



# **Configuration and administration**

ELO Replication



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# ELO Replication

## Getting started

You will find an overview of configuring ELO Replication at two locations here. Follow the links for more detailed information about the individual steps.

### Overview: Configuring replication at two locations

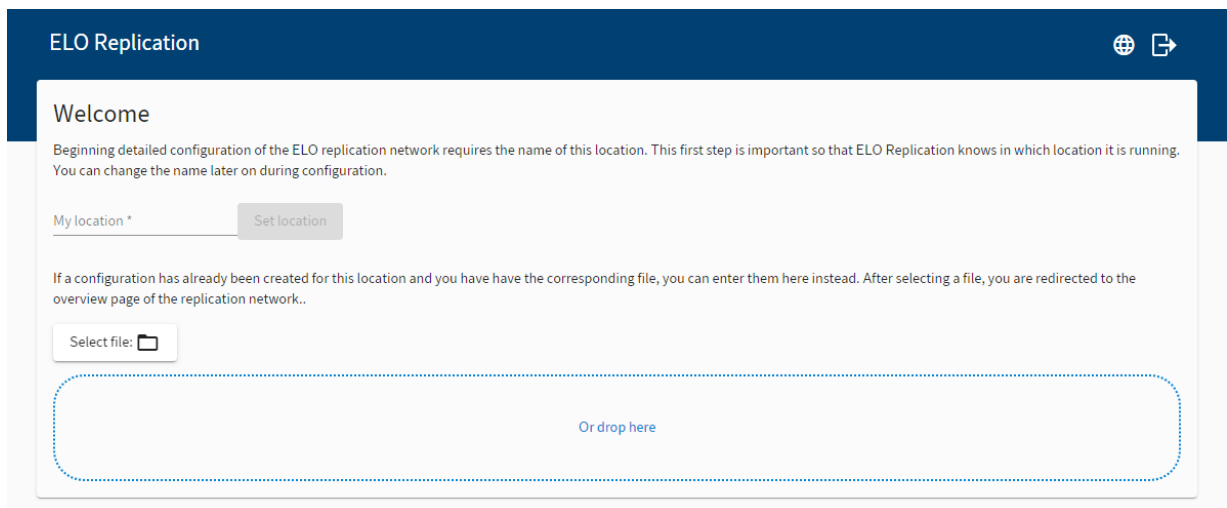
To configure ELO Replication at at least two locations, perform the following steps:

1. Install at location 1 and location 2.

Install ELO Replication at both locations using the ELO Server Setup on the *Applications* tab.

2. Configure location 1.

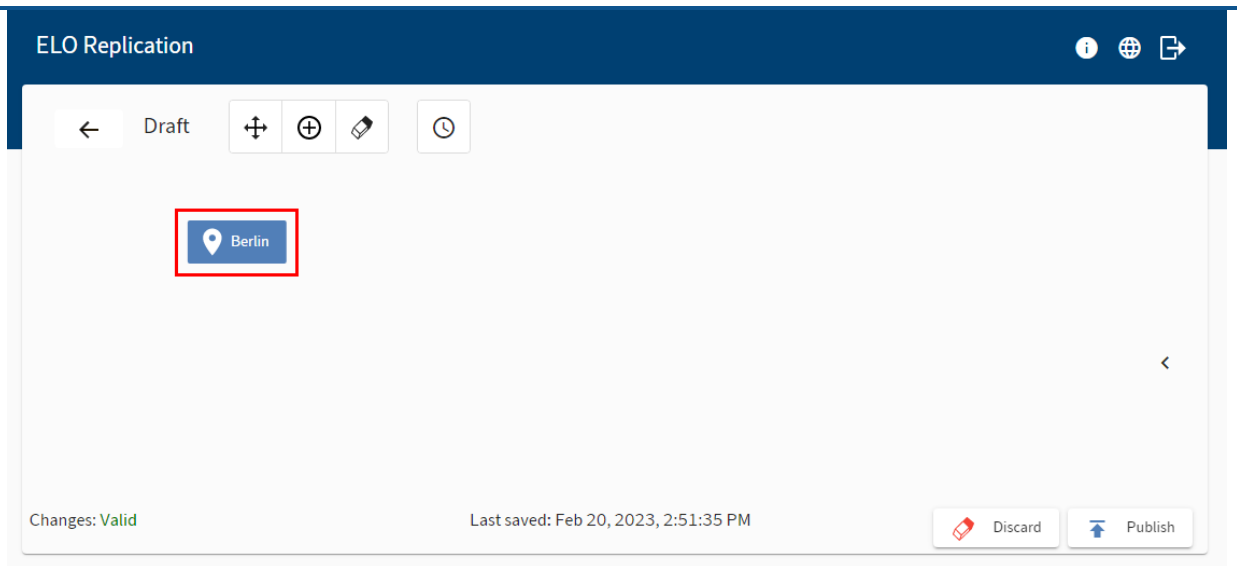
1. Open your browser and go to the ELO Application Server overview page.
2. To open the configuration, click `/rp`.
3. Log on to ELO Replication with the Apache Tomcat user data.



The screenshot shows the 'ELO Replication' configuration page. At the top, there's a dark blue header with the title 'ELO Replication' and icons for a globe and a document. Below the header, a 'Welcome' message states: 'Beginning detailed configuration of the ELO replication network requires the name of this location. This first step is important so that ELO Replication knows in which location it is running. You can change the name later on during configuration.' There is a text input field labeled 'My location \*' and a 'Set location' button. Below this, a note says: 'If a configuration has already been created for this location and you have have the corresponding file, you can enter them here instead. After selecting a file, you are redirected to the overview page of the replication network..'. There is a 'Select file:' button with a folder icon and a large dashed blue box with the text 'Or drop here' inside.

4. Choose a location name.

Once you have set your location, draft mode opens.



You can enter the settings for all participating locations from your location.


5. To add a new location, click the plus icon and then anywhere in the viewer pane.
6. To add a new connection between two locations, place the mouse on a location. The connection icon appears. Press and hold down the mouse button and drag the connection to another location.
7. To show the setting options, click a location.

The location settings appear on the left.

Site-Name  
**Stuttgart**

---

**Interfaces** ^

Scheme  
SSH ▼ 

IP address or server name  
localhost

Enter the public address for this branch

Port  
9096

Enter the address port

+

**Repositories** ▼

8. Fill out the fields accordingly.
9. Click the plus icon in the *Repositories* area to add a repository. A replication set is automatically created for each repository, which you can assign to an entry in the ELO Java Client or the ELO Web Client.
10. Under Scheduler for automatic transfer, define when to export data from the repository.

**Please note**

The specified interval time refers to the local time of the respective server. All servers hosting repositories involved in replication must be in sync in terms of time for the comparison via timestamp to work.

**Please note**

The scheduler calculates in hours. For example, if you enter a time from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., replication begins at 8:00 a.m. and ends at 6:59 p.m.

In the drop-down menu you will find the preconfigured intervals *Default* and *Import only*, as well as all intervals you have created. To create new intervals or change existing ones, click the pencil icon.

The *Scheduler for automatic transfer* menu opens. Clicking the plus icon adds a new schedule. Clicking the eraser icon deletes a schedule.

The input options *Simple* and *Expert* are available for the scheduler for automatic transfer. With the input option *Simple*, you can choose from default intervals and customize them. With the input option *Expert*, you can control the scheduler for automatic transfer more precisely using variables.

### 3. Publish replication at location 1.

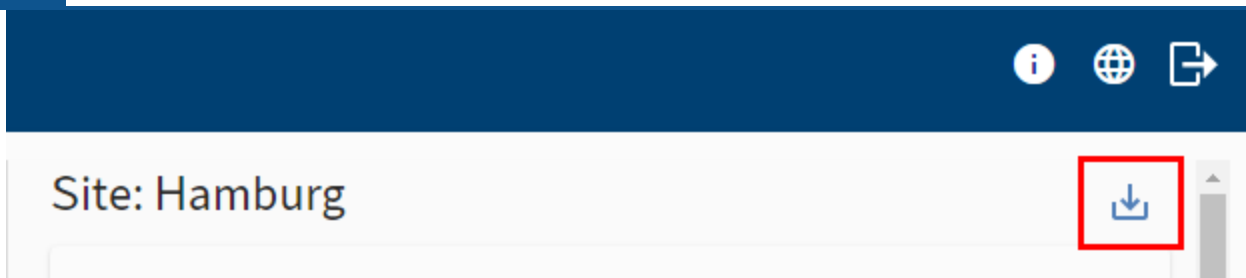
Once you are finished making settings, you can enable replication. In draft mode, click *Publish*.

#### Please note

During initial configuration, you will have to publish the configuration at all participating locations.

### 4. Send configuration file to location 2.

A configuration file with your settings is created automatically for each location. Download the configuration file by clicking *Download configuration* on the overview page. Send the configuration file to the relevant location. There, the administrator logs on to ELO Replication and uploads the configuration file.



5. Insert configuration file at location 2.

1. Open the configuration via the ELO Application Server overview page and log on to ELO Replication using the Apache Tomcat user data.

### Information

You do not have to enter a location name. The location name from the configuration file is automatically applied.

A screenshot of the 'ELO Replication' configuration page. The page has a dark blue header with the title 'ELO Replication' and two icons (globe and share). The main content area is white. It starts with a 'Welcome' section followed by a paragraph of instructions. Below this, there is a form with a text input labeled 'My location \*' and a 'Set location' button. Another paragraph of instructions follows. At the bottom, there is a file upload section highlighted with a red box. This section contains a 'Select file:' button with a folder icon, a large dashed blue rounded rectangle for file dropping, and the text 'Or drop here' in the center of the rectangle.

2. Insert the configuration file.

3. Confirm the location.

The screenshot shows the 'ELO Replication' configuration page. At the top, there's a 'Welcome' section with a message: 'Beginning detailed configuration of the ELO replication network requires the name of this location. This first step is important so that ELO Rep later on during configuration.' Below this, there's a form with a label 'My location \*' and a 'Set location' button. A note below the form states: 'If a configuration has already been created for this location and you have have the corresponding file, you can enter them here instead. After se network..'. There's a 'Select file:' button with a folder icon. A large dashed blue box is present below the form. On the right, a white 'Attention!' dialog box is overlaid. It contains the text: 'Please confirm that your current location is **Hamburg**.' At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: 'Decline' and 'Confirm'. The 'Confirm' button is highlighted with a red border.

The settings are applied.

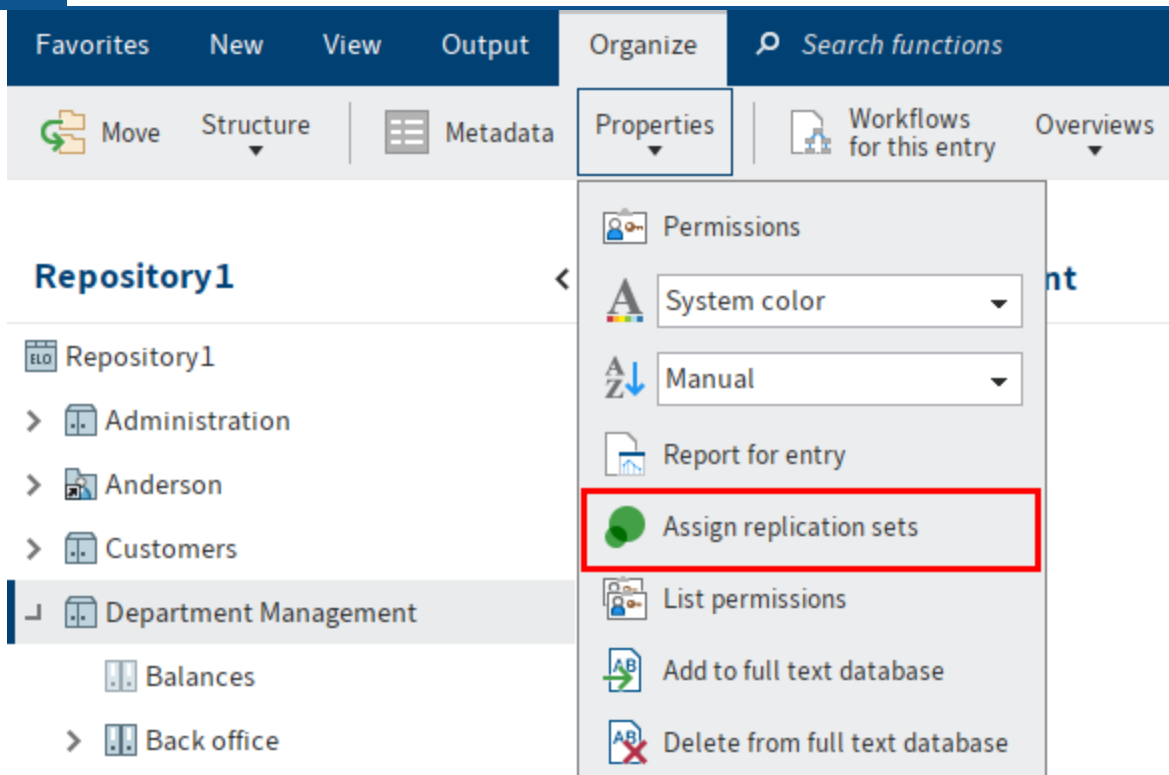
6. Publish replication at location 2.

To enable replication, in draft mode, click *Publish*.

7. Assign replication sets at location 1 and/or location 2.

Once you have published the replication at the participating locations, you have to assign the individual entries replication sets. Each replication set stands for one repository. The replication set is a characteristic that you assign to individual repositories in order to replicate them in another repository. The individual entries to be replicated are selected in the ELO Java Client or ELO Web Client using the *Assign replication sets* function.





You will find the *Assign replication sets* functions in *Ribbon > Organize > Properties*.

#### Please note

You should log which entries you assign which replication sets.

#### Please note

Replication sets are inherited upward to parent folders in the repository structure. To prevent inheritance, select the *Start point for replication* option in the *Metadata* dialog box of the entry you want to replicate. In the ELO Java Client, this function is only available for folders. You will find more information in the chapter Replication set inheritance.

## Result

Once you have performed the steps above, the entries are replicated according to your settings in the configuration.

## Basics

In the following chapter, you will learn how data synchronization and data transfer work.

### Functionality

ELO Replication compares entries between multiple repositories. The relevant repositories can be installed at different locations. ELO Replication transfers the data to the relevant repositories. This means the repositories do not necessarily have to be available to one another.

ELO Replication is a web app based on Java that is installed on an Apache Tomcat.

### Replication set

The replication set is a characteristic that you assign to individual repositories in order to replicate them in another repository. Create locations and add repositories in the web-based configuration. Using the ELO Indexserver URL, specify which repositories data is replicated from. A replication set is created automatically in the configuration when you add a new repository. Each replication set stands for one repository. The individual entries (folders, documents) to be replicated are selected in the ELO Java Client or ELO Web Client using the "Assign replication sets" function. With this function, you select the repository you want to export the entries to. This means you select a repository the entries are replicated to.

### Data synchronization

ELO Replication captures, distributes, and transfers changes to the relevant repositories. An extension to the ELO Indexserver creates a synchronization data set with the changes to a repository. The format of this data set is a compressed stream of JSON objects from the ELO Indexserver API. The data in this stream is selected in the ELO Indexserver based on its synchronization status. The following options are available:

Entries without a replication set: Entries that you do not want to synchronize are not assigned a replication set. A replication set determines which other repositories the entry is synchronized with. Entries without a replication set are not added to the synchronization data set.

Entries with a new replication set: Entries that you want to synchronize are assigned new replication sets. The information from the entries is added to the synchronization data set. All the entry information is only sent to the repositories assigned the new replication set. If entries have already been assigned replication sets, their repositories are simply informed that the entries are now replicated with additional repositories.

The ELO Indexserver assigns replicated entries the *tstampsync* field when creating the synchronization data set in the database. The *tstampsync* field contains the value from the corresponding *tstamp* field at the time the data was read from the database. In the synchronization data set, the *tstampsync* contains the value it had when the database was read. This difference plays an important role when importing the data set.

**Information**

The name of the *tstampsync* field varies depending on the table.

Entries changed since the last synchronization: The entries were changed since the last synchronization. To recognize a change, the *tstamp* and *tstampsync* fields are compared. In case of changes, the ELO Indexserver automatically sets the *tstamp* field to the current time in UTC (Coordinated Universal Time).

Entries unchanged since the last synchronization: The entries were not changed since the last synchronization. For unchanged entries, the values in the *tstamp* and *tstampsync* fields are identical. Unchanged entries are not added to the synchronization data set.

**Data transfer**

The synchronization data set is created by the ELO Indexserver. ELO Replication initiates its creation based on a configured schedule. The synchronization data set is streamed by the ELO Replication to the other locations, and from there it is streamed to the ELO Replication of the other repositories so it can be imported. During streaming, the data set is processed between the ELO Replication instances. Only the data required is sent at the target is sent.

To compensate for instabilities during transmission, ELO Replication caches the data sets. If disconnected, ELO Replication re-attempts to send the data set once a minute. The data set is transferred all over again, regardless of when the previous transfer was interrupted.

The SSHD library from the Apache MINA project is used for data transfer. The method with public and private keys is used exclusively for authentication. The keys are automatically generated for each location when configuring ELO Replication.

**Information**

You can add additional options for transferring data by creating and integrating plug-ins.

The ELO Indexserver imports the synchronization data set into the target repository. The following options are available:

Entry does not exist in repository: The GUID is used to check whether an entry already exists in the repository. If the entry does not exist in the repository, it is imported.

Entry already exists in the repository and has not changed since the last synchronization: The values in the *tstampsync* fields of the synchronization data set and repository entries are identical. The entry is imported into the repository. The entry in the repository is overwritten with the values from the synchronization data set.

Entry already exists in the repository and has competing changes: The values in the *tstamp* fields of the synchronization data set and repository entries do not match. If an entry has been changed in multiple repositories, the latest change is applied. If the latest change comes from the target

repository, the entry in the synchronization data set is ignored. Otherwise, the values of the entry in the repository would be replaced with the values in the synchronization data set.

In rare cases, the values in the *tstampsync* fields may differ. This occurs when a synchronization data set is created in the local repository before the synchronization data set of the other repository has been read and the entry is changed in both repositories. The latest change is applied in this case as well.

### What data is replicated?

The following data is synchronized during replication:

- Folders
- Documents
- Sticky notes
- Relations
- Workflows
- Workflow templates
- Map data
- Feed
- Master data: users and groups (via owners and ACLs), metadata forms, aspects, colors, replication sets

Master data is resolved recursively. For example, if a user is listed in the ACL of a folder, this user's groups are also included in the synchronization data set.

### How is master data replicated?

During data export, the ELO Indexserver checks which master data belongs to a SORD.

Only users that a SORD explicitly refers to are replicated. If you want to replicate a specific user, this user has to be referenced by a SORD, e.g. via permissions (*Metadata > Permissions*) or Owner rights (Create folder, File document, Apply stamp/annotation, Start workflow).

#### Please note

If a user is replicated, the groups the user belongs to are also replicated (without the individual members).

If a group is replicated, for example because it has permission to a SORD, the individual group members are not replicated.

If a metadata form is replicated, a time stamp is set in the *masktstampsync* field of the *docmasks* table in the database. Metadata forms that have already been replicated are added to the synchronization data set if changes have been made to the forms.

### How are workflows replicated?

The following section describes the behavior starting with ELO Indexserver version 21.03.

With the default settings, a workflow can only run in one repository. During data export, the workflow is assigned a flag indicating which repository it is running in. In the target repository, the workflow is displayed after replication but it will not continue. You cannot start, edit, or delete the workflow in the target repository.

To use the workflow in the target repository as well, the flag needs to be changed during export. This is done with a server transfer node, which is added in the workflow designer. If a server transfer node is set, the workflow stops at this node. Once the data has been transferred through replication, the workflow continues in the target repository. The entire workflow including all subworkflows is always replicated.

#### Please note

The server transfer can only take place in a main workflow, not in a subworkflow. If you want to start a subworkflow at location B, the server transfer must take place in the main workflow at location A. If a group is replicated, for example because it has permission to a SORD, the individual group members are not replicated.

A subworkflow should only run at one location. You should not start a subworkflow at location A and continue it at location B, as conflicts that cannot be resolved automatically can occur if the main workflow and subworkflow are running in different repositories at the same time.

# Installation

This chapter explains how to install ELO Replication.

## Requirements

The following requirement must be met for installation:

All servers hosting repositories involved in replication must be in sync in terms of time for the comparison via timestamp to work.

### Please note

The same version of ELO Replication and the ELO Indexserver should be installed at all locations.

## Step by step

### Attention

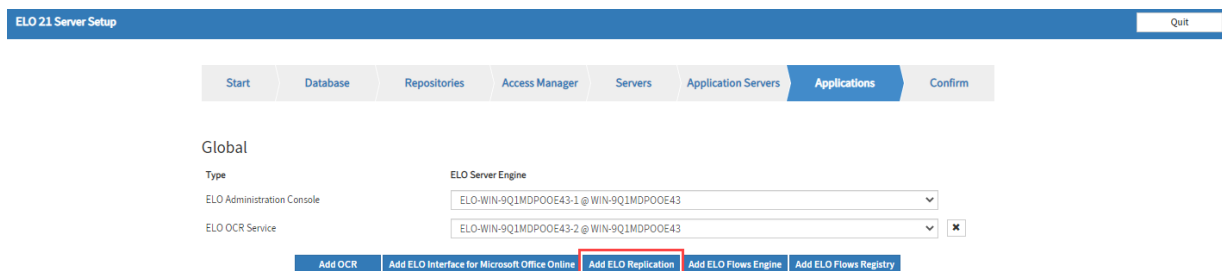
Replication sets and their assignments in the repository that were created in a version older than ELO Replication 12 will be deleted when migrating to ELO Replication 21. Before performing a migration, create an overview of replication sets and their assignments so you can reconfigure them in version 21.

## Information

Install ELO Replication using the ELO Server Setup on the *Applications* tab.

## Step by step

1. Start the ELO Server Setup.



2. On the *Applications* tab, click *Add ELO Replication*.
3. Select an ELO server you want to install the module to.
4. Follow the instructions of the ELO Server Setup to complete installation.

## Result

You have installed ELO Replication.

To open the ELO Replication configuration, open your browser and go to the ELO Application Server overview page. For more information, refer to the chapter Configuration.

### Please note

If you perform an update of the ELO Server Setup to move the ELO Replication module to another Apache Tomcat server, files from the *data* folder in the directory *<ELO>\data\rp\<Tomcat of replication site>* are not transferred. To ensure that there are no files missing in the target repository, all files from the old *data* folder must be moved to the *data* folder in the new Tomcat directory.

You need to stop the Apache Tomcat server before you move the files. After restarting the Tomcat, the configuration is loaded.

If you make changes to the Tomcat, such as adding a new host or changing the ports, you need to publish the respective configurations in the ELO Replication menu again.

## Configuration

Create locations and add repositories in the web-based configuration. Using the ELO Indexserver URL, specify which repositories data is replicated from. A replication set is created automatically in the configuration when you add a new repository. Each replication set stands for one repository. The replication set is a characteristic that you assign to individual repositories in order to replicate them in another repository. The individual entries (folders, documents) to be replicated are selected in the ELO Java Client or ELO Web Client using the "Assign replication sets" function. With this function, you select the repository you want to export the entries to. This means you select a repository the entries are replicated to.

### Attention

Replication sets and their assignments in the repository that were created in a version older than ELO Replication 12 will be deleted when migrating to ELO Replication 21. Before performing a migration, create an overview of replication sets and their assignments so you can reconfigure them in version 21.

To configure ELO Replication for the first time, log on at any location and configure the settings as desired. These settings are saved in a configuration file. You can send the configuration file to other locations. This means you only have to configure replication manually at one location.

### Overview

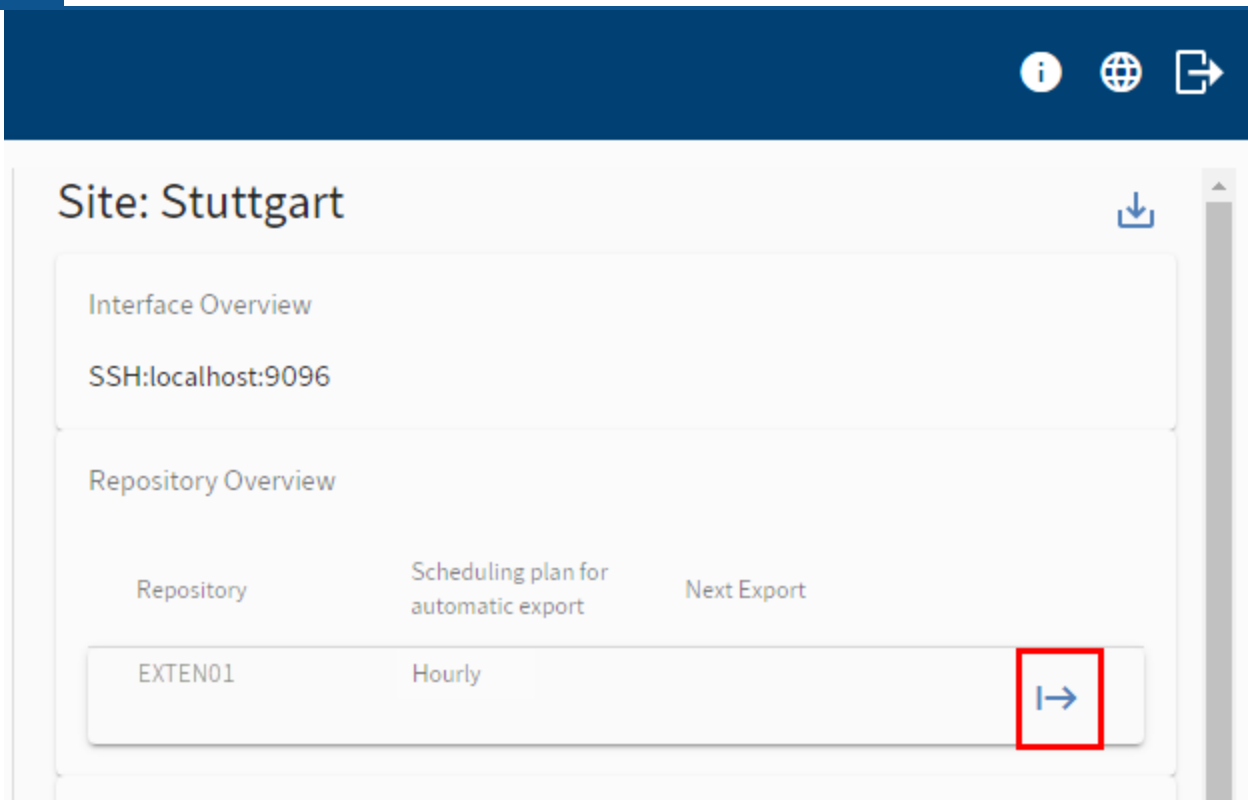
To configure ELO Replication at at least two locations, perform the following steps. For more information on the individual steps, refer to the chapters Installation and the following sections.

1. Install at location 1 and location 2.
2. Configure location 1.
3. Publish replication at location 1.
4. Send configuration file to location 2.
5. Insert configuration file at location 2.
6. Publish replication at location 2.
7. Assign replication sets at location 1 and/or location 2.

### Information

Once you have performed steps 1 - 7, you can manually start an export from the local repository for test purposes. The export starts immediately, regardless of the configured schedule. Click *Start export* on the ELO Replication overview page.





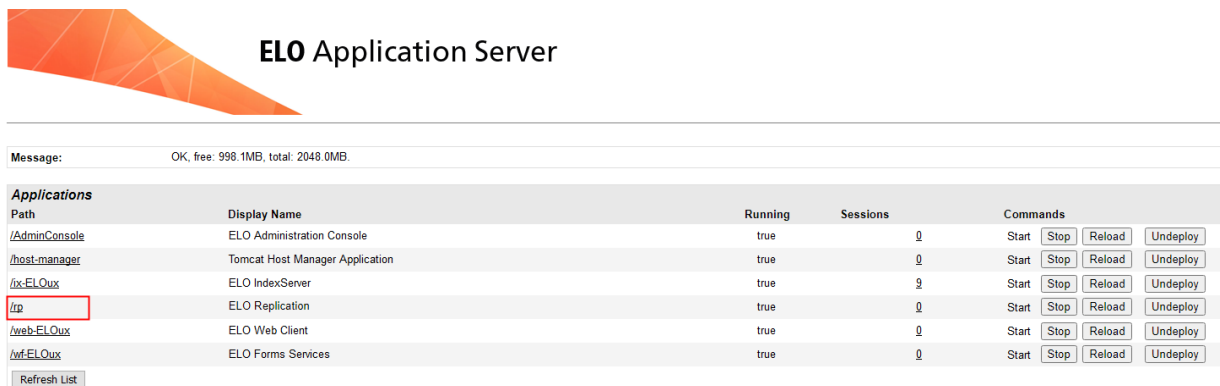
## Initial logon

### Information

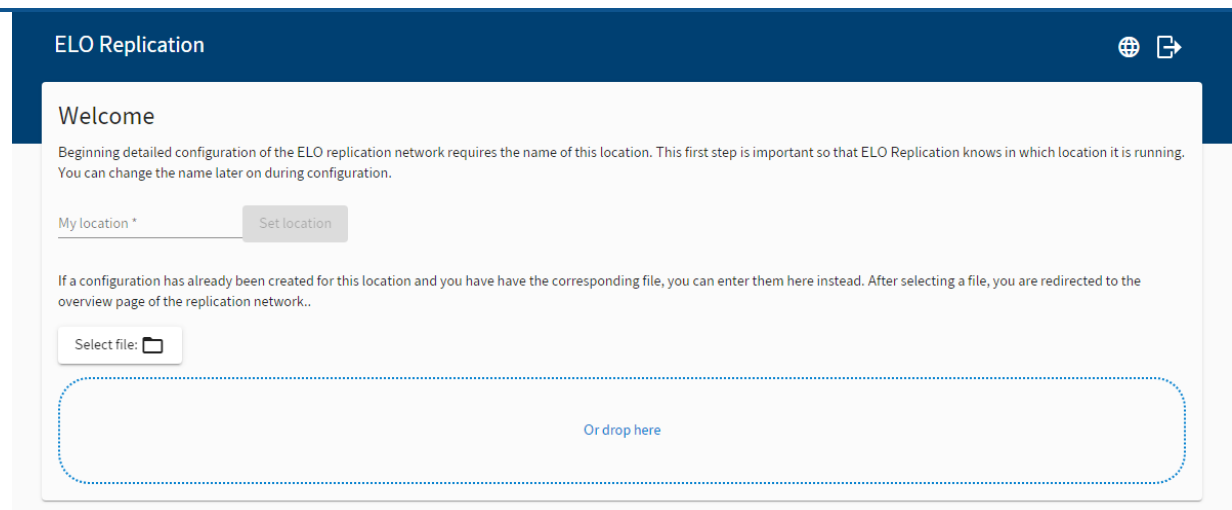
Once you have installed ELO Replication, you can set up a replication network in the configuration. The first time you log on to ELO Replication, proceed as follows:

### Step by step

1. Open your browser and go to the ELO Application Server overview page.



2. To open the configuration, click `/rp`.
3. Log on to ELO Replication with the Apache Tomcat user data.



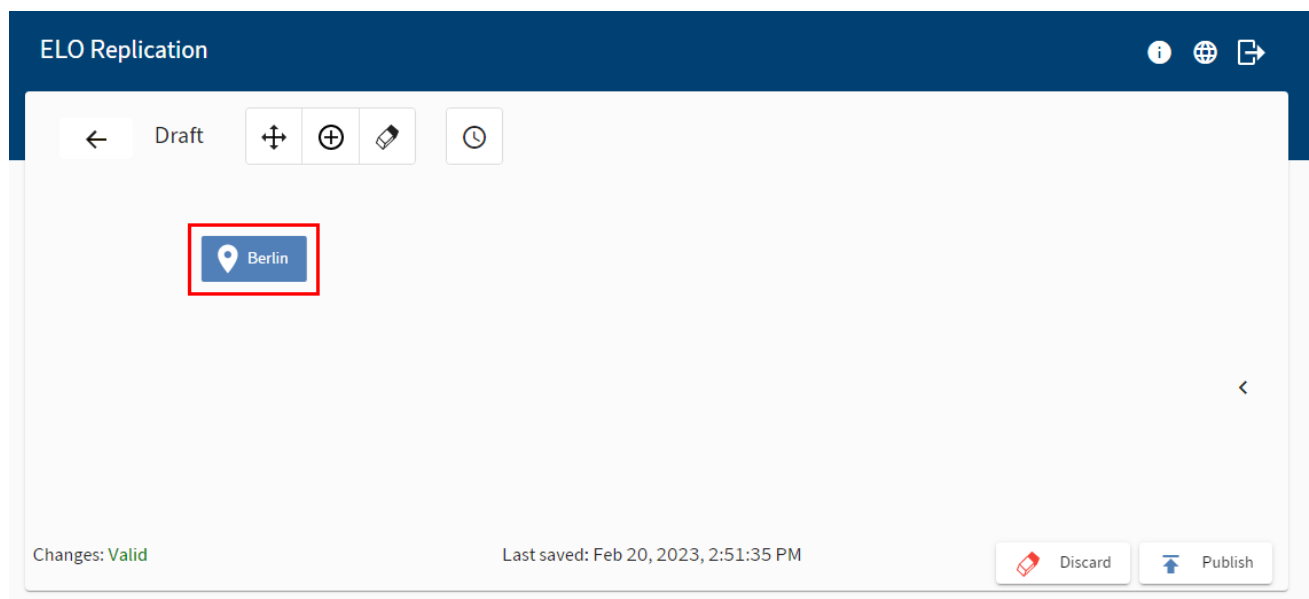
4. The first time you log on, you will have to set a location name. If you already have a configuration file for ELO Replication, you can select it here.

### Information

For more detailed information on inserting a configuration file, refer to the chapter [Create/insert a configuration for other locations](#).

### Result

Once you have set your location, draft mode opens. Here, you can configure and edit a new replication as well as publish drafts.



### Next step

To show the setting options, click the location.

## Information

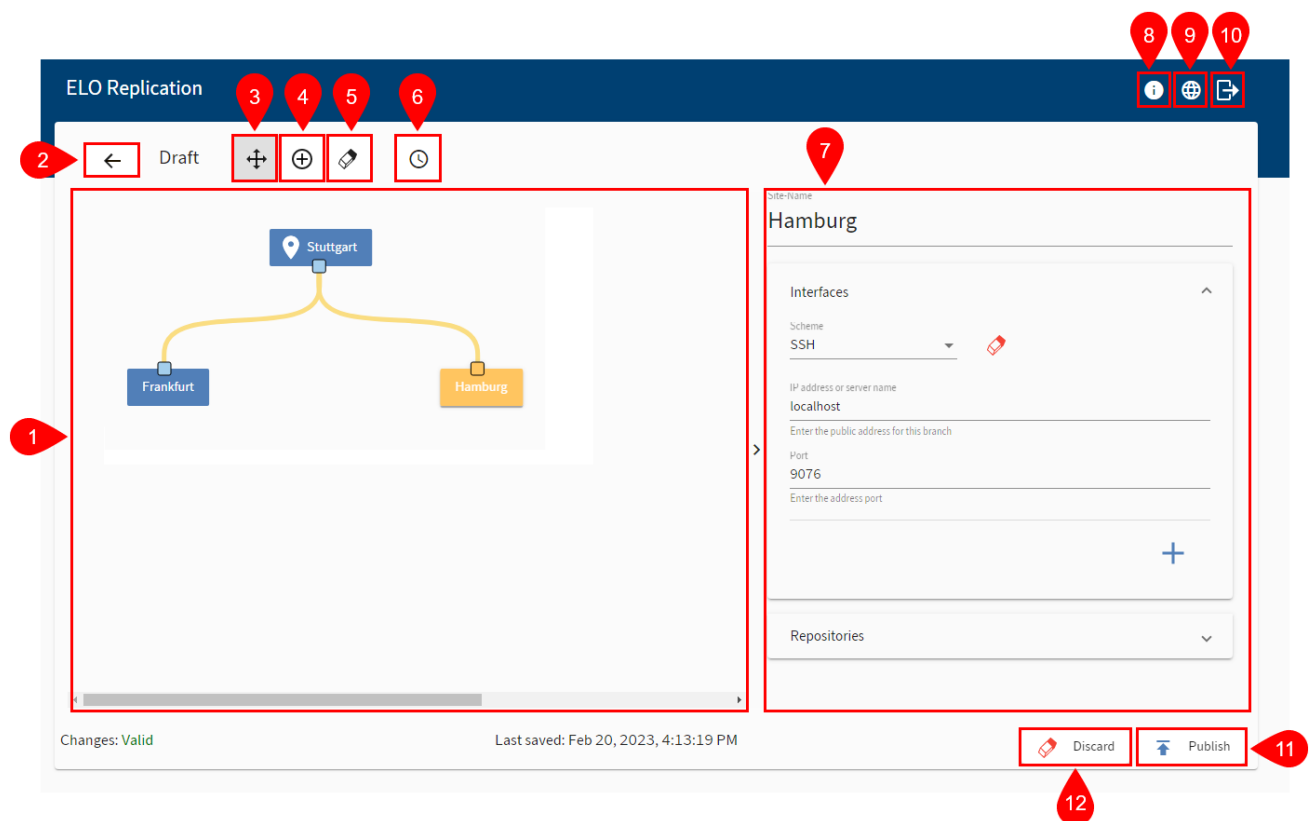
For more detailed information on setting up a replication network, refer to the additional sections in the chapter *Configuration*.

## Draft mode (overview)

In draft mode, you can configure and edit a new replication as well as publish drafts.

### Please note

Bi-directional replication is possible between two locations. Serial replication between multiple locations in a loop is not possible.



1 Viewer pane: Here, you will see the locations and connections in the replication network. Your local location is marked with a pin icon. The location currently selected that you are changing the settings for is shown in yellow.

2 Back: If you don't want to publish a draft yet or want to continue editing it at a later point in time, exit draft mode by clicking the back arrow. The draft is saved. You return to the overview page.

3 Selection: If this button is enabled, you can select a location with the mouse in the viewer pane and move it. A dialog box appears on the right for each selected location where you can enter the data for the location.

4 New location/new connection: If this button is enabled, you can add new locations and connections.

To add a new connection, click anywhere in the viewer pane.

Before you add a connection, you need to set up an interface in the location settings. For more information, refer to the [Location settings](#) chapter. To add a new connection, place the mouse on a location. The connection icon appears. Press and hold down the left mouse button and drag the connection to another location.

5 Delete: If this button is enabled, you can delete locations and connections.

6 Scheduler for automatic transfer: This button opens the scheduler for automatic transfer. For more information, refer to the [Scheduler for automatic transfer](#) chapter.

7 Location settings: If you click a location in the viewer pane, the setting options for the location appear here. Your entries are saved automatically as soon as you leave an input field. For more information on these settings, refer to the chapters [Location settings](#) and [Scheduler for automatic transfer](#).

8 Status: You will find the version number and status information here.

9 Language: Set the display language here You can choose between German and English.

10 Log off: Click this button to log off of ELO Replication.

11 Publish: To enable a replication, click *Publish*. For more information, refer to the chapter [Publish replication](#).

12 Discard: To delete a draft or discard your changes, click *Discard*.

## Location settings

### Overview

In the configuration, you can add locations. A dialog box appears for each location where you can enter the data for the location. Your entries are saved automatically as soon as you leave an input field.

You can enter the configuration settings for all participating locations from your location. A configuration file with your settings is created automatically for each location. Download the configuration file by clicking *Download configuration* on the overview page. Send the configuration file to the relevant location. There, the administrator logs on to ELO Replication and uploads the configuration file. You can find more information in the section [Create/insert a configuration for other locations](#).

The screenshot shows a configuration window for a location named 'Stuttgart'. The window has a title bar with 'Site-Name' and 'Stuttgart'. Below the title bar, there is a section titled 'Interfaces' with an upward arrow. Inside this section, there are three input fields: 'Scheme' with a dropdown menu showing 'SSH' and a red eraser icon; 'IP address or server name' with the text 'localhost' and a placeholder 'Enter the public address for this branch'; and 'Port' with the text '9096' and a placeholder 'Enter the address port'. A blue plus icon is at the bottom right of the 'Interfaces' section. Below the 'Interfaces' section, there is a section titled 'Repositories' with a downward arrow.

Name: Enter the name of the location.

## Interfaces

Click the plus icon to add an interface.

Schema: Select SSH or BundleExchange.

Once you have made a selection, a rectangle appears over the location in the viewer pane. You can move the rectangle with the mouse to connect two locations. To add a new connection, enable the *New connection* button and place the mouse on a location. The connection icon appears. Press and hold down the left mouse button and drag the connection to a rectangle of another location. You can only connect interfaces of the same schema. You can only place one rectangle per schema for a single location. This rectangle can be used to add connections to multiple locations. To delete a rectangle, enable the *Delete* button and click on the rectangle.

SSH schema

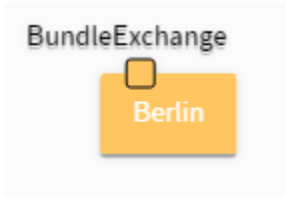
*IP address or server name*: Enter the IP address or the name of the server ELO Replication is installed on.

*Port:* Enter the port for establishing the connection.

### Information

Note your firewall settings. The port must be enabled for ELO Replication.

BundleExchange schema



BundleExchange enables data transmission between locations that do not share a network connection. In the configuration, specify a source folder and a target folder for file transfer. Enter the full folder path, e.g. *C:\Replication\Target*. ELO Replication writes files to the target folder in rBundle format for transferring to other locations. The target folder is monitored by ELO Replication. All rBundle files in this folder are processed as incoming file transfers. Data is transferred between the source and target folders using a third-party application that you must install yourself.

### Information

You can add additional options for transferring data by creating and integrating plug-ins and by selecting them from the drop-down menu.

## Repositories

Click the plus icon to add repositories. A replication set is automatically created for each repository, which you can assign to an entry in the ELO Java Client or the ELO Web Client.

Site-Name  
**Stuttgart**

Interfaces

Repositories

Name	Indexserver-URL
EXTEN	https://desktop-8luhtiv:9093/ix-EXTEN/ix

Scheduling plan for automatic export \*

Default

+

Name: Enter the name of the repository.

Indexserver URL: Enter the URL to the ELO Indexserver.

Scheduler for automatic transfer: Define when to export data from the repository. In the drop-down menu you will find the preconfigured intervals *Default* and *No automatic export*, as well as all intervals you have created. To create new intervals or change existing ones, click the pencil icon. For detailed information, refer to the [Scheduler for automatic transfer](#) chapter.

### Information

The scheduler for automatic data transfer allows you to control the export of data. If you do not want to export data from the selected repository, select the *No automatic import* schedule. In this case, there is no scheduled data export from the repository; instead, data will only be automatically imported into the repository. If necessary, you can trigger data export manually.

## Scheduler for automatic transfer

The scheduler for automatic transfer allows you to define when to export data from the repository. In the drop-down menu you will find the preconfigured intervals *Default* and *No automatic export*, as well as all intervals you have created.

**Please note**

The specified interval time refers to the local time of the respective server. All servers hosting repositories involved in replication must be in sync in terms of time for the comparison via timestamp to work.

**Please note**

The scheduler calculates in hours. For example, if you enter a time from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., replication begins at 8:00 a.m. and ends at 6:59 p.m.

**'Default' interval**

In the *Default* interval, data is exported from the repository: every 60 minutes, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., from Monday to Friday.

**'No automatic export' interval**

The scheduler for automatic data transfer allows you to control the export of data. If you do not want to export data from the selected repository, select the *No automatic import* schedule. In this case, there is no scheduled data export from the repository; instead, data will only be automatically imported into the repository. If necessary, you can trigger data export manually.

**'Scheduler for automatic transfer' menu**

To create new intervals or change existing ones, click the pencil icon.

ELO Replication

←
Scheduling plan for automatic export

Standard
Export performed hourly based on the schedule

No automatic export
There are no scheduled exports. This can only be triggered manually. Incoming transfers are automatically imported.

Name
Daily
Description
Daily replication

Simple
Expert

Repeat every
15 minutes
Limit from
08:00
to
18:00
Between
Monday
and
Friday

+

+



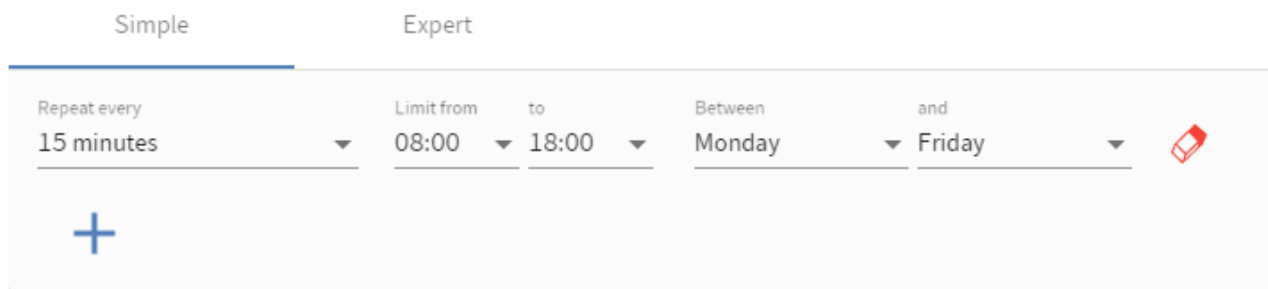
The *Scheduler for automatic transfer* menu opens. Clicking the plus icon adds a new schedule. Clicking the eraser icon deletes a schedule.

The input options *Simple* and *Expert* are available for the scheduler for automatic transfer. With the input option *Simple*, you can choose from default intervals and customize them. With the input option *Expert*, you can control the scheduler for automatic transfer more precisely using variables.

Only one of the two options can be enabled. To use the expert input option, go to the *Expert* tab and check the *Use expert mode* box.

### 'Simple' input option

Add a new schedule with the plus icon.



The 'Simple' tab is selected. The interface shows the following configuration:

- Repeat every:** 15 minutes
- Limit from:** 08:00
- to:** 18:00
- Between:** Monday
- and:** Friday

There is a plus icon (+) at the bottom left and an eraser icon at the bottom right.

In the *Repeat every* field, set an interval for exporting data.

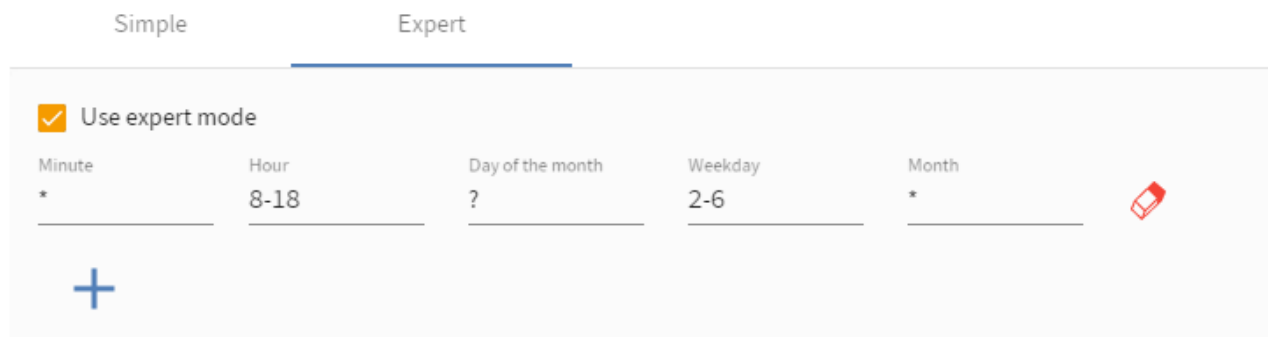
In the fields *Limit from ... to ...*, you specify during which hours replication should take place. In the example above, replication takes place in the morning at 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, and 8:45.

In the fields *Between ... and ...*, set the days of the week to repeat replication.

### 'Expert' input option

With the input option *Expert*, you can control the scheduler for automatic transfer more precisely using variables.

Add a new schedule with the plus icon.



The 'Expert' tab is selected. The interface shows the following configuration:

- ☒ Use expert mode
- Minute:** \*
- Hour:** 8-18
- Day of the month:** ?
- Weekday:** 2-6
- Month:** \*

There is a plus icon (+) at the bottom left and an eraser icon at the bottom right.

## Syntax

Field	Input
Minute	0-59
Hour	0-23
Day of the month	1-31
Weekday	1-7 (1 is Sunday)
Month	1-12

### Please note

You can set the days in two fields: *Day of the month* or *Weekday*. To avoid competing entries, set the days in either the *Day of the month* or *Weekday* field. In the other field, enter the variable ?. The field with the variable ? is not run.

## Variables

### Variable Meaning

*	Always run (every...)
*/n	Run every n
n,x,y	Run at/on n, x, and y
n-x	Run from n to x (x included)
?	Field is not run; only applies to <i>Day of the month</i> and <i>Weekday</i>


The following presents two examples of expert scheduling:

### Example 1

Simple

Expert

☒ Use expert mode

Minute	Hour	Day of the month	Weekday	Month	
*/15	6-20	?	1-5	*	

In this example, replication takes place:

- Every 15 minutes
- From 6:00 a.m. to 8:45 p.m.
- From Sunday to Thursday
- Every month

The field *Day of the month* is not evaluated as it contains the variable ?.

**Example 2**

Simple **Expert**

☒ Use expert mode

Minute: 0,30    Hour: 8    Day of the month: 1-10    Weekday: ?    Month: 2

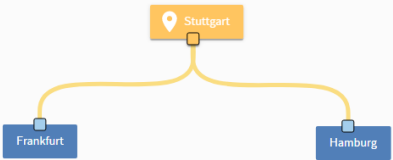
In this example, replication takes place:

- In minute 0 and 30
- From 8 a.m.
- From the 1st to the 10th day of the month
- In February

The field *Weekday* is not evaluated as it contains the variable ?.

**Time display of the next data export**

ELO Replication



Site: Stuttgart

Interface Overview  
SSH:localhost:9096

Repository Overview

Repository	Scheduling plan for automatic export	Next Export
EXTEN	Standard	30.11.22, 15:00

Transmission Overview

Date	Packet ID	Source	Target	Type	State
14:45:05 30.11.22	263bTae6	Frankfurt	Hamburg, Stuttgart		

After creating the schedule and [publishing the replication](#), you can see when the time of the next data export is scheduled in the overview page of each location.

**Publish replication**

To enable a replication, you have to publish your draft. In draft mode, click *Publish*.

**Please note**

During initial configuration, you will have to publish the replication at all participating locations. In case of later changes, you only have to publish the new draft at one location. The changes are automatically applied to all locations.

If you add a new location for an active replication, you will have to upload the configuration file at the new location and publish the replication there.

ELO Replication

← Draft + -

Stuttgart

Frankfurt

Hamburg

Site-Name  
Hamburg

Interfaces

Scheme  
SSH

IP address or server name  
localhost

Enter the public address for this branch

Port  
9076

Enter the address port

Repositories

Changes: Valid

Last saved: Feb 20, 2023, 3:12:44 PM

Discard Publish

### Please note

You cannot publish a draft until you have completed all entries. You can check this with the status message that is displayed at the bottom of the window.

Changes: Correct:

Your entries are complete. You can publish the draft.

Changes: Incomplete: You still need to make entries. An error message is displayed in the corresponding section and you can click the *Navigate to error* button to go straight to the incomplete input field.

## Create/insert a configuration for other locations

### Information

You can enter the configuration settings for all participating locations from your location. A configuration file with your settings is created automatically for each location. Download the configuration file by clicking *Download configuration* on the overview page. Send the configuration file to the relevant location. There, the administrator logs on to ELO Replication and uploads the configuration file.

#### Please note

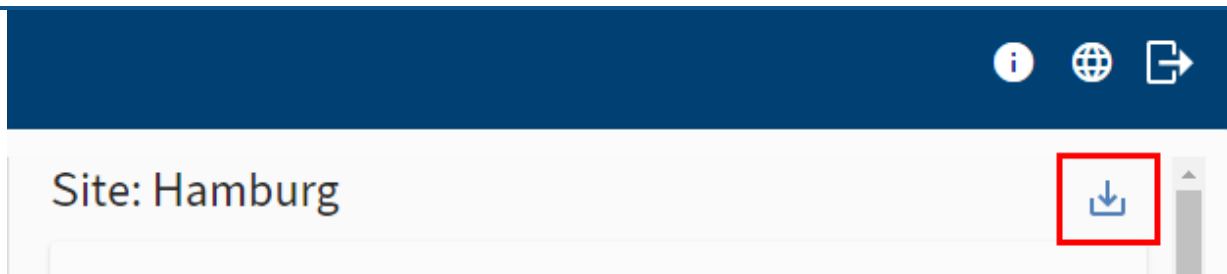
During initial configuration, you will have to upload a configuration file at all locations. In case of later changes, you only have to publish the new draft at one location. The changes are automatically applied to all locations. For more information, refer to the chapter [Edit configuration](#).

If you add a new location for an active replication, you will have to upload the configuration file at the new location and publish the replication there.

### Location 1: Download configuration file

Requirement: You have completed location configuration and published the replication at location 1.

1. On the overview page, click an external location you have already configured.



2. Click the *Load configuration* button.

The configuration is downloaded as a JSON file. The location name is used as the file name.

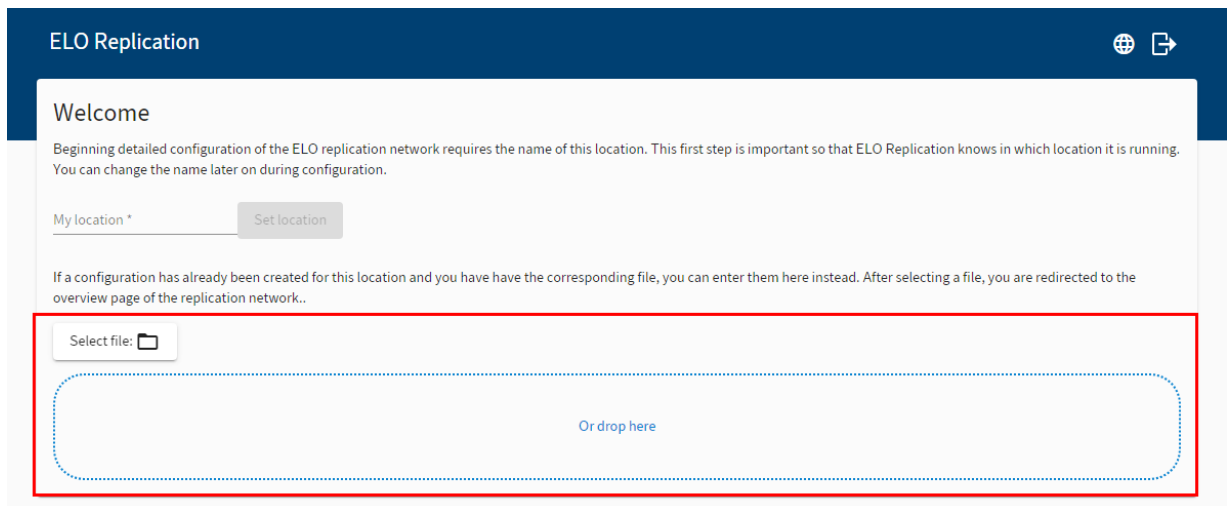
3. Send the configuration file to the administrator at the other location.

## Location 2: Upload configuration file

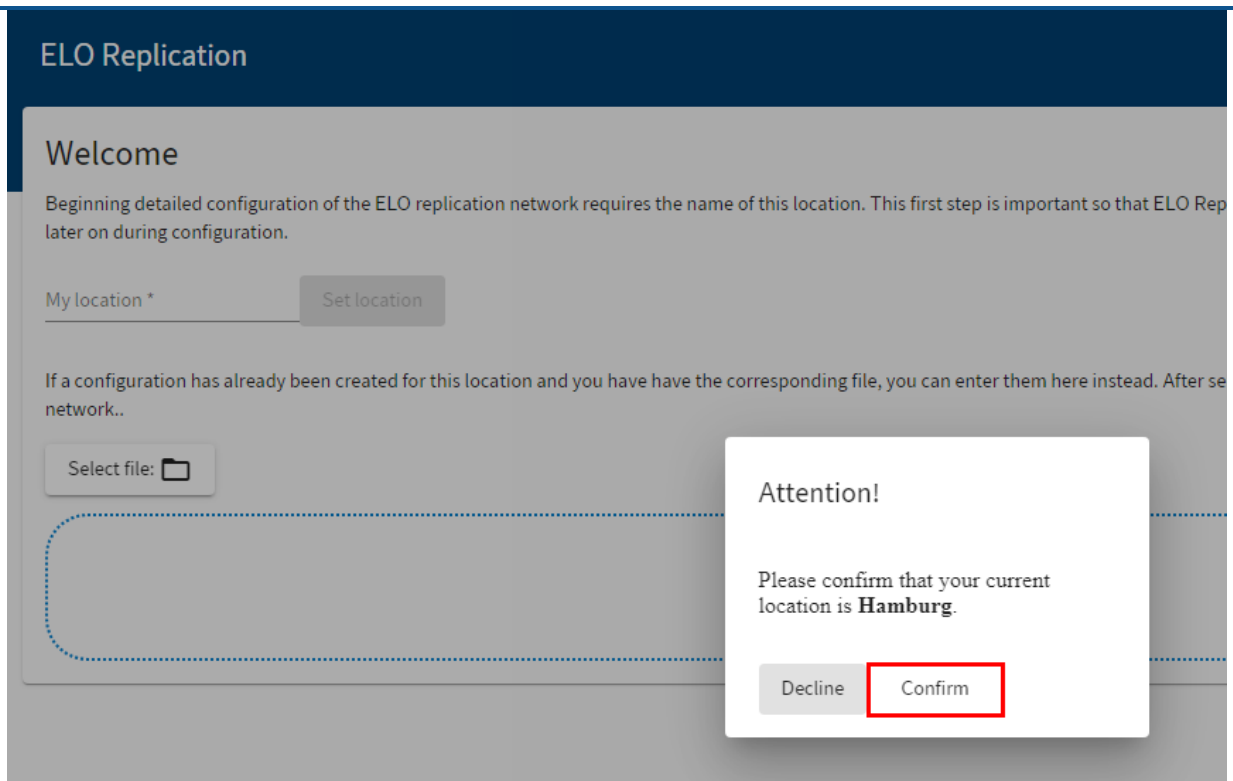
1. Log on to ELO Replication with the Apache Tomcat user data.

### Information

You do not have to enter a location name. The location name from the configuration file is automatically applied.



2. Insert the configuration file.
3. Confirm the location.



Once you have confirmed the configuration file, draft mode opens. You will see the locations in the replication network. The settings from the configuration file were applied.

4. To enable the replication for your location, click *Publish*.

## Result

The replication sets are created. The SSH port is started.

## Next step

Once you have published the replication at the participating locations, you have to assign the individual entries replication sets. This means you determine what entries are replicated and where. For more detailed information, refer to the chapters [Assign replication sets](#) and [Replication set inheritance](#).

## Replication set inheritance

Replication sets are automatically created in the configuration when you add a new repository. Each replication set stands for one repository. The replication set is a characteristic that you assign to individual repositories in order to replicate them in another repository. The individual entries (folders, documents) to be replicated are selected in the ELO Java Client or ELO Web Client using the *Assign replication sets* function.

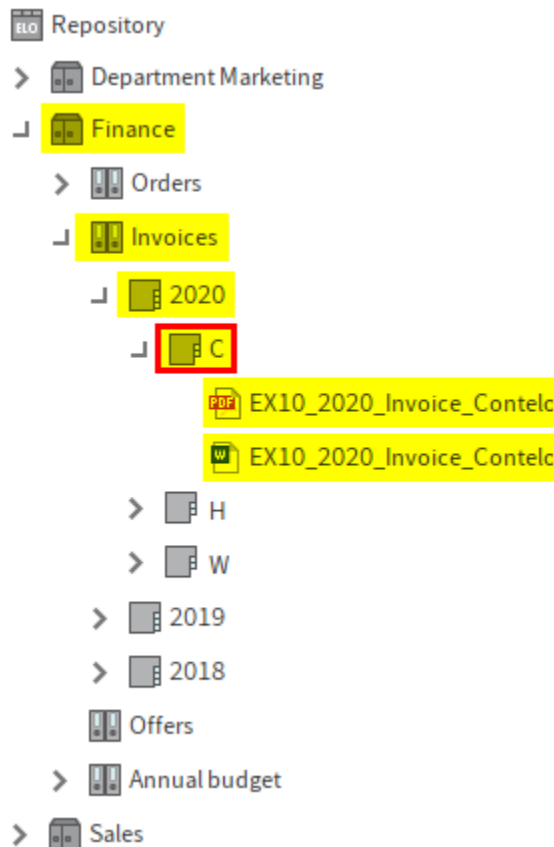
## Information

You only have to assign replication sets at one location. The assigned replication sets are also configured at the other locations through replication.

### Default: Inheritance to parent folder

Replication sets are inherited upward to parent folders in the repository structure.

Example: If you assign the folder *C* including its child entries a replication set, the entries marked in yellow are replicated. The replication set is inherited to the parent folders.



### 'Start point for replication' option

To prevent the replication sets from being inherited to the parent folders, select the *Start point for replication* option in the *Metadata* dialog box of the entry you want to replicate. The *Start point for replication* option allows you to replicate parts of repositories that are not filed to identical repository structures.

#### Please note

In the ELO Java Client, this function is only available for folders.

#### Please note



Enable the *Start point for replication* option before assigning the entry a replication set.

The screenshot shows the 'Metadata' configuration window for a 'Folder' entry type. The 'Options' tab is selected. The 'Start point for replication' checkbox is highlighted with a red rectangle. The 'Object ID and GUID' field displays the value '1608 (7E263F0E-91A5-440A-B675-061034D8B8EC)'. The 'Expand keyword list automatically' checkbox is also visible.

Metadata

Available forms < Basic Extra text Options Permissions Version history Additional information

Filter

Company

Directive

Document

ELOScripts

Folder

Form

Invoice

Marketing

OneNote item

ToDoItem

Transmittal Letter

Personal identifier

End of deletion period

End of retention period

Entry type Cabinet

Font color System color

Sort order Manual

☐ Enable quick preview of documents in the folder

☐ Translate short name

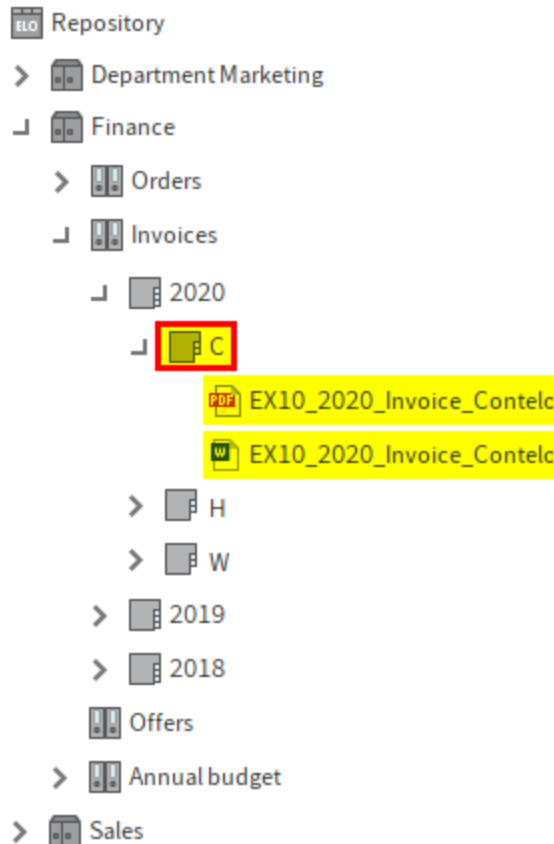
☐ Start point for replication

Object ID and GUID 1608 (7E263F0E-91A5-440A-B675-061034D8B8EC)

☐ Expand keyword list automatically

OK Cancel

Example: You have enabled the *Start point for replication* option for the *C* folder. If you then assign the *C* folder including its child entries a replicated sets, only the folder *C* and its child entries are replicated (marked yellow). The replication set is not inherited to the parent folders.



During the next replication process, the *C* folder is filed to the following path in the target repository: *// Administration // Replication Base*. From there, the administrator moves the folder to the desired location in the target repository. This only has to be performed during the initial replication process. The replication remembers the repository structure.

## Assign replication sets

### Information

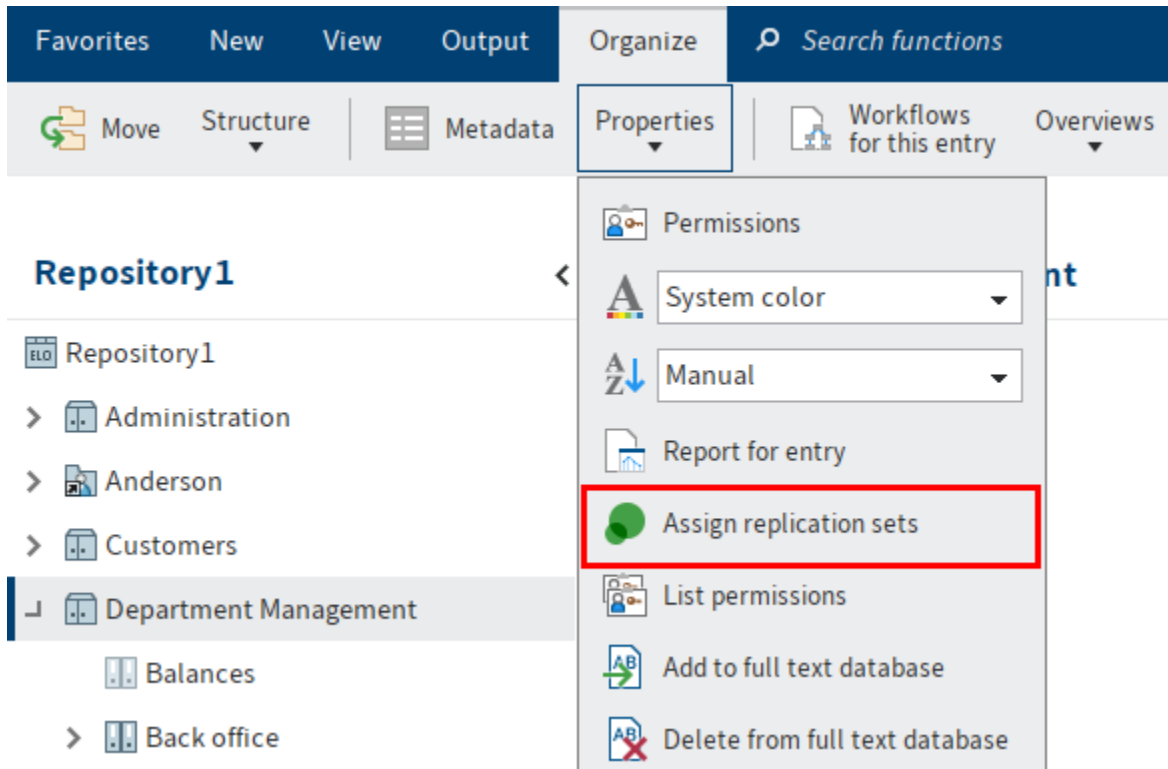
Replication sets are automatically created in the configuration when you add a new repository. Each replication set stands for one repository. The replication set is a characteristic that you assign to individual repositories in order to replicate them in another repository. The individual entries (folders, documents) to be replicated are selected in the ELO Java Client or ELO Web Client using the *Assign replication sets* function. This means you select a repository the entries are replicated to. The name of a replication set in the ELO client is made up of the location name and the name of the repository.

### Information

The following uses screenshots of the ELO Java Client.

### Information

You only have to assign replication sets at one location. The assigned replication sets are configured at the other locations through replication.



You will find the *Assign replication sets* functions in *Ribbon > Organize > Properties*.

### Requirements

You need the right *Assign replication sets*. This right is enabled in the ELO Administration Console.

#### Please note

You should log which entries you assign which replication sets.

#### Please note

Documents with the status *Version control disabled* cannot be replicated. You will find the document status at *Ribbon > Organize > Metadata > 'Options' tab*.

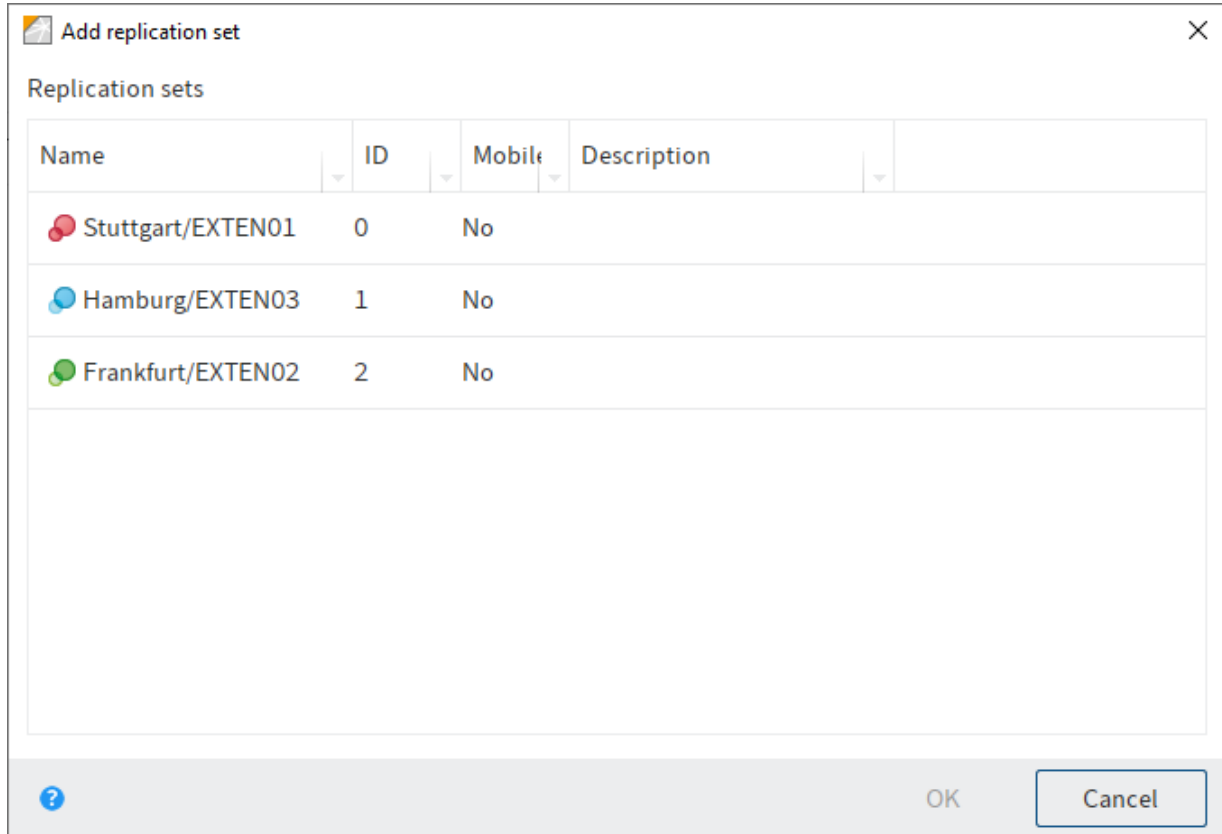
### Step by step

1. In the ELO client, select the entry you want to assign a replication set to.
2. On the ribbon, click *Organize > Properties > Assign replication sets*.

The *Assign replication sets* dialog box opens.

- 3.

Click *Add*.



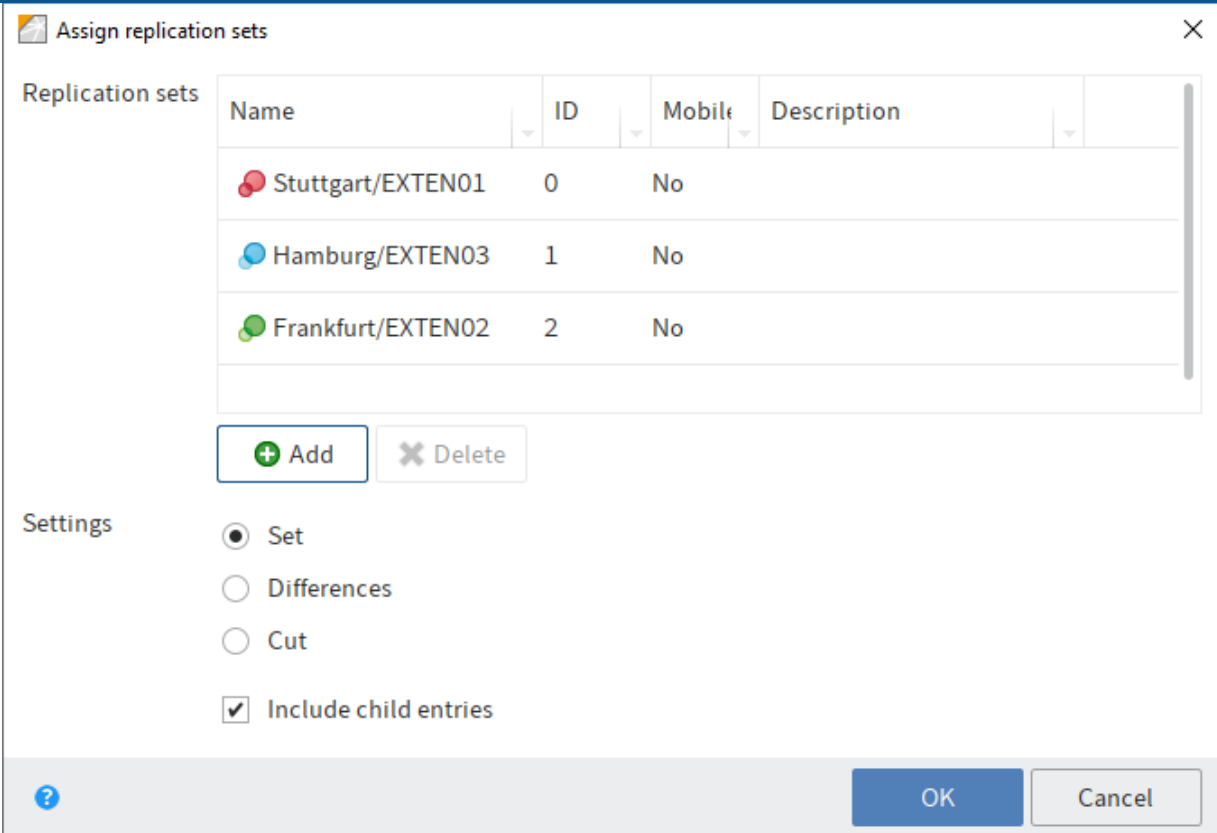
The *Add replication set* dialog box opens.

You will see all the replication sets defined in the configuration. The name of the replication set is made up of the location name and the name of the repository.




### Information

The local replication set, that is the replication set where the entries are located, is assigned automatically. You do not have to add it manually.

4. Select one or more replication sets and confirm with *OK*.



The dialog box titled "Assign replication sets" contains a table of replication sets and a settings section.

Name	ID	Mobile	Description
 Stuttgart/EXTEN01	0	No	
 Hamburg/EXTEN03	1	No	
 Frankfurt/EXTEN02	2	No	

Below the table are two buttons: "+ Add" and "X Delete".

The Settings section includes three radio buttons: "Set" (selected), "Differences", and "Cut". There is also a checked checkbox for "Include child entries".

At the bottom right are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons. A help icon (?) is at the bottom left.

The replication sets appear in the *Assign replication sets* dialog box.

#### Please note

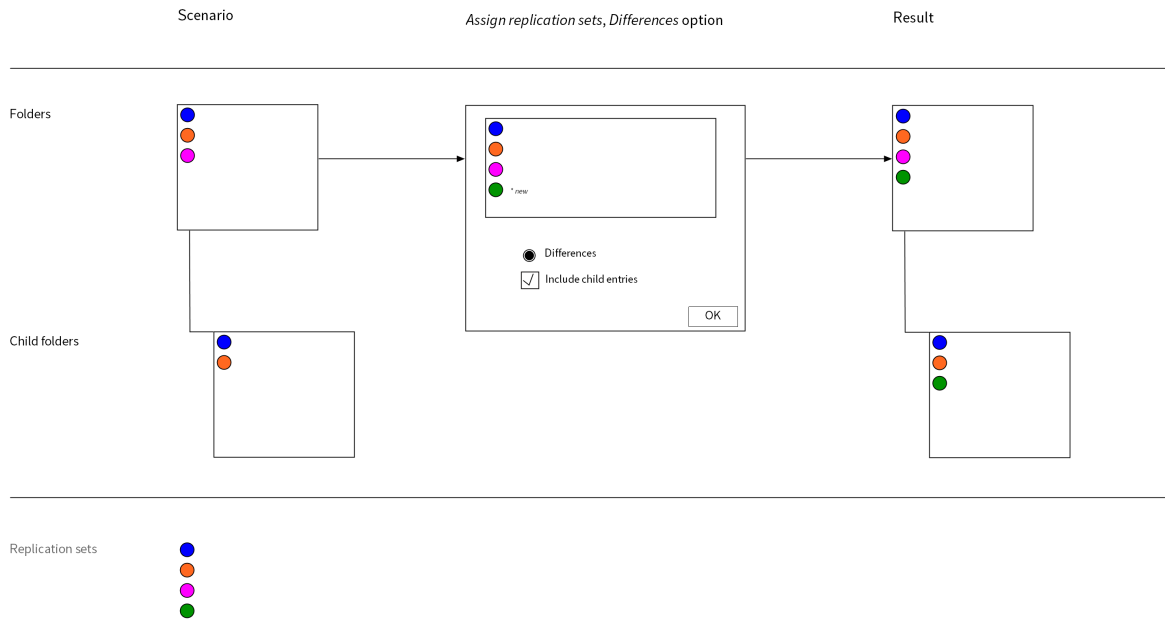
Replication sets are inherited upward to parent folders in the repository structure. To prevent inheritance, select the *Start point for replication* option in the *Metadata* dialog box of the entry you want to replicate. In the ELO Java Client, this function is only available for folders. You will find more information in the chapter [Replication set inheritance](#).

The following options are available:

**Including child entries:** If this option is enabled, the replication set is also assigned to the child entries of the selected entry.

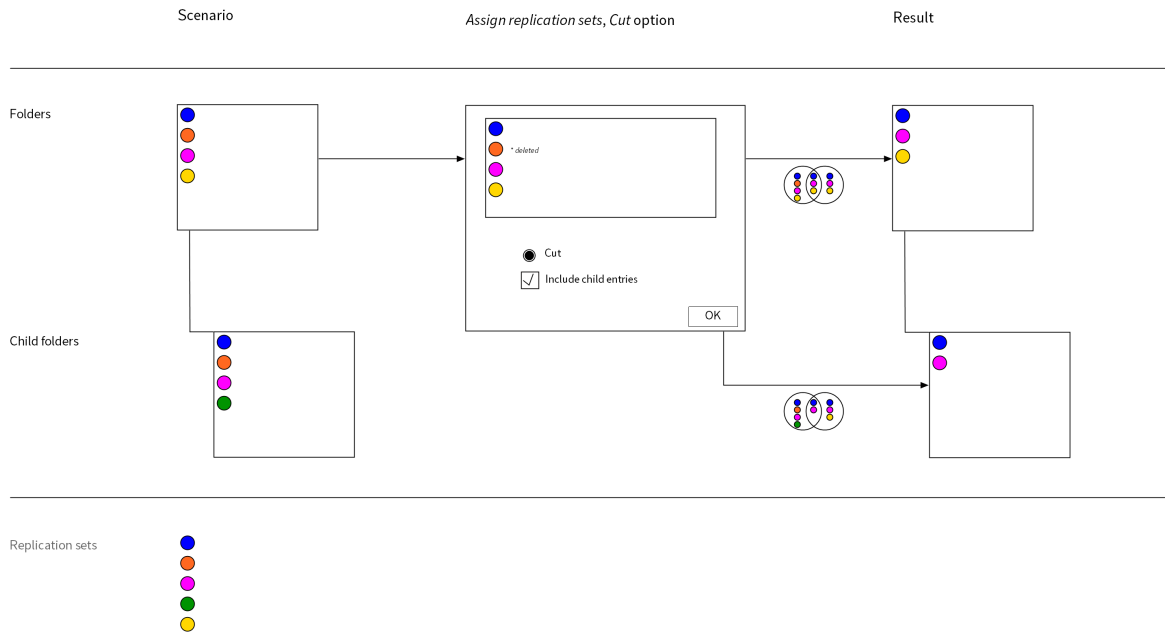
**Set:** All the listed replication sets are assigned to the entry.

**Differences:** This option should only be used in combination with the *Include child entries* option. Differences: If you removed replication sets from the list and/or added replication sets to the list, this change is passed on to the entries. Replication sets from the list that were not changed are not passed on. The replication sets of the entries that were not changed are retained.



In the example above, a folder and its child folders have different replication sets. The *Assign replication sets* dialog box opens for the folder. The *Include child entries* option is enabled. The *Blue*, *Orange*, and *Pink* replication sets are already assigned to the folder. The *Green* replication set is added. The *Differences* option is selected. The *Green* replication set is added to the list again. This change is passed on to the folder and its child folders. Replication sets from the list that were not changed are not passed on. The *Blue*, *Orange*, and *Pink* replication sets are not assigned again. This means the child folder is not assigned the *Pink* replication set. The replication sets of the entries that were not changed are retained. Folders and child folders retain their original replication sets and are additionally assigned the *Green* replication set.

**Cut:** The replication sets are assigned to the entry. The replication sets that are not within this intersection are removed. This option should only be used in combination with the *Include child entries* option. Use the *Cut* option if, for example, it is unclear due to the set *Start point for replication* which replication sets are assigned to the child entries and you only want to inherit the replication sets selected in the dialog box. In contrast to the *Set* option, with the *Cut* option you cannot assign any new replication sets. With the *Cut* function, you can delete replication sets from child entries that are not contained in the parent entry.



In the example above, a folder and its child folders have different replication sets. The *Assign replication sets* dialog box opens for the folder. The *Include child entries* option is enabled. The *Blue*, *Orange*, *Pink*, and *Yellow* replication sets are already assigned to the folder. The *Orange* replication set is deleted. The *Cut* option is selected. The replication sets are assigned. The replication sets that do not overlap between the initial status and the reassignment are removed. Only the *Orange* replication set is removed from the folder. With the child folder, the *Orange*, *Green*, and *Yellow* replication sets do not overlap between the initial status and the reassignment. For this reason, the child folder is not assigned the *Yellow* replication set. The *Orange* and *Green* replication sets are removed from the child folder.

5. Make the desired changes to the settings and confirm with *OK*.

## Result

You have assigned the selected replication sets. During the next replication process, the selected entry will be replicated.

## Outlook

You can check the transfer status on the ELO Replication overview page.

## ELO Replication



**Site: Stuttgart**

Interface Overview  
SSH:localhost:9096

Repository Overview

Repository	Scheduling plan for automatic export	Next Export
EXTEN01	Hourly	<a href="#">I→</a>

Transmission Overview

Date	Packet ID	Source	Target	Type	State
31.07.2020	765849	Hamburg	Stuttgart, Frankfurt		✓✓
	765850	Stuttgart	Frankfurt, Hamburg		✗
	765851	Stuttgart	Hamburg		✓✓

On the overview page, click a location. The transfer overview opens on the right. You will recognize a replication based on the repository icon in the *Type* column. Successful transfer is indicated by two check marks in the *Status* column. For more information, refer to the chapter Monitoring.

## Edit configuration

### Information

You can edit the configuration of a published replication. During editing, the replication remains active. To apply your changes to the published replication, click *Publish* in draft mode.

### Information

If you publish a new draft, the changes are automatically applied to all locations. You do not have to update the configuration manually at the different locations.

If you add a new location, you will have to upload the configuration file at the new location and publish the replication there. You can find more information in the section [Create/insert a configuration for other locations](#).



**Step by step**

1. On the overview page, click *Edit draft*.

Draft mode opens.

For more detailed information on the configuration settings, refer to the [Draft mode \(overview\)](#), [Location settings](#), and [Scheduler for automatic transfer](#) chapters.

2. Make the desired changes. Your changes are saved automatically as soon as you leave an input field.
3. To end editing, you have the following options:
  - Publish changes: To apply your changes to the published replication, click *Publish*.
  - Discard changes: To delete your changes, click *Discard*. The published replication is not changed.
  - Save draft: If you don't want to publish the new draft yet or want to continue editing it at a later point in time, exit draft mode by clicking the back arrow or log off. Your draft is saved automatically. The published replication is not changed. To continue editing, click *Edit draft* on the overview page.

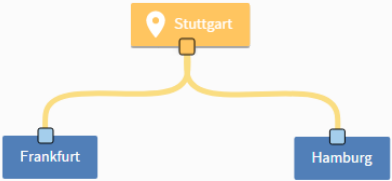
**Result**

You have edited the replication.

**Outlook**

If you've published a new draft, the changes are automatically transferred to all locations. You can check the transfer status on the ELO Replication overview page.

ELO Replication



```
graph TD; Stuttgart[Stuttgart] --- Frankfurt[Frankfurt]; Stuttgart --- Hamburg[Hamburg];
```

Site: Stuttgart

Interface Overview

SSH:localhost:9096

Repository Overview

Repository	Scheduling plan for automatic export	Next Export
EXTEN01	Hourly	<a href="#">I→</a>

Transmission Overview

Date	Packet ID	Source	Target	Type	State
31.07.2020	765849	Hamburg	Stuttgart, Frankfurt		
	765850	Stuttgart	Frankfurt, Hamburg		
	765851	Stuttgart	Hamburg		

On the overview page, click a location. The transfer overview opens on the right. You will recognize that a new draft is being transferred based on the gear icon in the *Type* column. Successful transfer is indicated by two check marks in the *Status* column. For more information, refer to the chapter Monitoring.

## Monitoring

You can monitor an active replication using the transfer overview. To open the transfer overview, click a location on the overview page.

The screenshot shows the 'ELO Replication' interface for 'Site: Stuttgart'. On the left, a diagram shows Stuttgart connected to Frankfurt and Hamburg. The right panel has three sections:

- Interface Overview:** Shows 'SSH:localhost:9096'.
- Repository Overview:** A table with columns 'Repository', 'Scheduling plan for automatic export', and 'Next Export'. It contains one entry: 'EXTEN01' with 'Hourly' scheduling. A red box labeled '1' highlights the 'Start export' button (represented by a right-pointing arrow) in the 'Next Export' column.
- Transmission Overview:** A table with columns 'Date', 'Packet ID', 'Source', 'Target', 'Type', and 'State'. It lists three transmission jobs:
 

Date	Packet ID	Source	Target	Type	State
31.07.2020	765849	Hamburg	Stuttgart, Frankfurt	Replication (calendar icon)	Success (checkmark)
	765850	Stuttgart	Frankfurt, Hamburg	Replication (calendar icon)	Failed (X icon)
	765851	Stuttgart	Hamburg	Configuration (gear icon)	Success (checkmark)

 Red boxes labeled '2' and '3' highlight the replication job icon (calendar) and the configuration gear icon, respectively.






You can manually start an export from the local repository for test purposes. The export starts immediately, regardless of the configured schedule. Click the *Start export* (1) button.

In the transfer overview, you see a list of the jobs. Click an entry to open the detailed view.

The following job types are shown in the transfer overview:

- Replication: You will recognize a replication job based on the repository icon (2).
- Configuration: If you have changed the configuration of an active replication and want to publish your changes, the changes are automatically transferred to all locations. You will recognize the transfer of a new configuration based on the gear icons (3).

The following statuses are shown in the transfer overview:

Status	Description
	New transfer, not started
	Transfer started, export running
	Transfer successful: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One check mark per location in the detailed view</li> <li>• Two check marks in the <i>Status</i> column when all locations successful</li> </ul>
	Transfer failed: Network or software error, e.g. network disconnected or insufficient memory
	Transfer canceled: Caused by user, e.g. server booted down

## Handling errors

The following section describes the behavior starting with ELO Indexserver version 21.03.

Error when exporting from the Indexserver: If an error occurs while exporting an item, e.g. because a document was deleted in the document path, a SORD linking to the item that caused the error is created in the repository under *Administration > Replication Base*. The error message is displayed under *Metadata > Extra text*.

Errors that prevent an import (to hub or Indexserver): These are errors such as a corrupt replication package, an unavailable location/Indexserver, or the transfer was aborted. You can recognize errors like these by the exclamation mark in the *Status* column of the transfer overview. Click an entry to open the detailed view. A question mark is displayed next to the status. Click on the question mark icon to download an error message in JSON format. ELO Replication attempts to send the data set once every minute. The data set is transferred all over again, regardless of when the previous transfer was interrupted.

Date	Packet ID	Source	Target	Type	State
12:57:00 20.06.22	fbf46dca	Site A	Site B		
Received by Site A/Repo A:					
Transfer	Started at	Finished at		Status	Details
INCOMING	12:57:00 20.06.22	12:57:00 20.06.22			
Transfer to Site B:					
Transfer	Started at	Finished at		Status	Details
OUTGOING	13:00:58 20.06.22	13:00:58 20.06.22			
OUTGOING	13:00:57 20.06.22	13:00:57 20.06.22			

Errors that prevent an import of individual items (to Indexserver): These are errors such as if the item dependency is not found, or an item violates rulesets (name too long, user GUID already assigned). In this case, ELO Replication does not attempt to transfer the data again. The import is completed and the error is logged. A log icon appears in the *Details* column of the transfer overview. Use this icon to open the transfer protocol that lists the errors.

Date	Packet ID	Source	Target	Type	State
18:11:00 20.06.22	cb8791f7	Site A	Site B		
Received by Site A:					
Transfer	Started at	Finished at		Status	Details
INCOMING	18:11:00 20.06.22	18:11:00 20.06.22			
Transfer to Site B/Repo B:					
Transfer	Finished at	Started at		Status	Details
OUTGOING	18:11:00 20.06.22	18:11:06 20.06.22			

After clicking the protocol icon, the information of the transfer protocol is displayed in the program interface.

## ELO Replication



← Transfer protocol 9bb90475-752e-1381-21bd-73fa5f64a3d2

Filter

Time	level	message
08:00:06	INFO	finished de.elo.ix.exec.fio.in.ImportThread@58f60649 client time: 2022-12-06 07:00:06.583
08:00:06	INFO	Finished import of a package, elements=2, errors=0
08:00:06	INFO	guid={28A8DF2A-652F-7D4D-4232-CFB5DED595B4} type=EntityType[de.elo.ix.client.MapData] import action=RETAIN reason=Local time stamp is newer (local=2022.03.30.12.16.18 <> 2022.03.30.12.16.18=remote)
08:00:06	INFO	guid=objekte type=EntityType[de.elo.ix.client.MapDomain] import action=RETAIN reason=Local time stamp is newer (local=1 <> 1=remote)
08:00:06	INFO	Starting import of a package
08:00:06	INFO	start de.elo.ix.exec.fio.in.ImportThread@58f60649 at client time: 2022-12-06 07:00:06.553