data associated with one or more Publishers.
- **2. Publisher:** maintains the original copy of the data or where the replication originates.
- **3. Articles** An **article** can be a **database** object, such as a table or a stored procedure, or a selection of table columns and rows
- **4. Subscriber** receives the articles from a publisher. It can subscribe to one or more publication

Prerequisites for Transactional Replication

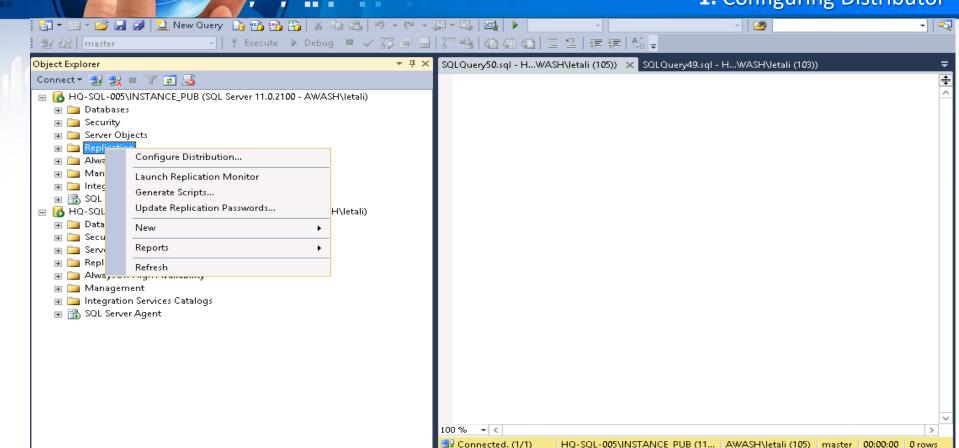
- **Primary Key:** This is a basic rule that every article should have a Primary Key to be a candidate table for Transactional Replication.
- Securing Snapshot folder
- Network Bandwidth
- Enough disk space for database being published

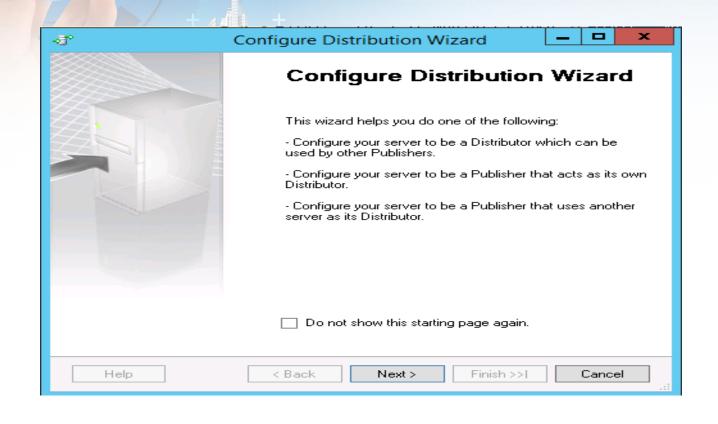
Peer-to-Peer Transactional Replication

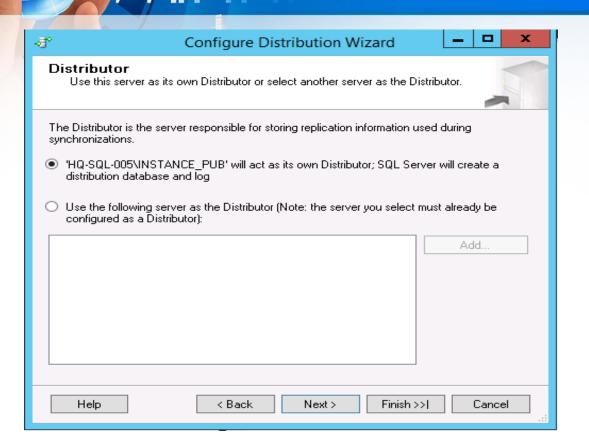
- P2P replication is built on transactional replication.
- It maintains transactional replication between servers and allows publishers and subscribers to send data to each other

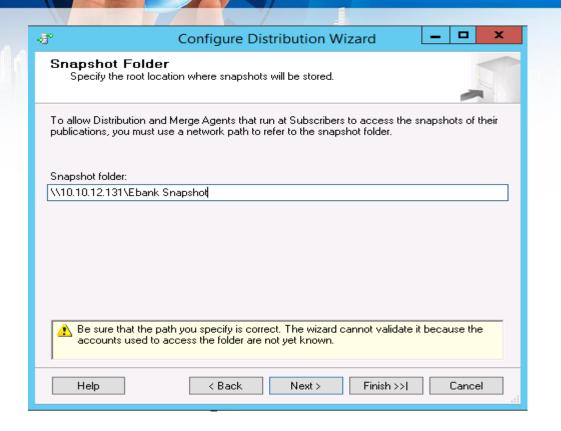


How to configure P2P transactional replication In SQL Management Studio 2012? 1. Configuring Distributor

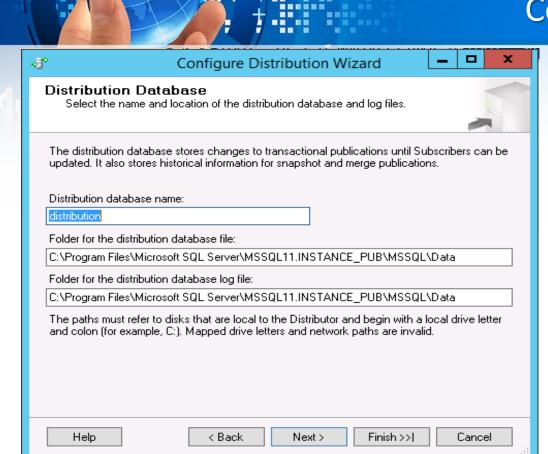


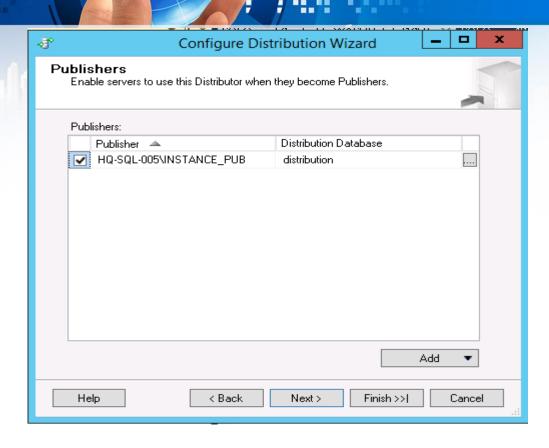


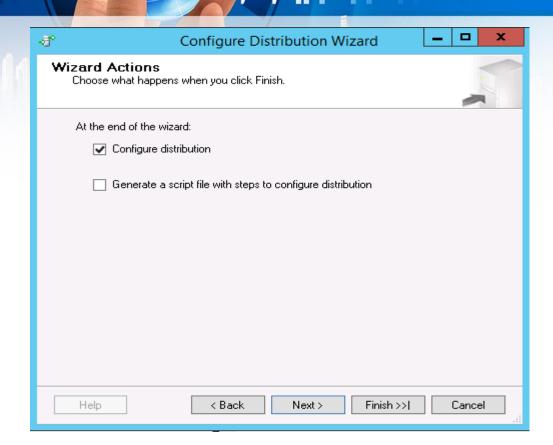


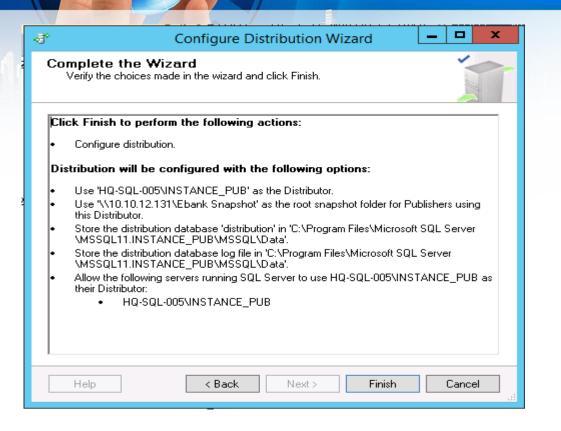


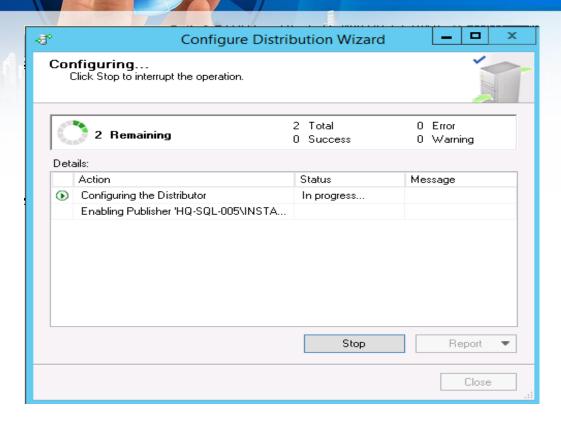


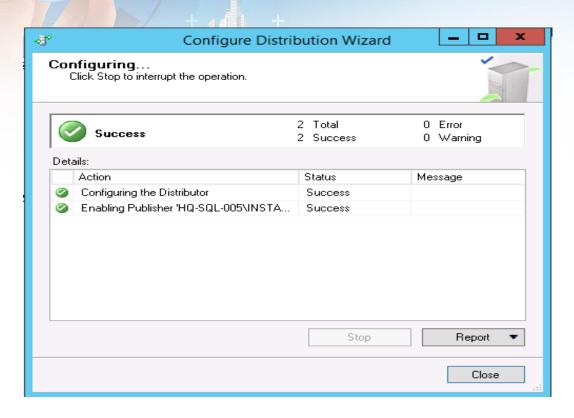




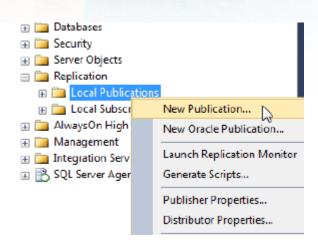


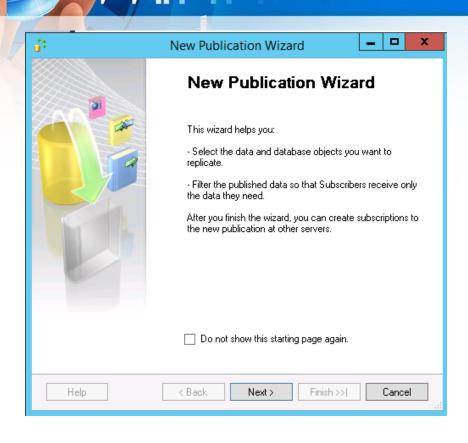


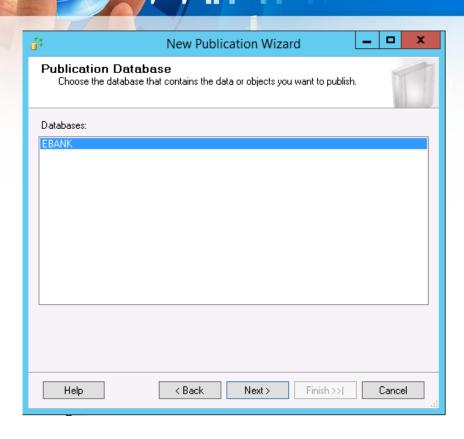


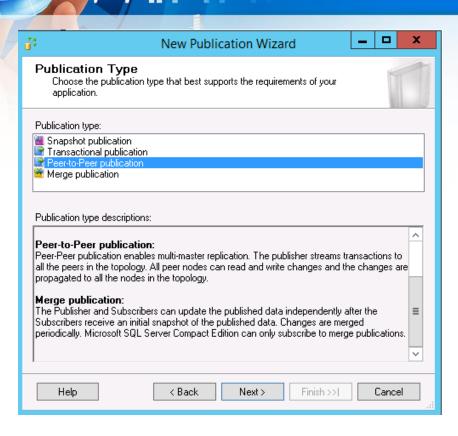


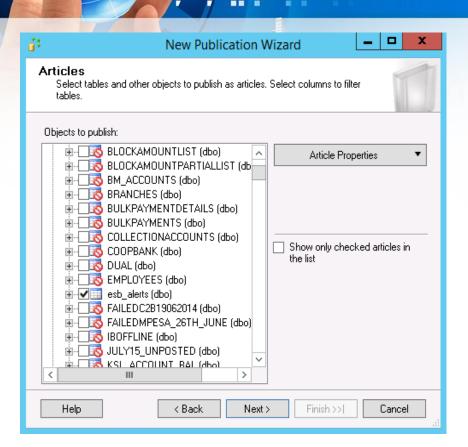
2. Configuring Publisher



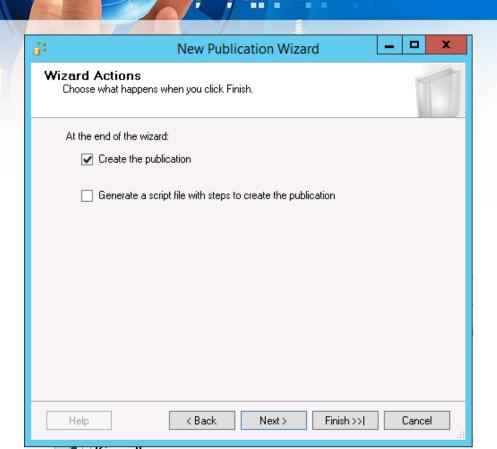


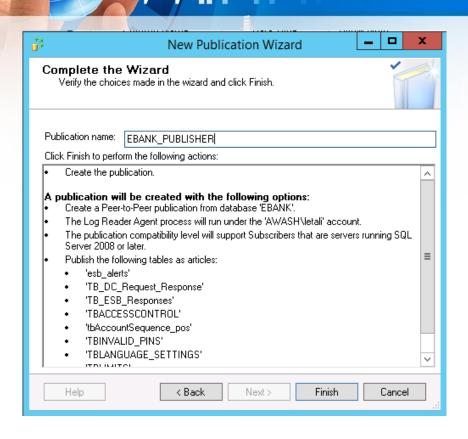


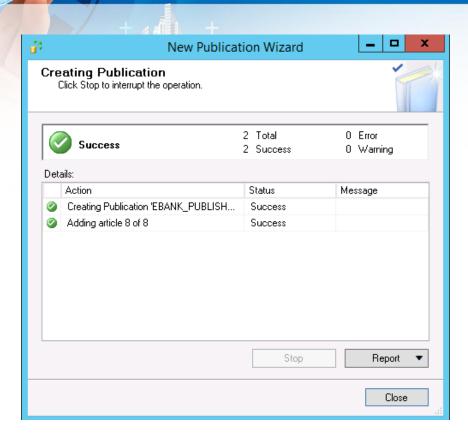




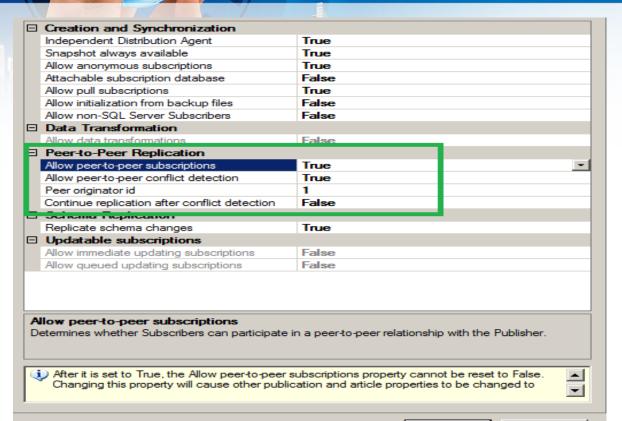
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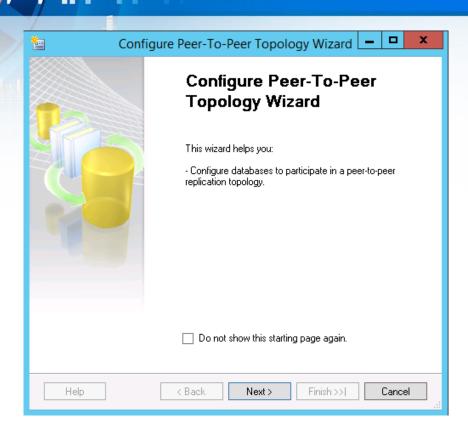


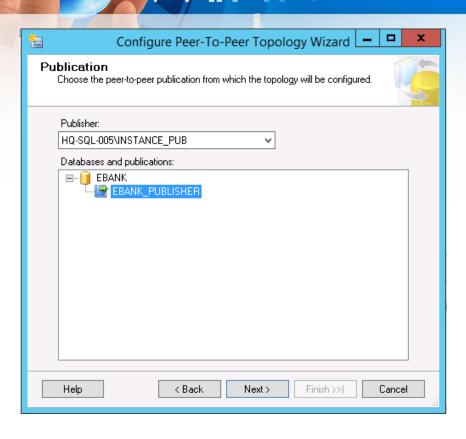


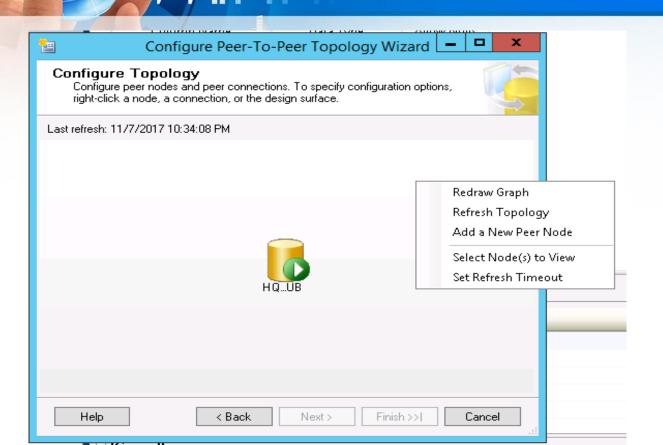


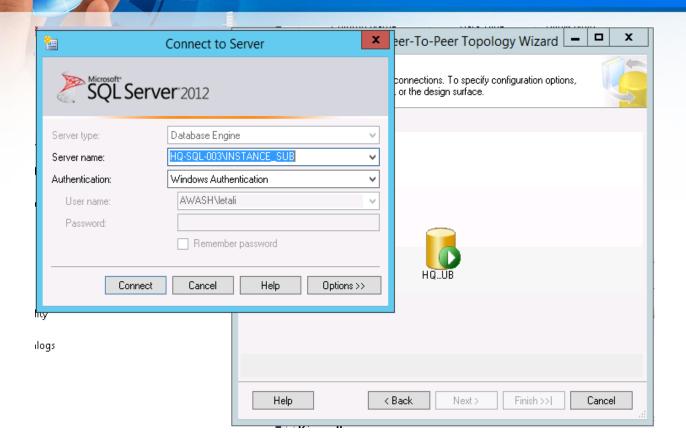
Configuring P2P Topology

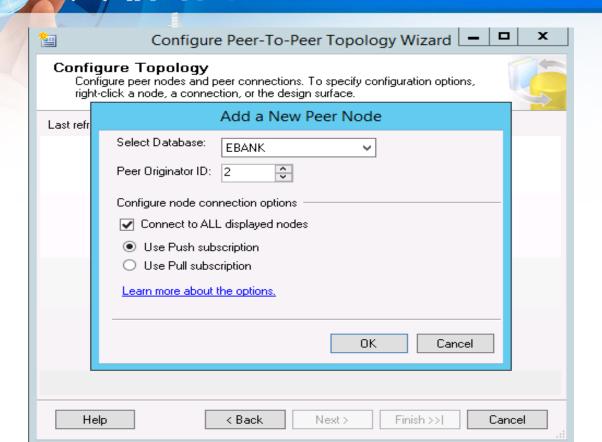


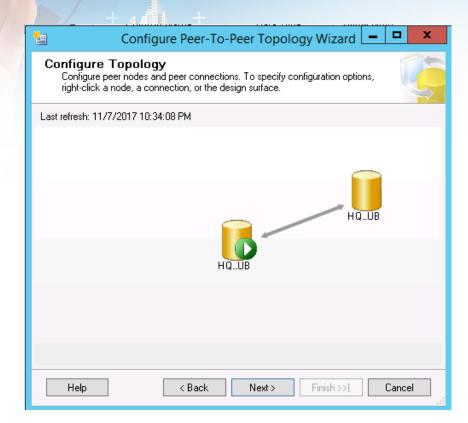


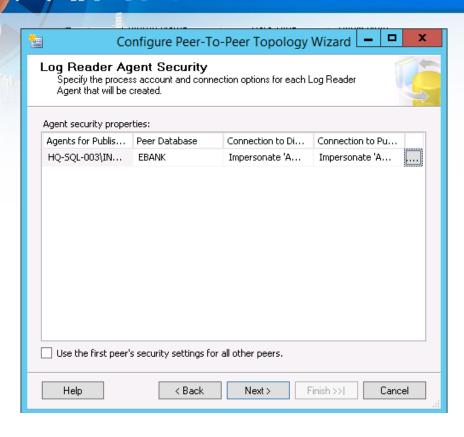


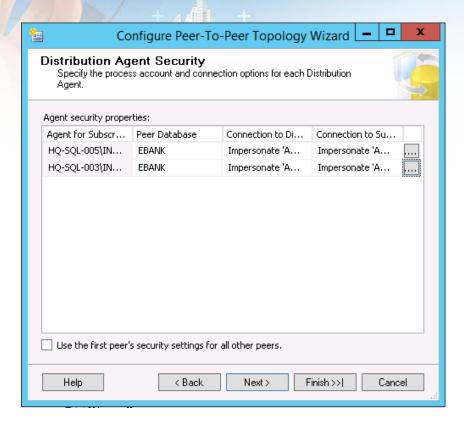


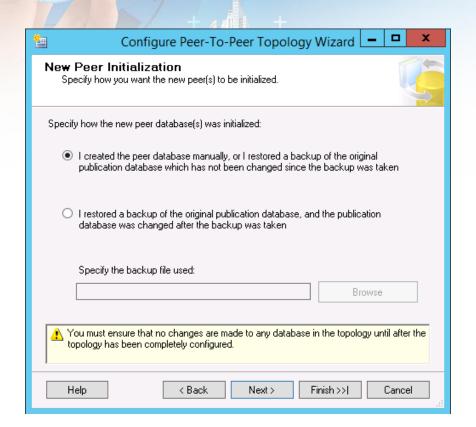


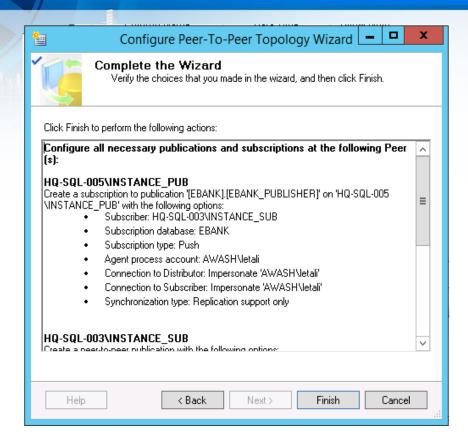


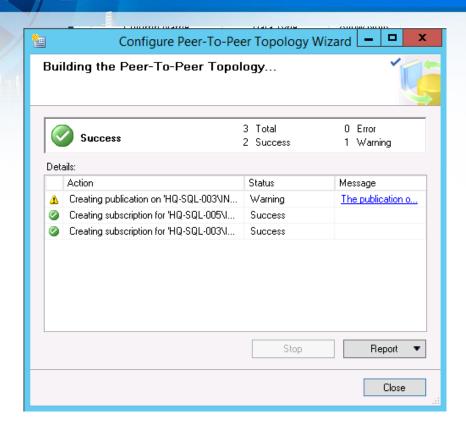




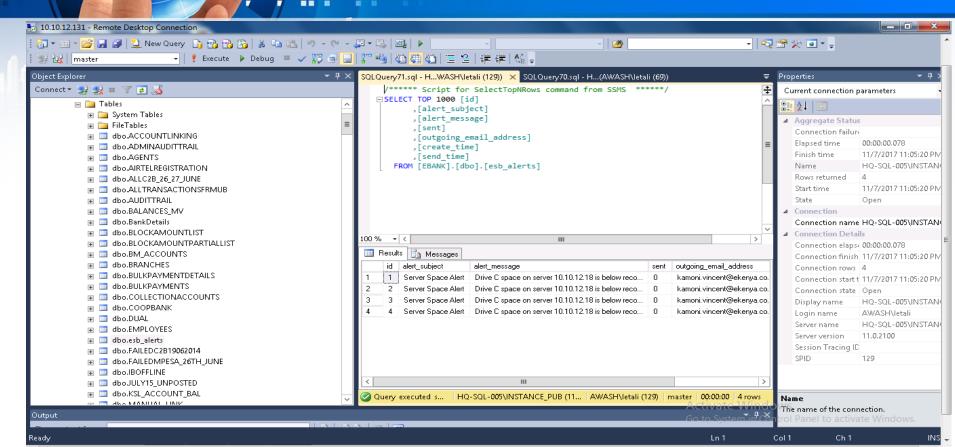


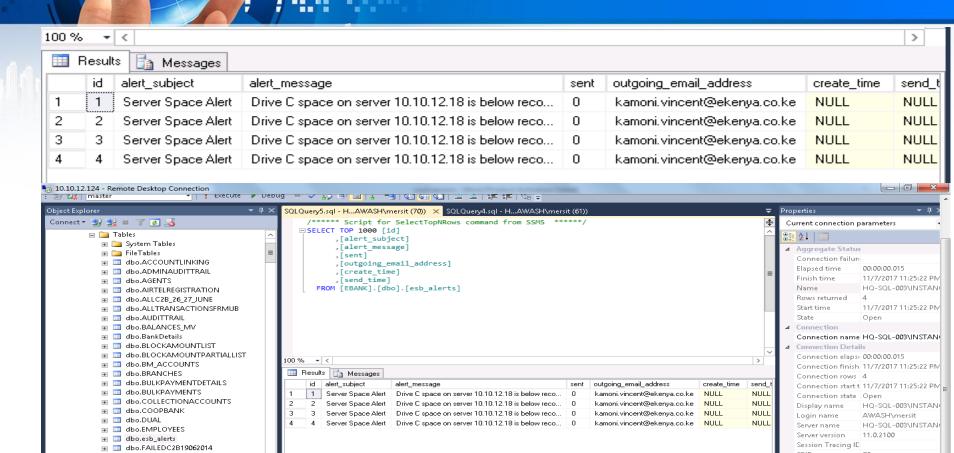






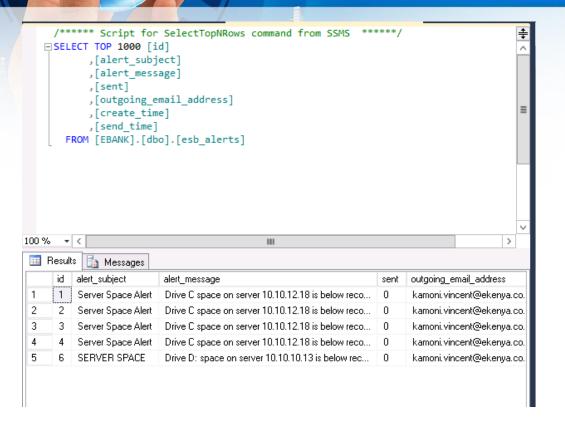
Checking up the replication through Queries



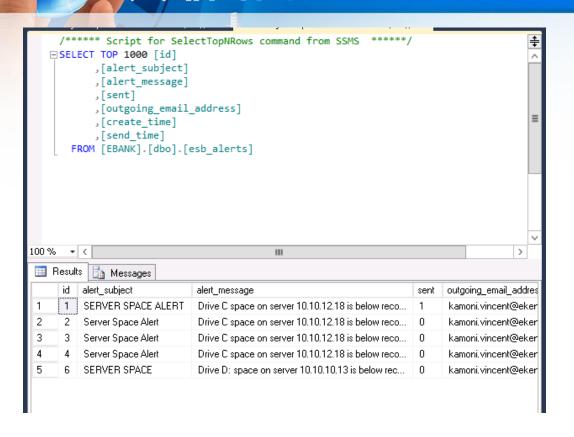


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```
USE [EBANK]
    GO 
   □ INSERT INTO [dbo].[esb_alerts]
               ([alert_subject]
               ,[alert_message]
               ,[sent]
               ,[outgoing_email_address]
               ,[create_time]
               ,[send_time])
         VALUES
                ('SERVER SPACE', 'Drive D: space on server 10.10.10.13 is below recomm
    GO
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                          Ш
🚹 Messages
   (1 row(s) affected)
```



```
USE [EBANK]
     GO
   □UPDATE [dbo].[esb_alerts]
       SET [alert_subject] = 'SERVER SPACE ALERT'
          ,[sent] ='1'
     WHERE id=1
     GO
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```
USE [EBANK]
     GO
   □DELETE FROM [dbo].[esb_alerts]
          WHERE id=4
    G0
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  (1 row(s) affected)
```

