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Query Server on Linux Installation and Upgrade Guide



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Oracle Communications LSMS Query Server on Linux Installation and Upgrade Guide, Release 14.1

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Contents

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and Scope 1
1.2 References 1
1.2.1 Internal (Oracle) 1
1.3 Acronyms 1
1.4 Guidelines 2
1.5 Recommendations 2

2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

2.1 Additional Requirements 1

3 UPGRADE OVERVIEW

3.1 Required Materials 1
3.2 Upgrade Paths 1
3.3 Installation Phases 1
3.4 Upgrade Phases 2
3.5 Log Files 2

4 PREPARATION

4.1 Pre- Installation / Pre-Upgrade Requirement Check 1
4.1.1 Procedure 1: Verifying Pre-Installation / Pre-Upgrade Requirements 1
4.2 Upgrade/Installation Determination 2
4.2.1 Procedure 2: Determine if the upgrade or installation is required. 2

5 SOFTWARE INSTALL/UPGRADE PROCEDURE

5.1 Software Install Procedure 1
5.1.1 Procedure 3: Installing the Application 1
5.2 Software Upgrade Procedure 8
5.2.1 Procedure 4: Upgrading Application 8
5.3 Start/Stop Replication Procedure 11

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5.3.1 Procedure 5: Start/Stop Replication 11

6 RECOVERY PROCEDURES

A GENERIC PROCEDURES

A.1 X`Set Master Information A-1

A.1.1 Procedure 6: Set the master information on QS A-1

B SWOPS SIGN OFF.

B.1 Discrepancy List B-1

C APPENDIX C. CUSTOMER SIGN OFF

C.1 Sign-Off Record C-1

D APPENDIX D. MY ORACLE SUPPORT (MOS)

E REINSTALLATION OF MYSQL

Index

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List of Figures

1-1 Example of an instruction that indicates the server to which it applies 2

1-2 Example of an instruction that performs a specific command 2

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List of Tables

1-1	Acronyms	0
2-1	Query Server Platform Requirements	1
2-2	Platform Ports Configuration for Firewall Protocol Filtering	1
3-1	Upgrade Paths	0
3-2	Installation Phases	2
3-3	Upgrade Phases	2
4-1	Procedure 1: Verifying Pre-Installation / Pre-Upgrade Requirements	0
4-2	Procedure 2: Determine if the upgrade or installation is required.	0
5-1	Procedure 3: Installing the Application	0
5-2	Procedure 4: Upgrading Application	0
5-3	Procedure 5: Start/Stop Replication	0
A-1	Procedure 6: Set the master information on QS	0
B-1	Discrepancy List	0

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What's New in this Guide

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- Updated the download and installation release details in Section 3.1, Required Materials, and Section 3.2, Upgrade Paths, and the ISO image examples in Procedure 3, Installing the Application, and Procedure 4, Upgrading Application.
- Updated the MySQL version example and upgrade-determination criteria to MySQL 8.4.9 in step 4 of Procedure 2, Determine if the upgrade or installation is required.
- Added guidance about the read-only ISO mounting warning in step 4 and updated the MySQL installation output example in step 5 of Procedure 3, Installing the Application.
- Corrected the step reference in step 1 and the MySQL working-directory reference in step 11 of Procedure 5, Start/Stop Replication.
- Added the CHANGE REPLICATION SOURCE TO GET_SOURCE_PUBLIC_KEY = 1 command in step 11 of Procedure 5, Start/Stop Replication.
- Corrected the RESET BINARY LOGS AND GTIDS command in step 12 of Procedure 5, Start/Stop Replication.
- Replaced lsmsdb -c masterstatus with lsmsdb -c sourcestatus in step 2 of Procedure 6, Set the master information on QS, in Appendix A, Generic Procedures.
- Replaced the literal replication password with a password placeholder in the snapinfo.sql example in step 3 of Procedure 6, Set the master information on QS.

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1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and Scope

This document contains detailed procedures for installing/upgrading to LSMS 14.1 Query Server system. The audience for this document is Oracle customers and the following EAGLE:

Manufacturing, Product Verification, Documentation,

Customer Service including Software Operations and New Product Engineering, Application developers.

This document provides step-by-step instructions to install or upgrade the Query Server.

1.2 References

1.2.1 Internal (Oracle)

The following are references internal to Oracle. They are provided here to capture the source material used to create this document. Internal references are only available to Oracle personnel.

1. [1]
   TEKELEC Acronym Guide, MS005077, Current Version, Oracle.
2. [2]
   Software Upgrade Procedure Template, TM005074, Current Version, Oracle
3. [3]
   OCLSMS 14.1 Alarms and Maintenance Guide, Current Version, Oracle
4. [4]
   OCLSMS 14.1 Configuration Manual Guide, Current Version, Oracle.

1.3 Acronyms

Table 1-1 Acronyms

E5-APP-B	Eagle5 Application Card class B cpu/board
GB	Gigabyte
OCELAP	Oracle Communication Eagle LNP Application Processor
OCLSMS	Oracle Communication Local Service Management System
QS	Query Server
TN	Telephone Number

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1.4 Guidelines

The steps in the written procedures begin with the name or type of server to which the step applies. Also of note is the shading of the step number box. If a box is not shaded at all, this signifies a step that needs to be performed but does not require a specific command be entered at the E5-APP-B; this is shown in Figure 1. If a box is shaded completely black, this signifies there is a specific command to be entered; this is shown in Figure 2. For example:

Figure 1-1 Example of an instruction that indicates the server to which it applies

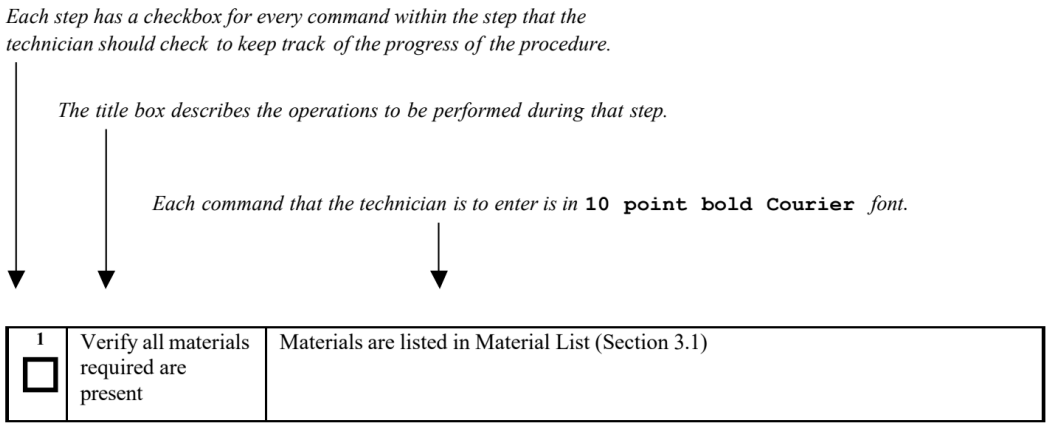
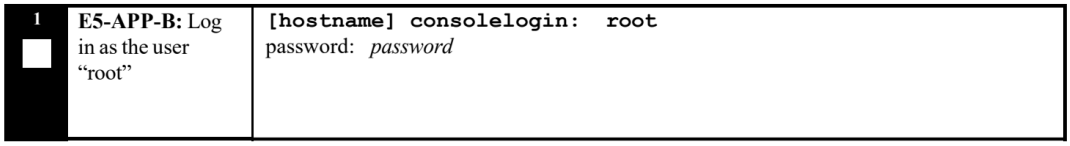


Figure 1-2 Example of an instruction that performs a specific command



1.5 Recommendations

This procedure should be followed thoroughly utilizing the steps as written. In the event any unexpected results are returned while executing steps in this procedure halt the activity and refer to APPENDIX D. MY ORACLE SUPPORT (MOS) to contact My Oracle Support for assistance. The given outputs for procedures are being provided as a reference.

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2
GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The platform that is used to host a query server must meet the minimum requirements shown in the Table 2-1 table in order to meet performance requirements.

Table 2-1 Query Server Platform Requirements

Server Component	Minimum Requirement
Server Type	VM
OS	Oracle Linux
Release	8.6
Arch	X86_64
Processor	Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2699 v4 @ 2.20GHz
Available Disk Space for application	500 GB
RAM	4 GB

2.1 Additional Requirements

- Ensure the platform hosting a query server is dedicated to the query server function. Using the query server platform for any other processing degrades performance and may potentially conflict with the query server operation and produce unpredictable results.
- Use a dedicated 100BASE-TX Ethernet interface.

> **Note**
>
> The network between the OCLSMS and the query server and between the query server and the daisy-chained query servers must meet the specifications and conditions shown in the Table 2-2 table below.

Table 2-2 Platform Ports Configuration for Firewall Protocol Filtering

Interface	TCP/IP Port	Use	Firewall configuration[1] – Port Open for Inbound Access(from Query Server)	Firewall configuration[1] – Port Open for Outbound Access(to Query Server)
OCLSMS > Query Server Uses the interface to the OCELAP network, active only on active server. *For more information about which interface is used by the OCELAP*	20	FTP-data(database snapshot)	No	Yes[1]
	21	FTP(database snapshot)	No	Yes[1]

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Table 2-2 (Cont.) Platform Ports Configuration for Firewall Protocol Filtering

Interface	TCP/IP Port	Use	Firewall configuration[1] – Port Open for Inbound Access(from Query Server)	Firewall configuration[1] – Port Open for Outbound Access(to Query Server)
network, refer to the OCLSMS Configuration Manual.	3306	Continuous database replication	Yes[2]	No
Query Server (master) > Daisy Chained Query Server (slave)	20	FTP-data(database snapshot)	No	Yes[1]
	21	FTP(database snapshot)	No	Yes[1]
	3306	Continuous database replication	Yes[2]	No

1. The FTP TCP/IP port is required to be open on the OCLSMS and query servers that act as both UPDATWE and slave. This port is used to retrieve the current "snapshot" of the master database so it can be loaded into the query server. The snapshots effectively become the initial version (starting point for replication) of the query server's database.
2. Port 3306 is required to be open on the OCLSMS and query servers that act as both master and slave. The query server connects to the master server on port 3306 to receive continuous replication updates. If the feature “Configurable MySQL port” is enabled on OCLSMS, the configured port is required to be open on the OCLSMS.

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3
UPGRADE OVERVIEW

This section provides a detailed method to install/upgrade the Query Server application on Linux platform.

3.1 Required Materials

1. Target release DVD or ISO image if software is being provided electronically.
2. The capability to log into the server.

Refer to the references mentioned in Section 1.2.

> **Note**
>
> The ISO image can be downloaded online. Follow the following steps to download the ISO image.

1. Go to the link "https://edelivery.oracle.com/".
2. Click on the "Sign In / Register" button. Sign in or register.
3. Search for "Oracle Communications LSMS Query Server" and click on Continue.
4. Select the 14.1.0.0.0 release and click on Continue.
5. Accept the Terms and Restrictions.
6. Download the zip file.

3.2 Upgrade Paths

Refer to the table below to determine what procedure is to be followed in different scenarios.

Table 3-1 Upgrade Paths

Platform	Current ISO installed	Procedure to be followed
Oracle Linux Server	None	Installation of LSMSQS 14.1

3.3 Installation Phases

The following table illustrates the progress of the installation process by procedure with estimated times and may vary due to differences in typing ability and system configuration. The phases outlined in the Table 3-2 table are to be performed in the order they are listed. Installation procedure assumes that servers already have Linux installed.

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Table 3-2 Installation Phases

Phase	Elapsed Time (Minutes)		Activity	Procedure
	This Step	Cum.		
Pre-install check and Connectivity setup	30	30	Verify requirements for install are met and Set up connectivity to the Linux server.	Procedure 1
Verify install	5	35	Verify this should be an install.	Procedure 2
Install Server	30	65	Install Application and make configuration changes.	Procedure 3
Reload database and Start Replication	35	100	Start replication from OCLSMS to Query Server.	Procedure 5

3.4 Upgrade Phases

The following table illustrates the progression of the upgrade process by procedure with estimated times and may vary due to differences in typing ability and system configuration. The phases outlined in the Table 3-3 table are to be executed in the order they are listed. Upgrade procedure assumes that the server has an Oracle-provided MySQL version lower than the target version that is already installed.

Table 3-3 Upgrade Phases

Phase	Elapsed Time (Minutes)		Activity	Procedure
	This Step	Cum.		
Pre-upgrade check and Connectivity setup	30	30	Verify requirements for upgrade are met and Set up connectivity to the server.	Procedure 1
Verify upgrade	5	35	Verify this should be an upgrade.	Procedure 2
Upgrade Server	30	65	Upgrade Application and make configuration changes.	Procedure 4
Reload database and Start Replication	35	100	Start replication from OCLSMS to Query Server.	Procedure 5

3.5 Log Files

All the messages are displayed on command prompt from where the install/upgrade command is performed. There is no separate log file maintained. However, a MySQL log file /usr/mysql/mysql1/<hostname.err> may be referenced if replication does not start properly after install/upgrade.

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4
PREPARATION

4.1 Pre- Installation / Pre-Upgrade Requirement Check

4.1.1 Procedure 1: Verifying Pre-Installation / Pre-Upgrade Requirements

Table 4-1 Procedure 1: Verifying Pre-Installation / Pre-Upgrade Requirements

STEP #	This procedure verifies that all pre-installation/pre-upgrade requirements have been met. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. IF THIS PROCEDURE FAILS, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	
1 □	Verify all materials required are present	• Screen logging is required throughout the procedure. These logs should be made available to Oracle Customer Care Center representative in the event their assistance is needed. • Verify all the requirements mentioned in section 3.1 are fulfilled.
2 □	Set up the console session.	Connect console connection with SSH or telnet.
3 □	Verify Oracle standard configurations	Verify that the Oracle standard configurations (mentioned default paths and config files etc.) are strictly followed. If not, then refer to APPENDIX D. MY ORACLE SUPPORT (MOS) to contact My Oracle Support for assistance.
End of Procedure		

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4.2 Upgrade/Installation Determination

4.2.1 Procedure 2: Determine if the upgrade or installation is required.

Table 4-2 Procedure 2: Determine if the upgrade or installation is required.

STEP #	This procedure provides instructions to determine if this will be an installation or an upgrade of existing software. Note: If you are setting up MySQL for the first time on Linux Server, then it will be installation Note: If you encounter a problem determining the version you have, or if you are unsure whether to install or upgrade, contact My Oracle Support. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. IF THIS PROCEDURE FAILS, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	
1 ☐	**Linux server**: Determine whether the Oracle- provided MySQL version is installed	Login on QS as root and run the following command: `# /usr/bin/mysql -V` Examine the output of the command and proceed to the next step of this procedure.
2 ☐	**Linux server**: Logout	`# logout`
3 ☐	Determine if an installation is required.	If the output of the command in Step 1 is the following: `/usr/bin/mysql: not found` Because the prompt is immediately returned with above output, perform an installation. Proceed to the next step in **Table 5.** Otherwise, proceed to the next step of this procedure.
4 ☐	Determine if an upgrade is required.	If the output for the command of step 1 is the following: `/usr/bin/mysql Ver 8.4.9 -commercial for Linux on x86_64 (MySQL Enterprise Server - Commercial)` The 'Ver' value indicates the Oracle-provided version which was installed previously. If the 'Ver' value is less than 8.4.9, then perform an upgrade by proceeding to the next step in Table 6. If the 'Ver' value is equal to 8.4.9, then no procedure needs to be followed as the latest MySQL version is already present. **Note:** If the 'Ver' value is 5.X instead of 8.X, re-install OL8 and follow install procedure.
End of Procedure		

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5
SOFTWARE INSTALL/UPGRADE PROCEDURE

Read the following notes on installation/upgrade procedures:

Procedure completion times shown here are estimates. Times may vary due to differences in database size, user experience, and user preparation.

Command steps that require user entry are indicated with white-on-black step numbers.

The shaded area within response steps must be verified in order to successfully complete that step. Where possible, *exact* command response outputs are shown. Exceptions are as follows:

- Banner information is displayed in a format form only.

  System-specific configuration information such as card location, terminal port # assignments, and system features.

- Any information marked with "*XXXX*" or "*YYYY.*" Where appropriate, instructions are provided to determine what output should be expected in place of "*XXXX* or *YYYY*"

After completing each step and at each point where data is recorded from the screen, the technician performing the installation/upgrade must initiate each step. A check box should be provided.

Captured data is required for future support reference if My Oracle Support is not present during the installation/upgrade.

5.1 Software Install Procedure

5.1.1 Procedure 3: Installing the Application

Table 5-1 Procedure 3: Installing the Application

STEP #	This procedure installs the MySQL application on the server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	

1.
□
	Linux server: Create the DB administrator user	Login on query server as root user.
		
		`# cd /usr/sbin`
		`# ./groupadd -g 1007 mysql`
		`# ./useradd -u 1001 -g 1007 -s /bin/sh mysql`
		`# passwd mysql`
		`passwd:  Changing password for mysql`
		`New password: <password for the mysql user>`
		`Re-enter password: <password for the mysql user>`

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Table 5-1 (Cont.) Procedure 3: Installing the Application

STEP #	This procedure installs the MySQL application on the server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	
2. □	**Linux server:** Create mysql1 directory if not exists	`# mkdir /usr/mysql/mysql1` **Note:** If mysql directory exists in /usr directory, directly create mysql1 directory, otherwise create mysql directory if not exists, then create mysql1 directory.
3. □	**Linux server**: If Installing MySQL using DVD, otherwise skip this step	Insert the Installation Media into the DVD drive of Linux server. Run the following command: `# cd /cdrom/cdrom0` Go to step 5.

4. □	**Linux server:** Mount the ISO if installing MySQL using ISO	First copy the MySQL iso to /tmp directory of query server. Run the following commands:
		`# mkdir /mnt/iso`
		`# mount -o loop <Name of ISO> /mnt/iso`
		Example:
		`# mount -o loop LSMSQS.linux-14.1.0.0.0_141.3.0.iso /mnt/iso`
		`Output similar can be expected and ignored:`
		`mount: /mnt/iso: WARNING: device write-protected, mounted read-only.`

5. □	**Linux server:** Install MySQL package	`# cd /mnt/iso`
		`# ./install_mysql_linux`
		Output similar to the following displays:
		`Performing installation of MySQL commercial version 8.4`

6. □	**Linux server:** Copy .sql files to create DB and Tables on Query server	`# cp *.sql /usr`

7. □	**Linux server:** Unmount the ISO if installed MySQL using ISO. Otherwise skip this step	After completing the installation of MySQL, unmount the iso:
		`# cd /`
		`# umount /mnt/iso`

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Table 5-1 (Cont.) Procedure 3: Installing the Application

STEP #	This procedure installs the MySQL application on the server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	

8.
 	
	Linux server: Eject the media if installed MySQL using DVD. Otherwise skip this step	After completing the installation of MySQL, eject the DVD and return the media to its case:
		
		`# cd /`
		`# eject cdrom`

9.
 	
	Linux server: Check ownership and permissions of mysql1 directory	#
		If the ownership is anything other than mysql:mysql, change it using the following command:
		`# chown mysql:mysql /usr/mysql/mysql1`
		If the permission is anything other than 755, change it using the following command:
		`# chmod 755 /usr/mysql/mysql1`
		Verify once more that the ownership has been changed.
		`# ls -ltr /usr`

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Table 5-1 (Cont.) Procedure 3: Installing the Application

STEP #	This procedure installs the MySQL application on the server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	

10.
 	
	Linux server :
	Modify MySQL configuration file
		`# vi /etc/my.cnf`
		Remove the content of my.cnf and copy the following in my.cnf.
		
		`# The following options will be passed to all MySQL`
		`# clients`
		`[client]`
		`port = 3306`
		`socket = /tmp/mysql.sock`
		`default-character-set = latin1`
		`[mysqld]`
		`datadir = /usr/mysql/mysql1`
		`port = 3306`
		`socket = /tmp/mysql.sock`
		`server-id = 4`
		`max_allowed_packet = 1M`
		`sort_buffer_size = 1M`
		`read_buffer_size = 1M`
		`read_rnd_buffer_size = 4M`
		`myisam_sort_buffer_size = 64M`
		`thread_cache_size = 8`
		`#query_cache_size= 16M`
		`# Try number of CPU's*2 for thread_concurrency`
		`#thread_concurrency = 8`
		`default-storage-engine=myisam`
		`default_tmp_storage_engine=myisam`
		`character-set-server = latin1`
		`log-error`
		`log_error_verbosity=3`
		`net_read_timeout=30`
		`max_allowed_packet=32M`
		`replica_net_timeout=120`
		`replica_skip_errors=1062`
		`replicate-ignore-db=ResyncDB`
		`replicate-wild-ignore-table=ResyncDB.%`
		`replicate-ignore-db=logDB`
		`replicate-wild-ignore-table=logDB.%`
		`#replicate-ignore-db=supDB`
		`replicate-ignore-table=supDB.DbConfig`
		`replicate-wild-ignore-table=supDB.%Key`
		`replicate-ignore-table=supDB.LsmsUser`
		`replicate-ignore-table=supDB.LsmsUserSpid`
		`replicate-ignore-table=supDB.Authorization`
		`replicate-ignore-table=supDB.EbdaProcessList`
		`replicate-wild-ignore-table=supDB.%Measurements`
		`replicate-ignore-table=supDB.AlarmFilter`
		`replicate-ignore-table=supDB.AlarmInfo`
		`replicate-ignore-table=supDB.EmsInterface`

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Table 5-1 (Cont.) Procedure 3: Installing the Application

STEP #	This procedure installs the MySQL application on the server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	
		replicate-ignore-db=mysql replicate-wild-ignore-table=mysql.% replicate-ignore-db=ReplTestDB replicate-wild-ignore-table=ReplTestDB.% replicate-ignore-db=performance_schema replicate-wild-ignore-table=performance_schema.% replicate-ignore-db=information_schema replicate-wild-ignore-table=information_schema.% explicit_defaults_for_timestamp # Replication Master Server (default) # binary logging is required for replication log-bin=mysql-bin relay-log=queryserver-relay-bin sql- mode='STRICT_TRANS_TABLES,NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION' #default_authentication_plugin=mysql_native_password [mysqldump] quick max_allowed_packet = 16M [mysql] no-auto-rehash [isamchk] key_buffer = 128M sort_buffer_size = 128M read_buffer = 2M write_buffer = 2M [myisamchk] key_buffer = 128M sort_buffer_size = 128M read_buffer = 2M write_buffer = 2M [mysqlhotcopy] interactive-timeout **Note:** • **The following tables and Databases can be ignored depending upon user requirements.** #replicate-ignore-db=ResyncDB #replicate-wild-ignore-table=ResyncDB.% #replicate-ignore-db=supDB #replicate-ignore-table=supDB.DbConfig #replicate-ignore-table=supDB.LsmsUser #replicate-ignore-table=supDB.LsmsUserSpid #replicate-ignore-table=supDB.Authorization

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Table 5-1 (Cont.) Procedure 3: Installing the Application

STEP #	This procedure installs the MySQL application on the server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	

		`#replicate-ignore-table=supDB.EbdaProcessList`
		`#replicate-ignore-table=supDB.AlarmFilter`
		`#replicate-ignore-table=supDB.EmsInterface`
		`replicate-ignore-db=performance_schema`
		`#replicate-wild-ignore-table=performance_schema.%`
		• **Rest of the measurement tables that are ignored by default will remain ignored. Those cannot be included even if user wants to. If the user wants to wants to replicate those tables, remove or comment out only the line: replicate- ignore-table=supDB.%Measurements from my.cnf file. The Replication DB is also ignored.To include the database, remove or comment out only the line: replicate-ignore-db=ResyncDB from my.cnf file. When these are done, the customer must get new snapshots every time any OCELAP is added to the OCLSMS system.**
		• **Modify the text or statement as per your choice.**

11.	**Linux server :** Set permissions of my.cnf file	Run the following command to set the permissions of my.cnf. `# chmod 644 /etc/my.cnf`

12.	**Linux server:** Change ownership and permissions of files in mysql1	Make sur /usr/mysql/mysql1 directory is empty:
		`# ls -lrt /usr/mysql/mysql1/`
		`If the above command gives any output run below command`
		`# rm -rf /usr/mysql/mysql1/*`

13.	**Linux server :** Initialise database	`# su mysql`
		`# cd /usr/bin`
		`# /usr/sbin/mysqld --initialize --datadir=/usr/mysql/mysql1/ --skip-mysqlx`
		Note: WARNING observed: Could not write to config file /usr/my-new.cnf: Permission denied in case of linux machine. This error can be ignored.
		`# exit`

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Table 5-1 (Cont.) Procedure 3: Installing the Application

STEP #	This procedure installs the MySQL application on the server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	

14. □	**Linux server**: Stop MySQL if running	• Check if mysql process is running:
		`# ps -ef | grep mysql`
		• If it is not running, directly go to next step of this procedure. If it is running, stop MySQL.
		`# cd /usr/bin`
		`# ./mysqladmin shutdown -p`
		`# Enter password:`
		`# <Query server's MySQL root user password>`
		If the password is unknown, use the following command:
		`# kill <pid of mysqld_safe> <pid of mysqld>`
		Verify that no MySQL process is running using the following command:
		`# ps -eaf | grep mysql`

15. □	**Linux server:** Reset the password	• Change to directory /usr/bin
		`# cd /usr/bin`
		• Reset the password using the following commands:
		`# su mysql`
		`# /usr/sbin/mysqld --skip-grant-tables &`
		`# ./mysql`
		`mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;`
		`mysql> alter user root@localhost identified by '<Enter password>';`
		`mysql> UPDATE mysql.user SET password_expired = 'N' WHERE USER = 'root';`
		`mysql> flush privileges;`
		`Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)`
		`mysql> exit;`
		• Stop MySQL.
		`# ./mysqladmin shutdown -p`
		`# Enter password:`
		`# <Query server's MySQL root user password>`
		If unable to shutdown mysql using above command, use the following command:
		`# kill <pid of mysqld_safe> <pid of mysqld>`
		• Restart MySQL
		`# /usr/sbin/mysqld --basedir=/usr --skip-replica-start &`

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Table 5-1 (Cont.) Procedure 3: Installing the Application

STEP #	This procedure installs the MySQL application on the server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	
16. 	**Linux server :** Installation Complete	Installation and configuration are now complete. Go to next step in Table 5.
End of Procedure		

THIS COMPLETES THE INSTALLATION

5.2 Software Upgrade Procedure

5.2.1 Procedure 4: Upgrading Application

Table 5-2 Procedure 4: Upgrading Application

STEP #	This procedure upgrades the MySQL application on the server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	

1.
 	
	Linux server: Stop MySQL replication	• Log into Query Server as root.
		`# cd /usr/bin/`
		• Stop MySQL:
		`# ./mysqladmin shutdown -p`
		`Enter password: <mysql password>`

2. 	**Linux server**: Backup the my.cnf file	Copy the /etc/my.cnf file to /var/tmp/ directory `#/etc/my.cnf`
3. 	**Linux server:** Create mysql1 directory if not exist	`# mkdir /usr/mysql/mysql1`
4. 	**Linux server**: If upgrading MySQL using DVD, otherwise skip this step	Insert the Upgrade Media into the DVD drive of Linux server. Run the following command: `# cd /cdrom/cdrom0` Go to step 6.

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Table 5-2 (Cont.) Procedure 4: Upgrading Application

STEP #	This procedure upgrades the MySQL application on the server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	

5. □	**Linux server:** Mount the ISO if upgrading MySQL using iso	First copy the MySQL ISO to /tmp directory of query server. Login on query server as root user and run the following commands:
		
		`# cd /`
		`# mkdir /mnt/iso`
		`# mount -o loop <Name of ISO> /mnt/iso`
		
		Example:
		`# mount -o loop LSMSQS.linux-14.1.0.0.0_141.3.0.iso /mnt/iso`

6. □	**Linux server:** Upgrade MySQL package	`# ./install_mysql_linux`

7. □	**Linux server:** Unmount the ISO if upgraded MySQL using ISO, otherwise skip this step	After completing the upgrade of MySQL, unmount the ISO:
		
		`# cd /`
		`# umount /mnt/iso`

8. □	**Linux server:** Eject the media if upgraded MySQL using DVD, otherwise skip this step	After completing the upgrade of MySQL, eject the DVD and return the media to its case:
		
		`# cd /`
		`# eject cdrom`

9. □	**Linux server:** Check ownership of mysql1 directory	`# ls -ltr /usr`
		Change the ownership and permission of mysql1 directory in /usr by using the following commands:
		
		`# chown mysql:mysql /usr/mysql/mysql1/`
		`# chmod 755 /usr/mysql/mysql1`
		
		Verify once more that the ownership and permission has been changed.
		`# ls -ltr /usr`

10. □	**Linux server:** Modify MySQL configuration file	Run the following command: `# vi /etc/my.cnf` Copy the content of Procedure 3 step 9 in my.cnf file and save it.

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Table 5-2 (Cont.) Procedure 4: Upgrading Application

STEP #	This procedure upgrades the MySQL application on the server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	

11. □	**Linux server**: Stop MySQL if running	• Check if MySQL process is running:
		`# ps –ef | grep mysql`
		• If it is not running, directly go to next step of this procedure. If it is running, stop MySQL.
		`# cd /usr/bin`
		`# ./mysqladmin shutdown –p`
		`Enter password: <mysql password>`

12. □	**Linux server:** Reset the password	• Change to directory /usr/bin
		`# cd /usr/bin`
		• Reset the password using the following commands:
		`# /usr/sbin/mysqld --skip-grant-tables &`
		`# ./mysql`
		`mysql> UPDATE mysql.user SET PASSWORD=PASSWORD('<Enter password>'), password_expired = 'N' WHERE USER = 'lsmsrepl';`
		`Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.07 sec) Rows matched: 2 Changed: 2 Warnings: 0`
		`mysql> flush privileges;`
		`Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)`
		`mysql> exit;`
		• Stop MySQL.
		`# ./mysqladmin shutdown –p`
		`Enter password: <mysql password>`
		• Restart MySQL
		`# /usr/sbin/mysqld --basedir=/usr --skip-replica-start &`

13. □	**Linux server**: Upgrade complete	Upgrade and configuration are now complete. Go to next step in Table 6.
End of Procedure		

THIS COMPLETES THE UPGRADE

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5.3 Start/Stop Replication Procedure

5.3.1 Procedure 5: Start/Stop Replication

Table 5-3 Procedure 5: Start/Stop Replication

STEP #	This procedure is used to start/stop replication from OCLSMS to Query Server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	

1. □	**Linux server**: Stop MySQL replication	• Log into Query Server as root. Go to directory /usr/bin
		`# cd /usr/bin`
		• Check if mysql process is running:
		`# ps -eaf | grep mysql`
		• If it is not running, directly go to step 2 of this procedure. If it is running, stop MySQL replication by stopping slave:
		`# ./mysql -u root -p`
		`Enter password:<Query server's MySQL root user password>`
		`mysql> stop replica;`
		• Verify that MySQL replication is no longer running using the SHOW REPLICA STATUS command (ensure the Replica_IO_Running and Replica_SQL_Running column values are set to No).
		`mysql> show replica status\G;`
		`Empty set , 1 warning (0.00 sec)`
		• Exit the MySQL command-line utility:
		`mysql> exit;`

2.	**Linux server:** Create Regional Databases	Databases and tables should be created before restoring data on MySQL 8. Run following command for all regions whose DB needs to be replicated on QS
		• Create Database
		`# ./mysql -uroot -p -e "create database dbname"`
		dbname is the name of regional database.
		For example: For Canada following command will be run
		`# ./mysql -uroot -p -e "create database CanadaDB"`
		• Create Table Schema
		`# ./mysql -uroot -p dbname < /usr/regiondb.sql`
		dbname is the name of regional database.
		For example: For Canada following command will be run
		`# ./mysql -uroot -p CanadaDB < /usr/regiondb.sql`
		Note: Repeat these steps for all regional databases

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Table 5-3 (Cont.) Procedure 5: Start/Stop Replication

S T E P #	This procedure is used to start/stop replication from OCLSMS to Query Server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	

3.	**Linux Server:** Create supDB and noreplDB	Databases and tables should be created before restoring data on MySQL 8. Run following command for supDB, noreplDB and resyncDB before restoring data
		• Create supDB and noreplDB Databases
		`# ./mysql -uroot -p -e "create database supDB"`
		`# ./mysql -uroot -p -e "create database noreplDB"`
		`# ./mysql -uroot -p -e "create database ResyncDB"`
		• Create Table Schema for supDB and noreplDB
		`# ./mysql -uroot -p supDB < /usr/supdb.sql`
		`# ./mysql -uroot -p noreplDB < /usr/noreplDB.sql`
		`# ./mysql -uroot -p ResyncDB < /usr/resyncdb.sql`

4.
 	
	Linux server: Stop MySQL	Stop MySQL.
		`# cd /usr/bin`
		`# ./mysqladmin shutdown -p`
		`Enter password:<Query server's MySQL root user password>`
		
		If unable to shutdown mysql using above command, use the following command:
		`# kill <pid of mysqld_safe> <pid of mysqld>`

5. 	**OCLSMS server:** Create query server user on OCLSMS	`# lsmsdb –c addrepluser –h <IP/Hostname of QS> –p <mysqlpwd>` **Note:** If using hostname to configure QS on LSMS Associate the names of the query server hosts with their Internet Protocol (IP) addresses: To do this, add an IP address and hostname pair for each query server to the /etc/hosts file on both the primary and secondary LSMS servers. The hostname of the query server will be used to identify each query server when reporting on its status.
6. 	**OCLSMS server:** Create and copy the snapshots from the OCLSMS server.	Please refer to [3]*OCLSMS 14.1 Alarms and Maintenance Guide,* Current Version, Oracle, Appendix E (Query Server Maintenance Procedures), section “Reload a Query Server Database from the OCLSMS" in the section 1.2.1.

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Table 5-3 (Cont.) Procedure 5: Start/Stop Replication

S T E P #	This procedure is used to start/stop replication from OCLSMS to Query Server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	

7. □	**Linux server:** Extract the snapshot data from the archive tar files copied from OCLSMS.	`# cd /usr/mysql/mysql1`
		`# mkdir backup_temp`
		`# cd backup_temp`
		`# mv /usr/mysql/mysql1/mysql-snapshot-<regionDB>.tar.gz .`
		`# tar –xvzf mysql-snapshot-<regionDB>.tar.gz`
		
		In the above commands, replace <regionDB> with the regional database name (for example, CanadaDB).
		Copy *.MYI and *.MYD files from backup directory to DB directory
		`# scp <regionalDB Directory>/*MY* ../ <regionalDB Directory>`
		For example for CanadaDB
		`# scp CanadaDB/*MY* ../CanadaDB`
		Execute the same commands for supDB and noreplDB snapshot files.

8. □	**Linux server:** Verify ownership of database files and directories.	`# ls -ltr`
		If any database directories have ownership other than mysql:mysql, change them using this command:
		`# chown -R mysql:mysql <DB NAME>`
		`where <DB NAME> is supDB, noreplDB, or <region>DB,`
		where <region> is the name of an NPAC region.
		Also change the ownership of snapinfo.sql to mysql:mysql by executing the following command:
		`# chown mysql:mysql snapinfo.sql`

9. □	**Linux server:** Open the snapinfo.sql file	`# vi snapinfo.sql` Refer to Appendix A.1 to modify the snapinfo.sql file.

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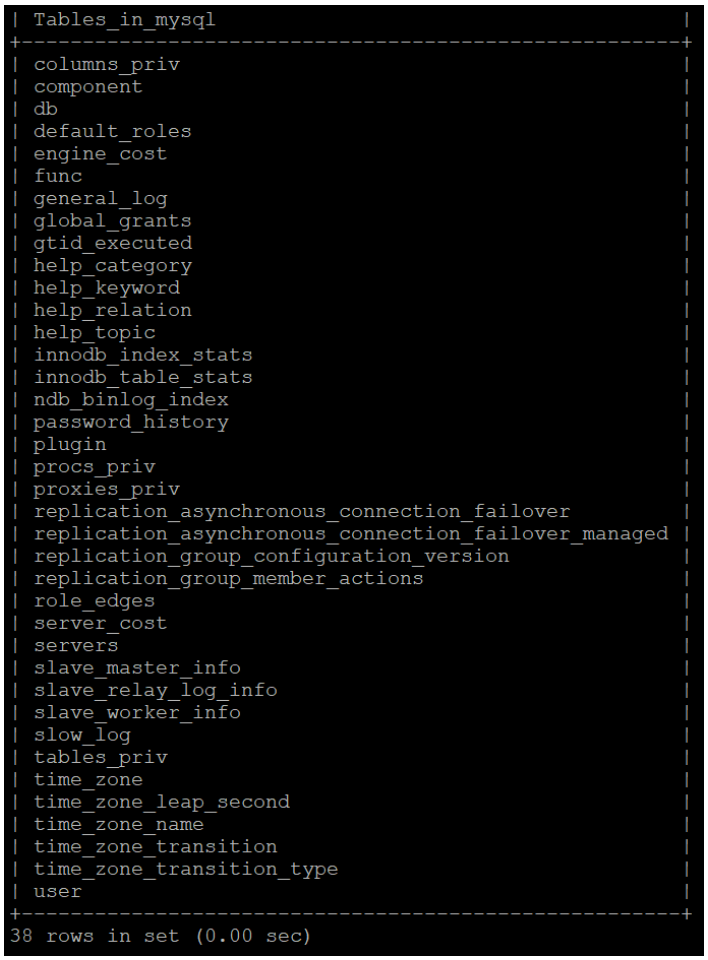
Table 5-3 (Cont.) Procedure 5: Start/Stop Replication

S T E P #	This procedure is used to start/stop replication from OCLSMS to Query Server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	

10.	**Linux server**: Verify MySQL tables if following the upgrade procedure, otherwise skip it.	• Change directory to /usr/bin
		`# cd /usr/bin`
		• Restart MySQL
		`# su mysql`
		`# /usr/sbin/mysqld --basedir=/usr --skip-replica-start &`
		• Start MySQL session:
		`# ./mysql -u root -p`
		`Enter password:<Query server's MySQL root user password>`
		• Verify the tables present in the MySQL database:
		`mysql> use mysql;`
		`mysql> show tables;`

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Table 5-3 (Cont.) Procedure 5: Start/Stop Replication

S T E P #	This procedure is used to start/stop replication from OCLSMS to Query Server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	
		 Exit from the MySQL command line utility and run the below commands in case above query doesn't return same output, otherwise continue to the next step. mysql> exit; • Run from root user: # cd /usr/bin # ./mysql_upgrade –u root –p Enter password:<Query server's MySQL root user password> **Note:** Please ignore if there is any error in the output of above command and again verify MySQL tables by using step 8 of this procedure. If the output still differs then contact the Oracle Customer Care Center for assistance, otherwise continue to the next step.

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Table 5-3 (Cont.) Procedure 5: Start/Stop Replication

S T E P #	This procedure is used to start/stop replication from OCLSMS to Query Server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	

11.	**Linux server**: Create replication user	• Log into Query Server as root. Change to directory /usr/bin
		`# cd /usr/bin`
		• Restart MySQL
		`# su mysql`
		`# /usr/sbin/mysqld --basedir=/usr --skip-replica-start &`
		• Start MySQL session:
		`# ./mysql -u root –p`
		`Enter password:<Query server's MySQL root user password>`
		`mysql> create user 'lsmsslave'@'localhost' identified by 'mysql123';`
		`mysql> create user 'lsmsslave'@'%' identified by 'mysql123';`
		`mysql> grant super,replication client on *.* to 'lsmsslave'@'%';`
		`Mysql > CHANGE REPLICATION SOURCE TO GET_SOURCE_PUBLIC_KEY = 1;`

12.	**Linux server:** Reset configuration information	`mysql> RESET BINARY LOGS AND GTIDS;` `mysql> reset replica;`
13.	**Linux server: S**tart replication from the correct position on the master	`mysql> source <absolute path of the snapinfo.sql file>`
14.	**Linux server:** Start mysql slave	`mysql> start replica;`
15.	**Linux server:** Check slave status	`mysql> show replica status\G` In the output of above command, ensure that values corresponding to columns Slave_IO_Running and Slave_SQL_Running are set to Yes.
16.	**Linux server:** If the column value of both Slave_IO_Running and Slave_SQL_Runnin g are other than Yes, the status is not good and the error will need to be investigated.	`# vi /usr/mysql/mysql1/*.err` Look at last few lines of error log and record the errors below. Record error here: Contact the Oracle Customer Care Center and ask for assistance. Continue from step 13 of this procedure after error resolution.

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Table 5-3 (Cont.) Procedure 5: Start/Stop Replication

S T E P #	This procedure is used to start/stop replication from OCLSMS to Query Server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	
17. 	**OCLSMS server:** Login to the OCLSMS Primary server and verify that Query Server is Connected.	**login as: lsmsadm** lsmsadm@IP's password:<Enter Password> `$ lsmsdb -c queryservers` Example: [lsmsadm@lsmspri ~]$ lsmsdb -c queryservers pc9091802.labs.nc.tekelec.com (10.75.136.183) Connected You have now completed this procedure. Query Server has started replicating data from OCLSMS.
End of Procedure		

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6
RECOVERY PROCEDURES

Installation/Upgrade procedure recovery issues should be directed to My Oracle Support (MOS). See APPENDIX D. MY ORACLE SUPPORT (MOS).

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A
GENERIC PROCEDURES

A.1 X`Set Master Information

A.1.1 Procedure 6: Set the master information on QS

Table A-1 Procedure 6: Set the master information on QS

STEP #	This procedure is used to update the master information in snapinfo.sql file on Query Server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	

1.
□
	Linux server: If Configurable MySQL port feature is not enabled on OCLSMS, edit the snapinfo.sql file as indicated, otherwise, go to next step.	The value of master-port on Query Server should be same as configured on OCLSMS.
		Edit the snapinfo.sql file as follows:
		
		`CHANGE REPLICATION SOURCE TO`
		`SOURCE_HOST = '192.168.60.5',`
		`SOURCE_USER = 'lsmsrepl',`
		`SOURCE_PASSWORD = '<lsmsrepl user's password>',`
		`SOURCE_LOG_FILE = 'mysql-bin.000034',`
		`SOURCE_LOG_POS = 311172;`
		
		Where SOURCE_HOST = <VIP of the OCLSMS pair, where VIP is the Virtual IP address>
		
		`SOURCE_USER = <replication user name of OCLSMS>`
		`SOURCE_PASSWORD = <password of lsmsrepl user which was set at OCLSMS>`
		
		Skip next steps and go back to the Procedure 5 step 8.
		Note: We can directly run the command written in file on mysql prompt followed by semicolon and can skip the Procedure 5 step 11.

2. □	**OCLSMS server:** If the MySQL port is changed for OCLSMS using GUI	Run the following command: `# lsmsdb -c sourcestatus` Example: `# lsmsdb -c sourcestatus` *`mysql-bin.000080`* `79245037` Where mysql-bin.000080 is the value of SOURCE_LOG_FILE and 79245037 is the value of SOURCE_LOG_POS. Go to next step.

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Table A-1 (Cont.) Procedure 6: Set the master information on QS

STEP #	This procedure is used to update the master information in snapinfo.sql file on Query Server. Check off (✓) each step as it is completed. Boxes have been provided for this purpose under each step number. SHOULD THIS PROCEDURE FAIL, CONTACT MY ORACLE SUPPORT AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.	

3.
□
	Linux server: If Configurable MySQL port feature is enabled on OCLSMS	Refer to step 2 of this procedure to get the value of SOURCE_LOG_FILE and SOURCE_LOG_POS. The value of master-port on Query Server should be same as configured on OCLSMS using GUI.
		Edit the snapinfo.sql file as follows:
		
		`CHANGE REPLICATION SOURCE TO`
		`SOURCE_HOST = '10.248.10.80',`
		`SOURCE_USER = 'lsmsrepl',`
		`SOURCE_PASSWORD = '<lsmsrepl user password>',`
		`SOURCE_PORT = 3456,`
		`SOURCE_LOG_FILE = 'mysql-bin.000006',`
		`SOURCE_LOG_POS = 17020215;`
		
		Where SOURCE_HOST = <*VIP* of the OCLSMS pair, where VIP is the Virtual IP address>
		
		`SOURCE_USER = <replication user name of OCLSMS>`
		`SOURCE_PASSWORD = <replication user's password>`
		`SOURCE_PORT = <Port on which OCLSMS is connecting with QS>`
		
		Note: We can directly run the command written in file on mysql prompt followed by semicolon and can skip the Procedure 5 step 11.

End of Procedure		

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B
SWOPS SIGN OFF.

B.1 Discrepancy List

Table B-1 Discrepancy List

Date	Test Case	Description of Failures and/or Issues. Any CSR's / RMA's issued during Acceptance. Discrepancy	Resolution and SWOPS Engineer Responsible	Resolution Date:

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C

APPENDIX C. CUSTOMER SIGN OFF

C.1 Sign-Off Record

*** **Please review this entire document**. ***

This is to certify that all steps required for the installation/upgrade successfully completed without failure.

Sign your name, showing approval of this procedure, and fax this page and the above SWOPS Sign Off Discrepancy List to Oracle, FAX # 919-461-1083.

Customer: Company Name: _____ Date: _____

Site: Location:_____

Customer:(Print)_____ Phone:_____

Fax: _____

Start Date: _____ Completion Date: _____

This procedure has been approved by the undersigned. Any deviations from this procedure must be approved by both Oracle and the customer representative. A copy of this page should be given to the customer for their records. The SWOPS supervisor will also maintain a signed copy of this completion for future reference.

Oracle Signature: _____ Date: _____

Customer Signature: _____ Date: _____

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D

APPENDIX D. MY ORACLE SUPPORT (MOS)

MOS (https://support.oracle.com) is your initial point of contact for all product support and training needs. A representative at Customer Access Support (CAS) can assist you with MOS registration.

Call the CAS main number at 1-800-223-1711 (toll-free in the US), or call the Oracle Support hotline for your local country from the list at http://www.oracle.com/us/support/contact/index.html. When calling, make the selections in the sequence shown below on the Support telephone menu:

1. Select 2 for New Service Request
2. Select 3 for Hardware, Networking and Linux Operating System Support
3. Select 2 for Non-technical issue

You will be connected to a live agent who can assist you with MOS registration and provide Support Identifiers. Simply mention you are an Oracle Customer new to MOS.

MOS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

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E

REINSTALLATION OF MYSQL

1. Login with root user.
2. Run the below command and grep the package name for installed mysql :

   ```
   rpm -qa | grep –i mysql
   ```

3. Check the version details of mysql package:

   ```
   rpm -qa | grep –i mysql
   ```

4. Remove mysql package:

   ```
   rpm -qa|grep -i MySQL|xargs rpm --nodeps --erase
   ```

5. Run step 2 again to confirm that the package is removed and then proceed further.
6. Run the following commands to clean the database directory. This command should be run only if it is required to delete the MySQL database, due to some inconsistency or corruption in the database.

   ```
   rm –rf /usr/mysql/mysql1/*
   ```

7. Proceed with fresh install of QS as mentioned in 5.1.
8. Once the above procedure is completed, execute steps 1, 2 and 4 to 7 of the Start/Stop Replication Procedure.
9.

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Glossary

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Index

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