# ManageDbp

Uses environment variable DBPA\_HOME to find properties files. It uses two sets of properties files: ManageDbp.\*.properties and RunDbp.\*.properties.

## ManageDbp.\*.properties

The properties used by the ManageDbp program.

ManageDbp.jdbc.properties – the database connection used by ManageDbp

ManageDbp.schema.properties – the job schema used by ManageDbp

ManageDbp.mail.properties – if ManageDbp generates email, the properties

ManageDbp.ftp.properties – if ManageDbp usese FTP, the properties

## RunDbp.\*.properties

The default properties used when jobs run.

RunDbp.jdbc.properties – the default database connection used by jobs

RunDbp.path.properties – the default paths used by jobs

RunDbp.mail.properties – the default email properties used by jobs

RunDbp.ftp.properties – the default FTP properties used by jobs

## propfiles resource

The propfiles resource names a subdirectory of the ManageDbp’s DBPA\_HOME directory. The subdirectory can contain a full or partial set of RunDbp.\*.properties files. The properties in those files override the default RunDbp.\*.properties for the job.

# ControlDbp

Uses environment variable DBPA\_HOME to find properties files. It may have ControlDbp.properties file with properties for the control program, including the URL for the service and the path to script files. It will also look in RunDbp.paths.properties to determine the location for script files if not specified in ControlDbp.properties.

## propfiles resource

The propfiles resource when referring to local files names a subdirectory of the ControlDbp’s DBPA\_HOME directory. The subdirectory can contain a full or partial set of RunDbp.\*.properties files. These are the files moved with GET and PUT methods. A GET first deletes any existing files in the named local subdirectory, then retrieves the remote files. A PUT first deletes any existing files in the named remote subdirectory, then sends the local files.

A propfiles resource name can be qualified with slashes to reference nested subdirectories. When transferring files, if the subdirectory does not exist on the target machine, it is created, including any intermediate subdirectories along the full path.