DATABASE CONNECTION EXAMPLES

To avoid data loss, always keep a backup of your CTB database file on a secure storage device.

Create a file named **application.yml** in the application directory and paste the following code snippet starting with "from" and one of the code snippets starting with "destination" into it with line indents.

Replace the variable values with your own database connection information that you should have tested before and save.

When you start the application, the synchronization process will be from the database you specified with **"from"** to the database you specified with **"destination"**.

SOURCE OPTIONS

EXAMPLE - SOURCE DATABASE IS SQLITE

```
# YOUR CTB FILE (It is SQLite)
from:
  datasource:
    dialect: org.hibernate.community.dialect.SQLiteDialect
    url: jdbc:sqlite:C:/Users/username/Desktop/mydatabase.ctb
    driver-class-name: org.sqlite.JDBC
    username:
    password:
    init-mode: always
```

DESTINATION OPTIONS

Use one of the following destination datasource options. Uncomment all lines(remove the first # on each line) except the first line.

Except the SQLite option, for the other options you need to create an empty database, adjust access permissions, test the connection using console commands or with their database management software.

EXAMPLE - DESTINATION IS SQLITE

```
# SQLITE
#destination:
#  datasource:
#    dialect: org.hibernate.community.dialect.SQLiteDialect
#    url: jdbc:sqlite:tmp.ctb
#    driver-class-name: org.sqlite.JDBC
#    username:
```

```
#    password:
#    init-mode: always
#    schema: schema-sqlite.sql
```

Don’t forget to place the **schema-sqlite.sql** file in the same folder as the application!

EXAMPLE - DESTINATION IS MYSQL

```
## MYSQL
#destination:
#  datasource:
#    dialect: org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect
#    url: jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ctb
#    driver-class-name: com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver
#    username: username
#    password: 123456
#    init-mode: always
#    schema: schema-mysql.sql
```

Don’t forget to place the **schema-mysql.sql** file in the same folder as the application!

It’s up to you to further optimize the data structures in the **schema-mysql.sql** file.

EXAMPLE - DESTINATION IS POSTGRESQL

```
## POSTGRESQL
#destination:
#  datasource:
#    dialect: org.hibernate.dialect.PostgreSQLDialect
#    url: jdbc:postgresql://127.0.0.1:5432/ctb
#    driver-class-name: org.postgresql.Driver
#    username: postgres
#    password: 123456
#    init-mode: always
#    schema: schema-postgresql.sql
```

Don’t forget to place the **schema-postgresql.sql** file in the same folder as the application!

It’s up to you to further optimize the data structures in the **schema-postgresql.sql** file.

EXAMPLE - DESTINATION IS SQLSERVER

```
## MSSQL (Microsoft SQL Server)
#destination:
#  datasource:
#    dialect: org.hibernate.dialect.SQLServerDialect
#    url:
```

```
jdbc:sqlserver://127.0.0.1:1433;databaseName=ctb;encrypt=true;trustServerCertificate=t
rue
#    driver-class-name: com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerDriver
#    username: sa
#    password: 123456
#    init-mode: always
#    schema: schema-mssql.sql
```

Don't forget to place the **schema-mssql.sql** file in the same folder as the application!

It's up to you to further optimize the data structures in the **schema-mssql.sql** file.

ADDITIONAL INFO

For a bit more information, you can also read the comments in the application.yml file in the source code.

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